



¹Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taiwan ²Machine Learning Department, Carnegie Mellon University, U.S.A

Motivation

• Humans are able to utilize semantic concepts between objects of interests for reasoning. Can machines take advantages of such structured prior knowledge for recognition of multiple (or even unseen) object?





Multi-Label Zero-Shot Learning with Structured Knowledge Graphs Chung-Wei Lee¹, Wei Fang¹, Chih-Kuan Yeh², Yu-Chiang Frank Wang¹

Contributions

- **knowledge graphs** for multi-label zero-shot learning (ML-ZSL).
- allows prediction of unseen labels (i.e., labels not seen during training).
- method performs favorably against recent models for ML-ZSL.

Proposed Approach



$$= tanh \left(\mathbf{A}_{v}^{\top} \left[\mathbf{h}_{1}^{(t-1)\top} \dots \mathbf{h}_{|\mathcal{S}|}^{(t-1)\top}\right] \right)$$



Our proposed model is *among the first* to advance **structured information** and

Our model advances a **label propagation** mechanism in the semantic space, which

With comparable performances on standard multi-label classification tasks, our





Experiments

ML-ZSL: Setup same as Fast0Tag[1].

– 81 labels from NUS-WIDE as unseen classes.

- 1000 noisy labels - 75 duplicated/unseen labels as 925 seen classes.

Generalized ML-ZSL: training on 925 seen classes, testing on all 925 + 81 = 1006 classes.

Multi-label Classification

WARP[2]

Logistics

Multi-label Zero-Shot Classification

NUS-WIDE (81 classes)	MS-COCO (80 classes)		ML-ZSL	Generalized ML-ZSL
39.5	61.2	Fast0Tag (top-3)	27.2	-
43.9	66.9	Fast0Tag (top-10)	-	21.9
40.1	61.2	Ours w/o Prop.	28.1	23.9
45.7	69.0	Ours	30.6	24.2

