Caltech

Machine Learning & Data Mining CS/CNS/EE 155

Lecture 16:

Recent Applications

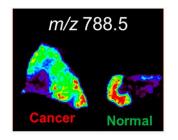
Announcements

No lecture next week

- Final:
 - Released at noon on March 14th
 - Via Moodle
 - Due at midnight on March 15th/16th
 - Via Moodle
 - Designed to take 3 hours

Today: Three Recent Applications

Cancer Detection



Personalization via twitter





Learning Visual Style

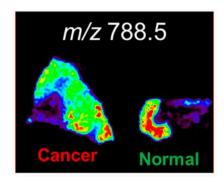
Slide material borrowed from Rob Tibshirani, Khalid El-Arini, and Julian McAuley

Image Sources: http://www.pnas.org/content/111/7/2436

https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/16830382/papers/badgepaper-kdd2013.pdf

http://www.cs.cornell.edu/~andreas/iccv15.pdf

Cancer Detection



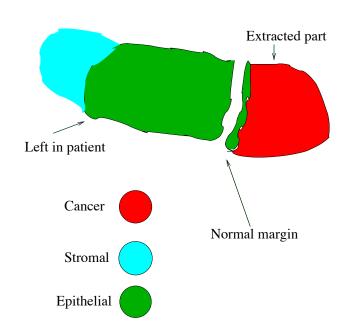
"Molecular assessment of surgical-resection margins of gastric cancer by mass-spectrometric imaging"

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (2014)

Livia S. Eberlin, Robert Tibshirani, Jialing Zhang, Teri Longacre, Gerald Berry, David B. Bingham, Jeffrey Norton, Richard N. Zare, and George A. Poultsides

http://www.pnas.org/content/111/7/2436

http://statweb.stanford.edu/~tibs/ftp/canc.pdf

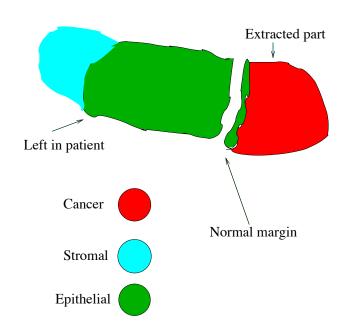


Gastric (Stomach) Cancer

- 1. Surgeon removes tissue
- 2. Pathologist examines tissue
 - Under microscope
- 3. If no margin, GOTO Step 1.

Drawbacks

- Expensive: requires a pathologist
- Slow: examination can take up to an hour
- Unreliable: 20%-30% can't predict on the spot



Gastric (Stomach) Cancer

- 1. Surgeon removes tissue
- 2. Pathologist examines tissue
 - Under microscope
- 3. If no margin, GOTO Step 1.

Machine Learning to the Rescue!

(actually just statistics)

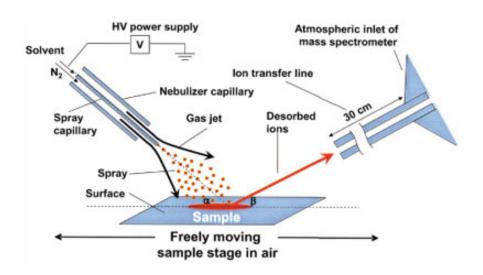
- Lasso originated from statistics community.
 - But we machine learners love it!

Basic Lasso:
$$\underset{w,b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \lambda |w| + \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, w^T x_i - b)^2$$

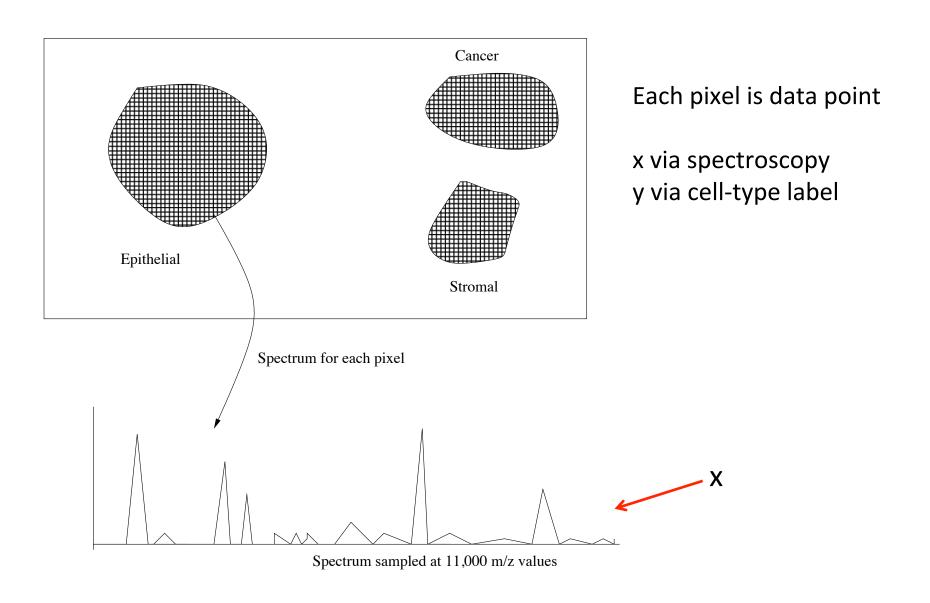
- Train a model to predict cancerous regions!
 - $Y = \{C, E, S\} \quad (3 \text{ classes})$
 - What is X?
 - What is loss function?

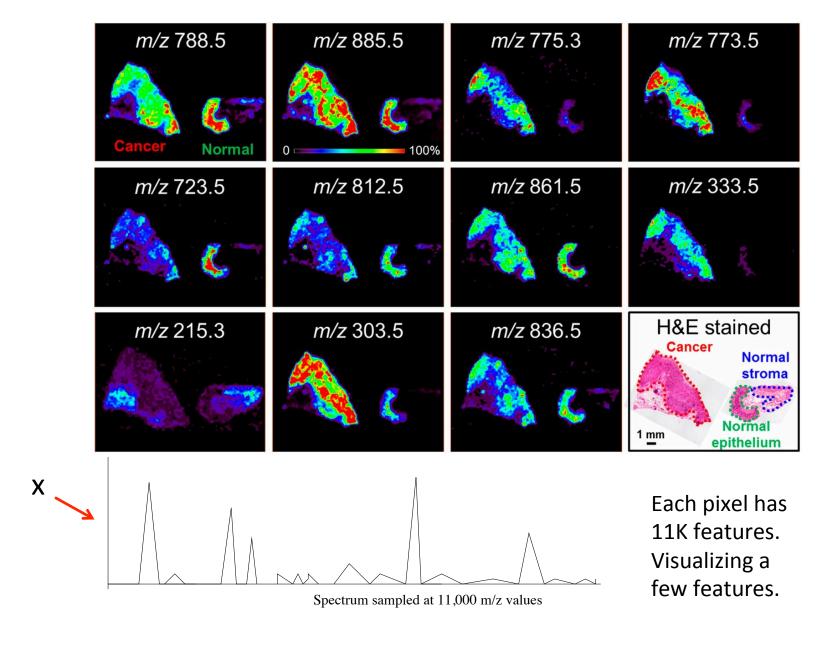
Mass Spectrometry Imaging

DESI-MSI (Desorption Electrospray Ionization)



• Effectively runs in real-time (used to generate x) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desorption electrospray ionization





Multiclass Logistic Regression

Binary LR:
$$P(y \mid x, w, b) = \frac{e^{y(w^T x - b)}}{e^{y(w^T x - b)} + e^{-y(w^T x - b)}}$$
 $y \in \{-1, +1\}$

"Log Linear" Property:
$$P(y \mid x, w, b) \propto e^{y(w^T x - b)}$$
 $(w_1, b_1) = (-w_{-1}, -b_{-1})$

Extension to Multiclass:
$$P(y = k \mid x, w, b) \propto e^{w_k^T x - b_k}$$
 Keep a (w_k, b_k) for each class

Multiclass LR:
$$P(y = k \mid x, w, b) = \frac{e^{w_k^T x - b_k}}{\sum_{m} e^{w_m^T x - b_m}}$$

Referred to as Multinomial Log-Likelihood by Tibshirani

Lasso Multiclass Logistic Regression

$$\underset{w,b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \lambda |w| + \sum_{i} -\ln P(y_i \mid x_i, w, b) \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}^{D}$$

$$y \in \{1, 2, ..., K\}$$

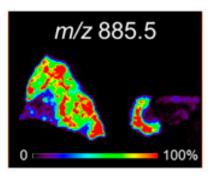
$$|w| = \sum_{k} |w_{k}| = \sum_{k} \sum_{d} |w_{kd}|$$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_K \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_K \end{bmatrix}$$

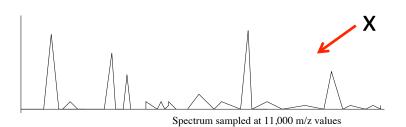
- Probabilistic model
- Sparse weights

Back to the Problem

- Image Tissue Samples
- Each pixel is an x
 - 11K features via Mass Spec
 - Computable in real time
 - 1 prediction per pixel
- y via lab results
 - ~2 weeks turn-around



Visualization of all pixels for one feature



Learn a Predictive Model

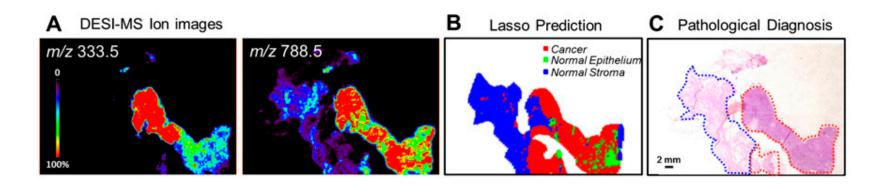
- Training set: 28 tissue samples from 14 patients
 - Cross validation to select λ
- Test set: 21 tissue samples from 9 patients
- Test Performance:

	Predicted				in probas		
Pathology	Cancer	Epithelium	Stroma	Don't know	Agreement, %	Overall agreement, %	
Cancer	5,809	114	2	230	97.0	97.2	
Epithelium	134	3,566	118	122	96.8		
Stroma	25	82	2,630	143	96.1		
	Cancer	Normal			Agreement, %	Overall agreement, %	
Cancer	5,809	116		230	97.0	98.4	
Normal	159	6,396		265	99.7		

≥0.2 margin

Weights on *m/z*1.5 0.0 1.5 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

- Lasso yields sparse weights! (Manual Inspection Feasible!)
- Many correlated features
 - Lasso tends to focus on one



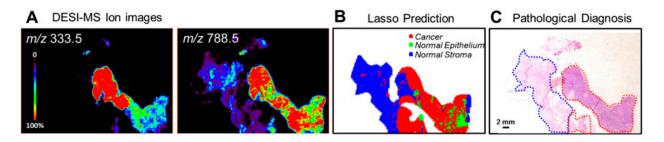
Extension: Local Linearity

$$P(y \mid x, w, b) = \frac{e^{w_y^T x - b_y}}{\sum_{m} e^{w_m^T x - b_m}}$$

- Assumes probability shifts along straight line
 - Often not true
- Approach: cluster based on x
 - Train customized model for each cluster

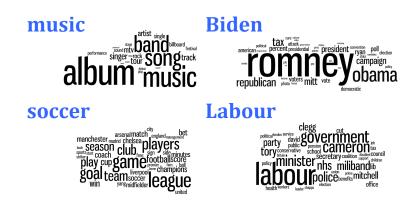
Patient	1	2	3	4	5	6	Overall
Standard training	0.29%	4.56%	6.78%	0.00%	13.76%	2.77%	3.58%
Customized training	0.71%	1.89%	0.82%	0.40%	9.43%	0.92%	1.89%

Recap: Cancer Detection



- Seems Awesome! What's the catch?
 - Small sample size
 - Tested on 9 patients
 - Machine Learning only part of the solution
 - Need infrastructure investment, etc.
 - Analyze the scientific legitimacy
 - Social/Political/Legal
 - If there is mis-prediction, who is at fault?

Personalization via twitter



"Representing Documents Through Their Readers"

Proceedings of the ACM Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (2013)

Khalid El-Arini, Min Xu, Emily Fox, Carlos Guestrin

https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/16830382/papers/badgepaper-kdd2013.pdf





The New York Times













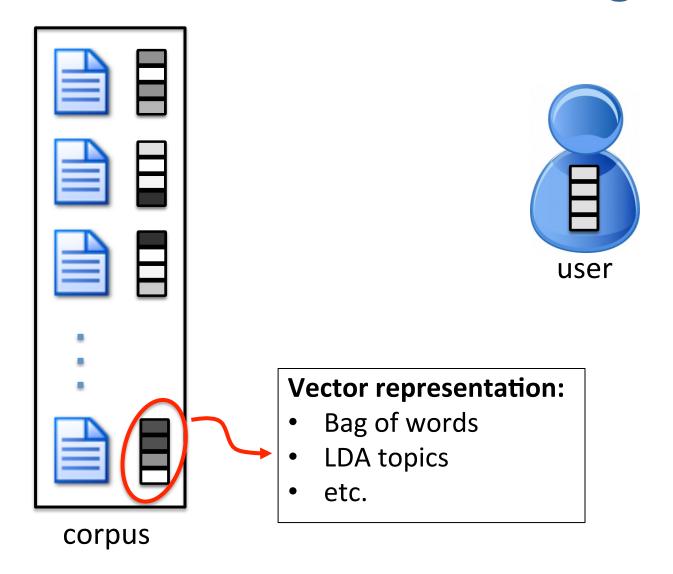




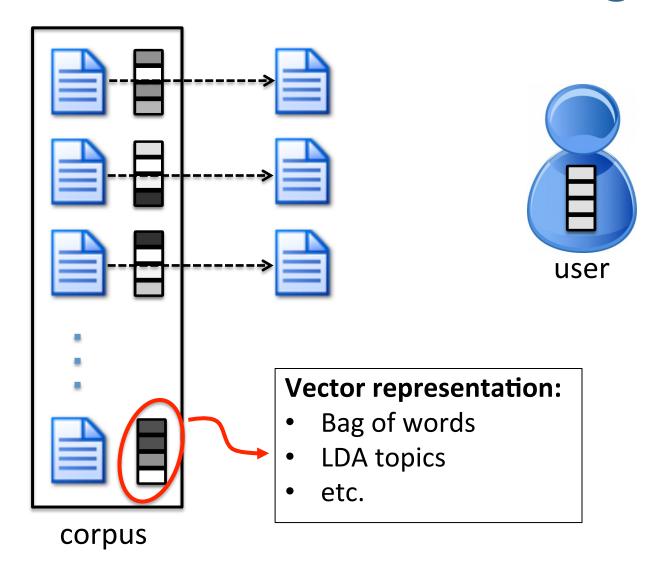
overloaded by news

≥ 1 million news articles & blog posts generated every hour*

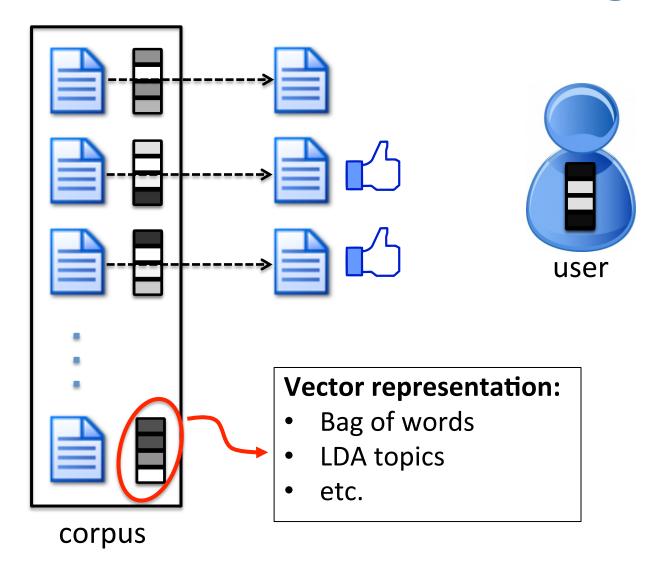
News Recommendation Engine



News Recommendation Engine



News Recommendation Engine



Challenge

Most common representations don't naturally line up with user interests



Fine-grained representations (bag of words) too specific

Haqqani network is considered most ruthless branch of Afghan insurgency

Group that started as part of anti-Soviet jihad has moved into mafia-like violence, intimidation and extortion



High-level topics (e.g., from a topic model)

- too fuzzy and/or vague
- can be inconsistent over time

Goal

Improve recommendation performance through a more natural document representation

An Opportunity: News is Now Social

 In 2012, Guardian announced more readers visit site via Facebook than via Google search



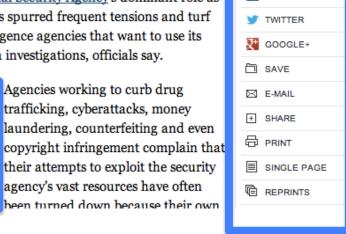
Follow

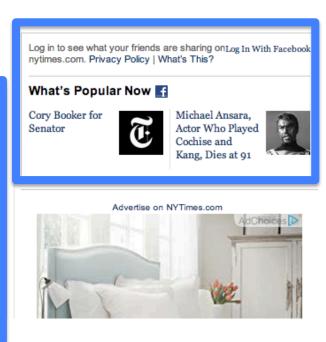
headlines.

@NYTNational for

breaking news and

Twitter List: Reporters and Editors





Substandard Nerd

@substandardnerd

Gig Going, Festival Attending, Music Loving, Linux Fettling, Perl

Hacking, Cycling, Vegan

The Gdansk of Oxfordshire

https://www.youtube.com/user/apusskidu/featured



Substandard Nerd @substandardnerd
Stevie Nicks: the return of Fleetwood Mac
guardian.co.uk/music/2013/jan...

'Yiew summary

13 Jan

badges

Approach

Learn a document representation based on how readers publicly describe themselves

Substandard Nerd

@substandardnerd

Gig Going, Festival Attending, Music Loving, Linux Fettling, Perl

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Substandard Nerd @substandardnerd

Stevie Nicks: the return of Fleetwood Mac

guardian.co.uk

'B' View summary

Culture Music Stevie Nicks

Stevie Nicks: the return of Fleetwood Mac

Stevie Nicks's tumultuous life as a rock queen led her to addiction, heartbreak and "insanity". As Fleetwood Mac reunite, she tells Caspar Llewellyn Smith why she's going back for more

13 Jan

Using many tweets, can we learn that someone who identifies with



reads articles with these words:

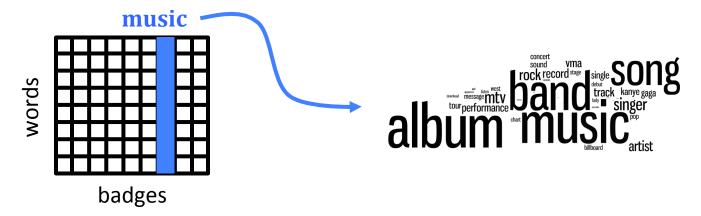




Given: training set of tweeted news articles from a specific period of time

3 million articles

1. Learn a badge dictionary from training set



2. Use badge dictionary to encode new articles

Haqqani network is considered most ruthless branch of Afghan insurgency

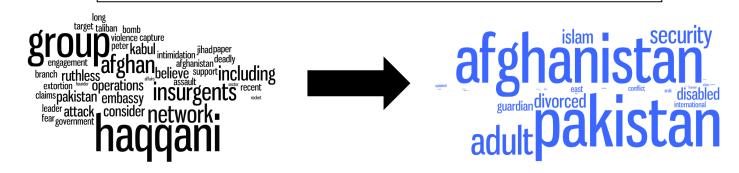
Group that started as part of anti-Soviet jihad has moved into mafia-like violence, intimidation and extortion



Advantages

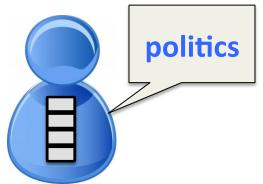
- Interpretable
 - Clear labels
 - Correspond to user interests
- Highe Haqqani network is considered most ruthless branch of Afghan insurgency

Group that started as part of anti-Soviet jihad has moved into mafia-like violence, intimidation and extortion



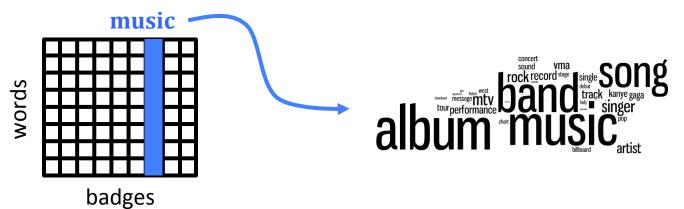
Advantages

- Interpretable
 - Clear labels
 - Correspond to user interests
- Higher-level than words
- Semantically consistent over time



Given: training set of tweeted news articles from a specific period of time 3 million articles

1. Learn a badge dictionary from training set



2. Use badge dictionary to encode new articles

Haqqani network is considered most ruthless branch of Afghan insurgency

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Dictionary Learning

• Training data:

Identifies badges in Twitter profile of tweeter

 $S = \left\{ \left(z_i, y_i \right) \right\}_{i=1}^{N}$ Bag-of-words representation of document

Culture Music Stevie Nicks

Stevie Nicks: the return of Fleetwood Mac

Stevie Nicks's tumultuous life as a rock queen led her to addiction, heartbreak and "insanity". As Fleetwood Mac reunite, she tells Caspar Llewellyn Smith why she's going back for more

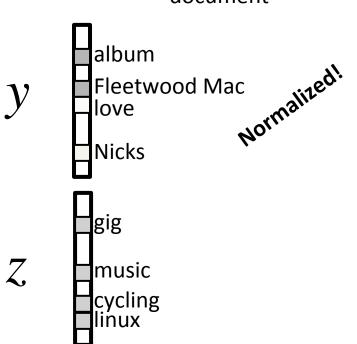
Substandard Nerd

@substandardnerd

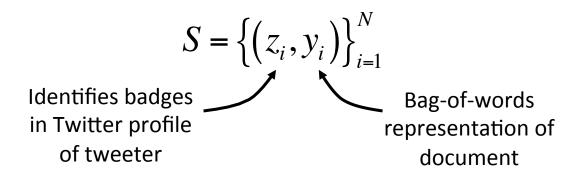
Gig <mark>Going,</mark> Festival Attending, <mark>Music</mark> Loving, Linux Fettling, Perl Hacking, Cycling, Vegan

The Gdansk of Oxfordshire

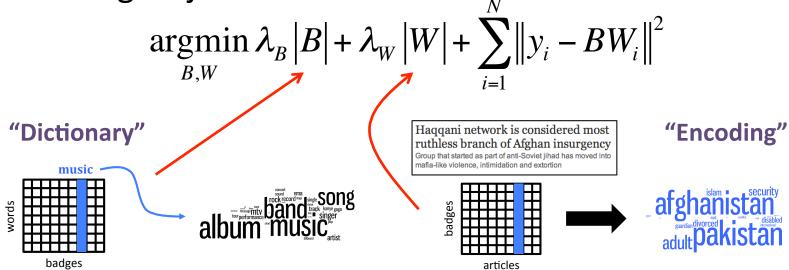
https://www.youtube.com/user/apusskidu/featured

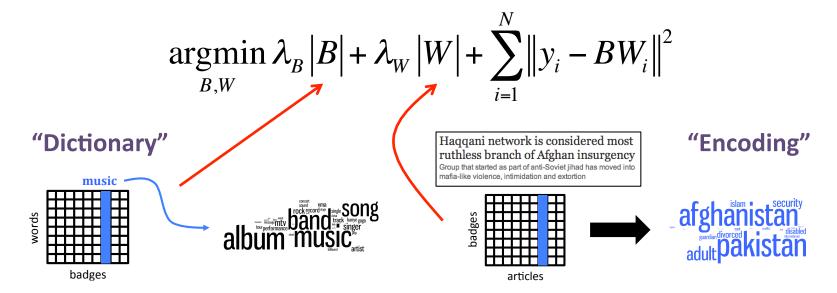


Dictionary Learning



Training Objective:





- Not convex! (because of BW term)
- Convex if only optimize B or W (but not both)
- Alternating Optimization (between B and W)
- How to initialize?

Initialize: $W_i = \frac{z_i}{|z_i|}$

Use: $S = \left\{ \left(z_i, y_i \right) \right\}_{i=1}^N$ Z

$$\underset{B,W}{\operatorname{argmin}} \lambda_{B} |B| + \lambda_{W} |W| + \sum_{i=1}^{N} ||y_{i} - BW_{i}||^{2}$$

- Suppose Badge s often co-occurs with Badge t
 - B_s & B_t are correlated
- From perspective of W, B's are features.
 - Lasso tends to focus on one correlated feature



Many articles might be about Gig, Festival & Music simultaneously.

$$\underset{B,W}{\operatorname{argmin}} \lambda_{B} |B| + \lambda_{W} |W| + \sum_{i=1}^{N} ||y_{i} - BW_{i}||^{2}$$

- Suppose Badge s often co-occurs with Badge t
 - B_s & B_t are correlated
- From perspective of W, B's are features.
 - Lasso tends to focus on one correlated feature
- Graph Guided Fused Lasso:

$$\underset{B,W}{\operatorname{argmin}} \lambda_{B} \left| B \right| + \lambda_{W} \left| W \right| + \lambda_{G} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{(s,t) \in E(G)} \omega_{st} \left| W_{is} - W_{it} \right| + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\| y_{i} - BW_{i} \right\|^{2}$$
Graph G of related Badges
Co-occurance Rate
On Twitter Profiles

Encoding New Articles

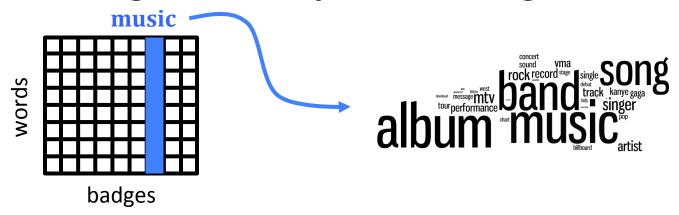
Badge Dictionary B is already learned

- Given a new document j with word vector y_i
 - Learn Badge Encoding W_i:

$$\underset{W_{j}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \lambda_{W} \left| W_{j} \right| + \lambda_{G} \sum_{(s,t) \in G} \left| W_{js} - W_{jt} \right| + \left\| y_{j} - BW_{j} \right\|^{2}$$

Recap: Badge Dictionary Learning

1. Learn a badge dictionary from training set



2. Use badge dictionary to encode new articles

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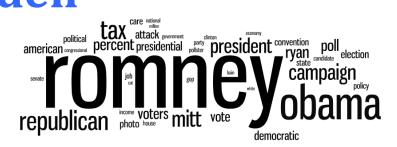


Examining B

September 2012



Biden



soccer



Labour

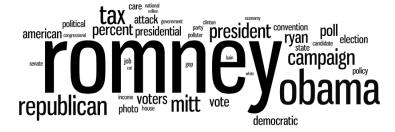


Badges Over Time

September 2012

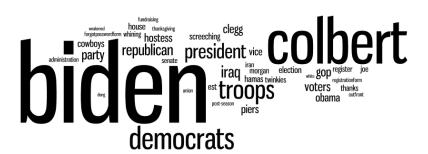


Biden



September 2010

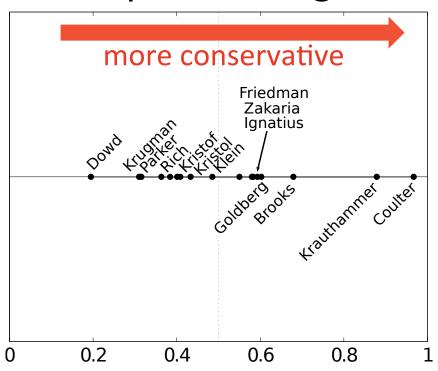




A Spectrum of Pundits

"top conservatives on Twitter"

- Limit badges to progressive and TCOT
- Predict political alignments of likely readers?

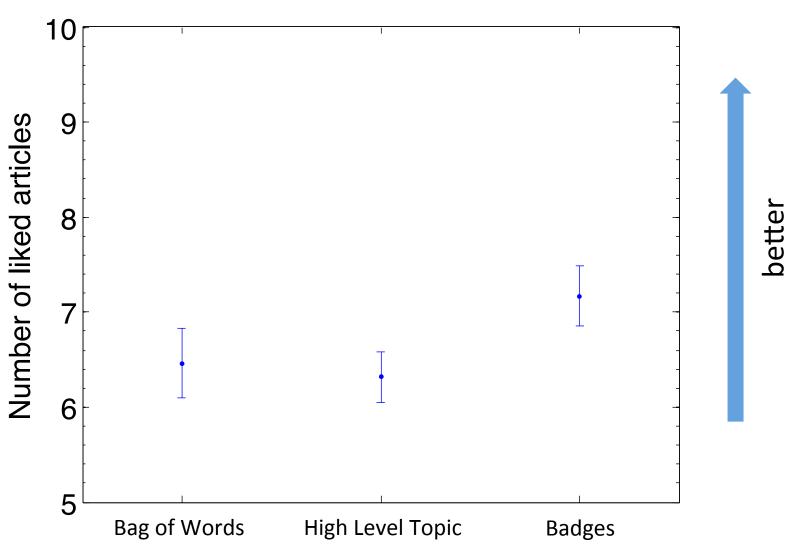


- Took all articles by columnist
- Looked at encoding score
 - progressive vs TCOT
- Average

User Study

- Which representation best captures user preferences over time?
- Study on Amazon Mechanical Turk with 112 users
 - 1. Show users random 20 articles from Guardian, from time period 1, and obtain ratings
 - 2. Pick random representation
 - bag of words, high level topic, Badges
 - 3. Represent user preferences as mean of liked articles
 - 4. GOTO next time period
 - Recommend according to preferences
 - GOTO STEP 2

User Study



Recap: Personalization via twitter

- Sparse Dictionary Learning
 - Learn a new representation of articles
 - Encode articles using dictionary
 - Better than Bag of Words
 - Better than High Level Topics
- Based on social data
 - Badges on twitter profile & tweeting
 - Semantics not directly evident from text alone

Learning Visual Style



Learning Visual Clothing Style with Heterogeneous Dyadic Co-occurrences

Andreas Veit, Balazs Kovacs, Sean Bell, Julian McAuley, Kavita Bala, Serge Belongie, ICCV 2015





http://vision.cornell.edu/se3/projects/clothing-style/

Training Data

- Ground set of items
 - ~1M items
 - Image of item x
 - Category of item c
 - Coat, belt, pants, socks, etc.

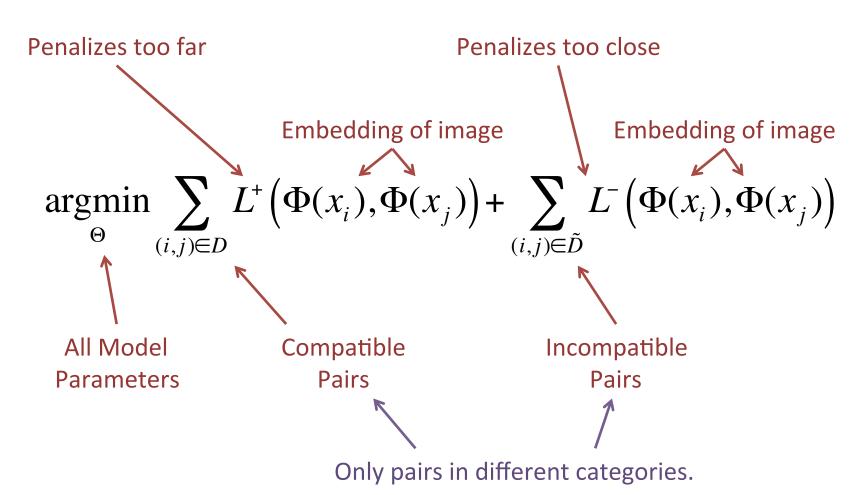


- "frequently bought together"
- Interpret as visually compatible

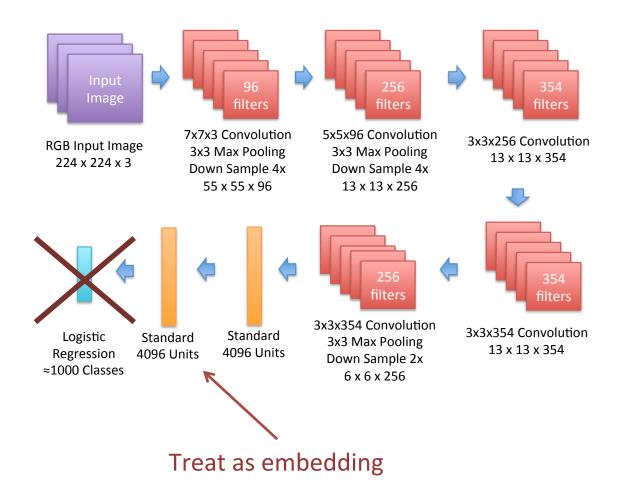


Training Goal

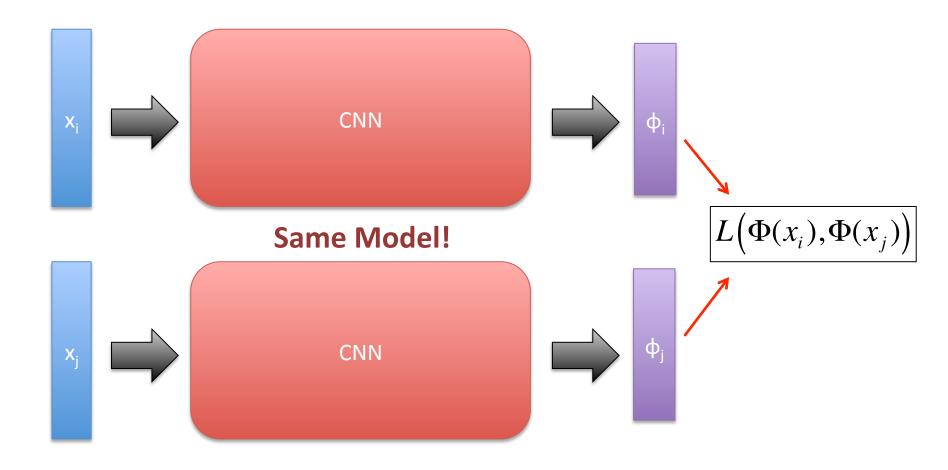
(ignoring regularization)



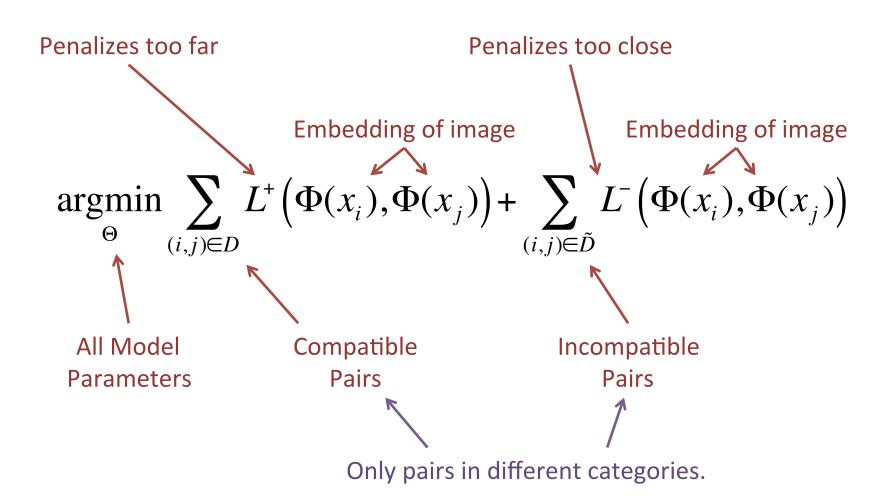
Recall: Convolutional Neural Networks



Siamese Convolutional Neural Networks



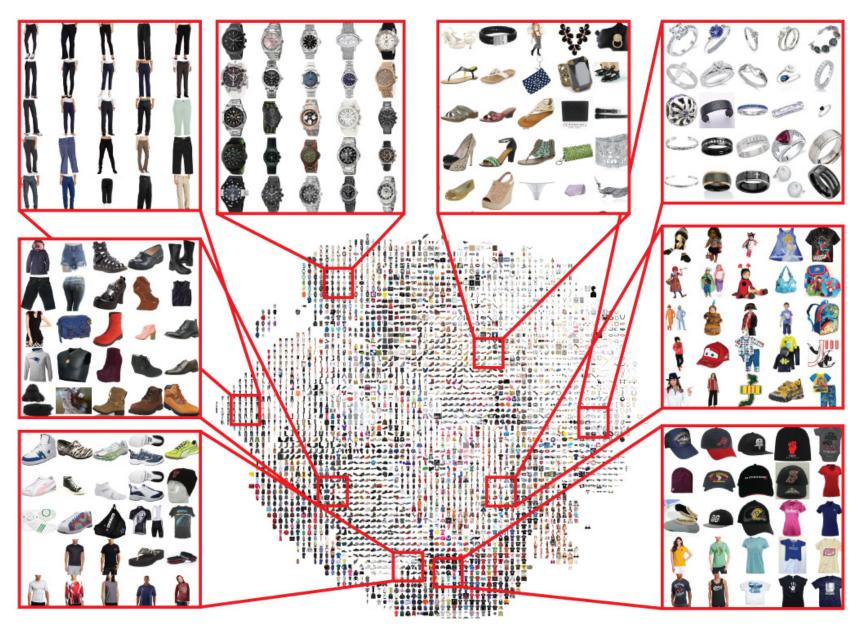
Recap: Training Goal



Training Details

- Want embedding dimension smaller
 - E.g., 128 rather than 4096

- Need to subsample negative pairs
 - Most items are not frequently bought together
 - Negative component can overwhelm objective



http://www.cs.cornell.edu/~andreas/iccv15.pdf

Suggesting Outfits



Suggesting Outfits

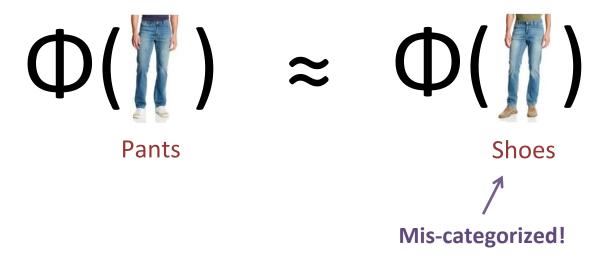
- Given query item i
 - Embedding $\varphi_i = \Phi(x_i | \Theta)$
 - Category c_i
- For other categories
 - Recommend item with closest embedding φ

Not robust to label noise!

Label Noise

- Amazon category labels are noisy
 - Eg., some pants mis-categorized as shoes

Pants are visually very similar



Making Robust Suggestions

- Mis-categorizations are rare
 - Instead of predicting closest shoe...
 - Predict closest cluster of shoes!
- Preprocessing: cluster every category

- Given input query (category=pants)
 - Find closest cluster center (category=shoes)
 - Output shoes item close to cluster center

Compute Coherence of Outfit

Least coordinated



















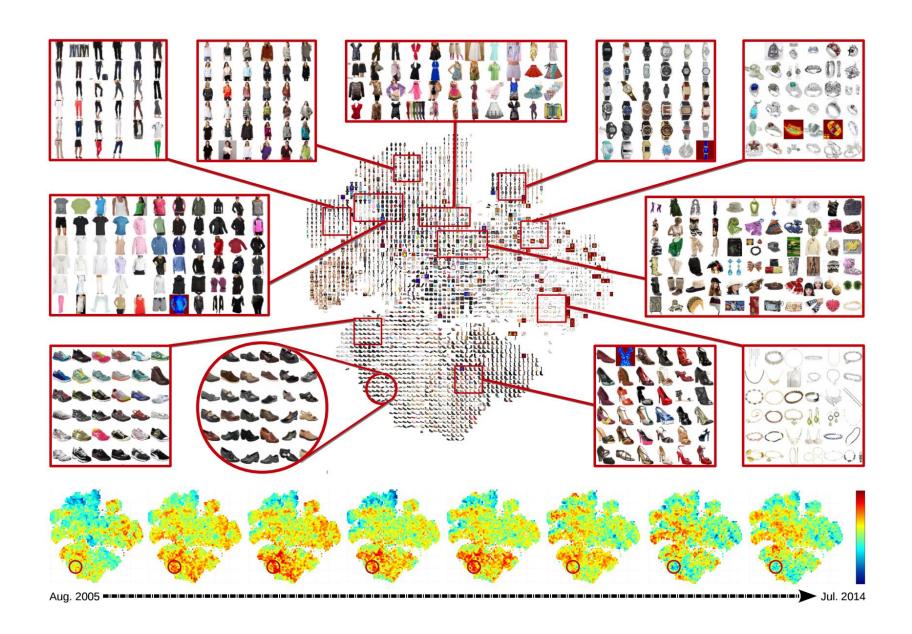








Most coordinated



Next Lecture

- Survey of Advanced Topics
 - Last lecture of the course!

Next Thursday: Miniproject 2 due