

Neural Message Passing for Multi-Label Classification

Jack Lanchantin, Arshdeep Sekhon, Yanjun Qi

University of Virginia, Department of Computer Science







Castle



Mountains

Castle

Road

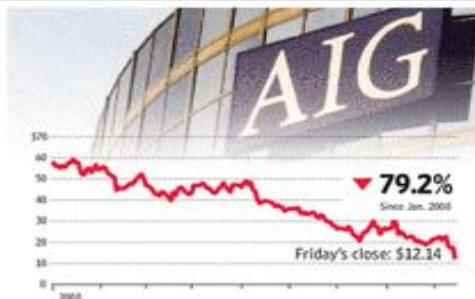
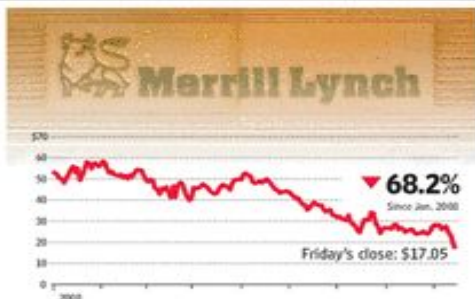
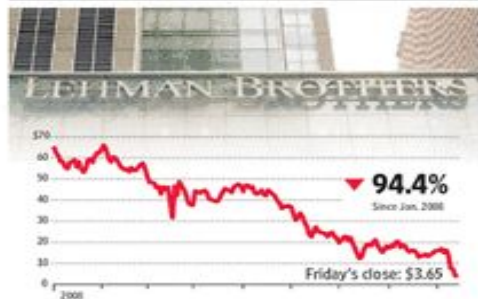
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

DOWJONES
A NEWS CORPORATION COMPANY

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Last week: DJIA 11421.99 ▲ 201.03 1.8% NASDAQ 2261.27 ▲ 0.2% NIKKEI 12214.76 unch. DJ STOXX 50 2858.68 ▲ 3.8% 10-YR TREASURY ▼ 20/32, yield 3.730% OIL \$101.18 ▼ \$5.05 EURO \$1.4217 YEN 107.87



Crisis on Wall Street as Lehman Totters, Merrill Seeks Buyer, AIG Hunts for Cash

U.S. Opts to Avoid Lehman Rescue, Stirring a Momentous Weekend for American Finance; Traders Brace for a Chaotic Monday

BY CARRICK MOLLENKAMP,
SUSANNE CRAIG
AND SERENA NG

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The U.S. government, which bailed out Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac a week ago and orchestrated the sale of Bear Stearns Cos. to J.P. Morgan & Co. earlier this year, drew a line in the sand with Lehman. It refused to provide a financial backstop to potential buyers.

Without such support, Barclays PLC and Bank of America, the two most interested buyers, walked away. On Sunday

night, Bank of America was close to striking a deal to buy Merrill Lynch for about \$44 billion, or \$29 a share. Lehman was working on a possible bankruptcy filing.

As worries spread across Wall Street that Lehman wouldn't survive, brokerage firms, hedge funds and other traders moved to disentangle themselves from trades with Lehman. When hopes of a potential sale dimmed, a quiet Sunday on Wall Street turned into a mad rush. Executives and traders hurried to their offices or worked their phones to unwind outstanding contracts with Lehman and to gauge their overall exposure.

A sense of foreboding gripped the Street as top executives feared collateral damage from a Lehman liquidation. Attention

turned to Merrill Lynch, which boasts the largest force of retail brokers, and to American International Group Inc., the insurance giant. Both firms have seen their stocks get hammered, and their managements spent the weekend trying to come up with plans to reassure the markets.

"Monday will be a day of reckoning for the financial markets," said Carlos Mendez, senior managing director of ICP Capital, a boutique investment firm in New York. On Sunday, he said, "it was like a fire alarm went off and people ran in all directions."

AIG executives spent the weekend trying to raise cash, either from asset sales or a capital infusion from private-equity firms, or both. AIG executives were meeting with regulators to see if they could transfer capital

from some of its subsidiaries to the holding company.

Merrill, whose retail brokerage force is the largest in the country and is known as the "sauntering herd," quietly engaged in discussions with Bank of America, whose retail bank branches stretch coast to coast. Wall Street executives said the Federal Reserve may be involved in orchestrating the sale, figuring that it was "better to save the relatively healthy patient instead of the dying one," said a lawyer involved in the discussions.

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major rivals on Sunday—the euro, the Swiss franc, the U.K. pound and the Japanese yen.

Some executives involved in the Lehman discussions held out hope that an 11th-hour reprieve would materialize. Under one scenario aimed at limiting the ripple effects of Lehman's demise, a group of about 15 banks were in discussions Sunday to pool about \$100 billion, which would be used to buy assets of the battered securities firm, according to one person familiar with the situation. Details were being finalized Sunday night. One possibility is that the Federal Reserve will support the move by opening its wholesale-borrowing window and relaxing collateral requirements for borrowers.

Lehman, a 158-year-old firm
Please turn to page A18

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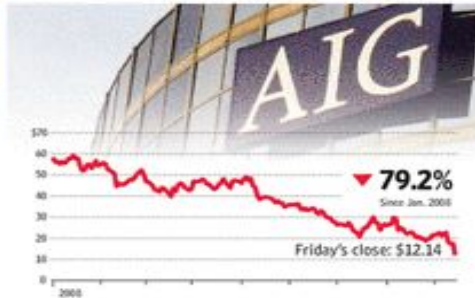
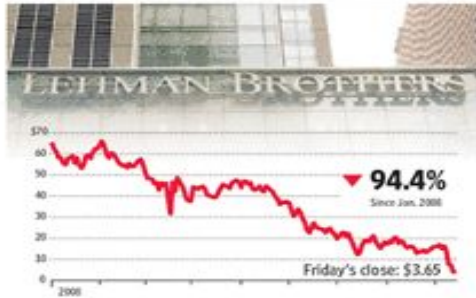
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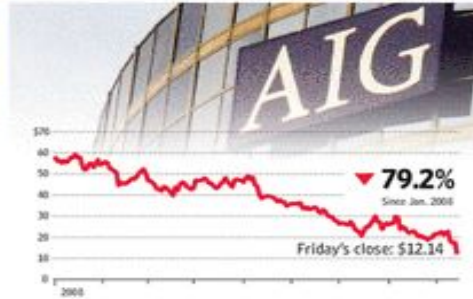
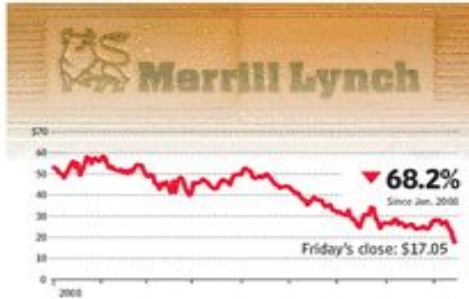
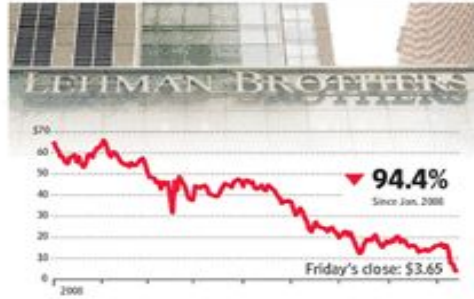
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Merrill, whose retail brokerage force is the largest in the country and held out "battering" in the eyes of investors, was gazed in disarray of America, with branches strewn across Wall Street and Federal Reserve in orchestrating that it was "better to save the relatively healthy patient instead of the dying one," said a lawyer involved in the discussions.

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Some executives involved in the deal held out the possibility of a one-to-one swap of shares. In one scenario, Merrill might give up some shares in exchange for a loan. In another, a pool of money would be used to buy assets of the battered securities firm, according to one person familiar with the situation. Details were being finalized Sunday night. One possibility is that the Federal Reserve will support the move by opening its wholesale-borrowing window and relaxing collateral requirements for borrowers.

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United States

Finance

Housing

Economy

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Multi Label Classification (MLC)

- MLC is the task of assigning a set of target labels for a given sample
- Given input \mathbf{x} , predict the set of labels $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_L\}$, $y_i \in \{0, 1\}$

\mathbf{x}



y_1

Castle

y_2

City

y_3

Mountains

y_4

Car

y_5

Road

Multi Label Classification (MLC)

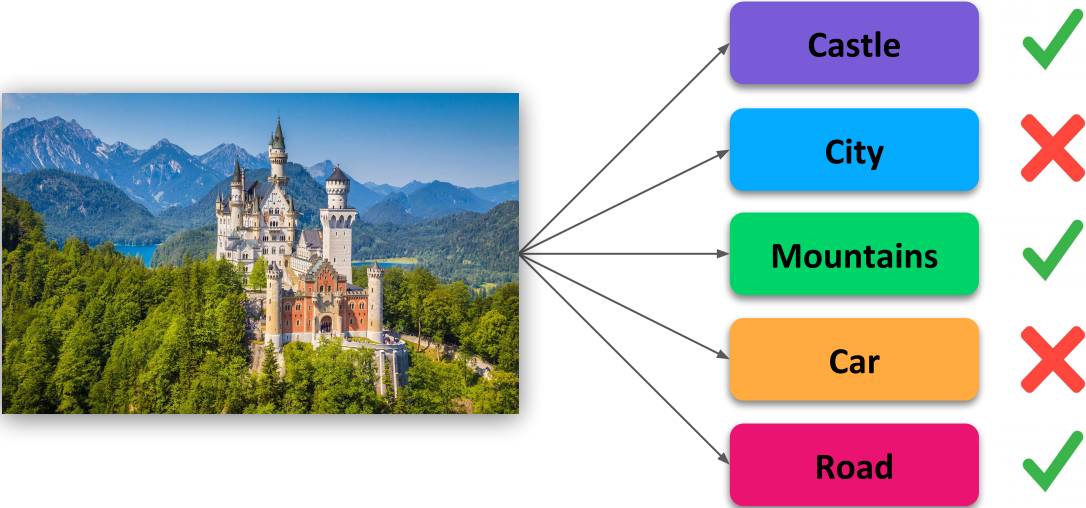
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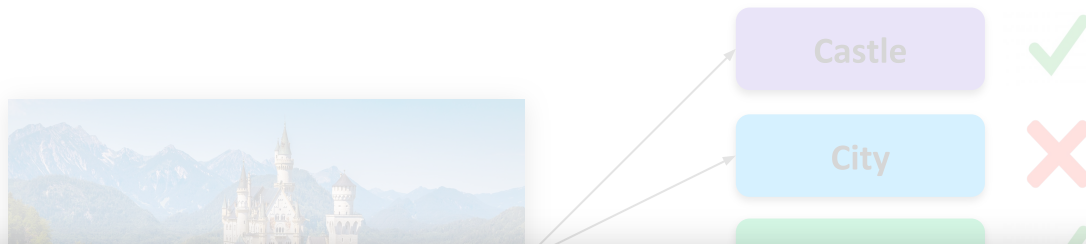
y_1	Castle	✓
y_2	City	✗
y_3	Mountains	✓
y_4	Car	✗
y_5	Road	✓

Binary Relevance Classifiers



$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) \approx \prod_{i=1}^L p(y_i|\mathbf{x})$$

Binary Relevance Classifiers

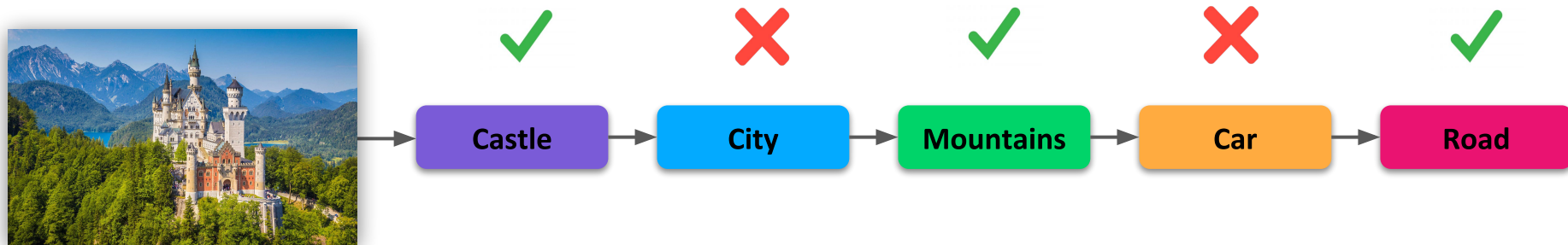


There are dependencies between labels!

$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) \approx \prod_{i=1}^L p(y_i|\mathbf{x})$$

Probabilistic Chain Classifiers

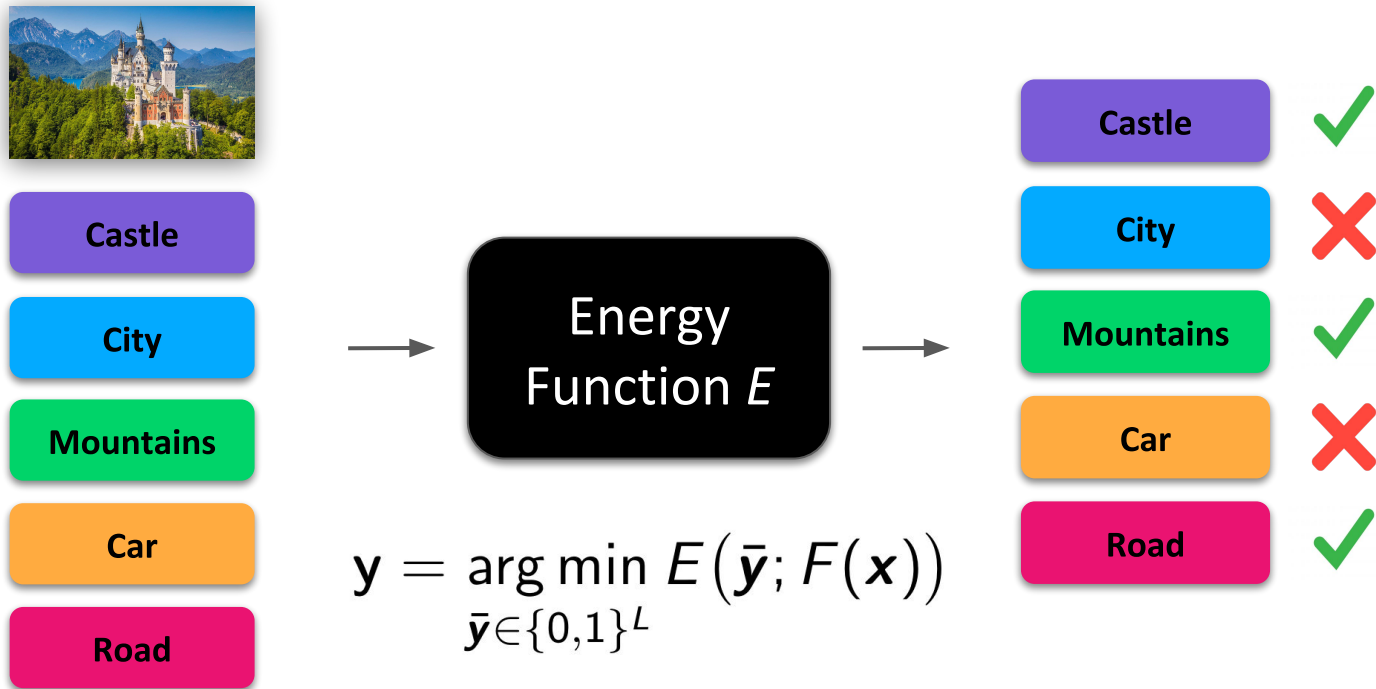
Read et. al. 2009, Wang et. al 2016, Nam et. al. 2017



$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^L p(y_i|y_{1:i-1}, \mathbf{x})$$

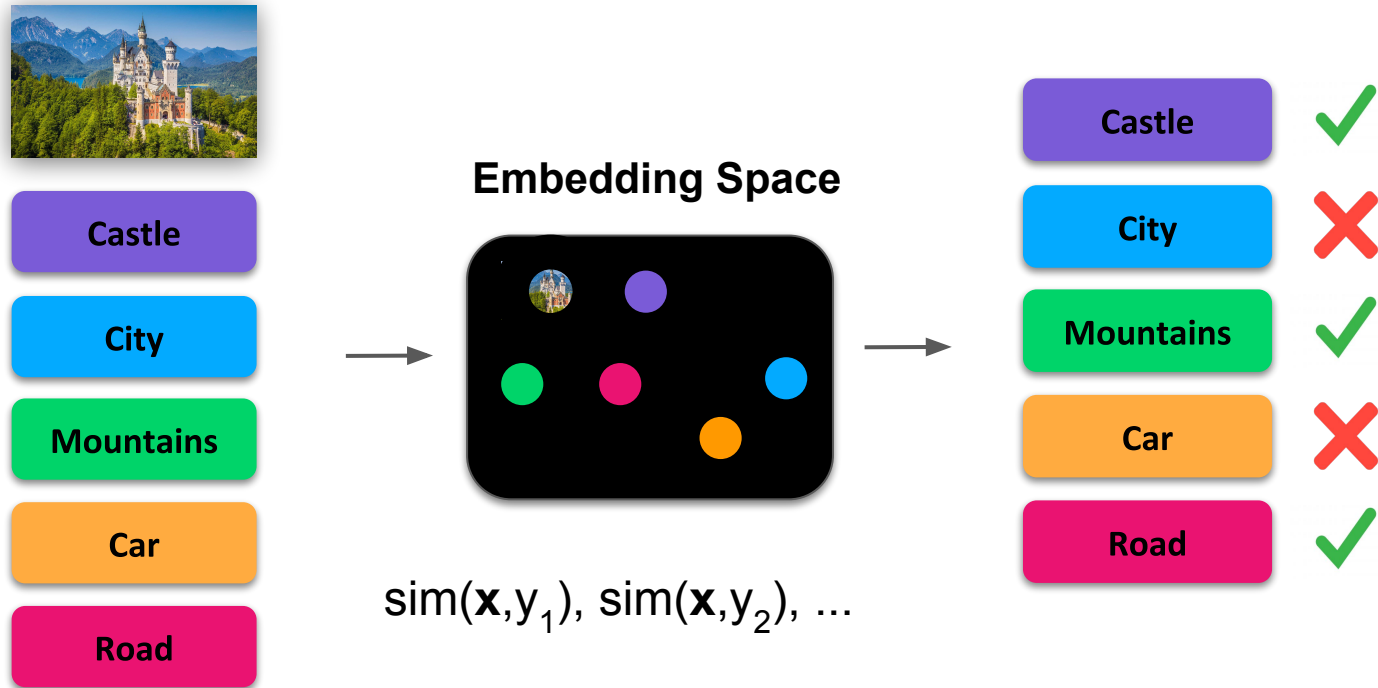
Deep Structured Prediction Classifiers

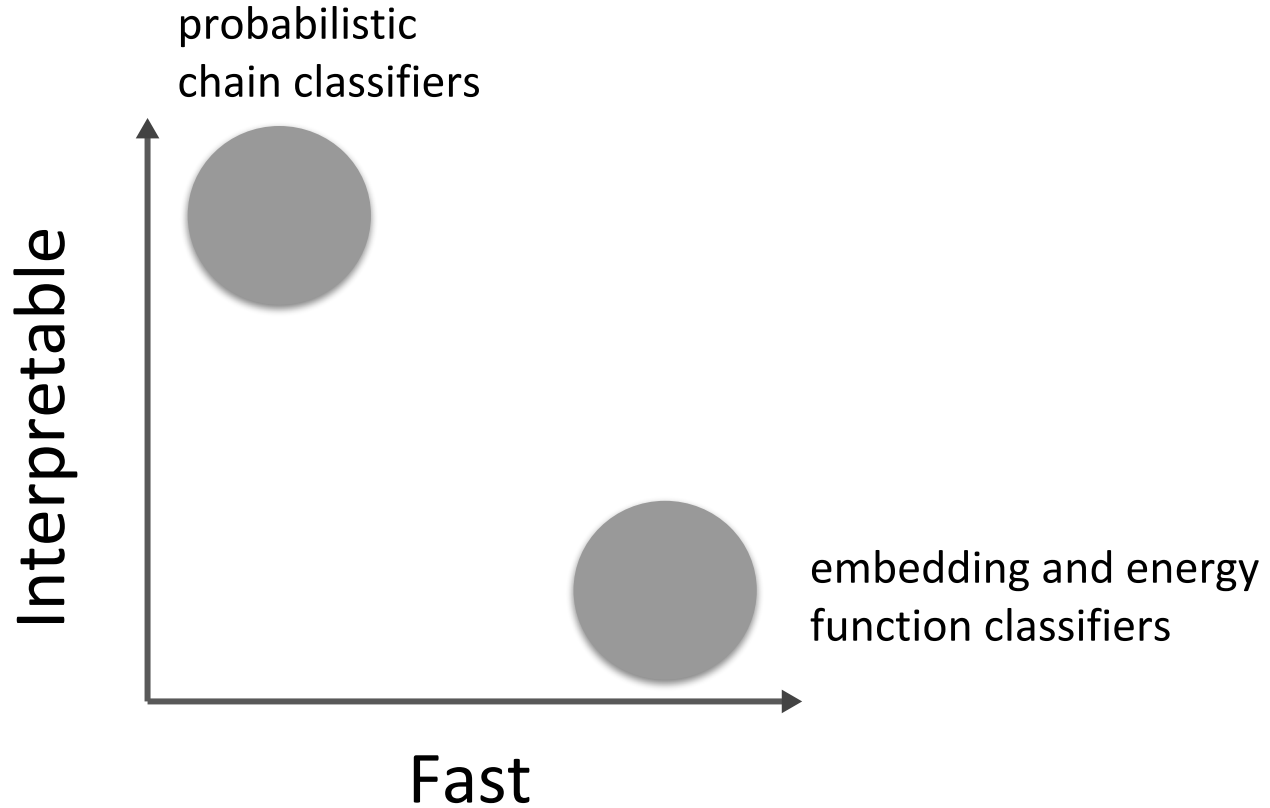
Belanger & McCallum 2016, Gygli et. al. 2017

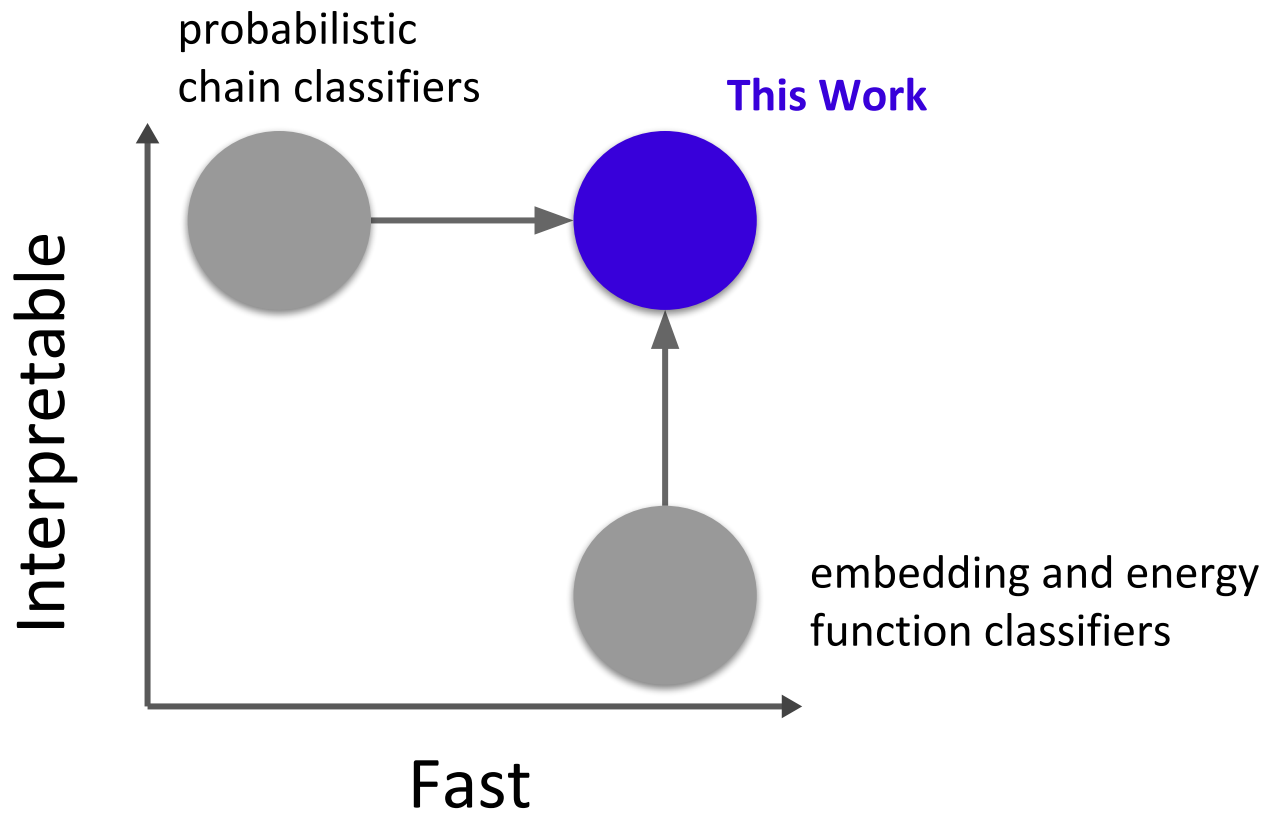


Embedding Models

Bhatia et. al. 2015, Wu et. al. 2017



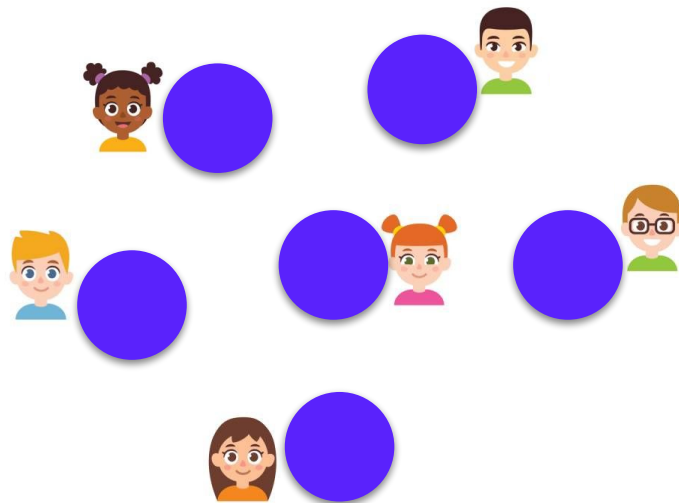




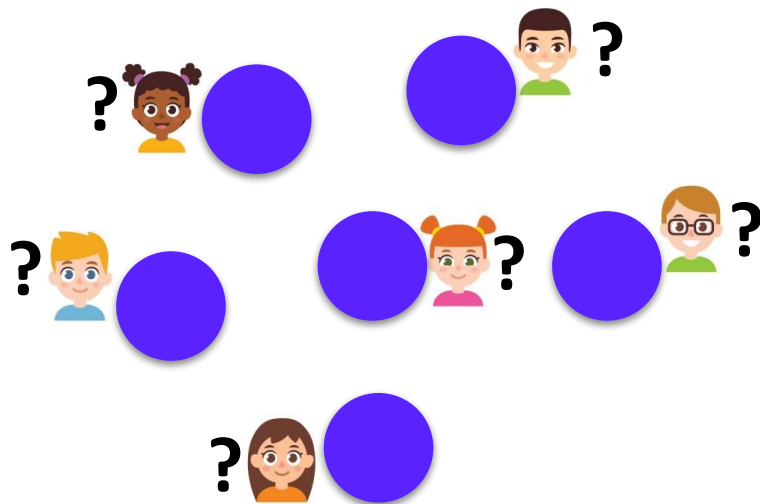
Background: Message Passing Neural Networks

Message Passing Neural Networks (MPNNs)

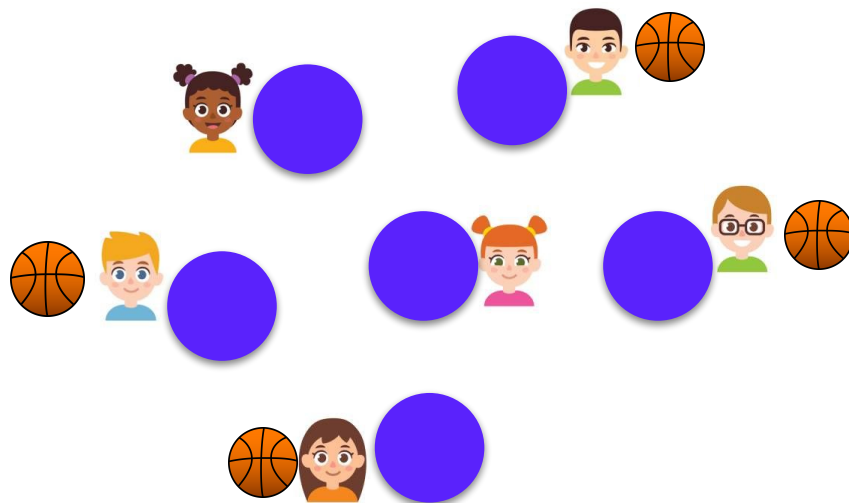
Generalization of Graph Neural Networks



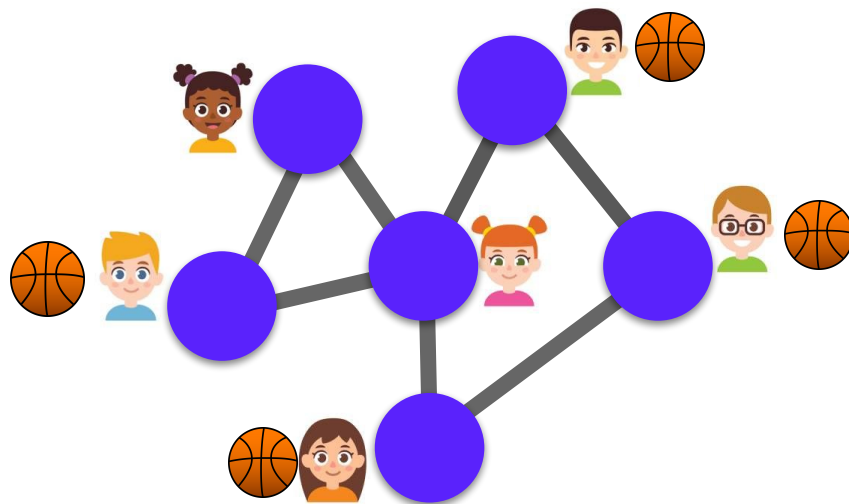
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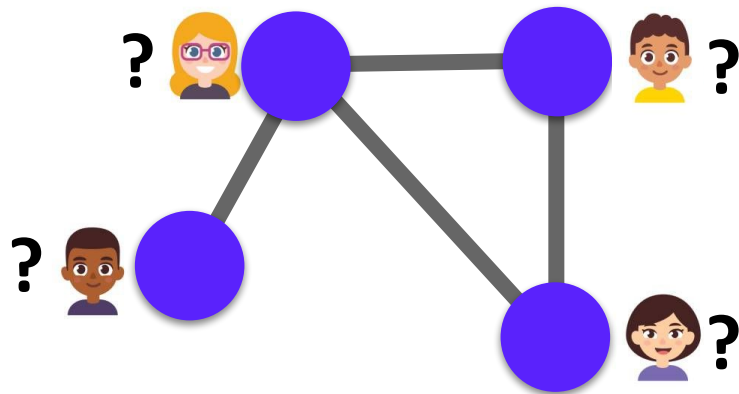
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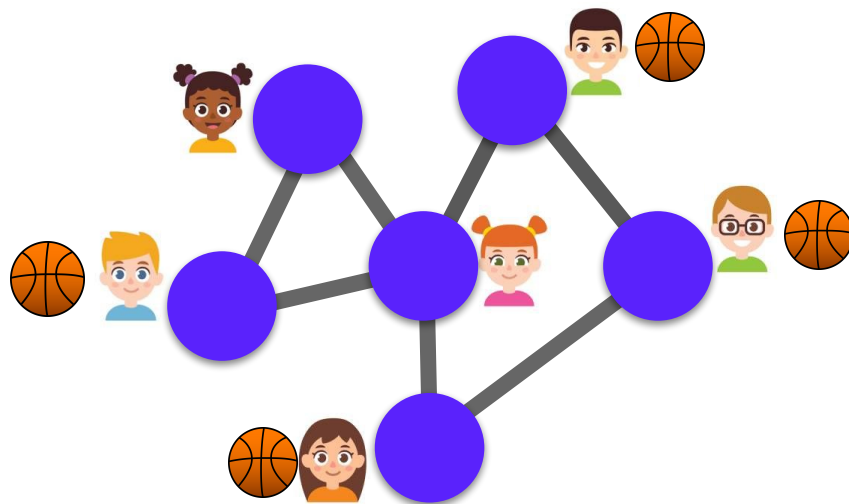
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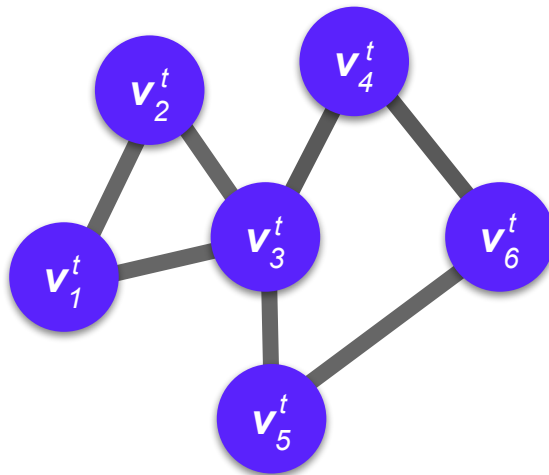


Message Passing Neural Networks (MPNNs)



- MPNNs can learn useful node representations for classifying nodes by encoding local graph structures and node attributes
- **Main idea:** pass messages between pairs of nodes and update them

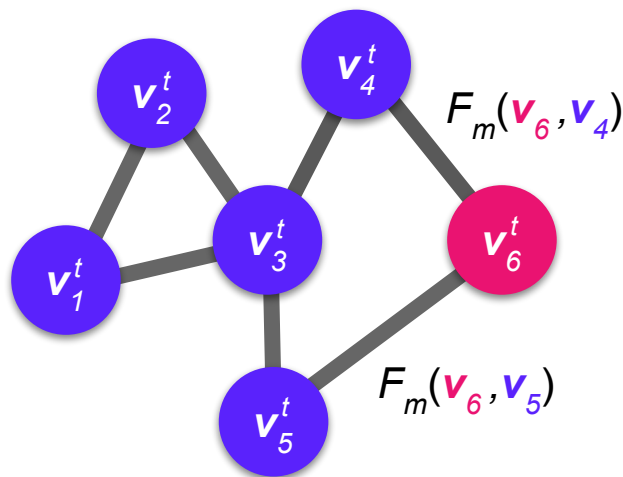
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$$G = (V, E)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i^t \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

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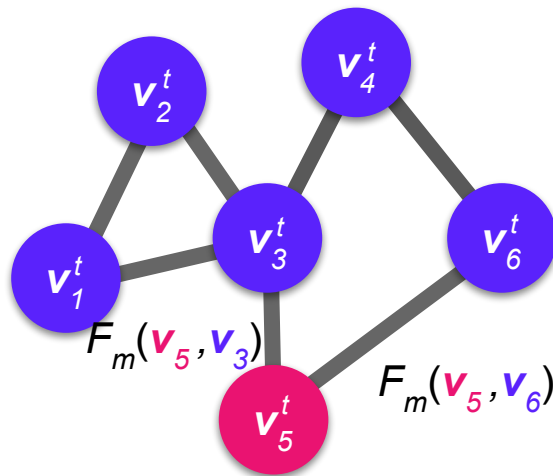
$$G = (V, E)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i^t \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

message function F_m
$$\mathbf{m}_i^t = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} F_m(\mathbf{v}_i^t, \mathbf{v}_j^t),$$

node update function F_u
$$\mathbf{v}_i^{t+1} = F_u(\mathbf{m}_i^t)$$

Message Passing Neural Networks (MPNNs)



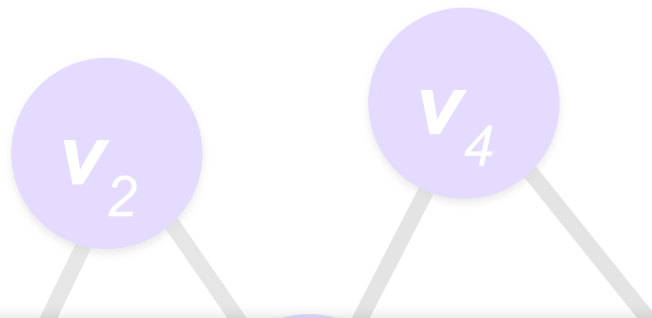
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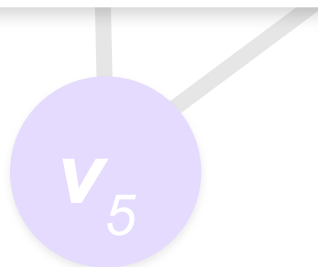
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Message Passing Neural Networks (MPNNs)



MPNNs are good at modeling **relationships**
(joint representation of nodes and edges)



MPNNs for Multi Label Classification

Neural Message Passing for MLC

Castle

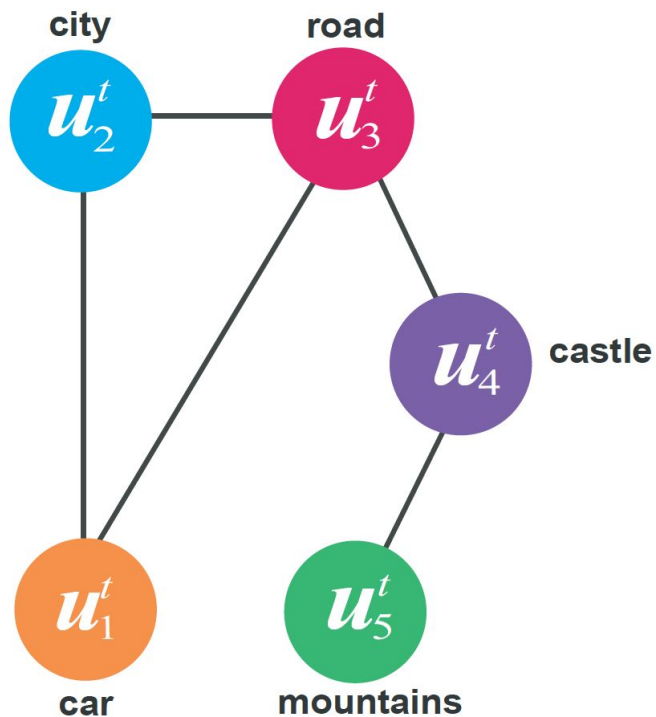
City

Mountains

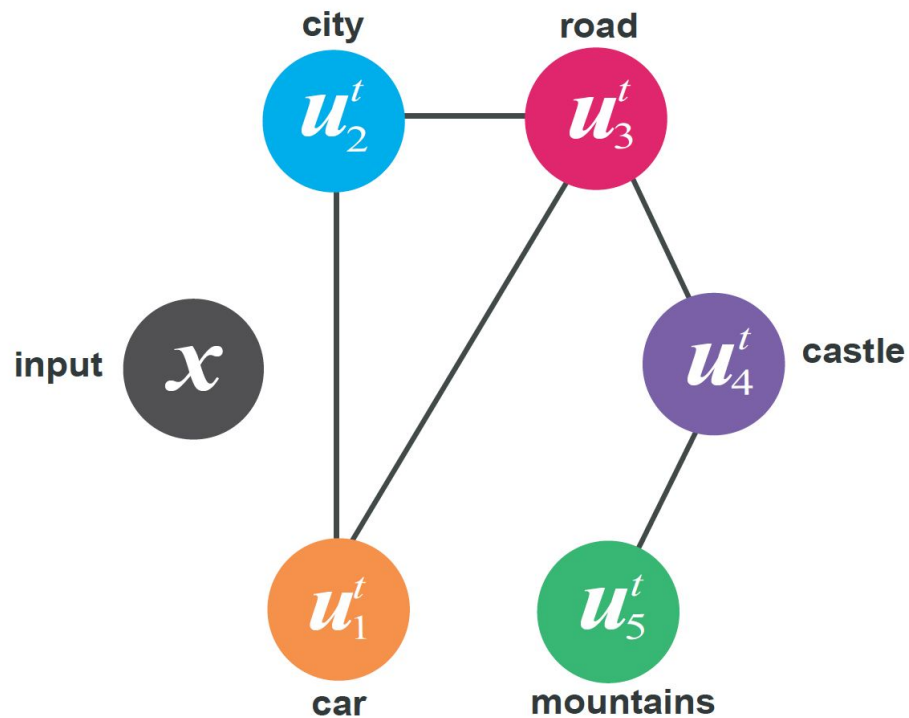
Car

Road

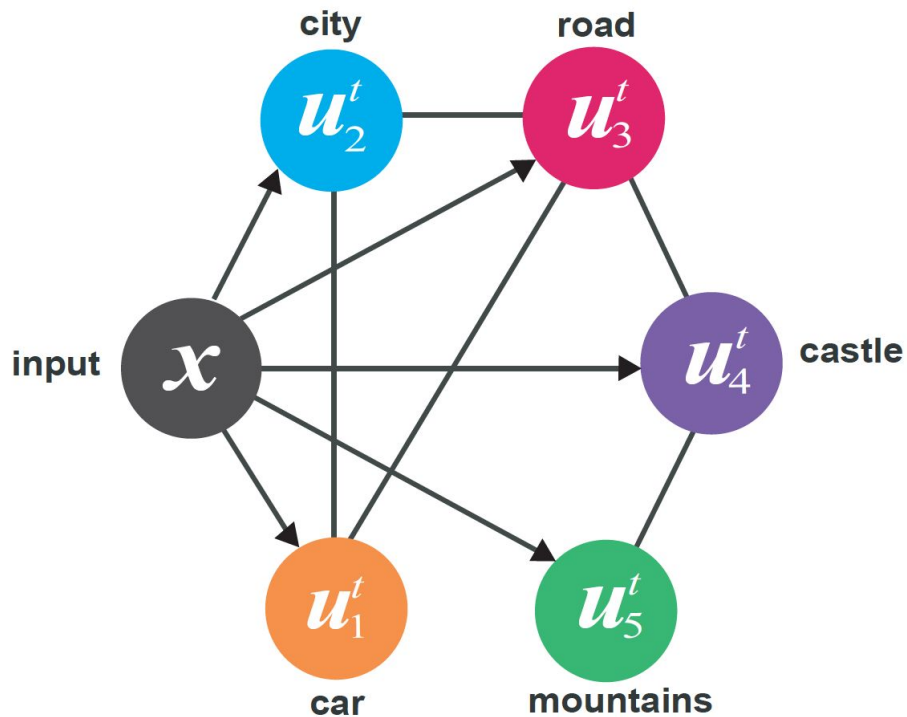
Neural Message Passing for MLC



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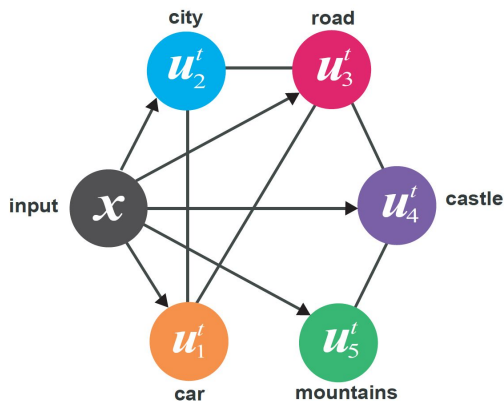


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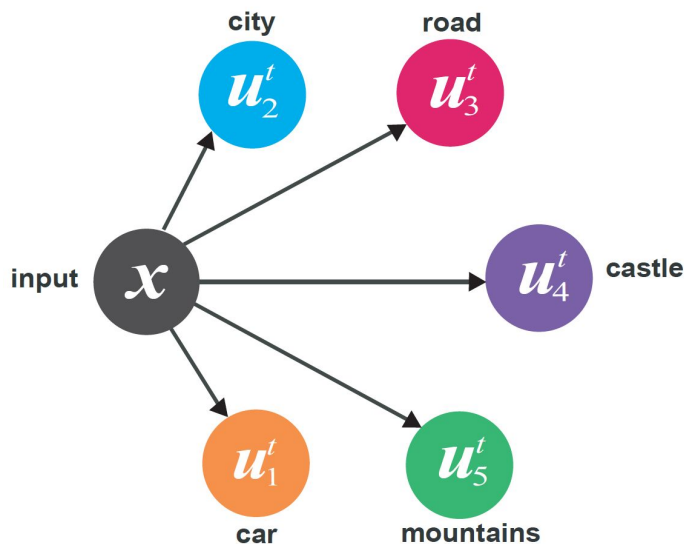
This Paper: Label Message Passing (LaMP) Networks

- **Main Idea:** Labels are represented as nodes in a label-interaction graph
- Given input embedding \mathbf{x} , the goal of LaMP is to model the **conditional dependencies between label embeddings** $\{u_{1:L}^t\}$ using Message Passing Neural Networks
- LaMP uses MPNN modules to update label embeddings at each step t in two parts



Part A: Input-to-Label Message Passing

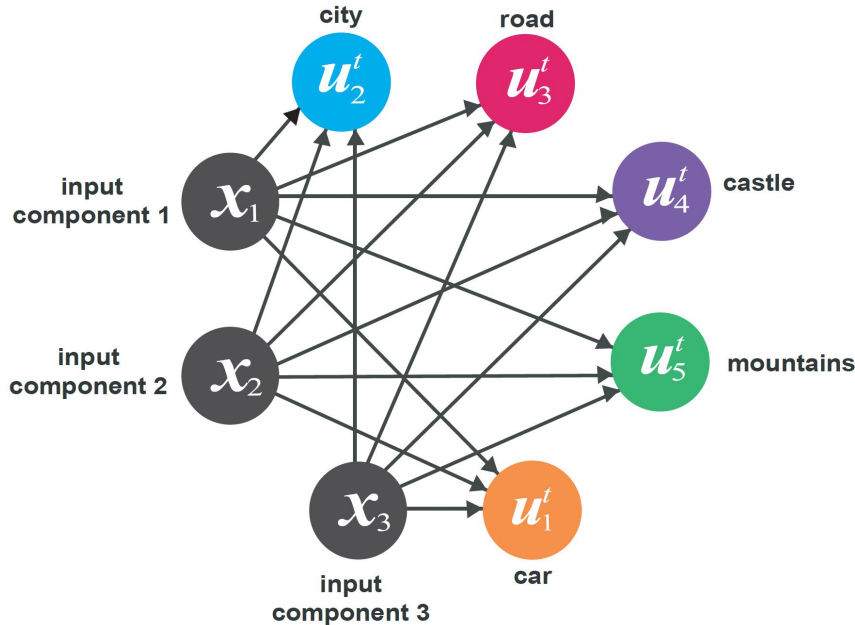
The first step passes messages from input \mathbf{x} to each label embedding \mathbf{u}_i^t to produce the intermediate embedding state $\mathbf{u}_i^{t'}$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}_i^t &= F_m(\mathbf{u}_i^t, \mathbf{x}), \\ \mathbf{u}_i^{t'} &= F_u(\mathbf{m}_i^t). \end{aligned}$$

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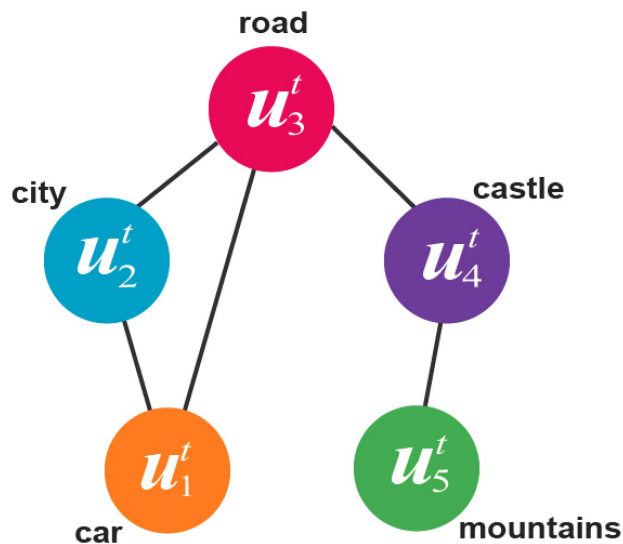
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$$\mathbf{m}_i^t = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{x}} F_m(\mathbf{u}_i^t, \mathbf{x}_j),$$
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Part B: Label-to-Label Message Passing

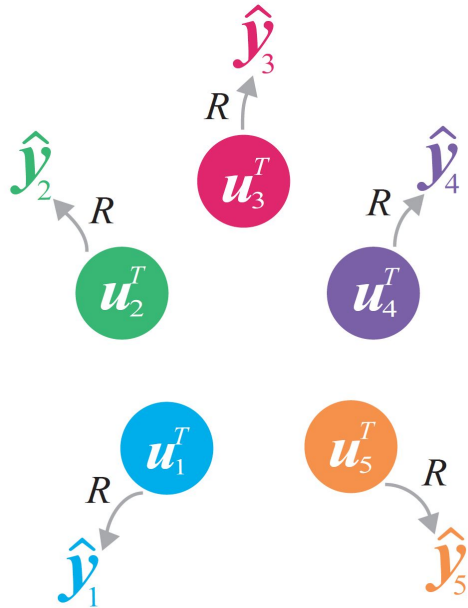
The second step passes messages between label embeddings to update their states conditioned on \mathbf{x} to produce updated embedding \mathbf{u}_i^{t+1} :



$$m_i^{t'} = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} F_m(u_i^{t'}, u_j^{t'}),$$
$$u_i^{t+1} = F_u(m_i^{t'}).$$

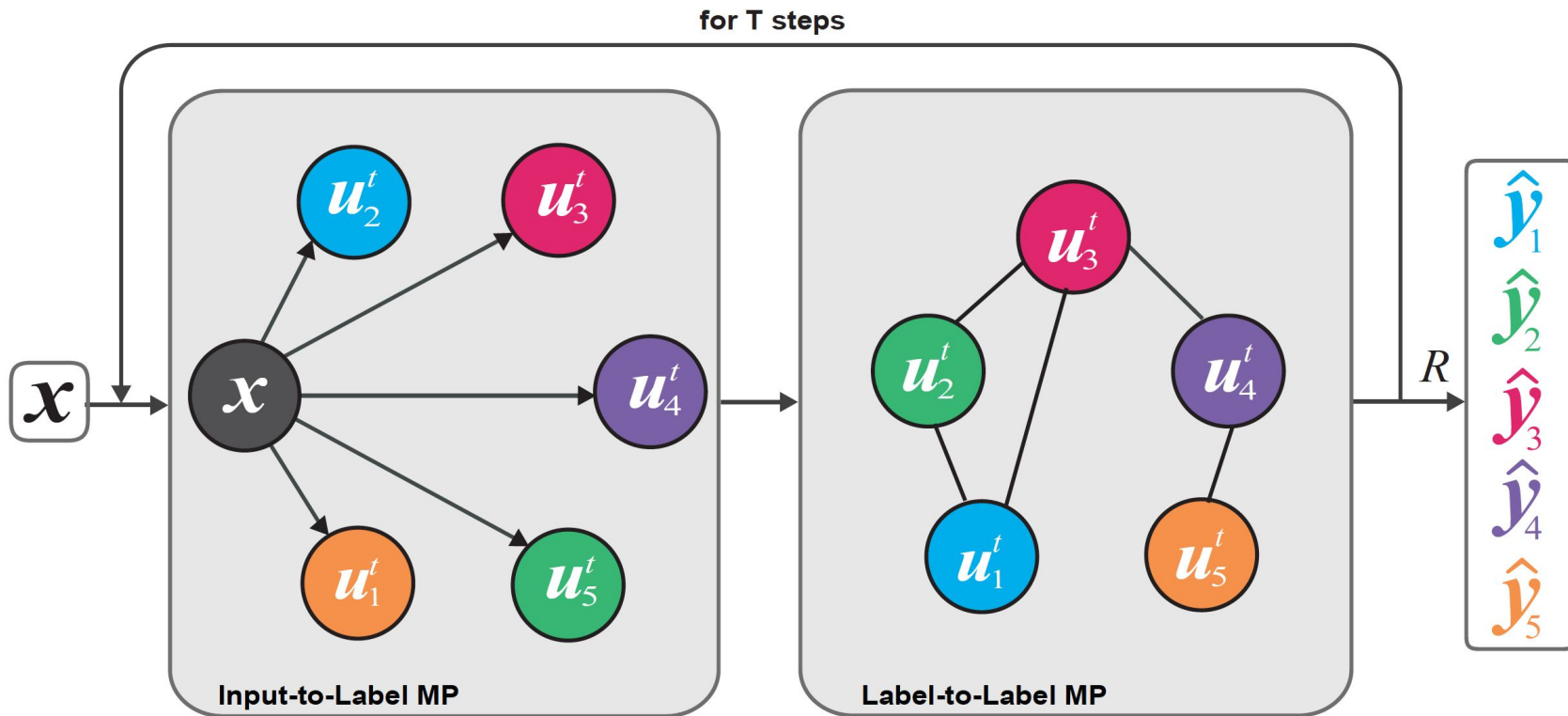
Readout Function

- After T updates to the label embeddings, the last module predicts the probabilities of each label being positive $\{\hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \dots, \hat{y}_L\}$
- Readout function R projects each of the L label embeddings $\{\mathbf{u}_{1:L}^T\}$ into a scalar value



$$\hat{y}_i = R(\mathbf{u}_i^T; \mathbf{W}^o) = \text{sigmoid}(\mathbf{W}_i^o \mathbf{u}_i^T)$$

Label Message Passing (LaMP) Networks



Loss Function

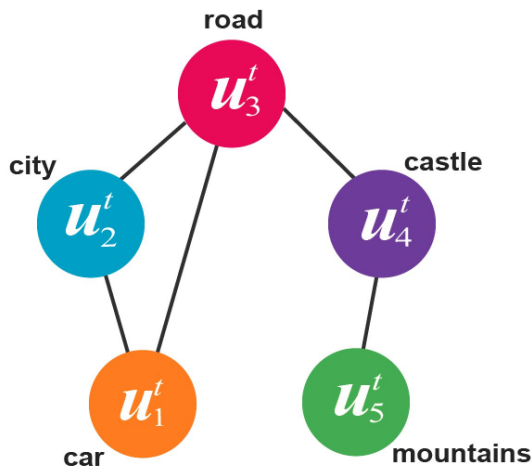
Binary cross entropy, however since LaMP iteratively updates the label state for T steps, we can impose a **loss at each step t** by using the readout function to obtain intermediate predictions $\hat{y}_i^t = R(\mathbf{u}_i^t; \mathbf{W}^o)$

$$Loss(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}^t) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^T \frac{1}{L} \sum_{i=1}^L -(y_i \log(\hat{y}_i^t) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \hat{y}_i^t))$$

Label Graph Structure

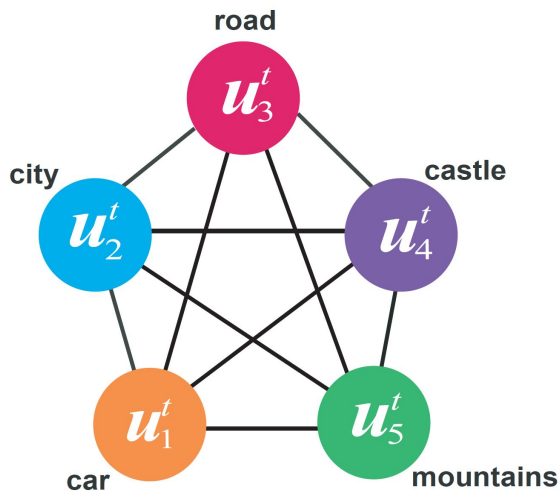
Prior Label Graph Structure

- For datasets with **known label structure** (hierarchy, protein interaction), use known
- For all other datasets, we place an edge on the adjacency matrix for all labels that **co-occur in any sample** of the training set

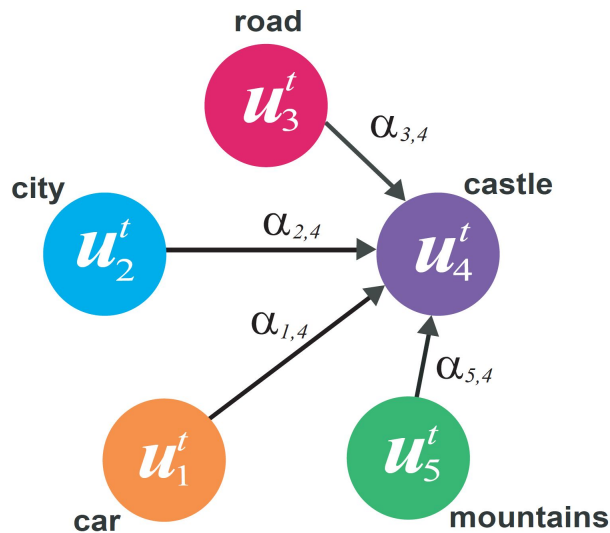


Learned Label Graph Structure Using Attention

- Prior graphs may not be the best assumption since they are not conditioned on inputs
- We propose **using attention to learn the graph end-to-end** while training the classifier



Attention-Based MPNNs

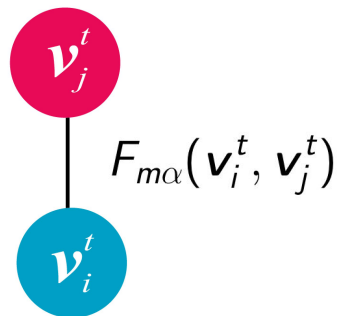


$$m_i^t = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} F_{m\alpha}(v_i^t, v_j^t),$$

$$F_{m\alpha}(v_i^t, v_j^t) = \alpha_{ij}^t \mathbf{W}^v v_j^t$$

Attention-Based MPNNs

Attention coefficient e_{ij}^t for pair of nodes $(\mathbf{v}_i^t, \mathbf{v}_j^t)$ is computed using some attention function producing a scalar value representing the relationship between nodes:

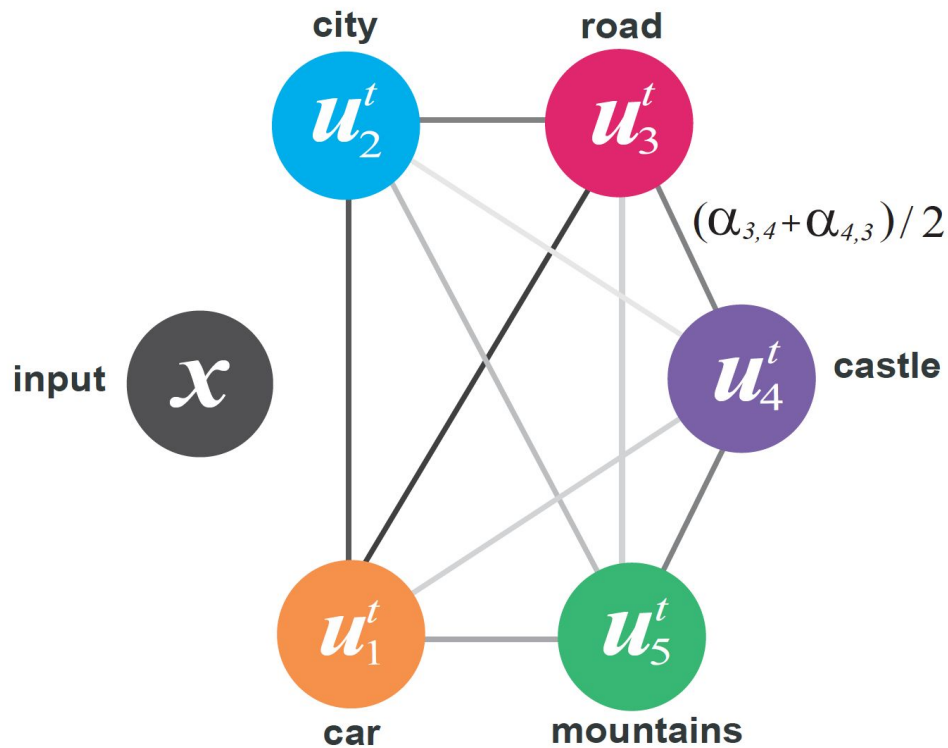


$$e_{ij}^t = (\mathbf{W}^q \mathbf{v}_i^t)^\top (\mathbf{W}^u \mathbf{v}_j^t)$$

Attention weight α_{ij}^t produced by normalizing over neighboring nodes

$$\alpha_{ij}^t = \text{softmax}_j(e_{ij}^t) = \frac{\exp(e_{ij}^t)}{\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}(i)} \exp(e_{ik}^t)}$$

Attention-Based MPNNs



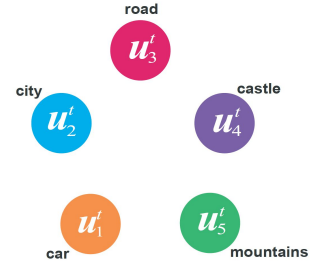
Experiments and Results

Datasets

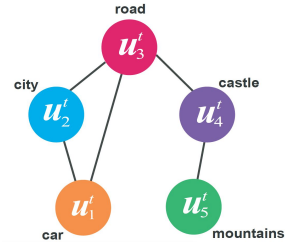
- We validate our model on **8 real world MLC datasets**
- These **datasets vary** in the number of samples, number of labels, input type (sequential, tabular, graph, vector), and output type (unknown label graph, prior label graph)

LaMP Variations

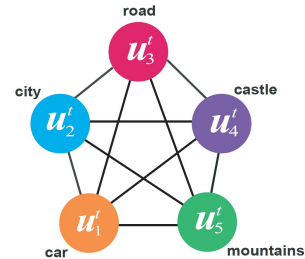
LaMP_{el} uses an **edgeless label graph** and messages are not passed between labels, assuming no label dependencies



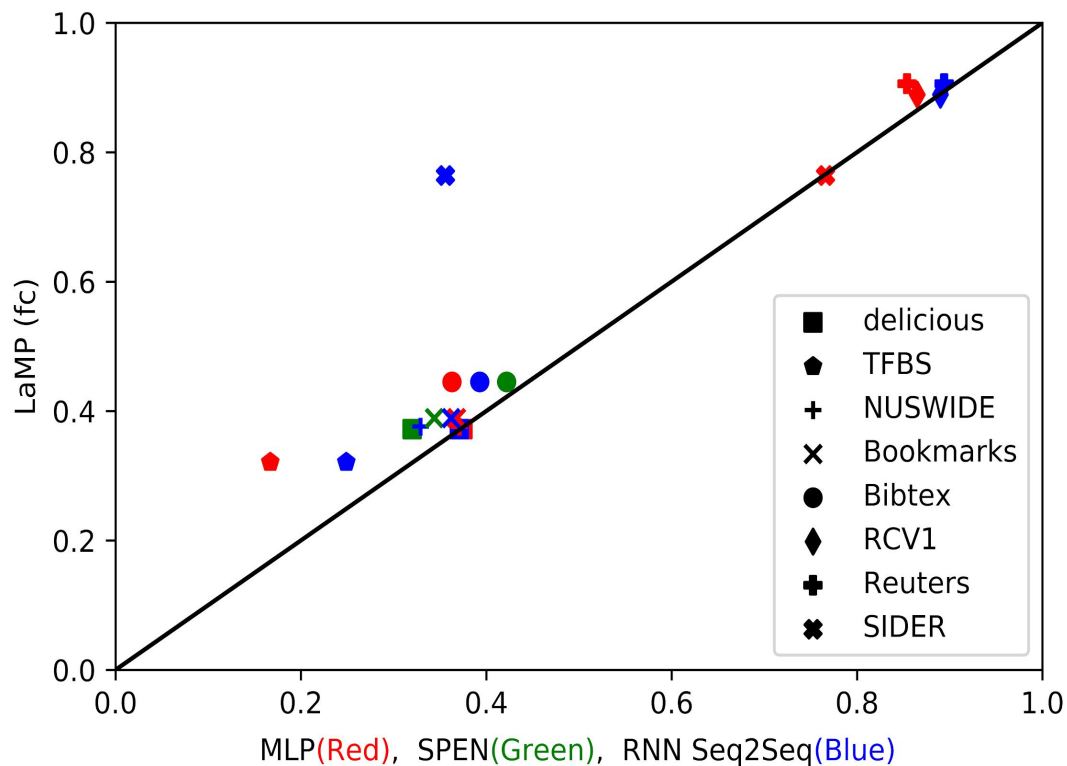
LaMP_{pr} uses a **prior label graph** where each label is able to attend to only other labels from the known label graph



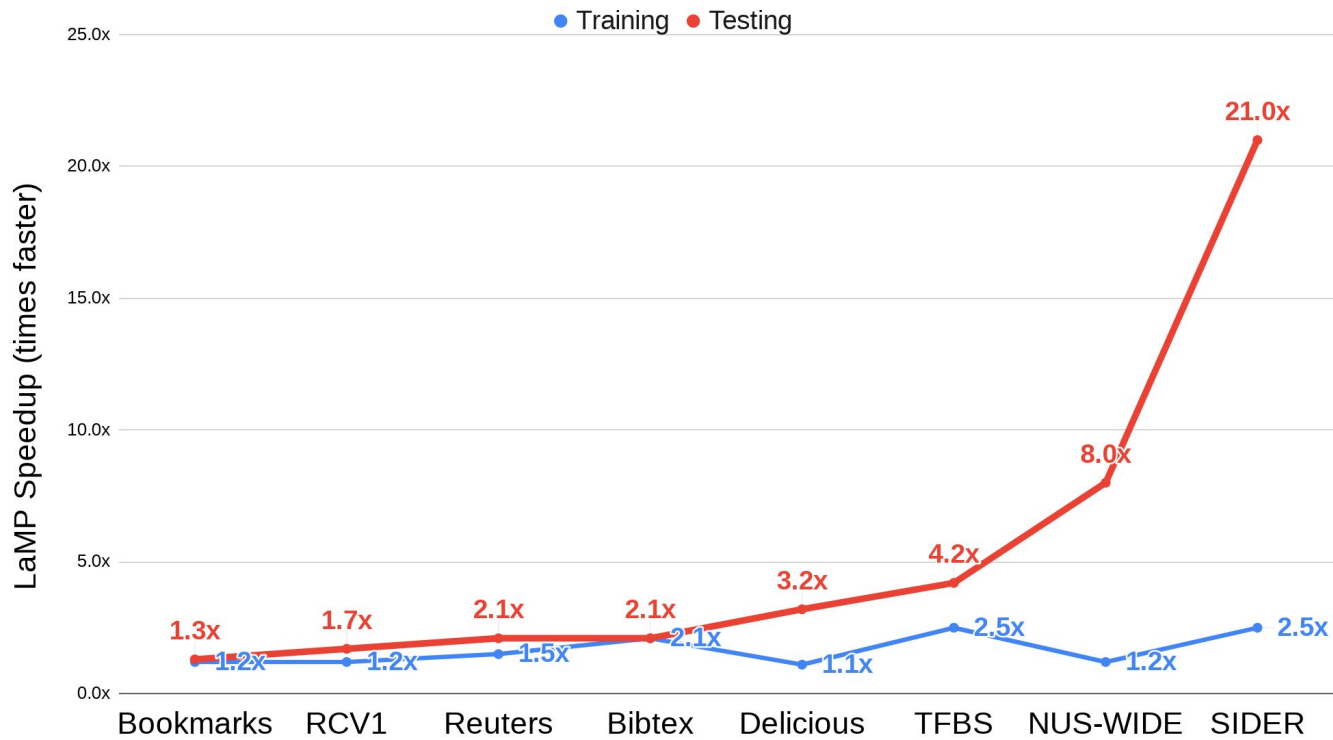
LaMP_{fc} uses a **fully connected label graph** where each label is able to attend to all other labels



Example-Based F1 Scores (ebF1)



LaMP vs RNN Speed

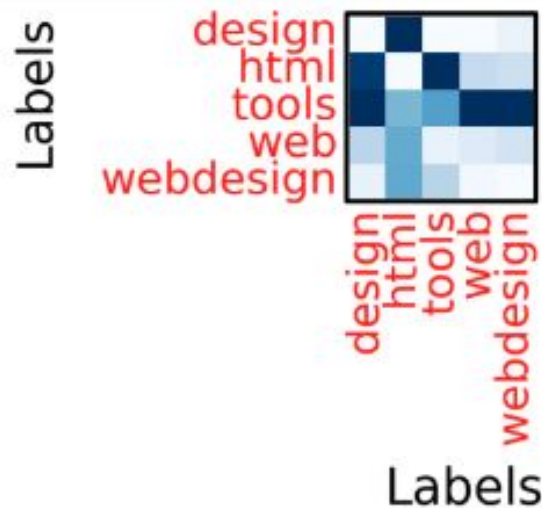


Visualization: Intermediate Predictions

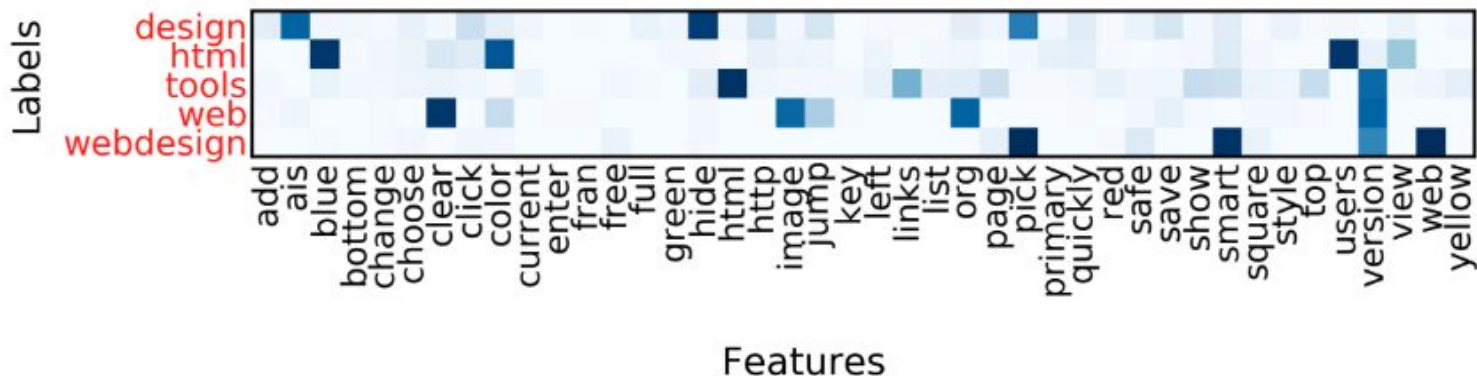
Step 2.2: Label-Label MP
Step 2.1: Feature-Label MP
Step 1.2: Label-Label MP
Step 1.1: Feature-Label MP



Visualization: Label to Label Attention

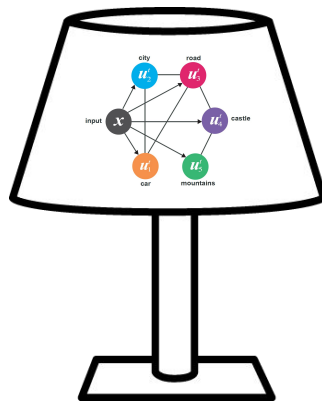


Visualization: Label to Input Attention



Conclusion

- LaMP models label interactions for MLC by **placing labels as nodes on a graph**
- LaMP networks are as **accurate, faster, and more interpretable** than the previous state-of-the-art MLC classifiers
- **Representation learning**: exploiting the inductive bias of a model automatically discover the representations needed for classification



Thank You

code available at: github.com/QData/LaMP



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