## Machine Learning @Quora: Beyond Deep Learning



Xavier Amatriain (@xamat)



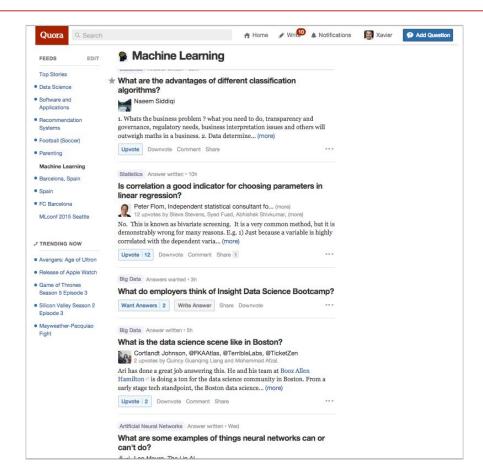
#### **Our Mission**



# "To share and grow the world's knowledge"

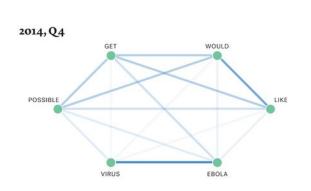
- Millions of questions
- Millions of answers
- Millions of users
- Thousands of topics

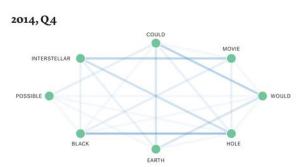
• ...



## Lots of high-quality textual information





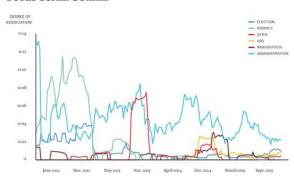


## Mapping the Discussion on Quora Over Time through Question Text

WENWEN TAO (陶雯雯)

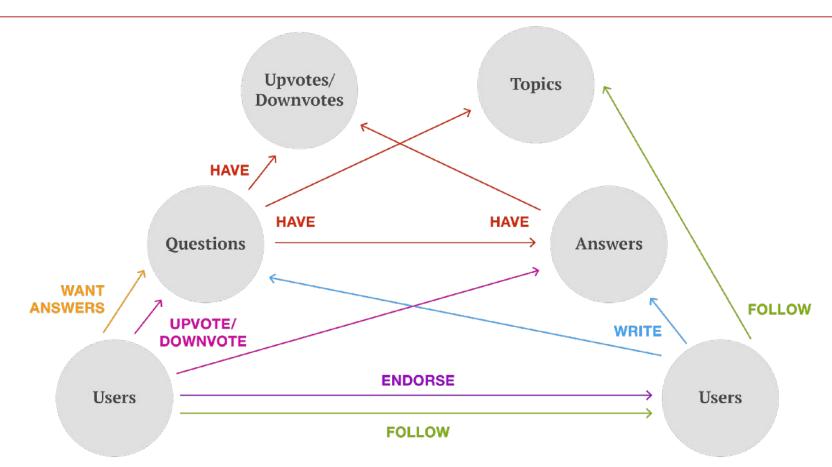


#### Focus Term: Obama



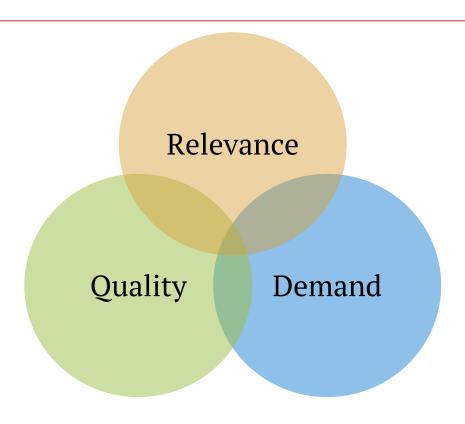
### Text + all those other things





#### What we care about



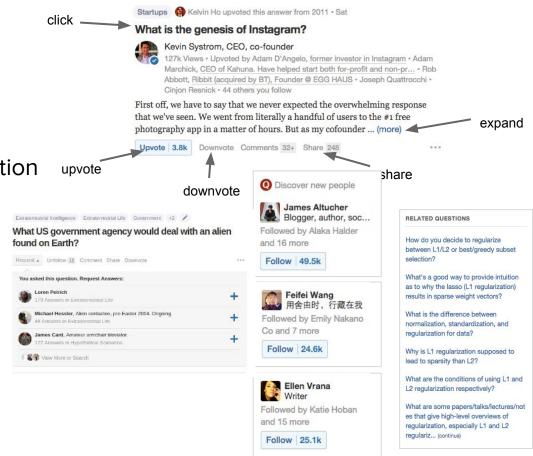


#### **ML** Applications



- Homepage feed ranking
- Email digest
- Answer quality & ranking
- Spam & harassment classification
- Topic/User recommendation
- Trending Topics
- Automated Topic Labelling
- Related & Duplicate Question
- User trustworthiness

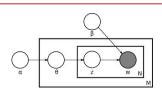
• ..

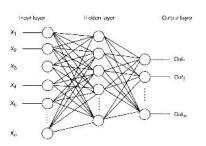


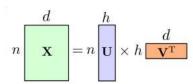
#### **Models**



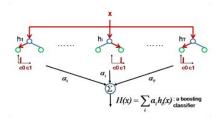
- Deep Neural Networks
- Logistic Regression
- Elastic Nets
- Gradient Boosted Decision Trees
- Random Forests
- LambdaMART
- Matrix Factorization
- LDA
- ...

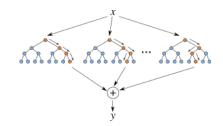






$$P = \frac{e^{a+bX}}{1 + e^{a+bX}}$$



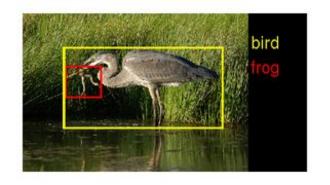


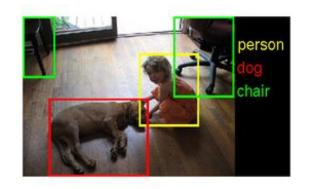
$$\hat{\beta} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} (\|y - X\beta\|^2 + \lambda_2 \|\beta\|^2 + \lambda_1 \|\beta\|_1).$$

# Deep Learning Works

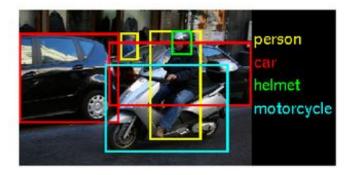
## **Image Recognition**





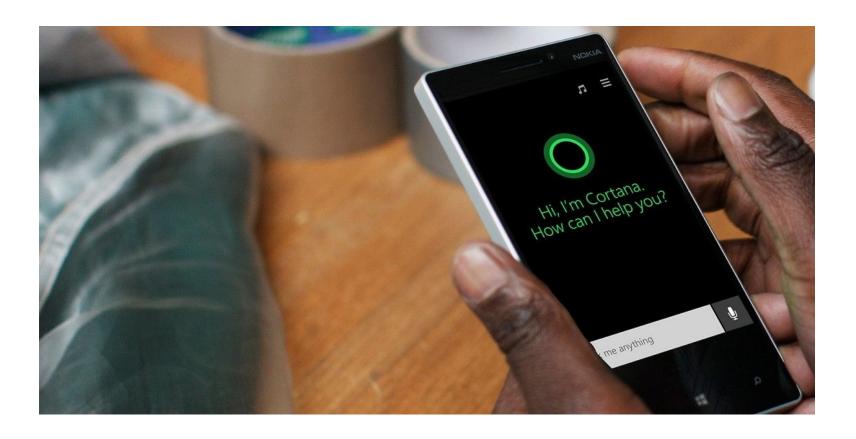






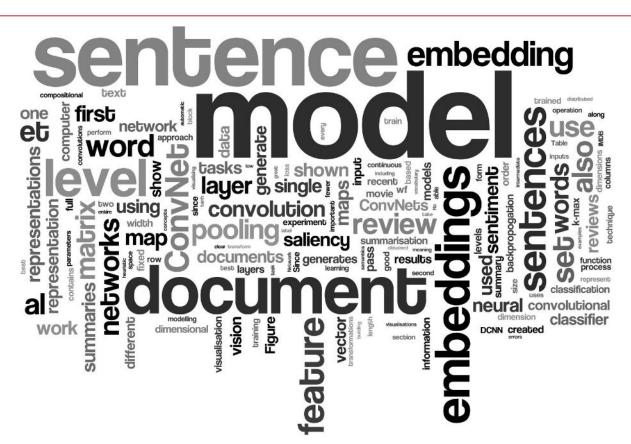
## **Speech Recognition**





### **Natural Language Processing**

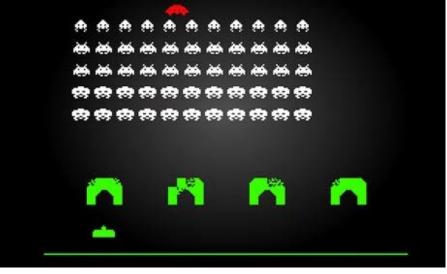




## **Game Playing**

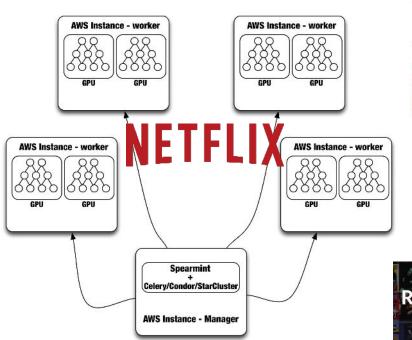






#### **Recommender Systems**





#### A Neural Autoregressive Approach to Collaborative Filtering

Yin Zheng Bangsheng Tang Wenkui Ding Hanning Zhou Hulu LLC., Beijing, 100084 YIN.ZHENG@HULU.COM BANGSHENG@HULU.COM WENKUI.DING@HULU.COM ERIC.ZHOU@HULU.COM



# But...

## **Deep Learning is not Magic**



OREN ETZIONI BUSINESS 06.15.16 7:00 AM

## DEEP LEARNING ISN'T A DANGEROUS MAGIC GENIE. IT'S JUST MATH



#### Deep Learning is not always that "accurate"



#### Deep learning solution for netflix prize

Posted on March 22, 2016

Edit: As pointed out in the comments my initial claim that it beats the winning solution turned out to be false. The prize was judged on a dataset that was set in a future time as compared to the training set.



## ... or that "deep"



#### A Neural Autoregressive Approach to Collaborative Filtering

Yin Zheng Bangsheng Tang Wenkui Ding Hanning Zhou Hulu LLC., Beijing, 100084 YIN.ZHENG@HULU.COM BANGSHENG@HULU.COM WENKUI.DING@HULU.COM ERIC.ZHOU@HULU.COM

Table 3. Test RMSE of different models on Netflix dataset.

METHODS	TEST RMSE
LLORMA-GLOBAL (LEE ET AL., 2013)	0.874
U-RBM†	0.845
BIASMF†	0.844
LLORMA-LOCAL (LEE ET AL., 2013)	0.834
I-AUTOREC (SEDHAIN ET AL., 2015)	0.823
U-CF-NADE-S (SINGLE LAYER)	0.804
U-CF-NADE-S (2 LAYERS)	0.803

<sup>†:</sup> Taken from (Sedhain et al., 2015).

#### Other ML Advances



- Factorization Machines
- Tensor Methods
- Non-parametric Bayesian models
- XGBoost
- Online Learning
- Reinforcement Learning
- Learning to rank

JOURNAL OF PATTERN ANALYSIS AND MACHINE INTELLIGENCE, VOL. X. NO. X. XXXX

AL OF PALLERN ANALYSIS AND MACHINE INTELLIGENCE, VOL. X, NO. X, XXXX

#### **Nested Hierarchical Dirichlet Processes**

**Factorization Machines** 

Steffen Rendle
Department of Reasoning for Intelligence
The Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research

Osaka University, Japan

rendle@ar.sanken.osaka-u.ac.jp

John Paisley, Chong Wang, David M. Blei and Michael I. Jordan, Fellow, IEEE

Abstract—We develop a nested hierarchical Dirichlet process (nHDP) for hierarchical topic modeling. The nHDP generalizes the nested Chinese restaurant process (nCRP) to allow each word to follow its own path to a topic node according to a per-document distribution over the paths on a shared tree. This alleviates the rigid, single-path formulation assumed by the nCRP, allowing documents to easily express complex thematic borrowings. We derive a stochastic variational inference algorithm for the model, which enables efficient inference for massive collections of text documents. We demonstrate our algorithm on 1.8 million documents from The New York Times and 2.7 million documents from Wikipedia.

#### Optimal and Adaptive Algorithms for Online Boosting

Alina Beygelzimer

Yahoo Labs, New York, NY 10036

Satyen Kale

Yahoo Labs, New York, NY 10036

Haipeng Luo

Department of Computer Science, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540

BEYGEL@YAHOO-INC.COM

The company of the particular control of the contro

SATYEN@YAHOO-INC.COM

HAIPENGL@CS.PRINCETON.EDU

#### XGBoost: A Scalable Tree Boosting System

Tianqi Chen
University of Washington
tqchen@cs.washington.edu

Carlos Guestrin
University of Washington
questrin@cs.washington.edu

Journal of Machine Learning Research 15 (2014) 2773-2832

Submitted 2/13; Revised 3/14; Published 8/14

#### Tensor Decompositions for Learning Latent Variable Models

Animashree Anandkumar Electrical Engineering and Computer Science University of California, Irvine 2200 Engineering Hall

2200 Engineering Hall Irvine, CA 92697

Rong Ge Microsoft Research One Memorial Drive A.ANANDKUMAR@UCI.EDU

RONGGE@MICROSOFT.COM

## Other very successful approaches



Gradient boosted machines and deep neural nets have dominated recent Kaggle competitions

Competition	Туре	Winning ML Library/Algorithm
Liberty Mutual	Regression	XGBoost
Caterpillar Tubes	Regression	Keras + XGBoost + Reg. Forest
Diabetic Retinopathy	Image	SparseConvNet + RF
Avito	CTR	XGBoost
Taxi Trajectory 2	Geostats	Classic neural net
Grasp and Lift	EEG	Keras + XGBoost + other CNN
Otto Group	Classification	Stacked ensemble of 35 models
Facebook IV	Classification	sklearn GBM

# Is it bad to obsess over Deep Learning?



# Some examples

#### Football or Futbol?



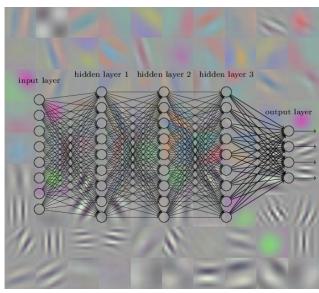


## A real-life example





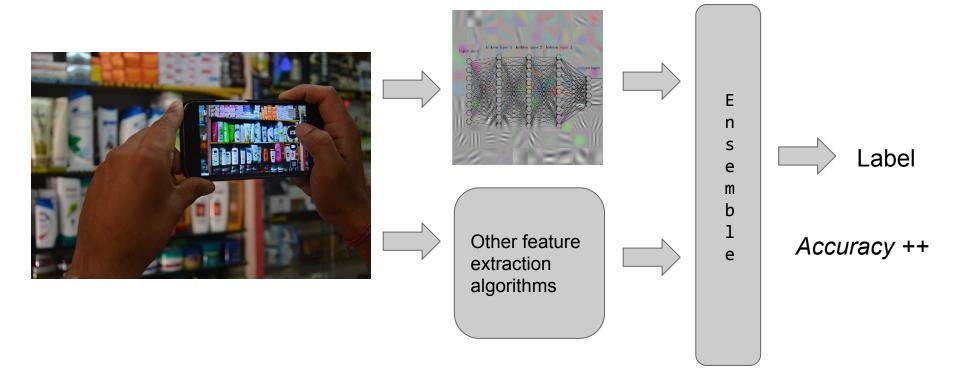






## A real-life example: improved solution

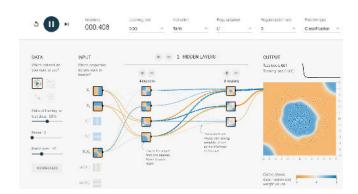




#### **Another real example**

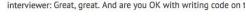


- Goal: Supervised Classification
  - 40 features
  - 10k examples
- What did the ML Engineer choose?
  - Multi-layer ANN trained with Tensor
     Flow
- What was his proposed next step?
  - Try ConvNets
- Where is the problem?
  - Hours to train, already looking into distributing
  - There are much simpler approaches



#### Fizz Buzz in Tensorflow

interviewer: Welcome, can I get you coffee or anything? Do you me: No, I've probably had too much coffee already!







# Why DL is not the only/main solution

# Occam's Razor

#### Occam's razor



- Given two models that perform more or less equally, you should always prefer the less complex
- Deep Learning might not be preferred, even if it squeezes a +1% in accuracy

#### **Deep Learning**

An MIT Press book

Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio and Aaron Courville

CHAPTER 5. MACHINE LEARNING BASICS

of the optimization algorithm, mean that the learning algorithm's effective capacity may be less than the representational capacity of the model family.

Our modern ideas about improving the generalization of machine learning models are refinements of thought dating back to philosophers at least as early as Ptolemy. Many early scholars invoke a principle of parsimony that is now most widely known at Occam's razor (c. 1287-1347). This principle states that among competing hypothese, that explain has an observations equally well, one should choose the "simplest" one. This idea was formalized and made more precise in the 20th century by the founders of statistical learning theory (Vapnik and Chervonenkis, 1971; Vapnik, 1982; Blumer et al., 1989; Vapnik, 1995).

#### Occam's razor: reasons to prefer a simpler model



## TensorFlow ™

#### Why would you want to use a linear model?

Why would you want to use so simple a model when recent research has demonstrated the power of more complex neural networks with many layers?

#### Linear models:

- · train quickly, compared to deep neural nets.
- · can work well on very large feature sets.
- · can be trained with algorithms that don't require a lot of fiddling with learning rates, etc.
- can be interpreted and debugged more easily than neural nets. You can examine the weights assigned to each
  feature to figure out what's having the biggest impact on a prediction.
- provide an excellent starting point for learning about machine learning.
- · are widely used in industry.

#### Occam's razor: reasons to prefer a simpler model



- There are many others
  - System complexity
  - Maintenance
  - Explainability
  - o ....

"Why Should I Trust You?" Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier

#### Marco Tulio Ribeiro

University of Washington Seattle, WA 98105, USA marcotcr@cs.uw.edu

#### Sameer Singh

University of Washington Seattle, WA 98105, USA sameer@cs.uw.edu

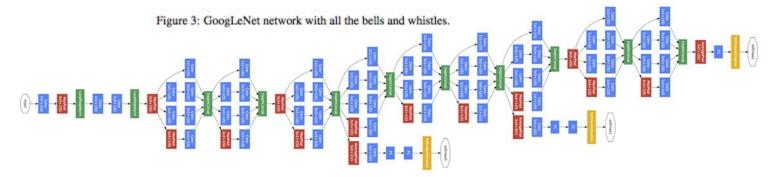
#### Carlos Guestrin

University of Washington Seattle, WA 98105, USA guestrin@cs.uw.edu

#### Machine Learning: The High-Interest Credit Card of Technical Debt

D. Sculley, Gary Holt, Daniel Golovin, Eugene Davydov, Todd Phillips, Dietmar Ebner, Vinay Chaudhary, Michael Young

{dsculley,gholt,dgg,edavydov}@google.com {toddphillips,ebner,vchaudhary,mwyoung}@google.com



# No Free Lunch

#### **No Free Lunch Theorem**



" (...) any two optimization algorithms are equivalent when their performance is averaged across all possible problems".

"if an algorithm performs well on a certain class of problems then it necessarily pays for that with degraded performance on the set of all remaining problems."

# Feature Engineering

## **Feature Engineering**



## **Need for feature engineering**

In many cases an understanding of the domain will lead to optimal results.

#### Feature Engineering Example - Quora Answer Ranking



#### What is a good Quora answer?

- truthful
- reusable
- provides explanation
- well formatted

• ...

## What music do data scientists usually listen to while working?



Paula Griffin, data scientist and biostatistics PhD ... (more)
13 upvotes by William Chen, Alexandr Wang (王誉舜), Sheila Christine Lee, (more)

I was figuring that this question was just fishing for someone to answer that Big Data is their favorite band. Unfortunately, the question log indicates this was asked about 6 months before their EP came out, so there goes that theory.

This is going to be a pretty odd list, but here's the list, in order of decreasing social acceptability:

- Electropop -- Banks and CHVRCHES are my favorites at the moment.
- Miscellaneous alt-rock -- this category basically includes anything I found out about from listening to Sirius XM in the car.
- Nerd rock -- What kind of geek would I be if Jonathan Coulton wasn't on this list?



#### Shankar Iyer, data scientist at Quora

10 upvotes by William Chen, Sheila Christine Lee, Don van der Drift, (more)

Based on the Pandora stations that I've been listening to, my recent work-time listening consists of:

- Acoustic folk music: John Fahey, Leo Kottke, Six Organs of Admittance, etc.
- Post-Rock / Ambient Music: Sigur Rós, Gregor Samsa, the Japanese Mono, Eluvium, El Ten Eleven, etc.
- 3. Hindustani: mostly Vishwa Mohan Bhatt
- 4. Carnatic: recently Rajeswari Pariti
- 5. Classical Guitar: recently Paul Galbraith, Konrad Ragossnig, etc.

#### Feature Engineering Example - Quora Answer Ranking



## How are those dimensions translated into features?

- Features that relate to the answer quality itself
- Interaction features (upvotes/downvotes, clicks, comments...)
- User features (e.g. expertise in topic)



Paula Griffin, data scientist and biostatistics PhD ... (more)

13 upvotes by William Chen, Alexandr Wang (王誉舜), Sheila Christine Lee, (more)

I was figuring that this question was just fishing for someone to answer that Big Data is their favorite band. Unfortunately, the question log indicates this was asked about 6 months before their EP came out, so there goes that theory.

This is going to be a pretty odd list, but here's the list, in order of decreasing social acceptability:

- · Electropop -- Banks and CHVRCHES are my favorites at the moment.
- · Miscellaneous alt-rock -- this category basically includes anything I found out about from listening to Sirius XM in the car.
- · Nerd rock -- What kind of geek would I be if Jonathan Coulton wasn't on this list?
- . Straight-up nostalgia -- I have an admittedly weird habit of listening to the same album (sometimes just one song) over and over for hours on end which was formed during all-nighters in high school. Motion City Soundtrack, Jimmy Eat World, and Weezer are my go-to's in this category.
- · Soundtracks of all sorts -- Chicago, Jurassic Park, Bastion, The Book of Mormon, the Disney version of Hercules... again, basically anything that works on a repeat loop for ~3 hours.
- · Pop -- don't make me list the artists. I've already told you I listen to Disney soundtracks; you can't possibly need more dirt on me. The general principle is that if you can dance to it, you can code to it.

Now, if you don't mind, I'm just going to sit at my desk and be superembarrassed that my coworkers know what's in my headphones.

Written 4 Dec. 353 views. Asked to answer by William Chen.



## **Feature Engineering**



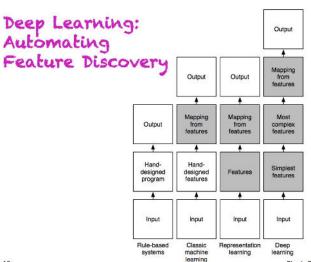
- Properties of a well-behaved
   ML feature:
  - Reusable
  - Transformable
  - Interpretable
  - Reliable

### **Deep Learning**

NIPS'2015 Tutorial

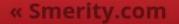
Geoff Hinton, Yoshua Bengio & Yann LeCun





## **Deep Learning and Feature Engineering**





In deep learning, architecture engineering is the new feature engineering

Smerity
@Smerity FOLLOWS YOU
Deep learning at @MetaMindiO (acquired by @Salesforce). Prev @GrokLearning.

June 11, 2016

Two of the most important aspects of machine learning models are <u>feature extraction</u> and <u>feature</u> <u>engineering</u>. Those features are what supply relevant information to the machine learning models.

## Unsupervised Learning

## **Unsupervised Learning**



- Unsupervised learning is a very important paradigm in theory and in practice
- So far, unsupervised learning has helped deep learning, but the inverse is not true... yet

#### What are some recent and potentially upcoming breakthroughs in unsupervised learning?

Yann LeCun, Director of Al Research at Facebook and Professor at NYU 8.3k Views · Upvoted by Tao Xu, Built ML systems at Airbnb, Quora, Facebook and Microsoft.,

Zeeshan Zia, PhD in CV/ML, working as researcher in SV, William Chen, and 5 others you

#### Why Does Unsupervised Pre-training Help Deep Learning?

**Dumitru Erhan** Yoshua Bengio Aaron Courville Pierre-Antoine Manzagol PIERRE-ANTOINE, MANZAGOL@UMONTREAL, CA Pascal Vincent PASCAL.VINCENT@UMONTREAL.CA Département d'informatique et de recherche opérationnelle

Université de Montréal 2920, chemin de la Tour

Montréal, Québec, H3T 1J8, Canada

Google Research 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, CA, 94043, USA

DUMITRU.ERHAN@UMONTREAL.CA YOSHUA.BENGIO@UMONTREAL.CA AARON.COURVILLE@UMONTREAL.CA

BENGIO@GOOGLE.COM

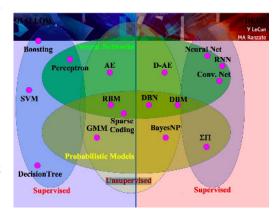
Adversarial training is the coolest thing since sliced bread. I've listed a bunch of relevant papers in a previous answer.

Expect more impressive results with this technique in the coming years.

Most Viewed Writer in Machine Learning with 9 endorsements

What's missing at the moment is a good understanding of it so we can make it work reliably. It's very finicky. Sort of like ConvNet were in the 1990s, when I had the reputation of being the only person who could make them work (which wasn't true).

Written Thu · View Upyotes · Answer requested by 418 people

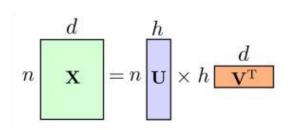


## Supervised/Unsupervised Learning



- Unsupervised learning as dimensionality reduction
- Unsupervised learning as feature engineering
- The "magic" behind combining unsupervised/supervised learning
  - E.g.1 clustering + knn
  - E.g.2 Matrix Factorization
    - MF can be interpreted as
      - Unsupervised:
        - Dimensionality Reduction a la PCA
        - Clustering (e.g. NMF)
      - Supervised
        - Labeled targets ~ regression

In: Proceedings of the 2005 ACM SIGIR Conference, Salvador, Brazil, 2005. Pages 114 -- 121 Scalable Collaborative Filtering Using Cluster-based Smoothina\* Gui-Rong Xue1, Chenxi Lin1, Qiang Yang3, WenSi Xi4, Hua-Jun Zeng2, Yong Yu1, Zheng Chen<sup>2</sup> Computer Science and Engineering Microsoft Research Asia Shanghai Jiao-Tong University 5F, Sigma Center, 49 Zhichun Road Beijing 100080, P.R.China Shanghai 200030, P.R.China {grxue, linchenxi, yyu}@sjtu.edu.cn {hjzeng, zhengc}@microsoft.com Department of Computer Science \*Computer Science Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Virginia, U.S.A. Clearwater Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong qyang@cs.ust.hk xwensi@vt.edu based and model-based. Memory-based algorithms perform the ABSTRACT computation on the entire database to identify the top K most Memory-based approaches for collaborative filtering identify the similar users to the active user from the training database in terms similarity between two users by comparing their ratings on a set of of the rating patterns and then combines those ratings together. items. In the past, the memory-based approaches have been shown Notable examples include the Pearson-Correlation based approach to suffer from two fundamental problems: data sparsity and difficulty in scalability. Alternatively, the model-based approaches [16], the vector similarity based approach [4], and the extended generalized vector-space model [20]. These approaches focused have been proposed to alleviate these problems, but these on utilizing the existing rating of a training user as the features. proaches tends to limit the range of users. In this paper, we



## Ensembles

## **Ensembles**



Even if all problems end up being suited for Deep Learning, there will always be a place for ensembles.

 Given the output of a Deep Learning prediction, you will be able to combine it with some other model or feature to improve the results.

### **Ensembles**



- Netflix Prize was won by an ensemble
  - Initially Bellkor was using GDBTs
  - BigChaos introduced ANN-based ensemble
- Most practical applications of ML run an ensemble
  - Why wouldn't you?
  - At least as good as the best of your methods
  - Can add completely different approaches

#### The BellKor Solution to the Netflix Grand Prize

Yehuda Koren August 2009

#### The BigChaos Solution to the Netflix Grand Prize

Andreas Töscher and Michael Jahrer

commendo research & consulting Neuer Weg 23, A-8580 Köflach, Austria {andreas.toescher,michael.jahrer}@commendo.at

Robert M. Bell\*

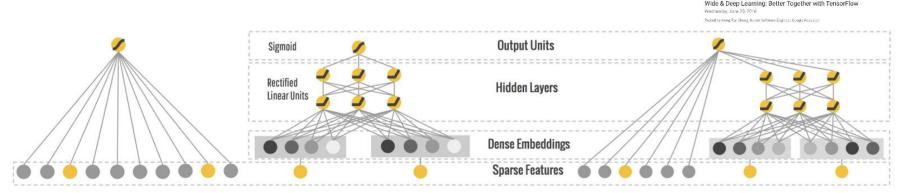
AT&T Labs - Research Florham Park, NJ

September 5, 2009

## **Ensembles & Feature Engineering**



- Ensembles are the way to turn any model into a feature!
- E.g. Don't know if the way to go is to use Factorization Machines, Tensor Factorization, or RNNs?
  - Treat each model as a "feature"
  - Feed them into an ensemble



Wide Models Deep Models

Wide & Deep Models

Google Research Blog

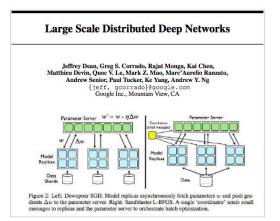
## Distributing Algorithms

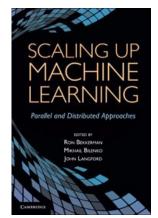
### **Distributing ML**



- Most of what people do in practice can fit into a multi-core machine
  - Smart data sampling
  - Offline schemes
  - Efficient parallel code
- ... but not Deep ANNs

 Do you care about costs? How about latencies or system complexity/debuggability?





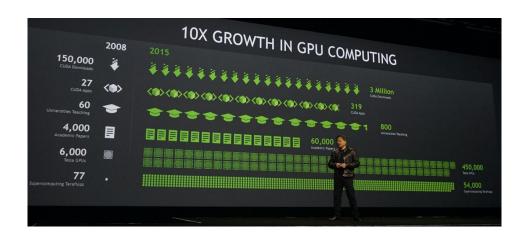
## **Distributing ML**

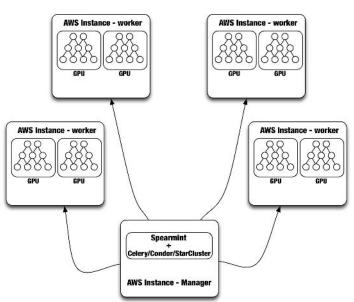
Quora

That said...

 Deep Learning has managed to get away by promoting a "new paradigm" of parallel

computing: GPU's





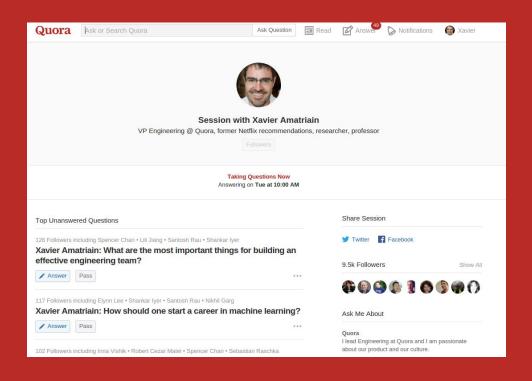
## Conclusions

### **Conclusions**



- Deep Learning has had some impressive results lately
- However, Deep Learning is not the only solution
  - It is dangerous to oversell Deep Learning
- Important to take other things into account
  - Other approaches/models
  - Feature Engineering
  - Unsupervised Learning
  - Ensembles
  - Need to distribute, costs, system complexity...

## Questions?



# Quora

We're Hiring...
Deep & Shallow Learners