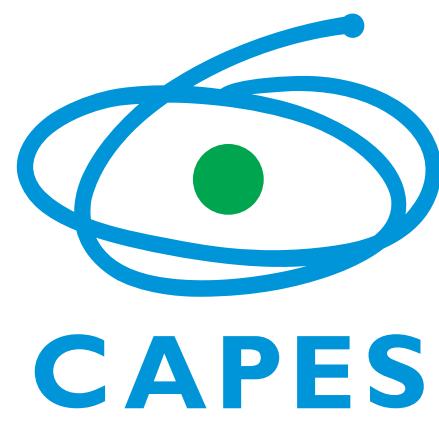


# Learning Probabilistic Sentential Decision Diagrams Under Logic Constraints by Sampling and Averaging



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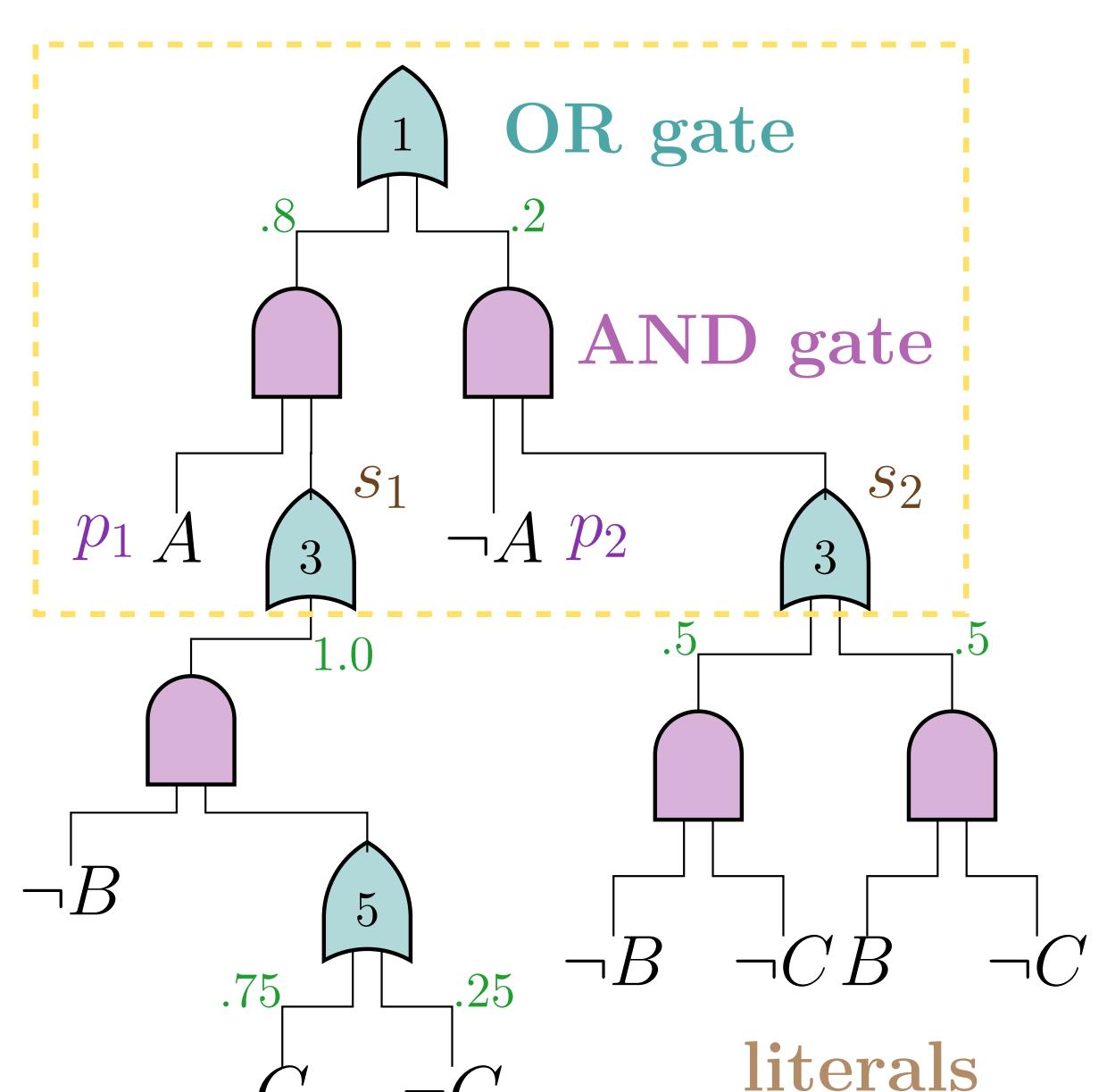
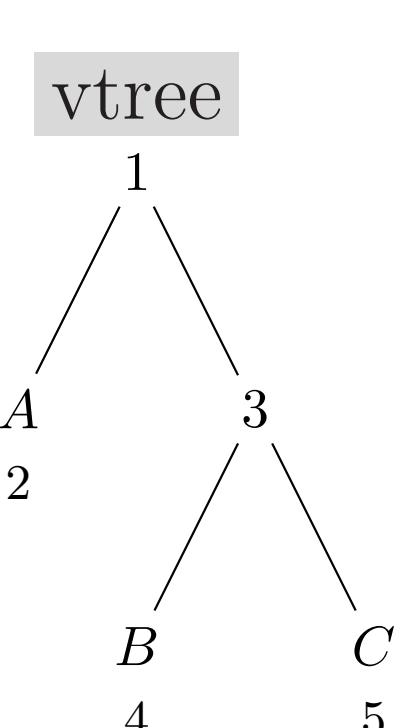
## 1. Motivation

Probabilistic Sentential Decision Diagrams (PSDDs):

- Structured Decomposable probabilistic circuits
- Encode certain knowledge as logic constraints
- Encode uncertain knowledge as probabilities
- Interpretable syntax
- Many inferences are exact and tractable:
  - Evidence
  - Marginals
  - MLE Parameter Learning
  - Most Probable Explanation
  - Expectations
  - KL-divergence

A	B	C	Pr
0	0	0	0.1
0	1	0	0.1
1	0	0	0.2
1	0	1	0.6

s.t.  $(A \rightarrow \neg B) \wedge (C \rightarrow A)$



- PSDD circuit represents recursive decomposition of formula:

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^k (p_i \wedge s_i), \text{ where each prime } p_i \text{ and sub } s_i \text{ are logical formulae}$$

Existing PSDD learners:

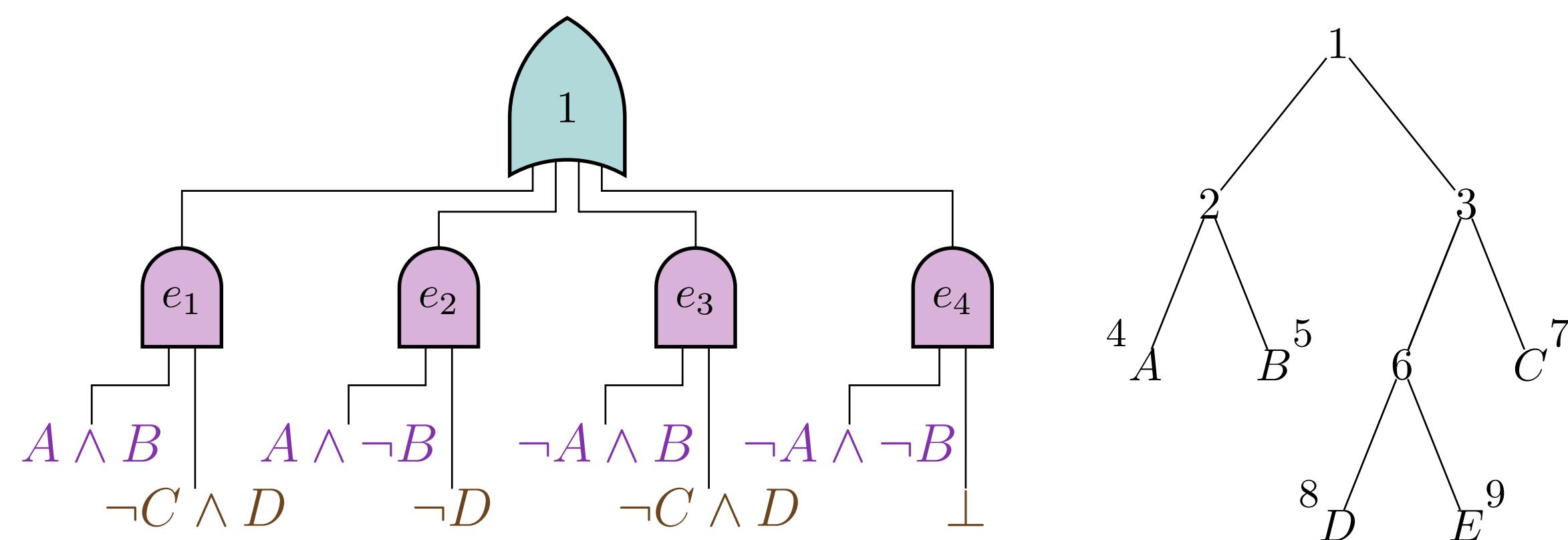
- require an initial PSDD encoding the support;
- scale poorly to complex formulae and/or high dimension.

This Work: How to effectively learn PSDDs s.t. complex formula?

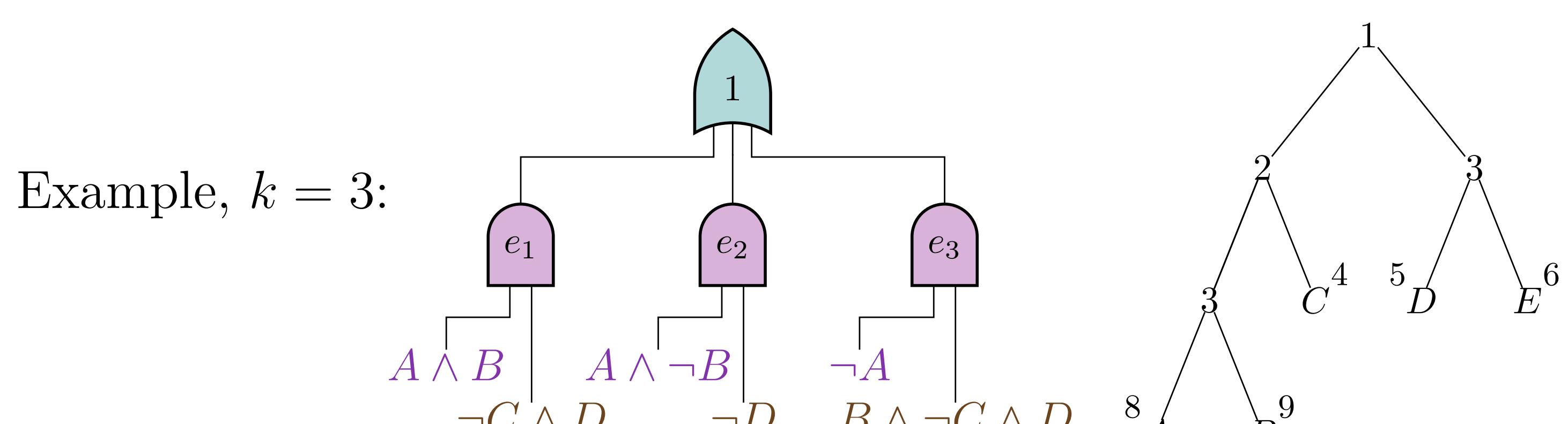
## 2. SamplePSDD

- Common assumption: primes  $p_i$  are conjunctions of literals.

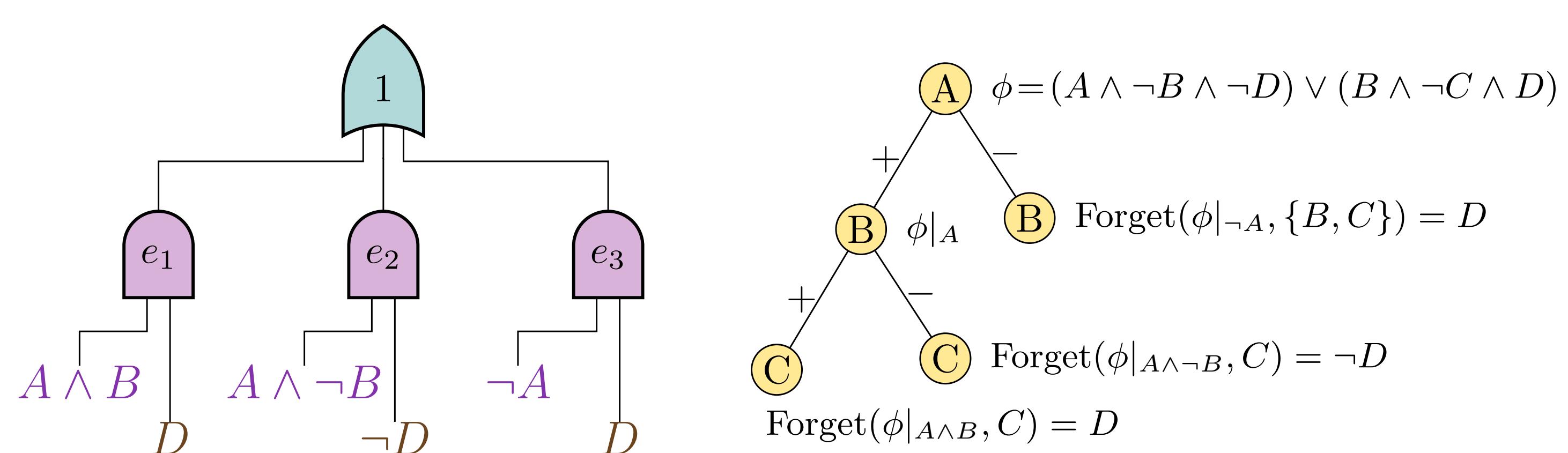
$$\phi(A, B, C, D) = (A \wedge \neg B \wedge \neg D) \vee (B \wedge \neg C \wedge D)$$



- Problem: Size of circuit is exponential in the size of  $p_i$
- Solution: randomly sample a bounded number ( $k$ ) of  $p_i$
- But: this violates structure decomposability



- New solution: Relax logical constraints  $\phi$



## 3. Experiments

Evaluation: we sample 30 PSDDs and use 5 ensemble strategies:

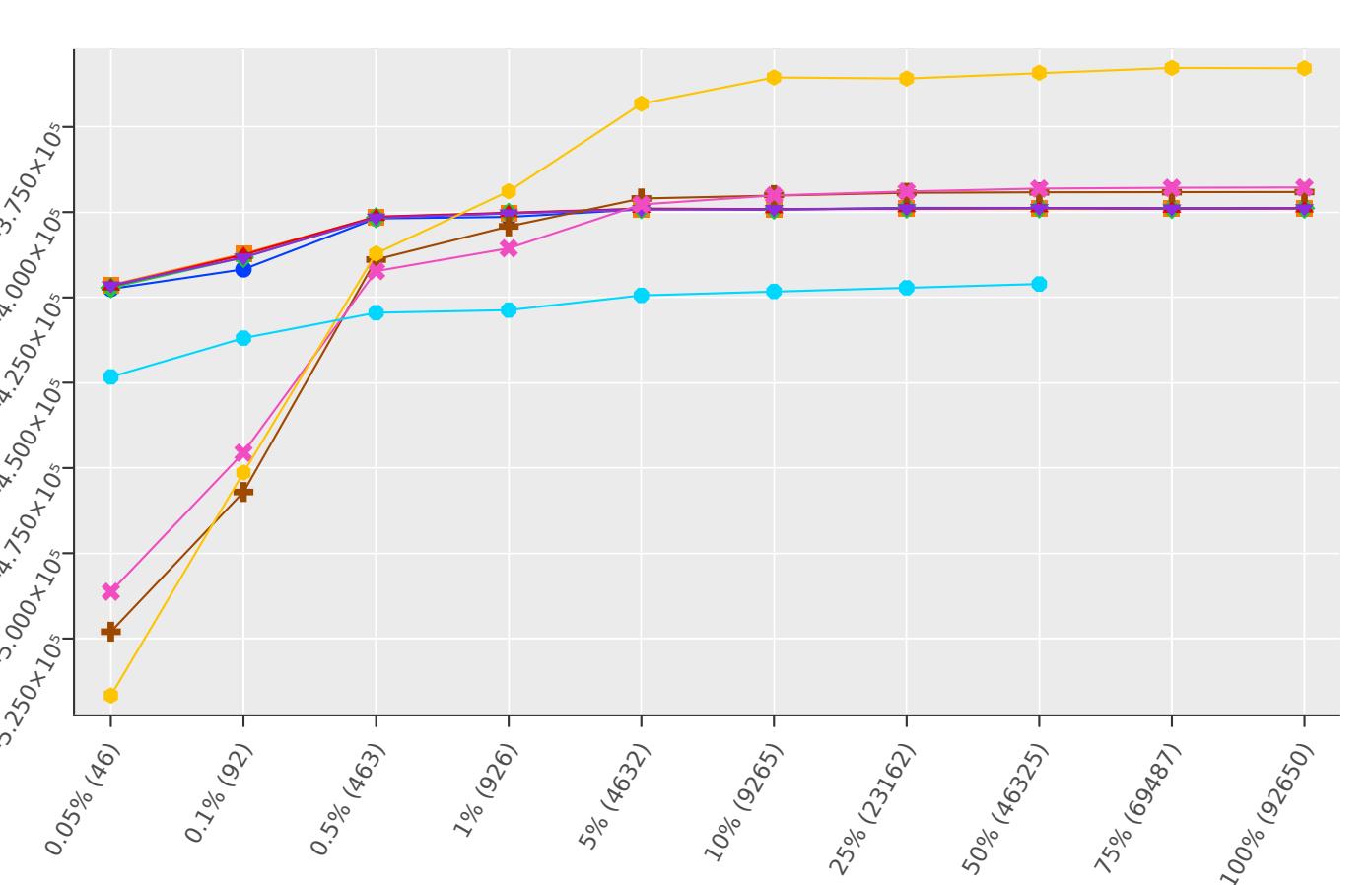
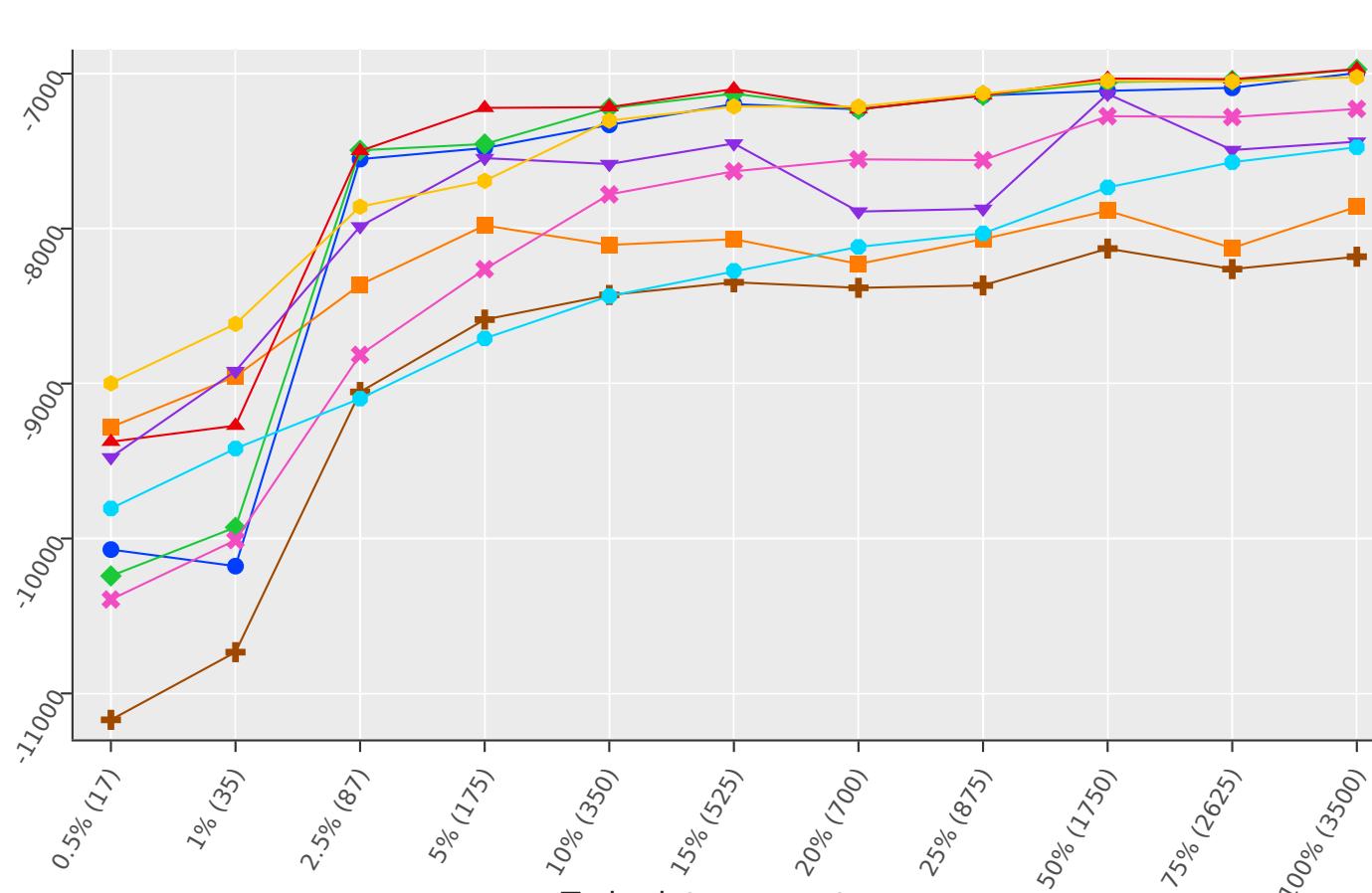
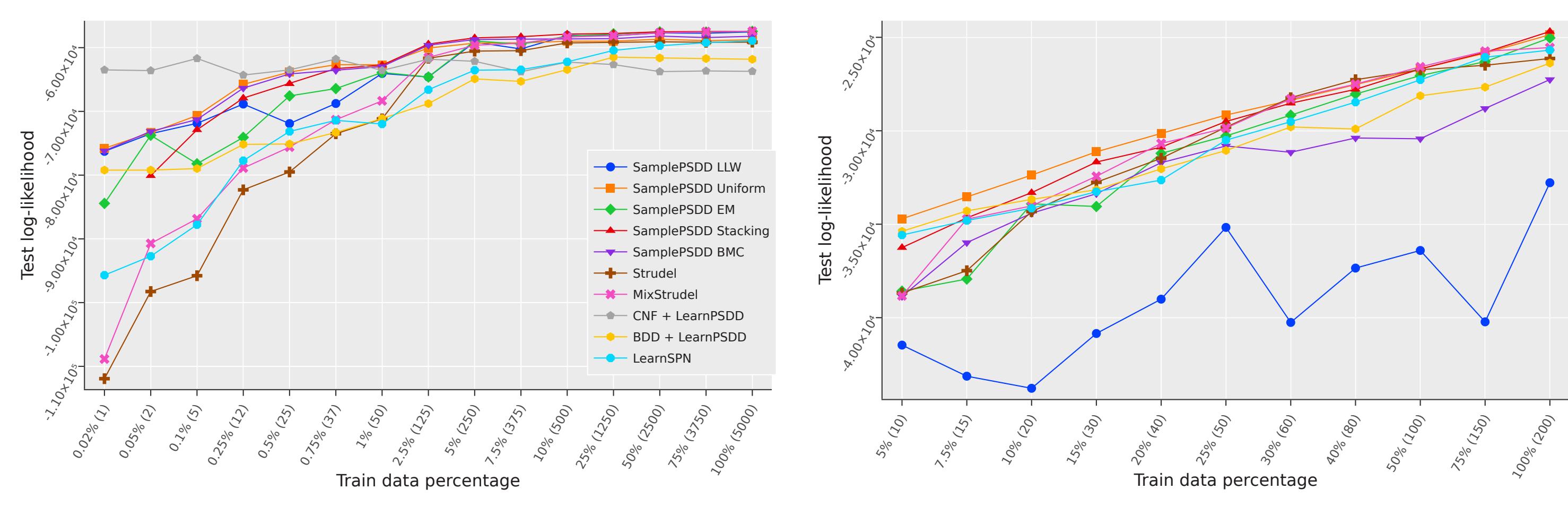
- Likelihood weighting (LLW),
- Uniform weights,
- Expectation Maximization (EM),
- Stacking,
- Bayesian Model Combination;

comparing with STRUDEL, LEARNPSDD and LEARNSPN.

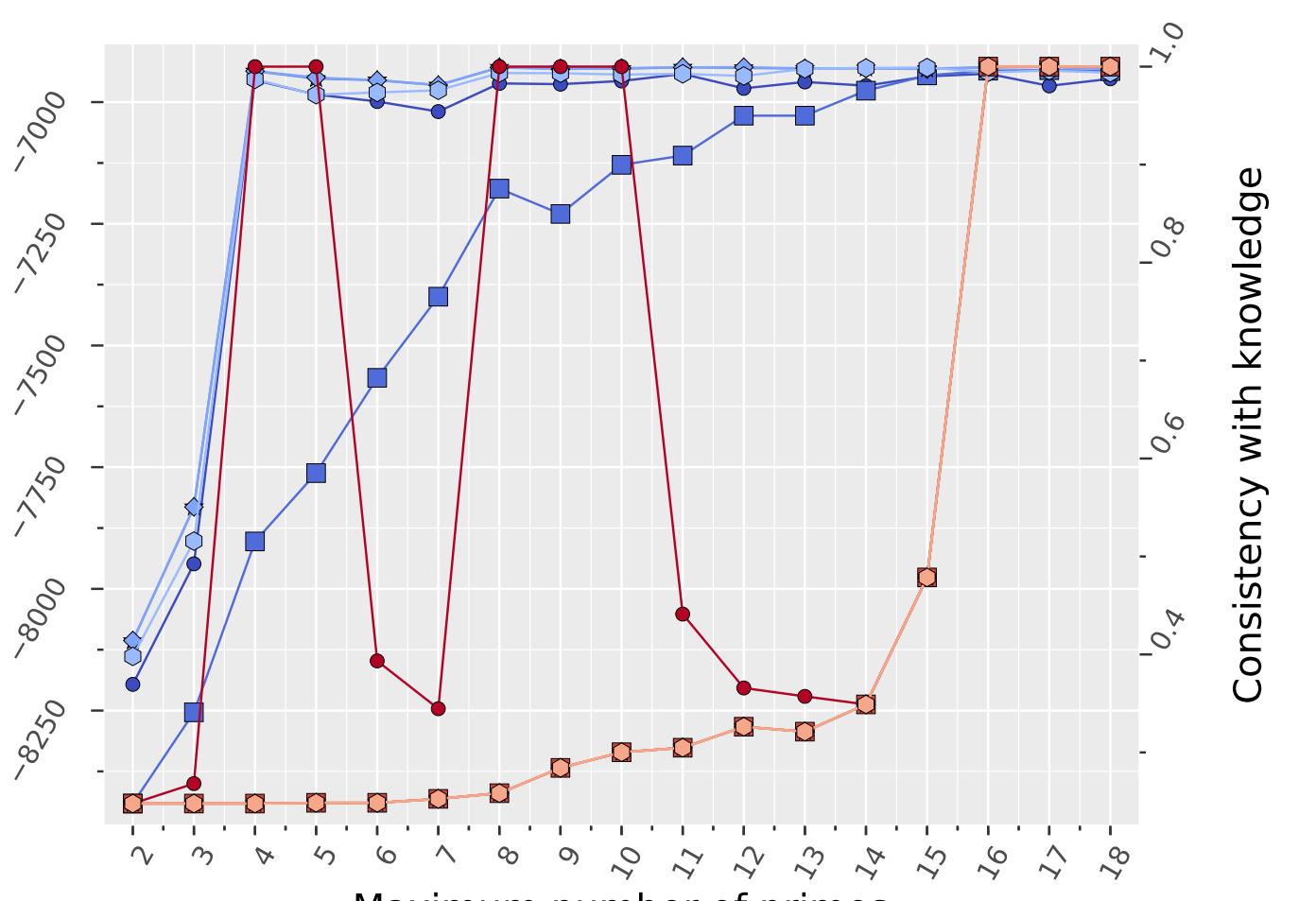
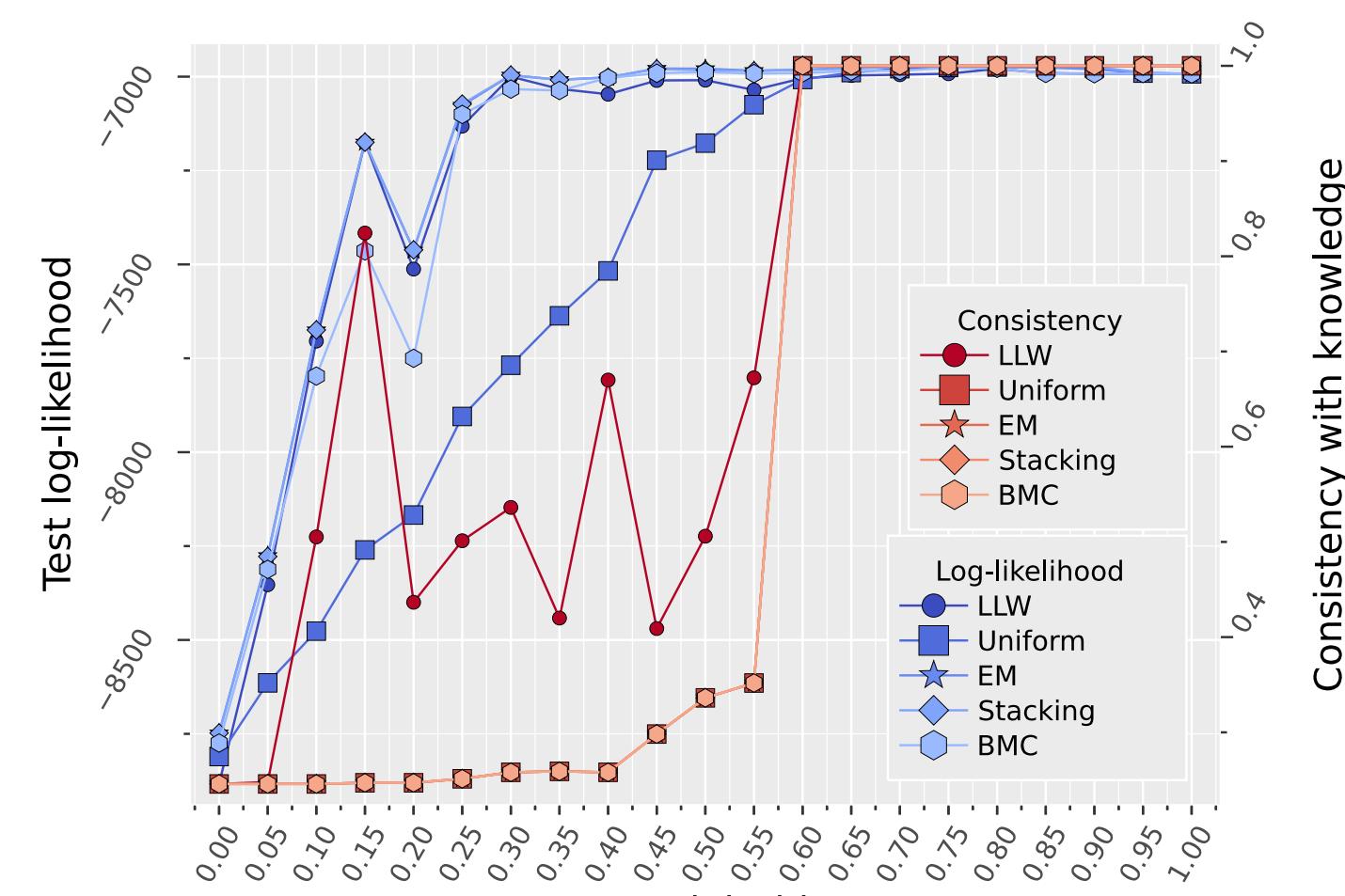
Datasets: we evaluate with 5 data + knowledge as logic constraints:

Dataset	#vars	#train	$\phi$ 's size
LED	14	5000	23
LED + IMAGES	157	700	39899
SUSHI RANKING	100	3500	17413
SUSHI TOP 10	10	3500	37
DOTA 2 GAMES	227	92650	1308

Our approach fares better with fewer data, yet remains competitive under lots of data.



Samples perform better with higher  $k$ 's and right-leaning vtrees ...



...but at a cost to complexity.

