

Open Set Classification

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Introduction

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- ▶ Since the primal days of development of machine intelligence, a machine has been taught to efficiently reproduce the jobs which it has been **taught**.
- ▶ However intelligent a machine is, it can only **carry out** a task in which it has been trained. It can rarely have some perception and behave logically in circumstances of which it is uninformed.

Classes

- ▶ **Known or seen classes**: The classes which are encountered in the training phase as well as the test phase.
- ▶ **Unknown or unseen classes**: The classes which appear in the test phase only.

The task of Open Set Classification

Let there be c known classes, namely, $1, 2, \dots, c$.

- ▶ Correctly classify the instances belonging to the known classes to their rightful classes.
- ▶ Reject the instances as unknown if they come from some class other than those c classes.

Man and Machine



Figure: The child is picking up the correct toy in the left figure. In the right figure, when she encounters a situation like open set classification, she refuses to make a choice and returns a dazed look.

Solution: Principles of Reverse Nearest Neighborhood

- ▶ Nearest neighbor of \mathbf{x} , $\text{NN}(\mathbf{x})$: Finds the point which is nearest to the query point \mathbf{x} . Similarly, we can have $\text{kNN}(\mathbf{x})$.
- ▶ Reverse nearest neighbor of \mathbf{x} , $\text{RNN}(\mathbf{x})$: Finds the point/s which has/ have query point \mathbf{x} as their nearest point. Similarly, we can have $\text{RkNN}(\mathbf{x})$.

Task: Predicting class of a test instance \mathbf{p}

Let there be c known classes, namely, $1, 2, \dots, c$.

- ▶ Find the RkNN count of \mathbf{p} w.r.t. c known classes individually.
- ▶ We also find the distance of nearest RkNN of \mathbf{p} from each known class.
- ▶ We integrate the above two information to obtain the \mathbf{p} 's membership scores for each known class.

Task: Predicting class of a test instance \mathbf{p}

- ▶ If the RkNN count of \mathbf{p} is 0 for all known classes, we classify or reject \mathbf{p} as unknown.
- ▶ If not, we classify \mathbf{p} to the class for which it gets the highest membership score.

Publication

P. Sadhukhan, "Can Reverse Nearest Neighbors Perceive Unknowns?," in IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 6316-6343, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2963471

The End

Thank You!!