

# Parameter Learning in Probabilistic Databases

Bernd Gutmann

joint work with

Angelika Kimmig, Kristian Kersting, Luc De Raedt

# Motivation

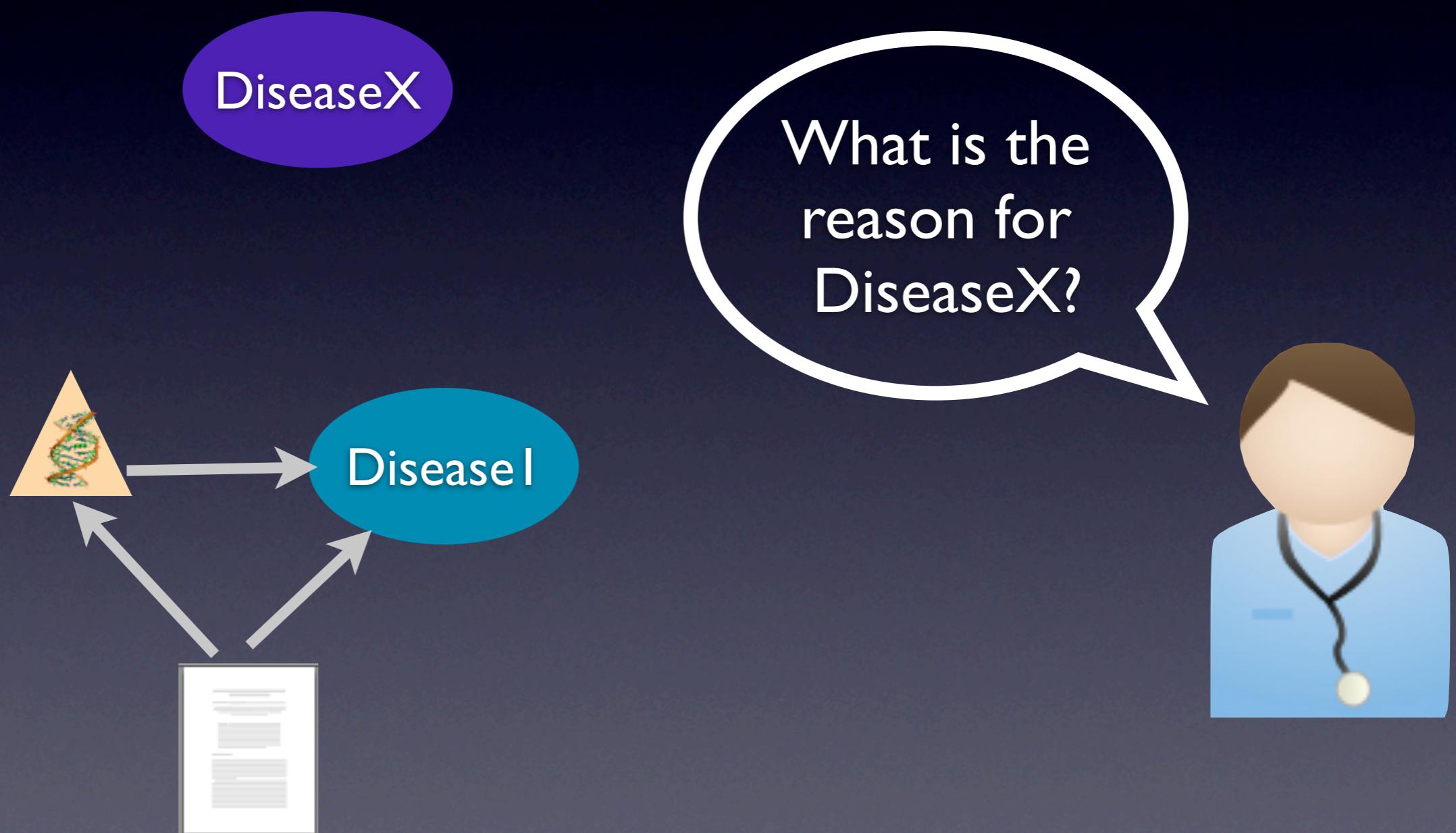
DiseaseX

Disease I

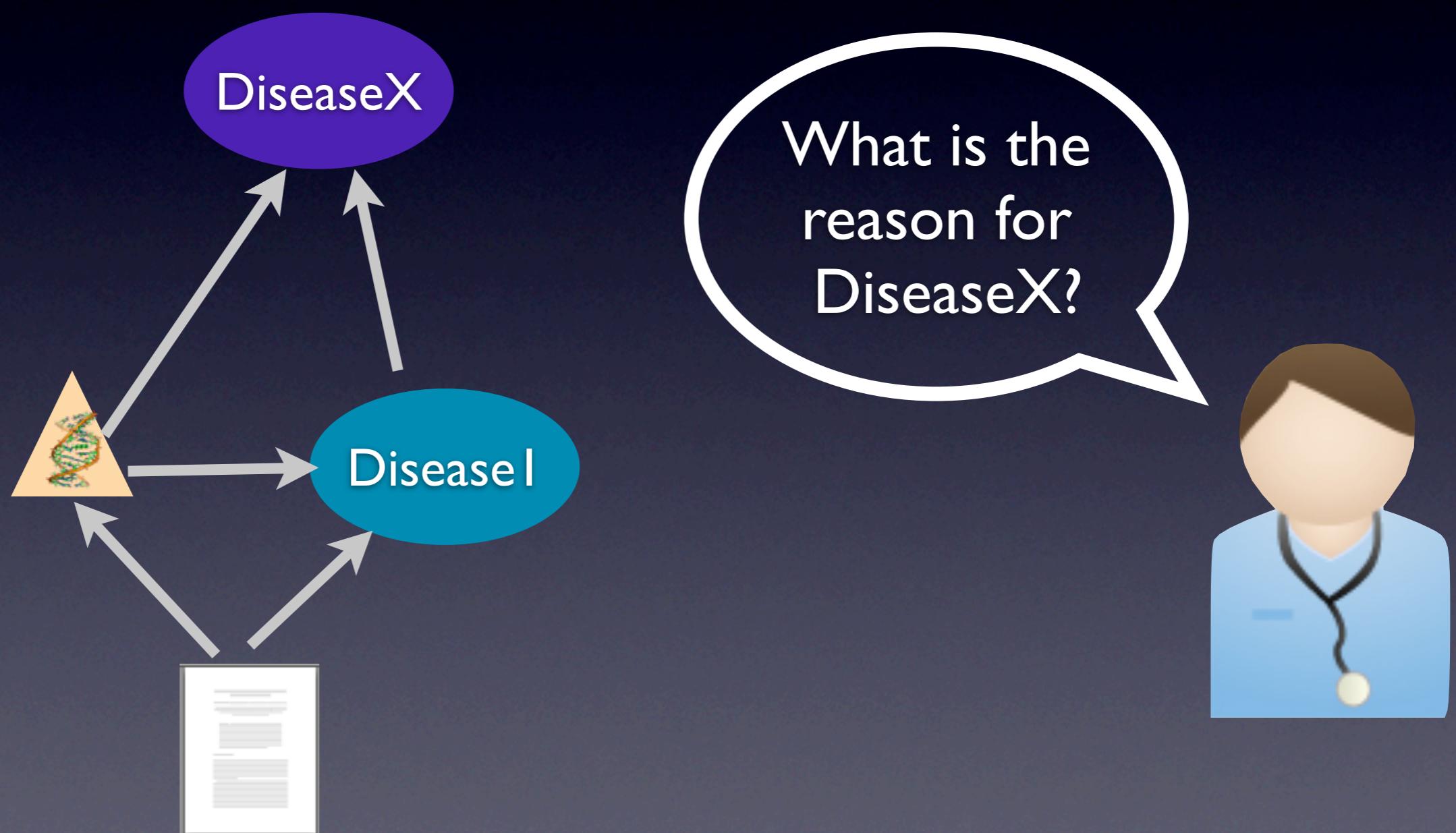
What is the  
reason for  
DiseaseX?



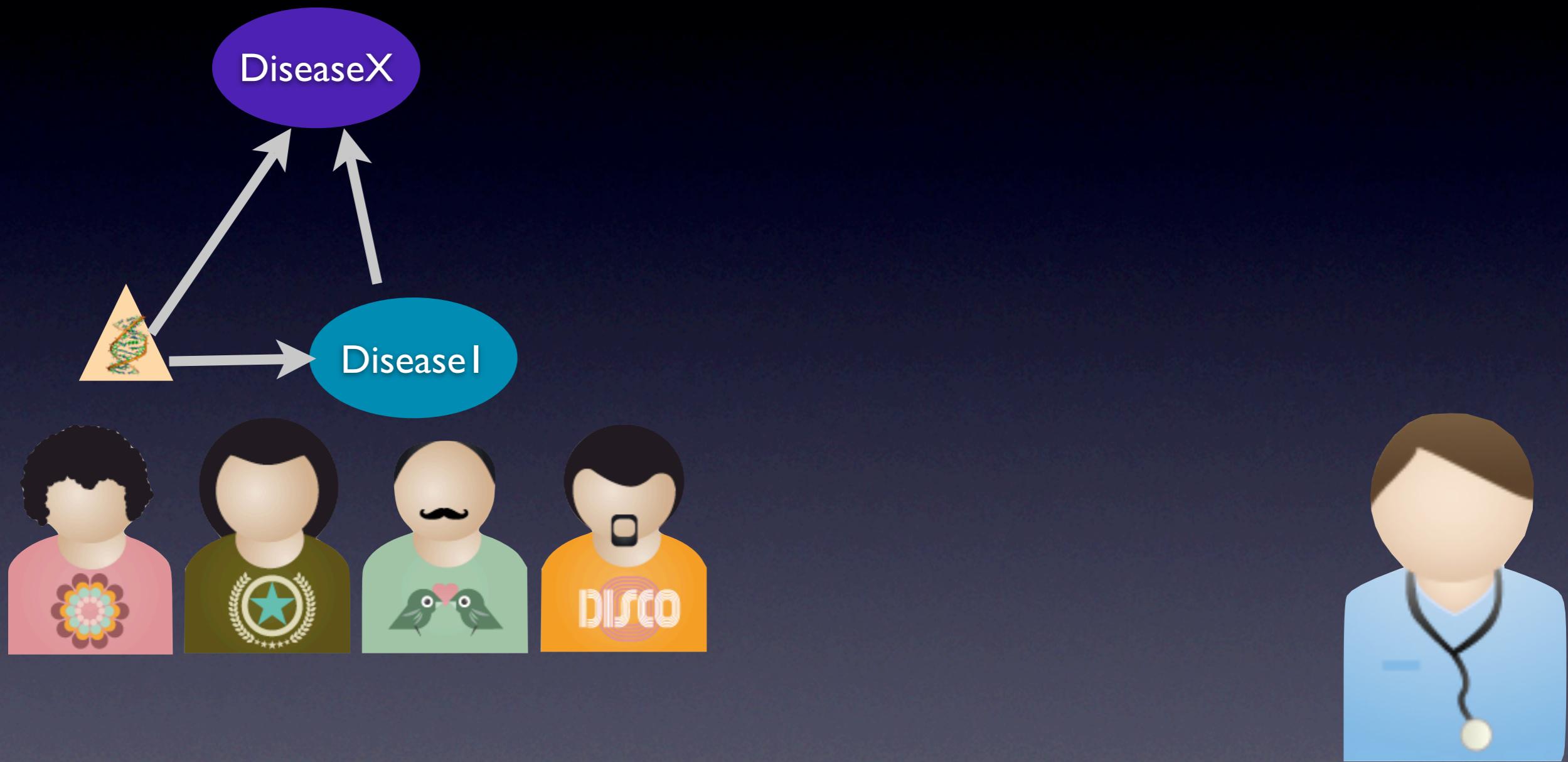
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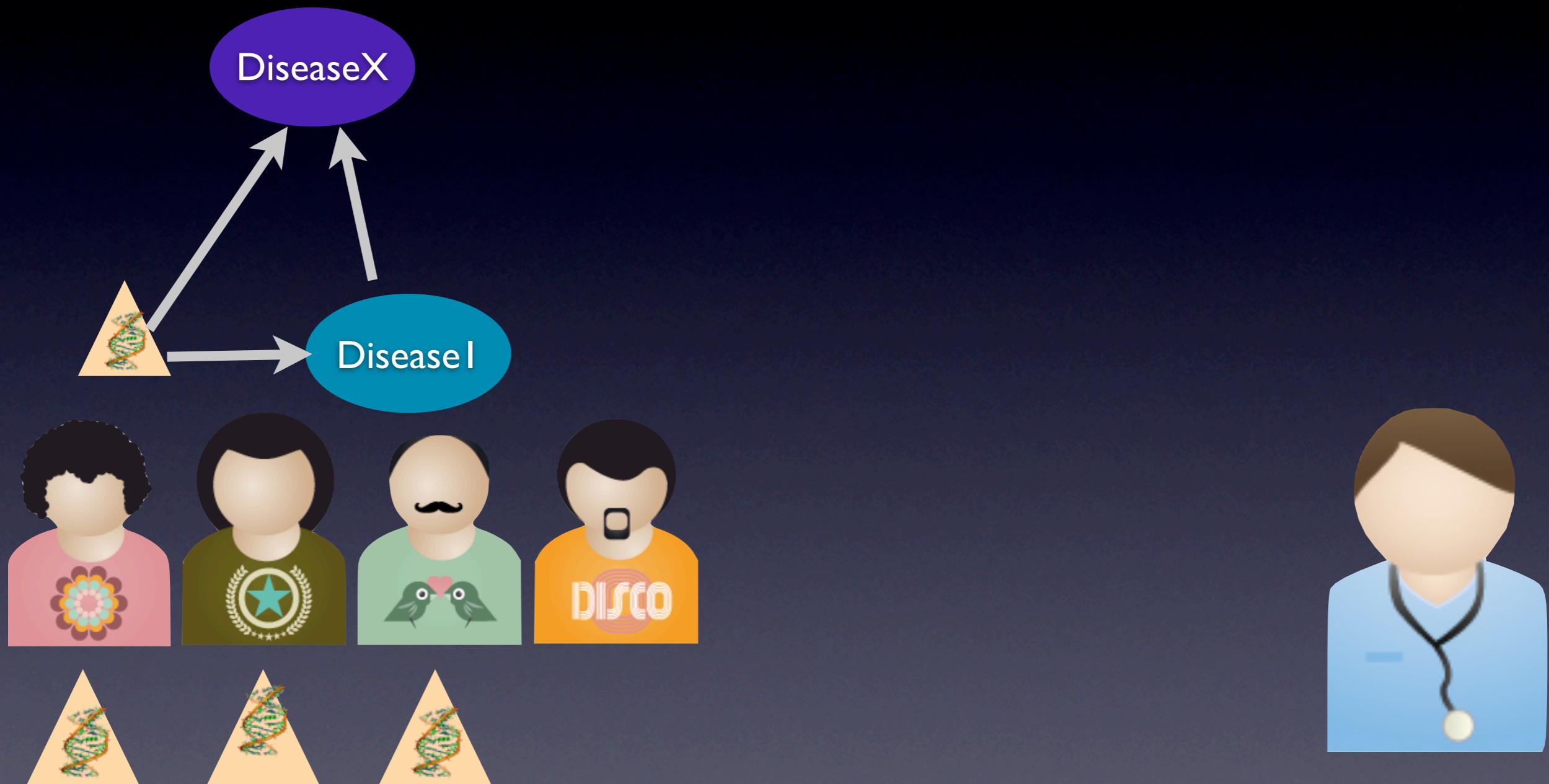
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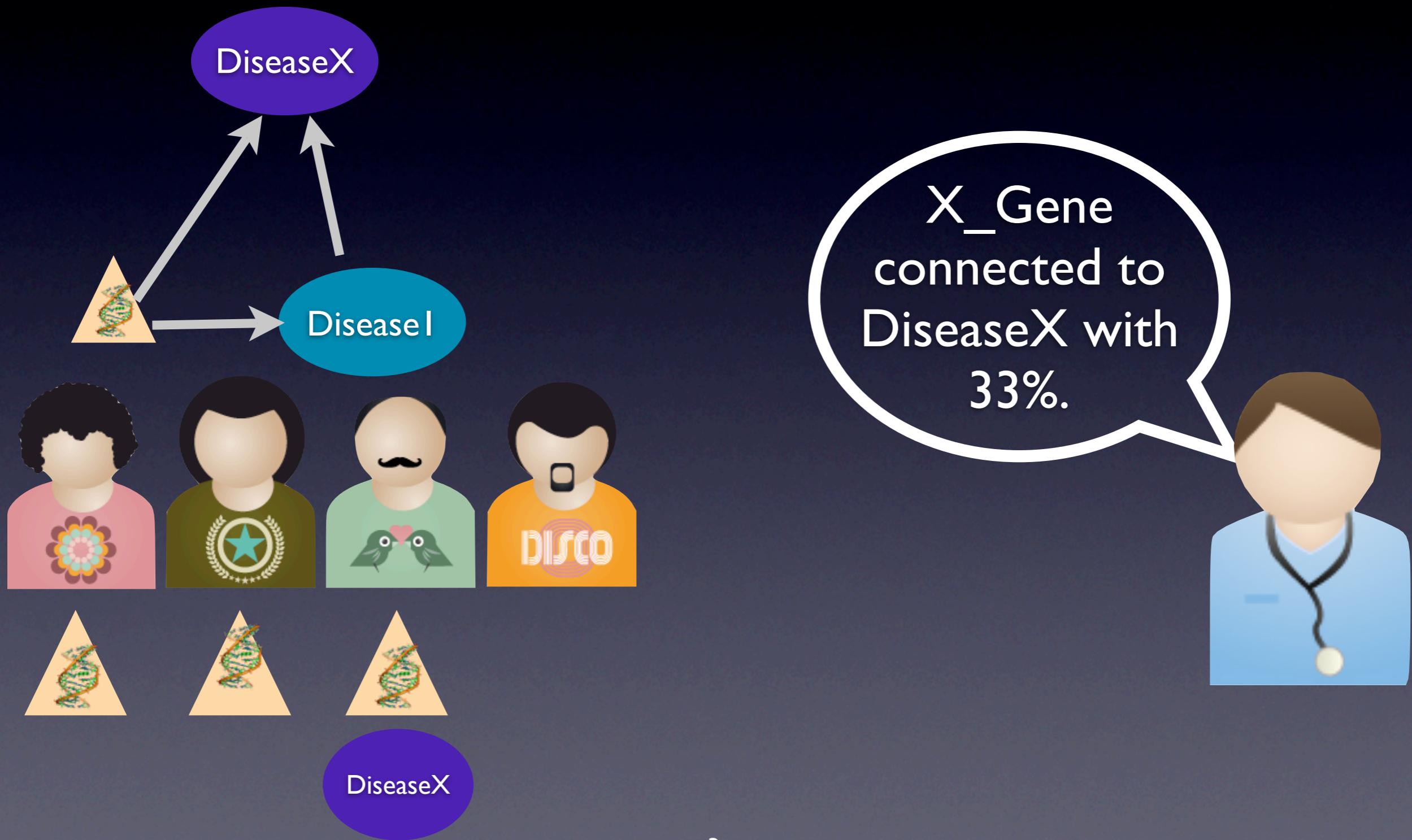
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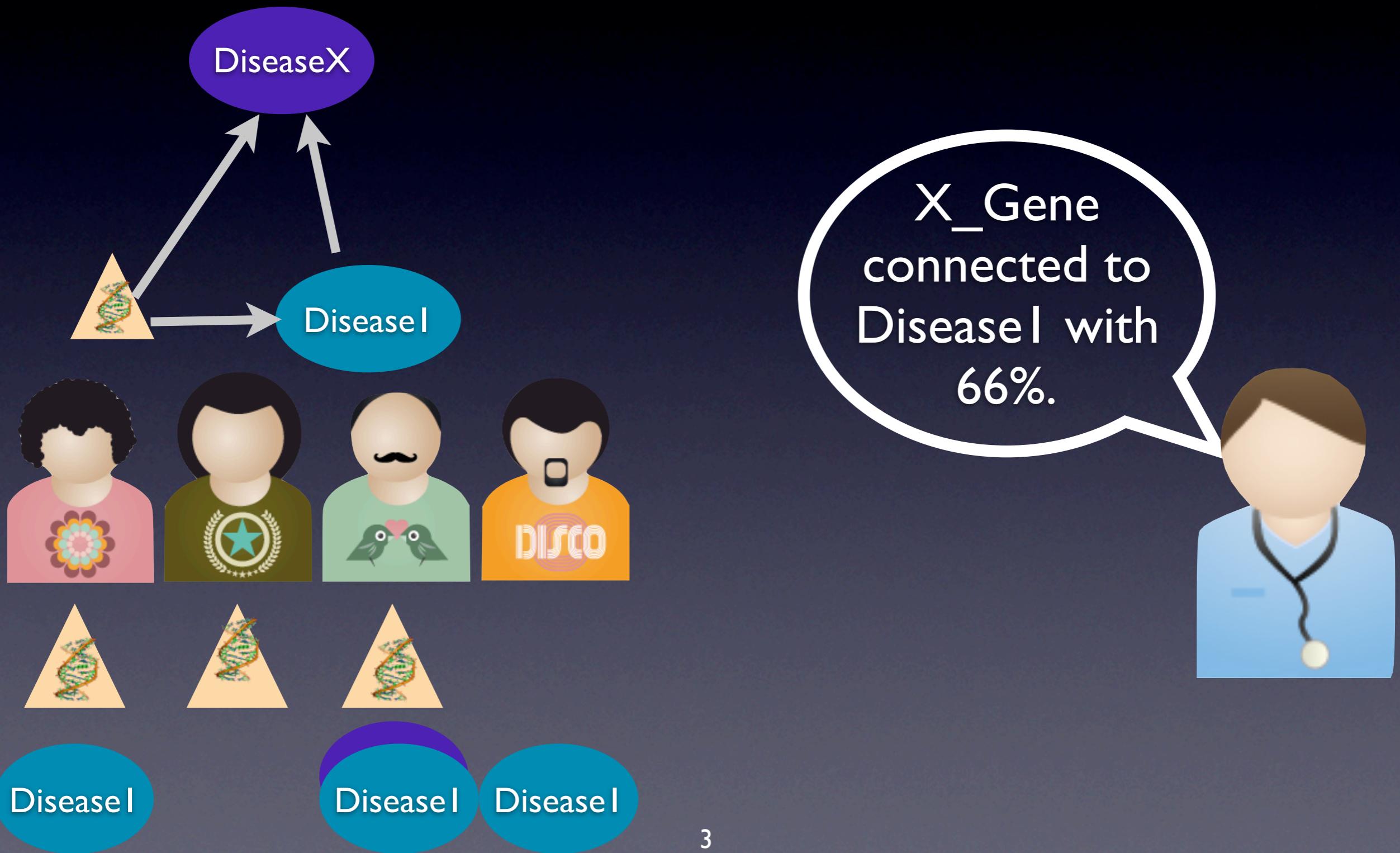
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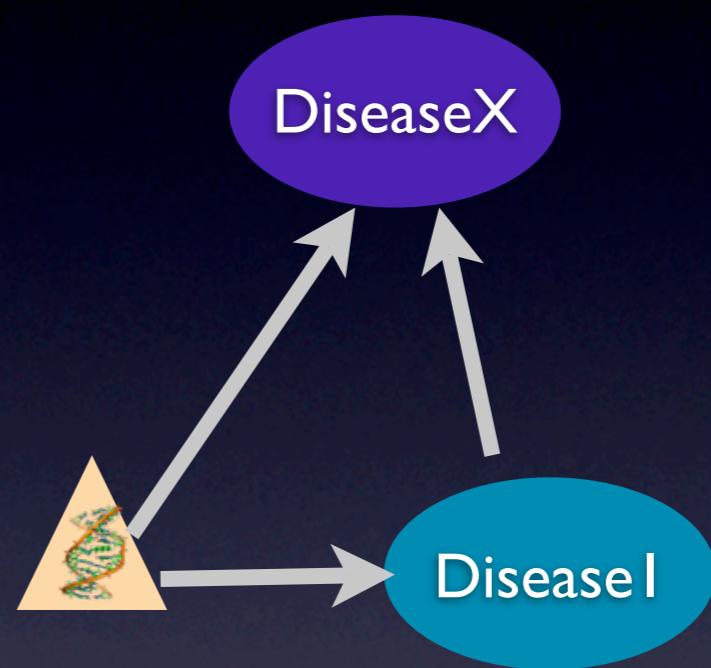
# Motivation



# The Situation

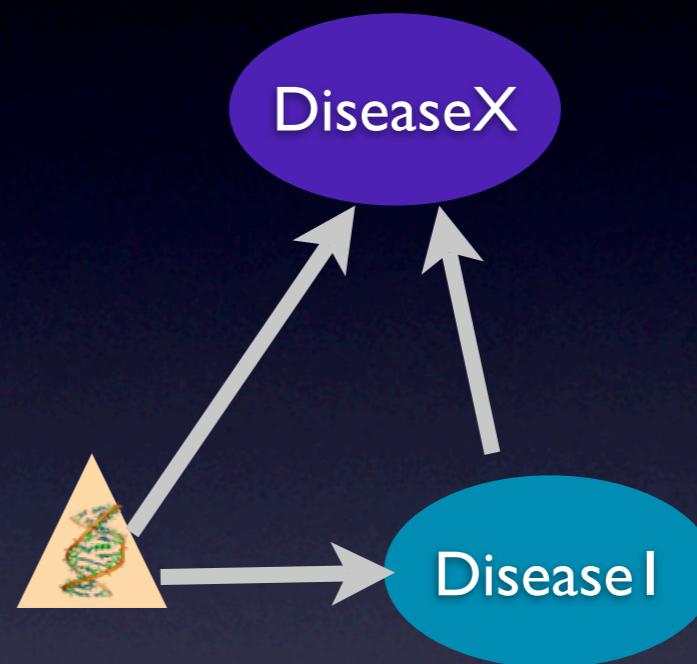
# The Situation

- Domain knowledge



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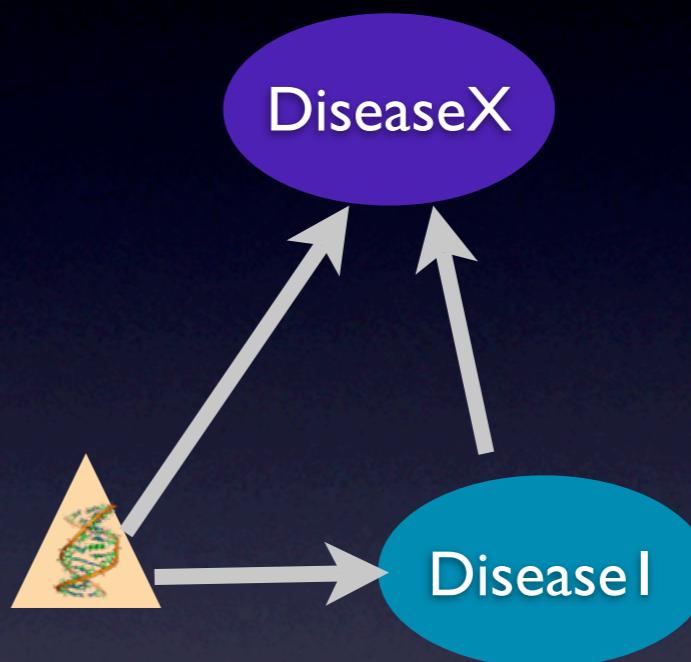


- Examples with probabilities



# The Situation

- Domain knowledge



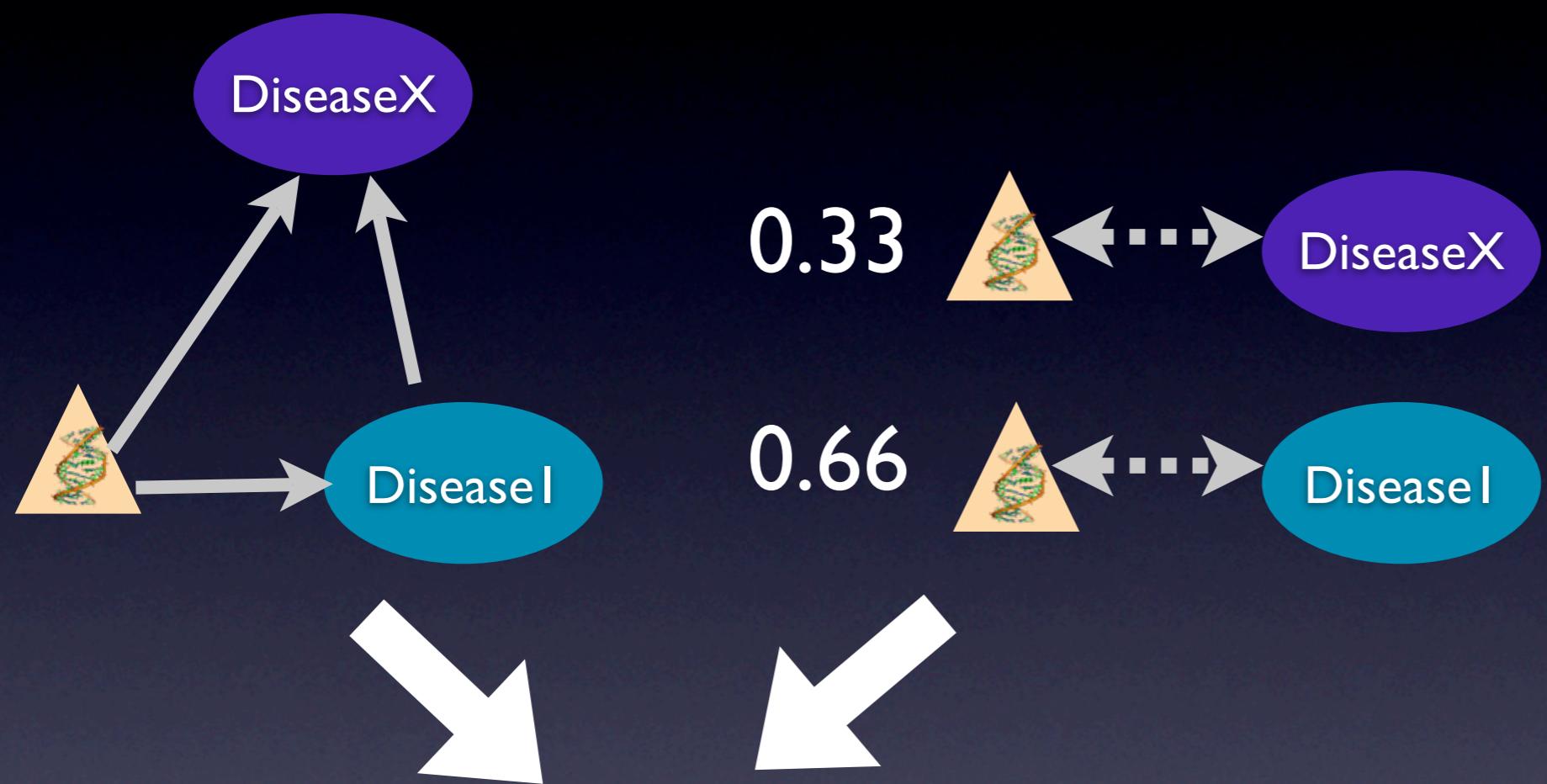
- Examples with probabilities



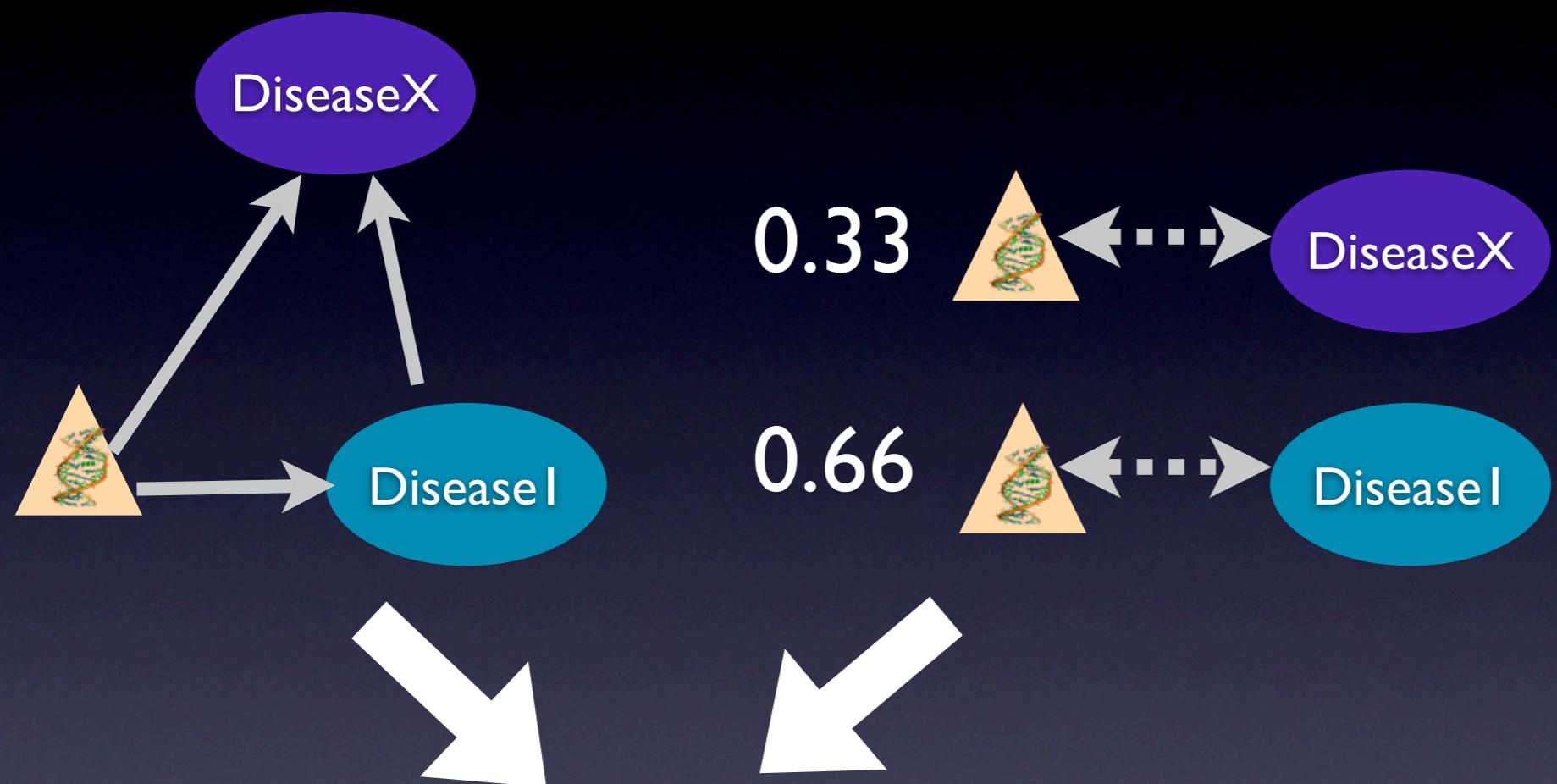
- Uncertainty how to explain the examples



# A Solution

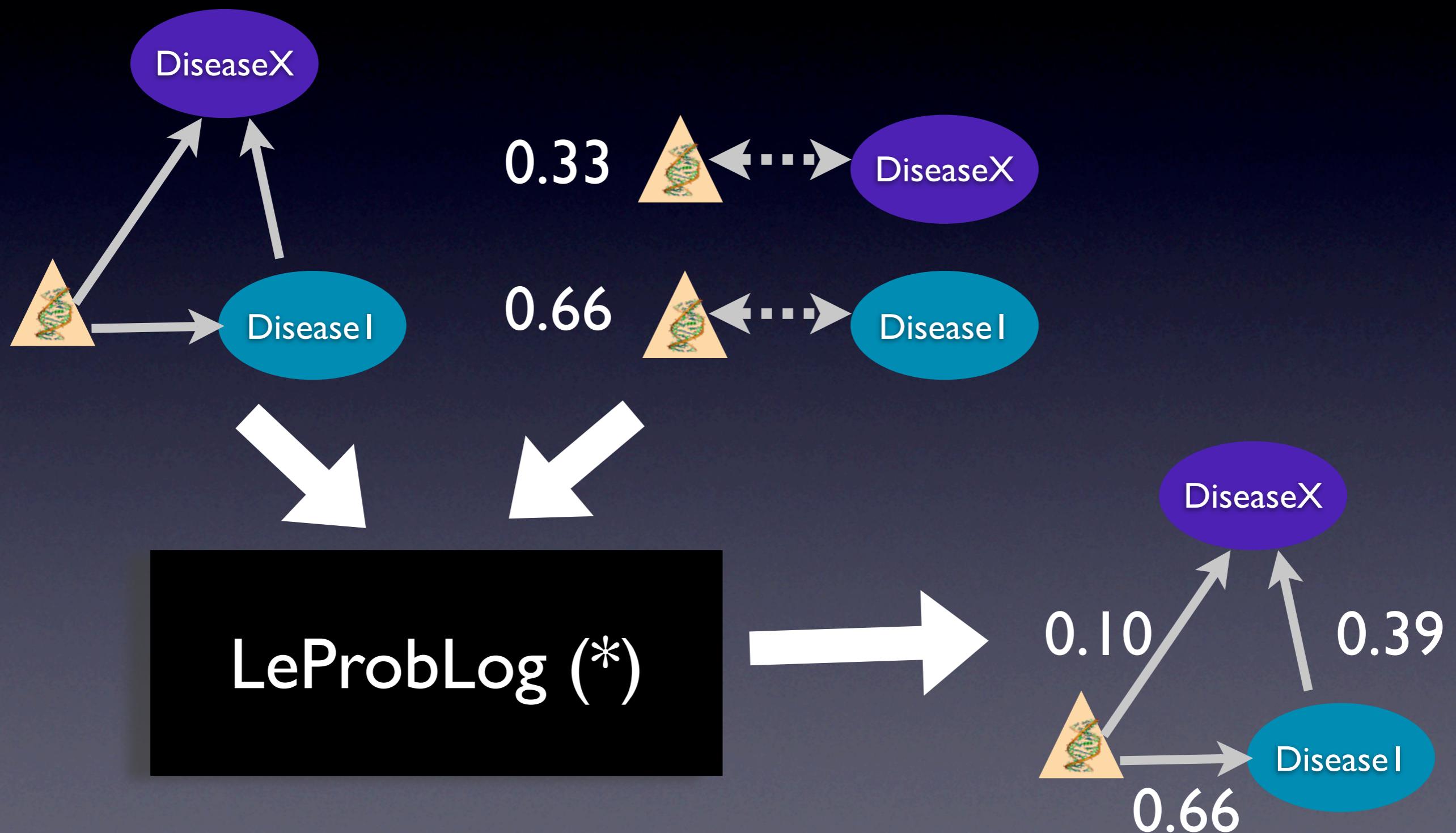


# A Solution



LeProbLog (\*)

# A Solution

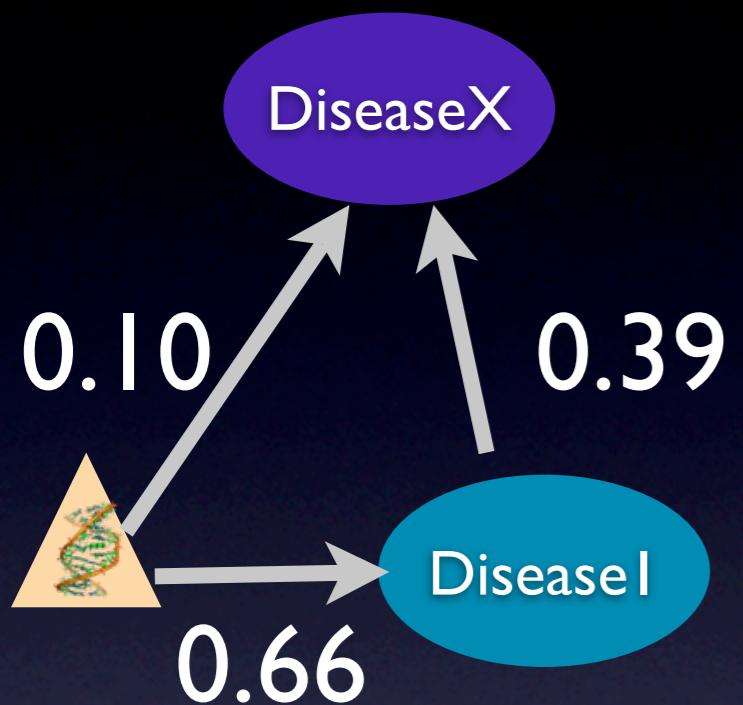


(\*) Least Square Parameter Estimation for ProbLog 5

# Outline

- Motivation
- ProbLog
- Parameter Learning for ProbLog
- Experiments

# ProbLog



0.10 :: edge('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX')

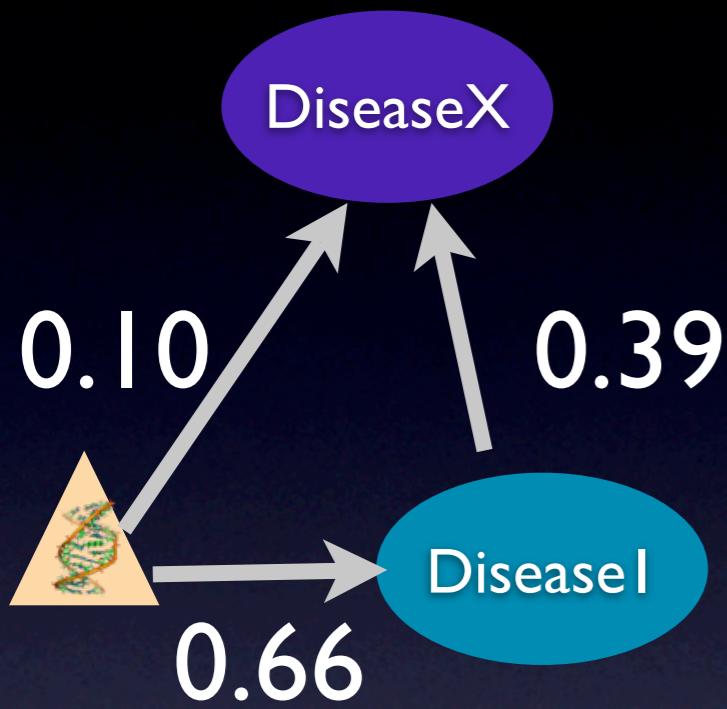
0.66 :: edge('x\_gene', 'DiseaseI')

0.39 :: edge('DiseaseI', 'x\_gene')

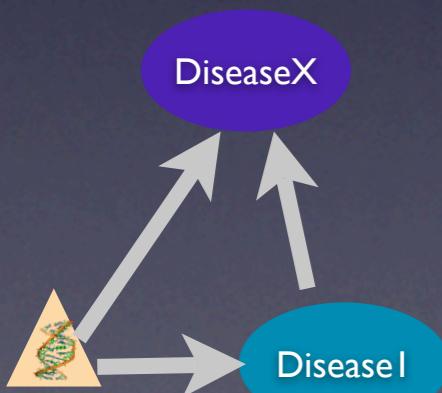
path(X,Y) :- edge(X,Y)

path(X,Y) :- edge(X,Z), path(Z,Y)

# ProbLog



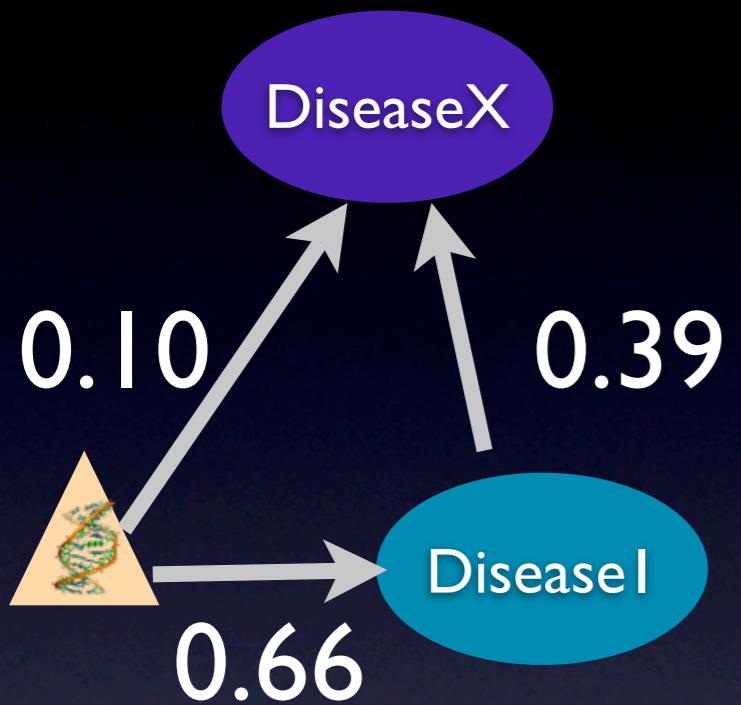
$$p=0.10 * 0.66 * 0.39$$



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0.10 :: edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseX')
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0.39 :: edge('DiseaseI', 'x_gene')

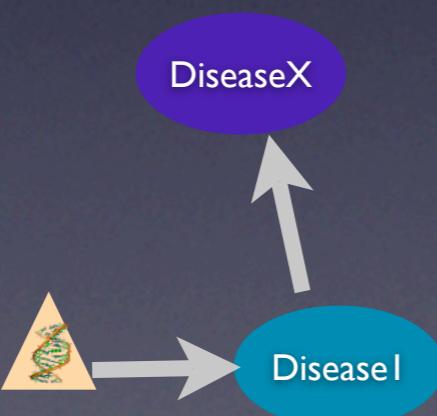
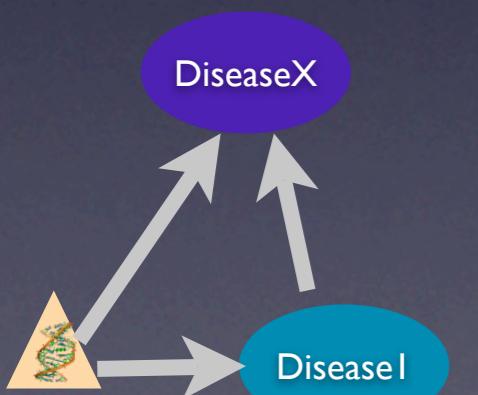
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```

# ProbLog



$$p = 0.10 * 0.66 * 0.39$$

$$p = (1 - 0.10) * 0.66 * 0.39$$

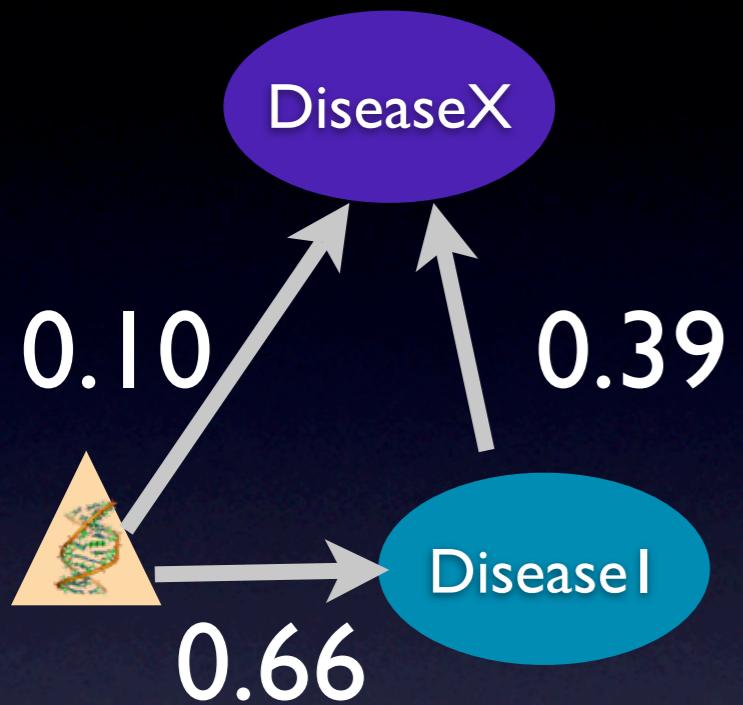


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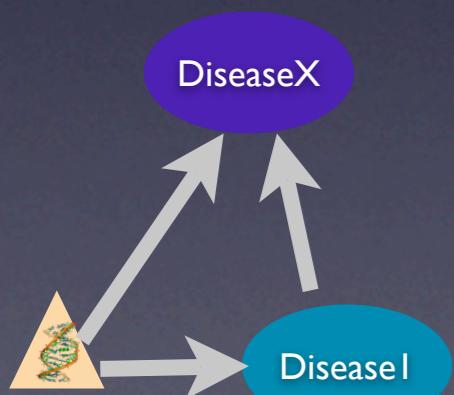
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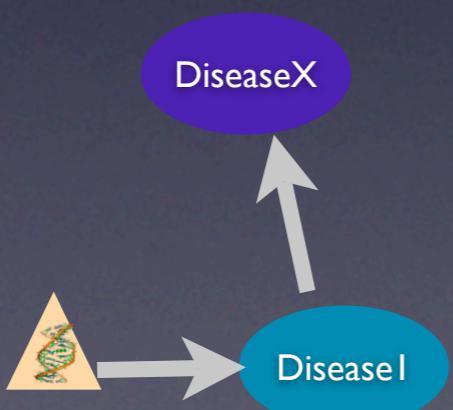
# ProbLog



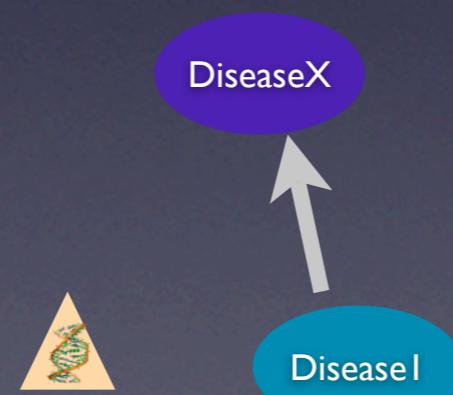
$$p = 0.10 * 0.66 * 0.39$$



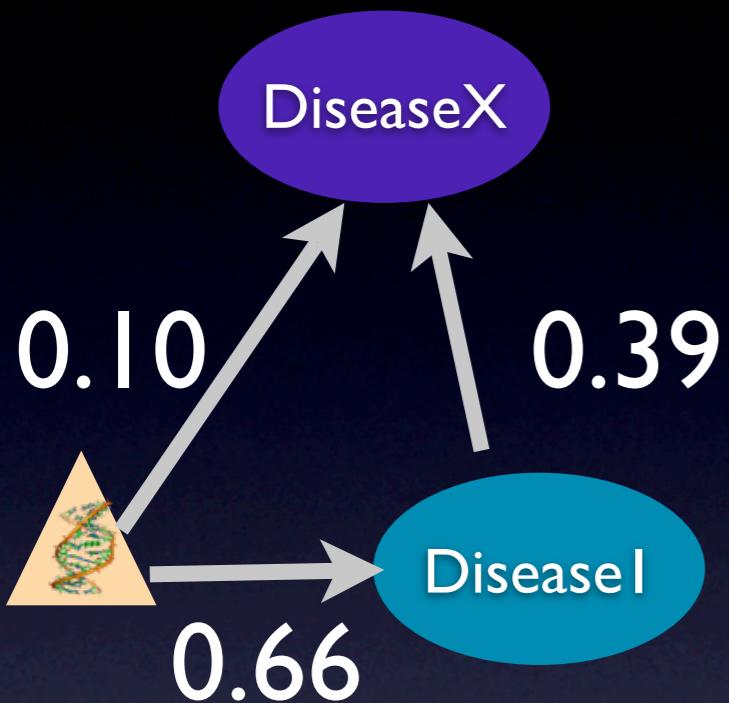
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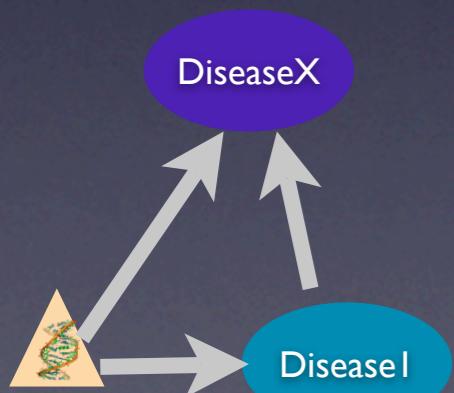
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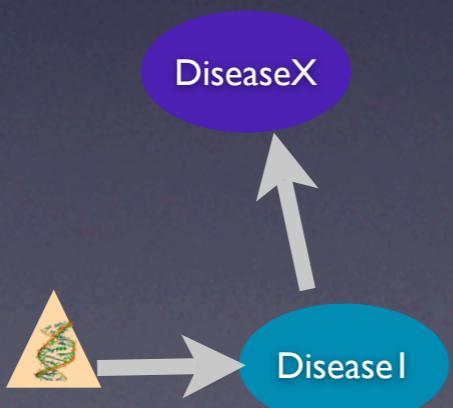
0.10 :: edge('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX')  
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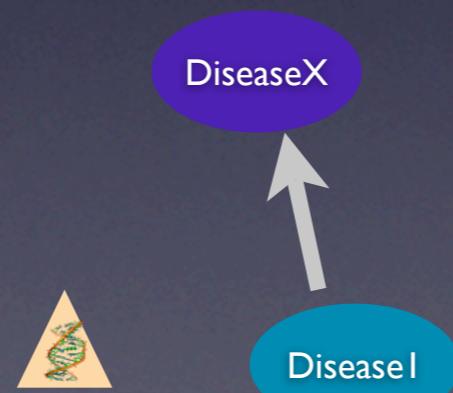
$$p=0.10 * 0.66 * 0.39$$



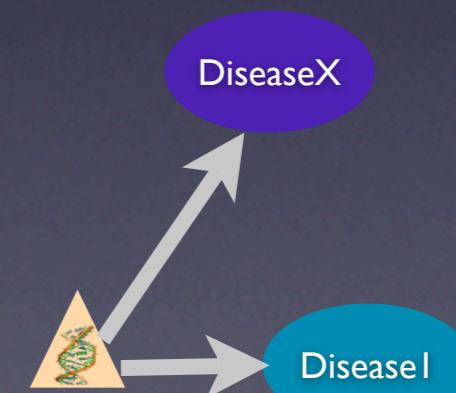
$$p=(1-0.10) * 0.66 * 0.39$$



$$p=(1-0.10) * (1-0.66) * 0.39$$

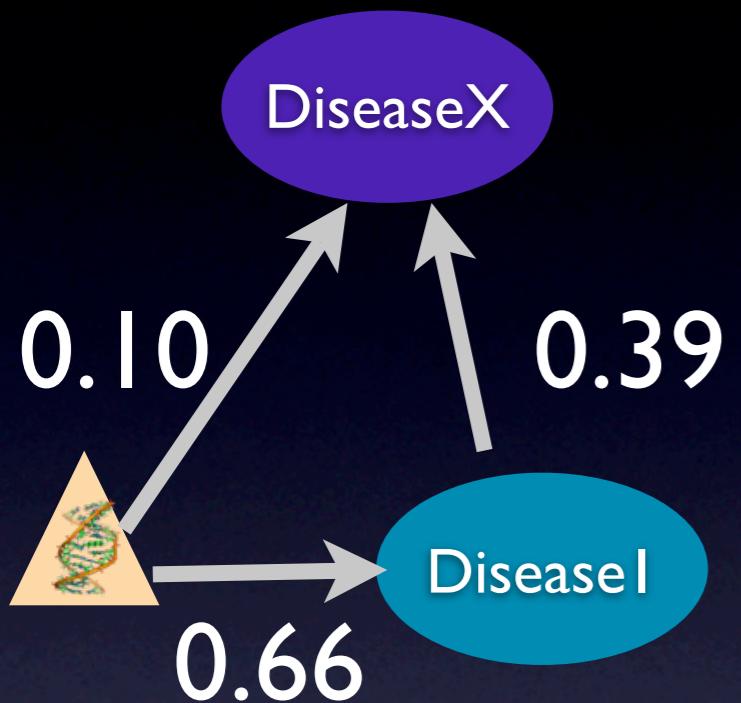


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...

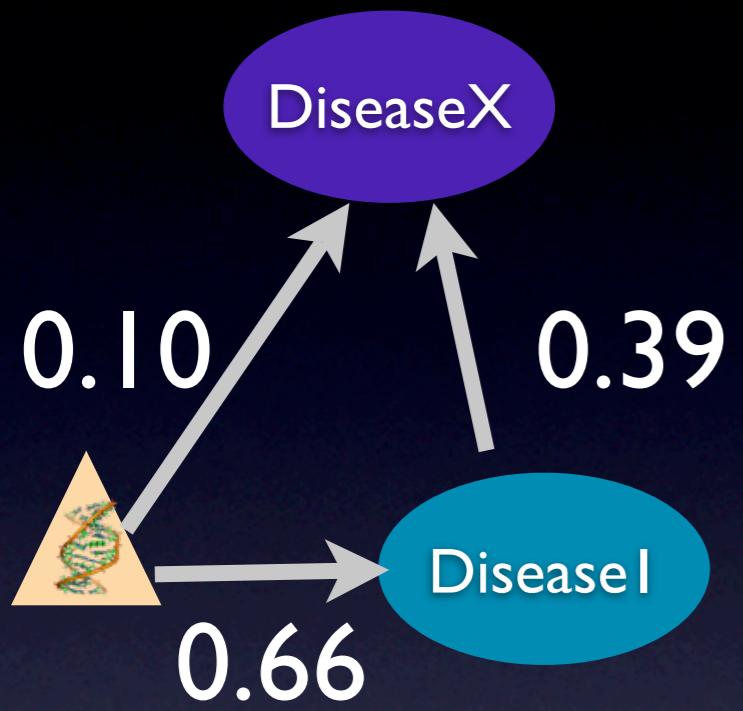
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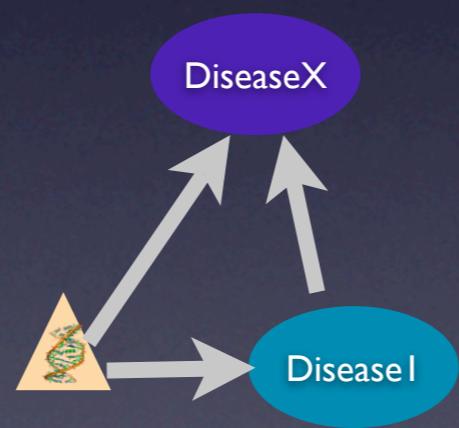
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path(X,Y) :- edge(X,Y)  
path(X,Y) :- edge(X,Z), path(Z,Y)

$P(\text{path}('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX'))$

# ProbLog



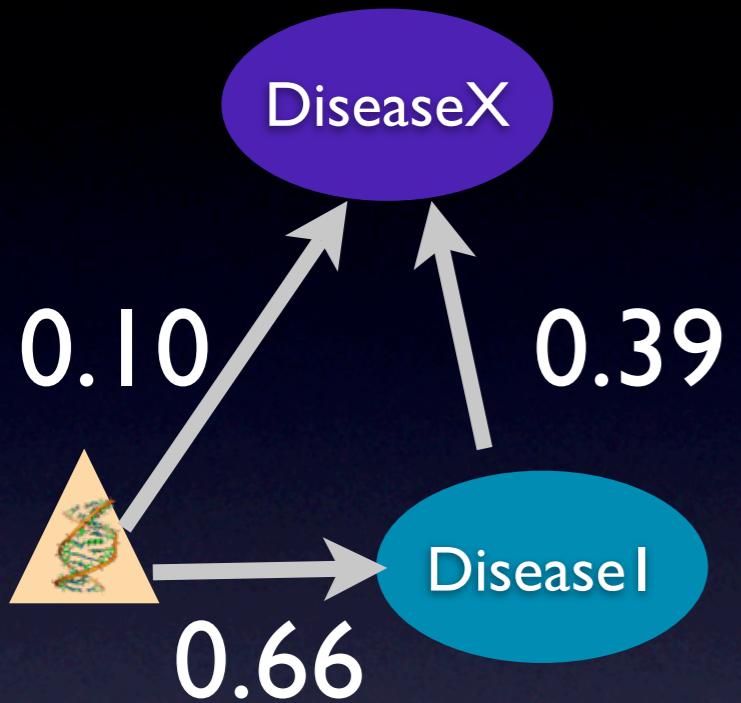
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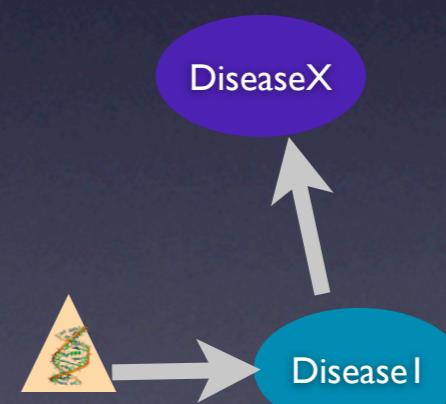
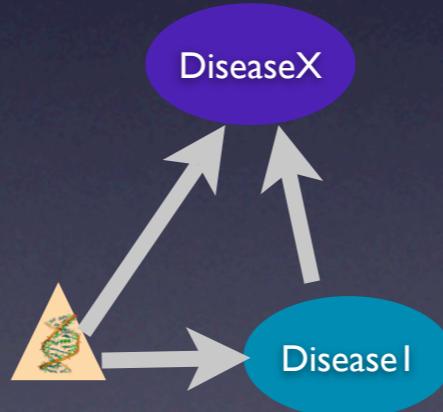
path(X,Y) :- edge(X,Y)
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```

# ProbLog

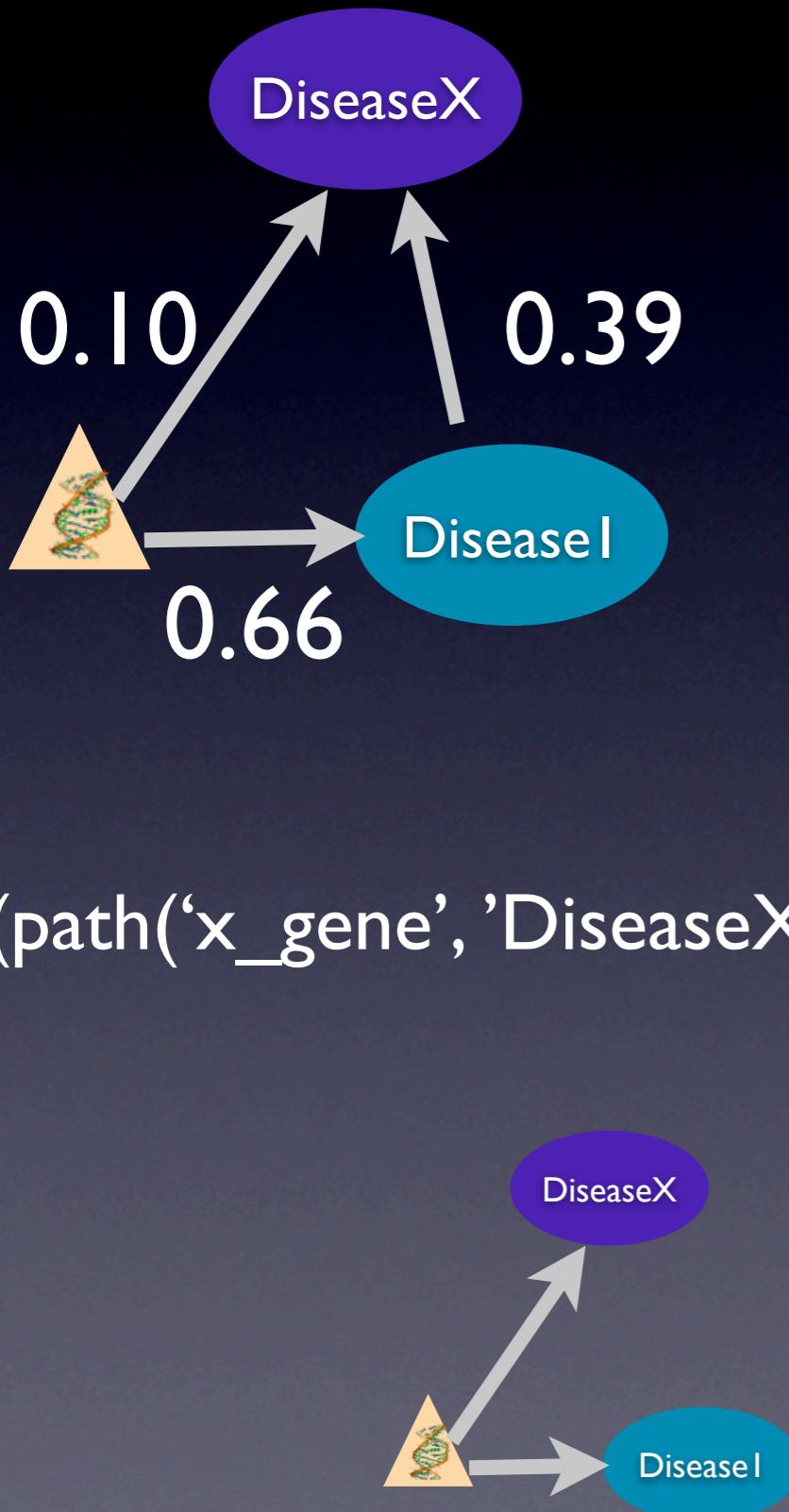


$P(\text{path}('x\_gene', \text{'DiseaseX'}))$

0.10 :: edge('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX')  
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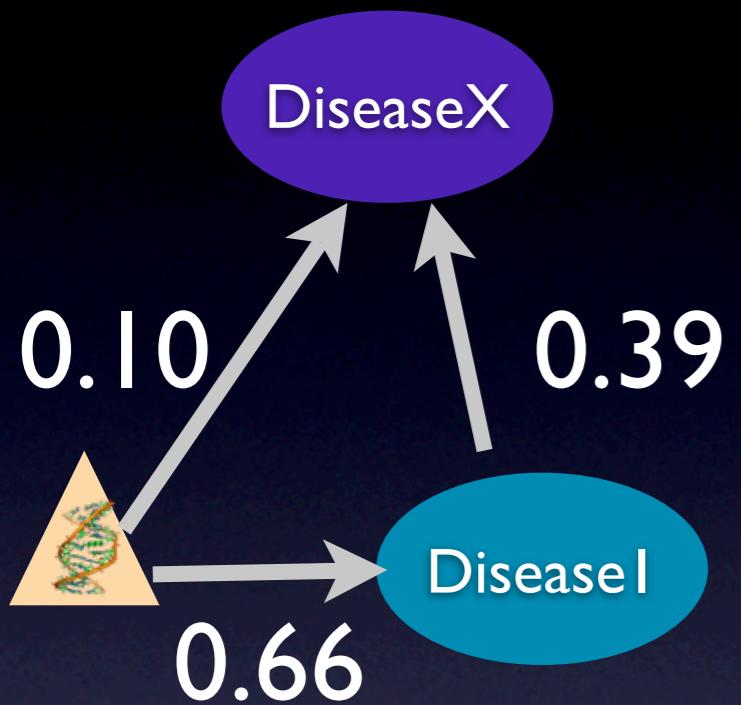
# ProbLog



0.10 ::  $\text{edge}(\text{'x\_gene'}, \text{'DiseaseX'})$   
0.66 ::  $\text{edge}(\text{'x\_gene'}, \text{'DiseaseI'})$   
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$\text{path}(X,Y) :- \text{edge}(X,Y)$   
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# ProbLog

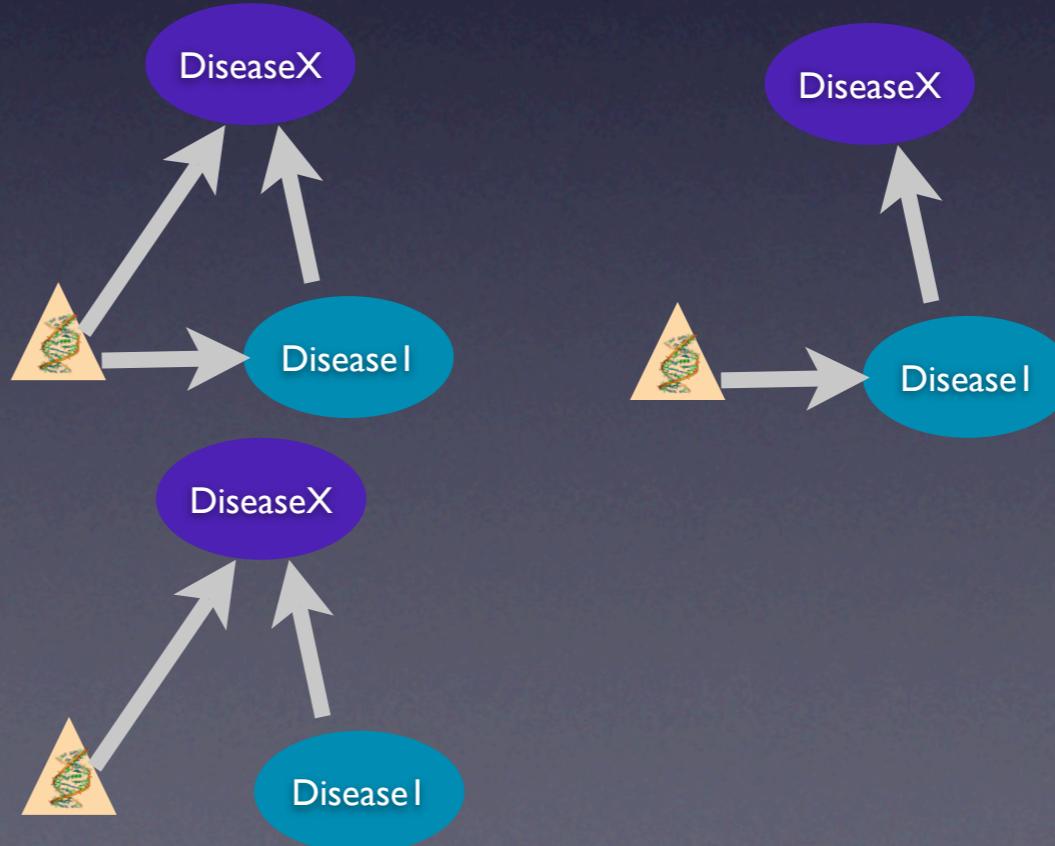


$P(\text{path}('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX'))$

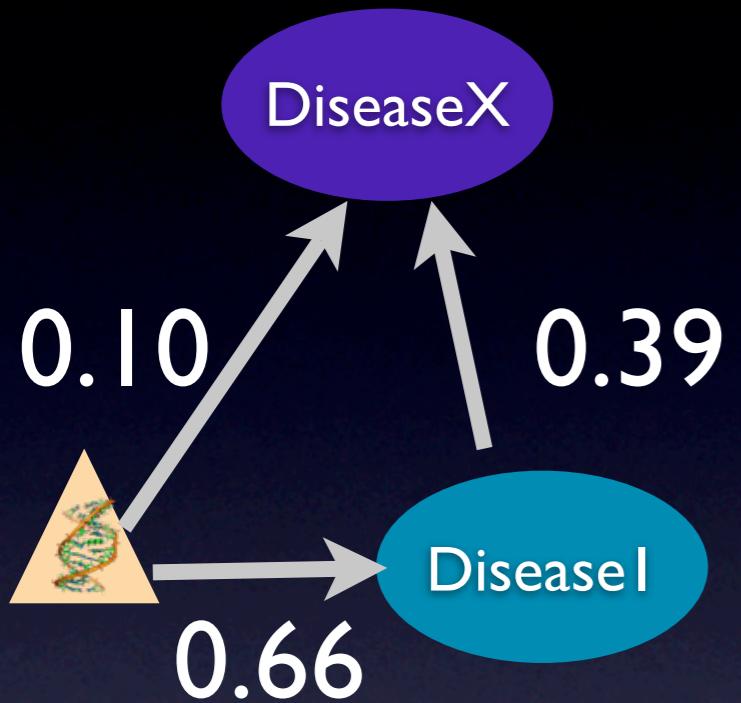
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0.10 :: edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseX')
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$\text{path}(X,Y) :- \text{edge}(X,Y)$

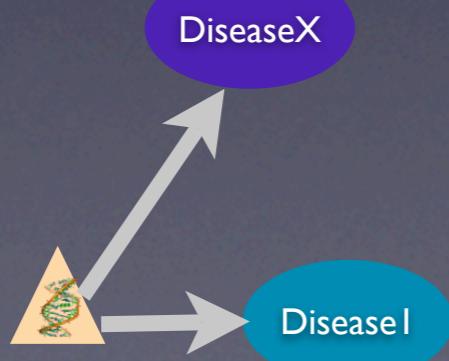
$\text{path}(X,Y) :- \text{edge}(X,Z), \text{path}(Z,Y)$



# ProbLog

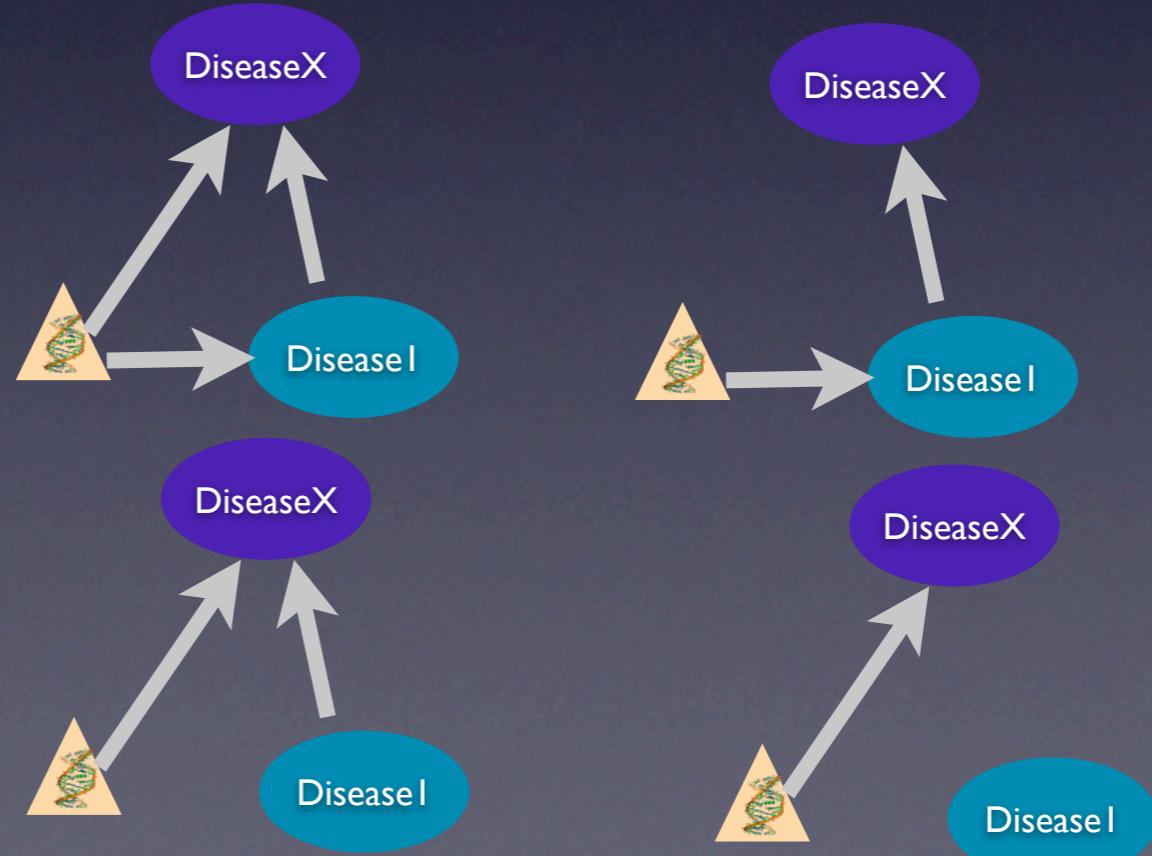


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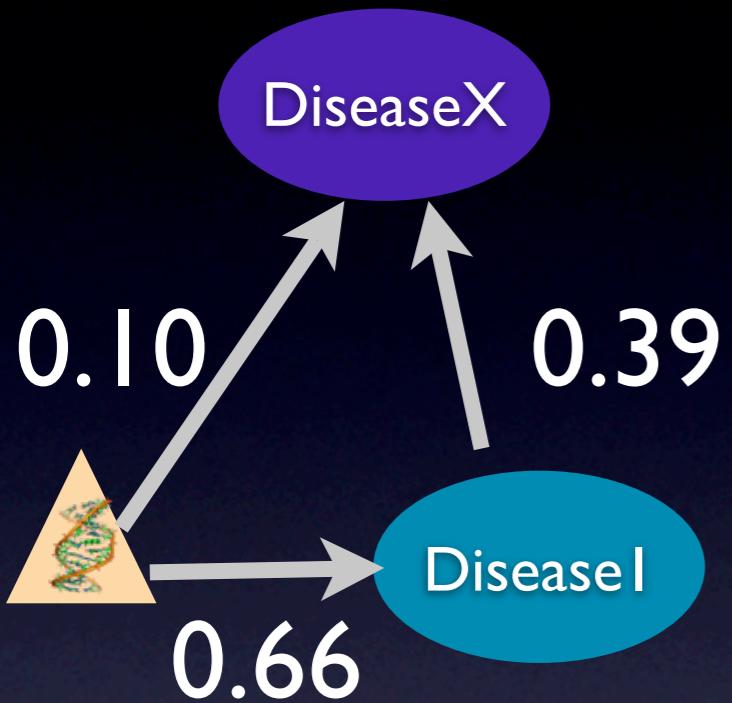


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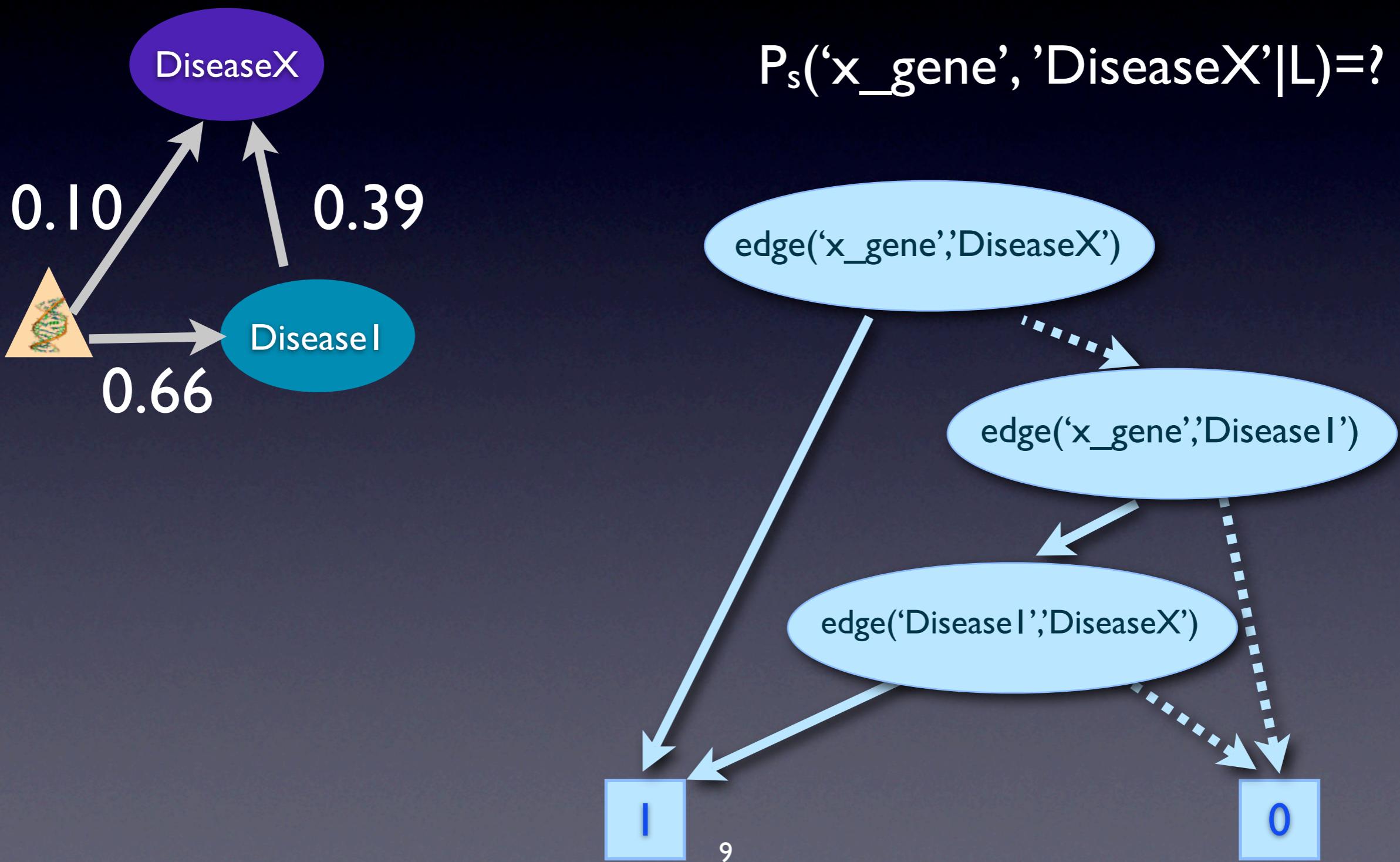
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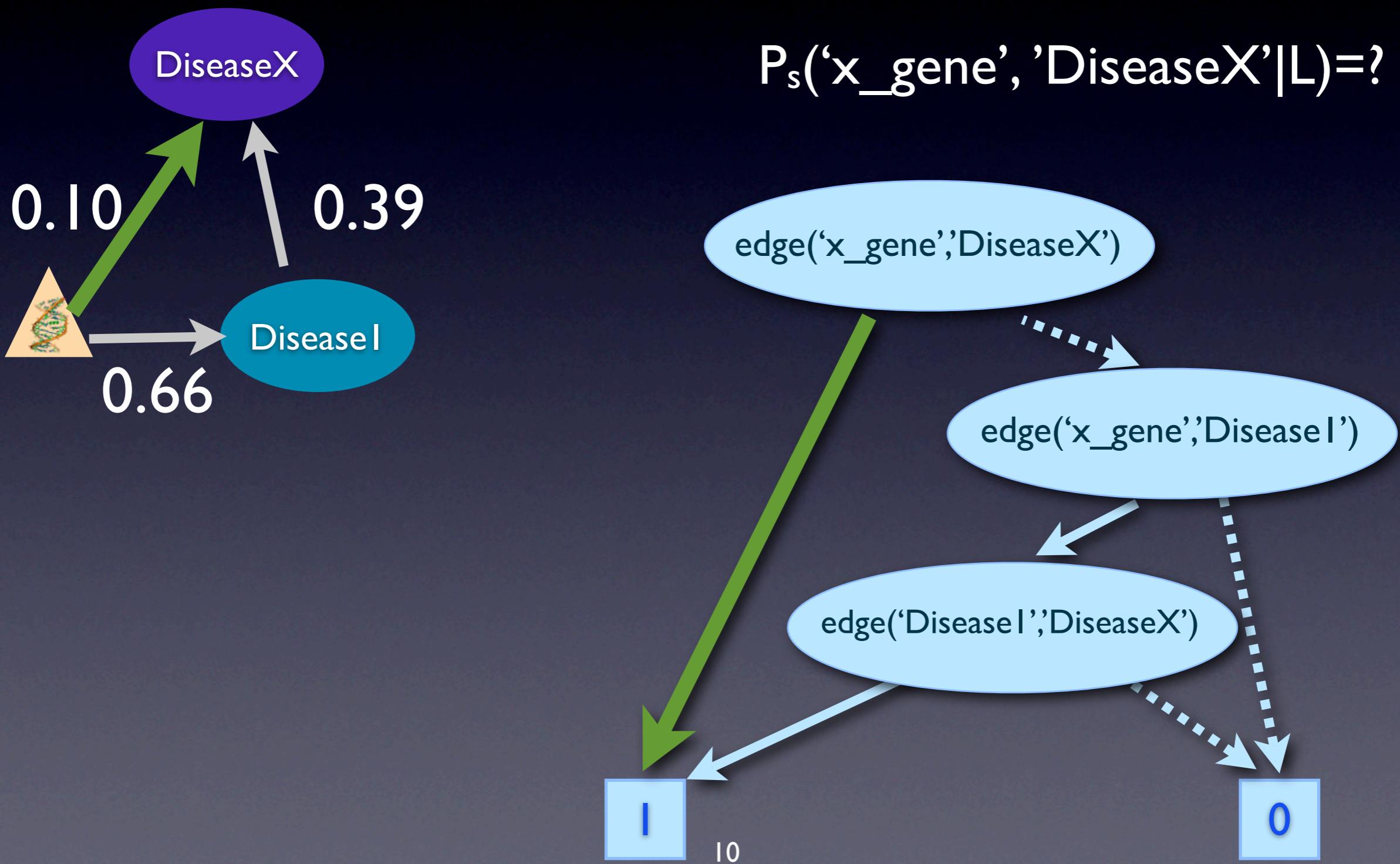
$$P(\text{path}('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX')) = P( ) + P( ) + P( ) + P( )$$

Four separate diagrams, each showing a gene node (yellow triangle) connected to a DiseaseX node (purple oval) via a curved arrow. The first three diagrams also show a DiseaseI node (teal oval) connected to the gene node via a straight arrow, with the edge probability labeled as 0.66. The fourth diagram shows a DiseaseX node (purple oval) connected to the gene node via a straight arrow, with the edge probability labeled as 0.10.

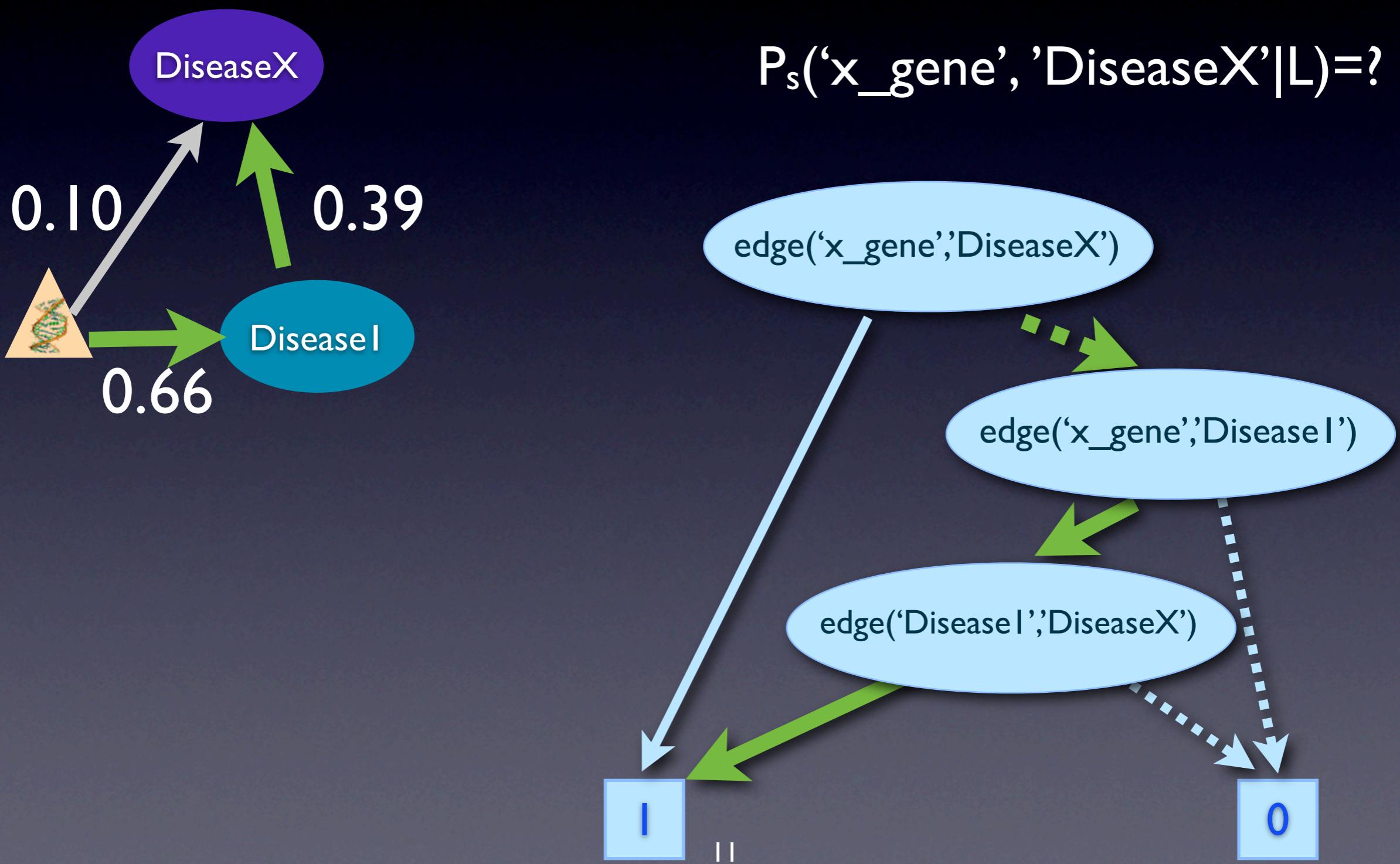
# Calculating Probabilities



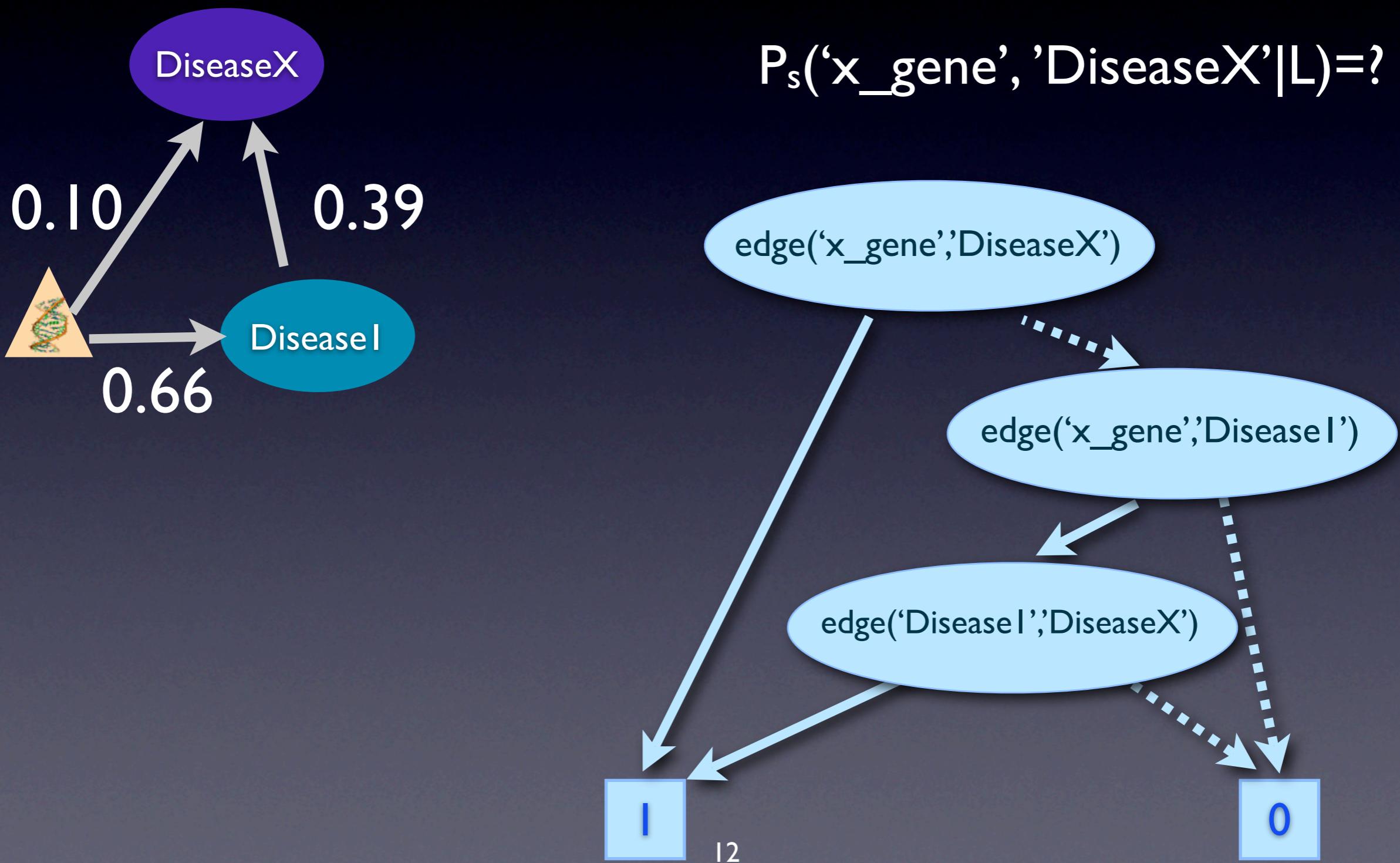
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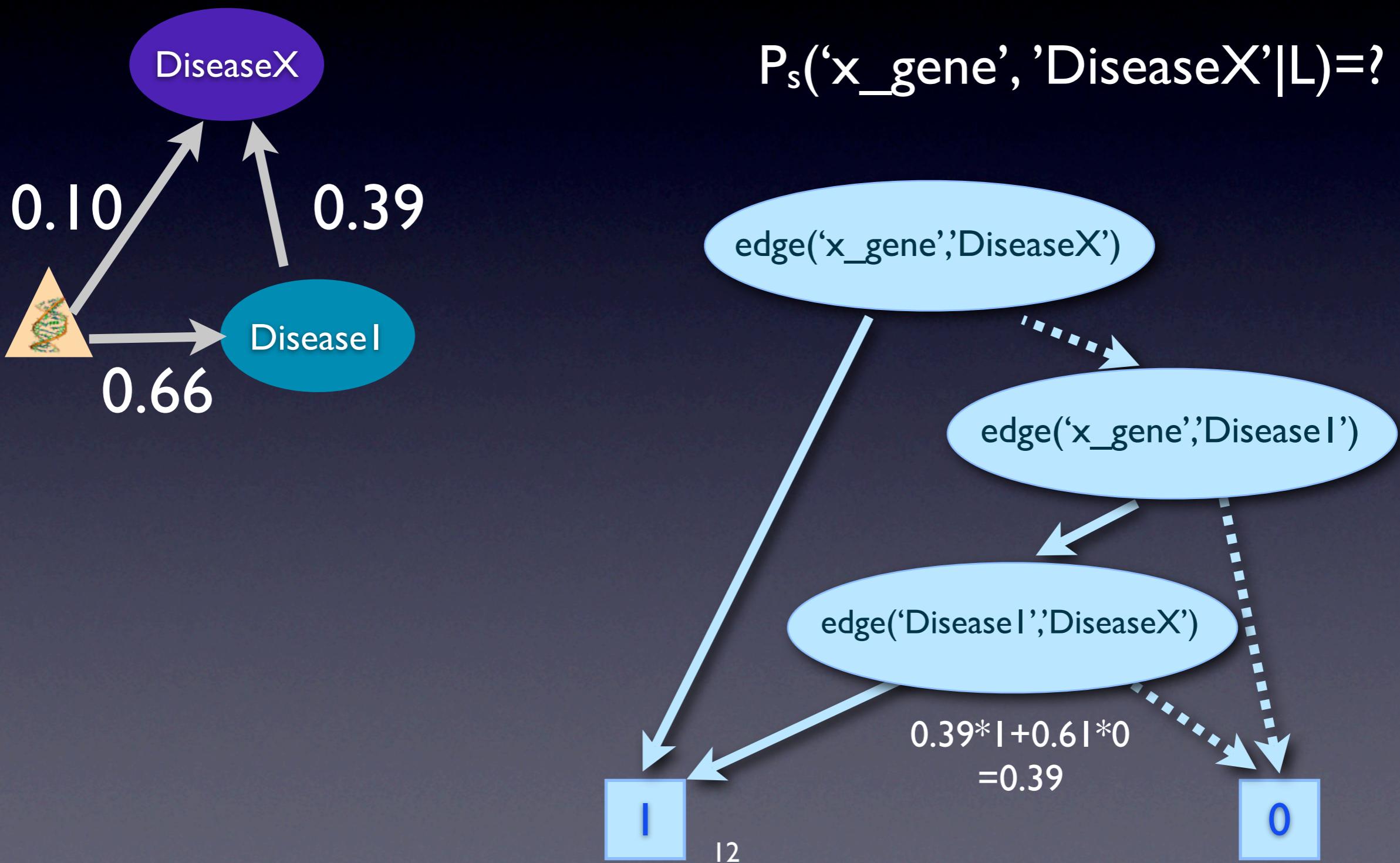
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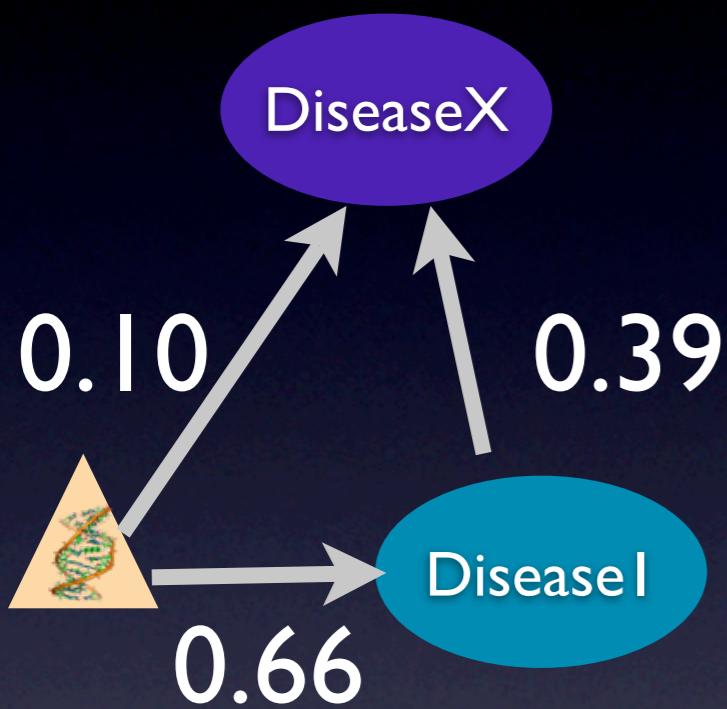
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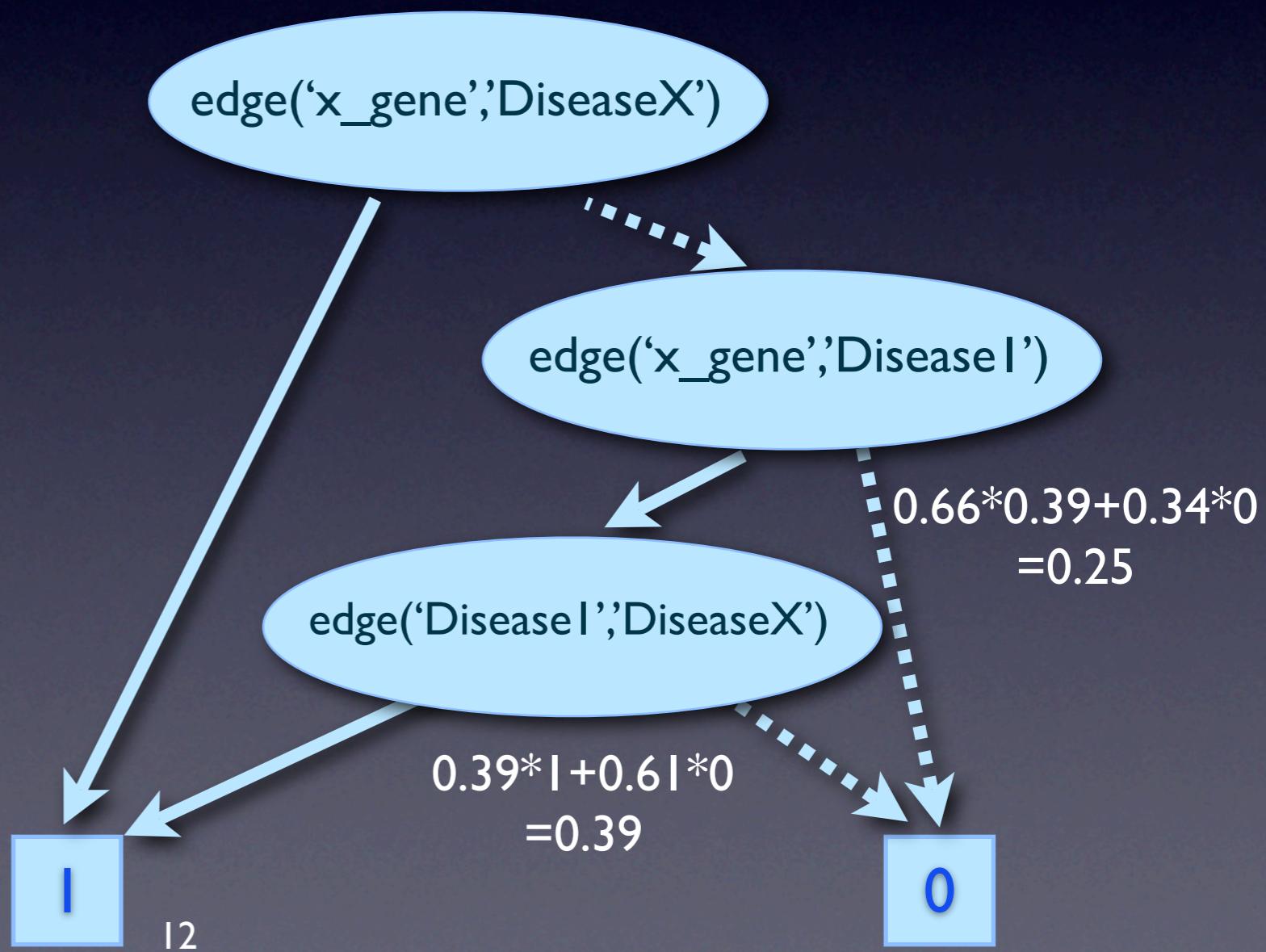
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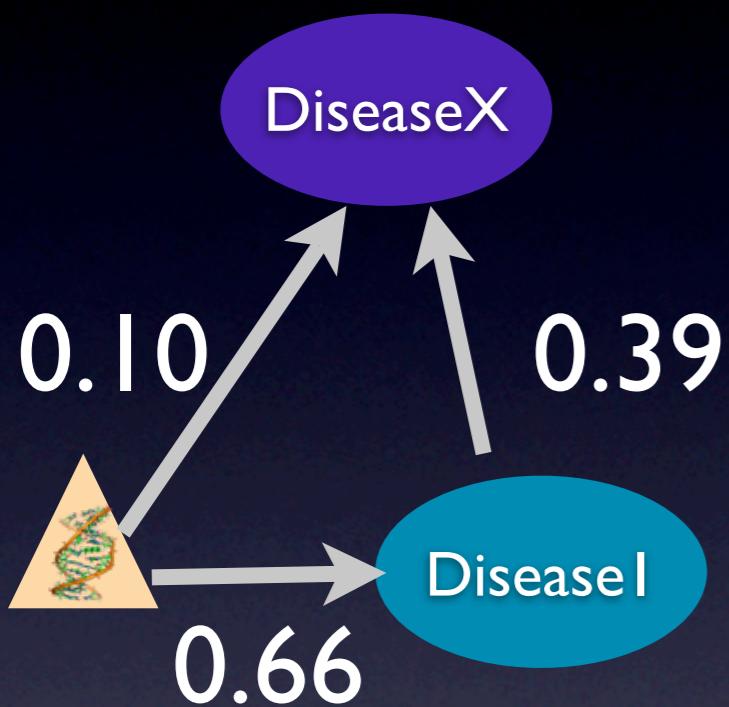
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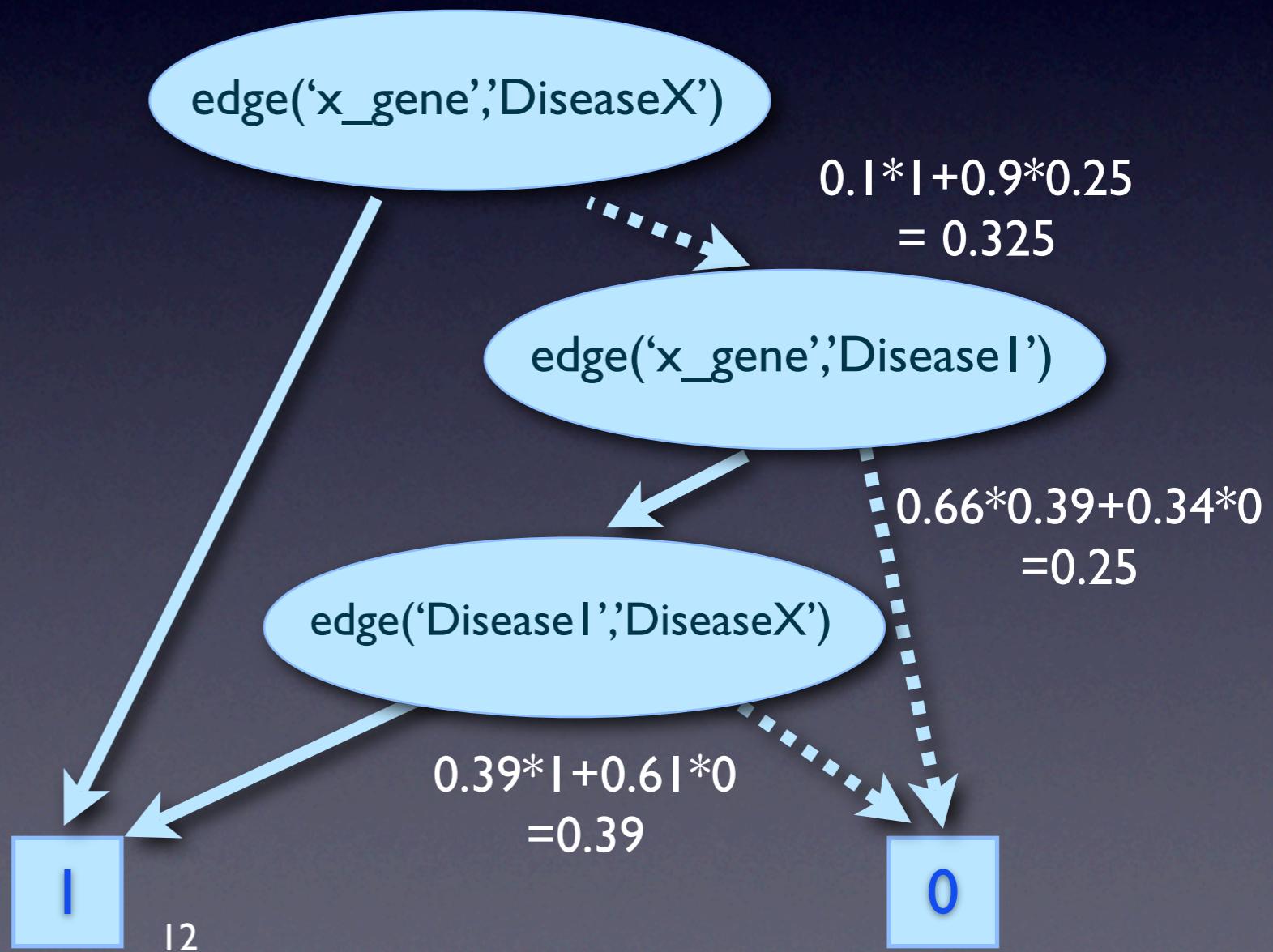
$$P_s('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX'|L)=?$$



# Calculating Probabilities



$$P_s('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX'|L)=?$$



# Parameter Learning

```
?? :: edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseX')  
?? :: edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseI')  
?? :: edge('DiseaseI', 'x_gene')
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```
path(X,Y) :- edge(X,Y)  
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# Parameter Learning

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```

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```

```
0.33 :: path('x_gene', 'DiseaseX')  
0.66 :: path('x_gene', 'DiseaseI')
```

# Parameter Learning

```
?? :: edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseX')  
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```

$$P_s(\text{path}('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX') | L) \Leftrightarrow 0.33 :: \text{path}('x\_gene', 'DiseaseX')$$
$$P_s(\text{path}('x\_gene', 'DiseaseI') | L) \Leftrightarrow 0.66 :: \text{path}('x\_gene', 'DiseaseI')$$

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?? :: edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseX')  
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$$MSE(T) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \left( P_s(q_i | T) - \tilde{p}_i \right)^2$$

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- Init probabilities randomly
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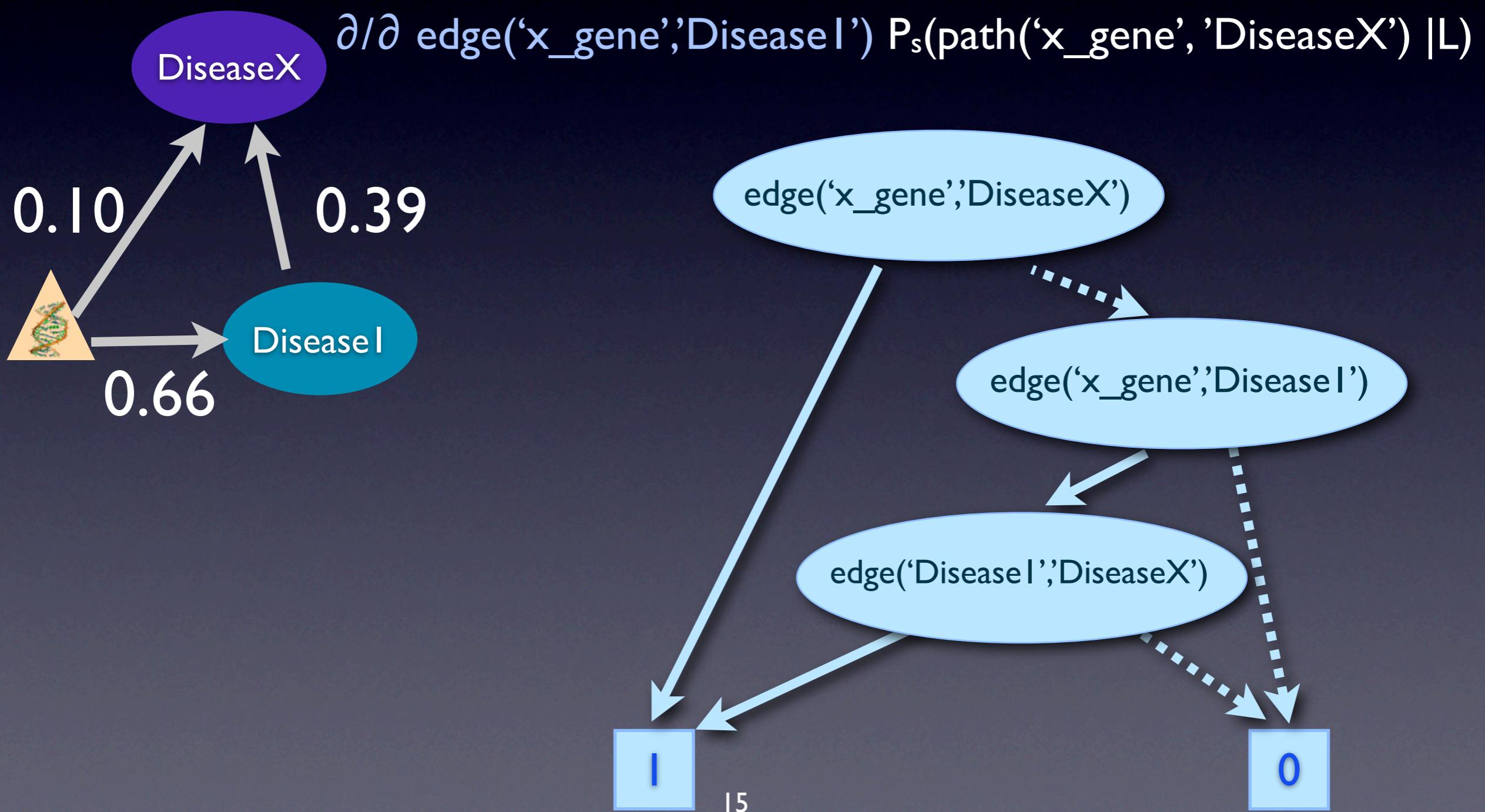
# Gradient Descent

- Init probabilities randomly
- while MSE is too high
  - find proofs for queries and build BDDs
  - calculate gradient for MSE
  - add gradient

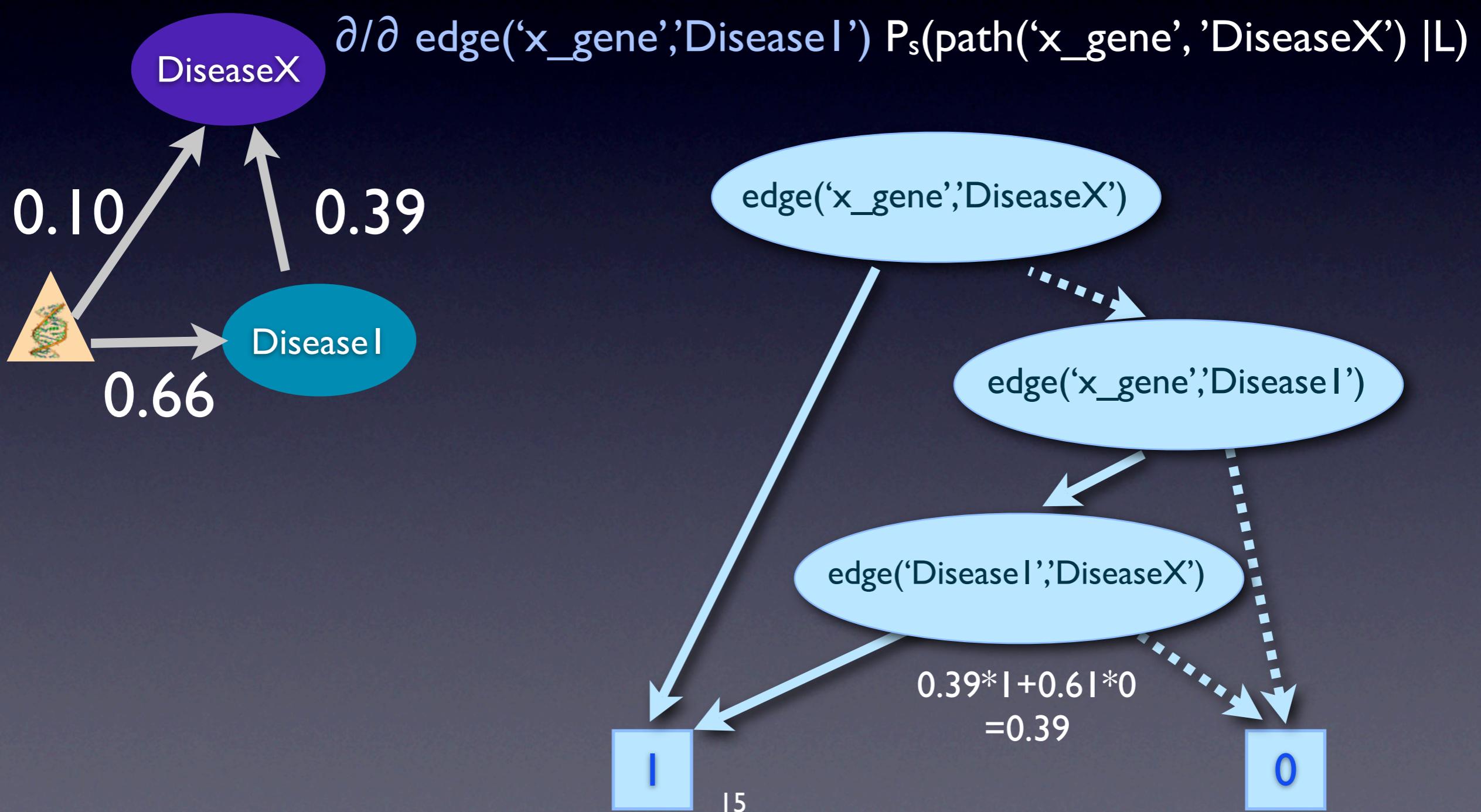
# Gradient Descent

- Init probabilities randomly
- while MSE is too high
  - find proofs for queries and build BDDs
  - calculate gradient for MSE
  - add gradient
- return probabilities

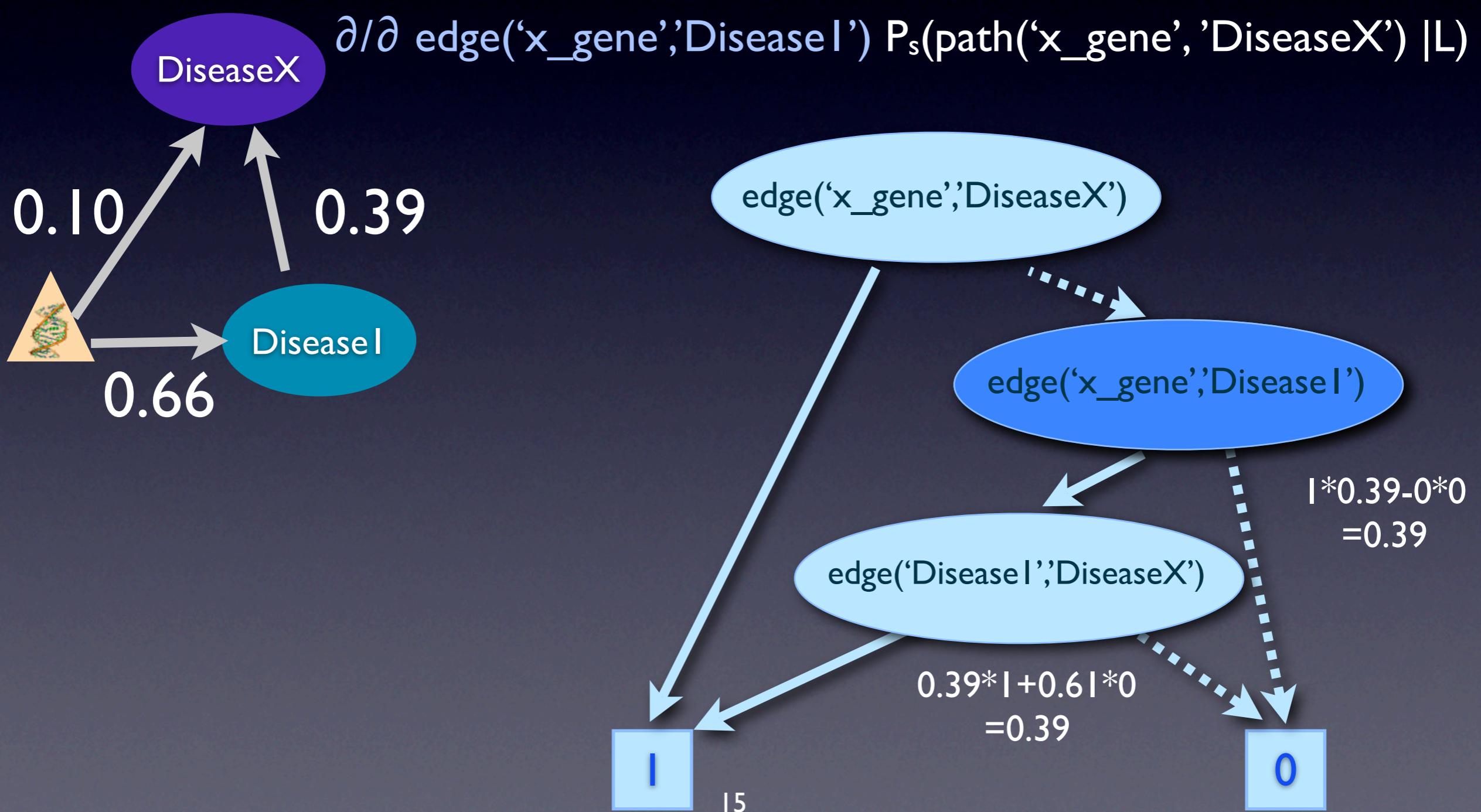
# How to calculate the Gradient of the MSE?



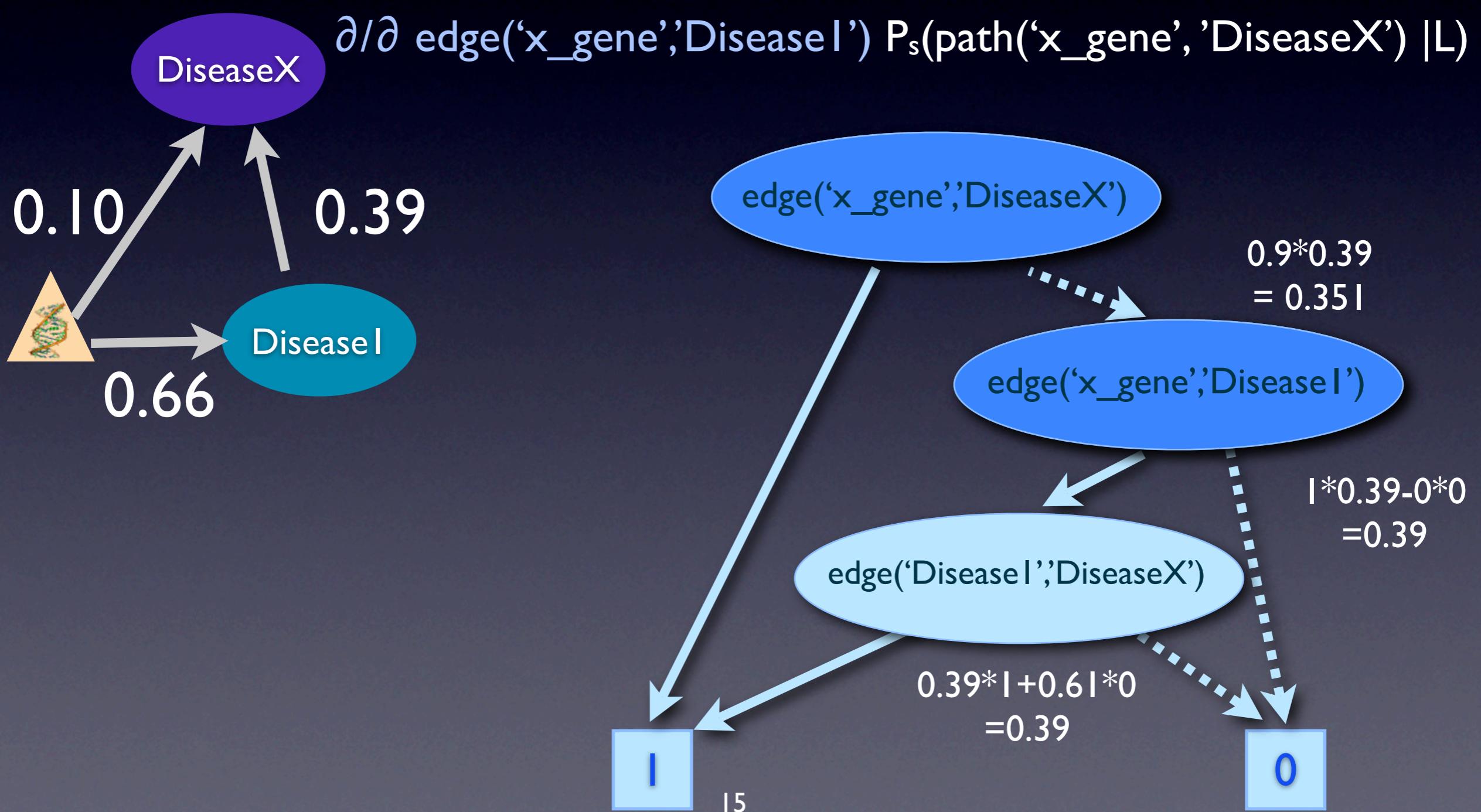
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# How to calculate the Gradient of the MSE?



# Proofs are Queries

- queries explain that something is true, but they don't carry the concrete explanation

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`edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseI'), edge('DiseaseI', 'DiseaseX')`

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- queries explain that something is true, but they don't carry the concrete explanation

`path('x_gene', 'DiseaseX')`



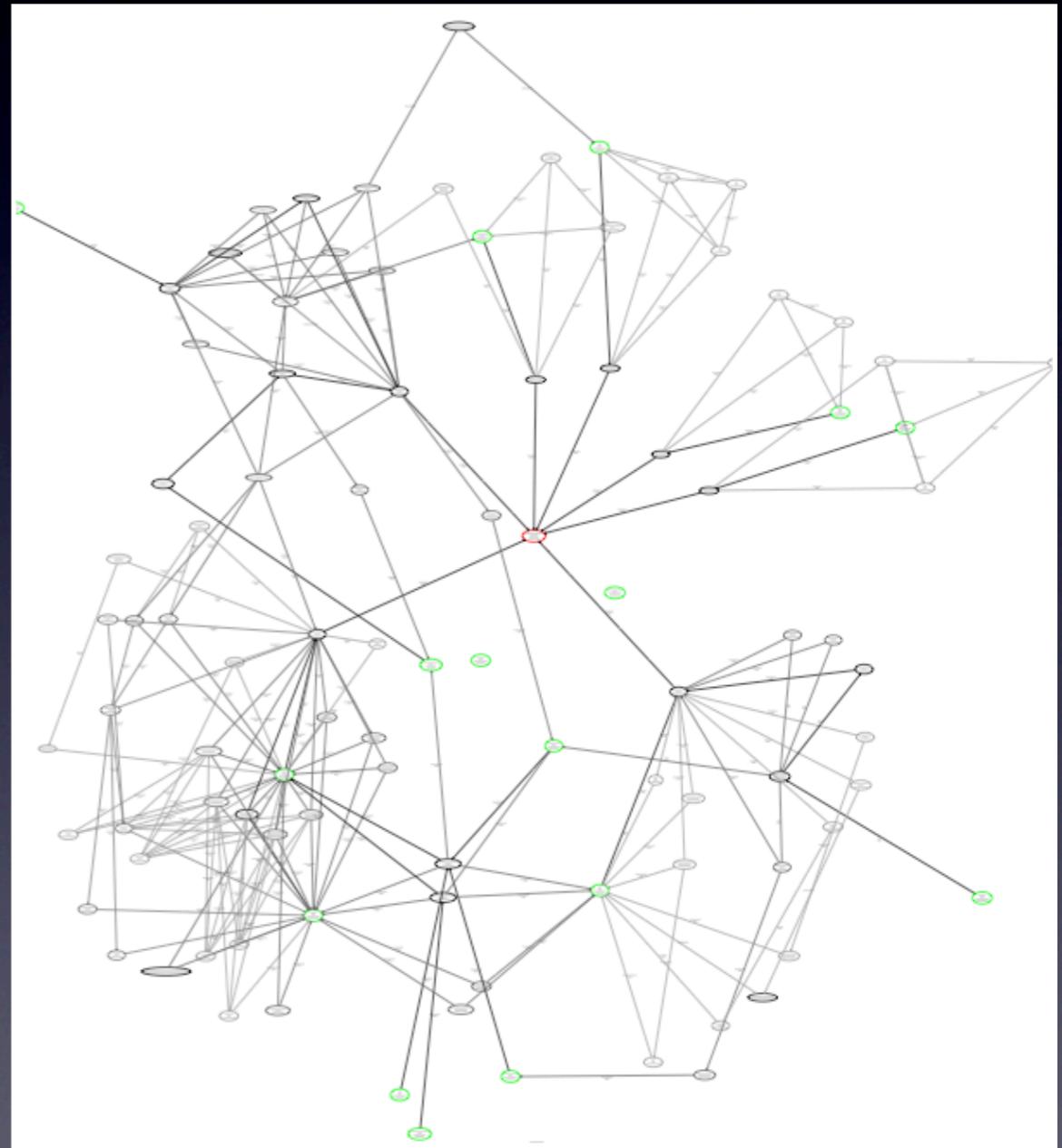
- a proof states, how something happens

`edge('x_gene', 'DiseaseI'), edge('DiseaseI', 'DiseaseX')`



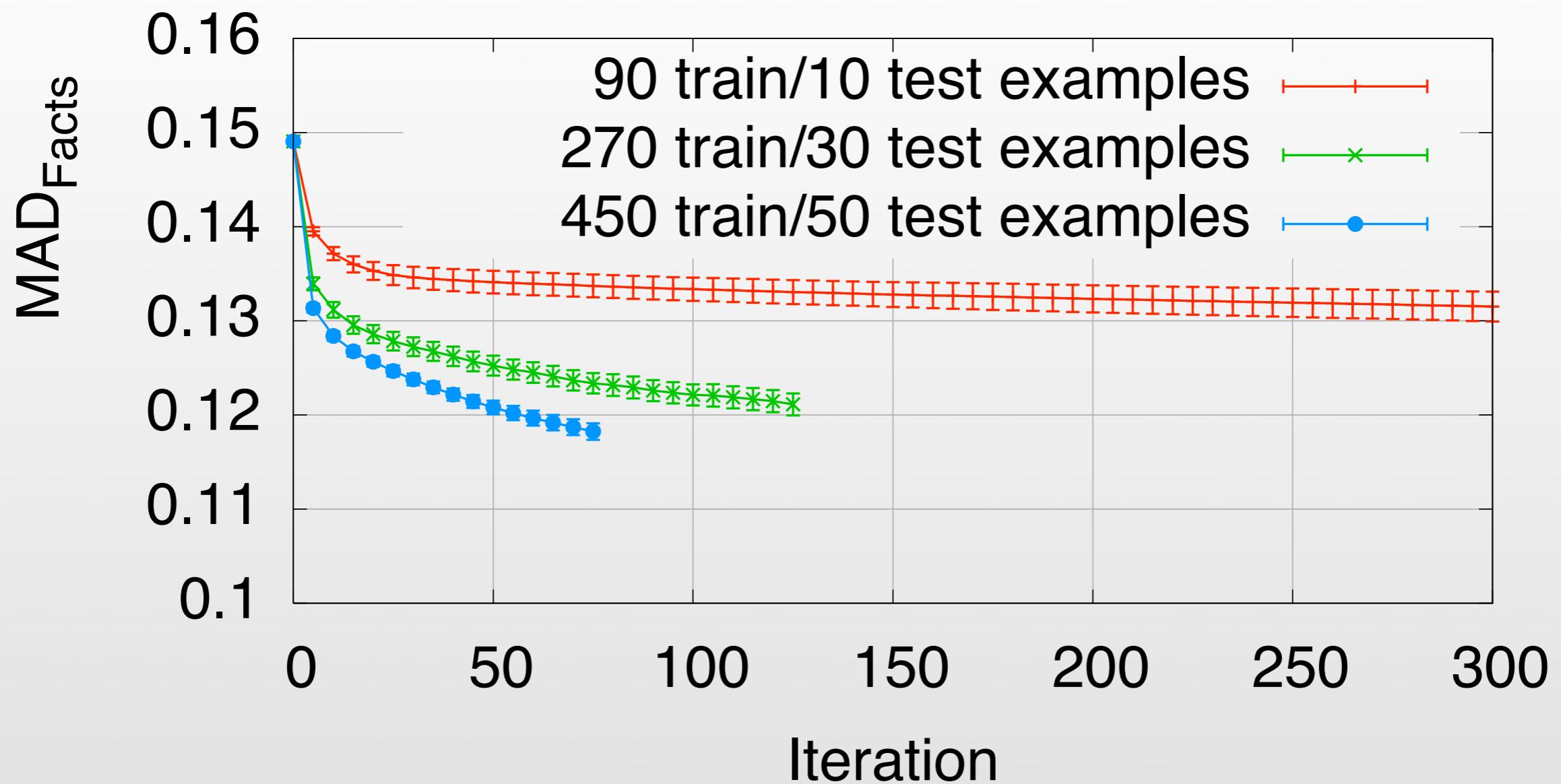
# Experiments

- subgraph from the BIOMINE database around asthma genes
- 127 nodes, 241 edges
- sampled 500 random node pairs
- calculated  $P(\text{path}(X,Y))$
- 10-fold cv



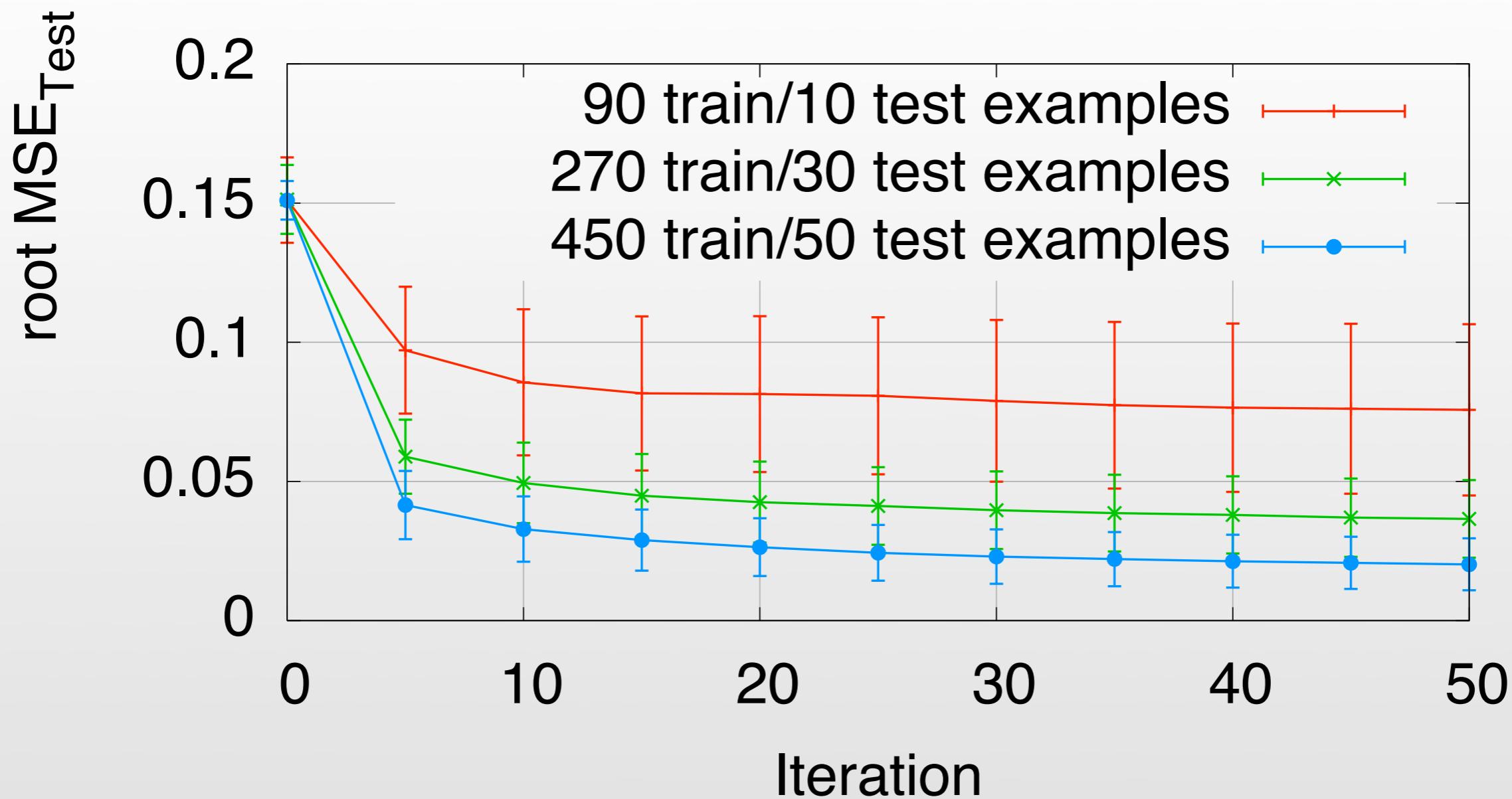
# Recovering Probabilities

Asthma graph, update proofs every iteration, k=5



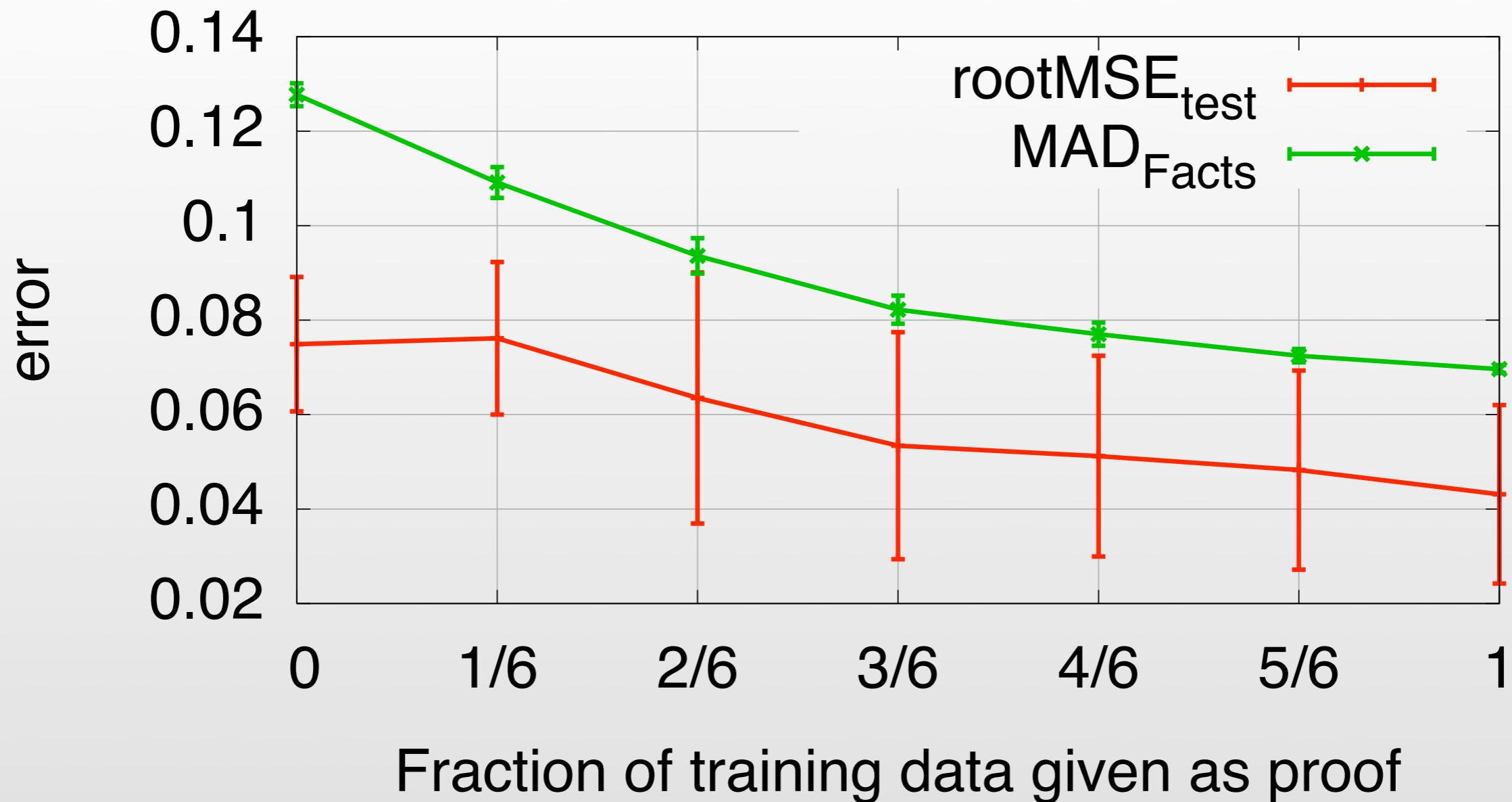
# Reducing Test Error

Asthma graph, update proofs every iteration, k=5



# Using Proofs

Asthma graph, update proofs every iteration, k=1



# Summary

- it works
- it can naturally deal with proofs
- it is efficient due to the BDDs
- applicable for any prob. database where gradient of queries can be calculated

# Questions?

More Details: See our ECML 2008 paper