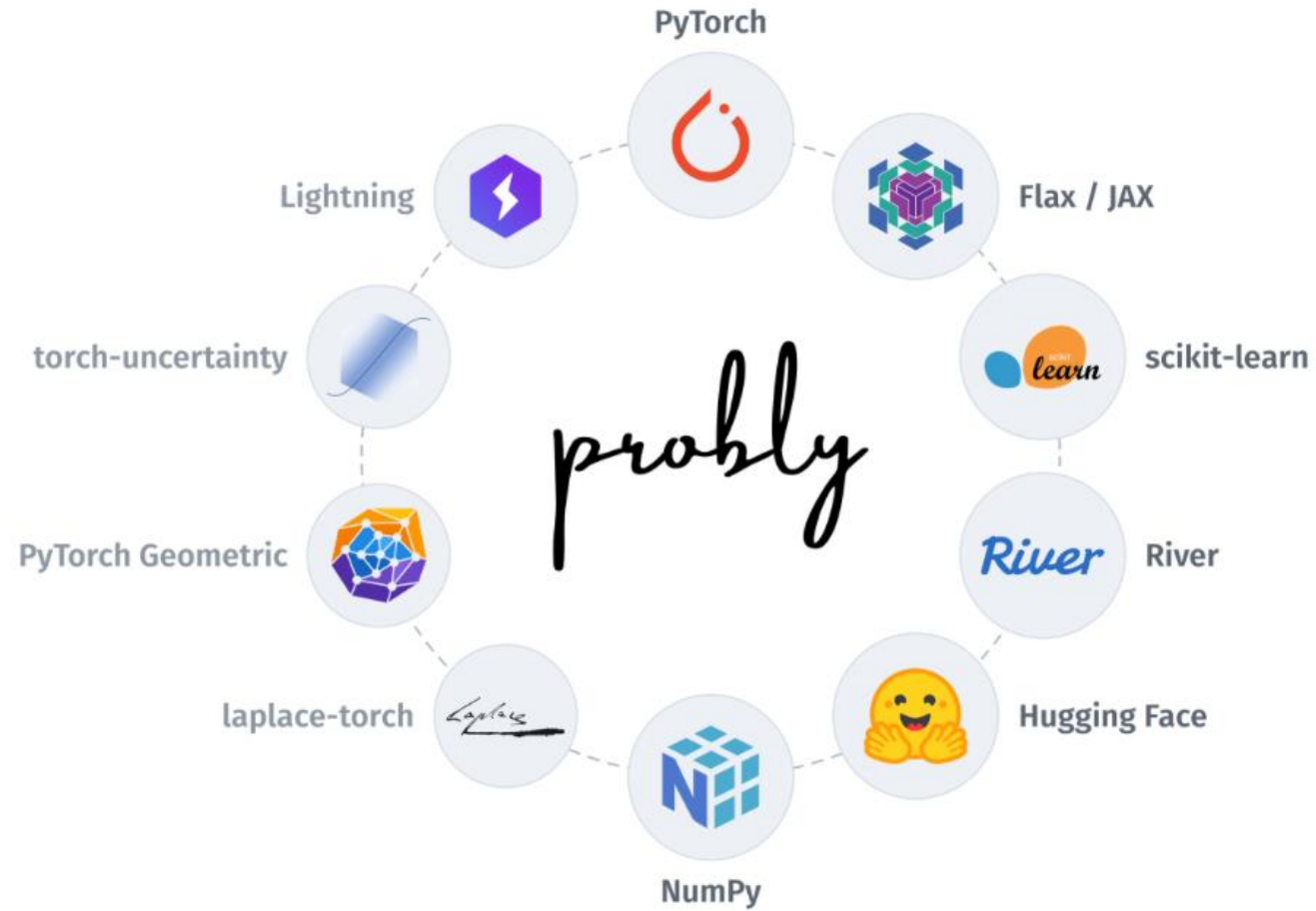




A hands-on session by Clemens Damke,
Maximilian Muschalik, and Timo Löhr

probably Hi, we are Clemens, Max and Timo



proby Practical Uncertainty Quantification



[README](#) [Contributing](#) [License](#)

proby: Uncertainty Representation and Quantification for Machine Learning

pypi package 0.9.0 python 3.13 status pre-alpha downloads 6k License MIT

Pull Request Checks passing codecov 92% docs latest contributions welcome last commit yesterday

Turn any model into one that knows what it doesn't know.

proby is a **library-agnostic** toolkit for **uncertainty representation and quantification** in machine learning. Make any PyTorch, Flax/JAX, scikit-learn, River, or Hugging Face model uncertainty-aware in a single line, then **represent**, **quantify**, and **decompose** its predictive uncertainty into **aleatoric** and **epistemic** components. It ships 40+ methods ranging from Bayesian nets and deep ensembles to evidential, credal, and conformal prediction, all accessible via the same unified API.

Install

proby is intended to work with **Python 3.13 and above**. Installation can be done via `pip` or `uv`:

```
pip install proby
```

```
uv add proby
```

About

Uncertainty Representation and Quantification for Machine Learning



pwhofman.github.io/proby/

[Readme](#)

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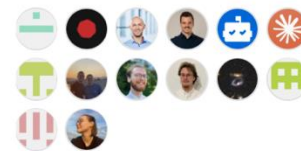
[Report repository](#)

Releases 4

📦 v0.9.0 Latest
2 months ago

[+ 3 releases](#)

Contributors 55



[+ 41 contributors](#)

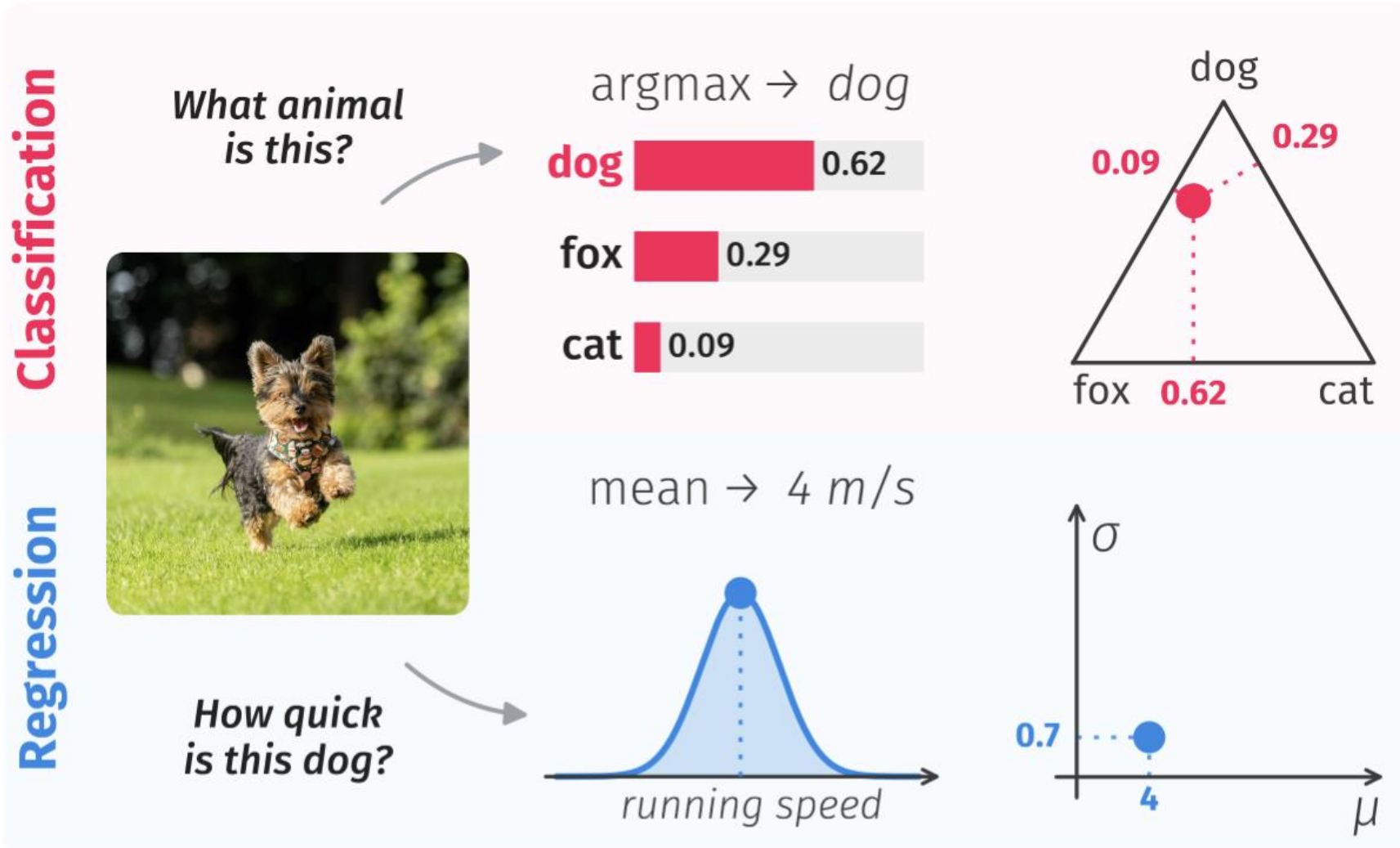
Languages

● Python 100%

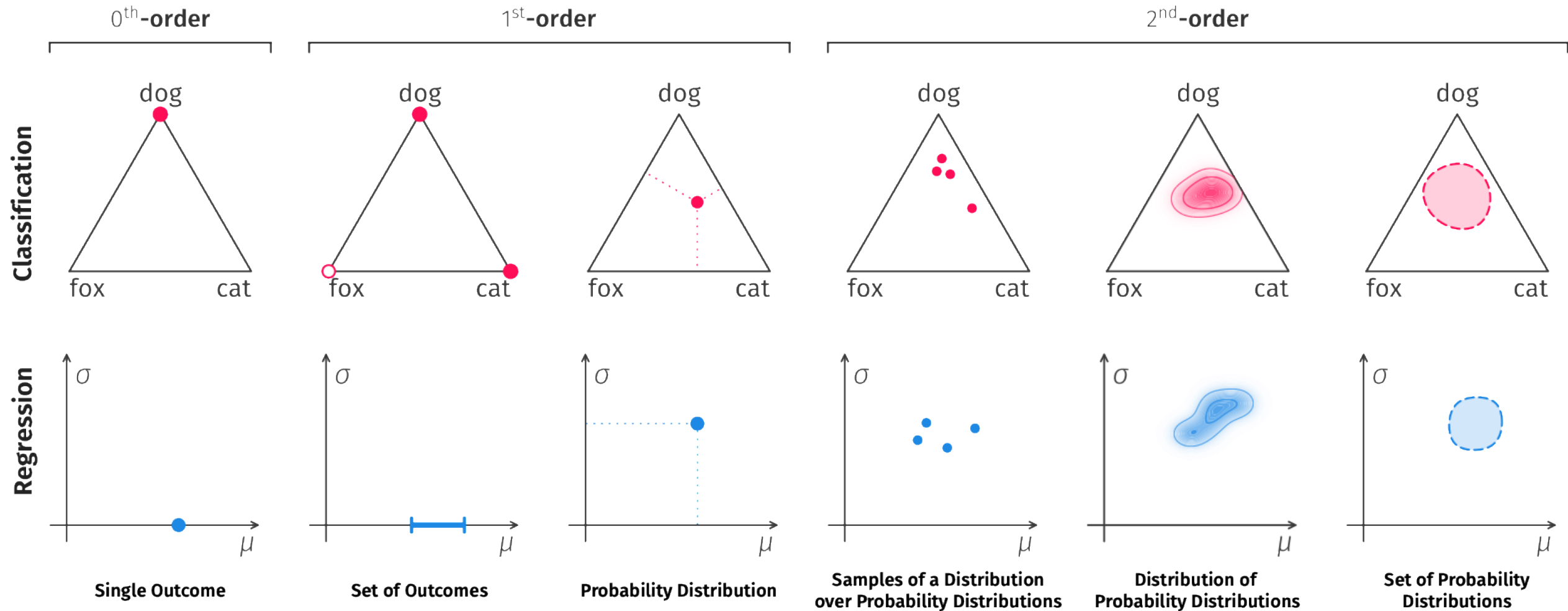
...but why?

- proby puts today's theory into practice
- proby speeds up your uncertainty experiments
- proby unifies uncertainty in ML for you

probably Uncertainty Quantification in Machine Learning



probably Uncertainty Quantification in Machine Learning



probably Uncertainty Quantification in Machine Learning

```
import probably.transformation
```

```
# any model -> uncertainty
model = credal_ensembling(model)
train(model, data) # your logic
```

```
import probably.representer
```

```
# build representations
rep = representer(model)
out = rep.represent(data)
```

```
from probably.quantification
```

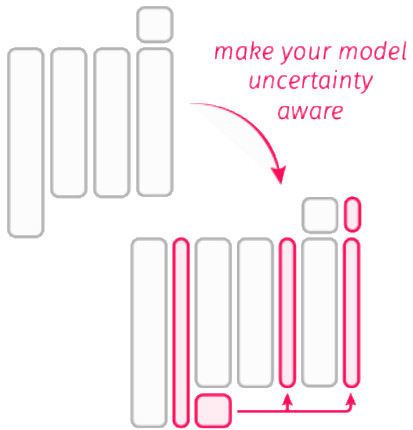
```
# TU / EU / AU
d = decompose(out)
d['TU'] == d['EU'] + d['AU']
```

```
import probably.decider
```

```
# bayes-optimal label
y = categorical_from_mean(out)
y = categorical_from_maximin(out)
```

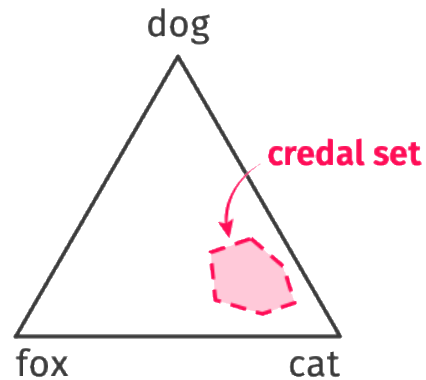
```
import probably.datasets
```

```
# easily get first-order data
data = CIFAR10H()
data = ImageNetReal()
```



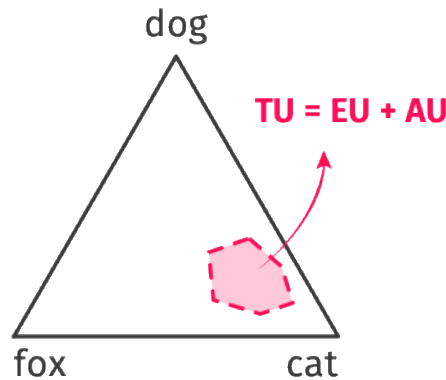
library-agnostic:

works natively with *torch*, *flax*, *huggingface*, *torch-uncertainty*, *sklearn*, *river*, ...



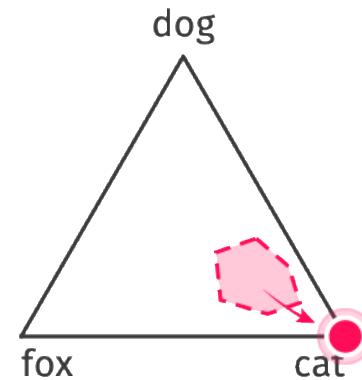
composable representations:

utilize *DirichletDistribution*, *ConvexCredalSet*, *Sample*, *OneHotConformalSet*, ...



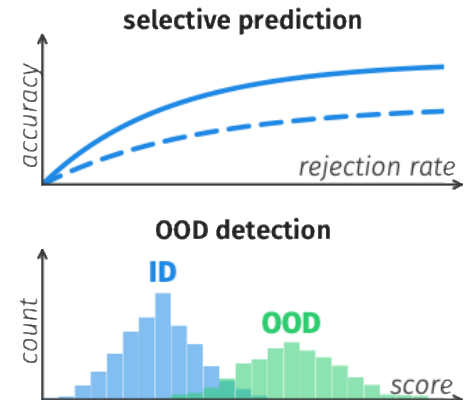
common decompositions:

quantify the uncertainty and decompose it into *total*, *epistemic*, and *aleatoric*



canonical decisions:

use representations to make decisions or use your own logic



evaluation pipelines:

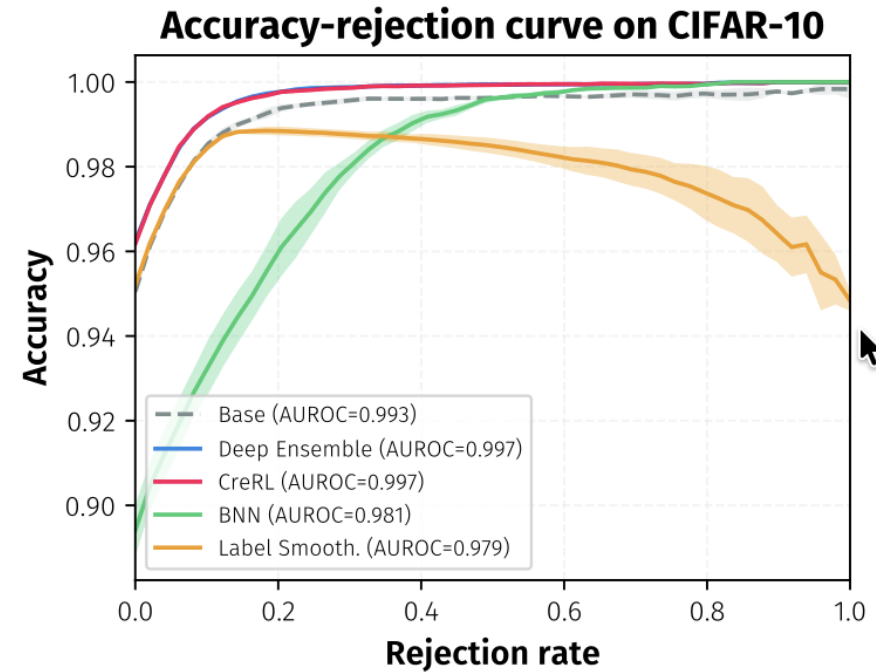
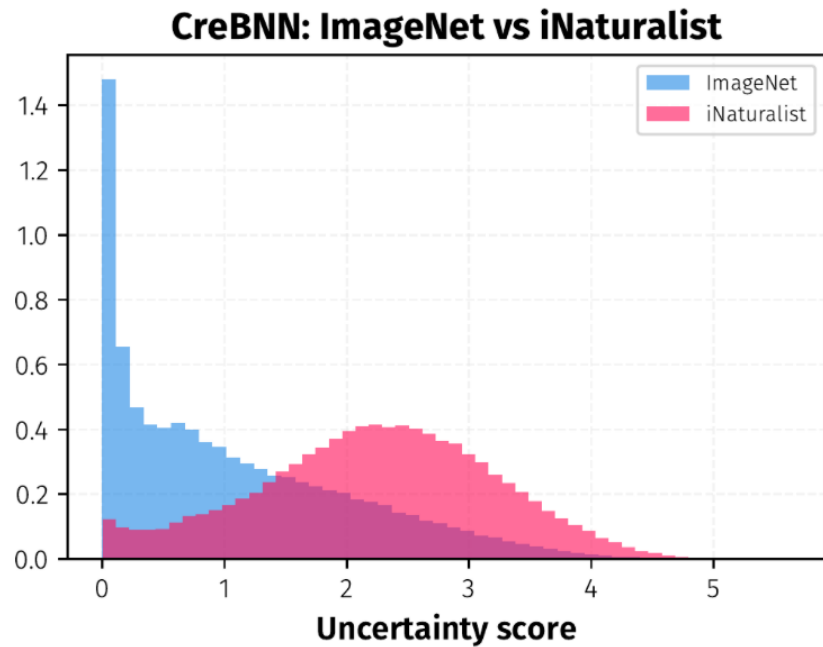
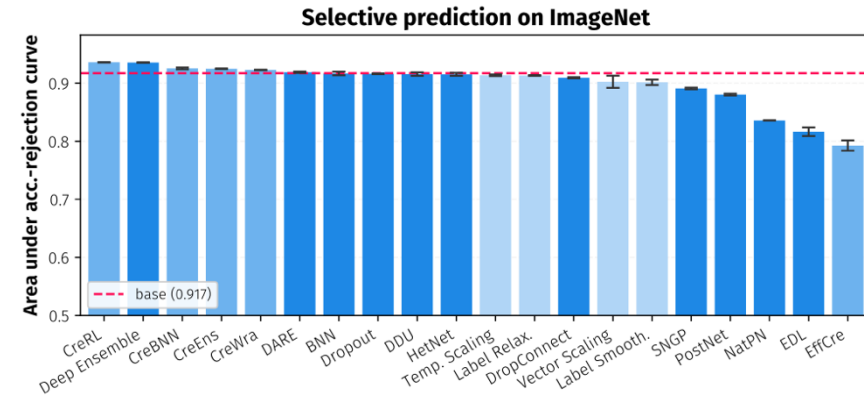
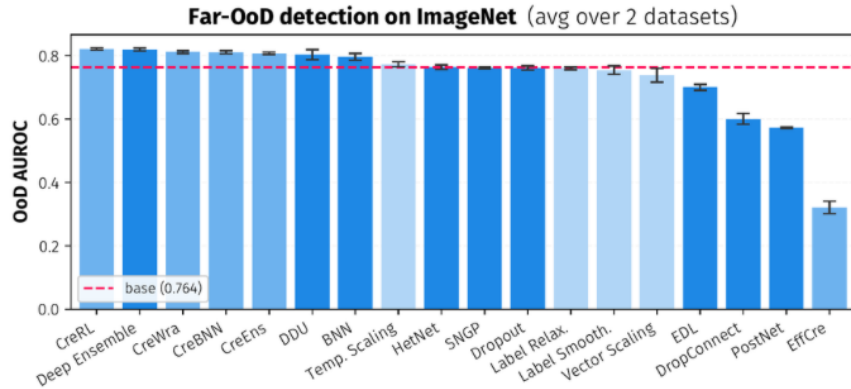
run experiments on *selective prediction*, *active learning*, *1st order data*, ...

proably Uncertainty Quantification in Machine Learning

Method	How to use	proably [ours]	TU [92]	LUQ [100]	UT [119]
Second-order Distributions					
[55] MC Dropout	proably.method.dropout	✓	✓	✓	✓
[163] DropConnect	proably.method.dropconnect	✓	✗	✗	✗
[21] Mean-field BNN	proably.method.bayesian	✓	✓	✓	✗
[37] Laplace approximation	proably.method.laplace	✓	✓	✓	✓
[94] Deep Ensemble	proably.method.ensemble	✓	✓	✓	✓
[169] BatchEnsemble	proably.method.batchensemble	✓	✓	✗	✗
[154] Sub-ensemble	proably.method.subensemble	✓	✗	✗	✓
[40] DARE	proably.method.dare	✓	✗	✗	✗
[155] DUQ	proably.method.duq	✓	✗	✗	✓
[120] DDU	proably.method.ddu	✓	✗	✗	✓
[93] DEUP	proably.method.deup	✓	✗	✗	✓
[103] SNGP	proably.method.sngp	✓	✗	✓	✓
[145] Evidential classification	proably.method.evidential_classification	✓	✓	✗	✓
[26] Posterior Network	proably.method.posterior_network	✓	✗	✗	✓
[27] Natural Posterior Network	proably.method.natural_posterior_network	✓	✗	✗	✗
[111] Prior Network	proably.method.prior_network	✓	✗	✗	✗
[6] Evidential regression	proably.method.evidential_regression	✓	✓	✓	✗
[30] HetNet (heteroscedastic)	proably.method.het_net	✓	✓	✓	✓
Credal Sets					
[164] Credal Wrapper	proably.method.credal_wrapper	✓	✗	✗	✗
[125] Credal Ensembling	proably.method.credal_ensembling	✓	✗	✗	✗
[23] Credal BNN	proably.method.credal_bnn	✓	✗	✗	✗
[165] Credal Net	proably.method.credal_net	✓	✗	✗	✗
[105] Credal Relative Likelihood	proably.method.credal_relative_likelihood	✓	✗	✗	✗
[69] Efficient Credal Prediction	proably.method.efficient_credal_prediction	✓	✗	✗	✗
[79] Conformal credal set	proably.method.conformal_credal_set	✓	✗	✗	✗
[79] ↳ Conformal credal (inner product)	proably.method.conformal_inner_product	✓	✗	✗	✗
[79] ↳ Conformal credal (KL)	proably.method.conformal_kullback_leibler	✓	✗	✗	✗
[79] ↳ Conformal credal (TV)	proably.method.conformal_total_variation	✓	✗	✗	✗
[79] ↳ Conformal credal (Wasserstein)	proably.method.conformal_wasserstein_distance	✓	✗	✗	✗
[79] ↳ Conformal credal (Dirichlet RL)	proably.method.conformal_dirichlet_relative_likelihood	✓	✗	✗	✗

Method	How to use	proably [ours]	TU [92]	LUQ [100]	UT [119]
Conformal Prediction					
[136] LAC	proably.method.conformal.conformal_lac	✓	✓	✗	✗
[134] APS	proably.method.conformal.conformal_aps	✓	✓	✗	✗
[75] SAPS	proably.method.conformal.conformal_saps	✓	✗	✗	✗
[8] RAPS	proably.method.conformal.conformal_raps	✓	✓	✓	✗
[159] Absolute-error CP	proably.method.conformal.conformal_absolute_error	✓	✗	✗	✗
[133] CQR	proably.method.conformal.conformal_cqr	✓	✗	✓	✗
[133] CQR-r	proably.method.conformal.conformal_cqr_r	✓	✗	✗	✗
[135] UACQR	proably.method.conformal.conformal_uacqr	✓	✗	✗	✗
Calibration					
[62] Temperature scaling	proably.method.calibration.temperature_scaling	✓	✓	✓	✓
[131] Platt scaling	proably.method.calibration.platt_scaling	✓	✗	✗	✗
[62] Vector scaling	proably.method.calibration.vector_scaling	✓	✓	✗	✗
[25] Isotonic regression	proably.method.calibration.isotonic_regression	✓	✓	✗	✗
Losses					
[150] Label smoothing	proably.train.LabelSmoothingLoss	✓	✓	✗	✗
[101] Label relaxation	proably.train.LabelRelaxationLoss	✓	✗	✗	✗
[102] Focal loss	proably.train.FocalLoss	✓	✓	✗	✗
Uncertainty Quantification					
[42] Shannon entropy	proably.quantification.measure.distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓
[77] Upper and Lower Entropy	proably.quantification.measure.distribution	✓	✗	✗	✗
[145] Variance based	proably.quantification.measure.sample	✓	✗	✗	✗
[82] Dempster Shafer	proably.quantification.measure.distribution	✓	✗	✗	✓
[27] Vacuity	proably.quantification.measure.distribution	✓	✗	✗	✓
[48] Semantic entropy	proably.quantification.measure.entropy	✓	✗	✗	✗
[161] Spectral entropy	proably.quantification.spectral_entropy	✓	✗	✗	✗
[72] Clarification pipeline	proably.representer.HFQuestionClarifier	✓	✗	✗	✗

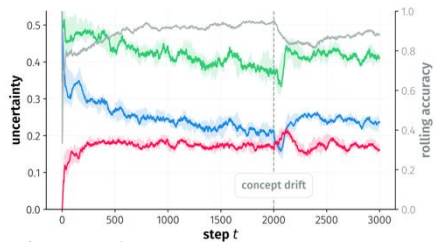
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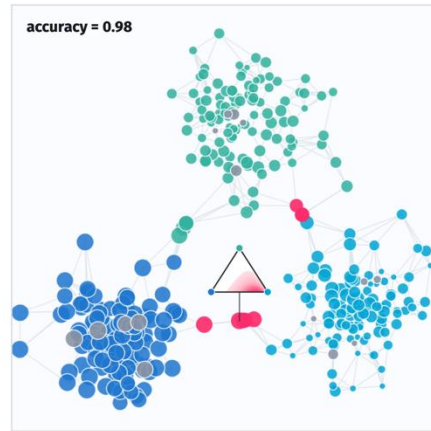
proably Uncertainty Quantification in Machine Learning

You can apply proably to...

Data Streams



Graph Analysis



LLMs, & more



Find the Intruders — a *proably* Challenge

1000 images came out of a digit-scanning pipeline, exactly 30 of them do not belong. Find them.

Your task

- Team up in groups up to 4
- Train your own model on MNIST
- Quantify uncertainty with *proably*; how is up to you
- Submit your image IDs on the challenge website
- Score = number of true intruders

Rules

- Detection must be uncertainty-based, with *proably*, on models you trained yourselves
- Matching against public datasets or picking images by eye is not a method
- Starter notebook available on Google Colab

Schedule

Ca. 14:30 challenge starts

15:30 -16:00 coffee break

16:30-17:00 award ceremony & solution presentation



Prizes: *proably* caps & LMU mugs
The winning team presents their solution

Challenge website

<https://sipta2026.cortys.de>