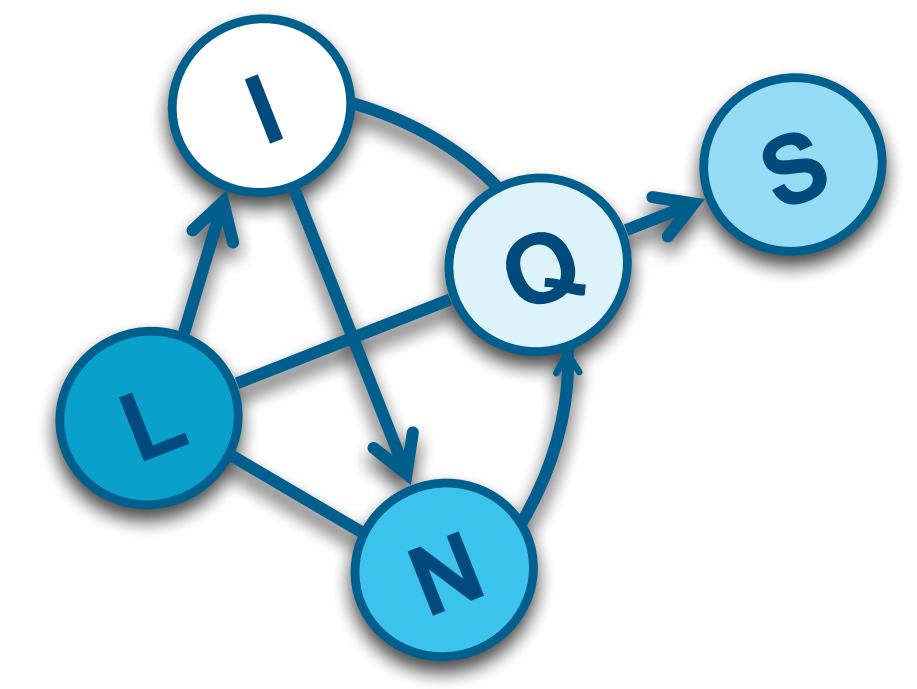




# Learning Latent Groups with Hinge-loss Markov Random Fields

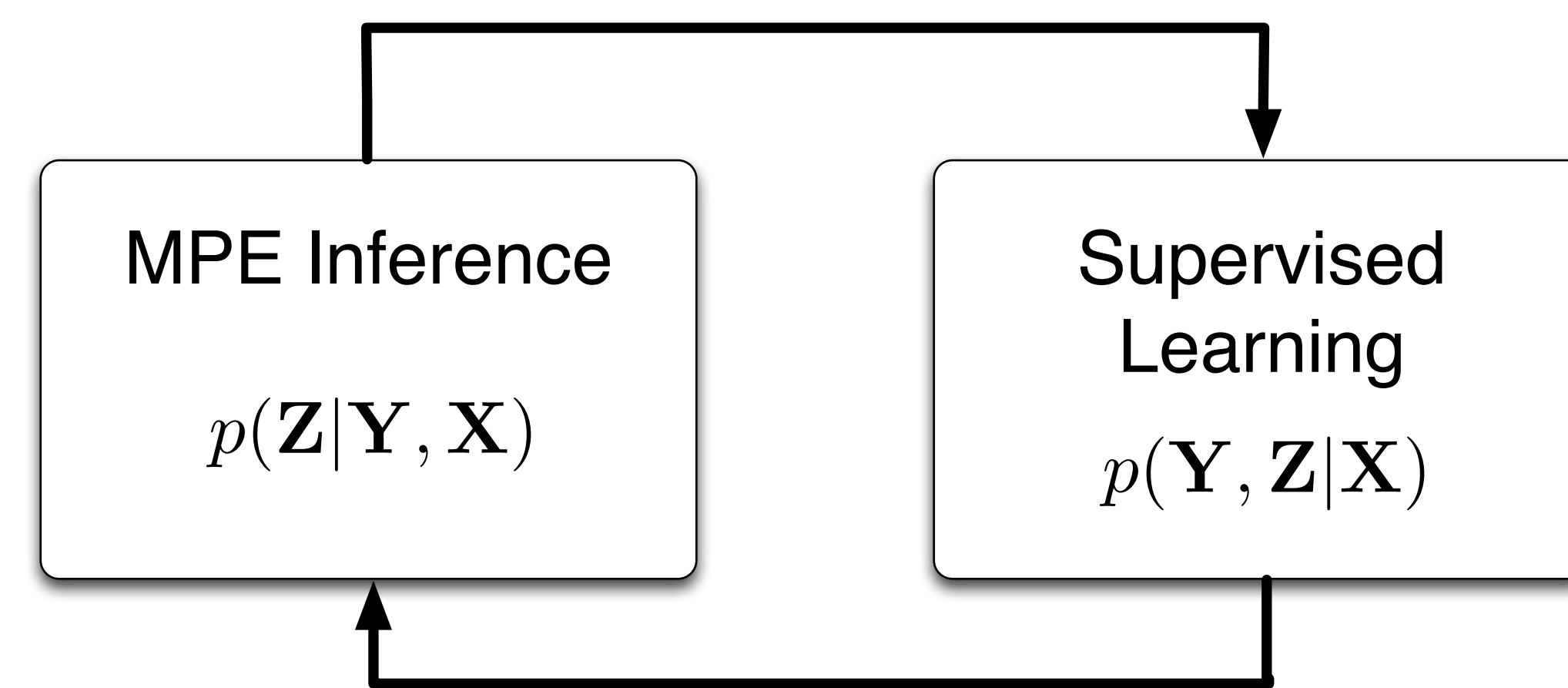
Stephen H. Bach, Bert Huang, and Lise Getoor  
University of Maryland, College Park



## Introduction

- Can we build **tractable** models that learn **latent mixed-memberships** in **rich data**?
- We achieve this goal using a graphical model that encodes **complex, yet interpretable dependencies** among
  - group membership
  - language usage
  - social interactions
- We demonstrate our approach by learning indicators of **latent political preferences**

## Latent-Variable Learning



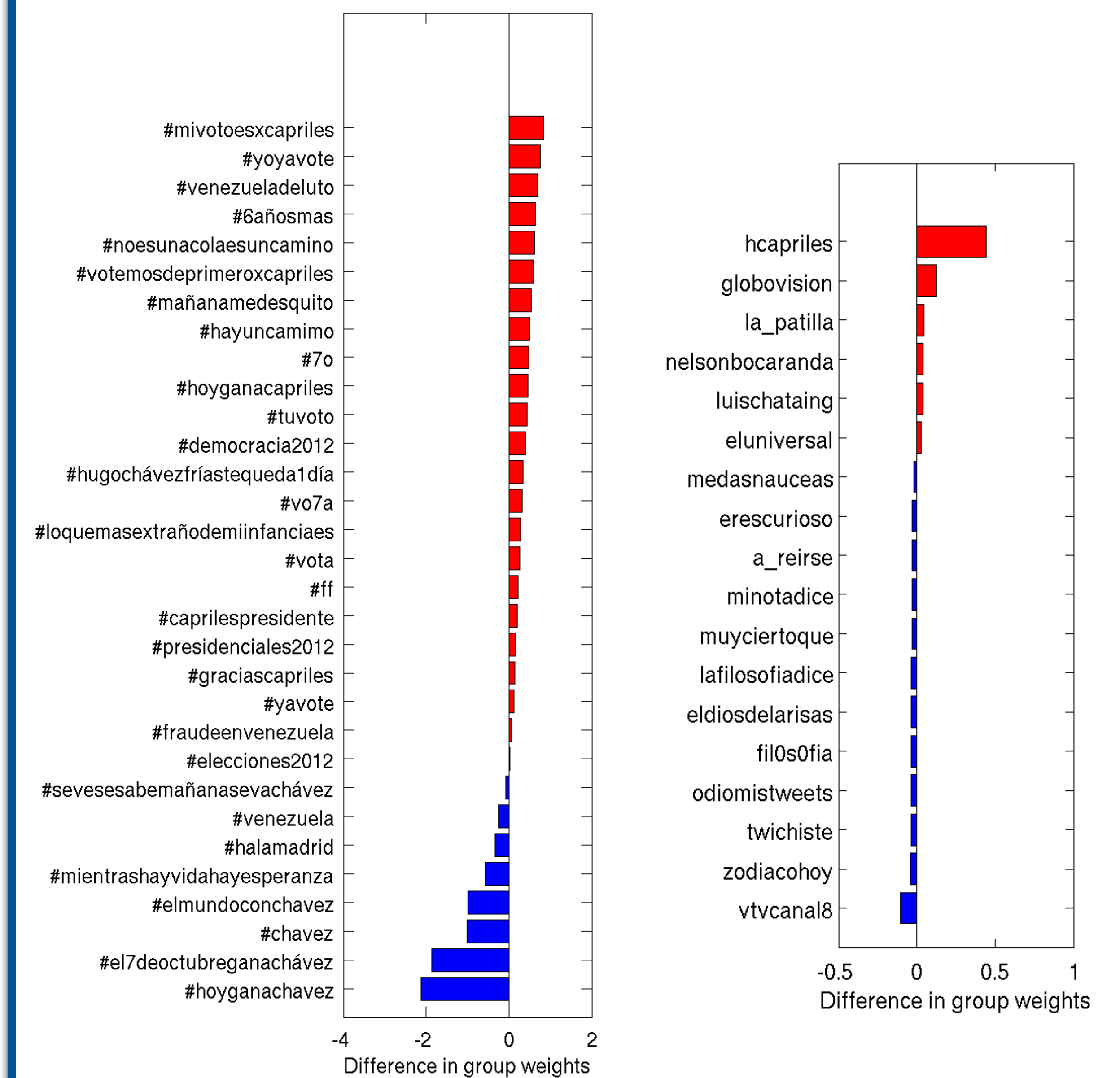
Hard EM excels because of tractable inference and learning with expressive continuous variables

## Case Study: 2012 Venezuelan Presidential Election

### Candidates



### Learned Groups



### Highlights

- Pro-Chávez and pro-Capriles hashtags separated
- Anti-Chávez hashtags identified as pro-Capriles
- Superficially pro-Chávez hashtag "#6añosmas" is correctly identified as pro-Capriles
- Capriles's account associated with pro-Capriles group
- Independent and state-owned media accounts separated

## Hinge-loss Markov Random Fields

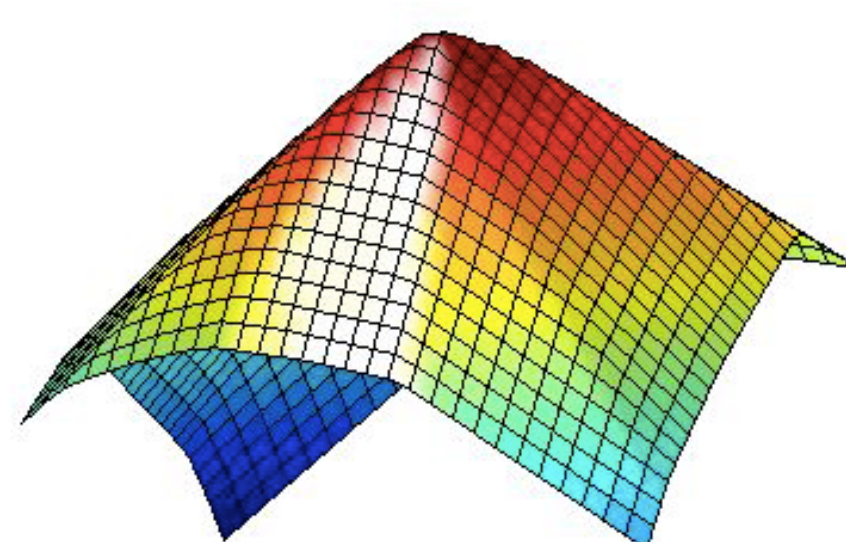
**Hinge-loss Markov random fields** are undirected graphical models analogous to discrete MRFs.

- Variables are **continuous valued** in  $[0, 1]$
- Potentials are hinge-loss functions

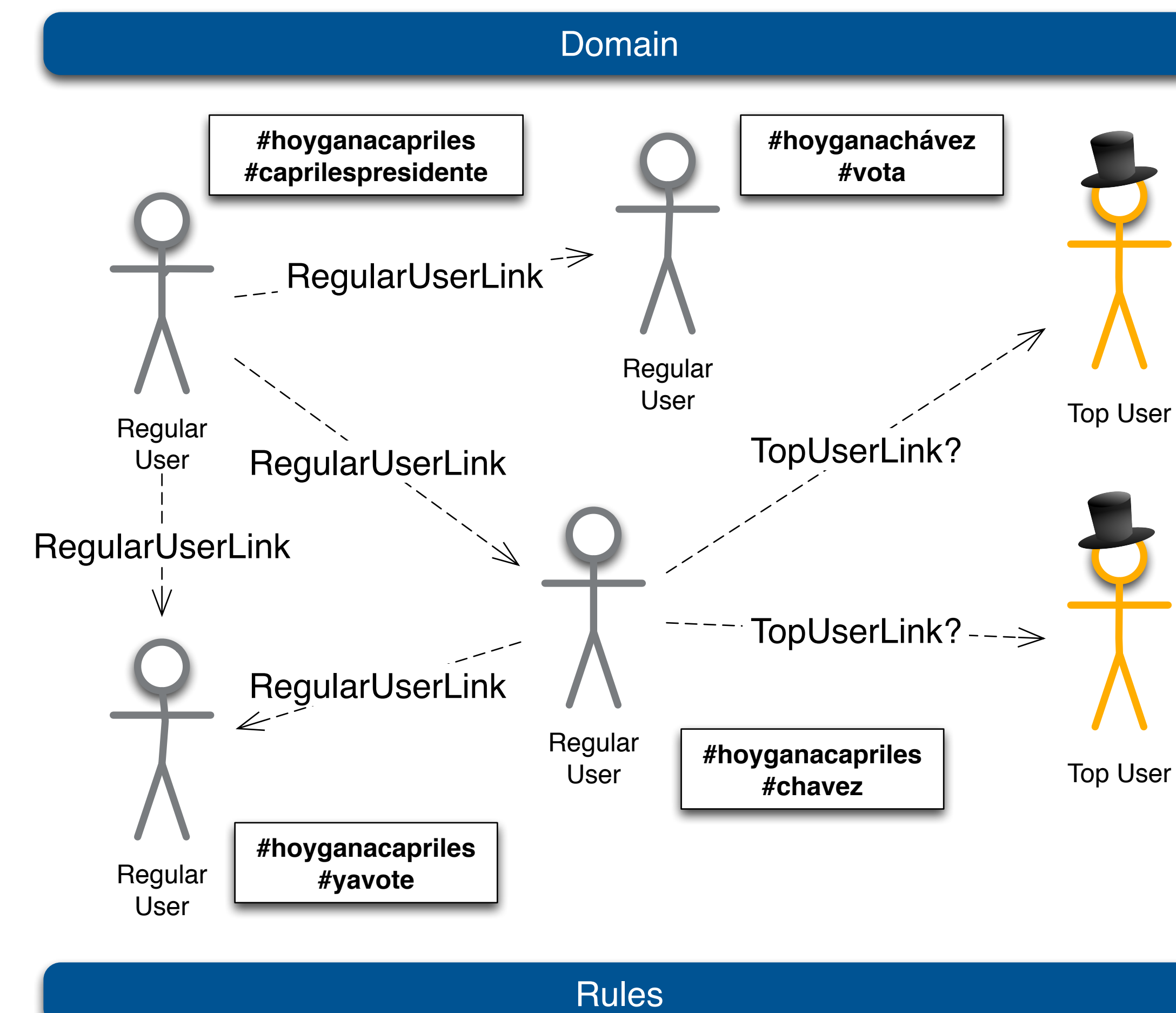
$$p(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \left[ - \sum_{j=1}^m w_j \max \{ \ell_j(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{X}), 0 \}^{p_j} \right]$$

### Features

- **Easily constructed and interpreted** by mapping between logical rules and hinge-loss functions
- **Linear constraints** enable mixture models
- Log-concave density function admits **fast, exact MPE inference** using the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM)



## Latent-Group Model



$$w_{h,g} : \text{USEDHASHTAG}(U, h) \rightarrow \text{INGROUP}(U, g) \quad \forall h \in H, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}$$

$$w_{\text{social}} : \text{REGULARUSERLINK}(U_1, U_3) \wedge \text{REGULARUSERLINK}(U_2, U_3) \wedge U_1 \neq U_2 \wedge \text{INGROUP}(U_1, G) \rightarrow \text{INGROUP}(U_2, G)$$

$$w_{g,t} : \text{INGROUP}(U, g) \rightarrow \text{TOPUSERLINK}(U, t) \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, \forall t \in T$$

Learn more: <http://psl.umiacs.umd.edu>