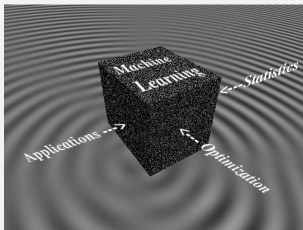
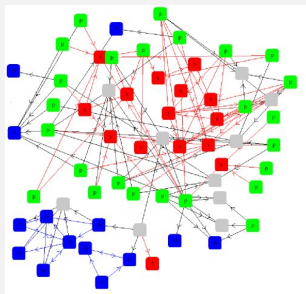


Algorithms for Graph Label Prediction: Settings

18 November 2008





- 1 Universum = set of $n < \infty$ objects $\mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}_{i=1}^n$
- 2 Edges

$$\mathcal{E} = \{a_{ij} = a_{ji} \in \{0, 1\}\}_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}}$$

... or weighted edges

$$\mathcal{E} = \{a_{ij} = a_{ji} \geq 0\}_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}}$$

- 3 Organized in a graph $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$
- 4 Each Object has a true label $\{y_i \in \{-1, 1\}\}_{i=1}^n$,
or $y : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$.
- 5 Subset $S \subset \mathcal{V}$ of Labels is revealed
- 6 Predict the remaining labels $T = \mathcal{V}/S$
- 7 Hypothesis $q \in \mathcal{H}$ where

$$\mathcal{H} \subset \{\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}\}$$

1 Inference

2 Online Learning

3 Hypothesis Spaces

4 Conclusions

I. Inference

- 1 S sampled **randomly without replacement** from \mathcal{V}
- 2 Only $y(S)$ given
- 3 Risk of a labeling $q : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}(q) &= P(q(V) \neq y(V)) \\ &= E[l(q(V) \neq y(V))] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n l(q(v_i) \neq y(v_i))\end{aligned}$$

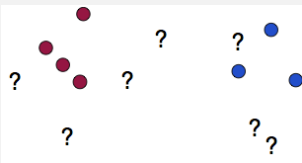
where V random vertex from \mathcal{V}

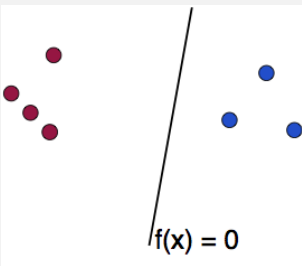
- 4 Empirical Risk given S

$$\mathcal{R}_S(q) = \frac{1}{|S|} \sum_{i \in S} l(q(v_i) \neq y(v_i))$$

- 5 Risk on Test Set

$$\mathcal{R}_T(q) = \frac{1}{|T|} \sum_{i \in T} l(q(v_i) \neq y(v_i))$$





- 1 S sampled iid from P from \mathcal{V}
- 2 Only $\mathcal{G}|S$ and $y(S)$ given.
- 3 Risk of a labeling $q : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}(q) &= P(q(V) \neq y(V)) \\ &= E[l(q(V) \neq y(V))]\end{aligned}$$

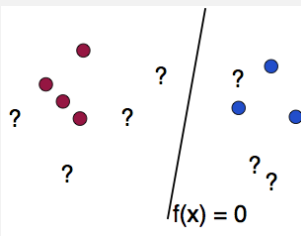
where V random vertex from \mathcal{V}

- 4 Empirical Risk given S

$$\mathcal{R}_S(q) = \frac{1}{|S|} \sum_{i \in S} l(q(v_i) \neq y(v_i))$$

- 5 Risk on Test Set

$$\mathcal{R}_T(q) = \frac{1}{|T|} \sum_{i \in T} l(q(v_i) \neq y(v_i)) \approx \mathcal{R}(q)$$



- 1 S sampled iid from P from \mathcal{V} , $n \rightarrow \infty$
- 2 S_s random subsample from S , and $S_t = S/S_s$
- 3 Only $\mathcal{G}|S$ and $y(S_s)$ given.
- 4 Risk of a labeling $q : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}(q) &= P(q(V) \neq y(V)) \\ &= E[l(q(V) \neq y(V))]\end{aligned}$$

where V random vertex from \mathcal{V}

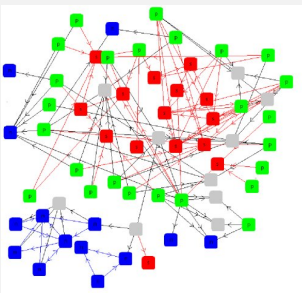
- 5 Empirical Risk given S

$$\mathcal{R}_S(q) = \frac{1}{|S|} \sum_{i \in S} l(q(v_i) \neq y(v_i))$$

- 6 Risk on Test Set

$$\mathcal{R}_T(q) = \frac{1}{|T|} \sum_{i \in T} l(q(v_i) \neq y(v_i)) \approx \mathcal{R}(q)$$

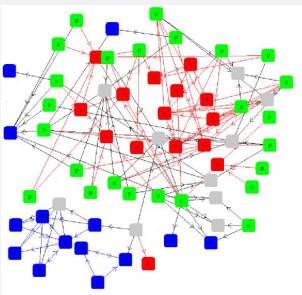
II. Online Learning



Iterate $t = 1, \dots$ ($S^0 = \{\}$)

- 1 Adversary asks 'y(v_t)?'
- 2 $S^t = S^{t-1} \cup v_t$
- 3 Prediction q^t based on \mathcal{G} and $y(S^{t-1})$
- 4 Nature reveals $y(v_t)$
- 5 Regret

$$\sum_{i=1}^t P(q^i(V) \neq y(V)) - \min_{q \in \mathcal{H}} \sum_{i=1}^t P(q(V) \neq y(V))$$

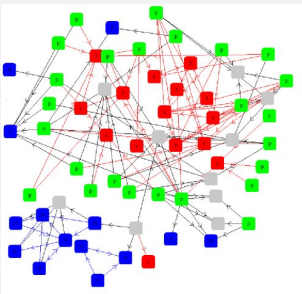


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$$\sum_{i=1}^t P(q^i(V) \neq y(V)) - \min_{q \in \mathcal{H}} \sum_{i=1}^t P(q(V) \neq y(V))$$

→ \mathcal{G} only revealed incrementally



?Transductive Learning Phase + Extension Operator

III. Hypothesis Spaces

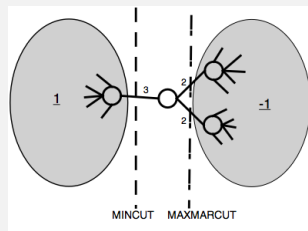
What is a good Hypothesis Space

For learning Concept of 'Continent'



$$\mathcal{H} \subset \{q: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}\}$$

- 1 Counterpart to **margin**?
- 2 Graph Cut



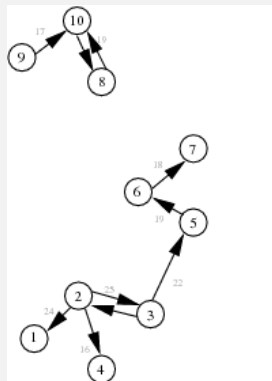
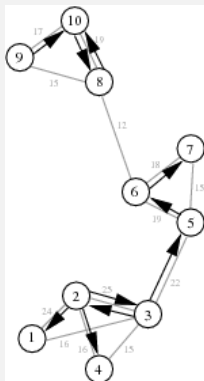
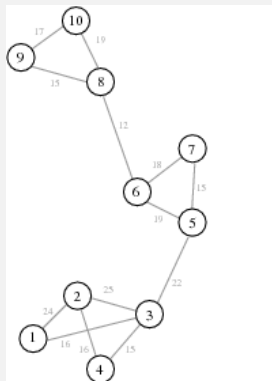
$$\text{cut}(q) = \sum_{q(v_i) \neq q(v_j)} a_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} q^T L q$$

- 3 Bounded Graph Cut

$$\mathcal{H}_B = \{q: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\} : \text{cut}(q) \leq B\}$$

Plausible Hypothesis Spaces

Local Consistency with 1NN



IV. Conclusions



- 1 Form \mathcal{G}
- 2 Suitable \mathcal{H} and regularization?
- 3 Model Selection?
- 4 Tuning Graph or Algorithm?
- 5 Extension Operator?
- 6 Noise Sources/ Robustness w.r.t. \mathcal{G}