

Deep Active Learning using Monte Carlo Dropout

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Introduction

- **Deep Learning** is a growing field with state-of-the-art results in several areas.
- Image Classification, Machine Translation

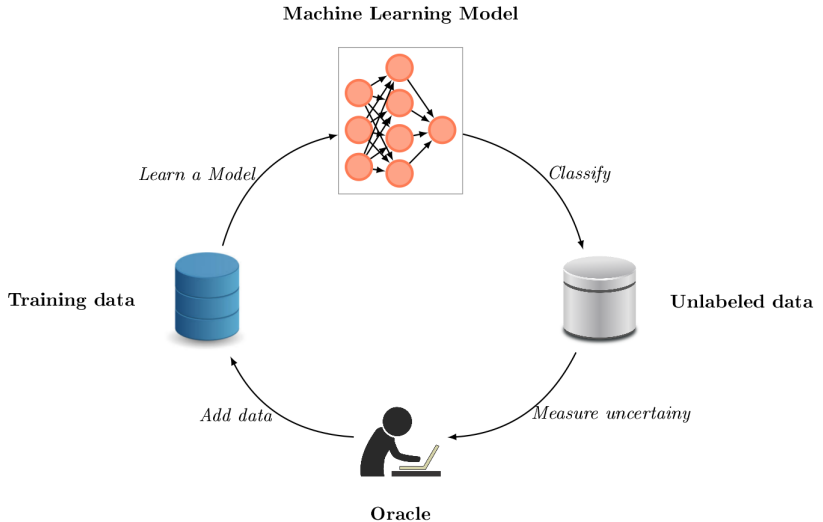
However...

- Training **Deep Learning** models require a huge amount of labeled data
- For the task of image classification on the ImageNet database, 1.2 million labeled images were used [1]
- This restriction causes huge difficulties on applying Deep Learning techniques to a wide range of problems, such as **Sentiment Analysis**

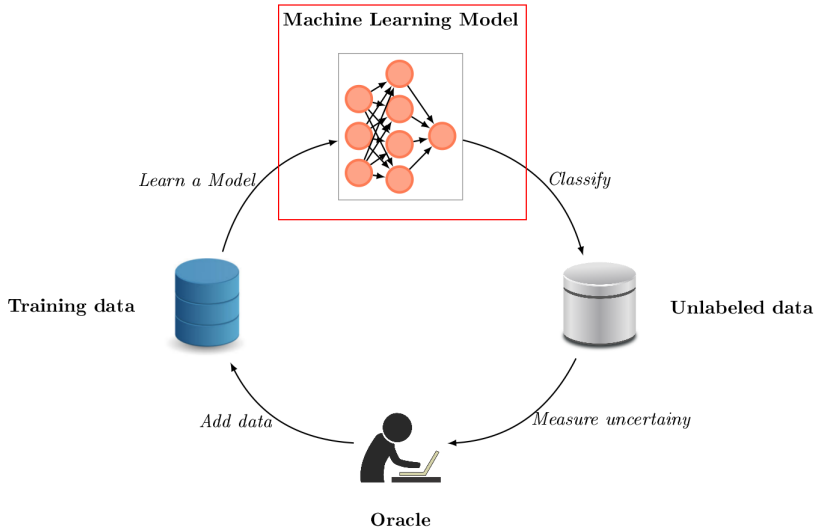
- Verify if a text is expressing negative or positive feelings.
- Huge amount of data, but few labeled.

Active Learning

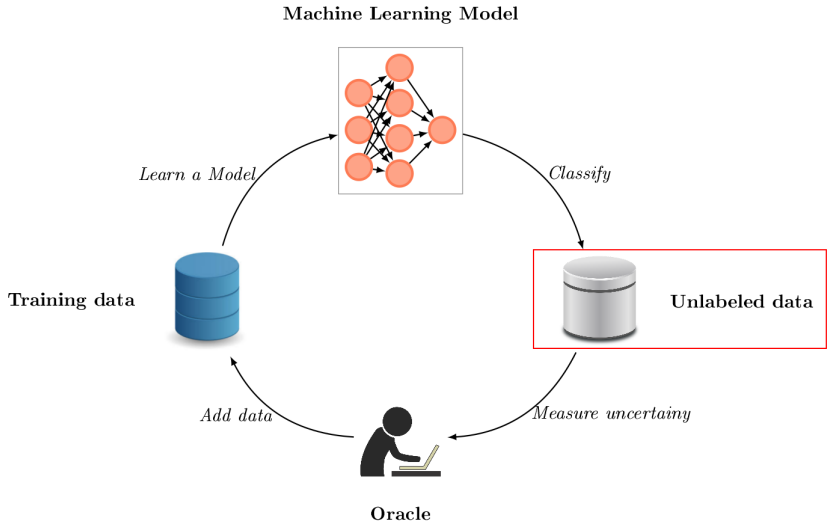
Active Learning



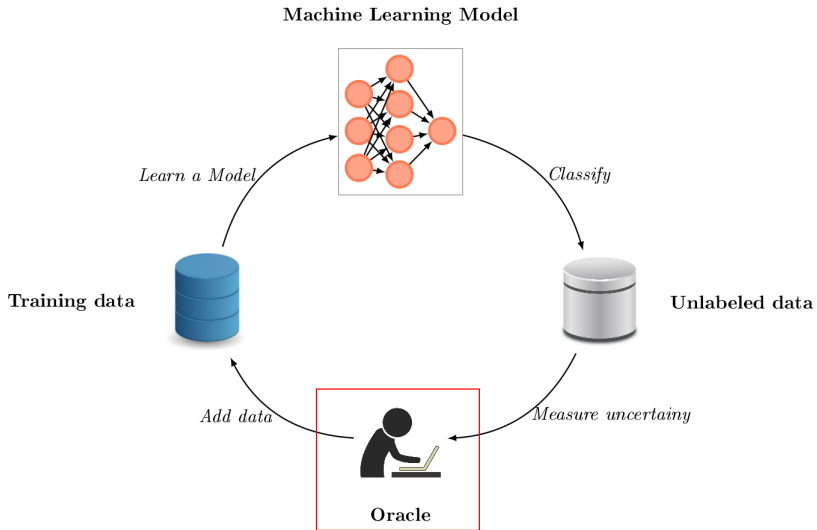
Active Learning



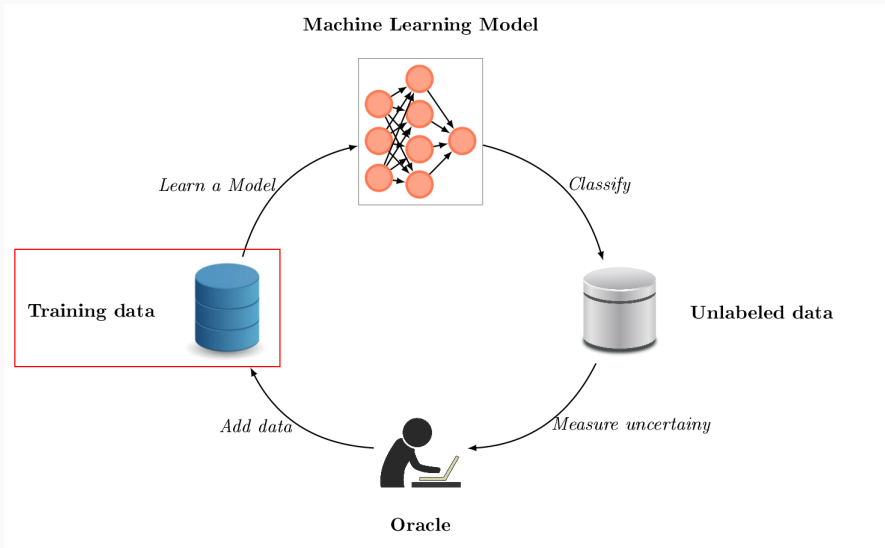
Active Learning



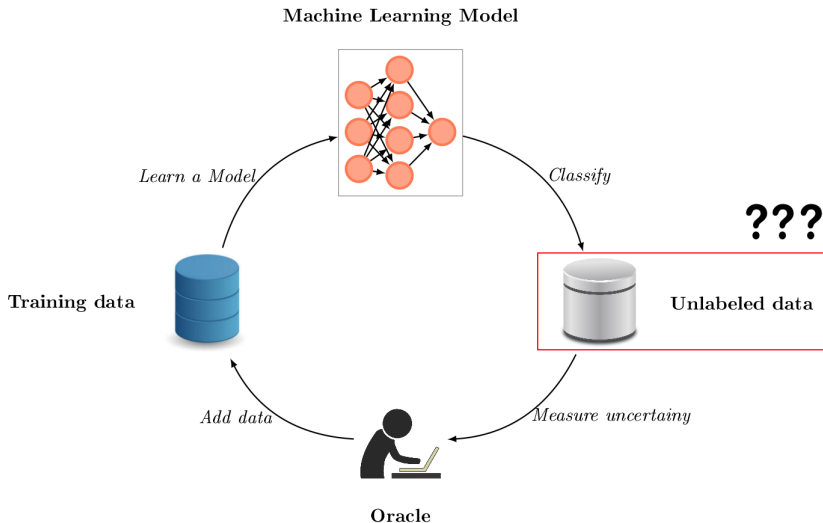
Active Learning



Active Learning

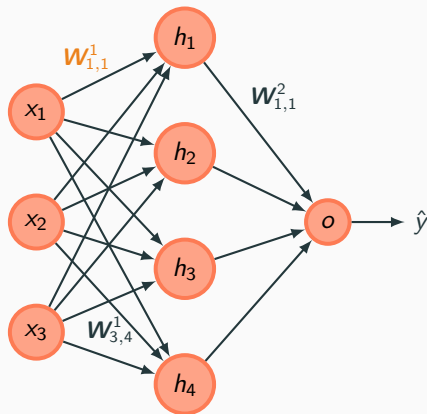


Active Learning

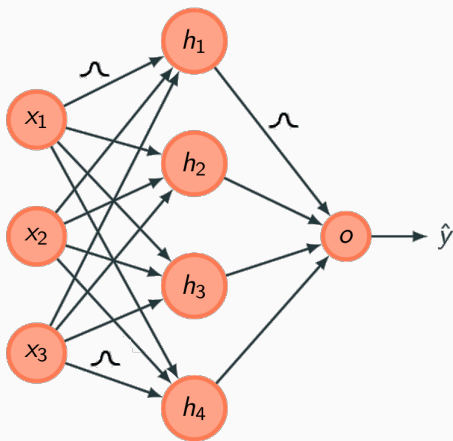


- To select informative samples, it is necessary to measure the **uncertainty** of the model prediction.

Neural Network

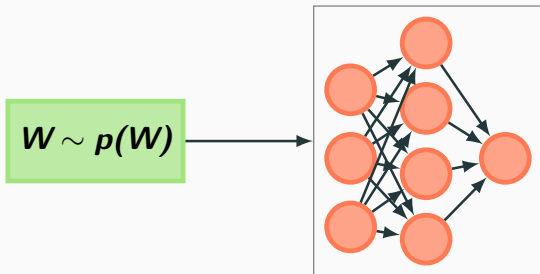


Bayesian Neural Network

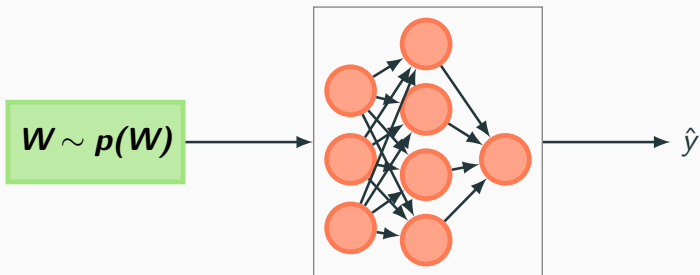


$$W \sim p(W)$$

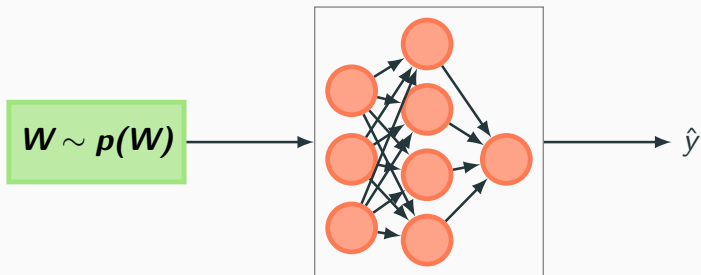
Bayesian Neural Network



Bayesian Neural Network

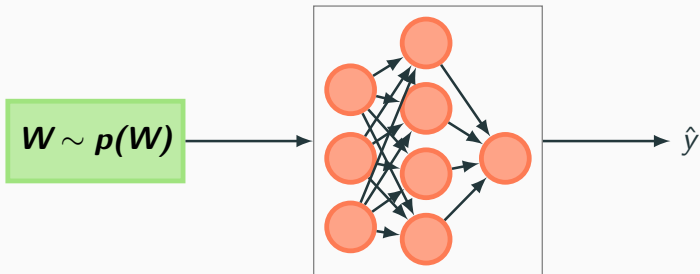


Bayesian Neural Network



Get T Classifications

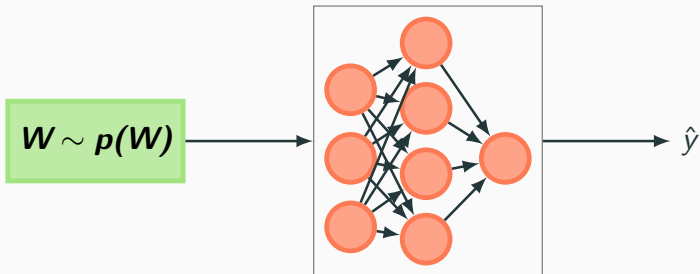
Bayesian Neural Network



Get T Classifications

$$\text{Classifications} = [\hat{y}_1]$$

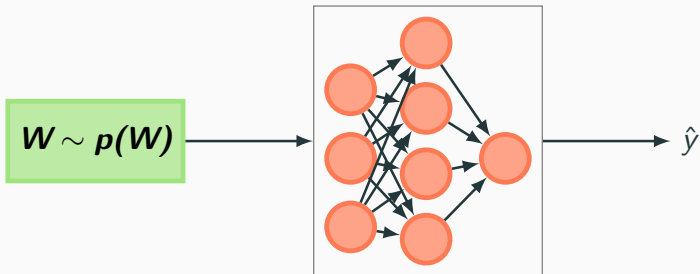
Bayesian Neural Network



Get T Classifications

$$\textit{Classifications} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 & \hat{y}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

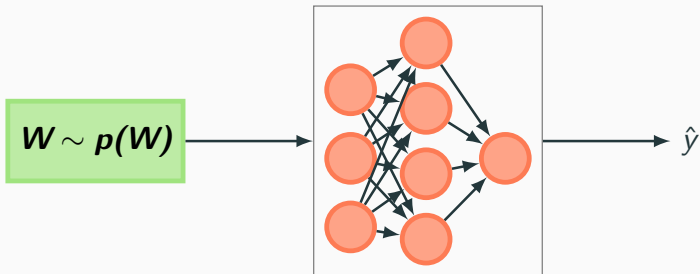
Bayesian Neural Network



Get T Classifications

$$\textit{Classifications} = [\hat{y}_1 \quad \hat{y}_2 \quad \hat{y}_3]$$

Bayesian Neural Network



Get T Classifications

$$\textit{Classifications} = [\hat{y}_1 \quad \hat{y}_2 \quad \hat{y}_3 \quad \dots \quad \hat{y}_T]$$

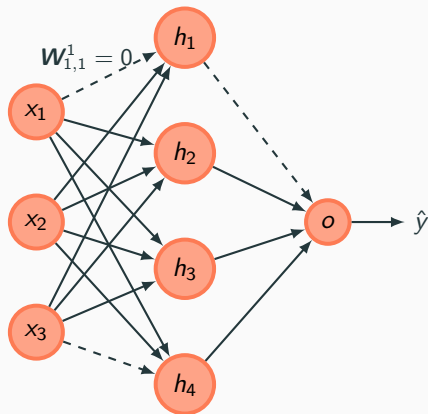
- Training Bayesian networks is a costly process
- Use techniques such as Variational Inference

- What if we could extract uncertainty measurements from current Deep Learning models if they use stochastic regularization techniques such as Dropout ?
- Uncertainty in Deep Learning (Yarin Gal, 2017)

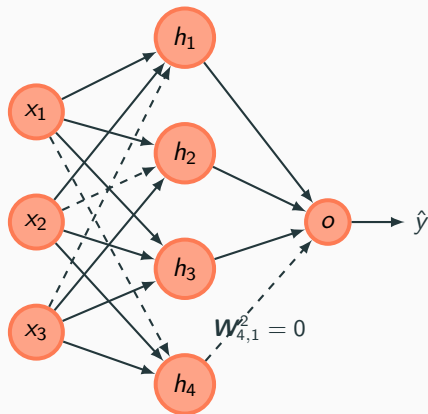
Dropout

- During training some weights are dropped from the network

Dropout



Dropout



- The optimization function of Neural Networks using Dropout is practically the same as the optimization function of a Network trained with Variational Inference.
- Therefore it is possible to extract uncertainty measures from these networks, a technique called Monte Carlo Dropout.

$$E \sim \text{Bernoulli}$$

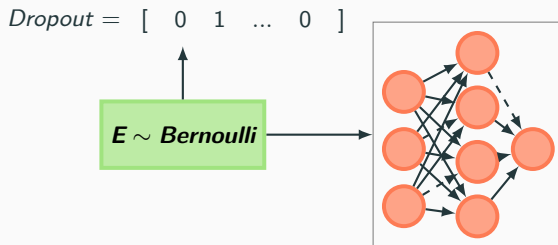
Monte Carlo Dropout

$$\text{Dropout} = [\quad 0 \quad 1 \quad \dots \quad 0 \quad]$$

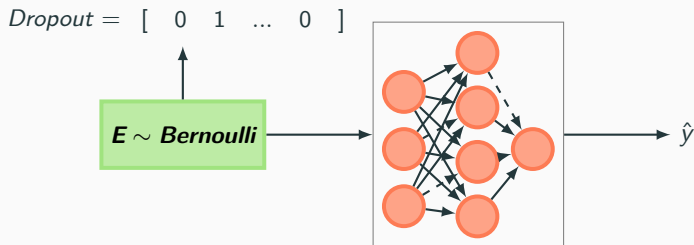


$E \sim \text{Bernoulli}$

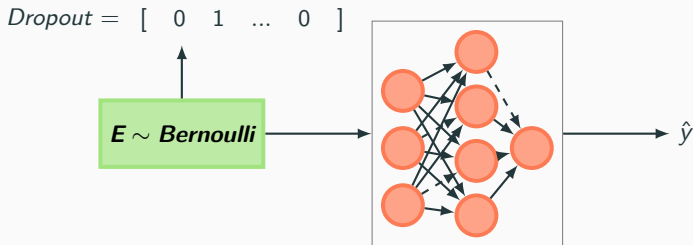
Monte Carlo Dropout



Monte Carlo Dropout

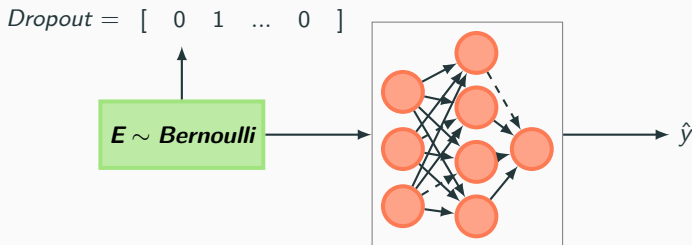


Monte Carlo Dropout



Get T Classifications

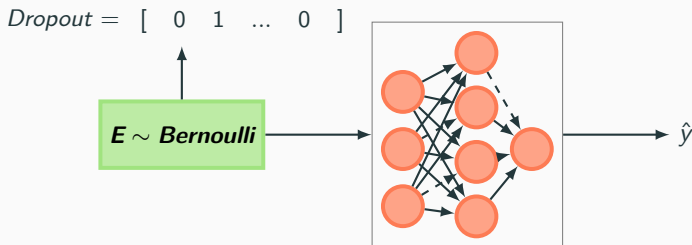
Monte Carlo Dropout



Get T Classifications

$$Classifications = [\hat{y}_1]$$

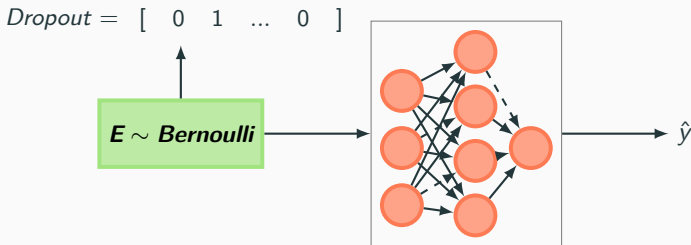
Monte Carlo Dropout



Get T Classifications

$$Classifications = [\hat{y}_1 \ \hat{y}_2]$$

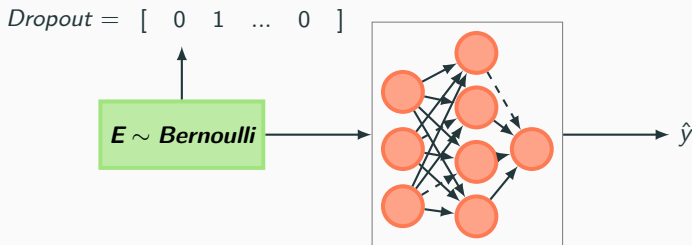
Monte Carlo Dropout



Get T Classifications

$$Classifications = [\hat{y}_1 \ \hat{y}_2 \ \hat{y}_3]$$

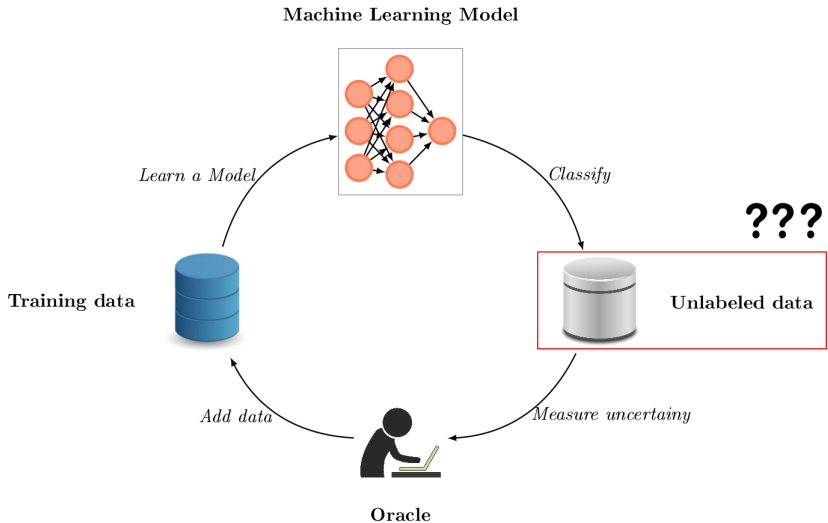
Monte Carlo Dropout



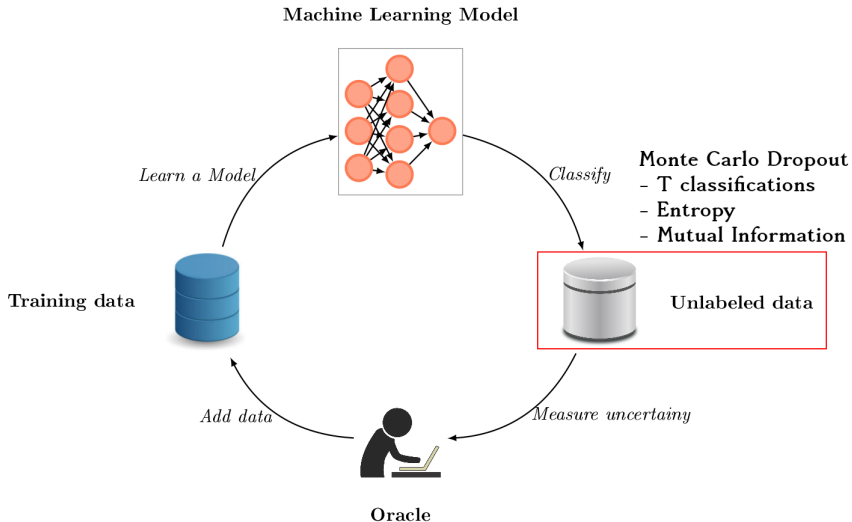
Get T Classifications

$$Classifications = [\hat{y}_1 \ \hat{y}_2 \ \hat{y}_3 \ \dots \ \hat{y}_T]$$

Active Learning



Active Learning



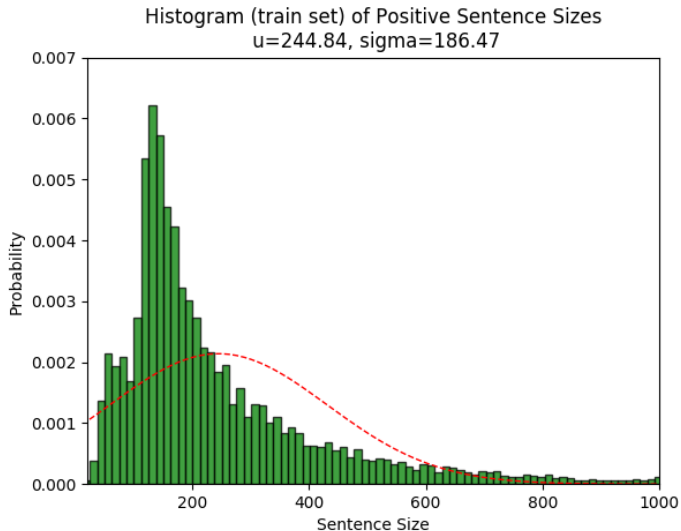
Experimental Design

Research Questions

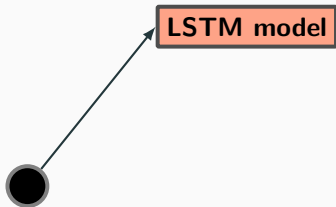
- Q1: On the task of sentiment analysis, can we achieve the same accuracy of a standard Deep Learning model by using Active Learning with uncertainty measurements, but with fewer labeled data ?
- Q2: Does modelling uncertainty in a Deep Learning model helps achieving a better result when using Active Learning ?

- Large Movie Review Dataset
- 25000 train reviews and 25000 test reviews
- Both train and test datasets have an equal number of positive and negative reviews

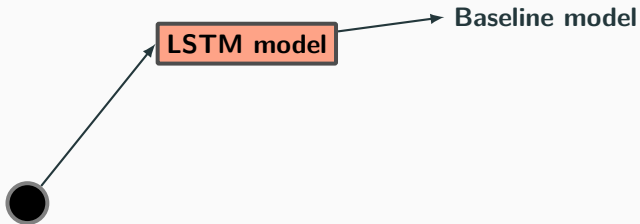
Dataset



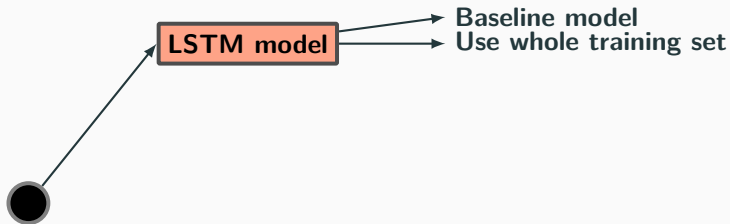




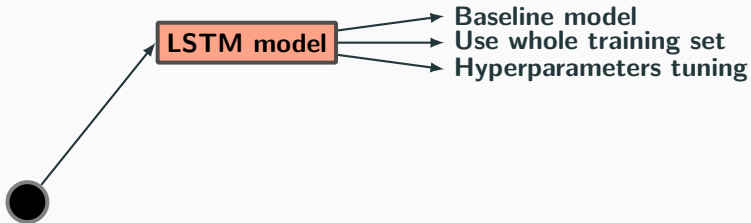
Experimental Design



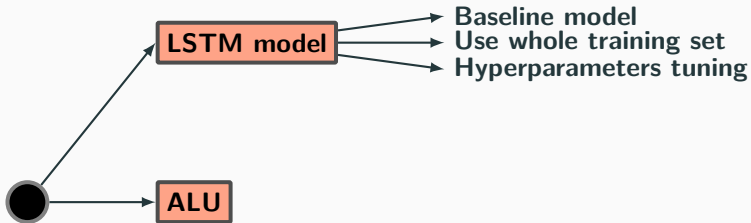
Experimental Design



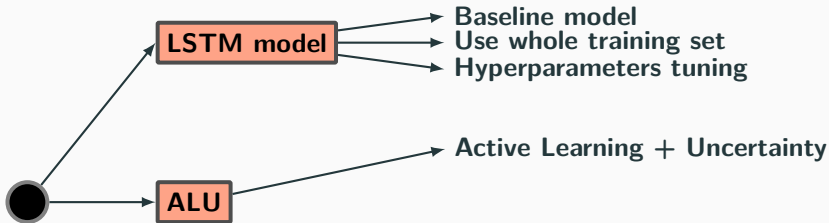
Experimental Design



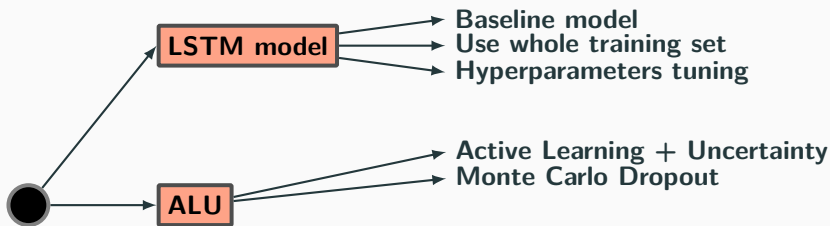
Experimental Design



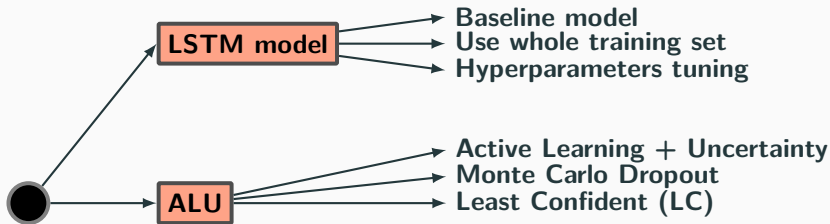
Experimental Design



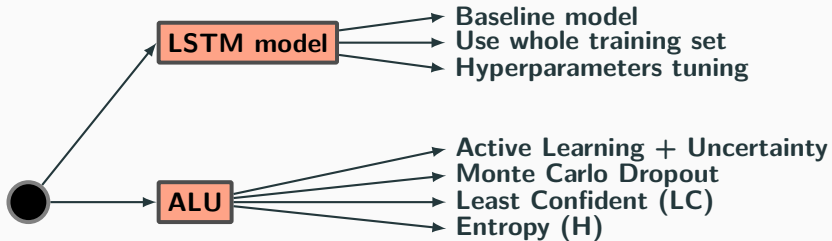
Experimental Design



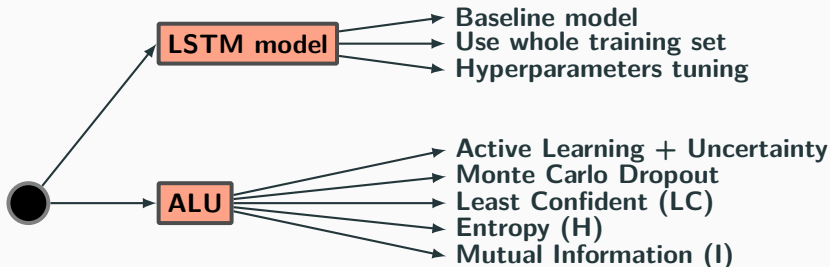
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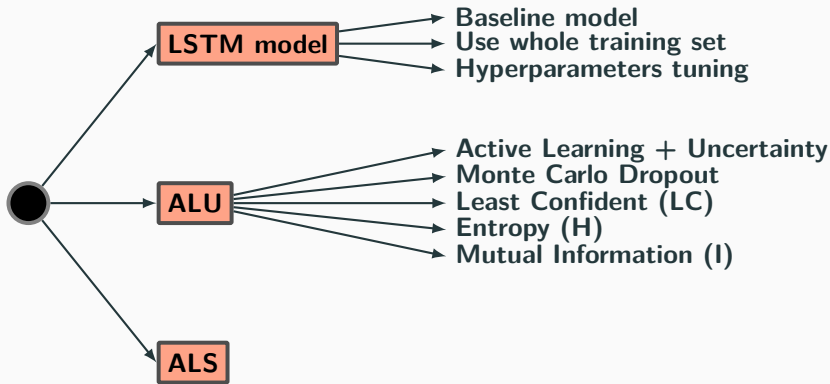
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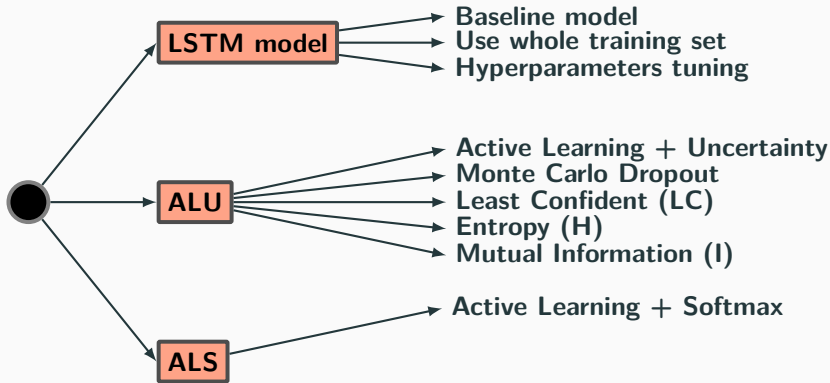
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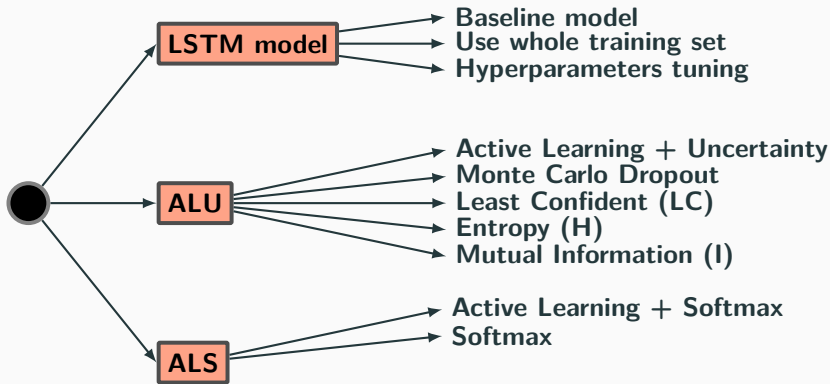
Experimental Design



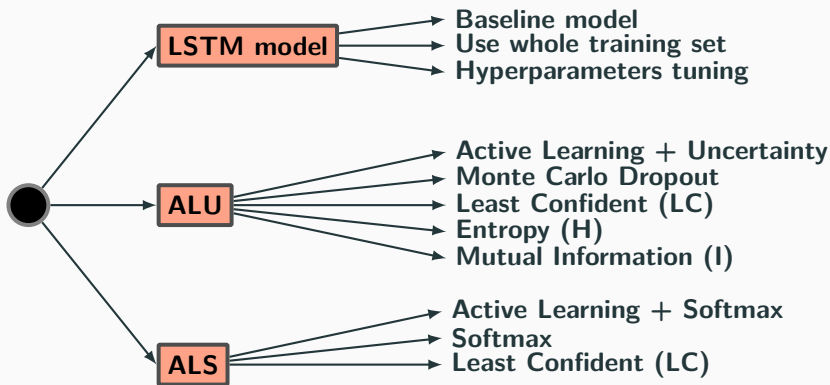
Experimental Design



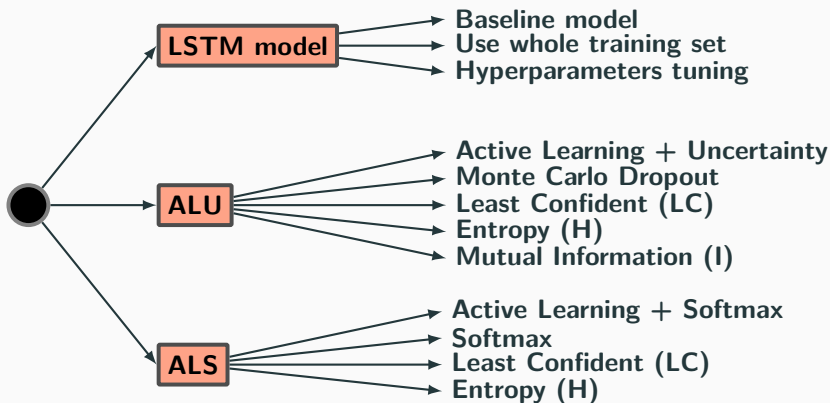
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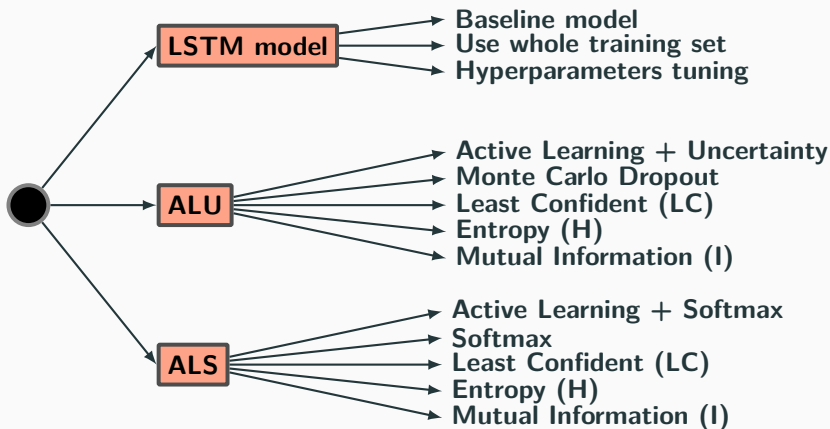
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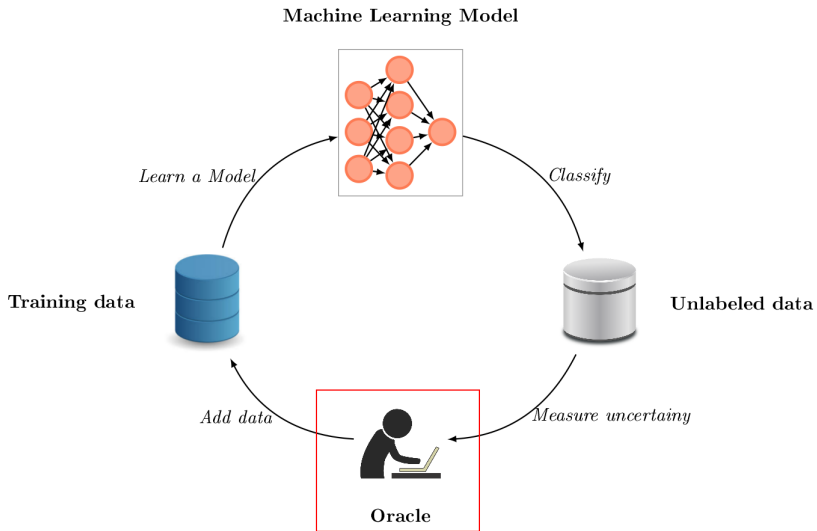
Experimental Design



Experimental Design

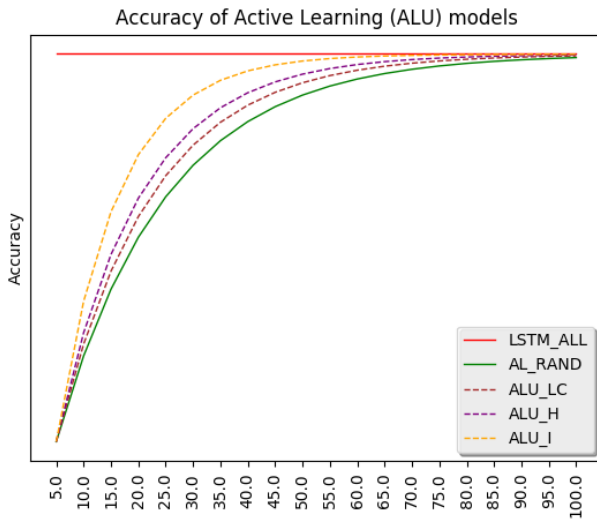


Active Learning



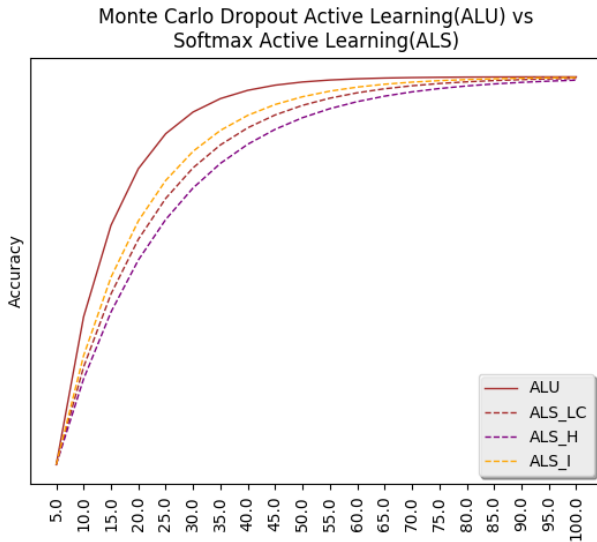
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Active Learning



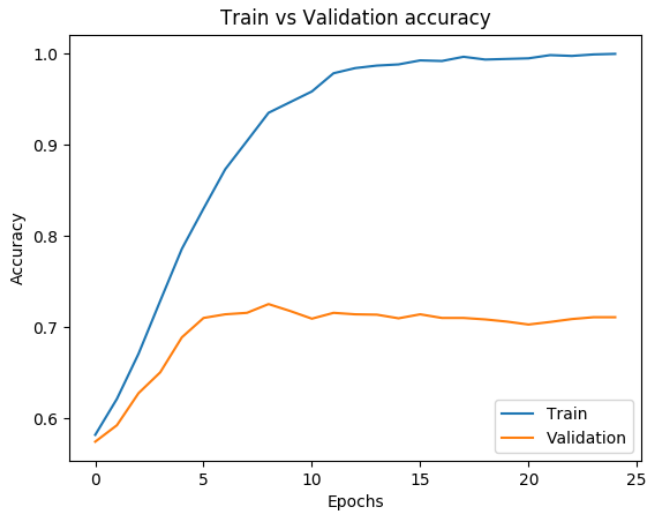
- Q2: Does modelling uncertainty in a Deep Learning model helps achieving a better result when using Active Learning ?

Active Learning



Partial Results

LSTM model



Roadmap

Roadmap

	2017		2018							
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Implement LSTM model	x	x	x							
Implement ALU models				x	x					
Perform ALU experiments						x				
Implement ALS models							x			
Perform ALS experiments							x	x		
Update Models and Experiments								x	x	
Write thesis								x	x	
Masters defense										x



A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton.

Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks.

Commun. ACM, 60(6):84–90, May 2017.

Backup Slides

Architecture

