



# Structure Learning



EECS 474 Fall 2016

# Road Map

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- ▶ Basics of Probability and Statistical Estimation
- ▶ Bayesian Networks
- ▶ Markov Networks
- ▶ Inference
- ▶ **Learning**
  - ▶ Parameters, **Structure**, EM
- ▶ HMMs



# Learning Structure

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- ▶ **Hard problem**

- ▶ Finding the BN structure with the highest “score” among those structures with at most  $k$  parents is NP hard for  $k > 1$  (Chickering, 1995)

- ▶ **Inputs**

- ▶ Data (potentially incomplete)

- ▶ **Outputs**

- ▶ Graphical model structure (we’ll focus on Bayes Nets)

- ▶ **Approaches**

- ▶ Constraint-based
- ▶ Score-based approaches
  - ▶ Local search
- ▶ Bayesian Model Averaging



# Learning Structure

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- ▶ **Hard problem**
  - ▶ Finding the BN structure with the highest “score” among those structures with at most  $k$  parents is NP hard for  $k > 1$  (Chickering, 1995)
- ▶ **Inputs**
  - ▶ Data (potentially incomplete)
- ▶ **Outputs**
  - ▶ Graphical model structure (we’ll focus on Bayes Nets)
- ▶ **Approaches**
  - ▶ **Constraint-based**
  - ▶ Score-based approaches
    - ▶ Local search
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# Constraint-based Approaches

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- ▶ Idea: we know how to construct a Bayes Net if we can perform **independence tests**
  - ▶  $(\mathbf{A} \perp \mathbf{B} \mid \mathbf{C}) ?$
- ▶ Naïve construction
  - ▶ depends on variable ordering
  - ▶ Issues potentially large number of independence queries
- ▶ A more sophisticated PDAG construction process works better (see book)



# Constraint-based approach guarantees

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- ▶ Can uncover a *perfect* map using a polynomial # of tests if:
  - ▶ Bounded in-degree  $d$  in  $G^*$  (the true graph)
  - ▶ Perfect independence queries up to size  $2d + 2$   
(Strong)
  - ▶  $P^*$  (true dist.) is *faithful* to  $G^*$   
(Also strong)
    - ▶ i.e., any independencies in  $P^*$  reflected as d-separation in  $G^*$



# Learning Structure

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- ▶ **Approaches**
  - ▶ Constraint-based
  - ▶ **Score-based approaches**
    - ▶ **Local search**
  - ▶ Bayesian Model Averaging



# Scoring Structures

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- ▶ **Maximum likelihood  $G$**

- ▶ Choose  $G = \arg \max_G \max_{\theta} P(\text{Data} \mid \theta)$

- ▶ **Or MAP:**

- ▶ Choose  $G = \arg \max_G \max_{\theta} P(\text{Data} \mid \theta) P(\theta)$

- ▶ ...what's wrong with these?



# Bayesian Score

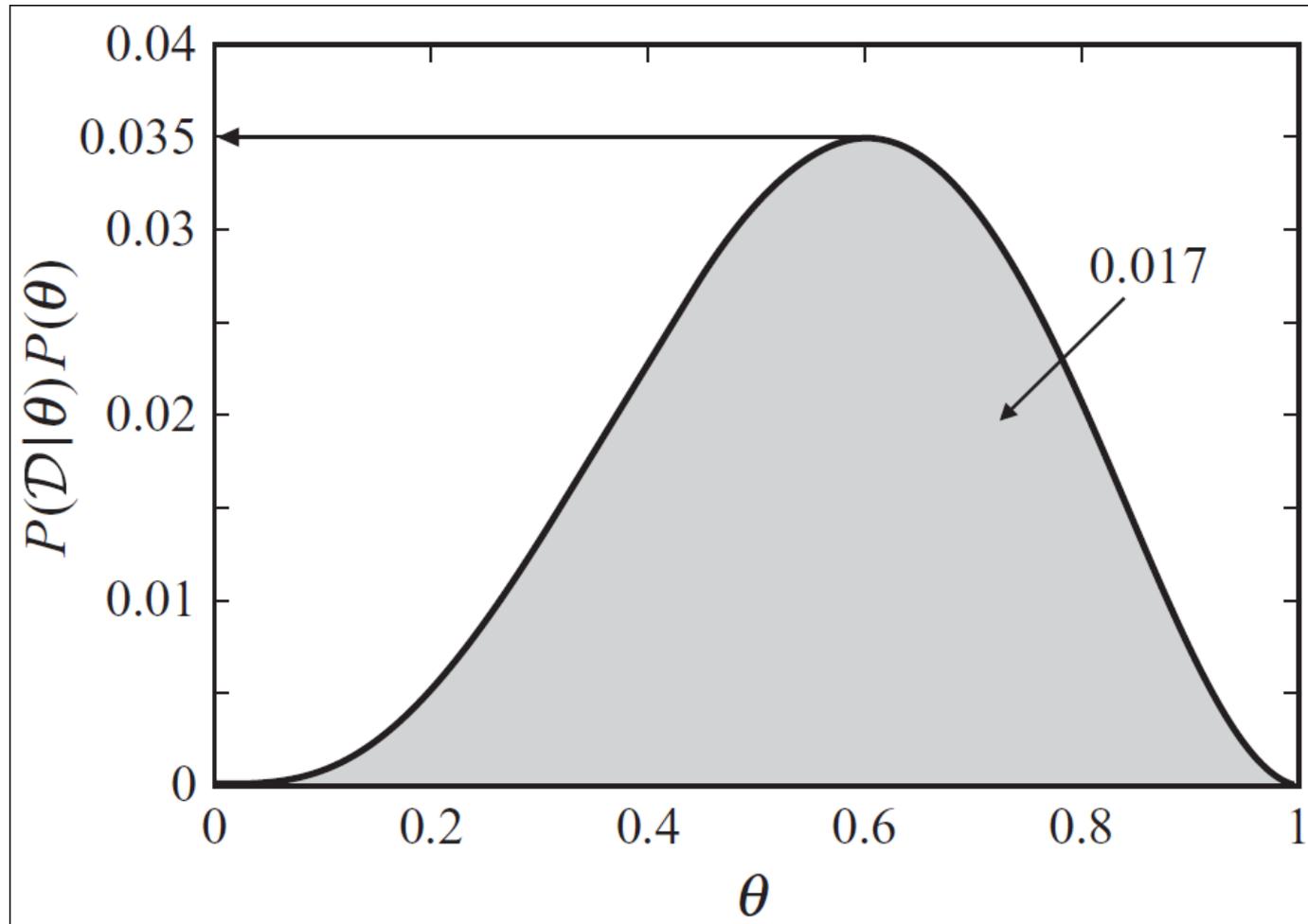
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- ▶ Bayesian Score for  $G$  =  
prior for  $G$   
+  
likelihood integrated over all parameters for  $G$
- ▶  $\text{BayesianScore}(G : \text{Data}) = \log P(\text{Data} | G) + \log P(G)$
- ▶  $P(\text{Data} | G) = \int_{\Theta_G} P(\text{Data} | \theta_G, G) P(\theta_G | G) d\theta_G$



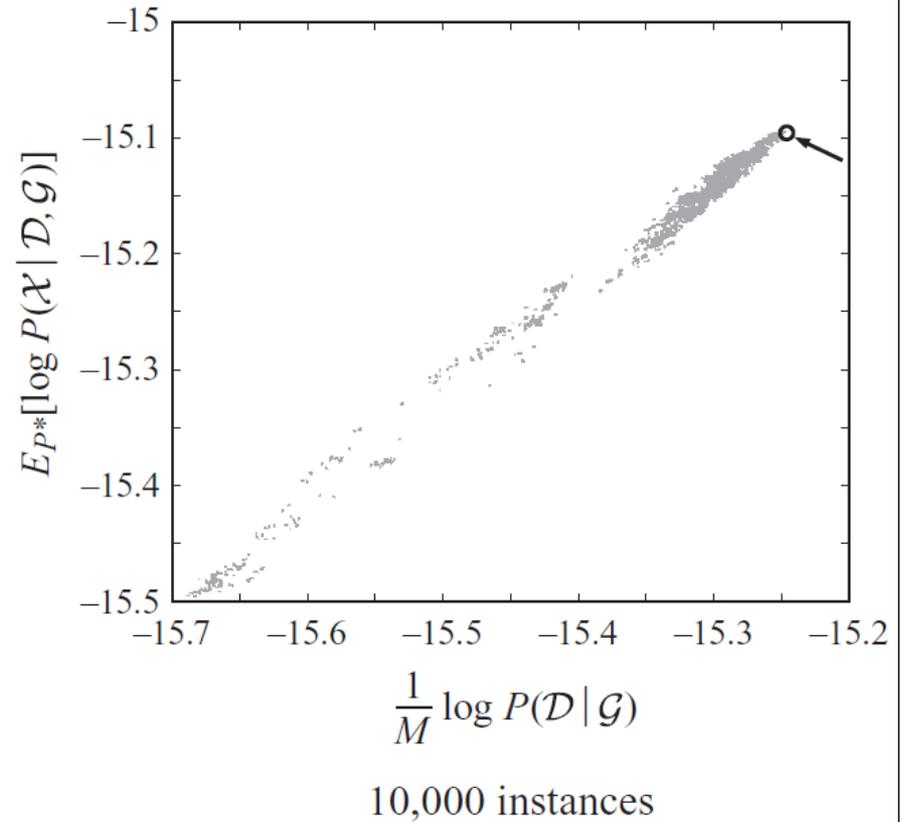
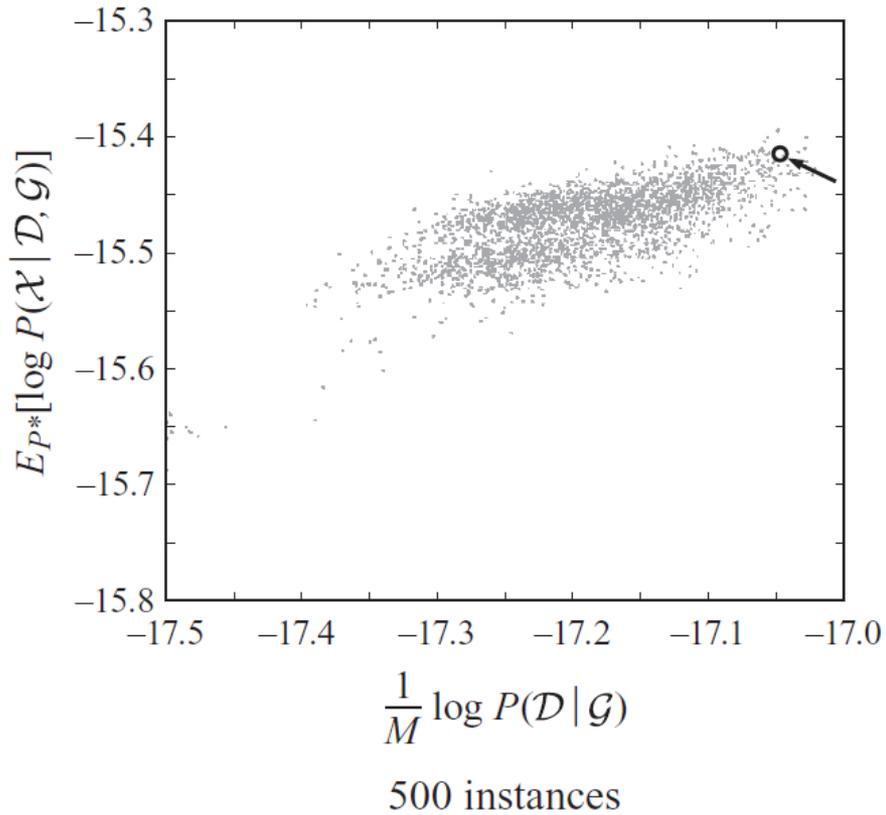
# Integrating over parameters

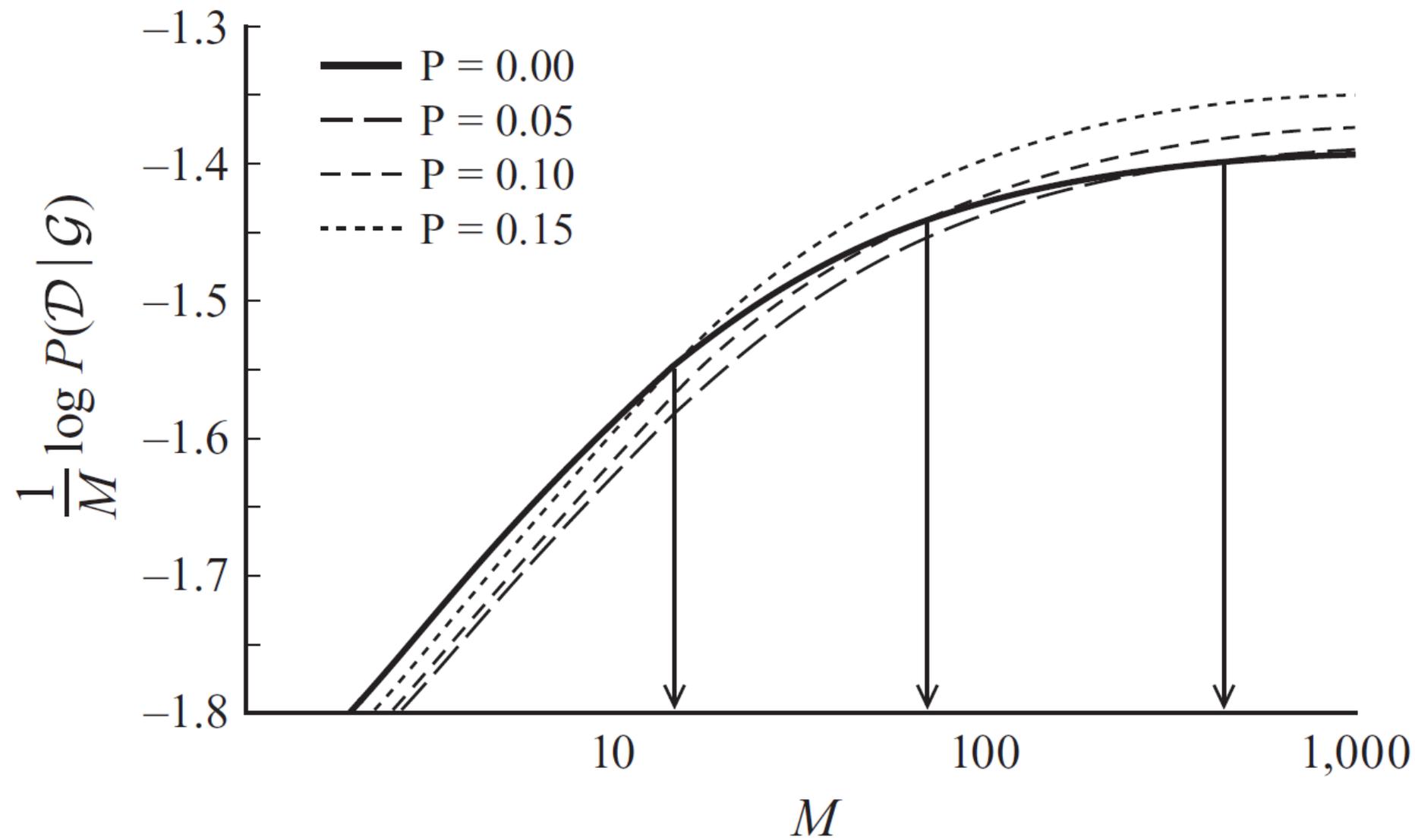
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# Training (x-axis) vs. Test (y-axis) Perf.

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# Bayesian Information Criterion

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- ▶ Bayes Score includes:

- ▶  $P(\text{Data} \mid G) = \int_{\Theta_G} P(\text{Data} \mid \theta_G, G) P(\theta_G \mid G) d\theta_G$

- ▶ Integral sometimes difficult

- ▶ Approximation:

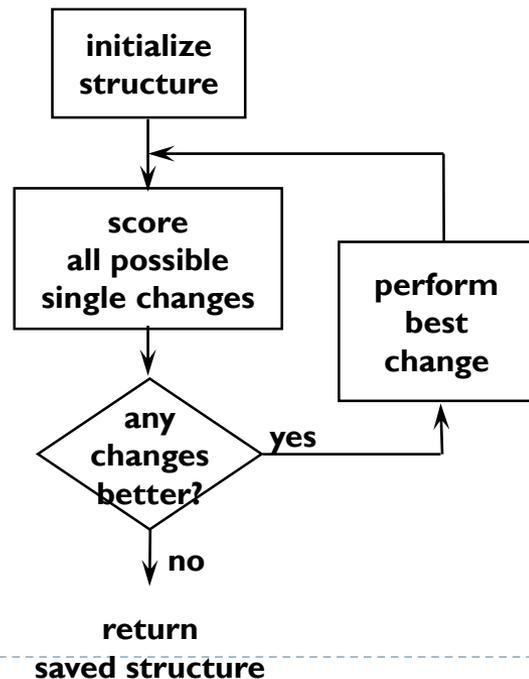
$$\text{score}_{\text{BIC}}(G) = - (\text{Dim}[G]/2) \log M + \log \max_{\theta_G} P(\text{Data} \mid \theta_G)$$



# Structure search

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- ▶ Finding the BN structure with the highest score among those structures with at most  $k$  parents is NP hard for  $k > 1$  (Chickering, 1995)
- ▶ Heuristic methods
  - ▶ Greedy
  - ▶ Greedy with restarts



# Structure priors

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- ▶ **Lots of options**
  - ▶ All possible structures equally likely
  - ▶ Partial ordering, required / prohibited arcs
  - ▶  $\text{Prior}(G) \propto \text{Similarity}(G, G_{\text{prior}})$



# Learning Structure

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- ▶ **Approaches**
  - ▶ Constraint-based
  - ▶ Score-based approaches
    - ▶ Local search
  - ▶ **Bayesian Model Averaging**



# Bayesian Model Averaging

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- ▶ Previous methods all find a single graph  $G$
- ▶ *Bayesian model averaging* instead makes predictions by averaging over structures:

$$P(\text{test example} \mid \text{Data}) = \sum_G P(\text{test example} \mid \text{Data}, G) P(G \mid \text{Data})$$

