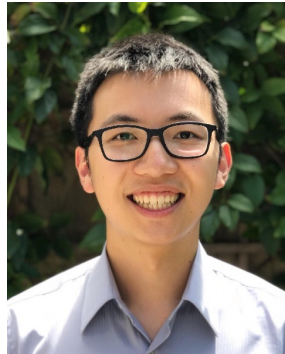


Training and Inference on Any-Order Autoregressive Models the Right Way



Andy Shih



Dorsa Sadigh



Stefano Ermon

Stanford University

This Talk

- Autoregressive Models
powerful models, but trouble with marginal inference

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- Any-Order Autoregressive Models (AO-ARMs)
can do marginal inference, but have some inefficiencies

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- Autoregressive Models
powerful models, but trouble with marginal inference
- Any-Order Autoregressive Models (AO-ARMs)
can do marginal inference, but have some inefficiencies
- MAC: our proposed improvement of AO-ARMs
address these inefficiencies!

Autoregressive Models

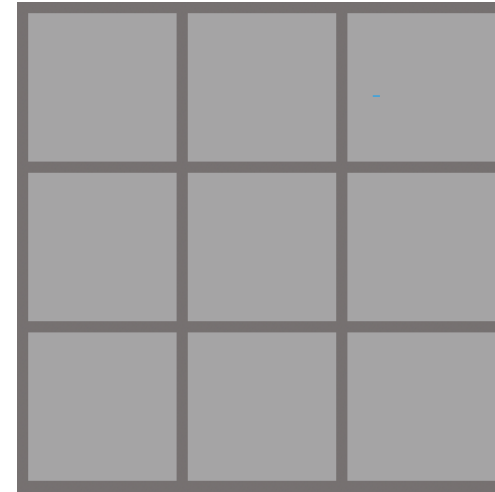
$$\log p(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \log p(x_i | \boldsymbol{x}_{<i})$$

Autoregressive Models

$$\underbrace{\log p(\boldsymbol{x})}_{\text{joint}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\log p(x_i | \boldsymbol{x}_{<i})}_{\text{univariate conditional}}$$

Autoregressive Models

$$\underbrace{\log p(\mathbf{x})}_{\text{joint}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\log p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{<i})}_{\text{univariate conditional}}$$



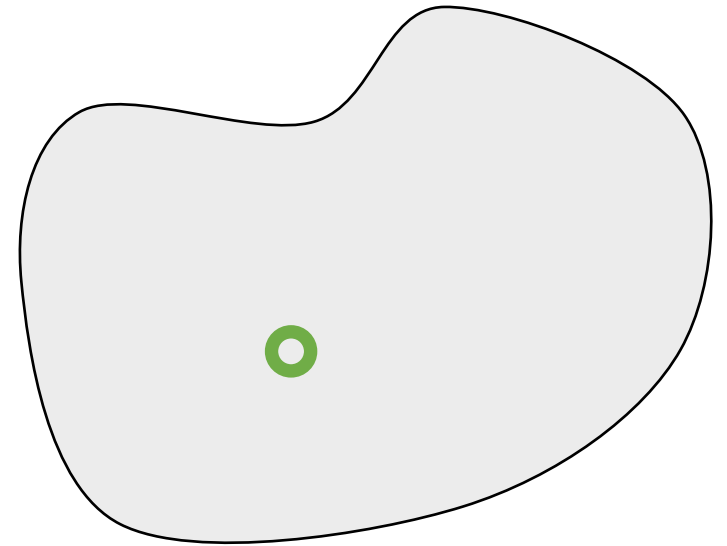
Autoregressive Models

$$\log p(\boldsymbol{x})$$

joint



I like to play sports



Autoregressive Models

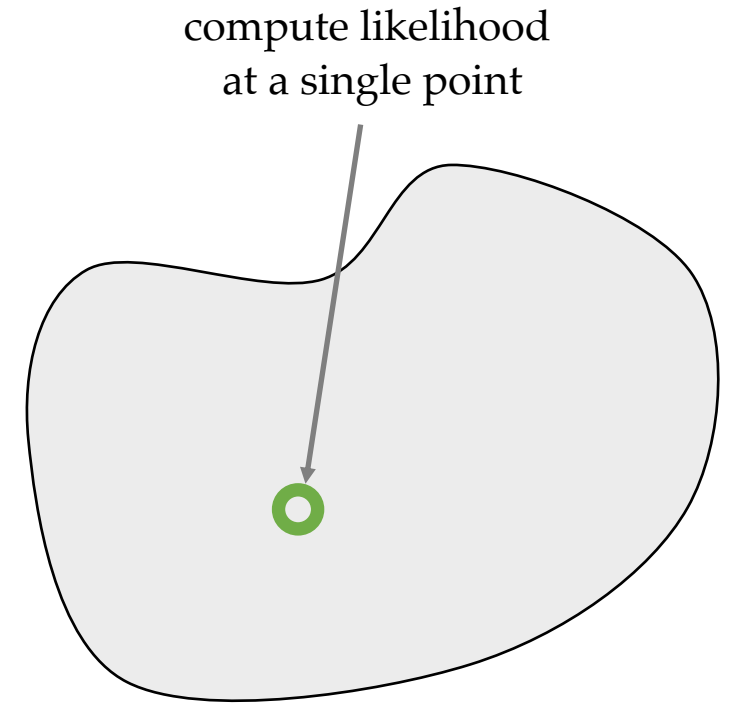
$$\log p(\mathbf{x})$$

joint



I like to play sports

$$\begin{aligned} &\log p(x_1) + \\ &\log p(x_2|x_1) + \\ &\log p(x_3|x_1, x_2) + \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$



But sometimes we have partial evidence

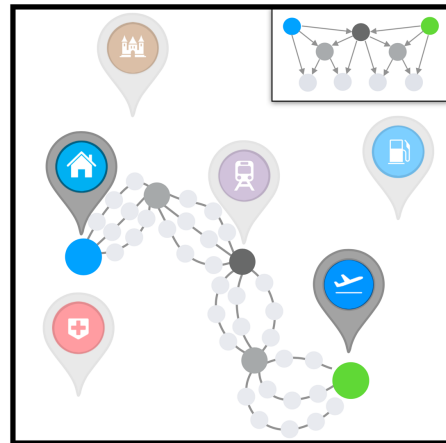
Image



Language

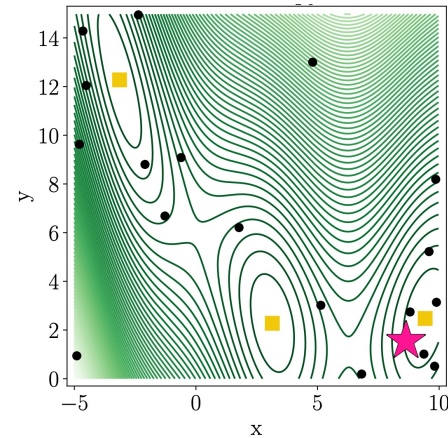
I l__e _o _l_y s__rts

Planning



Pertsch et al.

Bayesian Optimization



Neiswanger et al.

Probabilistic Programming

```
2. lucascator@lucascator: ~ (zsh)
mass ~ N(5, 10) -> <mask>

g1 ~ N(2*mass, 5) -> <mask>

g2 ~ N(5+mass, 2) -> 1.18

z1 ~ N(g1, 1) -> -0.81

z2 ~ N(g2, 1) -> <mask>
```

Wu et al.

and more...

Difficulty: The evidence subset is different for each query!

But sometimes we have partial evidence

Image



need to compute
marginals

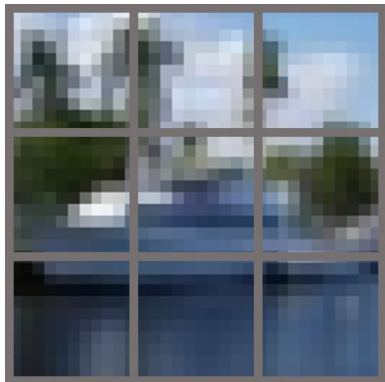
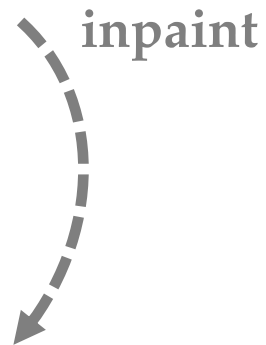
$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

e : subset of variables

Difficulty: The evidence subset is different for each query!

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Image



need to compute
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$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

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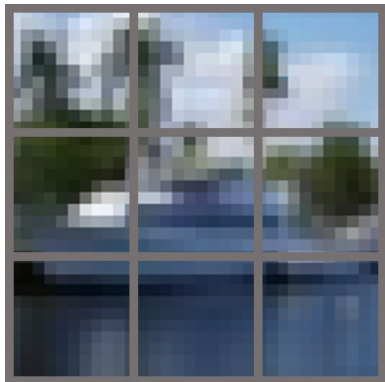
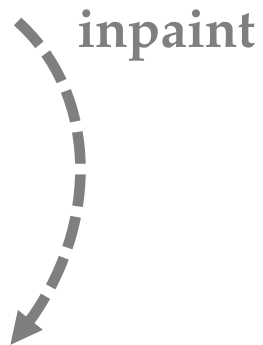
and conditionals

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_q | \mathbf{x}_e)$$

Difficulty: The evidence subset is different for each query!

But sometimes we have partial evidence

Image



need to compute
marginals

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

e : subset of variables

and conditionals

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_q | \mathbf{x}_e) = \log p(\mathbf{x}_q \mathbf{x}_e) - \log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

Difficulty: The evidence subset
is different for each query!

Autoregressive Models

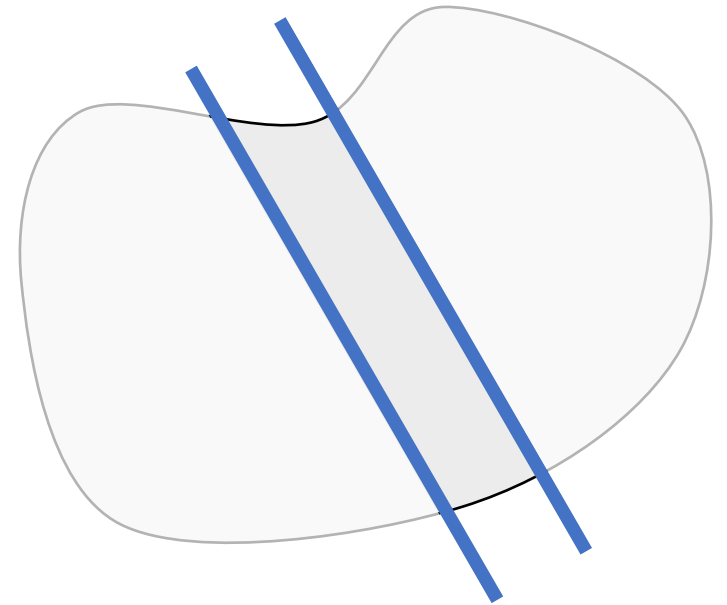
$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

marginal

e : subset of variables



I l__e _o _l_y s__rts



Autoregressive Models

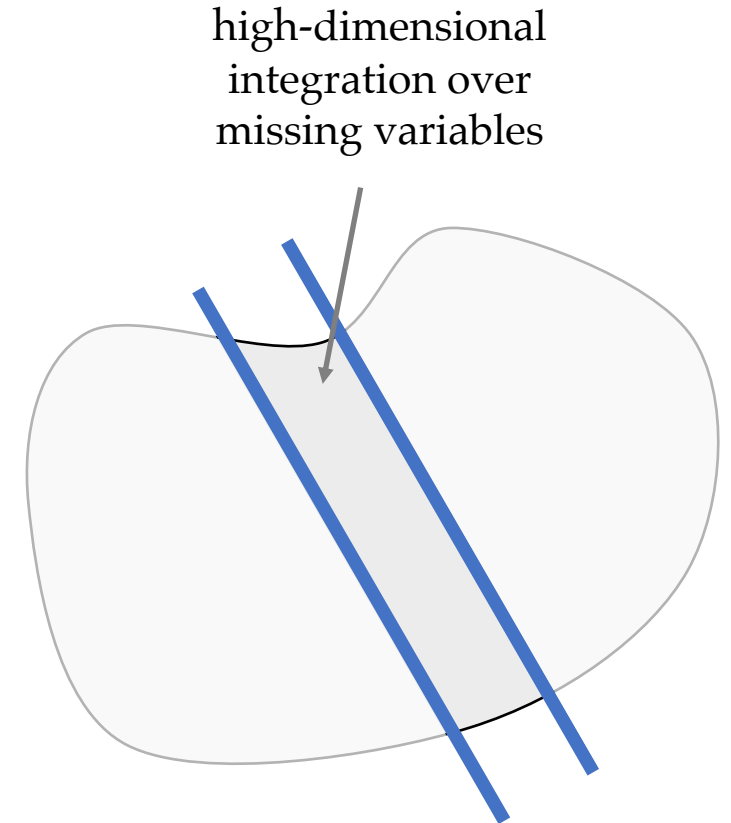
$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

marginal

e : subset of variables



I l_e o_l_y s_rts



$$p(x_1, x_3) = \int_{x_2} \int_{x_4} p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) dx_2 dx_4$$

Autoregressive Models

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

marginal



I l__e _o _l_y s__rts

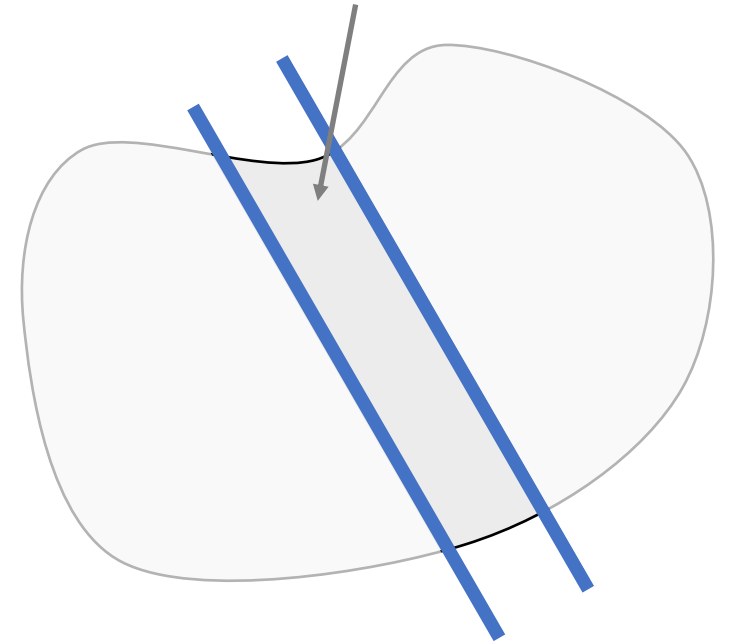
e : subset of variables

If e is a prefix of the ordering

✓ $e = \{1, 2\}$

$$\log p(x_1, x_2) = \log p(x_1) + \log p(x_2|x_1)$$

high-dimensional
integration over
missing variables



$$p(x_1, x_3) = \int_{x_2} \int_{x_4} p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) dx_2 dx_4$$

Autoregressive Models

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

marginal



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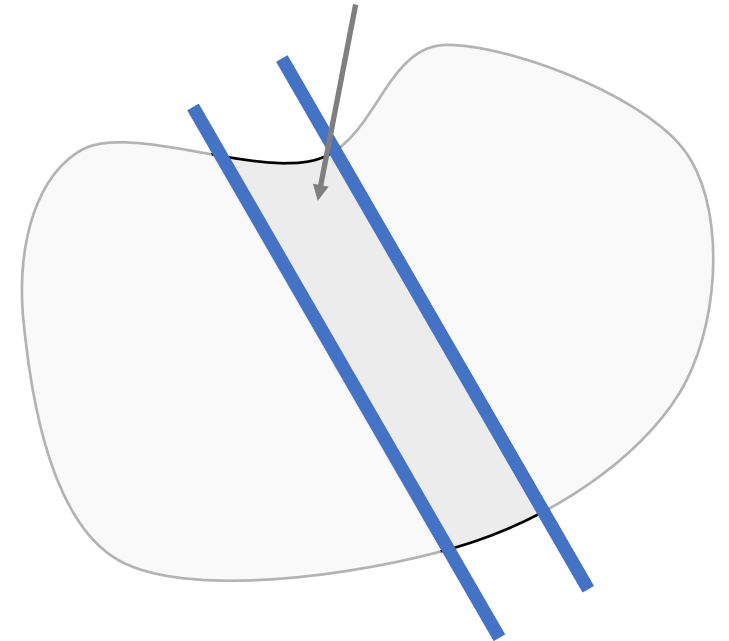
$$\log p(x_1, x_2) = \log p(x_1) + \log p(x_2|x_1)$$



✗ $e = \{1, 3\}$

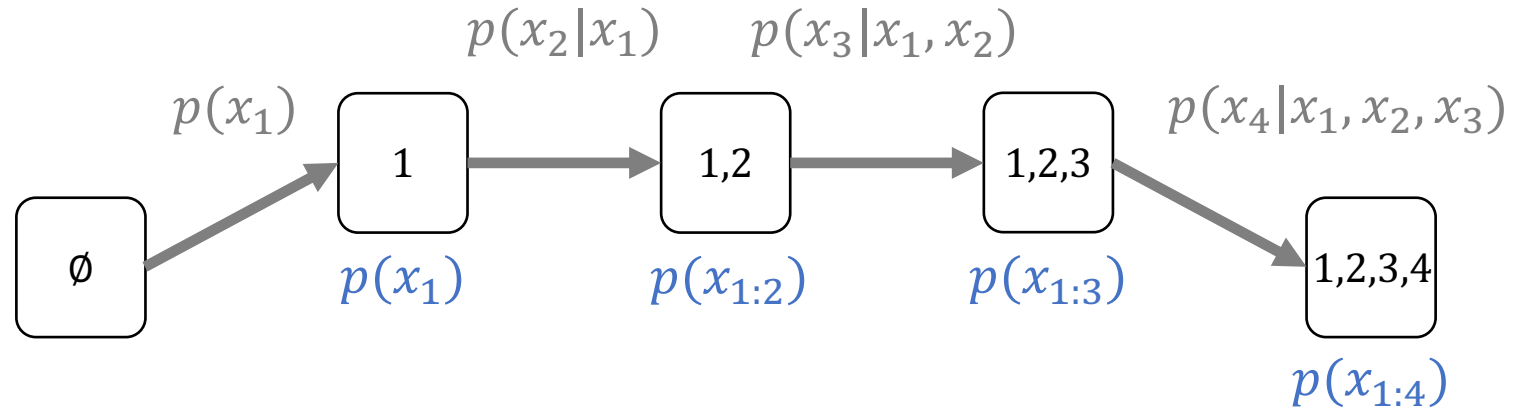
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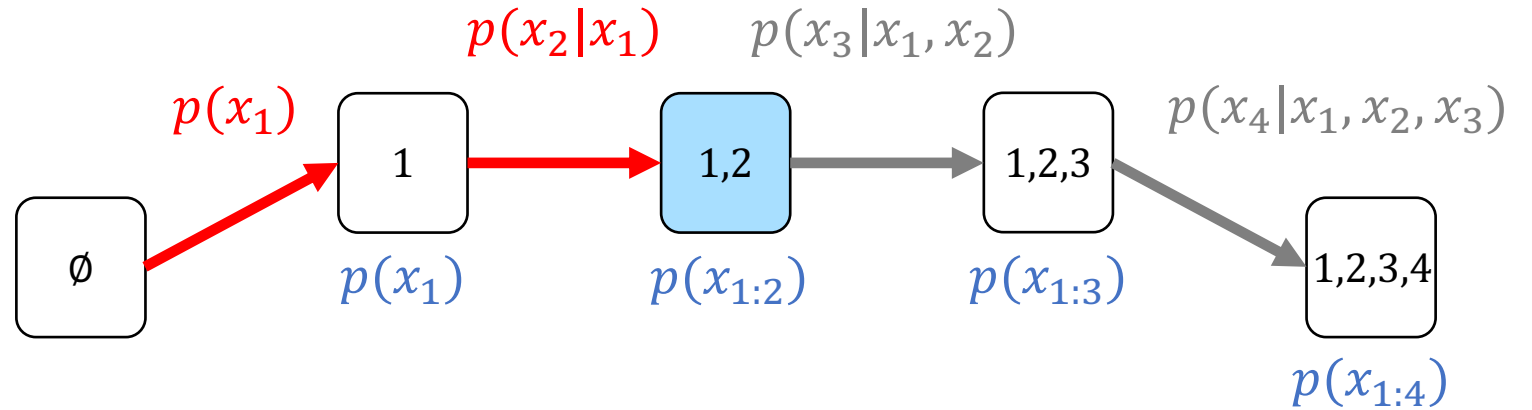
Autoregressive Models

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4



Autoregressive Models

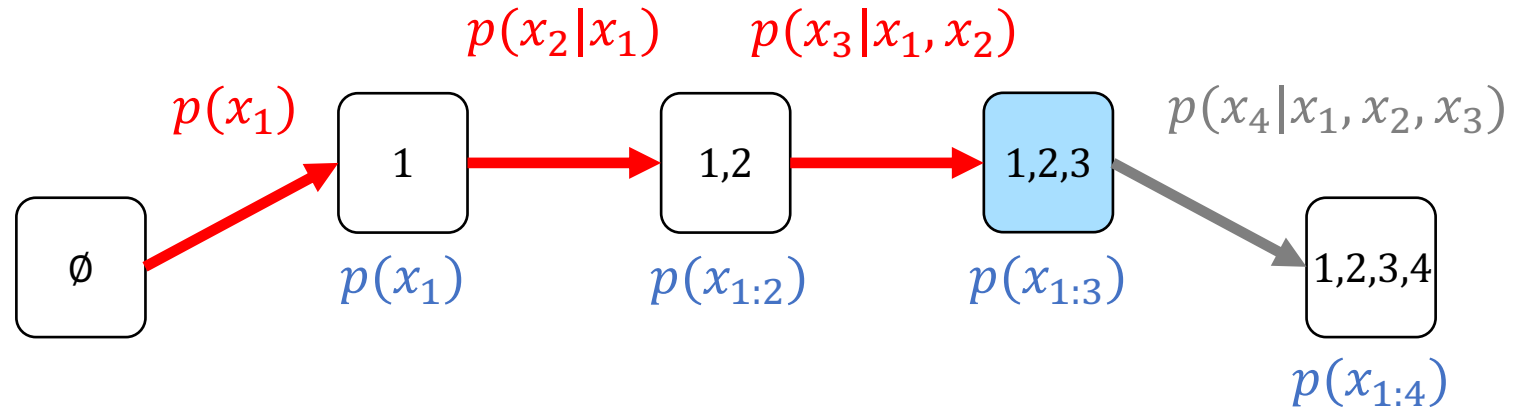
Forward Ordering
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$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_{1:2}) = \log p(x_1) + \log p(x_2|x_1)$$

Autoregressive Models

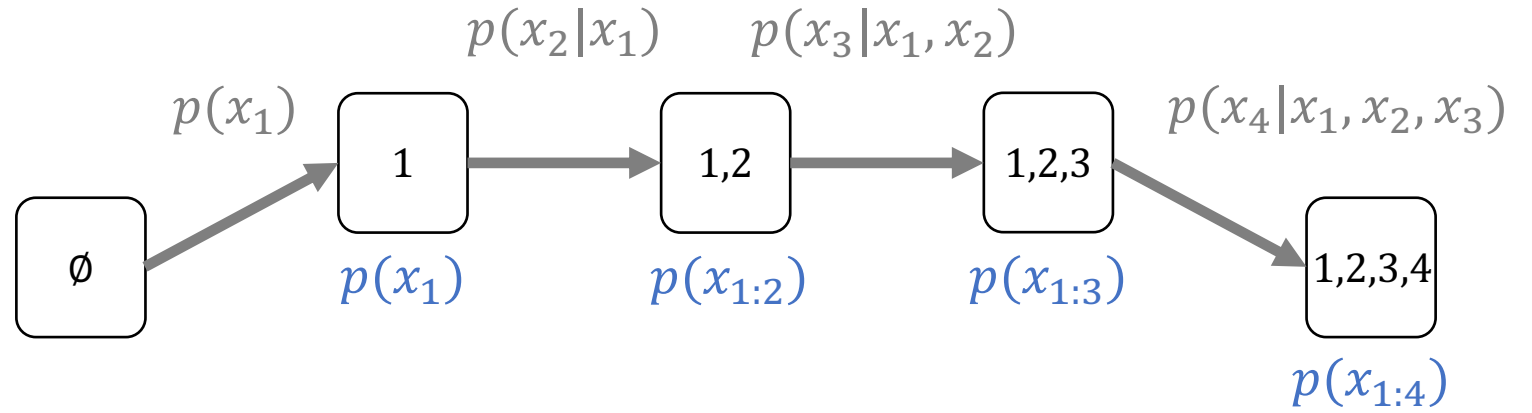
Forward Ordering
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$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_{1:3}) = \log p(x_1) + \log p(x_2|x_1) + \log p(x_3|x_1, x_2)$$

Autoregressive Models

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4



$\log p(\mathbf{x}_{3,4})$



Any-Order Autoregressive Models

Any-Order Autoregressive Models

AO-ARMs
for inference on partial evidence

Current AO-ARMs

earliest [A deep and tractable density estimator](#) [Uria et al. 2014]

language [BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding](#) [Devlin et al. 2018]

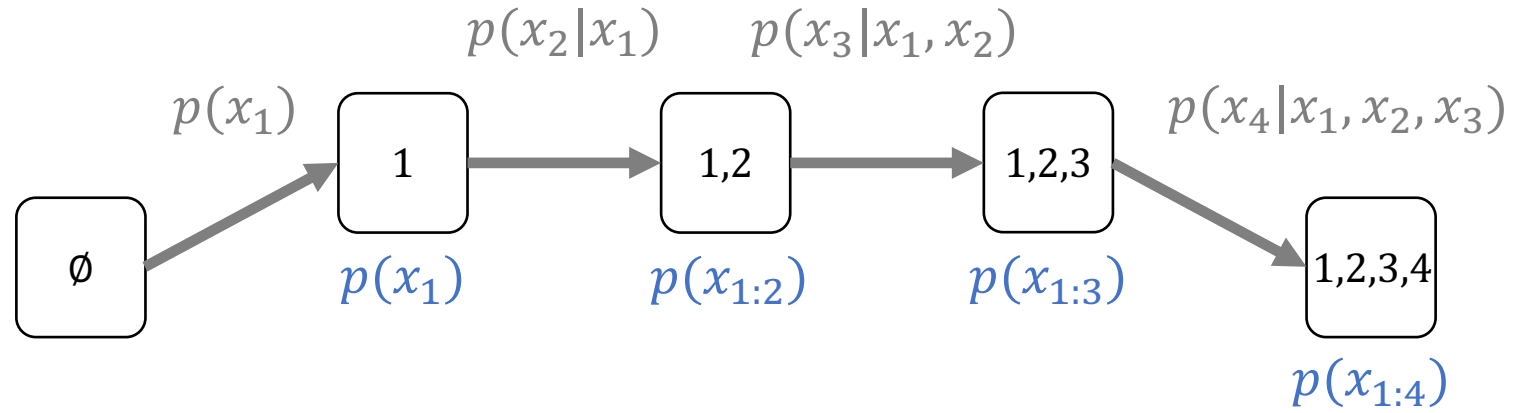
language [XLNet: Generalized Autoregressive Pretraining for Language Understanding](#) [Yang et al. 2019]

continuous [Arbitrary Conditional Distributions with Energy](#) [Strauss et al. 2021]

text/image [Autoregressive Diffusion Models](#) [Hoogeboom et al. 2022]

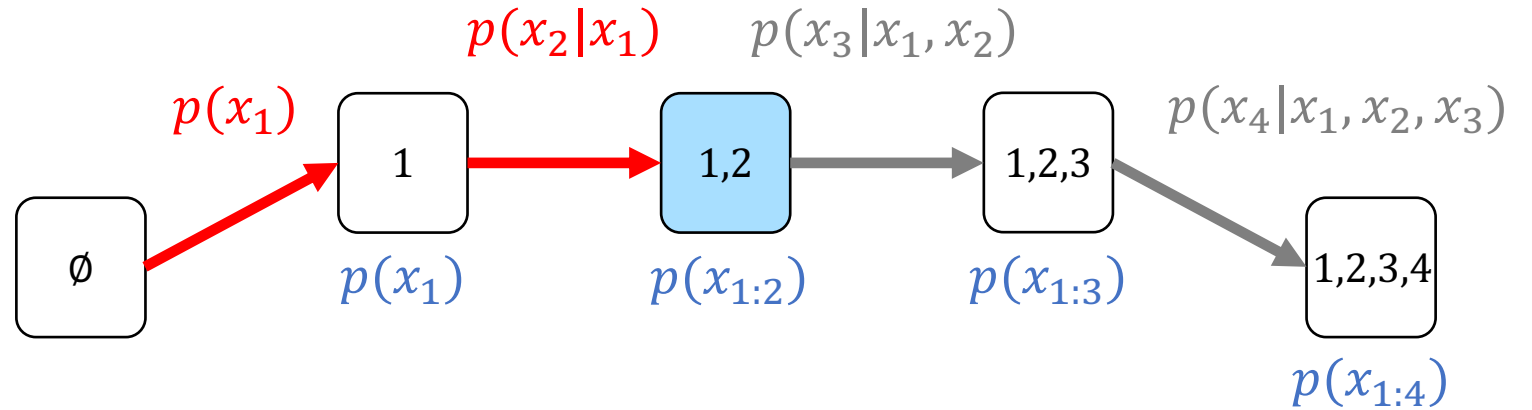
One Autoregressive Model

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4



One Autoregressive Model

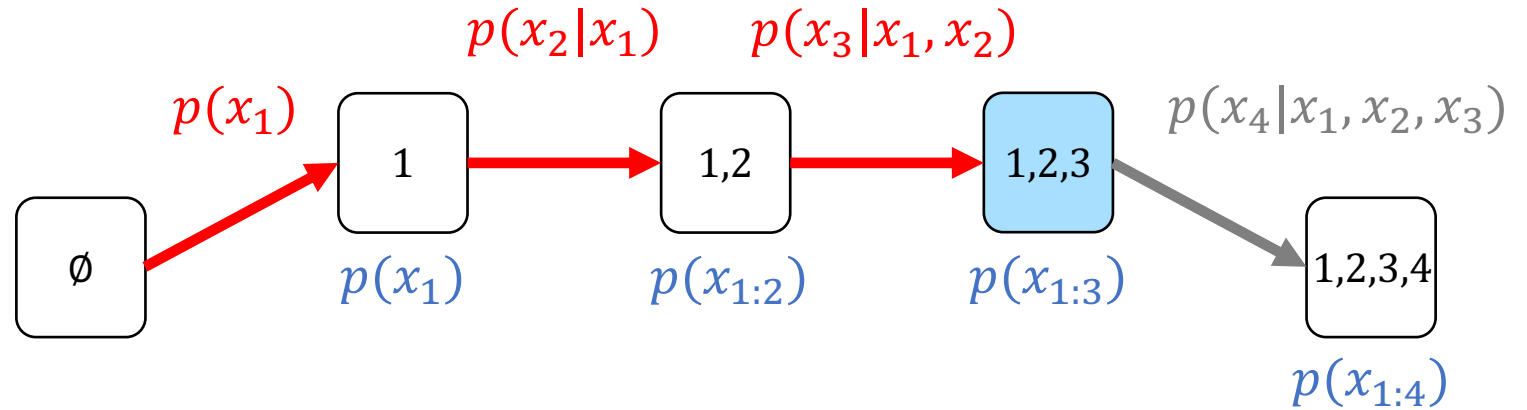
Forward Ordering
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$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_{1:2}) = \log p(x_1) + \log p(x_2|x_1)$$

One Autoregressive Model

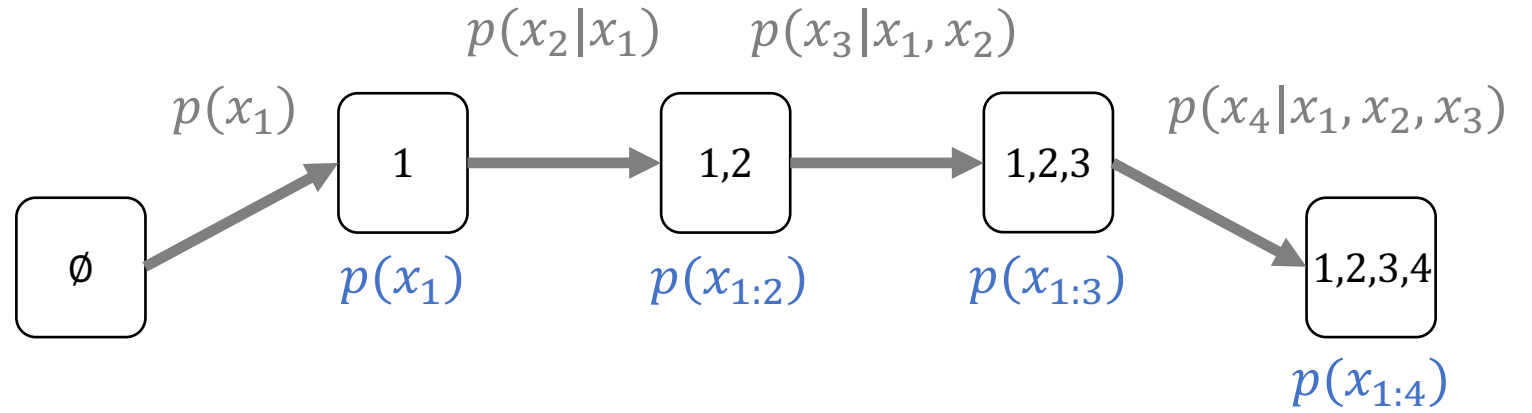
Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4



$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_{1:3}) = \log p(x_1) + \log p(x_2|x_1) + \log p(x_3|x_1, x_2)$$

One Autoregressive Model

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4



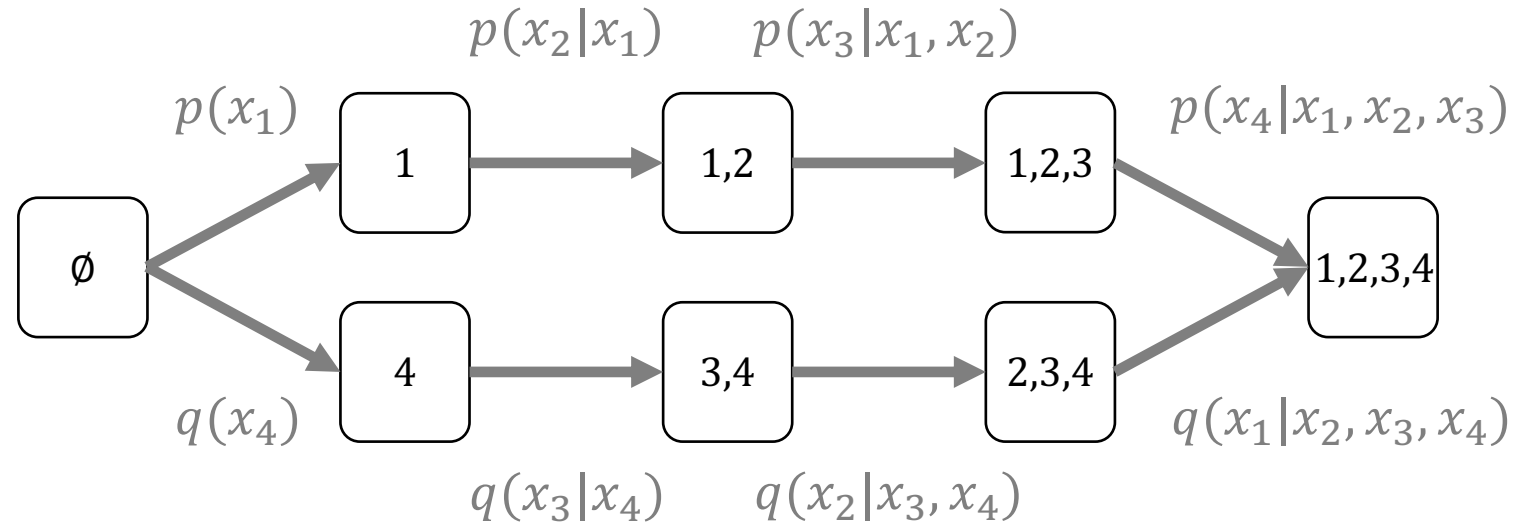
$\log p(\mathbf{x}_{3,4})$



Two Autoregressive Models

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4

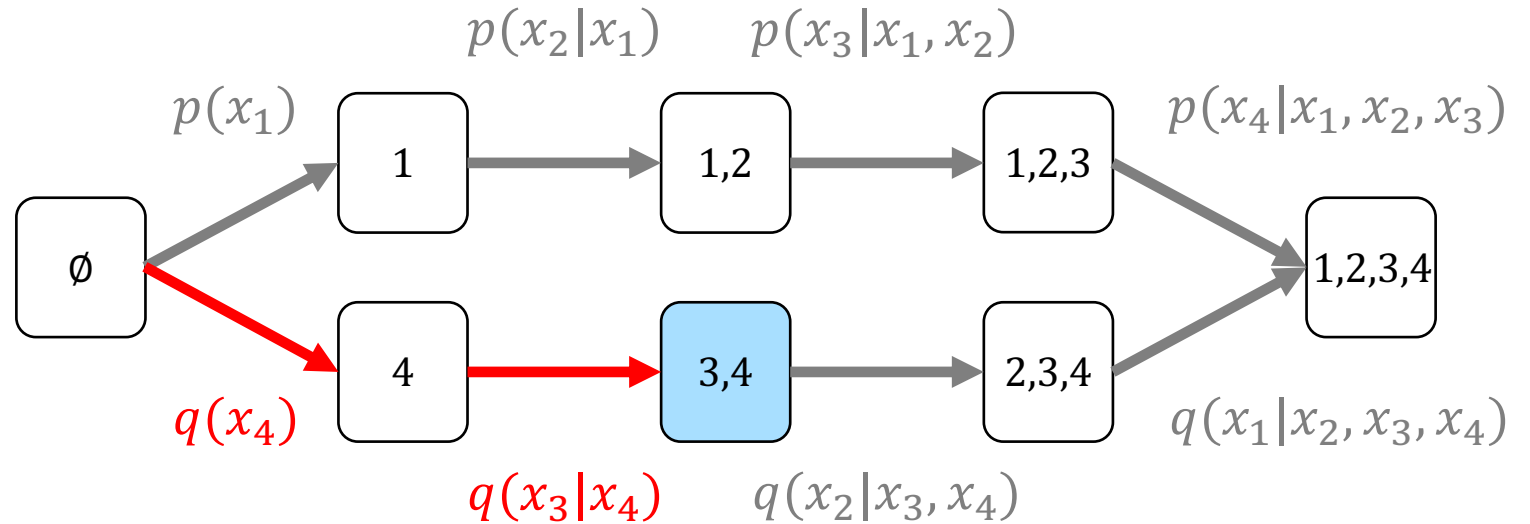
Reverse Ordering
4, 3, 2, 1



Two Autoregressive Models

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4

Reverse Ordering
4, 3, 2, 1



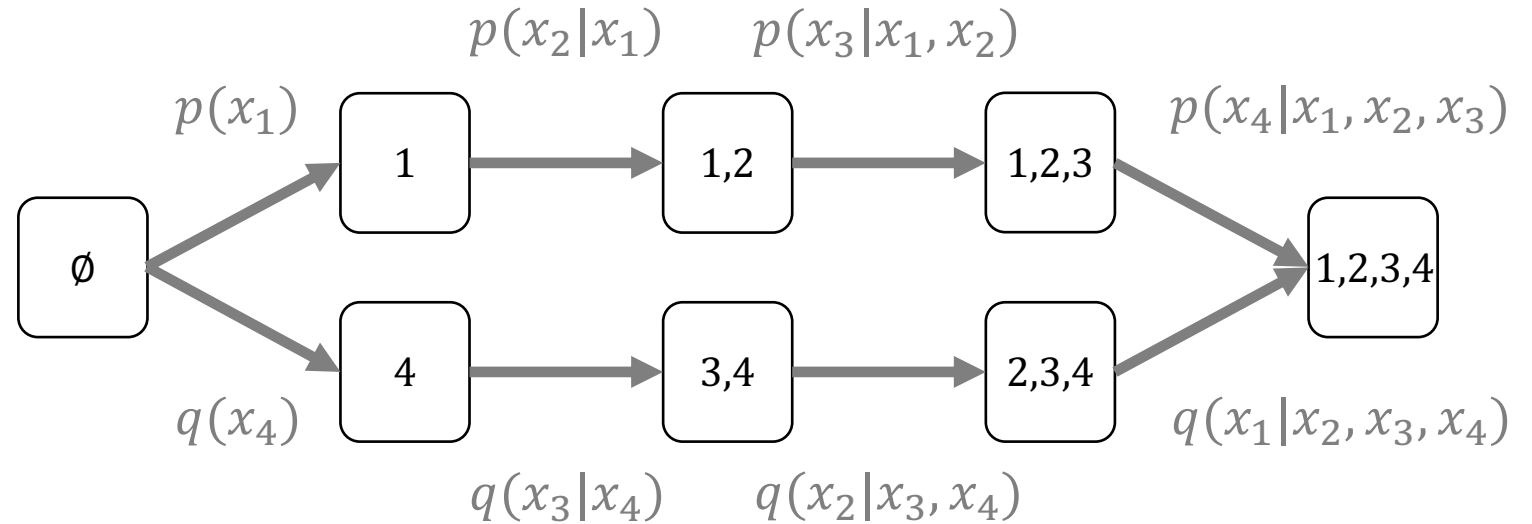
$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_{3:4}) = \log p(x_4) + \log p(x_3|x_4)$$

Any-Order Autoregressive Model

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4

Reverse Ordering
4, 3, 2, 1

... every ordering!



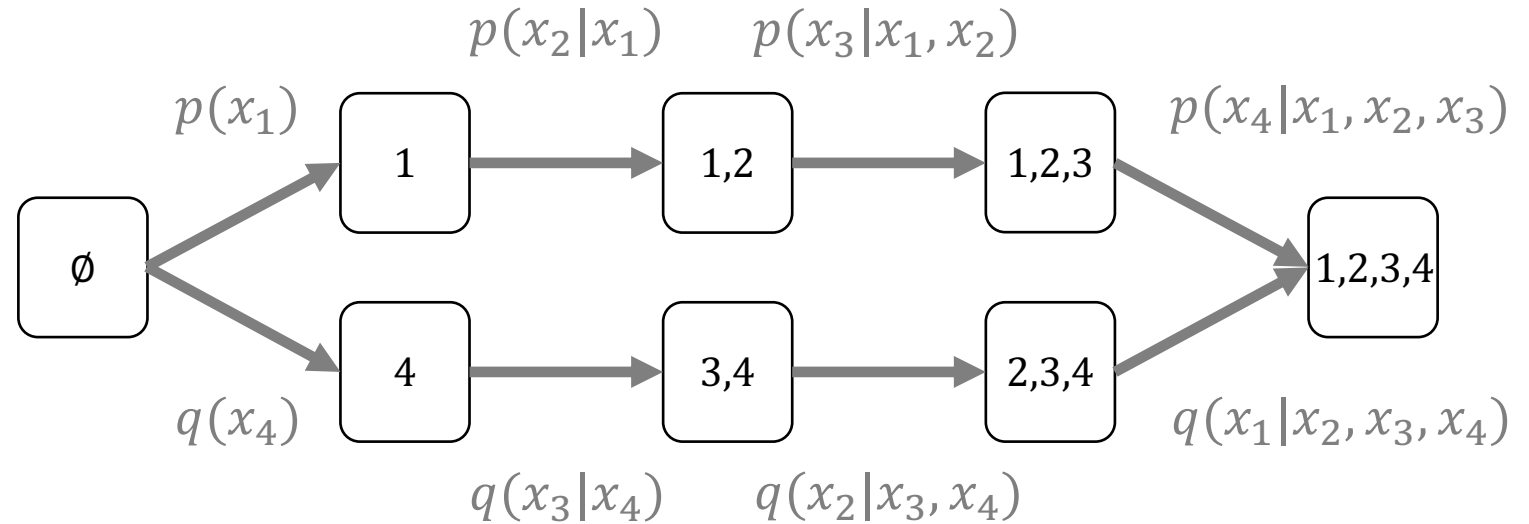
Every mask is a prefix of some order!

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$$e = \{1, 3\}$$

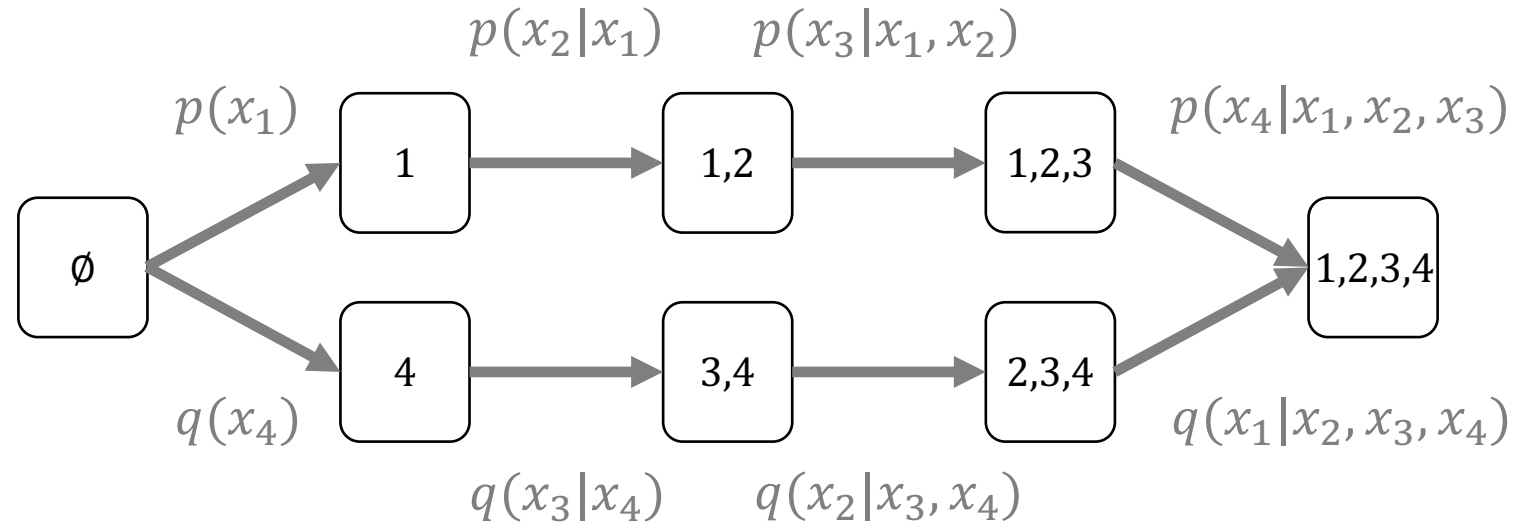
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$$\sigma = 1, 3, 2, 4$$

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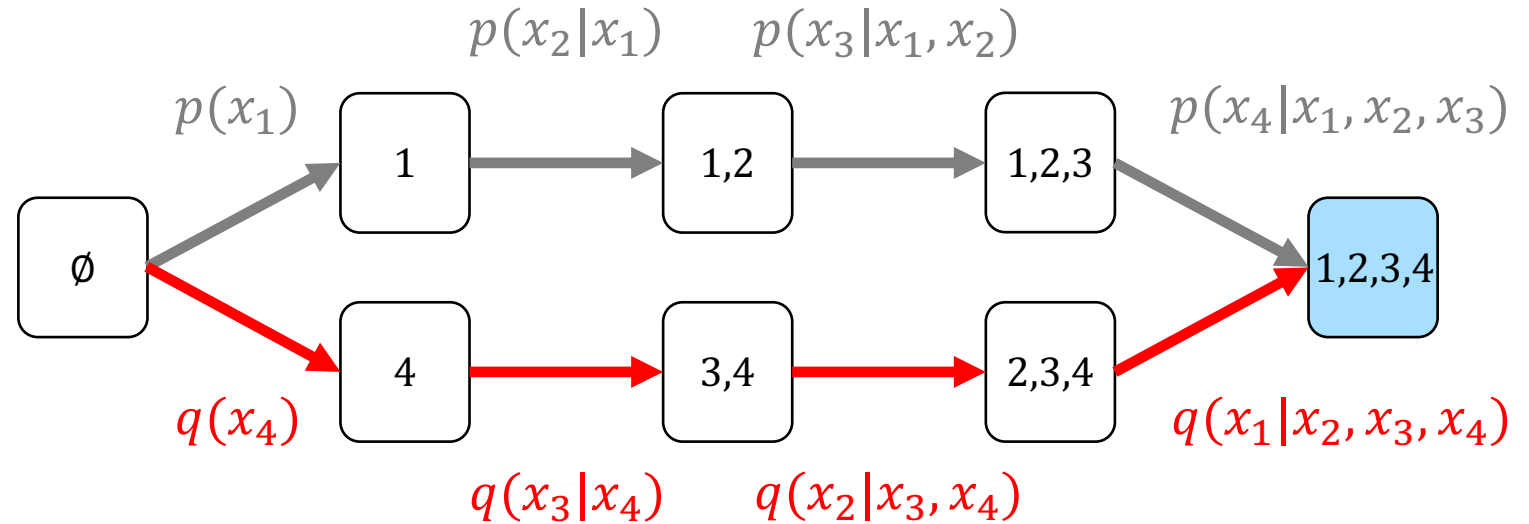
$$\sigma = 1, 2, 4, 3$$

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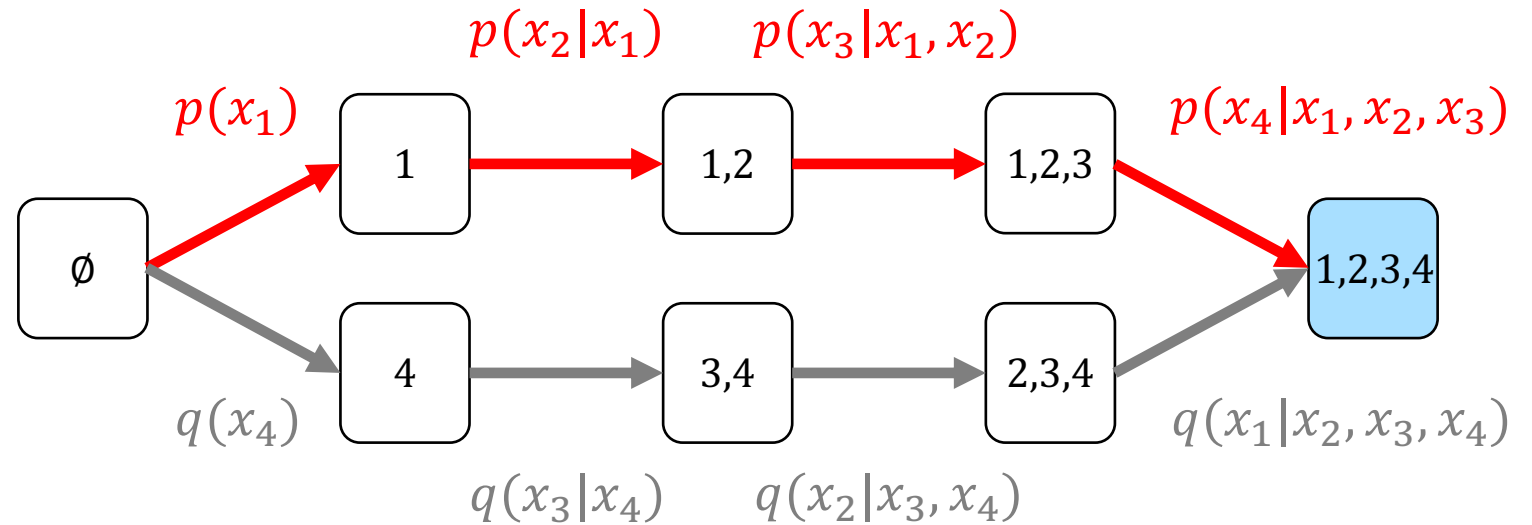
But... redundancy in our model

Any-Order Autoregressive Model

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4

Reverse Ordering
4, 3, 2, 1

... every ordering!



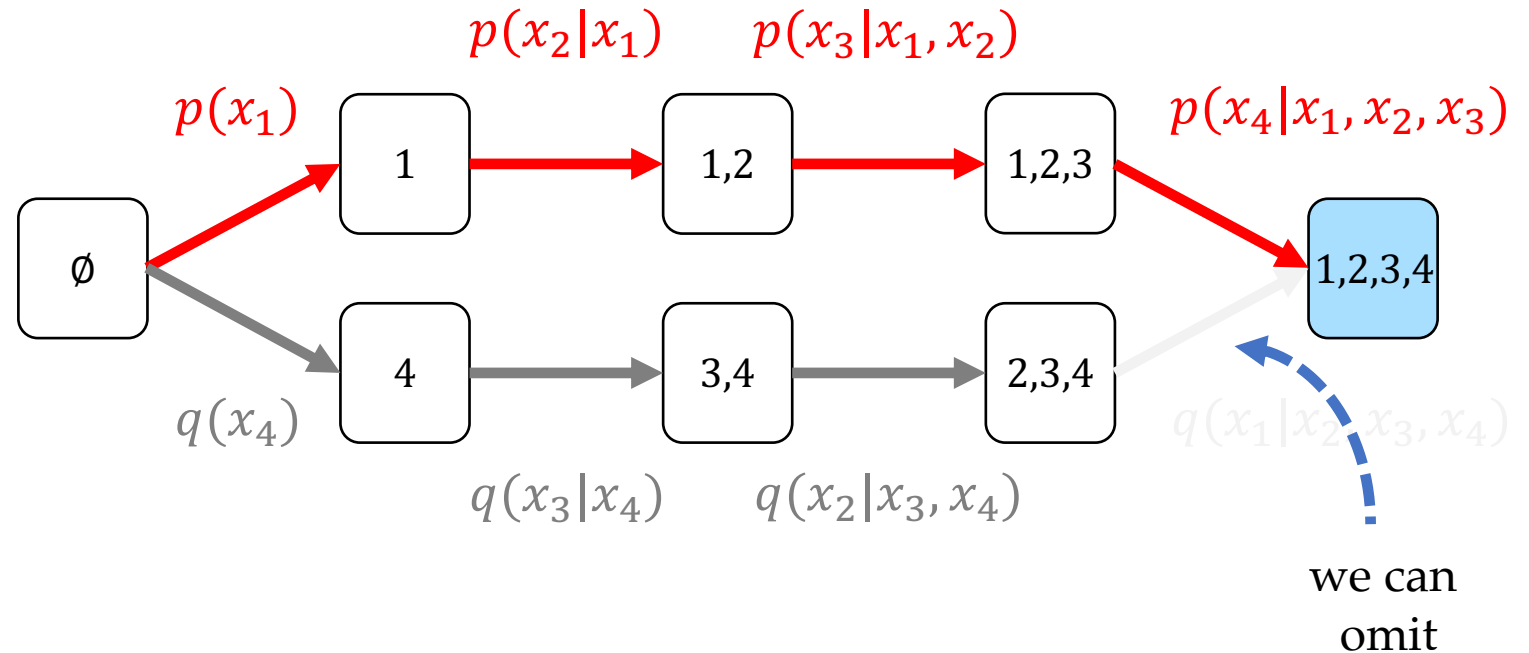
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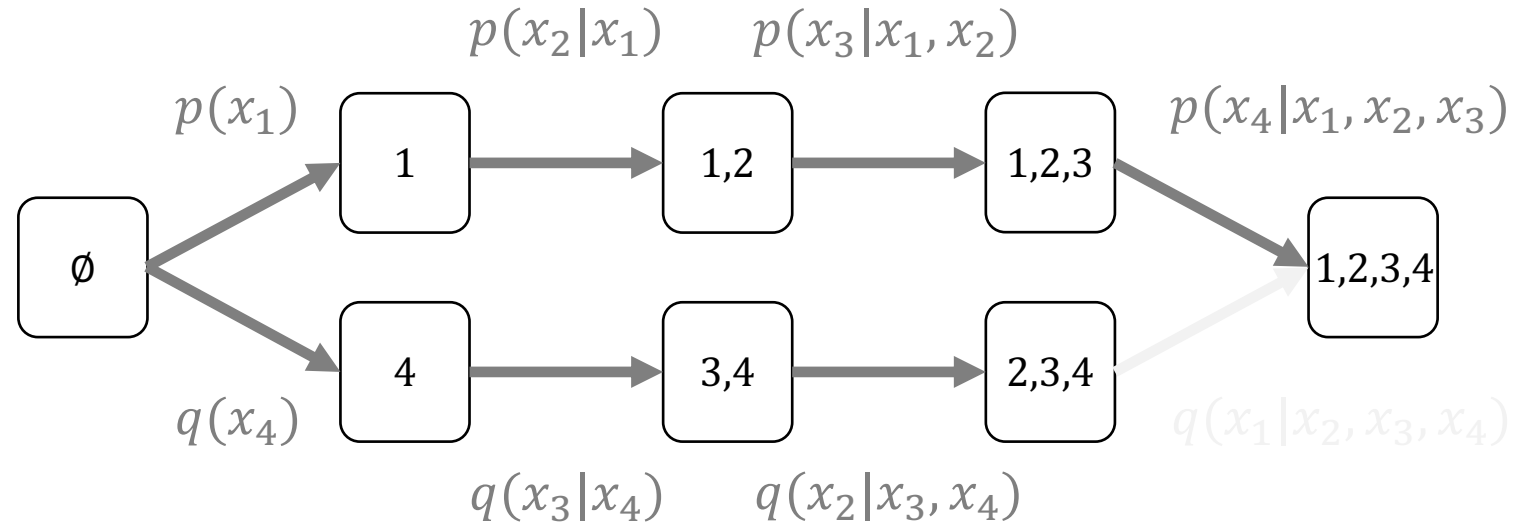
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Any-Order Autoregressive Model

Forward Ordering
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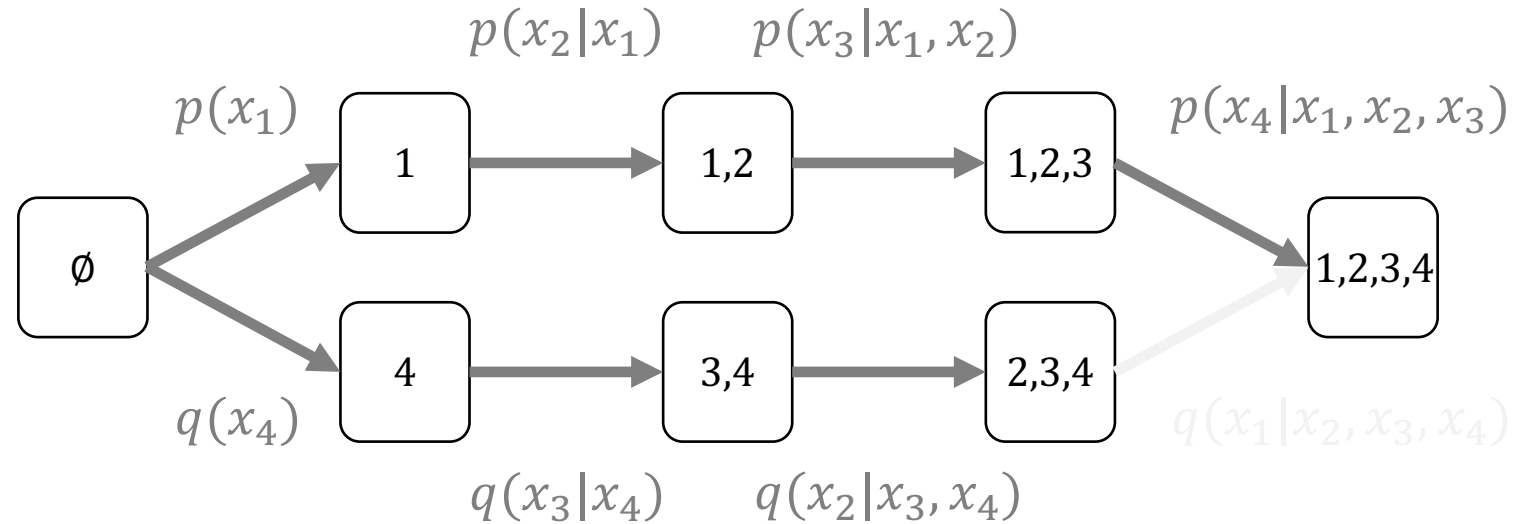
Less redundancy

Any-Order Autoregressive Model

Forward Ordering
1, 2, 3, 4

Reverse Ordering
4, 3, 2, 1

... every ordering!



Problem

How do we reduce redundancy when using all orders?

MAC: Mask-Tuned Arbitrary Conditional Model

MAC: Mask-Tuned Arbitrary Conditional Model

our proposal
for improving AO-ARMs

MAC: an improved version of AO-ARMs

**We reduce redundancy,
making learning easier.**

MAC: an improved version of AO-ARMs

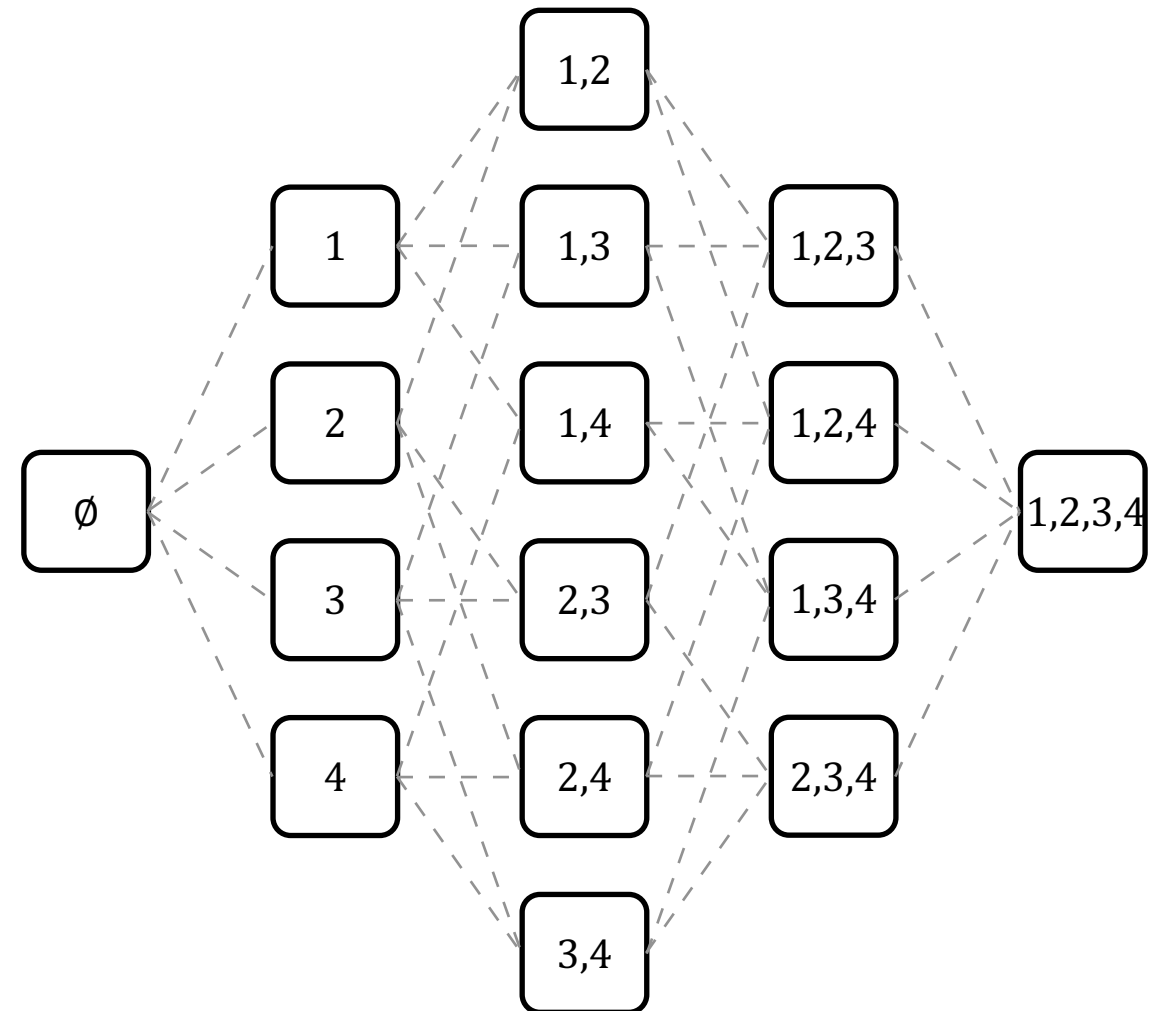
**We reduce redundancy,
making learning easier.**

**SOTA likelihoods among
arbitrary conditional models!**

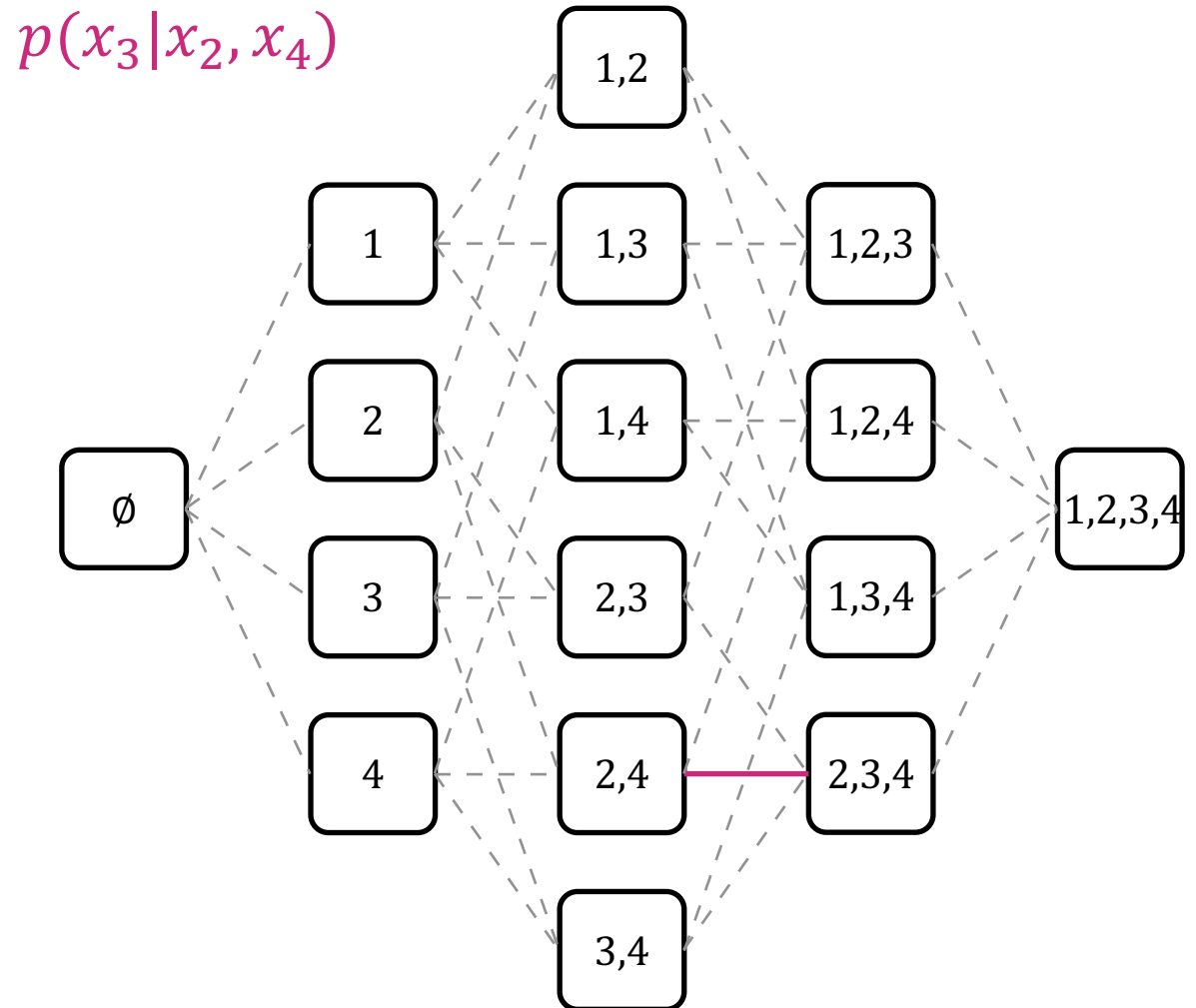
Text8 dataset (bpd, lower is better)

	joint	marginal
ARDM (3000 epochs)	1.48	1.12
MAC (3000 epochs)	1.40	1.09

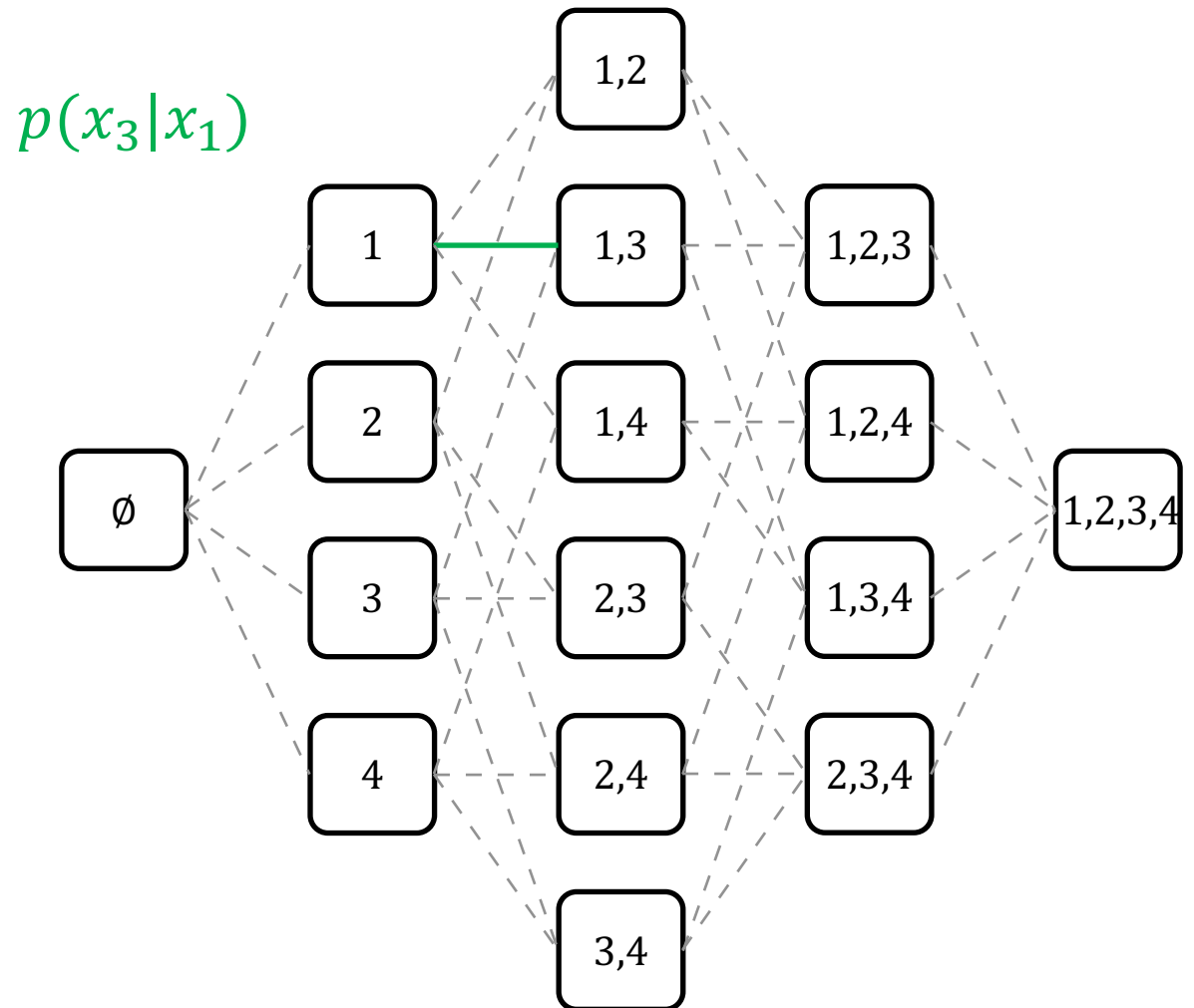
AO-ARM as a Binary Lattice



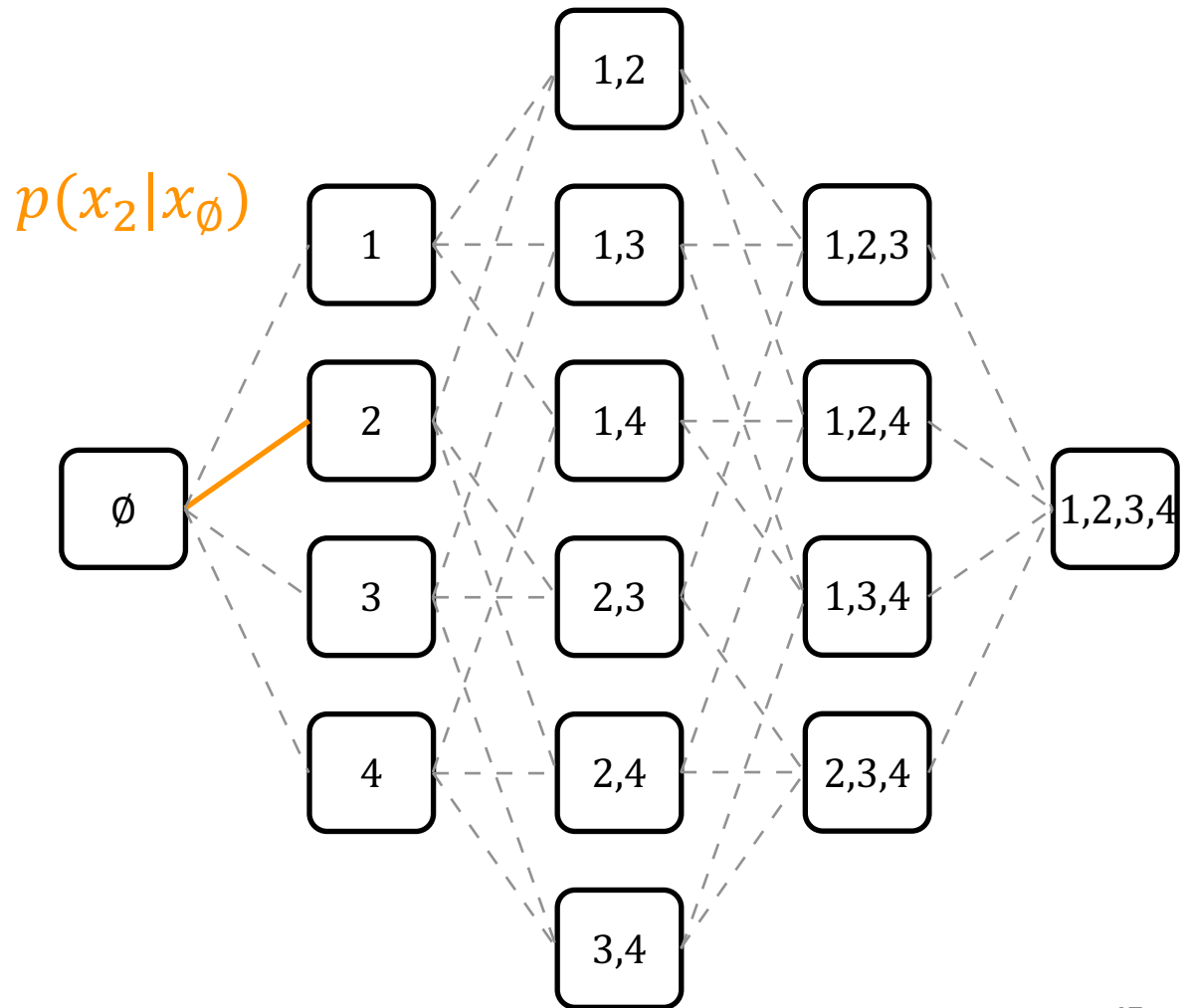
AO-ARM as a Binary Lattice



AO-ARM as a Binary Lattice



AO-ARM as a Binary Lattice



Prior Work's Training Routine

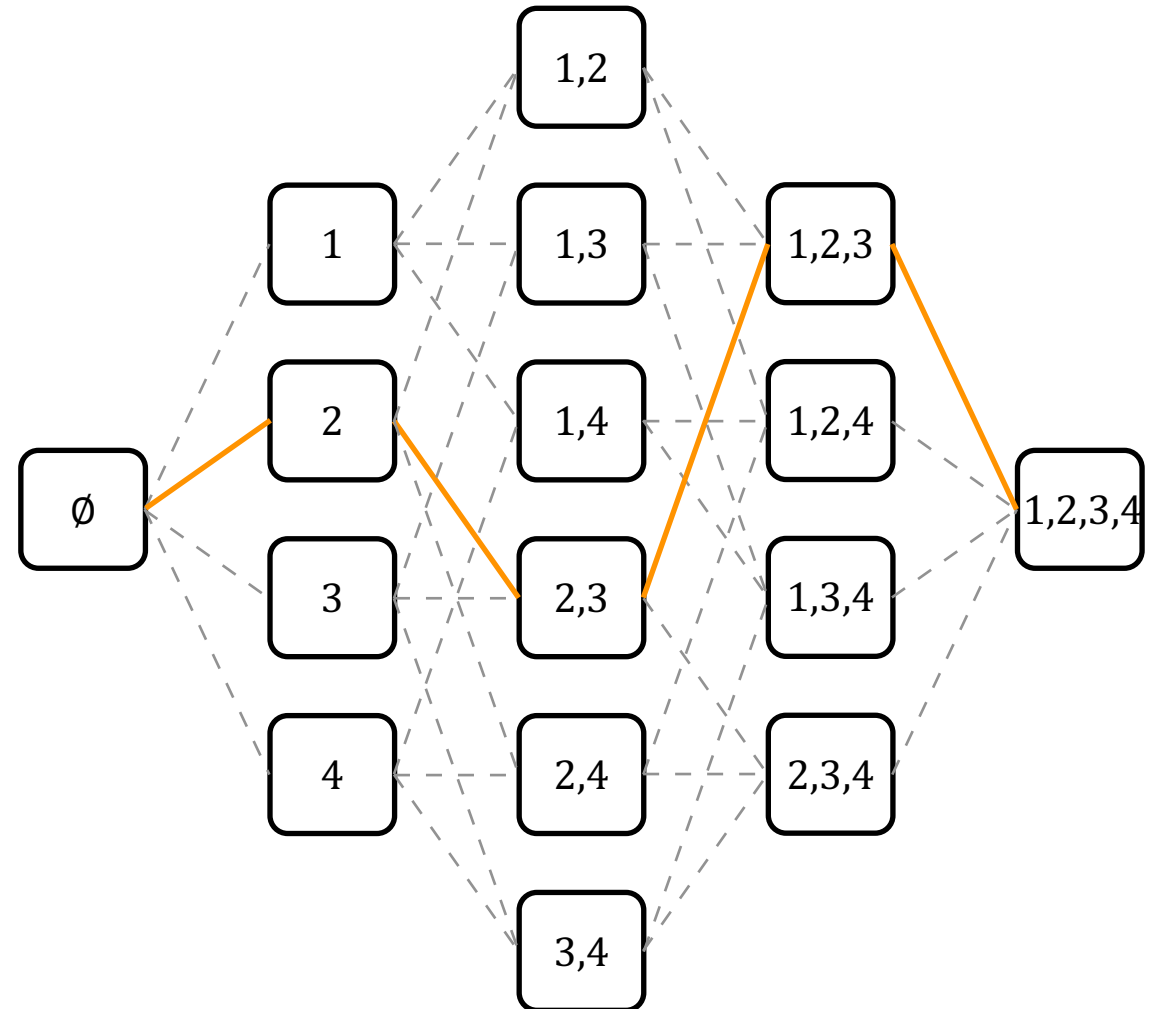
$$\log p(\mathbf{x})$$

joint

1. sample an order

2, 3, 1, 4

2. then train (maximize log-ll)



Prior Work's Training Routine

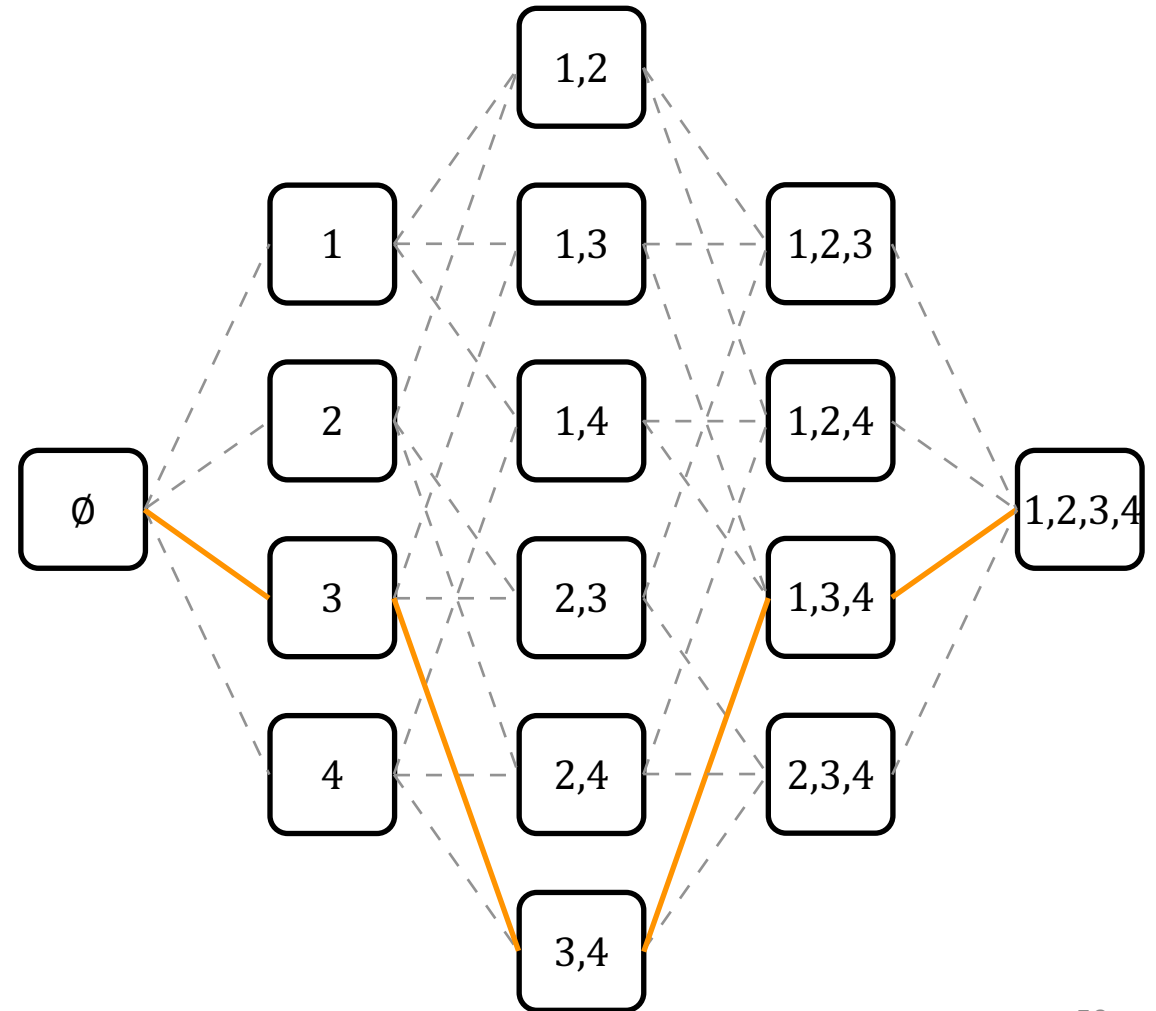
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joint

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3, 4, 1, 2

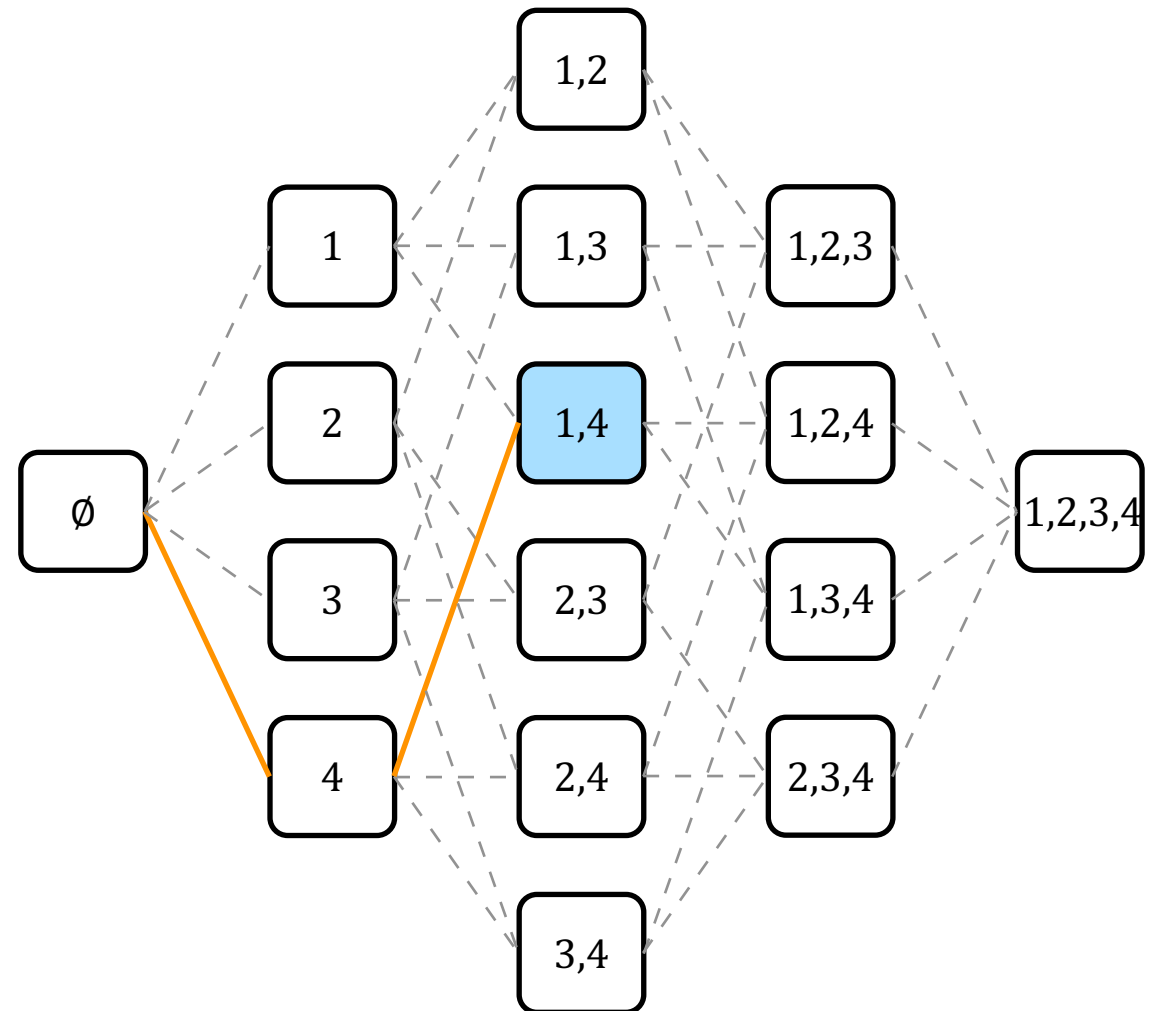
2. then train (maximize log-ll)



Prior Work's Inference Routine

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

1. sample a compatible order
4, 1
2. then evaluate



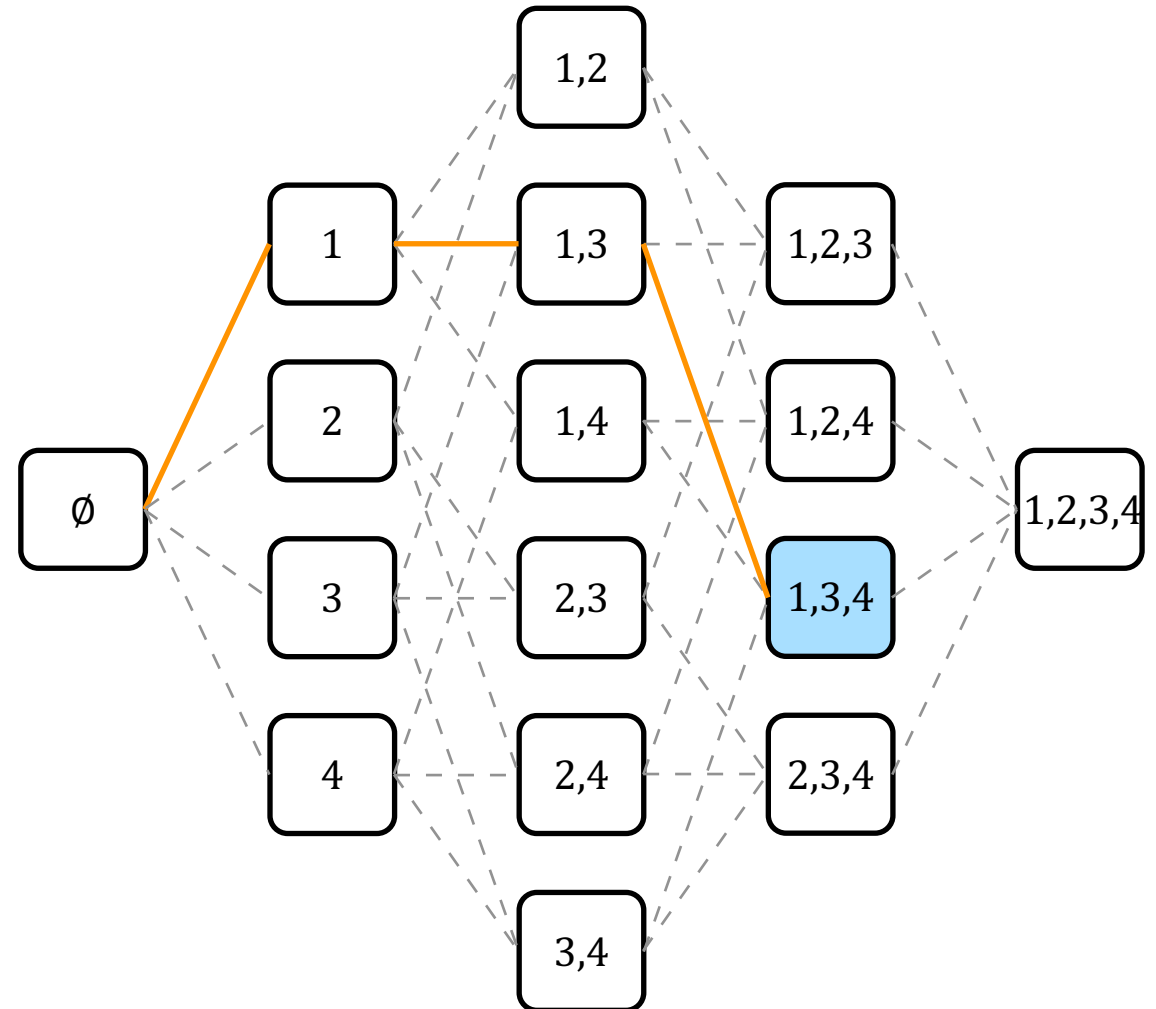
Prior Work's Inference Routine

$$\log p(\mathbf{x}_e)$$

1. sample a compatible order

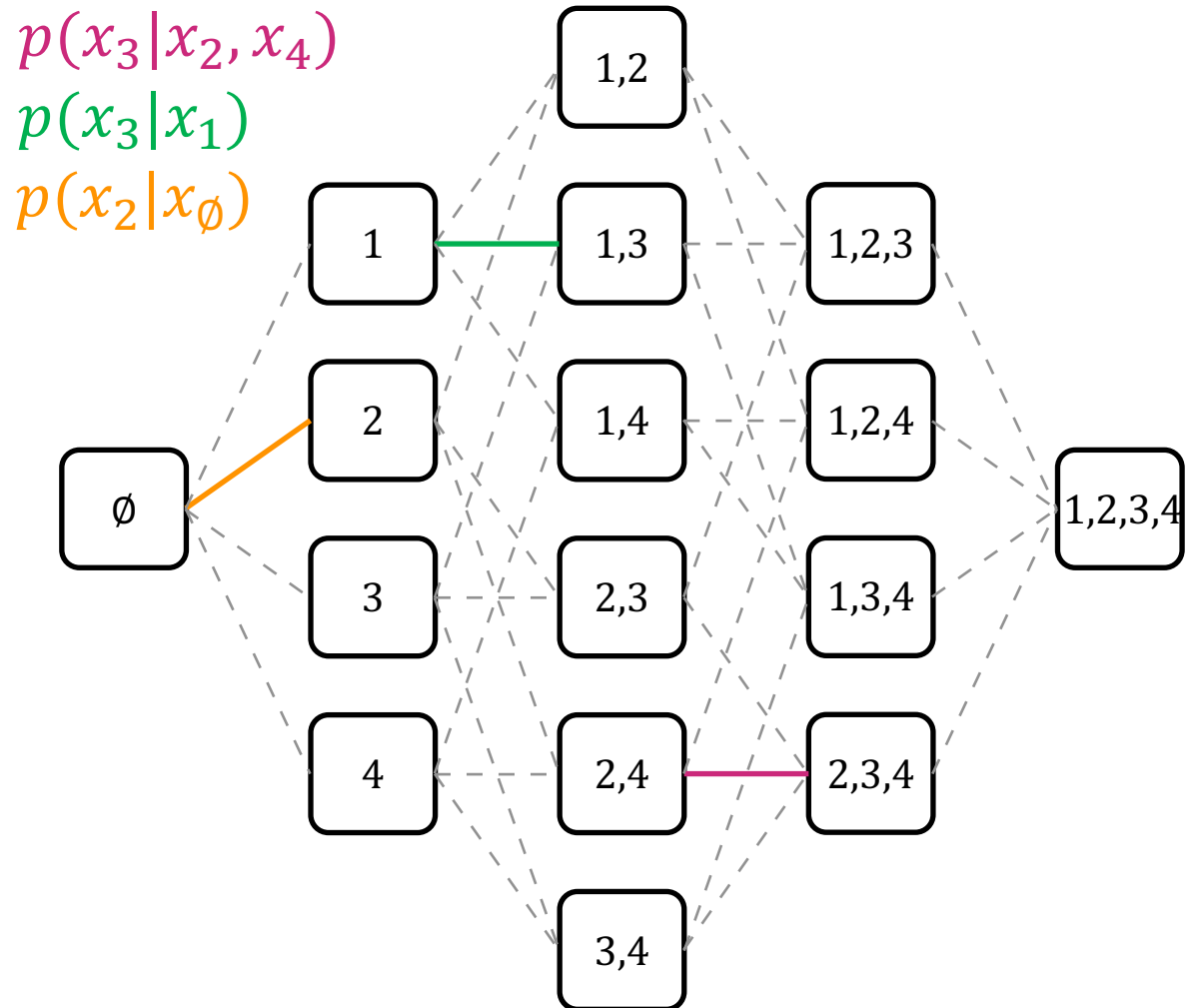
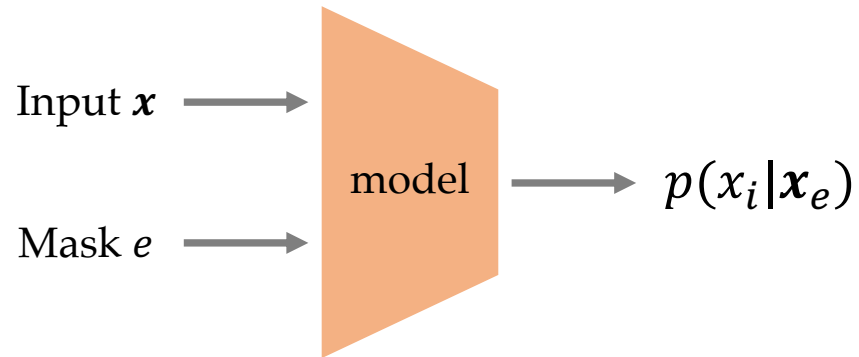
1, 3, 4

2. then evaluate



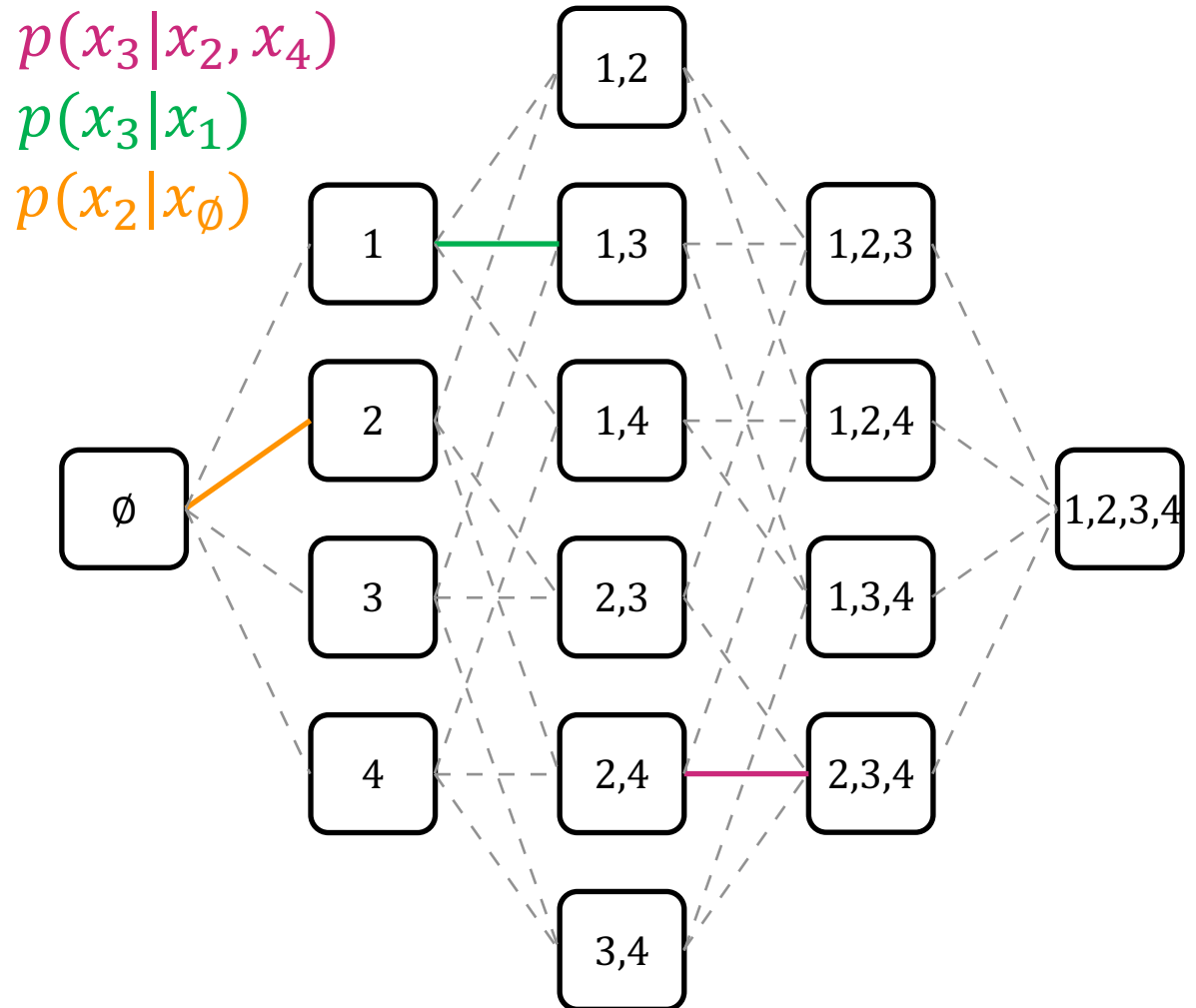
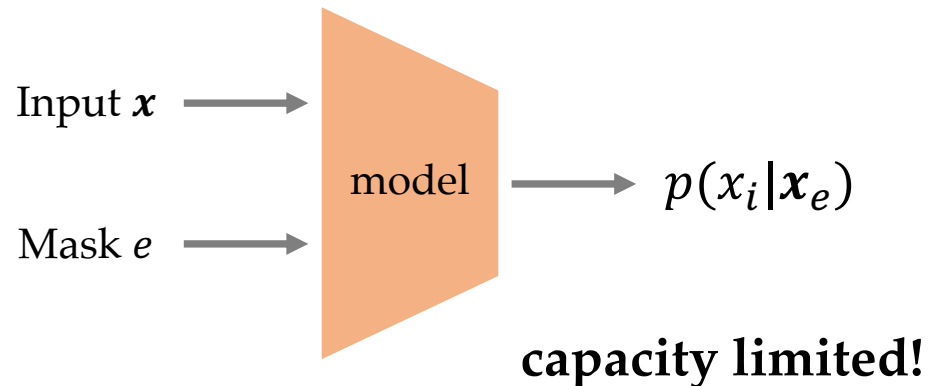
AO-ARM as a Binary Lattice

All univariate conditionals (edges)
learned with a **single**
weight-tied neural network



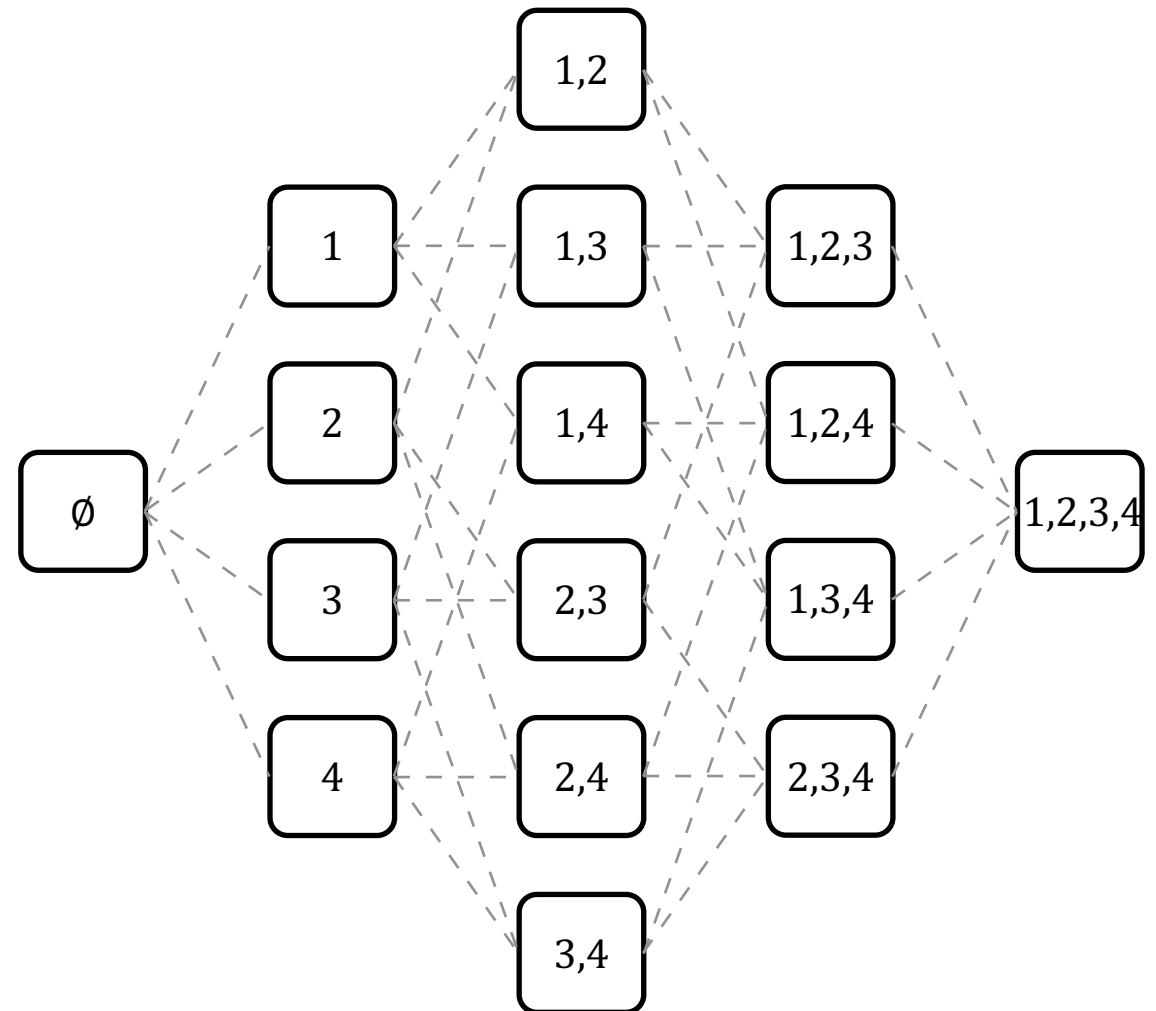
AO-ARM as a Binary Lattice

All univariate conditionals (edges)
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Improvement 1: Reduce Redundancy

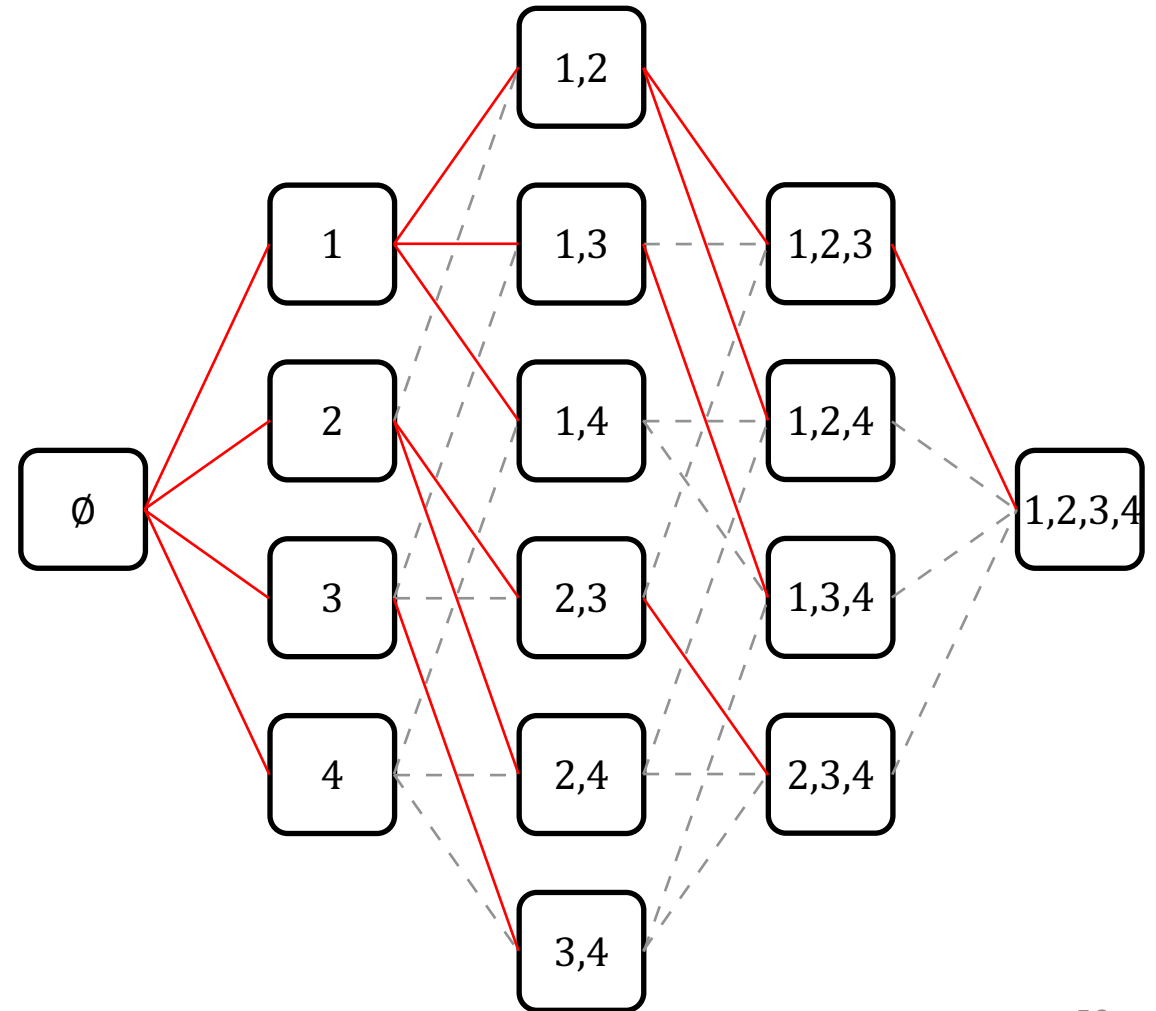
For each node, we only need one path from \emptyset



Improvement 1: Reduce Redundancy

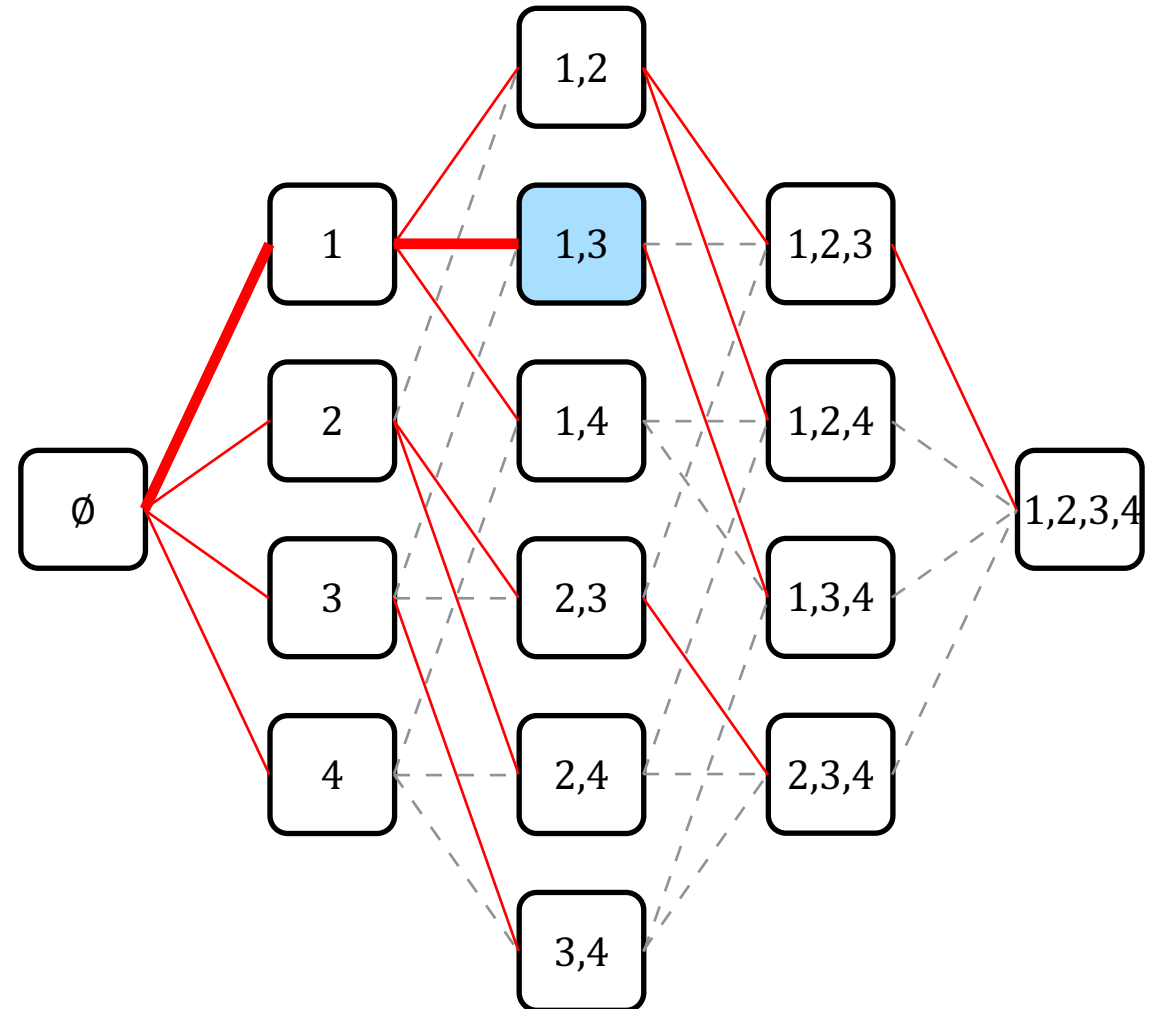
For each node, we only need
one path from \emptyset

Only need the red edges!



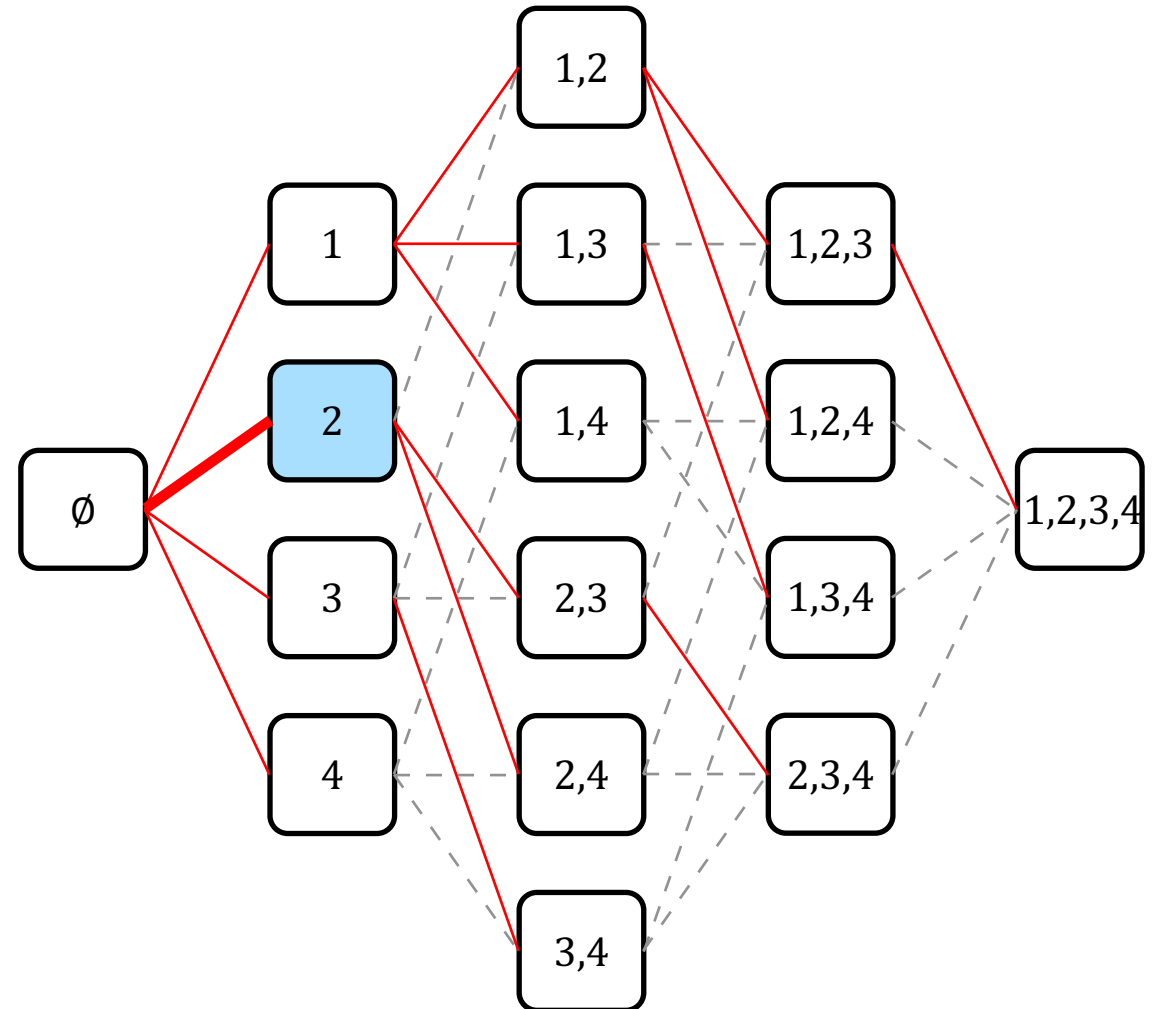
Improvement 2: Weight by Frequency

At inference time, we evaluate the red paths to answer queries



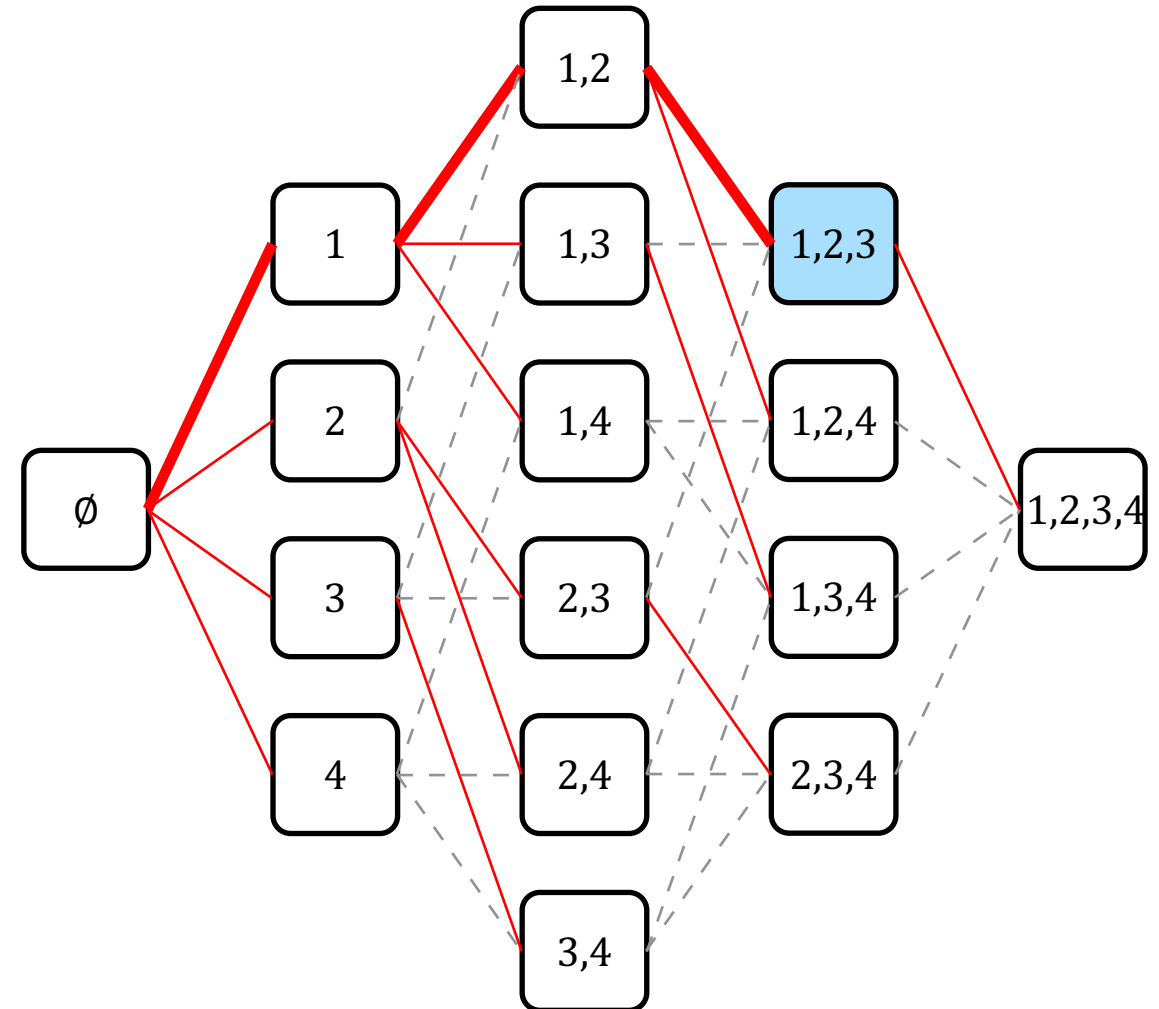
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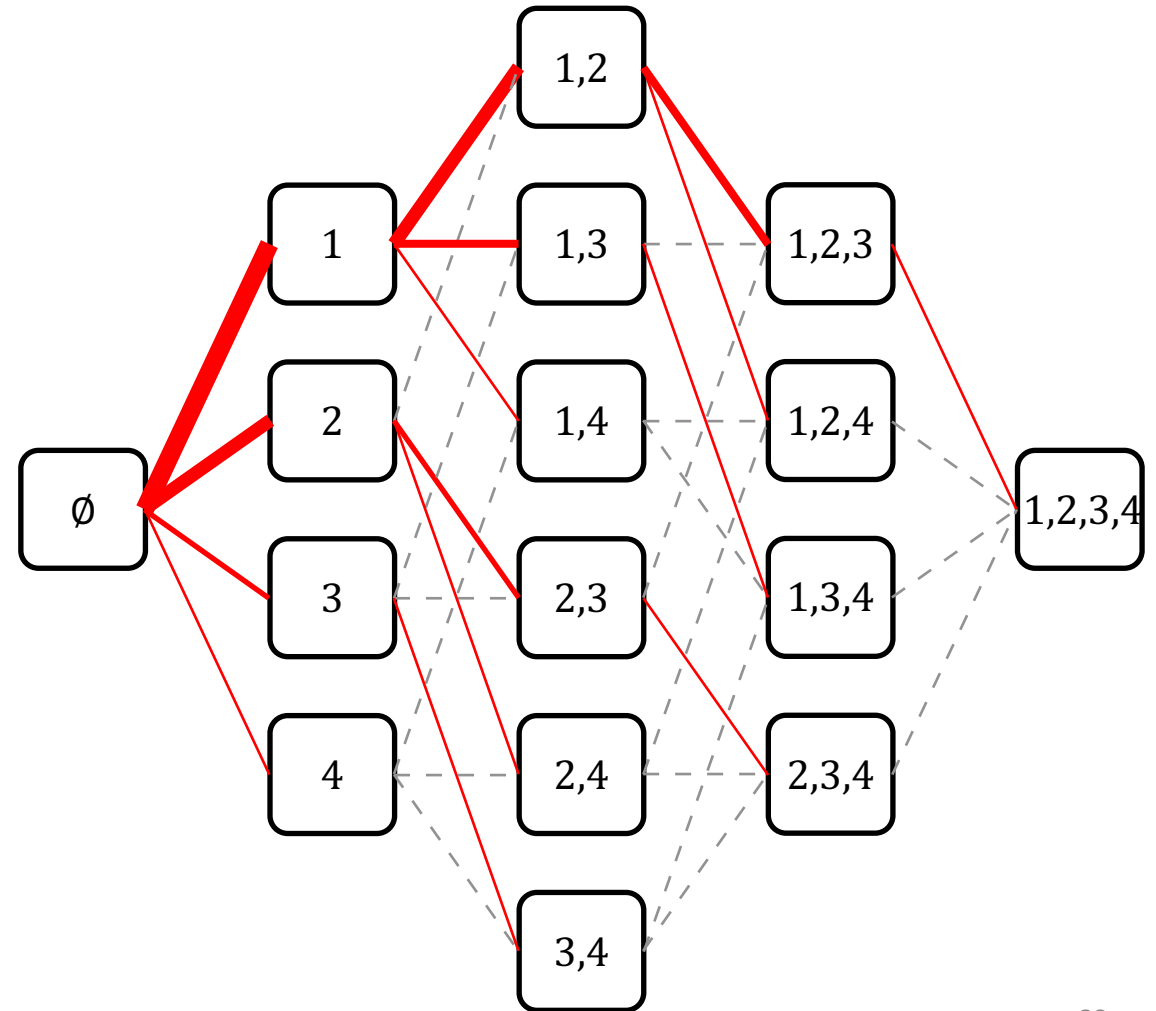
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Improvement 2: Weight by Frequency

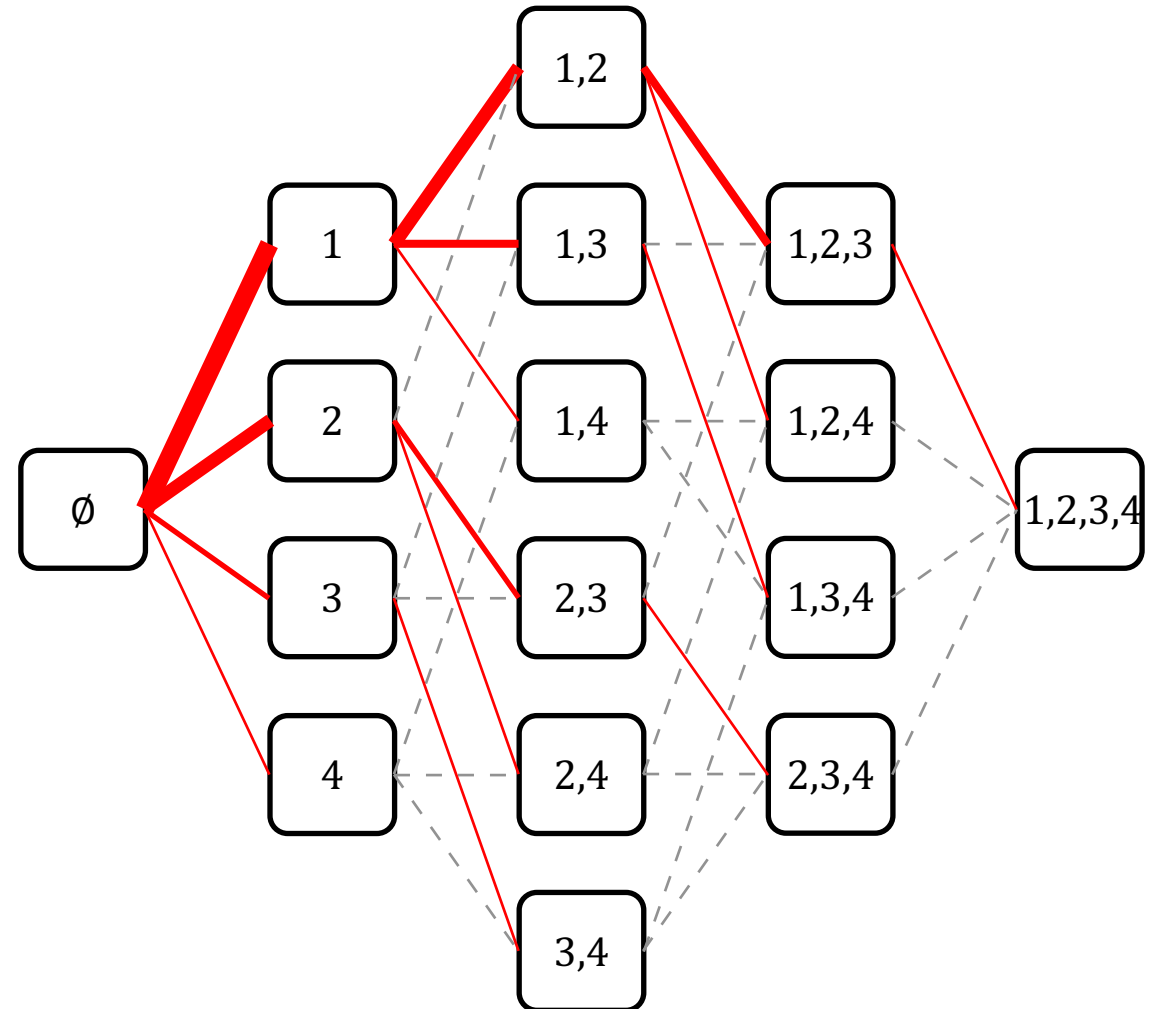
Some edges will be
evaluated more frequently!



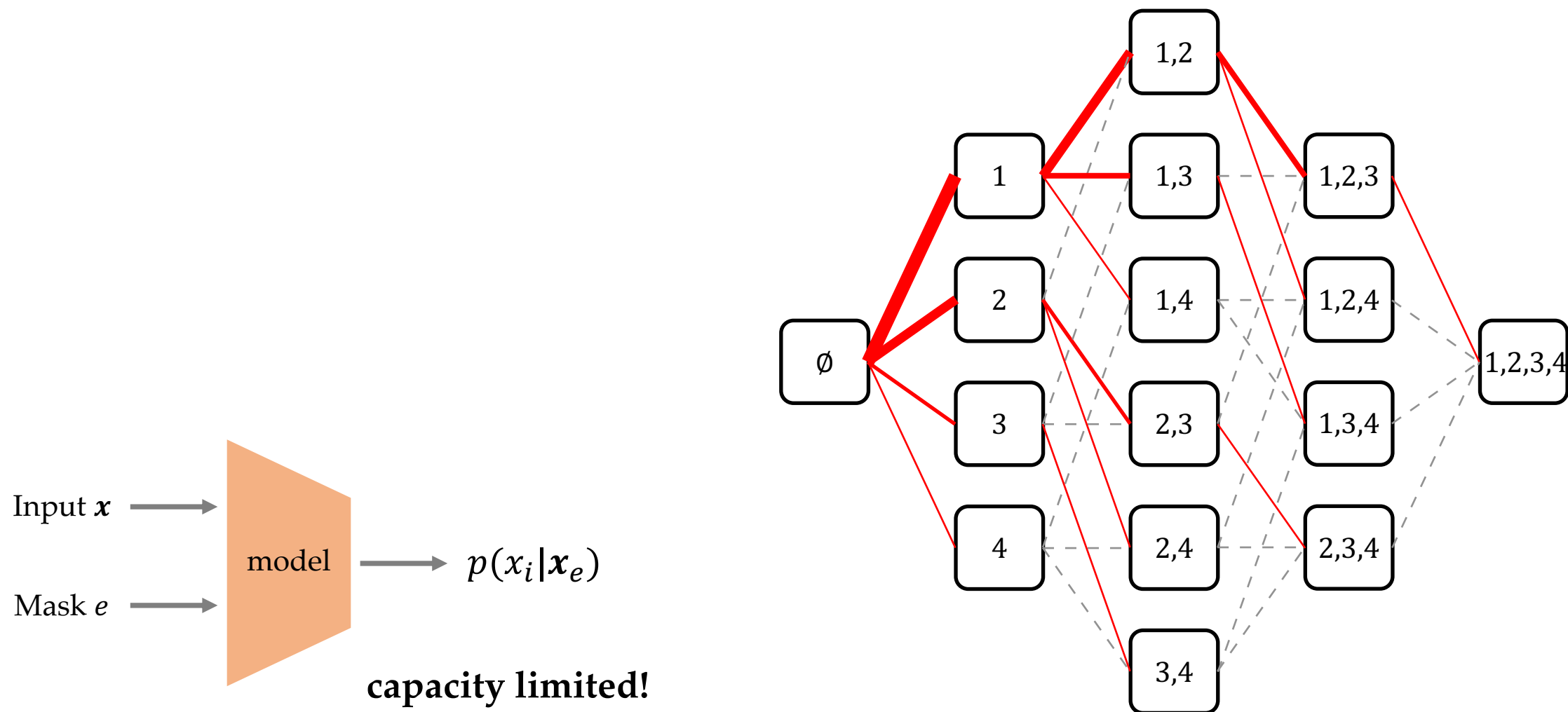
Improvement 2: Weight by Frequency

Some edges will be
evaluated more frequently!

Thick edges carry
“more descendants”

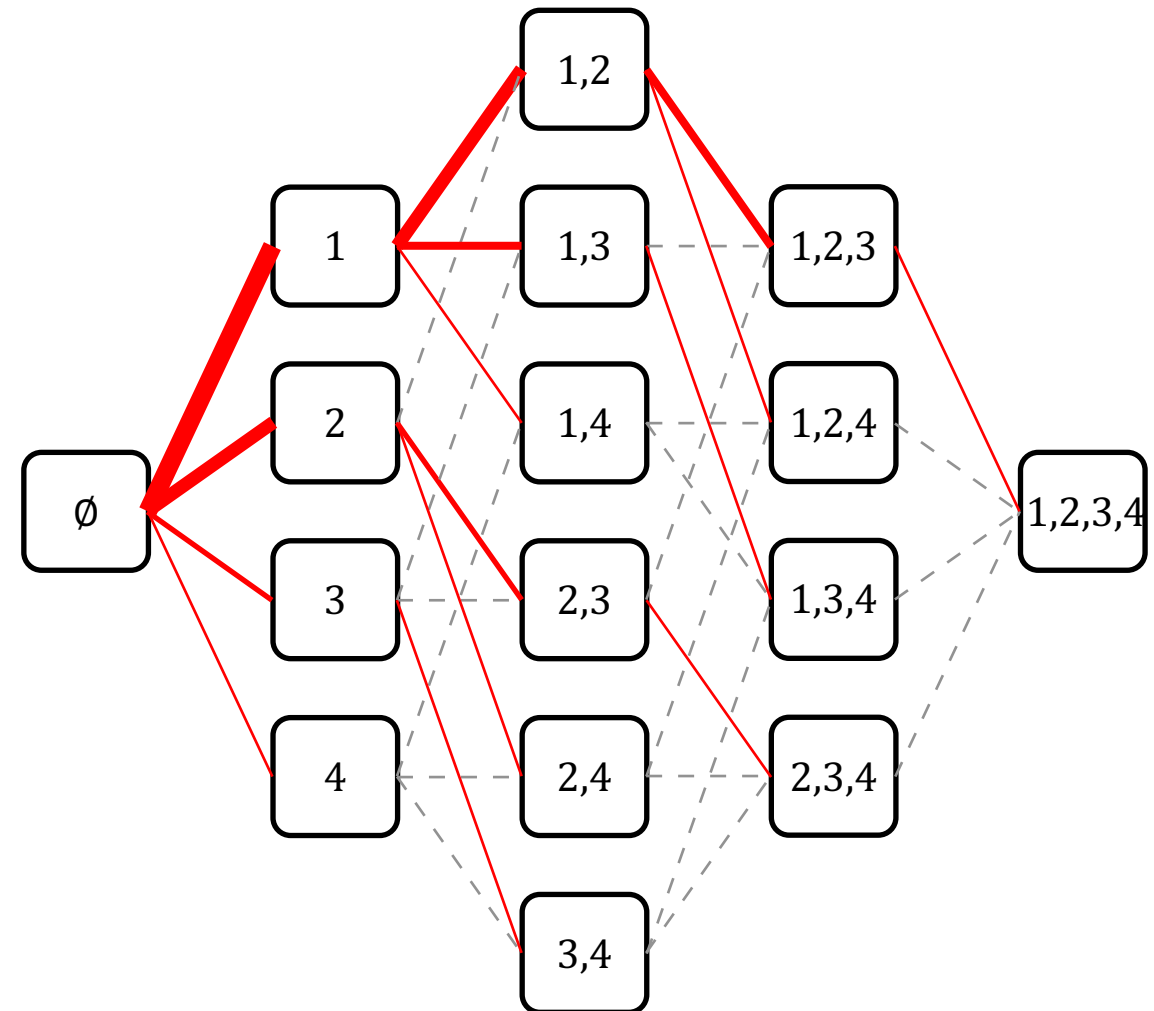
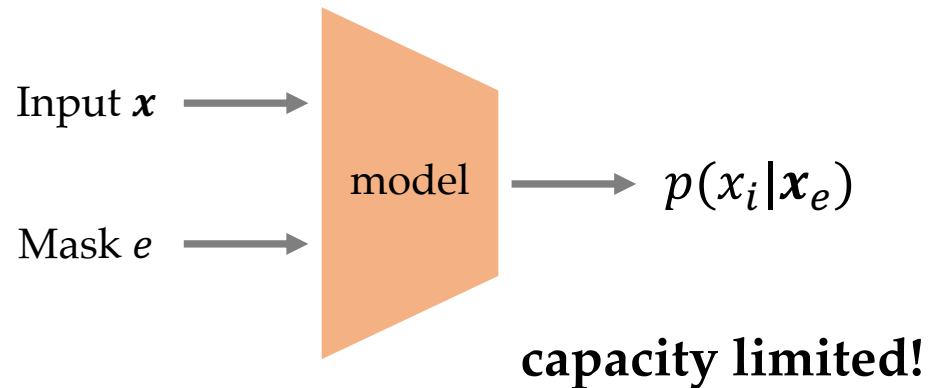


MAC



MAC

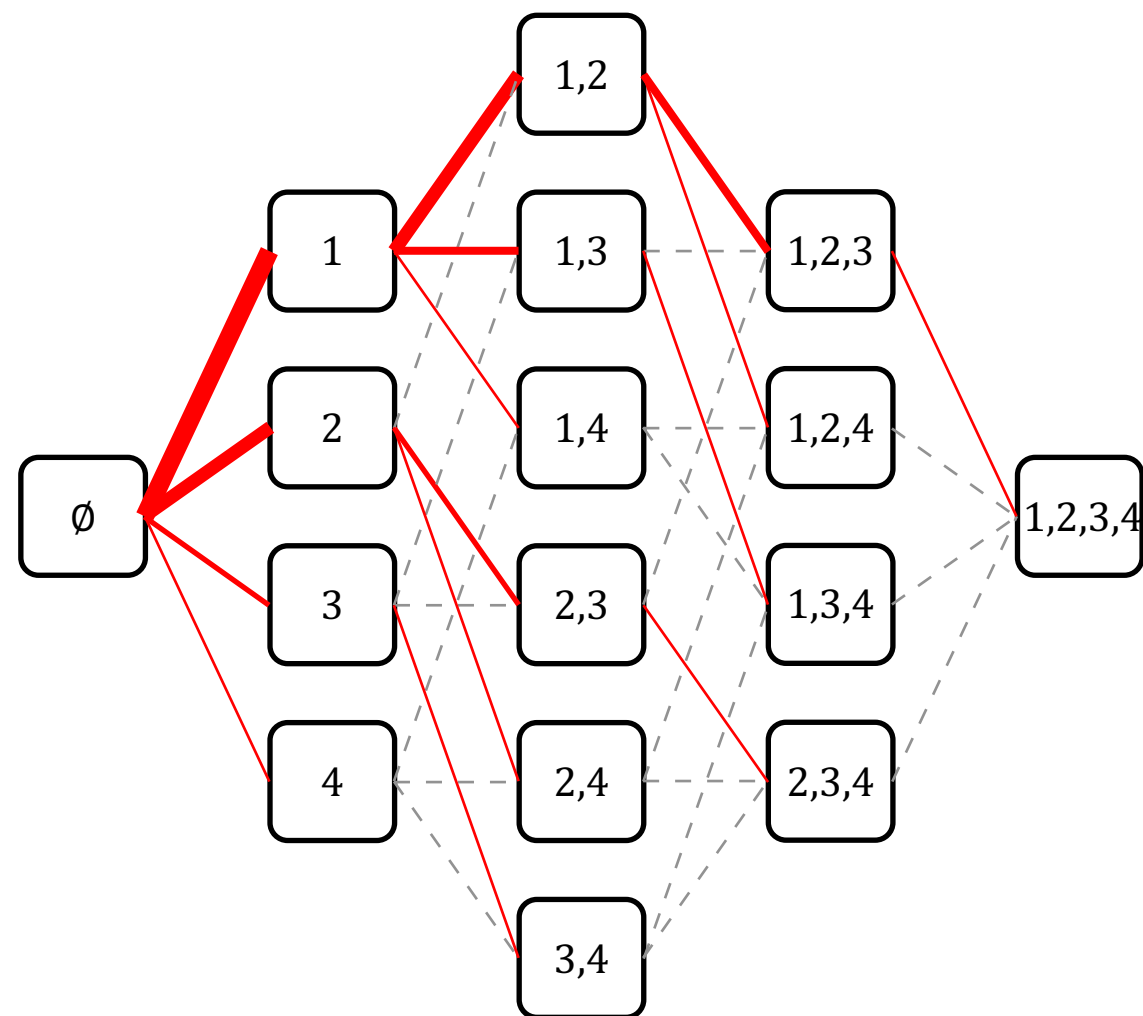
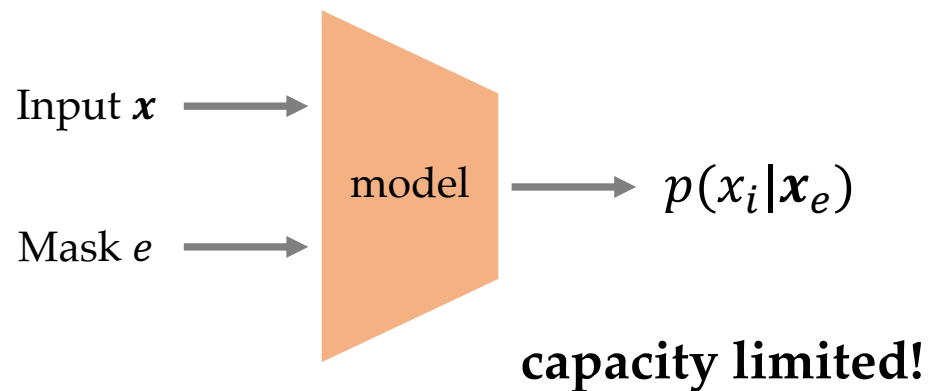
Reduces redundancy



MAC

Reduces redundancy

Trains on “important” edges

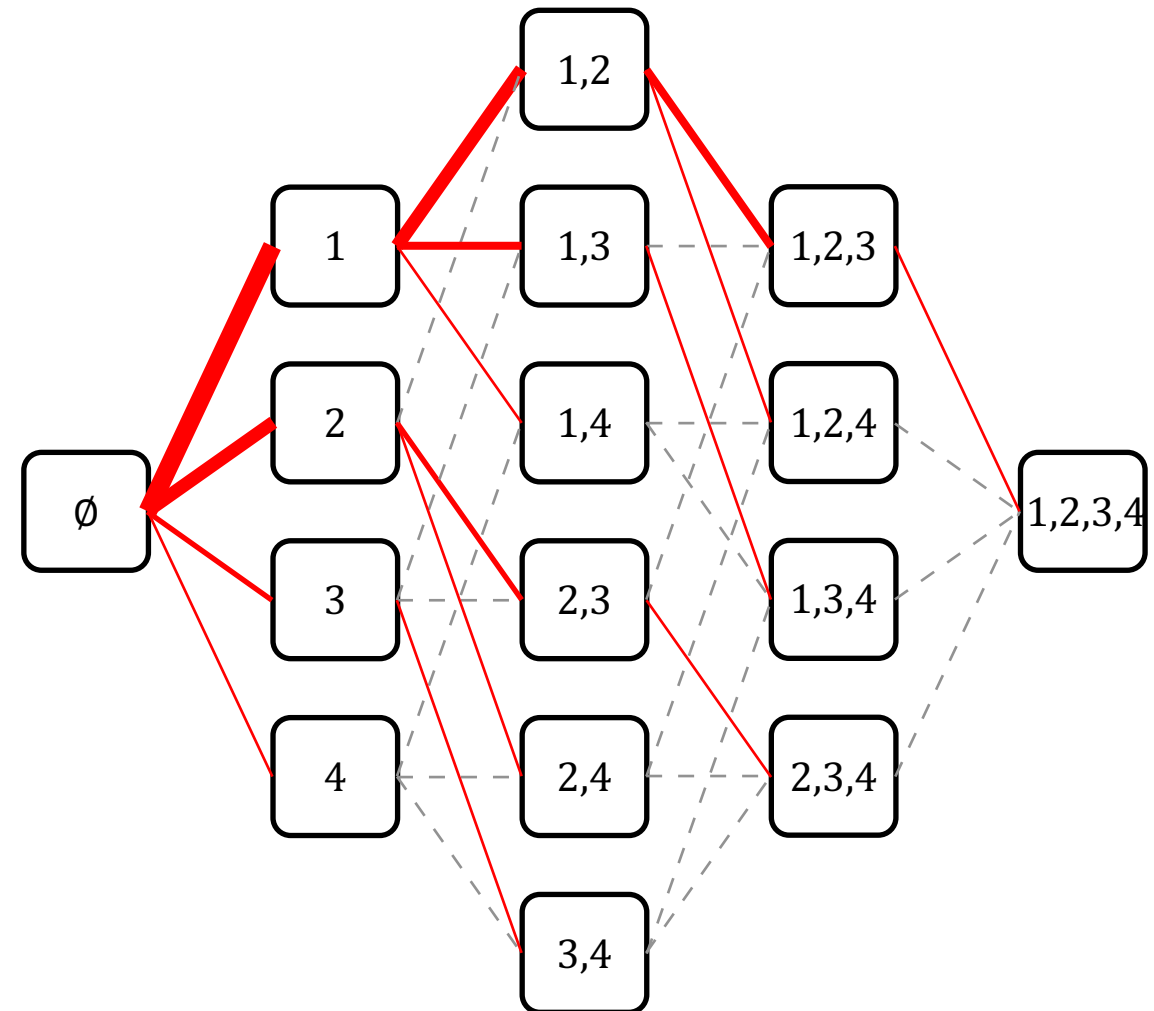
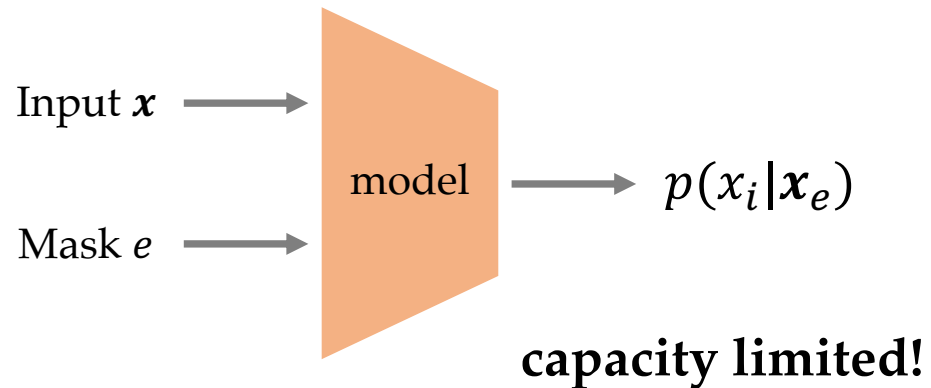


MAC

Reduces redundancy

Trains on “important” edges

Helps with limited capacity

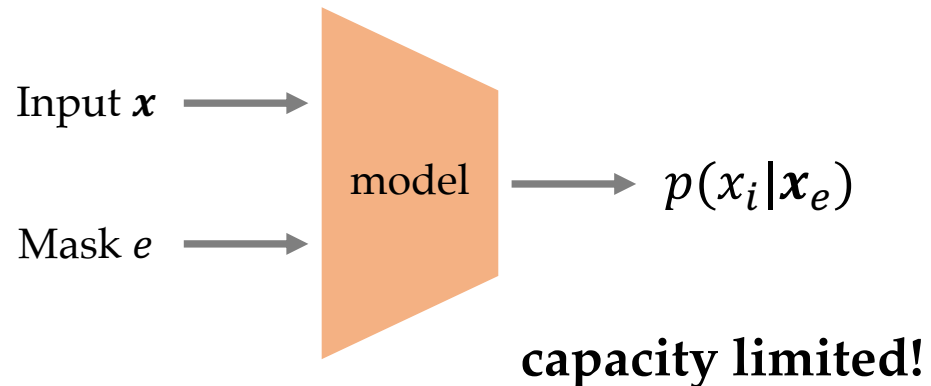


MAC

Reduces redundancy

Trains on “important” edges

Helps with limited capacity



previous objective

$$\log p(x_1 | x_2)$$

$$\log p(x_1 | x_3, x_4)$$

$$\log p(x_2 | x_1)$$

$$\log p(x_2 | x_1, x_4)$$

$$\log p(x_3 | x_1, x_2)$$

$$\log p(x_3 | x_1, x_2, x_4)$$

$$\log p(x_4)$$

$$\log p(x_4 | x_3)$$

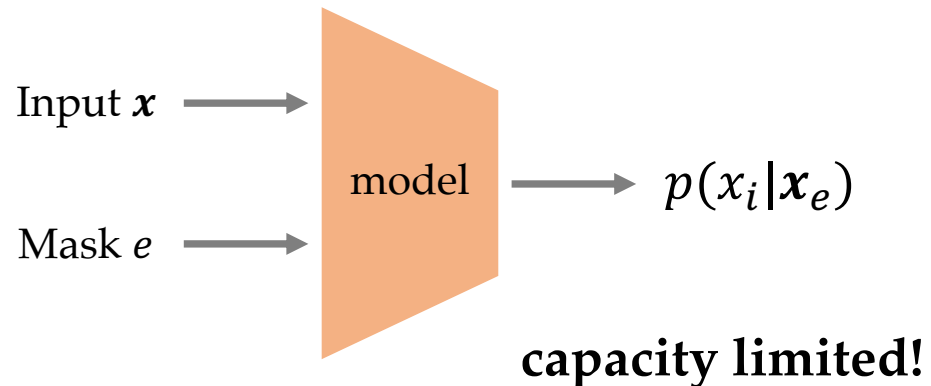
...

MAC

Reduces redundancy

Trains on “important” edges

Helps with limited capacity



new objective

~~$\log p(x_1 | x_2)$~~

~~$\log p(x_1 | x_3, x_4)$~~

$\log p(x_2 | x_1)$

~~$\log p(x_2 | x_1, x_4)$~~

$\log p(x_3 | x_1, x_2)$

~~$\log p(x_3 | x_1, x_2, x_4)$~~

$\log p(x_4)$

$\log p(x_4 | x_3)$

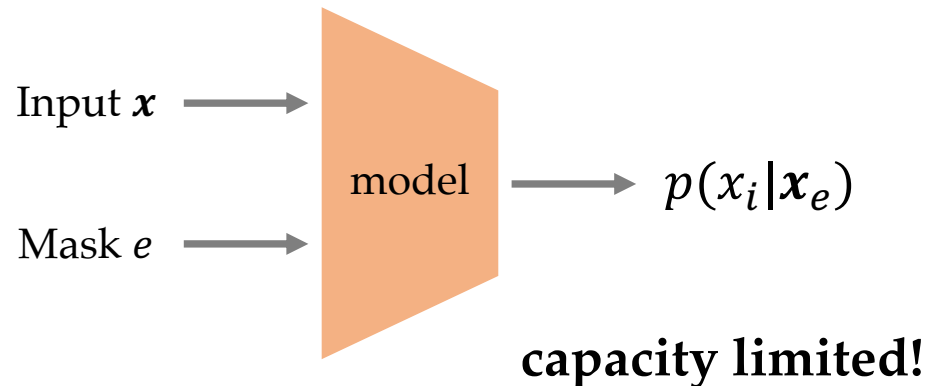
...

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~~$\log p(x_1 | x_2)$~~

~~$\log p(x_1 | x_3, x_4)$~~

$\alpha_1 \quad \log p(x_2 | x_1)$

~~$\log p(x_2 | x_1, x_4)$~~

$\alpha_2 \quad \log p(x_3 | x_1, x_2)$

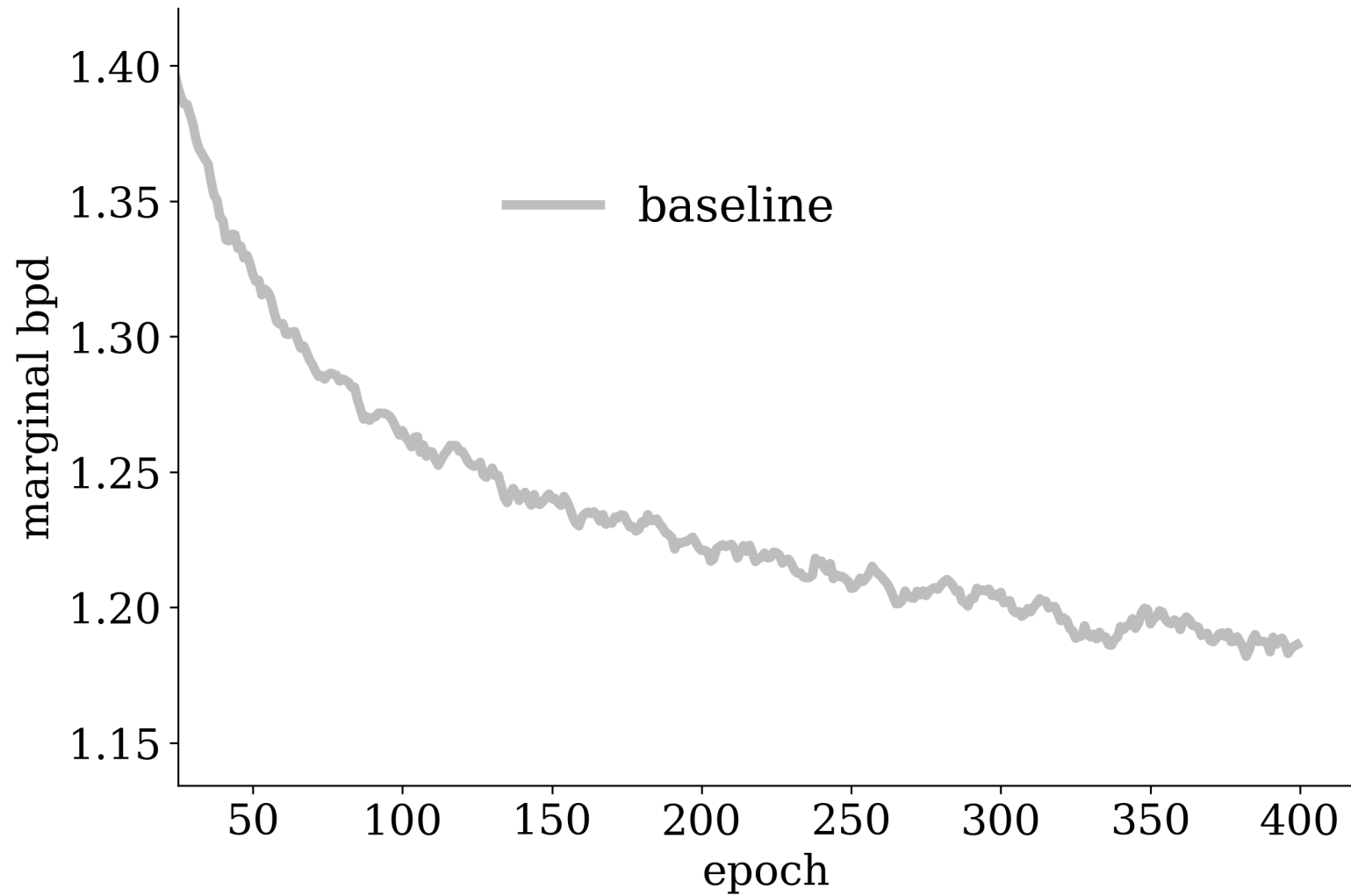
~~$\log p(x_3 | x_1, x_2, x_4)$~~

$\alpha_3 \quad \log p(x_4)$

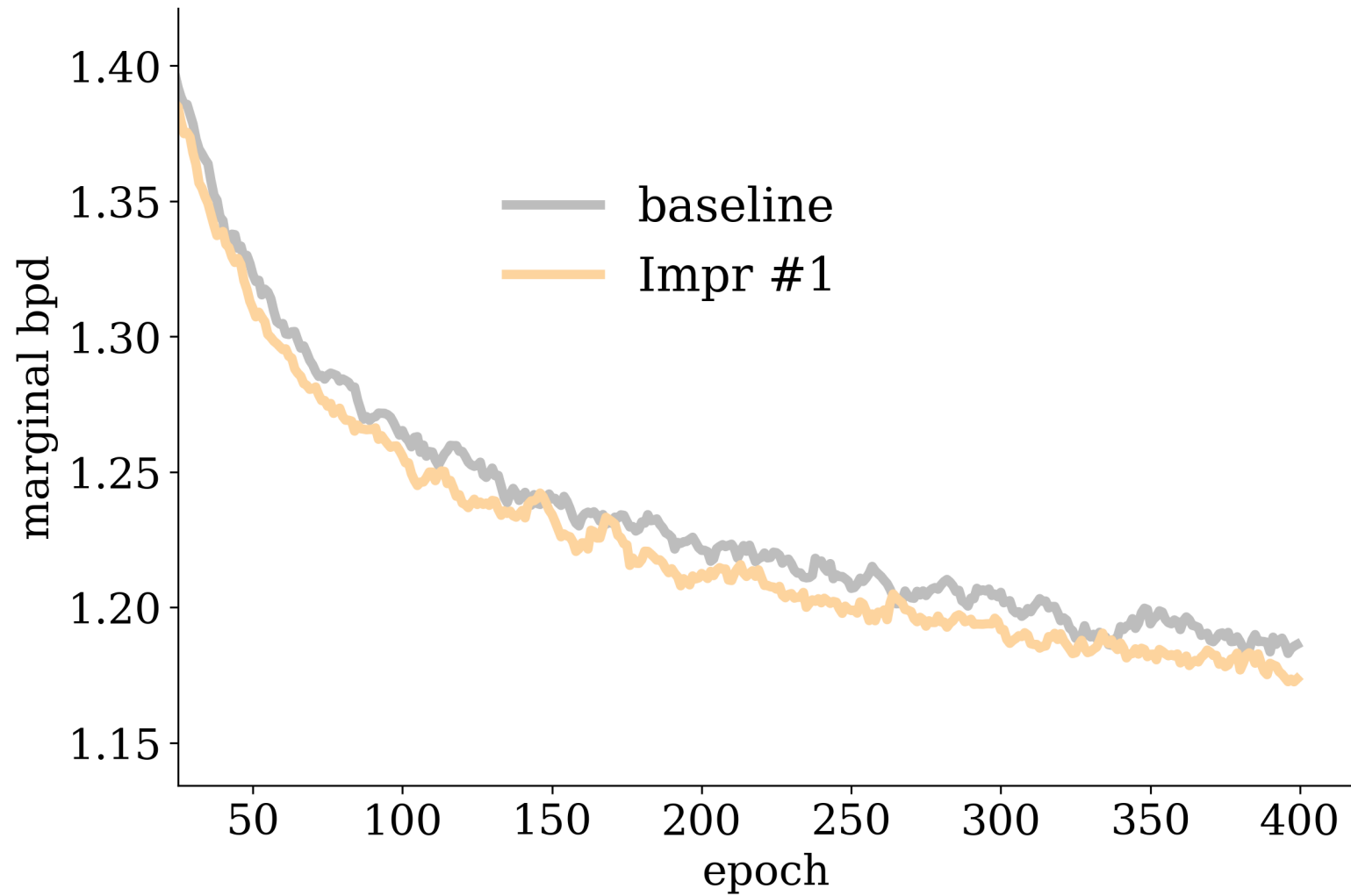
$\alpha_4 \quad \log p(x_4 | x_3)$

...

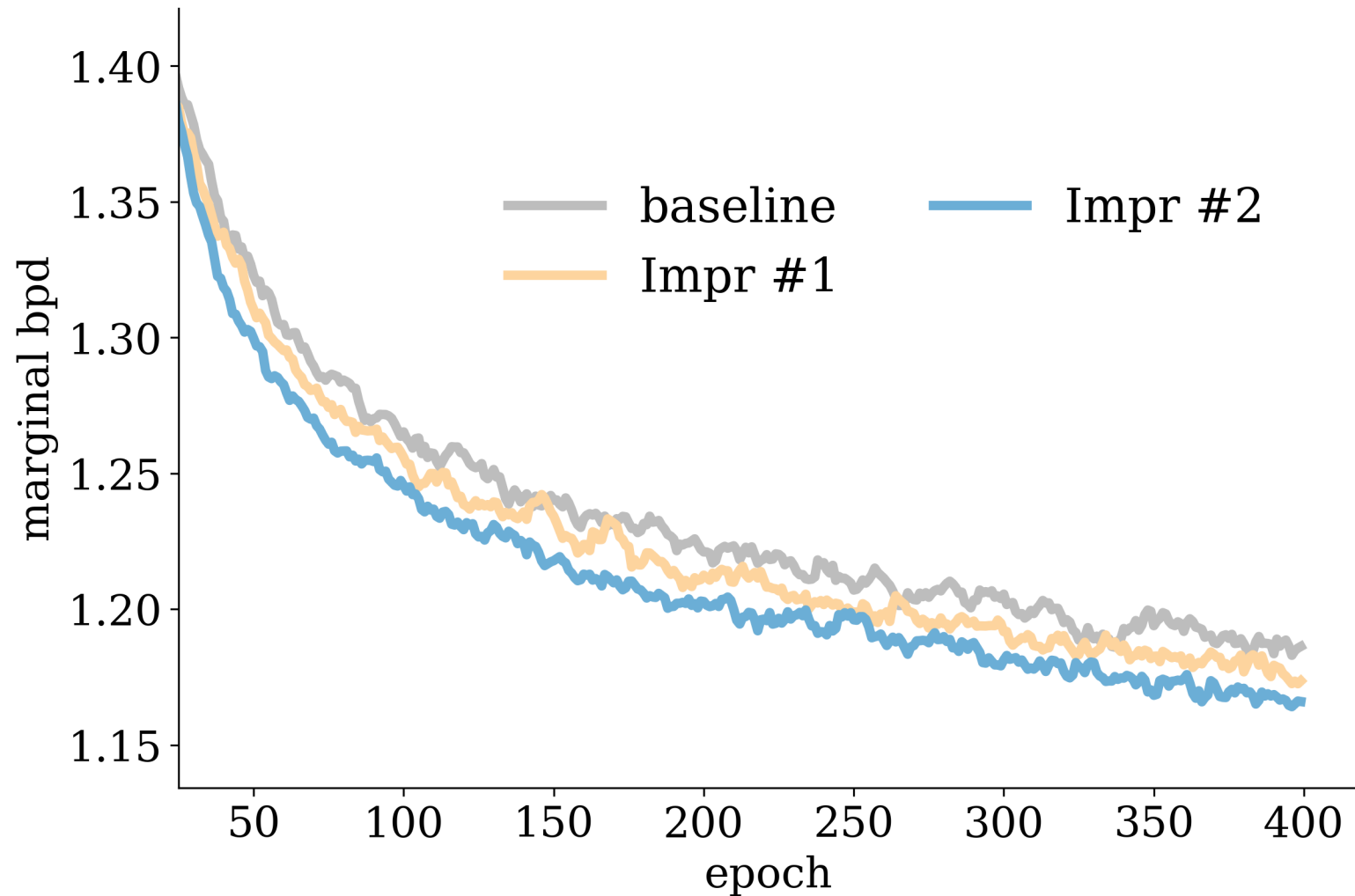
Ablations



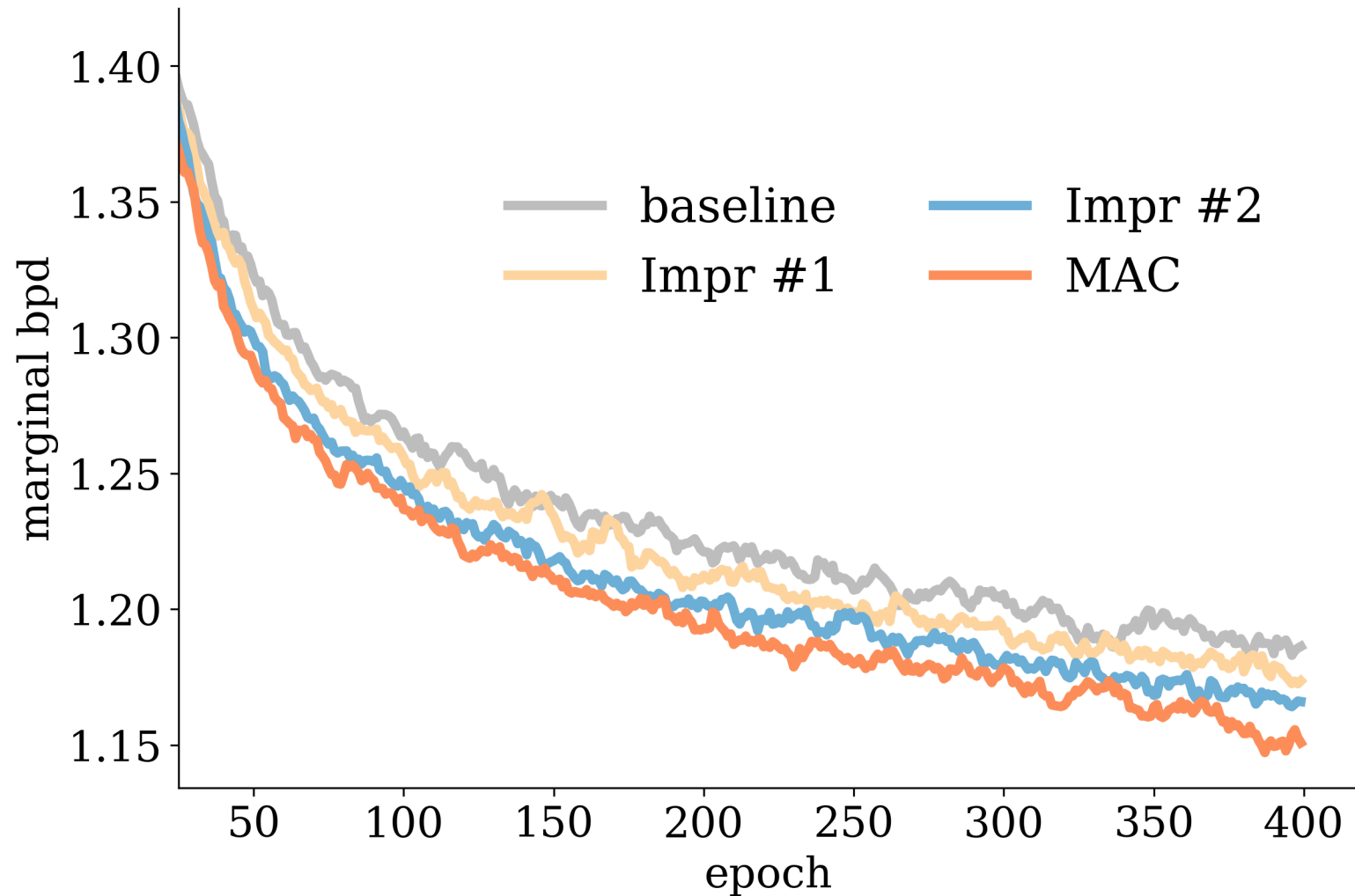
Ablations



Ablations



Ablations



Text8 character modeling

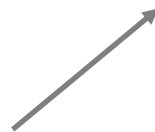
Text8 dataset (bpd, lower is better)

	joint	marginal
ARDM (3000 epochs)	1.48	1.12
MAC (3000 epochs)	1.40	1.09

Text8 character modeling

Text8 dataset (bpd, lower is better)

	joint	marginal
OA-Transformer	1.64	
D3PM	1.47	
ARDM (14000 epochs)	1.43	
ARDM (3000 epochs)	1.48	1.12
MAC (3000 epochs)	1.40	1.09



Transformer: 1.35

Text8 character modeling

prophylactic drugs several drugs most of which are also used for treatment of malaria can be taken preventatively generally these drugs are taken daily or weekly at a lower dose than would be used for treatment of a person who had actually contracted

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pr_p_y__cti__dr__s _eve__l drug_ _o_t of__h__h are __so u_ed __r _re_tment__f mal__i__c__ b_ _a_en _re_enta__vely ge__ra_l_ t_es_ d_ugs_are _ake__aily or _ee_ly _t a lo_er dose t__n _o_ld _e_used_f_r _re_tme_t__f__ _e__on_w____ad_a_tuall__on_ra_te

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ImageNet32

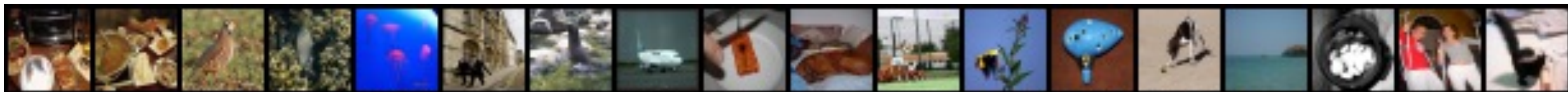
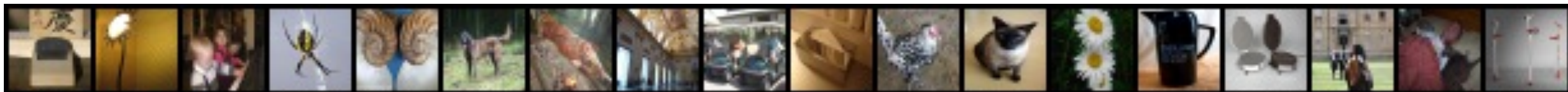
ImageNet32 dataset (bpd, lower is better)

	joint	marginal
ARDM (16 epochs)	3.60	2.10
MAC (16 epochs)	3.58	2.08

Image Transformer: 3.77



ImageNet32



ImageNet32



ImageNet32



CIFAR10

CIFAR10 dataset (bpd, lower is better) w/ rotation, flipping

	joint	marginal
ARDM (1200 epochs)	2.86	1.84
MAC (1200 epochs)	2.81	1.81

CIFAR10

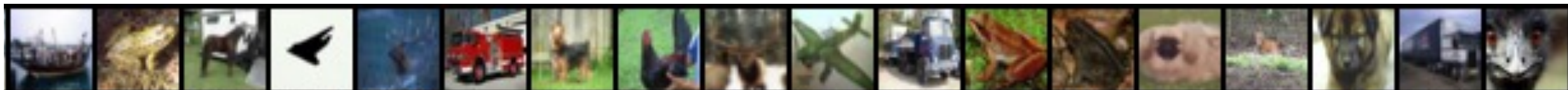
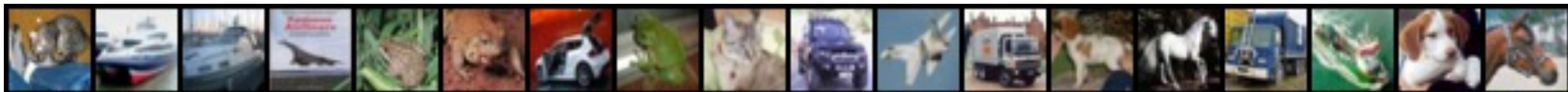
CIFAR10 dataset (bpd, lower is better) w/ rotation, flipping

	joint	marginal
D3PM	3.44	
ARDM (3000 epochs)	2.69	
ARDM (1200 epochs)	2.86	1.84
MAC (1200 epochs)	2.81	1.81



Sparse Transformer: 2.56

CIFAR10



CIFAR10



CIFAR10



Continuous Tabular Benchmarks

Marginal log-likelihood on continuous tabular datasets (higher is better)

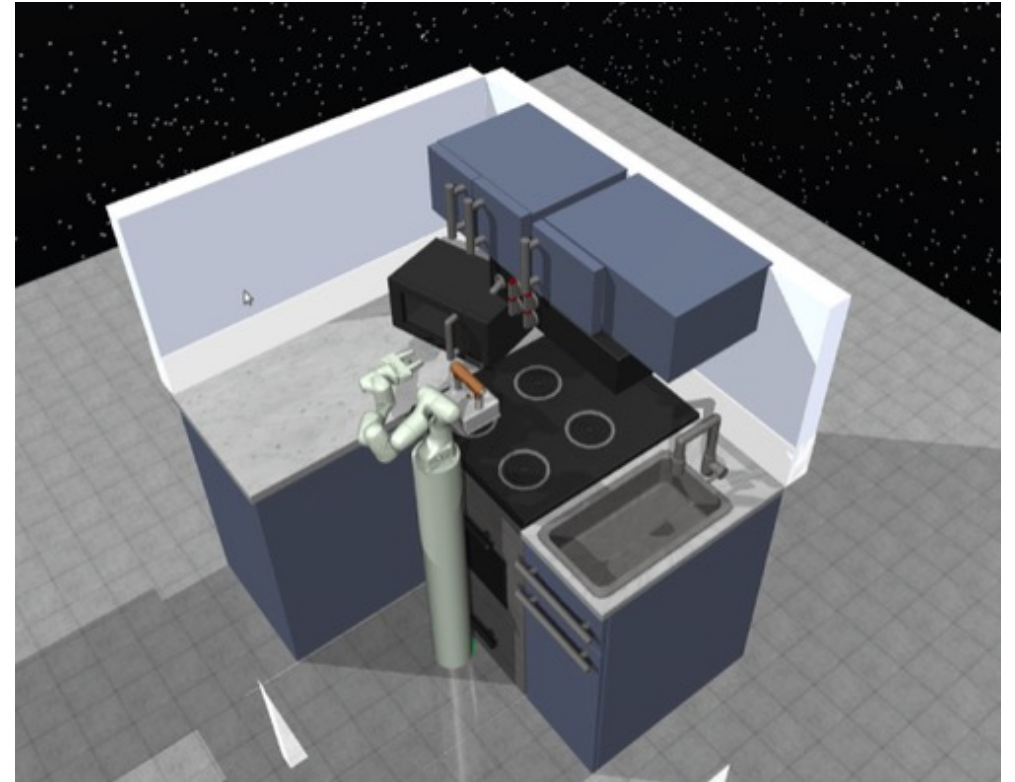
	power	gas	hepmass	miniboone	bsds
SPFlow	-0.12	4.81	-13.38	-9.85	-8.15
ACFlow	0.42	10.13	-11.58	-10.36	19.60
ACE	0.58	12.20	-10.72	-7.94	20.31
MAC	0.61	13.02	-10.69	-7.76	20.33

Shared-Autonomy

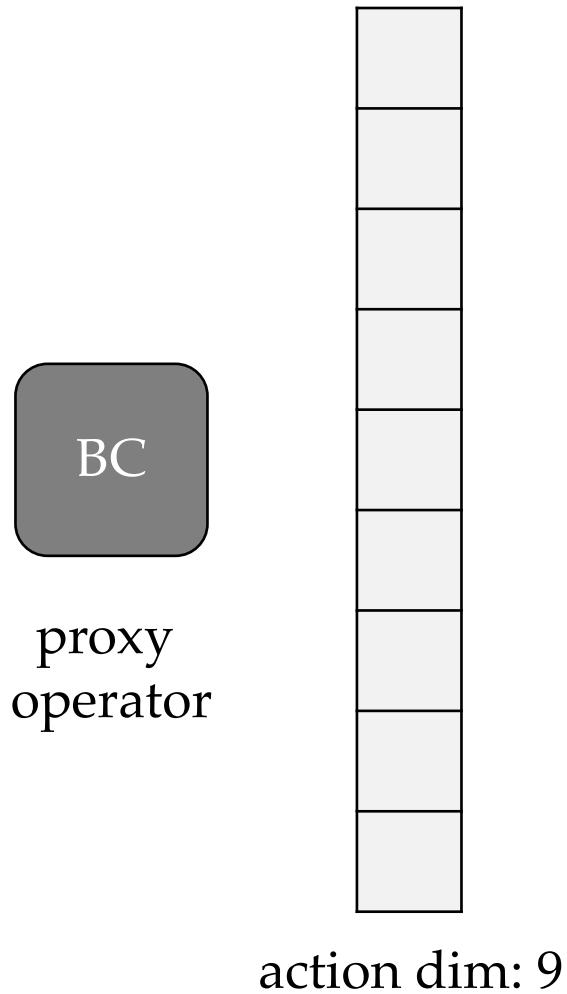


action dim: 9

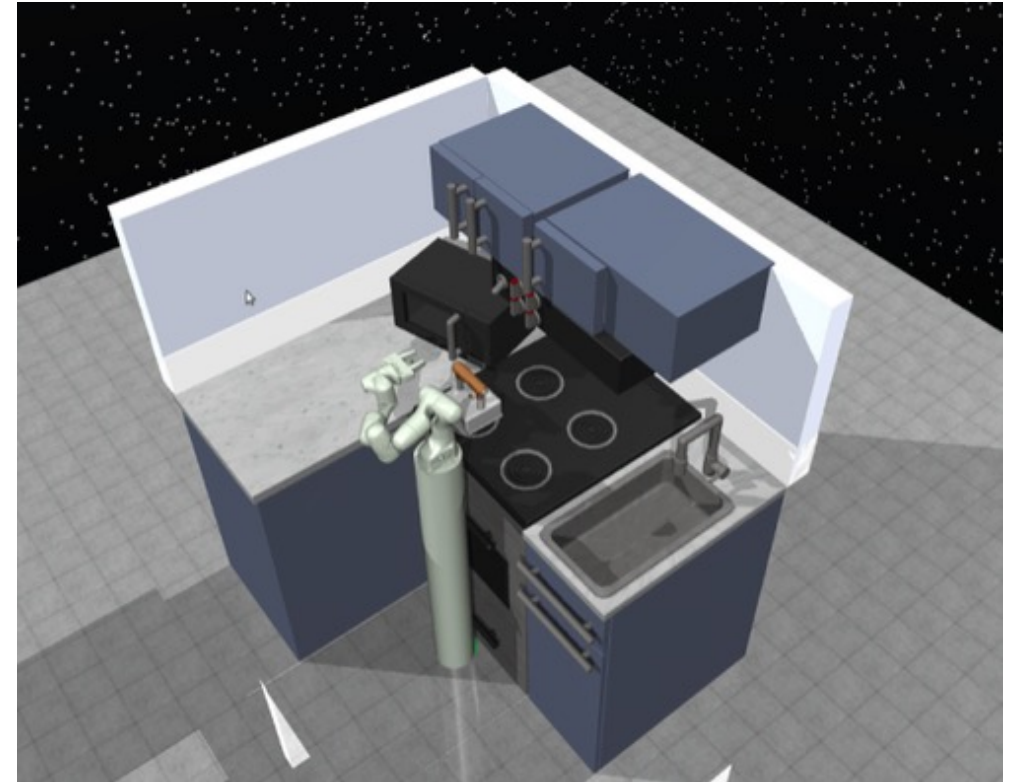
FrankaKitchen
Kitchen-mixed0



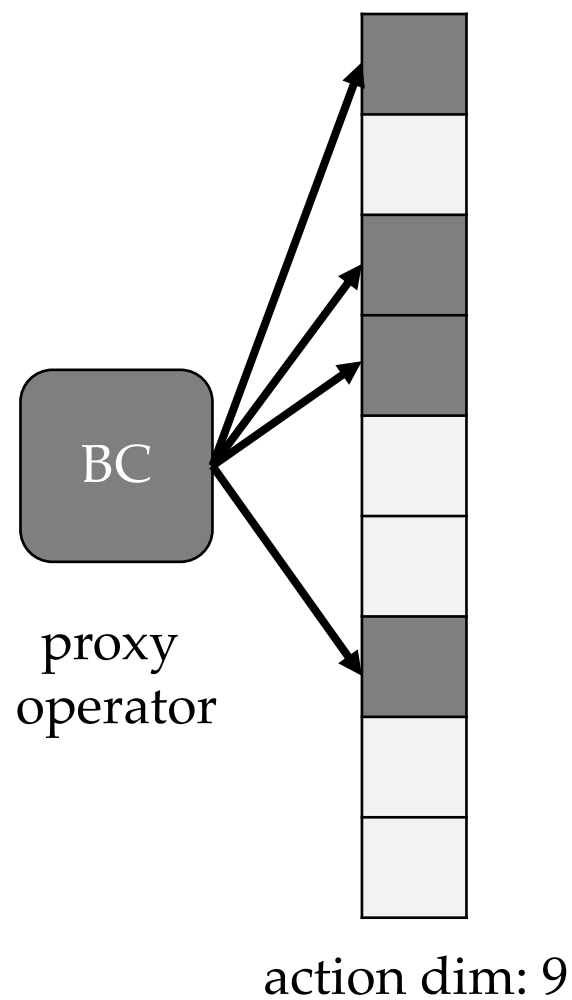
Shared-Autonomy



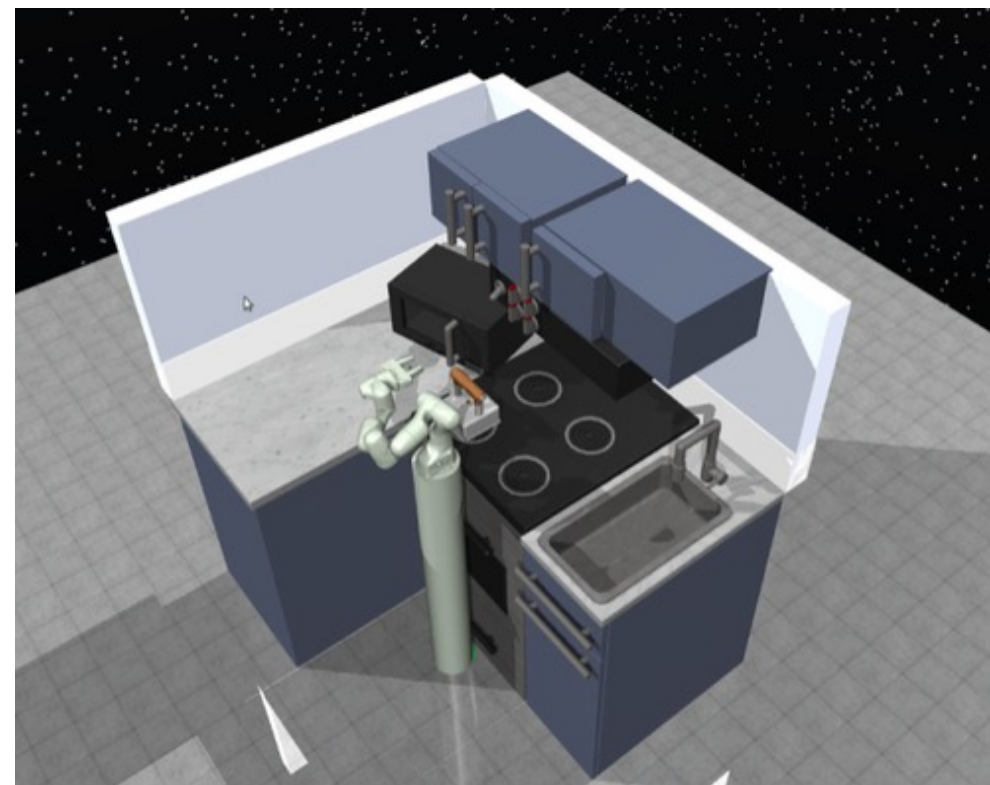
FrankaKitchen
Kitchen-mixed0



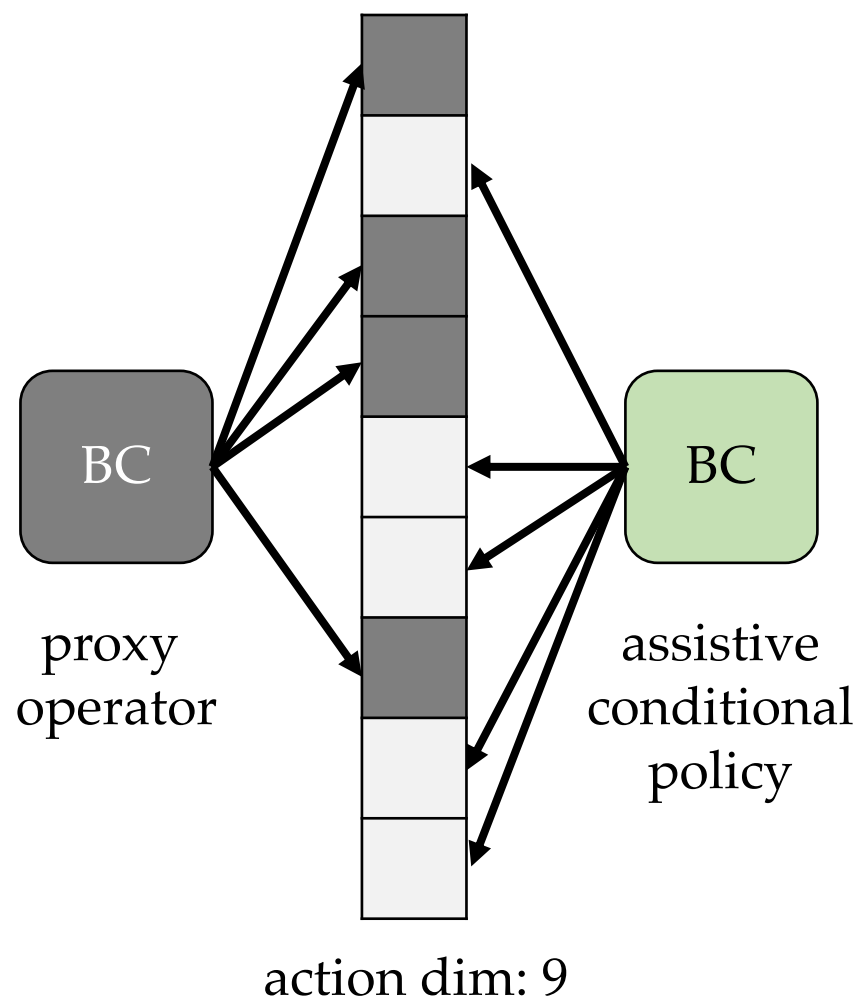
Shared-Autonomy



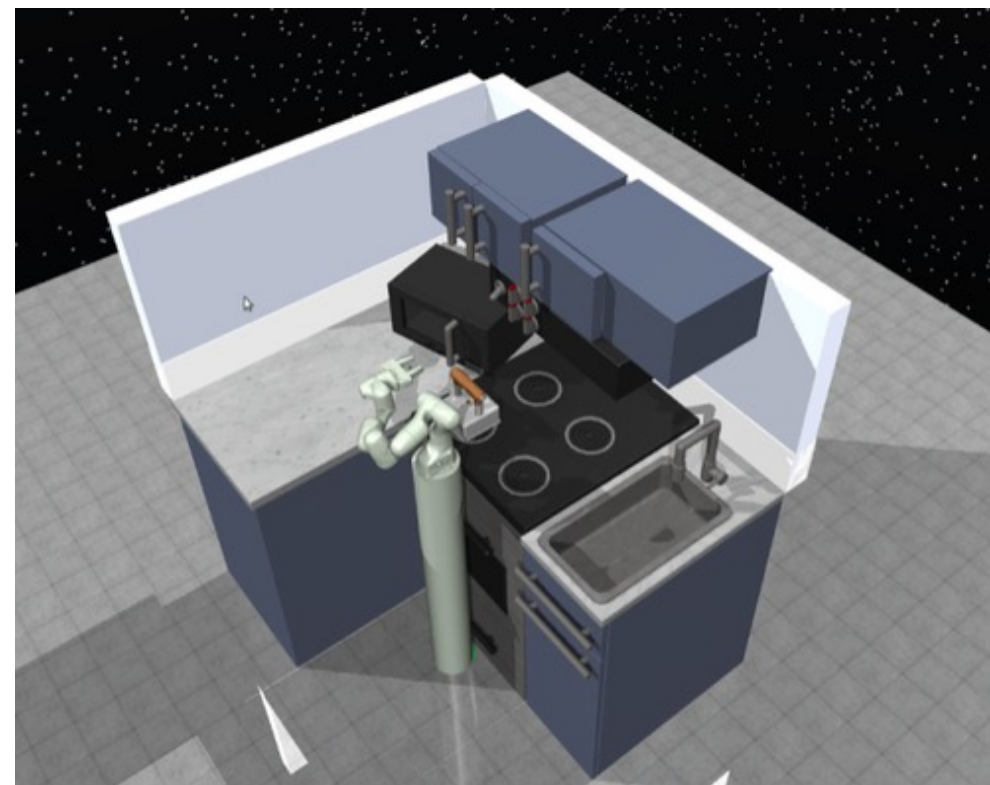
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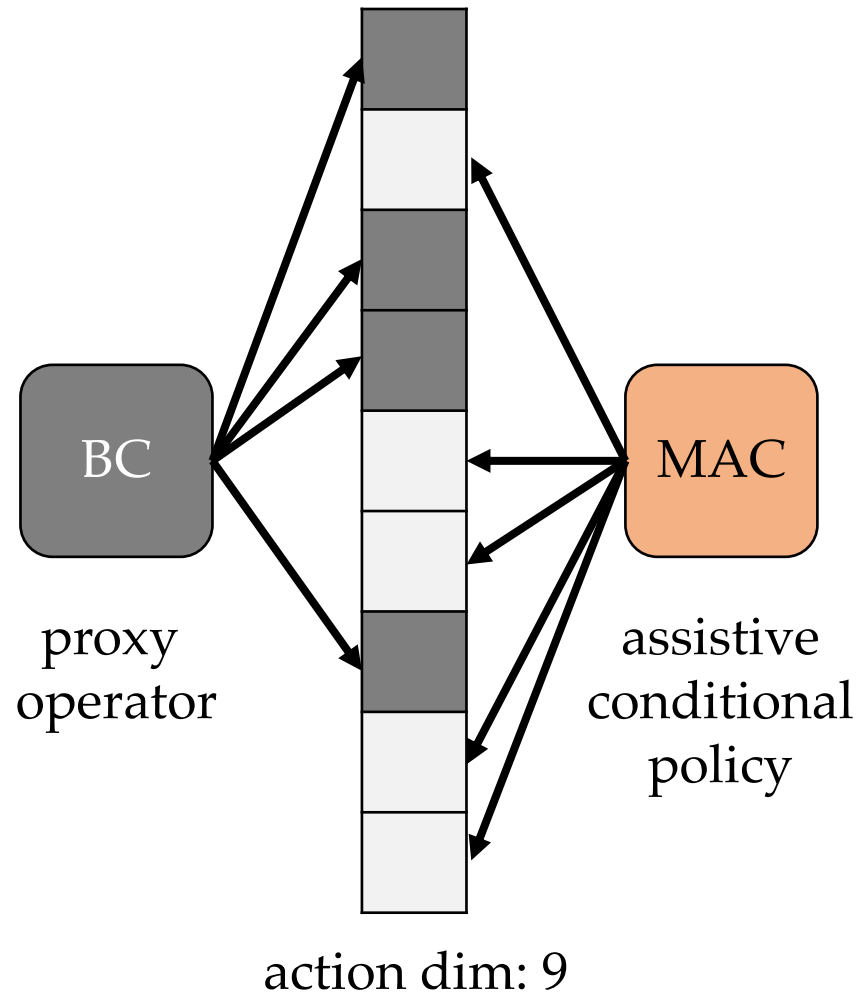
Shared-Autonomy



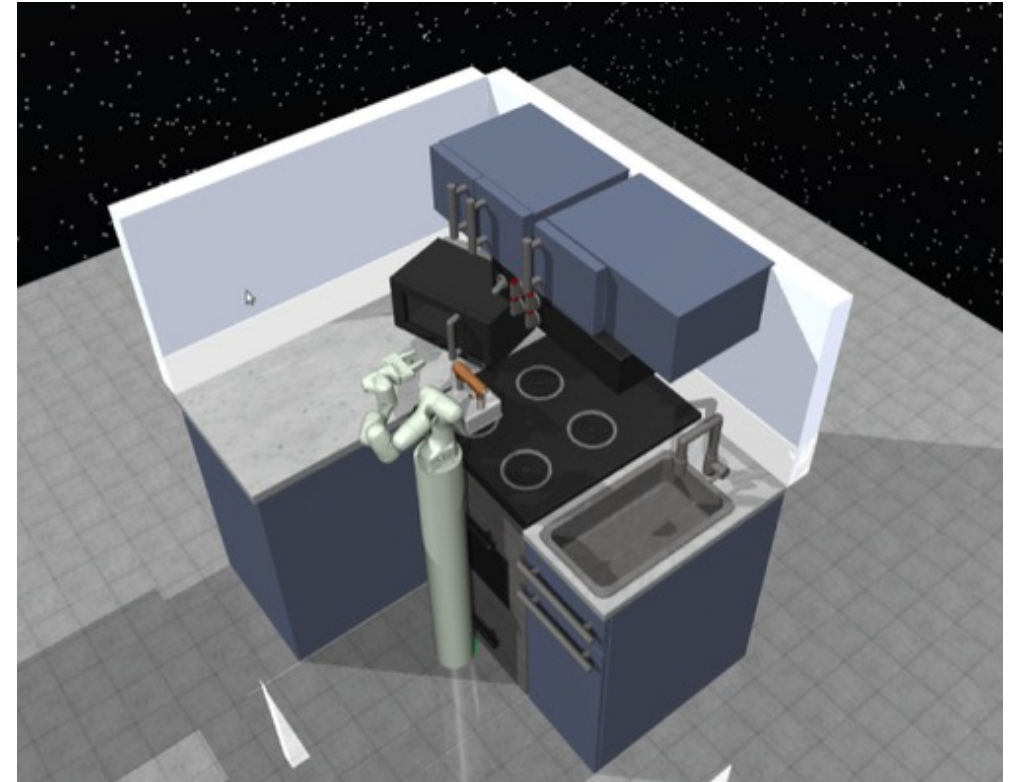
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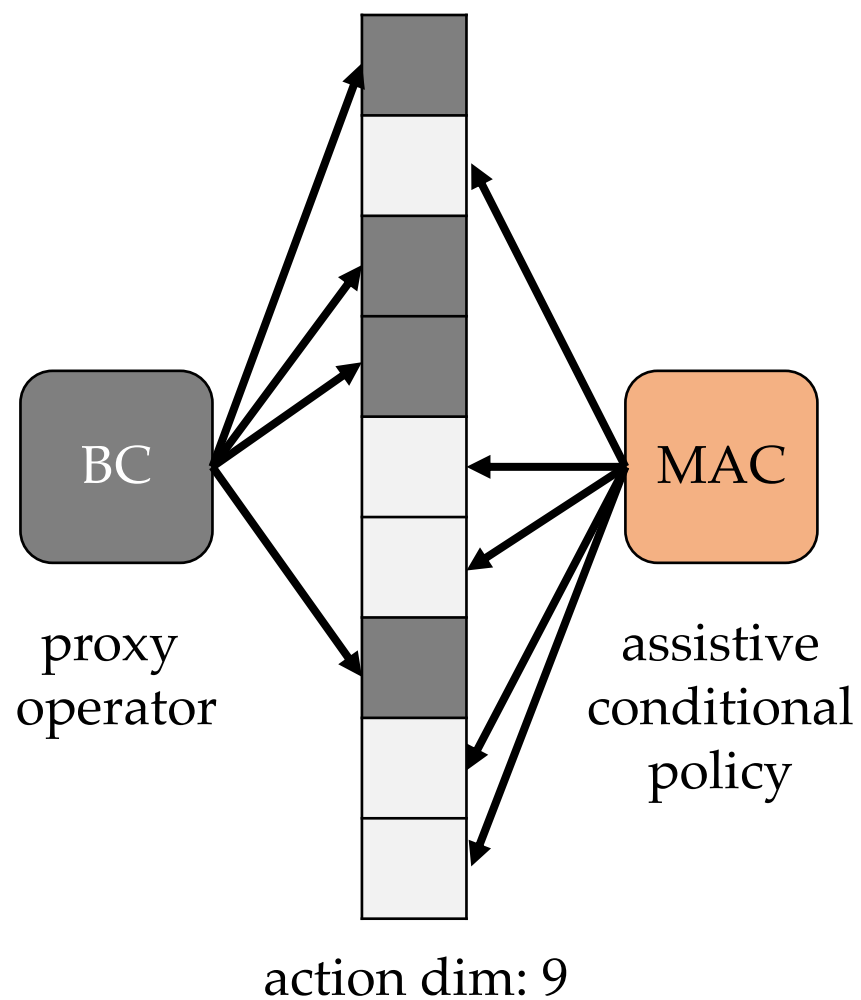
Shared-Autonomy



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Kitchen-mixed0



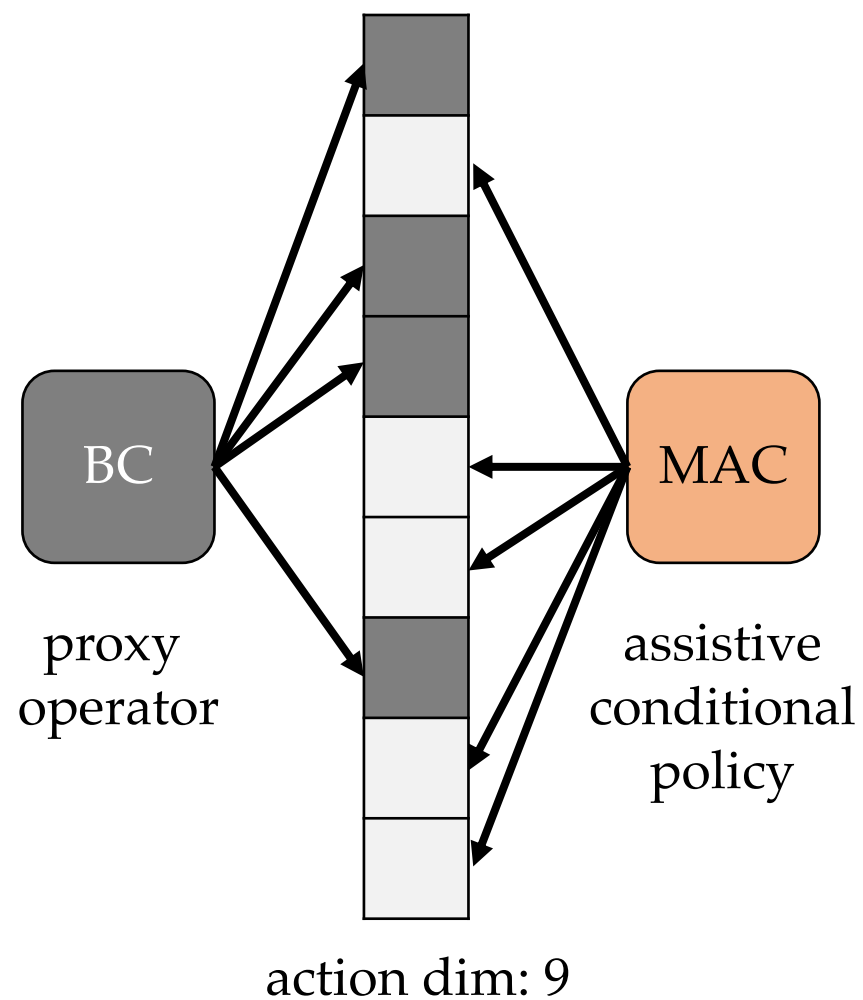
Shared-Autonomy



FrankaKitchen
Kitchen-mixed0

Reward	
BC	1.81 ± 0.08
MAC	2.00 ± 0.05

Shared-Autonomy



FrankaKitchen
Kitchen-mixed0

	Reward
BC	1.81 ± 0.08
MAC	2.00 ± 0.05

Full autonomy
IBC: 2.15 ± 0.06

Just a few lines

```
def sample_test_masks(batch: int, xdim: int):  
    sigma = rand(size=(batch, xdim)).argsort(dim=-1)  
    t = randint(low=1, high=xdim+1, size=(batch, 1))  
    masks = sigma < t  
    return masks, t
```

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    masks = sigma < t
    return masks, t

def sample_train_masks(batch: int, xdim: int):
    test_masks, test_t = sample_test_masks(batch, xdim)

    # sample intermediate prefix by taking random int in [0, test_t)
    batch_arange = arange(xdim).reshape(1, xdim).repeat(batch, 1)
    nonzero_weights = (batch_arange < test_t).float()
    t = multinomial(nonzero_weights, num_samples=1)

    # double argsort trick to get ranks, but we need:
    # 1. descending=True to order 1s before 0s of the bitmask
    # 2. stable=True to keep the relative ordering between the 1s
    sigma = test_masks.long().sort(descending=True,
                                    stable=True).indices.argsort()

    masks = sigma < t
    return masks, t
```

Takeaways

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<https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.13554>

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