

Research Group Data Mining and Machine Learning

Sebastian Tschiatschek

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6 working groups

Database Techniques for

Data Mining



Christian Böhm

Machine Learning with Graphs



Nils Kriege

Data Mining



Claudia Plant

Scalable Algorithms for Graph Mining



Yllka Velaj

Natural Language Processing



Benjamin Roth

Probabilistic and Interactive Machine Learning



Sebastian Tschiatschek

Working group: Probabilistic and Interactive Machine Learning

3 key research "directions"

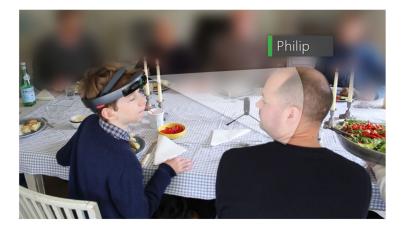
- Reinforcement Learning
 - Reward / constraint inference
 - Exploration & abstraction
- Interactive machine learning
- Probabilistic (Generative) Models

The group

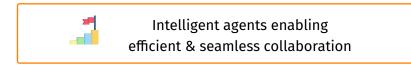


Motivation

[C. Morrison et al., CHI'21]



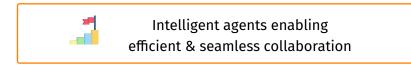
Key goals and challenges



Challenge: Collaboration in the face of

- (significant) mismatch in inputs,
- (initially) non-aligned goals and constraints,
- (complex) large state spaces

Key goals and challenges

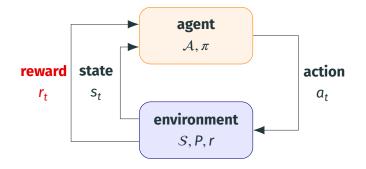


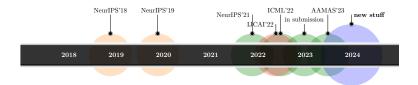
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Teaching and learning desired and undesired behavior

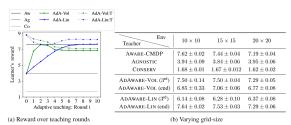
Reinforcement learning in a nutshell

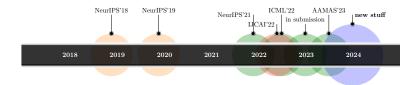




Teaching and learning under mismatch

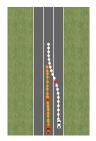
- Reward linear in expert's features: r.s/ = $\langle \phi^{\rm E}, w^{
 m i}
 angle$
- NeurIPS'18: Learner's ϕ^{L} and expert's features ϕ^{E} differ
- NeurIPS'19: Constraints/prefs. on feature expectations

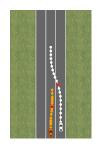


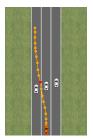


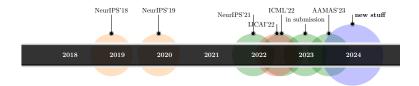
Effectively learning about rewards & constraints

• NeurIPS'21/ICML'22/AAMAS'23/in submission: Different FB types / constraints / information directed learning









Understanding large state spaces

• IJCAI'22 / ongoing: Abstractions of large state spaces



Figure 1: MDP abstraction in the Object-Rooms domain. (b) Abstract ψ-SMDP induced by our successor homomorphism from the ground MDP as shown in (c), tha abstract states in (b) correspond to aggregated ground states of the same colour in (c). (d) Abstraction induced by approximate Q²-irrelevance abstraction (cf. Appendix A.4) for *finul key*; the abstraction does not carry temporal semantics, and is not reusable for other tasks care, *jind* star. Another example can be found in Figure 10 in Appendix A.6 and more details are in the experiments section.



What's next/ongoing-collaborations welcome

- Active 3rd person imititation learning
- Deeper understanding about learning from stop-feedback
- Abstractions for efficient exploration
- Policy design for continual reinforcement learning



[Photo credit: vog.photo]

References

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- Sebastian Tschiatschek, Ahana Gosh, Luis Haug, Rati Devidze, Adish Singla, Learner-aware Teaching: Inverse Reinforcement Learning with Preferences and Constraints, NeurIPS'19
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- Sebastian Tschiatschek, Maria Knobelsdorf, Adish Singla, *Equity and Fairness of Bayesian Knowledge Tracing*, EDM'22
- Silvia Poletti, Alberto Testolin, Sebastian Tschiatschek, Learning Constraints From Human Stop-Feedback in Reinforcement Learning, AAMAS'23