

Our Lab

CHOCOLATE Lab

Co PIs



David
Fouhey



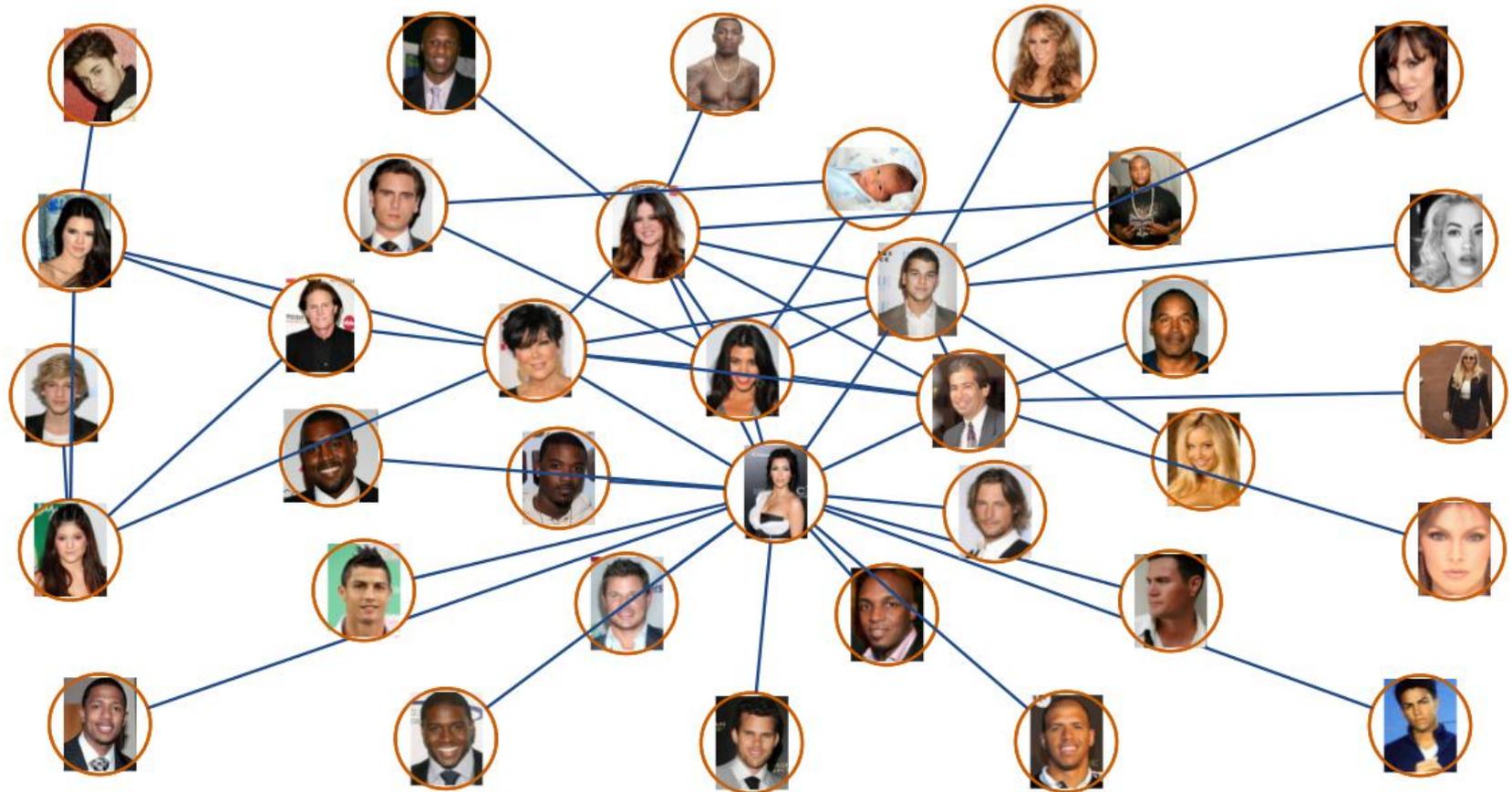
Daniel
Maturana



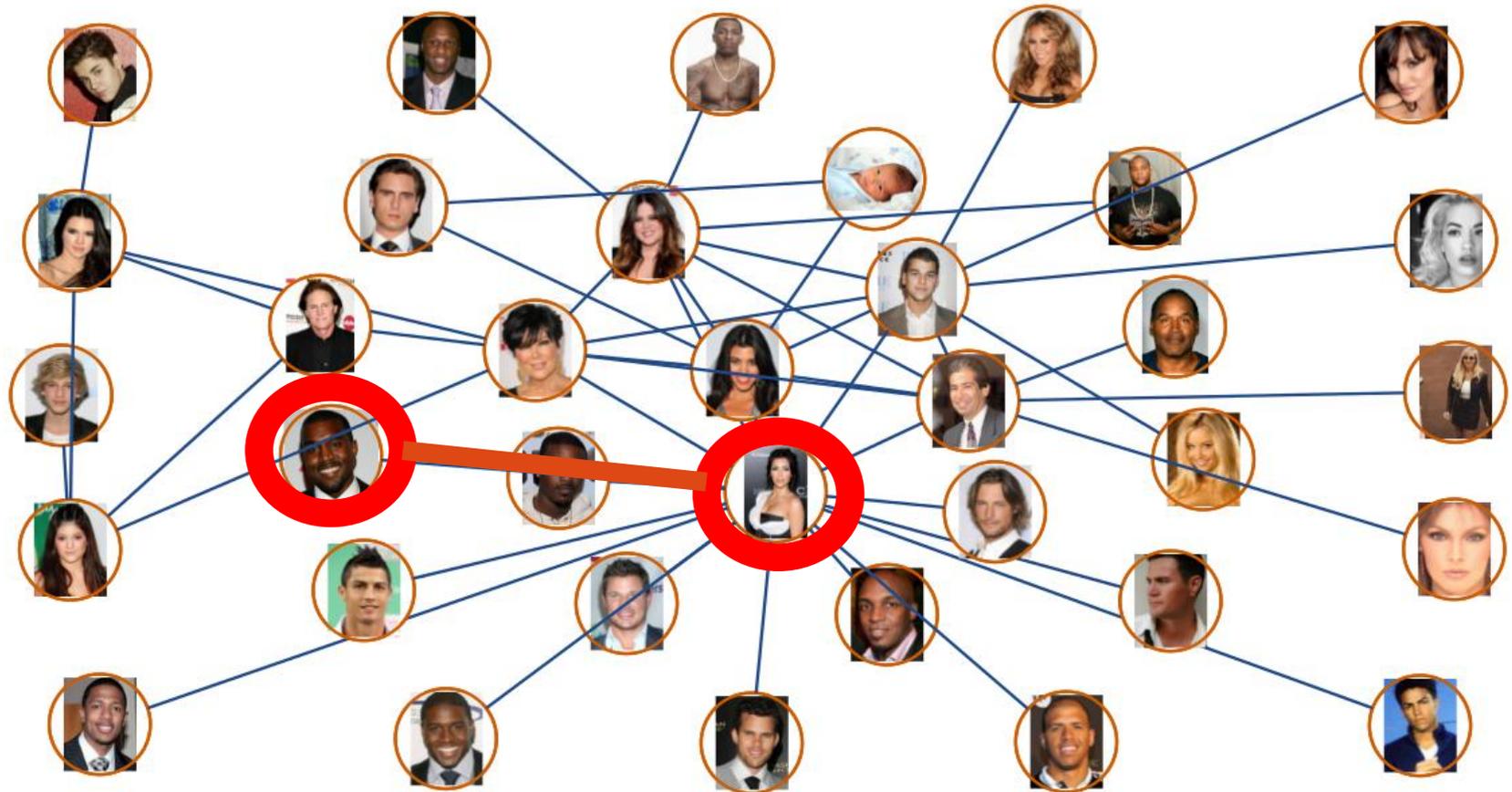
Ruffus
von Woofles

Computational Holistic Objective Cooperative Oriented Learning
Artificial Technology Experts

Plug: The Kardashian Kernel (SIGBOVIK 2012)

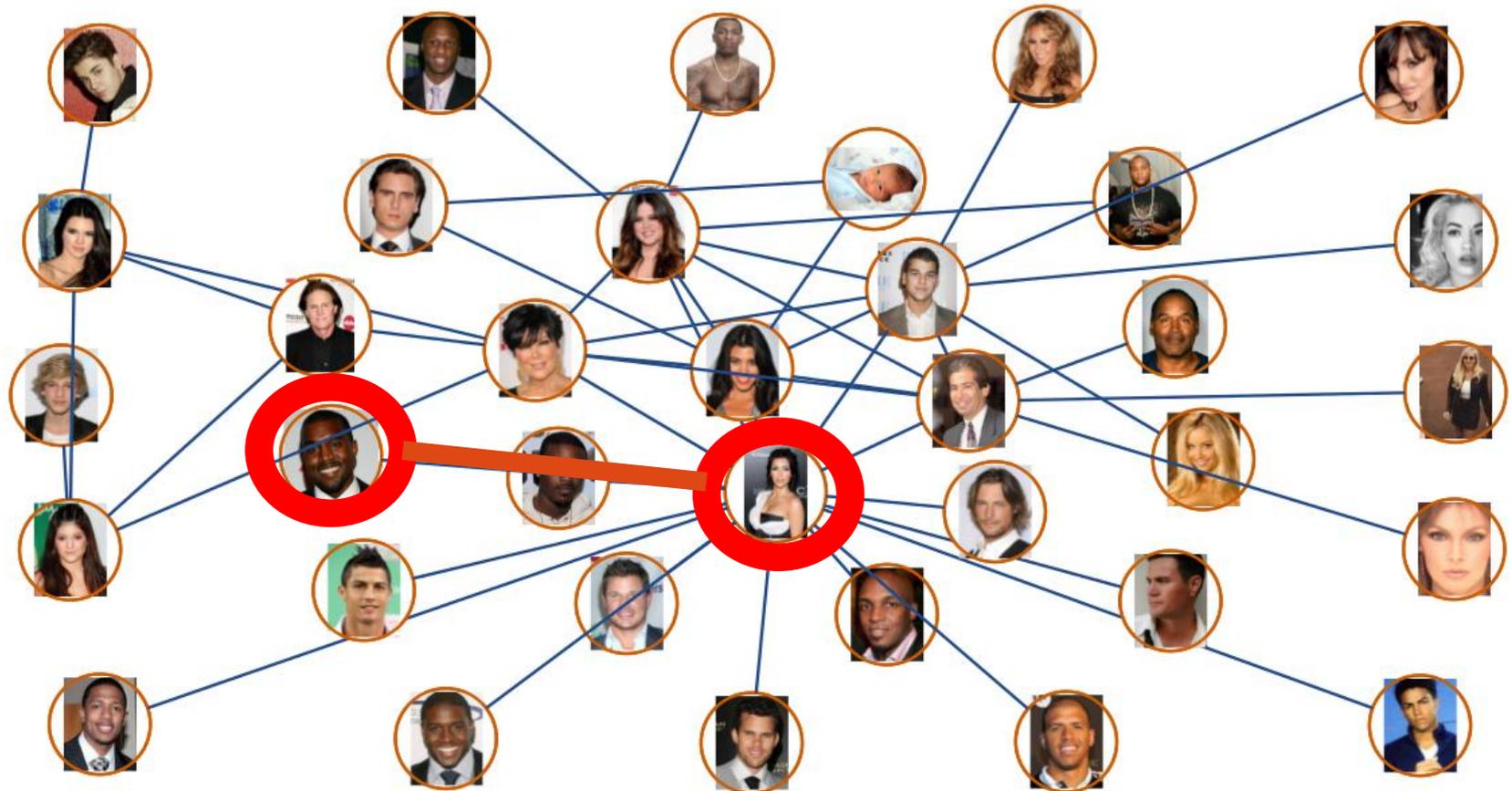


Plug: The Kardashian Kernel (SIGBOVIK 2012)



Predicted KIMYE March 2012, before anyone else

Plug: The Kardashian Kernel (SIGBOVIK 2012)



Also confirmed KIM is a reproducing kernel!!

Minimum Regret Online Learning

Daniel Maturana, David Fouhey
CHOCOLATE Lab – CMU RI

Minimum Regret Online Learning

- **Online** framework: Only one pass over the data.

A group of people are shown from the chest up, sitting at a table and laughing heartily. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the text overlay. The people are dressed in casual attire, including a grey t-shirt and a teal polo shirt. One person is holding a glass of green liquid. The overall atmosphere is one of joy and social interaction.

**YOU
ONLY
LEARN
ONCE**

Minimum Regret Online Learning

- **Online** framework: Only one pass over the data.
- Also online in that it works for #Instagram #Tumblr #Facebook #Twitter

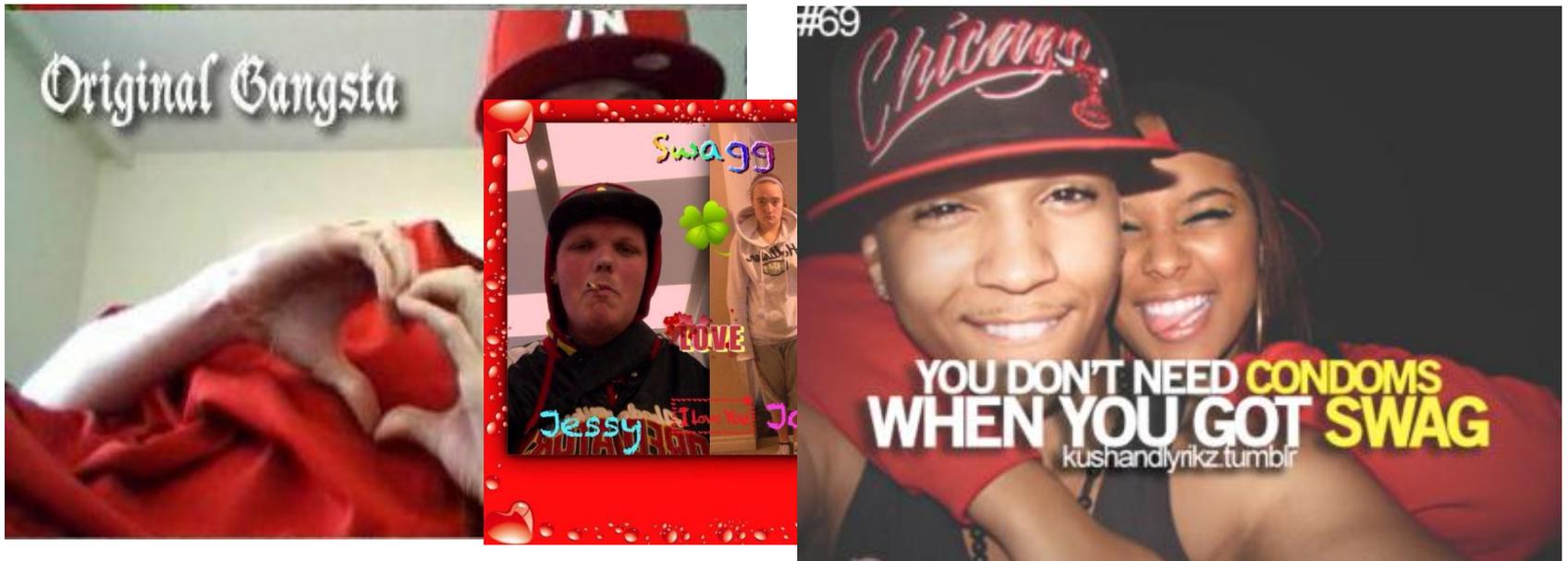


Minimum Regret Online Learning

- Online framework: Only one pass over the data.
- **Minimum regret:** Do as best as we could've possibly done in hindsight

Minimum Regret Online Learning

- Online framework: Only one pass over the data.
- **Minimum regret:** Do as best as we could've possibly done in hindsight



Standard approach: Randomized Weighted Majority (RWM)

Algorithm 1 Randomized Weighted Majority

```
initialize regret  $R_t \leftarrow 0$ 
initialize feature weights  $w_0 \leftarrow 0$ 
 $t \leftarrow 1$ 
for  $t = 1$  to  $T$  do
  observe data  $x_t$ 
  predict outcome  $y_t \leftarrow f(x_t, y_t, w_t)$ 
  receive loss function  $\ell_t(y_t)$ 
  decrease  $w_t$  for erroneous features
  update regret  $R_t \leftarrow R_{t-1} + \ell_t(y_t)/T$ 
   $t \leftarrow t + 1$ 
end for
```

Standard approach: Randomized Weighted Majority (RWM)

Algorithm 1 Randomized Weighted Majority

```
initialize regret  $R_t \leftarrow 0$ 
initialize feature weights  $w_0 \leftarrow 0$ 
 $t \leftarrow 1$ 
for  $t = 1$  to  $T$  do
  observe data  $x_t$ 
  predict outcome  $y_t \leftarrow f(x_t, y_t, w_t)$ 
  receive loss function  $\ell_t(y_t)$ 
  decrease  $w_t$  for erroneous features
  update regret  $R_t \leftarrow R_{t-1} + \ell_t(y_t)/T$ 
   $t \leftarrow t + 1$ 
end for
```

Regret asymptotically tends to 0

Our approach: Stochastic Weighted Aggregation

Algorithm 2 Stochastically Weighted Aggregation

Initialize regret $R_t \leftarrow 0$

$t \leftarrow 1$

for $t = 1$ to *death* **do**

 something happened x_t

 post tumblr $y_t \leftarrow f(x_t, y_t, \#so \#random)$

 likes/reblogs/retweets $\ell_t(y_t)$

 chill

 regret! $R_t \leftarrow R_{t-1} + \ell_t(y_t)/T$

$t \leftarrow t + 1$

end for

Regret asymptotically tends to 0



S TOCHASTIC
W EIGHTED
AGGR EGATION

Our approach: Stochastic Weighted Aggregation

Algorithm 3 Stochastically Weighted Aggregation

```
Initialize regret  $R_t \leftarrow 0$   
 $t \leftarrow 1$   
for  $t = 1$  to death do  
    something happened  $x_t$   
    post tumblr  $y_t \leftarrow f(x_t, y_t, \#so \#random)$   
    likes/reblogs/retweets  $\ell_t(y_t)$   
    regret!1!  $R_t \leftarrow R_{t-1} + \ell_t(y_t)/T$   
    chill  
    update regret  $R_t \leftarrow R_{t-1} + \ell_t(y_t)$   $R_t \leftarrow 0$  yolo lol  
     $t \leftarrow t + 1$   
end for
```

Regret is instantaneously 0!!!!

Generalization To Convex Learning

- Total Regret = 0
- For $t = 1, \dots$
 - Take Action
 - Compute Loss
 - Take Subgradient
 - Convex Reproject
 - Total Regret += Regret



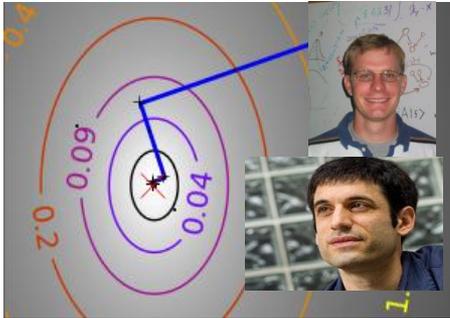
Generalization To Convex Learning

- Total Regret = 0
- For $t = 1, \dots$
 - Take Action
 - Compute Loss
 - Take **Subgradient**
 - Convex **Reproject**
 - Total Regret += Regret



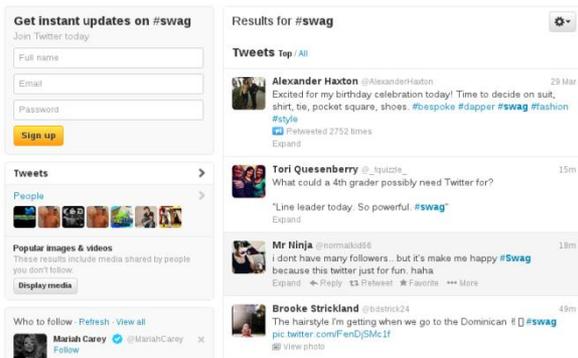
How to Apply? #enlightened

“Real World”



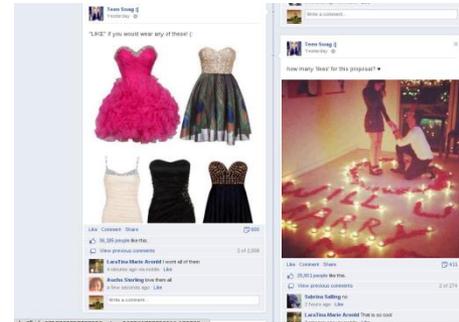
Subgradient = Subgradient
Convex Proj. = Convex Proj.

Twitter



Subgradient = Retweet
Convex Proj. = Reply

Facebook



Subgradient = Like
Convex Proj. = Comment

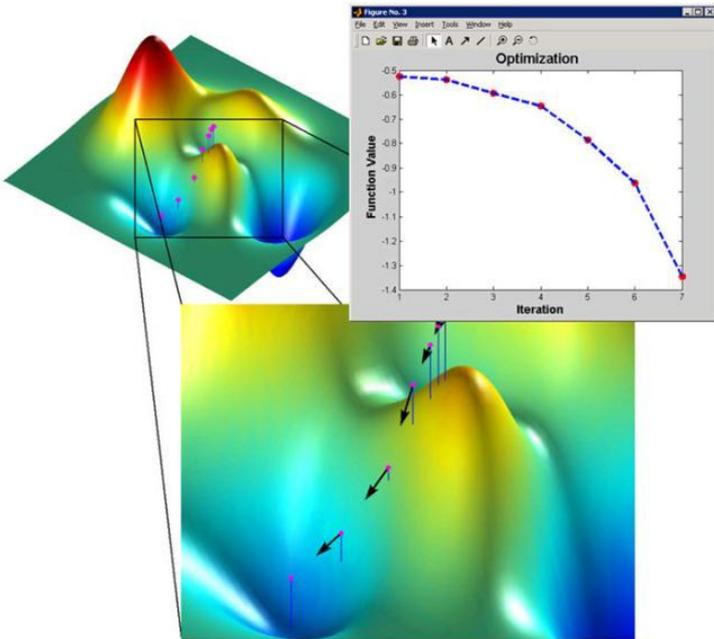
Reddit



Subgradient = Upvote
Convex Proj. = Comment

Another approach #swag #QP

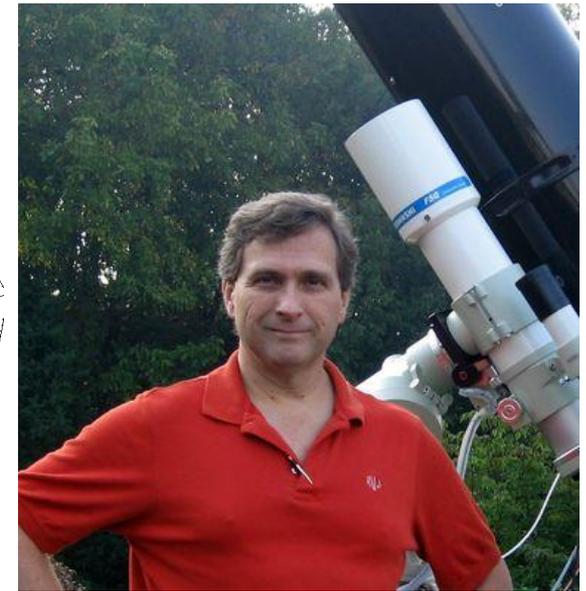
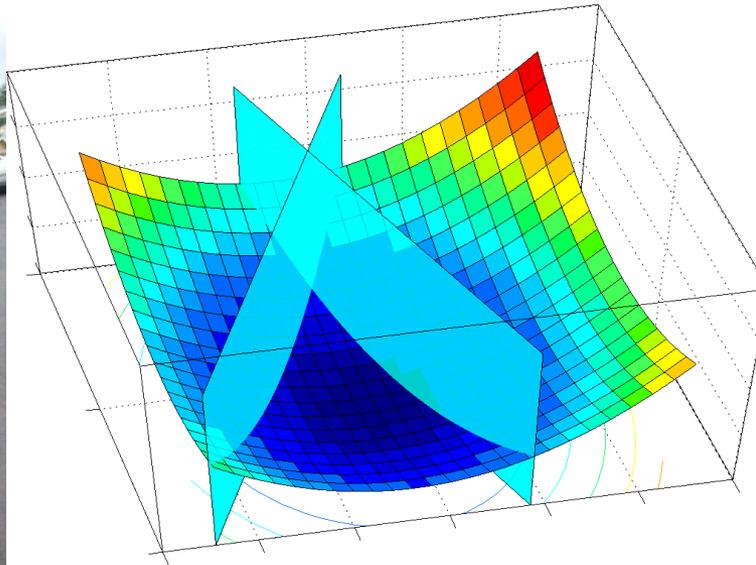
- Convex Programming – don't need quadratic programming techniques to solve SVM



Head-to-Head Comparison SWAG QP Solver vs. QP Solver



4 Loko
Phusion et al. '05



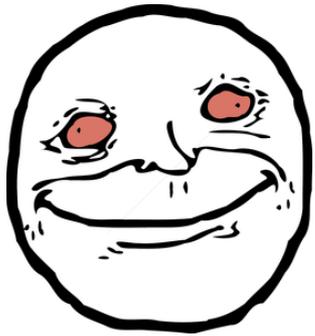
LOQO
Vanderbei et al. '99

A Bayesian Comparison

	Solves QPs	Refresh- ing	SWAG	# States Banned	% Alcohol	# LOKOs
4 LOKO	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>
LOQO	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

A Bayesian Comparison

	Solves QPs	Refresh- ing	SWAG	# States Banned	% Alcohol	# LOKOs
4 LOKO	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>
LOQO	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

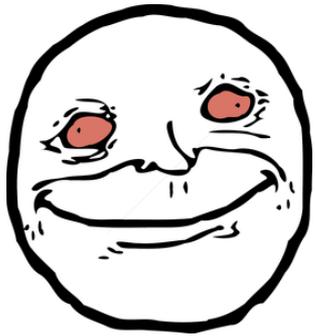


Use ~Max-Ent Prior~
All categories
equally
important.

Le Me, A
Bayesian

A Bayesian Comparison

	Solves QPs	Refresh- ing	SWAG	# States Banned	% Alcohol	# LOKOs
4 LOKO	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>
LOQO	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>



Le Me, A
Bayesian

Use ~Max-Ent Prior~
All categories
equally
important.



Winner!

~~thx lol~~

SWAG

#SWAGSPACE

Before: Minimum Regret Online Learning

Now: Cat Basis Pursuit

Cat Basis Purrsuit

Daniel Caturana, David Furry

CHOCOLATE Lab, CMU RI

Motivation

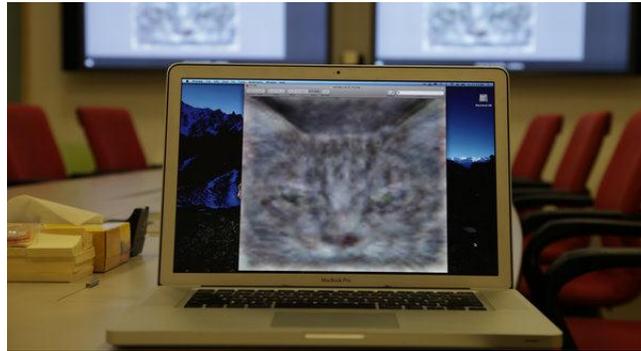
- Everybody loves cats



- Cats cats cats.
- Want to maximize recognition and adoration with minimal work.
- Meow

Previous work

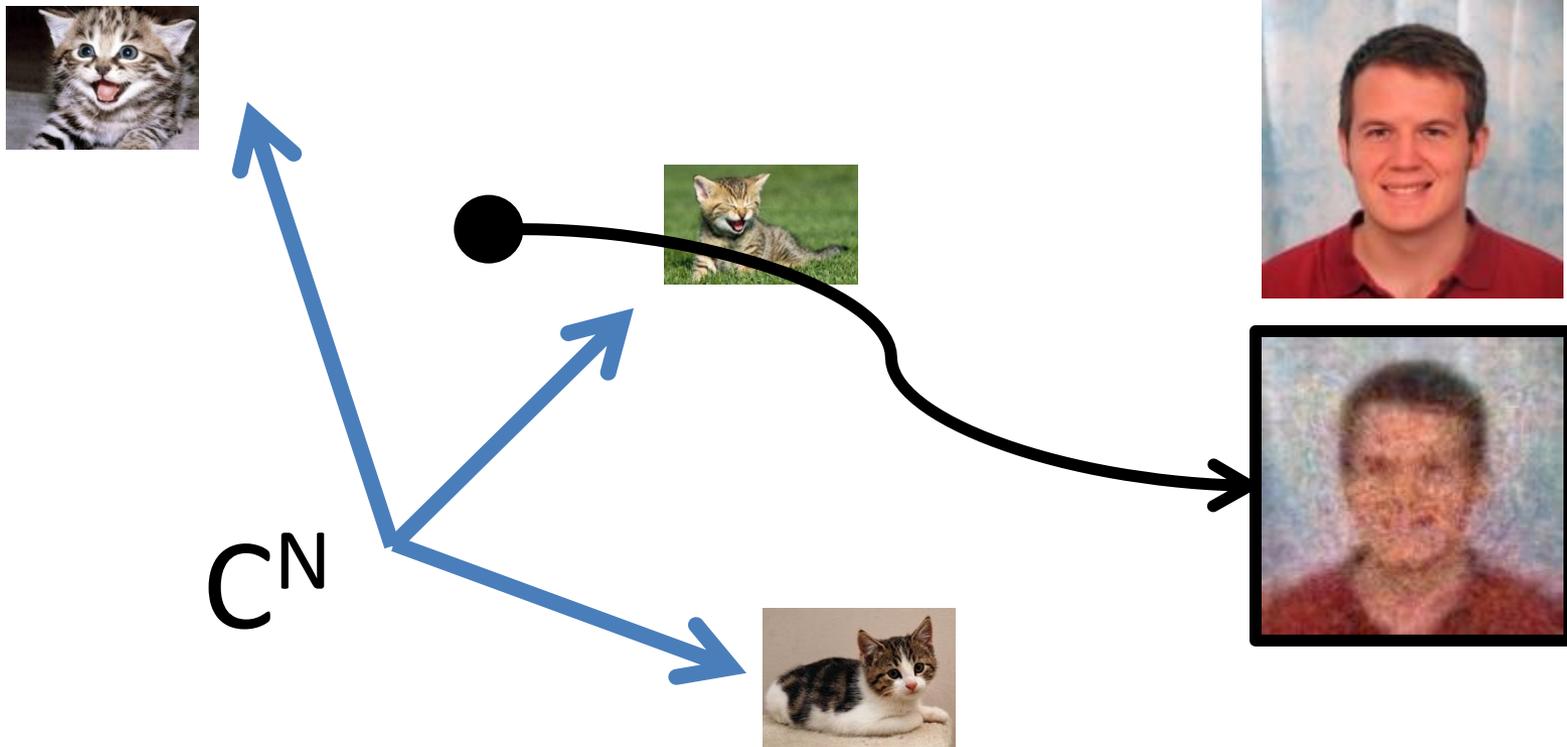
- Google found cats on Youtube [Le et al. 2011]



- Lots of other work on cat detection [Fleuret and Geman 2006, Parkhi et al. 2012].
- Simulation of cat brain [Ananthanarayanan et al. 2009]

Our Problem

- Personalized cat subspace identification: write a person as a linear sum of cats



Why?

- People love cats. Obvious money maker.



Problem?

- Too many cats are lying around doing nothing.



- Want a sparse basis (i.e., a sparse basis)



Solving for a Sparse Basis

- Could use orthogonal matching pursuit
- Instead use metaheuristic

Solution – Cat Swarm Optimization

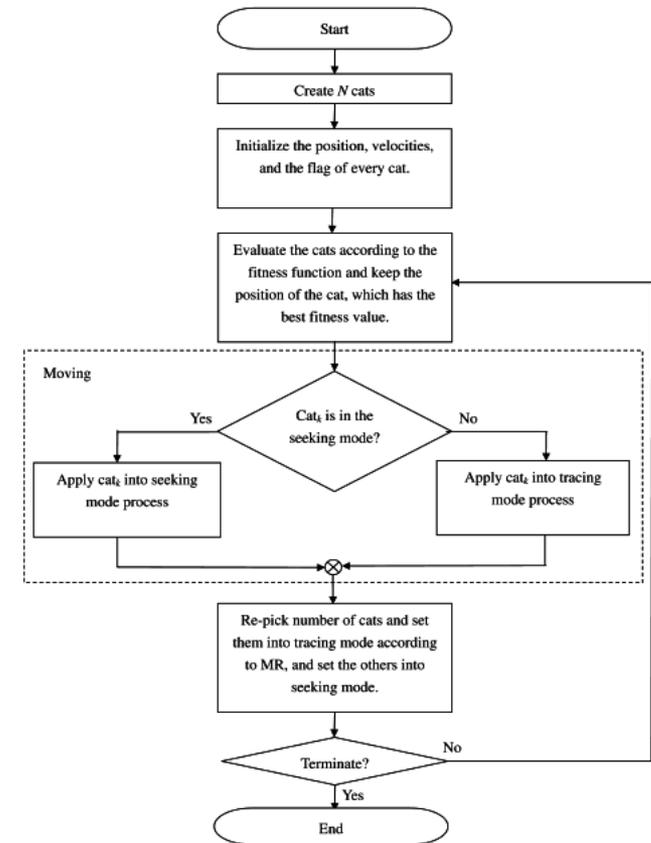
Cat Swarm Optimization

Shu-Chuan Chu¹, Pei-wei Tsai², and Jeng-Shyang Pan²

¹ Department of Information Management,
Cheng Shiu University

² Department of Electronic Engineering,
National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences

Abstract. In this paper, we present a new algorithm of swarm intelligence, namely, Cat Swarm Optimization (CSO). CSO is generated by observing the behaviors of cats, and composed of two sub-models, i.e., tracing mode and seeking mode, which model upon the behaviors of cats. Experimental results using six test functions demonstrate that CSO has much better performance than Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO).

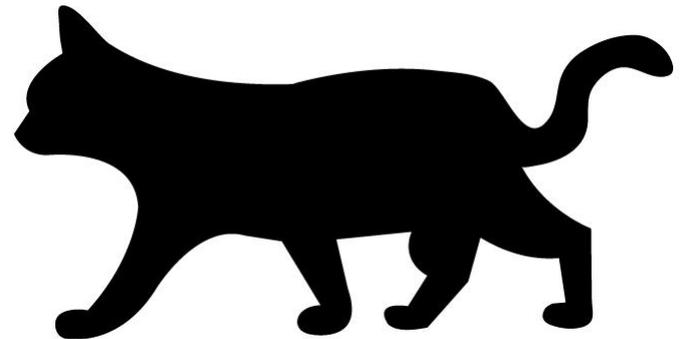


Cat Swarm Optimization

- Motivated by observations of cats



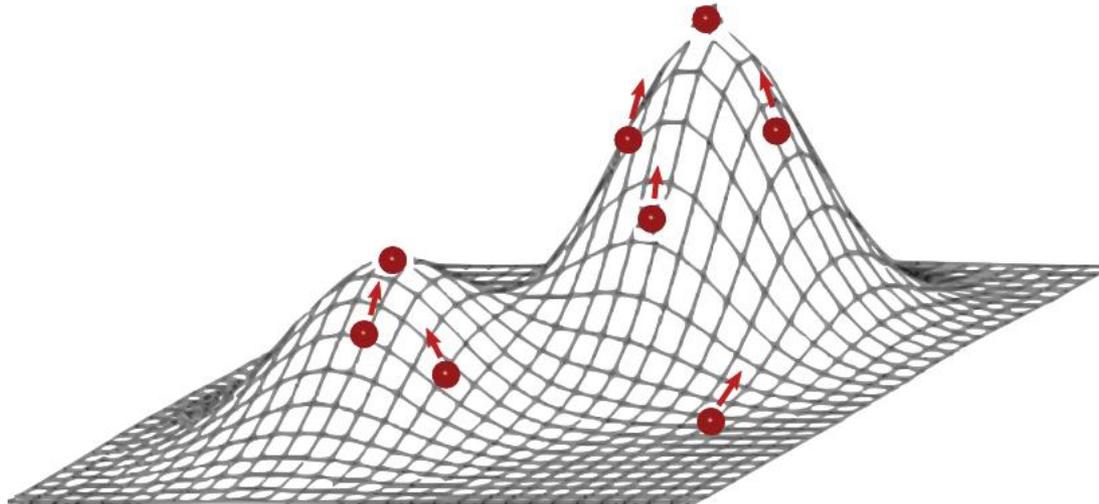
Seeking Mode
(Sleeping and Looking)



Tracing Mode
(Chasing Laser Pointers)

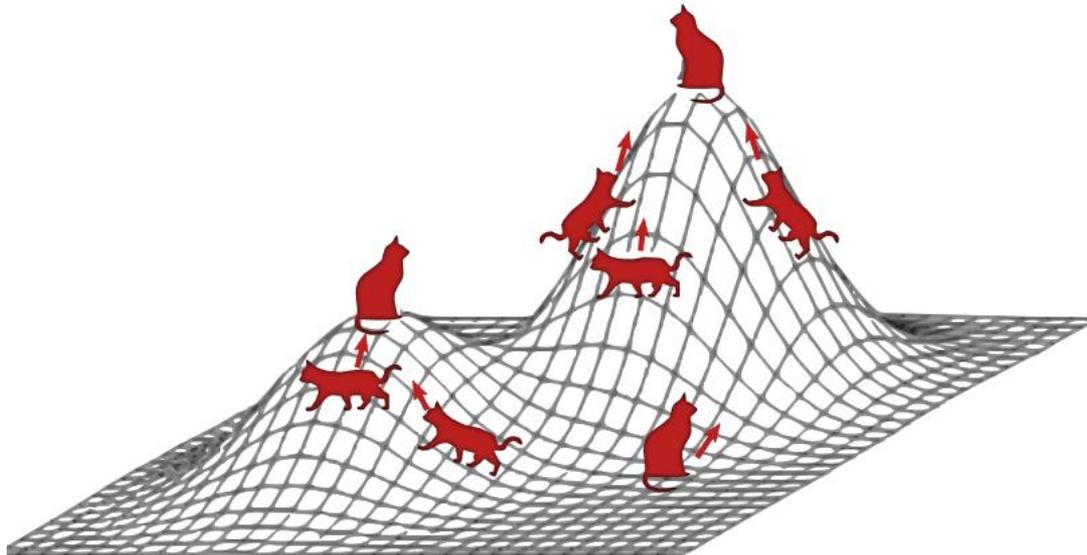
Cat Swarm Optimization

- Particle swarm optimization
 - First sprinkle particles in an n-Dimensional space



Cat Swarm Optimization

- Cat swarm optimization
 - First sprinkle cats in an n-Dimensional space*



*Check with your IRB first; trans-dimensional feline projection may be illegal or unethical.

Seeking Mode

- Sitting around looking at things



Seeking mode at a local minimum

Tracing Mode

- Chasing after things



In a region of convergence



Scurrying between minima

Results – Distinguished Leaders



More Results – Great Scientists

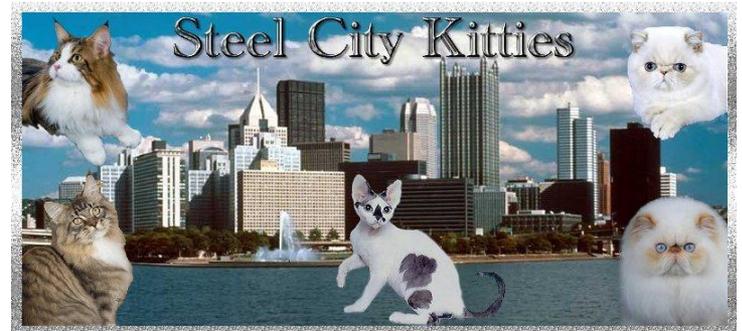
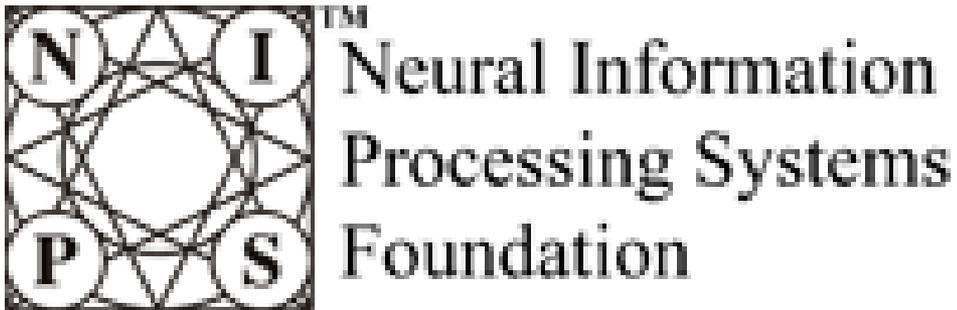


Future Work

Future Work

Cat NIPS 2013:

- In conjunction with: NIPS 2013
- Colocated with: Steel City Kitties 2013



Future Work

Deep Cat Basis



Future Work

Hierarchical Felines



Future Work

Convex Relaxations for Cats



Future Work

Random Furrests



Questions?

