



# A UNIFIED FRAMEWORK FOR KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE GRADIENT BOOSTING

Leveraging Human Experts for Noisy Sparse Domains

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# Motivation

PO# 3215613

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Shipments

**Anchor Brewing #20173489-920B**  
 San Francisco, CA > Dallas, TX

**Oberto #20175883-012C**  
 Nashville, TN > Cincinnati, OH

and 83 more

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Customers

**Walmart**  
 Bentonville, AR

**Oberto**  
 Kent, WA

and 51 more

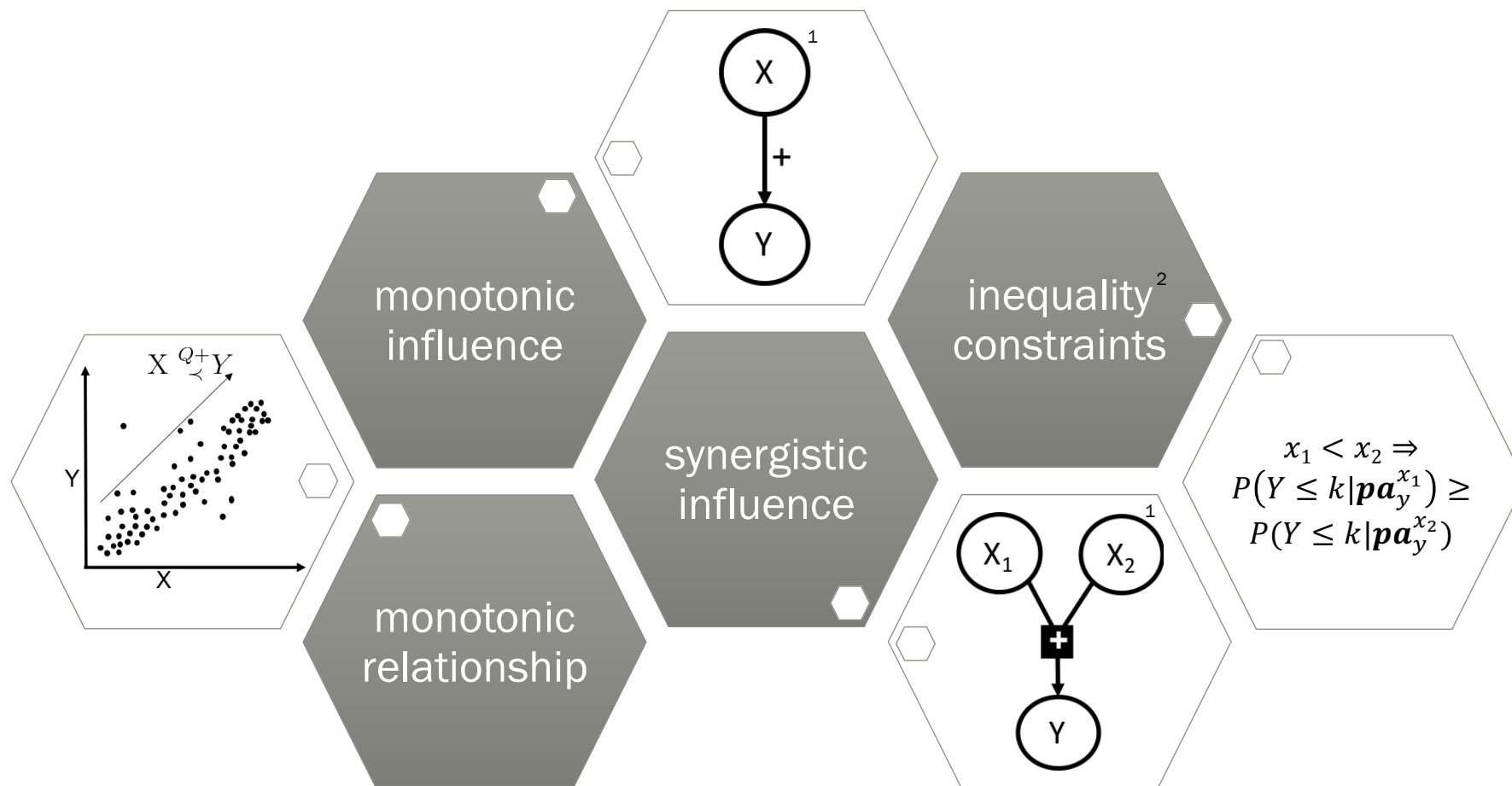
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Carriers

**Knight Transportation**  
 MC 654123 • DOT 2311331



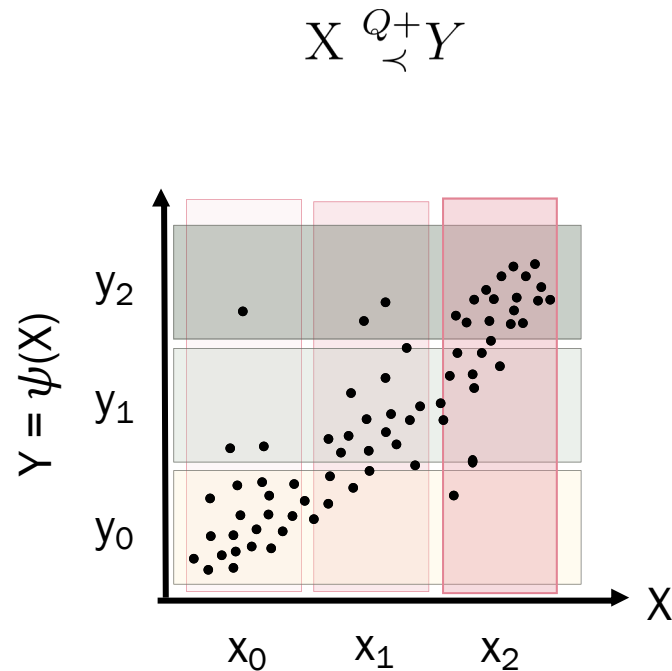
# Qualitative influences



<sup>1</sup>Wellman AI 1990

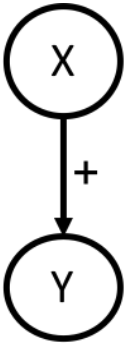
<sup>2</sup>Robertson, Wright, and Dykstra 1988, Altendorf et al. UAI 2005, Yang and Natarajan ECML-PKDD 2013

# Qualitative Constraint



order-restricted constraints

$$x_0 < x_1 \Rightarrow \psi(x_0) \leq \psi(x_1)$$



conditional-probability constraints<sup>2</sup>

$$x_0 < x_1 \Rightarrow P(Y \leq y_1 | x_0) \geq P(Y \leq y_1 | x_1)$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow P(Y \leq y_1 | x_1) \geq P(Y \leq y_1 | x_2)$$

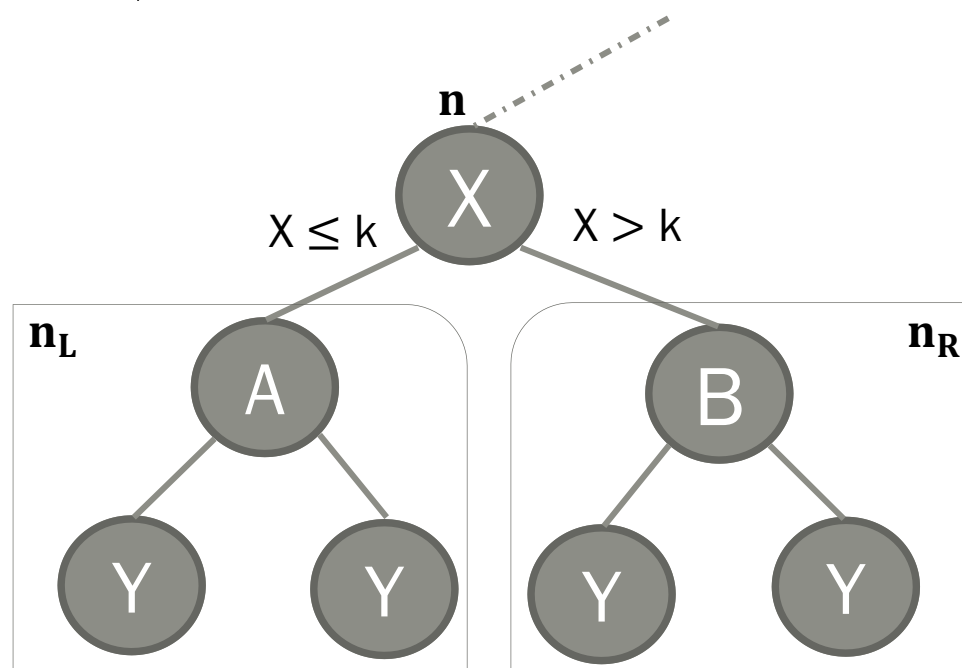
$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow P(Y \leq k | \mathbf{pa}_y^{x_1}) \geq P(Y \leq k | \mathbf{pa}_y^{x_2})^*$$

<sup>2</sup>Altendorf et al. UAI 2005, Yang and Natarajan ECML-PKDD 2013

\**caeteris paribus*

# Knowledge-intensive Gradient Boosting

$$X \stackrel{Q}{\prec} Y$$



$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}_\psi[x_1 | \dots] \leq \mathbb{E}_\psi[x_2 | \dots]$$

$$\mathbb{E}_\psi[\mathbf{n}_L] \leq \mathbb{E}_\psi[\mathbf{n}_R] + \varepsilon$$

$$\zeta_n \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{E}_\psi[\mathbf{n}_L] - \mathbb{E}_\psi[\mathbf{n}_R] - \varepsilon < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\operatorname{argmin} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \psi_t(x_i))^2}_{\text{loss function w.r.t data}} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_c)} \max(\zeta_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot |\zeta_{\mathbf{n}}|, 0)}_{\text{loss function w.r.t advice}}$$

# KiGB

- Leaf update equation

$$\psi_t^\ell(\mathbf{x}) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{|\ell|} \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{y}_i \cdot \mathbb{I}(x_i \in \ell)}_{\text{mean}} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_c)} \mathbb{I}(\zeta_{\mathbf{n}} > 0) \zeta_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \left( \frac{\mathbb{I}(\ell \in \mathbf{n}_R)}{|\mathbf{n}_R|} - \frac{\mathbb{I}(\ell \in \mathbf{n}_L)}{|\mathbf{n}_L|} \right)}_{\text{penalty for advice violation}}$$

# Monotonic Trees Ensemble

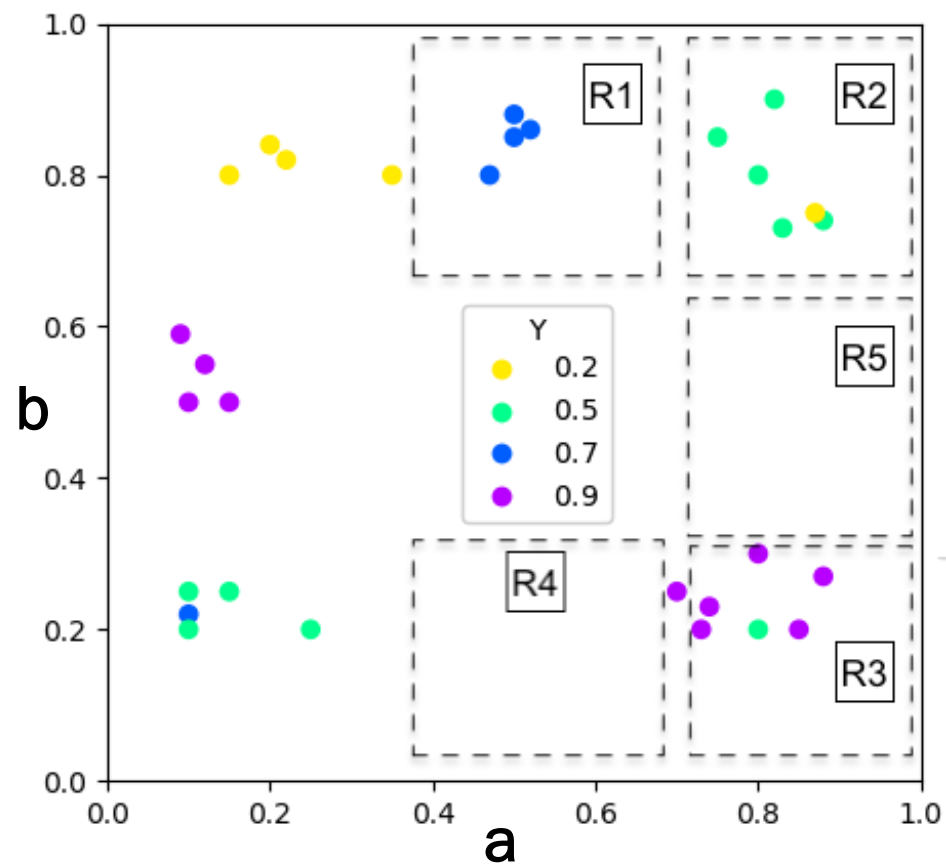
- Usually for classification tasks<sup>3</sup>
- Focus on global monotonicity
  - *prune*
  - *preprocessed data by reweighting*
  - *voting mechanism*<sup>4</sup>
  - *restrict split criteria*<sup>5</sup>
- Monoensemble<sup>6</sup> converts trees to rules and recalculate leaf values

<sup>3</sup>Cano et al. Neurocomputing 2019, <sup>4</sup>Dembczynski et al. 2009

<sup>5</sup>Ke et al. NIPS 2017 (LightGBM), Chen et al. KDD 2016 (XGBoost), <sup>6</sup>Bartley et al. AAAI 2019

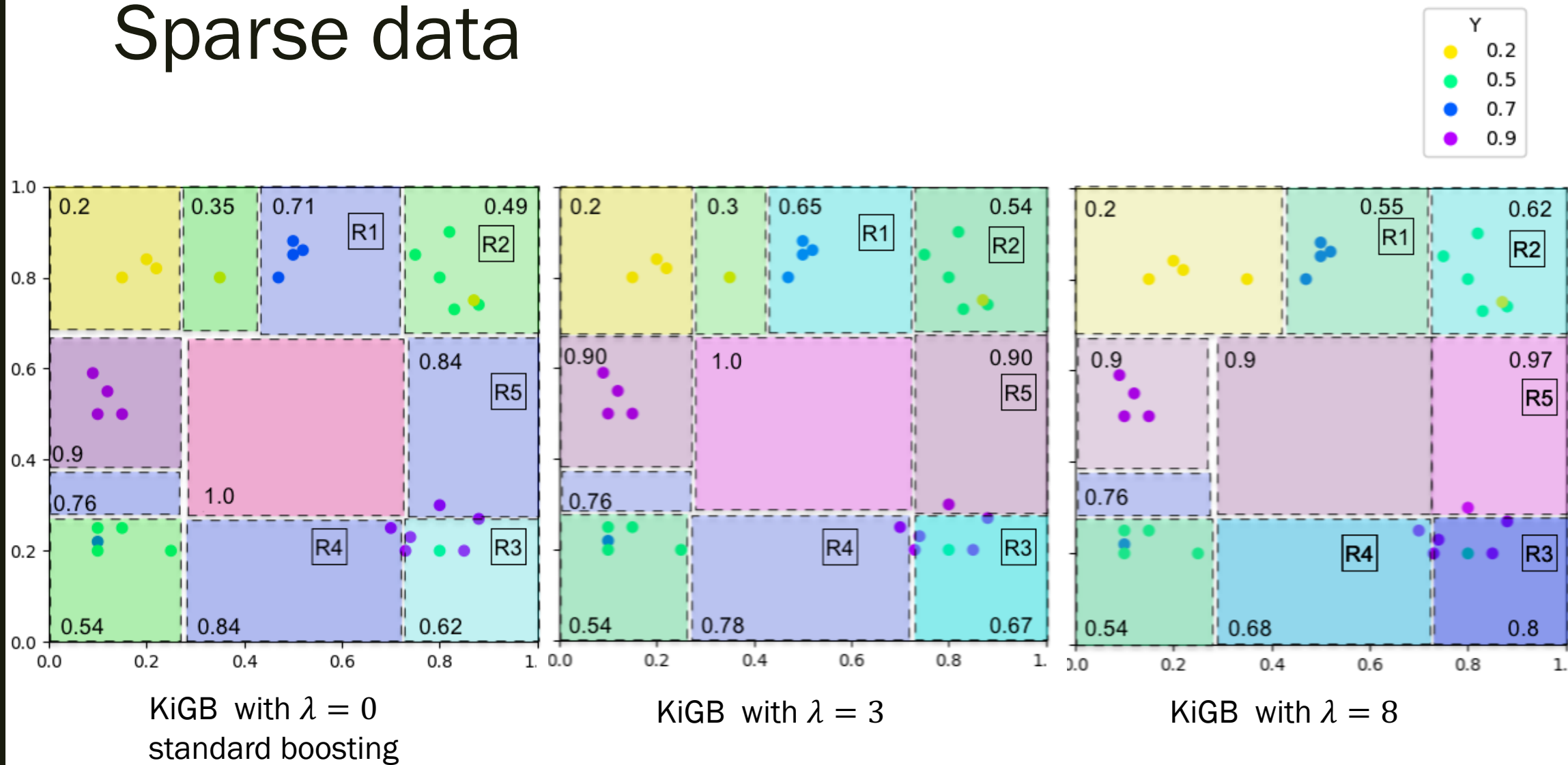
# Sparse data

$$a_{\prec}^{Q+}y$$

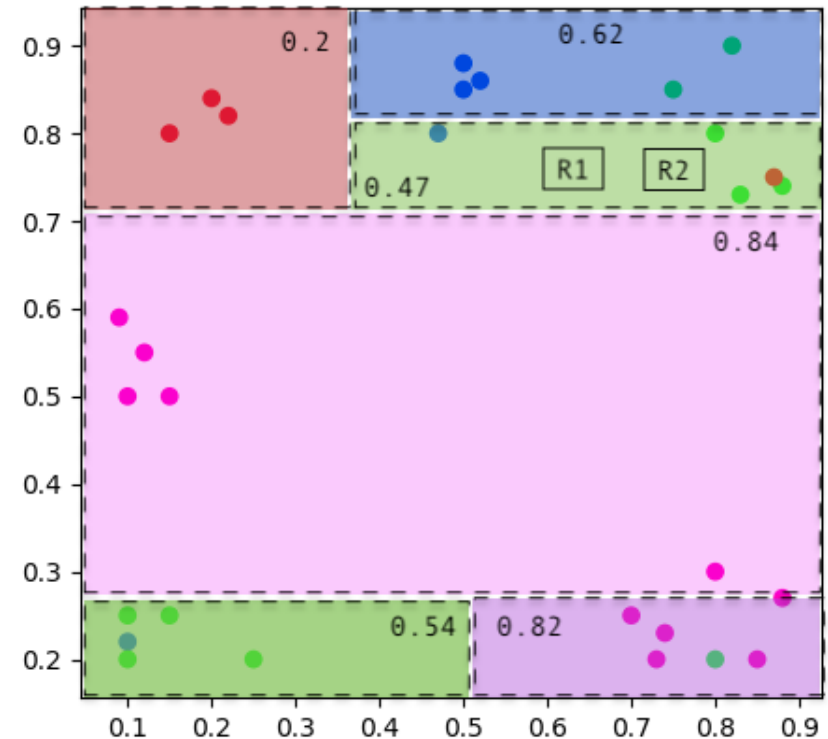
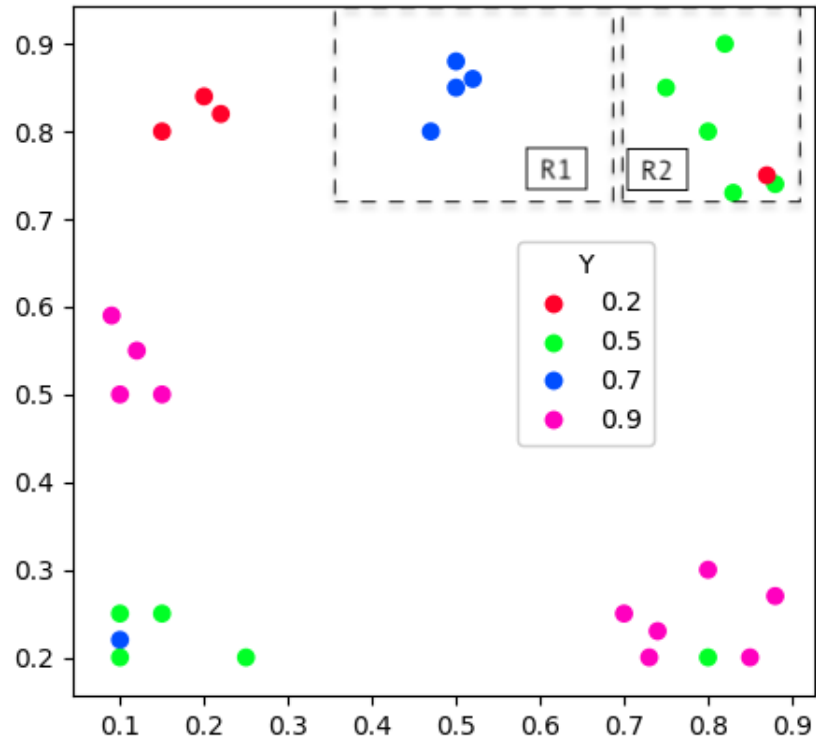




# Sparse data



# Overfitting by monotonic function



# Experiments

## Standard baselines

	(accuracy)					
	Dataset	SKiGB	SGB	Dataset	SKiGB	SGB
classification	Adult	<b>0.855</b>	0.853	Cleveland	<b>0.737</b>	0.677
	Australian	<b>0.855</b>	0.83	Ljubljana	<b>0.696</b>	0.621
	Car	0.984	0.982			
regression	Abalone	<b>5.377</b>	5.491	CPU	<b>0.185</b>	0.204
	Autompg	<b>9.793</b>	13.623	Crime	2.211	2.296
	Autoprice	8.866	8.945	Redwine	<b>0.381</b>	0.419
	Boston	24.065	21.493	Whitewine	<b>0.426</b>	0.439
	California	47.159	47.468	Windsor	<b>3.9</b>	4.626

(mean-squared error)

KiGB: ours with S/L

SGB: Scikit-learn gradient boosting

LGBM: LightGBM

LMC: LightGBM with monotonic constraints

MONO: Monoensemble

## Monotonic baselines

Dataset	SKiGB	MONO	LKiGB	LMC
Adult	0.855	0.857	<b>0.865</b>	0.863
Australian	0.855	<b>0.884</b>	<b>0.878</b>	0.867
Car	<b>0.984</b>	0.765	<b>0.972</b>	0.959
Cleveland	0.737	0.74	<b>0.757</b>	0.73
Ljubljana	<b>0.696</b>	0.611	0.721	0.718

classification task (accuracy)

Dataset	LKiGB	LMC	Dataset	LKiGB	LMC
Abalone	4.786	4.797	CPU	<b>0.206</b>	0.208
Autompg	<b>8.047</b>	8.33	Crime	1.834	1.847
Autoprice	<b>14.953</b>	15.614	Redwine	<b>0.382</b>	0.397
Boston	<b>15.496</b>	16.292	Whitewine	<b>0.45</b>	0.467
California	<b>48.517</b>	50.94	Windsor	<b>2.524</b>	2.634

regression task (mean-squared error)

# Experiments

## Real datasets

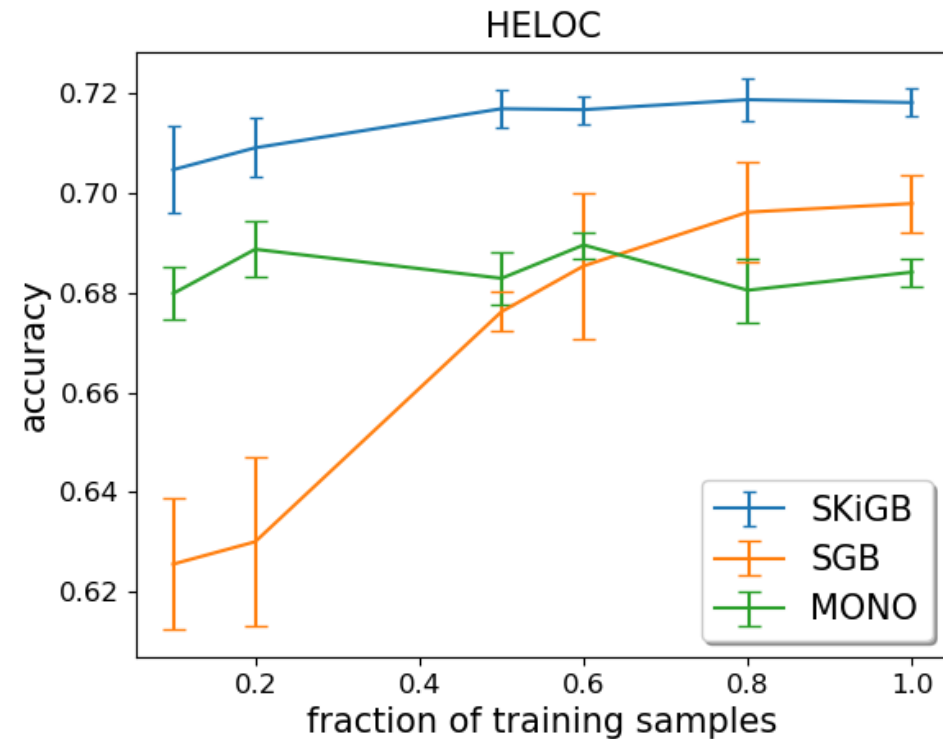
Dataset	LKiGB	LGBM	LMC
Logistics (mse)	<b>1.851</b>	1.898	1.889

Dataset	SKiGB	SGB	MONO
HELOC (accuracy)	<b>0.717</b>	0.7	0.688

Logistics : Turvo

HELOC : FICO xML challenge

## Learning curve





THANKS

