

Active Feature Acquisition with Generative Surrogate Models

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Motivation

typical machine learning

Patient



collect features



Age: 47
Weight: 160
Heart Rate: 102

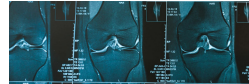
Blood Test:

| Test | Value | Normal Range |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|
| WBC (cells/cc) | 8.08 | 3.8 to 10.5 |
| Neutrophils (%) | 87 | 48 to 70 |
| Lymphocytes (%) | 9 | 18 to 40 |
| Monocytes (%) | 3 | 2 to 8 |
| Eosinophils (%) | 1 | 1 to 5 |
| Basophils (%) | 0 | 0 to 1 |
| WBC (thous/cu mm) | 8.08 | 4.5 to 11 |
| Hb (g/dL) | 15.7 | 13 to 17 |
| Hematocrit (%) | 47 | 37 to 47 |
| Platelets (thous/cu mm) | 302 | 150 to 450 |

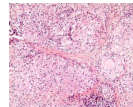
X-Ray:



MRI:



Biopsy:



...

predict



what disease?

Motivation

human doctor

Doctor

Patient



I'm not sure.
I need an X-Ray.



Age: 47
Weight: 160
Heart Rate: 102
Blood Test: ??
X-Ray: ??
MRI: ??
Biopsy: ??
...

Motivation

human doctor

Doctor

I need an MRI.

Patient



Age: 47
Weight: 160
Heart Rate: 102
Blood Test: ??

X-Ray:



MRI: ??
Biopsy: ??

...

Motivation

human doctor

Doctor

Patient



I'm confident the patient has a tear ACL.

Age: 47
Weight: 160
Heart Rate: 102
Blood Test: ??

X-Ray:



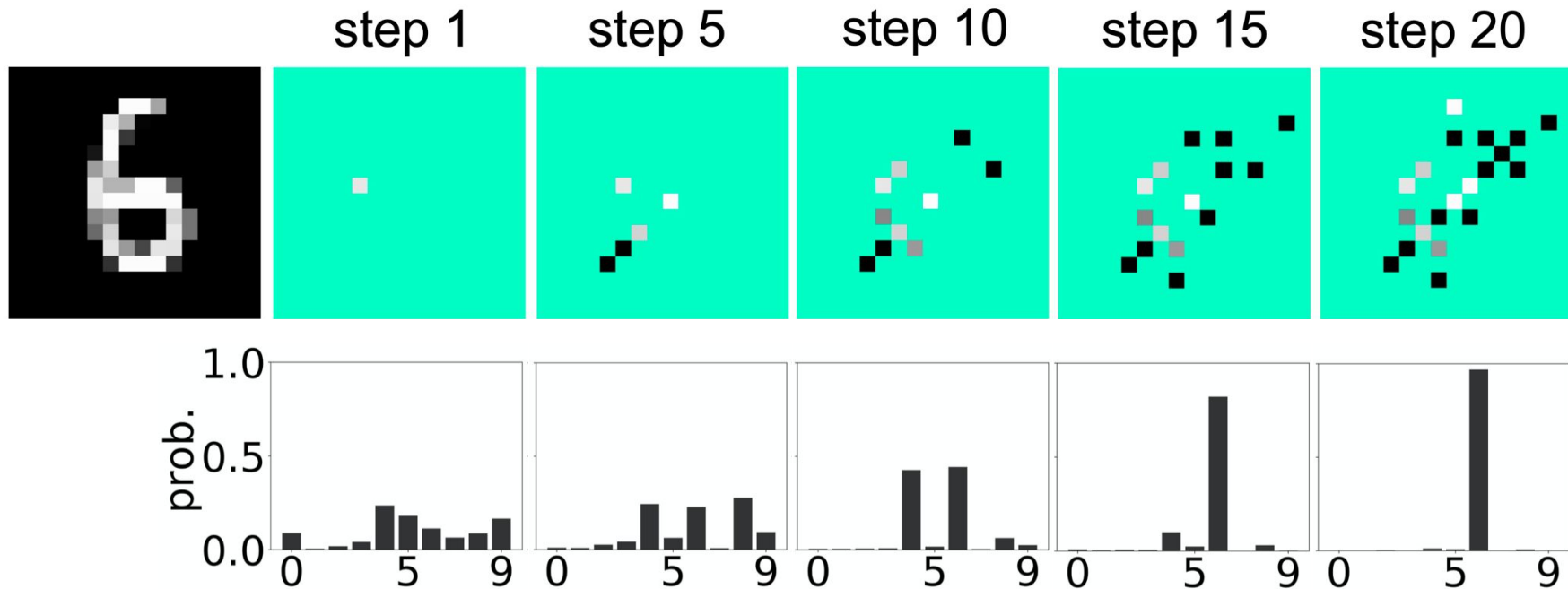
MRI:



Biopsy: ??

...

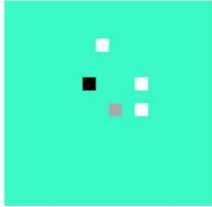
Active Feature Acquisition (AFA)



Active Feature Acquisition (AFA)

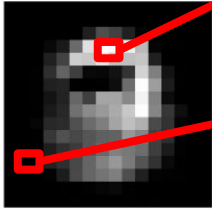
Informing Feature Acquisition with Conditionals

~~Observed Features~~



x_o

Uncertainty



$p(x_u | x_o)$

We can use conditionals to guide the acquisition of features by avoiding features that:

we are very certain about

If we are sure of the value of a missing feature, then it's redundant to observe it.

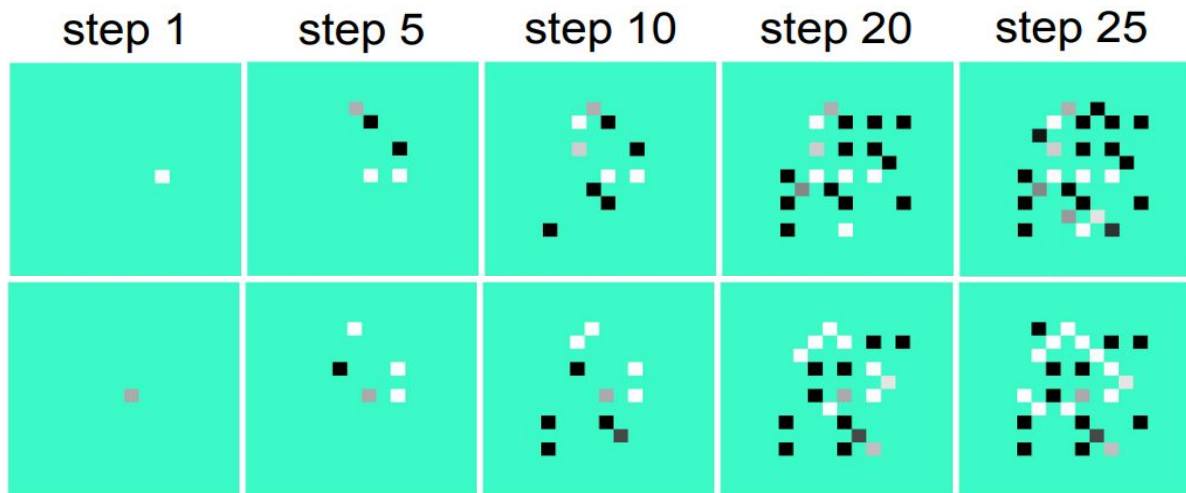
will not help the prediction regardless of the true value

If the feature will not inform our prediction then there is no point in observing it.

Active Feature Acquisition (AFA)

Arbitrary Conditionals

$$p(x_u \mid x_o) \quad u, o \subseteq \{1, \dots, d\}$$



AFA as MDP

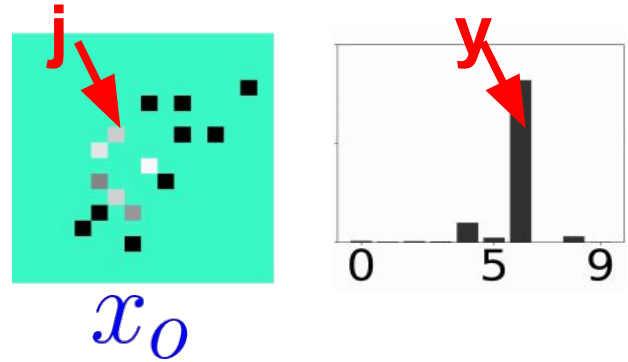
State: x_0

Actions:

Acquire $j \in \{1, \dots, d\} \setminus o$
or Predict $Y = y$

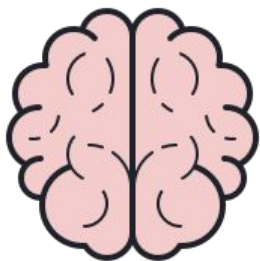
Rewards:

Cost of obtaining feature j
or cost of incorrect prediction (reward for correct)

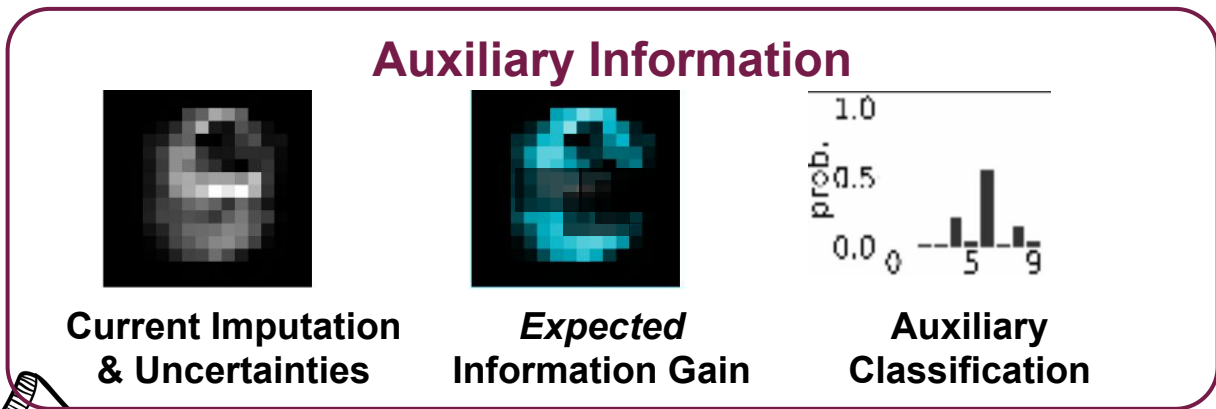
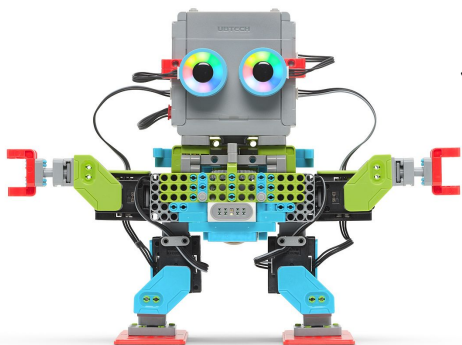


AFA with Model-based RL

$$\text{GSM } p(y, x_u \mid x_o)$$



Agent



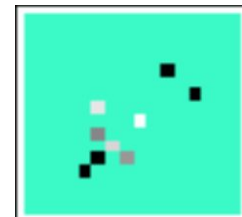
cost of acquiring feature i

acquire feature i



Reward

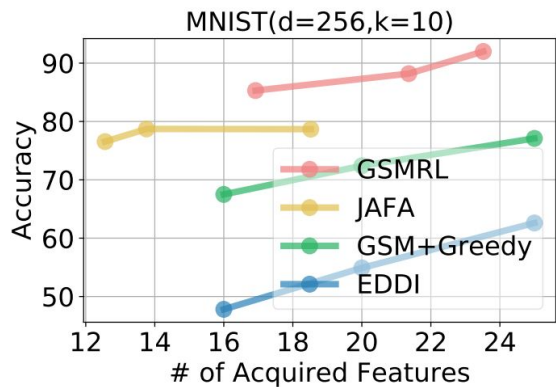
State



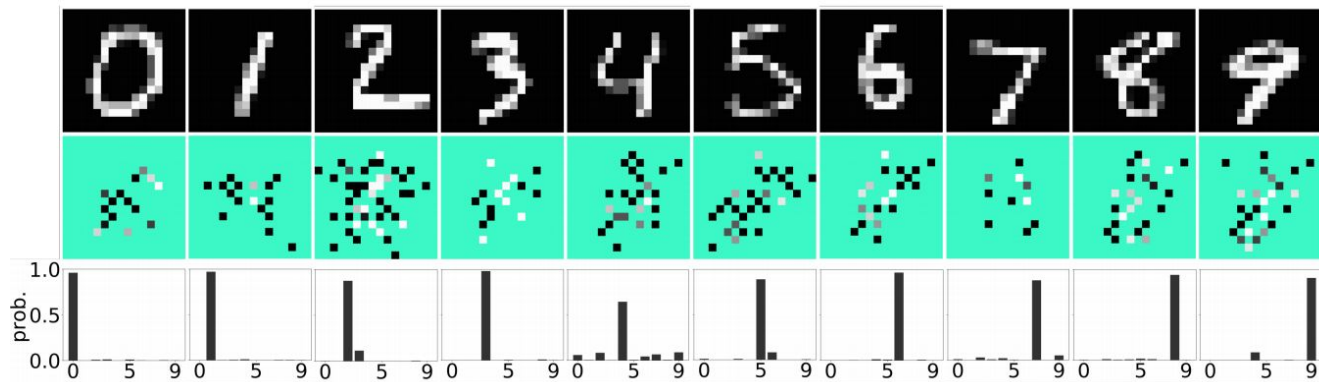
x_o



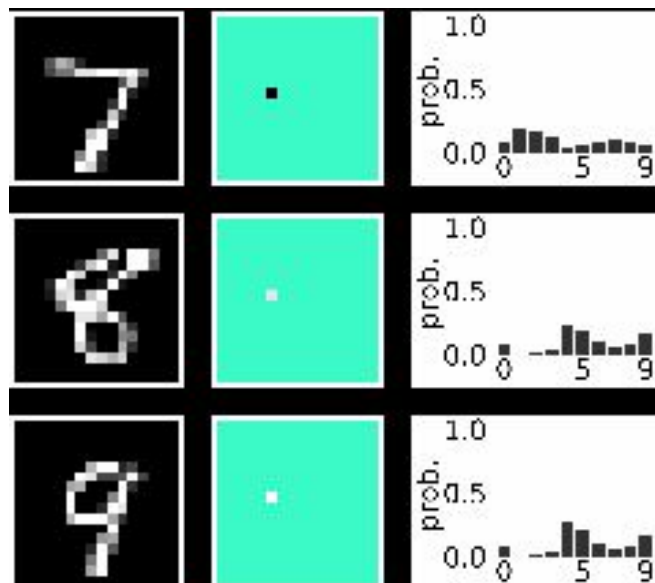
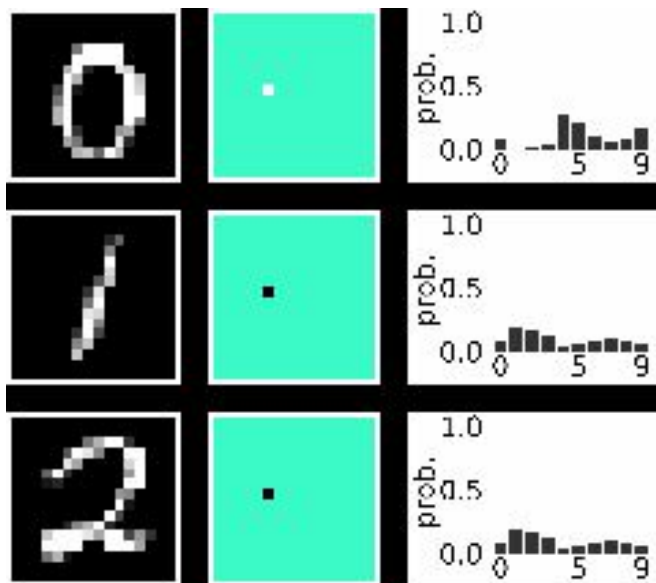
AFA for MNIST Classification



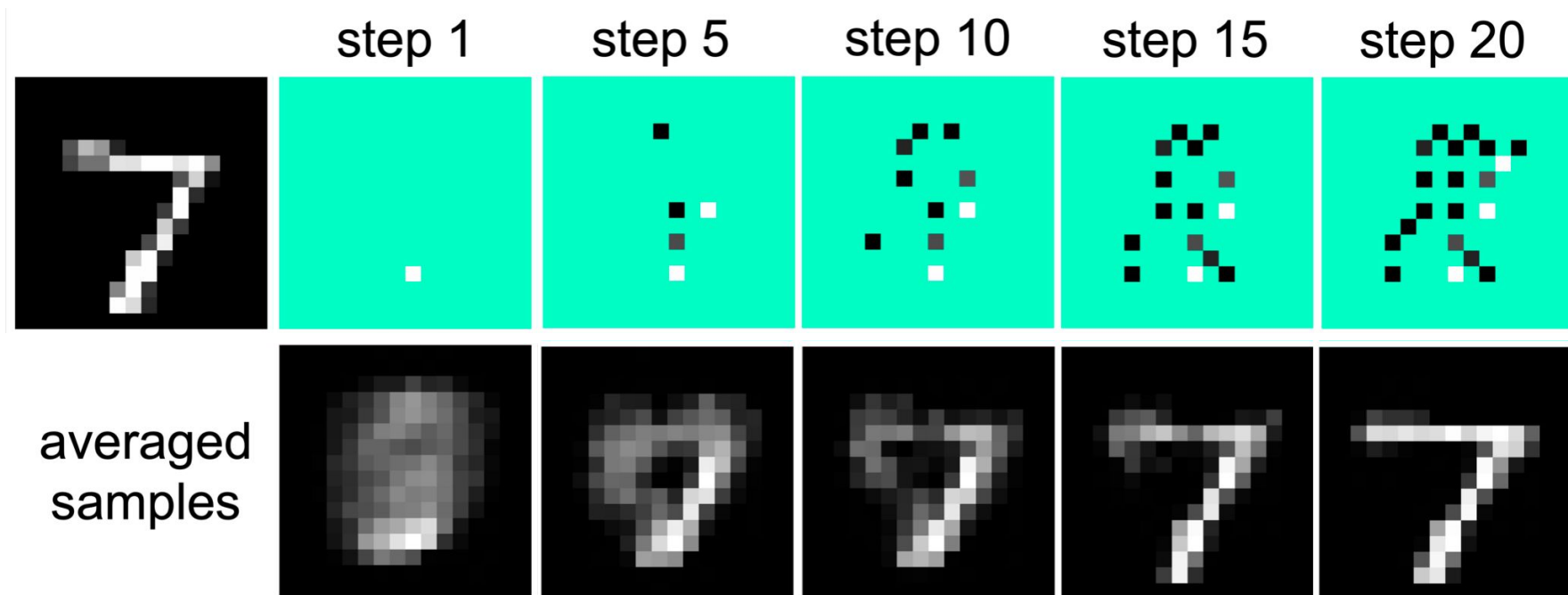
- **EDDI**: Efficient Dynamic Discovery of High-Value Information with Partial VAE (ICML 2019)
 - Greedy acquisition based on VAEs
- **JAFA**: Joint Active Feature Acquisition and Classification with Variable-Size Set Encoding (NeurIPS 2018)
 - Plain reinforcement learning optimization with Q-learning



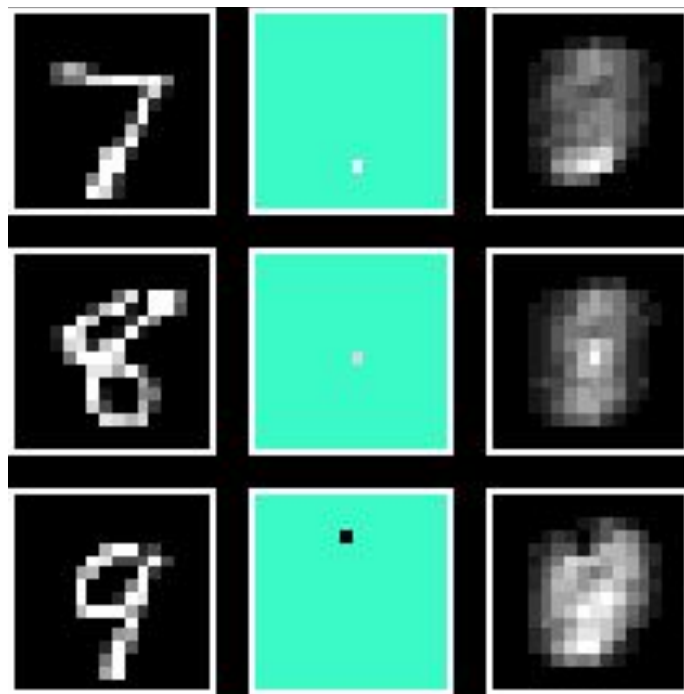
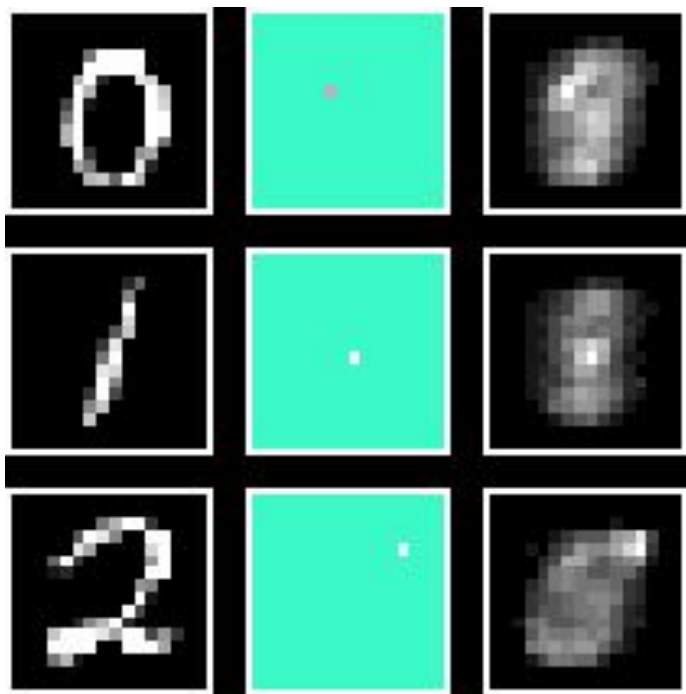
AFA for MNIST Classification



Active Instance Recognition (AIR)



AIR for MNIST Reconstruction



Summary

- We reformulates the MDP that underlies the AFA problem as a generative modeling task and optimizes a policy via a model-based approach.
- The GSM is leveraged to provide intermediate rewards and auxiliary information to aid the agent navigate a complicated high-dimensional action space and sparse rewards.
- We extend AFA in a task we coin active instance recognition (AIR) for the unsupervised case where the target variables are the unobserved features themselves and the goal is to collect information for a particular instance in a cost-efficient way.

Thanks!



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