Prof. Balaraman Ravindran

- Naturally Multi-Class Classifiers
  - What are these?
- Two-Class Classifiers
  - What are these?
- Can you solve a multi-class classification problem using a Binary Classifier ?
  - Let's assume the Binary Classifier is an SVM.

1 V/S 1
1 V/S ALL

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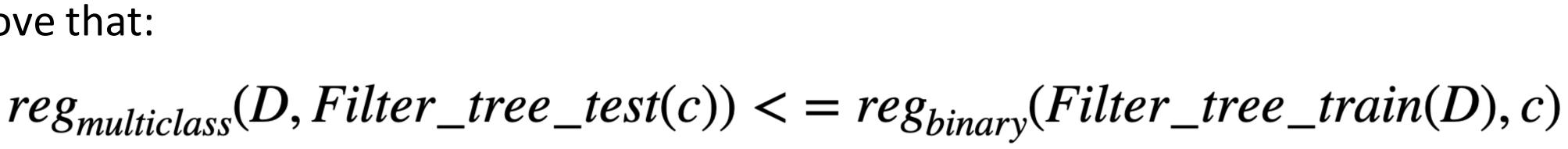
• What about dataset with unbalanced classes?

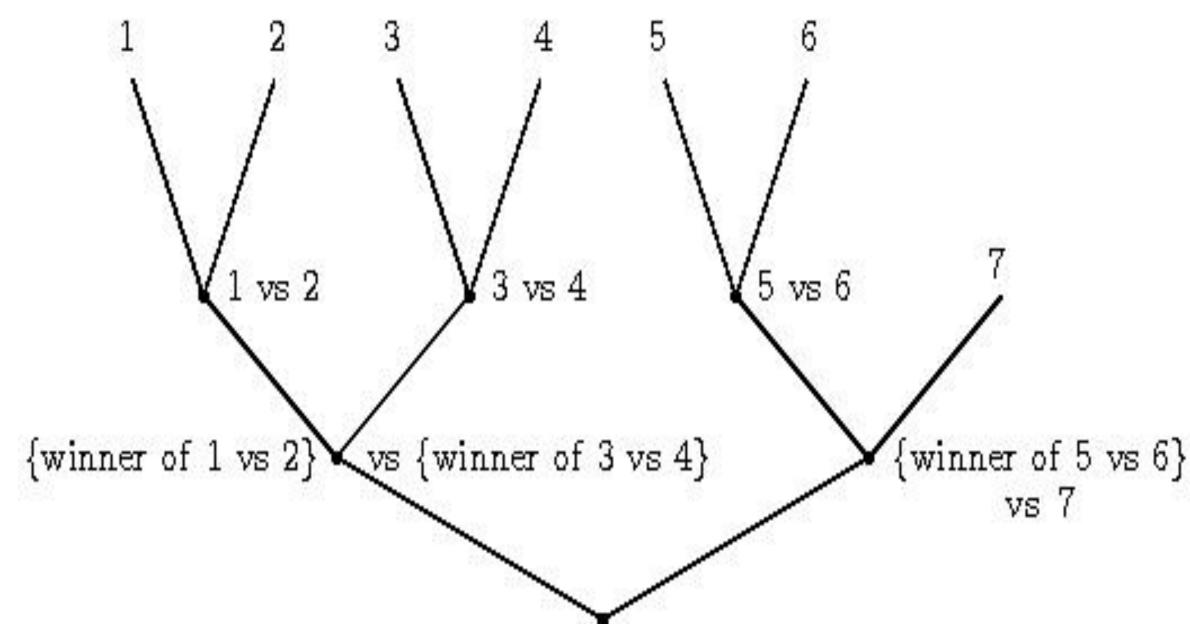
1 vs 1

- Disadvantages?
- How many classifiers do you need in 1 vs 1?
- How about a "Tournament"?

#### Tournament

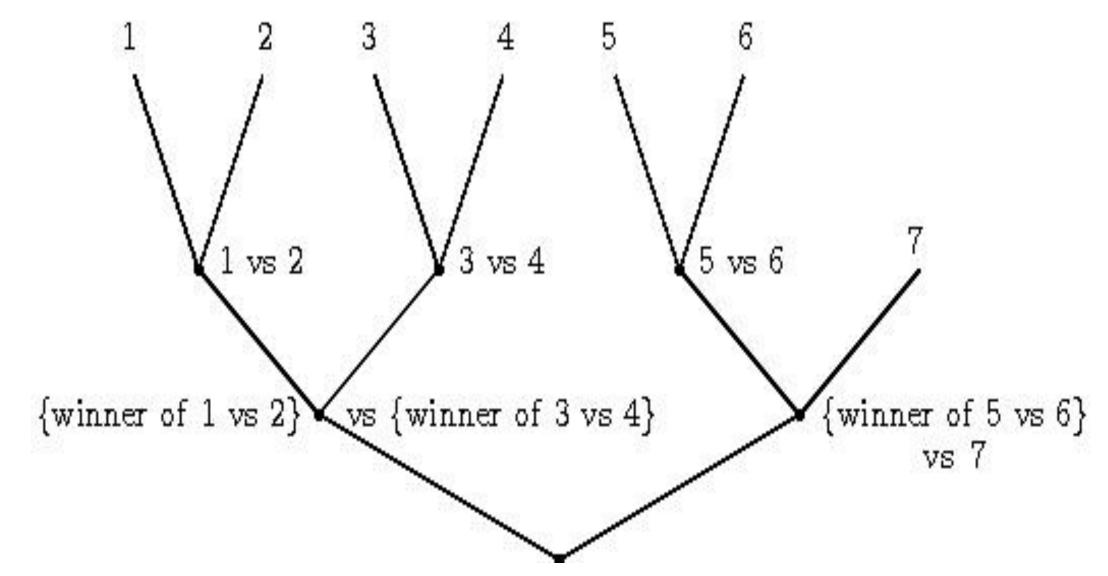
- The problem is essentially finding a better way to reduce multiclass classification to binary classification.
- Single elimination tournament.
  - The "players" are the different classes.
- For the single elimination tournament, we can prove that:





#### Tournament

 For the single elimination tournament, we can prove that:



$$reg_{multiclass}(D, Filter\_tree\_test(c)) < = reg_{binary}(Filter\_tree\_train(D), c)$$

- Filter\_tree\_train(D) is the induced binary classification problem
- *Filter\_tree\_test(c)* is the induced multi-class classifier.
- $reg_{multiclass}$  is the multi-class regret (= difference between error rate and minimum possible error rate)
- reg<sub>binary</sub> is the binary regret

#### Tournament

- The key insight which makes the result possible is conditionally defining the prediction problems at interior nodes.
- In essence, learned classifiers from the first level of the tree are used to filter the distribution over examples reaching the second level of the tree.
- This process repeats, until the root node is reached.
- These are Conditionally Trained classifiers.

- What if there is a severe class imbalance?
  - What would you do in this case?

- What if there is a severe class imbalance?
  - What would you do in this case?
- Classification in a Hierarchical manner.

#### Hierarchical Classification

- Essentially, split the classes into two groups.
- Then within the groups,
  - Assign a specific class or split further into smaller groups.
- So what is the challenge here?

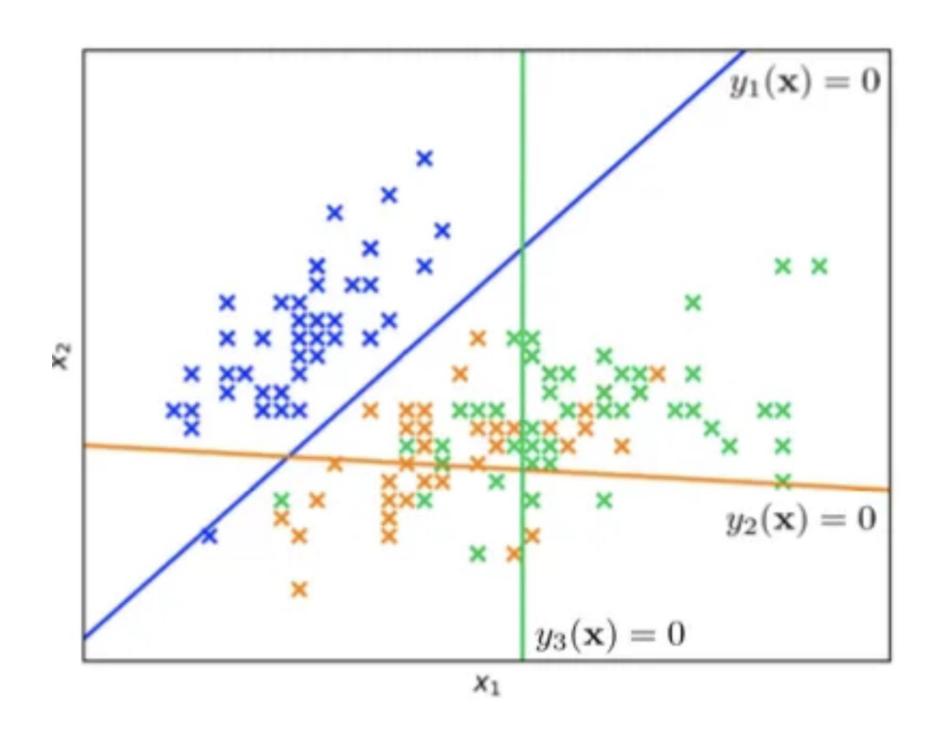
Hierarchical Classification

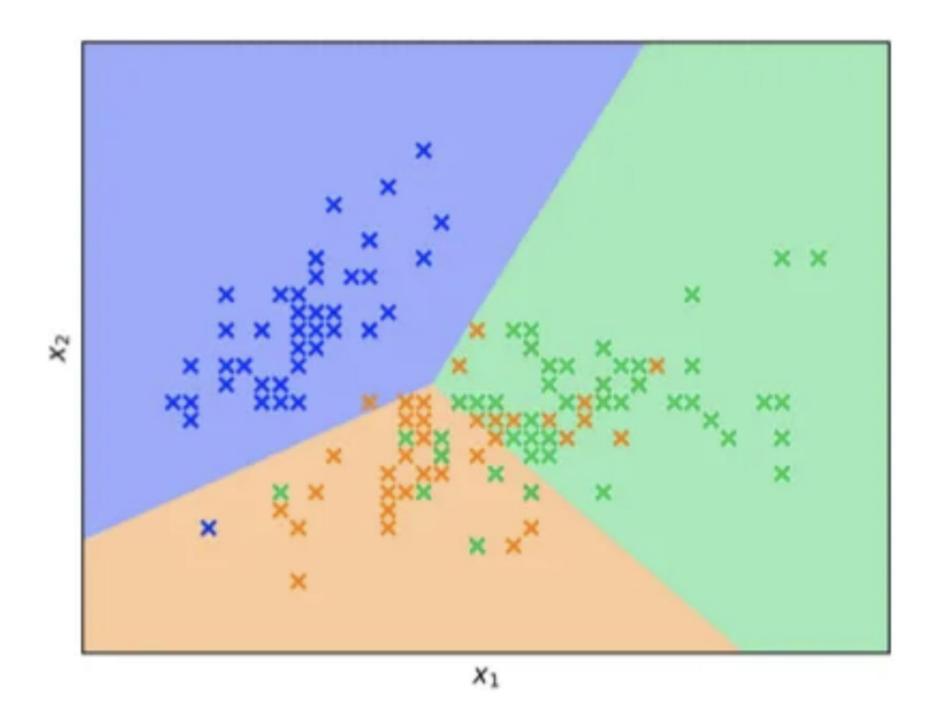
• How will you approach Clustering?

#### Hierarchical Classification

- How will you approach Clustering?
  - Grouping class condition densities belonging to one group that are significantly different from the other group.

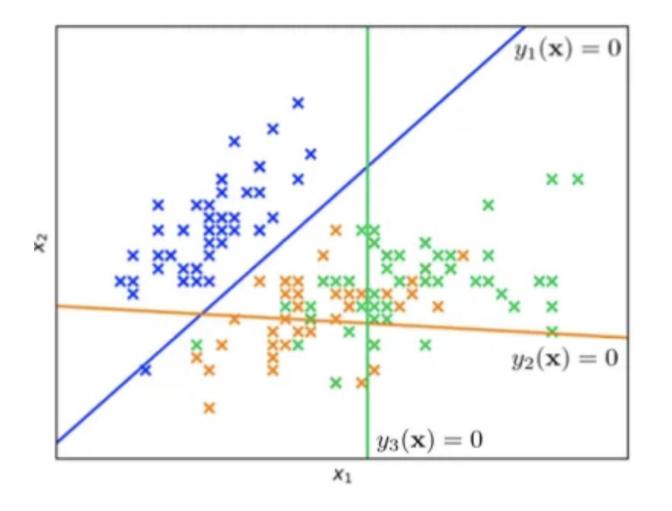
1 v/s ALL

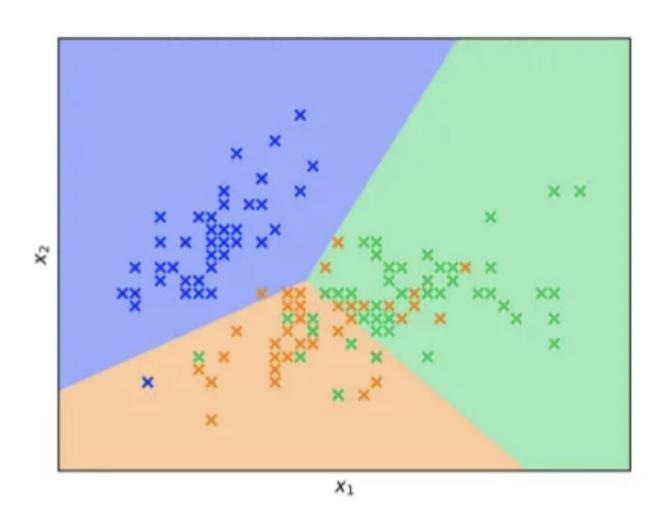




1 v/s ALL

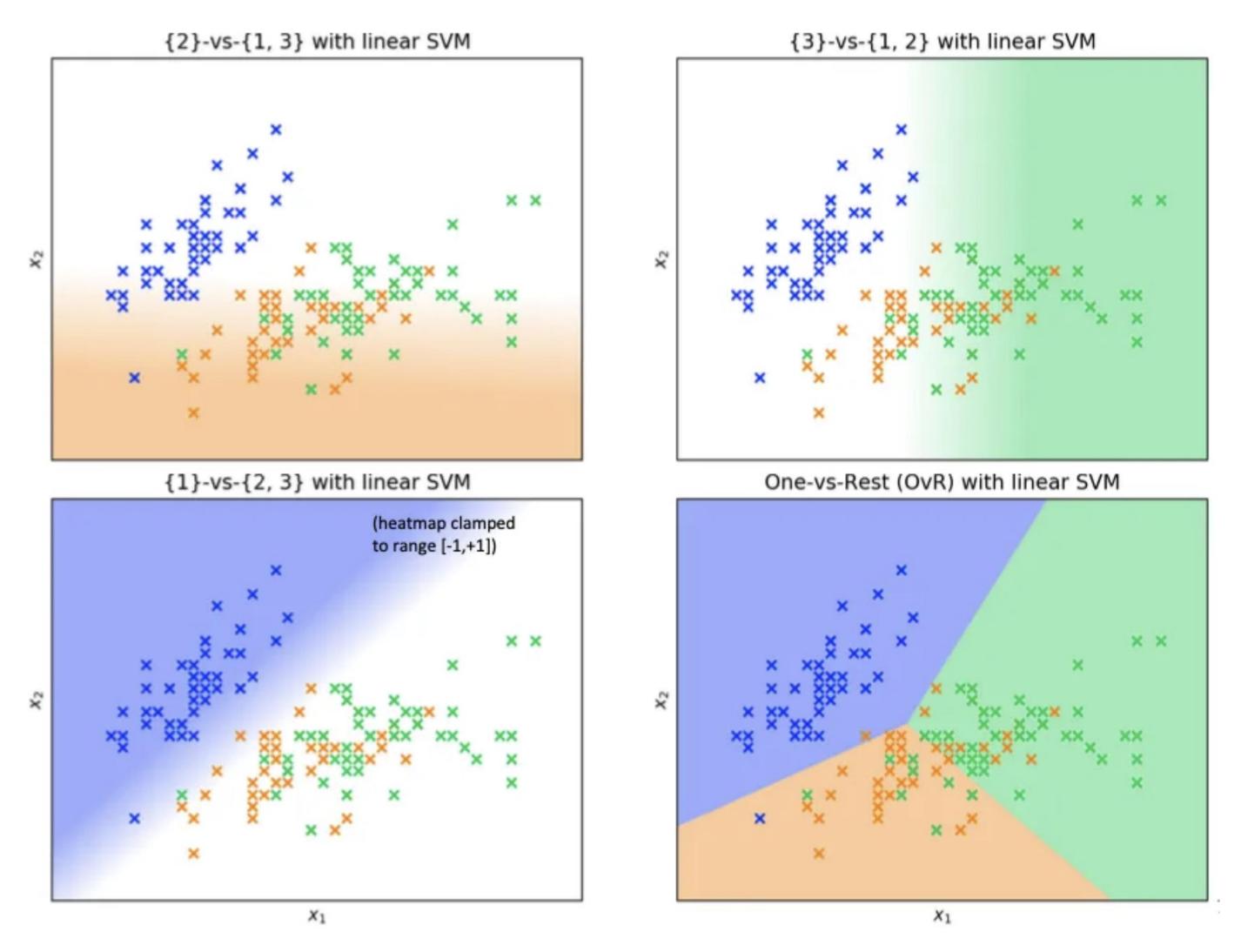
- Three SVMs
  - One for blue
  - One for orange, and
  - One for green class



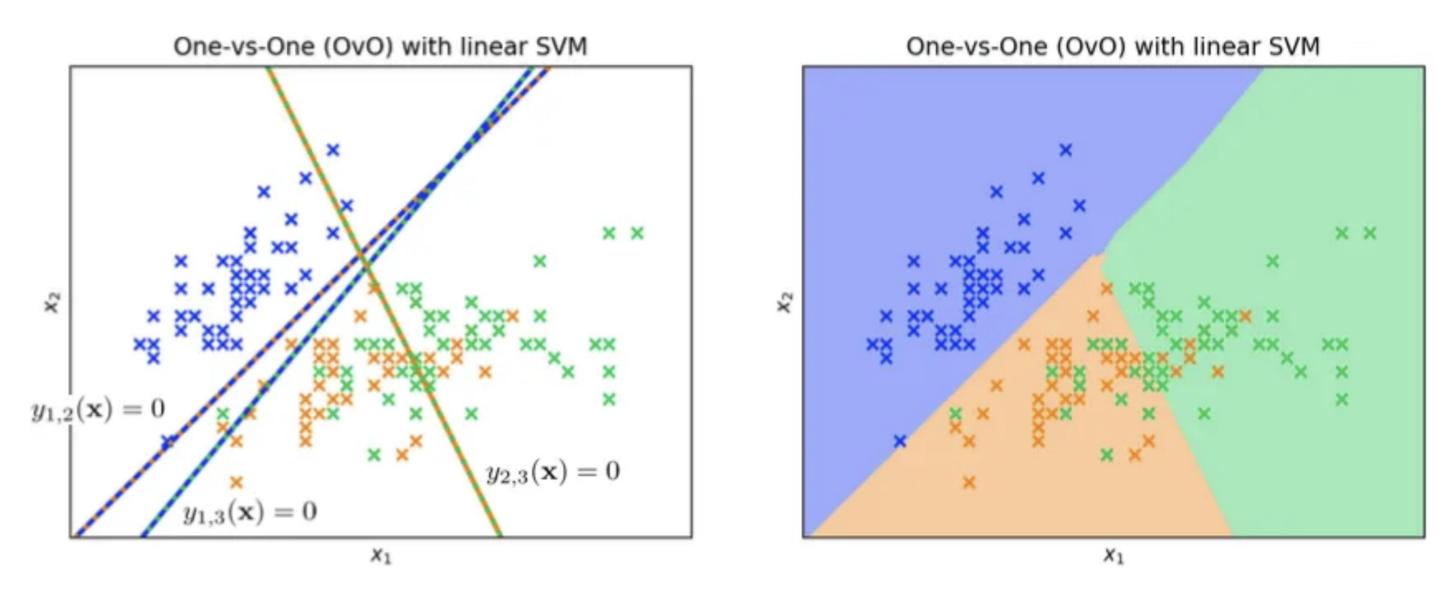


 Each SVM is trained on binary data, meaning that it's task is to separate its class from all the other classes.

#### 1 v/s ALL

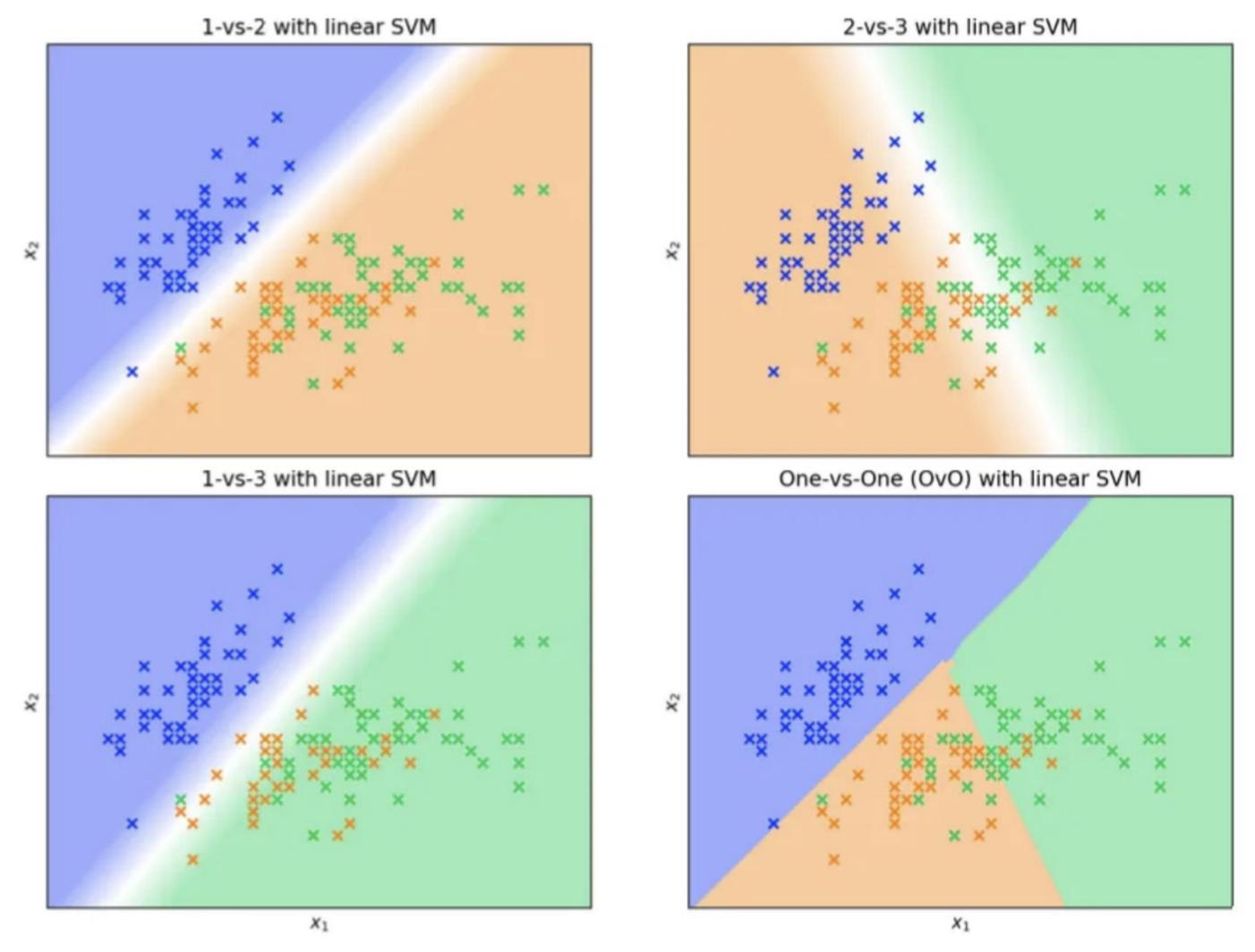






 In this setting, instead of training an SVM for each class, we train an SVM for each pair of classes.





- Issue with both of these methods:
  - Slow Training
    - lacktriangledown 1 v/s 1 : Training k SVMs, each on the entire dataset.
    - ullet 1 v/s ALL: Training  $k^2$  SVMs, but each on a fraction of the dataset.