

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 100×100 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.



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

- ▶ In machine learning, the problem 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?)
- Mathematically, we define the single label classification problem

Future work



To get benefit?

- ► Fingerprint identification
- Voice recognition
- ▶ Information assistant

To contribute?

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

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