

Differentiable Feature Selection with Concrete Autoencoders

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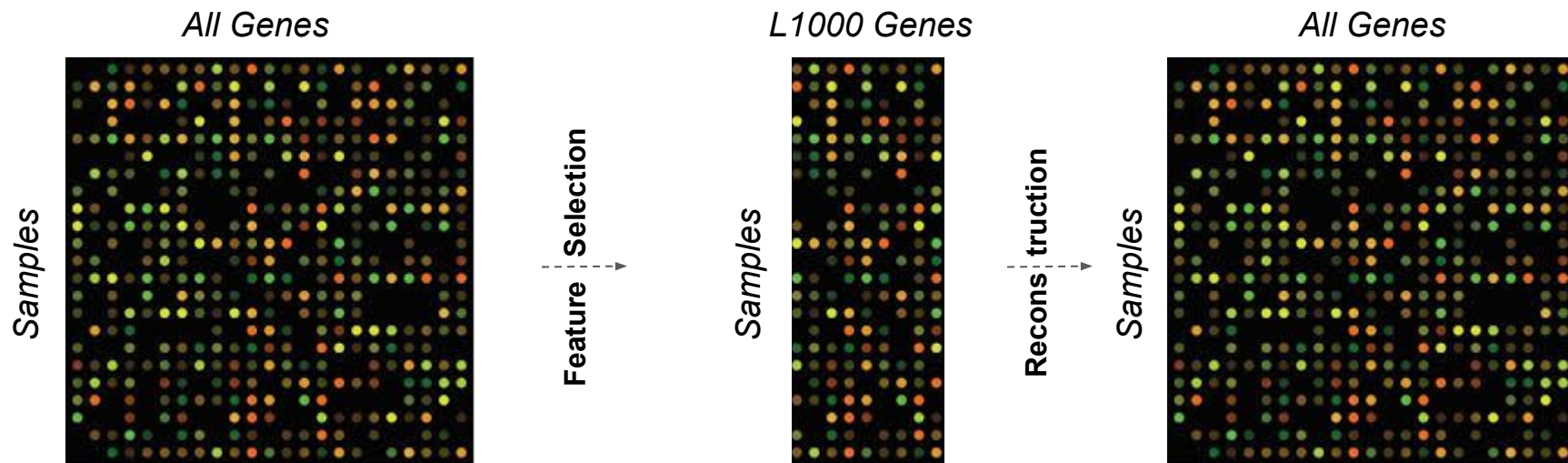
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Unsupervised Feature Selection (UFS) is Widely Used in Machine Learning

- Identify the **subset** of most informative features in dataset
- **Simplifies** the process of training models
- Especially useful if the data is **difficult** or **expensive** to collect

Unsupervised Feature Selection (UFS) is Used Widely in Applied ML

- Example: the *L1000 Landmark Genes* [Lamb et al., 2006]



UFS Methods Typically Rely on Regularization

Unsupervised Discriminative Feature Selection (UDFS)

[Yang et al., 2011]

Multi-Cluster Feature Selection (MCFS)

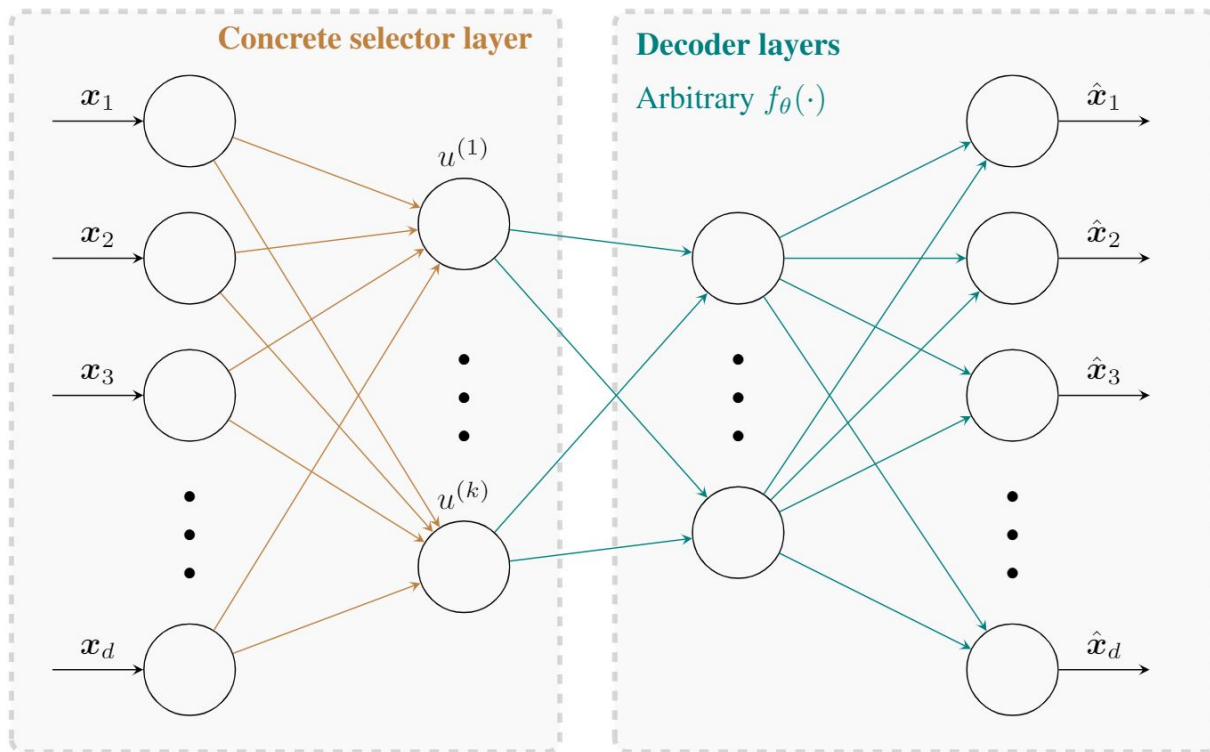
[Cai et al., 2010]

Autoencoder Feature Selection (AEFS)

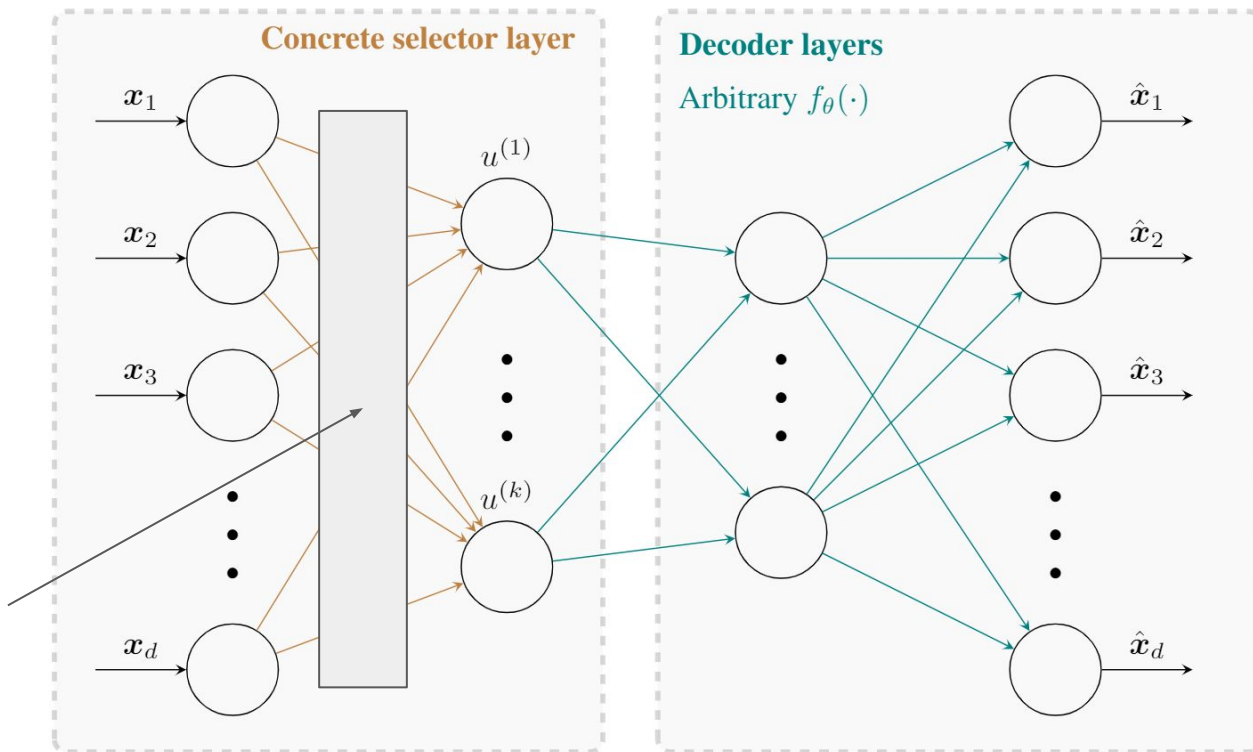
[Han et al., 2017]

All based on
 L_1 or L_{21}
regularization

What about **directly backpropagating** through discrete “feature selection” nodes?

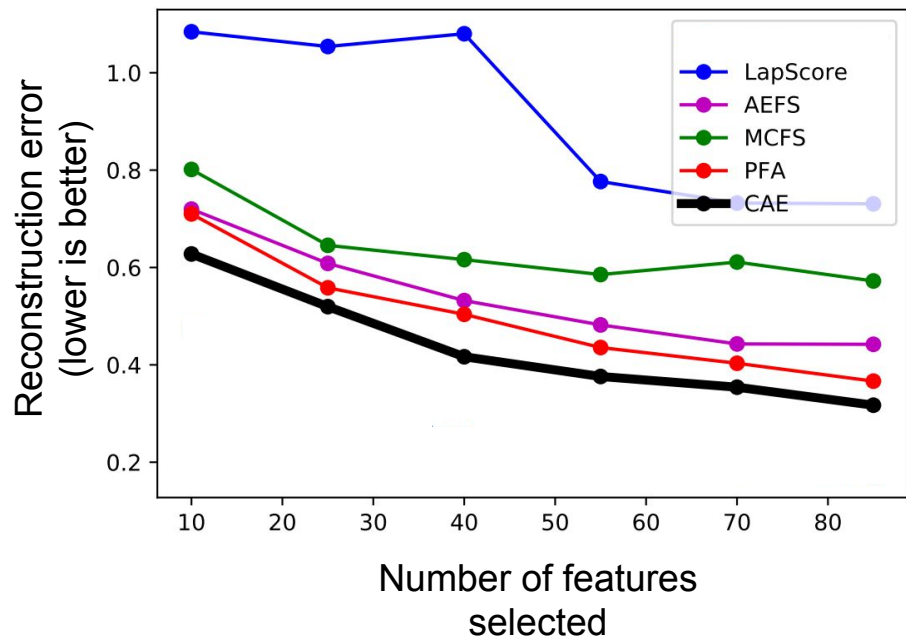


What about directly backpropagating through discrete “feature selection” nodes?

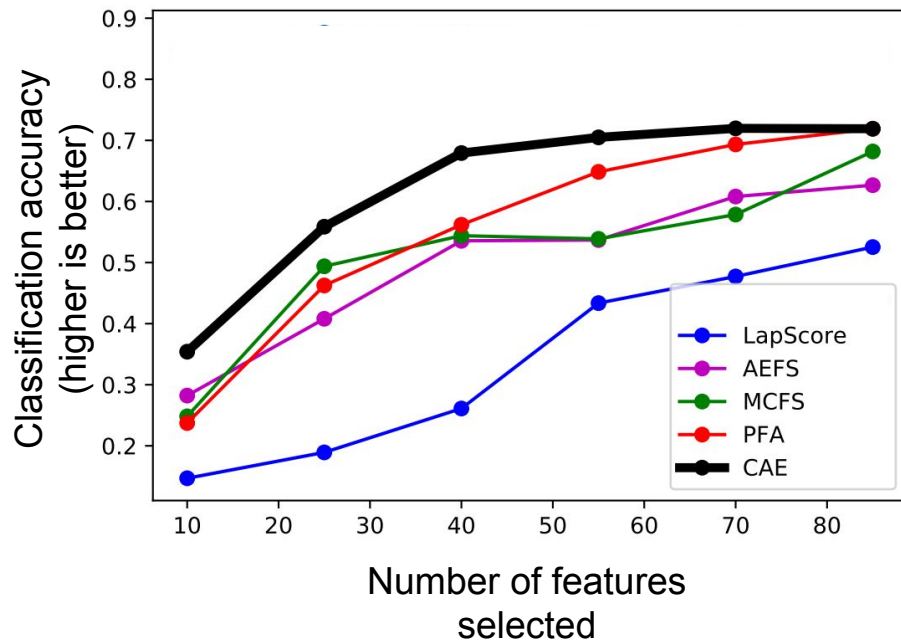
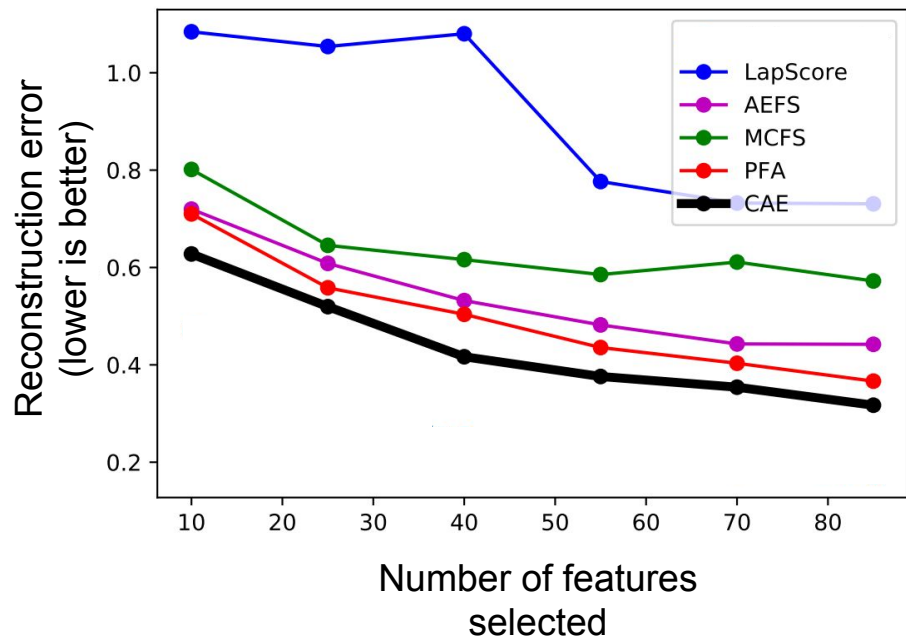


Replace the weights of the encoder with parameters of a **Concrete Random Variable** (Maddison, 2016)

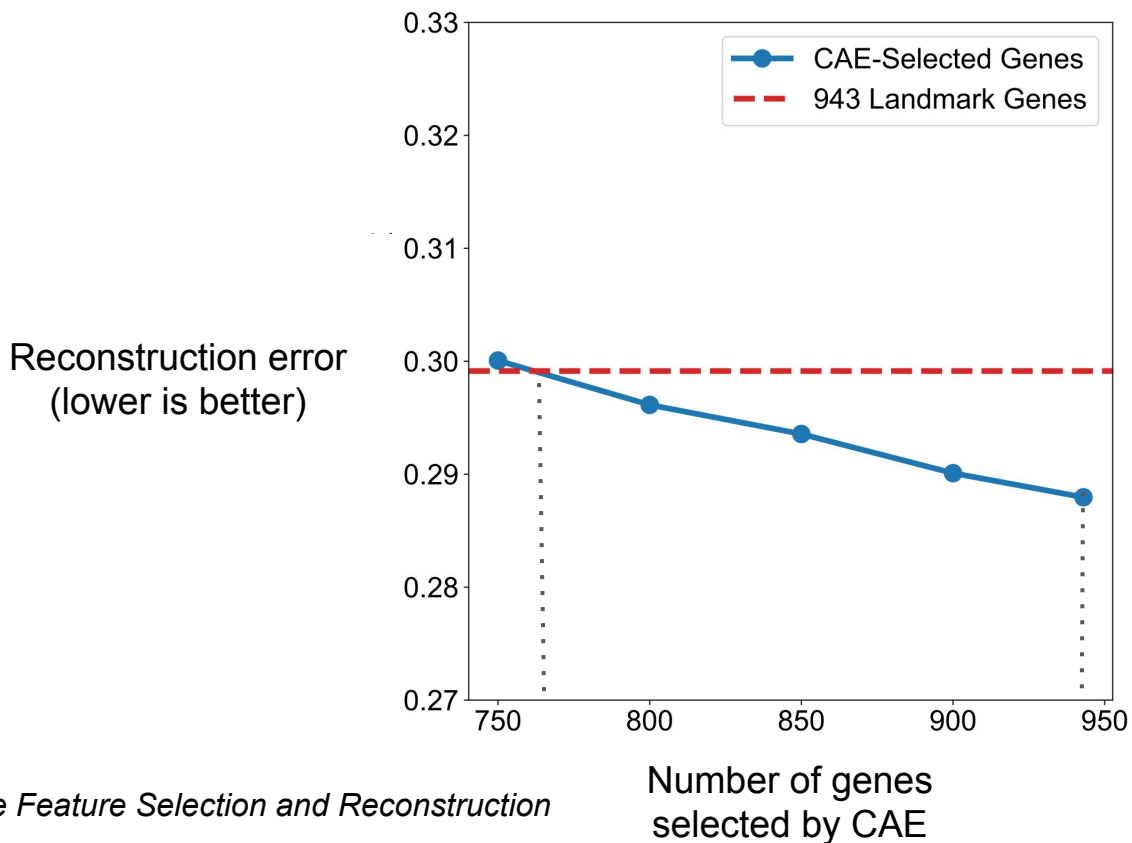
Results on the ISOLET dataset (reconstruction error)



Results on the ISOLET dataset (classification accuracy)



Concrete Autoencoder (CAE) Genes Outperform the L1000 Landmark Genes!



Concrete Autoencoder Takeaways

- More effective than other feature selection methods based on regularization
- Implementation is just a few lines of code from a standard autoencoder
- Training time is similar to standard autoencoder per epoch
- Can be extended to supervised/semi-supervised settings

Start using concrete autoencoders today!

Installation: `pip install concrete-autoencoder`

Code: <https://github.com/mfbalin/Concrete-Autoencoders>

For more details and results:

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