



Aalto University
School of Science
and Technology

Multilabel classification through structured output learning

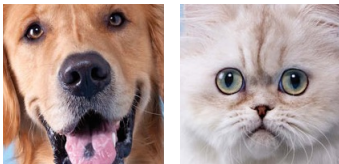
Hongyu Su

Department of Computer Science
School of Science, Aalto University
hongyu.su@aalto.fi

March 24, 2015

Example: dog vs. cat?

- ▶ We have 5000 pictures of dog and 5000 pictures of cat.



- ▶ Computer digitalize each picture into 100×100 pixels.
- ▶ Given a new picture, we want to answer: is it a dog or a cat?
- ▶ Simple task for human, dog, or cat.
- ▶ Golle (2008) claimed this is a difficult task for machines with only 82.7% accuracy.
- ▶ In 2013, 98.5% accuracy was reported in a Kaggle competition (<https://www.kaggle.com/c/dogs-vs-cats>).

In human verification system

- ▶ Human verification system is a program that protects website from robots by generating and grading test that human can pass but machine cannot.
- ▶ CAPTCHA system (Ahn et al., 2003) uses distorted text.



- ▶ ASIRRA system (Elson et al., 2007) uses images.

Asirra

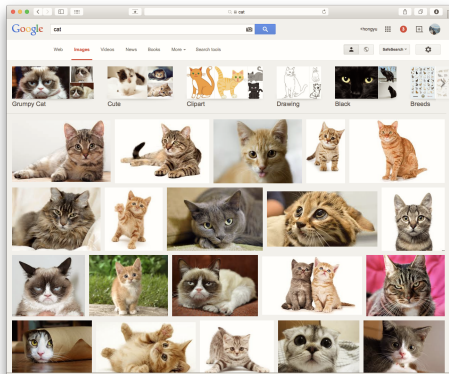
Asirra is a human interactive proof that asks users to identify photos of cats and dogs. It's powered by over two million photos from our unique partnership with [iStockphoto.com](#). Protect your web site with Asirra -- free!



- ▶ To test if the ASIRRA system is safe from machine learning attack.
 - ▶ One should get all 12 pictures right!
 - ▶ Accuracy for machine is $(98.5\%)^{12} \approx 83.4\%$.

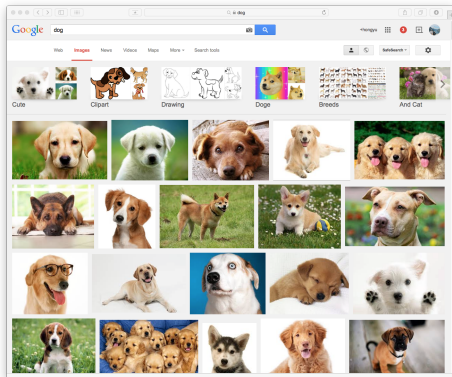
In search engine

- ▶ If machine can assign cat/dog to all pictures correctly, we can search pictures with keywords.
- ▶ Search all cat pictures.



In search engine

- ▶ If machine can assign cat/dog to all pictures correctly, we can search pictures with keywords.
- ▶ Search all dog pictures.



Single label classification

- ▶ The mathematical problem behind is known as *single label classification*.
 - ▶ *Input* is an object, e.g., an image, a video, a sound clip.
 - ▶ *Output* is an attribute of the object called *label*, e.g., dog or cat?
 - ▶ Explore a set of known object and label pairs
 $\text{Training data} = \{(\text{image\#1}, \text{dog}), \dots, (\text{image\#m}, \text{cat})\}.$
 - ▶ Learn a *mapping function* that predict the label of a unknown object.



Future work



To get benefit?

- ▶ Fingerprint identification
- ▶ Voice recognition
- ▶ Information assistant

To contribute?

- ▶ SETI@home
- ▶ Rosetta@home
- ▶ Foldit

Bibliography

- Ahn, L. V., Blum, M., Hopper, N. J., and Langford, J. (2003). Captcha: Using hard ai problems for security. In *Proceedings of the 22Nd International Conference on Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques, EUROCRYPT'03*, pages 294–311, Berlin, Heidelberg. Springer-Verlag.
- Elson, J., Douceur, J. R., Howell, J., and Saul, J. (2007). Asirra: A captcha that exploits interest-aligned manual image categorization. In *Proceedings of 14th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (CCS)*. Association for Computing Machinery, Inc.
- Golle, P. (2008). Machine learning attacks against the asirra captcha. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security, CCS '08*, pages 535–542, New York, NY, USA. ACM.