CS 1571 Introduction to AI
Lecture 22

Bayesian belief networks

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Bayesian belief networks (BBNs)

Bayesian belief networks.

- Represent the full joint distribution over the variables more compactly with a **smaller number of parameters**.
- Take advantage of **conditional and marginal independences** among random variables

- **A and B are independent**

$$P(A,B) = P(A)P(B)$$

- **A and B are conditionally independent given C**

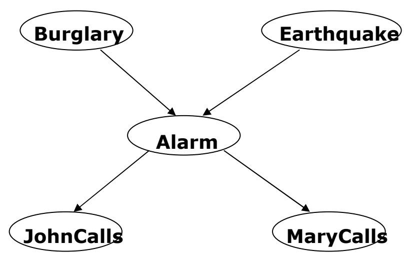
$$P(A,B \mid C) = P(A \mid C)P(B \mid C)$$

$$P(A \mid C,B) = P(A \mid C)$$

Alarm system example.

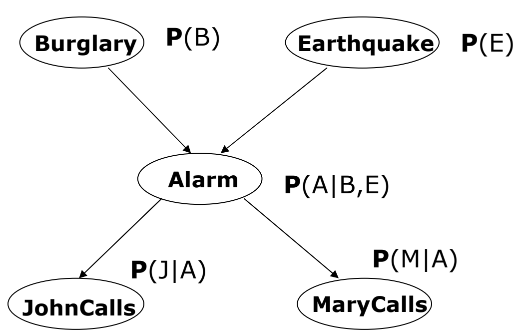
- Assume your house has an **alarm system** against **burglary**. You live in the seismically active area and the alarm system can get occasionally set off by an **earthquake**. You have two neighbors, **Mary** and **John**, who do not know each other. If they hear the alarm they call you, but this is not guaranteed.
- We want to represent the probability distribution of events:
  – Burglary, Earthquake, Alarm, Mary calls and John calls

Causal relations



Bayesian belief network.

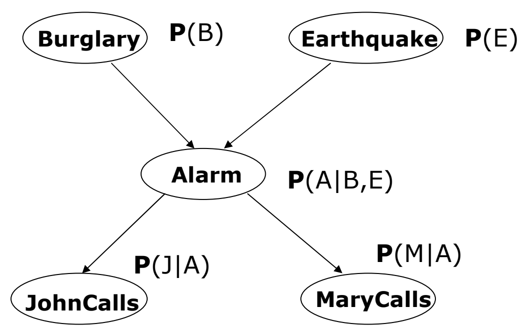
1. **Directed acyclic graph**
   - **Nodes** = random variables
     Burglary, Earthquake, Alarm, Mary calls and John calls
   - **Links** = direct (causal) dependencies between variables.
     The chance of Alarm is influenced by Earthquake, The chance of John calling is affected by the Alarm



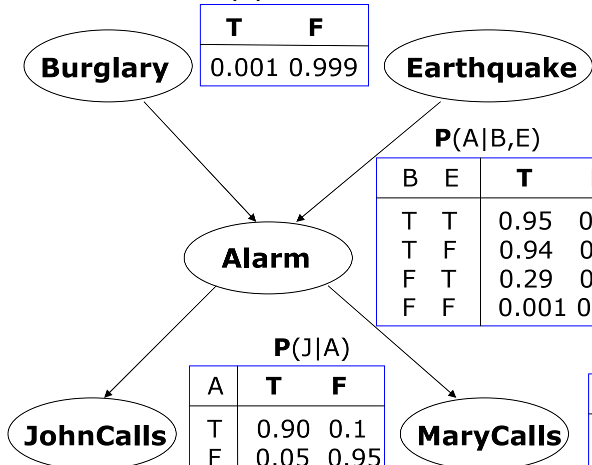
Bayesian belief network.

2. Local conditional distributions

- relate variables and their parents



Bayesian belief network.



P(B)

T	F
0.001	0.999

P(E)

T	F
0.002	0.998

P(A|B,E)

B	E	T	F
T	T	0.95	0.05
T	F	0.94	0.06
F	T	0.29	0.71
F	F	0.001	0.999

P(J|A)

A	T	F
T	0.90	0.1
F	0.05	0.95

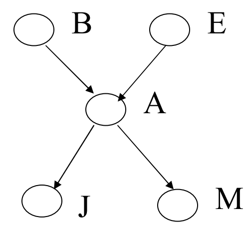
P(M|A)

A	T	F
T	0.7	0.3
F	0.01	0.99

Bayesian belief networks (general)

Two components: $B = (S, \Theta_S)$

- **Directed acyclic graph**
  - Nodes correspond to random variables
  - (Missing) links encode independences



- **Parameters**
  - Local conditional probability distributions for every variable-parent configuration

$$\mathbf{P}(X_i \mid pa(X_i))$$

Where:

$pa(X_i)$ - stand for parents of X_i

P(A|B,E)

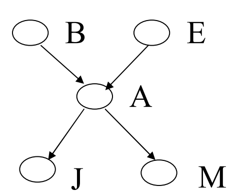
B	E	**T**	**F**
T	T	0.95	0.05
T	F	0.94	0.06
F	T	0.29	0.71
F	F	0.001	0.999

Full joint distribution in BBNs

Full joint distribution is defined in terms of local conditional distributions (obtained via the chain rule):

$$\mathbf{P}(X_1, X_2, .., X_n) = \prod_{i=1,..n} \mathbf{P}(X_i \mid pa(X_i))$$

Example:



Assume the following assignment of values to random variables

$B = T, E = T, A = T, J = T, M = F$

Then its probability is:

$P(B = T, E = T, A = T, J = T, M = F) =$

$P(B = T)P(E = T)P(A = T \mid B = T, E = T)P(J = T \mid A = T)P(M = F \mid A = T)$

Bayesian belief networks (BBNs)

Bayesian belief networks

- Represent the full joint distribution over the variables more compactly using the product of local conditionals.
- **But how did we get to local parameterizations?**

Answer:

- **Graphical structure** encodes **conditional and marginal independences** among random variables
- **A and B are independent** $P(A,B) = P(A)P(B)$
- **A and B are conditionally independent given C**

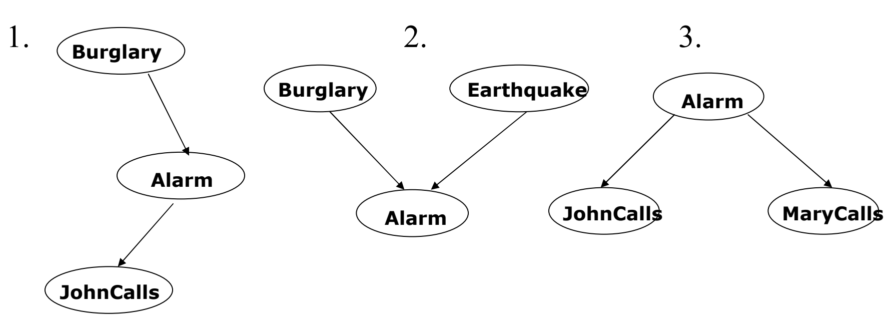
$$P(A \mid C, B) = P(A \mid C)$$

$$P(A, B \mid C) = P(A \mid C)P(B \mid C)$$

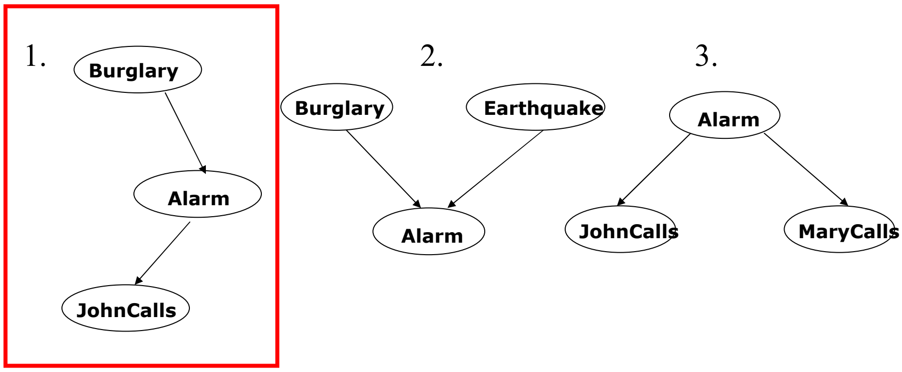
- **The graph structure implies the decomposition !!!**

Independences in BBNs

3 basic independence structures:



Independences in BBNs

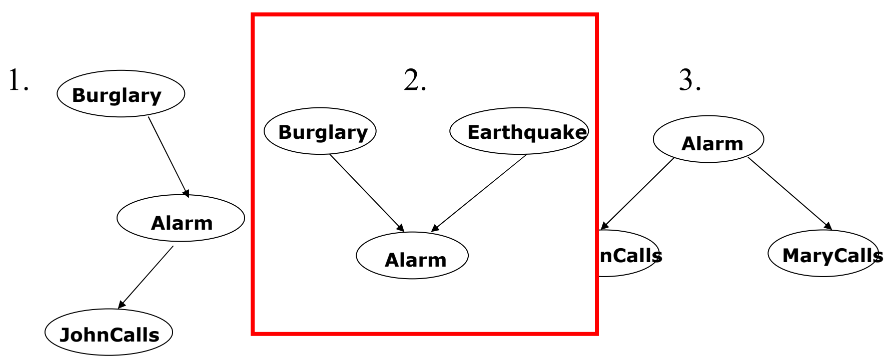


1. JohnCalls **is independent** of Burglary given Alarm

$$P(J \mid A, B) = P(J \mid A)$$

$$P(J, B \mid A) = P(J \mid A) P(B \mid A)$$

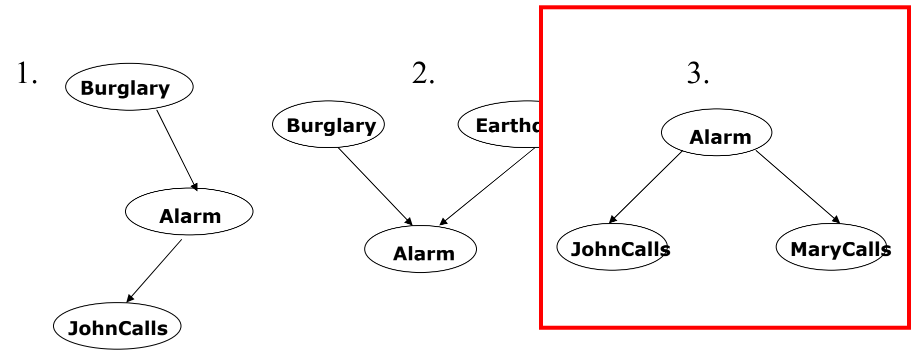
Independences in BBNs



2. Burglary **is independent** of Earthquake (not knowing Alarm)
   Burglary and Earthquake **become dependent** given Alarm !!

$$P(B, E) = P(B) P(E)$$

Independences in BBNs



3. MaryCalls **is independent** of JohnCalls given Alarm

$$P(J \mid A, M) = P(J \mid A)$$

$$P(J, M \mid A) = P(J \mid A) P(M \mid A)$$

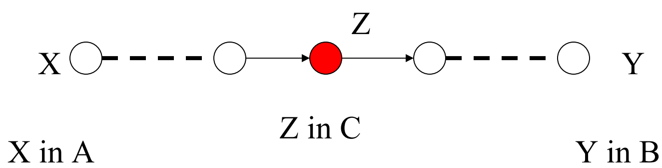
Independences in BBN

- BBN distribution models many conditional independence relations among distant variables and sets of variables
- These are defined in terms of the graphical criterion called d-separation
- **D-separation and independence**
  - Let X,Y and Z be three sets of nodes
  - If X and Y are d-separated by Z, then X and Y are conditionally independent given Z
- **D-separation :**
  - A is d-separated from B given C if every undirected path between them is **blocked with C**
- **Path blocking**
  - 3 cases that expand on three basic independence structures

Undirected path blocking

A is d-separated from B given C if every undirected path between them is **blocked**

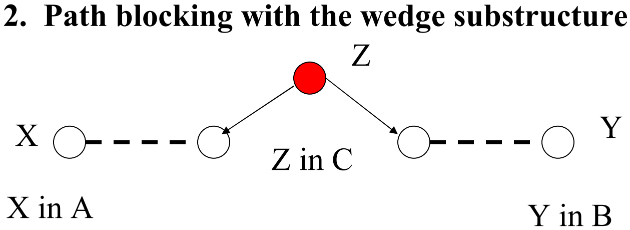
- **1. Path blocking with a linear substructure**



Undirected path blocking

A is d-separated from B given C if every undirected path between them is **blocked**

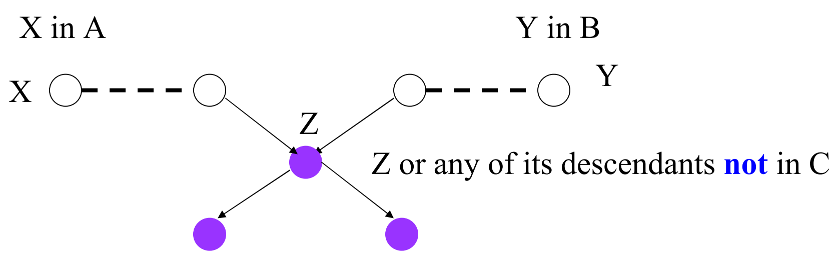
- **2. Path blocking with the wedge substructure**



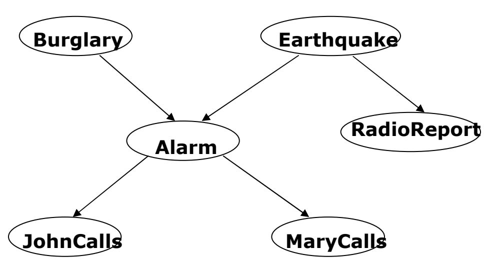
Undirected path blocking

A is d-separated from B given C if every undirected path between them is **blocked**

- **3. Path blocking with the vee substructure**

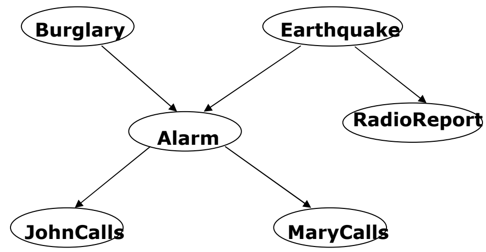


Independences in BBNs



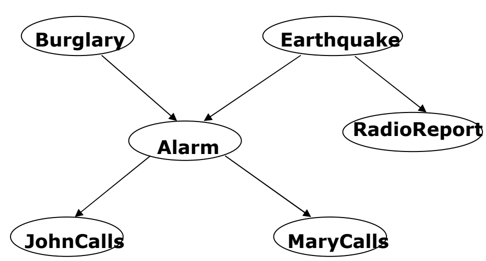
- Earthquake and Burglary are independent given MaryCalls **?**

Independences in BBNs



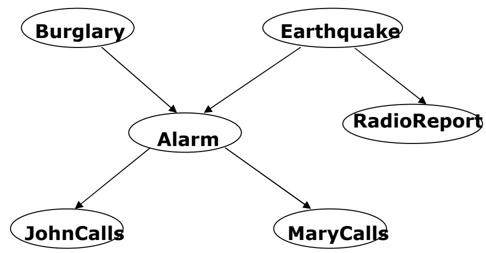
- Earthquake and Burglary are independent given MaryCalls **F**
- Burglary and MaryCalls are independent (not knowing Alarm) **?**

Independences in BBNs



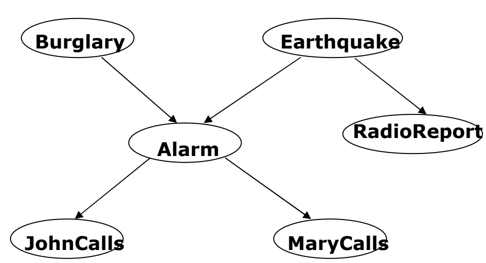
- Earthquake and Burglary are independent given MaryCalls **F**
- Burglary and MaryCalls are independent (not knowing Alarm) **F**
- Burglary and RadioReport are independent given Earthquake **?**

Independences in BBNs



- Earthquake and Burglary are independent given MaryCalls **F**
- Burglary and MaryCalls are independent (not knowing Alarm) **F**
- Burglary and RadioReport are independent given Earthquake **T**
- Burglary and RadioReport are independent given MaryCalls **?**

Independences in BBNs



- Earthquake and Burglary are independent given MaryCalls **F**
- Burglary and MaryCalls are independent (not knowing Alarm) **F**
- Burglary and RadioReport are independent given Earthquake **T**
- Burglary and RadioReport are independent given MaryCalls **F**

Bayesian belief networks (BBNs)

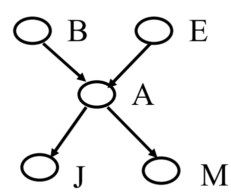
Bayesian belief networks

- Represents the full joint distribution over the variables more compactly using the product of local conditionals.
- **So how did we get to local parameterizations?**

$$\mathbf{P}(X_1, X_2, .., X_n) = \prod_{i=1,..n} \mathbf{P}(X_i \mid pa(X_i))$$

- **The decomposition is implied by the set of independences encoded in the belief network.**

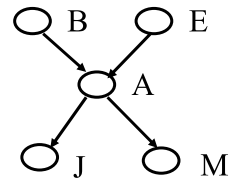
Full joint distribution in BBNs



Rewrite the full joint probability using the product rule:

$$P(B=T, E=T, A=T, J=T, M=F) =$$

Full joint distribution in BBNs



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$$=P(J=T\mid B=T,E=T,A=T,M=F)P(B=T,E=T,A=T,M=F)$$
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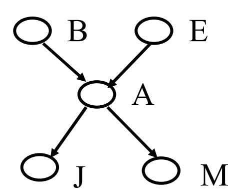
Full joint distribution in BBNs



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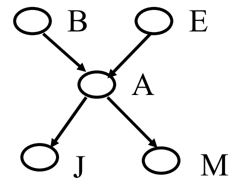
$$=P(J=T\mid A=T)P(B=T,E=T,A=T,M=F)$$
$$P(M=F\mid B=T,E=T,A=T)P(B=T,E=T,A=T)$$
$$P(M=F\mid A=T)P(B=T,E=T,A=T)$$

Full joint distribution in BBNs



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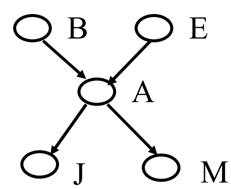
$$=\underline{P(J=T \mid A=T)}\underline{P(B=T,E=T,A=T,M=F)}$$

$$P(M=F \mid B=T,E=T,A=T)P(B=T,E=T,A=T)$$

$$\underline{P(M=F \mid A=T)}\underline{P(B=T,E=T,A=T)}$$

$$\underline{P(A=T \mid B=T,E=T)}\underline{P(B=T,E=T)}$$

Full joint distribution in BBNs



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$$\underline{P(M=F \mid A=T)}\underline{P(B=T,E=T,A=T)}$$

$$\underline{P(A=T \mid B=T,E=T)}\underline{P(B=T,E=T)}$$

$$P(B=T)P(E=T)$$

Full joint distribution in BBNs

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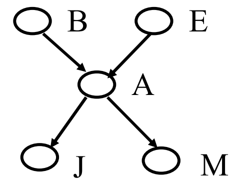

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$$P(A=T\,|\,B=T,E=T)P(B=T,E=T)$$

$$P(B=T)P(E=T)$$

$$=P(J=T\,|\,A=T)P(M=F\,|\,A=T)P(A=T\,|\,B=T,E=T)P(B=T)P(E=T)$$

Parameter complexity problem

- In the BBN the **full joint distribution** is defined as:

$$\mathbf{P}(X_1, X_2,\ldots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1,..n} \mathbf{P}(X_i \mid pa(X_i))$$

- **What did we save?**

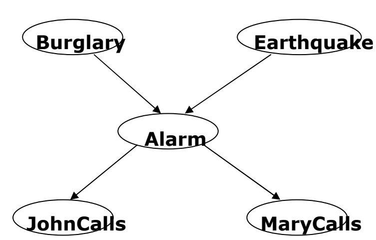
Alarm example: 5 binary (True, False) variables

# of parameters of the full joint:

$$2^5 = 32$$

One parameter is for free:

$$2^5 - 1 = 31$$



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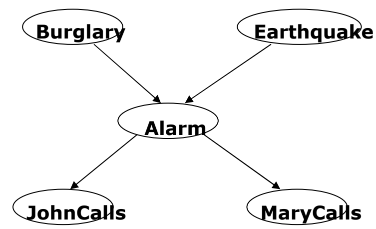
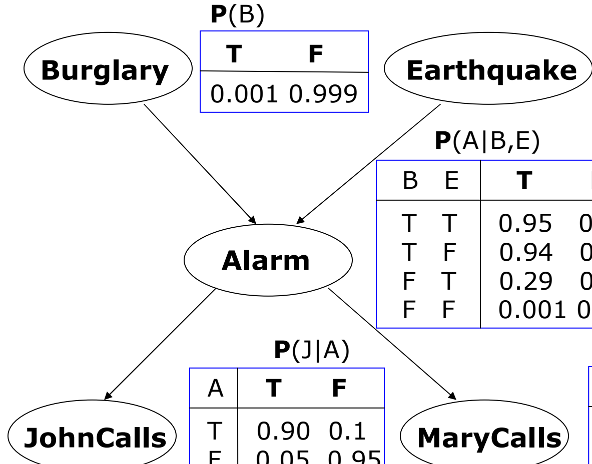


Bayesian belief network.

- In the BBN the **full joint distribution** is expressed using a set of local conditional distributions



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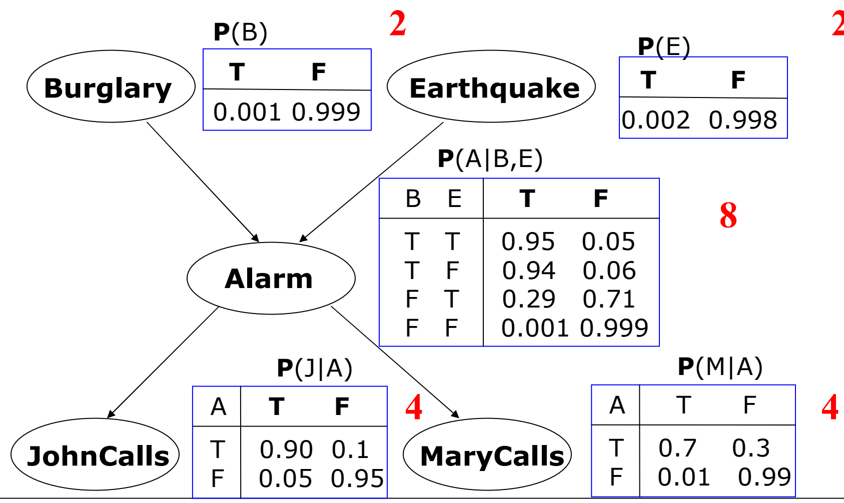

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Alarm example: 5 binary (True, False) variables

# of parameters of the full joint:

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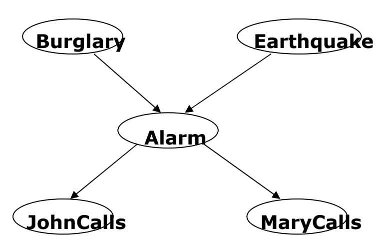
# of parameters of the BBN:

$$2^3 + 2(2^2) + 2(2) = 20$$



One parameter in every conditional is for free:

?

Parameter complexity problem

- In the BBN the **full joint distribution** is defined as:

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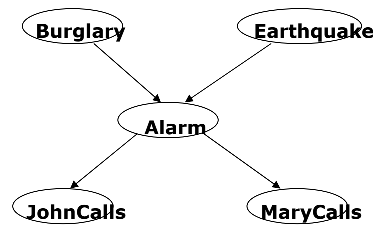


# of parameters of the BBN:

$$2^3 + 2(2^2) + 2(2) = 20$$

One parameter in every conditional is for free:

$$2^2 + 2(2) + 2(1) = 10$$

Model acquisition problem

The structure of the BBN

- typically reflects causal relations

  (BBNs are also sometime referred to as **causal networks)**
- Causal structure is intuitive in many applications domain and it is relatively easy to define to the domain expert

Probability parameters of BBN

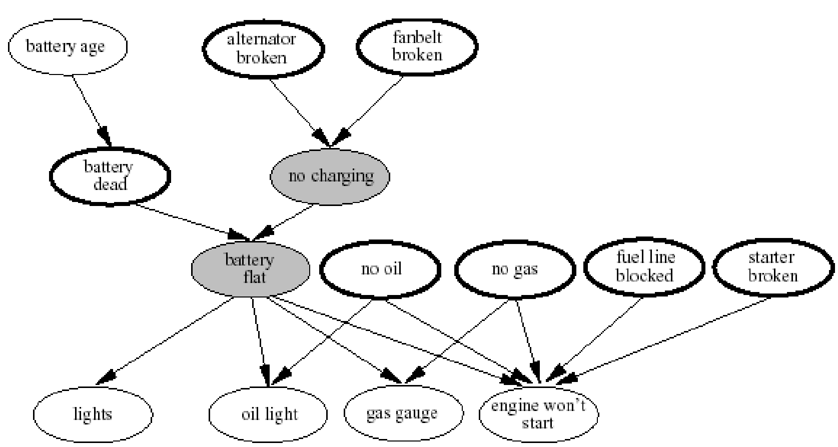
- are conditional distributions relating random variables and their parents
- Complexity is much smaller than the full joint
- It is much easier to obtain such probabilities from the expert or learn them automatically from data

BBNs built in practice

- **In various areas:**
  - Intelligent user interfaces (Microsoft)
  - Troubleshooting, diagnosis of a technical device
  - Medical diagnosis:
    - Pathfinder (Intellipath)
    - CPSC
    - Munin
    - QMR-DT
  - Collaborative filtering
  - Military applications
  - Business and finance
    - Insurance, credit applications

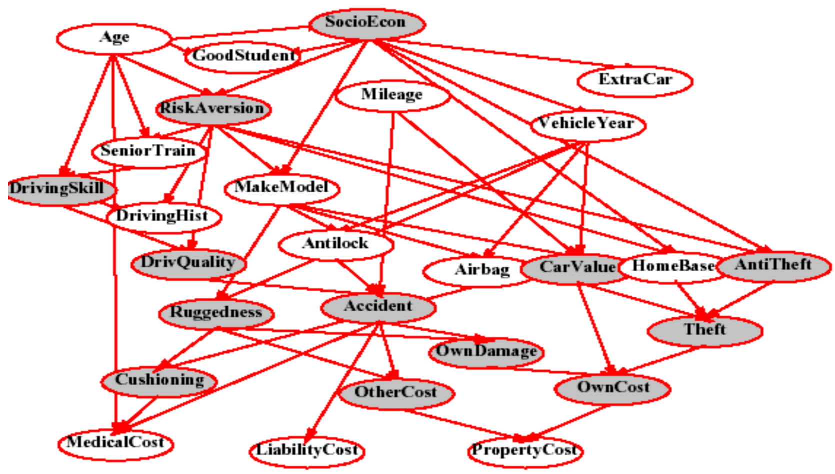
Diagnosis of car engine

- Diagnose the engine start problem

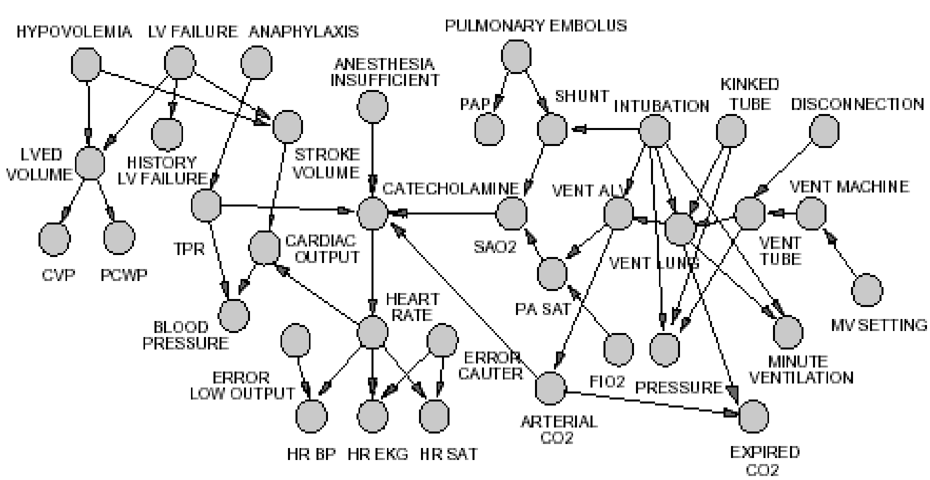


Car insurance example

- Predict claim costs (medical, liability) based on application data

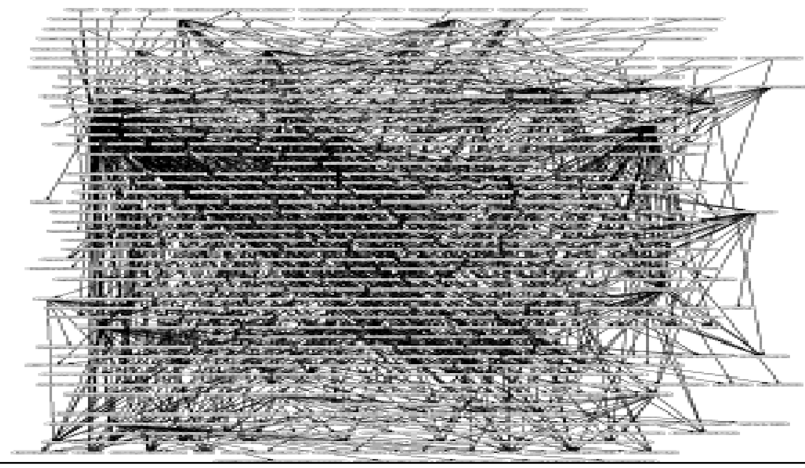


(ICU) Alarm network



CPCS

- **C**omputer-based **P**atient **C**ase **S**imulation system (CPCS-PM) developed by Parker and Miller (University of Pittsburgh)
- 422 nodes and 867 arcs



QMR-DT

- **Medical diagnosis in internal medicine**

  Bipartite network of disease/findings relations