

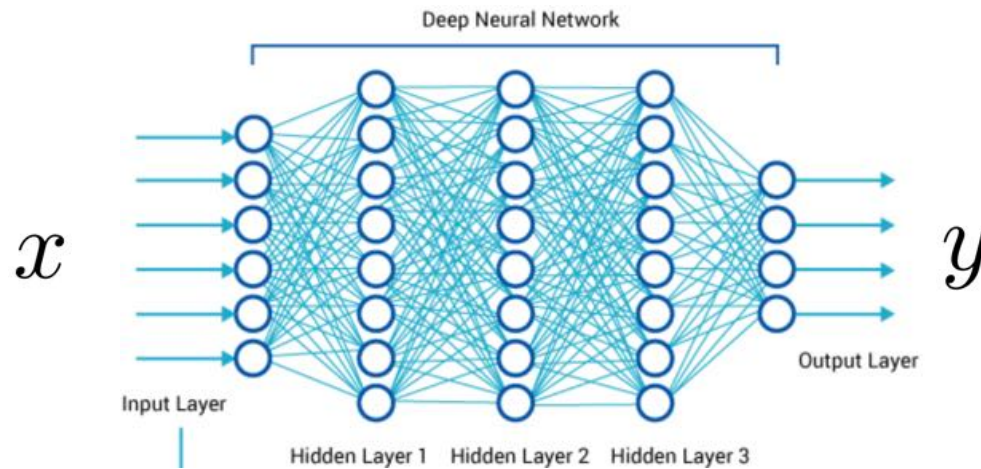
# AMiDST TOOLBOX

Session 6: Frontiers in Probabilistic Machine Learning

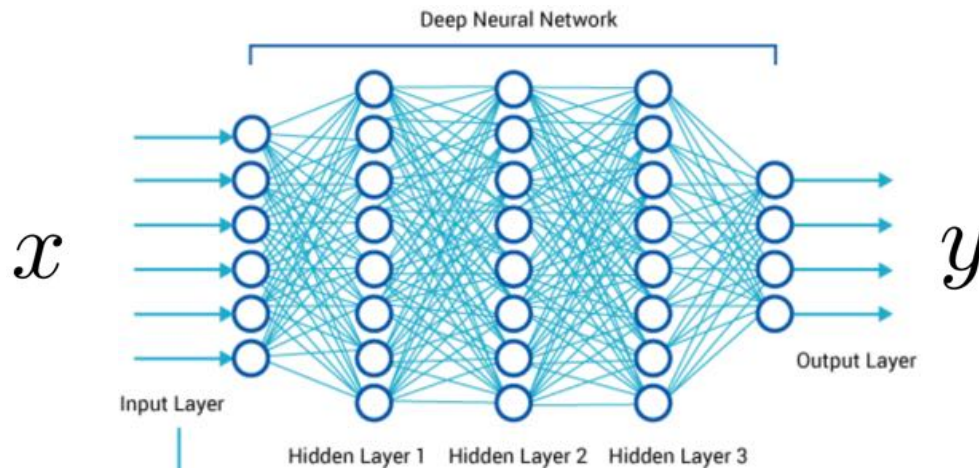
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# Bayesian Deep Learning



$$p(y|x, \theta)$$

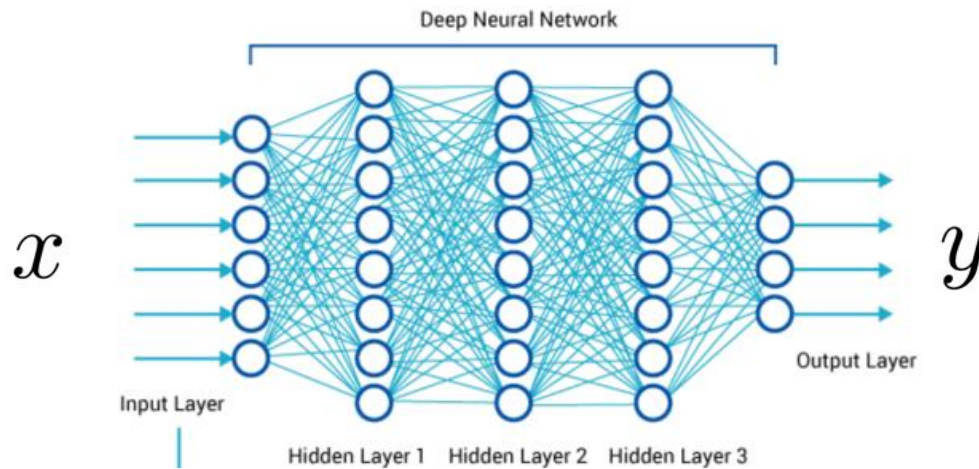


$$p(y|x, D) = \int p(y|x, \theta) p(\theta|D) d\theta$$

## Deep Learning + Bayesian modeling

Powered by new advances in variational inference

(e.g. variational autoencoders, black-box variational inference, adversarial training, etc.).

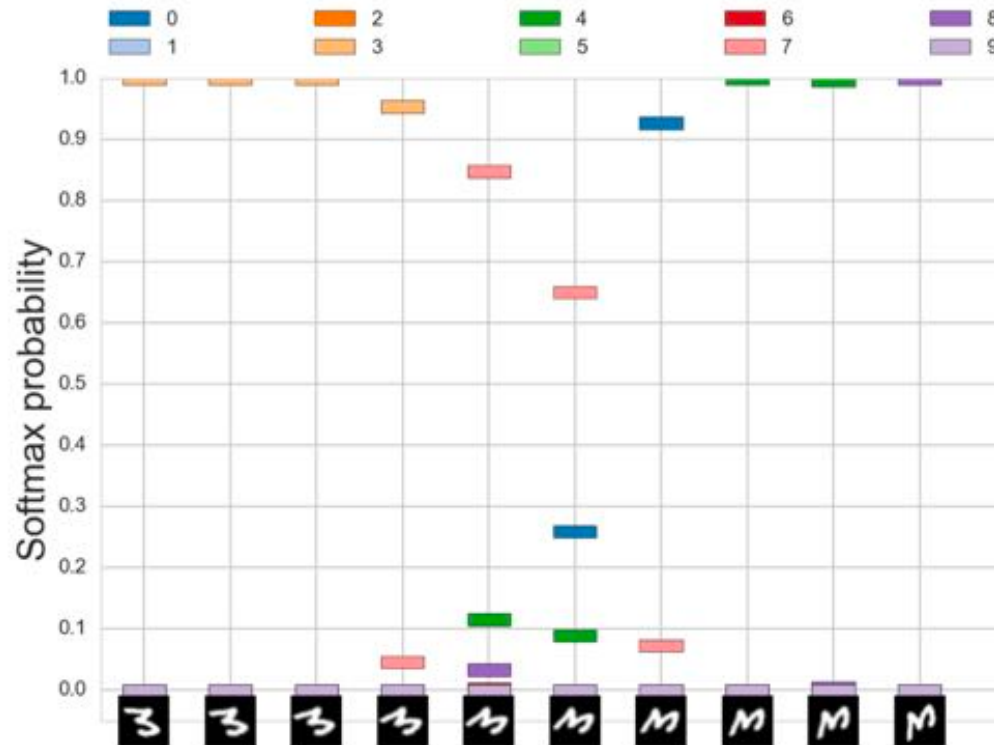


$$p(y|x, D) = \int p(y|x, \theta) p(\theta|D) d\theta \approx \sum_i p(y|x, \theta_i) w_i$$

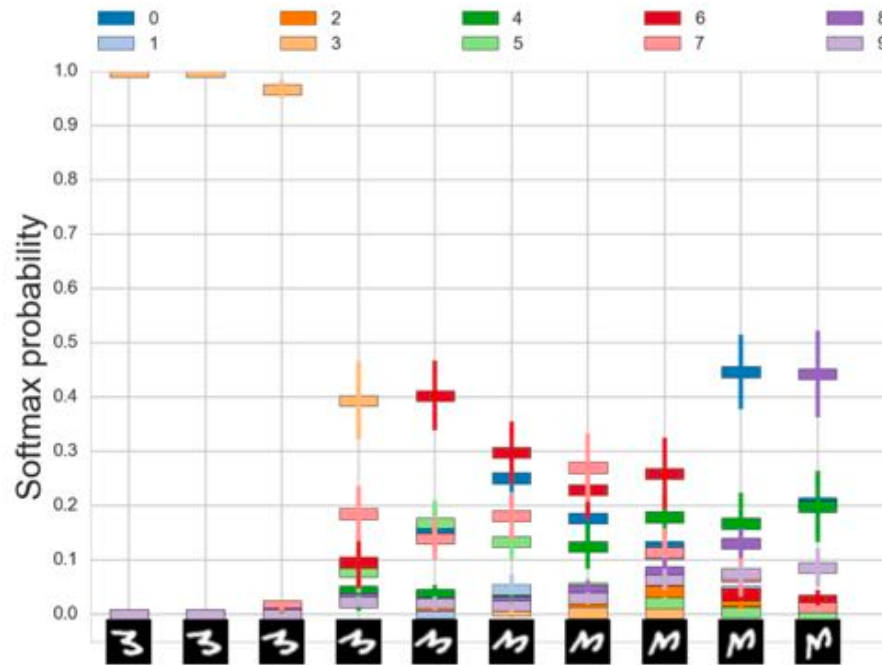
## Deep Learning + Bayesian modeling

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Louizos C. et al. *Multiplicative Normalizing Flows for Variational Bayesian Neural Networks*. ICML 2017



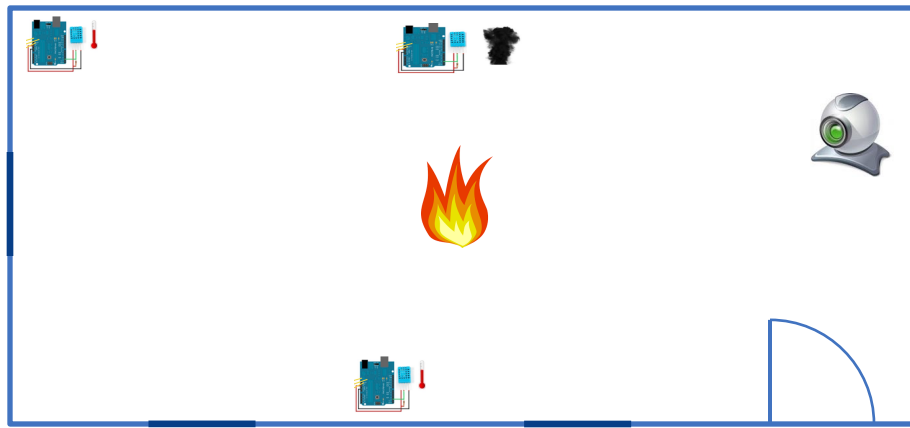
Louizos C. et al. *Multiplicative Normalizing Flows for Variational Bayesian Neural Networks*. ICML 2017



# Probabilistic Modelling with Deep Neural Networks

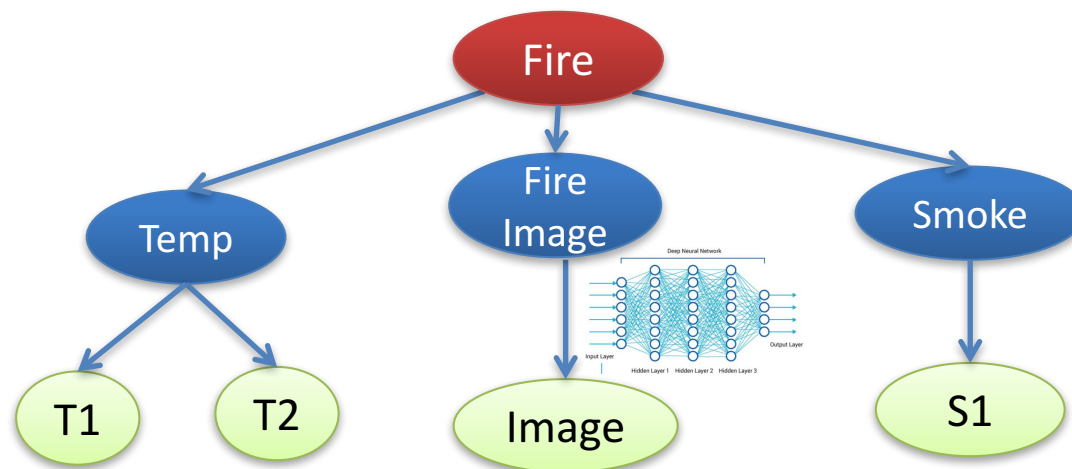


Fire Detection from smoke, temperature and camera sensors



## ■ Data Collected

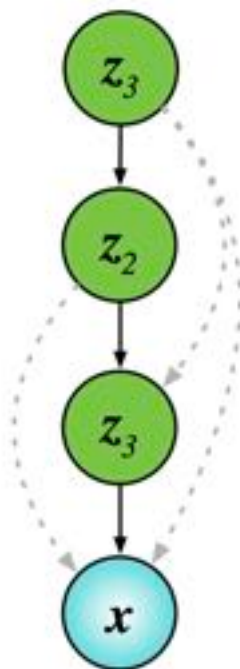
- Tons of observations in normal settings (no fire).
- No observations in the presence of fire.



$$p(\text{Fire} = \text{True} | t_1, t_2, t_3, s_1, \text{image})$$

Much more expressive and powerful models

- Beyond standard probability distribution assumptions.
- Modelling highly-non linear relationships.



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_3 &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) \\ \mathbf{z}_2 | \mathbf{z}_3 &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(\mathbf{z}_3), \Sigma(\mathbf{z}_3)) \\ \mathbf{z}_1 | \mathbf{z}_2 &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(\mathbf{z}_2), \Sigma(\mathbf{z}_2)) \\ \mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}_1 &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(\mathbf{z}_1), \Sigma(\mathbf{z}_1)) \end{aligned}$$

## Deep Generative Models

- Model Complex joint distributions over data.
- GANs can be interpreted as generative models.

Generating images and video content.



**DRAW**

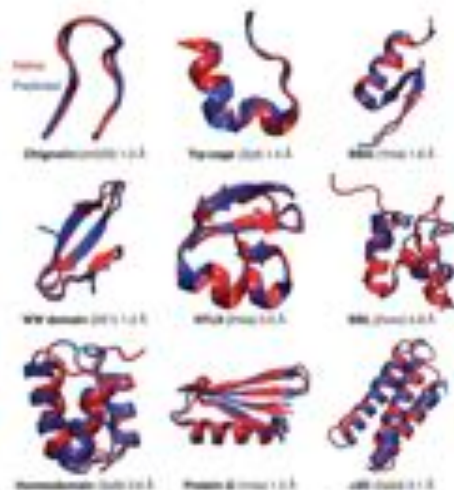
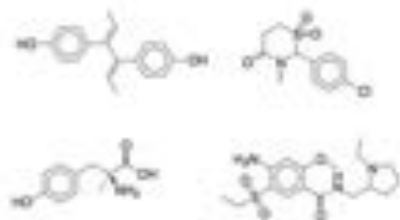


**Pixel RNN**



**ALI**

Gregor et al., 2015, Oord et al., 2016, Dumoulin et al., 2016



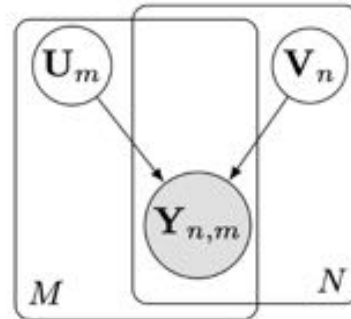
Handwritten musical notation on ten staves, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

# AMIDST Toolbox



# Probabilistic Programming Languages





```

1 N = 10
2 M = 10
3 K = 5 # latent dimension
4
5 U = Normal(mu=tf.zeros([M, K]), sigma=tf.ones([M, K]))
6 V = Normal(mu=tf.zeros([N, K]), sigma=tf.ones([N, K]))
7 Y = Normal(mu=tf.matmul(U, V, transpose_b=True), sigma=tf.ones([N, M]))

```

Tran, Dustin, et al. "Edward: A library for probabilistic modeling, inference, and criticism." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1610.09787* (2016).

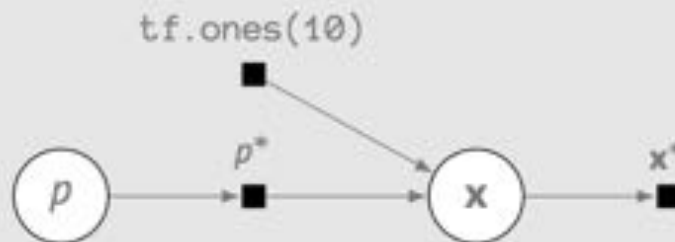
## Probabilistic Programming Languages

- More powerful probabilistic modeling (e.g. Turing complete).
- Boost the productivity of data scientists.
- Expand the use of probabilistic modeling to non-experts.



**Model code**

```
p = Beta(a=1.0, b=1.0)
x = Bernoulli(p=tf.ones(10) * p)
```

**Computational graph****Edward: Probabilistic Programming with TensorFlow**

- Probabilistic Code compiled to (Stochastic) Computational Graph.
- Speed-up due to GPU computations.

**Generative model**

```
from edward.models import Bernoulli, Normal
from keras.layers import Dense

z = Normal(mu=tf.zeros([N, d]), sigma=tf.ones([N, d]))
h = Dense(256, activation='relu')(z.value())
x = Bernoulli(logits=Dense(28 * 28)(h))
```

**Edward: Probabilistic Programming with TensorFlow**

- Probabilistic Code compiled to (Stochastic) Computational Graph.
- Speed-up due to GPU computations.

Edward



TensorFlow



theano



Edward



PYTORCH

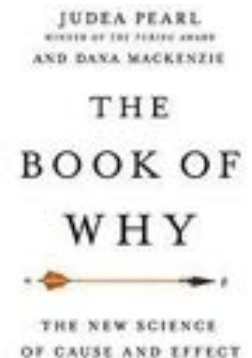
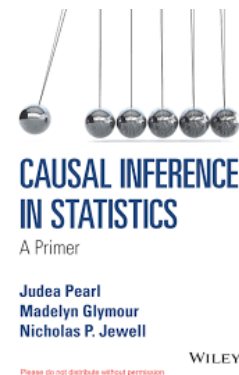
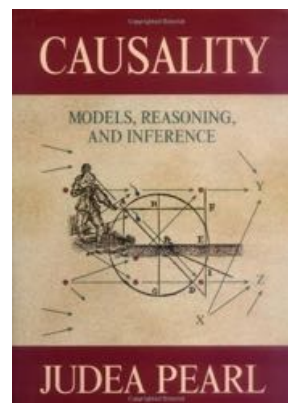
# Causal Learning

“I would rather discover **one causal relation** than be King of Persia”

Democritus (430-380 BC)

Development of Western science is based on two great achievements: the invention of the **formal logical system** (in Euclidean geometry) by the Greek philosophers, and the discovery of the possibility to find out **causal relationships by systematic experiment** (during the Renaissance).

A. Einstein, April 23, 1953



Discover Causality relationships from observational data

# Thanks for your attention



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