



**KTH Information and
Communication Technology**

Data-Efficient Deep Learning for Independent Binary Outputs

Exploration of importance-weighted active learning, ensembling, joint training and class imbalance correction to reduce label complexity and training time in affiliate e-commerce product classification

MATTIAS ARRO

Master's Thesis at KTH Information and Communication Technology
MSc Data Science (EIT Digital track)

Academic Examiner: Magnus Boman
Academic Supervisor: Jim Dowling
Industrial Supervisor: Abubakreledik Karali

2018

Abstract

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Keywords: Deep learning, machine learning, neural networks, active learning

Referat

Denna fil ger ett avhandlingsskelett. Mer information om
L^AT_EX-mallen finns i dokumentationen till paketet.

Acknowledgment

..... London, UK, March 26, 2018
Mattias Arro

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Abbreviations

LSTM Long Short Term Memory

NN Neural Network

RNN Recurrent Neural Network

Introduction

machine learning (ML) has become successful enough over the past few years to be a recurring topic in mainstream media and its use almost a requirement for startup funding¹. a lot of this newfound interest, hype, and hysteria is directed at neural networks and deep learning. this focus is not unfounded - deep learning approaches continue to break benchmarks in core machine learning research areas such as computer vision [cite], speech recognition [cite], and some kinds of natural language processing such as machine translation [cite]. reinforcement learning has also been revolutionised by deep learning, which is used in various robotics and control tasks, achieving superhuman performance in complex games and driving vehicles in real-world situations. there are even limited results in beating human at highly uncertain games with various actors such as Texas holdem poker [cite].

while bearing superficial resemblance to natural brains, artificial neural networks are simply layers of non-linear transformations capable of learning complex mappings from multidimensional inputs to (usually multidimensional or even structured) outputs. the building blocks of neural networks are relatively simple and the algorithms for training them are universal; this makes neural networks suitable for a variety of domains and modalities, and opens up fascinating opportunities of multimodal and transfer learning. being able to arbitrarily increase model complexity by increasing the width or depth allows the same neural network approximate more complex functions. increased model complexity requires more labeled training data and increases train time - in fact deep models are somewhat unique in that they may continue to increase in performance when the dataset size increases whereas the benefits of more data taper off for many other kinds of models. deep

¹being driven by "crypyo" or blockchain is also acceptable

Background

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Declaration

I hereby certify that I have written this thesis independently and have only used the specified sources and resources indicated in the bibliography.

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RDF

And here is a figure

Figure 1. Several statements describing the same resource.

that we refer to here: 1