Importance Weighted Active Learning (IWAL) [BDL'09]

$S = \emptyset$

For $t = 1, 2, \ldots$ until no more unlabeled data

- Receive unlabeled example x_t .
- 2 Choose a probability of labeling p_t .
- **③** With probability p get label y_t , and add $(x_t, y_t, \frac{1}{p_t})$ to S.
- Let $h_t = \text{Learn}(S)$.

Learn = base supervised learner

$$\mathbb{E}\Big[\underbrace{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\mathbb{1}(\text{got label } y_t)\cdot\frac{1}{p_t}\cdot\mathbb{1}(h(x_t)\neq y_t)}_{\text{importance weighted error estimate}}\Big] = \Pr(h(X)\neq Y).$$

・ロト・日本・日本・日本・日本

New instantiation of IWAL

[BHLZ'10, this conference]: strong consistency / label efficiency guarantees by using

$$p_t = \min\left\{1, \ C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_t^2} \cdot \frac{\log t}{t-1}\right)\right\}$$

where Δ_t = increase in training error rate if learner is forced to change its prediction on the new unlabeled point x_t .

New instantiation of IWAL

[BHLZ'10, this conference]: strong consistency / label efficiency guarantees by using

$$p_t = \min\left\{1, \ C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_t^2} \cdot \frac{\log t}{t-1}\right)\right\}$$

where Δ_t = increase in training error rate if learner is forced to change its prediction on the new unlabeled point x_t .

Using Vowpal Wabbit as base learner, estimate $t \cdot \Delta_t$ as the number of gradient updates with x_t required for prediction to switch (from 0 to 1, or from 1 to 0).

New instantiation of IWAL

[BHLZ'10, this conference]: strong consistency / label efficiency guarantees by using

$$p_t = \min\left\{1, \ C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_t^2} \cdot \frac{\log t}{t-1}\right)\right\}$$

where Δ_t = increase in training error rate if learner is forced to change its prediction on the new unlabeled point x_t .

Using Vowpal Wabbit as base learner, estimate $t \cdot \Delta_t$ as the number of gradient updates with x_t required for prediction to switch (from 0 to 1, or from 1 to 0).

e.g., for importance weight-aware square-loss update [KL'10, arxiv]:

$$\Delta_t := \frac{1}{t \cdot \eta_t} \cdot \log \frac{\max\{h(x_t), \ 1 - h(x_t)\}}{0.5}$$

Active learning in Vowpal Wabbit

Simulating active learning: (tuning paramter C > 0) vw --active_simulation --active_mellowness C (increasing $C \rightarrow \infty$ = supervised learning)

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

Active learning in Vowpal Wabbit

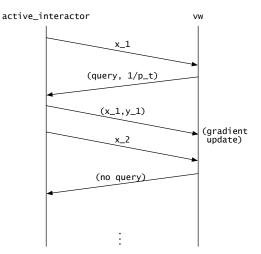
Simulating active learning: (tuning paramter C > 0) vw --active_simulation --active_mellowness C (increasing $C \rightarrow \infty$ = supervised learning)

Deploying active learning:

vw --active_learning --active_mellowness C --daemon

- vw interacts with an active_interactor (ai)
- receives labeled and unlabeled training examples from ai over network
- for each unlabeled data point, vw sends back a query decision (and an importance weight if label is requested)
- ai sends labeled importance-weighted examples as requested
- vw trains using labeled importance-weighted examples

Active learning in Vowpal Wabbit



active_interactor.cc (in git repository) demonstrates how to implement this protocol.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへ⊙

RCV1 (text binary classification task):

training:

vw --active_simulation --active_mellowness 0.000001
-d rcv1-train -f active.reg -l 10 --initial_t 10

number of examples = 781265total queries = 98074 (*i.e.*, < 13% of the examples) (caveat: progressive validation loss not reflective of test loss) RCV1 (text binary classification task):

training: vw --active_simulation --active_mellowness 0.000001 -d rcv1-train -f active.reg -l 10 --initial_t 10

number of examples = 781265total queries = 98074 (*i.e.*, < 13% of the examples) (caveat: progressive validation loss not reflective of test loss)

testing:

```
vw -t -d rcv1-test -i active.reg
```

average loss = 0.04872(average loss of supervised learner: 0.055)

Active learning simulation results

More results from [KL'10, arxiv]:

