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In [15]: import numpy as np
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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In [16]: def sigmoid(x):
    return 1.0/(1+np.exp(-1.0 * x))

def eta_s(s):
    return (-1) ** s

def eta_s_t(s,t):
    return 0.5

def mu_s(s, X):
    neigh_list = get_neighbour_nodes(s)
    arg = eta_s(s) + sum([(eta_s_t(s,k) * X[k,0]) for k in neigh_list])
    # print(arg)
    return sigmoid(arg)

def tau_s(s, tau):
    neigh_list = get_neighbour_nodes(s)
    arg = eta_s(s) + sum([(eta_s_t(s,k) * tau[k,0]) for k in neigh_list])
    # print(arg)
    return sigmoid(arg)

def get_node_id(row_id, col_id, grid_dim):
    if row_id > 0:
        return (row_id-1)*grid_dim + col_id + 1
    else:
        return col_id + 1
```

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In [17]: def get_neighbour_nodes(node_id, grid_dim=7):
    row_id = math.floor((node_id-1)/grid_dim)
    col_id = node_id - 1 - grid_dim * row_id

    neigh_list = []

    if col_id != 0:
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(row_id, col_id-1, grid_dim))

    if col_id != (grid_dim-1):
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(row_id, col_id+1, grid_dim))

    if row_id != 0:
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(row_id-1, col_id, grid_dim))

    if col_id != (grid_dim-1):
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(row_id+1, col_id, grid_dim))

    if row_id == 0:
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(grid_dim-1,col_id, grid_dim))

    if row_id == (grid_dim-1):
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(0,col_id, grid_dim))

    if col_id == 0:
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(row_id, grid_dim-1, grid_dim))

    if col_id == (grid_dim-1):
        neigh_list.append(get_node_id(row_id, 0, grid_dim))

    return neigh_list
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In [18]: def run_expt():

    X = np.random.rand(n_nodes+1,1)
    y = (X > 0.5)
    X = np.ones_like(X)
    X[y] = 0

    for iter in range(1000):
        for i in range(1,len(X)):
            mu_i = mu_s(i, X)
            X[i] = np.random.choice(np.array([0,1]),p=[(1-mu_i), mu_i])

    samples = np.zeros((5000,n_nodes+1))

    for iter in range(5000):
        for i in range(1,len(X)):
            mu_i = mu_s(i, X)
            X[i] = np.random.choice(np.array([0,1]),p=[(1-mu_i), mu_i])
            samples[iter,:] = X.flatten()

    moment_matrix = np.zeros((grid_dim,grid_dim))

    for node_id in range(1,n_nodes+1):
        row_id = math.floor((node_id-1)/grid_dim)
        col_id = node_id - 1 - grid_dim * row_id
        moment_matrix[row_id][col_id] = np.mean(samples[:,node_id])

    return moment_matrix

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In [19]: def dist(tau_1, tau_2):
    abs_diff = np.absolute(tau_1[1:] - tau_2[1:])
    return np.mean(abs_diff)

def compute_KL_exp(tau, grid_dim=7):

    n_nodes = grid_dim ** 2

    term_1 = 0
    term_2 = 0

    for i in range(1,n_nodes+1):
        term_1 += eta_s(i)*tau[i]
        term_2 += tau[i]*np.log(tau[i]) + (1-tau[i])*np.log(1-tau[i])

    for i in range(1,n_nodes+1):
        neigh_list = get_neighbour_nodes(i)
        for j in neigh_list:
            term_1 += eta_s_t(i,j)*tau[i]*tau[j]/2.0

    result = -1*term_1 + term_2
    return result

```

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In [23]: grid_dim = 7
n_nodes = grid_dim**2

moment_matrix_repeat = np.zeros((10, grid_dim, grid_dim))

for expt_id in range(10):
    print('Gibbs sampling Expt ID:{}'.format(expt_id))
    moment_matrix_repeat[expt_id,:,:] = run_expt()

moment_std_matrix = np.std(moment_matrix_repeat, axis=0)
print('Estimated moments (mu_s) for first run')
print(moment_matrix_repeat[0,:,:])
print('Empirical Standard Deviation Matrix')
print(moment_std_matrix)

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Gibbs sampling Expt ID:0
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:1
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:2
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:3
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:4
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:5
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:6
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:7
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:8
Gibbs sampling Expt ID:9

```

Estimated moments (mu_s) for first run

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[[ 0.6236  0.9082  0.6858  0.9078  0.6596  0.8954  0.556 ]
 [ 0.9196  0.604  0.9434  0.594  0.9396  0.5846  0.8776]
 [ 0.5714  0.9416  0.5498  0.9402  0.546  0.9376  0.4994]
 [ 0.9316  0.5182  0.9496  0.517  0.9446  0.5122  0.8894]
 [ 0.5726  0.9466  0.5086  0.9458  0.5114  0.939  0.4886]
 [ 0.9318  0.511  0.9452  0.5004  0.9436  0.493  0.8902]
 [ 0.6348  0.9666  0.5932  0.9594  0.5778  0.964  0.5564]]

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Empirical Standard Deviation Matrix

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[[ 0.00509729  0.00433848  0.0075506  0.00303058  0.00650489  0.00470829
   0.00654168]
 [ 0.00164694  0.01153196  0.00329363  0.00369519  0.00428411  0.00922841
   0.00349377]
 [ 0.01019066  0.0030492  0.00613827  0.00419719  0.00586177  0.00455737
   0.00693328]
 [ 0.00421716  0.00599803  0.00326215  0.00545105  0.00194987  0.00656244
   0.00544592]
 [ 0.00646084  0.0027023  0.00544573  0.00343395  0.00760274  0.00264998
   0.00423018]
 [ 0.00191458  0.01012845  0.00337574  0.00708757  0.0039659  0.00690185
   0.00505901]
 [ 0.00734575  0.00299259  0.00715846  0.00315728  0.00539496  0.0030883
   0.00744648]]

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```

In [24]: ##### PART- B #####
def run_mean_field_expt():
    tau = np.random.rand(n_nodes+1,1)
    tau_prev = np.random.rand(n_nodes+1,1)

    KL_exp_list = []

    iter = 0
    while dist(tau, tau_prev) > 0.001:
#         print("Iter:{}".format(iter))
        tau_prev = tau.copy()
        for i in range(1,len(tau)):
            tau_i = tau_s(i, tau)
            tau[i] = tau_i
        KL_exp_list.append(compute_KL_exp(tau,grid_dim))
        iter += 1

    plt.figure()
    plt.plot([i for i in range(iter)], KL_exp_list,marker='*')
    plt.xlabel('Epochs')
    plt.ylabel('KL(q||p) - ln(Z)')
    plt.xticks([i for i in range(iter)])
    plt.title('Plot of variation of KL(q||p) - ln(Z) with no. of epochs')
    plt.show()

    return tau

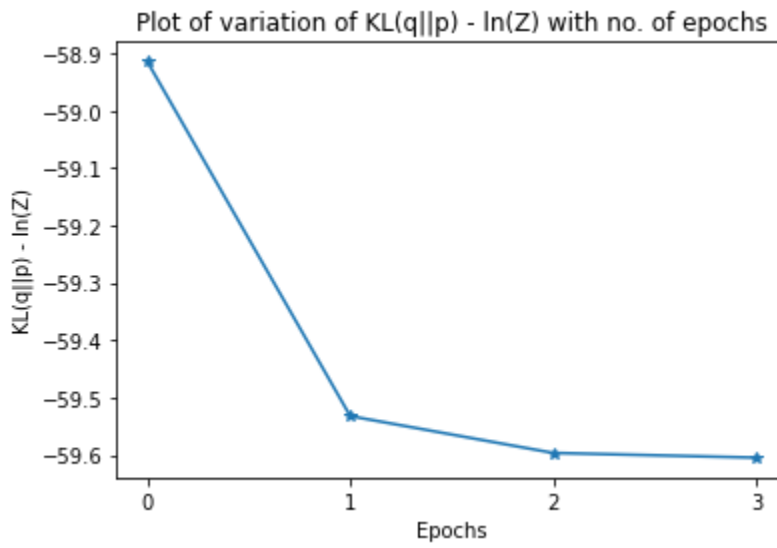
```

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In [25]: n_init = 5

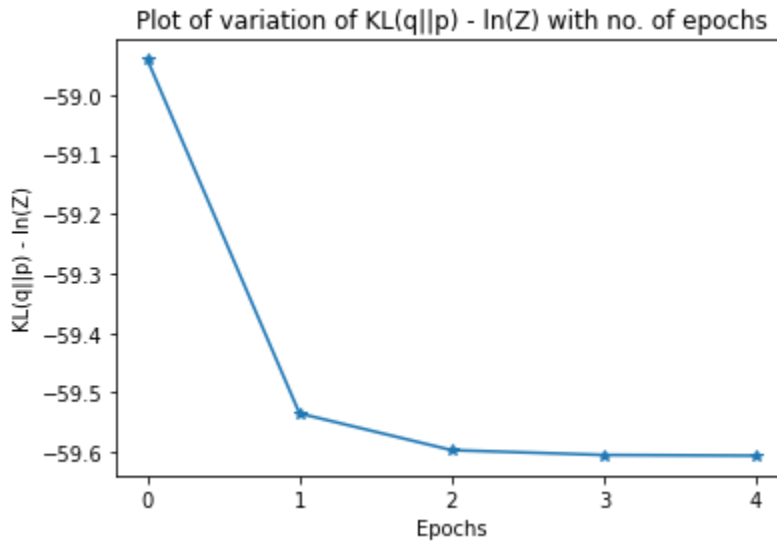
for iter in range(n_init):
    tau = run_mean_field_expt() # 50 x 1 (first index not used)
    mu = np.zeros_like(tau)
    mu[1:] = moment_matrix_repeat[-1,:,:].flatten().reshape(-1,1) # 50 x 1 (first
    index not used)

    d = dist(mu, tau)

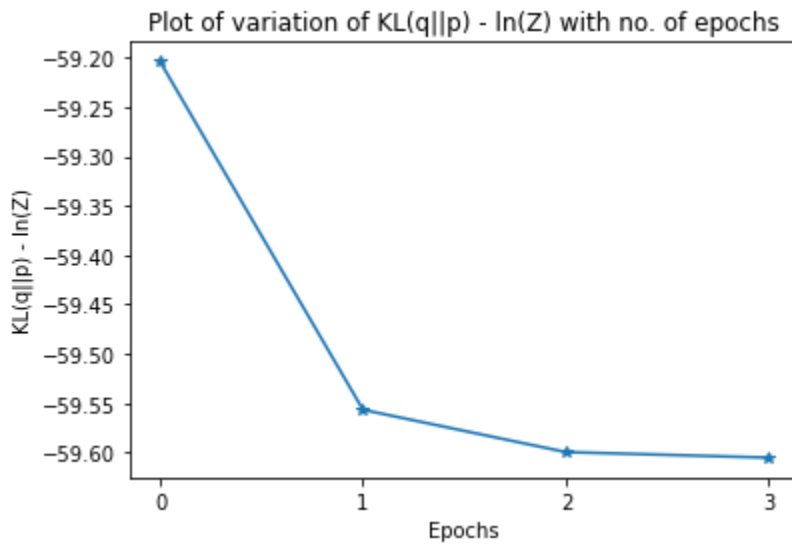
    print("Mean Field Initialization ID: {}, Distance between mu_s and tau_s = {}".format(iter,d))
```



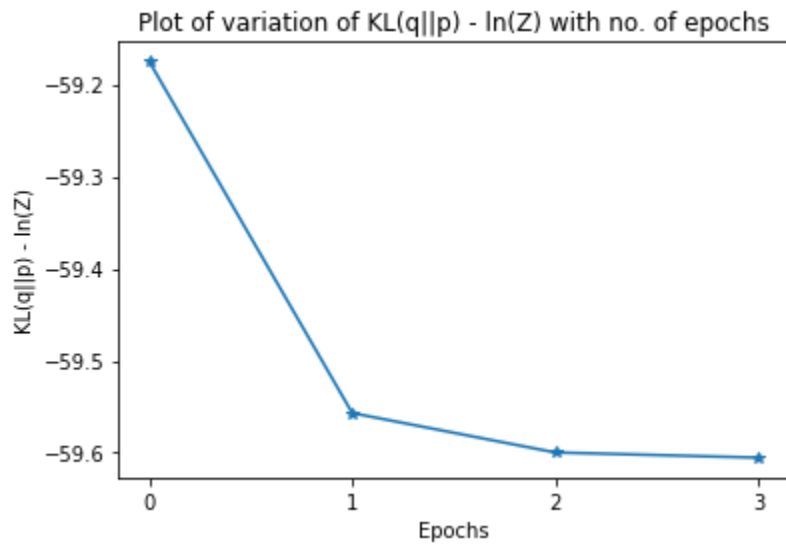
Mean Field Initialization ID: 0, Distance between μ_s and $\tau_s = 0.005520849247526841$



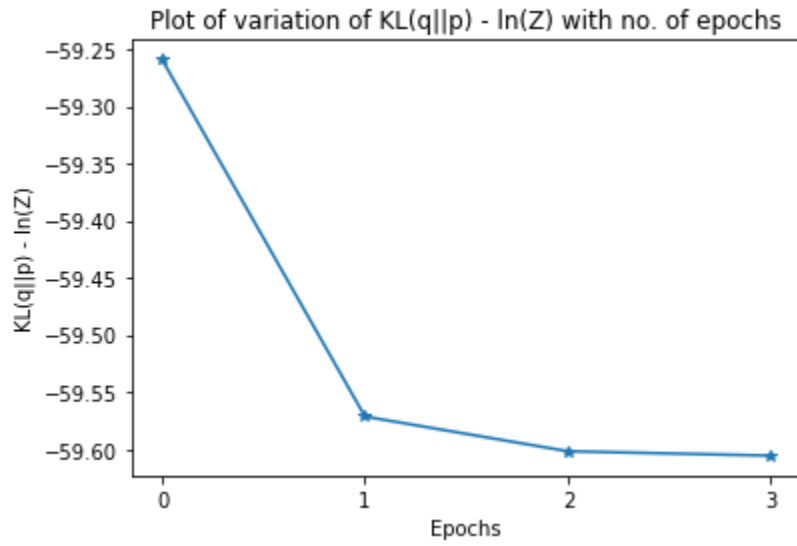
Mean Field Initialization ID: 1, Distance between μ_s and $\tau_s = 0.0056105430107516$



Mean Field Initialization ID: 2, Distance between μ_s and $\tau_s = 0.005550176125760206$



Mean Field Initialization ID: 3, Distance between μ_s and $\tau_s = 0.005546198879238533$



Mean Field Initialization ID: 4, Distance between μ_s and $\tau_s = 0.005583428518697843$