

Active learning for online training in imbalanced data streams under cold start

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What is the smallest sample that we can label
to train a high performance model
in a system deployed for the first time?

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⇒ **These conditions often hold for new clients in credit card fraud detection**

Our Main Contributions:

An Active Learning **(AL) annotation strategy** for datasets with **orders of magnitude of class imbalance**, in a **cold start streaming** scenario.

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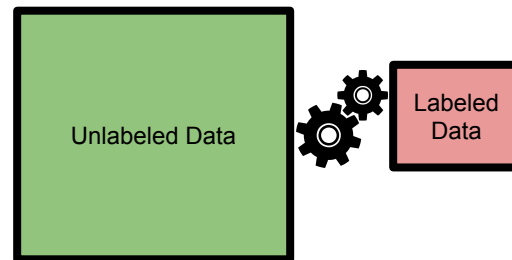
An **Outlier-based Discriminative** AL approach (**ODAL**) to be used as **warm-up** in a 3-stage sequence of AL policies.

An **empirical study** of policy sequences for **real world credit card fraud** datasets

Our Outlier-based Discriminative AL approach (ODAL)

Discriminative AL principle: Create a **labeled pool** distributed **indistinguishably** from **unlabeled pool**

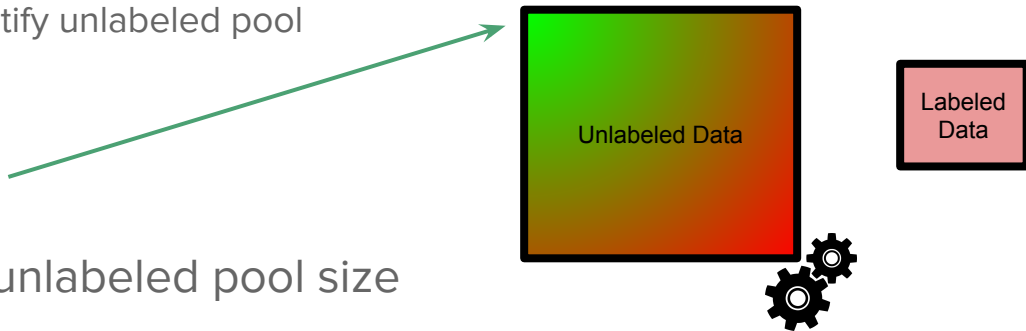
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4. Select high score instances



Shortcoming: Scales with unlabeled pool size

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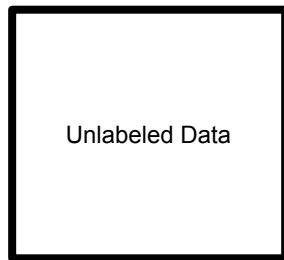
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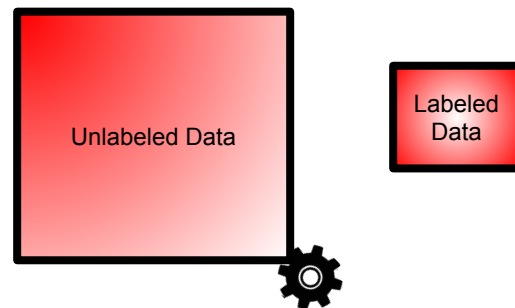
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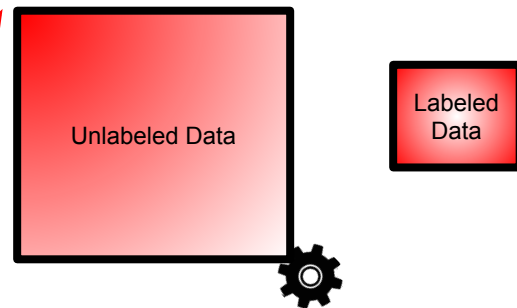
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Our proposal: ODAL

1. Train an outlier detection algorithm on the labeled pool (small \Rightarrow fast training)
2. Score unlabeled pool
3. Select unlabeled instances that are outliers relative to the labeled pool



Experiments on credit card fraud datasets show:

<i>Cold</i>	<i>Warmup</i>	<i>Hot</i>	Bank 1	Bank 2	Payment Processor	Merchant	AVG
QueryAll	---	---	1.0	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.8
Random	ODAL	Unc. (entropy)	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.9
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Random	---	Unc. (entropy)	5.0	3.8	4.4	2.8	4.0
Random	---	ODAL	7.2	5.0	7.4	7.0	6.7
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Table 3: Overall policy ranking: Average ranks for each dataset (four central columns) and their overall average (right column). Rows are sorted by the AVG column.

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Several datasets & domains

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Gains over random policy reach 80%.

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Similar performance than optimistic baseline with only **2% to 10% of labels**.

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Thank you

See paper for further details

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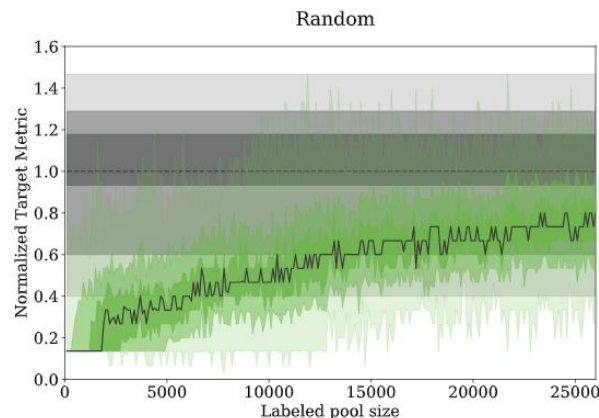
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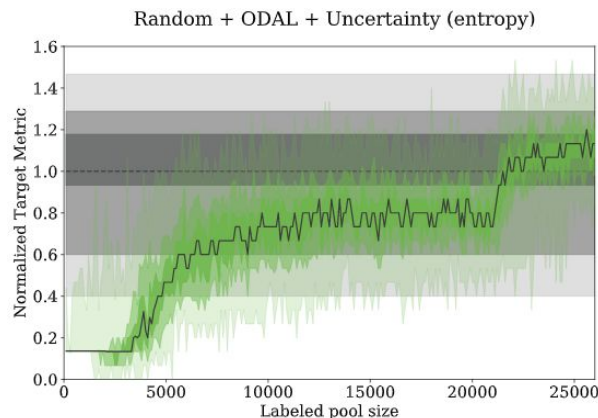
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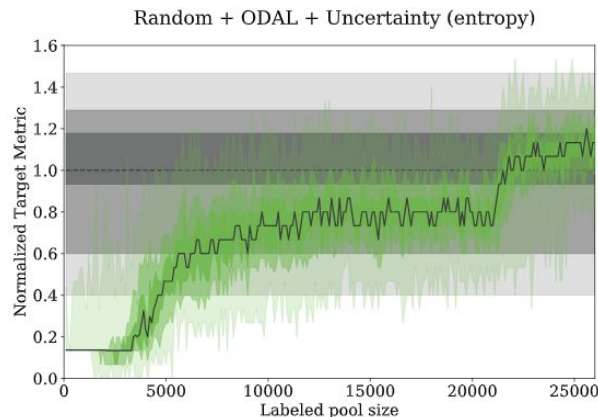
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