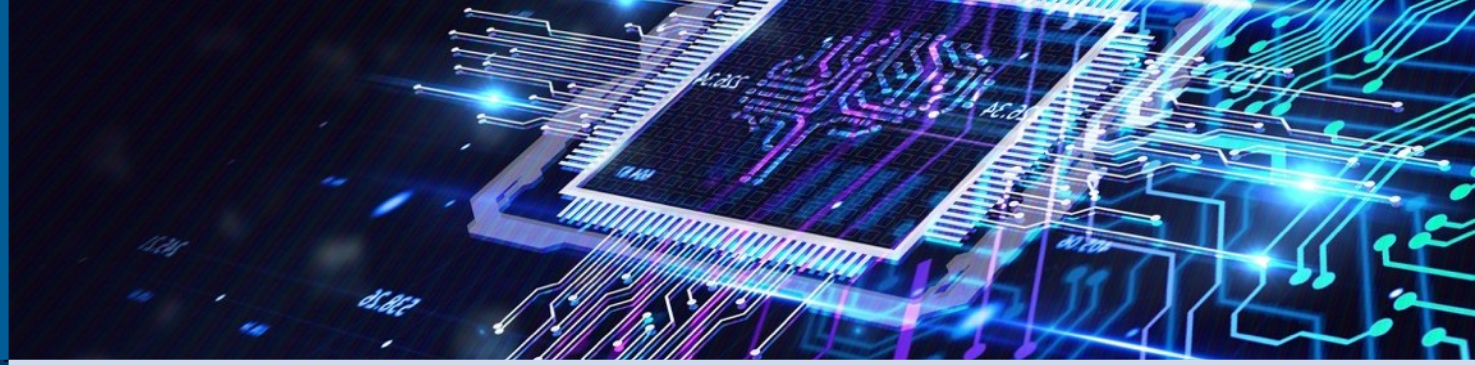
CSC

ICT Solutions for Brilliant Minds

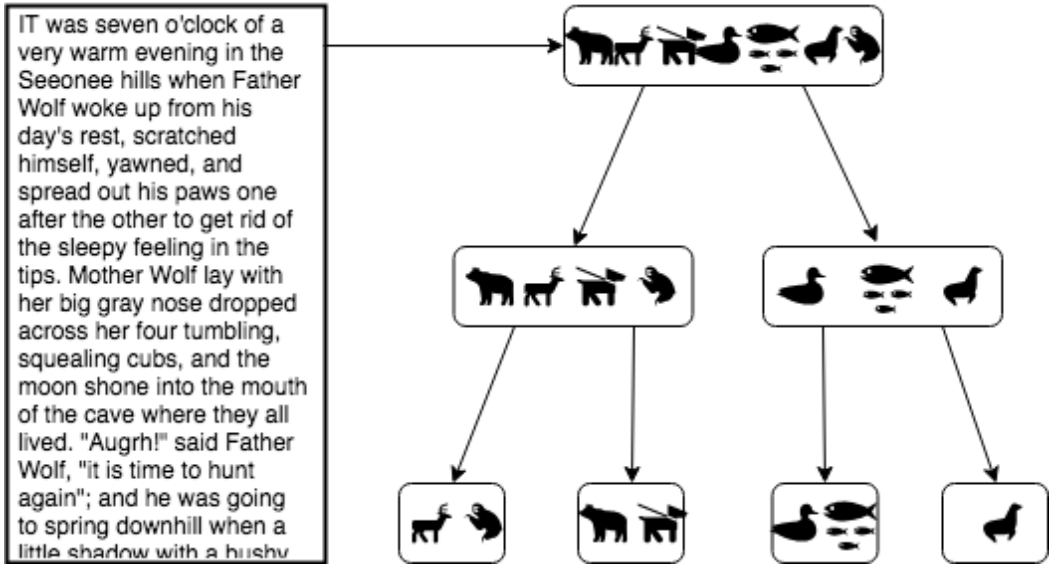


Tree-based methods for XMTC

Mats Sjöberg

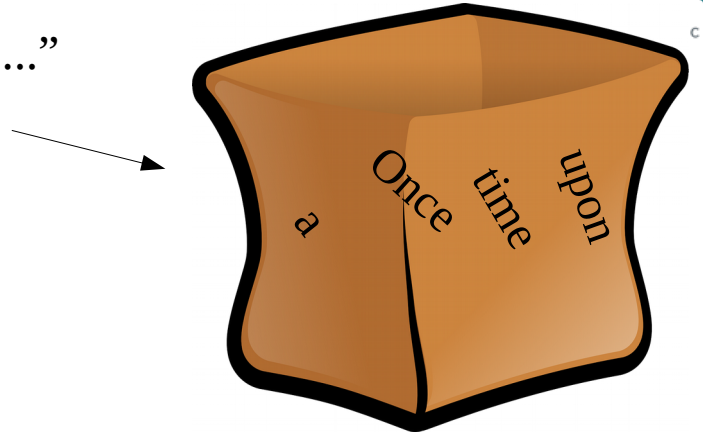
Tree-based methods for XMTC

- Recursively divide the space of labels or features ***based on data***
- Many methods: FastXML, PFastreXML, Parabel, Bonsai, SwiftXML, CraftML, …



tf-idf features

"Once upon a time ..."



- Bag-of-words model
  - Just count word occurrences
  - Don't care about their order
- Instead of raw word count, each word in each document is represented by a tf-idf weight
  - tf-idf = tf × idf
  - tf = term frequency = how often word occurs in a document
  - idf = inverse document frequency = N / document frequency
    - N = total number of documents
    - document frequency = proportion of documents where this word occurs
    - idf measure of how rare a word is

tf-idf example

D1: this is a cat

D2: this is a dog

D3: this is also a cat

N=3

idf = N/df = 3/df

tf-idf = tf × idf

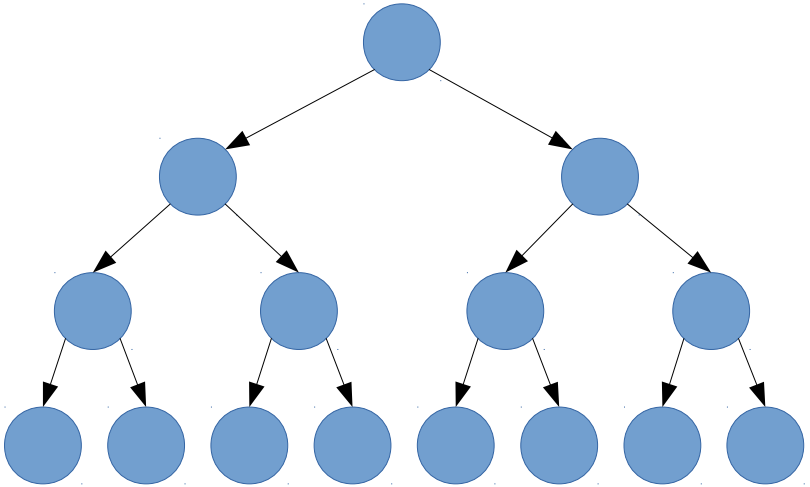
tf	a	also	cat	dog	is	this
D1	1	0	1	0	1	1
D2	1	0	0	1	1	1
D3	1	1	1	0	1	1

	a	also	cat	dog	is	this
df	3	1	2	1	3	3
idf	1.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.0

tf-idf	a	also	cat	dog	is	this
D1	1.0	0	1.5	0	1.0	1.0
D2	1.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	1.0
D3	1.0	3.0	1.5	0	1.0	1.0

Parabel

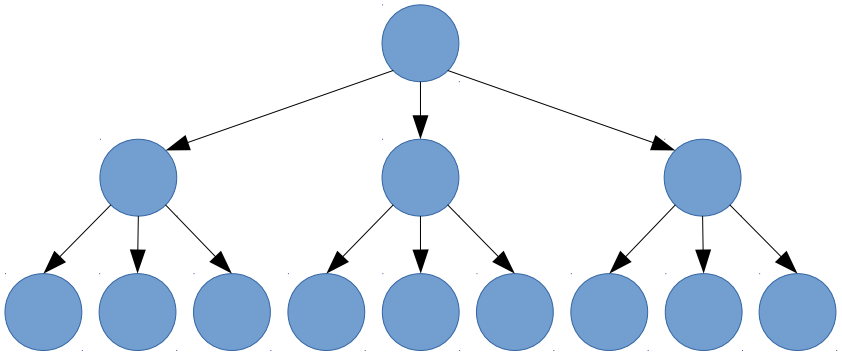
- Partitions label space recursively using 2-means clustering → *binary label-tree*
- *Balanced*: (nearly) same number of labels in each cluster
- One-vs-all classifier at leaf nodes
- Suffers from error propagation and cascading effect
  - error at top cascades down in tree
  - poor performance for uncommon labels



Y. Prabhu, A. Kag, S. Harsola, R. Agrawal, and M. Varma, "Parabel: Partitioned Label Trees for Extreme Classification with Application to Dynamic Search Advertising," WWW Conference 2018

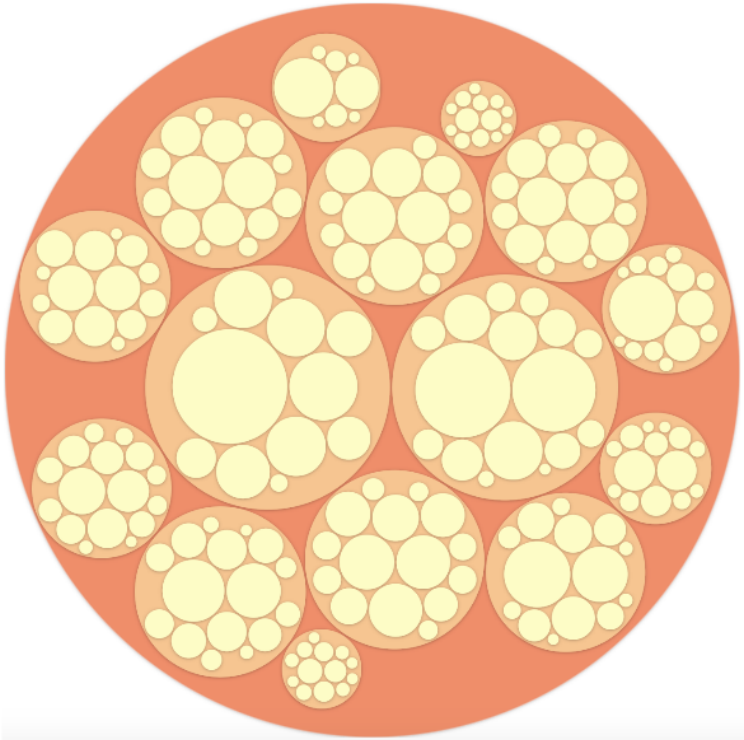
Bonsai

- *Shallow tree*
  - K-means, with K ≥ 2, often K ≥ 100
  - Less levels needed than in Parabel
- Clusters *don't need to be balanced*
- *Generalized label representation*
  1) Labels represented in feature space (input space)
  2) Co-occurrence of labels (output space)
  3) Combination of both

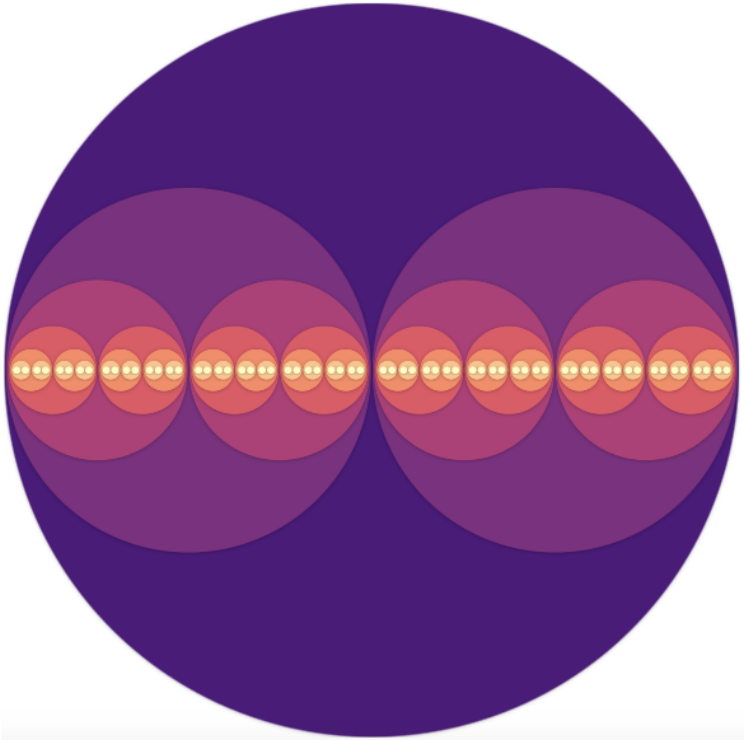


S. Khandagale, H. Xiao, and R. Babbar, "Bonsai - Diverse and Shallow Trees for Extreme Multi-label Classification," Machine Learning 2020

Parabel vs Bonsai



`Bonsai` : $K = 16$, tree depth 2



`Parabel` : $K = 2$, tree depth 6

Omikuji

- Efficient implementation of Parabel: https://github.com/tomtung/omikuji
- Also supports:
  - Unbalanced trees
  - Clustering with K≥2
  - Layer collapsing
    - removing adjacent layers to transform binary tree to more wide and shallow tree

Similar to *Bonsai* (except for generalized label representation)

Similar to *AttentionXML* (except for deep learning part…)

Some other tree-based methods

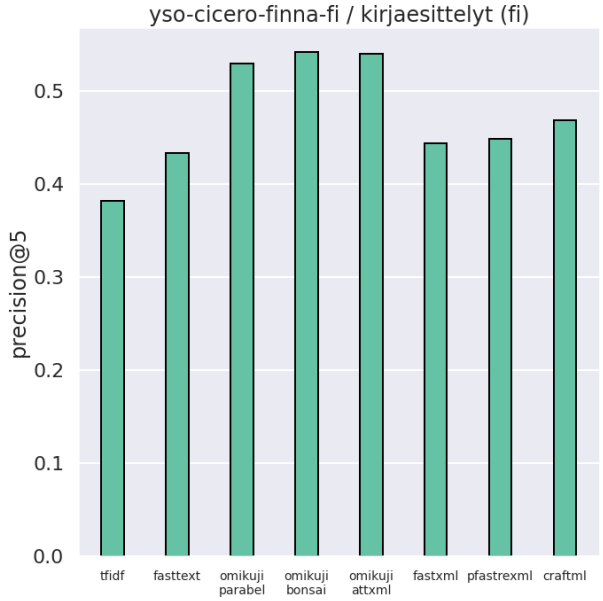
- FastXML: learns an ensemble of trees which partitions feature space by directly optimizing an nDCG based ranking loss function

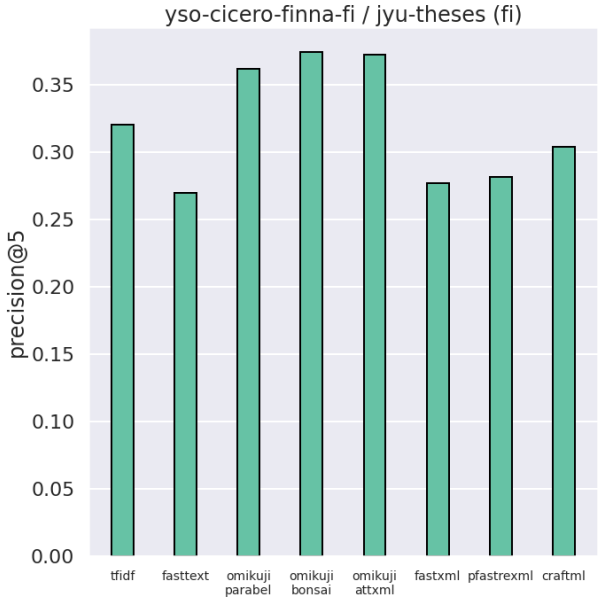
  Y. Prabhu and M. Varma. "FastXML: a fast, accurate and stable tree-classifier for extreme multi-label learning.", ACM KDD 2014

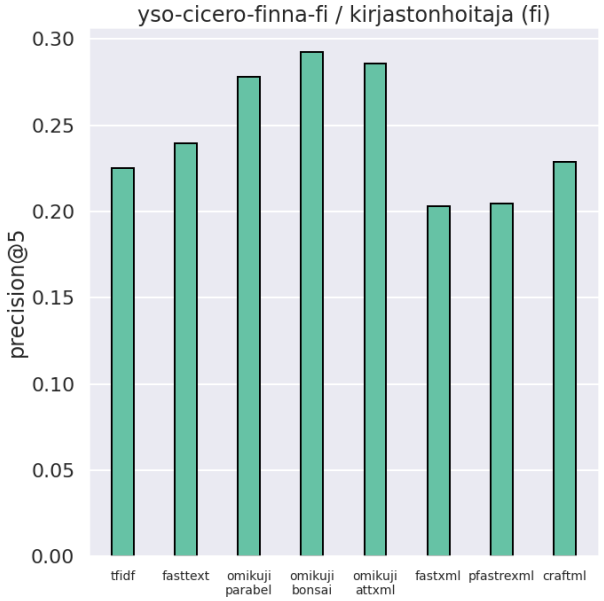
- CraftML: similar to FastXML, but uses Random Forest-style ensembling with random sampling of label and feature space

  W. Siblini, P. Kuntz, F. Meyer, "CRAFTML, an Efficient Clustering-based Random Forest for Extreme Multi-label Learning", PMLR 2018.

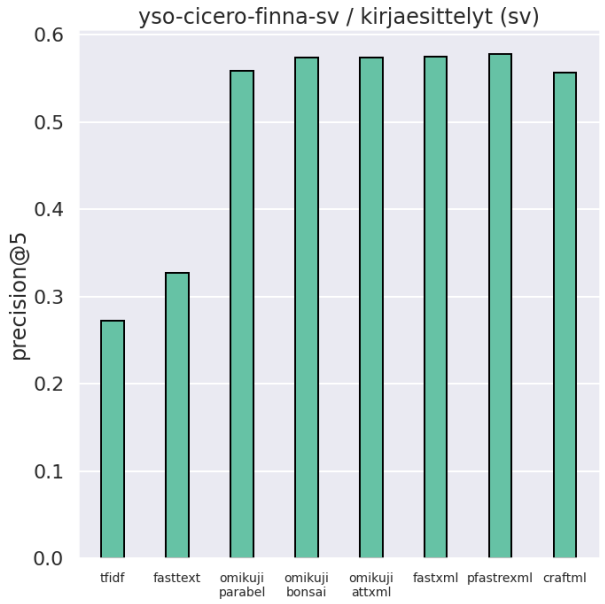
Some results: Finnish

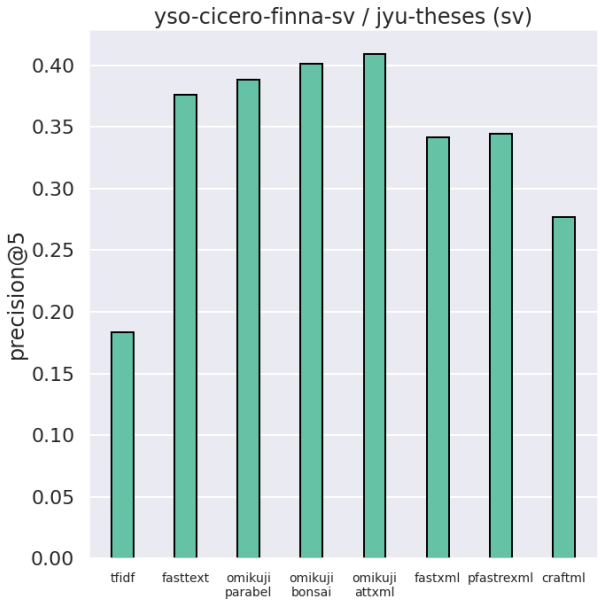


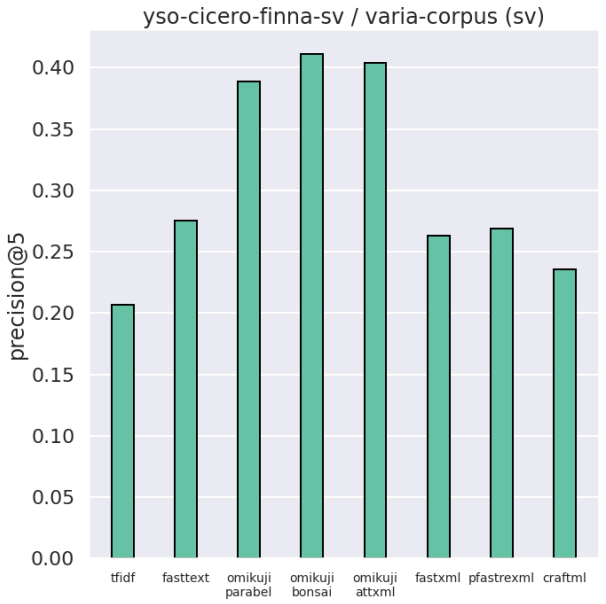




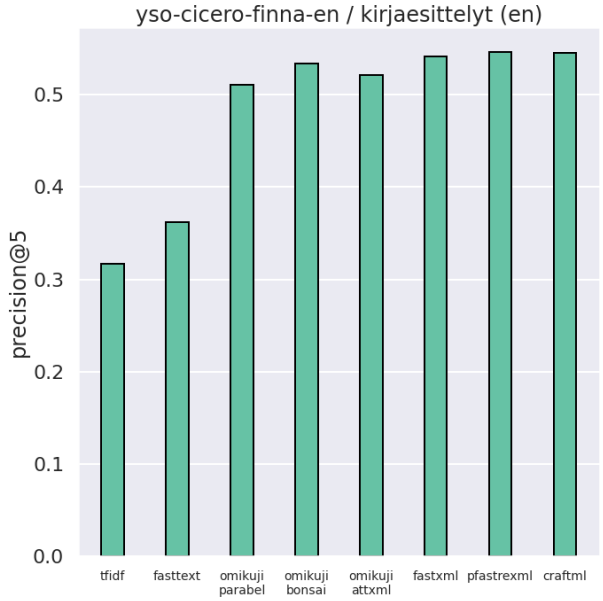
Some results: Swedish

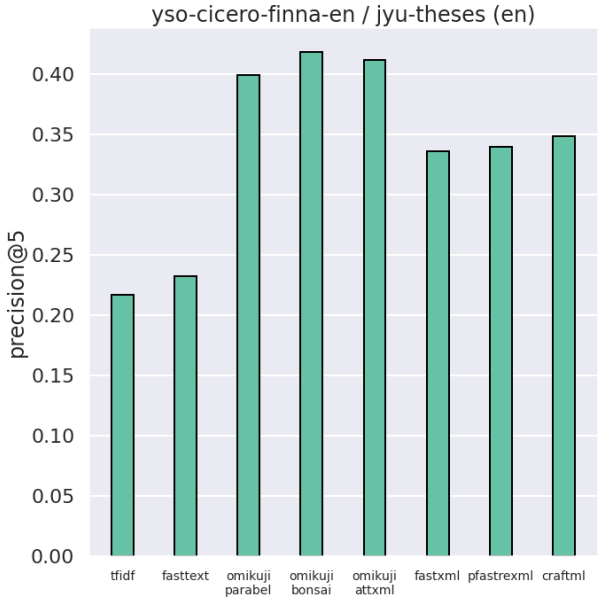


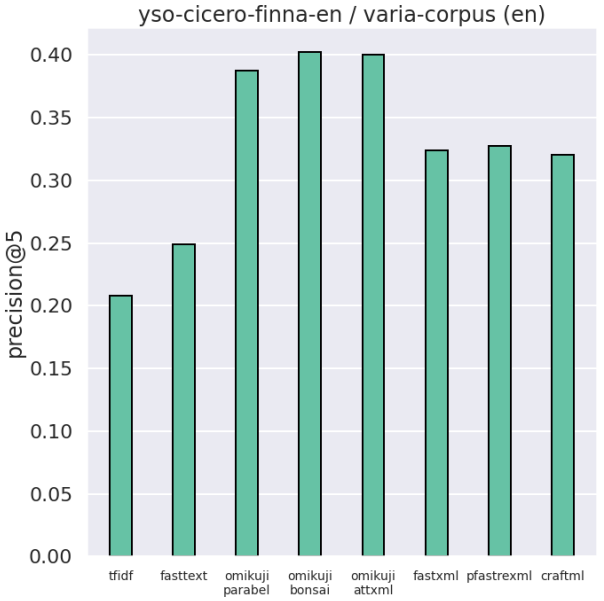




Some results: English







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