



Aalto University
School of Science
and Technology

Structured Output Learning with A Random Sample of Spanning Trees

Hongyu Su

Helsinki Institute for Information Technology HIIT
Department of Information and Computer Science
Aalto University

November 19, 2014

Multilabel Classification

- ▶ Multilabel classification is an important research field in machine learning.
 - ▶ For example, a document can be classified as “science”, “genomics”, and “drug discovery”.
 - ▶ Each input variable $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ is simultaneously associated with multiple output variables $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{Y}_l$.
 - ▶ The goal is to find a mapping function that predicts the best values of an output given an input $f \in \mathcal{H} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$.
- ▶ The central problems of multilabel classification:
 - ▶ The size of the output space \mathcal{Y} is exponential in the number of microlabels.
 - ▶ The dependency of microlabels needs to be exploited to improve the prediction performance.

Flat Multilabel Classification

- ▶ Multiple output variables are treated as a “flat” vector.
- ▶ For example, ML-KNN, ADABOOST.MH, MTL, ...
- ▶ It is difficult to take into consideration the correlation of labels.

Structured Output Learning

- ▶ There is an *output graph* connecting multiple labels.
 - ▶ A set of nodes corresponds to the multiple labels.
 - ▶ A set of edges represents the correlation between labels.
- ▶ Hierarchical classification:
 - ▶ The output graph is a rooted tree or a directed graph defining the different levels of granularities.
 - ▶ For example, SSVM, ...
- ▶ Graph labeling:
 - ▶ The output graph often takes a general form (e.g., a tree, a chain).
 - ▶ For example, M^3N , CRF, MMCRF, ...
- ▶ The output graph is assumed to be known *a priori*.

The Research Question

- ▶ The output graph is hidden in many applications.
 - ▶ For example, a surveillance photo can be tagged with “building”, “road”, “pedestrian”, and “vehicle”.
- ▶ We focus on the problem in structured output learning when the output graph is not observed.
- ▶ Our approach:
 - ▶ Assume the dependency can be modeled by a complete set of pairwise correlations.
 - ▶ Build a structured output learning model with a complete graph as the output graph.
 - ▶ Solve the optimization problem.

Contributions

- ▶ A structured output learning model which performs max-margin learning on a random sample of spanning tree.
- ▶ The model is not constrained to the availability of the output graph.
- ▶ The \mathcal{NP} -hard inference problem can be solved by a polynomial time algorithm with a condition guaranteeing the exact solution.
- ▶ The theoretical analysis and the empirical results verify the performance of the proposed model.

Model

- ▶ The training examples are given in pair $S = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)\}_{i=1}^m$.
- ▶ A complete graph $G = (E, V)$ is used as the output graph.
- ▶ $\Gamma_G(\mathbf{y}_i)$ is the output feature map on a complete graph G .
- ▶ Each example is mapped to a joint feature space by a joint feature map

$$\phi_G(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) = \varphi(\mathbf{x}_i) \otimes \Gamma_G(\mathbf{y}_i).$$

- ▶ A compatibility score is defined as

$$F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; \mathbf{w}) = \langle \mathbf{w}, \phi_G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rangle = \sum_{e \in E} \langle \mathbf{w}_e, \phi_G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_e) \rangle$$

- ▶ \mathbf{w} ensures an input \mathbf{x}_i with a correct multilabel \mathbf{y}_i achieves a higher score than with any incorrect multilabel $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$.

Model (cont.)

- ▶ The predicted output $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x})$ for a given input \mathbf{x} is computed by

$$\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; \mathbf{w}),$$

which is called *inference problem*.

- ▶ The inference problem is \mathcal{NP} -hard for most joint feature maps on the complete graph.

Learning with A Complete Graph

- ▶ The *margin* of an example \mathbf{x}_i is

$$\gamma_G(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}) = \min_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} [F(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i; \mathbf{w}) - F(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}; \mathbf{w})].$$

- ▶ \mathbf{w} is solved by *maximum-margin principle* which aims to maximize $\gamma(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w})$ over all training example.
- ▶ The problems:
 - ▶ \mathcal{NP} -hardness of the inference problem on a complete graph.
 - ▶ A large parameter space: $\Theta(k^2)$
- ▶ We aim to use a joint feature map that allows the inference problem be solved in polynomial time.

Random Spanning Tree Approximation

- ▶ We proved if a large margin structured output predictor exists, then combining a small sample of random trees will, with a high probability, generate a predictor with good generalization.
- ▶ $\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, \dots, T_n\}$ is a set of spanning trees randomly sampled from the complete graph G .
- ▶ The compatibility score can be re-defined based on \mathcal{T} as

$$F(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i; \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \rangle$$

- ▶ The inference problem of predicting the output $\mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{x})$ for a given input is

$$\mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \rangle,$$

Optimization Problem

- The margin of an example \mathbf{x}_i achieved by \mathcal{T} is

$$\gamma_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}) = \min_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} \left[\sum_{t=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \rangle - \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}) \rangle \right].$$

- To learn $\mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \forall T_t \in \mathcal{T}$ we solve the optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \xi_i} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^n \|\mathbf{w}_{T_t}\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \rangle - \max_{\mathbf{y} \neq \mathbf{y}_i} \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}) \rangle \geq 1 - \xi_i, \\ & \xi_i \geq 0, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \end{aligned}$$

Inference Problem

- ▶ The inference problem of RTA is defined as finding the multilabel $\mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{x})$ that maximizes the sum of scores of a collection of trees

$$\mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} F_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i; \mathbf{w}_{\mathcal{T}}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \rangle,$$

- ▶ The inference problem on each individual spanning tree can be solve efficiently in $\Theta(l)$ by *dynamic programming*

$$\mathbf{y}_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} F_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i; \mathbf{w}_{T_t}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} \langle \mathbf{w}_{T_t}, \phi_{T_t}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \rangle.$$

- ▶ There is no guarantee that there exists a tree $T_t \in \mathcal{T}$ for which the maximizer of F_{T_t} is the maximizer of $F_{\mathcal{T}}$.

Fast Inference Over a Collection of Trees

- ▶ Instead of compute the best multilabel \mathbf{y}_{T_t} from each individual spanning tree $T_t \in \mathcal{T}$, we consider the K -best multilabel

$$\mathcal{Y}_{T_t, K} = \{\mathbf{y}_{T_t, 1}, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{T_t, K}\}.$$

- ▶ This gives a candidate list $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{T}, K} = \mathcal{Y}_{T_1, K} \cup \dots \mathcal{Y}_{T_n, K}$ of $n \times K$ multilabels.
- ▶ We proved that with a high probability $\mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}}$ will appear in $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{T}, K}$.

Performance of the Inference Algorithm

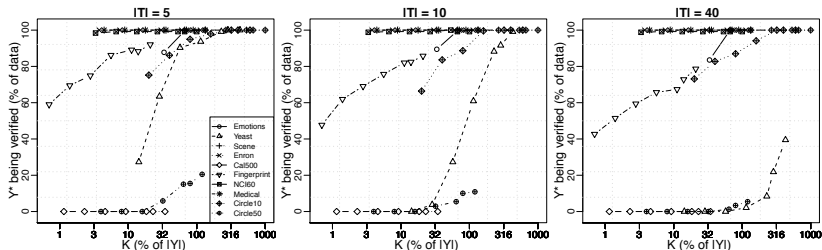


Figure : Percentage of examples with provably optimal y being in the K -best lists plotted as a function of K , scaled with respect to the number of microlabels in the dataset.

Prediction Performance

DATASET	MICROLABEL LOSS (%)					0/1 LOSS (%)				
	SVM	MTL	MMCRF	MAM	RTA	SVM	MTL	MMCRF	MAM	RTA
EMOTIONS	22.4	20.2	20.1	<i>19.5</i>	18.8	77.8	74.5	71.3	<i>69.6</i>	66.3
YEAST	<i>20.0</i>	20.7	21.7	20.1	19.8	85.9	88.7	93.0	86.0	77.7
SCENE	9.8	11.6	18.4	17.0	8.8	47.2	55.2	72.2	94.6	30.2
ENRON	6.4	6.5	6.2	5.0	<i>5.3</i>	99.6	99.6	92.7	<i>87.9</i>	87.7
CAL500	13.7	<i>13.8</i>	13.7	13.7	<i>13.8</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FINGERPRINT	10.3	17.3	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	10.7	99.0	100.0	99.6	<i>99.6</i>	96.7
NCI60	15.3	16.0	<i>14.6</i>	14.3	14.9	56.9	<i>53.0</i>	63.1	60.0	52.9
MEDICAL	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	91.8	91.8	63.8	<i>63.1</i>	58.8
CIRCLE10	4.7	6.3	2.6	2.5	0.6	28.9	33.2	20.3	<i>17.7</i>	4.0
CIRCLE50	5.7	6.2	1.5	<i>2.1</i>	3.8	69.8	72.3	38.8	<i>46.2</i>	52.8

Figure : Prediction performance of each algorithm in terms of microlabel loss and 0/1 loss. The best performing algorithm is highlighted with boldface, the second best is in italic

Conclusions

