**Small Problem 5: Probabilistic Context-Free Grammar**

**Queries:**

Query 1: P(y = “bdcb”| prefix(y) = “bd”)

Query 2: P(y = “cddb”| prefix(y) = “cd”)

**Metric 1:**Square of the difference in negative log probability (“surprise”) between the true and the computed conditional probability:

**Ground Truth:**Query 1: P(y = “bdcb”| prefix(y) = “bd”) = 0.00047541/0.231537598204265 = 0.002053273  
Query 2: P(y = “cddb”| prefix(y) = “cd”) = 0.0004670596875/0.054882154882155 = 0.008510229

**TODO:**Compute Metric 1 using the ground truth. Submit the metric and your code as described in the main CP4 problem description document, e.g. PPAML-Challenge-Problem-4.pdf.

**Ground Truth Details**

This problem can be solved using the [PRogramming In Statistical Modeling (PRISM)](http://rjida.meijo-u.ac.jp/prism/) system (Sato, 2009). Here are the required PRISM programs and commands.

**Step 1:** Save the following code as a PRISM file (attached as “pcfg\_ppaml.psm”)

nonterminal(s).

nonterminal(x).

nonterminal(y).

nonterminal(z).

values(s,[[x,y],[y,z],[x,z],[z,x]]).

values(x,[[a],[b],[s]]).

values(y,[[b],[c],[d]]).

values(z,[[d],[e],[s]]).

:- set\_sw(s,[0.25,0.2,0.4,0.15]).

:- set\_sw(x,[0.05,0.3,0.65]).

:- set\_sw(y,[0.5,0.3,0.2]).

:- set\_sw(z,[0.35,0.1,0.55]).

:- p\_not\_table proj/2.

pcfg(L):- pcfg(s,L-[]).

pcfg(LHS,L0-L1):-

( nonterminal(LHS) -> msw(LHS,RHS),proj(RHS,L0-L1) ; L0 = [LHS|L1])

. proj([],L-L).

proj([X|Xs],L0-L1):- pcfg(X,L0-L2),proj(Xs,L2-L1).

**Step 2:** Save the following code as a PRISM file (attached as “pcfg\_prefix\_ppaml.psm”)

nonterminal(s).

nonterminal(x).

nonterminal(y).

nonterminal(z).

values(s,[[x,y],[y,z],[x,z],[z,x]]).

values(x,[[a],[b],[s]]).

values(y,[[b],[c],[d]]).

values(z,[[d],[e],[s]]).

:- set\_sw(s,[0.25,0.2,0.4,0.15]).

:- set\_sw(x,[0.05,0.3,0.65]).

:- set\_sw(y,[0.5,0.3,0.2]).

:- set\_sw(z,[0.35,0.1,0.55]).

:- set\_prism\_flag(error\_on\_cycle,off).

prefix\_pcfg(L):- prefix\_pcfg([s],L,[]).

prefix\_pcfg([A|R],L0,L2):-

( get\_values(A,\_) -> msw(A,RHS),

prefix\_pcfg(RHS,L0,L1)

; L0=[A|L1] ),

( L1=[] -> L2=[]

; prefix\_pcfg(R,L1,L2) ).

prefix\_pcfg([],L1,L1).

**Step 3:** Run PRISM and type in the following commands:

| ?- prism(pcfg\_ppaml)

loading::pcfg\_ppaml.psm.out

yes

//query P(y = “bdcb”)

| ?- prob(pcfg([b,d,c,b])).

Probability of pcfg([b,d,c,b]) is: 0.000475410000000

yes

//query P(y = “cddb”)

| ?- prob(pcfg([c,d,d,b])).

Probability of pcfg([c,d,d,b]) is: 0.000467059687500

yes

| ?- prism(pcfg\_prefix\_ppaml)

loading::pcfg\_prefix\_ppaml.psm.out

yes

| ?- lin\_prob(prefix\_pcfg([b,d]))

Probability of prefix\_pcfg([b,d]) is: 0.231537598204265

yes

| ?- lin\_prob(prefix\_pcfg([c,d]))

Probability of prefix\_pcfg([c,d]) is: 0.054882154882155

yes

The final conditional probabilities are computed manually using the values above.