

Ranking on manifolds for learning with limited supervision

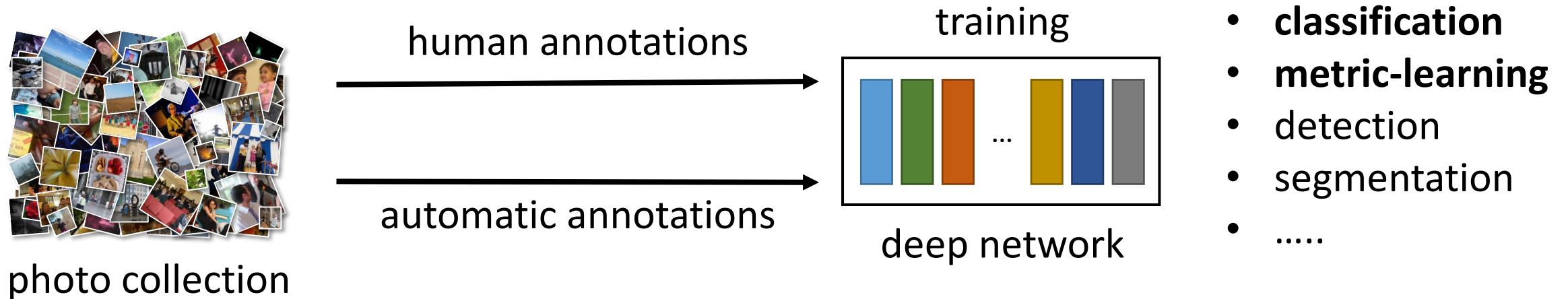
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Visual Recognition Group



Supervision for deep learning



[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'18. Mining on Manifolds: Metric Learning without Labels]

[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'19. Label Propagation for Deep Semi-supervised Learning]

[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum, Schmid. ECCV'20. Graph convolutional networks for learning with few clean and many noisy labels]

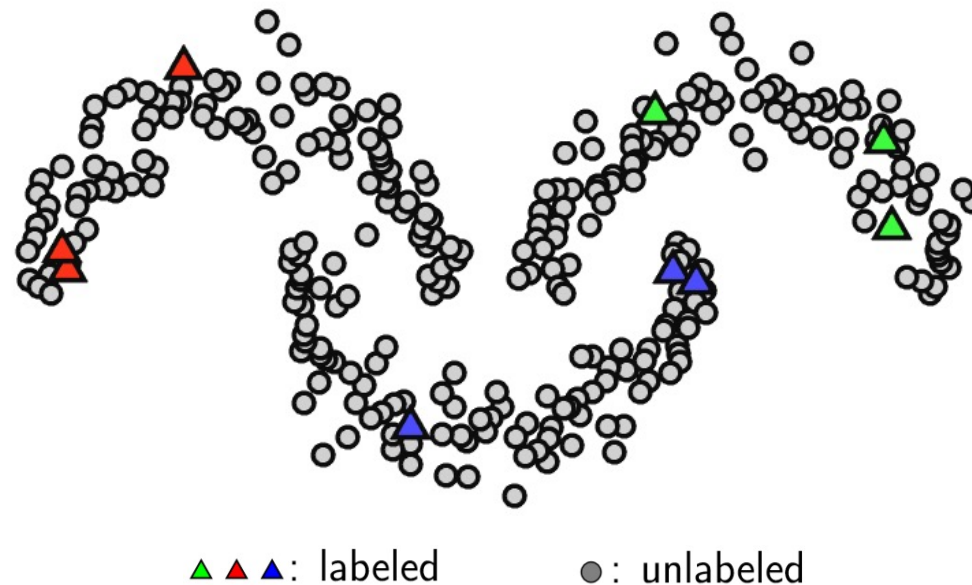
Smoothness assumption

``if two points are close, then, so should be the corresponding output''.

- classification \rightarrow same label
 - Label propagation [Zhou et al, NeurIPS 2003, Learning with Local and Global Consistency]
- similarity search \rightarrow same similarity w.r.t a reference point
 - Ranking on manifolds [Zhou et al, NeurIPS 2003, Ranking on data manifolds]

Background: label propagation (LP)

- semi-supervised classification
- transductive learning
- N examples, C classes



$$F^t = \alpha S F^{t-1} + (1 - \alpha) Y$$

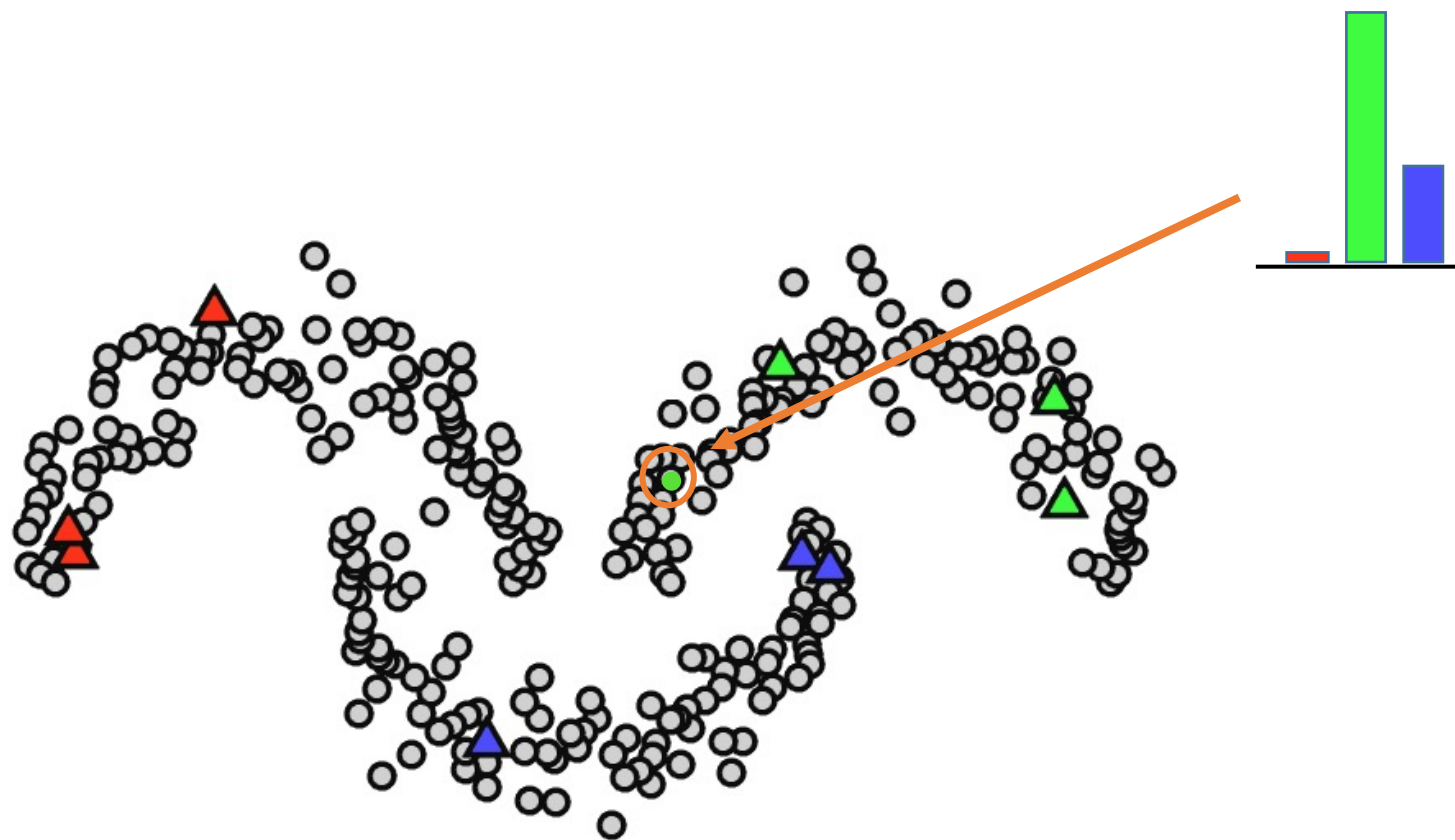
Y : $N \times C$ 1-hot-coded label matrix

S : $N \times N$ normalized affinity matrix (k-nearest neighbor graph)

α : propagation parameter in $(0,1)$

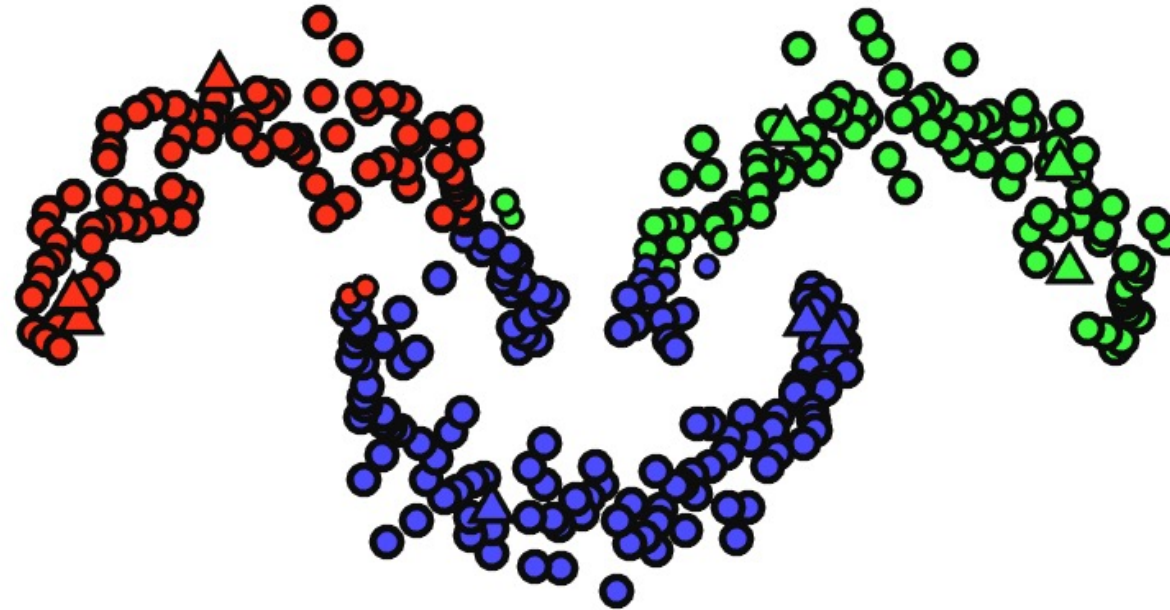
F : $N \times C$ class confidence matrix

Background: LP iterations



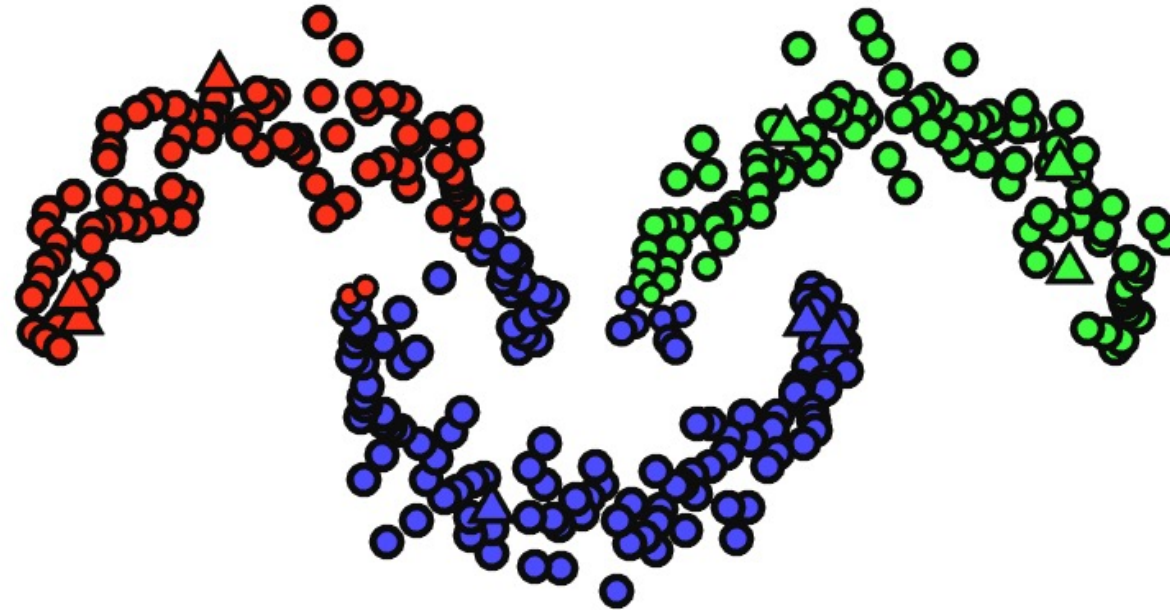
iteration 0

Background: LP iterations



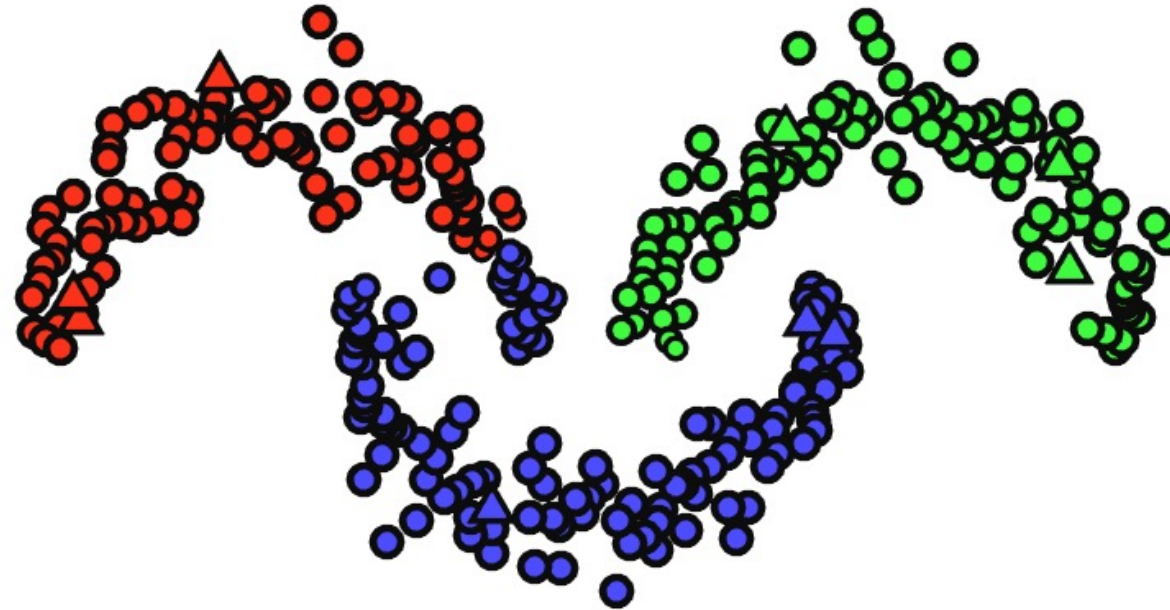
iteration 1

Background: LP iterations



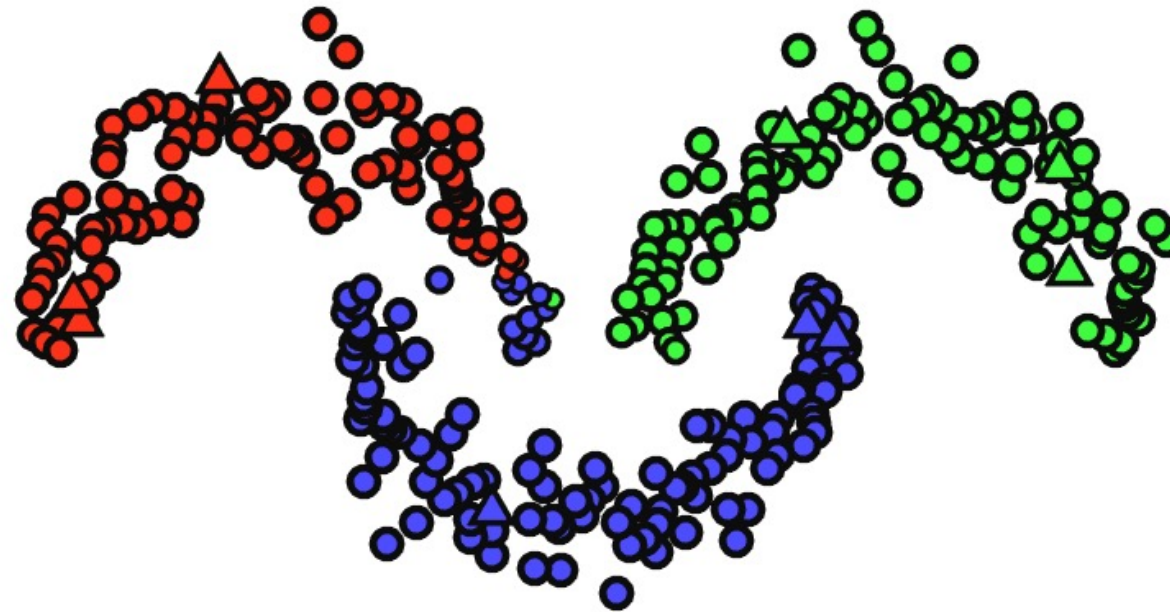
iteration 2

Background: LP iterations



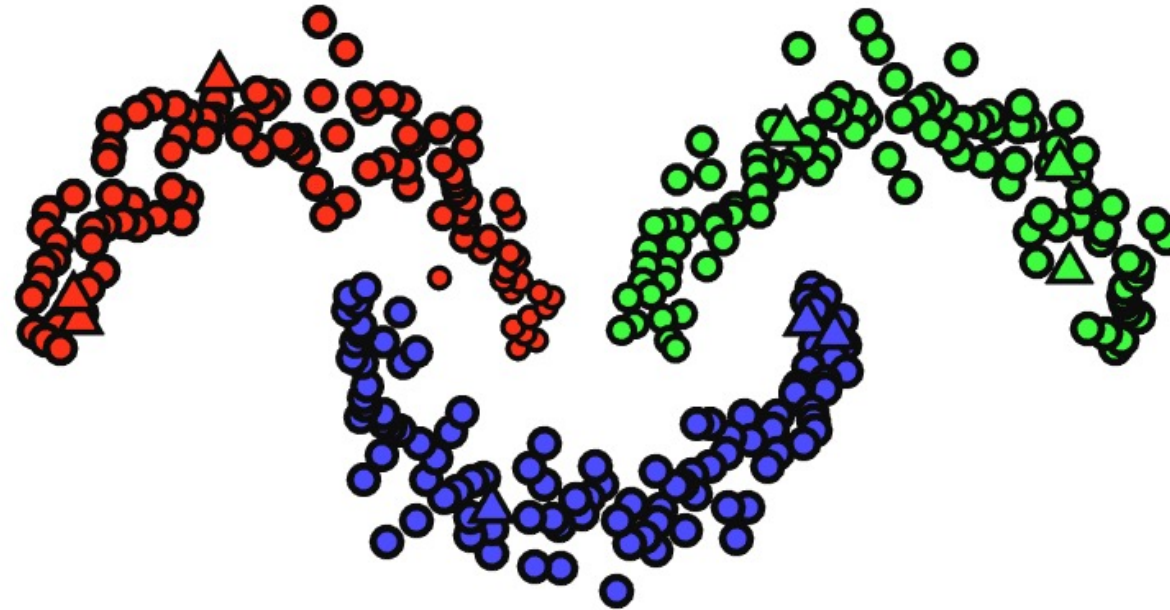
iteration 5

Background: LP iterations



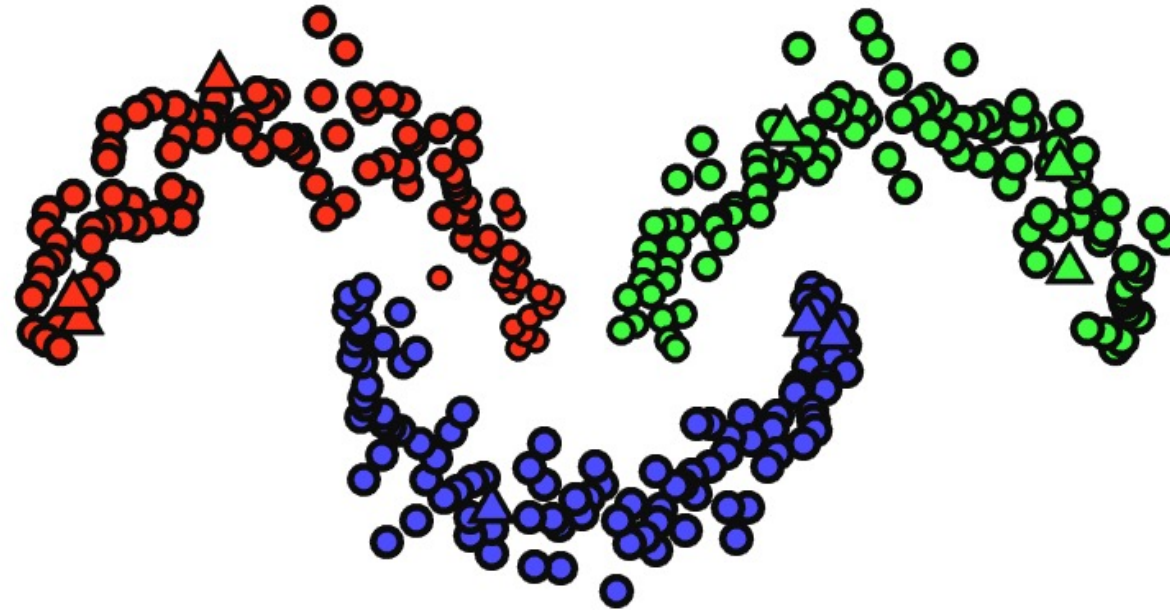
iteration 10

Background: LP iterations



iteration 50

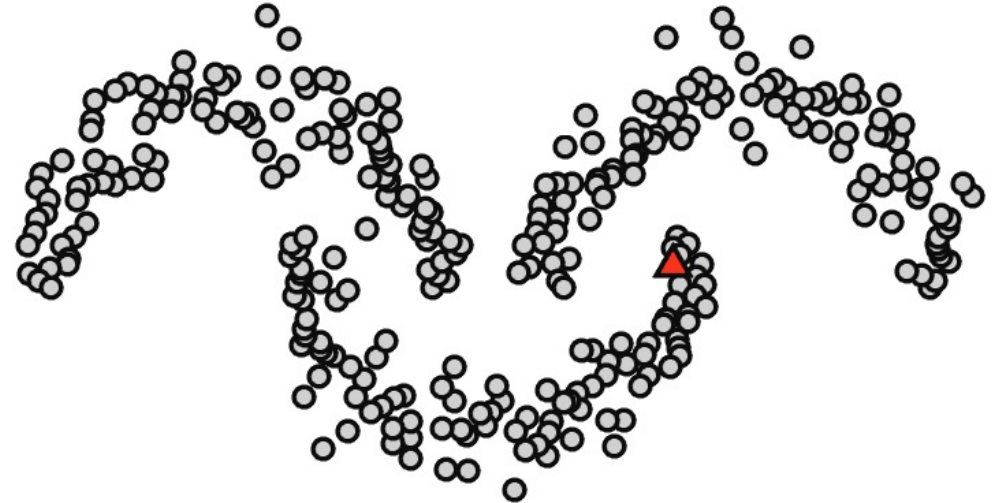
Background: LP iterations



iteration 100

Background: ranking on manifolds

- similarity search (unsupervised)
- N examples, **1 query**



$$\mathbf{f}^t = \alpha S \mathbf{f}^{t-1} + (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{y}$$

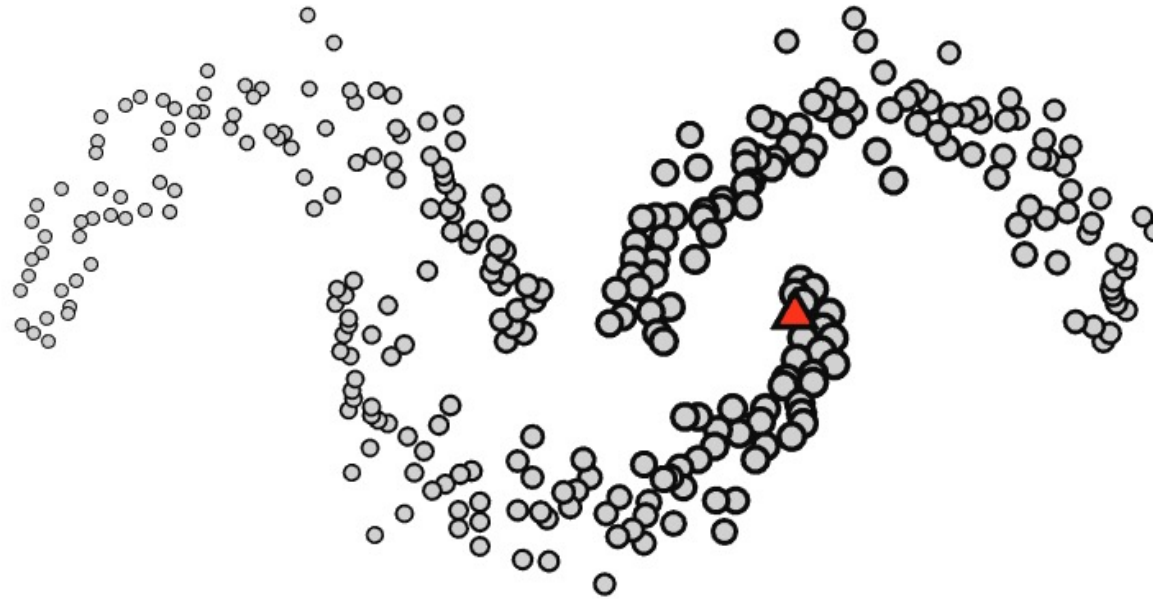
\mathbf{y} : $N \times 1$ 1-hot-coded vector that defines the query

S : $N \times N$ normalized affinity matrix (k-nearest neighbor graph)

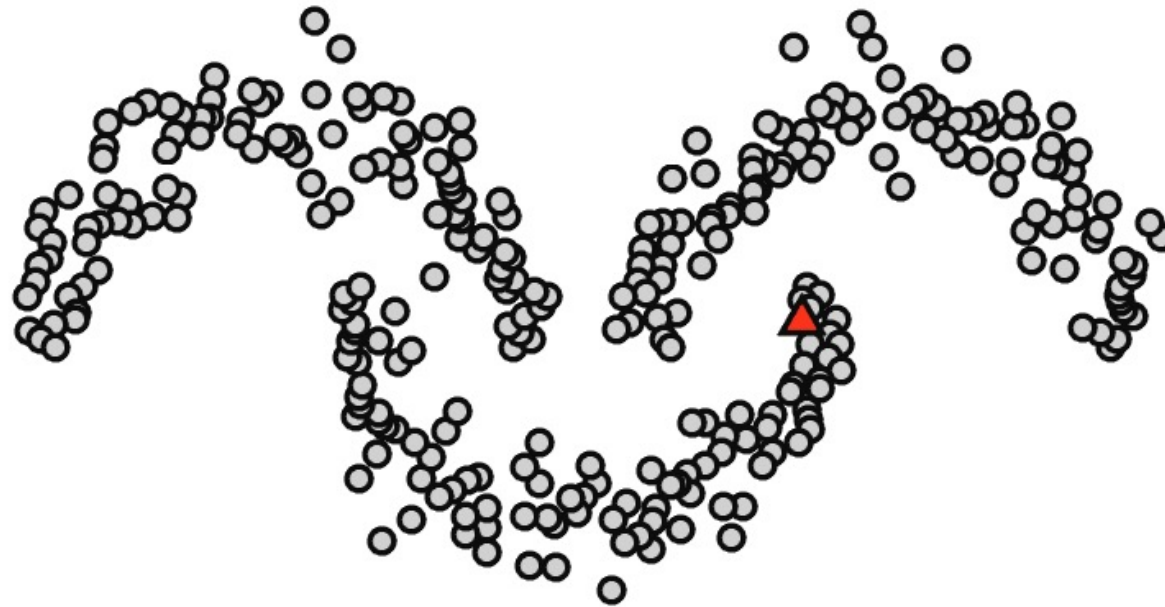
α : propagation parameter in $(0,1)$

\mathbf{f} : $N \times 1$ similarity vector *w.r.t* the query

Background: Euclidean similarity

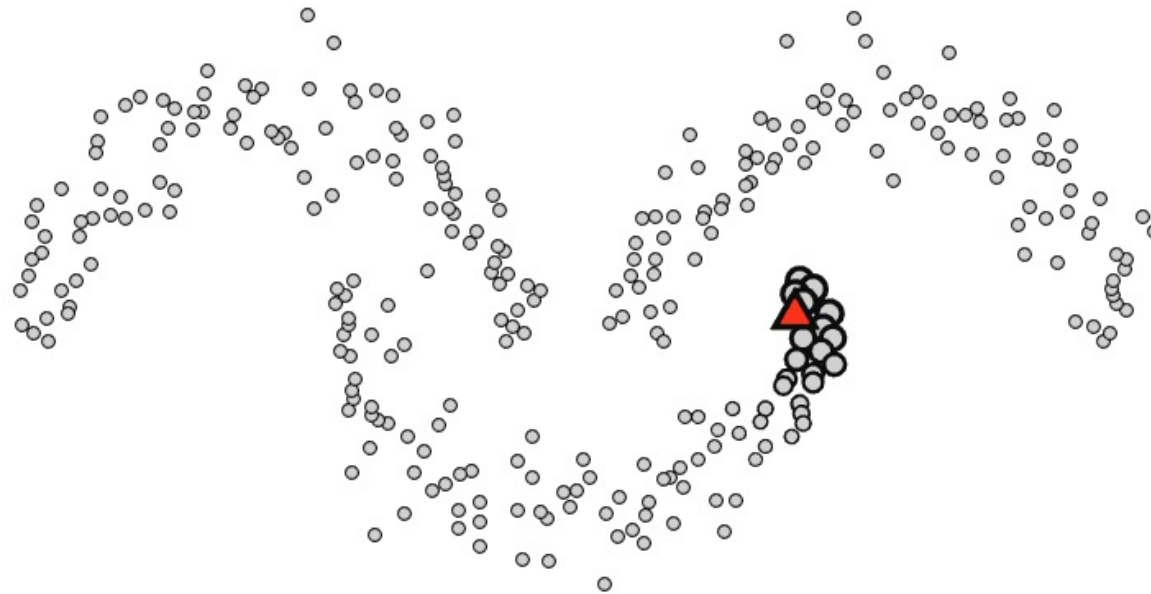


Background: similarity propagation iterations



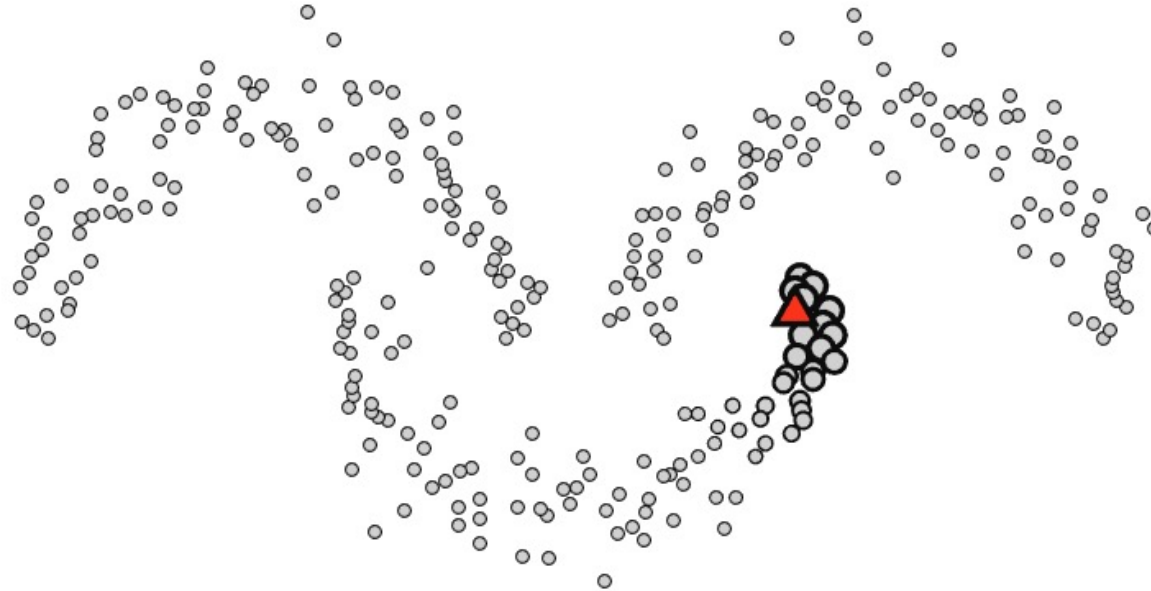
iteration 0

Background: similarity propagation iterations



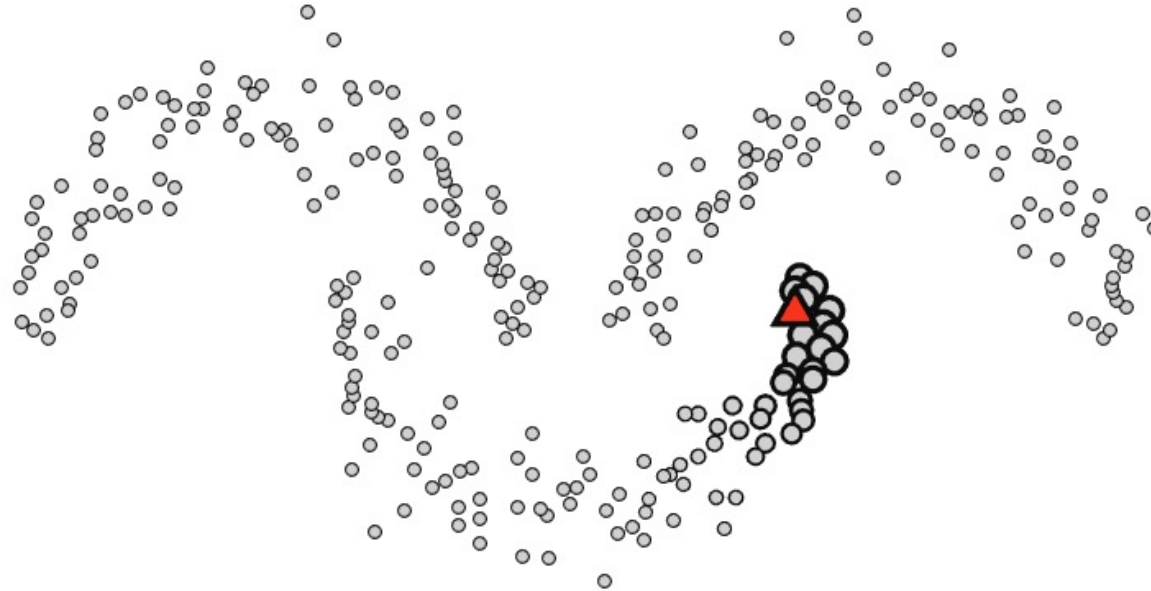
iteration 1

Background: similarity propagation iterations



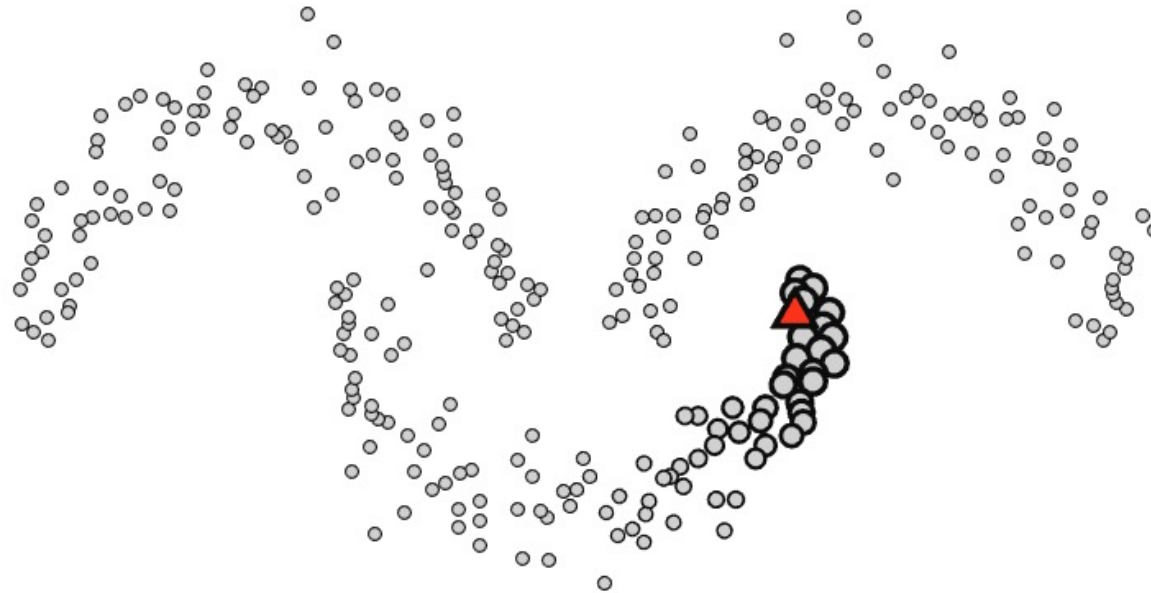
iteration 2

Background: similarity propagation iterations



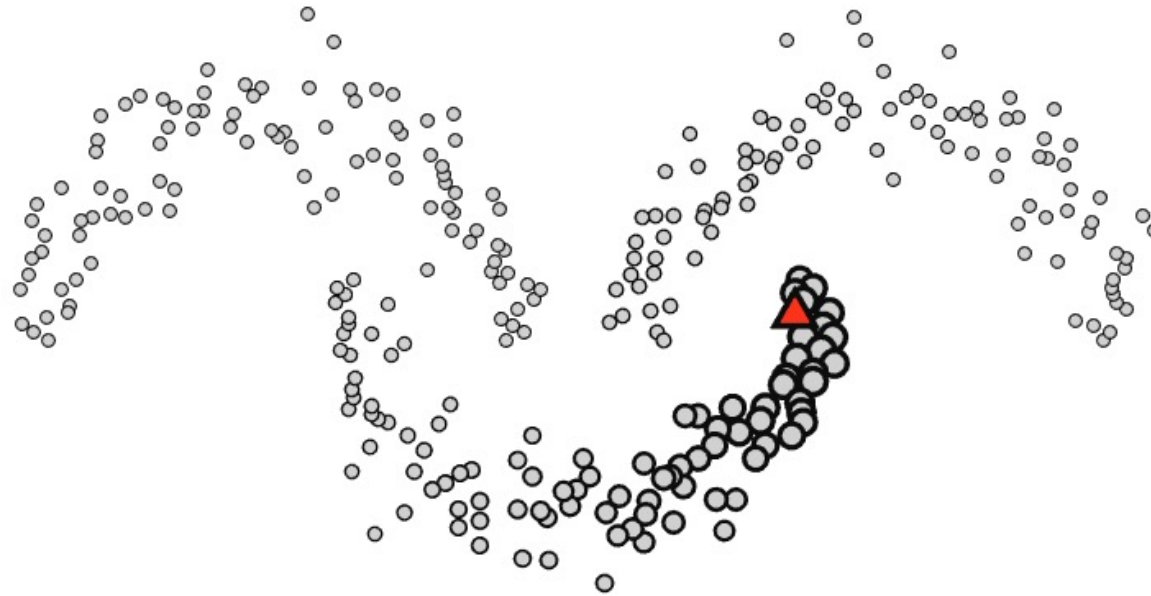
iteration 5

Background: similarity propagation iterations



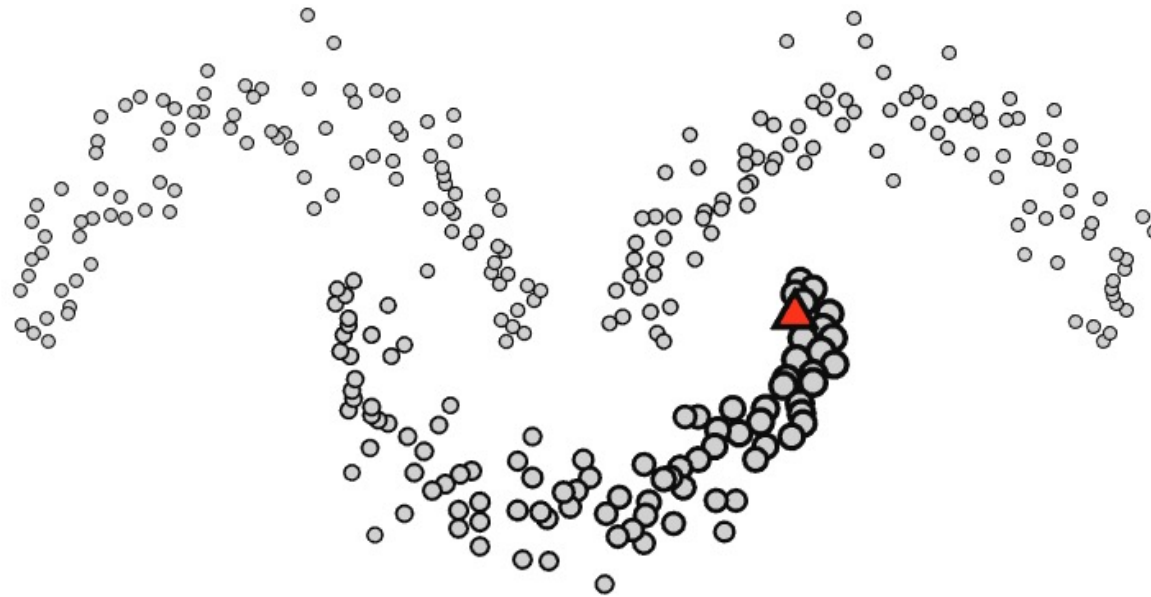
iteration 10

Background: similarity propagation iterations



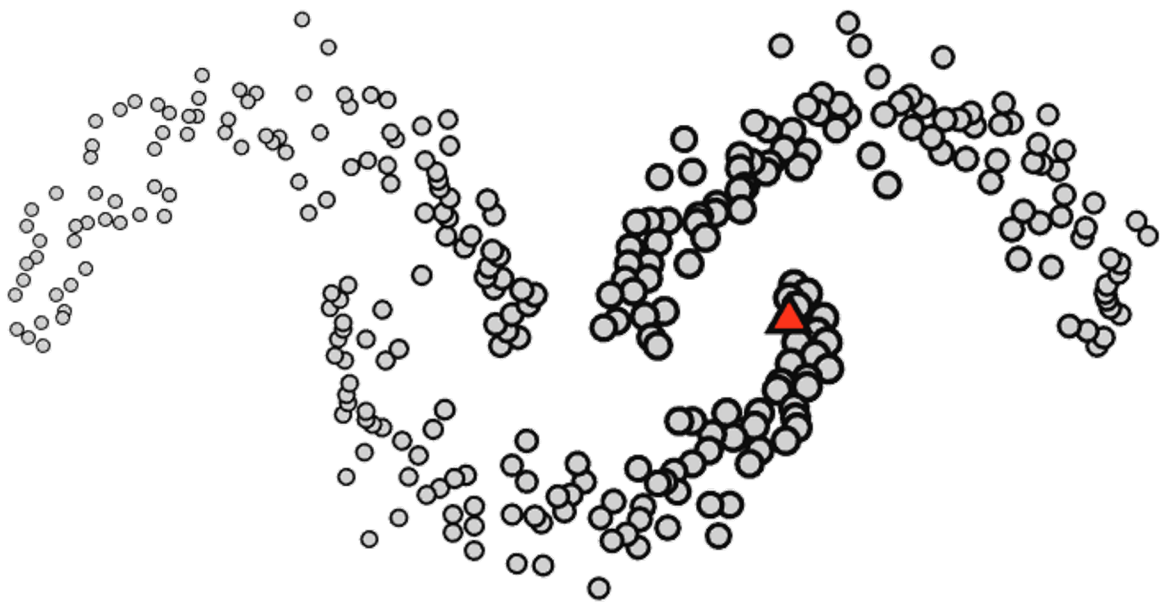
iteration 50

Background: similarity propagation iterations

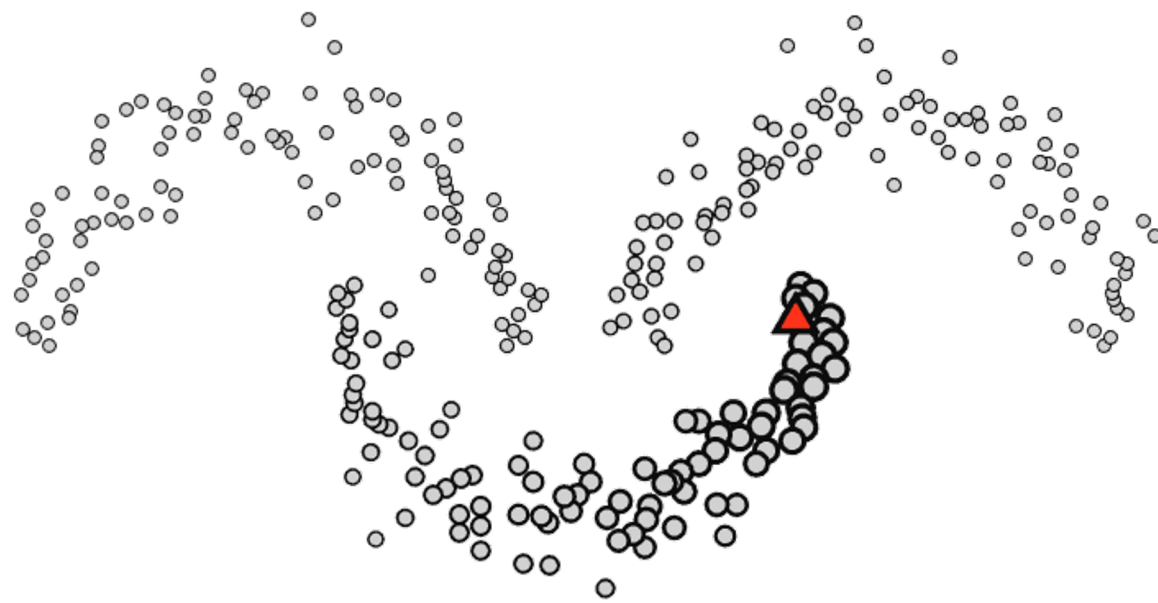


iteration 100

Background: Euclidean vs manifold similarity



Euclidean



Manifold

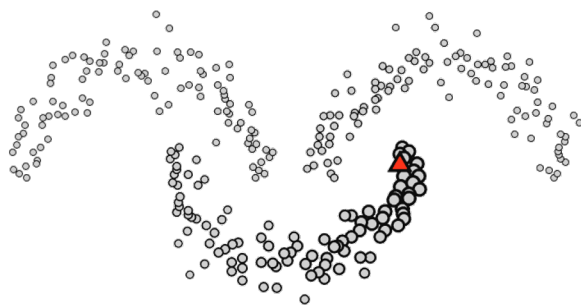
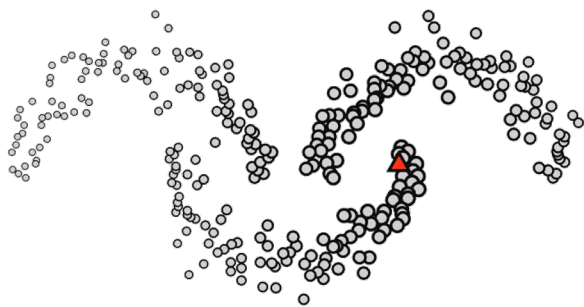


PCA example



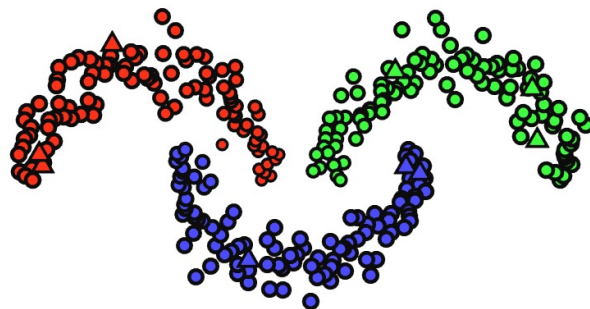
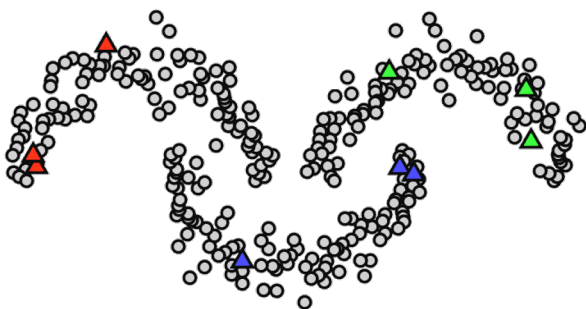
PCA example

Propagation for deep learning



self-supervised deep
metric learning

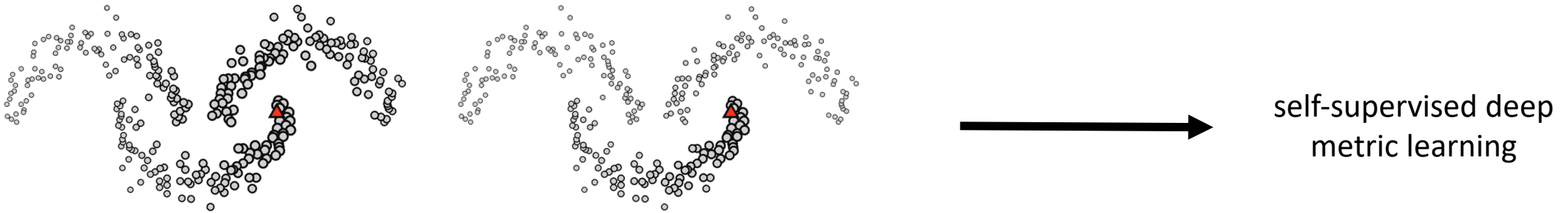
[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'18. Mining on Manifolds: Metric Learning without Labels]



semi-supervised deep
learning for
classification

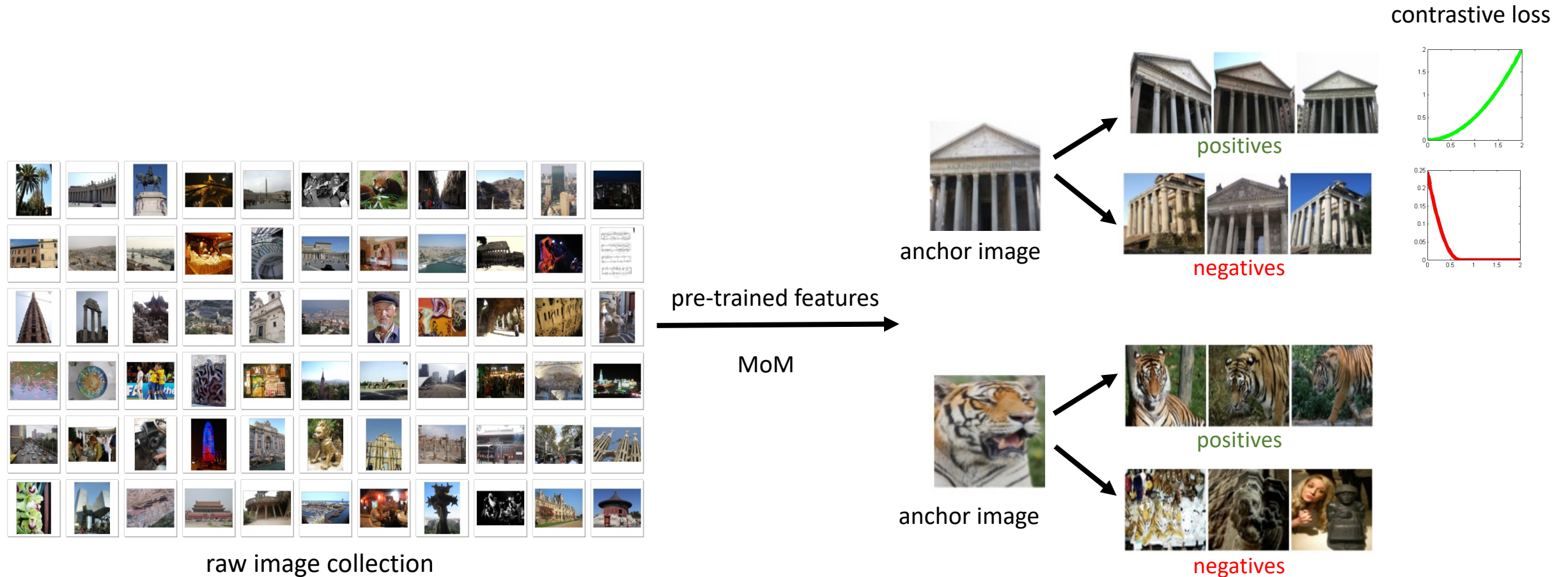
[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'19. Label Propagation for Deep Semi-supervised Learning]

Self-supervised deep metric learning



[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'18. Mining on Manifolds: Metric Learning without Labels]

Mining on manifolds (MoM) - goal



- automatically mine pairs of matching and non-matching images
 - use with any standard pairwise loss

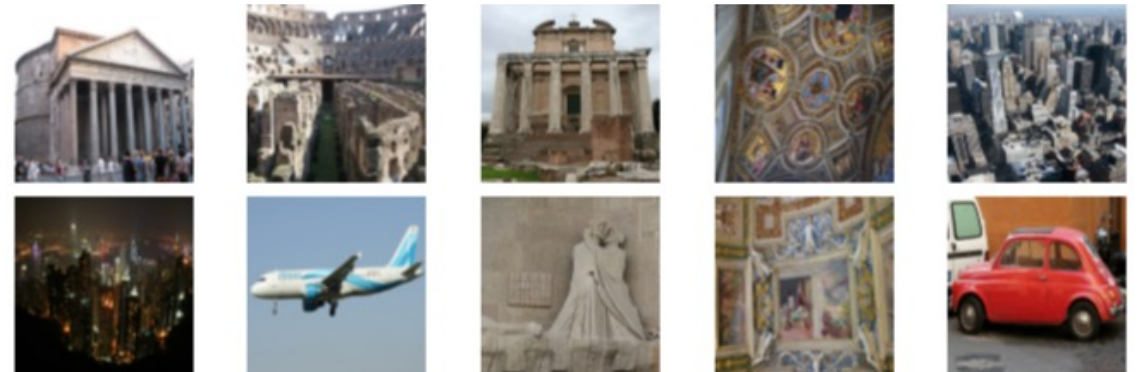
Anchor images

- nearest neighbor graph A
- stationary probability distribution π of random walk on A
 $\pi = \pi P,$
 $P = D^{-1}A$
 $D = \text{degree matrix of } A$
- anchors: graph local-max based on π

top-100 anchors: random sample



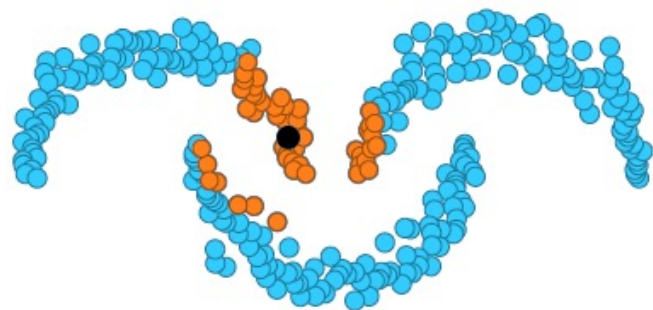
top-1000 anchors: random sample



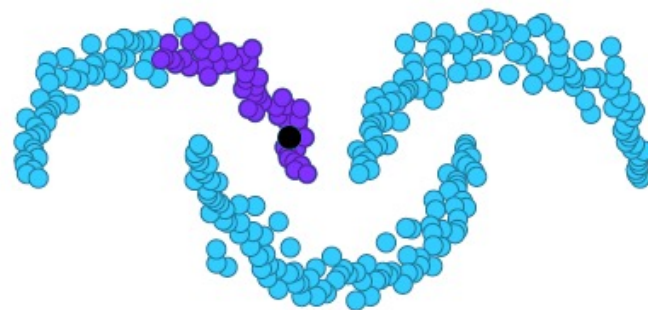
example from 10^6 input images

Mining on manifolds

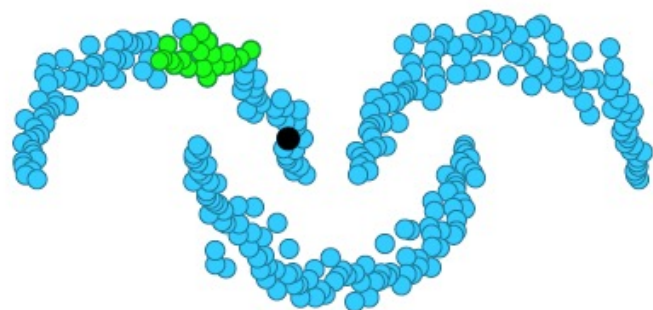
● : anchor



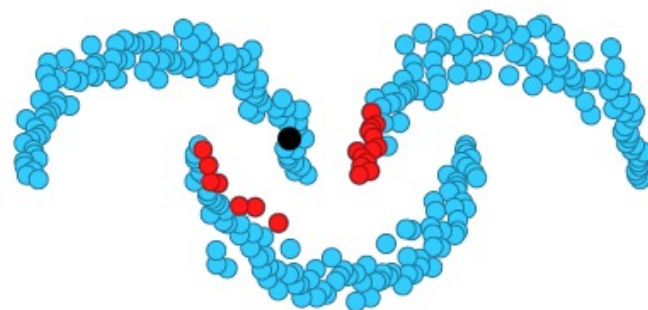
Euclidean NN (orange): $E(\mathbf{y})$



Manifold NN (purple): $M(\mathbf{y})$



Hard positives (green): $S^+ = M(\mathbf{y}) \setminus E(\mathbf{y})$



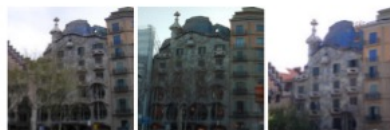
Hard negatives (red): $S^- = E(\mathbf{y}) \setminus M(\mathbf{y})$

Mining of training samples from 10^6 images

anchors



our positives



Euclidean kNN



our negatives

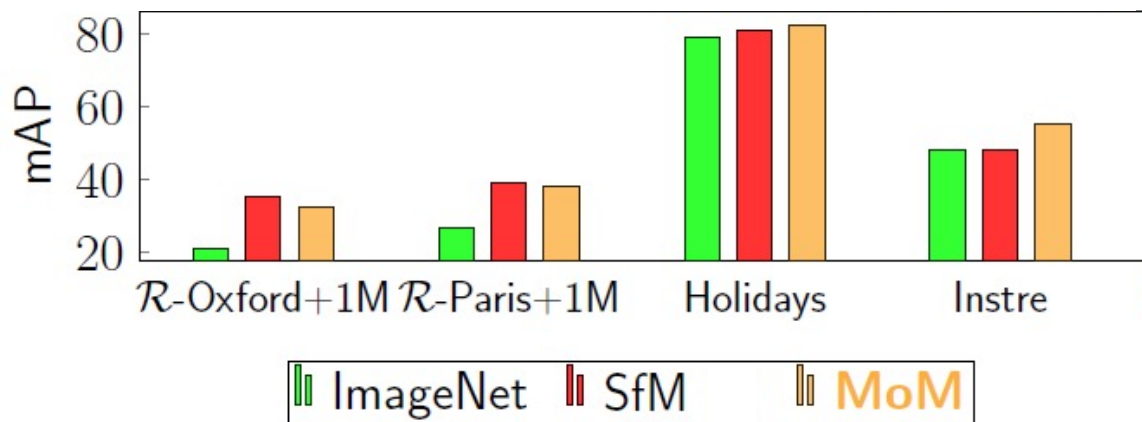
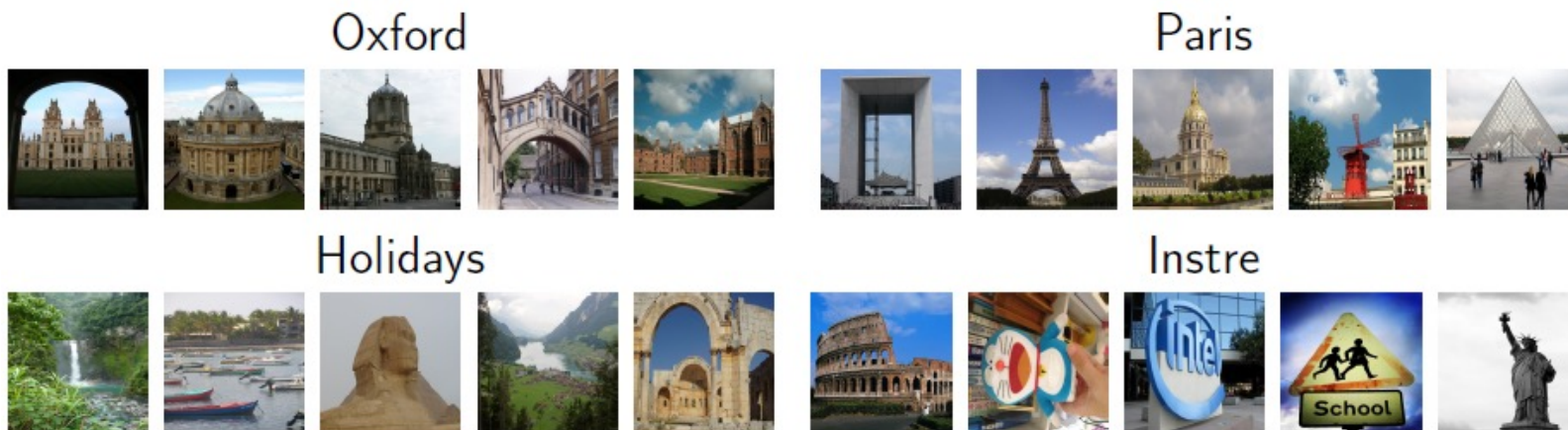


Euclidean non-kNN



Use VGG16 pre-trained on ImageNet as feature extractor

Experiments on instance search



initialize: pre-training on ImageNet -- fine-tune: MoM on 10^6 images

Mining of training samples

CUB 200

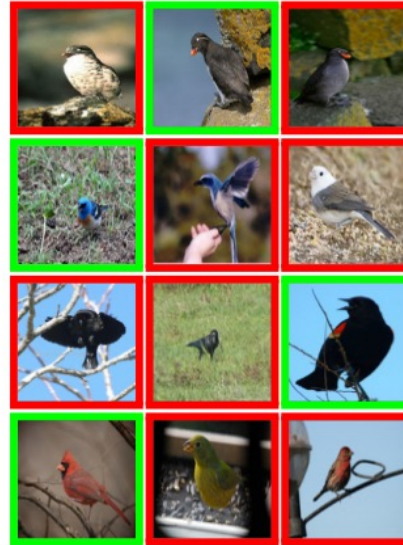
anchors



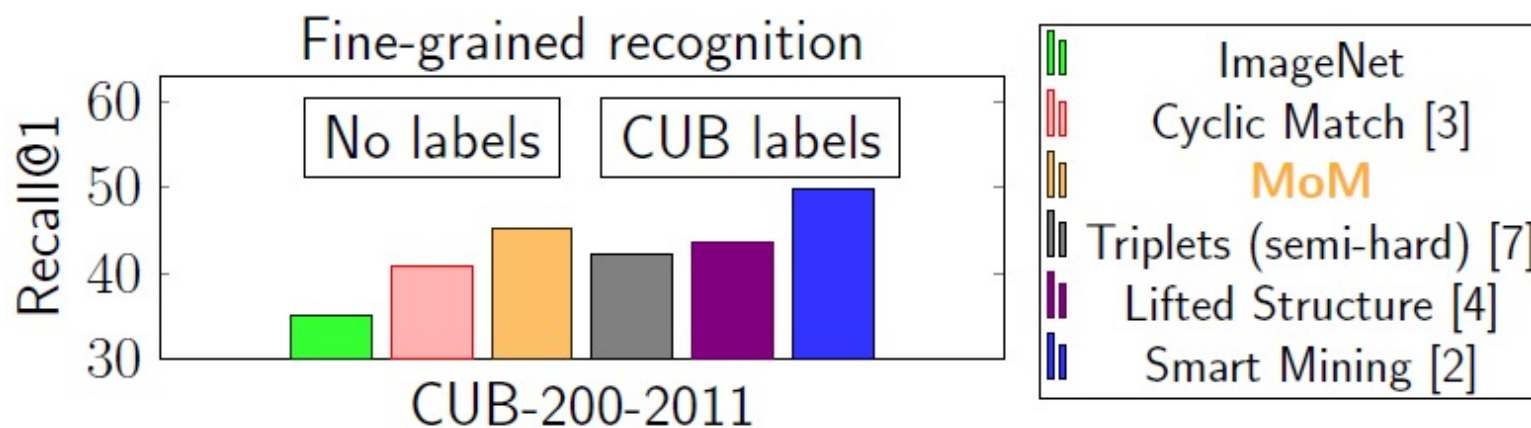
mined positives



Euclidean kNN



Experiments on fine-grained recognition



Cyclic Match: [Li et al. ECCV'16. Unsupervised visual representation learning by graph-based consistent constraints]

Triplets (semi-hard): [Schroff et al. CVPR'15. Facenet: A unified embedding for face recognition and clustering]

Lifted Structure: [Song et al. CVPR'16. Deep metric learning via lifted structured feature embedding]

Smart Mining: [Harwood et al. ICCV'17. Smart mining for deep metric learning. In ICCV, 2017]

Ablation experiment

Positive	Negative	CUB	Oxford5k	
Anchors		All	Random	\mathcal{A}
Initial		35.0	52.6	
NN_5^e	$X \setminus \text{NN}_5^e$	38.5	37.4	41.9
P^+	$X \setminus \text{NN}_5^e$	43.0	48.2	38.1
NN_5^e	P^-	42.1	57.8	71.3
P^+	P^-	43.5	64.4	73.7
$P^+ + W$	$P^- + W$	45.3	67.0	76.7

Ablation experiment: anchors

Positive	Negative	CUB	Oxford5k	
Anchors		All	Random	\mathcal{A}
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P^+	P^-	43.5	64.4	73.7
$P^+ + W$	$P^- + W$	45.3	67.0	76.7

random anchors vs proposed anchors

Ablation experiment: weights

Positive	Negative	CUB	Oxford5k	
Anchors		All	Random	\mathcal{A}
Initial		35.0	52.6	
NN_5^e	$X \setminus NN_5^e$	38.5	37.4	41.9
P^+	$X \setminus NN_5^e$	43.0	48.2	38.1
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P^+	P^-	43.5	64.4	73.7
$P^+ + W$	$P^- + W$	45.3	67.0	76.7

manifold similarity as pair weight

Ablation experiment: hard positives

Positive	Negative	CUB	Oxford5k	
Anchors		All	Random	\mathcal{A}
Initial		35.0	52.6	
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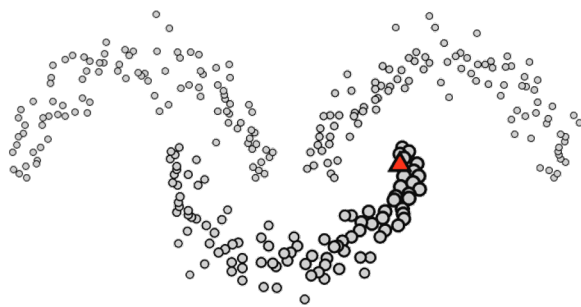
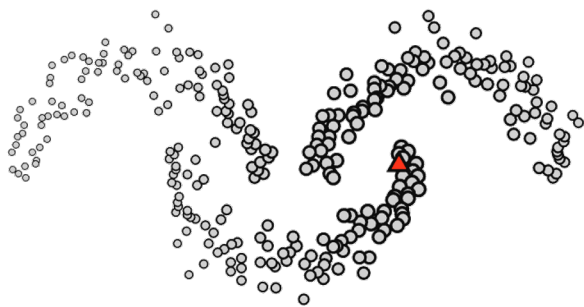
hard positives (P^+) vs easy positives (NN^e)

Ablation experiment: hard negatives

Positive	Negative	CUB	Oxford5k	
Anchors		All	Random	\mathcal{A}
Initial		35.0	52.6	
NN_5^e	$X \setminus NN_5^e$	38.5	37.4	41.9
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NN_5^e	P^-	42.1	57.8	71.3
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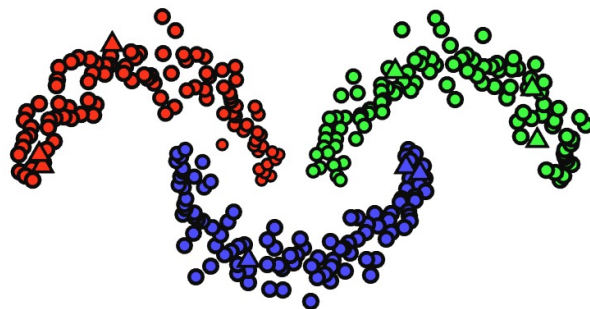
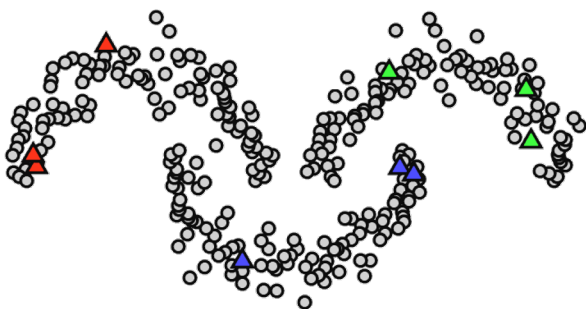
hard negatives (P^-) vs easy negatives ($X \setminus NN^e$)

Propagation for deep learning



self-supervised deep
metric learning

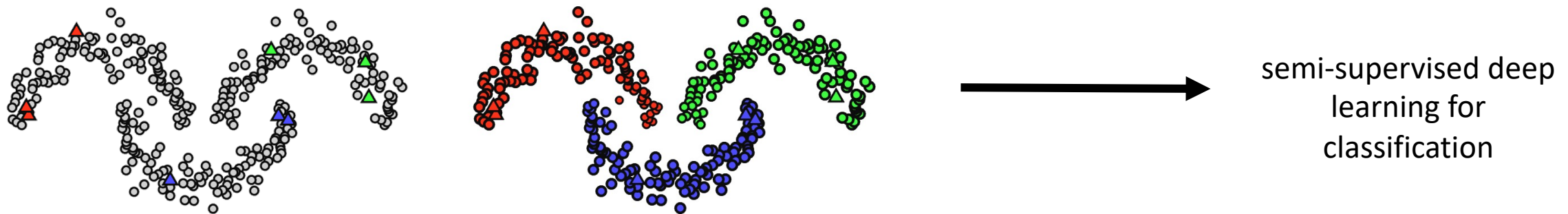
[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'18. Mining on Manifolds: Metric Learning without Labels]



semi-supervised deep
learning for
classification

[Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'19. Label Propagation for Deep Semi-supervised Learning]

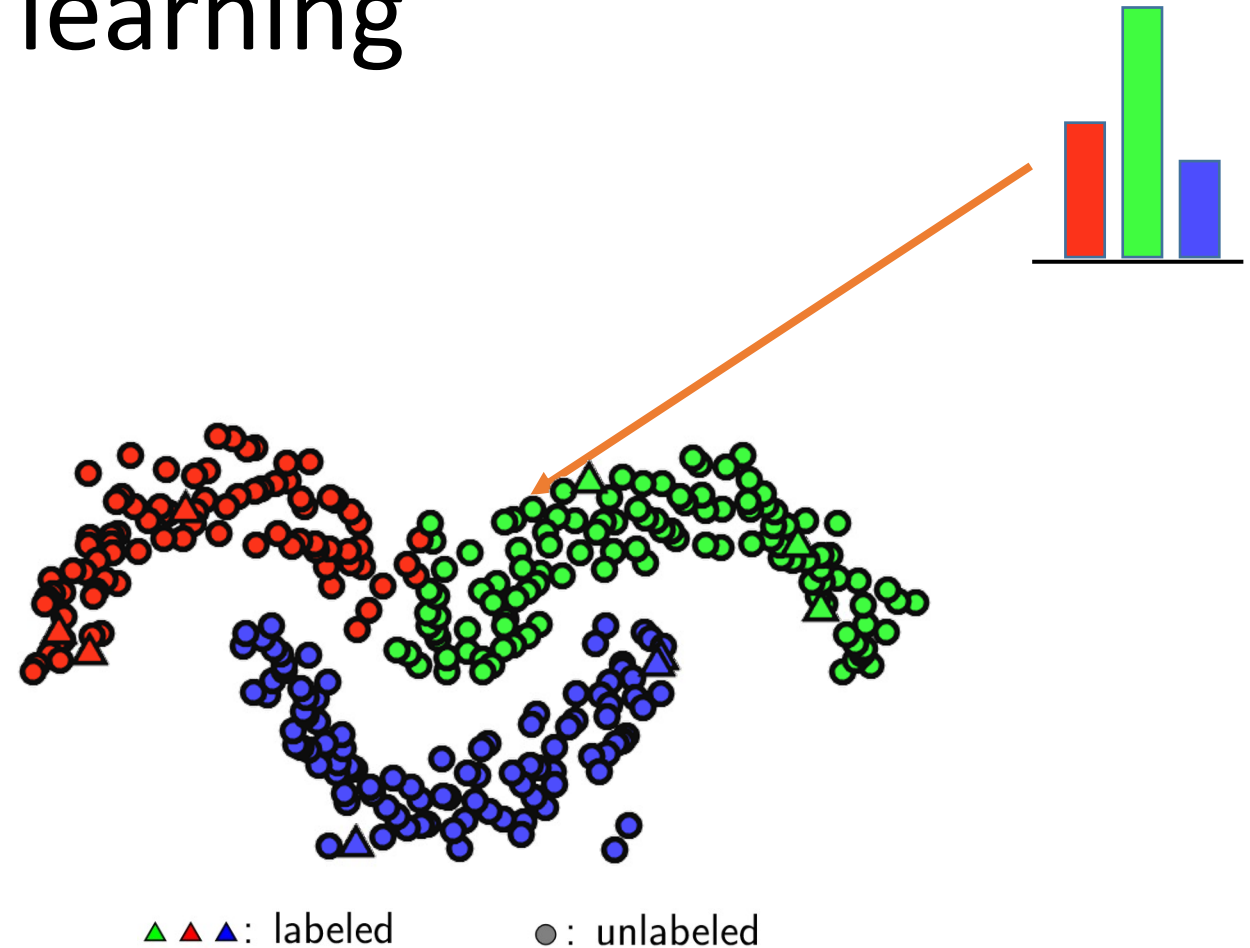
Semi-supervised deep learning for classification



[Isken, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum. CVPR'19. Label Propagation for Deep Semi-supervised Learning]

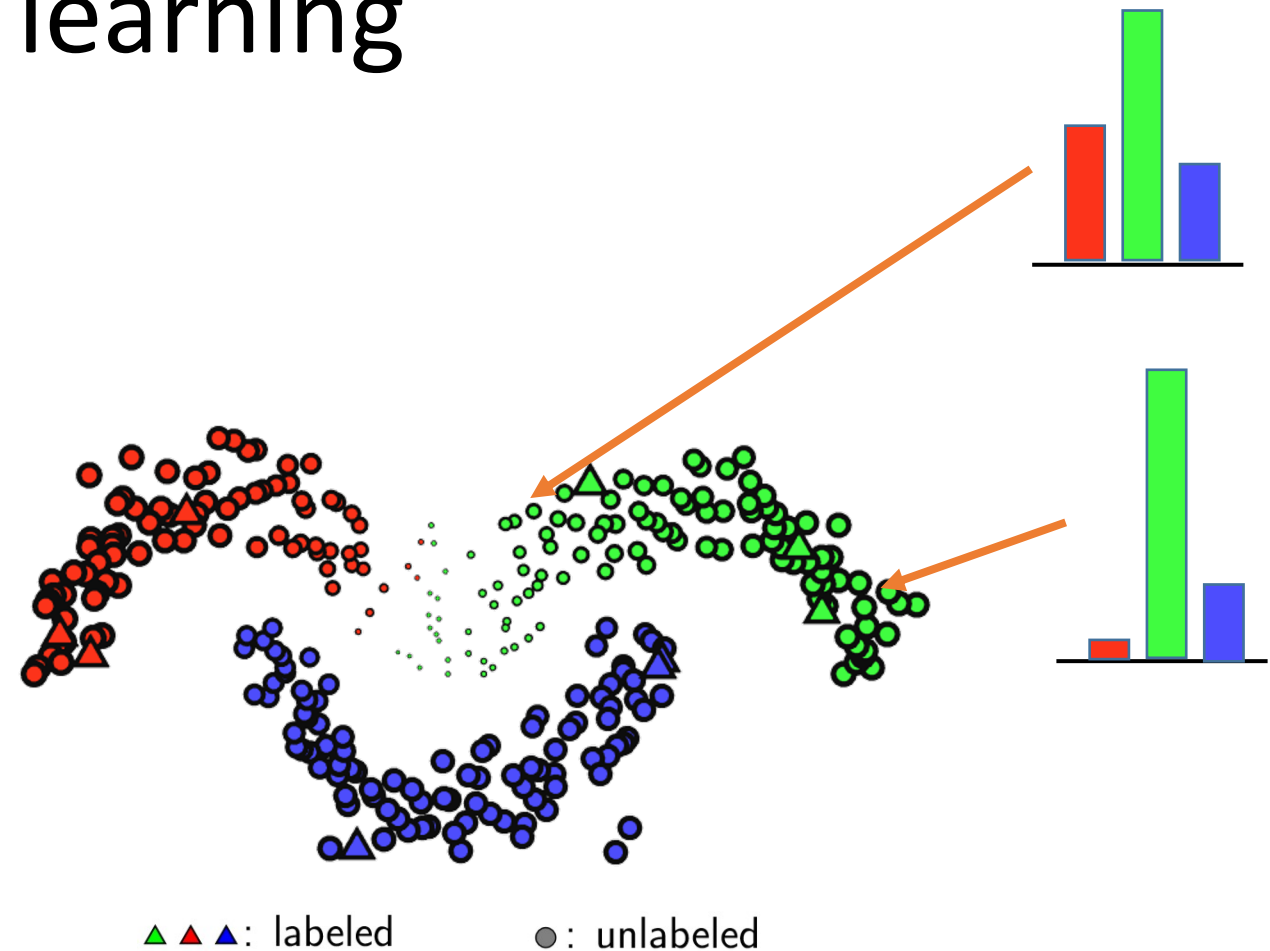
Semi-supervised deep learning

1. fully supervised training
 - on labeled examples
 - cross-entropy loss
2. use trained network
 - extract features for all examples
 - nearest neighbor graph
3. perform label propagation
4. obtain vectors of class confidence
5. assign pseudo-label (arg-max)



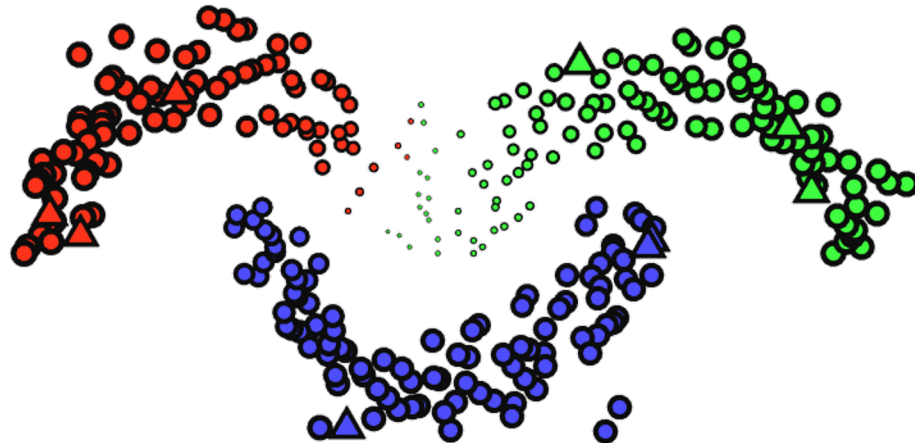
Semi-supervised deep learning

1. fully supervised training
 - on labeled examples
 - cross-entropy loss
2. use trained network
 - extract features for all examples
 - nearest neighbor graph
3. perform label propagation
4. obtain vectors of class confidence
5. assign pseudo-label (arg-max)
6. estimate certainty of the prediction
7. train with labels + pseudo-labels
 - weighted cross-entropy loss
 - certainty \rightarrow example weight

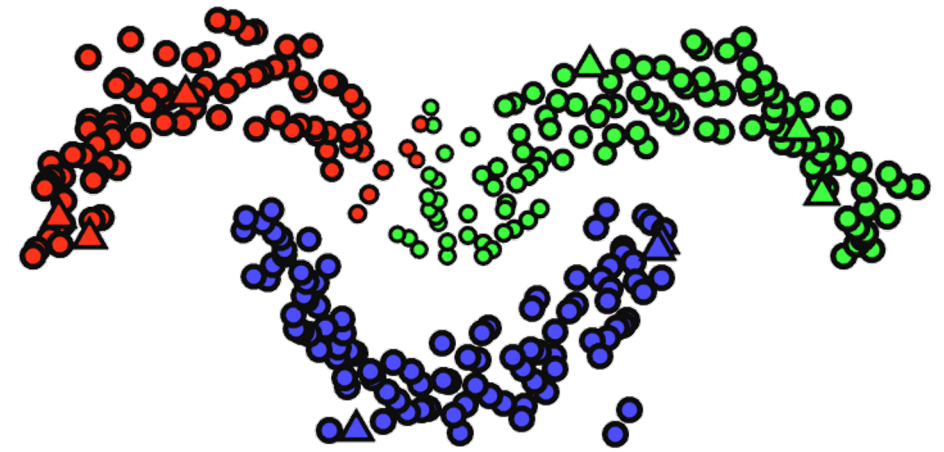


8. go to step-2

Example weights



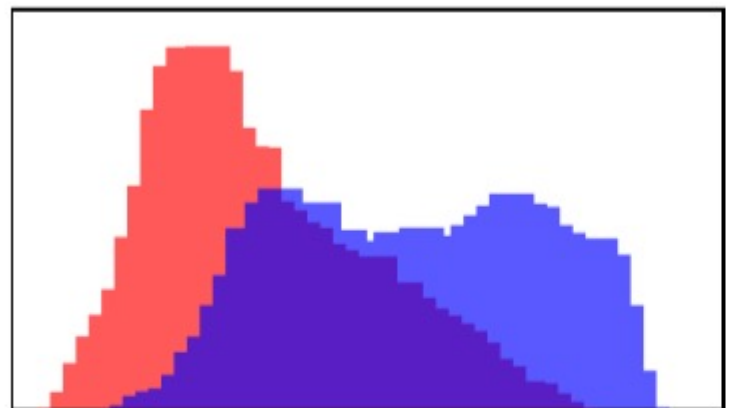
certainty = 1 - normalized entropy



maximum confidence value

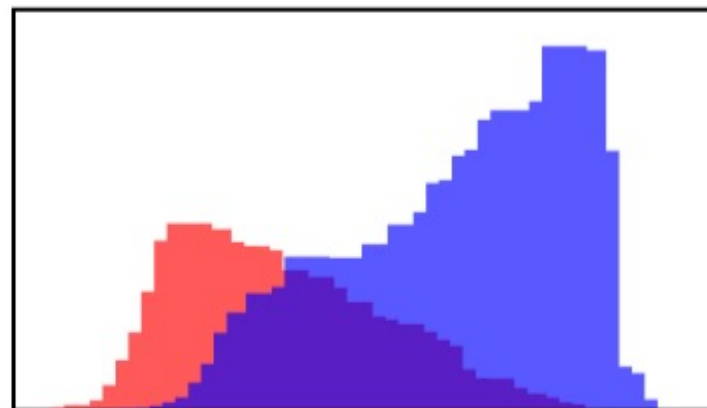
Prediction certainty as weight on CIFAR10

Number of images



0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Epoch 0, weight ω_i



0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

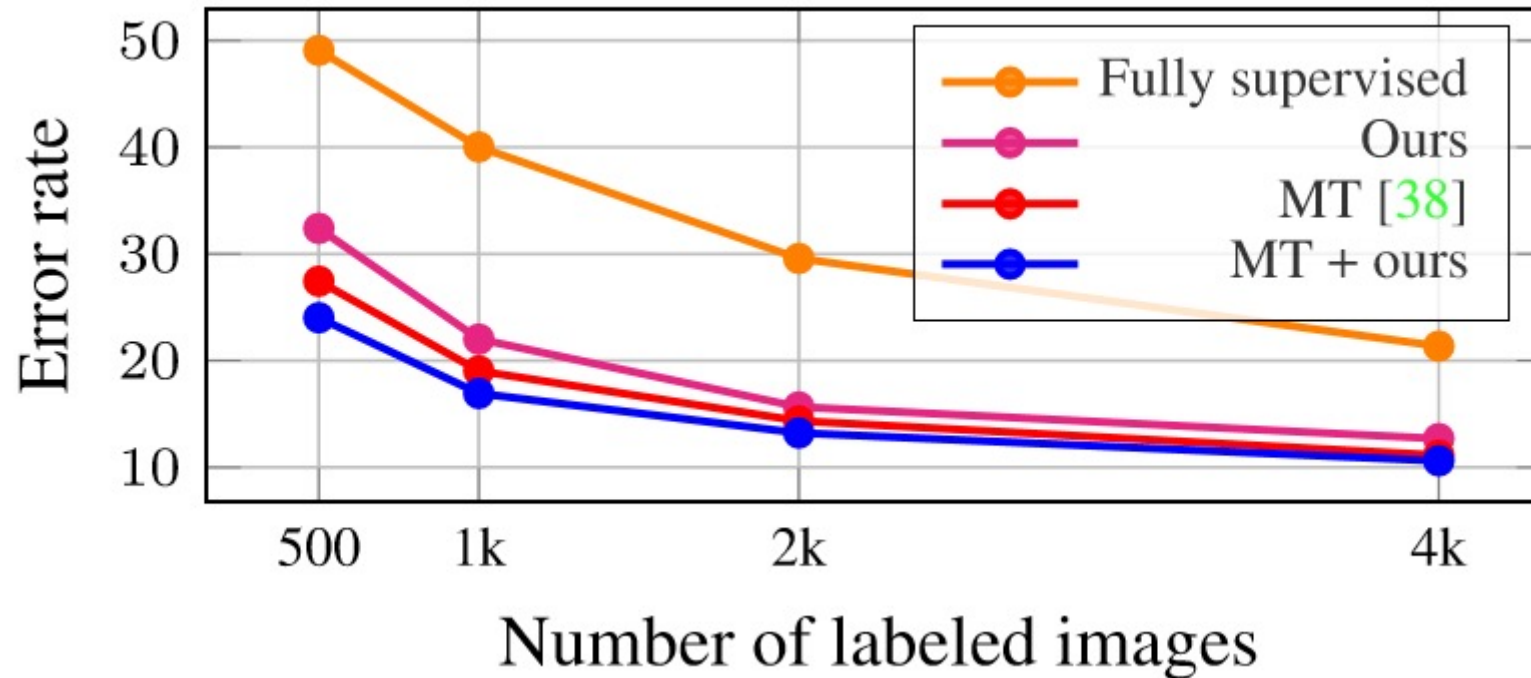
Epoch 90, weight ω_i

correctly and incorrectly pseudo-labeled

Ablation experiment on CIFAR10

Pseudo-labeling	example weight		CIFAR-10
	ω_i	ζ_j	
LP-based		✓	36.53 ± 1.42
	✓		36.17 ± 1.98
	✓	✓	33.32 ± 1.53
Network-based	✓	✓	32.40 ± 1.80
			35.17 ± 2.46

Number of labeled images



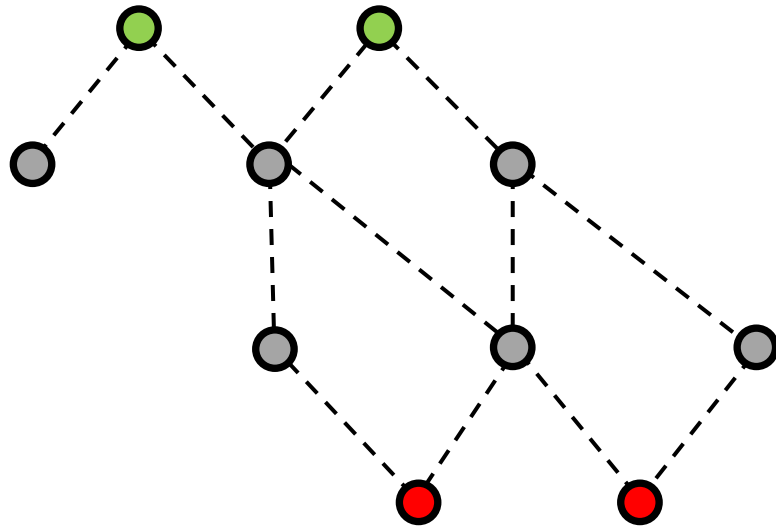
Mean Teacher (MT): [Tarvainen et al. NeurIPS'17. Mean teachers are better role models: Weight-averaged consistency targets improve semi-supervised deep learning results]

Graph convolutional networks for learning with few clean and many noisy labels

ECCV'20

Iscen, **Tolias**, Avrithis, Chum, Schmid

From MLP to GCN



- ● ● : d-dimensional embeddings
- ● : labeled, 2-class problem
- : unlabeled

Inductive approach

- train Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) on labeled
- pseudo-labeling by prediction on unlabeled

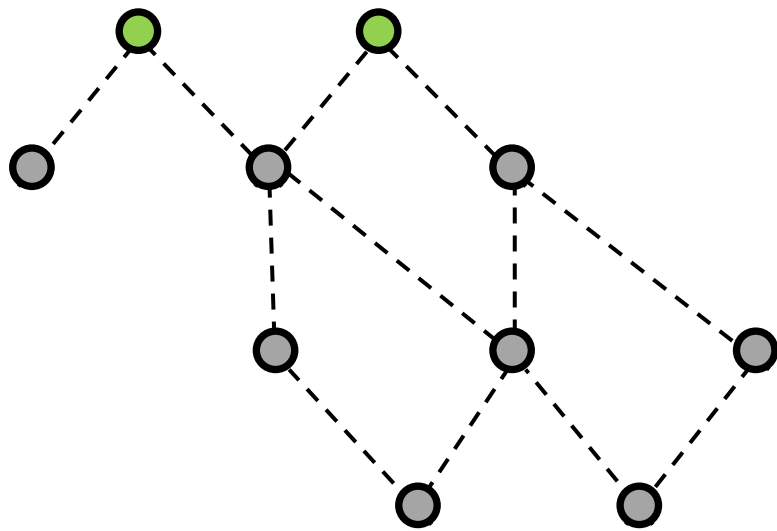
$$Z_o = f_{\Theta}(Z_i) = h(\Theta^{\top} Z_i)$$

Transductive approach

- construct affinity matrix
- train Graph Convolutional Network (GCN)
 - loss on labeled
- pseudo-labeling by prediction on unlabeled

$$Z_o = f_{\Theta}(Z_i) = h(\Theta^{\top} Z_i A)$$

Graph Convolutional Networks for noisy data cleaning



- clean label
- noisy (weak) label

GCN binary classifier

- 2 layers: $d \rightarrow m \rightarrow 1$
- non-linearity: 1st: ReLU, 2nd: sigmoid

$$F : \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} \times \mathbb{R}^{d \times N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$$

- binary cross-entropy loss
 - targets output 1 for clean and 0 for noisy
 - noise examples with importance weight λ

$$-\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \log(F(A, Z)_i) - \frac{\lambda}{N - k} \sum_{i=k+1}^N \log(1 - F(A, Z)_i)$$

- relevance prediction for noisy examples
 - GCN scalar output after training

Task description

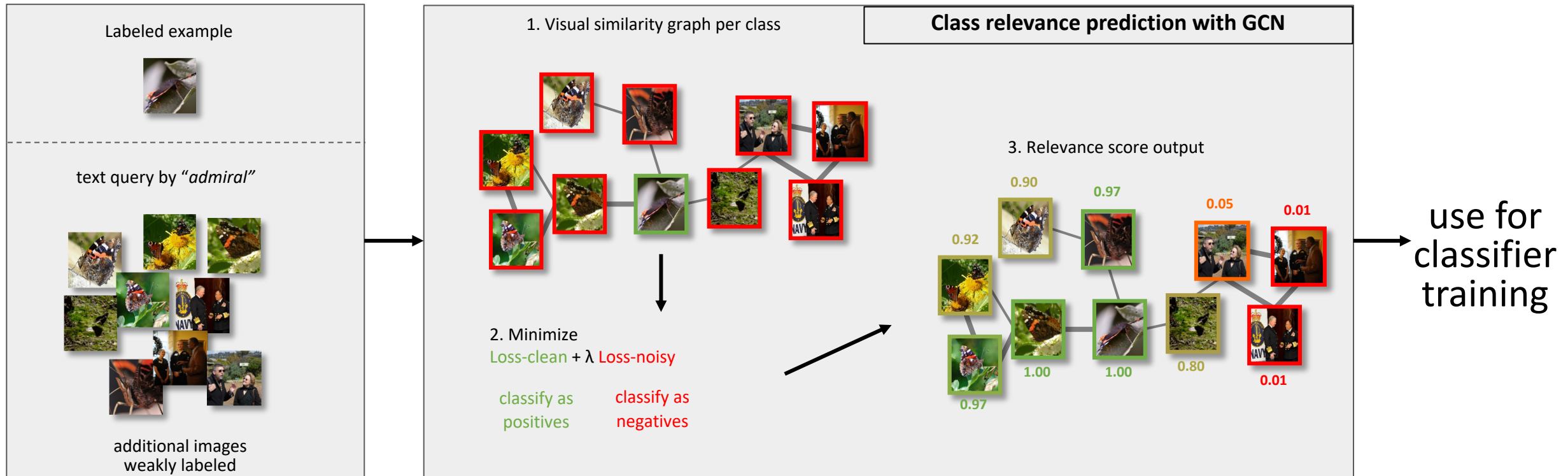
- Extension of standard few-shot learning
 - available feature extractor
 - k labeled examples per class
 - **class names are known**
 - **textual web crawling: retrieve noisy images**
 - **learn classifier with clean and noisy examples**



Our approach

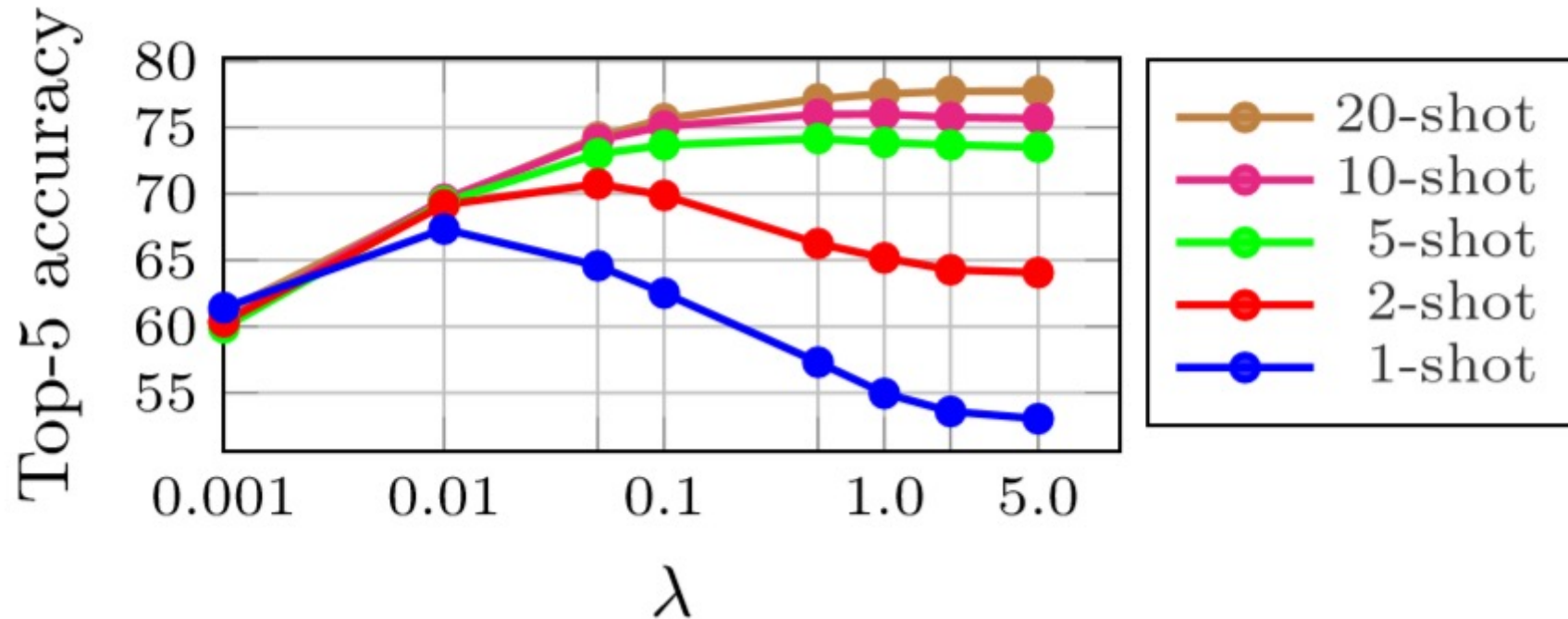
- appropriate use of noisy examples: GCN-based cleaning

Overview



cleaning is performed separately per class

Importance of negative examples



- Low-shot learning benchmark based on ImageNet [Hariharan & Girshick]
- Extended with noisy images from YFCC100M (free form user tags)

Results on extended low-shot Imagenet

Method	$k=1$	2	5	
FEW CLEAN EXAMPLES				
Class proto. [9]	45.3 \pm 0.65	57.1 \pm 0.37	69.3 \pm 0.32	without noisy
FEW CLEAN & MANY NOISY EXAMPLES				
Similarity	49.8 \pm 0.29	56.3 \pm 0.27	64.2 \pm 0.32	
β -weighting, $\beta = 1$	56.1 \pm 0.06	56.4 \pm 0.08	57.1 \pm 0.05	noisy without cleaning
β -weighting, β^*	55.6 \pm 0.24	58.3 \pm 0.14	63.4 \pm 0.25	
Linear	59.8 \pm 0.00	59.3 \pm 0.00	58.4 \pm 0.00	
Label Propagation	62.6 \pm 0.35	67.0 \pm 0.41	74.6 \pm 0.30	
MLP	63.6 \pm 0.41	68.8 \pm 0.42	73.7 \pm 0.25	cleaning with MLP
Ours	67.8 \pm 0.10	70.9 \pm 0.30	73.9 \pm 0.17	cleaning with GCN

[9]: Gidaris, Komodakis, CVPR'18, Dynamic few-shot visual learning without forgetting

Ahmet Iscen



@google

Yannis Avrithis



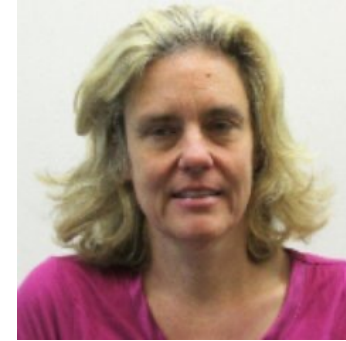
@inria

Ondřej Chum



@ctu

Cordelia Schmid



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co-authors

- Mining on manifolds: <https://github.com/gtolias/mom>
- LP for semi-supervised deep learning: <https://github.com/ahmetius/LP-DeepSSL/>
- GCN for noisy data cleaning: <https://github.com/google-research/noisy-fewshot-learning>