A Structural SVM Based Approach for Optimizing the Partial AUC

Harikrishna Narasimhan

(Joint work with Shivani Agarwal)

A paper on this work has been accepted in ICML 2013

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Good evaluation metric?



Positive Instances

Negative Instances



Positive Instances

Negative Instances



GOAL? Learn a scoring function $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$

Positive Instances

Negative Instances



GOAL? Learn a scoring function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Rank objects



Positive Instances

Negative Instances



GOAL? Learn a scoring function $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$



Learning with Binary Supervision X_{2}^{+} X_{3}^{+} **Positive Instances** X_m X_{1}^{+} Training Set **Negative Instances X**₃⁻ *x*_{*n*}⁻ X_1 X_2^{-} **GOAL?** Learn a scoring function $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ **Build a classifier** Quality of score function? **Rank objects** X_5^{\dagger} X_5 1 X_3^{\dagger} X_3^{-1} Threshold **True Positive Rate** or *x*₁⁻ X_1^{-} x_{6}^{+} x_{6}^{+} 0 X_n Х_п⁻ **False Positive Rate**

Learning with Binary Supervision X_{2}^{+} X_{3}^{+} **Positive Instances** X_m X_{1}^{+} Training Set **Negative Instances X**₃⁻ *x*_{*n*}⁻ X_1 X_2^{-} **GOAL?** Learn a scoring function $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ **Build a classifier** Quality of score function? **Rank objects** X_5^{\dagger} X_5^{T} 1 X_3^{\dagger} X_3^{-1} Threshold **True Positive Rate** or *x*₁⁻ X_1^{-} Threshold Assignment x_{6}^{+} x_{6}^{+} 0 X_n Х_п⁻ **False Positive Rate**

Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve

Captures how well a prediction model discriminates between positive and negative examples



Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve

Captures how well a prediction model discriminates between positive and negative examples



False Positive Rate

Full AUC

Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve

Captures how well a prediction model discriminates between positive and negative examples



Ranking

Google	learning to rank	Q	
Search	About 216,000,000 results (0.23 seconds)		
Web	Learning to rank - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia		
Images	en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_to_rank		
Mages	supervised machine learning problem in which the goal is to automatically		
Maps	Applications - Feature vectors - Evaluation measures - Approaches		
Videos	Yahool Learning to Rank Challenge		
News	learningtorankchallenge.yahoo.com/ - United States		
More	Learning to Rank Challenge is closed! Close competition, innovative ideas, and fierce determination were some of the highlights of the first ever Yahoo!		
Bangalore, Karnataka	[PDF] Learning to Rank for Information Retrieval This Tutorial		
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More search tools	LETOR: A Benchmark Collection for Research on Learning to Rank research microsoft com/~letor/		
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	Metric Learning to Rank. Brian McFee bmcfee@cs.ucsd.edu. Department of Computer		
	Science and Engineering, University of California, San Diego, CA 92093		
	[PDF] Yahoo! Learning to Rank Challenge Overview		
	jmlr.csail.mit.edu/proceedings/papers/v14//chapelle11a.pdf File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - Quick View		
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	which machine learning algorithms are used to learn this ranking function.		
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jmlr.csail.mit.edu/proceedings/papers/v14/.../chapelle11b.pdf

Ranking

Google	learning to rank		
Search	About 216,000,000 results (0.23 seconds)	1	
Web Images Maps Videos News More Bangalore, Karnataka Change location The web Pages from India More search tools	Learning to rank - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_to_rank Learning to rank or machine-learned ranking (MLR) is a type of supervised or semi- supervised machine learning problem in which the goal is to automatically Applications - Feature vectors - Evaluation measures - Approaches Yahool Learning to Rank Challenge learningtorank.challenge, yahoo.com/ - United States Learning to Rank Challenge is closed Close competition, innovative ideas, and fierce determination were some of the highlights of the first ever Yahoo! Porf Learning to Rank for Information Retrieval This Tutorial www2009.org/T/7A-LEARNING%20T0%20RANK%20TUTORIA File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - Quick View 12 Apr 2009 - Learning to Rank for Information Retrieval. Tie-Yan Liu. Microsoft Research Asia. A tutorial at WWW 2009. This Tutorial. • Learning to Rank research microsoft.com/-letor/ This website is designed to facilitate research on Learning to Rank research microsoft.com/-letor/ This website is designed to facilitate research in LEarning TO Rank (LETOR). Much information about learning to rank can be found in the website, including Porf Large Scale Learning to Rank Www.ieecs.tufts.edu/-dsculley/papers/large-scale-rank.pdf File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - Quick View by D Sculley - Cited by 19 - Related articles Pairwise learning to rank methods such as RankSVM give good performance,, In this paper, we are concerned with learning to rank methods that can learn on Porf Metric Learning to Rank Challenge Overview by D McFee - Cited by 21 - Related articles Metric Learning to Rank. Challenge Overview inf.csail.mit.edu/proceedings/papers/14/chapelle11a.pdf File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - Quick View by O McFee - Cited by 21 - Related articles Metric Learning to Rank. Challenge Overview inf.csail.mit.edu/proceedings/papers/14/chapelle11a.pdf File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - Quick View by O Chapelle - Cited by 23 - Related articles Metric Learning to Rank. Brian McFee bmcFee@cs.u	The Positive Rate False Positive Rate	

[PDF] <u>Future directions in learning to rank</u> jmlr.csail.mit.edu/proceedings/papers/v14/.../chapelle11b.pdf

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Medical Diagnosis













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Medical Diagnosis



Bioinformatics



Bioinformatics



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- Many existing approaches are either heuristic or solve special cases of the problem.
- Our contribution: A new support vector method for optimizing the general partial AUC measure.
- Based on Joachims' Structural SVM approach for optimizing full AUC, but leads to a trickier inner combinatorial optimization problem.
- Improvements over baselines on several real-world applications











Minimize: $1 - \widehat{pAUC}_f(\alpha, \beta)$

Discrete and

Minimize: $1 - \widehat{pAUC}_f(\alpha, \beta)$ Non-differentiable









• Extends Joachims' approach for full AUC optimization, but leads to a trickier combinatorial optimization step.

T. Joachims, "A Support Vector Method for Multivariate Performance Measures", ICML 2005.



- Extends Joachims' approach for full AUC optimization, but leads to a trickier combinatorial optimization step.
- Efficient solver with the same time complexity as that for full AUC.

T. Joachims, "A Support Vector Method for Multivariate Performance Measures", ICML 2005.

















$$\min_{\substack{w,\xi \ge 0}} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C\xi$$

s.t. $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{C}$:
 $w^{\top} \left(\phi(S, \pi^*) - \phi(S, \pi) \right) \ge \Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha, \beta)}(\pi^*, \pi) - \xi$

Repeat:

$$\min_{w,\xi \ge 0} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C\xi$$

1. Solve OP for a subset of constraints.

s.t. $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{C}$:

 $w^{\top} (\phi(S, \pi^*) - \phi(S, \pi)) \geq \Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha, \beta)}(\pi^*, \pi) - \xi$

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- 1. Solve OP for a subset of constraints.
- 2. Add the most violated constraint.

Converges in constant number of iterations

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s.t. $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{C}$:

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s.t. $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{C}$:

 $w^{\top} \left(\phi(S, \pi^*) - \phi(S, \pi) \right) \ge \Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha, \beta)}(\pi^*, \pi) - \xi$

- 1. Solve OP for a subset of constraints.
- 2. Add the most violated constraint.

Repeat:

Converges in constant number of iterations

 $\min_{w,\xi \ge 0} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C\xi$ s.t. $\forall \pi \in C$: $w^{\top}(\phi(S, \pi^*) - \phi(S, \pi)) \ge \Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha,\beta)}(\pi^*, \pi) - \xi$ argmax $\Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha,\beta)}(\pi^*, \pi) + w^{\top}(\phi(S, \pi^*) - \phi(S, \pi))$ 1. Solve OP for a subset of constraints.
2. Add the most violated constraint.
Break down! $\max_{\pi} \Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha,\beta)}(\pi^*, \pi) + w^{\top}(\phi(S, \pi^*) - \phi(S, \pi))$

Repeat:

Converges in constant number of iterations

 $\min_{w,\xi\geq 0} \frac{1}{2}||w||^2 + C\xi$ Solve OP for a subset of 1 constraints. s.t. $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{C}$: $(\phi(S,\pi^*) - \phi(S,\pi)) \ge \Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha,\beta)}(\pi^*,\pi) - \xi$ Add the most violated 2. constraint. **Break down!** argmax $\Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha,\beta)}(\pi^*,\pi) + w^{\top}(\phi(S,\pi^*) - \phi(S,\pi))$ **Full AUC** +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 -1 -1 +1 +1 +1 -1 -1 +1 +1 -1 -1 -1 -1 +1 +1

Repeat:

Converges in constant number of iterations

Solve OP for a subset of $\min_{w,\xi\geq 0} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C\xi$ 1 constraints. s.t. $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{C}$: $(\phi(S,\pi^*) - \phi(S,\pi)) \ge \Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha,\beta)}(\pi^*,\pi) - \xi$ Add the most violated 2. constraint. **Break down!** argmax $\Delta_{\text{pAUC}(\alpha,\beta)}(\pi^*,\pi) + w^{\top}(\phi(S,\pi^*) - \phi(S,\pi))$ **Full AUC** Partial AUC +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 -1 -1 +1 +1 +1 -1 +1 +1 -1 +1 -1 -1 +1 +1 -1 -1 -1 +1 +1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 +1 +1 -1 +1 +1 -1

Converges in constant number of iterations

Repeat: 。 •







J	<u> </u>
	pAUC(0, 0.1)
$SVM_{pAUC}[0,0.1]$	65.25
SVM_{AUC}	62.64 *
ASVM[0,0.1]	63.80
pAUCBoost[0,0.1]	43.89 *
Greedy-Heuristic[0,0.1]	8.33 *





Drug Discovery

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Protein Interaction Prediction

	pAUC(0, 0.1)
$SVM_{pAUC}[0,0.1]$	51.79
SVM_{AUC}	39.72 *
ASVM[0,0.1]	44.51 *
pAUCBoost[0,0.1]	48.65 *
Greedy-Heuristic[0,0.1]	47.33 *





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Greedy-Heuristic[0,0.1]	47.33 *



KDD Cup 2008 Breast Cancer Detection

	pAUC(0.2s, 0.3s)	
$SVM_{pAUC}[0.2s, 0.3s]$	51.44	
SVM_{AUC}	50.50	
pAUCBoost[0.2s, 0.3s]	48.06 *	
Greedy-Heuristic $[0.2s, 0.3s]$	46.99 *	



Conclusions

- A new support vector algorithm for optimizing partial AUC
- Efficient algorithm for solving the inner combinatorial optimization step
- Experimental results confirm the efficacy of the algorithm

Conclusions

- A new support vector algorithm for optimizing partial AUC
- Efficient algorithm for solving the inner combinatorial optimization step
- Experimental results confirm the efficacy of the algorithm
- Future work:
 - Characterize upper bound on partial AUC?
 - Tighter upper bound on partial AUC?
 - Statistical consistency?