## HMMs if you really want to use them

Soeren.Sonnenburg@first.fraunhofer.de



Fraunhofer Institut Rechnerarchitektur und Softwaretechnik

## ROADMAP



- Definition
- Typical problems that HMMs could solve (in theory)
- How to train them using gf?
- When are HMMs useful ?

#### DEFINITION



- $\mathbf{z} = \{z_0, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}\}$ , possible states and  $\mathbf{e} = \{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}\}$ , possible emissions
- start/end state distribution  $\mathbf{p}=(p_{z_0},p_{z_1},\ldots,p_{z_{n-1}})$  and  $\mathbf{q}=(q_{z_0},q_{z_1},\ldots,q_{z_{n-1}})$

• transition matrix 
$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{z_0, z_0} & a_{z_0, z_1} & \dots & a_{z_0, z_{n-1}} \\ a_{z_1, z_0} & a_{z_1, z_1} & \dots & a_{z_1, z_{n-1}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{z_{n-1}, z_0} & a_{z_{n-1}, z_1} & \dots & a_{z_{n-1}, z_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix}$$
  
• emission matrix  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{z_0, e_0} & b_{z_0, e_1} & \dots & b_{z_0, e_{m-1}} \\ b_{z_1, e_0} & b_{z_1, e_1} & \dots & b_{z_1, e_{m-1}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ b_{z_{n-1}, e_0} & b_{z_{n-1}, e_1} & \dots & b_{z_{n-1}, e_{m-1}} \end{pmatrix}$ 

FIRST

#### DEFINITION



3

- n, m number of states and emissions; z states, e emissions
- $\bullet$  start/end state distribution  ${\bf p}$  and  ${\bf q},\,{\bf a},\,{\bf b}$  transition/emission matrix



### CONSTRAINTS



- $0 \le \theta_i \le 1$ ,
- $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_i = 1$ ,  $\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij} + q_i = 1$ ,  $\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} b_{ij} = 1$
- first order property

$$\Pr[s_{t+1} = z_j | s_t = z_i, s_{t-1} = z_k, \dots, s_0 = z_l, \theta'] = \Pr[s_{t+1} = z_j | s_t = z_i, \theta']$$
$$= a_{ij}$$

$$\Pr[o_t = e_j | s_t = z_i, s_{t-1} = z_k, \dots, s_0 = z_l, \boldsymbol{\theta}'] = \Pr[o_t = e_j | s_t = z_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}']$$
$$= b_{ij}$$

• independence of observations

$$\Pr[o_0, o_1, \dots, o_{T-1} | s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{T-1} \theta'] = \prod_{i=0}^{T-1} \Pr[o_i | s_t, \theta']$$



- Problem 1: What is the likelihood that a given HMM θ generated an observation o, i.e., the likelihood Pr[o|θ] that the HMM generates the observation o<sub>0</sub> at time 0, o<sub>1</sub> at time 1 up to o<sub>T-1</sub> at time T - 1 considering all possible state sequences?
- **Problem 2:** Given an observation and a HMM *θ*. Which is the most probable state sequence (path), i.e., the sequence that best describes observations?
- **Problem 3:** We are given several observations. How do we find the HMM that best describes these observations, i.e., the model parameters that maximise  $\Pr[\mathbf{o}|\boldsymbol{\theta}]$ ?

## How to train HMMs using GF?



# • setting/extracting model parameters:

gf('send\_command', 'new\_hmm 3 6 1', );
[p,q,a,b] = gf('get\_hmm');
gf('set\_hmm', p,q,a,b);
gf('append\_hmm',p,q,a,b)

- baum welch training: gf('send\_command','bw');
- viterbi training: gf('send\_command','vit');
- classification:



• viterbi path [path, lik] = gf('best\_path');

#### • features + tricks

```
gf('set_features', 'TRAIN', char(sequence+48)');
gf('send_command', 'convert TRAIN SIMPLE CHAR STRING CHAR');
gf('send_command', 'convert TRAIN STRING CHAR STRING WORD CUBE 1');
```

### WHEN ARE HMMS USEFUL ?



- you know the structure of your problem very well
- you can efford to spend quite some time on designing an appropriate model
- you can restrict the structure of the model to make the problem well posed

### GENERATIVE MODELS



(top) positive Acceptor model, (bottom) negative Acceptor model





- extract bb\_hmm\_examples.tar.gz from neuro\_toolbox/documentation/exercises
- Task 1: 3 cubes were drawn several times (unfair cubes). Determine when which cube was drawn and how the numbers are distributed. (file dice/dice.txt) !
- Task 2: Do classification with HMMs on the splice data set dna/acc\_{train|val|test}.{pos|neg}!