

GOAL AND MOTIVATION

Upgrading ordering-based search [1] for learning tractable Bayesian networks.

- For Bayesian networks, this works better than structure-search
- Flexible tractable representation (SDD [2]) makes this possible

TRACTABLE LEARNING

Structure Learning of Bayesian networks that:

- Guarantee efficient inference for certain queries
- Guarantee exact reasoning

Simultaneously learn 1) a Bayesian network and 2) a **tractable representation** for it.

Incrementally change the network so that:

- The accuracy improves
- Querying remains efficient (= keep tractable representation small)

Possible tractable representations:

Arithmetic Circuit (AC): *Not flexible:* cannot execute *swap*.
Used by ACBN [3], only other tractable BN learner.

Sentential Decision Diagram (SDD): *Flexible!* We use this.

ORDERING-BASED SEARCH

- Ordering over variables in network

E.g: $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

possible parents of C : $\{A, B\}$

- Given ordering \Rightarrow finding the best network is easy
- Search over orderings by **swapping** neighbors in ordering
- Optimizations:
 - Caching
 - Random restarts
 - Sparse candidates

CHALLENGES IN TRACTABLE CONTEXT

1. Full CPTs are not tractable

\Rightarrow Use **decision tree CPDs**

2. Score is not decomposable

Score function has two parts:

- Likelihood
- Efficiency = # edges in SDD

Efficiency is not decomposable!

\Rightarrow Fix efficiency when swapping

\Rightarrow Add *split* operator that adds a split to tree CPD

SEARCH OPERATORS

Situation

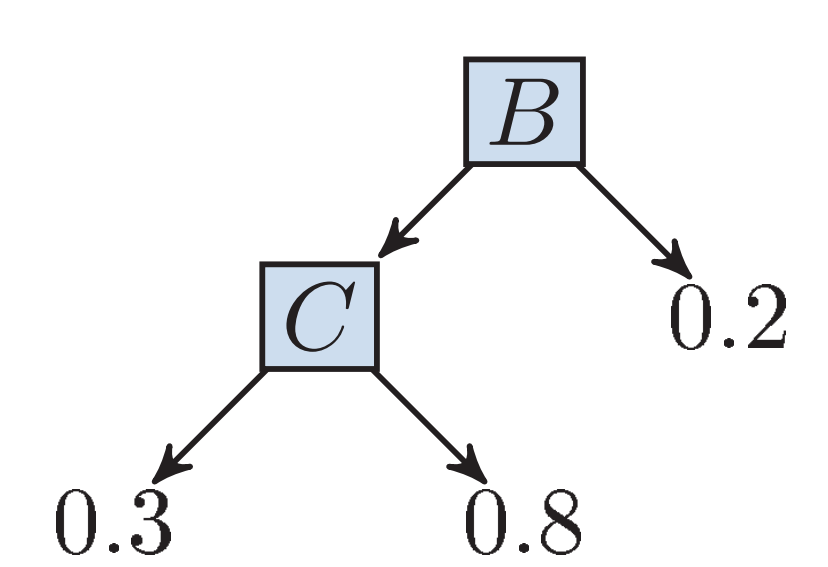
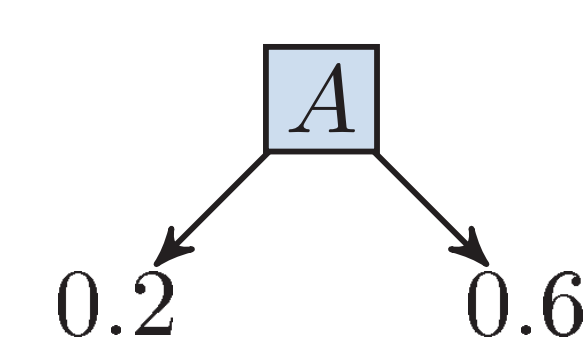
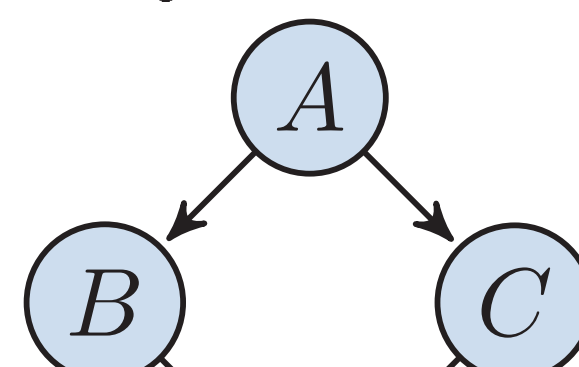
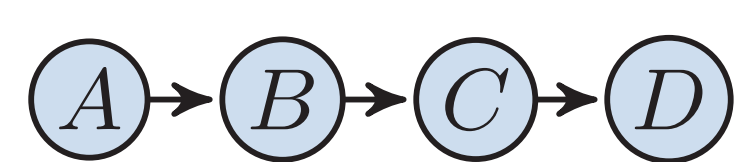
Variable ordering

Bayesian network

Tree CPD of C

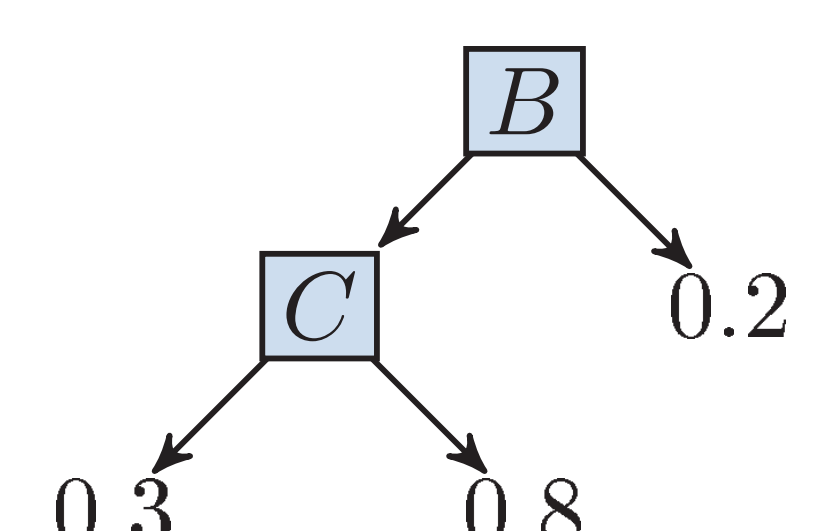
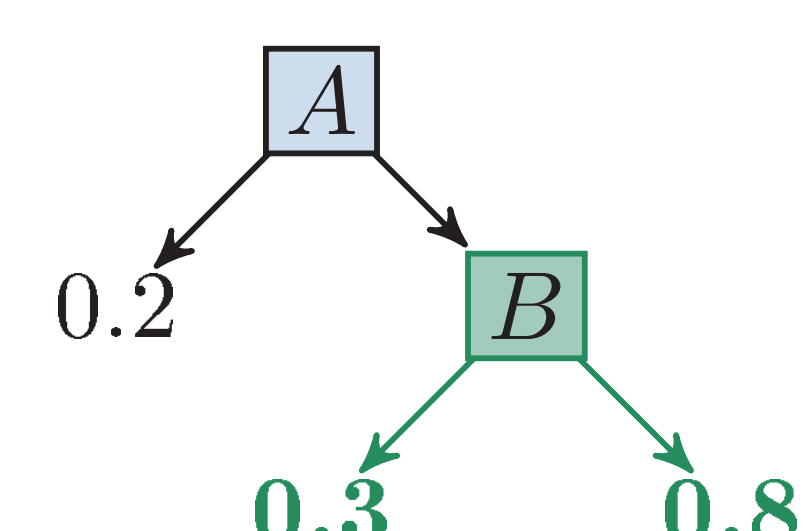
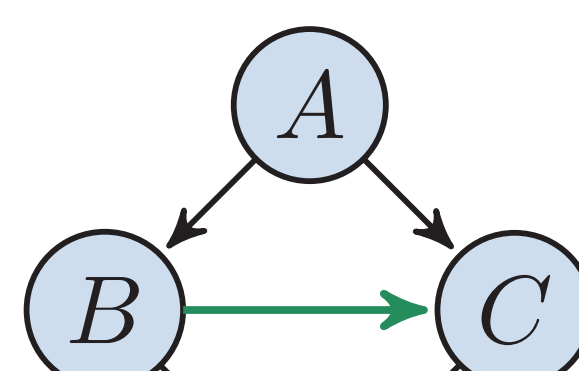
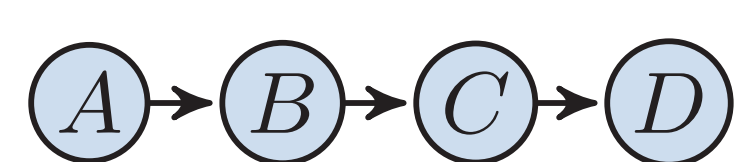
Tree CPD of D

Current



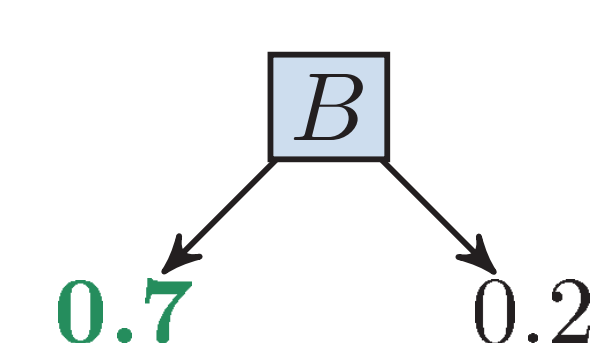
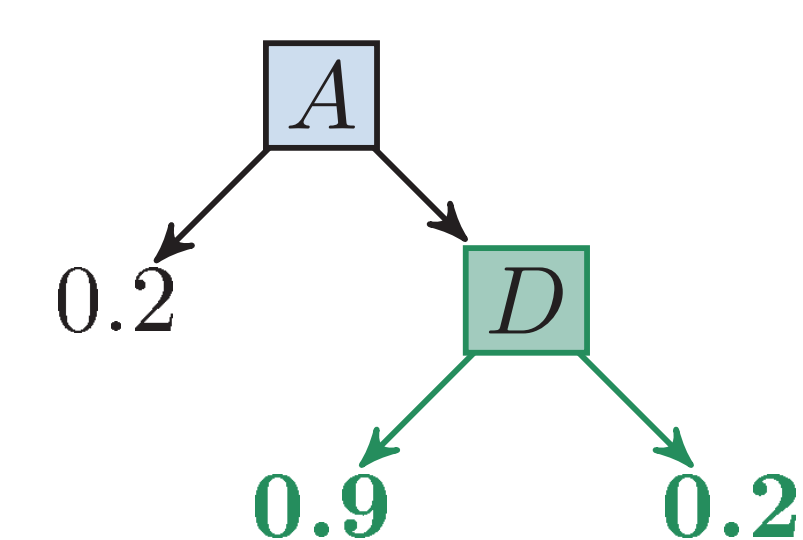
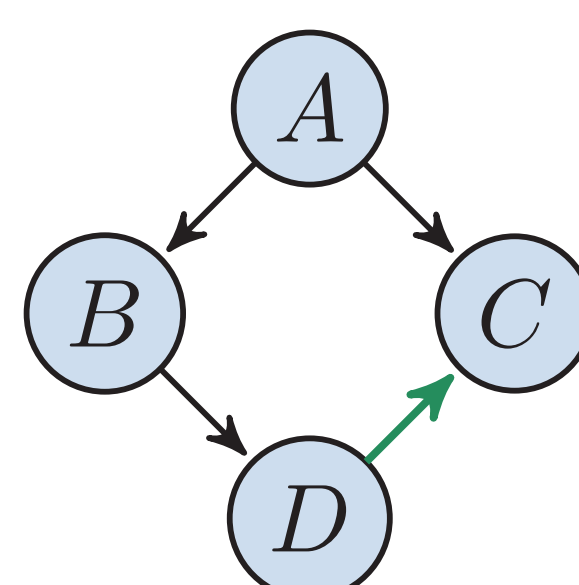
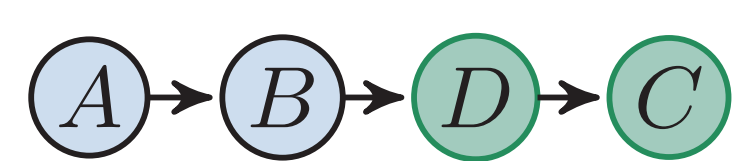
After **Split(C)**

Accuracy \uparrow
Efficiency \downarrow



After **Swap (C, D)**

Accuracy \uparrow
Efficiency =



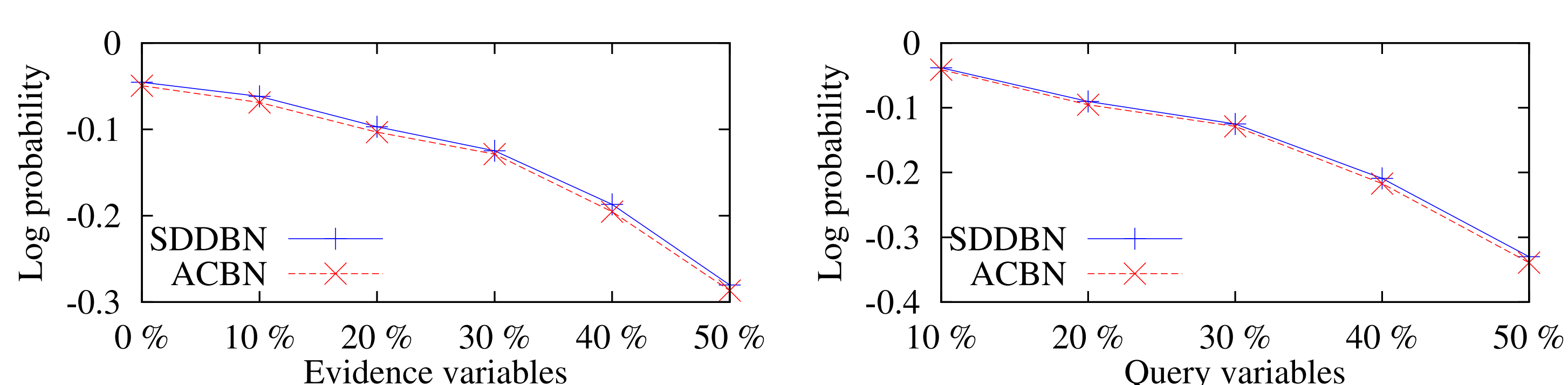
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Tested with conditional probability queries $\Pr(\mathbf{X}|\mathbf{Y})$

\mathbf{X} : Query variables

\mathbf{Y} : Evidence variables

The queries are generated from test data



SDDBN and ACBN yield similar results.

ONGOING WORK

- Datasets with more variables
- Reduce local minima
 - Good splits below a bad split are never reached
 - $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$, B and C not in each other's sparse candidate set \Rightarrow Cannot reach better ordering $C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$

RELATED WORK

- [1] M. Teyssier and D. Koller. Ordering-based search: A simple and effective algorithm for learning bayesian networks. *UAI*, 2005.
- [2] A. Darwiche. SDD: A new canonical representation of propositional knowledge bases. *IJCAI*, 2011.
- [3] D. Lowd and P. Domingos. Learning arithmetic circuits. *UAI*, 2008.