

ΛMiDST TOOLBOX

Scalable Probabilistic Machine Learning

Andrés R. Masegosa

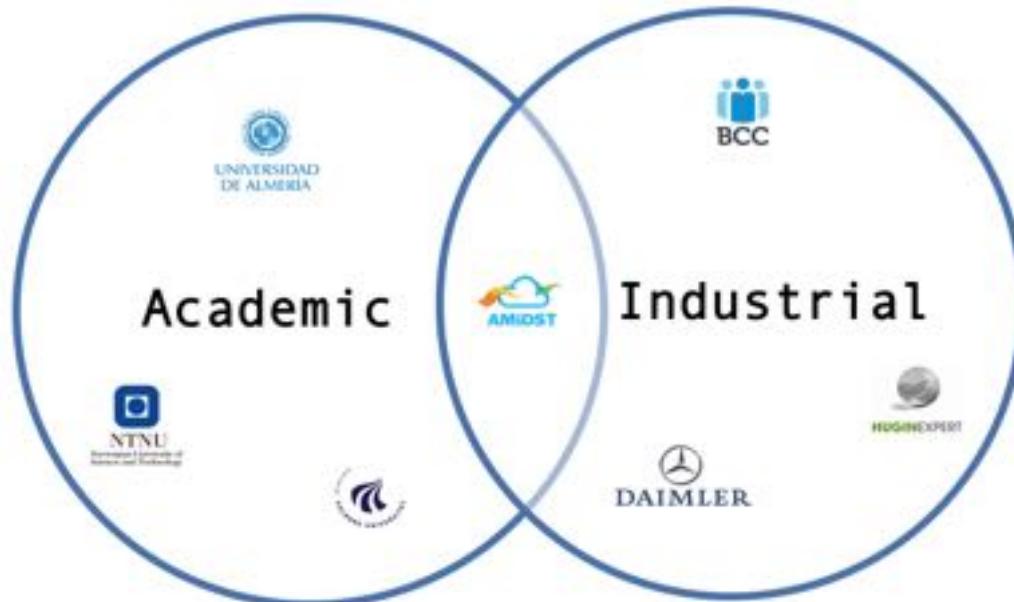
University of Almeria
andres.masegosa@ual.es

About us



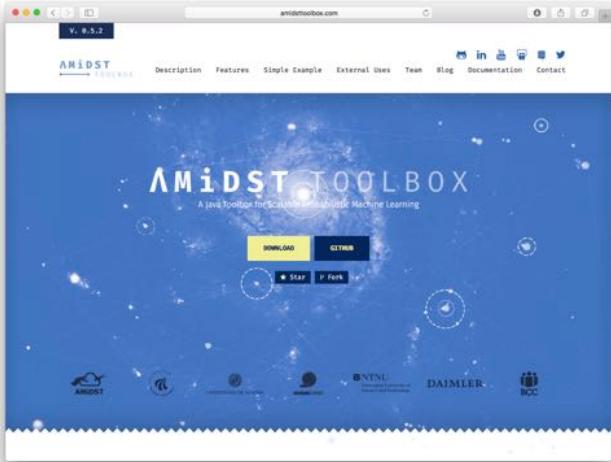
THE AMIDST CONSORTIUM

AMIDST
TOOLBOX

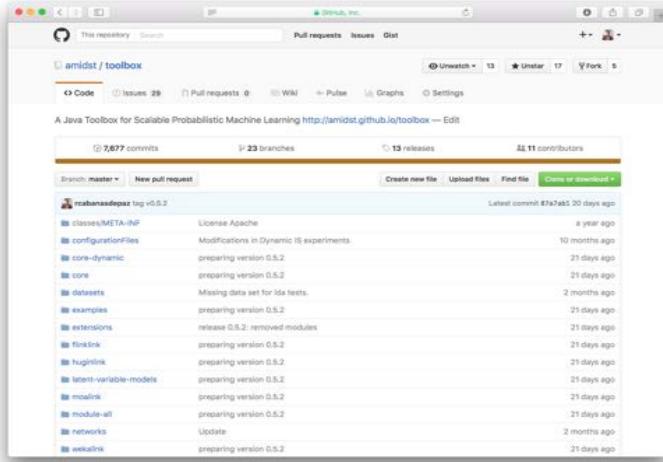


AMIDST TOOLBOX

Λ M i D S T
TOOLBOX



www.amidsttoolbox.com



github.com/amidst/toolbox

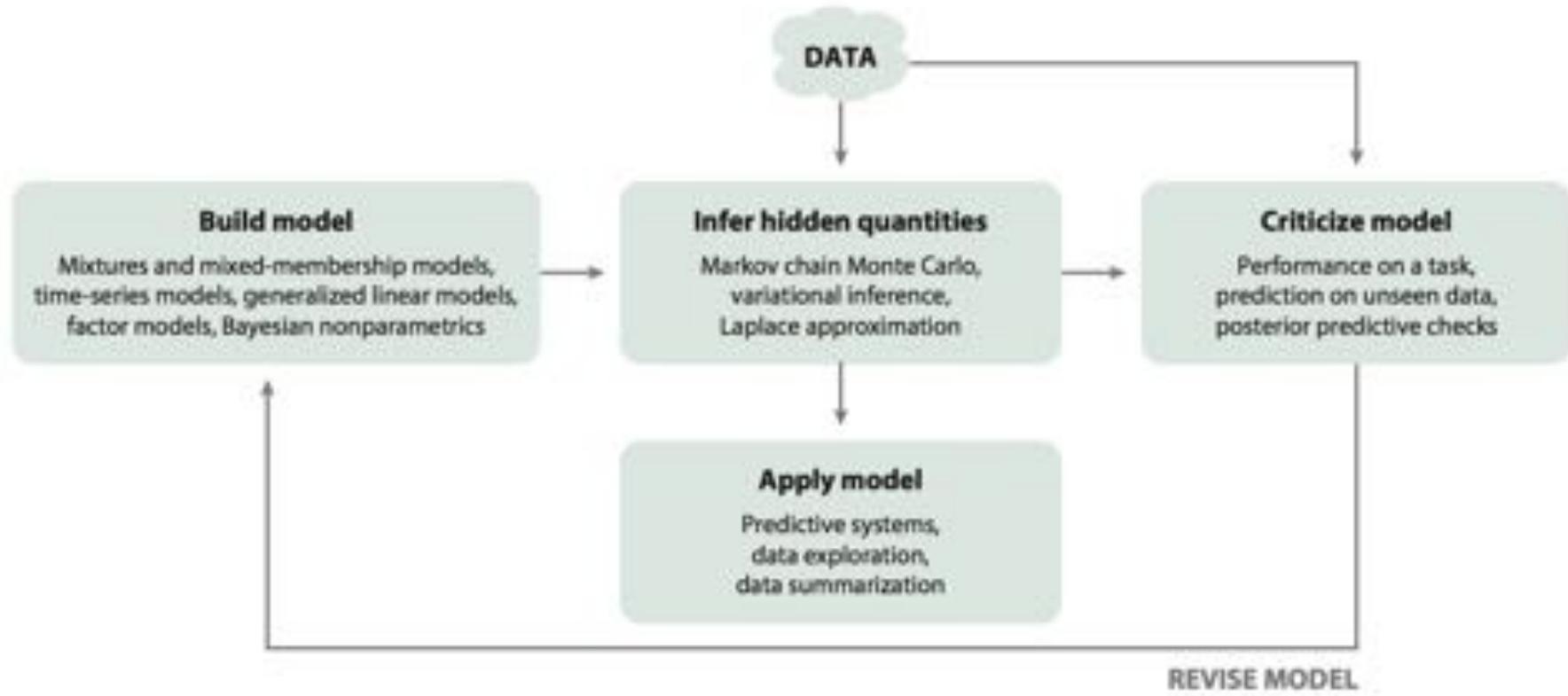


Apache
License 2.0

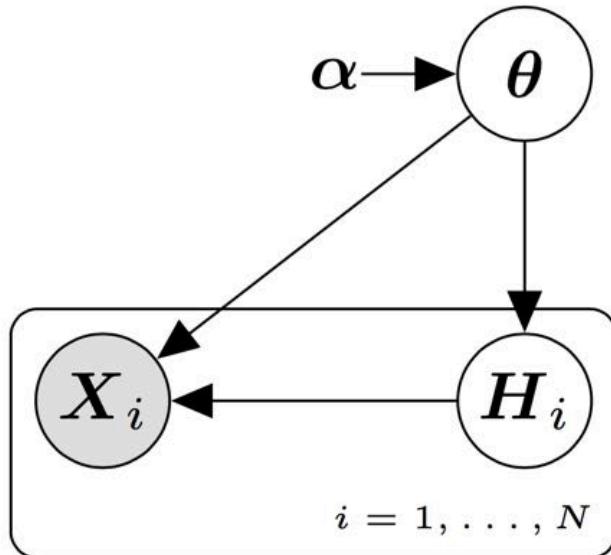


Probabilistic Machine Learning





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



$$p(\theta, \mathbf{H}|D)$$

Latent Variable Models

Modeling non-observable mechanisms.
[Conjugate Exponential Family]

Topics	
gene	0.04
dna	0.02
genetic	0.01

life	0.02
evolve	0.01
organism	0.01

brain	0.04
neuron	0.02
nerve	0.01

data	0.02
number	0.02
computer	0.01

Documents

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

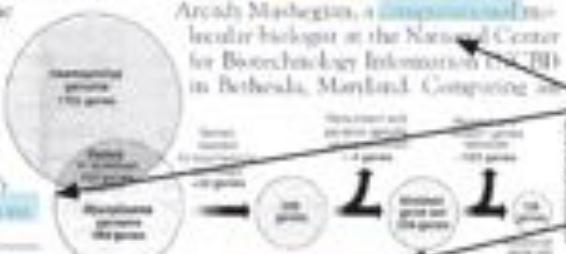
COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—How many genes does an *Escherichia coli* need to survive? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for life. One research team, using computer analysis to compare known genomes, concluded that today's *E. coli* can be sustained with just 25% fewer genes than the earliest life forms required a mere 128 genes. The other researcher mapped genes in a single parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't mesh precisely, these *predictions*

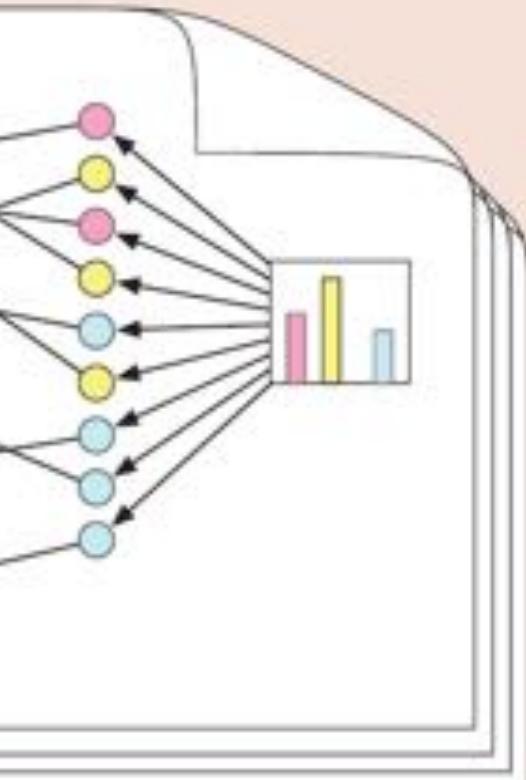
* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

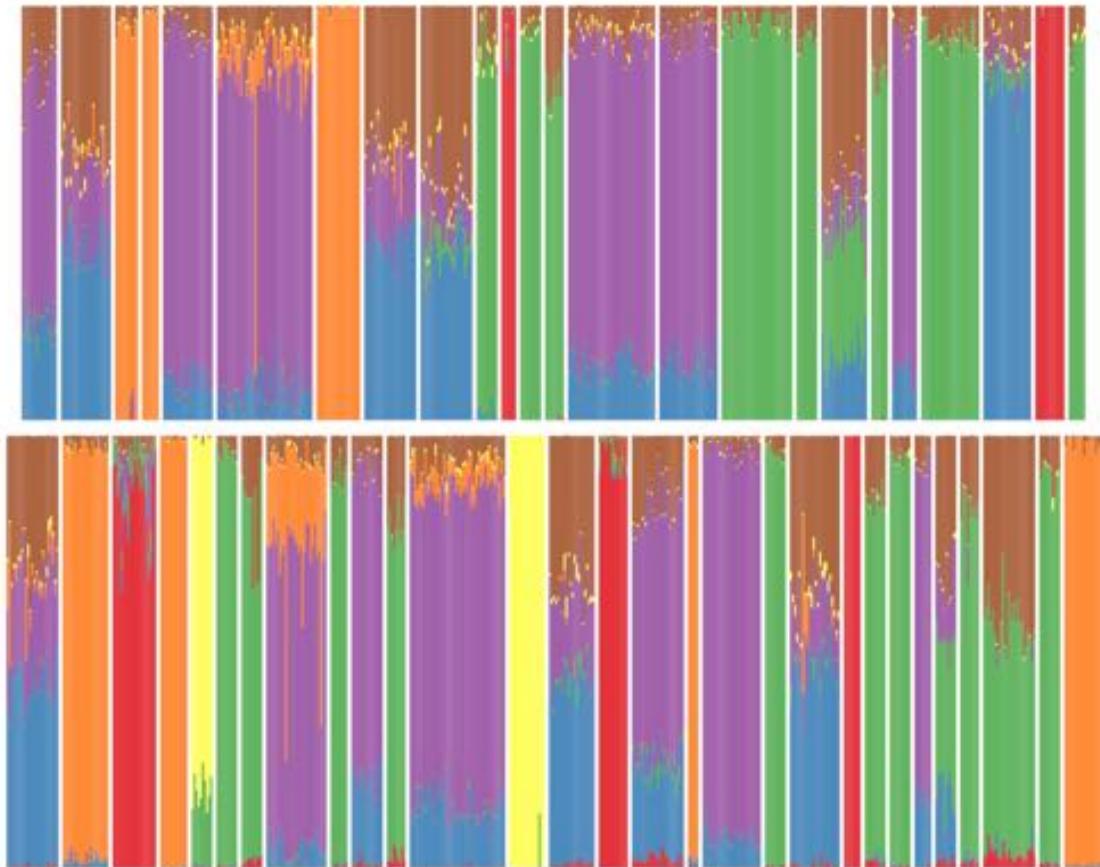
SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 26 MAY 1996

"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 24,000 genes in the *fungus* *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, notes Steve Anderson, a geneticist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "It's not surprising that coming up with a core set of genes may be more than just a few percent," he says. "More and more [genes] are being sequenced and sequenced." It may be a way of organizing our newly *discovered genetics*, explains Arcady Mushegian, a computational molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing all



Topic proportions and assignments





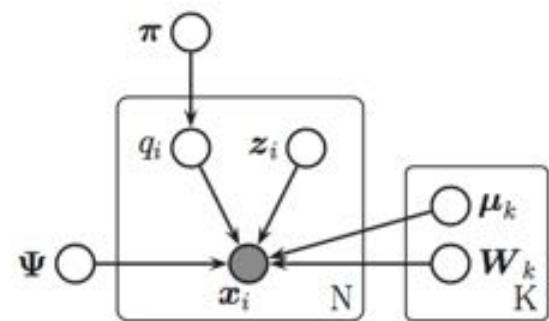
$$\beta_{k,\ell} \sim \text{Beta}(a, b)$$

$$\theta_i \sim \text{Dirichlet}(c)$$

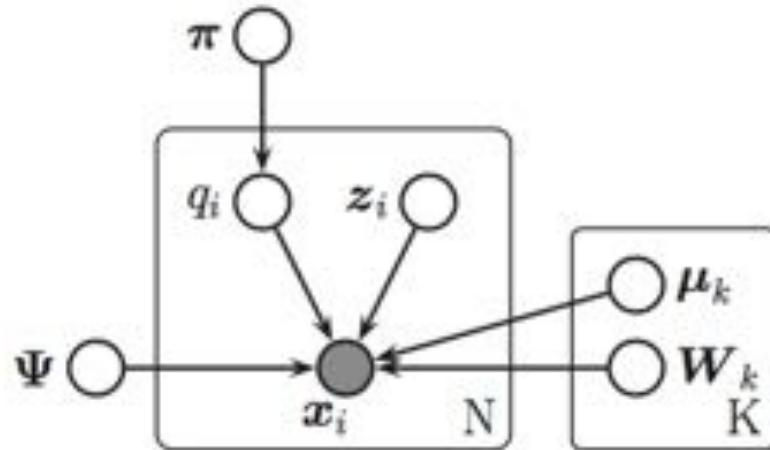
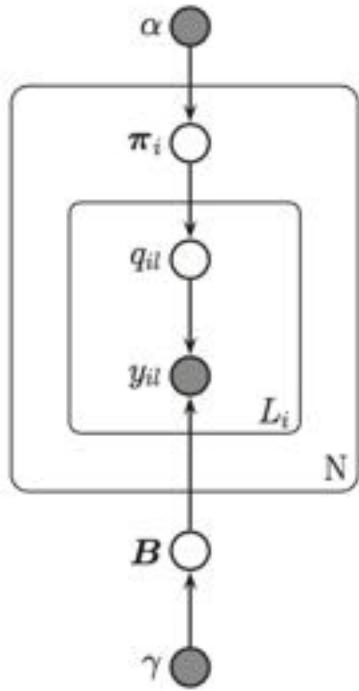
$$x_{i,l} \sim \text{Binomial}(2, \sum_k \theta_{i,k} \beta_{k,\ell})$$

Gopalan, Prem, et al. Scaling probabilistic models of genetic variation to millions of humans.
Nature Research, 2016.



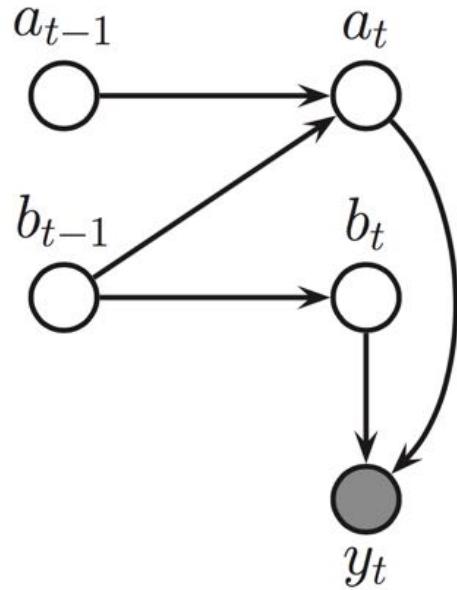
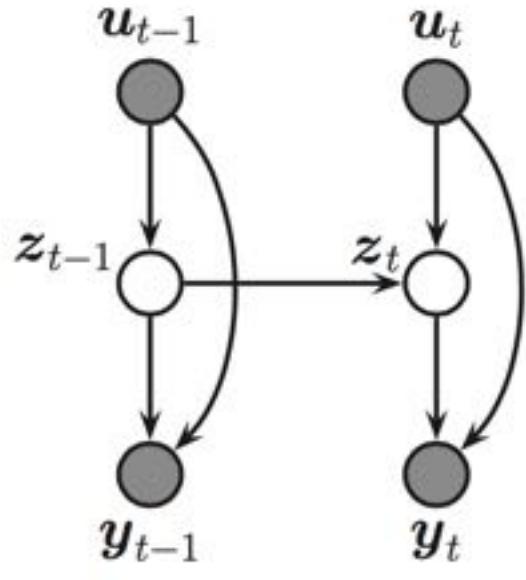


Trun et al. Automatic Differentiation Variational Inference. JMLR, 2016.



Examples of LVMs

Gaussian Mixture Models, Principal Component Analysis, Factor Analyzers, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, etc.



Dynamic/Temporal Models

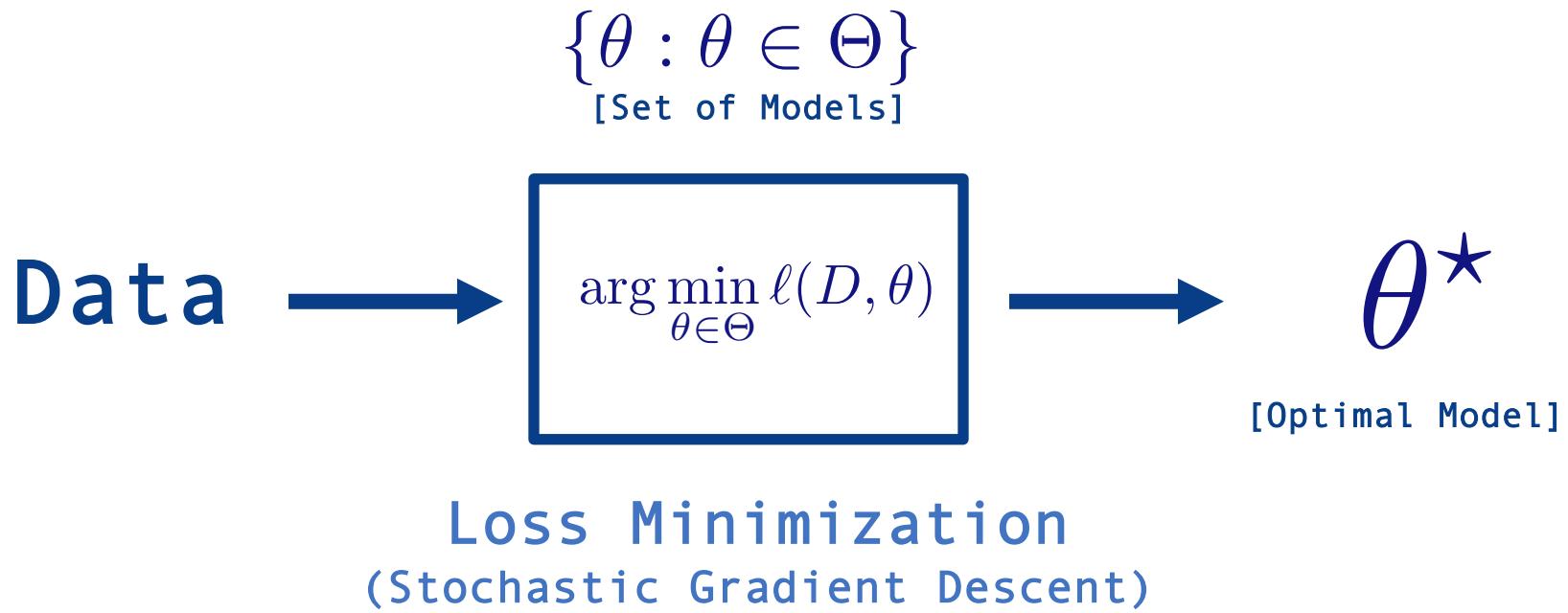
Hidden Markov Models, Linear Dynamical Systems, State Space Models, Input-Output HMM, etc.

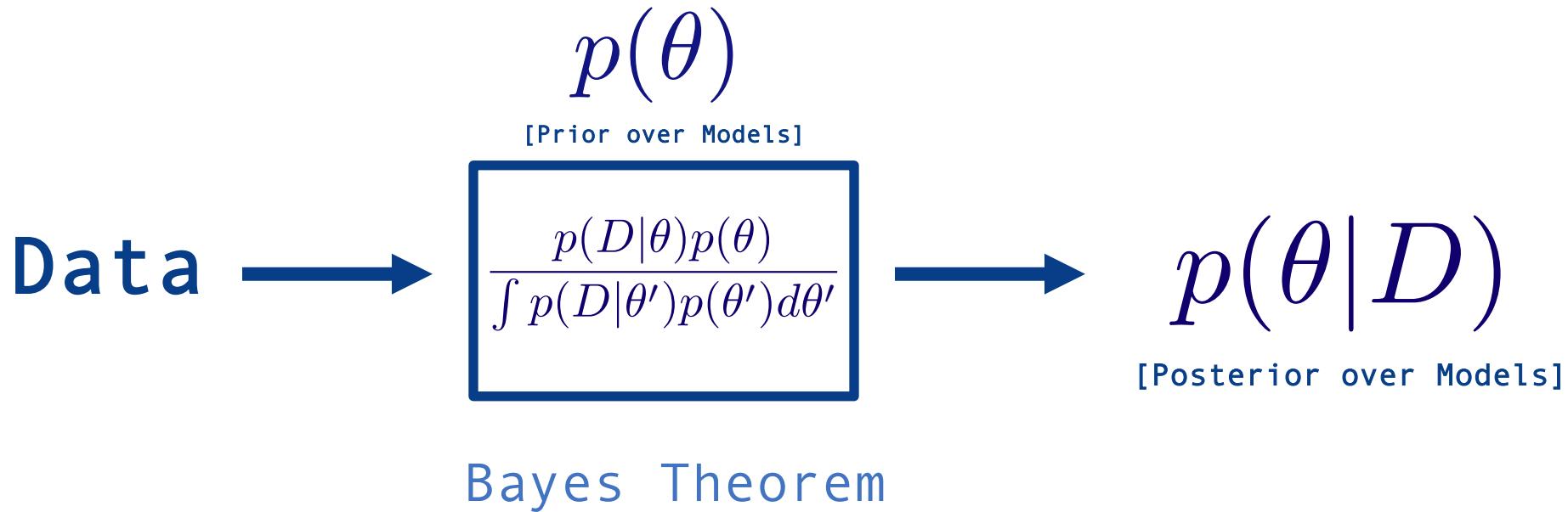


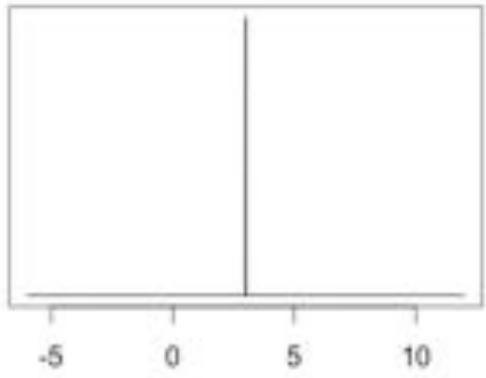


$$P(\theta | \mathbf{D})$$

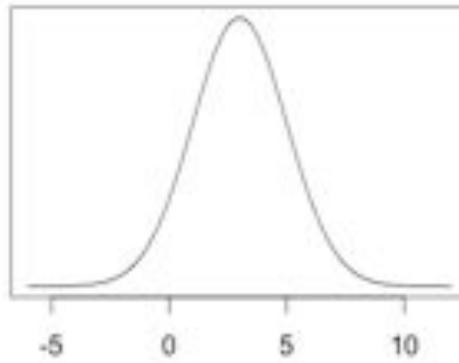
Bayesian Learning







VS



$$\theta^*$$

[Point Estimate]

$$p(\theta|D)$$

[Bayesian Estimate]



$$p(\theta|D) = \frac{p(D|\theta)p(\theta)}{\int p(D|\theta')p(\theta')d\theta'}$$

How to compute it?



$$\arg \min_{\lambda} KL(q(\theta|\lambda), p(\theta|D))$$

Approximation True Posterior

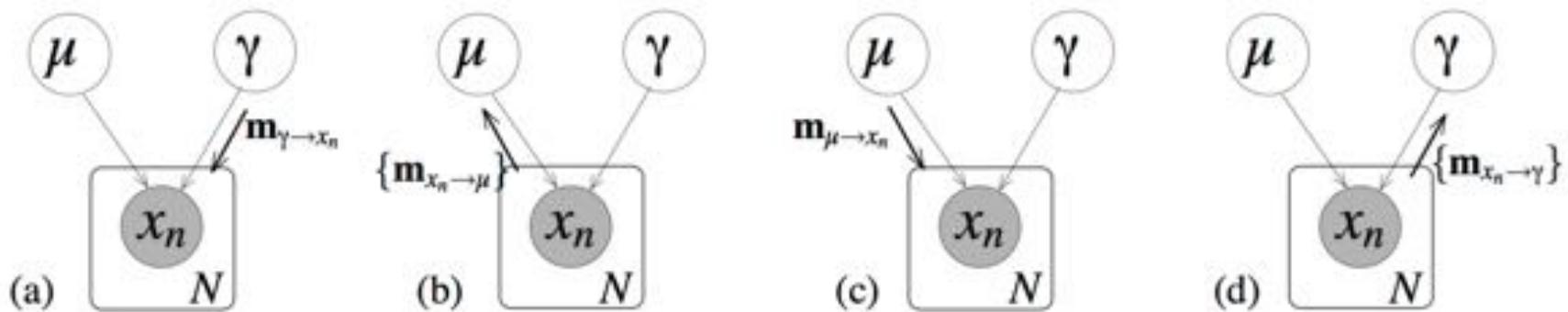


Variational Methods

- Pros: The inference problem is casted as an optimization problem.
- Pros: Deterministic approximation.
- Cons: Manual derivation of variational updating equations.

Hoffman, Matthew D., et al. "Stochastic variational inference." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 14.1 (2013): 1303-1347.





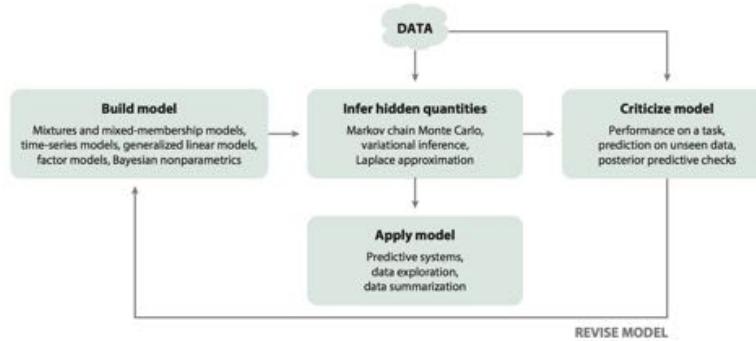
VMP: Automatic Variational Inference

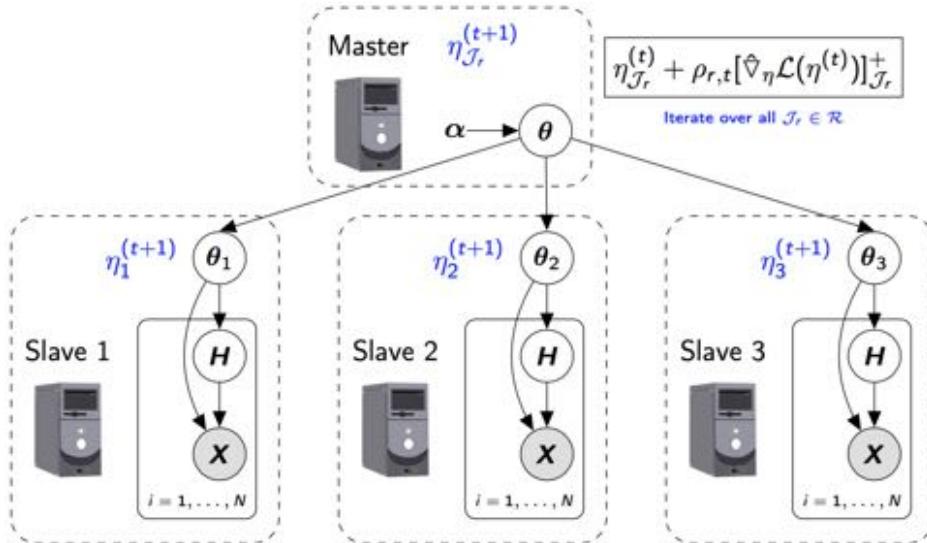
- Conjugate Exponential Family Models.
- Updating Equations can be expressed in terms of messages.
- Moments and Natural parameters are sent around.

Winn, John, and Christopher M. Bishop. "Variational message passing." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 6.Apr (2005): 661-694.



$P(\theta | \text{BigData})?$



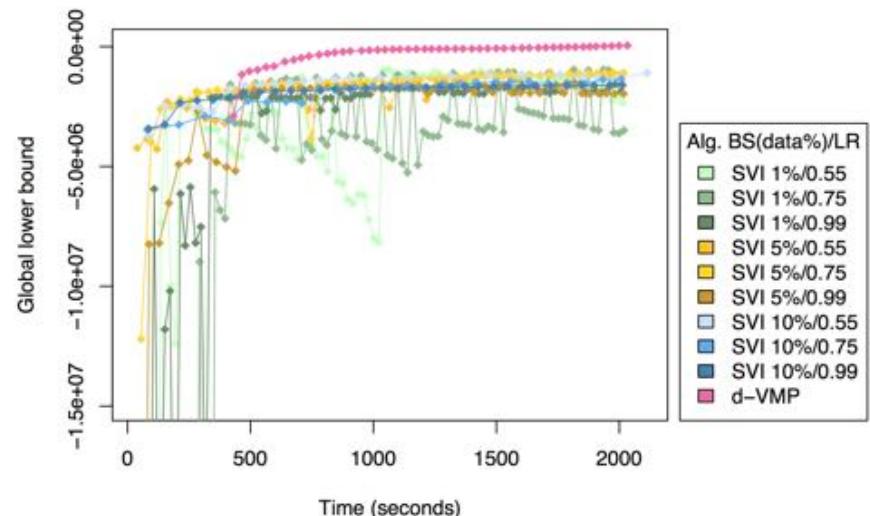
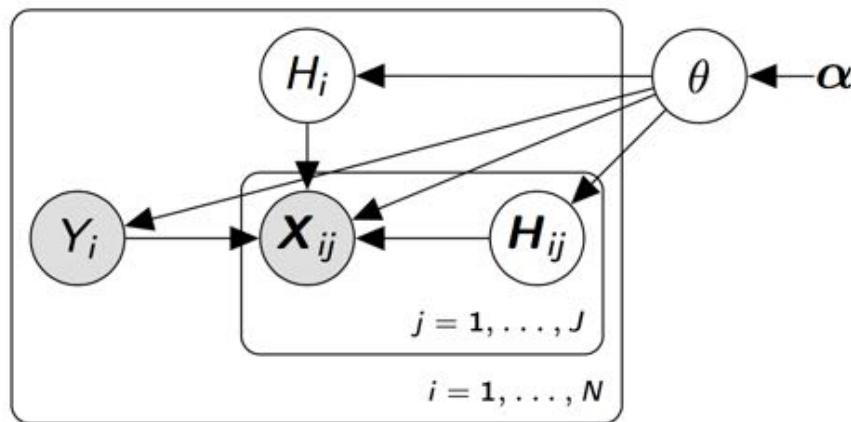


Masegosa, Andrés R., et al. "d-VMP: Distributed Variational Message Passing." *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Probabilistic Graphical Models*. 2016.

d-VMP Algorithm

Trick 1: Cast VMP as projected natural gradient ascent algorithm.

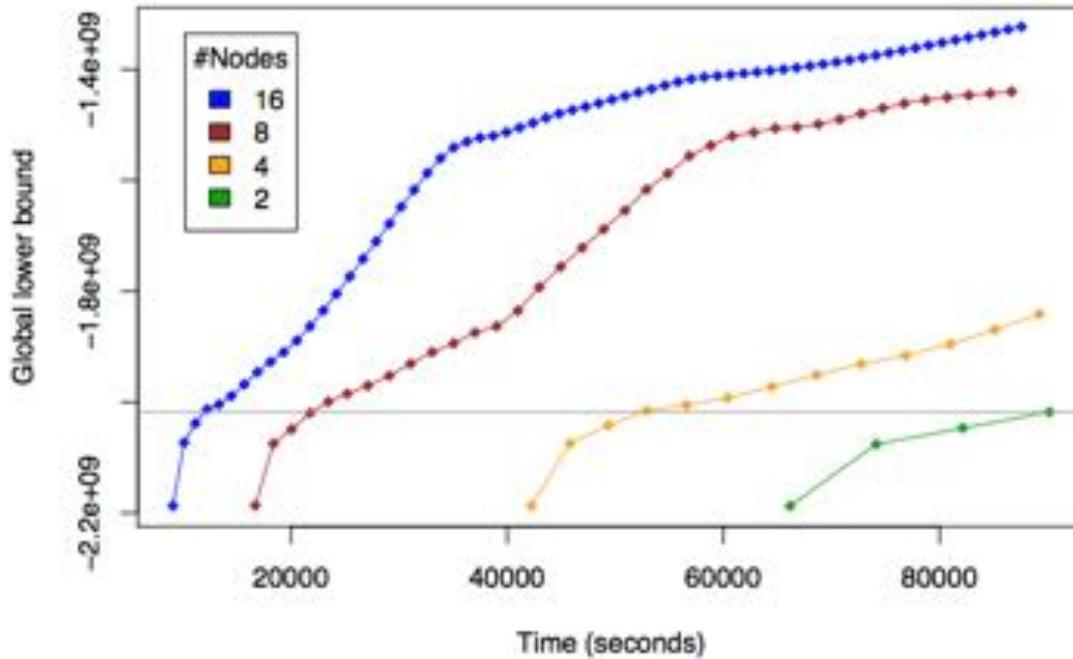
Trick 2: Exploit modern big data management tools such as Apache Flink.



Masegosa, Andrés R., et al. "d-VMP: Distributed Variational Message Passing." *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Probabilistic Graphical Models*. 2016.

d-VMP converges quicker than SVI

No hyper-parameter tuning



Masegosa, Andrés R., et al. "d-VMP: Distributed Variational Message Passing." *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Probabilistic Graphical Models*. 2016.

One billion node latent variable model

Experiment with Apache Flink on a AWS cluster.



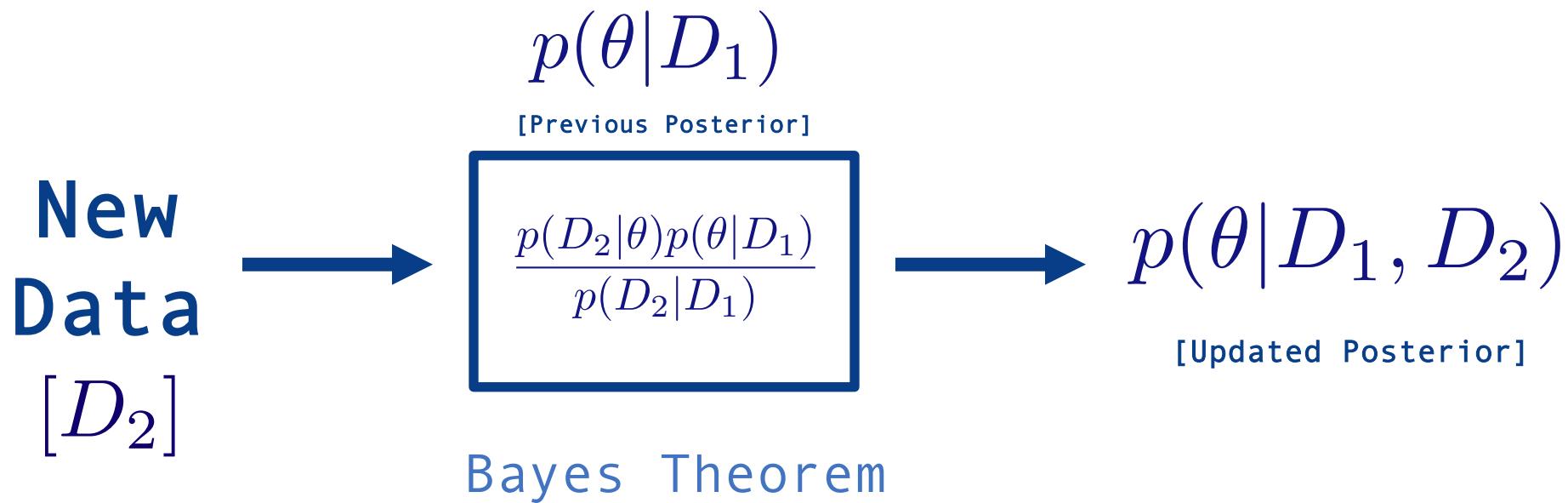
A binary sequence "01011100" is displayed in blue text. The sequence is overlaid on a yellow rectangular background that has a gradient effect, transitioning from light yellow at the top to dark yellow at the bottom. The rectangle is centered on the slide and has thin black borders.

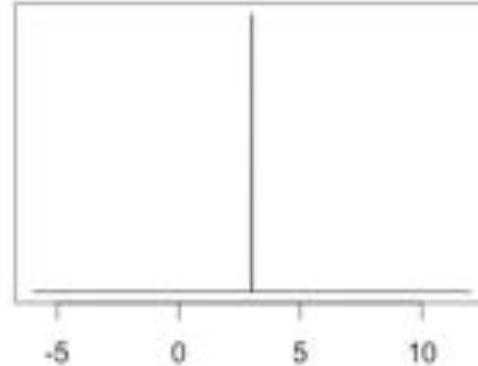
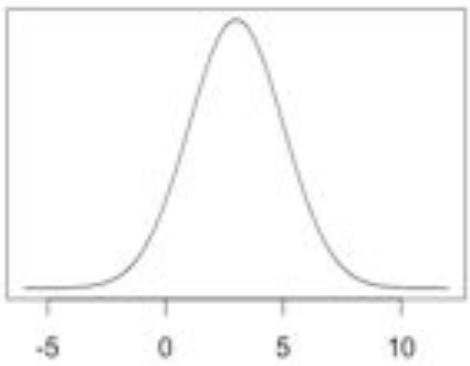
01011100

Data Streams

Update your model when new data is available.





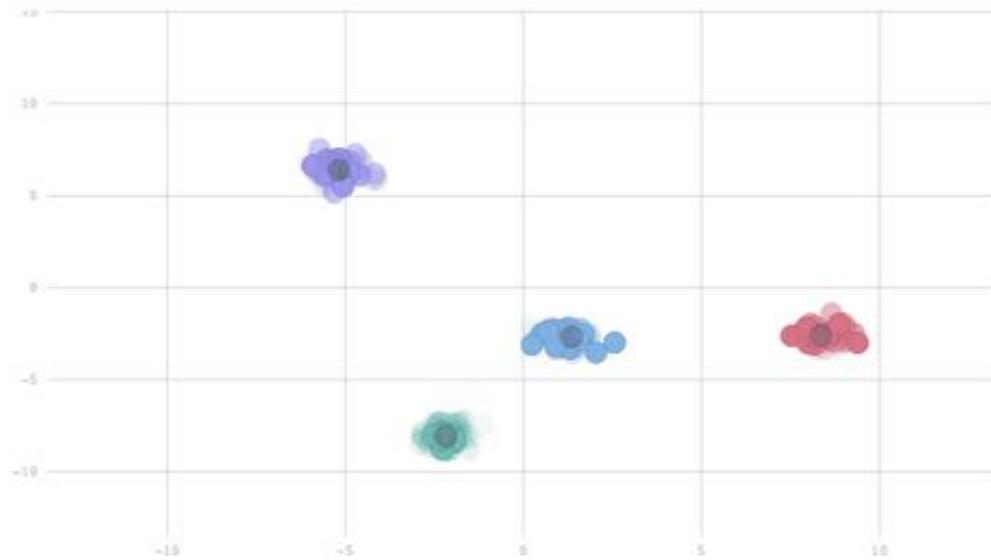


$$p(\theta | \mathbf{D}_{1:n})$$

[Capture Uncertainty]

$$p(\theta | \mathbf{D}_{1:\infty})$$

[Point Estimate]

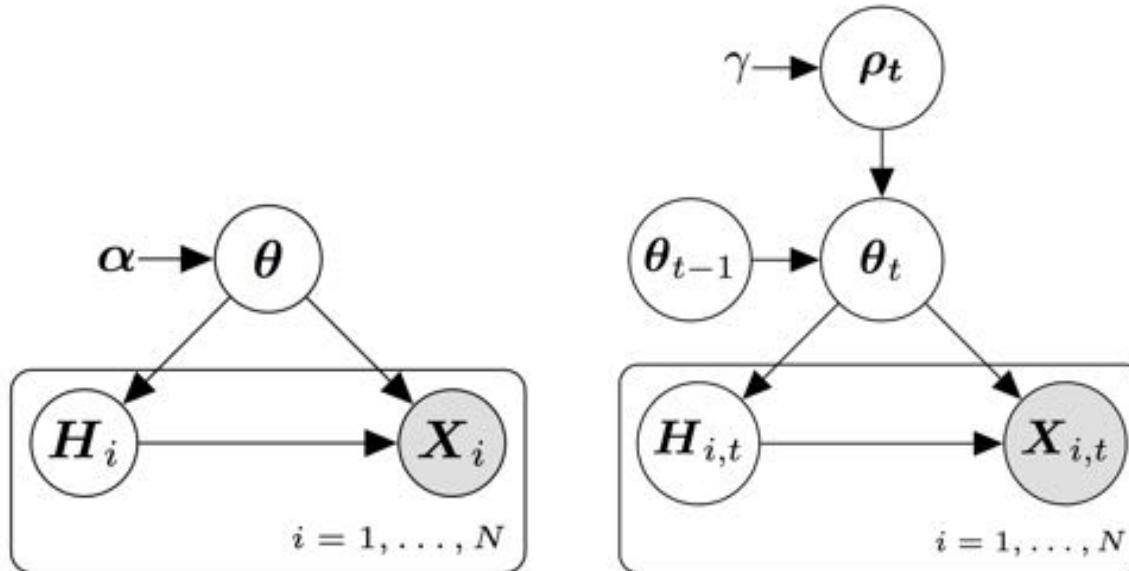


Freeman J. Introducing streaming k-means in Apache Spark 1.2.
<https://databricks.com/blog/2015/01/28/introducing-streaming-k-means-in-spark-1-2.html>

Concept Drift

Your data changes over time.



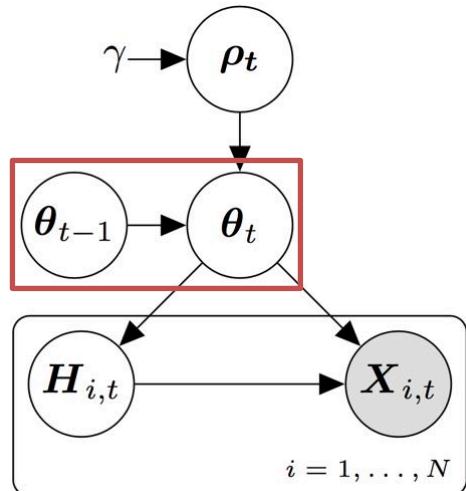


Masegosa, A. , et al. "Bayesian Models of Data Streams with Hierarchical Power Priors"
International Conference on Machine Learning. Sydney (Australia). 2017.

A Bayesian Model for Concept Drift

Non iid or exchangeability assumption.
Model parameters transition over time.

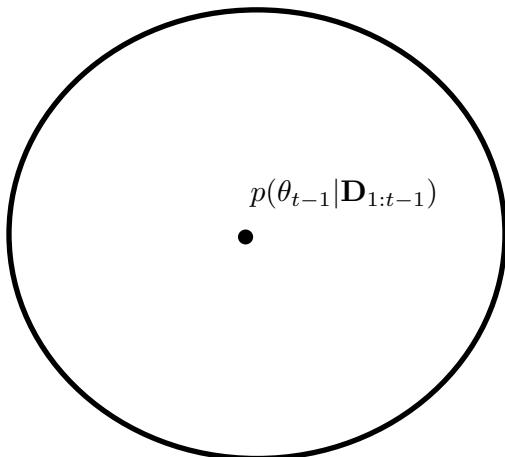




$$p(\theta_t | \mathbf{D}_{1:t-1}) = \int p(\theta_t | \theta_{t-1}) p(\theta_{t-1} | \mathbf{D}_{1:t-1}) d\theta_{t-1}$$

Explicit Transition Models

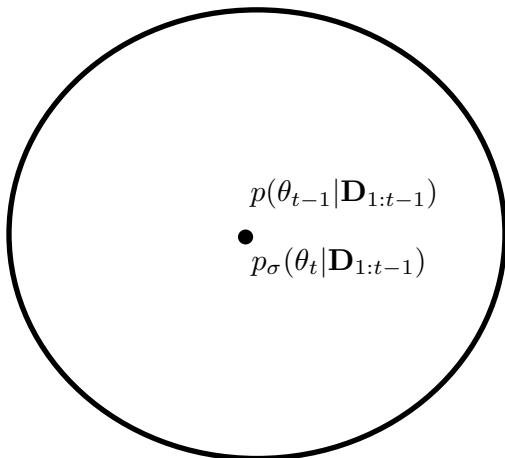
Assumption of single transition models, domain knowledge, etc
Outside of the exponential family



Implicit Transition Models

Maximum Entropy criteria

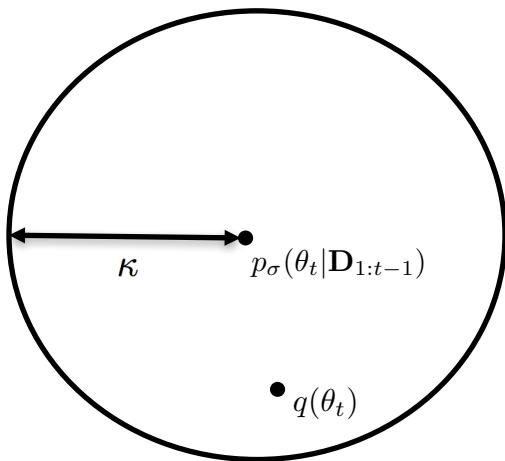




$$p_\delta(\theta_t | \mathbf{D}_{1:t-1}) = \int \delta(\theta_t - \theta_{t-1}) p(\theta_{t-1} | \mathbf{D}_{1:t-1}) d\theta_{t-1}$$

Implicit Transition Models

Maximum Entropy criteria

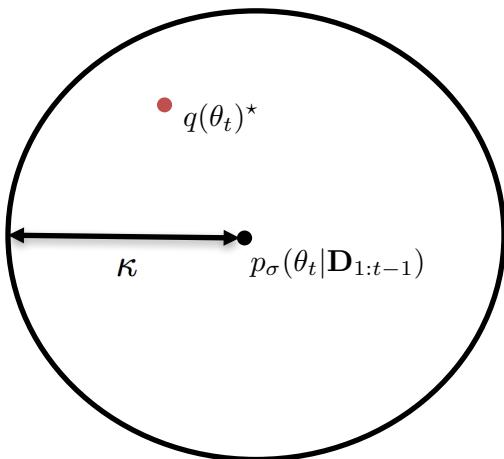


$$KL(q(\theta_t), p_\sigma(\theta_t | \mathbf{D}_{t-1})) \leq \kappa$$

Implicit Transition Models

Maximum Entropy criteria





$$q(\theta_t)^\star = \arg \max_{q(\theta_t)} H(q(\theta_t))$$
$$KL(q(\theta_t), p_\sigma(\theta_t | \mathbf{D}_{t-1})) \leq \kappa$$

Implicit Transition Models

Maximum Entropy criteria



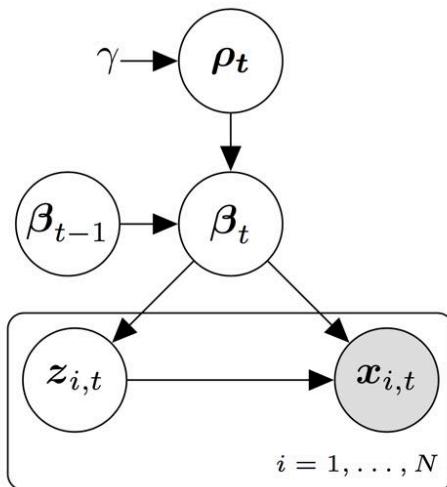
$$q^*(\theta_t) \propto p_u(\theta_t)^{(1-\rho)} p_\sigma(\theta_t | \mathbf{D}_{1:t-1})^\rho$$

$$\rho \in [0, 1]$$

Implicit Transition Models

- $\rho = 0$ implies absolute forgetting of past data.
- $\rho = 1$ implies no forgetting at all past data.





$$\rho_t \sim \text{TruncatedExponential}(\gamma)$$

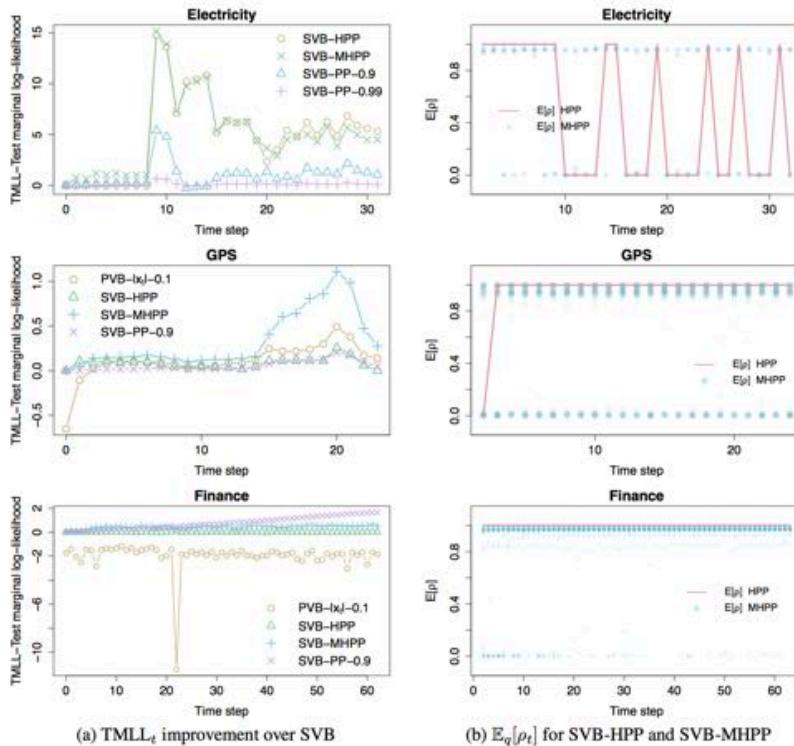
Masegosa, A. , et al. "Bayesian Models of Data Streams with Hierarchical Power Priors"
International Conference on Machine Learning. Sydney (Australia). 2017.

Adaptive Forgetting Mechanism

ρ is time-indexed.

Adaptive forgetting mechanism.

Closed-form (automatic) variational updating equations.



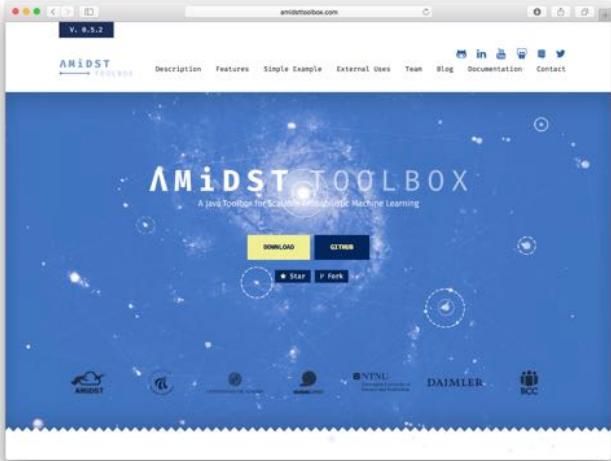
State-of-the-art performance

Trade, GPS and Financial data.
Different Latent Variable Models.

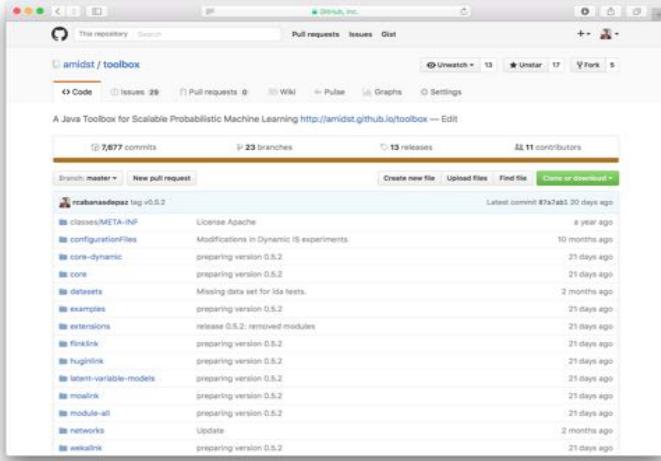


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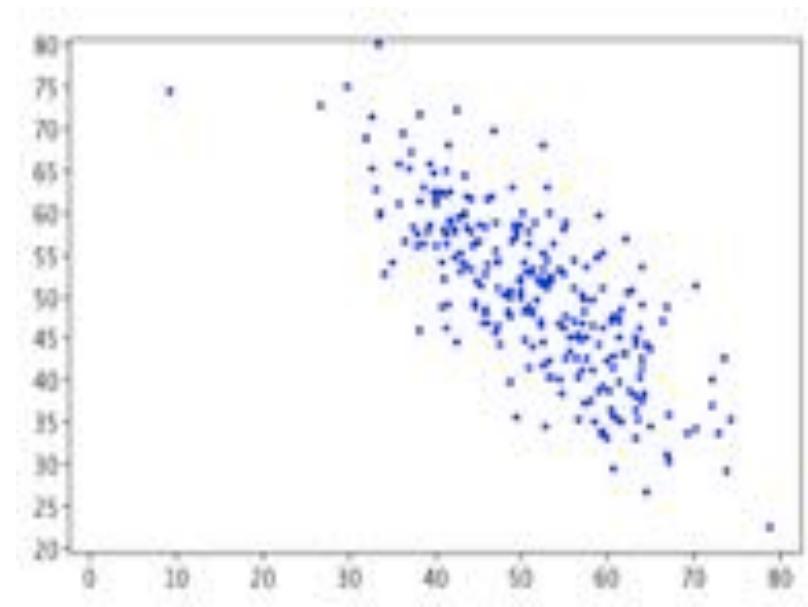
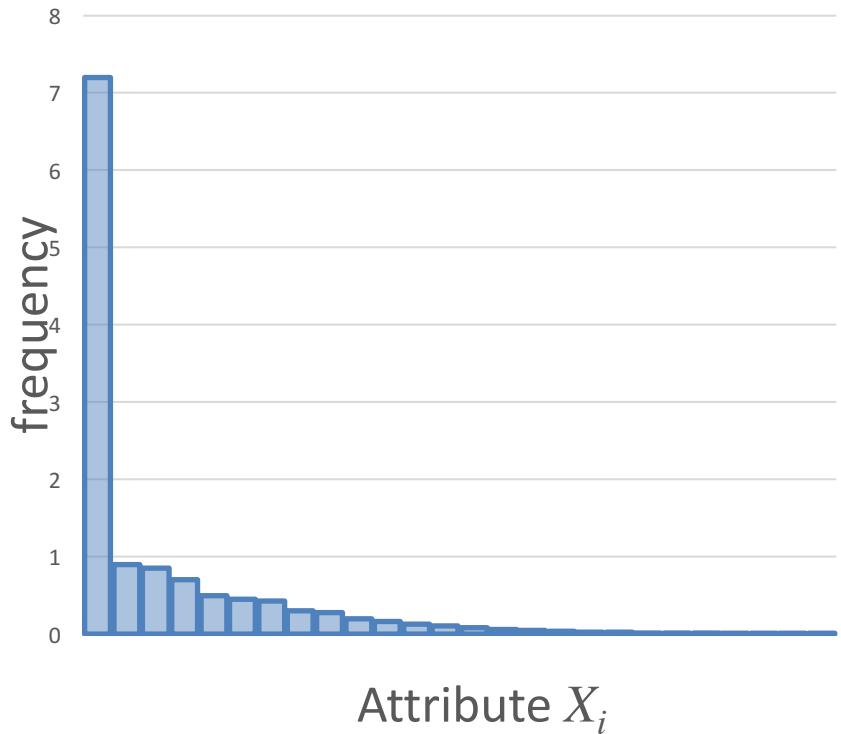


Use Case

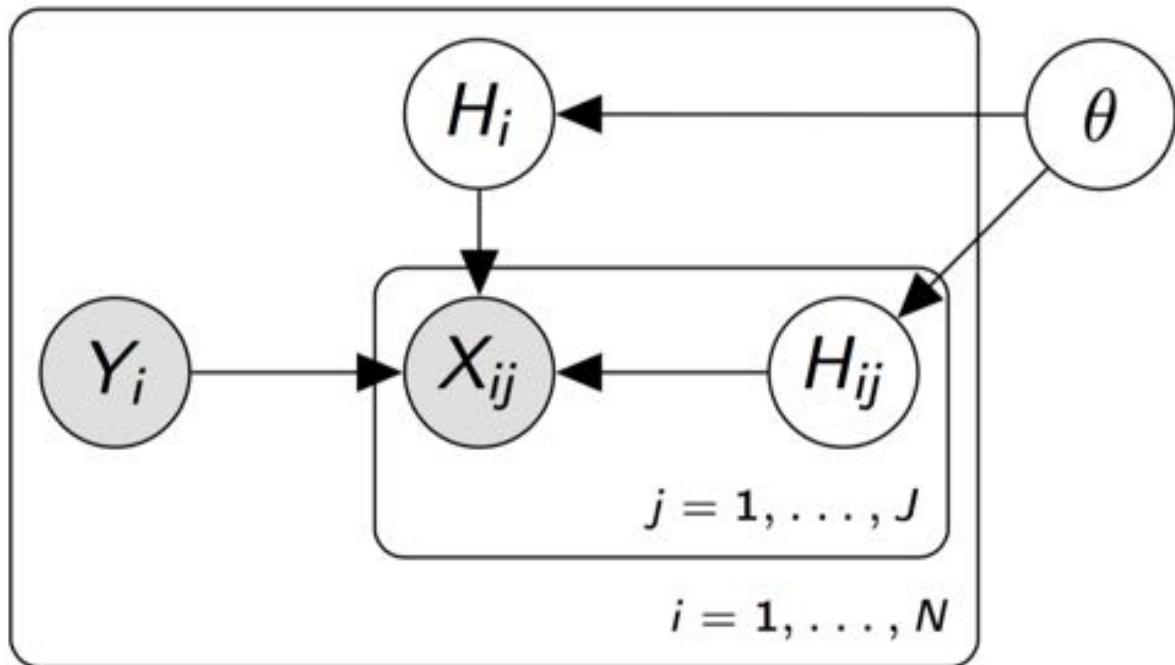


Predicting Defaulting Clients

Predicts probability a customer will default within 2 years



- Daily data for millions of clients
- Tons of missing data.
- Odd distributions.



Custom Gaussian Mixture Model

H_{ij} defines local mixture

H_i defines a global mixture.

```
//Set-up Flink session.  
final ExecutionEnvironment env = ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();  
  
//Load the data stream  
String filename = "hdfs://dataFlink_month0.arff";  
DataFlink<DataInstance> data =  
    DataFlinkLoader.loadDataFromFolder(env, filename, false);  
  
//Build the model  
Model model = new CustomGaussianMixture(data.getAttributes());  
    .setClassIndex(2);
```



SCALABLE INFERENCE

RUNNING CODE EXAMPLE

```
//Set-up Flink session.  
final ExecutionEnvironment env = ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();  
  
//Load the data stream  
String filename = "hdfs://dataFlink_month0.arff";  
DataFlink<DataInstance> data =  
    DataFlinkLoader.loadDataFromFolder(env, filename, false);  
  
//Build the model  
Model model = new CustomGaussianMixture(data.getAttributes())  
    .setClassIndex(2);  
  
//Learn the model  
model.updateModel(data);
```

DATA STREAMS

RUNNING CODE EXAMPLE

```
//Set-up Flink session.  
final ExecutionEnvironment env = ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();  
  
//Load the data stream  
String filename = "hdfs://dataFlink_month0.arff";  
DataFlink<DataInstance> data =  
    DataFlinkLoader.loadDataFromFolder(env, filename, false);  
  
//Build the model  
Model model = new CustomGaussianMixture(data.getAttributes())  
    .setClassIndex(2);  
  
//Learn the model  
model.updateModel(data);  
  
//Update your model  
for(int i=1; i<12; i++) {  
    filename = "dataFlink_month"+i+".arff";  
    data = DataFlinkLoader.loadDataFromFolder(env, filename, false);  
    System.out.println(model.predict(data));  
    model.updateModel(data);  
}
```



Predicting Defaulting Clients

- Old BCC's models based on logistic regression got an AUC around 0.8
- AMIDST's models gets an AUC over 0.9
- Model will be in production soon.

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Thanks for your attention

www

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[@AmidstToolbox](https://twitter.com/AmidstToolbox)

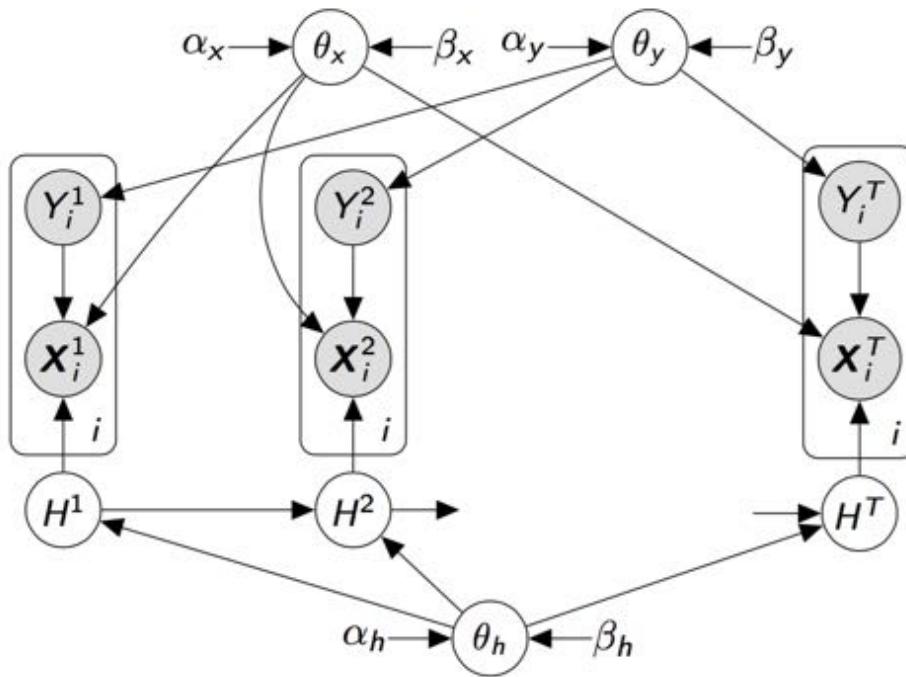
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Use Case II



Tracking Concept Drift

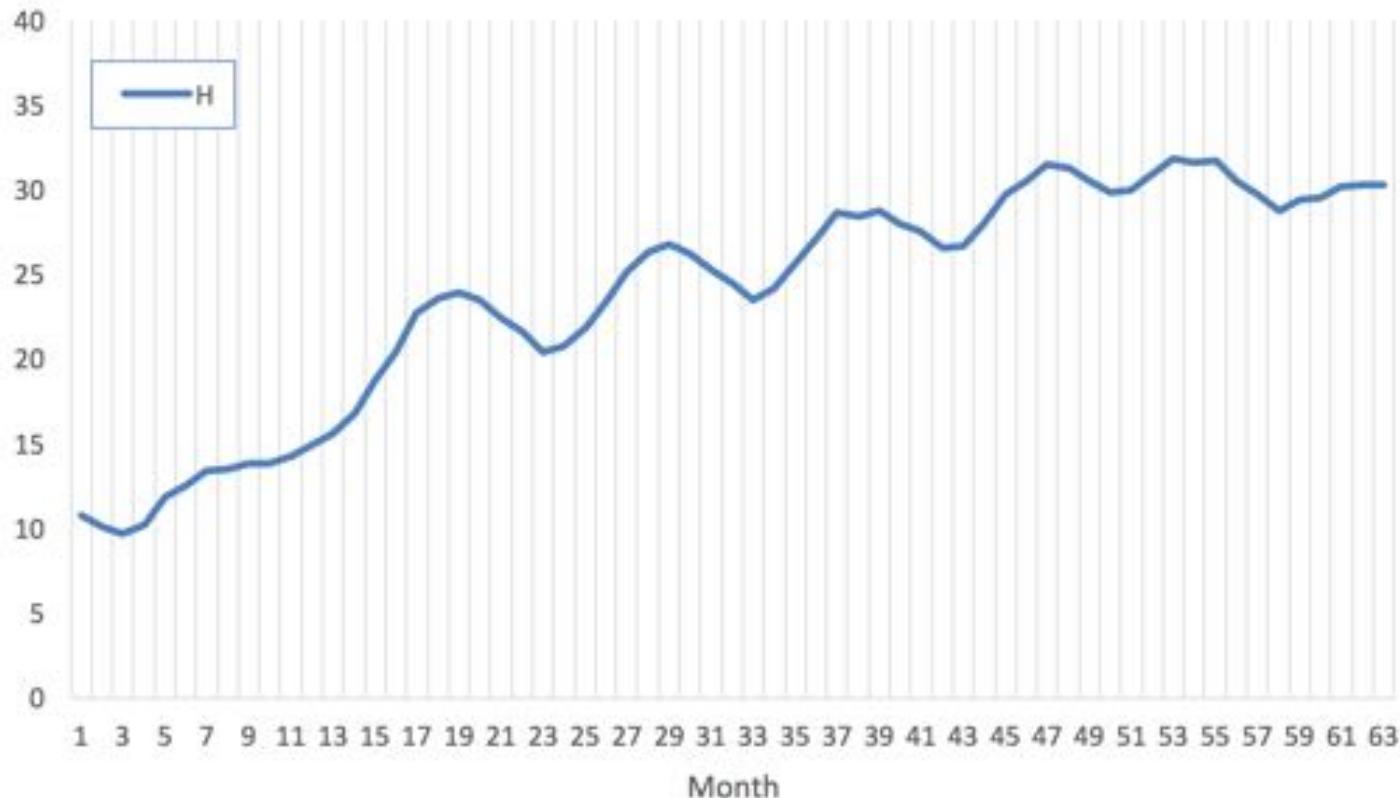
Detects changes in customer profiles during Spanish financial crisis



Hidden Variables are used to capture changes in customer profile

CONCEPT DRIFT DETECTION RESULTS

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Hidden Variable Captures Concept Drift

Drift Pattern: Seasonal + Global trend



CONCEPT DRIFT DETECTION RESULTS

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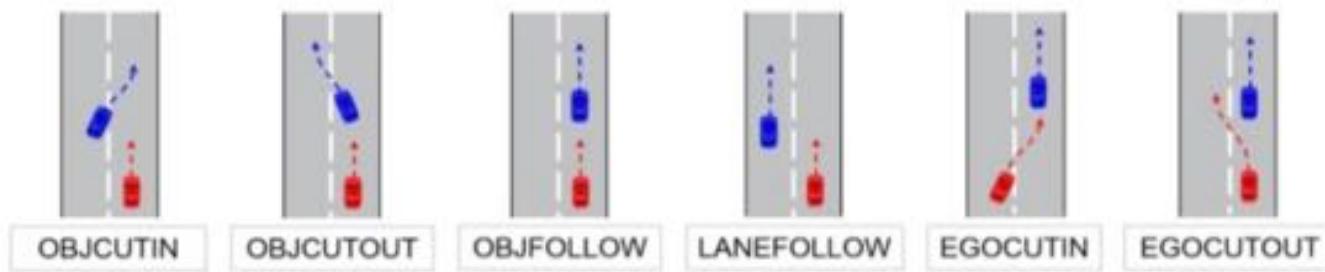


Unemployment Rate main driver of Concept Drift

Hidden Variable correlates with unemployment rate ($\rho = 0.961$)



Use Case III

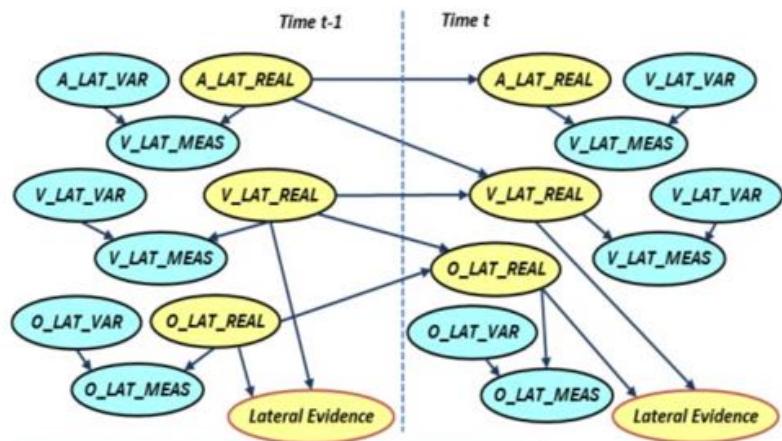
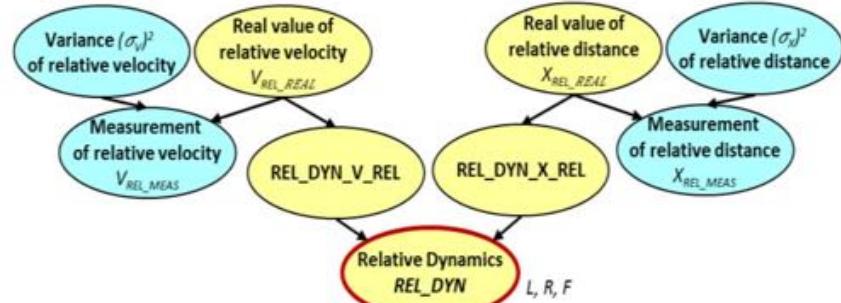
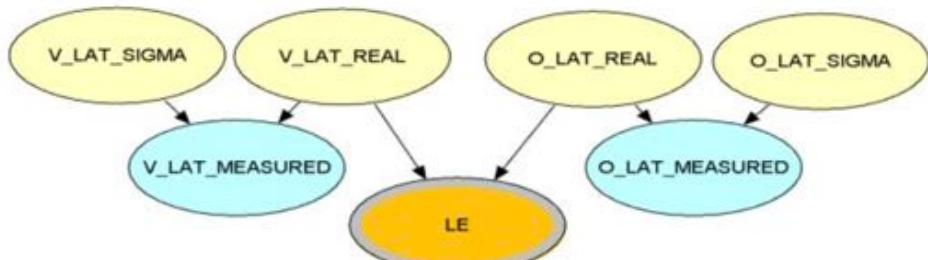
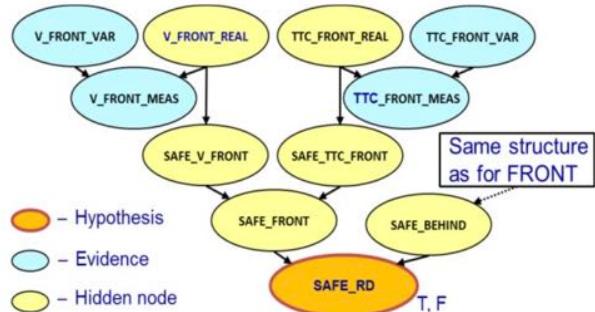


Weidl, Galia, et al. "Early Recognition of Maneuvers in Highway Traffic." *European Conference on Symbolic and Quantitative Approaches to Reasoning and Uncertainty*. Springer International Publishing, 2015.

Maneuver Recognition

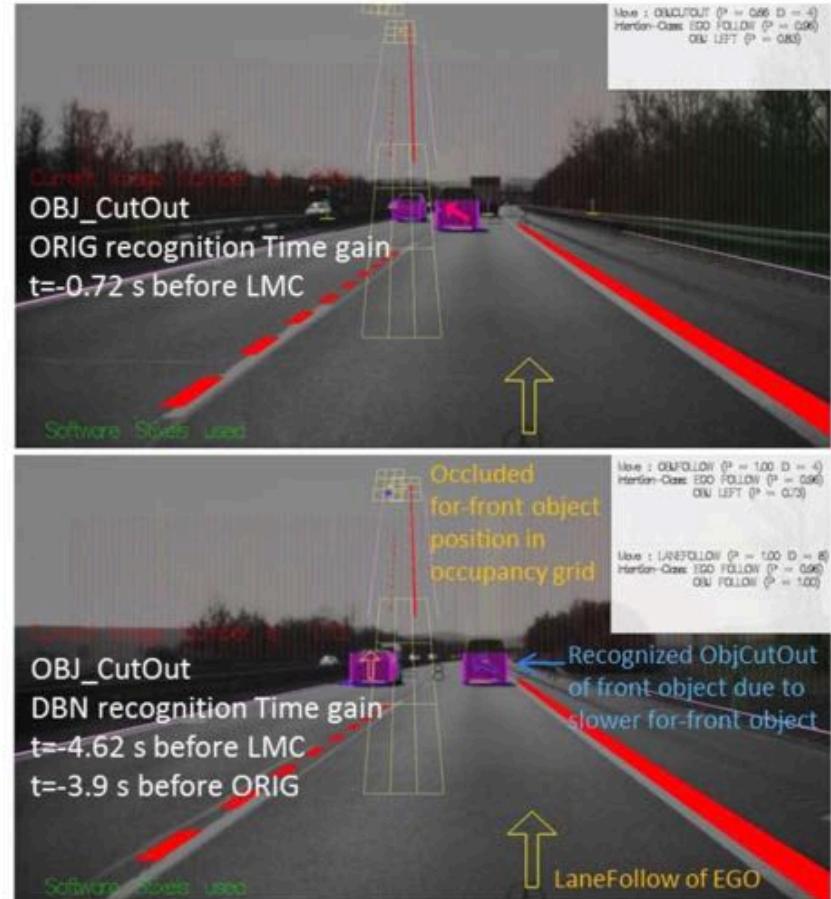
Early detection of traffic maneuvers changes for intelligent cruise control (and autonomous driving).

PROBABILISTIC MODEL



Weidl, Galia, et al. "Early Recognition of Maneuvers in Highway Traffic." *European Conference on Symbolic and Quantitative Approaches to Reasoning and Uncertainty*. Springer International Publishing, 2015.

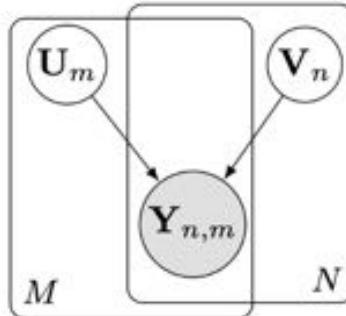
PROTOTYPE



Weidl, Galia, et al. "Early Recognition of Maneuvers in Highway Traffic." *European Conference on Symbolic and Quantitative Approaches to Reasoning and Uncertainty*. Springer International Publishing, 2015.

Frontiers in Probabilistic Machine Learning





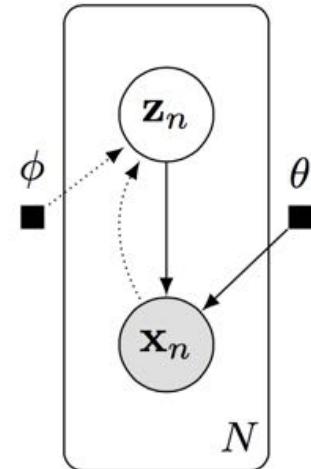
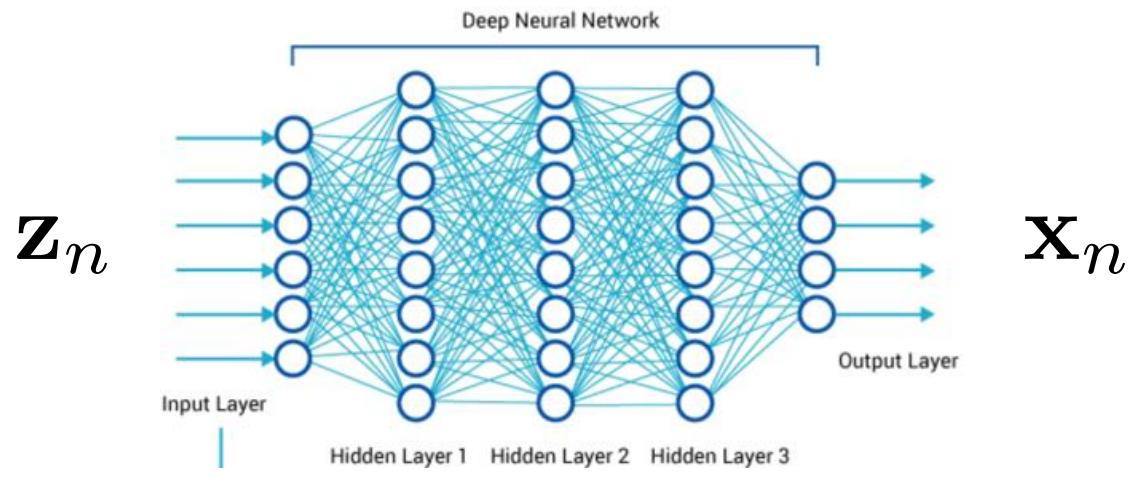
```
1 N = 10
2 M = 10
3 K = 5 # latent dimension
4
5 U = Normal(mu=tf.zeros([M, K]), sigma=tf.ones([M, K]))
6 V = Normal(mu=tf.zeros([N, K]), sigma=tf.ones([N, K]))
7 Y = Normal(mu=tf.matmul(U, V, transpose_b=True), sigma=tf.ones([N, M]))
```

Tran, Dustin, et al. "Edward: A library for probabilistic modeling, inference, and criticism." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1610.09787* (2016).

Probabilistic Programming Languages

- More powerful probabilistic modeling (e.g. Turing complete).
- Boost the productivity of data scientists.
- Expand the use of probabilistic modeling to non-experts.



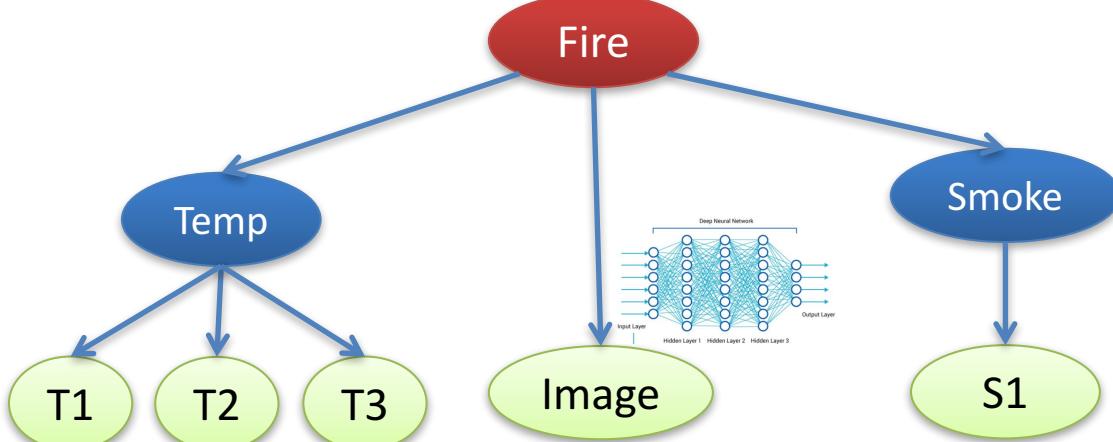


Deep Learning + Bayesian modeling

Powered by new advances in variational inference
(e.g. variational autoencoders, black-box variational inference, adversarial training, etc.).



Radford, Alec, Luke Metz, and Soumith Chintala. "Unsupervised representation learning with deep convolutional generative adversarial networks." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1511.06434* (2015).



$$p(Fire = True | t_1, t_2, t_3, s_1, image)$$

Probabilistic Programming on Tensorflow/Theano

Edward Library, PyMC3, AMIDST-II?

Thanks for your attention

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