

Feature and Label Selection for Multi Label Learning

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Multi-Label Learning

- find a bipartition of given labels into positive and negative sets (relevant/irrelevant)
- example
 - instance $I = \{X_1 \dots X_n \cup Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4, Y_5\}$ where feature attributes are X and target (label) attributes are noted as Y .
 - aim is to produce a bipartition $P_I := \{Y_1, Y_3\}, N_I := \{Y_2, Y_4, Y_5\}$ which classifies labels Y_1, Y_3 as positive, the rest negative.

Multi-Label Learning



- labelset $Y := \{\text{forest}, \text{desert}, \text{city}, \text{island}, \text{beach}, \text{city}, \text{hills}, \text{boat}\}$
- bipartion
 $P := \{\text{city}, \text{beach}, \text{hills}, \text{boat}\}, N := \{\text{forest}, \text{desert}, \text{island}\}$

Feature and Label Selection for Multi Label Learning

- multi-label datasets can be huge and contain a lot of information for different labels.
- labels don't need to overlap, eg. attribute X_1 is useless to Y_1 but determining for Y_2
- *multi-label datasets may contain subsets of features and labels which are highly relevant intrinsically with lower relation to the rest of the data*

Feature and Label Selection for Multi Label Learning

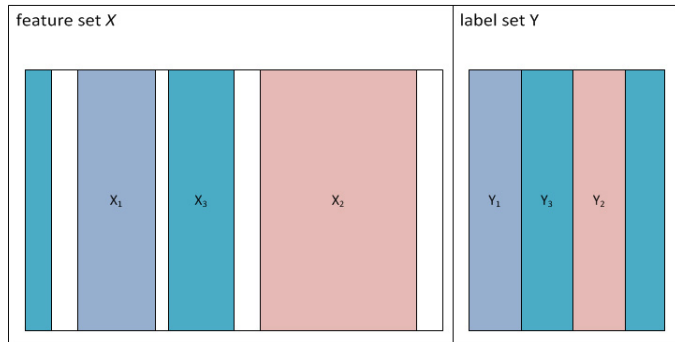


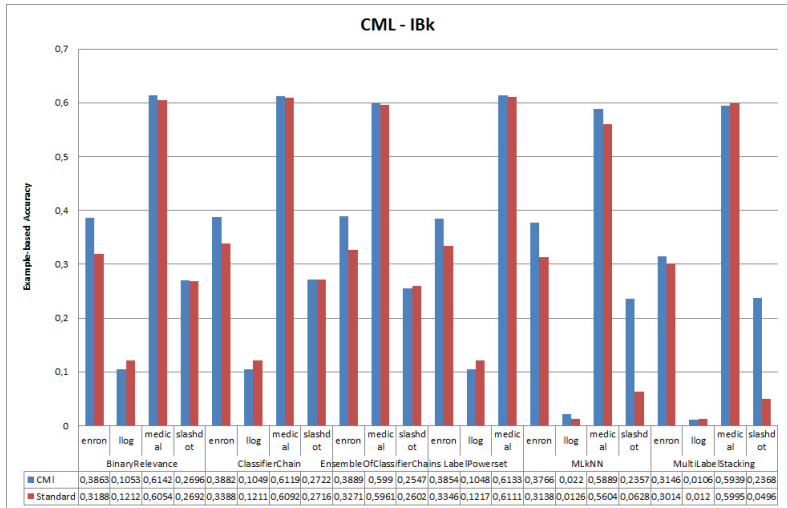
Figure: split of a multi-label dataset in different subsets where the featureset X_i belongs to the labelset Y_i .

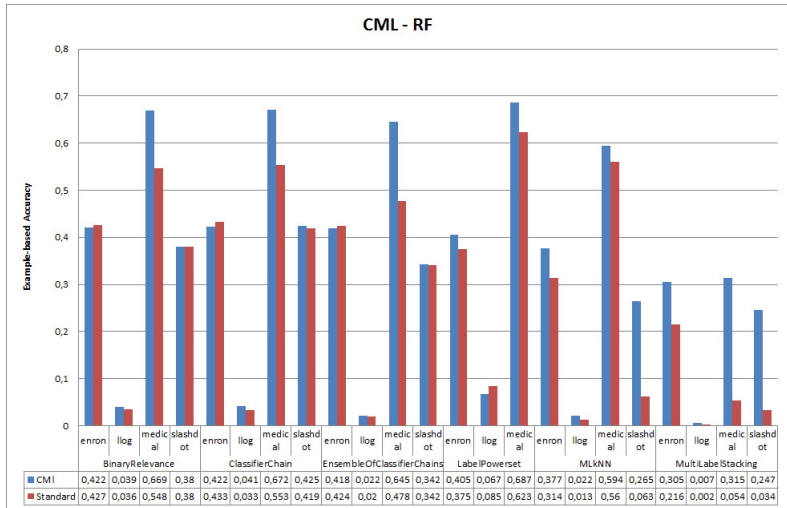
Feature and Label Selection for Multi Label Learning

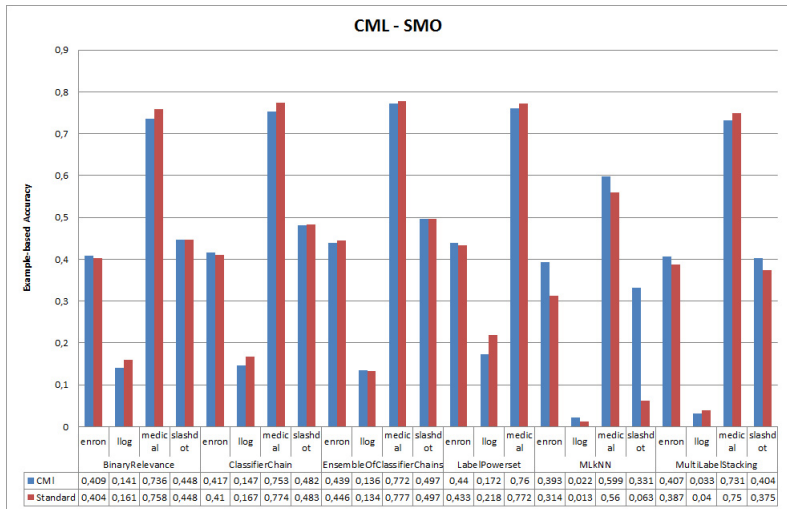
- aim of this work is to find and evaluate those subsets.
- three different methods are developed and tested:
 - FCML (feature score based clustering)
 - TCML (tanimoto distance based clustering)
 - CML (instance based clustering)

CML

- using transposed dataset, each attribute will become an instance
- clustering over those instances
- clusters resolve directly into groups by splitting into labels and features







example cluster characteristics (\emptyset over folds)

- enron
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 8
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 2
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 13.3
- llog
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 4
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 4
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 37.5
- medical
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 8.4
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 2
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 10.7
- slashdot
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 10
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 2
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 4.4

TCML

- feature selection for every label, where other labels are treated as normal features

$$Y_1 \leftarrow \{X_1 \dots X_n \cup Y_2 \dots Y_n | X_i, Y_i \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$Y_2 \leftarrow \{X_1 \dots X_n \cup Y_1, Y_3 \dots Y_n | X_i, Y_i \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\vdots$$

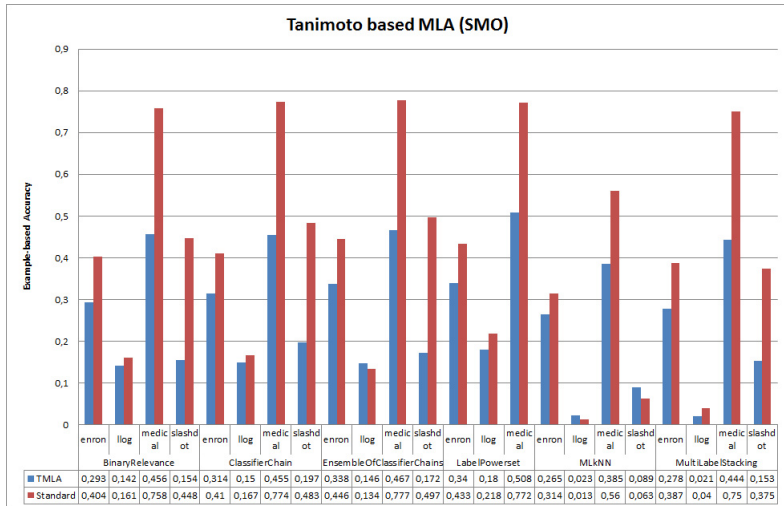
$$Y_n \leftarrow \{X_1 \dots X_n \cup Y_1 \dots Y_{n-1} | X_i, Y_i \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

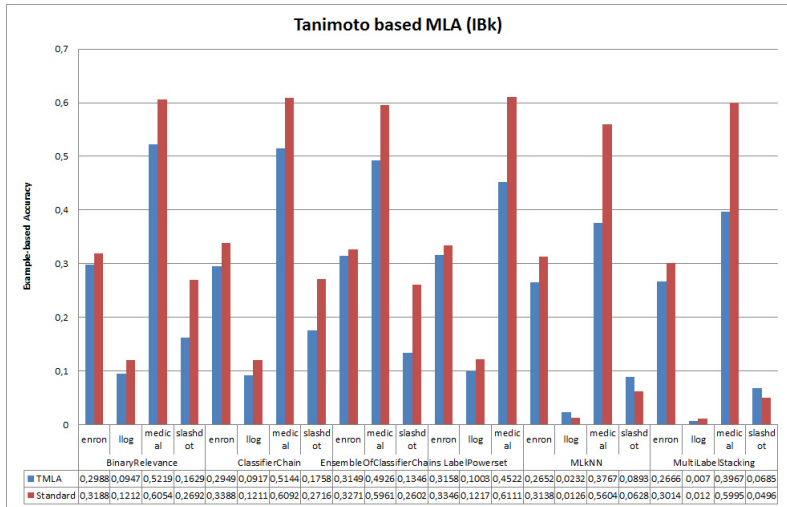
TCML

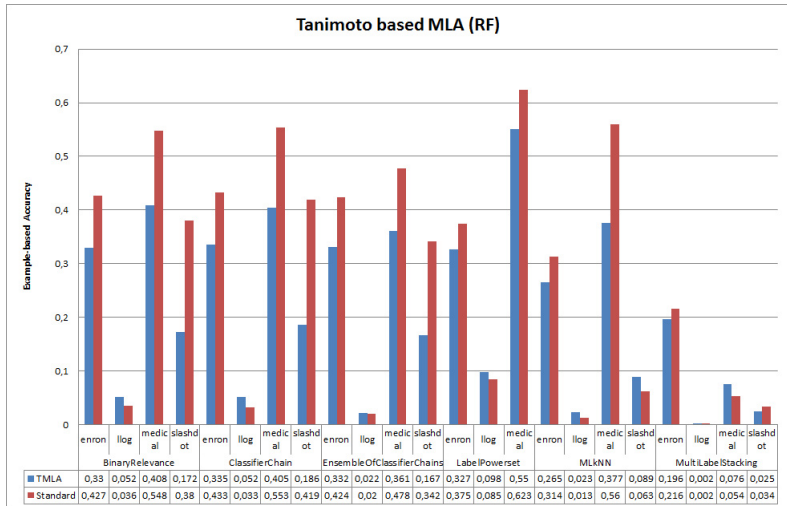
- using label feature sets as vectors $\langle 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 1, 0 \rangle$
- Hierarchical Clustering using the Tanimoto Distance.

$$T_s(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_i (X_i \wedge Y_i)}{\sum_i (X_i \vee Y_i)}$$

- Single, Complete, Average and Mean Clustering
- no. of clusters: 2, 4, 6







TCML

example cluster characteristics (\emptyset over folds) s

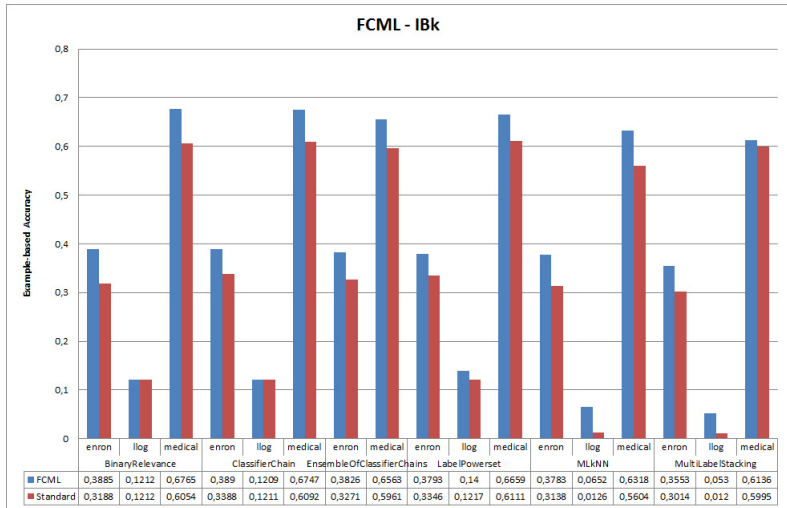
- enron
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 2
 - \emptyset number of clusters (> 2 labels) : 2
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 31
- llog
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 2
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 1.8
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 40,60
- medical
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 6
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 2
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 8,9
- slashdot
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 2
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 1.8
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 14.90

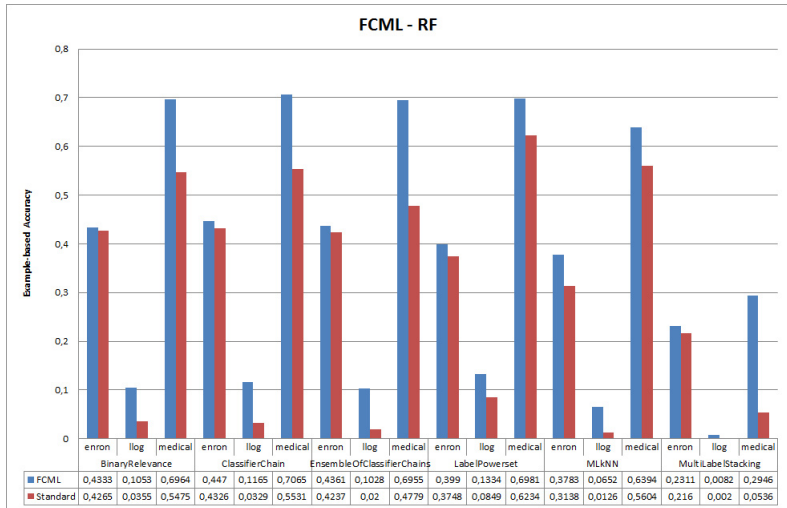
FCML

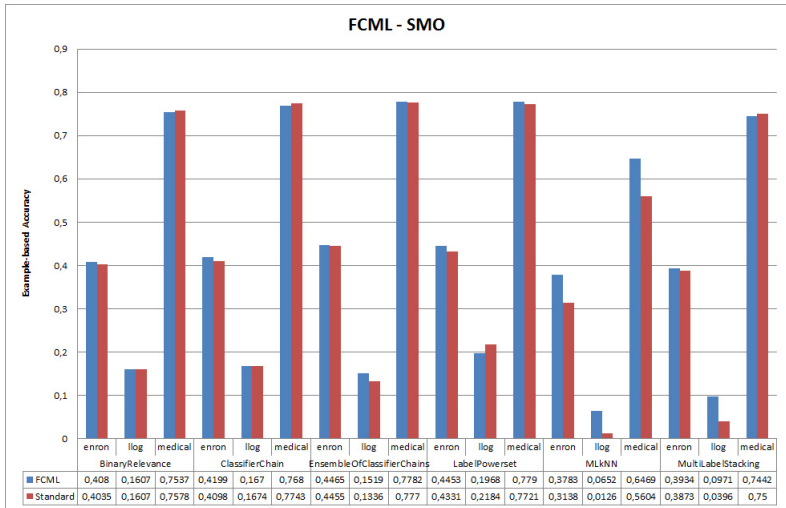
- feature selection for each label
- using log-scores for further processing

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &\leftarrow \{X_1 \dots X_n \cup Y_1 \dots Y_n | X_i, Y_i \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &\vdots \\ Y_n &\leftarrow \{X_1 \dots X_n \cup Y_1 \dots Y_n | X_i, Y_i \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{aligned}$$

- Hierarchical Clustering using Chebyshev-, Euclidean-, Manhattan-, Mikowski-Distance
- Single, Complete, Average and Mean Clustering
- no. of clusters: 2, 4, 6







FCML

example cluster characteristics (\emptyset over folds)

- enron
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 2
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 2
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 26.5
- llog
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 2
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 2
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 37.5
- medical
 - \emptyset number of clusters : 4
 - \emptyset number of cluster (> 2 labels) : 1
 - \emptyset number of labels per cluster: 11.25

Future Work

- use ranking instead of scores (Spearman Correlation)
- remove outliers to reduce noise and find better groups (covering at least 10% of all labels)