



Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Processamento e Recuperação de Informação

Classification

Departamento de Engenharia Informática
Instituto Superior Técnico

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2018/2019



Outline

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

1 Introduction

2 Supervised Learning

3 Text Classifiers

- Nearest Neighbor Classifiers
- Generative Bayesian Classifiers
- Linear Discriminative Classifiers
- Neural Networks

4 Evaluation of Classifiers

5 Other Issues



Bibliography

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

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Outline

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

1 Introduction

2 Supervised Learning

3 Text Classifiers

4 Evaluation of Classifiers

5 Other Issues



Organizing Knowledge

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Organize into **systematic knowledge structures**
- Ontologies
 - Dewey Decimal System
 - ACM Computing Classification System
 - Patent Subject Classification
 - International Classification of Diseases
- Web catalogs
 - Yahoo Directory (RIP 2002–2014)
 - DMOZ Directory (RIP 1998–2017)
 - World Wide Web Virtual Library
 - Jasmine Directory



Organizing Knowledge

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Organize into **systematic knowledge structures**
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- Web catalogs
 - Yahoo Directory (RIP 2002–2014)
 - DMOZ Directory (RIP 1998–2017)
 - World Wide Web Virtual Library
 - Jasmine Directory

Problem: Manual maintenance



Outline

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

1 Introduction

2 Supervised Learning

3 Text Classifiers

4 Evaluation of Classifiers

5 Other Issues



Supervised Learning

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Given a set of **training data** as input, use **learning algorithm** A to discover the function \hat{h} that minimizes the **loss** (e.g. the error over the set of training instances)

Input: $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N, x_i \in \mathcal{R}^M, y_i \in \mathcal{R}$

Hypothesis space: $h^* \in H$

Loss function: $L(h(x), y)$

Learning Algorithm: $\hat{h} = A(\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N)$, such that
$$\hat{h} = \operatorname{argmin}_h \sum_{i=1}^N L(h(x_i), y_i)$$



An Example: Linear Regression

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

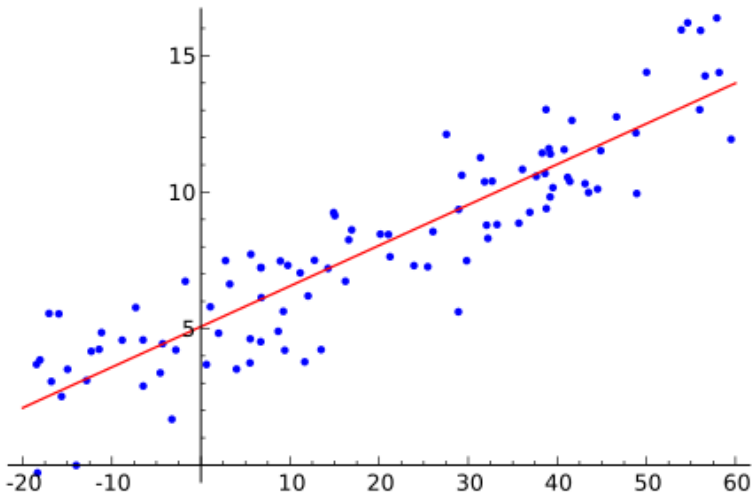
Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues



(source: [wikipedia](#))



Linear Regression (cont.)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- The hypothesis space:

$$h_{\vec{w}}(x) = w_0 + w_1 x$$

where $\vec{w} = [w_0, w_1]$

- The loss function:

$$L(h_{\vec{w}}, y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - h_{\vec{w}}(x_i))^2$$

i.e. the sum of the squared error

- We want to find

$$w^* = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} L(h_{\vec{w}}, y)$$



Minimizing the Loss

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- In simple cases, we can easily find one (or more) solution(s) to the problem of learning \hat{h}
 - For linear regression, take the derivatives and equal to 0
- In many cases this is not possible (or we may want to enforce some constraints on the parameters)
- In practice, there are many ways to estimate w^*



An Example: Gradient Descent

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

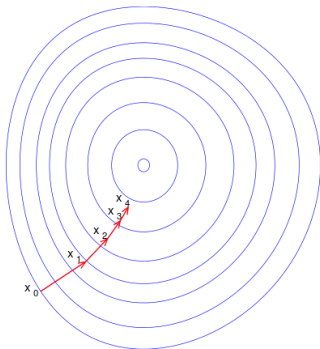
Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

$w \leftarrow$ any point in the
parameter space
loop until convergence **do**
 for each w_i **in** \vec{w} **do**
 $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} L(h_{\vec{w}}, y)$

$\alpha =$ learning rate



(source: [wikipedia](#))



Classification

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

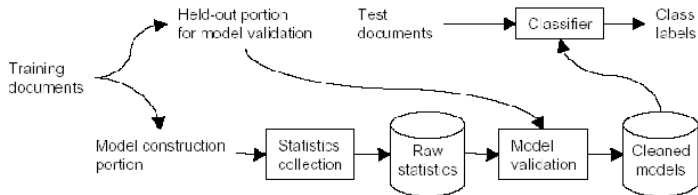
Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Learning to assign objects to classes given examples
- Learn a **classifier** (i.e., map the problem into supervised learning task)





An Example: Logistic Regression

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

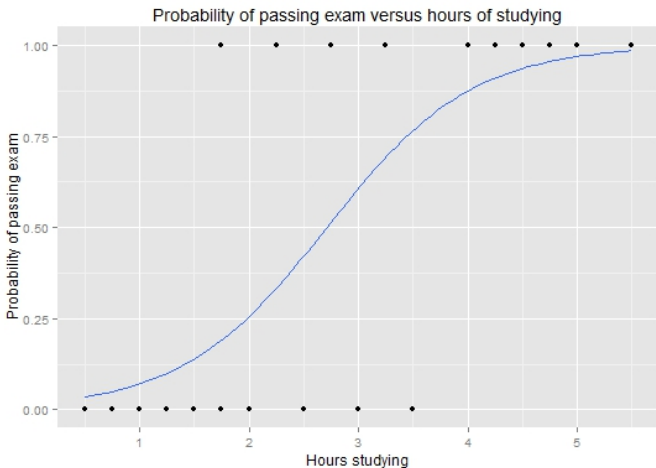
Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues



(source: [wikipedia](#))



Logistic Regression (cont.)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- The hypothesis space:

$$h_{\vec{w}}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 + w_1 x)}}$$

where $\vec{w} = [w_0, w_1]$

- The loss function:

$$L(h_{\vec{w}}, y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N C(h_{\vec{w}}(x_i), y)$$

where

$$C(h_{\vec{w}}(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_{\vec{w}}(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_{\vec{w}}(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

- We want to find

$$w^* = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} L(h_{\vec{w}}, y)$$



Outline

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

1 Introduction

2 Supervised Learning

3 Text Classifiers

- Nearest Neighbor Classifiers
- Generative Bayesian Classifiers
- Linear Discriminative Classifiers
- Neural Networks

4 Evaluation of Classifiers

5 Other Issues



Text Classification vs. Data Mining

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Leverage supervised learning together with method for representing textual information (e.g., VSM with TF-IDF)

- Lots of features and a lot of noise
- No fixed number of columns
- No categorical attribute values
- Data scarcity
- Larger number of class labels
- Hierarchical relationships between classes less systematic



Text Classifiers

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Nearest Neighbor Classifiers
 - Classify documents according to the class distribution of their neighbors
- Generative Bayesian classifiers (e.g., naïve Bayes)
 - Discover the class distribution most likely to have generated a test document
- Linear discriminative classifiers (e.g., the perceptron, logistic regression, or support vector machines):
 - Discover an hyperplane that separates classes
- Neural networks
 - Discover a non-linear function, often resulting from a composition of many functions, that separates classes



Nearest Neighbor Classifiers

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Intuition: similar documents are expected to be assigned the same class label
 - Similarity: vector space model + cosine similarity
- Training:
 - Index each document and remember class label
- Testing:
 - Fetch *k* most similar documents to the given document
 - Majority class wins
 - Alternatives:
 - Weighted counts: counts of classes weighted by the corresponding similarity measure
 - Per-class offset: tuned by testing the classifier on a portion of training data held out for this purpose



kNN Classifier

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

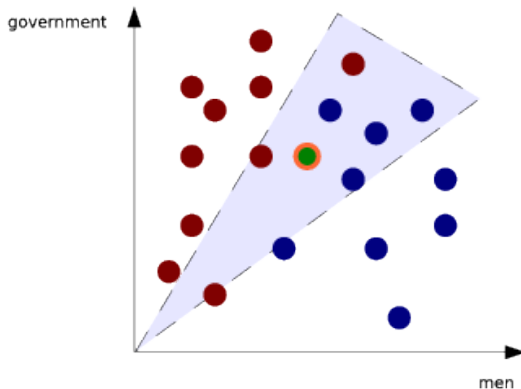
Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues



$$\text{score}(c, d_q) = b_c + \sum_{d \in kNN(d_q)} \text{sim}(d_q, d)$$



Properties of k NN

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Advantages:
 - Reuse of standard vector space model and availability of associated technology (e.g., inverted indexes)
 - Collection updates are trivial
 - Accuracy comparable to best known classifiers
- Problems:
 - Classification efficiency
 - many lookups over the document collection/index
 - sorting by overall similarity
 - picking the best k documents
 - Space overhead and redundancy
 - Data stored at level of individual documents
 - Poor generalization
 - Choosing a value for k



Improvements for k NN

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- To reduce space requirements and speed up classification
 - Find clusters in the data and start by comparing instances against clusters (**clustering covered in the next lecture**)
 - Store only a few statistical parameters per cluster
 - In second step, compare with documents in only the most promising clusters
- However...
 - Ad-hoc choices for number and size of clusters and parameters
 - Number of clusters depends on the data



Bayesian Classifiers

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Probabilistic document classifier
- Assumptions:
 - 1 A document can belong to **exactly one class**
 - 2 Each class c has an associated prior probability $P(c)$
 - 3 There is a class-conditional document distribution $P(d|c)$ for each class (i.e., the likelihood)
- Given a document d , the probability of it being generated by class c is:

$$P(c|d) = \frac{P(d|c)P(c)}{\sum_{\gamma} P(d|\gamma)P(\gamma)}$$

- The class with the highest probability is assigned to d_q (i.e., we use a *maximum a-posteriori* rule)



Learning the Document Distribution

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- $P(d|c)$ is estimated based on parameters Θ
- Θ are estimated based on two factors:
 - 1 Prior knowledge before seeing any documents
 - 2 Terms in the training documents
- Bayes Optimal Classifier

$$P(c|d) = \int_{\Theta} \frac{P(d|c, \Theta)P(c|\Theta)}{\sum_{\gamma} P(d|\gamma, \Theta)P(\gamma|\Theta)} P(\Theta|D)$$

- This can be hard to compute
- Maximum Likelihood Estimate: $P(d|c, \hat{\Theta})$

$$\hat{\Theta} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\Theta} P(d|c, \Theta)$$



Naïve Bayes Classifier

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Naïve assumption
 - assumption of **independence between terms**
 - joint term distribution is the product of the marginals
- Widely used owing to
 - simplicity and speed of training, applying, and updating
- Two kinds of widely used marginals for text
 - Binary model (Bernoulli)
 - Multinomial model



Naïve Bayes Models

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Binary Model: Each parameter $\theta_{c,t}$ indicates the probability that a document in class c will mention term t at least once

$$P(d|c, \Theta) = \prod_{t \in d} \theta_{c,t} \prod_{t \notin d} (1 - \theta_{c,t})$$

$$\theta_{c,t} = \frac{N_{c,t}}{N_c}$$

$N_{c,t}$ = n. of docs in class c containing term t

N_c = n. of docs in class c



Naïve Bayes Models (cont.)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Multinomial Model:

- each class has an associated die with $|W|$ faces
- each parameter $\theta_{c,t}$ denotes probability of the face turning up on tossing the die, i.e. $\sum_{d \in c} n(d, t) / \sum_{d \in c} \ell_d$
- term t occurs $n(d, t)$ times in document d
- document length is a random variable denoted L

$$\begin{aligned} P(d|c, \Theta) &= P(L = \ell_d | c) P(d | \ell_d, c) \\ &= P(L = \ell_d | c) \frac{\ell_d!}{\prod_{t \in d} n(d, t)!} \prod_{t \in d} \theta_{c,t}^{n(d,t)} \\ &\sim P(L = \ell_d | c) \prod_{t \in d} \theta_{c,t}^{n(d,t)} \end{aligned}$$



Parameter Smoothing

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- What if a test document d_q contains a term t that never occurred in any training document in class c ?



Parameter Smoothing

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- What if a test document d_q contains a term t that never occurred in any training document in class c ?
 - $P(c|d_q) = 0$
 - Even if many other terms clearly hint at a high likelihood of class c generating the document
- Thus, MLE cannot be used directly
- We can use **Laplace smoothing**
 - Simply adds 1 to each count

$$\theta_{c,t} = \frac{\sum_{d \in c} n(d, t) + 1}{\sum_{d \in c} \ell_d + |W|}$$



Performance Analysis

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Multinomial naïve Bayes classifier generally outperforms the binary variant
- k NN may outperform Naïve Bayes
- Naïve Bayes is faster and more compact
- Determines **decision boundaries**
 - Regions of the term-space where different classes have similar probabilities
 - Documents in these regions are hard to classify
 - Strongly biased



Discriminative Classification

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Naïve Bayes classifiers are **generative**
- Differently, **discriminative** classifiers:
 - Directly map the feature space to class labels
 - Class labels are encoded as numbers
 - e.g: +1 and -1 for two a class problem
- For instance, we can try to find a vector α such that the sign of $\alpha \cdot d + b$ directly predicts the class of a document d
- Possible solutions:
 - Linear least-square regression
 - **The Perceptron**
 - **Logistic Regression**
 - **Support Vector Machines**



What is a Linear Discriminative Classifier?

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Essentially:

- Classification decision is based on the value of a linear combination of the features
- Can be seen as the splitting of a high-dimensional input space with a hyperplane

$$y(d_1, \dots, d_n) = f(\alpha_1 d_1 + \alpha_2 d_2 + \dots + \alpha_n d_n)$$

- α_i are parameters (i.e., the weight of each feature d_i)
- f is the activation function (e.g., $f(d) = 1_{x \geq 0}(d)$)
- The result of $y(d_1, \dots, d_n)$ corresponds to the estimated class



The Bias Term

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Notice that, according to the previous definition, the decision hyperplane must go through the origin
- Could be achieved by preprocessing the input, but this is not always desirable or possible
- Solution : Add a bias input:

$$y(d_1, \dots, d_n) = f(b + \alpha_1 d_1 + \dots + \alpha_n d_n)$$

- Same as an input connected to the constant 1
- We consider this *ghost* input implicit henceforth



Training : The Perceptron Algorithm

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Switching to vector notation:

$$y(\mathbf{d}) = f(\alpha \mathbf{d}) = f_{\alpha}(d) \quad (1)$$

- Assume we need to separate sets of points A (i.e., the positive examples) and B (i.e., the negative examples)

$$E(\alpha) = \sum_{\mathbf{d} \in A} (1 - f_{\alpha}(\mathbf{d})) + \sum_{\mathbf{d} \in B} f_{\alpha}(\mathbf{d}) \quad (2)$$

- Goal: $E(\alpha) = 0$
- Start from a random α and improve it iteratively



Algorithm Pseudo-Code

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- ➊ Start with random α , set $t = 0$
 - ➋ Select a vector $\mathbf{d} \in A \cup B$
 - ➌ If $\mathbf{d} \in A$ and $\alpha \mathbf{d} \leq 0$, then $\alpha_{t+1} = \alpha_t + \mathbf{d}$
 - ➍ Else if $\mathbf{d} \in B$ and $\alpha \mathbf{d} \geq 0$, then $\alpha_{t+1} = \alpha_t - \mathbf{d}$
 - ➎ Conditionally go to step 2
- Guaranteed to converge iff A and B are linearly separable!



Problems of Simple Perceptrons (1)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Overfitting

- The standard Perceptron returns the most recent version of the weight vector
 - Intuitively, this version is over-adapted to the last few instances, and may work less well for other instances
-
- The **Averaged Perceptron** returns the average of all versions (or the last few versions) of the weight vector
 - An implementation trick involves setting a learning step that takes the averaging effect into account



Problems of Simple Perceptrons (2)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Multi-class classification

- Several problems involve **multi-class classification**
 - Multi-class classification can be made through one weight vector for each category, assigning instances to the class for which the model predicts a higher value
-
- In practice, we can represent this with one giant weight vector and repeated features for each category
 - Update rule involves changing the weights for the true class and the class that was predicted
 - Other options for update rule can be considered, e.g. updating classes with higher score than correct one



Summary of Simple/Averaged Perceptrons

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Simple and reasonably efficient online training
- Easy to extend in order to consider multi-class classification (and also structured prediction)
- Works well for document classification, and more generally for problems with many features
- Limited capabilities (e.g., does not try to optimize the separation “distance” between classes)
 - Just looks for a hyperplane that separates the two sets
 - Methods such as **Support Vector Machines**, on the other hand, try to maximize the distance between two closest opposite sample points (i.e., the **margin of the separating hyperplane** between the classes)



Linear Discriminative Classifiers and SVMs

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Hypothesis:
 - The classes can be separated by an **hyperplane**
 - The hyperplane that is close to many training data points has a greater chance of misclassifying test instances
 - An hyperplane that passes through a "no-man's land", has lower chances of misclassifications
- Make a decision by thresholding
 - Seek an hyperplane that maximizes the distance to any training point
 - Choose the class on the same side of the hyperplane as the test document (i.e., same as in the Perceptron)



Discovering the Hyperplane

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Assume the training documents are separable by an hyperplane perpendicular to a vector α
- Seek a vector α which maximizes the distance of any training point to the hyperplane
- This corresponds to solving the following **quadratic programming** problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{Minimize} & \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \alpha \\ \text{subject to} & c_i(\alpha \cdot d_i + b) \geq 1, \forall i = 1, \dots, n\end{array}$$



SVM Classifier

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

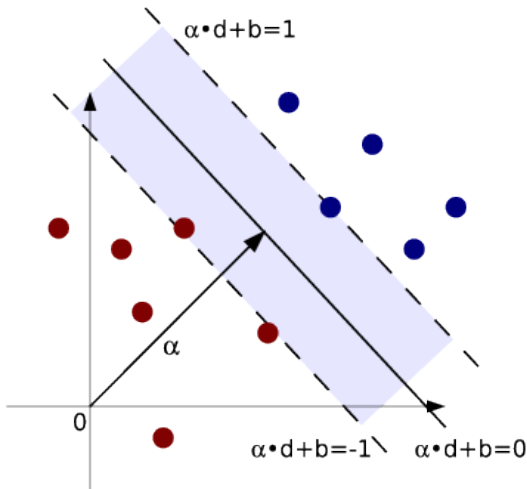
Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues





Non Separable Classes

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Classes in the training data not always separable
- We introduce **slack variables**

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Minimize} && \frac{1}{2}\alpha \cdot \alpha + C \sum_i \xi_i \\ &\text{subject to} && c_i(\alpha \cdot d_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \forall i = 1, \dots, n \\ &&& \text{and } \xi_i \geq 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

- Implementations often solve the equivalent dual problem

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Maximize} && \sum_i \lambda_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \lambda_i \lambda_j c_i c_j (d_i \cdot d_j) \\ &\text{subject to} && \sum_i c_i \lambda_i = 0 \\ &&& \text{and } 0 \leq \lambda_i \leq C, \forall i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$



Analysis of SVMs

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Complexity:
 - Quadratic optimization problem
 - Requires on-demand computation of inner-products
 - Recent SVM packages work in linear time
- Performance:
 - Amongst most accurate classifier for text
 - Better accuracy than Naïve Bayes and most classifiers
 - Linear SVMs suffice
 - Standard text classification tasks have classes almost separable using a hyperplane in feature space
 - Non-linear SVMs can be achieved through **kernel functions**



Logistic Regression as a Linear Classifier

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Recall that for logistic regression, we have that:

$$P(y = 0|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 + w_1 x)}}$$

and $P(y = 1|x) = 1 - P(y = 0|x) = \frac{e^{-(w_0 + w_1 x)}}{1 + e^{-(w_0 + w_1 x)}}$

We would predict positive if $P(Y = 1|X) > P(Y = 0|X)$ or, equivalently:

$$\frac{P(Y=1|X)}{P(Y=0|X)} > 1 \quad \text{or, taking logs on both sides} \quad \log\left(\frac{P(Y=1|X)}{P(Y=0|X)}\right) > 0$$

Manipulating the expression:

Thus, we see that the decision boundary is given by the plane $w_0 + \sum_i w_i \dot{X}_i$ (similarly to the Perceptron or SVM classifiers).



Neural Networks

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor
Classifiers

Generative Bayesian
Classifiers

Linear Discriminative
Classifiers

Neural Networks

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Multi-Layered Perceptrons leveraging VSM representations
- Other approaches leveraging sequential information and different representations (e.g., word embeddings)
 - Convolutional neural networks
 - Recurrent neural networks
- Addressed latter in the course



Outline

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Supervised Learning
- 3 Text Classifiers
- 4 Evaluation of Classifiers**
- 5 Other Issues



Measures of Accuracy

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Two cases:

- 1 Each document is associated with exactly **one class**, or
- 2 Each document is associated with a **subset of classes** (also referred to as multi-label classification)



Single-class Scenario

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- For the first case, we can use a **confusion matrix** M
 - $M[i, j]$ is the number of test documents belonging to class i which were assigned to class j
 - Perfect classifier: diagonal elements $M[i, i]$ would be nonzero
 - Example:

$$M = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

- If M is large, we use

$$\text{accuracy} = \sum_i M[i, i] / \sum_{i,j} M[i, j]$$



Multiple-class Scenario

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- One-vs.-rest
 - Create a two-class problem for every class
 - E.g. “sports” and “not-sports”, “science” and “not-science”, etc.
 - We have a classifier for each case
- Quality is measured by **recall** and **precision**
 - Let C_d be the correct classes for document d and C'_d be the set of classes estimated by the classifier

$$precision = \frac{C'_d \cap C_d}{C'_d}$$

$$recall = \frac{C'_d \cap C_d}{C_d}$$



Micro-Averaged Precision (Single Class)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

In a problem with n classes, let C_i be the number of documents in class i and let C'_i be the number of documents estimated to be of class i by the classifier

- **Micro-averaged precision** is defined as

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C'_i \cap C_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C'_i}$$

- **Micro-averaged recall** is defined as

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C'_i \cap C_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

- Micro-averaged precision/recall measures correctly classified documents, thus favoring large classes



Macro-Averaged Precision (Single Class)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

In a problem with n classes, let P_i and R_i be the precision and recall, respectively, achieved by a classifier for class i

- **Macro-averaged precision** is defined as

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_i$$

- **Macro-averaged recall** is defined as

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n R_i$$

- Macro-averaged precision/recall measures performance per class, giving all classes equal importance



Outline

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Supervised Learning
- 3 Text Classifiers
- 4 Evaluation of Classifiers
- 5 Other Issues



Other Issues (1)

Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

- Tokenization and feature extraction
 - E.g.: replacing monetary amounts and other numeric quantities by a special token, part-of-speech tagging, representations based on n -grams, etc.
- Evaluating text classifiers in practice
 - Accuracy
 - Training speed and scalability
 - Simplicity, speed, and scalability for document modifications
 - Ease of diagnosis, interpretation of results, and adding human judgment and feedback
- Many other practical issues...



Processamento
e Recuperação
de Informação

Introduction

Supervised
Learning

Text
Classifiers

Evaluation of
Classifiers

Other Issues

Questions?