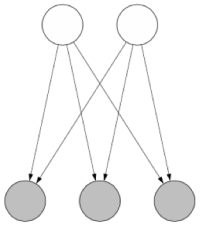
CS221 Section 7
Bayesian Networks

Roadmap

- Bayesian Networks Introduction
- Probabilistic Queries

Bayesian Networks



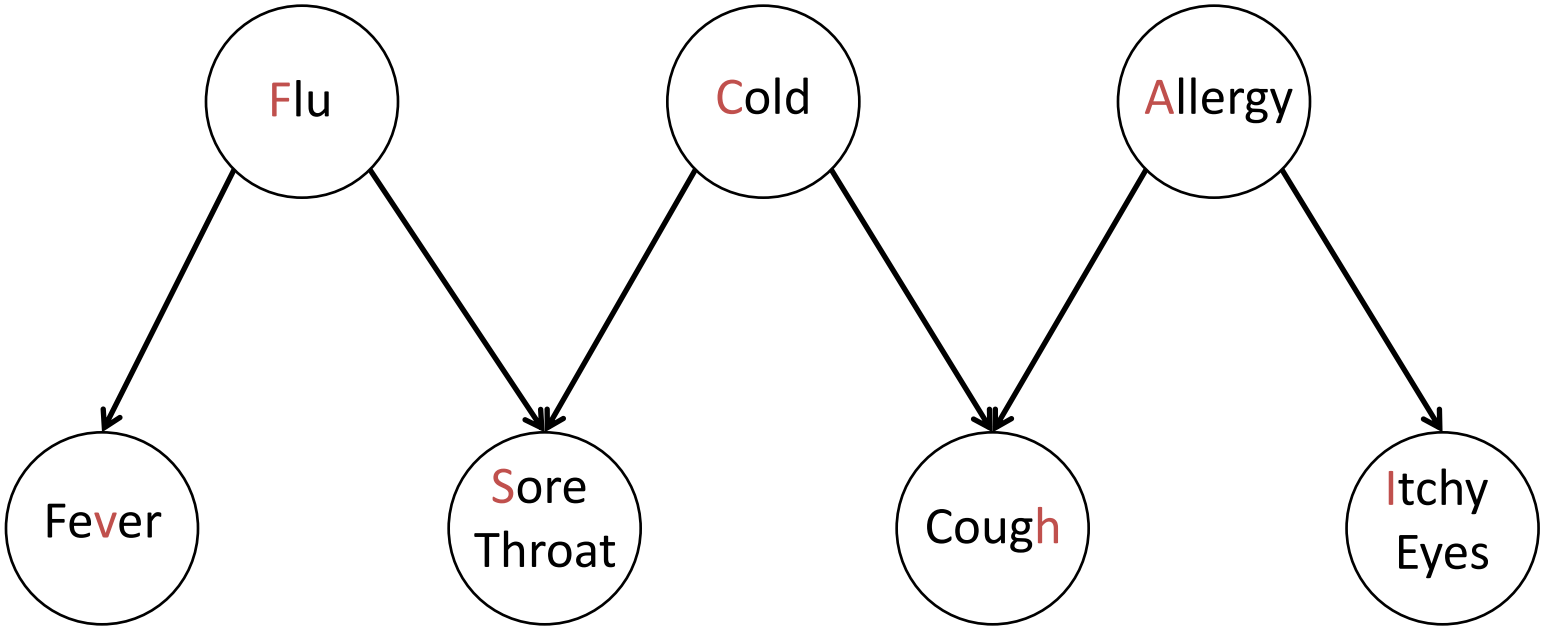
Definition: Bayesian network

Let $X = (X_1, \ldots, X_n)$ be random variables.

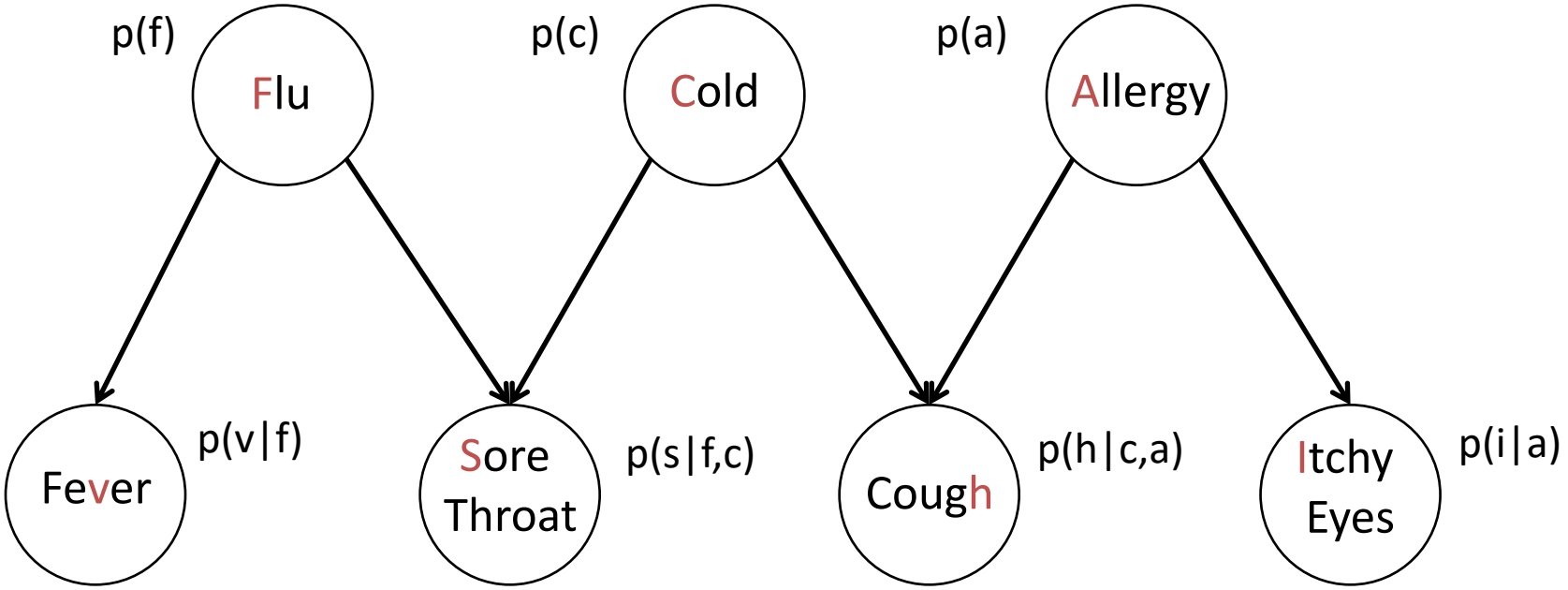
A **Bayesian network** is a directed acyclic graph (DAG) that specifies a joint distribution over X as a product of local conditional distributions, one for each node:

$$\mathbb{P}(X_1 = x_1, \ldots, X_n = x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_i \mid x_{\mathsf{Parents}(i)})$$

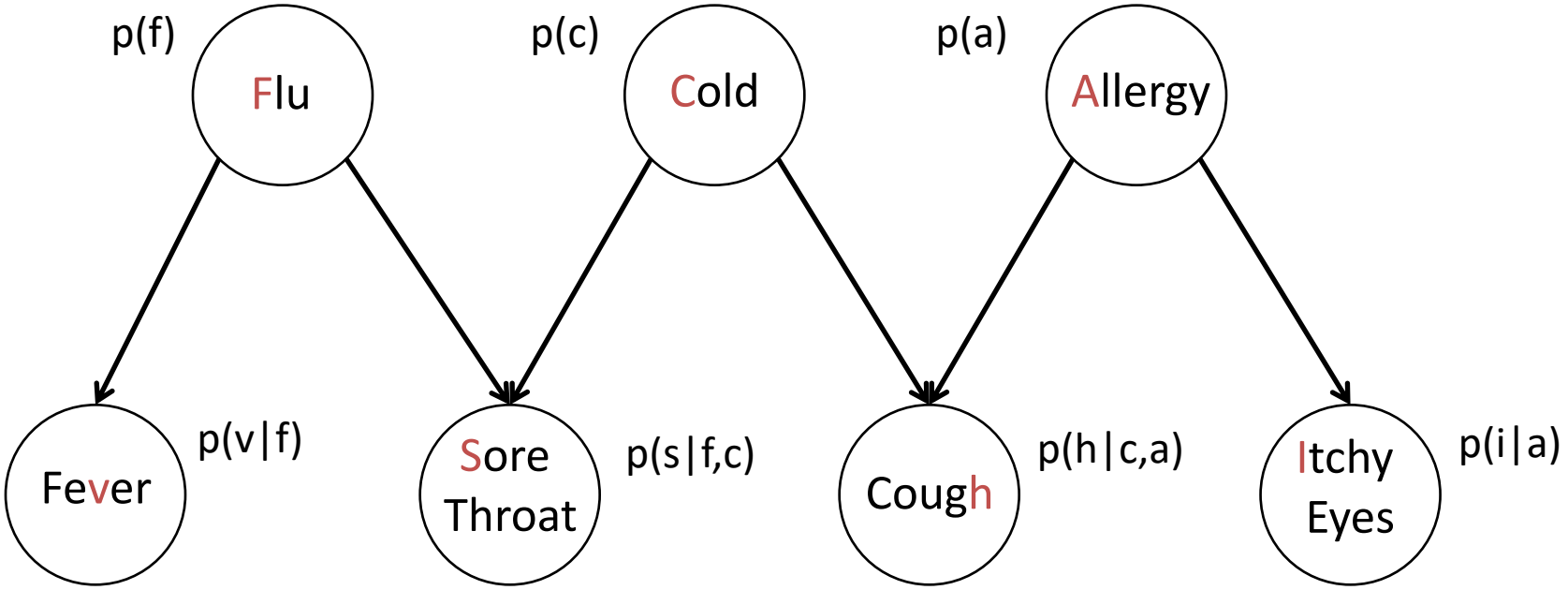
Bayesian Networks



A Bayesian network represents a joint probability distribution.



A Bayesian network represents a joint probability distribution.



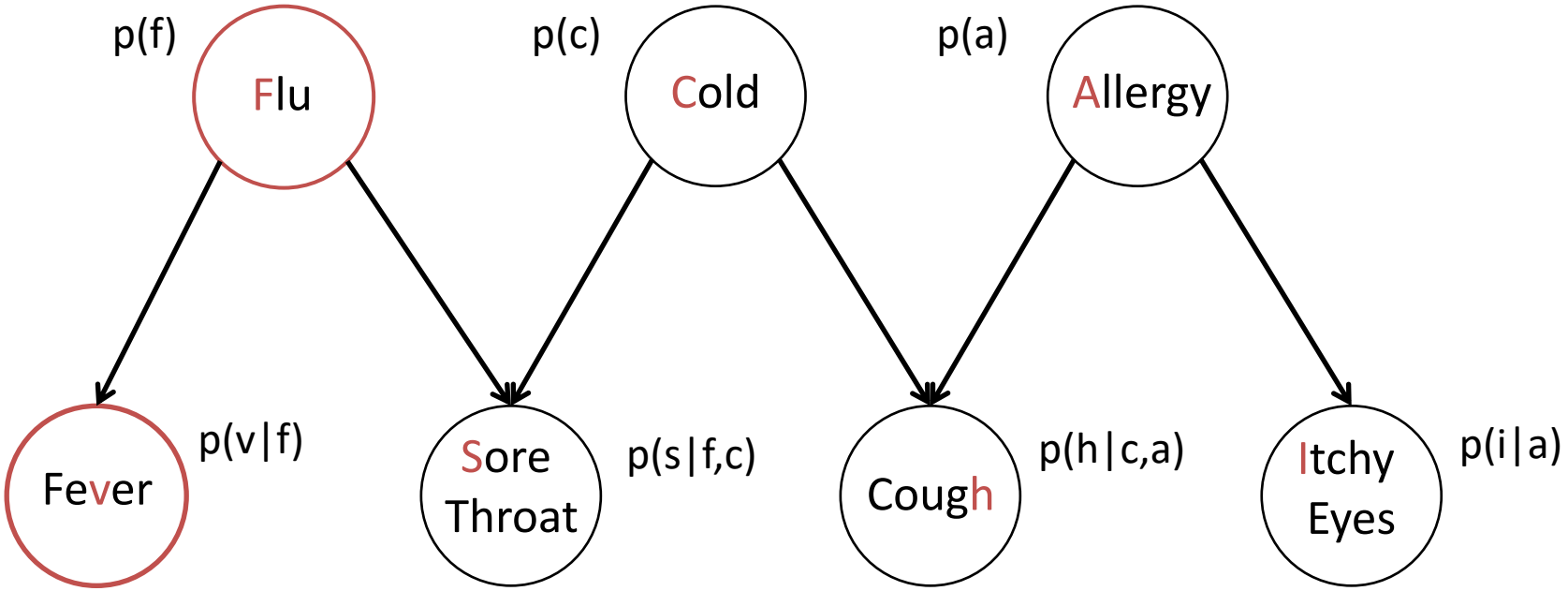
$$P(F=f, C=c, A=a, V=v, S=s, C=c, I=i) = p(f)p(c)p(a)p(v|a)p(s|f, c)p(h|c,a)p(i|a)$$

Roadmap

- Bayesian Networks Introduction
- Probabilistic Queries

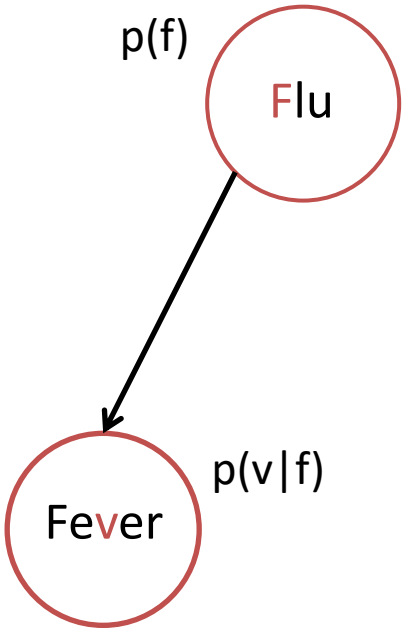
Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|V=1) = ?



Probabilistic Queries - Examples

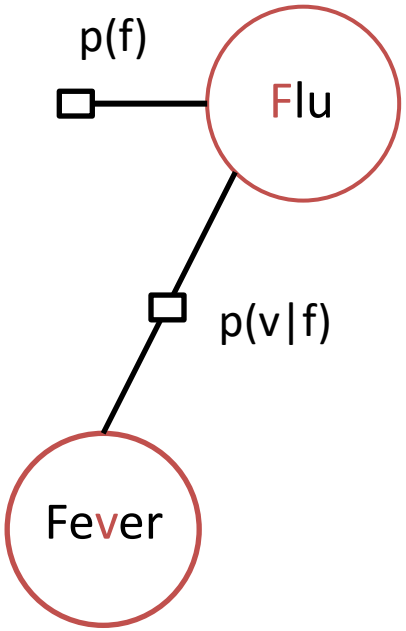
$P(F=1|V=1) = ?$



1. Remove (marginalize) variables not ancestors of Q or E.

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

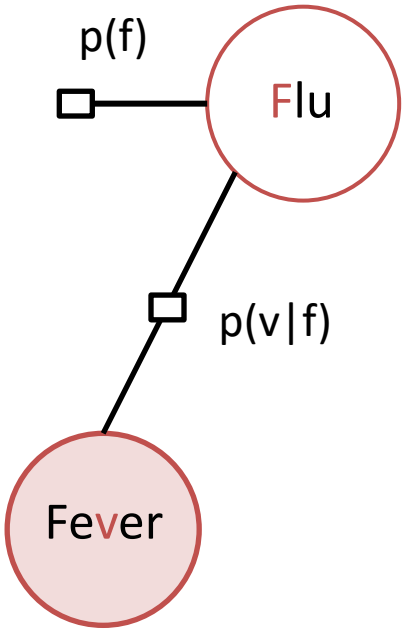
$P(F=1|V=1) = ?$



2. Convert Bayesian network to factor graph.

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

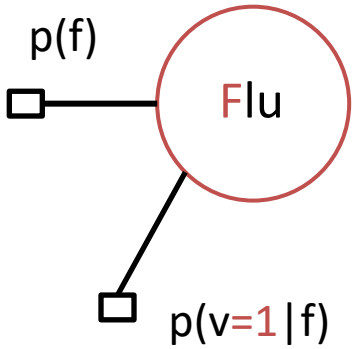
$P(F=1|V=1) = ?$



3. Condition on E = e.
   3.1 shade nodes

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

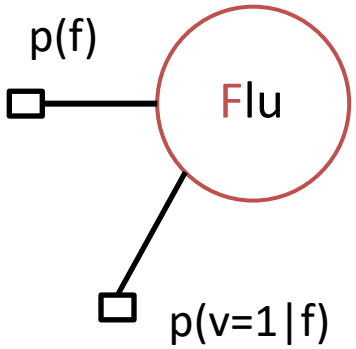
$P(F=1|V=1) = ?$



3. Condition on E = e.
   3.2 disconnect

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

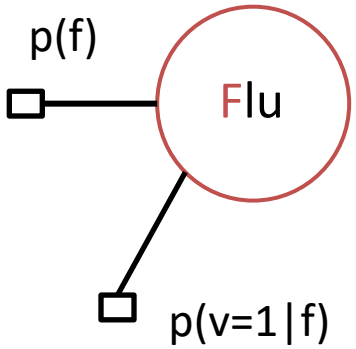
$P(F=1|V=1) = ?$



4. Remove (marginalize) nodes disconnected from Q.

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$P(F=1|V=1) = ?$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

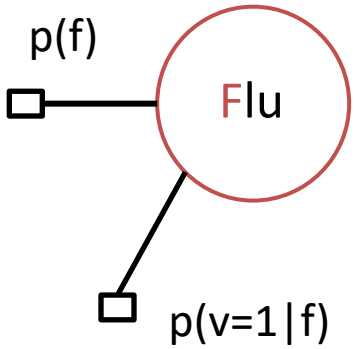
f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

f	v	p(v|f)
0	0	0.70
0	1	0.30
1	0	0.20
1	1	0.80

$$P(F=f|V=1) \propto p(f)\, p(v=1|f)$$

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$P(F=1|V=1) = ?$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

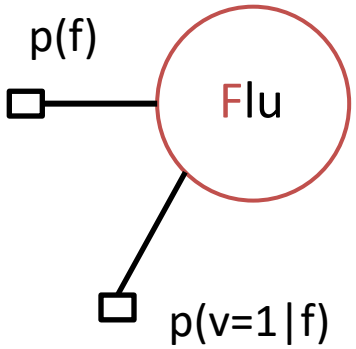
f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

f	v	p(v|f)
0	0	0.70
0	1	0.30
1	0	0.20
1	1	0.80

$$P(F=f|V=1) \propto p(f)\, p(v=1|f) = \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)*0.30, & f=0 \\ \end{cases}$$

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|V=1) = ?



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

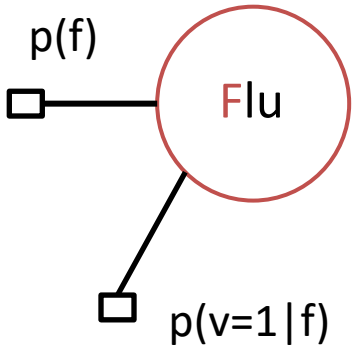
f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

f	v	p(v|f)
0	0	0.70
0	1	0.30
1	0	0.20
1	1	0.80

$$P(F=f|V=1) \propto p(f)\, p(v=1|f) = \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)*0.30, & f=0 \\ \alpha*0.80, & f=1 \end{cases}$$

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

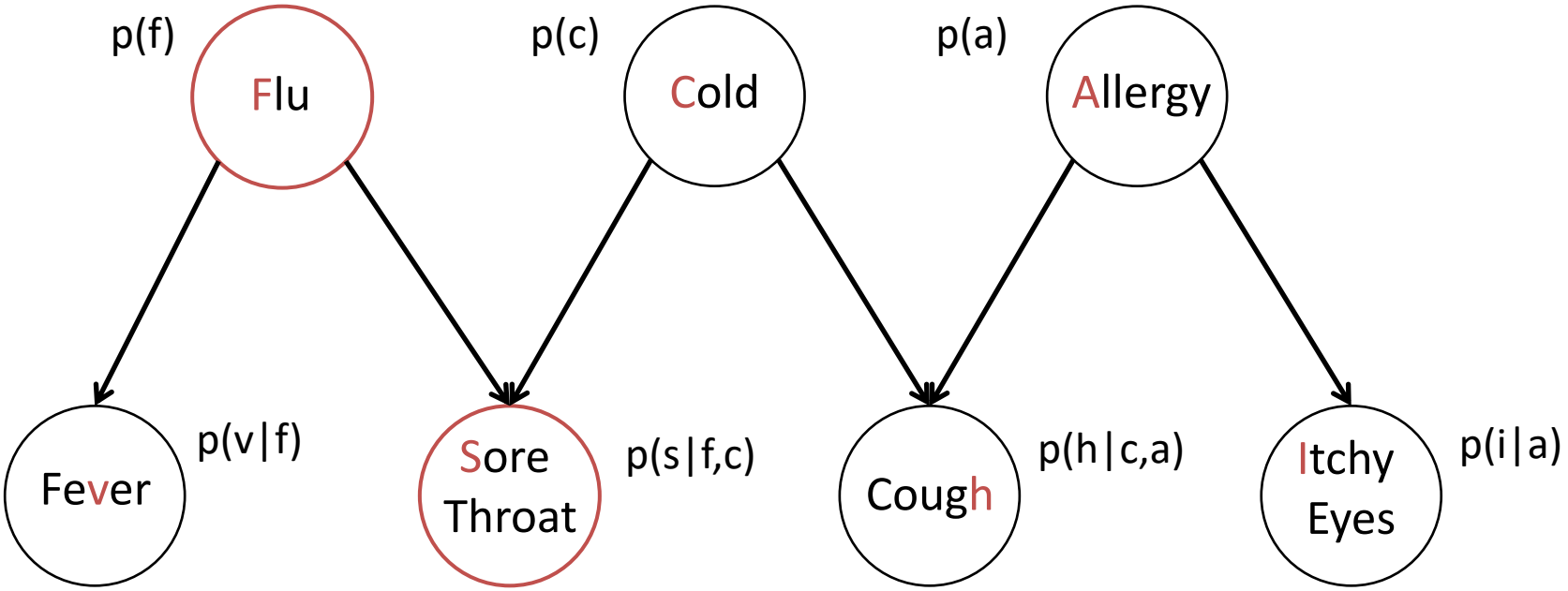
f	v	p(v|f)
0	0	0.70
0	1	0.30
1	0	0.20
1	1	0.80

$$P(F=f|V=1) \propto p(f)\, p(v=1|f) = \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)*0.30, & f=0 \\ \alpha*0.80, & f=1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(F=1|V=1) = \frac{\alpha*0.80}{\alpha*0.80 + (1-\alpha)*0.30}$$

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

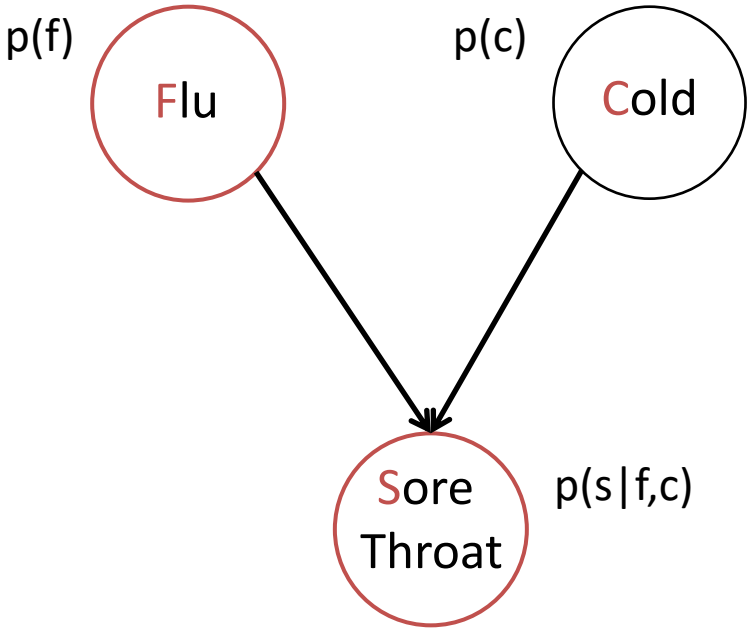
P(F=1|S=1) = ?



Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$P(F=1|S=1) = ?$

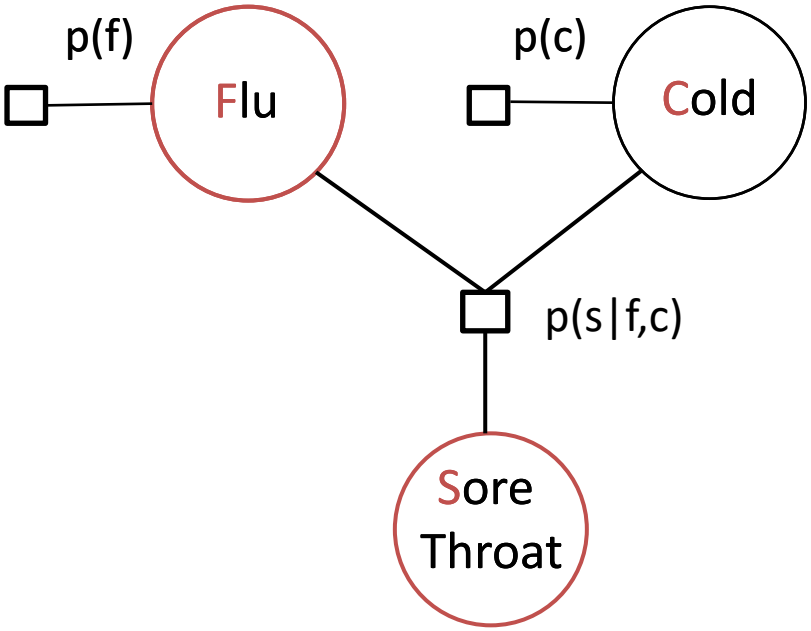
1. Remove (marginalize) variables not ancestors of Q or E.



Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$P(F=1|S=1) = ?$

2. Convert Bayesian network to factor graph.

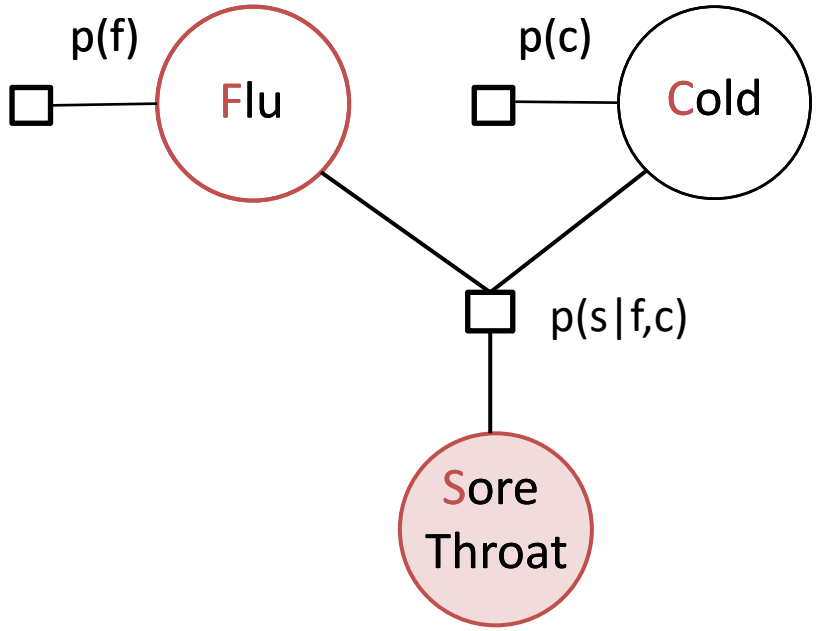


One factor per variable!

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$P(F=1|S=1) = ?$

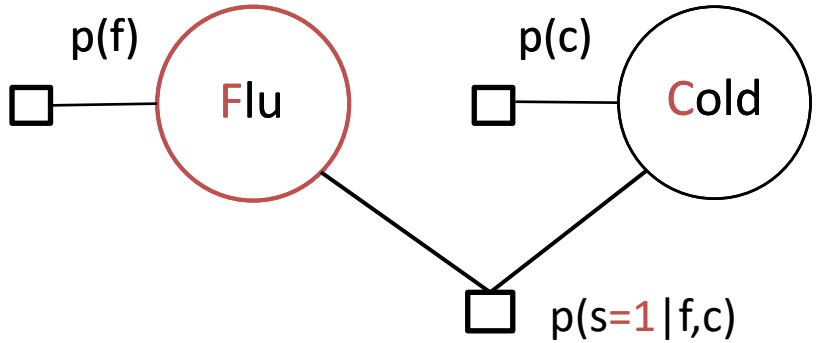
3. Condition on E = e.
   3.1 shade nodes



Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?

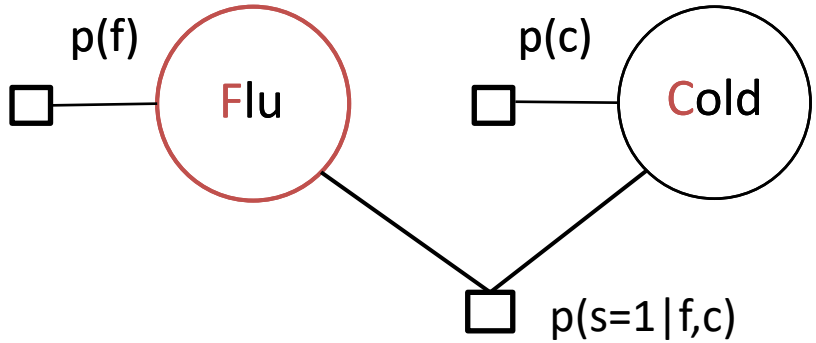
3. Condition on E = e.
   3.2 disconnect



Probabilistic Queries - Examples

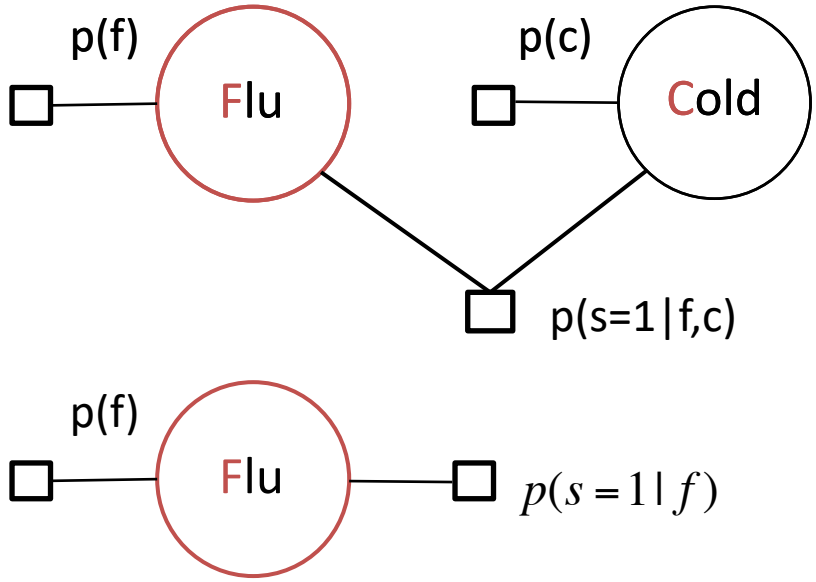
$P(F=1|S=1) = ?$

4. Remove (marginalize) nodes disconnected from Q.



Probabilistic Queries - Examples

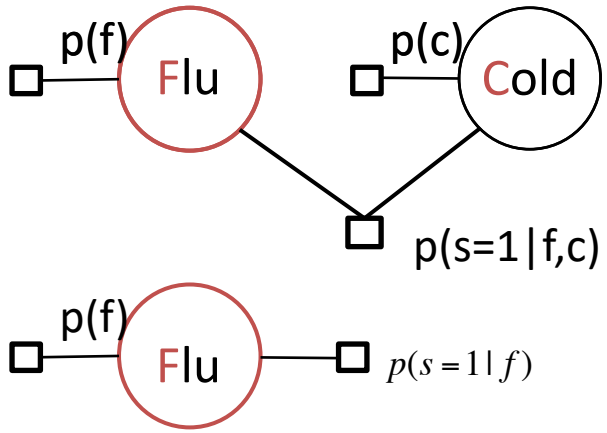
P(F=1|S=1) = ?



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

$$p(s=1|f)$$

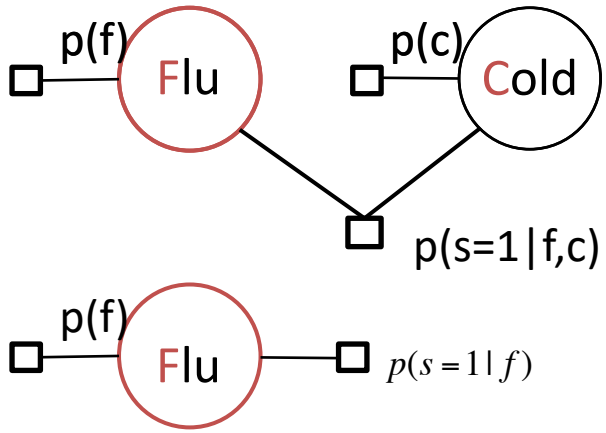
$$= \sum_c p(c)p(s=1|f,c)$$

$$= p(c=0)p(s=1|f,c=0) + p(c=1)p(s=1|f,c=1)$$

f	p(s=1,f)
0	?
1	?

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

c	p(c)
0	1-β
1	β

s	f	c	p(s|f,c)
0	0	0	1.00
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0.30
1	1	0	0.70
0	0	1	0.25
1	0	1	0.75
0	1	1	0.10
1	1	1	0.90

$$p(s=1|f)$$

$$= \sum_c p(c)p(s=1|f,c)$$

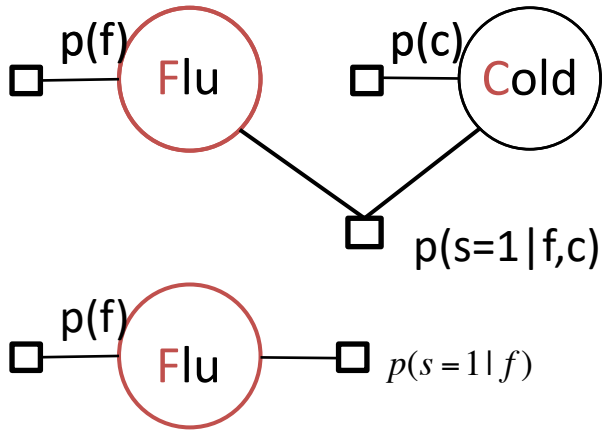
$$= p(c=0)p(s=1|f,c=0) + p(c=1)p(s=1|f,c=1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\beta)*0 + \beta*0.75, & f=0 \\ \end{cases}$$

f	p(s=1,f)
0	β*0.75
1	?

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

c	p(c)
0	1-β
1	β

s	f	c	p(s|f,c)
0	0	0	1.00
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0.30
1	1	0	0.70
0	0	1	0.25
1	0	1	0.75
0	1	1	0.10
1	1	1	0.90

$$p(s=1|f)$$

$$= \sum_c p(c)p(s=1|f,c)$$

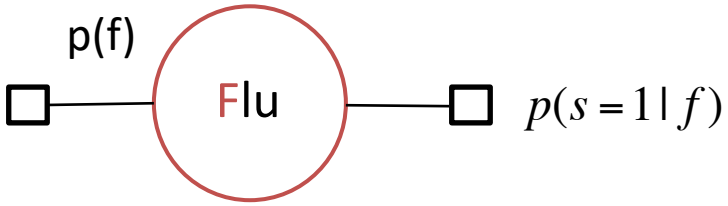
$$= p(c=0)p(s=1|f,c=0) + p(c=1)p(s=1|f,c=1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\beta)*0 + \beta*0.75, & f=0 \\ (1-\beta)*0.70 + \beta*0.9, & f=1 \end{cases}$$

f	p(s=1,f)
0	β*0.75
1	((1-β)*0.7+β*0.9)

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?



$$P(F=f|S=1)$$
$$\propto p(f)p(s=1|f)$$

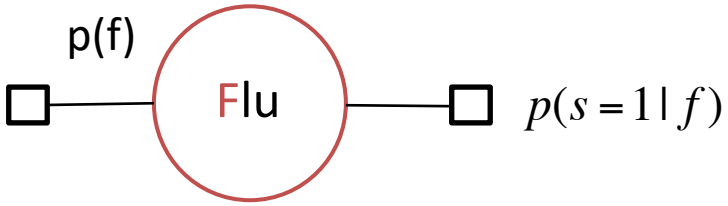
5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

f	p(s=1|f)
0	β*0.75
1	((1-β)*0.7+β*0.9)

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?



$$P(F=f|S=1)$$

$$\propto p(f)p(s=1|f)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)\beta * 0.75, & f=0 \\ \end{cases}$$

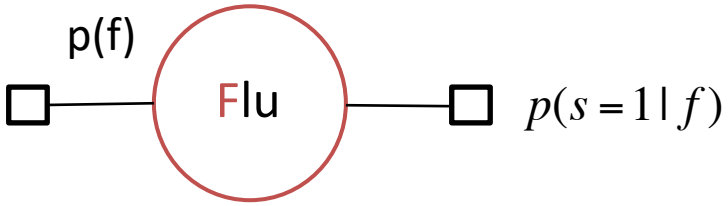
5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

f	p(s=1|f)
0	β*0.75
1	((1-β)*0.7+β*0.9)

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?



$$P(F=f|S=1)$$

$$\propto p(f)p(s=1|f)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)\beta*0.75, & f=0 \\ \alpha((1-\beta)*0.70+\beta*0.9), & f=1 \end{cases}$$

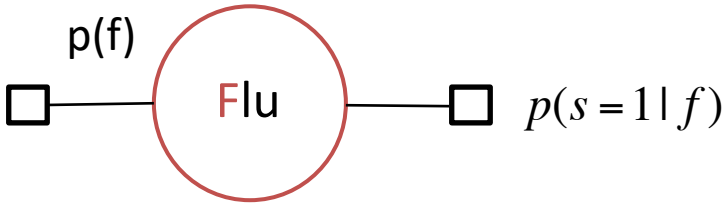
5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

f	p(s=1|f)
0	β*0.75
1	(1-β)*0.7+β*0.9

Probabilistic Queries - Examples

P(F=1|S=1) = ?



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1-α
1	α

f	p(s=1|f)
0	β*0.75
1	(1-β)*0.7+β*0.9

$$P(F=f|S=1)$$

$$\propto p(f)p(s=1|f)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)\beta*0.75, & f=0 \\ \alpha((1-\beta)*0.70+\beta*0.9), & f=1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(F=1|S=1) = \frac{p(f=1)p(s=1|f=1)}{p(f=1)p(s=1|f=1)+p(f=1)p(s=1|f=1)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha((1-\beta)*0.70+\beta*0.9)}{(1-\alpha)\beta*0.75+\alpha((1-\beta)*0.70+\beta*0.9),}$$

Probabilistic Queries – Cookbook

Given a query $P(Q|E=e)$

1. Remove (marginalize) variables not ancestors of Q or E.
2. Convert Bayesian network to factor graph.
3. Condition (shade nodes / disconnect) on E = e.
4. Remove (marginalize) nodes disconnected from Q.
5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).