

## max planck institut informatik

### Zero-Shot Evaluation Protocol, Evaluated Methods and Evaluation Metrics

Training time	Test time			Dataset	Size	$ \mathcal{Y} $	$ \mathcal{Y}^{tr} $	$ \mathcal{Y}^{ts} $
polar bear black: yes white: no brown: yes stripes: no water: yes eats fish: yes	Zero-shot Learning Generalized Zero-Shot Learning			SUN	14K	717	580 + 65	72
	otter black: yes white: no brown: yes stripes: no water: yes eats fish: yes	otter black: yes white: no brown: yes stripes: no water: yes eats fish: yes	polar bear black: yes white: no brown: yes stripes: no water: yes eats fish: yes	CUB	11K	200	100 + 50	50
				AWA1	30K	50	27 + 13	10
				AWA2 [11]	37K	50	27 + 13	10
zebra	tiger black: yes white: yes brown: no stripes: yes water: no eats fish: no	tiger black: yes white: yes brown: no stripes: yes water: no eats fish: no	zebra	aPY	1.5K	32	15 + 5	12
black: yes white : no brown: yes stripes: no water: yes eats fish: yes			black: yes white: no brown: yes stripes: no water: yes eats fish: yes	ImageNet Split			$ \mathcal{Y}^{ts} $	
$Y^{tr}$	$Y^{ts}$		$Y^{ts} \cup Y^{tr}$ ImageNet 21K - $\mathcal{Y}^{tr}$			20345		
The Good: Zero-Shot learning attracts lots of attention				Within 2/3 hops from $\mathcal{Y}^{tr}$		1509/767	1509/7678	
The Bad: No agreed evaluation protocol				Most populated classes $500/1K/5$			5K	

Nost populated classes Least populated classes

The Go	ood: Zero-Shot learning a	ttracts lots of attention
The Ba	ad: No agreed evaluation	orotocol
The Ug	gly: Test classes overlap li	mageNet 1K

Group	Method	Main Idea	
Linear compatibility	ALE [1]	Learn linear embedding by weighted ranking loss	Г
	DEVISE [4]	Learn linear embedding by ranking loss	ľ
	SJE [2]	Learn linear embedding by multi-class SVM loss	
	ESZSL [8]	Apply square loss and regularize the embedding	(
	SAE [5]	Learn linear embedding with autoencoder	
Non-linear	LATEM [10]	Learn piece-wise linear embedding	
compatibility	CMT [9]	Learn non-linear embedding by neural network	
Two-stage inference	DAP [6]	Predict attributes $\rightarrow$ unseen class	ł
	IAP [6]	Predict seen class $\rightarrow$ attributes $\rightarrow$ unseen class	
	CONSE [7]	$\label{eq:predict seen class} \rightarrow \text{embedding} \rightarrow \text{unseen class}$	
Hybrid	SSE [12]	Learn embedding by seen class proportions	
	SYNC [3]	Learn base classifiers $\rightarrow$ unseen class classifiers	

Propose a unified evaluation protocol and data splits Compare and analyze a significant number of the state-of-the-art methods in depth Zero-shot setting & more realistic generalized zero-shot setting

# Zero-Shot Learning - The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

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- Per-class Top-1 Accuracy:

500/1K/5K

- $\|\mathcal{Y}\|$  # correct in c  $acc_{\mathcal{Y}} = \frac{1}{\|\mathcal{Y}\|} \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} -$ # in c
- Harmonic Mean:

$$H = \frac{2 * acc_{\mathcal{Y}^{tr}} * acc_{\mathcal{Y}^{ts}}}{acc_{\mathcal{Y}^{tr}} + acc_{\mathcal{Y}^{ts}}}$$

#### Zero-Shot Learning Setting





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CONSE [9.8]

IAP [10.3]



 Proposed Split (PS) vs Standard Split (SS) on AWA1 •6 out of 10 test classes of SS appear in ImageNet 1K •This violates zero-shot setting: Feature learning = part of training PS test sets are not a part of ImageNet 1K

 Top-1 accuracy of PS on SUN, CUB, AWA1 and AWA2 (above) Methods ranking of PS on all 5 datasets (left) Element (i, j) indicates number of times model i ranks at jth •Compatibility learning methods perform better

 Top-1 accuracy on ImageNet with different test class splits •Hybrid models perform the best for highly populated classes All methods perform similarly for sparsely populated classes • Results on least populated class lower than most populated class

### Generalized Zero-Shot Learning Setting







 Methods with very high seen class accuracy have low unseen class accuracy Harmonic mean is a good measure that balances seen and unseen class accuracy



#### Top-K accuracy on ImageNet

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