

# PyAutoFit: A Classy Probabilistic Programming Language for Model Composition and Fitting

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## Software

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## Summary

A major trend in academia and data science is the rapid adoption of Bayesian statistics for data analysis and modeling, leading to the development of probabilistic programming languages (PPL). A PPL provides a framework that allows users to easily specify a probabilistic model and perform inference automatically. PyAutoFit is a Python-based PPL aimed at model fitting problems tackled by long-term software development projects. By interfacing with all aspects of the modeling (e.g. the model, data, fitting procedure, visualization, results, etc.), PyAutoFit provides complete management of every aspect of modeling. This includes composing high-dimensionality models from individual model components, customizing the fitting procedure and performing data augmentation before a model-fit. Advanced features include database tools for analysing large suites of modeling results and exploiting domain-specific knowledge of a problem via non-linear search chaining. Accompanying PyAutoFit is the [autofit workspace](#), which includes example scripts and the HowToFit lecture series which introduces non-experts to model-fitting and provides a guide on how to write a software project using PyAutoFit. Readers can try PyAutoFit right now by going to [the introduction Jupyter notebook on Binder](#) or checkout our [readthedocs](#) for a complete overview of PyAutoFit's features.

## Background of Probabilistic Programming

Probabilistic programming languages (PPLs) have enabled contemporary statistical inference techniques to be applied to a diverse range of problems across academia and industry. Packages such as PyMC3 ([Salvatier et al., 2016](#)), Pyro ([Bingham et al., 2019](#)) and STAN ([Carpenter et al., 2017](#)) offer general-purpose frameworks where users can specify a generative model and fit it to data using a variety of non-linear fitting techniques. Each package is specialized to problems of a certain nature, with many focused on problems like generalized linear modeling or determining the distribution(s) from which the data was drawn. For these problems the model is typically composed of the equations and distributions that are fitted to the data, which are easily expressed syntactically such that the PPL API offers an expressive way to define the model and extensions can be implemented in an intuitive and straightforward way.

## Software Description

PyAutoFit is a PPL whose core design is providing a direct interface with the model, data, fitting procedure and results, allowing it to provide comprehensive management of many different aspects of model-fitting and making it suited to longer term software projects. Model

components are written as Python classes, allowing PyAutoFit to define the model and associated parameters in an expressive way that is tied to the modeling software's API. A model fit then only requires that a PyAutoFit Analysis class is written, which combines the data, model and likelihood function and defines how the model-fit is performed using a NonLinearSearch. The NonLinearSearch procedure is defined using an external inference library such as dynesty ([Speagle, 2020](#)), emcee ([Foreman-Mackey et al., 2013](#)) or PySwarms ([Miranda, 2018](#)).

The Analysis class provides a model specific interface between PyAutoFit and the modeling software, allowing it to handle the 'heavy lifting' that comes with writing model-fitting software. This includes interfacing with the non-linear search, outputting results in a structured path format and model-specific visualization during and after the non-linear search. Results are output in a database structure with metadata that allows the Aggregator tool to load results post-analysis via a Python script or Jupyter notebook. This includes methods for summarizing the results of every fit, filtering results to inspect subsets of model fits and visualizing results. Results are loaded as Python generators, ensuring the Aggregator can be used to interpret large files in a memory efficient way. PyAutoFit is therefore suited to 'big data' problems where independent fits to large homogeneous data-sets using an identical model-fitting procedure are performed.

## Model Abstraction and Composition

For many modeling problems the model comprises abstract model components representing objects or processes in a physical system. For example, galaxy morphology studies in astrophysics where model components represent the light profile of stars ([Häußler et al., 2013](#); [Nightingale et al., 2019](#)). For these problems the likelihood function is typically a sequence of numerical processes (e.g. convolutions, Fourier transforms, linear algebra) and extensions to the model often requires the addition of new model components in a way that is non-trivially included in the fitting process and likelihood function. Existing PPLs have tools for these problems, for example 'black-box' likelihood functions in PyMC3. However, these solutions decouple model composition from the data and fitting procedure, making the model less expressive, restricting model customization and reducing flexibility in how the model-fit is performed.

By writing model components as Python classes, the model and its associated parameters are defined in an expressive way that is tied to the modeling software's API. Model composition with PyAutoFit allows complex models to be built from these individual components, abstracting the details of how they change model-fitting procedure from the user. Models can be fully customized, allowing adjustment of individual parameter priors, the fixing or coupling of parameters between model components and removing regions of parameter space via parameter assertions. Adding new model components to a PyAutoFit project is straightforward, whereby adding a new Python class means it works within the entire modeling framework. PyAutoFit is therefore ideal for problems where there is a desire to compose, fit and compare many similar (but slightly different) models to a single dataset, with the Aggregator including tools to facilitate this.

For many model fitting problems, domain specific knowledge of the model can be exploited to speed up the non-linear search and ensure it locates the global maximum likelihood solution. For example, initial fits can be performed using simplified model parameterizations, augmented datasets and faster non-linear fitting techniques. Through experience users may know that certain model components share minimal covariance, meaning that separate fits to each model component (in parameter spaces of reduced dimensionality) can be performed before fitting them simultaneously. The results of these simplified fits can then be used to initialize fits using a higher dimensionality model. Breaking down a model-fit in this way uses PyAutoFit's non-linear search chaining, which granularizes the non-linear fitting procedure into a series

of linked non-linear searches. Initial model-fits are followed by fits that gradually increase the model complexity, using the information gained throughout the pipeline to guide each NonLinearSearch and thus enable accurate fitting of models of arbitrary complexity.

## History

PyAutoFit is a generalization of [PyAutoLens](#), an Astronomy package developed to analyse images of gravitationally lensed galaxies. Modeling gravitational lenses historically requires large amounts of human time and supervision, an approach which does not scale to the incoming samples of 100000 objects. Domain exploitation enabled full automation of the lens modeling procedure ([Nightingale et al., 2018](#); [Nightingale & Dye, 2015](#)), with model customization and the aggregator enabling one to fit large datasets with many different models. More recently, PyAutoFit has been applied to calibrating radiation damage to charge coupled imaging devices and a model of cancer tumour growth.

## Workspace and HowToFit Tutorials

PyAutoFit is distributed with the [autofit workspace](#), which contains example scripts for composing a model, performing a fit, using the *Aggregator* and PyAutoFit's advanced statistical inference methods. Also included are the HowToFit tutorials, a series of Jupyter notebooks aimed at non-experts, introducing them to model-fitting and Bayesian inference. They teach users how to write model-components and Analysis classes in PyAutoFit, use these to fit a dataset and interpret the model-fitting results. The lectures are available on our [Binder](#) and may therefore be taken without a local PyAutoFit installation.

## Software Citations

PyAutoFit is written in Python 3.6+ ([Van Rossum & Drake, 2009](#)) and uses the following software packages:

- `corner.py` <https://github.com/dfm/corner.py> ([Foreman-Mackey, 2016](#))
- `dynesty` <https://github.com/joshspeagle/dynesty> ([Speagle, 2020](#))
- `emcee` <https://github.com/dfm/emcee> ([Foreman-Mackey et al., 2013](#))
- `matplotlib` <https://github.com/matplotlib/matplotlib> ([Hunter, 2007](#))
- `NumPy` <https://github.com/numpy/numpy> ([Harris et al., 2020](#))
- `PyMultiNest` <https://github.com/JohannesBuchner/PyMultiNest> ([Feroz et al., 2009](#)) ([Buchner et al., 2014](#))
- `PySwarms` <https://github.com/ljvmiranda921/pyswarms> ([Miranda, 2018](#))
- `Scipy` <https://github.com/scipy/scipy> ([Virtanen et al., 2020](#))

## Related Probabilistic Programming Languages

- `PyMC3` <https://github.com/pymc-devs/pymc3> ([Salvatier et al., 2016](#))
- `Pyro` <https://github.com/pyro-ppl/pyro> ([Bingham et al., 2019](#))
- `STAN` <https://github.com/stan-dev/stan> ([Carpenter et al., 2017](#))
- `TensorFlow Probability` <https://github.com/tensorflow/probability> ([Dillon et al., 2017](#))
- `uravu` <https://github.com/arm61/uravu> ([McCluskey & Snow, 2020](#))

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