

Large margin classification with graph-based models

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Outline

1 Introduction

2 Large Margin Classification with SVMs and Graphs

3 Graph-Based Large Margin Classifier

4 Graph properties x data structure

5 Applications examples

6 Other classification approaches

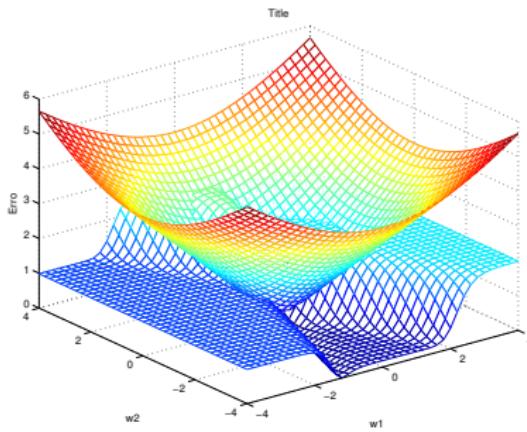
7 Implementation issues

8 Final comments

Introduction

Supervised learning

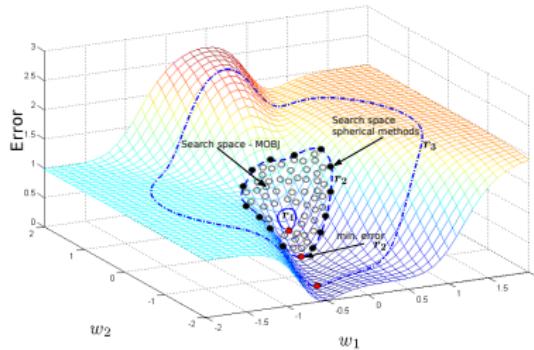
- Optimization problem;
- Multi-objective:
 - Trade-off objective functions.



Introduction

Supervised learning

- Feasible solutions;
 - Equality or inequality constraints;
 - Requires prior or posterior selection criteria.



Multi-objective learning

- HP Rocha, MA Costa, AP Braga (2020) Neural networks multiobjective learning with spherical representation of weights (2020). IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems 31 (11), 4761-4775.
- ...
- R de Albuquerque Teixeira, AP Braga, RHC Takahashi, RR Saldanha (2000). Improving generalization of MLPs with multi-objective optimization, Neurocomputing 35 (1-4), 189-194

Introduction

SVM's dual formulation

Given vector of parameters p and C , maximize:

$$W(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K(x_i, x_j, p)$$

subject to

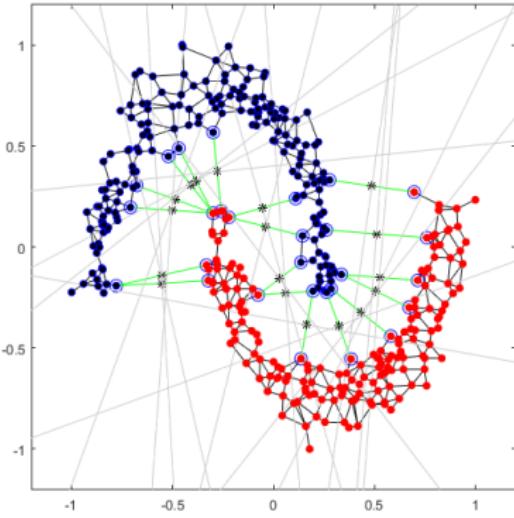
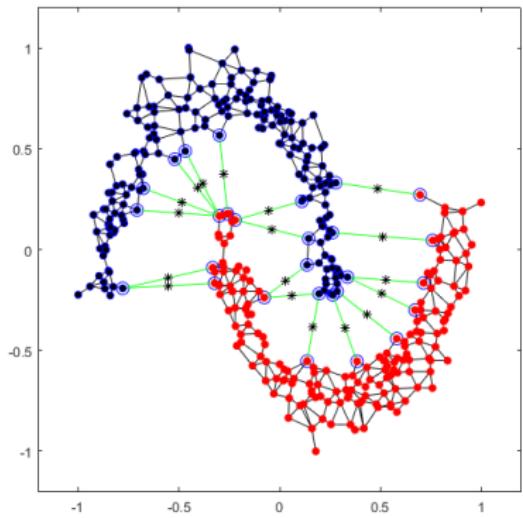
- $\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i = 0$
- $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C$

Prior parameters

- Kernel parameters p ;
- Regularization parameter C .

Introduction

A graph-based model



Introduction

Graph-based methods

- Distance matrix calculation;
- Implementation of graph;

Implementation issues

- Parallelization;
- Convolution;
- IC implementation;
- Less parameters to set.

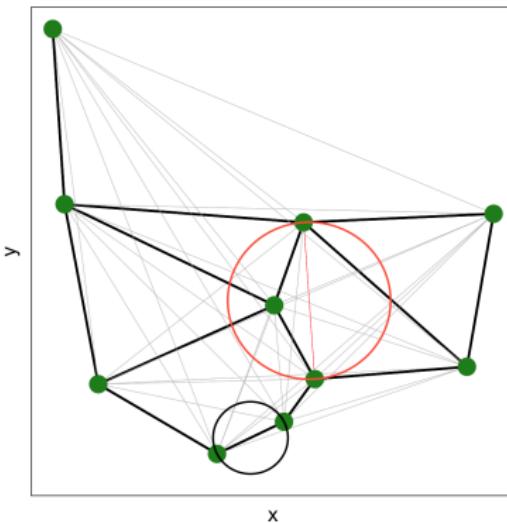
Aim

Small scale embedded learning systems.

Introduction

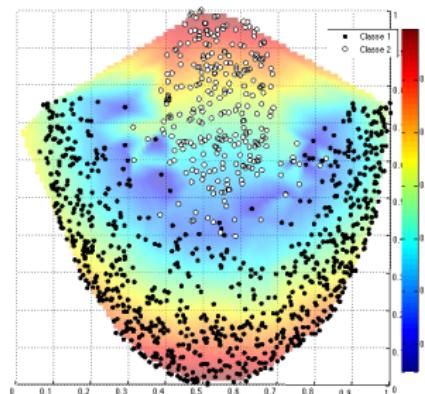
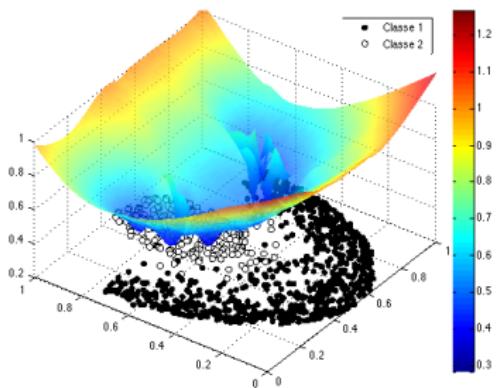
Gabriel Graph

- Planar graph
 - Locality/neighborhood information is preserved.
- Graph properties → properties of the data;
- Preserves the structure of the dataset.



Introduction

Properties of the graph → structural information of the data



Distance between classes

Mean distance of a sample to all others of the opposite class, considering graph paths.

Introduction

In this presentation

- Methods developed so far;
- Implementation issues;
- Discussions on further developments.

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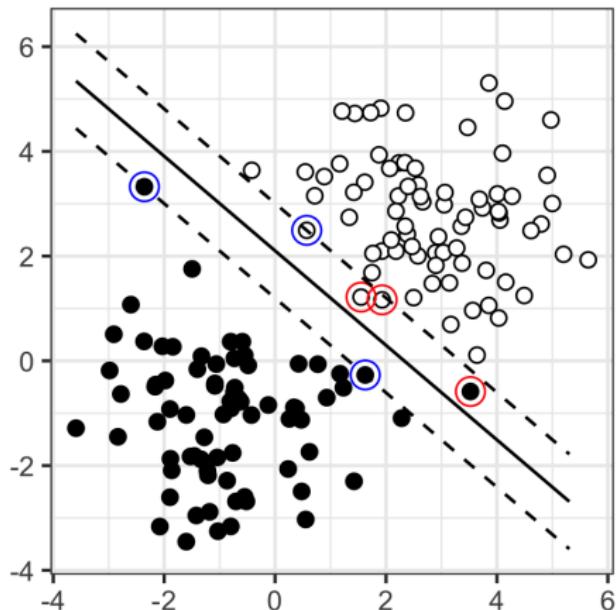
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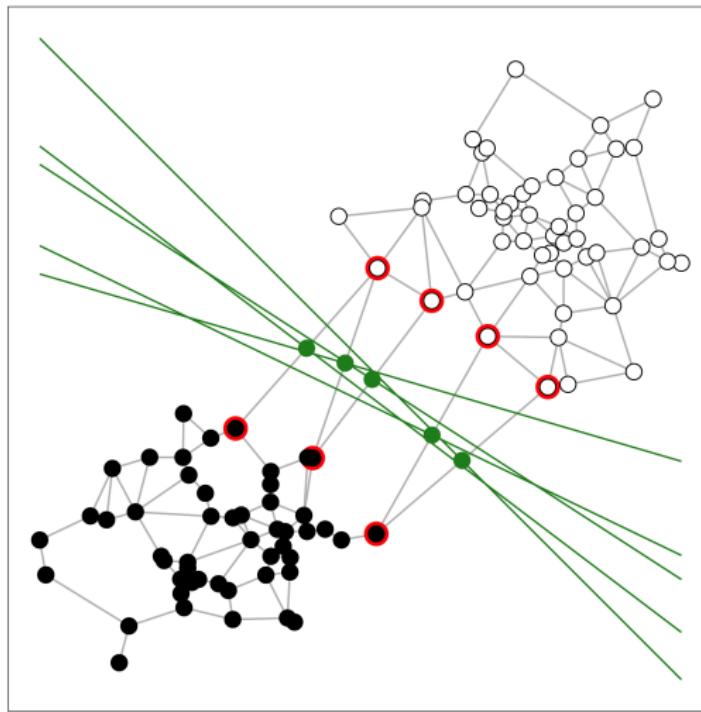
SVMs formulation

Large margin classification with SVMs



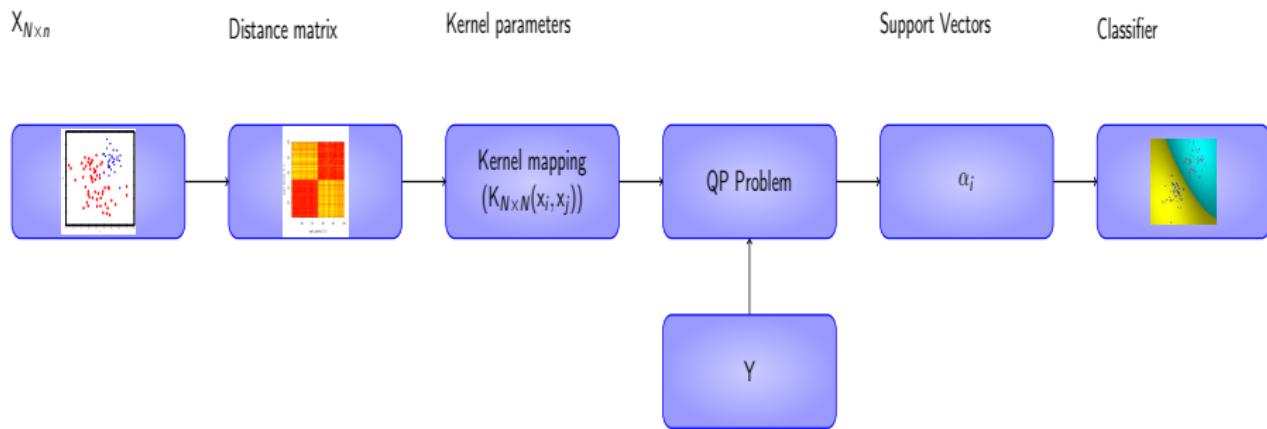
Graph-based approach

Large margin classification with a Gabriel graph



Kernel Mapping and SVM Learning

Feature space optimization



Gabriel Graph Learning

Input space classifier

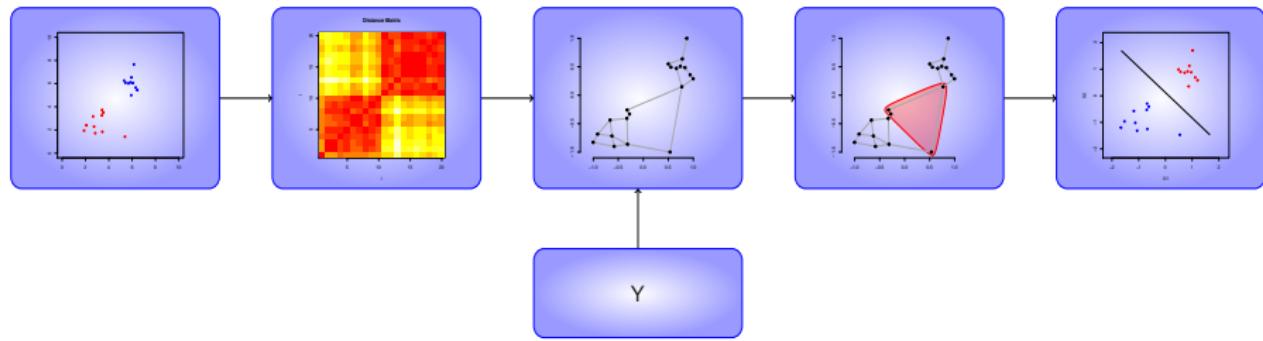
 $X_{N \times n}$

Distance matrix

Gabriel Graph

Support Edges

Classifier



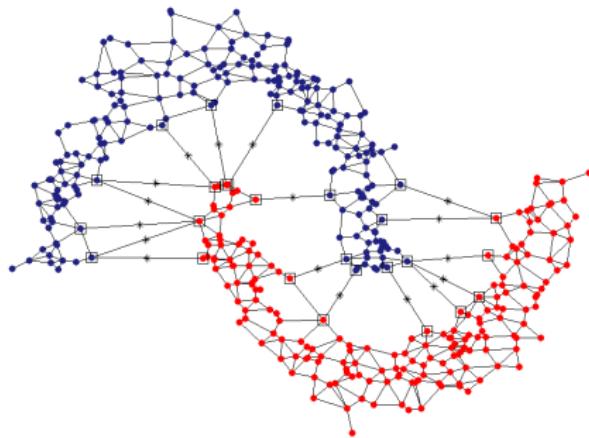
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Chip Class

Principles

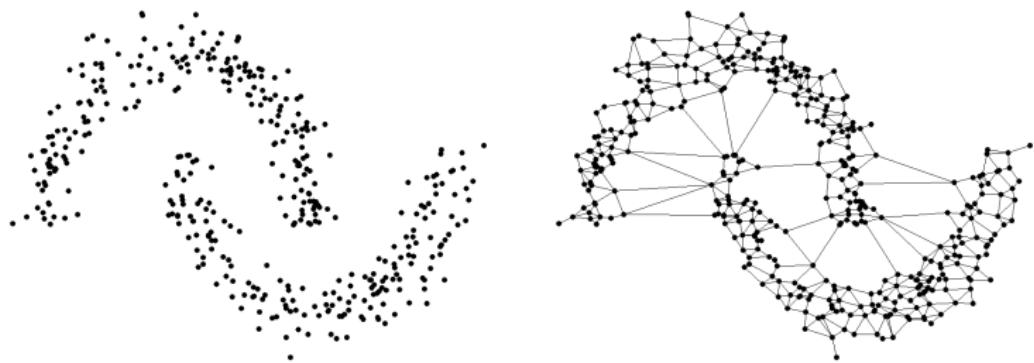
- Graph → structure of the data;
- Obtain SSVs and SEs;
- Bisecting hyperplanes equations for each SE are known;
- Combine hyperplanes or choose the nearest one.



LCB Torres, CL Castro, F Coelho, FS Torres, AP Braga (2015). Distance-based large margin classifier suitable for integrated circuit implementation, Electronics Letters 51 (24), 1967-1969.

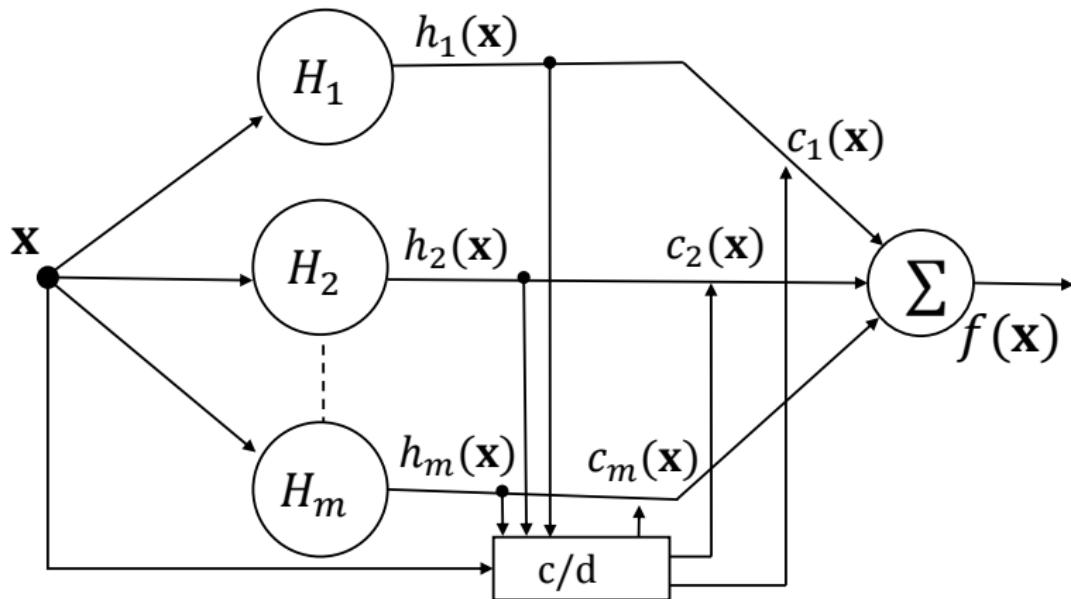
Gabriel Graph

$$(v_i, v_j) \in \mathcal{E} \leftrightarrow \delta^2(v_i, v_j) \leq [\delta^2(v_i, z) + \delta^2(v_j, z)] \quad \forall z \in \mathcal{V}, v_i, v_j \neq z$$



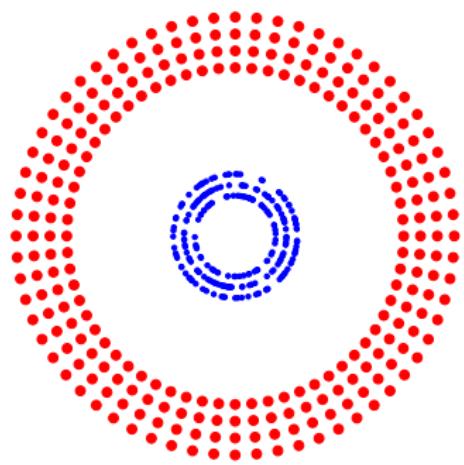
Chip Class

Combination of hyperplanes

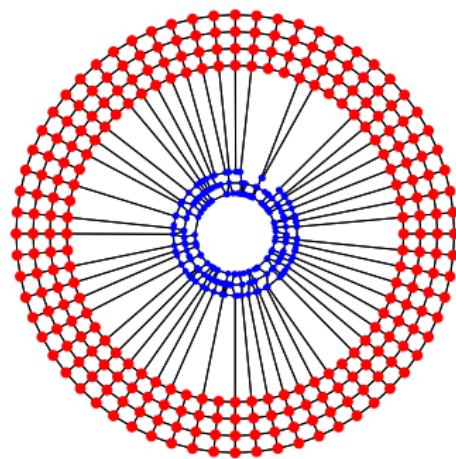


Chip Class

Dataset

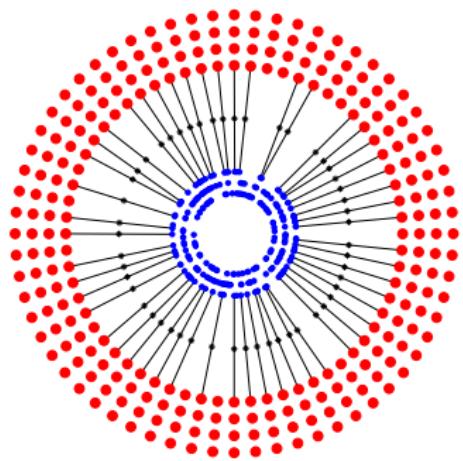


Gabriel Graph

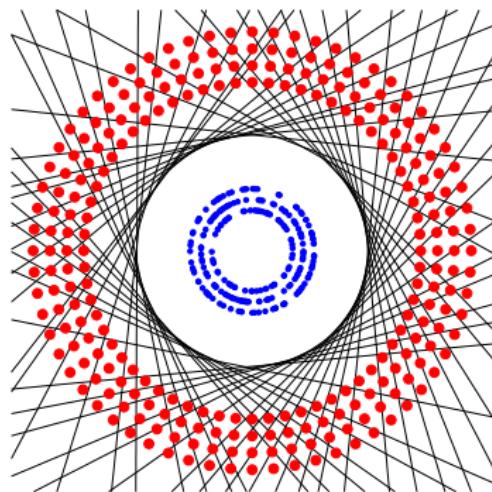


Chip Class

Support Edges

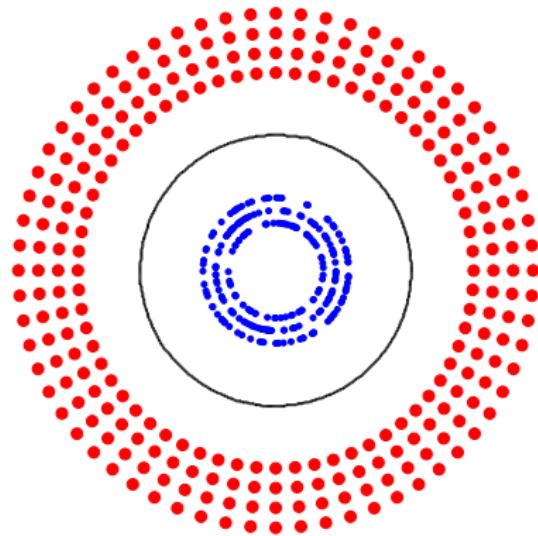


Hyperplanes



Chip Class

Combination of hyperplanes



Chip Class

Example

Graph-based large margin classification.

Example of graph formation.

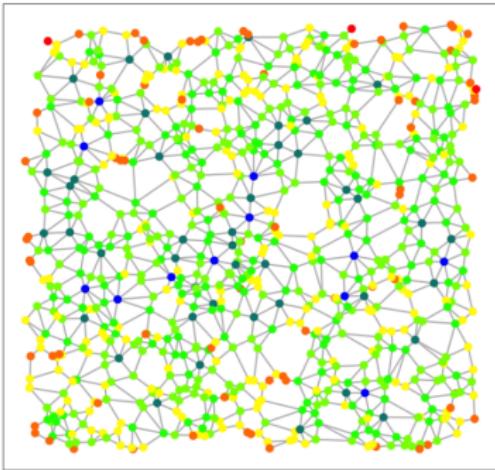
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- 4 **Graph properties x data structure**
- 5 Applications examples
- 6 Other classification approaches
- 7 Implementation issues
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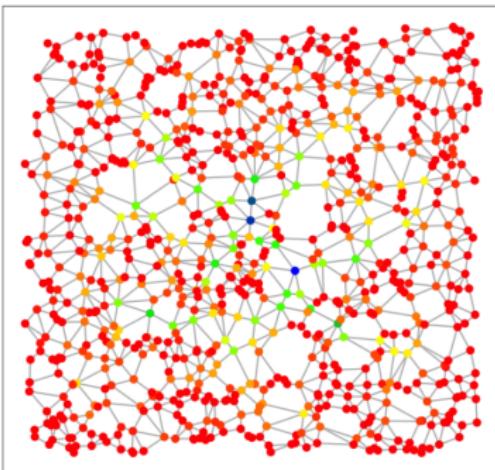
What can we gain with the graph representation?

Properties of the graph → structural information of the data

Degree Centrality

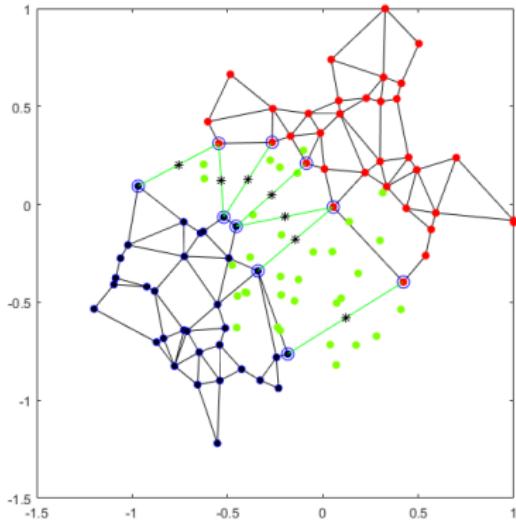
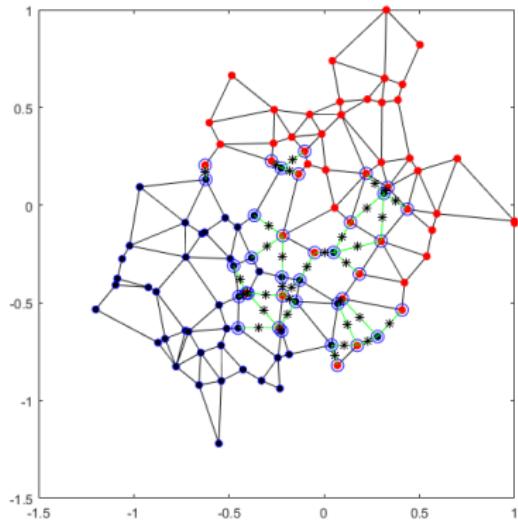


Betweenness Centrality



What can we gain with the graph representation?

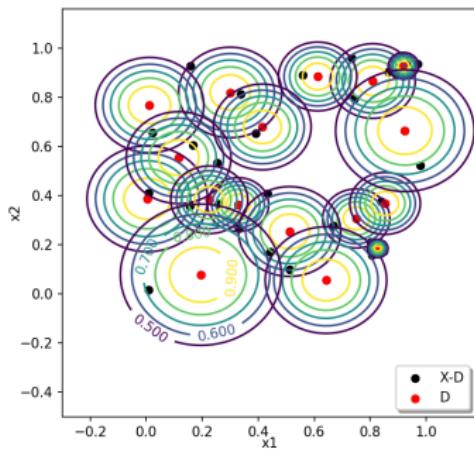
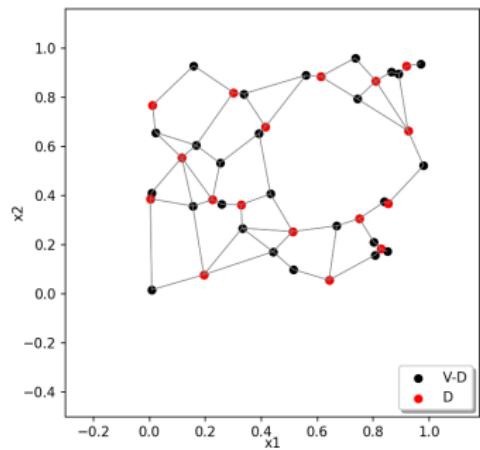
Regularization according the degree of a vertex



What can we gain with the graph representation?

Properties of the graph → structural information of the data

Dominating set → dataset coverage.



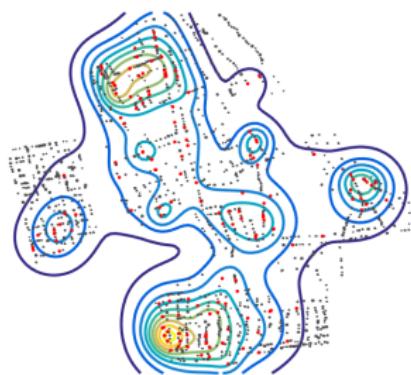
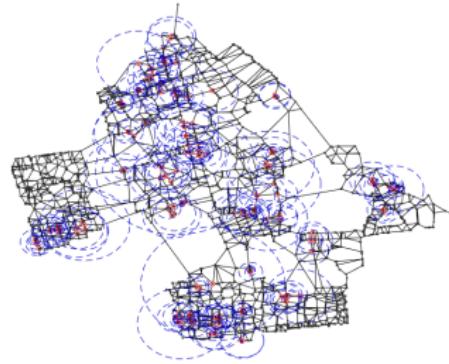
Model parameters are extracted directly from the adjacency matrix.

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Dengue fever transmission

Six months data (Lassance, MG, Brazil)



Dengue fever transmission

Example

Density estimation: example of geospatial temporal forecasting.

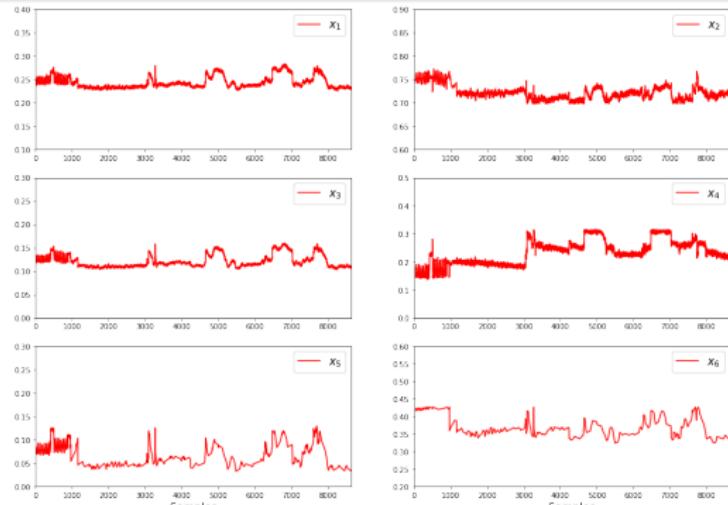
Video: Density Estimation.

Video: Contour plots.

Example of a real industrial application

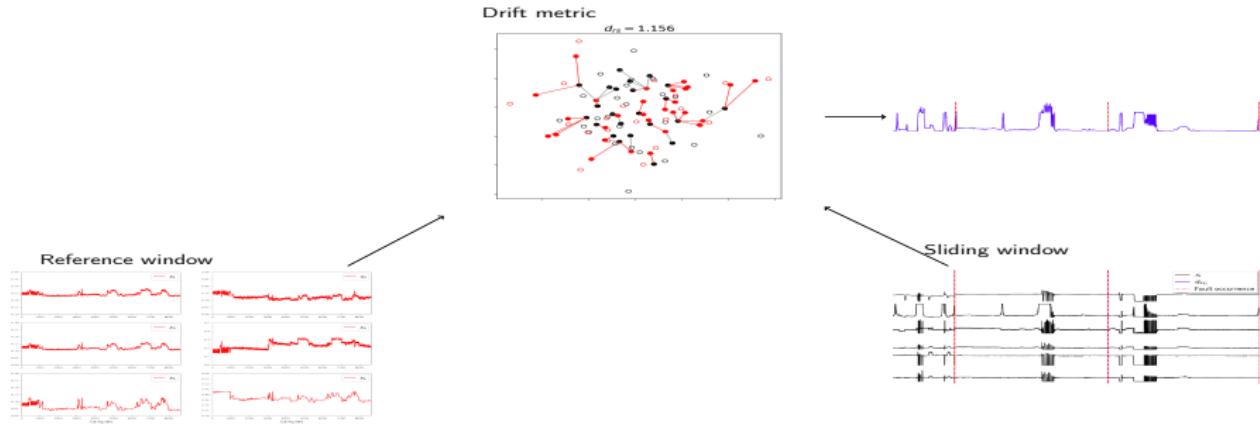
Drifts and anomaly detection of pumping motors of a large mining plant.

- Six variables of 8 motors: current, speed, torque, tank level, flow rate and fluid density;
- 145 days of data with 10s sampling rate.



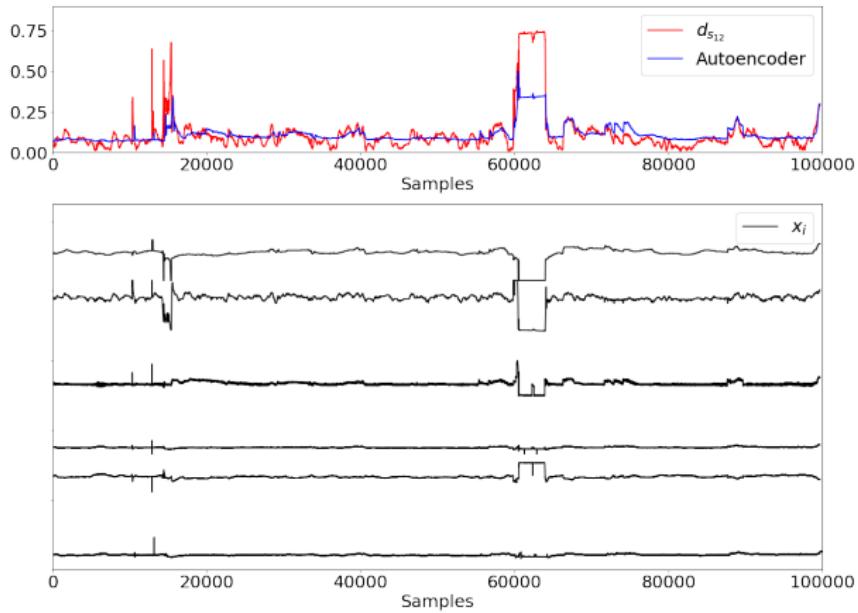
Example of a real industrial application

Drifts in dominating set \rightarrow drifts in data



Example of a real industrial application

Drifts in dominating set \rightarrow drifts in data



Alvarenga, W., Campos, F., Costa, A., Salis, T., Magalhães, E., Torres, L., Braga, A.P. (2021) Time Domain Graph-Based Anomaly Detection Approach Applied to a Real Industrial Problem (Under Review).

Example of a real industrial application

Discussions

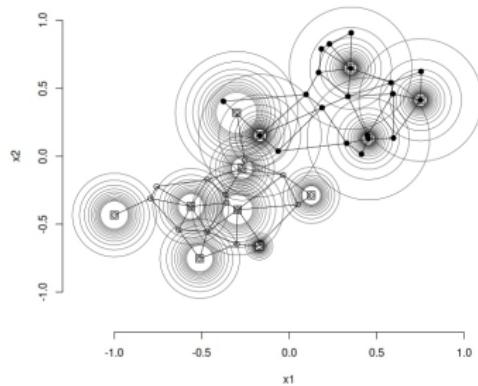
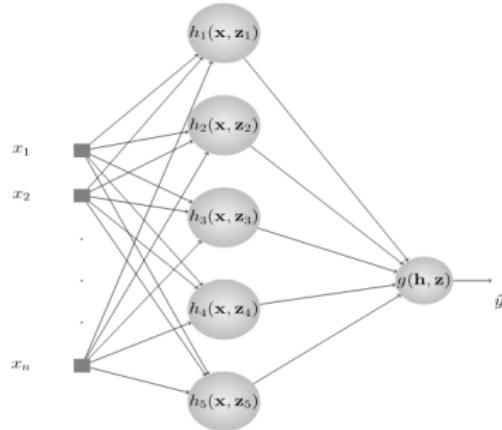
- Window size is the only parameter to set;
- Online/incremental learning: no need to update the whole graph;
- Performance/behaviour close to the autoencoder in other applications too;
- Computational cost: incremental implementation of DS;

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RBF with centers located in DS

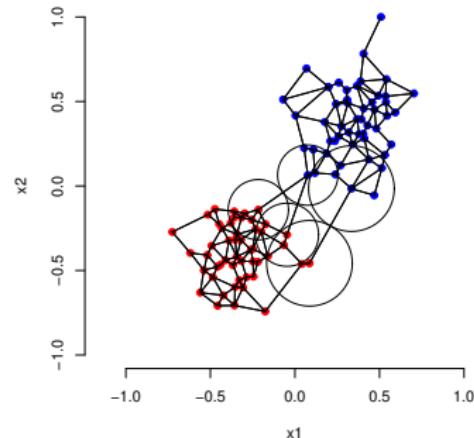
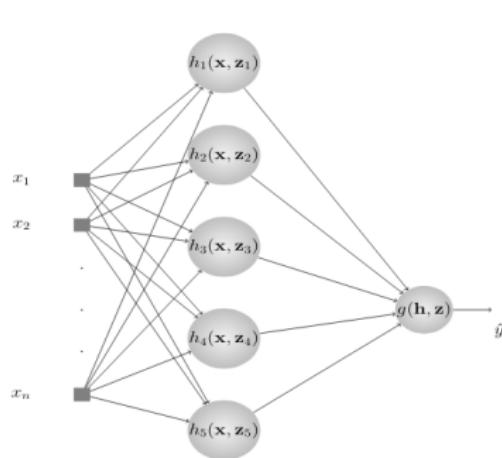
- Linear combination of RBFs located in DS.



Queiroz, M., Coelho, F., Torres, L., Campos, F. Lara, G. Alvarenga, W. and Braga, A.P. (2021+). RBF neural networks design with graph based structural information from dominating sets. Under review.

Margin-based RBF

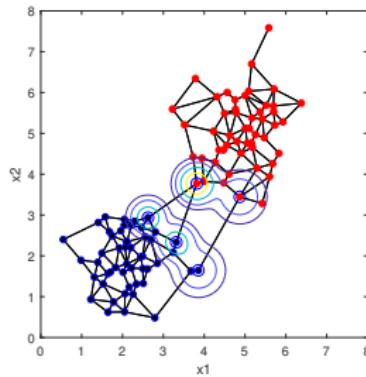
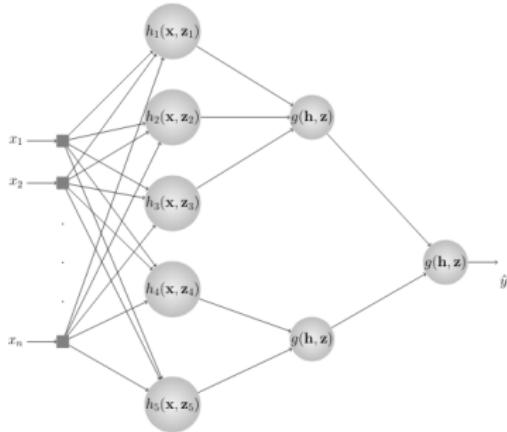
- Linear combination of RBFs located on SSV.



Luiz C. B. Torres, André P. Lemos, Cristiano Leite Castro, Antônio P. Braga (2014) A Geometrical Approach for Parameter Selection of Radial Basis Functions. ICANN 2014: 531-538

Gaussian mixture of RBF functions

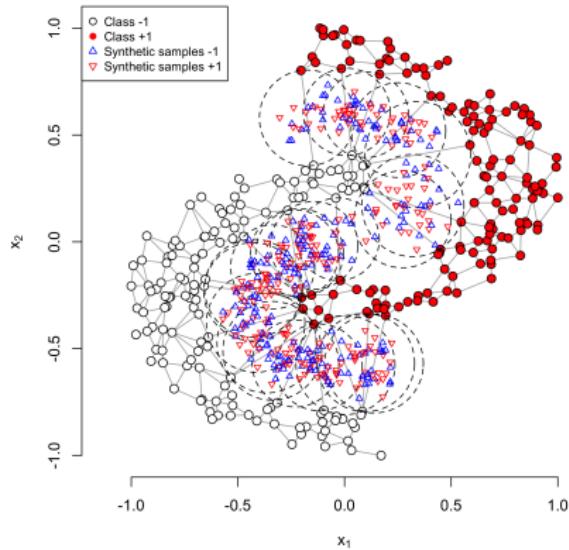
- Each SSV defines a multivariate normal distribution (MDF), which are combined for each class.



LCB Torres, CL Castro, F Coelho, AP Braga (2020). Large margin Gaussian mixture classifier with a gabriel graph geometric representation of data set structure. IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems 32 (3), 1400-1406

Data augmentation in the margin

Regularization, training with noise, data augmentation



AD Assis, LCB Torres, LRG Araújo, VM Hanriot, AP Braga (2021). Neural Networks Regularization With Graph-Based Local Resampling. IEEE Access 9, 50727-50737

Overview of performance

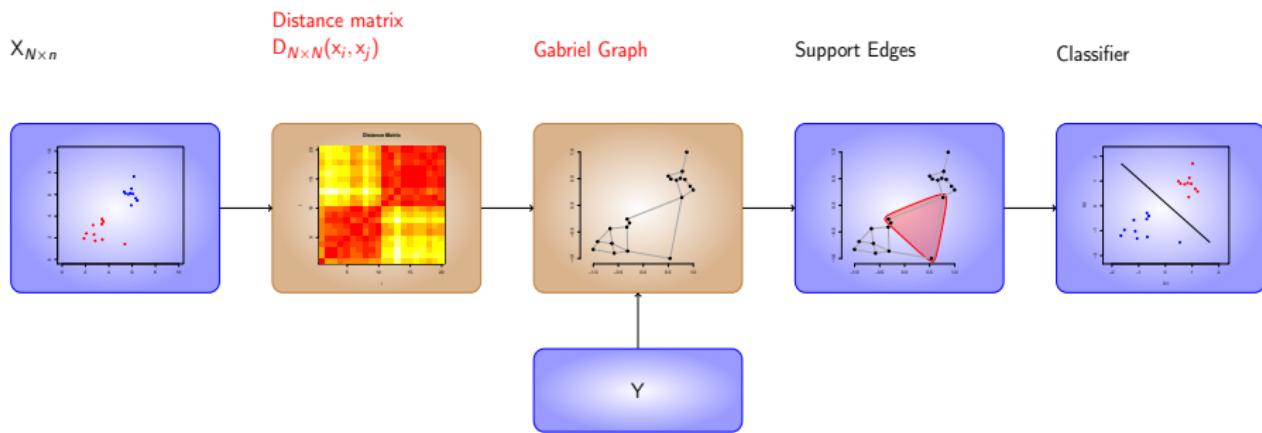
AUC values.

Data Set	Chip Class	SVM-RBF	SVM-Poly	N/N_d
<i>Australian Cr.</i>	$0,85 \pm 0,04$	$0,86 \pm 0,04$	$0,87 \pm 0,04$	690/14
<i>Banknote Auth.</i>	$0,98 \pm 0,03$	1 ± 0	1 ± 0	1372/4
<i>BcrHess</i>	$0,81 \pm 0,12$	$0,76 \pm 0,11$	$0,77 \pm 0,15$	133/30
<i>B. Cancer W.P</i>	$0,96 \pm 0,03$	$0,97 \pm 0,01$	$0,96 \pm 0,03$	683/9
<i>Climate M.S.C.</i>	$0,84 \pm 0,07$	$0,53 \pm 0,06$	$0,72 \pm 0,11$	540/18
<i>Fertility</i>	$0,59 \pm 0,26$	$0,5 \pm 0$	$0,5 \pm 0$	100/9
<i>German Cr</i>	$0,67 \pm 0,04$	$0,66 \pm 0,07$	$0,68 \pm 0,05$	1000/24
<i>Golub</i>	$0,77 \pm 0,17$	$0,8 \pm 0,16$	$0,78 \pm 0,17$	72/50
<i>Habermans S.</i>	$0,57 \pm 0,09$	$0,52 \pm 0,06$	$0,5 \pm 0,02$	306/3
<i>ILPD</i>	$0,56 \pm 0,09$	$0,49 \pm 0,02$	$0,5 \pm 0$	579/10
<i>Liver Disorders</i>	$0,61 \pm 0,1$	$0,67 \pm 0,05$	$0,72 \pm 0,07$	345/6
<i>P. ind. Diabetes</i>	$0,72 \pm 0,04$	$0,71 \pm 0,05$	$0,71 \pm 0,07$	768/8
<i>Parkinsons</i>	$0,9 \pm 0,15$	$0,77 \pm 0,11$	$0,81 \pm 0,12$	195/22
<i>Sonar, M vs. R.</i>	$0,88 \pm 0,08$	$0,84 \pm 0,09$	$0,87 \pm 0,08$	208/60
<i>Stalog Heart</i>	$0,8 \pm 0,08$	$0,83 \pm 0,07$	$0,83 \pm 0,07$	270/13
Average Rank	1.87	2.23	1.90	

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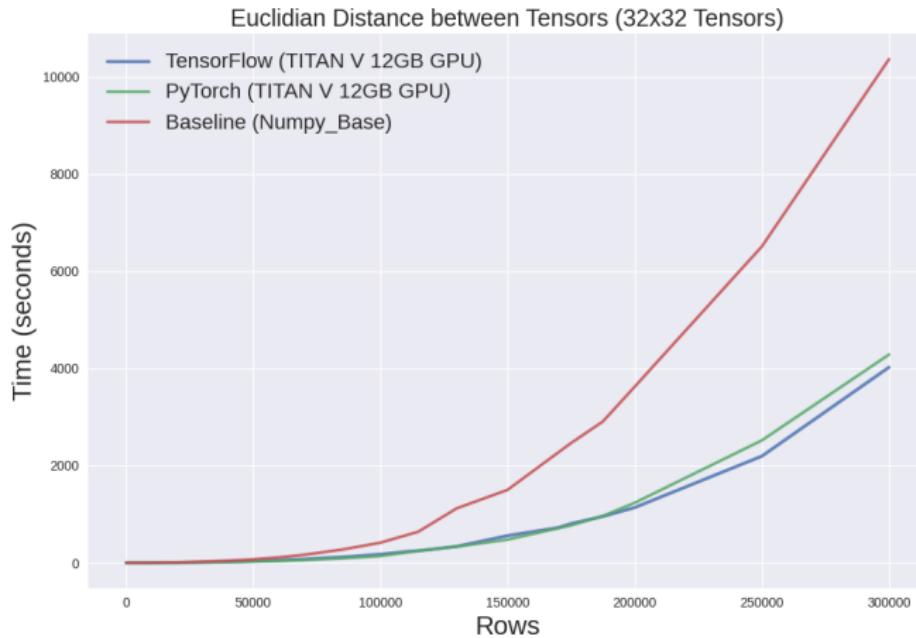
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Bottlenecks



Implementation

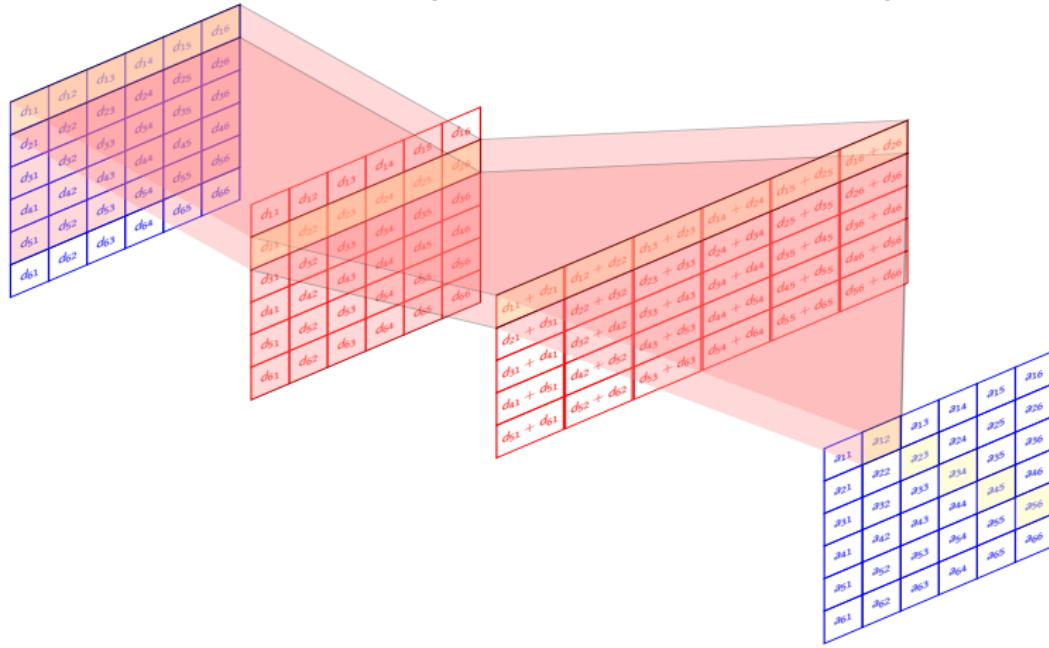
- Distance matrix calculation can be parallelized
 - CUDA/GPU implementation.



Implementation

Convolutional implementation of the graph

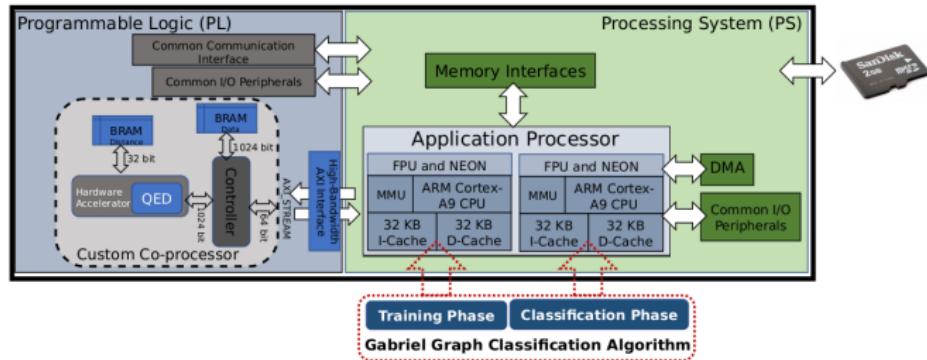
Gain is about 40 times compared to our best C++ implementation



Implementation

Hardware FPGA/Soc version of Chip Class

- Implementation on a Zynq-7000 SoC architecture



J Arias-Garcia, A Mafra, L Gade, F Coelho, C Castro, L Torres, A Braga (2020) Enhancing performance of gabriel graph-based classifiers by a hardware co-processor for embedded system applications. IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics 17 (2), 1186-1196

J Arias-Garcia, A Mafra, L Gade, J. Yudi, F Coelho, C Castro, L Torres, A Braga (2021+) Improved Design for Hardware Implementation of Graph-Based Large Margin Classifiers for Embedded Edge Computing". Under review.

R-package available

GGClassification available from CRAN repository

- **GG Fast:** Gabriel Graph generation function implemented in C++ and integrated to the main package with Rcpp;
- **DS:** returns the Dominating Set of a graph, given its adjacency matrix;
- **Chip Class:** Combination of hyperplanes classifier;
- **RBF Class:** margin-based RBF classifier;
- **RBFDS Class:** dominating set RBF classifier;
- **GMM Class:** Gaussian mixture RBF classifier.

Package webpage: <https://cran.r-project.org/package=GGClassification>

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Discussions

- Representation of the problem, based on the assumptions:
 - Graph represents the problem;
 - Graph properties can be used to build the classifier;
- Graph is unique for a given dataset
 - Classifier is unique for a given distance metric and regularization threshold;
 - Little/no user interaction needed;
- Incremental/online implementation
 - No need to calculate the whole graph;

Discussions

- Offline implementation
 - Parallelization and convolution;
- In-circuit implementation
 - Distance calculations and convolutions;
 - Small scale embedded systems;
 - Our implementation on a SoC architecture: 1000 samples.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to my students and collaborators

