

Lecture 18: Semi-Supervised and Active Learning

COMP90049

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Semi-supervised Learning

Where we're at so far

- To date, we have talked a lot about **supervised learning** — where we have assumed (fully) labelled training data
- We also talked about **unsupervised learning** — where we have (fully) unlabelled training data
- What if we had a small amount of labelled training data, and lots of unlabelled training data?
- What if we had a small amount of labelled training data and a limited budget to label more training data?



“Most Research in Deep Learning is a Total Waste of Time”

Watch this short clip (in your own time) to get the gist of active learning (and some pieces of wisdom about scientific research vs. solving the world's real problems!)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bi7f1JSSlh8>

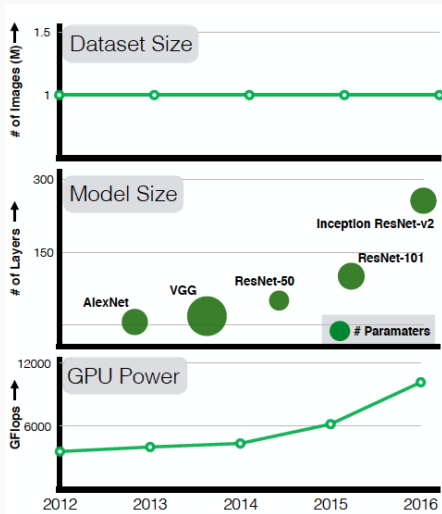
- “Simple models and a lot of data trump more elaborate models based on less data!”¹
- (Labelled) data is a bottleneck for machine learning
 - labels may require human experts
 - labels may require special devices
- unlabelled data is often cheap and available in large quantity

¹Halevy, Norvig, & Pereira (2009) “The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Data”

Example I

Image classification - Sun, Shrivastava, Singh, & Gupta (2017)

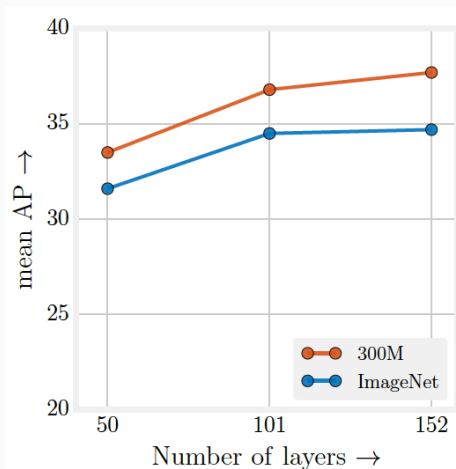
- model depth has increased dramatically
- AlexNet ≈ 10 layers \rightarrow ResNet > 150 layers
- the size of “large scale” datasets has not kept pace
- 1 Million labelled images



Example II

Image classification - Sun, Shrivastava, Singh, & Gupta (2017)

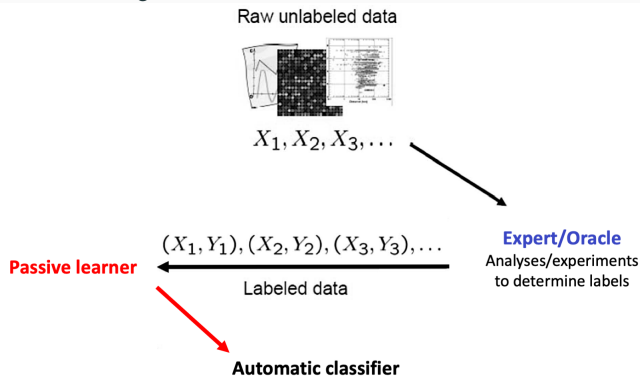
- Adding data is nearly as effective as adding layers
- There is a limit to what a network can learn on a smaller dataset – more parameters are not helpful unless you have more data



Semi-supervised learning

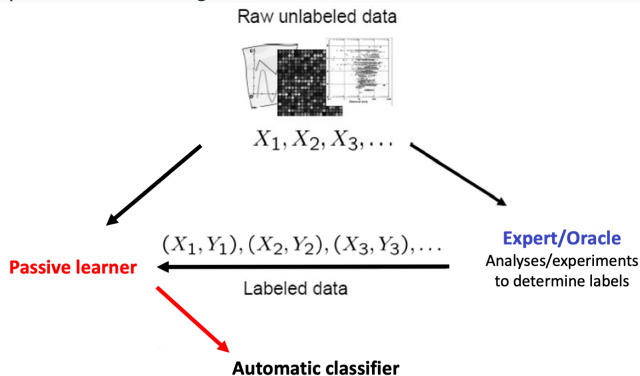
Supervised vs. Semi-supervised learning I

“Supervised” Learning:



Supervised vs. Semi-supervised learning I

“Semi-supervised” Learning:



- Semi-supervised learning is learning from both labelled and unlabelled data
- **Semi-supervised classification:**
 - L is the set of labelled training instances $\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^l$
 - U is the set of unlabelled training instances $\{x_i\}_{i=l+1}^{l+u}$
 - Often $u \gg l$
 - Goal: learn a better classifier from $L \cup U$ than is possible from L alone



Cognitive science

- model of how humans learn from labelled and unlabelled data
- concept learning in children: x =animal, y =concept (e.g., dog)
- You point to a brown animal and say “dog!”
- Children also observe animals by themselves

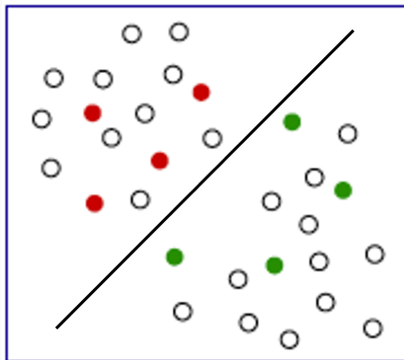
Hard-to-get Labels

- Task: speech analysis
- Switchboard dataset and telephone conversation transcription
- 400 hours annotation time for each hour of speech

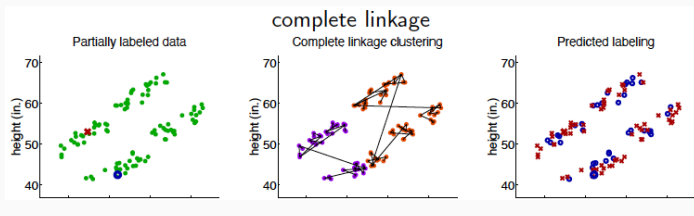
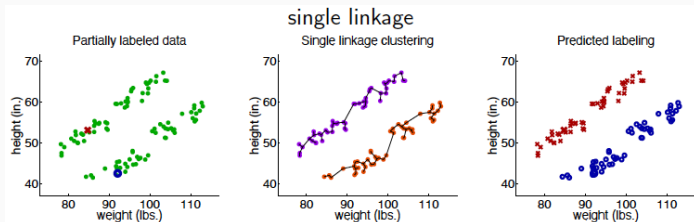


Clustering + Majority-voting

- A simple approach: combine a supervised and unsupervised model
- For example, Find clusters, choose a label for each (most common label?) and apply it to the unlabelled cluster members



Semi-Supervised Learning Approach I



Self-Training (Also known as “Bootstrapping”)

- Assume you have $L = \{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^l$ labelled and $U = \{x_i\}_{i=l+1}^{l+u}$ unlabelled training instances
- Repeat
 - Train a model f on L using any supervised learning method
 - Apply f to predict the labels on each instance in U
 - Identify a subset U' of U with “high confidence” labels
 - Remove U' from U and add it to L with the classifier predictions as the “ground-truth” labels ($U \leftarrow U \setminus U'$ and $L \leftarrow L \cup U'$)
 - Until L does not change



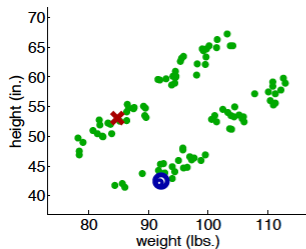
- Propagating labels requires some assumptions about the distribution of labels over instances:
 - Points that are nearby are likely to have the same label
- Classification errors are propagated
 - One option is to move points back to the “unlabelled” pool if the classification confidence falls below a threshold
- Keep a kind of safety net...
 - Allow to move “bad” instances back into the unlabelled pool

Self-Training Example: 1-NN

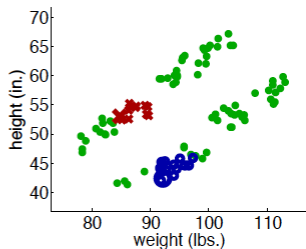
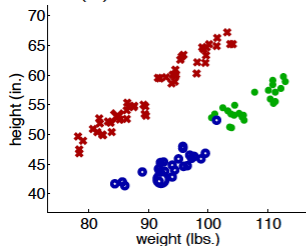
- 1-nearest neighbour with $L = \{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^l$ labelled and $U = \{x_i\}_{i=l+1}^{l+u}$ unlabelled training instances
- Repeat
 - Find neighbours for unlabelled instances in U
 - For instances x , whose nearest neighbour is in L , take the labels y' from 1-NN
 - $U \leftarrow U \setminus \{x\}$
 - $L \leftarrow L \cup \{x, y'\}$
 - Until L does not change



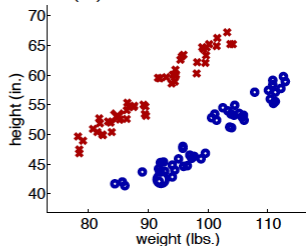
Self-Training Example: 1-NN



(a) Iteration 1



(b) Iteration 25



Self-Training Example: Naive Bayes

- Naive Bayes with $L = \{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^l$ labelled and $U = \{x_i\}_{i=l+1}^{l+u}$ unlabelled training instances
- Initialization: Train on L to learn $P(X|Y)$ and $P(Y)$ for all features X and all classes Y
- Repeat (EM algorithm)
 - **Expectation:** For each unlabelled instance, compute a probability distribution over classes
 - **Maximization:** Recompute $P(X|Y)$ and $P(Y)$ with all data, weighting the unlabelled instances by their probability of being in each class



Self-Training Example: Naive Bayes

- **Problem:** if the unlabelled dataset is much larger than the labelled dataset, probability estimates will be based almost entirely on unlabelled data

- **Solution:**



Discuss!

Active Learning

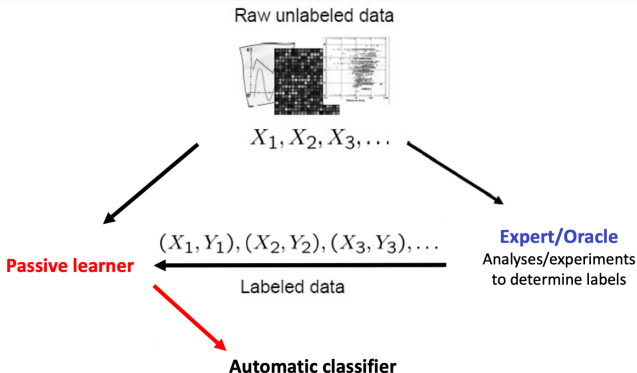
- Active learning builds off the hypothesis that a classifier can achieve higher accuracy with **fewer training instances** if it is allowed to have some say in the **selection** of the training instances
- The underlying assumption is that **labelling is a finite resource**, which should be expended in a way which optimises machine learning effectiveness
- Active learners pose **queries** (unlabelled instances) for labelling by an **oracle** (e.g. a human annotator)

Which instances are “most interesting”?



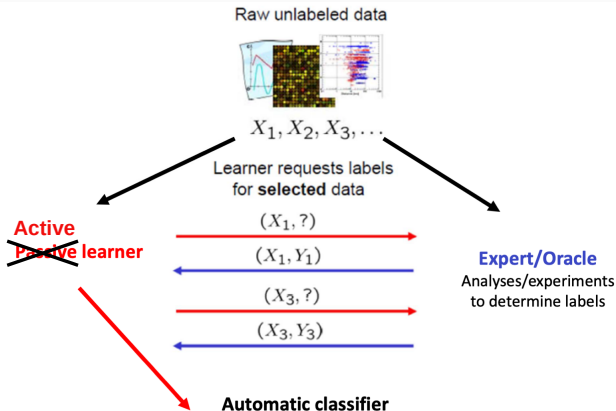
Semi-supervised learning vs. Active Learning

Semi-supervised Learning:



Semi-supervised learning vs. Active Learning

Active Learning:



- Ideally, we want to select the instances that are most effective for distinguishing between competing models
 - To do this most efficiently, we should have some sense of the likelihood of different models
 - or: knowledge of how labels are distributed over instances, which usually isn't the case
- In machine learning, querying generally focuses on instances with high uncertainty, e.g.:
 - Instances near the boundaries between classes
 - Instances in regions with few labels



Which unlabelled instances will be most useful for learning?

1. One simple strategy: query instances where the **classifier is least confident** of the classification

$$x = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmax}} (1 - P_{\theta}(\hat{y}|x))$$

where $\hat{y} = \underset{y}{\operatorname{argmax}} (P_{\theta}(y|x))$

Which unlabelled instances will be most useful for learning?

2. **Margin sampling** selects queries where the classifier is **least able to distinguish between two categories**, e.g.:

$$x = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} (P_{\theta}(\hat{y}_1|x) - P_{\theta}(\hat{y}_2|x))$$

where \hat{y}_1 and \hat{y}_2 are the first- and second-most-probable labels for x

Which unlabelled instances will be most useful for learning?

3. Use **entropy** as an uncertainty measure to utilize all the possible class probabilities:

$$x = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmax}} - \sum_i P_{\theta}(\hat{y}_i|x) \log_2 P_{\theta}(\hat{y}_i|x)$$

Which unlabelled instances will be most useful for learning?

4. A more complex strategy, if you have multiple classifiers: **query by committee (QBC)**
 - Train multiple classifiers on a labelled dataset, use each to predict on unlabelled data, and select instances with the highest disagreement between classifiers
 - Assumes that all the classifiers learn something different, so can provide different information
 - Disagreement can be measured by entropy

Active learning is used increasingly widely, but must be handled with some care:

- empirically shown to be a robust strategy, but a theoretical justification has proven elusive
- querying is inherently biased towards a particular class set and learning approach(es), which may limit the general utility of the resulting dataset
- results to suggest that active learning is more highly reliant on “clean” labelling

Data Augmentation

- There are various ways to **expand** a labelled training dataset
- **General:** re-sampling methods
- **Dataset-specific:** add artificial variation to each instance, without changing ground truth label

- Bootstrap sampling: create “new” datasets by resampling existing data, with or without replacement
- Common in perceptron and neural network training (“mini-batch”, “batch size”), methods that involve stochastic gradient descent
- Each “batch” has a slightly different distribution of instances, forces model to use different features and not get stuck in local minima

- Another option: add a small amount of noise to each instance to create multiple variations:
 - Images: adjust brightness, flip left-right, shift image up /down / left / right, resize, rotate
 - Audio: adjust volume, shift in time, adjust frequencies
 - Text: synonym substitution
- These perturbations should not change the instance's label
- Generally, they should be the same kind of variations you expect in real-world data

Advantages

- More data nearly always improves learning
- Most learning algorithms have some robustness to noise (e.g., from machine-translation errors)

Disadvantages

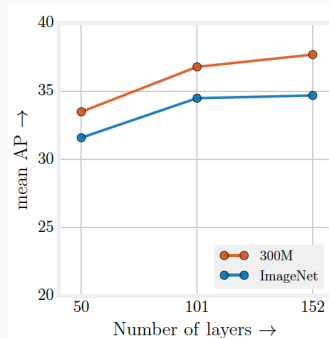
- Biased training data
- May introduce features that don't exist in the real world
- May propagate errors
- Increases problems with interpretability and transparency



Unsupervised pre-Training: The secret sauce of (recent) deep learning success

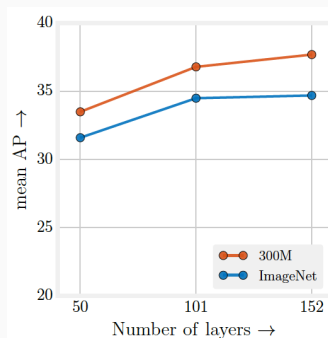
Why is deep learning so successful?

- Better models (recurrent models, convolutional, activation functions, ...)
- Bags of tricks (dropout, mini-batching, layer normalization, ...)
- More powerful machines (GPUs)
- **More data**



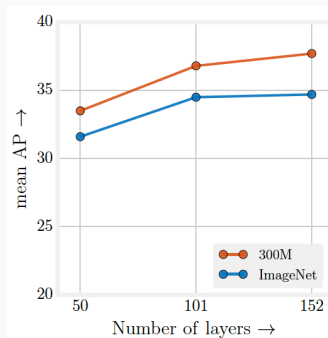
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Why is deep learning so successful?

- Better models (recurrent models, convolutional, activation functions, ...)
- Bags of tricks (dropout, mini-batching, layer normalization, ...)
- More powerful machines (GPUs)
- **More data** – but we cannot label it all!
 - Pre-train (reuseable) parameters on some **unsupervised** task
 - Use the pre-trained weights to **initialize** your final model
 - Fine-tune the final model on a (usually) **supervised** target task.



Unsupervised Pre-training in NLP (taster)

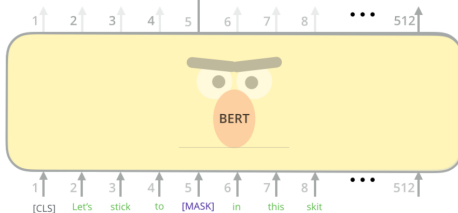
Unsupervised pre-training in Natural Language Processing. Pre-training word embeddings.

Use the output of the masked word's position to predict the masked word

Possible classes:
All English words

0.1%	Aardvark
...	...
10%	Improvisation
...	...
0%	Zyzzzyva

FFNN + Softmax



Randomly mask
15% of tokens

Input

[CLS] Let's stick to improvisation in this skit

Image: <http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-bert/>

Unsupervised pre-training in Natural Language Processing. Pre-training word embeddings.

- **Input:** “The girl is coding a [MASK] network using Python.”
- **Task:** Predict the **hidden** word given its context
- **Model:** Neural networks, increasingly complex (GLOVE, BERT, GPT-2, ...)
- **Output:** A neural network which is a function: $f(\text{word}) \rightarrow \text{feature_vector}$

Use these feature vector to map language input \rightarrow machine-readable representation. Use the representations in your **final** supervised text classification model.

...sounds familiar? :)



Summary

- What is semi-supervised learning?
- What is self-training, and how does it operate?
- What is active learning?
- What are the main sampling / query strategies in active learning?
- Pre-training in modern deep learning

- Burr Settles. Active learning literature survey. Technical report, Department of Computer Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2010.
- Xiaojin Zhu. Semi-supervised learning literature survey. Technical Report Technical Report 1530, Department of Computer Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2005.
- Xiaojin Zhu. Tutorial on semi-supervised learning.
- Devlin, Jacob, et al. "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)*. 2019.

