

# Mulan: A Java Library for Multi-Label Learning

G. Tsoumakas, E. Spyromitros-Xioufis, J. Vilcek, I. Vlahavas

Department of Informatics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki 54124, Greece

## Multi-Label Learning

### Training Set

Training Attributes						Target Concepts								
Frequent Words		Image Features				Politics	Sports	Culture	Science	Health				
1	0	0	1	1	0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	True	False	True	False	False

### Test Article

World Cup officials asked to ban Vuvuzela noise from games



Wednesday, people around the world are asking what is a **Vuvuzela** and why does it sound so annoying? **World Cup** officials have been asked to ban the Vuvuzela noise makers from the World Cup games in **Africa**, and they have said they will not.

### Prediction

Scores	Politics	Sports	Culture	Science	Health
→	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4

Ranking	1 <sup>st</sup> rank	2 <sup>nd</sup> rank	3 <sup>rd</sup> rank	4 <sup>th</sup> rank	5 <sup>th</sup> rank
→	Sports	Culture	Health	Politics	Science

Bipartition	Relevant	Irrelevant
→	{Sports, Culture}	{Health, Politics, Science}

### Applications

- ✓ semantic annotation of images and video
- ✓ web page categorization
- ✓ direct marketing
- ✓ functional genomics
- ✓ music categorization into genres and emotions

## Mulan at a Glance

The library includes a variety of state-of-the-art algorithms for performing the following major multi-label learning tasks:

- ✓ **Classification:** A bipartition of the labels into relevant and irrelevant for a given instance.
- ✓ **Ranking:** An ordering of the labels, according to their relevance for a given data item.
- ✓ **Classification and ranking:** A combination of the two tasks mentioned-above.

In addition, the library offers the following features:

- ✓ **Dimensionality reduction:** Simple baseline methods are currently supported.
- ✓ **Evaluation:** Classes that calculate a large variety of evaluation measures through hold-out evaluation and cross-validation.

## Data Format

### ARFF file

```
@relation MultiLabelExample
@attribute feature1 numeric
@attribute feature2 {0,1}
@attribute amazed {0, 1}
@attribute happy {0, 1}
@attribute relaxing {0, 1}
@attribute sad {0, 1}

@data
2.3,5.6,1.4,0,1,1,0,0
```

### XML file

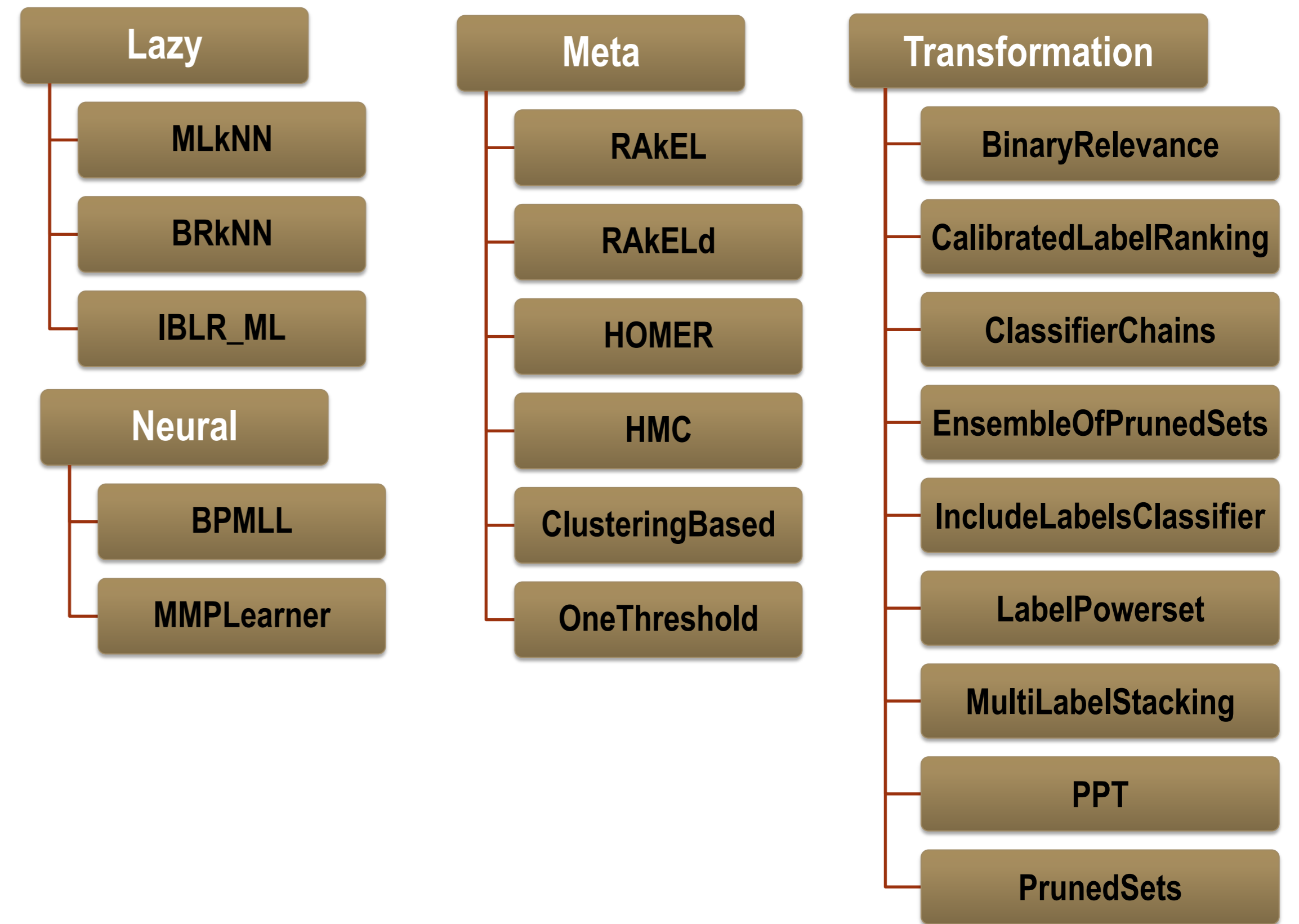
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<labels
xmlns="http://mulan.sourceforge.net/labels">
  <label name="amazed" />
  <label name="happy" />
  <label name="relaxing" />
  <label name="sad" />
</labels>
```

### XML file with label hierarchies

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<labels
xmlns="http://mulan.sourceforge.net/labels">
  <label name="sports">
    <label name="football" />
    <label name="basketball" />
  </label>
  <label name="arts">
    <label name="sculpture" />
    <label name="photography" />
  </label>
</labels>
```

- ✓ All labels specified in the XML file must be also defined in the ARFF file with same name
- ✓ Label names must be unique
- ✓ Each ARFF label attribute must be nominal with binary values {0, 1}
- ✓ Data should be consistent with the hierarchy
  - ✓ If any child label appears at an example, then all parent labels must also appear

## Multi-Label Learners



## Evaluation Measures

	Example – Based	Label - Based
Scores	Coverage IsError Ranking Loss One error	AUC MAP
Bipartition	Subset Accuracy Hamming Loss Accuracy Precision Recall FMeasure Hierarchical Loss	Precision Recall FMeasure

## Train – Test Example

```
MultiLabelInstances train, test;
train = new MultiLabelInstances("train.arff", "format.xml");
test = new MultiLabelInstances("test.arff", "format.xml");

Classifier base = new NaiveBayes();
BinaryRelevance br = new BinaryRelevance(base);
br.build(train);

Evaluator eval = new Evaluator();
Evaluation results = eval.evaluate(br, test);
System.out.println(results);
```

### Sample Output

```
Hamming Loss: 0.2257
Subset Accuracy: 0.2784
Example-Based Precision: 0.4243
Example-Based Recall: 0.7303
Example-Based F Measure: 0.6574
Example-Based Accuracy: 0.5644
Micro-averaged Precision: 0.6428
Micro-averaged Recall: 0.7224
Micro-averaged F-Measure: 0.6797
Macro-averaged Precision: 0.6426
...
```

## Future Goals

- ✓ Command Line / Graphical User Interface
- ✓ Additional Algorithms
  - Classification, Ranking, Classification & Ranking
  - Dimensionality reduction
  - Thresholding strategies
- ✓ Support for extensions of the main learning tasks
  - Active Learning
  - Semi-supervised learning
- ✓ Package with experimental setups from published papers

## References

1. Tsoumakas, G., Katakis, I., Vlahavas, I. (2010) "Mining Multi-label Data", Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery Handbook, O. Maimon, L. Rokach (Ed.), Springer, 2nd edition, 2010.