

**JMLR Workshop and Conference Proceedings, Volume 13**  
**2nd Asian Conference on Machine Learning (ACML2010)**  
**Tokyo, Japan, November 8-10, 2010**  
<http://sugiyama-www.cs.titech.ac.jp/ACML2010/>

## **Preface**

The 2nd Asian Conference on Machine Learning (ACML2010) was held on November 8-10, 2010, at Tokyo Institute of Technology in Tokyo, Japan. The conference aims at providing a leading international forum for researchers in machine learning and related fields to share their new ideas and achievements. The conference called for research papers reporting original investigation results and proposals focusing on frontier research in all aspects of machine learning.

Although the conference is named “Asian Conference”, we solicited submissions also from other than the Asia-Pacific regions. We have received 74 submissions from all over the world. Each paper was carefully reviewed by 4 program committee members and a senior program committee member, and we finally decided to accept 22 papers for oral presentation, with acceptance rate 29.7%. Although there was no explicit control for geographical balancing, the accepted papers were truly coming from all over the world. The paper review process involved 19 senior program committee members and 127 program committee members, all of whom volunteered their valuable time to provide high-quality reviews despite the tight reviewing schedule.

ACML2010 was a single-track conference, and all the 22 accepted papers were presented sequentially on November 9th and 10th, 2010. The conference also featured 3 tutorials on November 8th, 3 invited talks on November 9th and 10th, and a poster session consisting of 18 posters on November 10th, 2010.

We would like to acknowledge the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Asian Office of Aerospace Research and Development (AFOSR/AOARD), and the Office of Naval Research Global (ONRG) for their financial support, which was mainly used for supporting students’ participation. We acknowledge the general chair Takashi Washio and ACML steering committee members for their advice on conference organization, Hirotaka Hachiya for managing the conference web pages, and Hiroko Iida of Keio Travel Agency, Co., LTD. for making arrangement for travel and accommodation. We also thank Tokyo Institute of Technology, Global COE: Computationism as a Foundation for the Sciences, JST PRESTO: Synthesis of Knowledge for Information Oriented Society, IEICE Technical Group on Information-Based Induction Sciences and Machine Learning (IBISML) for their support. Our special thanks also go to Microsoft Research for allow us to use the Conference Management Toolkit for preparing the conference. Finally, we are grateful to all the conference participants and those who submitted their papers to the conference.

Program Committee Co-chairs  
Masashi Sugiyama (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan)  
Qiang Yang (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, China)

## Accepted Papers

1. Pairwise Measures of Causal Direction in Linear Non-Gaussian Acyclic Models  
Aapo Hyvarinen, University of Helsinki
2. Learning Polyhedral Classifiers Using Logistic Function  
Naresh Manwani, Indian Institute of Science; P. S. Sastry, Indian Institute of Science
3. Ellipsoidal Support Vector Machines  
Michinari Momma, NEC; Kohei Hatano, Kyushu University; Hiroki Nakayama, NEC
4. Minimum Conditional Entropy Clustering: A Discriminative Framework for Clustering  
Bo Dai, NLPR/LIAMA; Baogang Hu, NLPR/LIAMA
5. Efficient Collapsed Gibbs Sampling for Latent Dirichlet Allocation  
Han Xiao, Technical University of Munich; Thomas Stibor, Technical University of Munich
6. Variational Relevance Vector Machine for Tabular Data  
Dmitry Kropotov, Dorodnicyn Computing Centre; Dmitry Vetrov, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Lior Wolf, Tel Aviv University; Tal Hassner, The Open University of Israel
7. Hierarchical Gaussian Process Regression  
Sunho Park, POSTECH; Seungjin Choi, POSTECH
8. Content-based Image Retrieval with Multinomial Relevance Feedback  
Dorota Glowacka, University College London; John Shawe-Taylor, University College London
9. The Coding Divergence for Measuring the Complexity of Separating Two Sets  
Mahito Sugiyama, Kyoto University; Akihiro Yamamoto, Kyoto University
10. Single versus Multiple Sorting in All Pairs Similarity Search  
Yasuo Tabei, JST Minato ERATO Project; Takeaki Uno, National Institute of Informatics (NII) of Japan; Masashi Sugiyama, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Koji Tsuda, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
11. An EM algorithm on BDDs with order encoding for logic-based probabilistic models  
Masakazu Ishihata, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Yoshitaka Kameya, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Taisuke Sato, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Shin-ichi Minato, Hokkaido University
12. Exploiting the High Predictive Power of Multi-class Subgroups  
Tarek Abudawood, University of Bristol; Peter Flach, University of Bristol
13. Generative Models of Information Diffusion with Asynchronous Time-delay  
Kazumi Saito, University of Shizuoka; Masahiro Kimura, Ryukoku University; Kouzou Ohara, Aoyama Gakuin University; Hiroshi Motoda, Osaka University
14. Decision Tree for Dynamic and Uncertain Data Streams  
Chunquan Liang, Northwest A&F University; Yang Zhang, Northwest A&F University; Qun Song, Northwest A&F University

15. Accurate Ensembles for Data Streams: Combining Restricted Hoeffding Trees using Stacking  
Albert Bifet, University of Waikato; Eibe Frank, University of Waikato; Geoffrey Holmes, University of Waikato; Bernhard Pfahringer, University of Waikato
16. Mining Recurring Concept Drifts with Limited Labeled Streaming Data  
Peipei Li, Hefei University of Technology; Xindong Wu, University of Vermont; Xuegang Hu, Hefei University of Technology
17. Hierarchical Convex NMF for Clustering Massive Data  
Kristian Kersting, Fraunhofer IAIS and University of Bonn; Mirwaes Wahabzada, Fraunhofer IAIS; Christian Thureau, Fraunhofer IAIS; Christian Bauckhage, Fraunhofer IAIS
18. Multi-task Learning for Recommender System  
Xia Ning, University of Minnesota; George Karypis, University of Minnesota
19. Adaptive Step-size Policy Gradients with Average Reward Metric  
Takamitsu Matsubara, NAIST/ATR; Tetsuro Morimura, IBM Research; Jun Morimoto, ATR
20. Finite-sample Analysis of Bellman Residual Minimization  
Odalric-Ambrym Maillard, INRIA Lille Nord-Europe; Remi Munos, INRIA Lille Nord-Europe; Alessandro Lazaric, INRIA Lille Nord-Europe; Mohammad Ghavamzadeh, INRIA Lille Nord-Europe
21. A Study of Approximate Inference in Probabilistic Relational Models  
Fabian Kaelin, McGill; Doina Precup, McGill
22. Conceptual Imitation Learning: An Application to Human-robot Interaction  
Hossein Hajimirsadeghi, University of Tehran; Majid Nili Ahmadabadi, University of Tehran; Mostafa Ajallooeian, University of Tehran; Babak Araabi, University of Tehran; Hadi Moradi, University of Tehran

# Tutorials

## 1. Web People Search: Person Name Disambiguation and Other Problems

Minoru Yoshida, Hiroshi Nakagawa (University of Tokyo, Japan)

This tutorial will present the current state of research on Web people searches. It will be mainly about person name disambiguation problems, and the attribute extraction methods that can be used to support person name disambiguation. We shall give a survey of the algorithms and tools available, and discuss the possibility of applying machine learning to this problem. A survey of WePS workshops dedicated to this task will also be presented.

## 2. Honest Evaluation of Classification Models

Jose A. Lozano, Guzman Santafo, and Ināki Inza (Intelligent Systems Group, University of the Basque Country, Spain)

The objective of the tutorial is to give an overview on validation methods of supervised classification algorithms. The tutorial starts by presenting the most common performance measures used to evaluate supervised learning algorithm. After that the methods used to estimate the previous measures will be described in detail. We will also expose the statistical tests that can be used to compare several supervised classification algorithms. The tutorial concludes by giving recommendations to perform honest classifier evaluation according to specific characteristics of the problem or the data set at hand as well as general best practices in classifier evaluation.

## 3. Support Vector Machines and Kernel Methods: Status and Challenges

Chih-Jen Lin (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Support vector machines (SVM) and kernel methods are now important machine learning techniques. In this tutorial, we first introduce some basic concepts such as maximal margin, kernel mappings, and primal dual relationships. We then discuss the training by solving optimization problems and the selection of parameters. Finally, we briefly mention some new research issues.

## Invited Talks

### 1. Optimal Online Prediction in Adversarial Environments

Peter L. Bartlett (University of California at Berkeley, USA)

In many prediction problems, including those that arise in computer security and computational finance, the process generating the data is best modeled as an adversary with whom the predictor competes. The predictor's aim is to minimize the regret, or the difference between the predictor's performance and the best performance among some comparison class, whereas the adversary aims to maximize the predictor's regret. Even decision problems that are not inherently adversarial can be usefully modeled in this way, since the assumptions are sufficiently weak that effective prediction strategies for adversarial settings are very widely applicable.

The first part of this talk presents an example of online decision problems of this kind: a resource allocation problem from computational finance. We describe an efficient strategy with near-optimal performance.

The second part of the talk presents results on the regret of optimal strategies. These results are closely related to finite sample analyses of prediction strategies for probabilistic settings, where the data are chosen iid from an unknown probability distribution. In particular, we show that the optimal online regret is closely related to the behavior of empirical minimization in a probabilistic setting, but with a non-iid stochastic process generating the data. This allows the application of techniques from the analysis of the performance of empirical minimization in an iid setting, which relates the optimal regret to a measure of complexity of the comparison class that is similar to the Rademacher averages that have been studied in the iid setting.

*Biography: Peter Bartlett is a professor in the Computer Science Division and the Department of Statistics at the University of California at Berkeley. He is the co-author, with Martin Anthony, of the book Learning in Neural Networks: Theoretical Foundations, has edited three other books, and has co-authored many papers in the areas of machine learning and statistical learning theory. He has served as an associate editor of the journals Machine Learning, Mathematics of Control Signals and Systems, the Journal of Machine Learning Research, the Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, and the IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, as a member of the editorial boards of Machine Learning, the Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, and Foundations and Trends in Machine Learning, and as a member of the steering committees of the Conference on Computational Learning Theory and the Algorithmic Learning Theory Workshop. He has consulted to a number of organizations, including General Electric, Telstra, Polaris Wireless and SAC Capital Advisors. In 2001, he was awarded the Malcolm McIntosh Prize for Physical Scientist of the Year in Australia, for his work in statistical learning theory. He was a Miller Institute Visiting Research Professor in Statistics and Computer Science at U.C. Berkeley, a fellow, senior fellow and professor in the Research School of Information Sciences and Engineering at the Australian National University's Institute for Advanced Studies, and an honorary professor in the School of Information Technology and Electrical Engineering at the University of Queensland. His research interests include machine learning, statistical learning theory, and adaptive control.*

## 2. Learning without Search

Geoff Webb (Monash University, Australia)

Machine learning is classically conceived as search through a hypothesis space for a hypothesis that best fits the training data. In contrast, naive Bayes performs no search, extrapolating an estimate of a high-order conditional probability by composition from lower-order conditional probabilities. In this talk I show how this searchless approach can be generalised, creating a family of learners that provide a principled method for controlling the bias/variance trade-off. At one extreme very low variance can be achieved as appropriate for small data. Bias can be decreased with larger data in a manner that ensure Bayes optimal asymptotic error. These algorithms have the desirable properties of

- training time that is linear with respect to training set size,
- supporting parallel and anytime classification,
- allowing incremental learning,
- providing direct prediction of class probabilities,
- supporting direct handling of missing values, and
- robust handling of noise.

Despite being generative, they deliver classification accuracy competitive with state-of-the-art discriminative techniques.

*Biography: Geoff Webb holds a research chair in the Faculty of Information Technology at Monash University, where he heads the Centre for Research in Intelligent Systems. Prior to Monash he held appointments at Griffith University and then Deakin University, where he received a personal chair. His primary research areas are machine learning, data mining, and user modelling. He is known for the development of numerous methods, algorithms and techniques for machine learning, data mining and user modelling. His commercial data mining software, Magnum Opus, incorporates many techniques from his association discovery research. Many of his learning algorithms are included in the widely-used Weka machine learning workbench. He is editor-in-chief of the highest impact data mining journal, Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, co-editor of the Encyclopedia of Machine Learning (to be published by Springer), a member of the advisory board of Statistical Analysis and Data Mining and a member of the editorial boards of Machine Learning and ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery in Data.*

### 3. Kernel Method for Bayesian Inference

Kenji Fukumizu (The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Japan)

Since the proposal of support vector machine, various kernel methods have been extensively developed as nonlinear extensions or “kernelization” of classical linear methods. More recently, however, it has become clear that a potentially more reaching use of kernels is a linear way of dealing higher order statistics by embedding distributions as the form of means in reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces (RKHS) and by considering linear operators among them.

This talk will present how general Bayesian inference can be realized based on this recent recognition of the kernel method. First, I will explain the kernel method for expressing conditional probabilities by the kernel covariance operators of the distributions. Second, it will be shown that the general Bayes’ rule, which is the center of Bayesian inference, is realized by operations on the kernel expression of the conditional probability and the prior represented as the mean in RKHS. The kernel mean of the posterior is obtained by Gram matrix computations to realize the procedure of Bayes’ rule: constructing the joint probability and its normalization. The rate of convergence of the empirical kernel estimate to the true posterior is also derived.

As an application, I will discuss kernel nonparametric HMM, in which the conditional probabilities to define the HMM model are neither given in a specific form nor estimated with a parametric model, but given in the form of finite samples. By sequential application of the kernel Bayes’ rule, it will be shown with some experiments that the hidden states can be sequentially estimated nonparametrically.

*Biography: Kenji Fukumizu is a professor in the Department of Statistical Modeling at The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, where he serves as director of the Research Innovation Center. Prior to the current institute, he worked as a researcher in the Research and Development Center, Ricoh Co., Ltd. and the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN). He was a visiting scholar at the Department of Statistics, UC Berkeley, and a Humboldt fellow at Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics. He serves as an associate editor of the journals, Annals of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Neural Networks, and Foundations and Trends in Machine Learning. His research interests include machine learning and mathematical statistics. He has co-authored a book on singular statistical models, and has authored a book on kernel methods (to be published in 2010).*

## Accepted Posters

1. Utilizing Fuzzy-SVM and a Subject Database to Reduce the Calibration Time of P300-based BCI  
Sercan Taha Ahi, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Natsue Yoshimura, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Hiroyuki Kambara, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Yasuharu Koike, Tokyo Institute of Technology
2. Feature Selection for Reinforcement Learning: Evaluating Implicit State-reward Dependency via Conditional Mutual Information  
Hirotaka Hachiya, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Masashi Sugiyama, Tokyo Institute of Technology
3. Dependence Minimizing Regression with Model Selection for Non-linear Causal Inference under Non-Gaussian Noise  
Makoto Yamada, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Masashi Sugiyama, Tokyo Institute of Technology
4. Joint Unsupervised Learning of Parallel Sequence Alignment and Segmentation  
Mark Fishel, University of Tartu
5. Multi-class Subgroup Discovery  
Tarek Abudawood, University of Bristol; Peter Flach, University of Bristol
6. A Comparison of CNF with CRF in Named Entity Recognition Task  
Kei Uchiumi, Yahoo Japan Corporation; Keigo Machinaga, Yahoo Japan Corporation; Toshiyuki Maezawa, Yahoo Japan Corporation; Toshinori Satou, Yahoo Japan Corporation
7. Multiscale-bagging with Applications to Classification  
Masayoshi Aoki, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Takafumi Kanamori, Nagoya University; Hidetoshi Shimodaira, Tokyo Institute of Technology
8. Contrasting Correlations by an Efficient Double-clique Search Method  
Aixiang Li, Hokkaido University; Makoto Haraguchi, Hokkaido University
9. Model-induced Regularization  
Shinichi Nakajima, Nikon Corporation; Masashi Sugiyama, Tokyo Institute of Technology
10. Slice Sampling on Chinese Restaurant Process  
Takaki Makino, University of Tokyo
11. Interactive Behavior Adaptation through Dialogue Based on Bayesian Network  
Saifuddin Md. Tareeq, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies; Tetsunari Inamura, National Institute of Informatics
12. Maximum Volume Clustering  
Gang Niu, Nanjing University; Bo Dai, Chinese Academy of Science; Lin Shang, Nanjing University; Masashi Sugiyama, Tokyo Institute of Technology
13. Withdrawn



14. Multiscale Bagging with Applications to Classification and Active Learning  
Hidetoshi Shimodaira, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Takafumi Kanamori, Nagoya University; Masayoshi Aoki, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Kouta Mine, Tokyo Institute of Technology
15. Adjustment for Multiple Hypotheses Testing in Comparative Classification Studies  
Daniel Berrar, Tokyo Institute of Technology
16. Inference in Latent Conditional Models: The Computational Complexity Analysis and a Comparative Study of Solutions  
Xu Sun, University of Tokyo; Hisashi Kashima, University of Tokyo; Takuya Matsuzaki, University of Tokyo
17. Improving Graph-based Semi-supervised Learning by Feature Space Transformation  
Yu-Shi Lin, Academia Sinica and National Taiwan University; Chun-Nan Hsu, Academia Sinica and University of Southern California
18. Image Annotation via Multi-instance Learning with Pyramid Graph Kernel  
Zhi Nie, Tsinghua University; Guiguang Ding, Tsinghua University; Chunping Li, Tsinghua University
19. Proximity in Large Bipartite Graphs with Unsupervised Auxiliary Information  
Rudy Raymond, IBM Research - Tokyo; Yuta Tsuboi, IBM Research - Tokyo; Hisashi Kashima, The University of Tokyo; Issei Sato, The University of Tokyo

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