

Hash Kernels & Linear Models



Vector Space Model for Text

A Vector Space Model for Automatic Indexing

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In a document retrieval, or other pattern matching environment where stored entities (documents) are compared with each other or with incoming patterns (search requests), it appears that the best indexing (property) space is one where each entity lies as far away from the others as possible; in these circumstances the value of an indexing system may be expressible as a function of the density of the object space; in particular, retrieval performance may correlate inversely with space density. An approach based on space density computations is used to choose an optimum indexing vocabulary for a collection of documents. Typical evaluation results are shown, demonstrating the usefulness of the model.

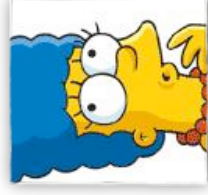
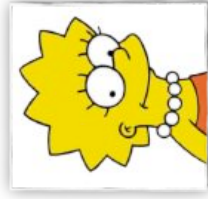
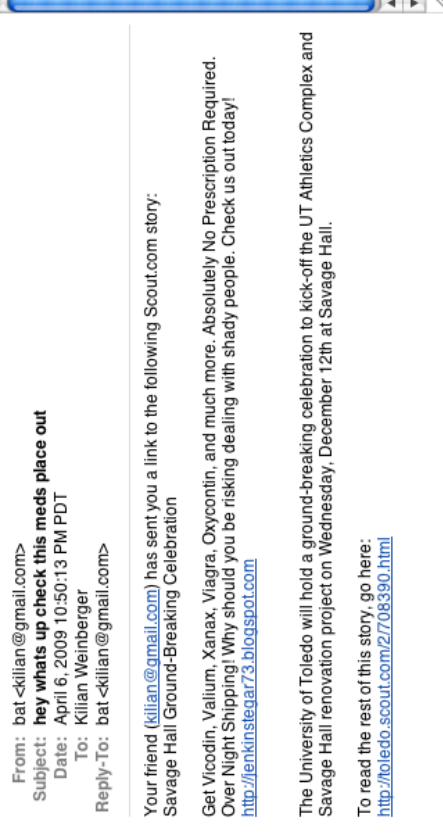
Linear functions

- Function

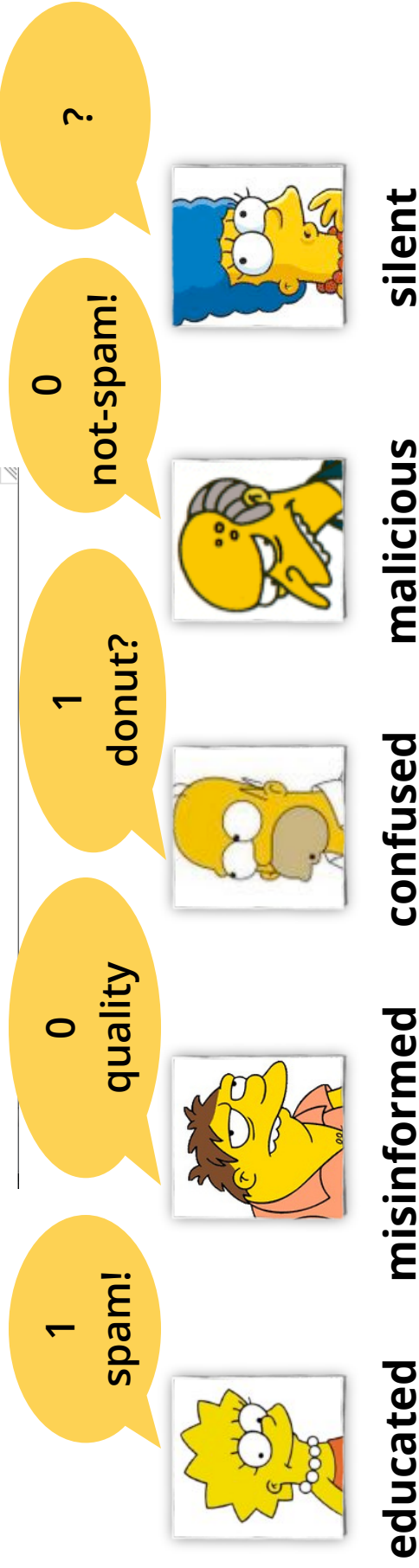
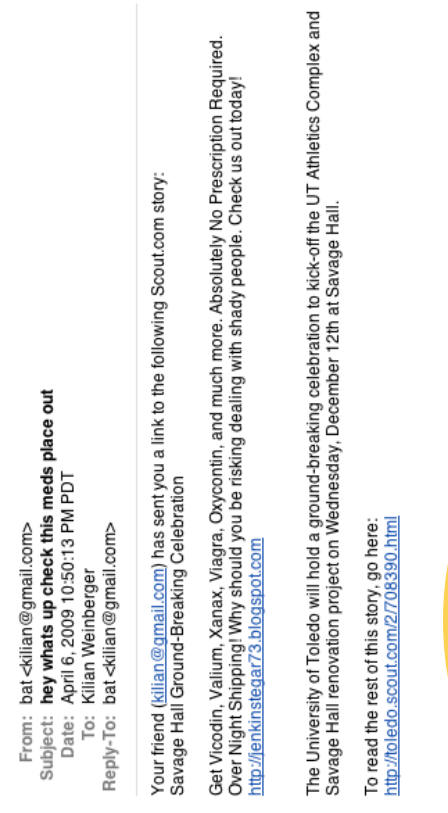
$$f(x) = \langle w, x \rangle + b = \sum_i w_i x_i + b$$

- Used for spam filtering, internet advertising, ranking, retrieval, summarization, gene finding, stock prediction, user profiling, ...
- Good as long as we don't have more than 1 billion parameters (8GB of memory for double precision)
- What if we have more parameters?
 - Lasso (with distributed optimization)
 - Hashing

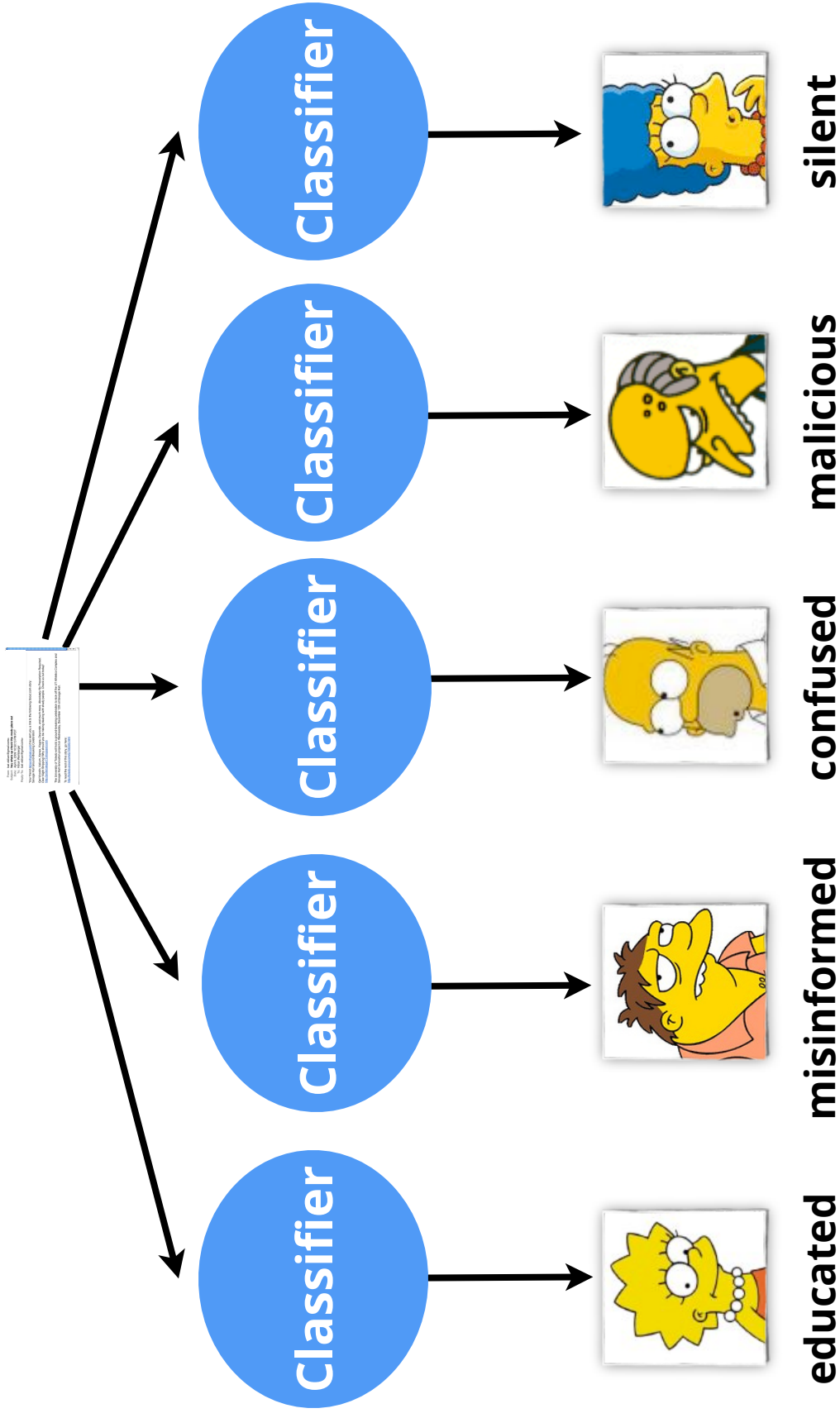
Personalized Spam Filtering



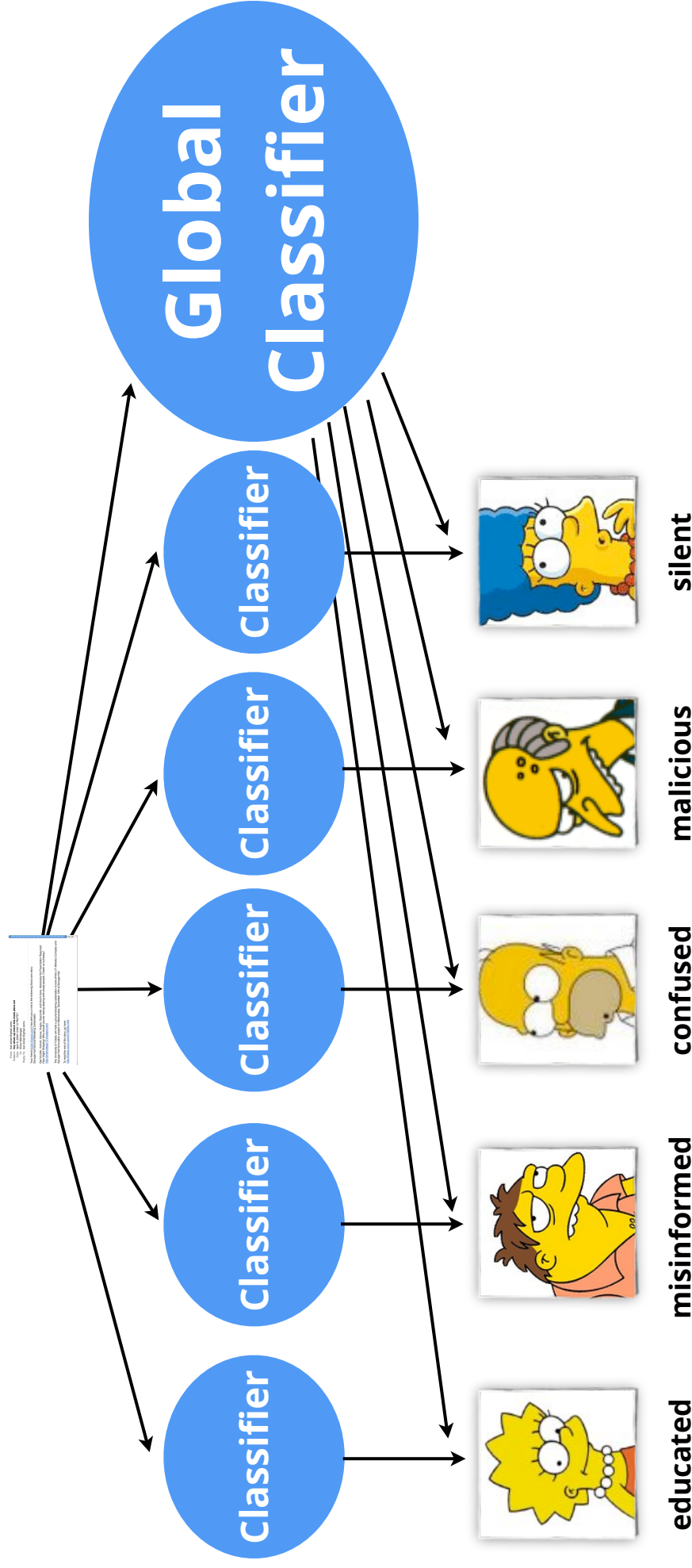
Personalized Spam Filtering



Personalized Spam Filtering



Multitask Learning



Collaborative Classification

- **Primal space representation**

$$f(x, u) = \langle \phi(x), w \rangle + \langle \phi(x), w_u \rangle = \langle \phi(x) \otimes (1 \oplus e_u), w \rangle$$

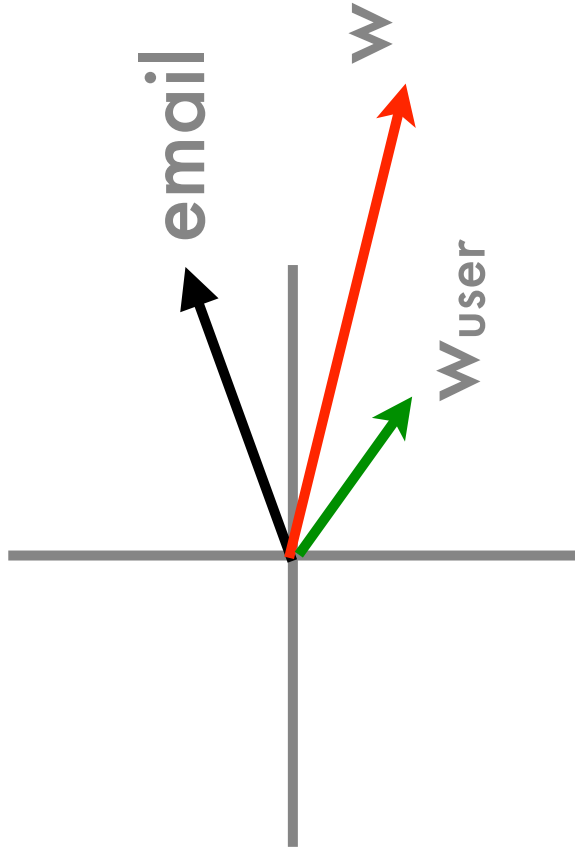
- **Kernel representation**

$$k((x, u), (x', u')) = k(x, x')[1 + \delta_{u, u'}]$$

Multitask kernel (e.g. Pontil & Michelli, Daume). Usually does not scale well ...

- **Problem** - dimensionality is 10^{13} . That is 40TB of space

Collaborative Classification



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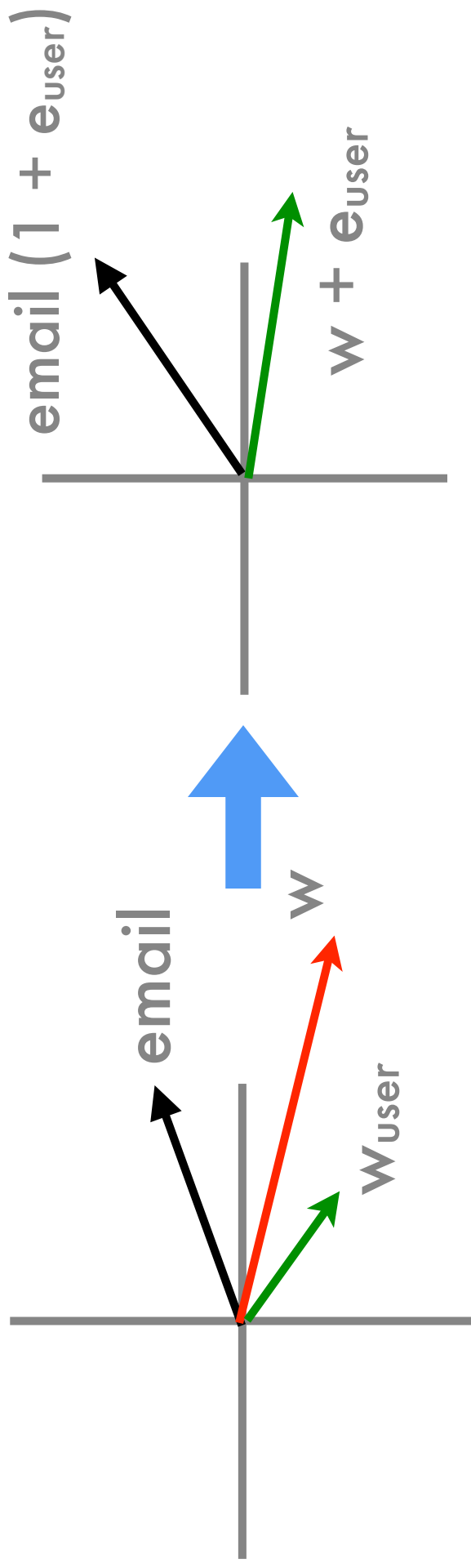
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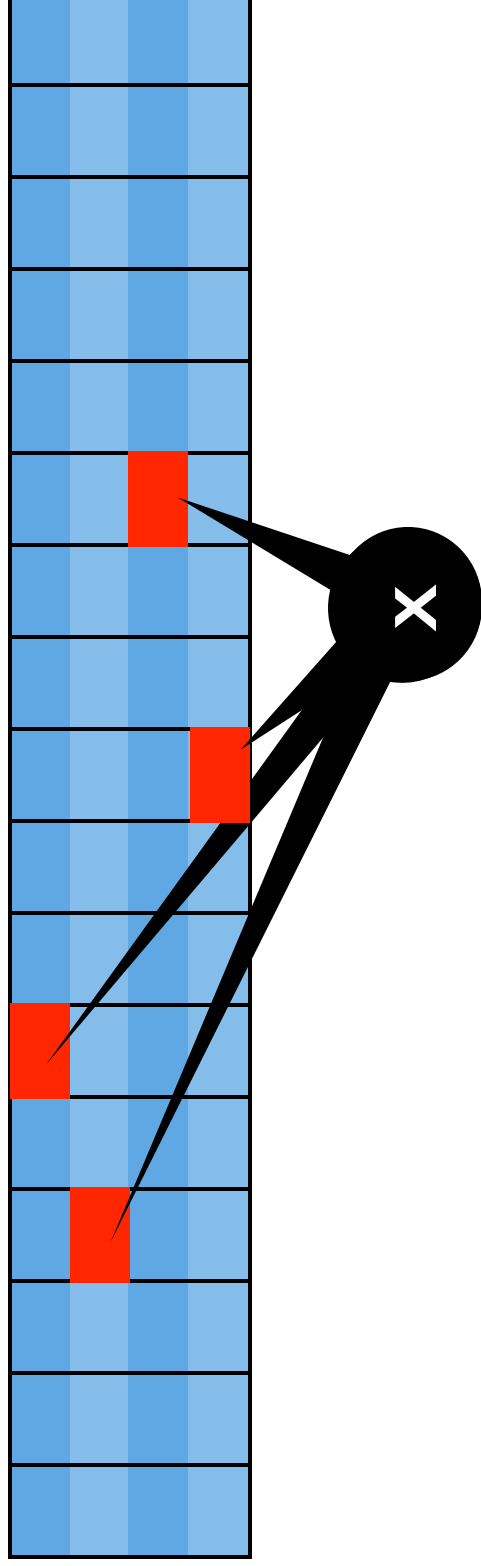
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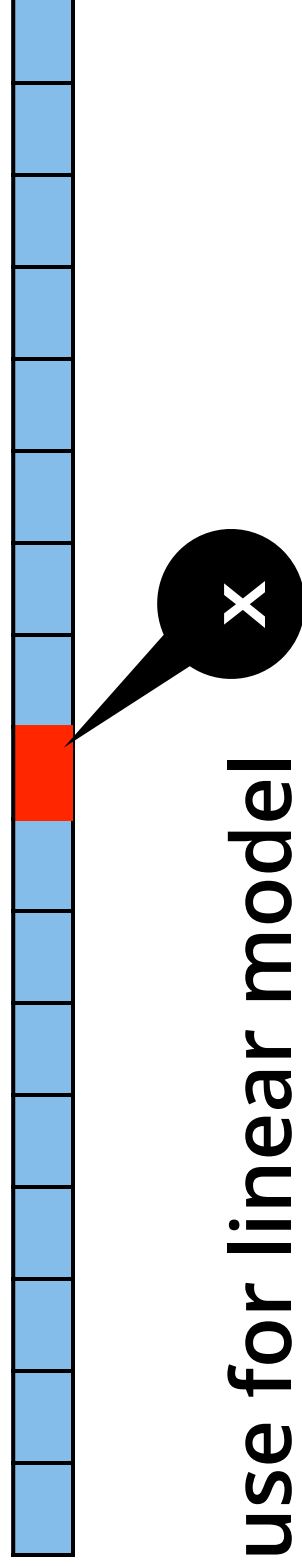
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CountMin Datastructure

- Count Sketch Basic



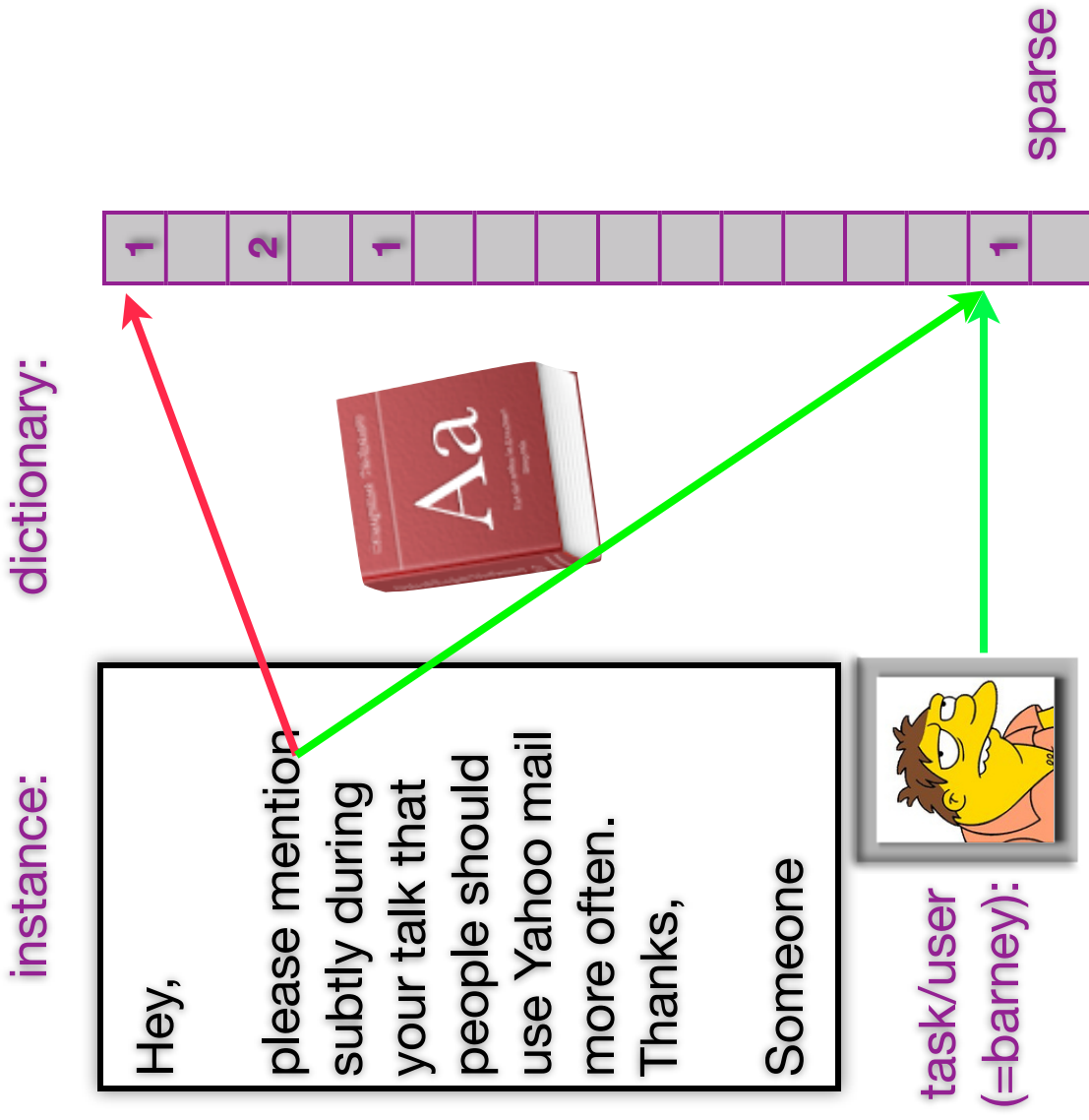
- Making it even more sparse



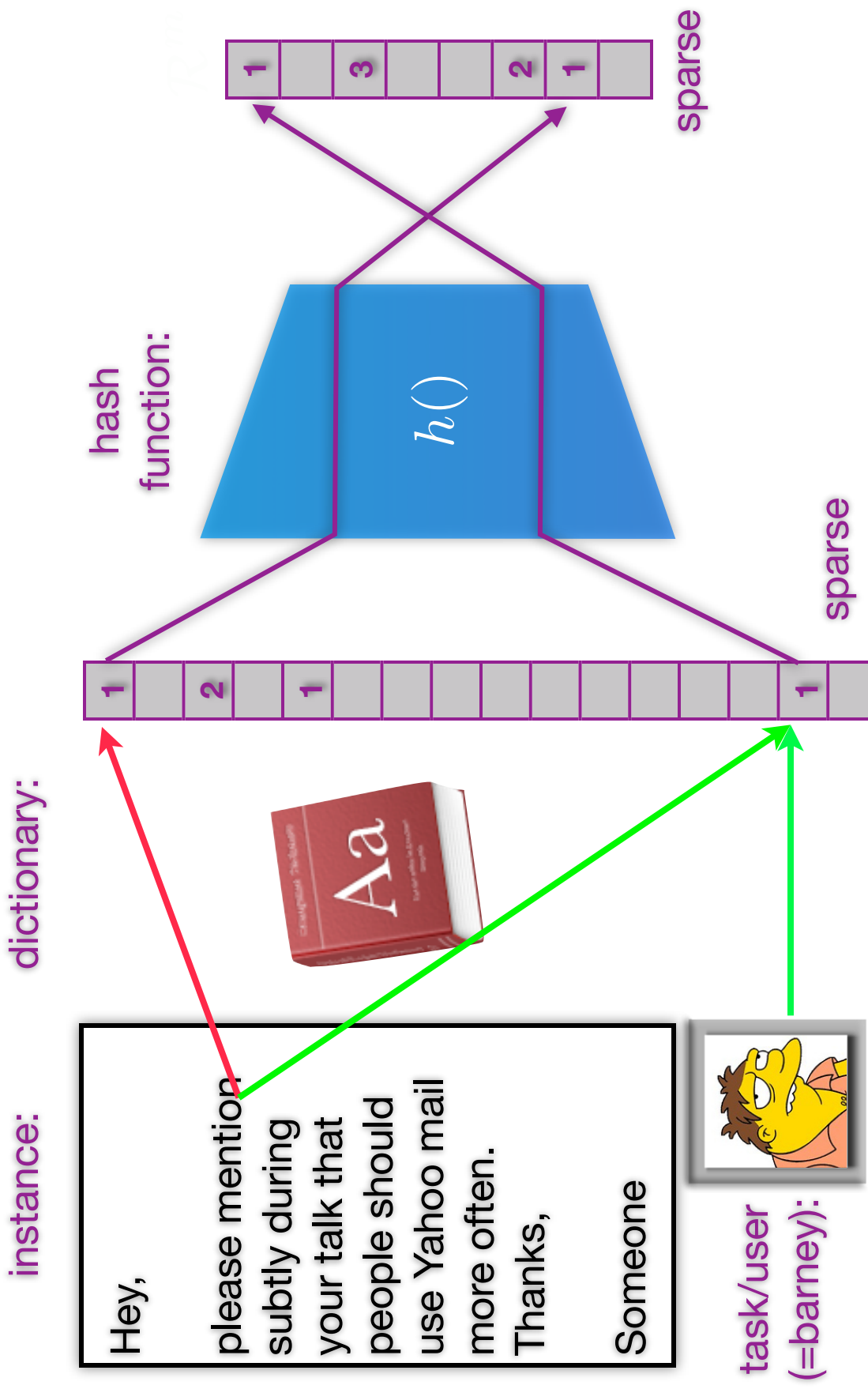
use for linear model

Hash Kernel

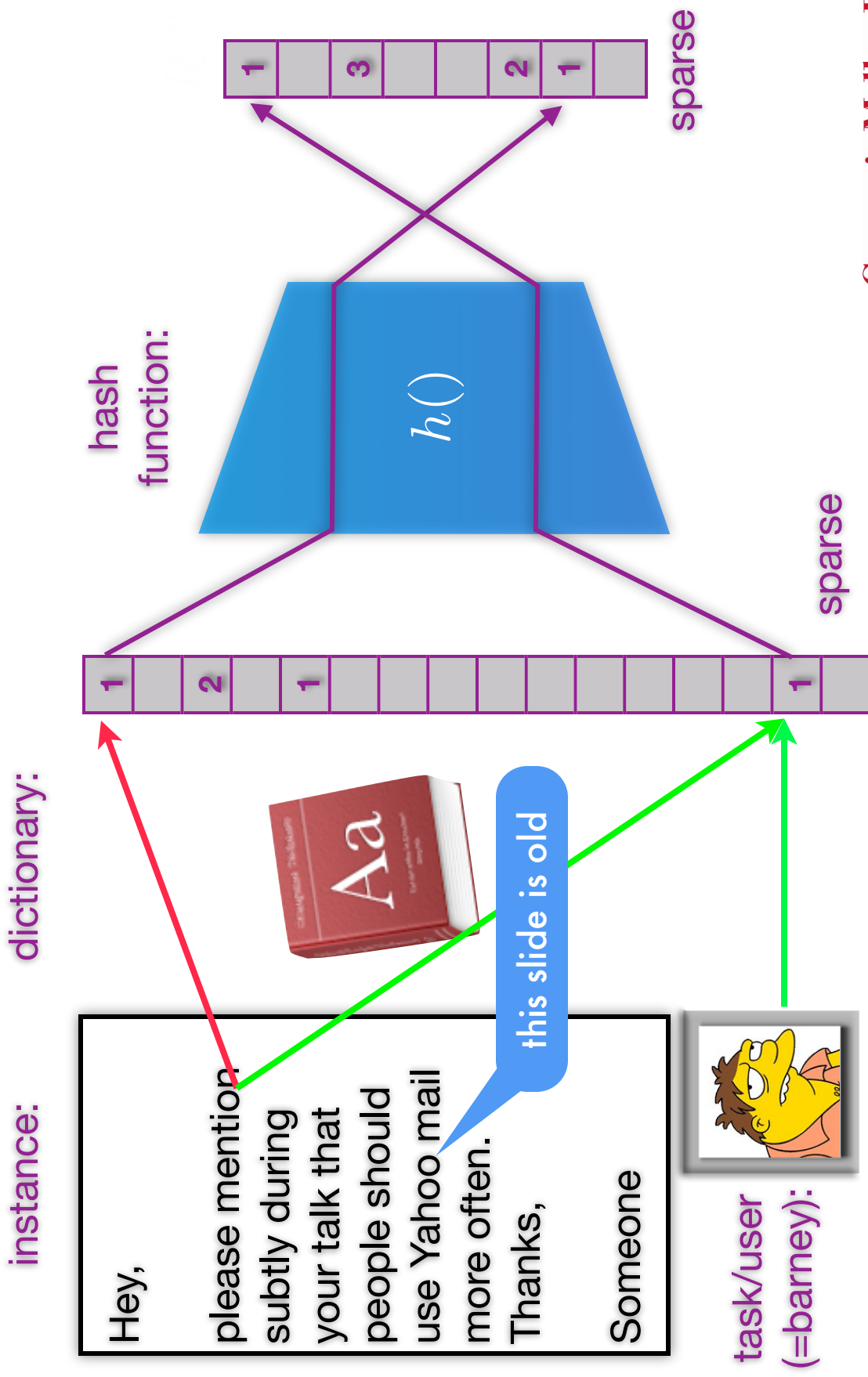
Hash Kernel



Hash Kernel



Hash Kernel



Hash Kernel

instance:

Hey,
please mention
subtly during
your talk that
people should
use Yahoo mail
more often.
Thanks,
Someone

task/user
(=barney):

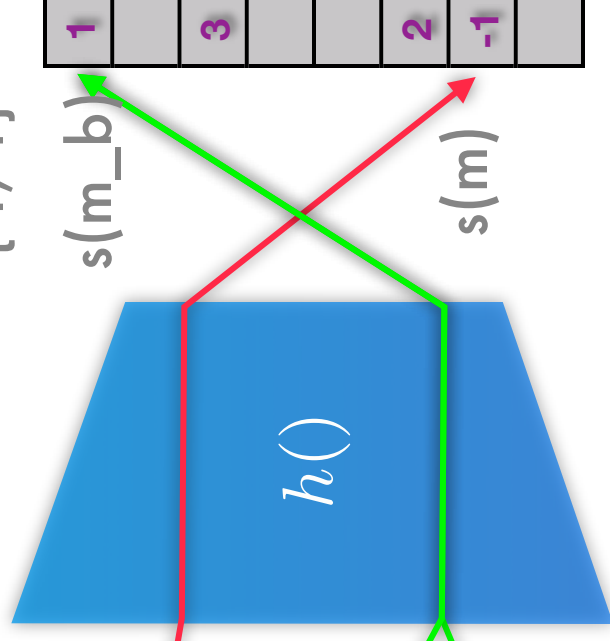


$h(\text{'mention'})$

$h(\text{'mention_barney'})$

$$f(x) = \sum_i w[h(i)] \sigma(i) x_i$$

$\{-1, 1\}$



Similar to count hash

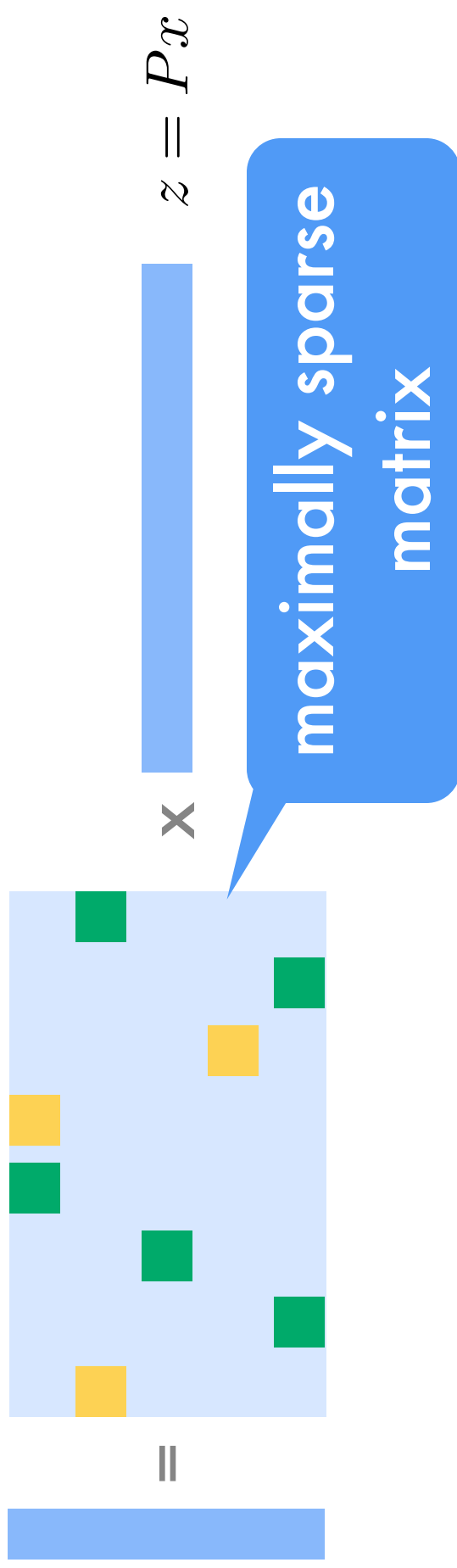
(Charikar, Chen, Farrach-Colton, 2003)

Advantages of hashing

- **No dictionary!**
- Content drift is no problem
- All memory used for classification
- Finite memory guarantee
(good for online learning)
- No Memory needed for projection (vs. LSH).
- Implicit mapping into high dimensional space!
- Sparsity preserving! (vs LSH)



Hash Kernels - the matrix view



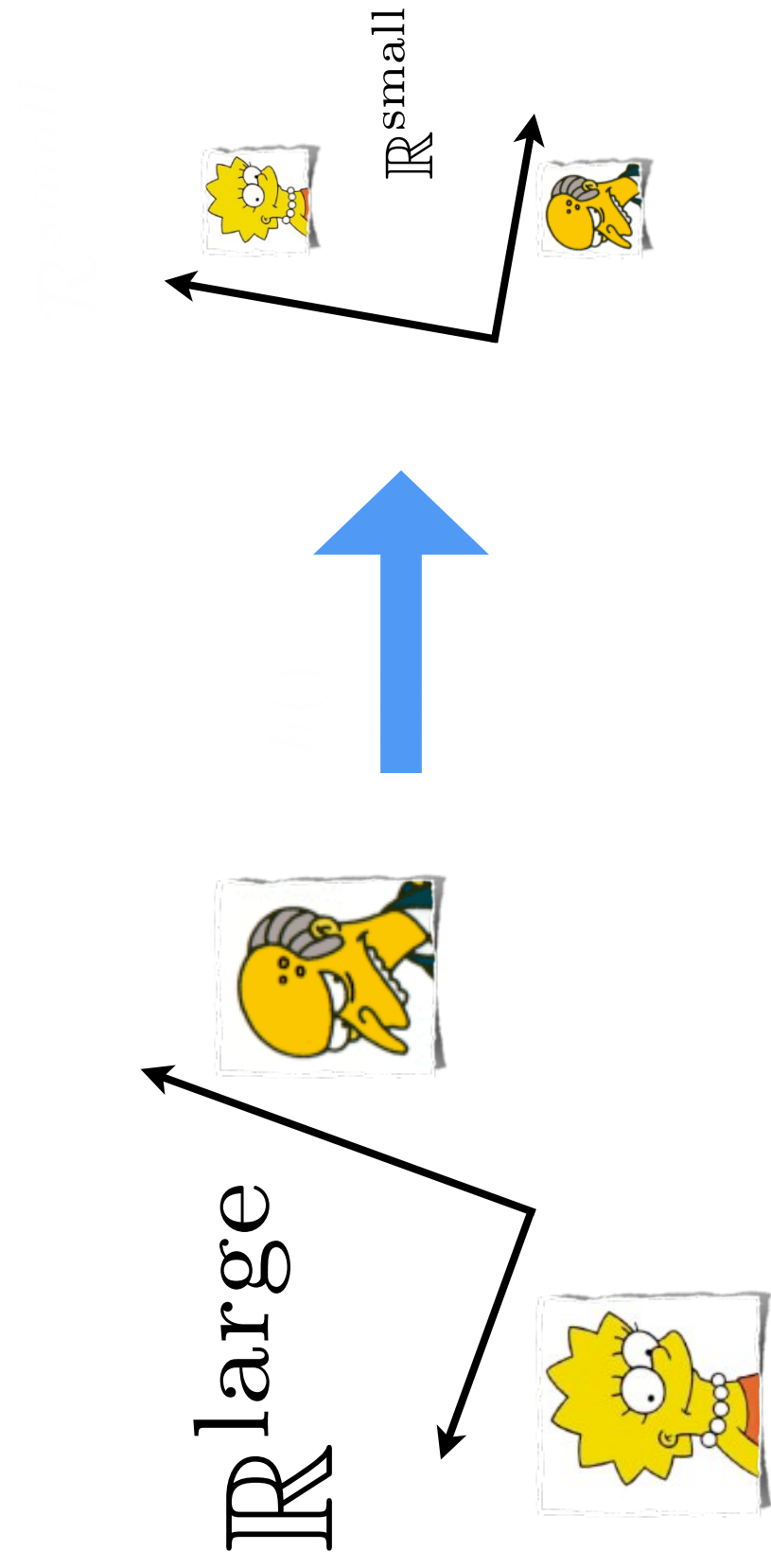
- Preserves inner product

$$\langle w, x \rangle = \sum_i w_i x_i \quad \langle \bar{w}, \bar{x} \rangle = \sum_j \left[\sum_{i:h(i)=j} w_i \sigma(i) \right] \left[\sum_{i:h(i)=j} x_i \sigma(i) \right]$$

Rademacher hash

$$\mathbb{E}_\sigma [\sigma(i) \sigma(i')] = \delta_{ii'}$$

Approximate Orthogonality



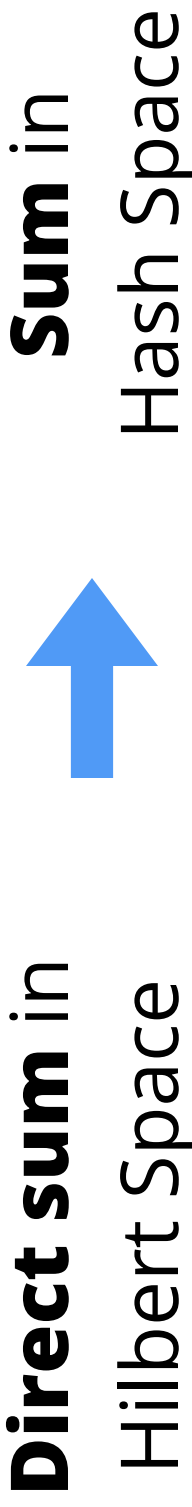
We can do multi-task learning!

Guarantees

- For a random hash function the inner product vanishes with high probability via

$$\Pr\{|\langle w_v, h_u(x) \rangle| > \epsilon\} \leq 2e^{-C\epsilon^2 m}$$

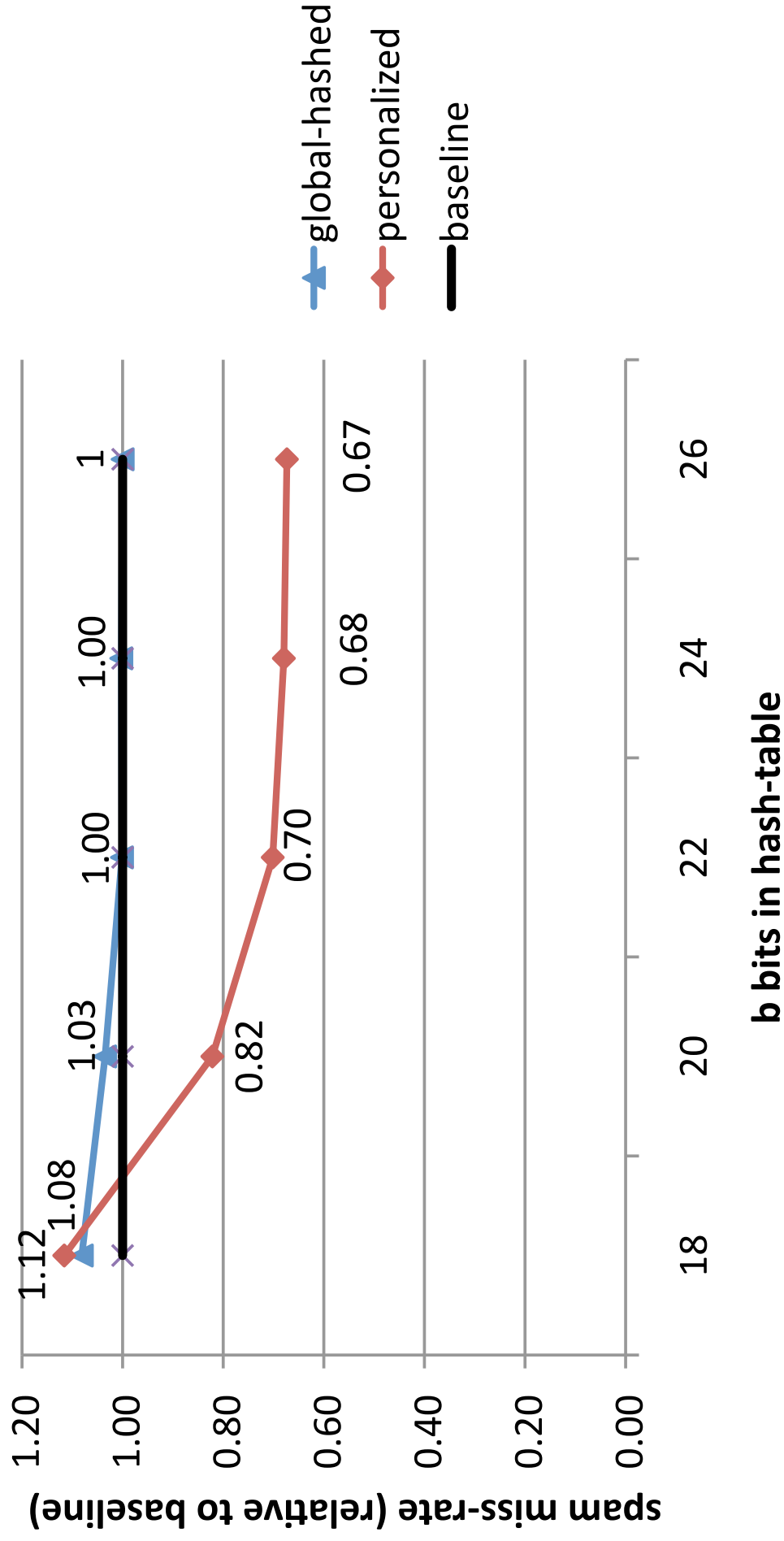
- We can use this for multitask learning



- Hashed inner product is unbiased
- Variance is $O(1/n)$
- Restricted isometry property (Kumar, Sarlos, Dasgupta 2010)

[Weinberger, K., Dasgupta, A., Attenberg, J., Langford, J., and Smola, A. J.](#), Feature Hashing for Large Scale Multitask Learning, International Conference on Machine Learning, 2009. [PDF](#)

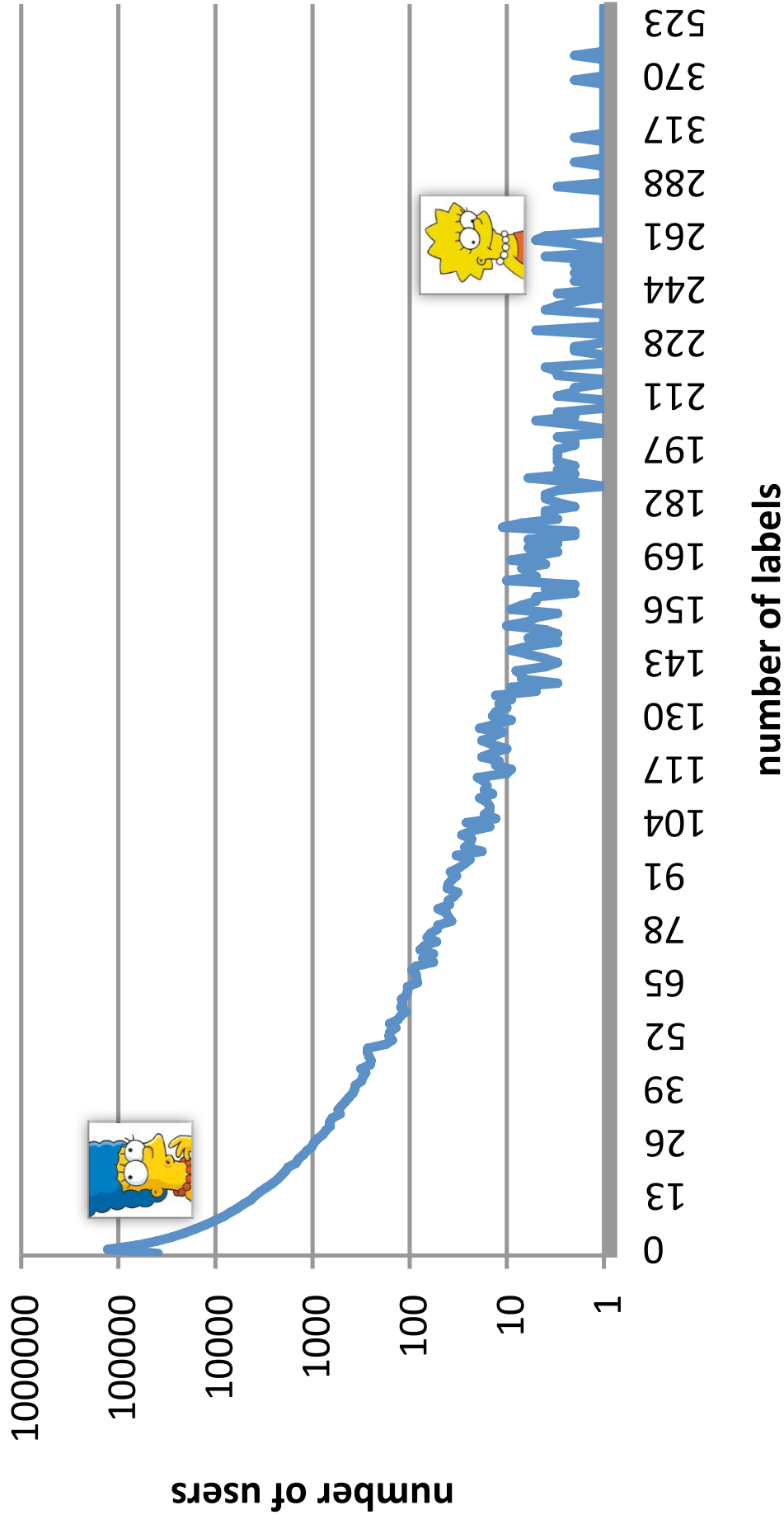
Spam classification results



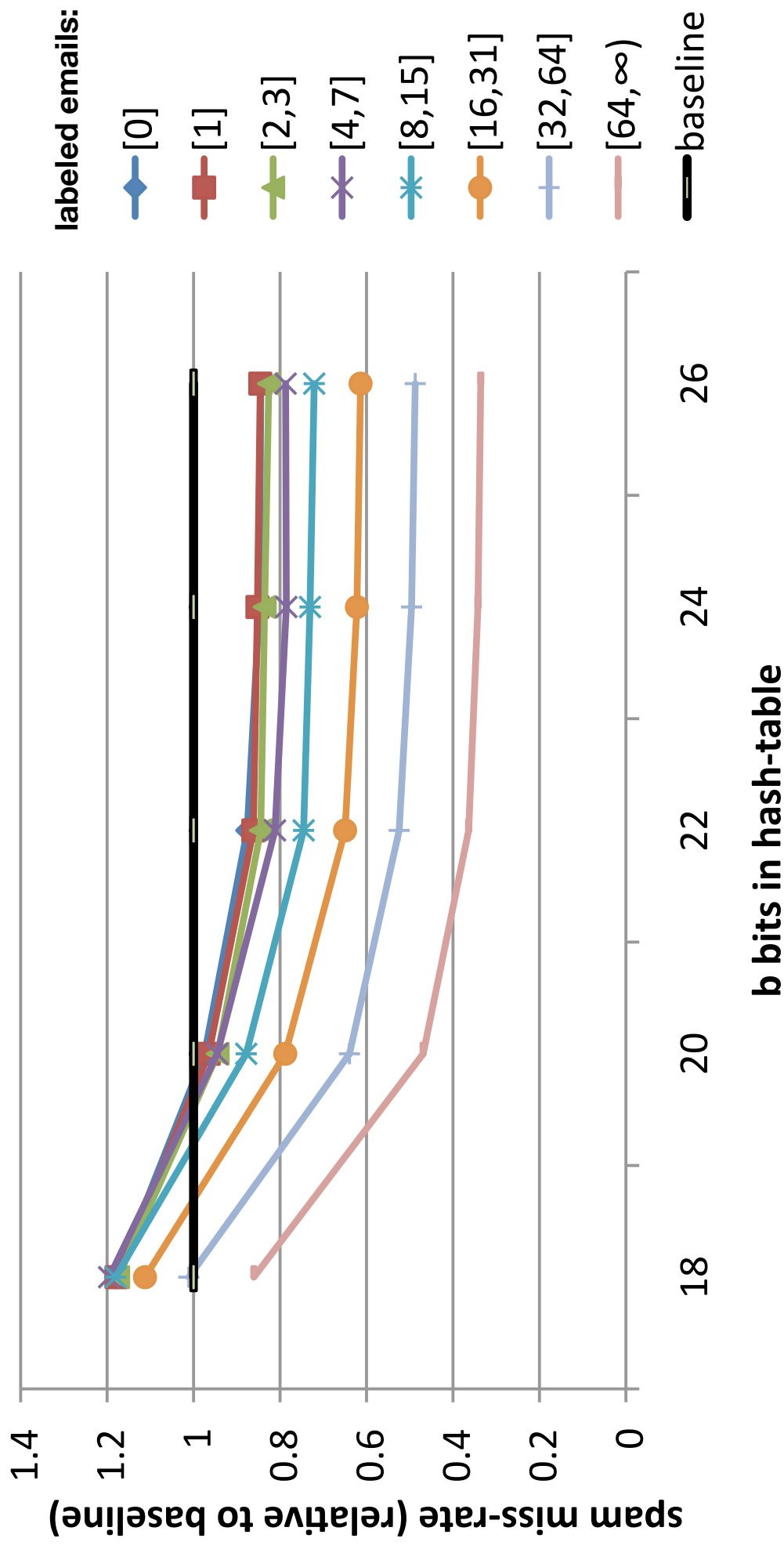
20 million emails, 400,000 users

Lazy users ...

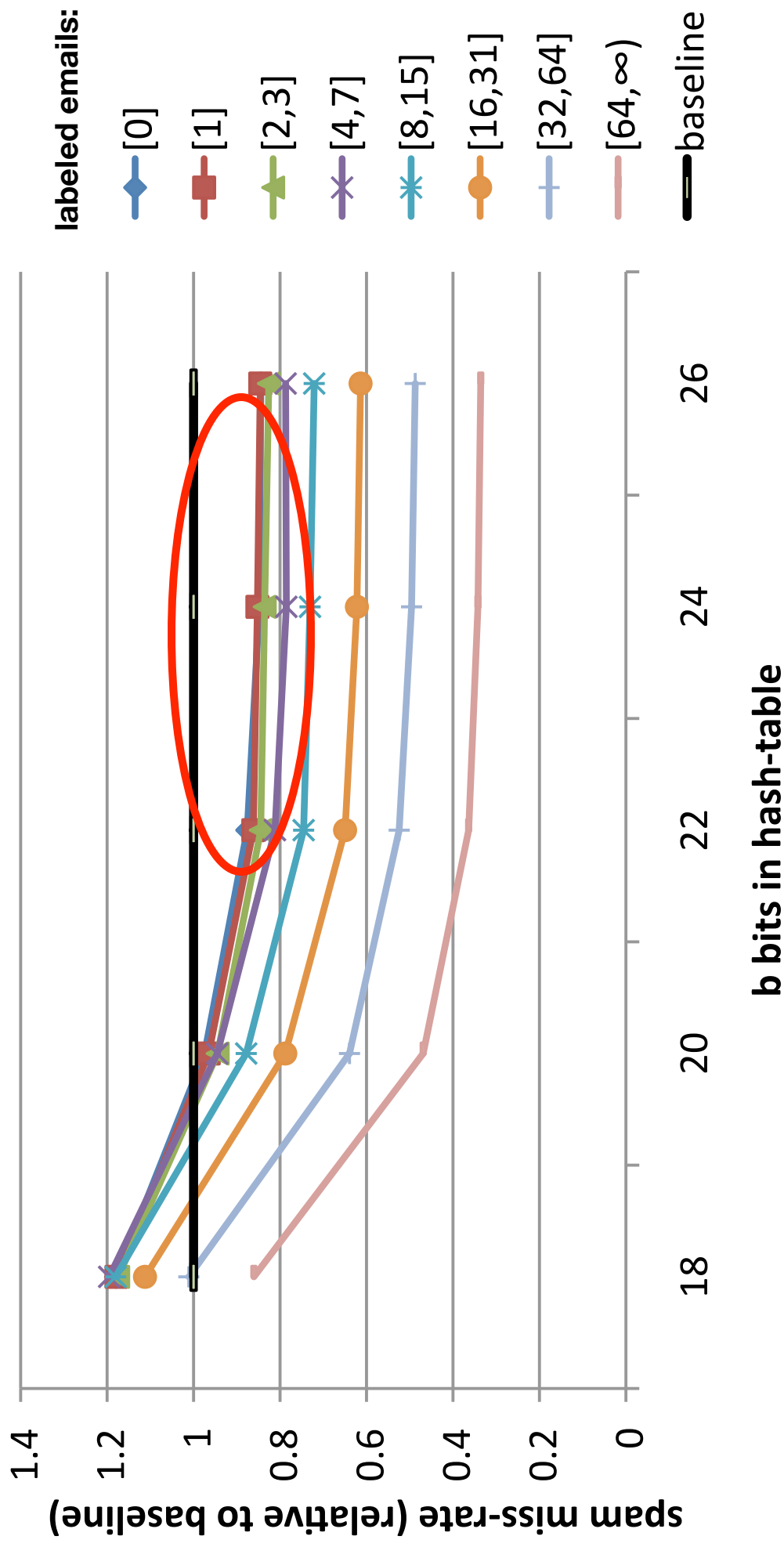
Labeled emails per user



Results by user group



Results by user group



Approximate String Matches

- General idea

$$k(x, x') = \sum_{w \in x} \sum_{w' \in x'} \kappa(w, w') \text{ for } |w - w'| \leq \delta$$

Carnegie
Carnegie1e
0arnegie
Canegie
Carn3gie

**catch all
with wildcards**

Carnegie
Carneg*e
*arnegie
Ca*negie
Carn*gie

- Map into fragments: dog -> (*og, d*g, do*)
- Hash fragments and weigh them based on mismatch amount
- **Exponential** in number of mismatches. **Not** alphabet size.

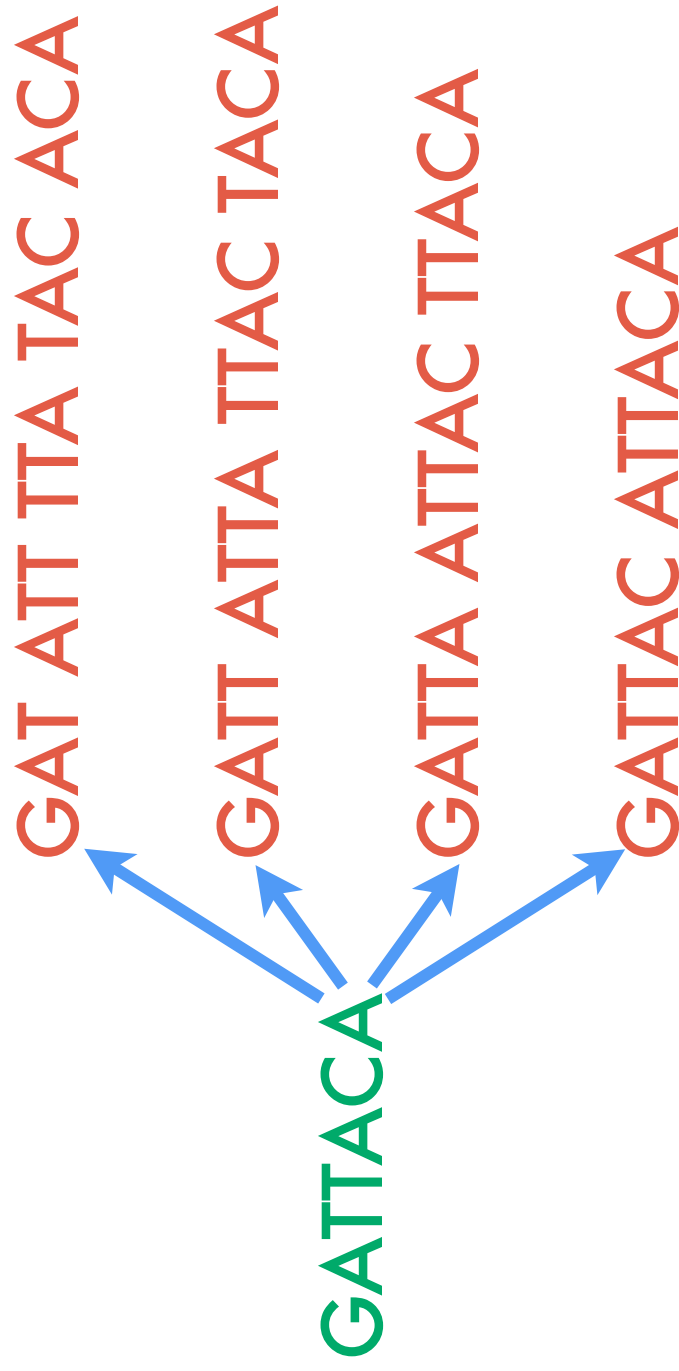
Fast String Kernels

- Example - DNA sequence

GATTACA

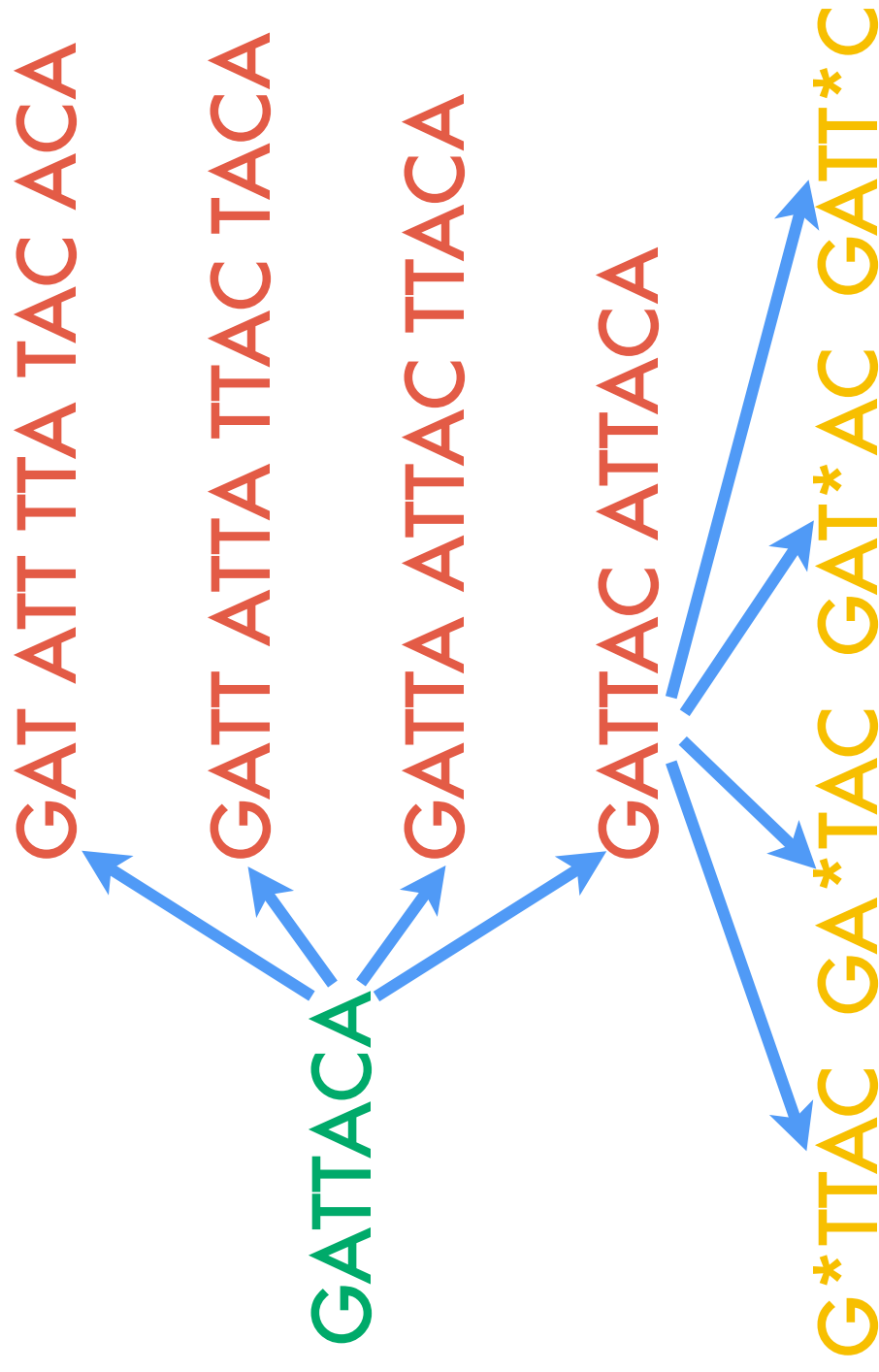
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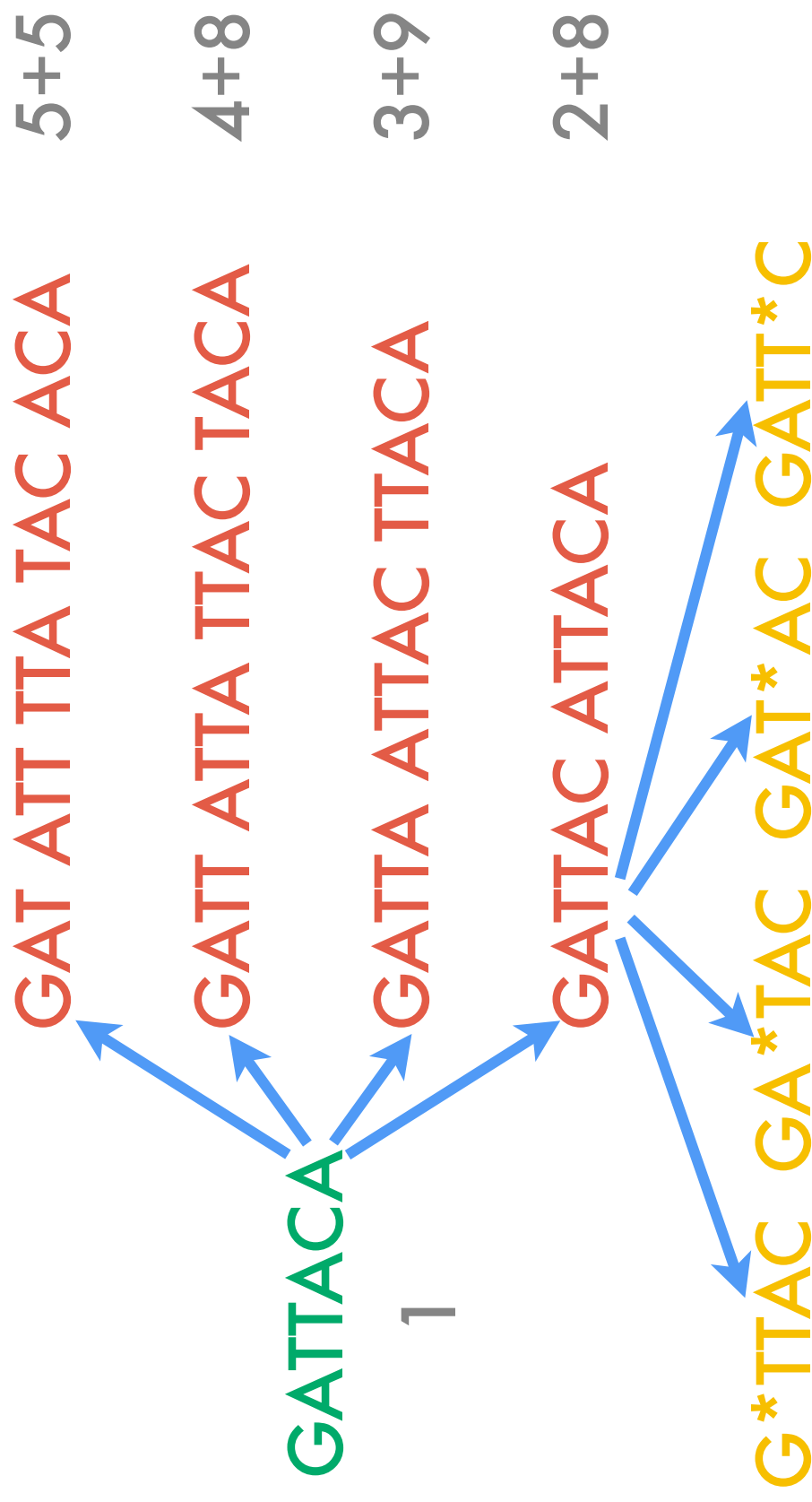
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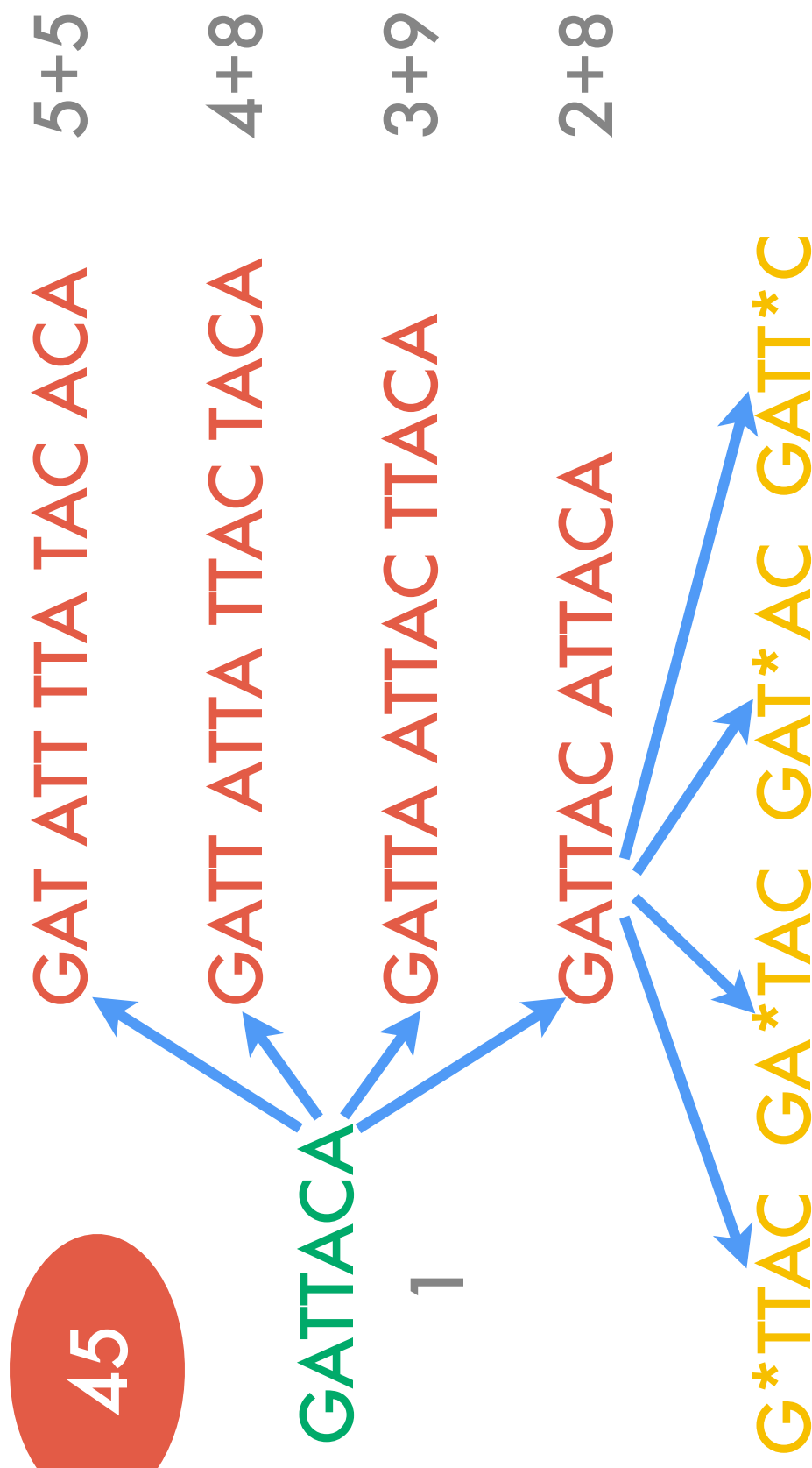
Fast String Kernels

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Fast String Kernels

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Fast String Kernels

- Store coefficients explicitly (complicated)
- Use hash kernel to update counts (trivial)

GAT ATT TTA TAC ACA

GATT ATTA TTAC TACA

GATTA ATTAC TTACA

GATTAC ATTACA

GATTACA

G*TTAC GA*TAC GAT*AC GATT*C