

ForneyLab.jl

a Julia Toolbox for Factor Graph-based Probabilistic Programming

JuliaCon 2018



Thijs van de Laar



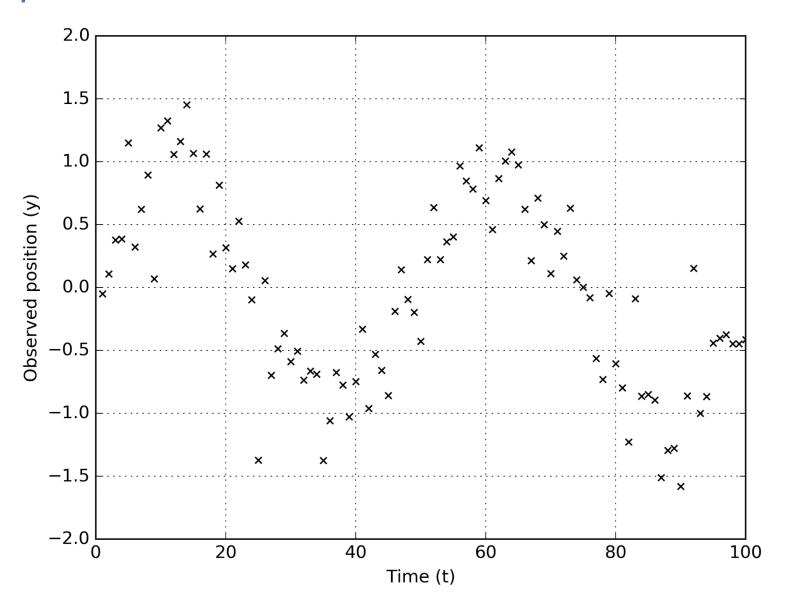
Marco Cox TU/e

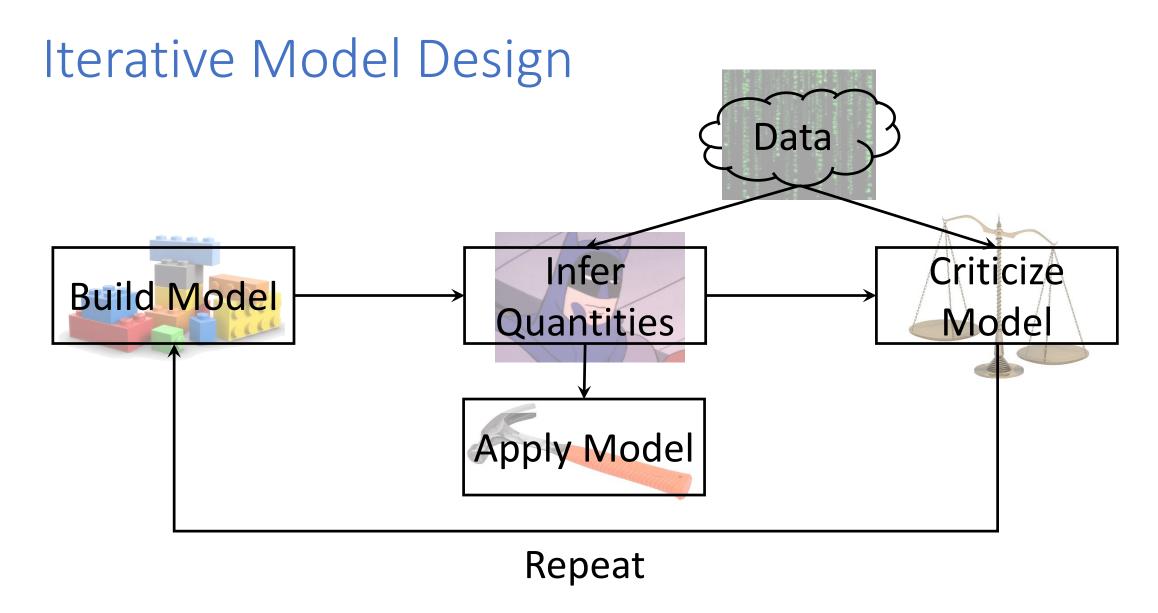


Bert de Vries
TU/e GN Hearing



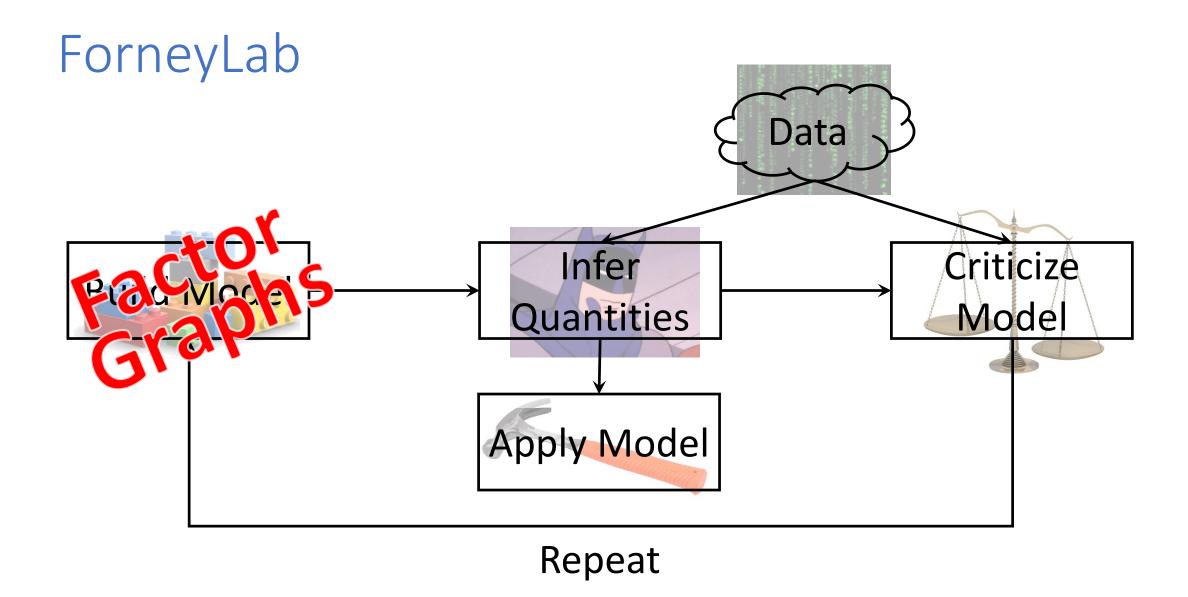
Example Dataset

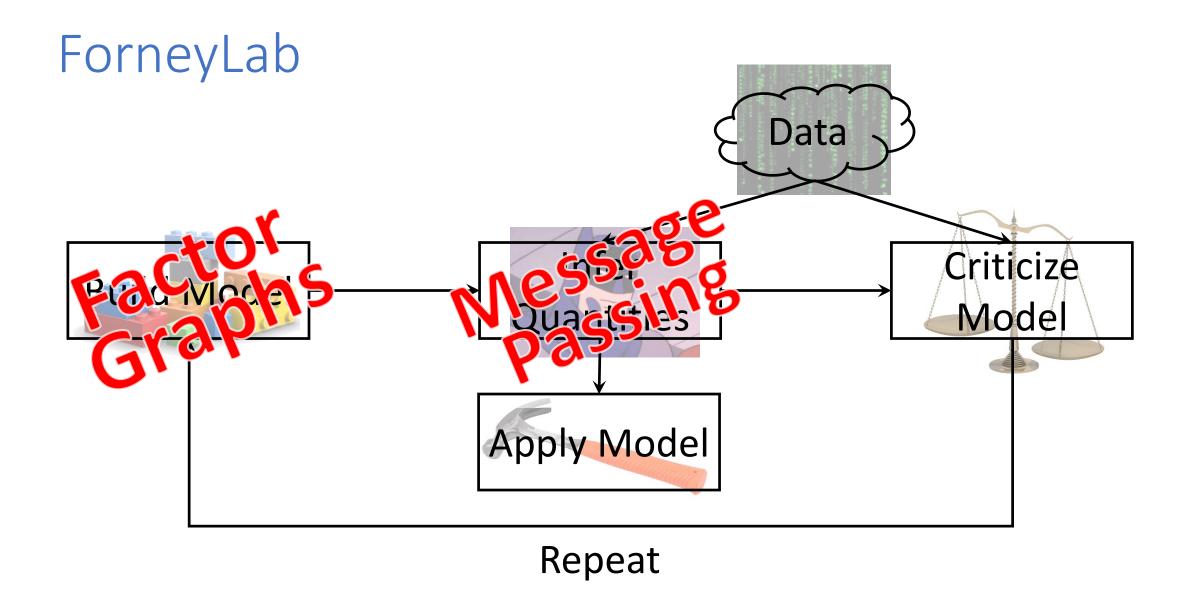




Blei, D. M. (2014). Build, compute, critique, repeat: Data analysis with latent variable models. *Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application*, 1, 203-232.

Automation Data Automatable Manual Criticize Infer **Build Model** Quantities Model **Apply Model** Repeat

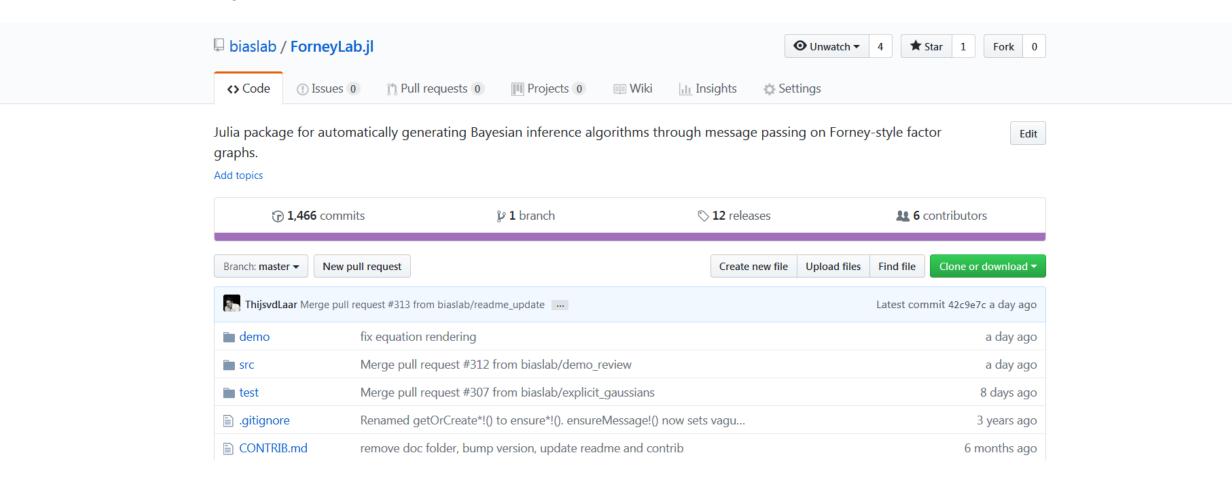




ForneyLab Data **Apply Model**

Repeat

ForneyLab



https://github.com/biaslab/ForneyLab.jl

Model Specification

Build Model

Prior: $x_0 \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, 0.04)$

State transition model: $x_t \sim \mathcal{N}_p(x_{t-1}, 100)$

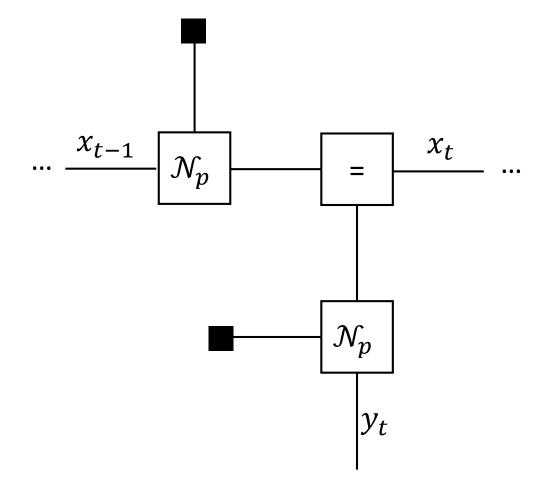
Observation model: $y_t \sim \mathcal{N}_p(x_t, 10)$

```
@RV x_0 ~ GaussianMeanPrecision(0.0, 0.04) # State prior

x_t_min = x_0
for t=1:T
    @RV x[t] ~ GaussianMeanPrecision(x_t_min, 100.0) # State transition model
    @RV y[t] ~ GaussianMeanPrecision(x[t], 10.0) # Observation model
    placeholder(y[t], :y, index=t) # Placeholder for data

    x_t_min = x[t] # Reset state for next section
end
```

Factor Graph Representation





Forney, G. D. (2001). Codes on graphs: Normal realizations. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 47(2), 520-548. Loeliger, H. A. (2004). An introduction to factor graphs. *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, 21(1), 28-41.

Inference Specification



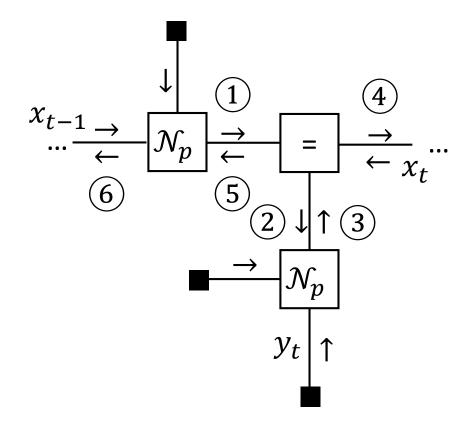
```
q = RecognitionFactorization([x_0; x], ...) # Specify a recognition distribution algo = variationalAlgorithm(q) # Construct the inference algorithm
```

Dauwels, J. (2007, June). On variational message passing on factor graphs. In *Information Theory, 2007. ISIT 2007. IEEE International Symposium on* (pp. 2546-2550). IEEE.

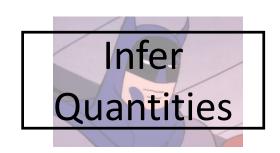
Variational Message Passing



 $q = RecognitionFactorization([x_0; x], ...) # Specify a recognition distribution algo = variationalAlgorithm(q) # Construct the inference algorithm$

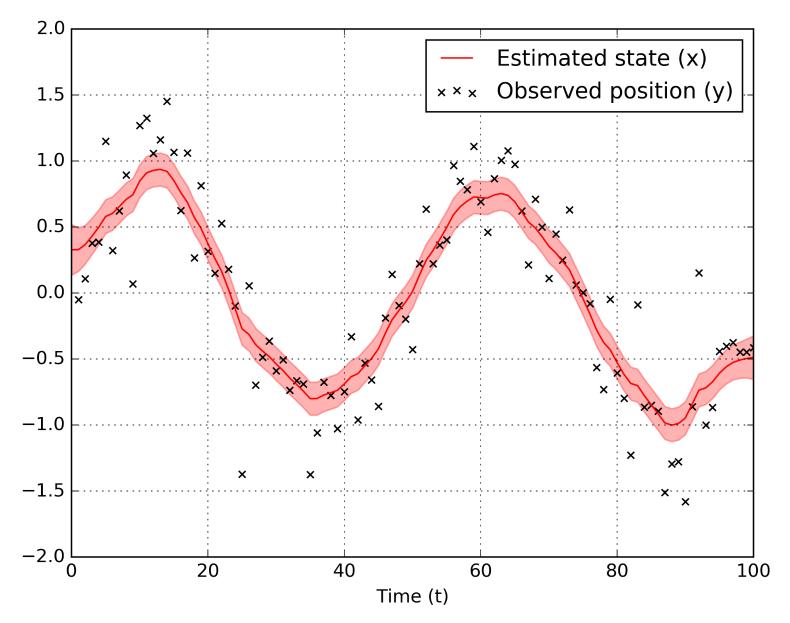


Automated Algorithm Generation



```
q = RecognitionFactorization([x 0; x], ...) # Specify a recognition distribution
algo = variationalAlgorithm(q) # Construct the inference algorithm
function step! (data::Dict, marginals::Dict=Dict(),
messages::Vector{Message}=Array{Message} (499))
 messages[1] = ruleVBGaussianMeanPrecisionM(ProbabilityDistribution(Univariate,
  PointMass, m=data[:y][50]), nothing, ProbabilityDistribution(Univariate,
  PointMass, m=10.0))
 messages[499] = ruleSVBGaussianMeanPrecisionMGVD(messages[498], nothing,
  ProbabilityDistribution(Univariate, PointMass, m=100.0))
 marginals[:x 0] = messages[3].dist * messages[499].dist
 return marginals
end
```

Inference Results





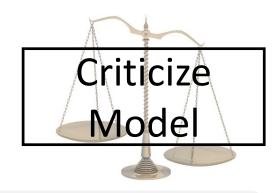
Model Performance



algo_F = freeEnergyAlgorithm(q) # Construct a performance evaluation metric

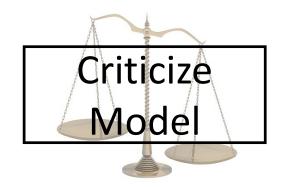
Attias, H. (2000). A variational bayesian framework for graphical models. In *Advances in neural information processing* systems (pp. 209-215).

Automated Performance Evaluation

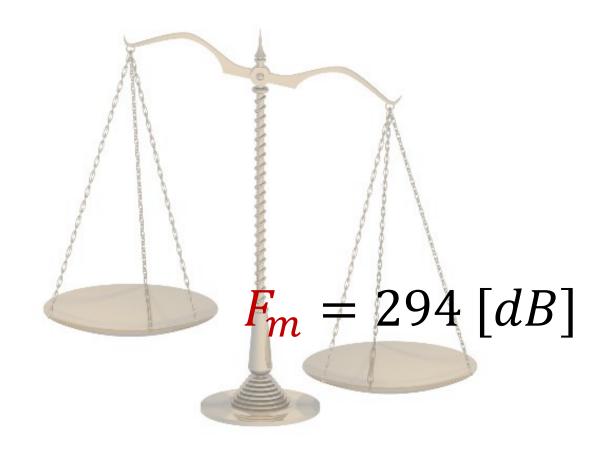


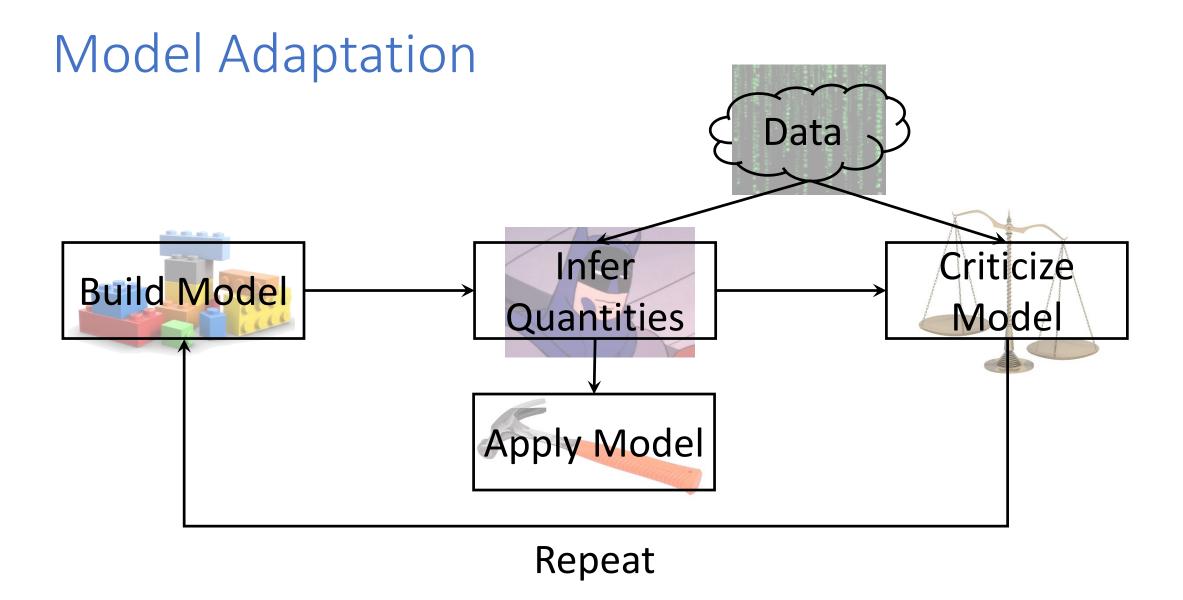
```
algo F = freeEnergyAlgorithm(q) # Construct a performance evaluation metric
function freeEnergy(data::Dict, marginals::Dict)
 F = 0.0
 F += averageEnergy(GaussianMeanPrecision, marginals[:x 1 x 0],
 ProbabilityDistribution(Univariate, PointMass, m=100.0))
  F += averageEnergy(GaussianMeanPrecision, ProbabilityDistribution(Univariate,
 PointMass, m=data[:y][44]), marginals[:x 44],
 ProbabilityDistribution(Univariate, PointMass, m=10.0))
 F -= differentialEntropy(marginals[:x 0])
 return F
end
```

Model Comparison



Evaluate free energy (less is better)





Model Adaptation



Prior: $x_0 \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, 0.04)$

State transition model: $x_t \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mathbf{A}x_{t-1}, 100)$

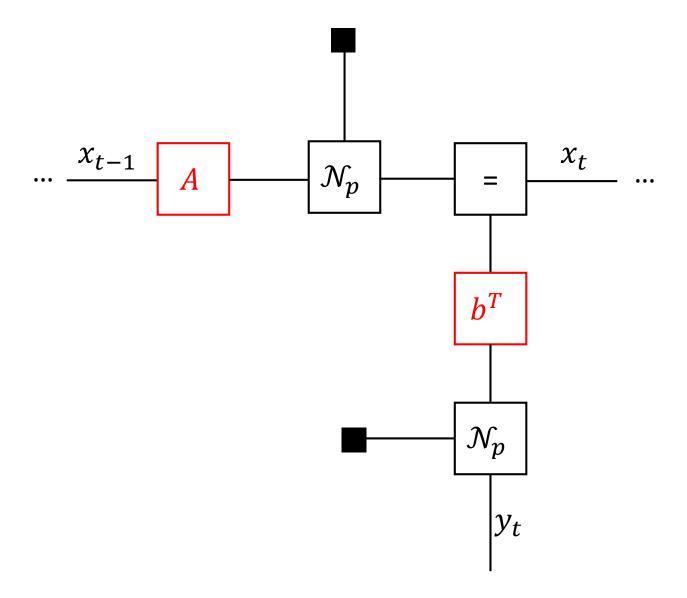
Observation model: $y_t \sim \mathcal{N}_p(b^T x_t, 10)$

```
@RV x_0 ~ GaussianMeanPrecision(zeros(2), 0.04*eye(2)) # State prior

x_t_min = x_0
for t=1:T
    @RV x[t] ~ GaussianMeanPrecision(A*x_t_min, 100.0*eye(2)) # Transition model
    @RV y[t] ~ GaussianMeanPrecision(dot(b, x[t]), 10.0*eye(2)) # Obs. model
    placeholder(y[t], :y, index=t) # Placeholder for data

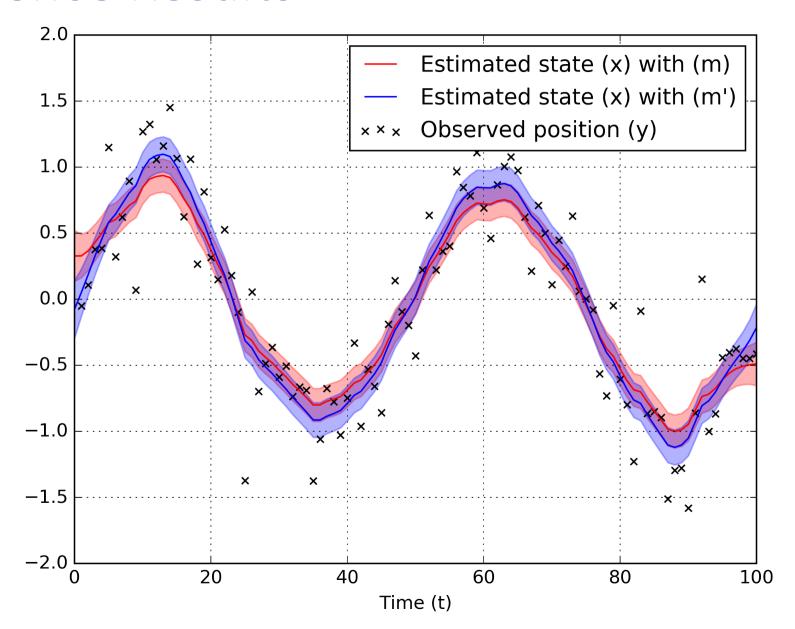
    x_t_min = x[t] # Reset state for next section
end
```

Model Adaptation





Inference Results

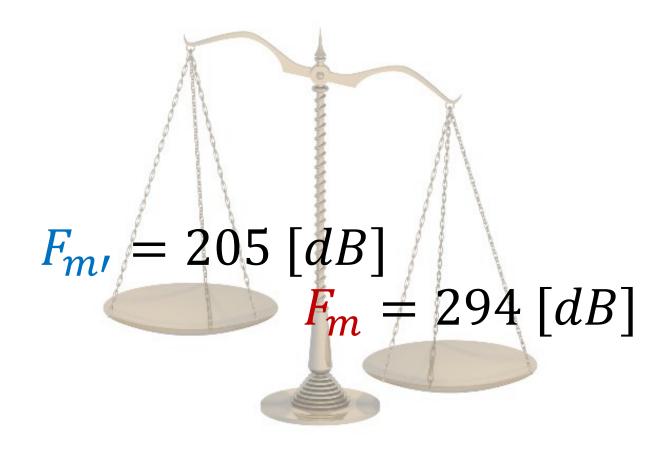




Model Comparison



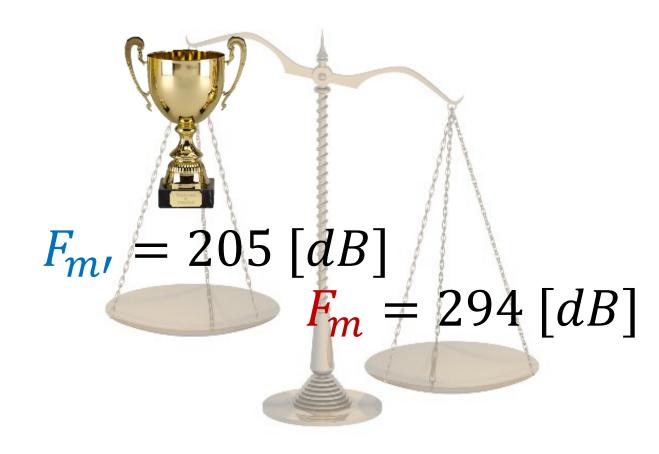
Evaluate free energy (less is better)



Model Comparison



Evaluate free energy (less is better)



ForneyLab

- Enhances the probabilistic model design cycle
- Is a Julia program that writes Julia programs
- Is available on GitHub

Thanks

Ivan Bocharov Anouk van Diepen Joris Kraak Ismail Senoz

Tjalling Tjalkens

Wouter van Roosmalen