

# Batched Dueling Bandits

Arpit Agarwal<sup>1</sup> Rohan Ghuge<sup>2</sup> Viswanath Nagarajan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Data Science Institute, Columbia University.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Industrial and Operations Engineering, University of Michigan.

July 18, 2022

# Motivation I: Web-Search Ranking

<https://www.expedia.com> > ... > Maryland

## Top Hotels in Baltimore, MD from \$76 - Expedia

Check Baltimore (and vicinity) hotel prices - Canopy by Hilton Baltimore Harbor Point - DoubleTree Hotel Baltimore - BWI Airport - Baltimore Marriott Waterfront.

Accommodation: 673 hotels      Highest Price: \$182  
Number of reviews: 9622



<https://www.kayak.com> > ... > Hotels in Maryland

## 16 Best Hotels in Baltimore. Hotels from \$59/night - KAYAK

Baltimore hotels near The Baltimore Convention Center ; La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham Baltimore Downtown - Baltimore - Bedroom. La Quinta Inn & Suites by ...

Average price (weekend night): \$200      Low season: May  
Average price (weeknight): \$175      High season: March



<https://travel.usnews.com> > Hotels > USA

## 25 Best Hotels in Baltimore, MD - US News Travel

Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore - Sagamore Pendry Baltimore - Kimpton Hotel Monaco Baltimore Inner Harbor - Royal Sonesta Harbor Court Baltimore - Hotel Indigo ...



<https://baltimore.org> > Plan

## Baltimore Hotels & Lodging | Visit Baltimore

Looking for a quick getaway? Book a staycation at a Baltimore hotel in the heart of downtown or try one of the city's many charming neighborhood hotels. And, ...



<https://www.travelocity.com> > ... > Maryland

## Baltimore Hotels from \$72 - Hotel Deals - Travelocity

Most frequently booked Baltimore hotels - Renaissance Baltimore Harborplace Hotel - Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor - The Westin Baltimore Washington Airport ...



<https://www.trivago.com> > USA > Maryland

## Baltimore Hotels | Find & compare great deals on trivago

Hotels in Baltimore, USA - Sagamore Pendry Baltimore - Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore - Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor - Holiday Inn Express & Suites Baltimore ...



<https://www.choicehotels.com> > Baltimore, MD, US

## Hotels in Baltimore, MD - Choice Hotels

24 hotels near Baltimore, Maryland ; Sleep Inn & Suites Downtown Inner Harbor - 0.14 mi. 1463 ; The Inn at Henderson's Wharf, Ascend Hotel Collection - 1.31 mi.



# Motivation I: Web-Search Ranking

<https://www.expedia.com> > ... > Maryland

## Top Hotels in Baltimore, MD from \$76 - Expedia

Check Baltimore (and vicinity) hotel prices - Canopy by Hilton Baltimore Harbor Point - DoubleTree Hotel Baltimore - BWI Airport - Baltimore Marriott Waterfront.

Accommodation: 673 hotels

Highest Price: \$182

Number of reviews: 9622



<https://www.kayak.com> > ... > Hotels in Maryland

## 16 Best Hotels in Baltimore. Hotels from \$59/night - KAYAK

Baltimore hotels near The Baltimore Convention Center : La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham Baltimore Downtown - Baltimore - Bedroom. La Quinta Inn & Suites by ...

Average price (weekend night): \$200

Low season: May

Average price (weeknight): \$175

High season: March



<https://travel.usnews.com> > Hotels > USA

## 25 Best Hotels in Baltimore, MD - US News Travel

Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore - Sagamore Pendry Baltimore - Kimpton Hotel Monaco Baltimore Inner Harbor - Royal Sonesta Harbor Court Baltimore - Hotel Indigo ...



<https://baltimore.org> | Plan

## Baltimore Hotels & Lodging | Visit Baltimore

Looking for a quick getaway? Book a staycation at a Baltimore hotel in the heart of downtown or try one of the city's many charming neighborhood hotels. And, ...



<https://www.travelocity.com> > ... > Maryland

## Baltimore Hotels from \$72 - Hotel Deals - Travelocity

Most frequently booked Baltimore hotels - Renaissance Baltimore Harborplace Hotel - Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor - The Westin Baltimore Washington Airport ...



<https://www.trivago.com> > USA > Maryland

## Baltimore Hotels | Find & compare great deals on trivago

Hotels in Baltimore, USA - Sagamore Pendry Baltimore - Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore - Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor - Holiday Inn Express & Suites Baltimore ...



<https://www.choicehotels.com> | Baltimore, MD, US

## Hotels in Baltimore, MD - Choice Hotels

24 hotels near Baltimore, Maryland : Steep Inn & Suites Downtown Inner Harbor - 0.14 mi. 1463 ; The Inn at Henderson's Wharf, Ascend Hotel Collection - 1.31 mi.



Can extract pairwise comparisons  
(Radlinski et al., 2008)

# Motivation I: Web-Search Ranking

<https://www.expedia.com> > ... > Maryland

## Top Hotels in Baltimore, MD from \$76 - Expedia

Check Baltimore (and vicinity) hotel prices · Canopy by Hilton Baltimore Harbor Point · DoubleTree Hotel Baltimore - BWI Airport · Baltimore Marriott Waterfront.

Accommodation: 673 hotels      Highest Price: \$182  
Number of reviews: 9622



<https://www.kayak.com> > ... > Hotels in Maryland

## 16 Best Hotels in Baltimore, Hotels from \$59/night - KAYAK

Baltimore hotels near The Baltimore Convention Center · La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham Baltimore Downtown - Baltimore - Bedroom, La Quinta Inn & Suites by ...

Average price (weekend night): \$200      Low season: May  
Average price (weeknight): \$175      High season: March



<https://travel.usnews.com> > Hotels > USA

## 25 Best Hotels in Baltimore, MD - US News Travel

Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore · Sagamore Pendry Baltimore · Kimpton Hotel Monaco Baltimore Inner Harbor · Royal Sonesta Harbor Court Baltimore · Hotel Indigo ...



<https://baltimore.org> > Plan

## Baltimore Hotels & Lodging | Visit Baltimore

Looking for a quick getaway? Book a staycation at a Baltimore hotel in the heart of downtown or try one of the city's many charming neighborhood hotels. And, ...



<https://www.travelocity.com> > ... > Maryland

## Baltimore Hotels from \$72 - Hotel Deals - Travelocity

Most frequently booked Baltimore hotels · Renaissance Baltimore Harborplace Hotel · Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor · The Westin Baltimore Washington Airport ...



<https://www.trivago.com> > USA > Maryland

## Baltimore Hotels | Find & compare great deals on trivago

Hotels in Baltimore, USA · Sagamore Pendry Baltimore · Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore · Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor · Holiday Inn Express & Suites Baltimore ...



<https://www.choicehotels.com> > Baltimore, MD, US

## Hotels in Baltimore, MD - Choice Hotels

24 hotels near Baltimore, Maryland · Sleep Inn & Suites Downtown Inner Harbor · 0.14 mi, 1463 · The Inn at Henderson's Wharf, Ascend Hotel Collection · 1.31 mi.



Ranking A

Ranking B

Can extract pairwise comparisons  
(Radlinski et al., 2008)

# Motivation I: Web-Search Ranking

<https://www.expedia.com> › ... › Maryland ⓘ  
**Top Hotels in Baltimore, MD from \$76 - Expedia**  
Check Baltimore (and vicinity) hotel prices - Canopy by Hilton Baltimore Harbor Point - DoubleTree Hotel Baltimore - BWI Airport - Baltimore Marriott Waterfront.  
Accommodation: 673 hotels      Highest Price: \$182  
Number of reviews: 9622



<https://www.kayak.com> › ... › Hotels in Maryland ⓘ  
**16 Best Hotels in Baltimore. Hotels from \$59/night - KAYAK**  
Baltimore hotels near The Baltimore Convention Center : La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham Baltimore Downtown - Baltimore - Bedroom. La Quinta Inn & Suites by ...  
Average price (weekend night): \$200      Low season: May  
Average price (weeknight): \$175      High season: March



<https://travel.usnews.com> › Hotels › USA ⓘ  
**25 Best Hotels in Baltimore, MD - US News Travel**  
Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore - Sagamore Pendry Baltimore - Kimpton Hotel...  
Baltimore Inner Harbor - Royal Sonesta Harbor Court Baltimore - Hotel Indigo ...



<https://baltimore.org> › Plan ⓘ  
**Baltimore Hotels & Lodging | Visit Baltimore**  
Looking for a quick getaway? Book a staycation at a Baltimore hotel in the heart of downtown or try one of the city's many charming neighborhood hotels. And, ...



<https://www.travelocity.com> › ... › Maryland ⓘ  
**Baltimore Hotels from \$72 - Hotel Deals - Travelocity**  
Most frequently booked Baltimore hotels - Renaissance Baltimore Harborplace Hotel - Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor - The Westin Baltimore Washington Airport ...



<https://www.trivago.com> › USA › Maryland ⓘ  
**Baltimore Hotels | Find & compare great deals on trivago**  
Hotels in Baltimore, USA - Sagamore Pendry Baltimore - Four Seasons Hotel Baltimore - Hyatt Regency Baltimore Inner Harbor - Holiday Inn Express & Suites Baltimore ...



<https://www.choicehotels.com> › Baltimore, MD, US ⓘ  
**Hotels in Baltimore, MD - Choice Hotels**  
24 hotels near Baltimore, Maryland ; Sleep Inn & Suites Downtown Inner Harbor - 0.14 mi. 1463 ; The Inn at Henderson's Wharf, Ascend Hotel Collection - 1.31 mi.



Click!

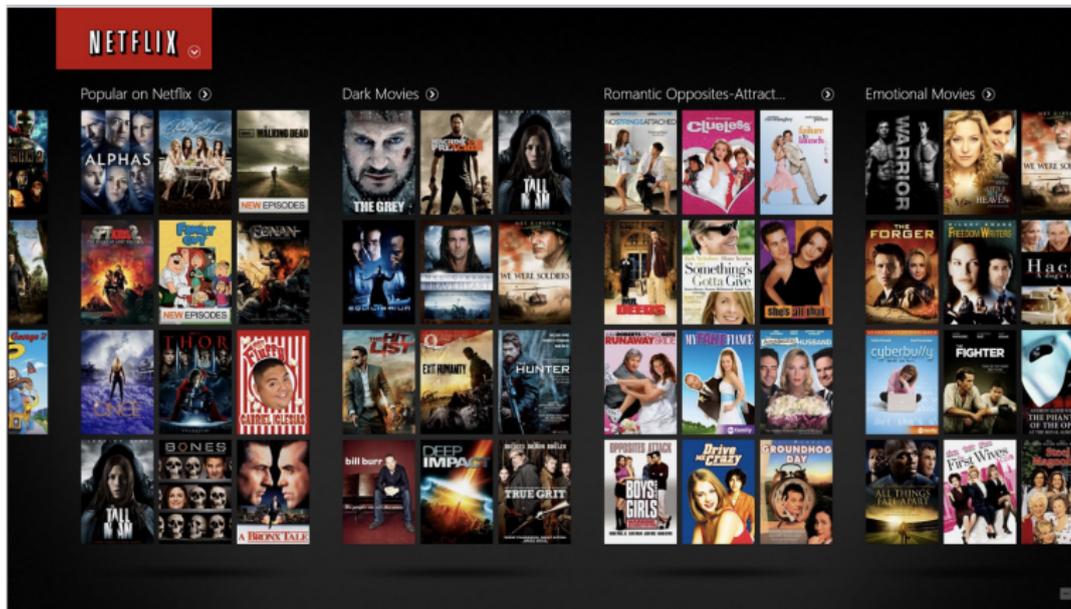
Ranking A

Ranking B

Can extract pairwise comparisons (Radlinski et al., 2008)



# Motivation II: Movie Recommendation



Simultaneously satisfy users and determine best movie

# Dueling Bandits

- ▶  $K$  arms

# Dueling Bandits

- ▶  $K$  arms
- ▶ time horizon  $T$

# Dueling Bandits

- ▶  $K$  arms
- ▶ time horizon  $T$
- ▶ in trial  $t \in [T]$ :  
    select pair  $(i_t, j_t)$

# Dueling Bandits

- ▶  $K$  arms
- ▶ time horizon  $T$
- ▶ in trial  $t \in [T]$ :
  - select pair  $(i_t, j_t)$
  - observe **noisy comparison**

# Dueling Bandits

- ▶  $K$  arms
- ▶ time horizon  $T$
- ▶ in trial  $t \in [T]$ :
  - select pair  $(i_t, j_t)$
  - observe **noisy comparison**
- ▶ noisy comparison:
  - $\Pr(i \text{ beats } j) = P_{i,j}$
  - comparisons are **independent**

# Dueling Bandits

- ▶  $K$  arms
- ▶ time horizon  $T$
- ▶ in trial  $t \in [T]$ :
  - select pair  $(i_t, j_t)$
  - observe **noisy comparison**
- ▶ noisy comparison:
  - $\Pr(i \text{ beats } j) = P_{i,j}$
  - comparisons are **independent**
  - $P_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon(i, j)$ : **measure of distinguishability**

# Dueling Bandits

- ▶  $K$  arms
- ▶ time horizon  $T$
- ▶ in trial  $t \in [T]$ :
  - select pair  $(i_t, j_t)$
  - observe **noisy comparison**
- ▶ noisy comparison:
  - $\Pr(i \text{ beats } j) = P_{i,j}$
  - comparisons are **independent**
  - $P_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon(i, j)$ : **measure of distinguishability**
- ▶ assume  $i^* = \text{best arm}$ ;  $\epsilon(i^*, i) \geq 0$  for all  $i$

# Dueling Bandits

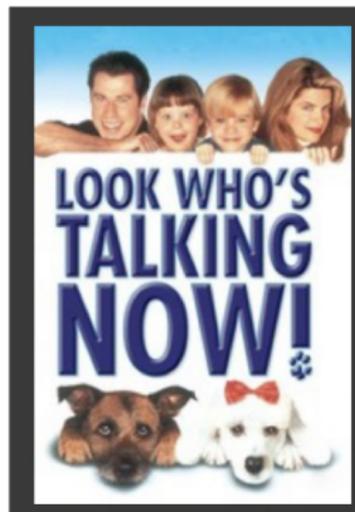
- ▶  $K$  arms
- ▶ time horizon  $T$
- ▶ in trial  $t \in [T]$ :
  - select pair  $(i_t, j_t)$
  - observe **noisy comparison**
- ▶ noisy comparison:
  - $\Pr(i \text{ beats } j) = P_{i,j}$
  - comparisons are **independent**
  - $P_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon(i, j)$ : **measure of distinguishability**
- ▶ assume  $i^* = \text{best arm}$ ;  $\epsilon(i^*, i) \geq 0$  for all  $i$

Goal: perform noisy comparisons that have **low regret** wrt  $i^*$

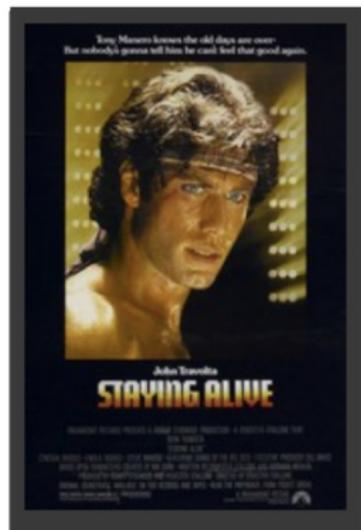
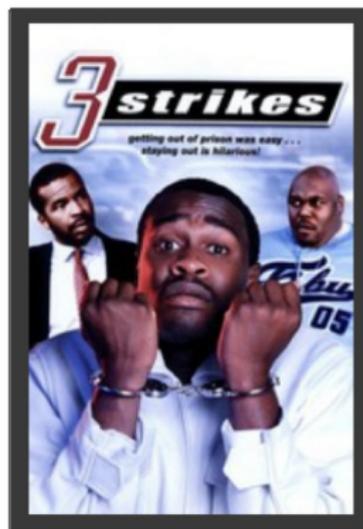
# Regret: Motivation

want to maximize user satisfaction

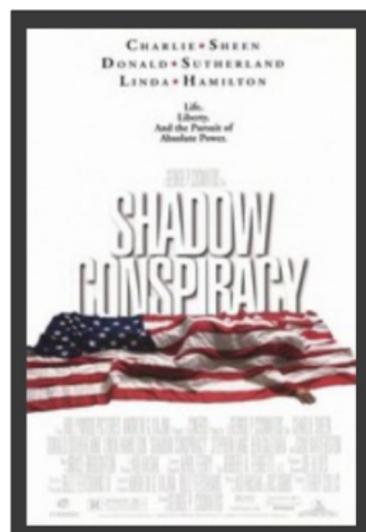
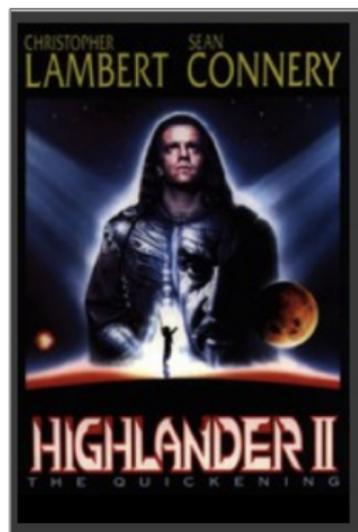
## Regret: Motivation



# Regret: Motivation

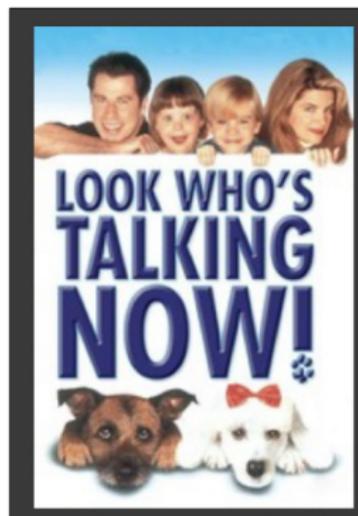
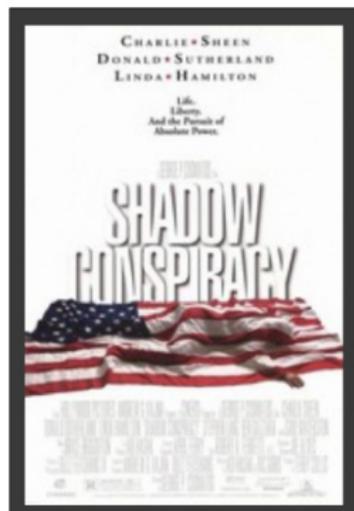


## Regret: Motivation



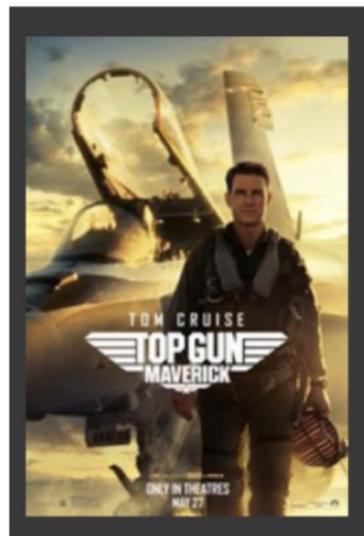


## Regret: Motivation



may help in learning; users may be **unsatisfied**

## Regret: Motivation



# Regret: Motivation



# Regret: Motivation





# Regret: Motivation



## Regret: Motivation



simultaneously learn and keep users satisfied

# Regret

- ▶ let  $i^* = \text{best arm}$

# Regret

- ▶ let  $i^*$  = best arm
- ▶ in trial  $t$ :
  - $(i_t, j_t)$  selected

# Regret

- ▶ let  $i^*$  = best arm
- ▶ in trial  $t$ :
  - $(i_t, j_t)$  selected
  - $r(t) = \epsilon_{i_t} + \epsilon_{j_t}$

# Regret

- ▶ let  $i^*$  = best arm
- ▶ in trial  $t$ :
  - $(i_t, j_t)$  selected
  - $r(t) = \epsilon_{i_t} + \epsilon_{j_t}$ : measures **sub-optimality** against  $i^*$   
notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

# Regret

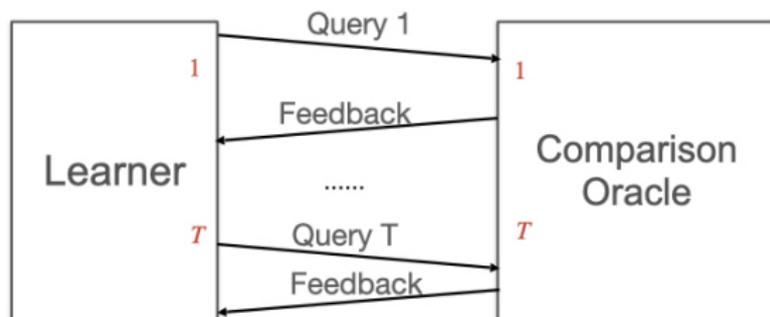
- ▶ let  $i^*$  = best arm
- ▶ in trial  $t$ :
  - $(i_t, j_t)$  selected
  - $r(t) = \epsilon_{i_t} + \epsilon_{j_t}$ : measures **sub-optimality** against  $i^*$   
notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$
  - **total regret**  $R(T) = \sum_t r(t)$

# Regret

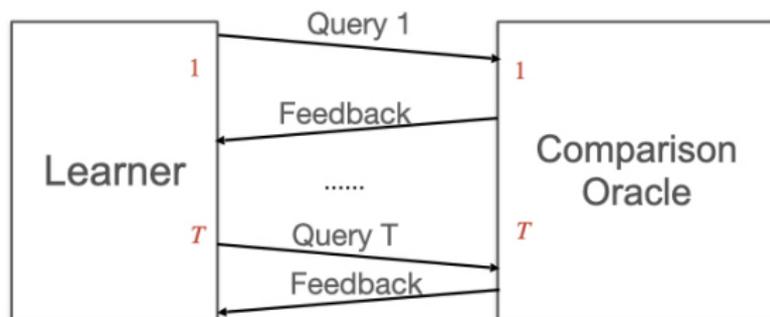
- ▶ let  $i^*$  = best arm
- ▶ in trial  $t$ :
  - $(i_t, j_t)$  selected
  - $r(t) = \epsilon_{i_t} + \epsilon_{j_t}$ : measures **sub-optimality** against  $i^*$   
notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$
  - **total regret**  $R(T) = \sum_t r(t)$

Perform noisy comparisons with **low regret** wrt  $i^*$

# Full Adaptivity

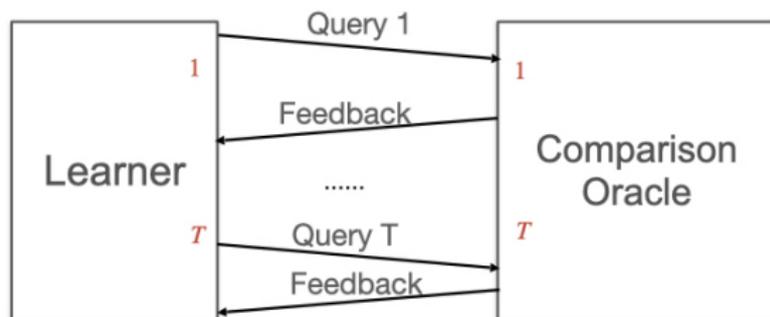


# Full Adaptivity



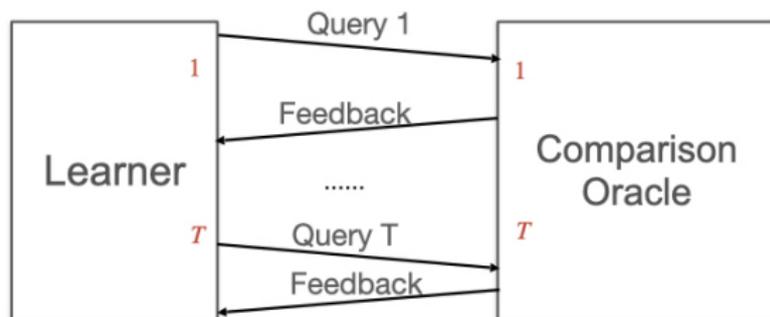
- ▶ policy updates **one at a time**

# Full Adaptivity



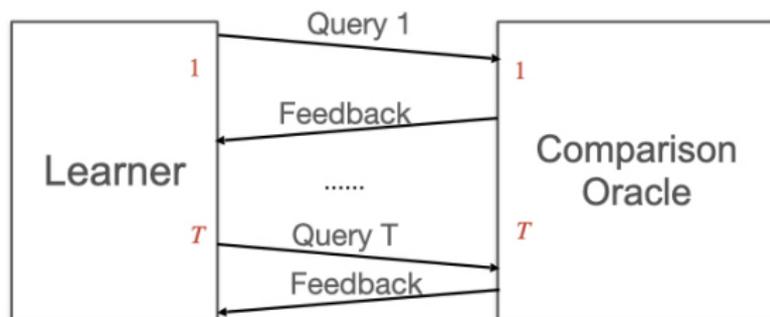
- ▶ policy updates **one at a time**
- ▶ can use **prior observations** to make selection

# Full Adaptivity



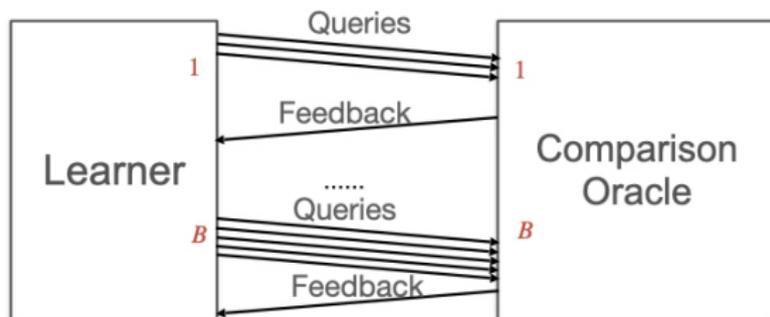
- ▶ policy updates **one at a time**
- ▶ can use **prior observations** to make selection
- ▶ may be infeasible in **large systems**

# Full Adaptivity

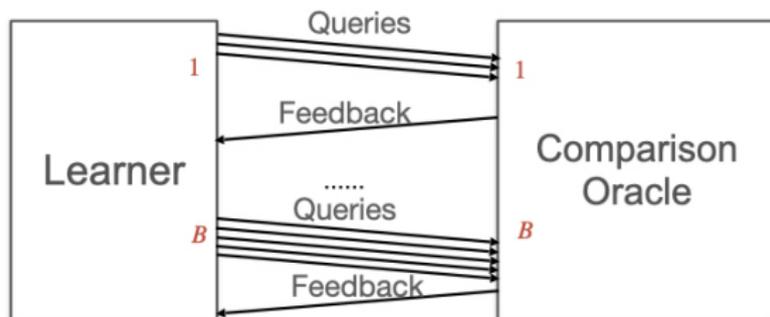


- ▶ policy updates **one at a time**
- ▶ can use **prior observations** to make selection
- ▶ may be infeasible in **large systems**
- ▶ requires **large computational resources**

## Limited Adaptivity: Batching

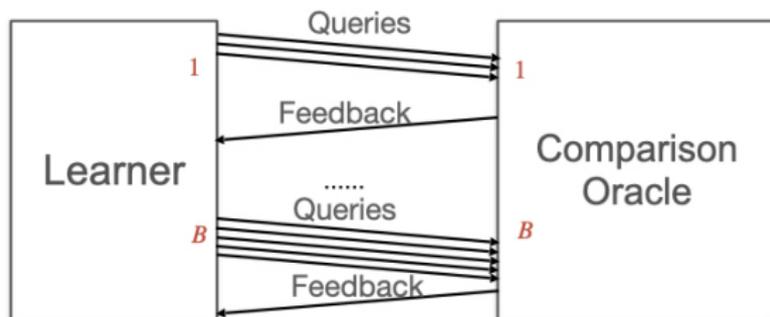


## Limited Adaptivity: Batching



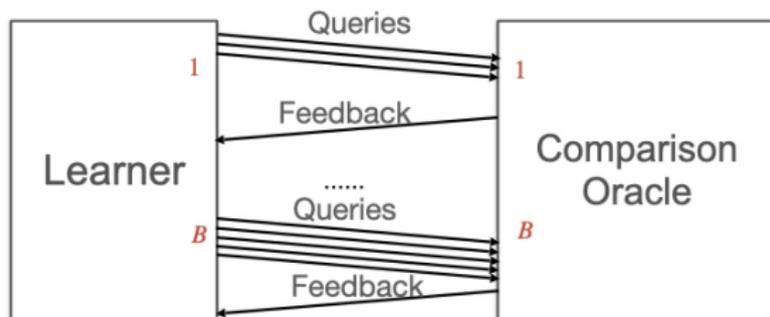
- ▶ learner makes multiple comparisons **in parallel**

## Limited Adaptivity: Batching



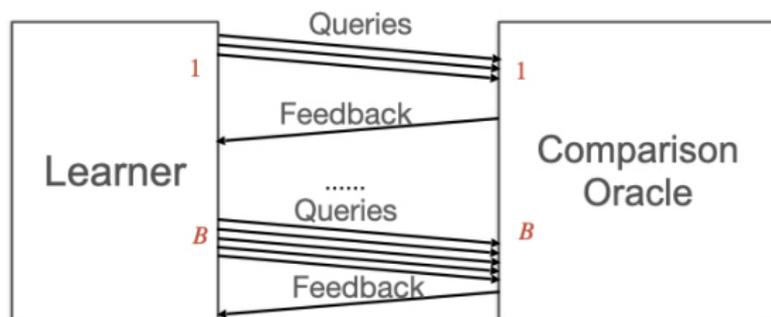
- ▶ learner makes multiple comparisons **in parallel**
- ▶ receives all feedback **simultaneously**

## Limited Adaptivity: Batching



- ▶ learner makes multiple comparisons **in parallel**
- ▶ receives all feedback **simultaneously**
- ▶ **adaptively** selects next batch

## Limited Adaptivity: Batching



- ▶ learner makes multiple comparisons **in parallel**
- ▶ receives all feedback **simultaneously**
- ▶ **adaptively** selects next batch

Given number of batches  $B$ , **perform  $B$  batches of noisy comparisons** with **low regret** wrt  $i^*$

# Main Results: Informal

- ▶ Trade-off b/w # batches and regret under two well-studied pairwise comparison models:
  - (1) SST + STI
  - (2) Condorcet

# Main Results: Informal

- ▶ Trade-off b/w # batches and regret under two well-studied pairwise comparison models:
  - (1) SST + STI
  - (2) Condorcet
- ▶  $O(BT^{1/B} \log(T))$  regret in  $O(B)$  rounds
  - $O(\log^2(T))$  regret in  $O(\log(T))$  roundsIgnoring dependence on  $K$

# Main Results: Informal

- ▶ Trade-off b/w # batches and regret under two well-studied pairwise comparison models:
  - (1) SST + STI
  - (2) Condorcet
- ▶  $O(BT^{1/B} \log(T))$  regret in  $O(B)$  rounds
  - $O(\log^2(T))$  regret in  $O(\log(T))$  roundsIgnoring dependence on  $K$
- ▶ Lower bound:  $\Omega(T^{1/B})$  in  $B$  rounds

## Pairwise Comparison Models

▶  $\epsilon(i, j) = P_{i,j} - 1/2$

## Pairwise Comparison Models

- ▶  $\epsilon(i, j) = P_{i,j} - 1/2$
- ▶ **Condorcet:**  $\exists i^*$  such that  $\epsilon(i^*, i) \geq 0$  for  $i \neq i^*$

## Pairwise Comparison Models

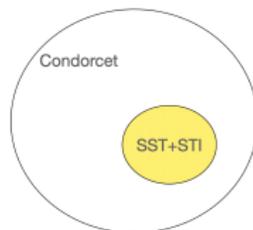
- ▶  $\epsilon(i, j) = P_{i,j} - 1/2$
- ▶ **Condorcet:**  $\exists i^*$  such that  $\epsilon(i^*, i) \geq 0$  for  $i \neq i^*$ 
  - there exists a **best arm**

## Pairwise Comparison Models

- ▶  $\epsilon(i, j) = P_{i,j} - 1/2$
- ▶ **Condorcet:**  $\exists i^*$  such that  $\epsilon(i^*, i) \geq 0$  for  $i \neq i^*$ 
  - there exists a **best arm**
- ▶ **SST + STI:**  $\exists$  ordering  $\succ$  such that for  $i \succ j \succ k$ :
  - $\epsilon(i, k) \geq \max\{\epsilon(i, j), \epsilon(j, k)\}$  (Strong Stoch. Transitivity)
  - $\epsilon(i, k) \leq \epsilon(i, j) + \epsilon(j, k)$  (Stoch. Triangle Inequality)

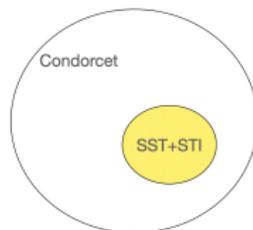
# Pairwise Comparison Models

- ▶  $\epsilon(i, j) = P_{i,j} - 1/2$
- ▶ **Condorcet:**  $\exists i^*$  such that  $\epsilon(i^*, i) \geq 0$  for  $i \neq i^*$ 
  - there exists a **best arm**
- ▶ **SST + STI:**  $\exists$  ordering  $\succ$  such that for  $i \succ j \succ k$ :
  - $\epsilon(i, k) \geq \max\{\epsilon(i, j), \epsilon(j, k)\}$  (Strong Stoch. Transitivity)
  - $\epsilon(i, k) \leq \epsilon(i, j) + \epsilon(j, k)$  (Stoch. Triangle Inequality)
- ▶ Condorcet setting is **more general**



## Pairwise Comparison Models

- ▶  $\epsilon(i, j) = P_{i,j} - 1/2$
- ▶ **Condorcet:**  $\exists i^*$  such that  $\epsilon(i^*, i) \geq 0$  for  $i \neq i^*$ 
  - there exists a **best arm**
- ▶ **SST + STI:**  $\exists$  ordering  $\succ$  such that for  $i \succ j \succ k$ :
  - $\epsilon(i, k) \geq \max\{\epsilon(i, j), \epsilon(j, k)\}$  (Strong Stoch. Transitivity)
  - $\epsilon(i, k) \leq \epsilon(i, j) + \epsilon(j, k)$  (Stoch. Triangle Inequality)
- ▶ Condorcet setting is **more general**



- ▶ Extensive amount of work on sequential algs: Yue et al. (2012), Yue and Joachims (2011), Zoghi et al. (2014), Komiyama et al. (2015)

# Main Results

## Theorem 1

There is an algorithm for batched dueling bandits that uses at most  $B$  rounds, and if the instance admits a Condorcet winner, the expected regret is bounded by

$$\mathbb{E}[R(T)] \leq 3K T^{1/B} \log(6TK^2B) \sum_{j:\epsilon_j>0} \frac{1}{\epsilon_j}.$$

# Main Results

## Theorem 1

There is an algorithm for batched dueling bandits that uses at most  $B$  rounds, and if the instance admits a Condorcet winner, the expected regret is bounded by

$$\mathbb{E}[R(T)] \leq 3K T^{1/B} \log(6TK^2B) \sum_{j:\epsilon_j>0} \frac{1}{\epsilon_j}.$$

- ▶ simplified:  $O\left(KT^{1/B} \log(T) \sum_j \frac{1}{\epsilon_j}\right)$
- ▶ worst-case:  $O\left(\frac{K^2 T^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$ ;  $\epsilon_{\min} = \min_{j:\epsilon_j>0} \epsilon_j$
- ▶ lower bound result:  $\Omega\left(\frac{KT^{1/B}}{B^2 \epsilon_{\min}}\right)$

# Main Results

## Theorem 2

There is an algorithm for batched dueling bandits that uses at most  $B + 1$  batches, and if the instance satisfies the SST and STI assumptions, the expected regret is bounded by

$$\mathbb{E}[R(T)] = \sum_{j:\epsilon_j>0} O\left(\frac{\sqrt{K} T^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_j}\right).$$

# Main Results

## Theorem 2

There is an algorithm for batched dueling bandits that uses at most  $B + 1$  batches, and if the instance satisfies the SST and STI assumptions, the expected regret is bounded by

$$\mathbb{E}[R(T)] = \sum_{j:\epsilon_j>0} O\left(\frac{\sqrt{K} T^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_j}\right).$$

► worst-case:  $O\left(\frac{K^{1.5} T^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$

# Main Results

## Theorem 3

There is an algorithm for batched dueling bandits that uses at most  $2B + 1$  batches, and if the instance satisfies the SST and STI assumptions, the expected regret is bounded by

$$\mathbb{E}[R(T)] = O\left(\frac{KBT^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right).$$

# Main Results

## Theorem 3

There is an algorithm for batched dueling bandits that uses at most  $2B + 1$  batches, and if the instance satisfies the SST and STI assumptions, the expected regret is bounded by

$$\mathbb{E}[R(T)] = O\left(\frac{KBT^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right).$$

- ▶ better dependence on  $K$

# Main Results

## Theorem 3

There is an algorithm for batched dueling bandits that uses at most  $2B + 1$  batches, and if the instance satisfies the SST and STI assumptions, the expected regret is bounded by

$$\mathbb{E}[R(T)] = O\left(\frac{KBT^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right).$$

- ▶ better dependence on  $K$  ; additional dependence on  $B$

# Comparison to Sequential Algs

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$ ,  $\epsilon_{\min} = \min_{j:\epsilon_j>0} \epsilon_j$

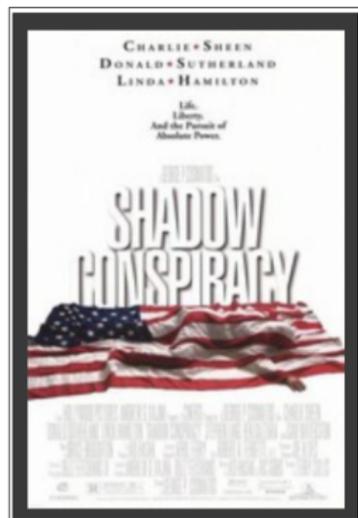
Setting	Fully Adaptive	Our Algorithms	
	(prior work)	Regret	Rounds
Condorcet	$O\left(K \frac{\log T}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right) + O\left(\frac{K^2}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$O\left(\frac{K^2 T^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$B$
SST + STI	$O\left(\frac{K \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$O\left(\frac{K B T^{1/B} \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$2B + 1$

# Comparison to Sequential Algs

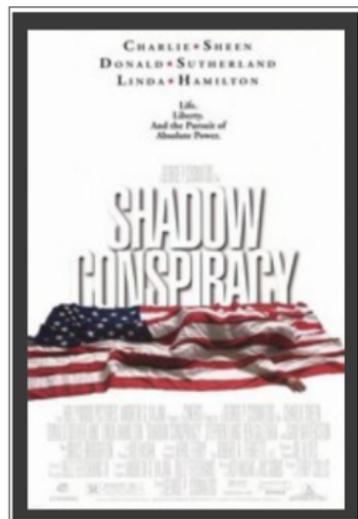
Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$ ,  $\epsilon_{\min} = \min_{j:\epsilon_j>0} \epsilon_j$

Setting	Fully Adaptive	Our Algorithms	
	(prior work)	Regret	Rounds
Condorcet	$O\left(K \frac{\log T}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right) + O\left(\frac{K^2}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$O\left(\frac{K^2 \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$\log(T)$
SST + STI	$O\left(\frac{K \log(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$O\left(\frac{K \log^2(T)}{\epsilon_{\min}}\right)$	$2 \log(T) + 1$

# Intuition



# Intuition



few comparisons suffice to decide better option

# Intuition



# Intuition



may require many comparisons to decide better option

# Algorithm

Existence of Condorcet winner; i.e. best arm

# Algorithm

Existence of Condorcet winner; i.e. best arm

In batch  $r \in [B]$ :

- ▶ compare all **surviving** pairs  $c_r = T^{r/B}$  times

# Algorithm

Existence of Condorcet winner; i.e. best arm

In batch  $r \in [B]$ :

- ▶ compare all **surviving** pairs  $c_r = T^{r/B}$  times
- ▶ so we don't waste comparisons on **sub-optimal** arms

# Algorithm

Existence of Condorcet winner; i.e. best arm

In batch  $r \in [B]$ :

- ▶ compare all **surviving** pairs  $c_r = T^{r/B}$  times
- ▶ so we don't waste comparisons on **sub-optimal** arms
- ▶ eliminate **sub-optimal** arms before moving to next batch

# Algorithm

Existence of Condorcet winner; i.e. best arm

In batch  $r \in [B]$ :

- ▶ compare all **surviving** pairs  $c_r = T^{r/B}$  times
- ▶ so we don't waste comparisons on **sub-optimal** arms
- ▶ eliminate **sub-optimal** arms before moving to next batch

Elimination criteria:

- ▶ set precision  $\gamma_r = \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right) / 2c_r}$ ;  $\delta \approx T^{-4}$

# Algorithm

Existence of Condorcet winner; i.e. best arm

In batch  $r \in [B]$ :

- ▶ compare all **surviving** pairs  $c_r = T^{r/B}$  times
- ▶ so we don't waste comparisons on **sub-optimal** arms
- ▶ eliminate **sub-optimal** arms before moving to next batch

Elimination criteria:

- ▶ set precision  $\gamma_r = \sqrt{\log(\frac{1}{\delta}) / 2c_r}$ ;  $\delta \approx T^{-4}$
- ▶ delete  $j$  if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$

$$\hat{P}_{i,j} = \frac{\# \text{ times } i \text{ wins over } j}{\# \text{ times } i \text{ and } j \text{ compared in round } r}$$

# Regret Analysis I

- ▶ Correct estimate if  $|P_{i,j} - \hat{P}_{i,j}| \leq \gamma_r$ : denoted  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

# Regret Analysis I

- ▶ Correct estimate if  $|P_{i,j} - \hat{P}_{i,j}| \leq \gamma_r$ : denoted  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$
- ▶ By Hoeffding: every estimate is correct in every batch with high probability

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted: else  $P_{i,i^*} \leq \hat{P}_{i,j} - \gamma_r < 1/2$ , contradiction

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted: else  $P_{i,i^*} \leq \hat{P}_{i,j} - \gamma_r < 1/2$ , contradiction
  - can use  $i^*$  as an anchor to eliminate others

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted: else  $P_{i,i^*} \leq \hat{P}_{i,i^*} - \gamma_r < 1/2$ , contradiction
  - can use  $i^*$  as an anchor to eliminate others
- ▶ Suppose  $j$  not deleted in batch  $r$ :  $P_{i^*,j} \leq 1/2 + 2\gamma_r$

$$\epsilon_j \leq 2\gamma_r = 2\sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2c_r}} \Rightarrow c_r \leq \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$$

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted: else  $P_{i,i^*} \leq \hat{P}_{i,i^*} - \gamma_r < 1/2$ , contradiction
  - can use  $i^*$  as an anchor to eliminate others
- ▶ Suppose  $j$  not deleted in batch  $r$ :  $P_{i^*,j} \leq 1/2 + 2\gamma_r$   
$$\epsilon_j \leq 2\gamma_r = 2\sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2c_r}} \Rightarrow c_r \leq \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$$
- ▶ Let  $r$  be the last such batch; then
  - # comparisons of  $j$  and  $i^*$   $\leq \sum_{\tau=1}^{r+1} c_\tau \leq 2T^{1/B} \cdot \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted: else  $P_{i,i^*} \leq \hat{P}_{i,i^*} - \gamma_r < 1/2$ , contradiction
  - can use  $i^*$  as an anchor to eliminate others
- ▶ Suppose  $j$  not deleted in batch  $r$ :  $P_{i^*,j} \leq 1/2 + 2\gamma_r$   
$$\epsilon_j \leq 2\gamma_r = 2\sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2c_r}} \Rightarrow c_r \leq \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$$
- ▶ Let  $r$  be the last such batch; then
  - # comparisons of  $j$  and  $i^*$   $\leq \sum_{\tau=1}^{r+1} c_\tau \leq 2T^{1/B} \cdot \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$
  - total comparisons for  $j \leq K \cdot 2T^{1/B} \cdot \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2} = T_j$

## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted: else  $P_{i,i^*} \leq \hat{P}_{i,i^*} - \gamma_r < 1/2$ , contradiction
  - can use  $i^*$  as an anchor to eliminate others
- ▶ Suppose  $j$  not deleted in batch  $r$ :  $P_{i^*,j} \leq 1/2 + 2\gamma_r$   
$$\epsilon_j \leq 2\gamma_r = 2\sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2c_r}} \Rightarrow c_r \leq \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$$
- ▶ Let  $r$  be the last such batch; then
  - # comparisons of  $j$  and  $i^*$   $\leq \sum_{\tau=1}^{r+1} c_\tau \leq 2T^{1/B} \cdot \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$
  - total comparisons for  $j \leq K \cdot 2T^{1/B} \cdot \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2} = T_j$
  - total regret contribution:  $\epsilon_j \cdot T_j$

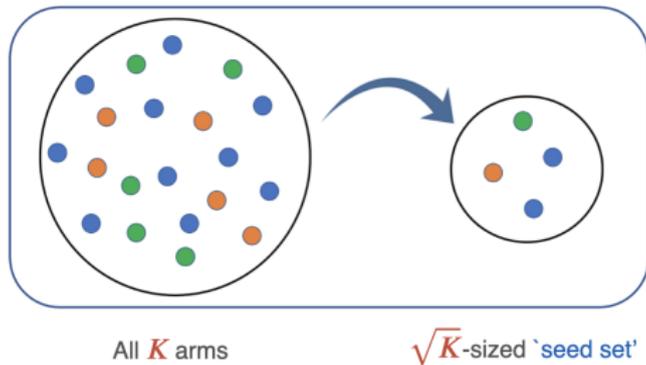
## Regret Analysis II

Assumptions: Condorcet winner +  $P_{i,j} \approx_r \hat{P}_{i,j}$

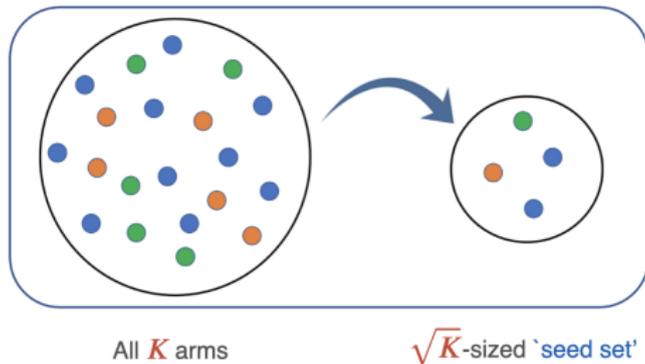
Notation:  $\epsilon_j = \epsilon(i^*, j)$

- ▶ Recall: if  $\hat{P}_{i,j} > 1/2 + \gamma_r$ , delete  $j$
- ▶  $i^*$  never deleted: else  $P_{i,i^*} \leq \hat{P}_{i,i^*} - \gamma_r < 1/2$ , contradiction
  - can use  $i^*$  as an anchor to eliminate others
- ▶ Suppose  $j$  not deleted in batch  $r$ :  $P_{i^*,j} \leq 1/2 + 2\gamma_r$   
$$\epsilon_j \leq 2\gamma_r = 2\sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2c_r}} \Rightarrow c_r \leq \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$$
- ▶ Let  $r$  be the last such batch; then
  - # comparisons of  $j$  and  $i^*$   $\leq \sum_{\tau=1}^{r+1} c_\tau \leq 2T^{1/B} \cdot \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2}$
  - total comparisons for  $j \leq K \cdot 2T^{1/B} \cdot \frac{2\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon_j^2} = T_j$
  - total regret contribution:  $\epsilon_j \cdot T_j$
- ▶ Summing over all  $j$  gives the Condorcet guarantee!

## Algorithm+: Seeded Comparisons

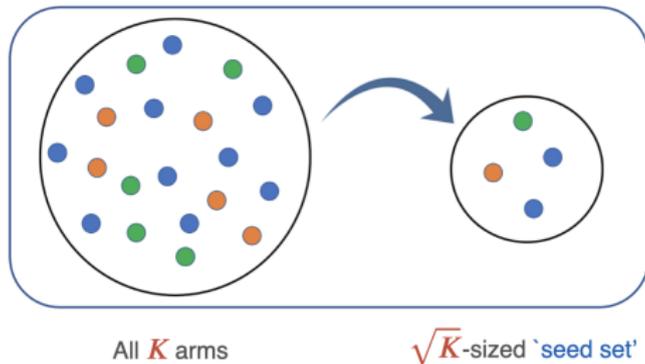


## Algorithm+: Seeded Comparisons



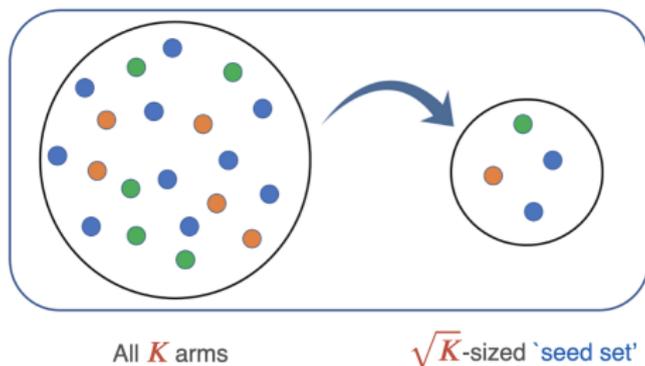
- ▶ Compare each seed with every active arm as before

## Algorithm+: Seeded Comparisons



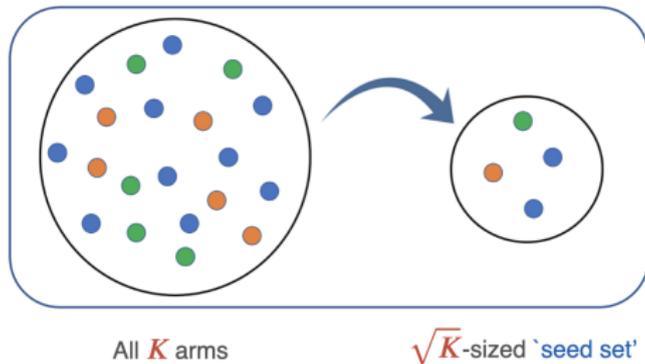
- ▶ Compare each seed with every active arm as before
- ▶ Eliminate sub-optimal arms

## Algorithm+: Seeded Comparisons



- ▶ Compare each seed with every active arm as before
- ▶ Eliminate sub-optimal arms
- ▶ Switch to all pairs policy if  $< \sqrt{K}$  arms remain (this is ok!)

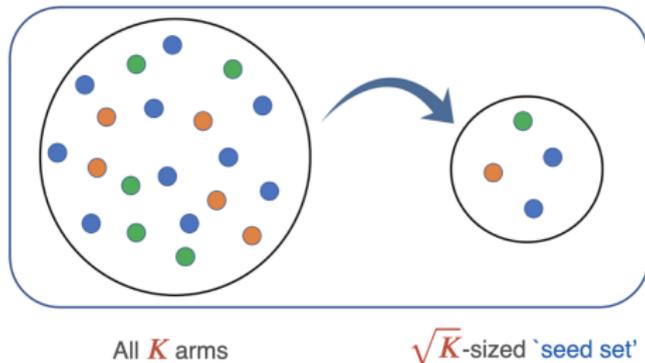
## Algorithm+: Seeded Comparisons



- ▶ Compare each seed with every active arm as before
- ▶ Eliminate sub-optimal arms
- ▶ Switch to all pairs policy if  $< \sqrt{K}$  arms remain (this is ok!)

Technical insight: randomly chosen seed set contains a “good” arm that acts as anchor

## Algorithm+: Seeded Comparisons



- ▶ Compare each seed with every active arm as before
- ▶ Eliminate sub-optimal arms
- ▶ Switch to all pairs policy if  $< \sqrt{K}$  arms remain (this is ok!)

Technical insight: randomly chosen seed set contains a "good" arm that acts as anchor  $\rightarrow$  gives  $\tilde{O}(K^{1.5})$  dependence!

## Algorithm++: Additional Adaptivity

- ▶ Need more ideas to achieve  $\tilde{O}(K)$  dependence

## Algorithm++: Additional Adaptivity

- ▶ Need more ideas to achieve  $\tilde{O}(K)$  dependence
- ▶ Compare seeds amongst themselves; choose empirical best

## Algorithm++: Additional Adaptivity

- ▶ Need more ideas to achieve  $\tilde{O}(K)$  dependence
- ▶ Compare seeds amongst themselves; choose empirical best
  - here we need additional adaptivity
- ▶ Use this seed against all active arms

## Algorithm++: Additional Adaptivity

- ▶ Need more ideas to achieve  $\tilde{O}(K)$  dependence
- ▶ Compare seeds amongst themselves; choose empirical best
  - here we need additional adaptivity
- ▶ Use this seed against all active arms

Technical insight: best seed serves as good proxy for anchor

## Algorithm++: Additional Adaptivity

- ▶ Need more ideas to achieve  $\tilde{O}(K)$  dependence
- ▶ Compare seeds amongst themselves; choose empirical best
  - here we need additional adaptivity
- ▶ Use this seed against all active arms

Technical insight: best seed serves as good proxy for anchor and at most  $B$  different best arms

## Algorithm++: Additional Adaptivity

- ▶ Need more ideas to achieve  $\tilde{O}(K)$  dependence
- ▶ Compare seeds amongst themselves; choose empirical best
  - here we need additional adaptivity
- ▶ Use this seed against all active arms

Technical insight: best seed serves as good proxy for anchor and at most  $B$  different best arms  $\rightarrow$  gives  $\tilde{O}(KB)$  dependence!

# Computations: Set-up

Datasets used

# Computations: Set-up

## Datasets used

- ▶ ArXiv: Six rankers
- ▶ Sushi
- ▶ Synthetic data based on BTL model
- ▶ Synthetic data based on Hard Instances

# Computations: Set-up

## Datasets used

- ▶ ArXiv: Six rankers
- ▶ Sushi
- ▶ Synthetic data based on BTL model
- ▶ Synthetic data based on Hard Instances

## Benchmarks

- ▶ RMED (Komiyama et al., 2015)
- ▶ RUCB (Zoghi et al., 2014)
- ▶ BTM (Yue and Joachims, 2011)

# Computations: Regret using $\log(T)$ batches

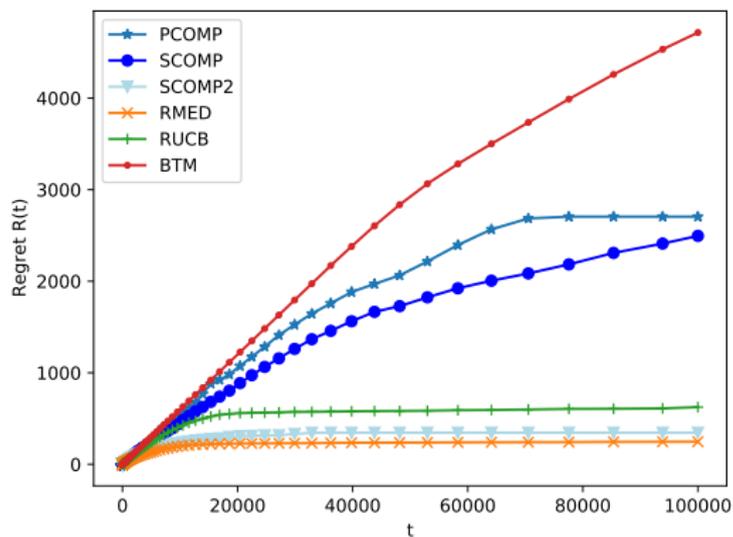


Figure: (a) Six rankers

# Computations: Trade-off b/w regret and #batches

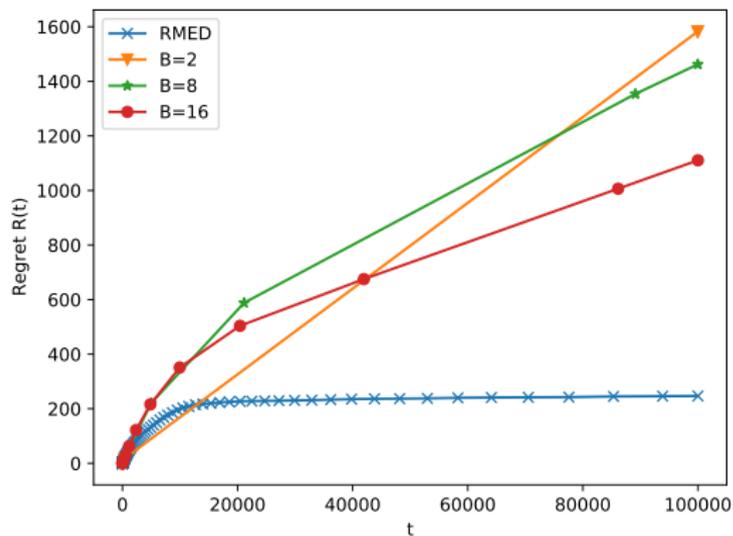


Figure: (a) Six rankers

## Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem

# Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem
- ▶ Give algorithms that obtain a **trade-off** b/w **#batches** and **regret** for two pairwise comparison models:
  - SST + STI
  - Condorcet

# Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem
- ▶ Give algorithms that obtain a **trade-off** b/w **#batches** and **regret** for two pairwise comparison models:
  - SST + STI
  - Condorcet
- ▶ Also give **matching lower bound** against **# batches**
  - $\Omega(T^{1/B})$  for  $B$  batches

# Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem
- ▶ Give algorithms that obtain a **trade-off** b/w **#batches** and **regret** for two pairwise comparison models:
  - SST + STI
  - Condorcet
- ▶ Also give **matching lower bound** against **# batches**
  - $\Omega(T^{1/B})$  for  $B$  batches
- ▶ **Experiments corroborate** our theoretical results

# Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem
- ▶ Give algorithms that obtain a **trade-off** b/w **#batches** and **regret** for two pairwise comparison models:
  - SST + STI
  - Condorcet
- ▶ Also give **matching lower bound** against **# batches**
  - $\Omega(T^{1/B})$  for  $B$  batches
- ▶ **Experiments corroborate** our theoretical results
- ▶ Open Question I: How many batches are needed to **exactly match** sequential results in (i) SST+STI, and (ii) Condorcet

# Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem
- ▶ Give algorithms that obtain a **trade-off** b/w **#batches** and **regret** for two pairwise comparison models:
  - SST + STI
  - Condorcet
- ▶ Also give **matching lower bound** against **# batches**
  - $\Omega(T^{1/B})$  for  $B$  batches
- ▶ **Experiments corroborate** our theoretical results
- ▶ Open Question I: How many batches are needed to **exactly match** sequential results in (i) SST+STI, and (ii) Condorcet
- ▶ Open Question II: Can we **obtain similar results** for **more general notions** of winner; for e.g., von Neumann winner, Copeland winner, etc.

# Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem
- ▶ Give algorithms that obtain a **trade-off** b/w **#batches** and **regret** for two pairwise comparison models:
  - SST + STI
  - Condorcet
- ▶ Also give **matching lower bound** against **# batches**
  - $\Omega(T^{1/B})$  for  $B$  batches
- ▶ **Experiments corroborate** our theoretical results
- ▶ Open Question I: How many batches are needed to **exactly match** sequential results in (i) SST+STI, and (ii) Condorcet
- ▶ Open Question II: Can we **obtain similar results** for **more general notions** of winner; for e.g., von Neumann winner, Copeland winner, etc.
- ▶ Full paper: <https://tinyurl.com/batcheddb>

# Conclusion

- ▶ Introduce the **batched dueling bandit** problem
- ▶ Give algorithms that obtain a **trade-off** b/w **#batches** and **regret** for two pairwise comparison models:
  - SST + STI
  - Condorcet
- ▶ Also give **matching lower bound** against **# batches**
  - $\Omega(T^{1/B})$  for  $B$  batches
- ▶ **Experiments corroborate** our theoretical results
- ▶ Open Question I: How many batches are needed to **exactly match** sequential results in (i) SST+STI, and (ii) Condorcet
- ▶ Open Question II: Can we **obtain similar results** for **more general notions** of winner; for e.g., von Nuemann winner, Copeland winner, etc.
- ▶ Full paper: <https://tinyurl.com/batcheddb>

# THANK YOU!