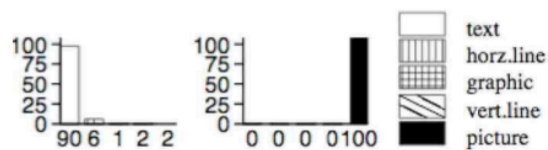
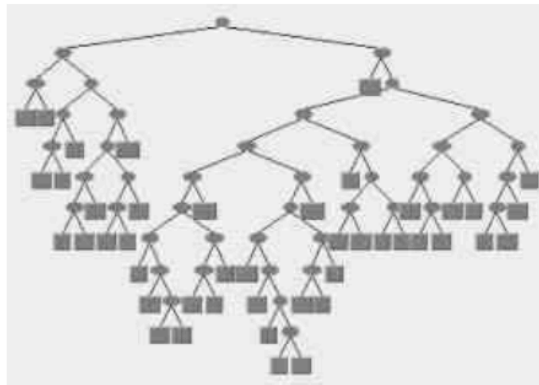


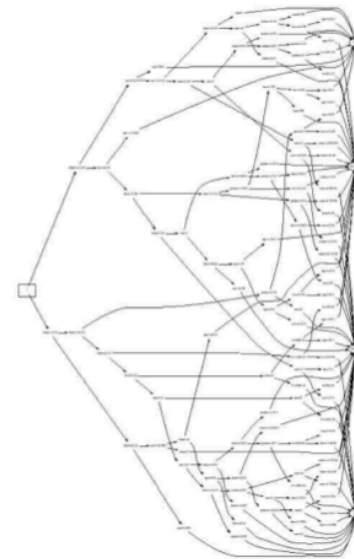
Contrast Set Learning → Succinct Explanations

find graphics on a page from 11 features



$34 \leq \text{height} < 86 \wedge$
 $3.9 \leq \text{mean_tr} < 9.5$

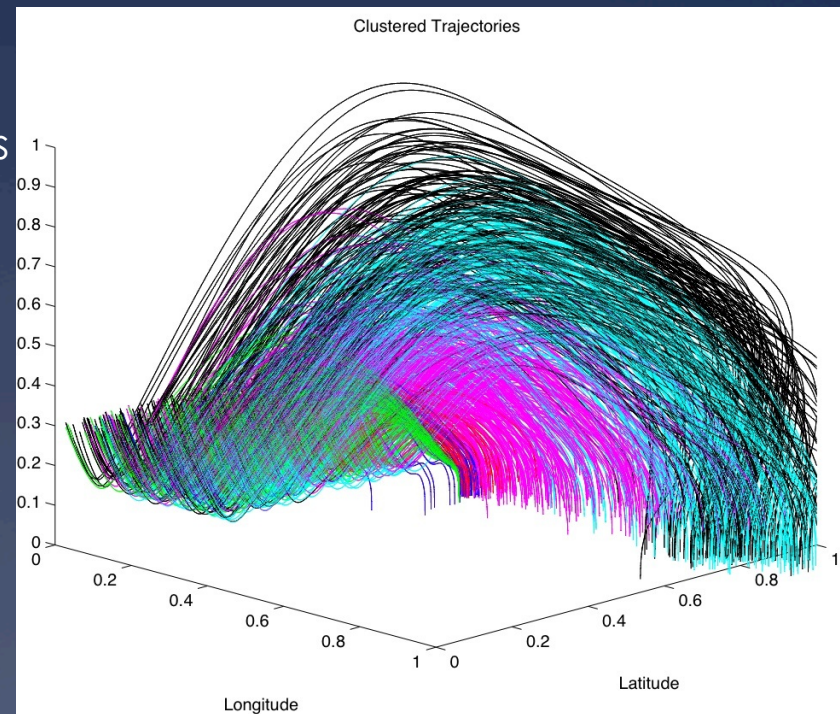
find good housing in Boston



$6.7 \leq RM < 9.8 \wedge$
 $12.6 \leq PTRATION < 15.9$

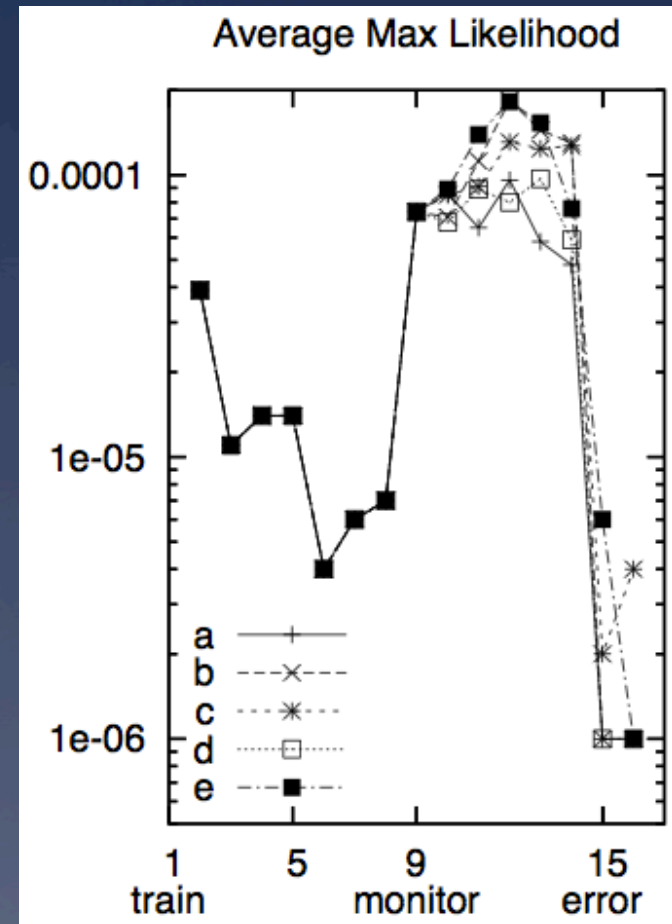
Contrast Set Learning (10 years later)

- * No longer a post-processor to a decision tree learner
 - * TAR3: Branch pruning operators applied directly to discretized data
- * Summer'09
 - * Shoot 'em up at NASA AMES
 - * State-of-the-art numerical optimizer
 - * TAR3
 - * Ran 40 times faster
 - * Generated better solutions
- * Powerful succinct explanation tool



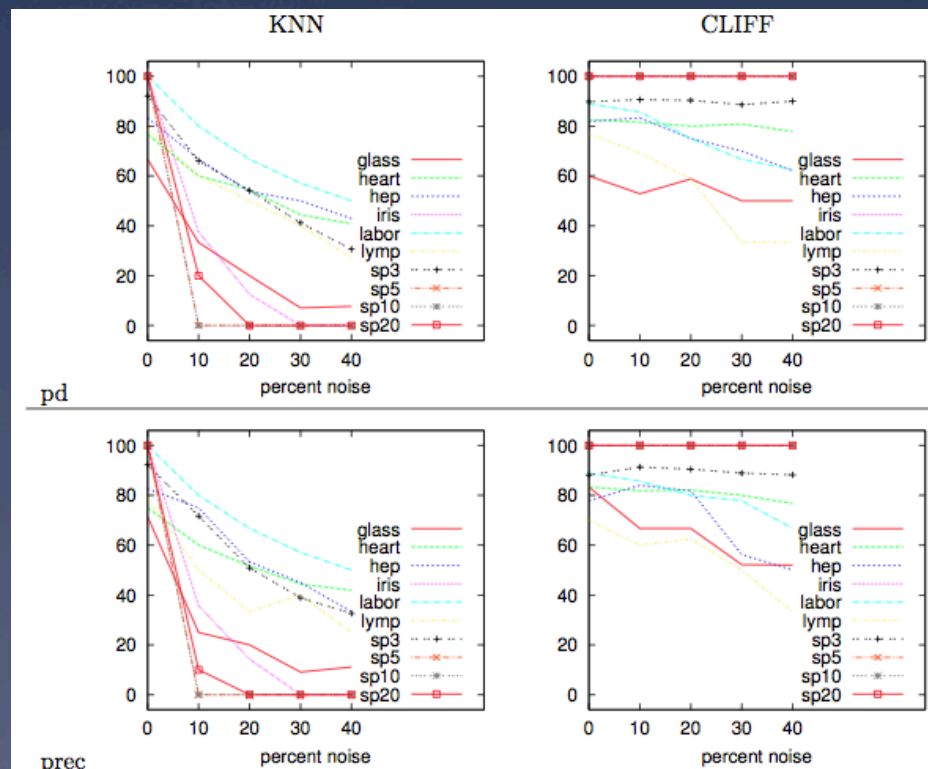
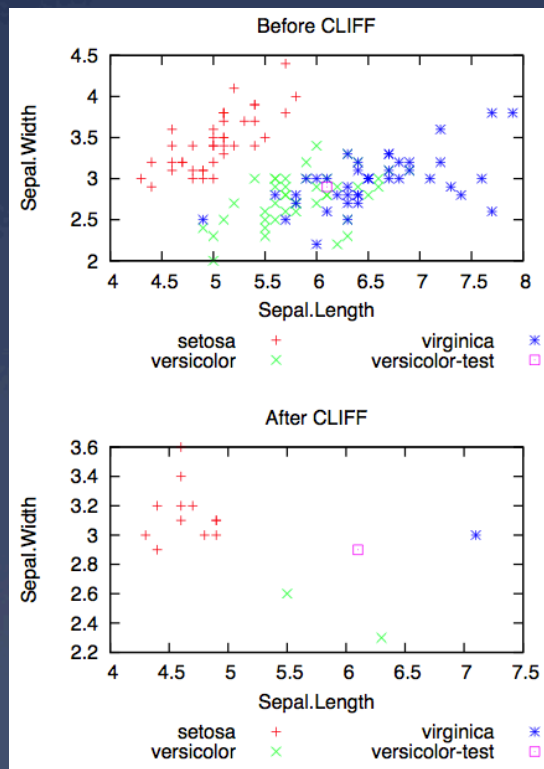
Contrast Set Learning → Anomaly Detection

- * Recognize when old ideas are now out-dated
- * SAWTOOTH:
 - * read data in “eras” of 100 instances
 - * Classify all examples as “seen it”
- * SAWTOOTH1:
 - * Report average likelihood of examples belong to “seen it”
 - * Alert if that likelihood drops
- * SAWTOOTH2:
 - * Back-end to TAR3
 - * Track frequency of contrast sets
 - * Some uniformity between contrast sets and anomaly detection



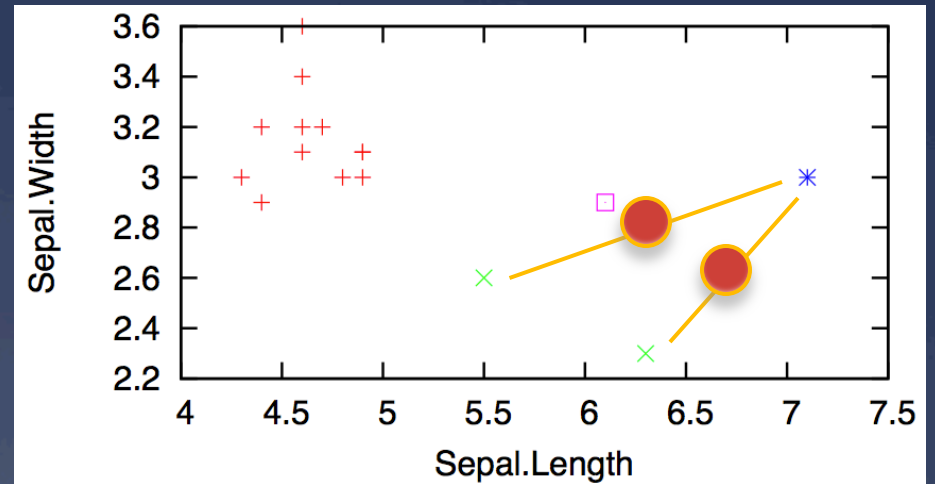
Contrast sets → noise management

- * CLIFF: post-processor to TAR3
 - * Linear time instance selector
- * Finds the attribute ranges that change classification
- * Delete all instances that lack the “power ranges”



Contrast Sets → CLIFF → Active Learning

- * Many examples, too few labels
- * Reduce the time required for business users to offer judgment on business cases
- * Explore the reduced space generated by CLIFF.
 - * Randomly sample the instances half-way between different classes
- * Fast (in the reduced space)



Contrast sets → CLIFF → Statistical databases

- * Anonymize the data: Preserving its distributions
- * For KNN, that means keep the boundaries between classes
 - * Which we get from CLIFF
- * Also, CLIFF empties out the instance space
 - * Leaving us space to synthesize new instances

