



# Final Assignment

## DD3431 Machine Learning (PhD variant)

This final report for the DD3431 Machine Learning course describes the application of Linear Support Vector Machines to a multi-class, multi-output classification problem modeling the resource allocation strategies for basestations in a 5G environment. The classifier was adapted to the multi-class nature of the output.

## 1 Theoretical description of the problem

### 1.1 Description of the data

The data used for this study corresponds to samples of the resource allocation for a communication system composed of exactly three basestations and up to a maximum of 20 user devices. The area of interest studied within this communication scenario is modeled as a map; more specifically, it represents an area of 2400 m<sup>2</sup> divided into a grid of 2m×2m cells. This grid is encoded as a matrix, with values between 0 and 2 indicating the occupancy status of each cell:

- 0 for empty cells,
- 1 for cells occupied by a user device,
- 2 for cells occupied by a basestation.

The occupancy data for each user could be either perfect or have an inaccuracy defined by a normal distribution with three possible standard deviations: 0.1, 0.25 or 0.4. Thus, the model had to be trained a total of four times, one for each variation of the positioning inaccuracy (we'll call them "scenarios").

The input data for the learning algorithm corresponds then to the vectorized form of this matrix, i.e. a vector of 600<sup>1</sup> elements, each with a value  $v_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

On the other hand, the output data for the learning algorithm corresponds to encoded variables representing the basestation–user device association and the resource allocation information for each sample. The exact details of this encoding and the information carried within escape the scope of this report, but it is of importance to note that:

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<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{2400}{(2 \times 2)} = 600$

- there are 9 of these output variables per input sample (3 for each basestation in the model);
- these output variables are mutually independent;
- they have discrete integer values that range between 0 and 12 288;
- these values can be repeated across variables;
- finally, the order in which these values appear in the output is relevant (i.e. permutations of the same values correspond to different output classes!).

In summary, the structure of an arbitrary sample looks like the following:

$$\underbrace{0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4567, 23, \dots, 1337}_{600 \text{ input features}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{9 \text{ output labels}}$$

In total, 72 000 samples in this format for each scenario were provided for the training of the model, with two thirds (48 000) of these used for fitting and the rest (24 000) used for validation purposes. The complete dataset was also used for 10-fold cross-validation, again for each scenario.

## 1.2 Adapting the data

As described in the previous section, the data represents a multi-class, multi-label problem with a high dimensionality both in terms of input features and classes, with the additional restriction that the order of the output labels matters. [1]

## 1.3 Choice and adaptation of classifier

The dataset in question is part of ongoing research at the Department of Information Science and Engineering of the School of Electrical Engineering, and has already been modeled with great success using Random Forests and Neural Networks. The application of Support Vector Machines was then a natural step given the models' popularity in networking research literature; the specific application of the Linear Kernel for SVMs was a result of experimentation with the dataset, where initial experiments exposed the linearly separable nature of the output variables.

Support Vector Machines are binary classifiers though, and thus additional modifications are required to adapt these classifiers to multiclass problems as the one in question. Specifically, the following techniques for adapting binary classifiers to multiclass applications were identified from literature [2, 3]:

- One-vs-One Method: For  $n$  classes, this method constructs  $n(n - 1)/2$  classifiers, each comparing a pair of classes from the training set. For prediction, all  $n(n - 1)/2$  classifiers are applied to an unseen sample, whose final class corresponds

to the class with the most “votes” after processing. In case of a tie, it selects the class with the highest total confidence, obtained by aggregating the confidence scores of each binary classifier.

- **One-vs-Rest Method:** Constructs  $n$  classifiers, each comparing one class in the training set with the rest (i.e. each classifier determines if a sample belongs to a specific class or not). At prediction time, these  $n$  classifiers are applied to the unseen sample and it is once again classified according to the majority vote.

Other multiclass adaptations of binary classifiers, like DAGSVM [4] and DDAG [5] were considered as well, but were ultimately considered overly complex for the problem at hand and dismissed.

## 2 Implementation

### 2.1 Language and libraries used

The language chosen for this project was Python 3.6, given its extensive support for scientific programming, data analysis and machine learning in the form of libraries. In particular, the libraries **scikit-learn** (and its multilabel extension, **scikit-multilearn**), **scipy**, **matplotlib** and **numpy** were used for the implementation [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

### 2.2 Choice of classifier

Based on the analysis detailed in section 1.3, **sklearn.svm.LinearSVC** was selected as the base classifier to be used for this problem, as it corresponds to an implementation of a multi-class Support Vector Machine using the *One-vs-Rest* method and a linear kernel. Tests were also conducted with **sklearn.svm.SVC**, which implements a multi-class SVM using the *One-vs-One* method and a RBF-kernel, but its runtime proved to be cumbersome<sup>2</sup>.

The classifier was then extended to work on multilabel outputs through the **sk-multilearn.problem\_transform.LabelPowerSet** class, which implements the *Label PowerSet* problem transformation as detailed in 1.2. Thus, the classifier treats every distinct label combination in the training data as a separate class when fitting and predicting.

### 2.3 Parsing and adapting the data

The data provided for building the model consisted of 72 000 samples for each of the four positional accuracy values detailed in the problem description (section 1.1 - for simplicity’s sake we’ll refer to them as four different *scenarios*), divided into two files each: two thirds (48 000) of the samples for training, and one third (24 000) for

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<sup>2</sup>Not a fair comparison, but for the unoptimized SVC case the runtime was over 3 hours for fitting and predicting, whereas the final runtime for the optimized LinearSVC is, on average, 110 seconds.

validation. The format of the input files was one sample per line: 600 integers with values in  $\{0, 1, 2\}$  representing the input features, followed by 9 integers with values in  $[0, 12288]$  representing the output variables (everything separated by commas, see example below).

```

1 0,0,0,...,0,2,0,...,3968,3841,528,8080,4209,6273,9201,9073,8592
2 0,0,0,...,0,2,0,...,80,2545,2417,6145,8176,4112,8443,11761,8736
3 0,0,0,...,0,2,0,...,3680,0,0,4112,8017,7408,10241,8272,11505

```

Listing 1: Abbreviated example of input samples.

This data was parsed using **numpy**'s **loadfromtxt()** function, and then split into separate arrays for the input and output data (labels). The input data was passed “as-is” to the classifier, but the output data required additional processing which will be detailed below.

As mentioned before, the output labels for each case were presented in the form of 9 consecutive integers, each ranging in value from 0 to 12 288. On the other hand, as per the API specifications<sup>3</sup> of **scikit-multilearn**, when using the **LabelPowerSet** problem transformation, the output labels passed to (and obtained from) the classifier need to be encoded into a *binary indicator matrix*.

**Definition 1.** A binary indicator matrix for a set of  $\eta$  samples, each with  $\kappa$  associated output labels out of a universe  $K$  of distinct possible labels, is a matrix  $A$  of dimensions  $(\eta \times |K|)$ , where

$$A_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if label } j \in K \text{ is assigned to sample } i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Thus,  $A$  is a sparse matrix where each row has *at most*  $\kappa$  elements of value 1.

Note that binary indicator matrices *do not preserve information about label positions* in the output. Consider two sets of labels  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , where  $\beta$  is a permutation of  $\alpha$  – i.e. both have the same labels but in different order. Given the previous definition of a the binary indicator matrix, both sets would then have the same representation in the matrix, since each element of a row only indicates if the label is present in the output. They also don't handle repeated labels correctly – multiples of a label are all assigned to the same element of the matrix.

All of this poses a big problem for the model in question, where there can be repeated values in the output variables, and the order of which is relevant for the result. This meant that additional preprocessing of the data was necessary to encode the positional data of each output variable into the binary indicator matrix – this would additionally solve the repetition problem, since variables with equal values but different positions would have different encodings.

The following function was thus applied to each label in the output:

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<sup>3</sup><http://scikit.ml/api/datasets.html#the-multi-label-data-representation>

$$f_{\text{enc}}(v, i) = (i * |K|) + v$$

Where  $v$  is the value of the output variable (label),  $i$  corresponds to the 0-indexed position of the variable in the output vector and  $K$  is the universe of valid labels ( $K = [0, 12288]$  in this particular case). In practice, the result is that the first variable is assigned a value between 0 and  $|K| - 1$ , the second variable a new value between  $|K|$  and  $2|K| - 1$ , the third between  $2|K|$  and  $3|K| - 1$  and so on. This ensures that when encoding the output variables into a binary indicator matrix, variables retains the information about the position they occupied in the original vector – and since the new values are all distinct (since they depend on the individual position of each variable and no two variables share the same position) it also solves the problem of duplicate variables “disappearing” in the binary indicator matrix.

```

1 def encode_output(output):
2     """
3     Processes the given label set output matrix to the binary
4     representation
5     expected by scikit-multilearn
6     :param output: Label set output matrix
7     :return: Binary representation of input matrix
8     """
9     processed_output = dok_matrix((len(output),
10                                   n_labels * n_classes),
11                                   dtype=np.uint8)
12
13     for i, row in enumerate(output):
14         for j, label in enumerate(row):
15             processed_output[i, (j * n_classes) + label] = 1
16
17     return processed_output.tocsr()

```

Listing 2: Encoding function in Python. This function both transforms the given output label matrix using  $f_{\text{enc}}$  and encodes the result into a binary indicator matrix.

Finally, to revert the previous transformation (for instance, when getting the results from the classifier), one only needs to apply the following to each encoded value  $v'$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 v' &= f_{\text{enc}}(v, i) \\
 v &= v' \bmod |K| \\
 i &= \frac{v' - v}{|K|}
 \end{aligned}$$

These operations transform the previously encoded value into the “real” output value  $v$  and its position  $i$  in the final output vector.

```

1 def decode_output(encoded_output):
2     """
3     Decodes a binary indicator matrix into a 2-D vector
4     of label vectors. Each row in the output corresponds
5     to the label vector for a specific sample.
6     :param encoded_output: Binary indicator matrix.
7     :return: 2-D vector of label vectors.
8     """
9     n_zero = encoded_output.nonzero()
10    decoded_output = np.empty(shape=(encoded_output.shape[0],
11                                     n_labels),
12                              dtype=np.uint16)
13    for row, col in zip(*n_zero):
14        value = col % n_classes
15        decoded_col = int(col - value) / n_classes
16        decoded_output[int(row), int(decoded_col)] = value
17
18    return decoded_output

```

Listing 3: Decoding function in Python, which takes a binary indicator matrix and extracts and decodes the encoded values within into the original data format.

## 2.4 Fitting and validating the model

Fitting, predicting on the test datasets and validating the results was performed in parallel for the four scenarios using a Python process pool (**multiprocessing.Pool**).

For each scenario, a classifier was constructed using the **LabelPowerSet** class with a **LinearSVC** with default parameters as the base classifier, which then was fitted on the training input data and the associated binary indicator matrix for the processed label output data using the **fit()** method of the classifier. Next, the model was validated on the training data with a custom validation function which takes advantage of the matrix representation of the results and of the fact that the position of each label matters in the final result. Let  $V$  be the binary indicator matrix for the labels for the test fraction of the dataset (i.e. the expected output), and  $V'$  the output generated by the classifier for the test input data, then the validation function  $f_v$  can be expressed as:

$$f_v = 1 - \frac{\text{nonzero}(V - V')}{2 \times \text{nonzero}(V)}$$

In words, this function first calculates the total amount of non-zero elements in the element-by-element difference between both matrices; since both matrices have exactly the same amount of non-zero elements per row (by definition, thanks to the previously discussed encoding function), this amount will actually be double the real amount of discrepancies (since each “error” will appear twice in the difference ma-

trix, once for the value in the validation matrix and once for the value in the output matrix). This value is then divided by two to get the correct amount of errors, before being divided by the total expected number of output values in the validation matrix to get the decimal representation of the error in the classification. Finally, this value is subtracted from 1 to get the total accuracy value of the model for the given training data.

```

1 def accuracy_score(x1, x2):
2     assert x1.shape == x2.shape
3     assert x1.nnz == x2.nnz
4     errors = (x1 - x2).nnz / 2.0
5     return 1.0 - (errors / x1.nnz)

```

Listing 4: Accuracy score function implemented in Python

After validation of the results, the accuracy score values are printed to standard output for review. The predictions generated by the classifier for each scenario are “decoded” back to the dataset format for output labels (i.e, vectors of nine integers between 0 and 12288 each) and written to CSV-formatted text files for future use.

## 2.5 k-fold cross-validation

In order to obtain additional, more accurate, measures of the accuracies for each scenario, k-fold cross-validation was performed on the model.

**Definition 2.** poop

## 3 Results and conclusion

Scenario	Accuracy Score
Perfect position information	0.9926
Position with gaussian error - std = 0.10	0.9858
Position with gaussian error - std = 0.25	0.9556
Position with gaussian error - std = 0.40	0.9177

Table 1: Accuracy results for each scenario on the respective test datasets.

## References

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