

Hierarchical Classification (Internet Memory)

- A look into the nature of train and test data

Presented: M. Naeem

id	marque	discount	prix	description	label	categorie1	categorie2	categorie3
X								

Null predictive power

Normal attributes
useful for prediction

Textual attributes, can't
be used in this state,
needs to turn them into value

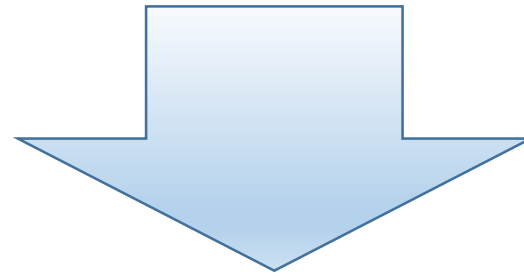
Hierarchical Classes
Increase in size of labels
From top (categorie1) to
Bottom (categorie3)

Feature Engineering

- Generate some new attributes out of existing attributes in order to increase the predictability

description

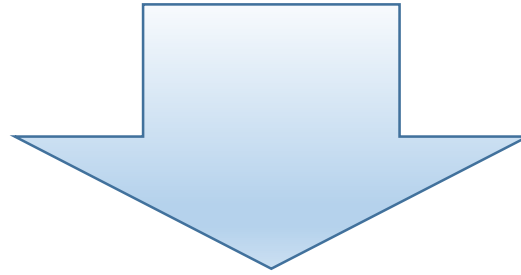
NLP Transformation
Input: text attribute
Output: variable number
of numerical
attributes



Description.1	Description.2	Description.3	Description.4	Description.5
0.00004564	0.0004784	0.0083694	0.00144564	0.000012364
.
.

label

NLP Transormation
Input: text attribute
Output: variable number
of numerical
attributes



Description.1	Description.2	Description.3	Description.4	Description.5
0.00004564	0.0004784	0.0083694	0.00144564	0.000012364
.
.

Train Data after data engineering

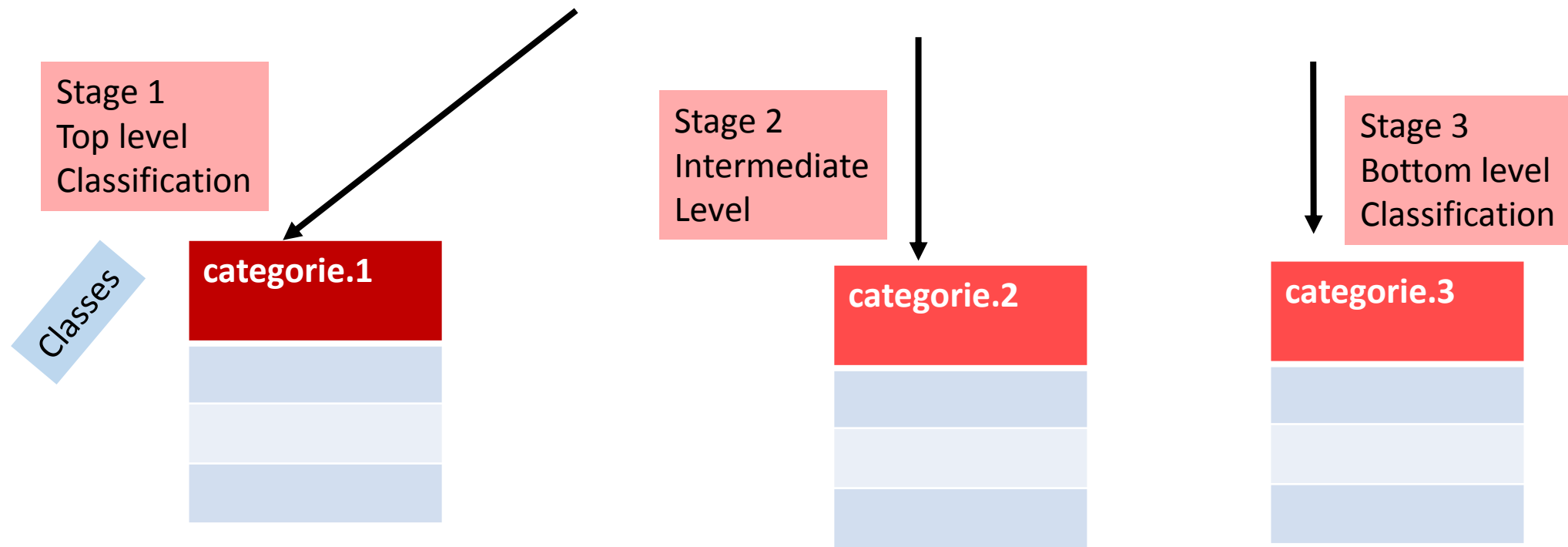
marque	discount	prix	description.1	description.n	label.1	..	label.n

Numerical Predictor

Categorical predictor

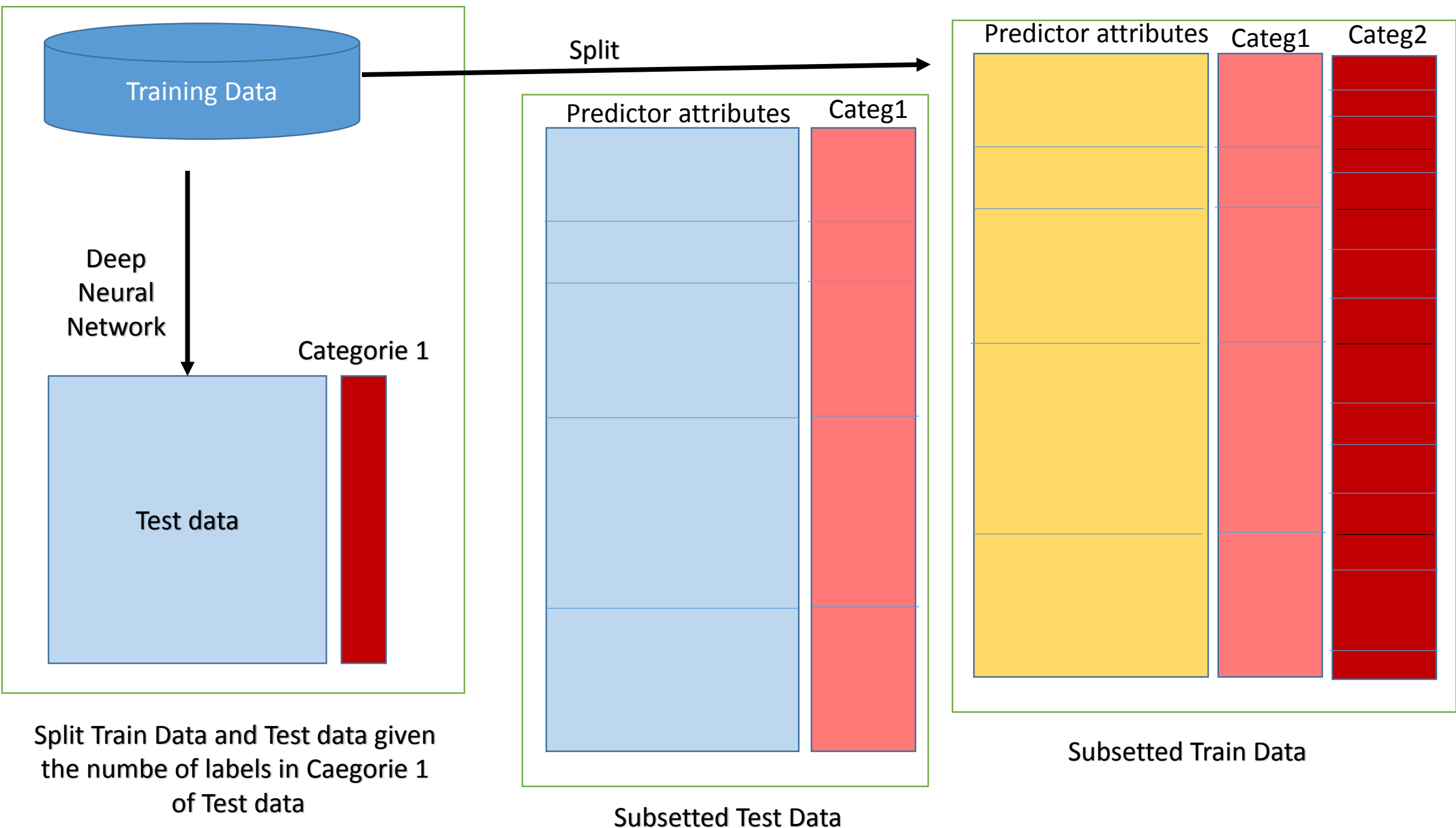
Predictor

marque	discount	prix	description.1	description.n	label.1	..	label.n



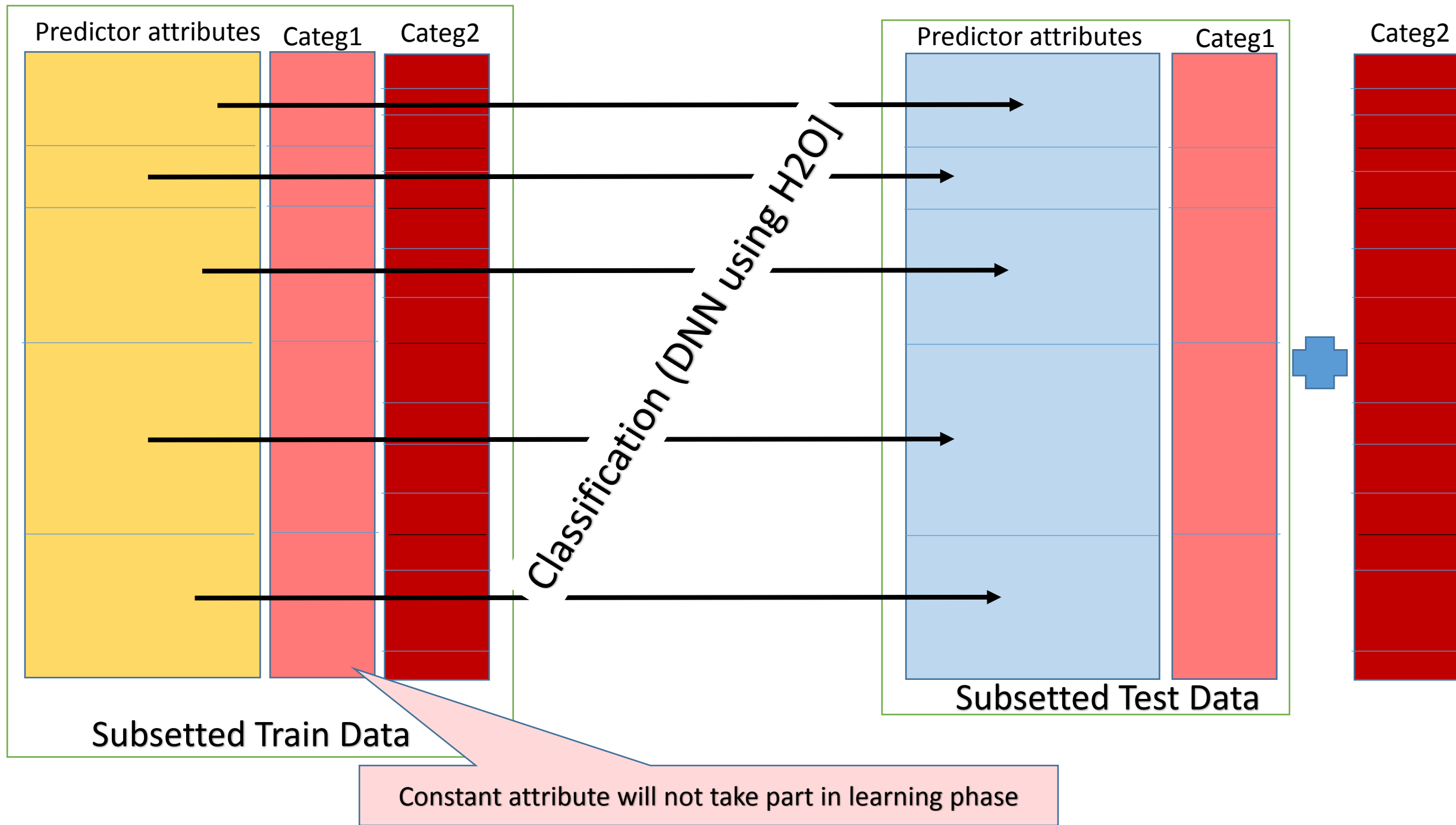
Stage 1 (Prediction of Category 1)

- Classical approach of learning data and then predicting the labels of category 1
- Subset the train data and test data given the categories in the outcome predicted labels



Stage 2 (Prediction of Category 2)

- Learn each of the subsetted train data and then predict the labels of corresponding test data
- At the end of round of learning/prediction of all sets of train data, all predicted outcome are ensembled in one attribute
- Again subset the train data and test data given the categories 1 and 2 in the outcome predicted labels



Stage 3 (Prediction of Category 3)

- We shall subset the train data as per outcome of categorie1 and catetorie2 of test data
- Repeat the same process doing 'x' number of learning in DNN classifier

End