

## LANISTR: Multimodal Learning from Structured and Unstructured Data



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# Content



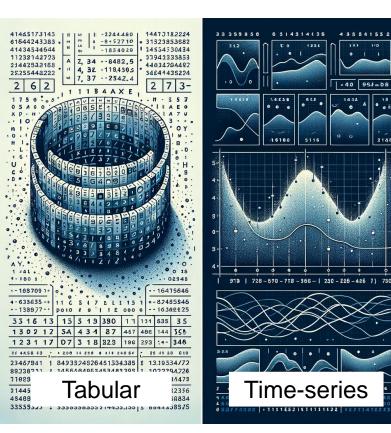
- What is structured and unstructured data.
- Motivation of integrating structured and unstructured data.
- Challenges of integrating structured and unstructured data.
- Motivation of LANISTR.
- How LANISTR overcome these challenges.
- Performance of LANISTR.

#### What is structured and unstructured data.





#### Unstructured data

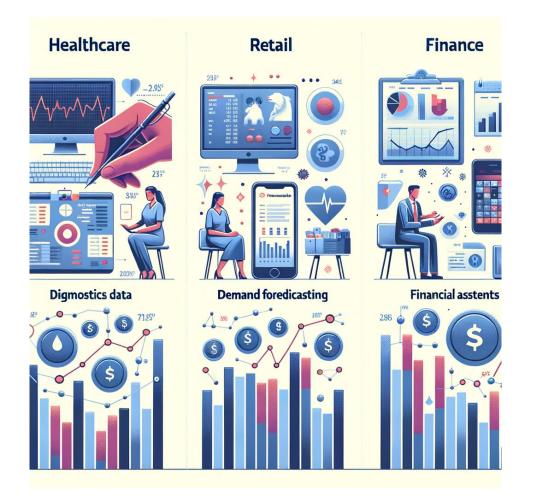


#### Structured data

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#### Motivation of integrate structured and unstructured data.





There are more and more unstructured data in our life...

#### Example:

- healthcare diagnosis prediction
- financial asset price prediction

Challenges of integrate structured and unstructured data.

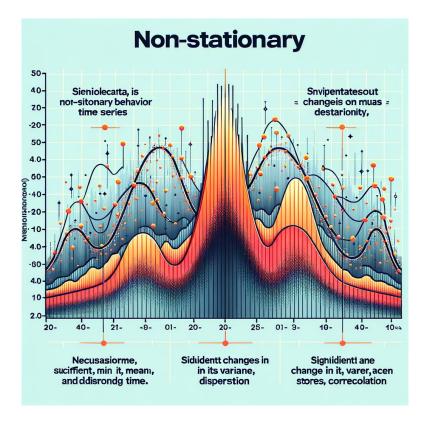


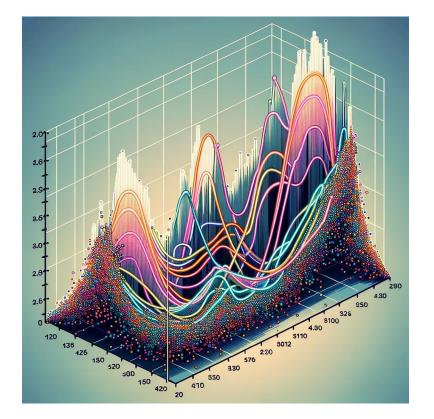
#### Two main challenges

- Deep neural networks can become susceptible to **overfitting** and suboptimal generalization.
- Modality **missingness** becomes a more prominent issue when dealing with multimodal data beyond two modalities.

#### Challenges of integrate structured and unstructured data.

• Deep neural networks can become susceptible to overfitting and suboptimal generalization.





#### **Time-series**





## Challenges of integrate structured and unstructured data.



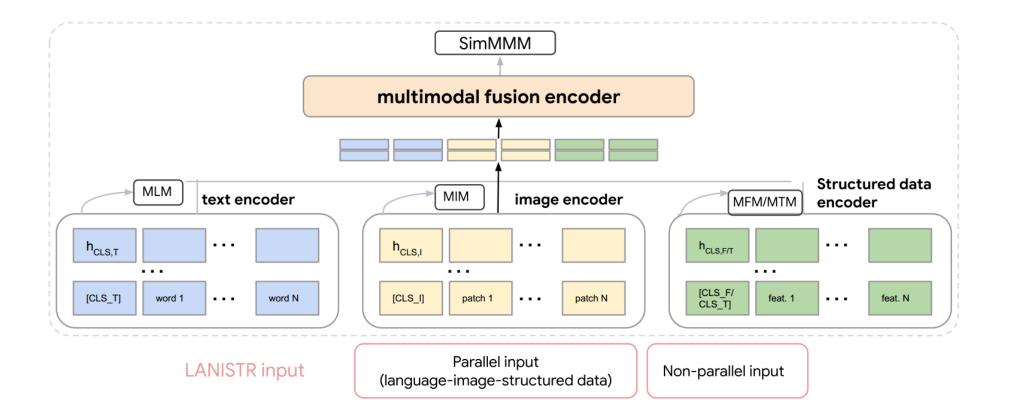
 Modality missingness becomes a more prominent issue when dealing with multimodal data beyond two modalities.

Sample	Image	Language	
1	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>	
2	<ul> <li>Image: A set of the set of the</li></ul>	×	
3	×	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>	

Modality missingness

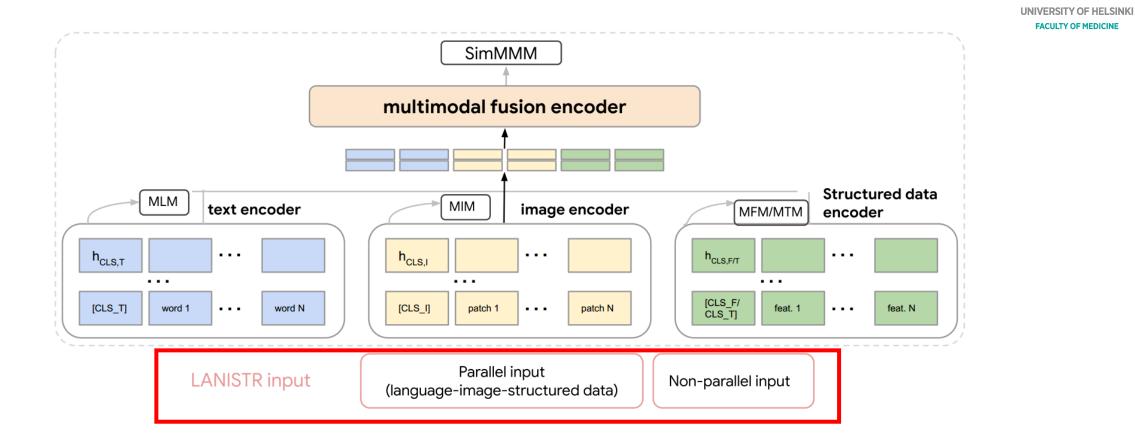


- Empower the overall representation when we learn structured and unstructured data together.
- Design a unified architecture and unique pretraining strategies for two seemingly very different data types.

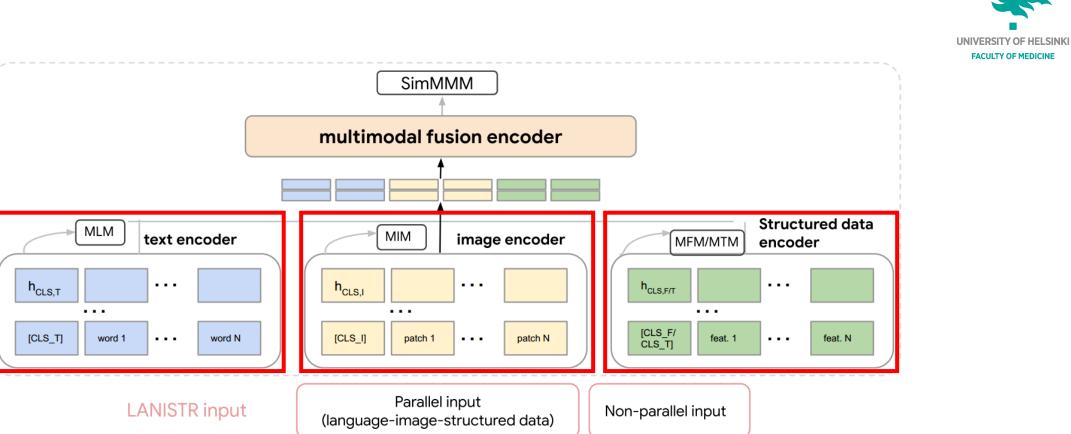




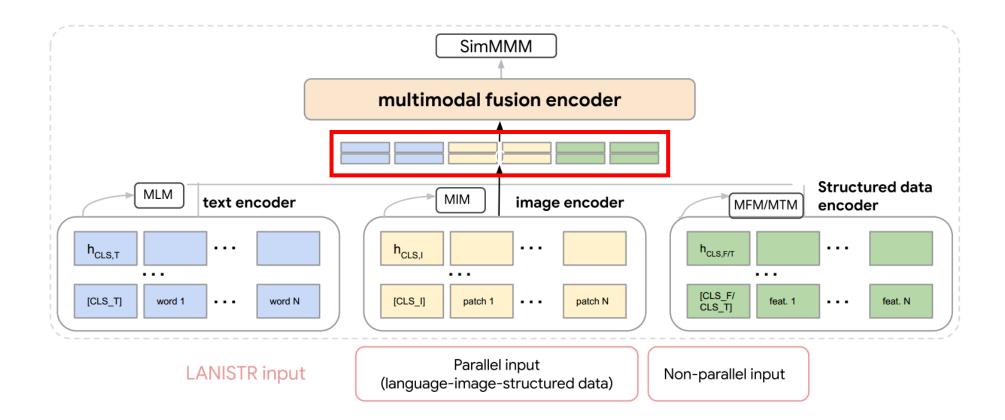




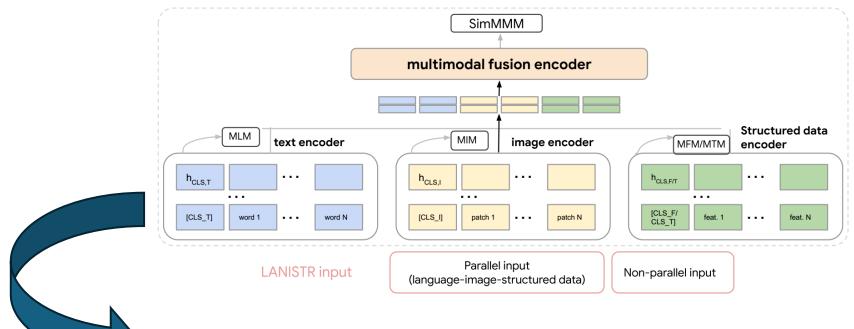








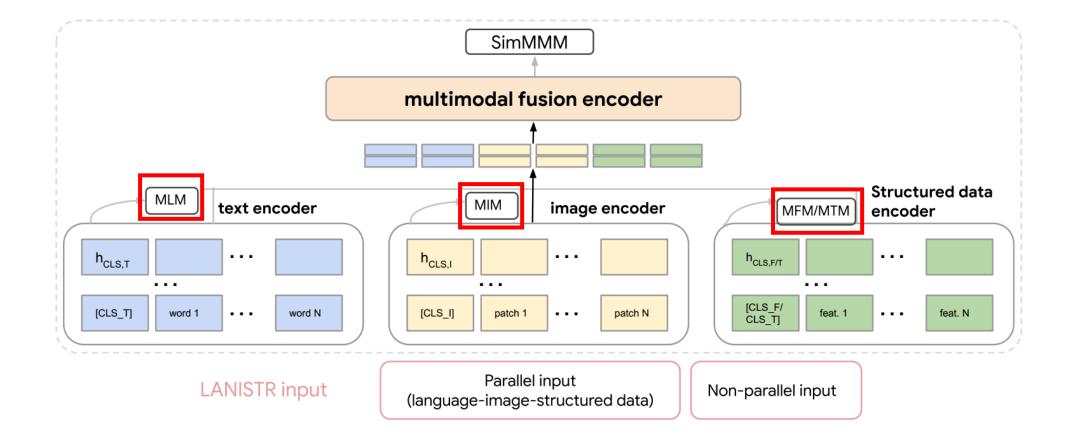




- Unimodal masking losses
- Similarity-based *multimodal* masking loss

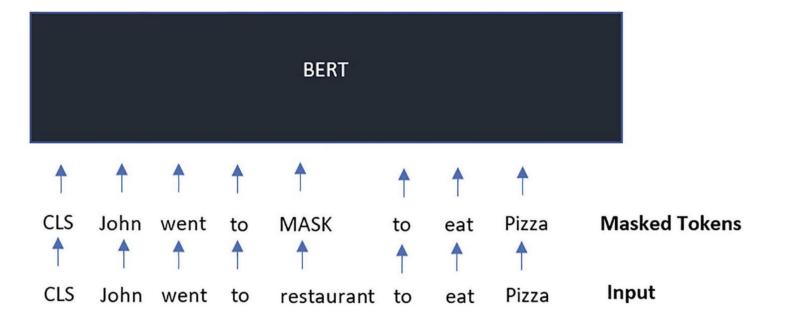






• Unimodal masking losses

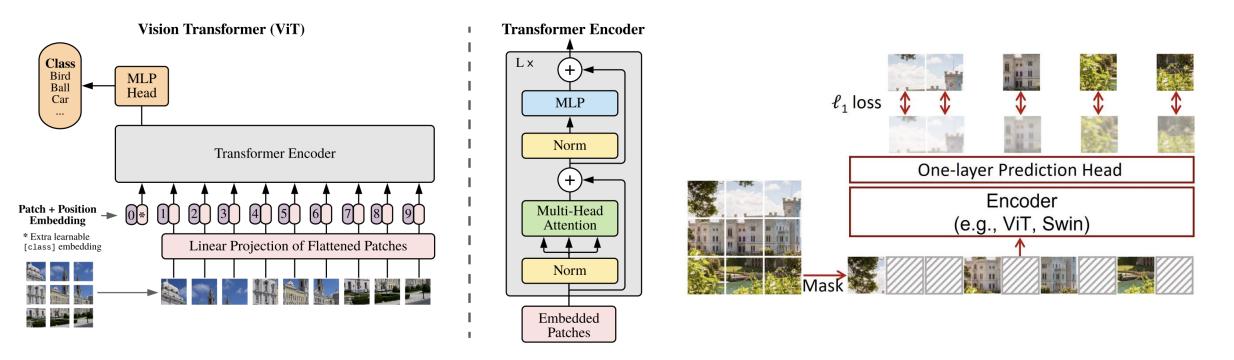




#### MLM: Masked Language Modeling

Devlin, J., Chang, M.W., Lee, K., Toutanova, K.: Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805 (2018)

Unimodal masking losses



#### MIM: Masked Image Modeling

Dosovitskiy, A., Beyer, L., Kolesnikov, A., Weissenborn, D., Zhai, X., Unterthiner, T., Dehghani, M., Minderer, M., Heigold, G., Gelly, S., Uszkoreit, J., Houlsby, N.: An image is worth 16x16 words: Transformers for image recognition at scale. In: International Conference on Learning Representations (2021)

Xie, Z., Zhang, Z., Cao, Y., Lin, Y., Bao, J., Yao, Z., Dai, Q., Hu, H.: Simmim: A simple framework for masked image modeling. In: Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. pp. 9653–9663 (2022)



• Unimodal masking losses

#### Unsupervised pre-training

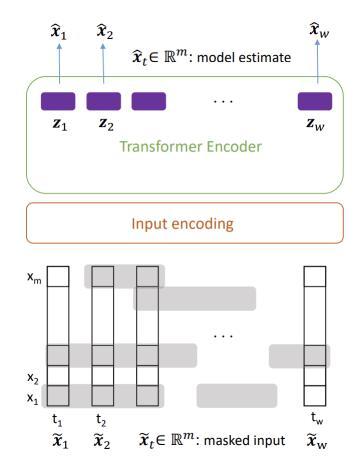
Age	Cap. gain	Education	Occupation	Gender	Relationship			
53	200000	?	Exec-managerial	F	Wife			
19	0	?	Farming-fishing	м	?			
?	5000	Doctorate	Prof-specialty	м	Husband			
25	?	?	Handlers-cleaners	F	Wife			
59	300000	Bachelors	?	?	Husband			
33	0	Bachelors	?	F	?			
?	0	High-school	Armed-Forces	?	Husband			
	TabNet decoder							
Age	Cap. gain	Education	Occupation	Gender	Relationship			
		Masters						
		High-school			Unmarried			
43	-							
	0	High-school		F				
			Exec-managerial	М				
			Adm-clerical		Wife			
39			M					

#### MFM: Masked Feature Modeling

Arik, S.Ö., Pfister, T.: Tabnet: Attentive interpretable tabular learning. In: Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence. vol. 35, pp. 6679–6687 (2021)



• Unimodal masking losses

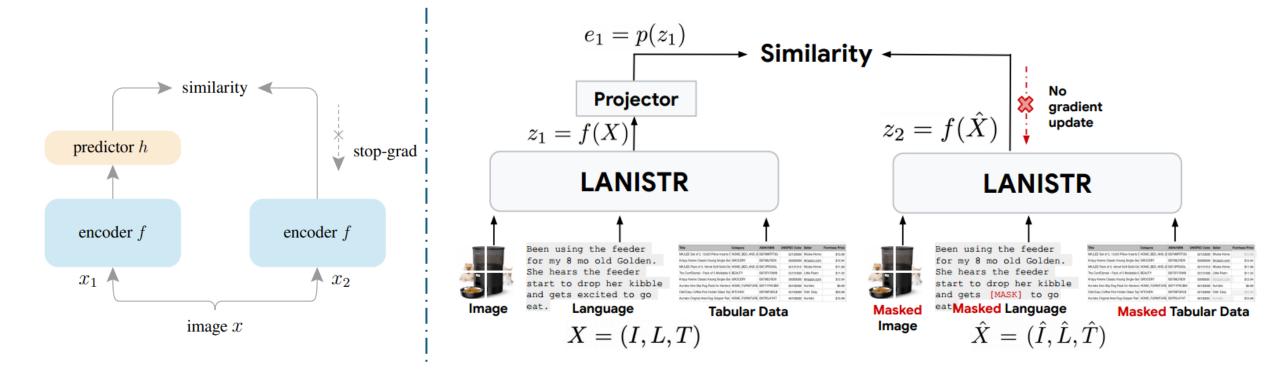




#### MTM: Masked Time-series Modeling

Zerveas, G., Jayaraman, S., Patel, D., Bhamidipaty, A., Eickhoff, C.: A transformerbased framework for multivariate time series representation learning. In: Proceedings of the 27th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining. pp. 2114–2124 (2021)

Similarity-based multimodal masking loss



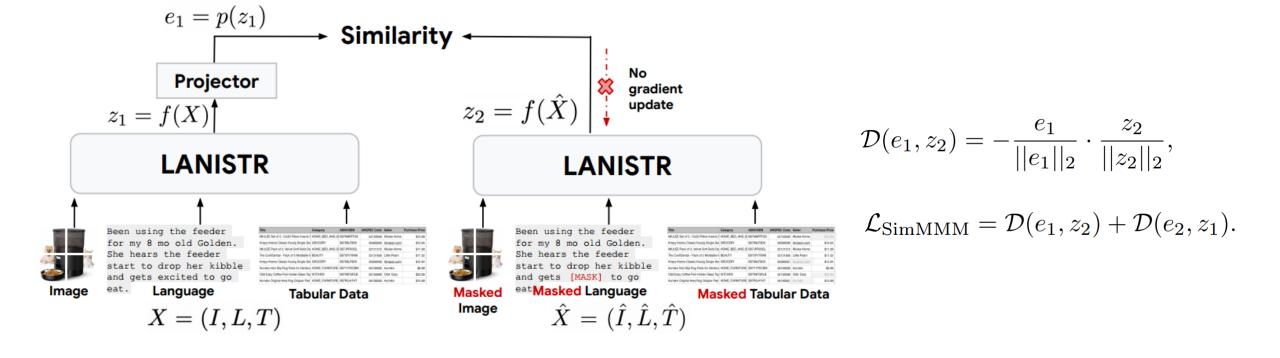
Chen, X., He, K.: Exploring simple siamese representation learning. In: Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. pp. 15750–15758 (2021)

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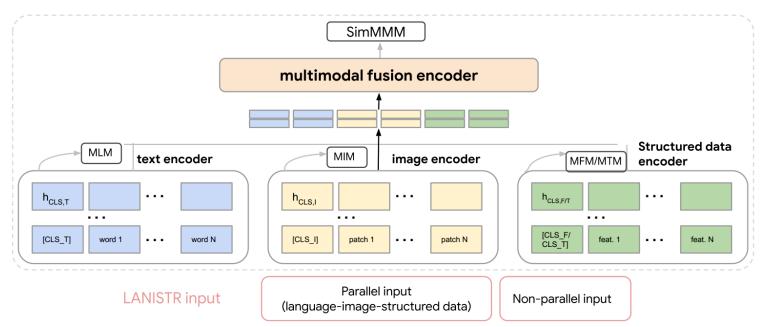
• Similarity-based multimodal masking loss





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• Loss function



#### Unimodal masking losses

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{LANISTR}} = \lambda_1 \mathcal{L}_{\text{MLM}} + \lambda_2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{MIM}} + \lambda_3 \mathcal{L}_{\text{MFM}} + \lambda_4 \mathcal{L}_{\text{MTM}} + \lambda_5 \mathcal{L}_{\text{SimMMM}}$$

Similarity-based multimodal masking loss

Fine-tuning of LANISTR





Similarity-based multimodal masking loss
Downstream tasks (Classification)

• Dataset



Dataset	Languag e	Image	Tabular	Time- series	Missing rate	Task	Pre-training Samples	Fine-tuning Samples
MIMIC- IV (v2.2)	Clinical notes	The last chest X- ray image taken in the first 48-hour	NA	Clinical time series data	35.7%	Predicting in-hospital mortality after the first 48- hours of ICU	3,680,784	5923
Amazon review data (2018)	Truncated text summarie s	Seller or user- provide d visuals	Product ID, reviewer ID, review verification status, year, review ratings count, and timestamp	NA	Not mention	Predict the star rating (out of 5) a product receives	5,581,312	<b>896</b> 23

• Results on MIMIC-IV



Method/Category	AUROC
CoCa	38.45
FLAVA	77.54
MedFuse	$78.12 \pm 2.79$
LateFusion	$80.79 \pm 1.12$
LANISTR, no pretrain	$80.87 \pm 2.56$
LANISTR	$\textbf{87.37}\pm\textbf{1.28}$

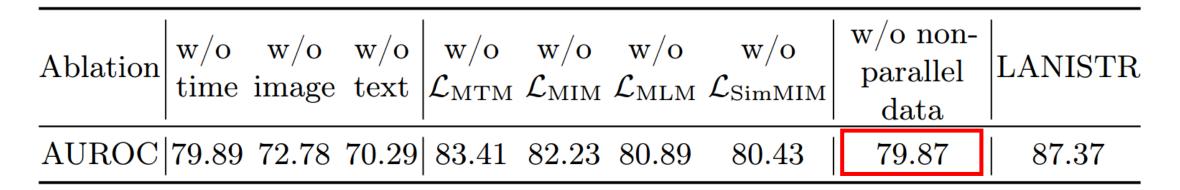
Results on Amazon Product Review



Method/Category	Beauty	Fashion
AutoGluon-MLP AutoGluon-TF LateFusion ALBEF, Tab2Txt ALBEF <b>LANISTR</b> , Tab2Txt	$55.34 \pm 3.5561.59 \pm 4.5062.47 \pm 3.3243.51 \pm 2.9156.34 \pm 2.0959.23 \pm 3.76$	$50.39 \pm 1.70 \\ 46.10 \pm 3.92 \\ 65.83 \pm 6.85 \\ 43.23 \pm 3.56 \\ 55.78 \pm 2.16 \\ 48.21 \pm 4.62$
LANISTR, no pretrain LANISTR		$52.07 \pm 5.66$ <b>75.15</b> $\pm$ <b>1.20</b>

Ablation study





Ablation study for modalities and objective functions in LANISTR in the presence of different modalities in the MIMIC-IV dataset.

% Unlabeled Data	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
AUROC (%)	80.87	81.90	83.60	85.90	87.37

Effect of pretraining dataset size on downstream task in MIMIC-IV.

#### Conclusion



- Structured and Unstructured data.
- LANISTR, a novel framework for language, image, and structured data, utilizing unimodal and multimodal masking strategies for pretraining.
- Overcome that missing modality in large-scale unlabeled data, a prevalent issue in real-world multimodal datasets.
- Demonstrated on real-world retail (Amazon Product Review) and healthcare (MIMIC-IV) datasets, LANISTR showcases remarkable performance improvements over existing methods.



# Thank you