## Ko-Active Learning

Jaeyoeng Lee, Mose Park

Department of Statistical Data Science
University of Seoul

#### Index

1 Introduction

2 Problem

3 Methodology

4 Experiment

### Introduction

#### Main concepts



#### **Our Task**

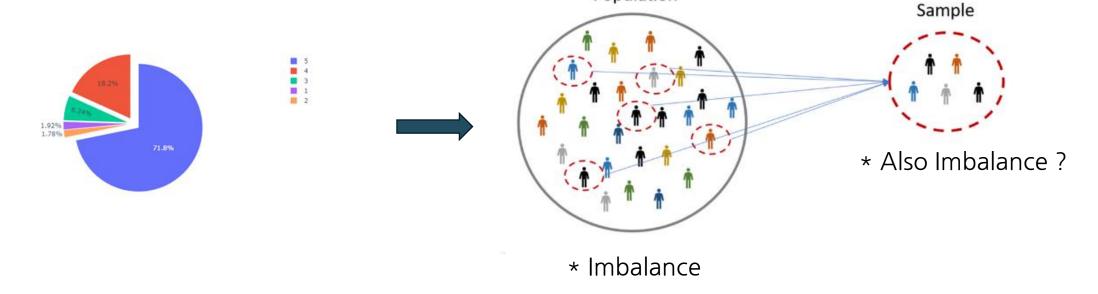


- ► KoBERT → KcBERT, Because it was trained on online news comments.
- ▶ User review texts are similar to online news comments.

# Problem

#### **Problem**

\* rating ratio



Population

- ► Label imbalance
- ▶ There are many high scores and few low scores.

# S Methodology

#### Benchmark Paper

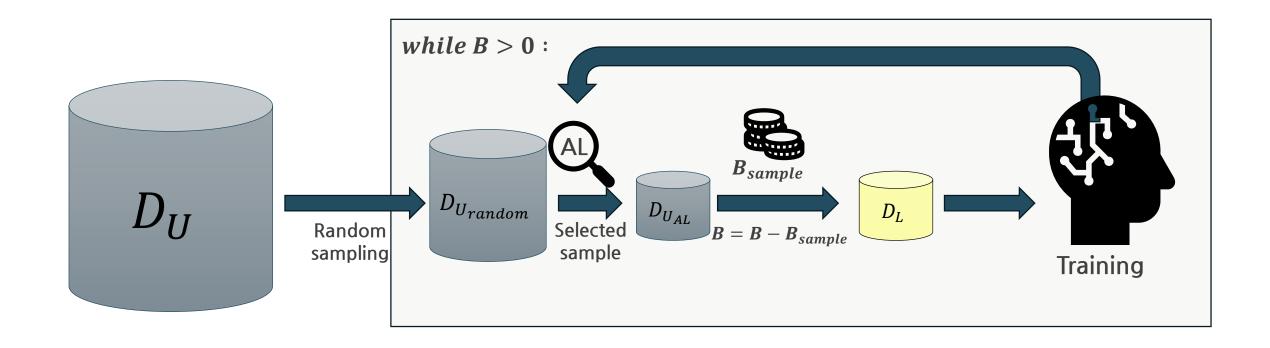
#### Class-Balanced Active Learning for Image Classification

Javad Zolfaghari Bengar<sup>1,2</sup> Joost van de Weijer<sup>1,2</sup> Laura Lopez Fuentes<sup>1</sup>
Bogdan Raducanu<sup>1,2</sup>

Computer Vision Center (CVC)<sup>1</sup>, Univ. Autònoma of Barcelona (UAB)<sup>2</sup>

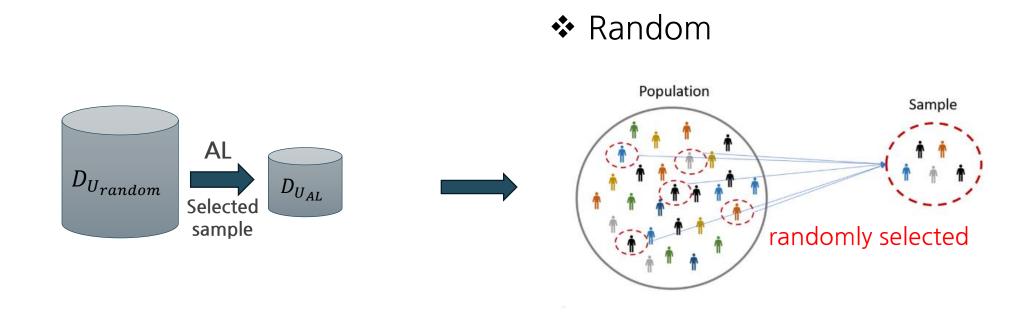
{jzolfaghari, joost, llopez, bogdan}@cvc.uab.es

#### **Active Learning**



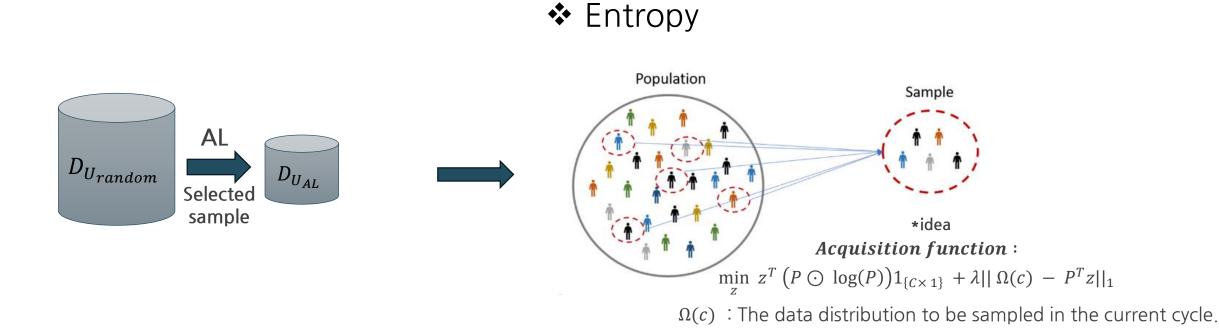
- ► Label imbalance
- ▶ There are many high scores and few low scores.

#### Sampling method - Random



▶ Random sampling selects samples purely at random without considering the data imbalance.

#### Sampling method - Entropy



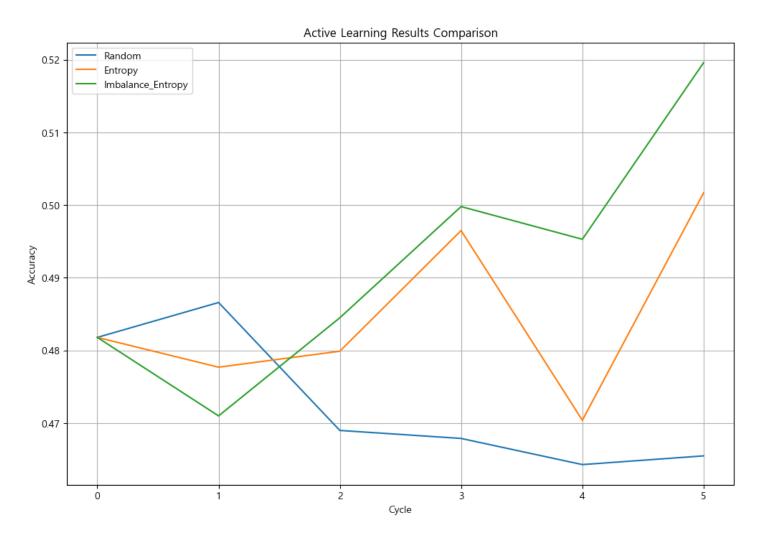
 $P^Tz$ : The distribution of the sampled data

 $||\Omega(c) - P^T z||_1$ :L1 norm

- ▶ Only entropy → Not penalty term in objective function.
- $\blacktriangleright$  Imbalance + Entropy  $\rightarrow$  There is a penalty term in the objective function.

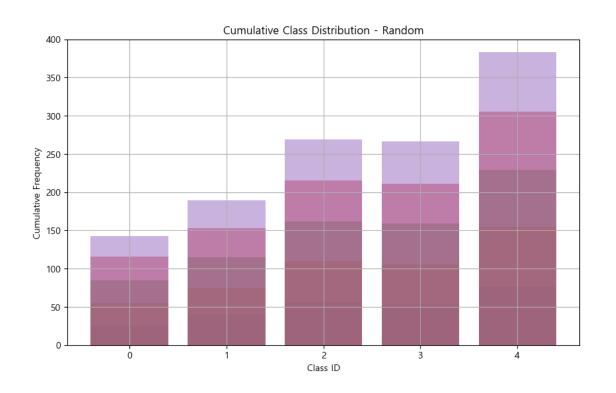
Experiment

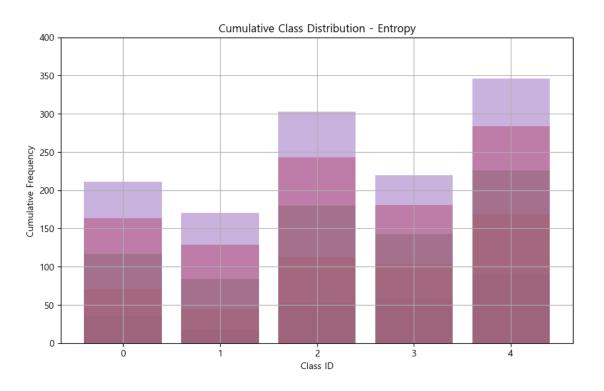
#### **Evaluation**



► There was a very slight improvement.

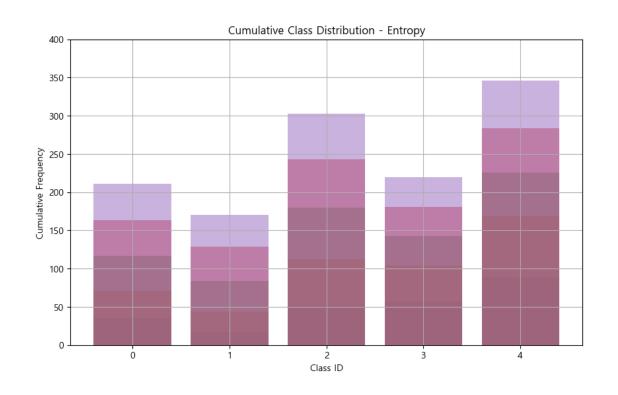
#### Random vs Entropy

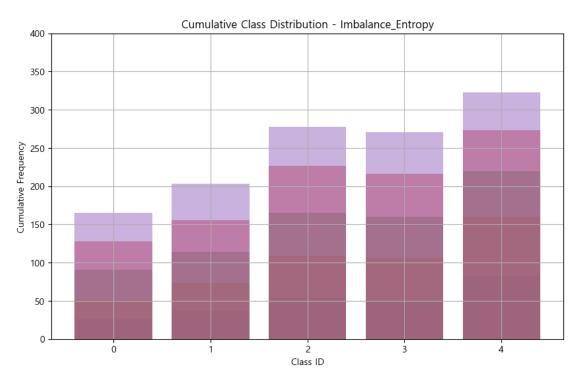




- ▶ Random: Maintain a balanced distribution of data across all classes.
- ▶ Entropy: Focus on samples where the model is uncertain.

### Entropy vs Imbalance Entropy





▶ Imbalance + Entropy : Effective at reducing model uncertainty while maintaining data balance.