

# Multilabel classification through structured output learning

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#### Example: dog vs. cat?

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





- ▶ Computer digitalize each picture into  $100 \times 100$  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.



- ► 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.



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## Single label classification

- ► The mathematical problem behind is known as *single label classification*.
  - Input is an object e.g., an image.
  - Output is an attribute of the object called *label* e.g., dog or cat?
  - ► Explore a set of known object and label pairs called *Training data* e.g., {(image#1, dog), ···, (image#5001, cat), ···}.
  - ► Learn a *mapping function* that predict the label of a new object e.g., (new image, dog or cat?)

#### **Future work**



## To get benefit?

- ► Fingerprint identification
- Voice recognition
- ▶ Information assistant

#### To contribute?

- ► SETI@home
- ► Rosetta@home
- ► Foldit

## **Bibliography**

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