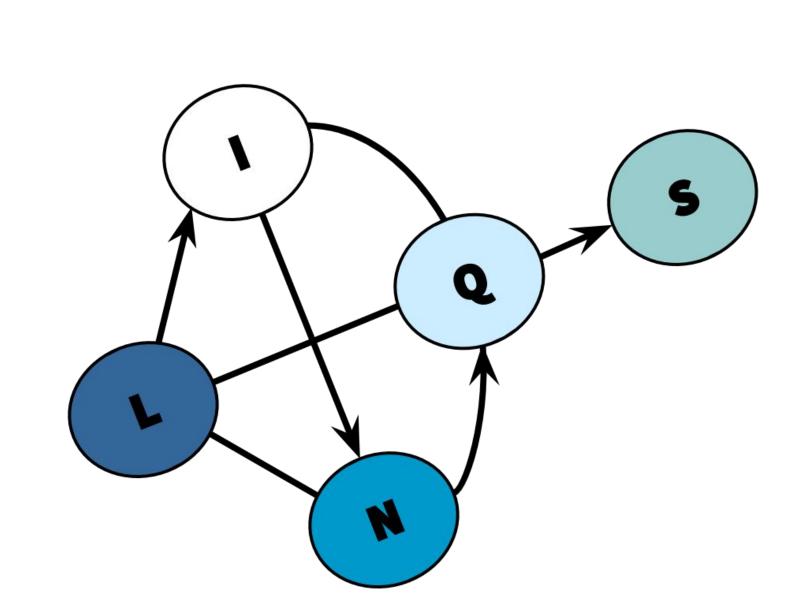


Tandem Inference: An Out-of-Core Streaming Algorithm for Very Large-Scale Relational Inference



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Introduction

Statistical relational learning (SRL) frameworks allow users to create large, complex graphical models using a compact, rule-based representation. However, these models can quickly become prohibitively large and not fit into memory. In this work we address this issue by introducing a novel technique

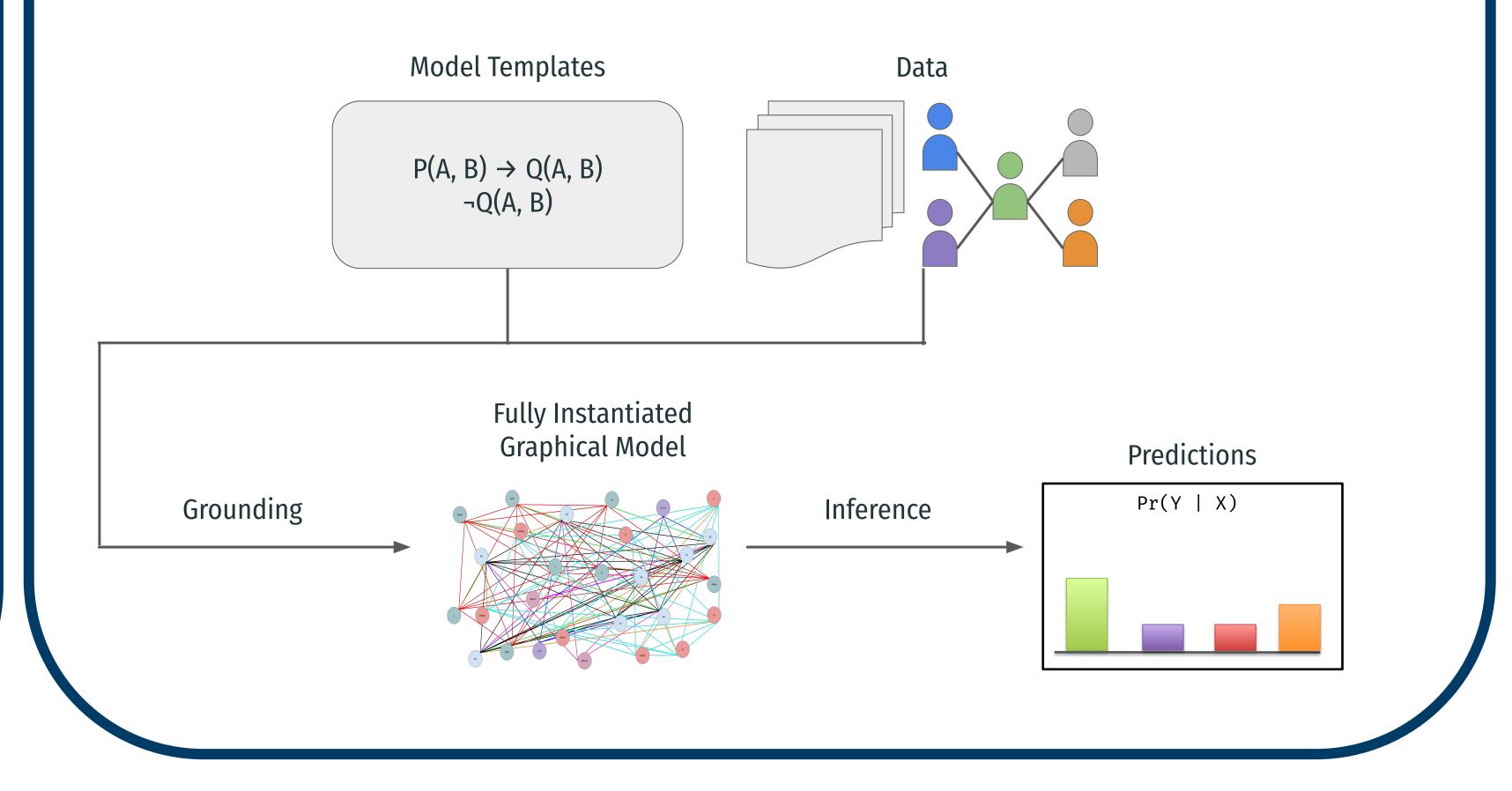
Traditional SRL

Typical SRL systems use this execution pipeline. The full graphical model in instantiated before inference begins. However, the full model may be too large to fit into memory.

called Tandem Inference (TI).

Contributions:

- 1. A general framework, TI, which uses streaming grounding and out-of-core streaming inference to perform memory efficient, large-scale inference in SRL frameworks.
- 2. Derived a stochastic gradient descent-based inference method (SGD).
- 3. An efficient streaming grounding architecture and SGD-based out-of-core inference system that runs faster than previous state-of-the-art systems.
- 4. Performed inference on very-large datasets (whose full models require more than 800 GB of memory) using just 10GB of memory.
- 5. An empirical evaluation on eight realworld datasets.



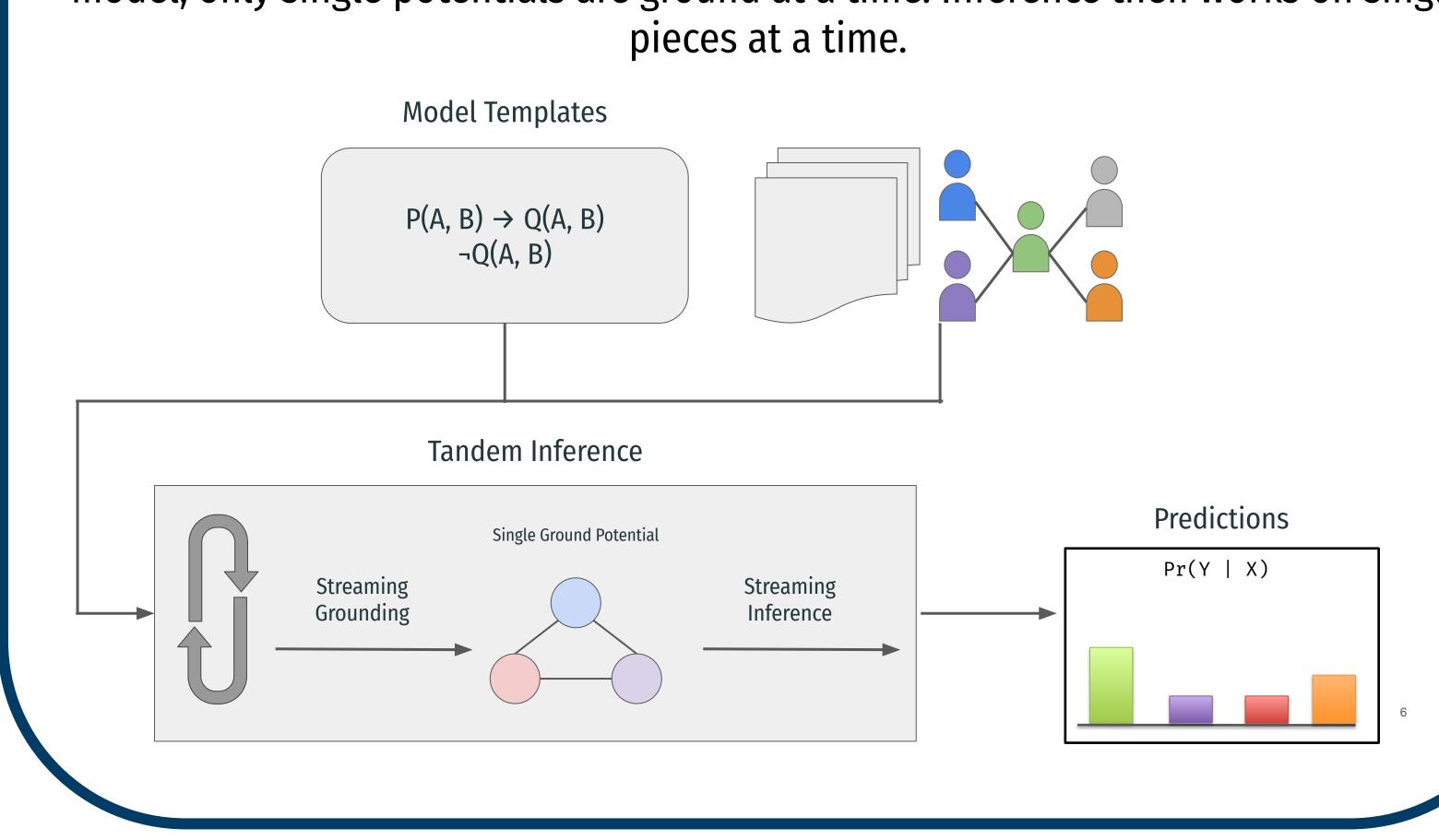
Tandem Inference

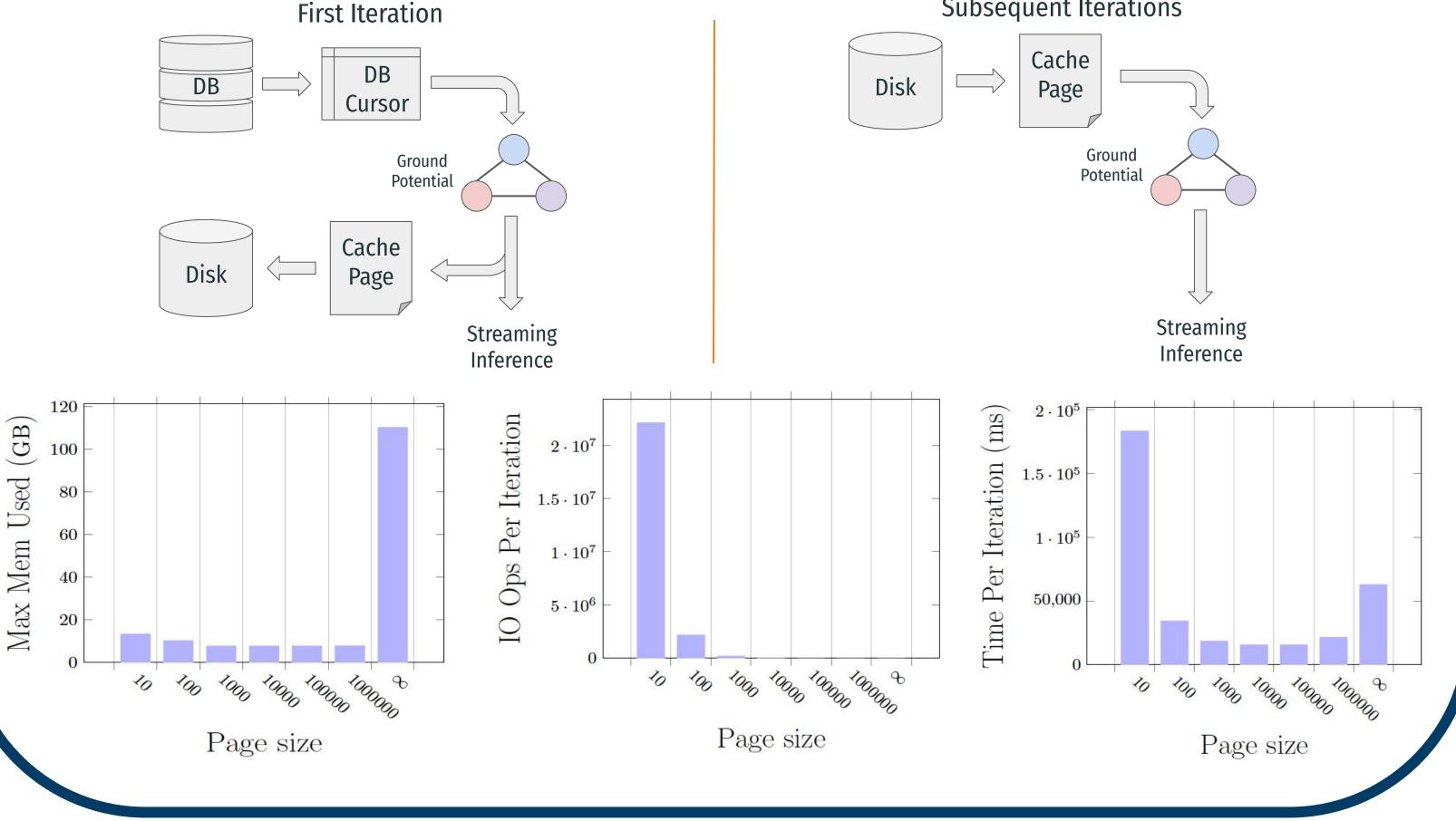
TI works by merging the two serial phases of grounding and inference into one iterative process with show iterations. Instead of grounding the full graphical model, only single potentials are ground at a time. Inference then works on single

Streaming Grounding

Streaming grounding leverages a disk cache so ground rules only need to be computed once.

Subsequent Iterations





Streaming Inference

Streaming inference works by optimizing just a single ground rule at a time until convergence is reached. The simplicity of SGD makes it ideal for TI.

Empirical Evaluation

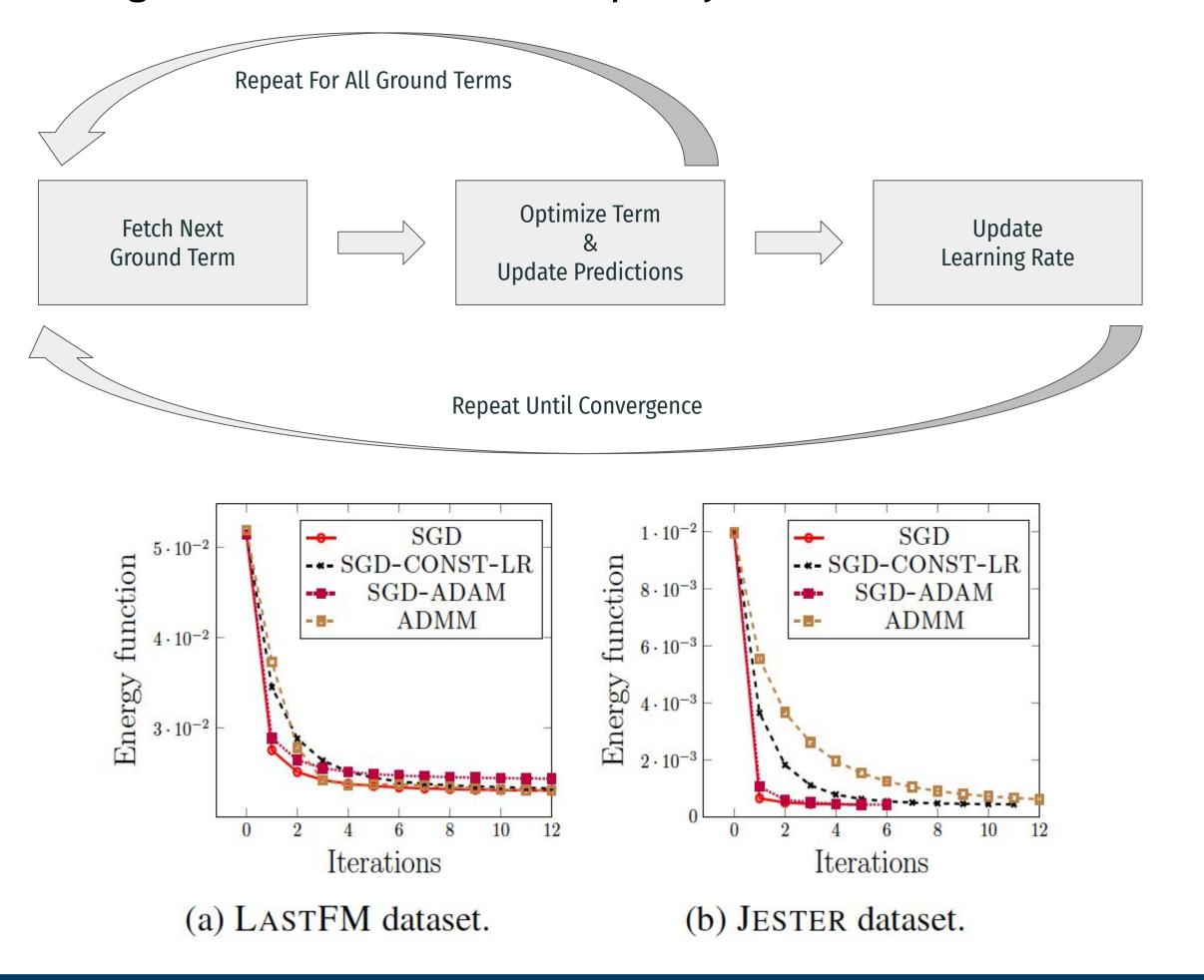
8 Datasets

Rules Dataset

Random Ground

Memory

Source



• 8 Dalasels	Dataset	Rules	Rules	Variables	(GB)	Source
 6 Realworld 	CITESEER	10	36K	10K	0.10	Bach et al. (2017)
	CORA EPINIONS	10 20	41K 14K	10K 1K	0.11 0.12	Bach et al. (2017) Bach et al. (2017)
 Largest to-date SRL 	NELL	26	91K	24K	0.12	Pujara et al. (2013)
dataset	CITESEER-ER	9	541K	485K	0.24	Bhattacharya and Getoor (2007)
	LASTFM	22	1.4M	18K	0.45	Kouki et al. (2015)
 1.3 Billion Ground 	JESTER	7	1M	50K	0.49	Bach et al. (2017)
	JESTER-FULL	8	110M	3.6M	110	Goldberg et al. (2001)
Rules	FRIENDSHIP-500M FRIENDSHIP-1B	4	500M 1B	4M 7.6M	400+ 800+	Augustine and Getoor (2018) Augustine and Getoor (2018)
○ 800+ GB	I'KIENDSIIII-ID	-		7.011	0007	Augustille alle Octobr (2010)
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(a) CITESEER (b) Co	ORA (c)) Epinion	NS	(d)) Nell	(e) CITESEER-ER
$\begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ \text{Here} \\ 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ \text{Here} \\ 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ \text{Here} \\ \text{Here}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-2} - 1 \cdot 10^{-2} - 1 \cdot 10^{-2} - 5 \cdot 10^{-3} - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - $			$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ 0 0 0 0	и и и и мажение 0.4 0.6 0.8 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ - \\ 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ - \\ 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ - \\ 1.2 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ne (ms) $\cdot 10^4$	Time (m	$ns)$ $\cdot 10^{6}$		Time (ms)	\cdot^{10^7} Time (ms) \cdot^{10^7}