

Tractability in Structured Probability Spaces

Arthur Choi, Yujia Shen, Adnan Darwiche (UCLA)

NIPS, 2017

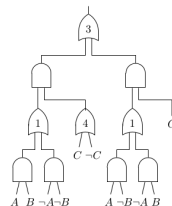
9th July, 2020

PSDD Overview

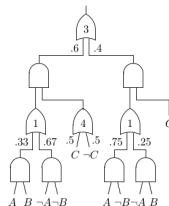
- To represent $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ where $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ for many \mathbf{x} .
(Structured Space)

A	B	C	Pr
0	0	0	0.2
0	0	1	0.2
0	1	0	0.0
0	1	1	0.1
1	0	0	0.0
1	0	1	0.3
1	1	0	0.1
1	1	1	0.1

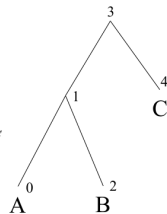
(a) Distribution



(b) An SDD



(c) A PSDD



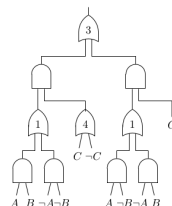
(d) A vtree

PSDD Overview

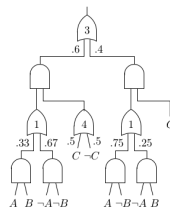
- To represent $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ where $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ for many \mathbf{x} .
(Structured Space)
- First step in construction:
Construct a Boolean circuit (SDD) that captures the zero entries of the distribution.

A	B	C	Pr
0	0	0	0.2
0	0	1	0.2
0	1	0	0.0
0	1	1	0.1
1	0	0	0.0
1	0	1	0.3
1	1	0	0.1
1	1	1	0.1

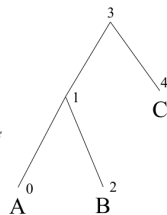
(a) Distribution



(b) An SDD



(c) A PSDD



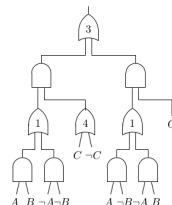
(d) A vtree

PSDD Overview

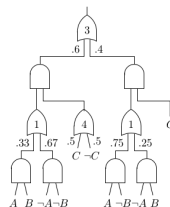
- To represent $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ where $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ for many \mathbf{x} .
(Structured Space)
- First step in construction:
Construct a Boolean circuit (SDD) that captures the zero entries of the distribution.
- Second step: Parameterize SDD, which induces a local distribution on the inputs of OR gates.

A	B	C	Pr
0	0	0	0.2
0	0	1	0.2
0	1	0	0.0
0	1	1	0.1
1	0	0	0.0
1	0	1	0.3
1	1	0	0.1
1	1	1	0.1

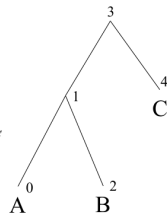
(a) Distribution



(b) An SDD



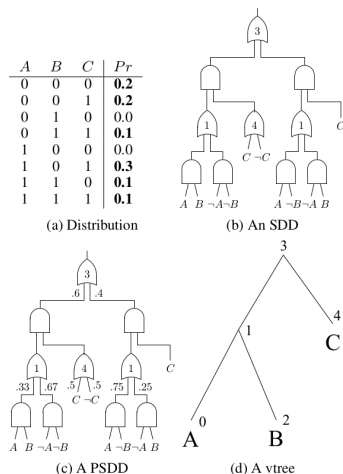
(c) A PSDD



(d) A vtree

PSDD Overview

- To represent $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ where $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ for many \mathbf{x} .
(Structured Space)
- First step in construction:
Construct a Boolean circuit (SDD) that captures the zero entries of the distribution.
- Second step: Parameterize SDD, which induces a local distribution on the inputs of OR gates.
- The probability of a complete instantiation \mathbf{x} : Perform a bottom-up pass. Value of AND gate is product of its inputs. Value of OR gate is weighted sum of its inputs. Also,
 $\sum_{\mathbf{x}} Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 1$



Route Distributions

- The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .

Route Distributions

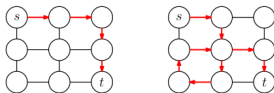
- ▶ The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .
- ▶ $\alpha_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to routes in G .
 $Pr(\mathbf{X})$: **route distribution** iff $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \alpha_G$

Route Distributions

- ▶ The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .
- ▶ $\alpha_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to routes in G .
 $Pr(\mathbf{X})$: **route distribution** iff $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \alpha_G$
- ▶ Simple Routes: No-loop paths in G . $\beta_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to *simple routes* in G . Then, $\beta_G \models \alpha_G$
Simple-route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \beta_G$

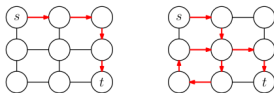
Route Distributions

- ▶ The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .
- ▶ $\alpha_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to routes in G .
 $Pr(\mathbf{X})$: **route distribution** iff $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \alpha_G$
- ▶ Simple Routes: No-loop paths in G . $\beta_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to *simple routes* in G . Then, $\beta_G \models \alpha_G$
Simple-route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \beta_G$



Route Distributions

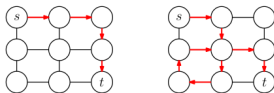
- ▶ The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .
- ▶ $\alpha_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to routes in G .
 $Pr(\mathbf{X})$: **route distribution** iff $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \alpha_G$
- ▶ Simple Routes: No-loop paths in G . $\beta_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to *simple routes* in G . Then, $\beta_G \models \alpha_G$
Simple-route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \beta_G$



- ▶ To learn simple-route distributions using PSDD, compile β_G into an SDD and parameterize it.

Route Distributions

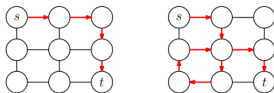
- ▶ The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .
- ▶ $\alpha_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to routes in G .
 $Pr(\mathbf{X})$: **route distribution** iff $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \alpha_G$
- ▶ Simple Routes: No-loop paths in G . $\beta_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to *simple routes* in G . Then, $\beta_G \models \alpha_G$
Simple-route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \beta_G$



- ▶ To learn simple-route distributions using PSDD, compile β_G into an SDD and parameterize it.
- ▶ Scalability: Simple routes in graphs with as many as 100 nodes and 140 edges can be compiled. But, to handle larger problems, we can:

Route Distributions

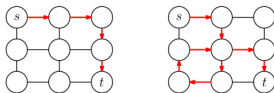
- ▶ The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .
- ▶ $\alpha_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to routes in G .
 $Pr(\mathbf{X})$: **route distribution** iff $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \alpha_G$
- ▶ Simple Routes: No-loop paths in G . $\beta_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to *simple routes* in G . Then, $\beta_G \models \alpha_G$
Simple-route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \beta_G$



- ▶ To learn simple-route distributions using PSDD, compile β_G into an SDD and parameterize it.
- ▶ Scalability: Simple routes in graphs with as many as 100 nodes and 140 edges can be compiled. But, to handle larger problems, we can:
 - ▶ advance the current SDD compilation technology, or

Route Distributions

- ▶ The setting: For an undirected graph G , \mathbf{X} is a set of binary variables which correspond to edges in G . Instantiation \mathbf{x} includes edge e iff the edge variable is set to true in \mathbf{x} .
- ▶ $\alpha_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to routes in G .
 $Pr(\mathbf{X})$: **route distribution** iff $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \alpha_G$
- ▶ Simple Routes: No-loop paths in G . $\beta_G = \mathbf{x}_1 \vee \mathbf{x}_2 \dots$, where \mathbf{x}_i correspond to *simple routes* in G . Then, $\beta_G \models \alpha_G$
Simple-route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ if $\mathbf{x} \not\models \beta_G$



- ▶ To learn simple-route distributions using PSDD, compile β_G into an SDD and parameterize it.
- ▶ Scalability: Simple routes in graphs with as many as 100 nodes and 140 edges can be compiled. But, to handle larger problems, we can:
 - ▶ advance the current SDD compilation technology, or
 - ▶ use hierarchical maps and distributions.

Hierarchical Route Distributions

- ▶ A route distribution can be represented hierarchically if we impose hierarchy on the underlying graph.

Hierarchical Route Distributions

- ▶ A route distribution can be represented hierarchically if we impose hierarchy on the underlying graph.
- ▶ **Hierarchical maps:** Partition nodes of G as N_1, \dots, N_m into m *regions/clusters*. These regions partition edges \mathbf{X} into

Hierarchical Route Distributions

- ▶ A route distribution can be represented hierarchically if we impose hierarchy on the underlying graph.
- ▶ **Hierarchical maps:** Partition nodes of G as N_1, \dots, N_m into m *regions/clusters*. These regions partition edges \mathbf{X} into
 - ▶ **B:** Edges crossing the regions.

Hierarchical Route Distributions

- ▶ A route distribution can be represented hierarchically if we impose hierarchy on the underlying graph.
- ▶ **Hierarchical maps:** Partition nodes of G as N_1, \dots, N_m into m *regions/clusters*. These regions partition edges \mathbf{X} into
 - ▶ \mathbf{B} : Edges crossing the regions.
 - ▶ $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_m$: Edges inside a region.

Hierarchical Route Distributions

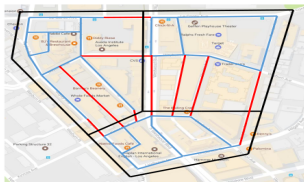
- ▶ A route distribution can be represented hierarchically if we impose hierarchy on the underlying graph.
- ▶ **Hierarchical maps:** Partition nodes of G as N_1, \dots, N_m into m regions/clusters. These regions partition edges \mathbf{X} into
 - ▶ \mathbf{B} : Edges crossing the regions.
 - ▶ $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_m$: Edges inside a region.
- ▶ Represent $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ using a set of smaller route distributions,
Decomposable route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = Pr(\mathbf{b}) \prod_{i=1}^m Pr(\mathbf{a}_i | \mathbf{b}_i)$

Hierarchical Route Distributions

- ▶ A route distribution can be represented hierarchically if we impose hierarchy on the underlying graph.
- ▶ **Hierarchical maps:** Partition nodes of G as N_1, \dots, N_m into m regions/clusters. These regions partition edges \mathbf{X} into
 - ▶ \mathbf{B} : Edges crossing the regions.
 - ▶ $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_m$: Edges inside a region.
- ▶ Represent $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ using a set of smaller route distributions,
Decomposable route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = Pr(\mathbf{b}) \prod_{i=1}^m Pr(\mathbf{a}_i | \mathbf{b}_i)$
- ▶ Graph G_B : Each N_i is a single node.
Subgraph G_{b_i} : From G , keep edges \mathbf{A}_i and the edges set positively in b_i (used to enter and exit N_i). Local map for region i .
So, G_B is an abstraction of G and G_{b_i} are subsets of G .

Hierarchical Route Distributions

- ▶ A route distribution can be represented hierarchically if we impose hierarchy on the underlying graph.
- ▶ **Hierarchical maps:** Partition nodes of G as N_1, \dots, N_m into m regions/clusters. These regions partition edges \mathbf{X} into
 - ▶ \mathbf{B} : Edges crossing the regions.
 - ▶ $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_m$: Edges inside a region.
- ▶ Represent $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ using a set of smaller route distributions,
Decomposable route distribution: $Pr(\mathbf{x}) = Pr(\mathbf{b}) \prod_{i=1}^m Pr(\mathbf{a}_i | \mathbf{b}_i)$
- ▶ Graph G_B : Each N_i is a single node.
Subgraph G_{b_i} : From G , keep edges \mathbf{A}_i and the edges set positively in b_i (used to enter and exit N_i). Local map for region i .
So, G_B is an abstraction of G and G_{b_i} are subsets of G .



Hierarchical Simple Routes

- ▶ $Pr(\mathbf{B})$: Captures routes across regions; $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$: Capture routes within a region. So, total distributions = $1 + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|B_i|}$

Hierarchical Simple Routes

- ▶ $Pr(\mathbf{B})$: Captures routes across regions; $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$: Capture routes within a region. So, total distributions = $1 + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|B_i|}$
- ▶ γ_G = Boolean expression obtained by disjoining \mathbf{x} that correspond to simple routes that are also simple w.r.t G_B . Then γ_G . Then $\gamma_G \models \beta_G \models \alpha_G$.

Hierarchical Simple Routes

- ▶ $Pr(\mathbf{B})$: Captures routes across regions; $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$: Capture routes within a region. So, total distributions = $1 + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|B_i|}$
- ▶ γ_G = Boolean expression obtained by disjoining \mathbf{x} that correspond to simple routes that are also simple w.r.t G_B . Then γ_G . Then $\gamma_G \models \beta_G \models \alpha_G$.
- ▶ Hierarchical simple route distribution: If $Pr(\mathbf{B})$ represents simple route distribution for G_B and $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$ represent simple route distribution for G_{b_i} , then $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ is a simple route distribution for G .

Hierarchical Simple Routes

- ▶ $Pr(\mathbf{B})$: Captures routes across regions; $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$: Capture routes within a region. So, total distributions = $1 + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|B_i|}$
- ▶ γ_G = Boolean expression obtained by disjoining \mathbf{x} that correspond to simple routes that are also simple w.r.t G_B . Then γ_G . Then $\gamma_G \models \beta_G \models \alpha_G$.
- ▶ Hierarchical simple route distribution: If $Pr(\mathbf{B})$ represents simple route distribution for G_B and $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$ represent simple route distribution for G_{b_i} , then $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ is a simple route distribution for G .
- ▶ $Pr(x) = 0$ if $x \not\models \gamma_G$.

Hierarchical Simple Routes

- ▶ $Pr(\mathbf{B})$: Captures routes across regions; $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$: Capture routes within a region. So, total distributions = $1 + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|B_i|}$
- ▶ γ_G = Boolean expression obtained by disjoining \mathbf{x} that correspond to simple routes that are also simple w.r.t G_B . Then γ_G . Then $\gamma_G \models \beta_G \models \alpha_G$.
- ▶ Hierarchical simple route distribution: If $Pr(\mathbf{B})$ represents simple route distribution for G_B and $Pr(\mathbf{A}_i|\mathbf{b}_i)$ represent simple route distribution for G_{b_i} , then $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ is a simple route distribution for G .
- ▶ $Pr(x) = 0$ if $x \not\models \gamma_G$.
- ▶ If more than 2 variables of \mathbf{B}_i are true in some x , then $Pr(x) = 0$.

Some Results

- Hierarchical simple-route distribution can be represented by a data structure with size $O(2^{|B|} + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|A_i|} |B_i|^2)$

Some Results

- ▶ Hierarchical simple-route distribution can be represented by a data structure with size $O(2^{|B|} + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|A_i|} |B_i|^2)$
- ▶ Represent $Pr(B)$ and $Pr(A_i|b_i)$ using PSDDs.

Some Results

- ▶ Hierarchical simple-route distribution can be represented by a data structure with size $O(2^{|B|} + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|A_i|} |B_i|^2)$
- ▶ Represent $Pr(B)$ and $Pr(A_i|b_i)$ using PSDDs.
- ▶ Let $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ be decomposable route distribution, $Pr(\mathbf{X}|\gamma_G)$ be a hierarchical simple-route distribution, α be a query. Then the error of the query $Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G)$ rel. to $Pr(\alpha)$ is

$$\frac{Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G) - Pr(\alpha)}{Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G)} = Pr(\kappa_G) \left[1 - \frac{Pr(\alpha|\kappa_G)}{Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G)} \right]$$

where $\kappa_G = \beta_G \wedge \neg\gamma_G$.

Some Results

- ▶ Hierarchical simple-route distribution can be represented by a data structure with size $O(2^{|B|} + \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{|A_i|} |B_i|^2)$
- ▶ Represent $Pr(B)$ and $Pr(A_i|b_i)$ using PSDDs.
- ▶ Let $Pr(\mathbf{X})$ be decomposable route distribution, $Pr(\mathbf{X}|\gamma_G)$ be a hierarchical simple-route distribution, α be a query. Then the error of the query $Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G)$ rel. to $Pr(\alpha)$ is

$$\frac{Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G) - Pr(\alpha)}{Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G)} = Pr(\kappa_G) \left[1 - \frac{Pr(\alpha|\kappa_G)}{Pr(\alpha|\gamma_G)} \right]$$

where $\kappa_G = \beta_G \wedge \neg\gamma_G$.

- ▶ When simple routes are also simple in G_B ? Since $Pr(\gamma_G) + Pr(\kappa_G) = 1$, then if $Pr(\gamma_G) \approx 1$, then we expect the hierarchical distribution to be accurate.

Compiling Routes

- ▶ To compile a PSDD for hierarchical simple routes in G :

Compiling Routes

- ▶ To compile a PSDD for hierarchical simple routes in G :
 - ▶ First compile SDD for each N_i , taking edges A_i and B_i

Compiling Routes

- ▶ To compile a PSDD for hierarchical simple routes in G :
 - ▶ First compile SDD for each N_i , taking edges A_i and B_i
 - ▶ Then compile an SDD representing simple routes of the abstracted graph G_B .

Compiling Routes

- ▶ To compile a PSDD for hierarchical simple routes in G :
 - ▶ First compile SDD for each N_i , taking edges A_i and B_i
 - ▶ Then compile an SDD representing simple routes of the abstracted graph G_B .
 - ▶ Parameterize all the SDDs to get $m + 1$ PSDDs.

Compiling Routes

- ▶ To compile a PSDD for hierarchical simple routes in G :
 - ▶ First compile SDD for each N_i , taking edges A_i and B_i
 - ▶ Then compile an SDD representing simple routes of the abstracted graph G_B .
 - ▶ Parameterize all the SDDs to get $m + 1$ PSDDs.
 - ▶ Multiply all the component PSDDs to get a single PSDD over the structured space of hierarchical simple-routes.