Readings:
K&F: 3.3, 3.4

BN Semantics 2 –
The revenge of d-separation

Graphical Models – 10708
Carlos Guestrin
Carnegie Mellon University

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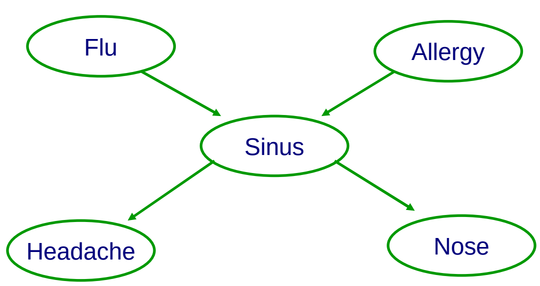
Local Markov assumption & I-maps

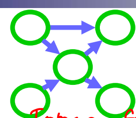
- Local independence assumptions in BN structure G: $I_\ell(G)$
- Independence assertions of *P*: $I(P)$
- BN structure G is an ***I-map*** (independence map) if: $I_\ell(G) \subseteq I(P)$



Local Markov Assumption:
A variable X is independent of its non-descendants given its parents
$(X_i \perp NonDescendants_{X_i} \mid Pa_{X_i})$

Today: The Representation Theorem

BN:



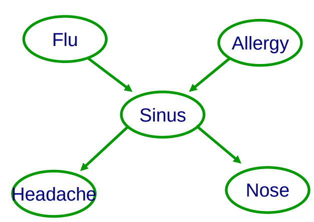
Encodes independence assumptions

I-map: G is an I-map for P

If conditional independencies in BN are subset of conditional independencies in *P* $I_\ell(G) \subseteq I(P)$	Obtain	**Joint probability distribution:** $P(X_1,\ldots,X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$
If joint probability distribution: $P(X_1,\ldots,X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$	Obtain	**Then conditional independencies in BN are subset of conditional independencies in *P***

Factorized distributions

- Given
  - Random vars $X_1,\ldots,X_n$
  - *P* distribution over vars
  - BN structure *G* over same vars
- *P* factorizes according to *G* if



$$P(X_1,\ldots,X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

BN Representation Theorem – I-map to factorization

If conditional independencies in BN are subset of conditional independencies in *P*

Obtain

Joint probability distribution:

$$P(X_1,\ldots,X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

G* is an I-map of *P

P* factorizes according to *G

BN Representation Theorem – I-map to factorization: **Proof, part 1**

G* is an I-map of *P

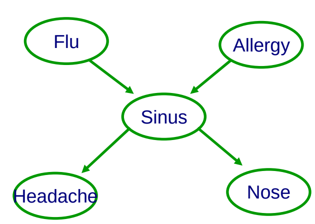
Obtain

P* factorizes according to *G

$$P(X_1,\ldots,X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

Topological Ordering:

- Number variables such that:
  - parent has lower number than child
  - i.e., $X_i \to X_j \Rightarrow i<j$
- DAGs always have (many) topological orderings
  - find by a modification of breadth first search (not exactly what is in the book)



BN Representation Theorem – I-map to factorization: **Proof, part 2**

G* is an I-map of *P

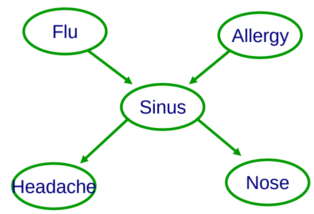
Obtain

P* factorizes according to *G

$$P(X_1,\ldots,X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

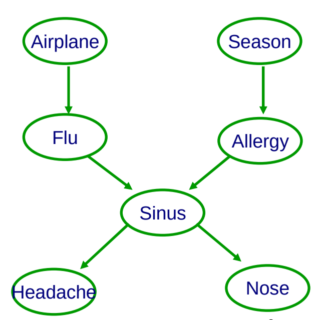
ALL YOU NEED:

Local Markov Assumption:
A variable X is independent of its non-descendants given its parents
($X_i \perp NonDescendants_{X_i} \mid Pa_{X_i}$)



Adding edges doesn't hurt

- **Theorem**: Let **G** be an I-map for ***P***, any DAG **G**' that includes the same directed edges as **G** is also an I-map for ***P***.
- **Proof**:



Defining a BN

- Given a set of variables and conditional independence assertions of P
- Choose an ordering on variables, e.g., $X_1, \ldots, X_n$
- For i = 1 to n
  - Add X_i to the network
  - Define parents of X_i, $\mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}$, in graph as the minimal subset of $\{X_1,\ldots,X_{i-1}\}$ such that local Markov assumption holds – X_i independent of rest of $\{X_1,\ldots,X_{i-1}\}$, given parents $\mathbf{Pa}_{Xi}$
  - Define/learn CPT – $P(X_i | \mathbf{Pa}_{Xi})$

BN Representation Theorem – Factorization to I-map

If joint probability distribution:

$$P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

Obtain

Then conditional independencies in BN are subset of conditional independencies in *P*

P* factorizes according to *G

G* is an I-map of *P

BN Representation Theorem – Factorization to I-map: **Proof**

If joint probability distribution:

$$P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

Obtain →

Then conditional independencies in BN are subset of conditional independencies in *P*

P* factorizes according to *G

G* is an I-map of *P

Homework 1!!!! ☺

The BN Representation Theorem

If conditional independencies in BN are subset of conditional independencies in *P*

Obtain →

Joint probability distribution:

$$P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

Important because:
Every *P* has at least one BN structure *G*

If joint probability distribution:

$$P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\left(X_i \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}\right)$$

Obtain →

Then conditional independencies in BN are subset of conditional independencies in *P*

Important because:
Read independencies of *P* from BN structure *G*

What you need to know thus far

- Independence & conditional independence
- Definition of a BN
- Local Markov assumption
- The representation theorems
  - Statement: *G* is an I-map for *P* if and only if *P* factorizes according to *G*
  - Interpretation

Announcements

- Upcoming recitation
  - Tomorrow 5 - 6:30pm in Wean 4615A
    - review BN representation, representation theorem, d-separation (coming next)
- Don't forget to register to the mailing list at:
  - https://mailman.srv.cs.cmu.edu/mailman/listinfo/10708-announce
- If you don't want to take the class for credit (will sit in or audit) – please talk with me after class

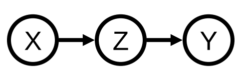
Independencies encoded in BN

- We said: All you need is the local Markov assumption
  - $(X_i \perp NonDescendants_{Xi} \mid \mathbf{Pa}_{Xi})$
- But then we talked about other (in)dependencies
  - e.g., explaining away
- What are the independencies encoded by a BN?
  - Only assumption is local Markov
  - But many others can be derived using the algebra of conditional independencies!!!

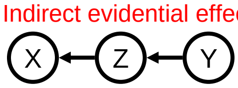
Understanding independencies in BNs – BNs with 3 nodes

Local Markov Assumption:
A variable X is independent of its non-descendants given its parents

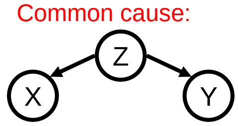
Indirect causal effect:



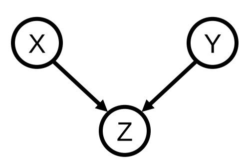
Indirect evidential effect:



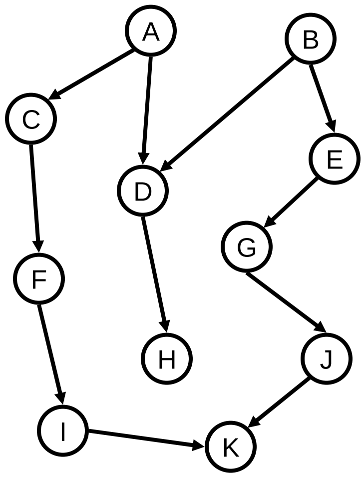
Common cause:



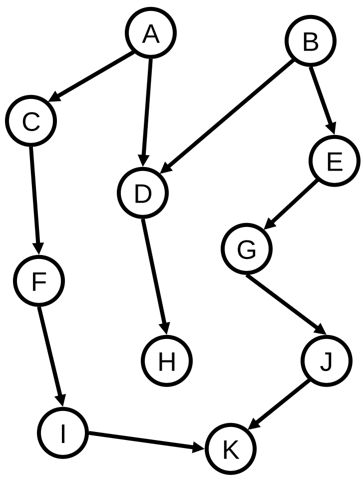
Common effect:



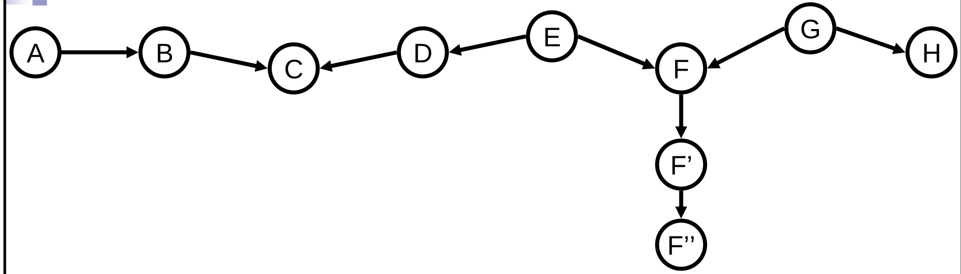
Understanding independencies in BNs – Some examples



Understanding independencies in BNs – Some more examples



An active trail – Example



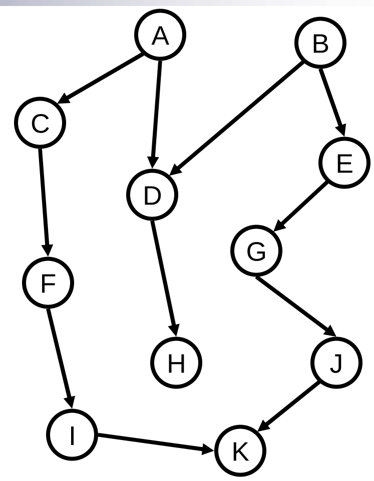
When are A and H independent?

Active trails formalized

- A trail $X_1 - X_2 - \cdots - X_k$ is an **active trail** when variables $\boldsymbol{O} \subseteq \{X_1,\ldots,X_n\}$ are observed if for each consecutive triplet in the trail:
  - $X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i is **not observed** ($X_i \notin \boldsymbol{O}$)
  - $X_{i-1} \leftarrow X_i \leftarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i is **not observed** ($X_i \notin \boldsymbol{O}$)
  - $X_{i-1} \leftarrow X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i is **not observed** ($X_i \notin \boldsymbol{O}$)
  - $X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_i \leftarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i **is observed** ($X_i \in \boldsymbol{O}$), or **one of its descendents**

Active trails and independence?

- **Theorem**: Variables $\mathbf{X_i}$ **and** $\mathbf{X_j}$ **are independent given** $\boldsymbol{Z}\subseteq\{X_1,\ldots,X_n\}$ if the is **no active trail** between X_i and X_j when variables $\boldsymbol{Z}\subseteq\{X_1,\ldots,X_n\}$ are observed

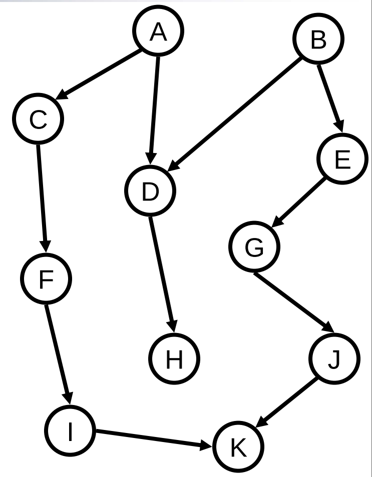


More generally: Soundness of d-separation

- Given BN structure *G*
- Set of independence assertions obtained by d-separation:
  - $I(G) = \{(\mathbf{X}\perp\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{Z}) : \text{d-sep}_G(\mathbf{X};\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{Z})\}$
- **Theorem: Soundness of d-separation**
  - If *P* factorizes over *G* then $I(G)\subseteq I(P)$
- **Interpretation:** d-separation only captures true independencies
- Proof discussed when we talk about undirected models

Existence of dependency when not d-separated

- **Theorem:** If X and Y are not d-separated given **Z**, then X and Y are dependent given **Z** under some *P* that factorizes over *G*
- **Proof sketch**:
  - Choose an active trail between X and Y given **Z**
  - Make this trail dependent
  - Make all else uniform (independent) to avoid “canceling” out influence



More generally: Completeness of d-separation

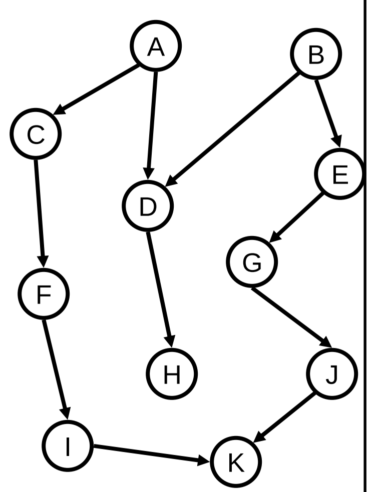
- **Theorem: Completeness of d-separation**
  - For “almost all” distributions that *P* factorize over to *G*, we have that I(*G*) = I(*P*)
  - *“almost all” distributions*: except for a set of measure zero of parameterizations of the CPTs (assuming no finite set of parameterizations has positive measure)
- **Proof sketch:**

Interpretation of completeness

- **Theorem: Completeness of d-separation**
  - For “almost all” distributions that *P* factorize over to *G*, we have that I(*G*) = I(*P*)
- BN graph is usually sufficient to capture all independence properties of the distribution!!!!
- But only for complete independence:
  - $P \models (\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{x} \perp \mathbf{Y}=\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{Z}=\mathbf{z}), \forall\ \mathbf{x} \in Val(\mathbf{X}), \mathbf{y} \in Val(\mathbf{Y}), \mathbf{z} \in Val(\mathbf{Z})$
- Often we have context-specific independence (CSI)
  - $\exists\ \mathbf{x} \in Val(\mathbf{X}), \mathbf{y} \in Val(\mathbf{Y}), \mathbf{z} \in Val(\mathbf{Z}): P \models (\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{x} \perp \mathbf{Y}=\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{Z}=\mathbf{z})$
  - Many factors may affect your grade
  - But if you are a frequentist, all other factors are irrelevant ☺

Algorithm for d-separation

- How do I check if X and Y are d-separated given **Z**
  - There can be exponentially-many trails between X and Y
- Two-pass linear time algorithm finds all d-separations for X
- 1. Upward pass
  - Mark descendants of **Z**
- 2. Breadth-first traversal from X
  - Stop traversal at a node if trail is “blocked”
  - (Some tricky details apply – see reading)



What you need to know

- d-separation and independence
  - sound procedure for finding independencies
  - existence of distributions with these independencies
  - (almost) all independencies can be read directly from graph without looking at CPTs

Building BNs from independence properties

- From d-separation we learned:
  - Start from local Markov assumptions, obtain all independence assumptions encoded by graph
  - For most *P*'s that factorize over *G*, I(*G*) = I(*P*)
  - All of this discussion was for a given *G* that is an I-map for *P*
- Now, give me a *P*, how can I get a *G*?
  - i.e., give me the independence assumptions entailed by *P*
  - Many *G* are "equivalent", how do I represent this?
  - Most of this discussion is not about practical algorithms, but useful concepts that will be used by practical algorithms

Minimal I-maps

- One option:
  - *G* is an I-map for *P*
  - *G* is as simple as possible

- *G* is a **minimal I-map** for *P* if deleting any edges from *G* makes it no longer an I-map

Obtaining a minimal I-map

- Given a set of variables and conditional independence assumptions
- Choose an ordering on variables, e.g., $X_1, \ldots, X_n$
- For i = 1 to n
  - Add X_i to the network
  - Define parents of X_i, $\mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}$, in graph as the minimal subset of $\{X_1,\ldots,X_{i-1}\}$ such that local Markov assumption holds – X_i independent of rest of $\{X_1,\ldots,X_{i-1}\}$, given parents $\mathbf{Pa}_{Xi}$
  - Define/learn CPT – $P(X_i| \mathbf{Pa}_{Xi})$

Minimal I-map not unique (or minimal)

- Given a set of variables and conditional independence assumptions
- Choose an ordering on variables, e.g., X_1, …, X_n
- For i = 1 to n
  - Add X_i to the network
  - Define parents of X_i, $\mathbf{Pa}_{X_i}$, in graph as the minimal subset of $\{X_1,\ldots,X_{i-1}\}$ such that local Markov assumption holds – X_i independent of rest of $\{X_1,\ldots,X_{i-1}\}$, given parents $\mathbf{Pa}_{Xi}$
  - Define/learn CPT – $P(X_i | \mathbf{Pa}_{Xi})$

Flu, Allergy, SinusInfection, Headache

Perfect maps (P-maps)

- I-maps are not unique and often not simple enough
- Define "simplest" *G* that is I-map for *P*
  - A BN structure *G* is a **perfect map** for a distribution *P* if I(*P*) = I(*G*)
- Our goal:
  - Find a perfect map!
  - Must address equivalent BNs

Inexistence of P-maps 1

- XOR (this is a hint for the homework)

Inexistence of P-maps 2

- (Slightly un-PC) swinging couples example

Obtaining a P-map

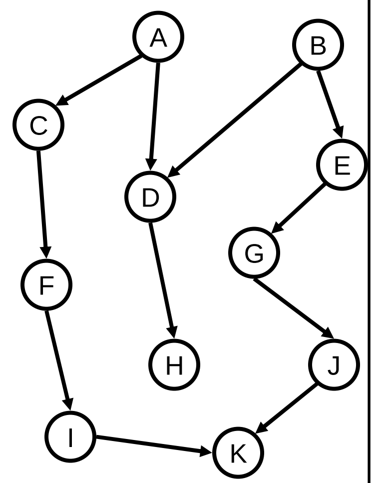
- Given the independence assertions that are true for *P*
- Assume that there exists a perfect map G^*
  - Want to find G^*
- Many structures may encode same independencies as G^*, when are we done?
  - Find all equivalent structures simultaneously!

I-Equivalence

- Two graphs G_1 and G_2 are **I-equivalent** if $I(G_1) = I(G_2)$
- **Equivalence class** of BN structures
  - Mutually-exclusive and exhaustive partition of graphs
- How do we characterize these equivalence classes?

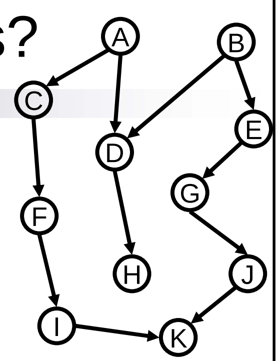
Skeleton of a BN

- **Skeleton** of a BN structure *G* is an **undirected graph** over the same variables that has an edge X–Y for every X→Y or Y→X in *G*



- (Little) **Lemma:** Two I-equivalent BN structures must have the same skeleton

What about V-structures?



- **V-structures are key property of BN structure**
- **Theorem:** If G_1 and G_2 have the same skeleton and V-structures, then G_1 and G_2 are I-equivalent

Same V-structures not necessary

- **Theorem:** If G_1 and G_2 have the same skeleton and V-structures, then G_1 and G_2 are I-equivalent

- Though sufficient, same V-structures not necessary

Immoralities & I-Equivalence

- Key concept not V-structures, but "immoralities" (unmarried parents ☺)
  - $X \rightarrow Z \leftarrow Y$, with no arrow between X and Y
  - Important pattern: X and Y independent given their parents, but not given Z
  - (If edge exists between X and Y, we have *covered* the V-structure)
- **Theorem:** G_1 and G_2 have the same skeleton and immoralities if and only if G_1 and G_2 are I-equivalent

Obtaining a P-map

- Given the independence assertions that are true for *P*
  - Obtain skeleton
  - Obtain immoralities
- From skeleton and immoralities, obtain every (and any) BN structure from the equivalence class

Identifying the skeleton 1

- When is there an edge between X and Y?
- When is there no edge between X and Y?

Identifying the skeleton 2

- Assume d is max number of parents (d could be n)

- For each X_i and X_j
  - $E_{ij} \leftarrow$ true
  - For each $\mathbf{U} \subseteq \mathbf{X} - \{X_i, X_j\}$, $|\mathbf{U}| \leq 2d$
    - Is $(X_i \perp X_j \mid \mathbf{U})$?
      - $E_{ij} \leftarrow$ true
  - If E_{ij} is true
    - Add edge X – Y to skeleton

Identifying immoralities

- Consider X – Z – Y in skeleton, when should it be an immorality?

- Must be $X \rightarrow Z \leftarrow Y$ (immorality):
  - When X and Y are **never independent** given **U,** if $Z \in \mathbf{U}$

- Must **not** be $X \rightarrow Z \leftarrow Y$ (not immorality):
  - When there exists **U** with $Z \in \mathbf{U}$, such that X and Y are **independent** given **U**

From immoralities and skeleton to BN structures

- Representing BN equivalence class as a **partially-directed acyclic graph** (PDAG)
- Immoralities force direction on other BN edges
- Full (polynomial-time) procedure described in reading

What you need to know

- Minimal I-map
  - every *P* has one, but usually many
- Perfect map
  - better choice for BN structure
  - not every *P* has one
  - can find one (if it exists) by considering I-equivalence
  - Two structures are I-equivalent if they have same skeleton and immoralities