

# Interactive structure learning with structural query-by-committee

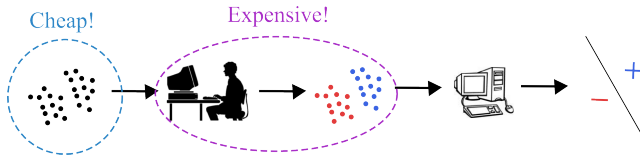
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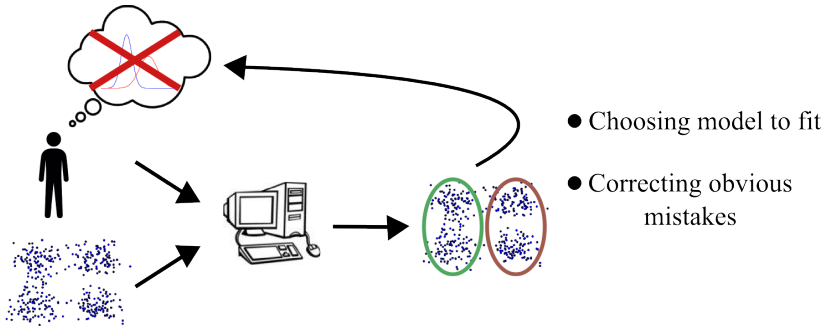
Poster: # 130

# The problem with traditional learning frameworks

## Supervised learning issues:



## Unsupervised learning issues:



# Learning with interaction

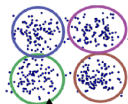
## Previous approaches:

Active learning



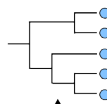
What is the label of this point?

Interactive flat clustering



Do these two points belong to the same cluster?

Interactive hierarchical clustering



Should these two points be clustered before this other point?

# Learning with interaction

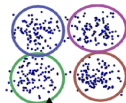
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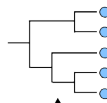
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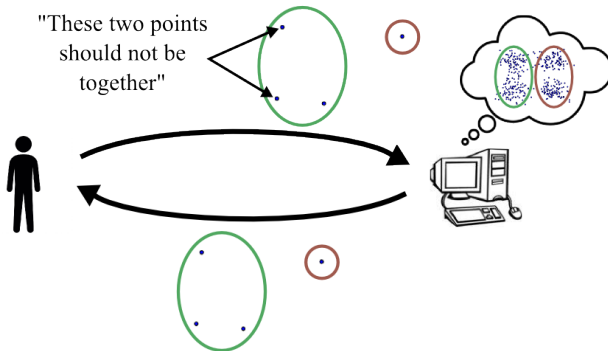


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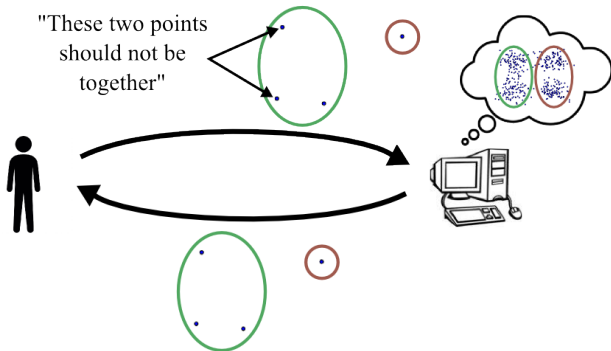
## Drawbacks:

- Specialized algorithms for different tasks
- Requires a user to answer every question

# Interactive structure learning



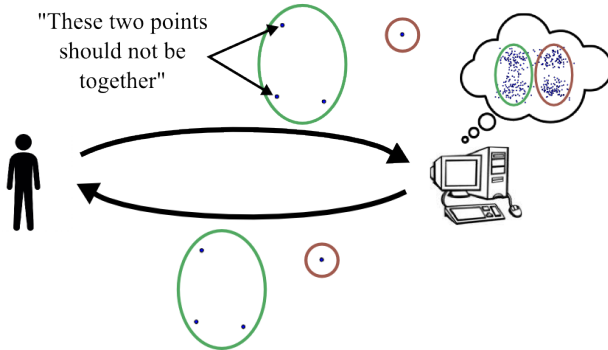
# Interactive structure learning



## Features:

- Snapshots of structures (context)
- Partial correction

# Interactive structure learning



## Generalizes:

- Active learning with label queries
- Interactive clustering with pairwise constraints
- Interactive hierarchical clustering with triplet constraints

# Generic interactive learning scheme

## Interactive structure learning protocol:

- Maintain a posterior  $\pi_t$  over structures
- For  $t = 1, 2, \dots$ :
  - Select subset  $S$  and draw  $g \sim \pi_{t-1}$ .
  - Present user with  $(S, g|_S)$ , observe feedback.
  - Update posterior:  
$$\pi_t(g) \propto \pi_{t-1}(g) \exp(-\beta \cdot \mathbb{1}[g \text{ is inconsistent with feedback}])$$



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## Generalization of query-by-committee (SQBC).

- If the user's feedback occasionally fixes mistakes, then SQBC is consistent.
- Under stronger assumptions, SQBC converges on  $g^*$  after  $\tilde{O}\left(\log \frac{1}{\pi(g^*)}\right)$  rounds.

## Other results

- Generalized update rule

$$\pi_t(g) = \pi_{t-1}(g) \cdot \exp(-\beta \cdot \ell(g(x_t), y_t))$$

for efficiently samplable posteriors

- Efficiently kernelized querying rule
- Simulations

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