

Keeping Track of Latest Developments in AI with aipano.cse.ust.hk

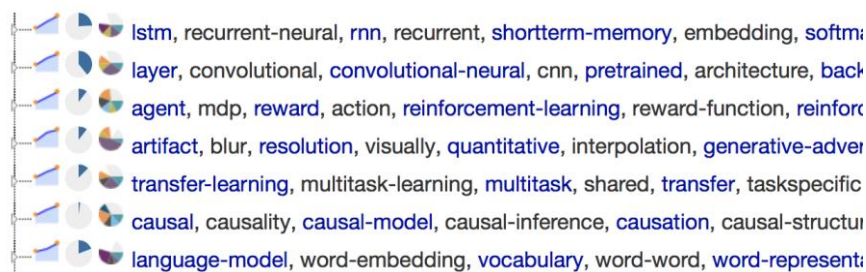
The website aipano.cse.ust.hk provides a topic-based index to research papers published since 2000 at major AI and Machine Learning venues. It lets you keep track of the latest developments in AI and offers a fast way to find recent highly cited papers on various topics or published at a certain venue. The topics are extracted from a latent tree model called [The AI Tree](http://home.cse.ust.hk/~lzhang/topic/ai-tree.pdf) (<http://home.cse.ust.hk/~lzhang/topic/ai-tree.pdf>), and the model is learned from the papers.

The following examples illustrates potential uses of aipano.cse.ust.hk.

Knowing the General Trends: At the front page, you can perform sort by “popularity: past year” to find the topics with the largest numbers of papers in the past year (2018):

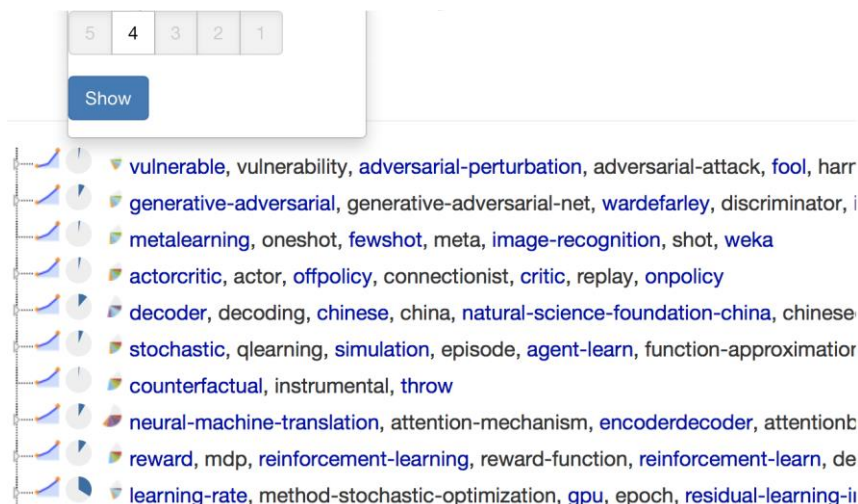


If you sort the topics by “trend: 3 years”, you will find the topics with the fastest increase in popularity the past three years:

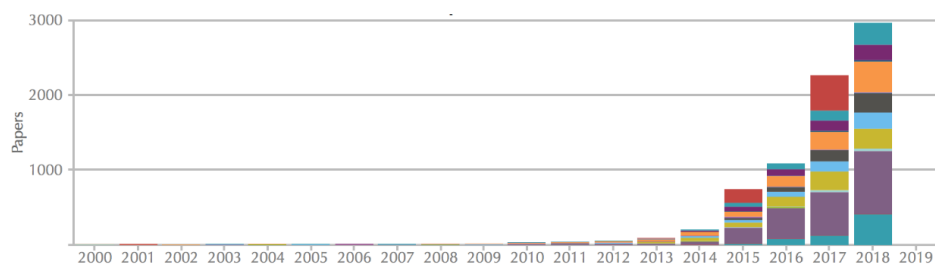


It is interesting to find the topic “causal, causality, causal-model, causal-inference, ...” at the 6th position although the total number of papers on the topic is relatively small.

If you move one level down the tree and do the same, you find finer-grain topics sorted by growth rate. The top topics are adversarial attack, generative adversarial networks, and meta-learning.



Keeping Track of the Latest Developments on a Topic: By clicking on a topic, you will see its trend curve and, more importantly, papers on the topic that you might want to add to your reading list. Here is the trend curve of the topic “layer, convolutional, convolutional-neural, cnn, pretrained, ...”:



Nearly 3,000 papers were published on the topic in 2018! Here are the most cited ones, which are good candidates for a reading list:

| | | | |
|------|------|---|-----|
| CVPR | 2018 | Squeeze-and-Excitation Networks | 425 |
| CVPR | 2018 | Interpretable Convolutional Neural Networks | 303 |
| JMLR | 2018 | Quantized Neural Networks: Training Neural Networks with Low Precision Weights and Activations | 266 |
| CVPR | 2018 | Learning Transferable Architectures for Scalable Image Recognition | 252 |
| ICML | 2018 | Obfuscated Gradients Give a False Sense of Security: Circumventing Defenses to Adversarial Examples | 176 |

It is possible to narrow down the candidates by requiring key words. Here are the most cited papers in 2018 that contain the key word “adversarial” in title.

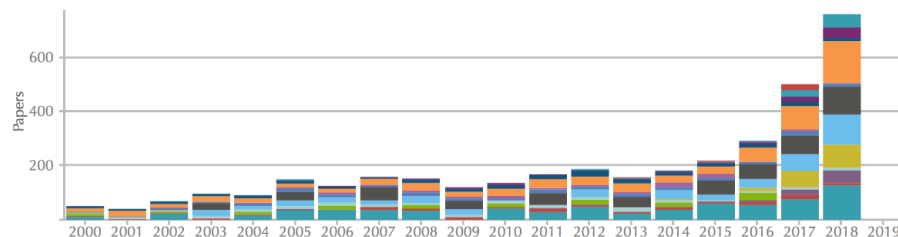
| | | | |
|------|------|---|-----|
| ICML | 2018 | Obfuscated Gradients Give a False Sense of Security: Circumventing Defenses to Adversarial Examples | 176 |
| ICML | 2018 | CyCADA: Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Domain Adaptation | 111 |
| ICLR | 2018 | Towards Deep Learning Models Resistant to Adversarial Attacks | 77 |
| ICML | 2018 | Provable Defenses against Adversarial Examples via the Convex Outer Adversarial Polytope | 68 |
| CVPR | 2018 | AttnGAN: Fine-Grained Text to Image Generation With Attentional Generative Adversarial Networks | 45 |

Here are the trend curve and top cited papers for the topic “vulnerable, vulnerability, adversarial-perturbation, adversarial-attack,...”:



| | | | |
|------|------|---|-----|
| ICLR | 2015 | Explaining and Harnessing Adversarial Examples | 837 |
| CVPR | 2016 | DeepFool: A Simple and Accurate Method to Fool Deep Neural Networks | 215 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Adversarial examples in the physical world | 211 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Adversarial examples in the physical world | 211 |
| ICML | 2018 | Obfuscated Gradients Give a False Sense of Security: Circumventing Defenses to Adversarial Examples | 176 |

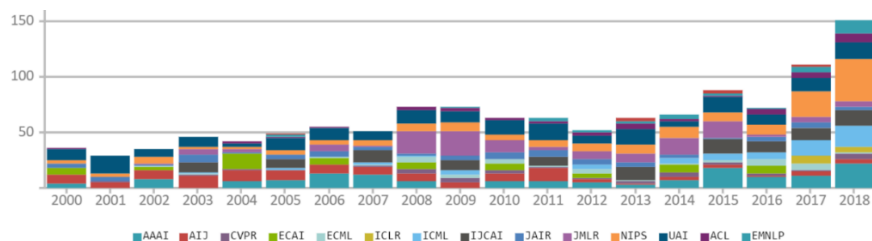
If you are interested in reinforcement learning, you might want to take a look at the topic “agent, mdp, reward, action, reinforcement-learning, ...”:



Here are the most cited papers on the topic published in 2018:

| | | | |
|------|------|---|-----|
| ACL | 2018 | Deep Reinforcement Learning for NLP | 295 |
| AAAI | 2018 | Deep Reinforcement Learning That Matters | 133 |
| AAAI | 2018 | Rainbow: Combining Improvements in Deep Reinforcement Learning | 104 |
| AAAI | 2018 | Counterfactual Multi-Agent Policy Gradients | 79 |
| AAAI | 2018 | Emergence of Grounded Compositional Language in Multi-Agent Populations | 76 |

An Investigation into Work on Causality: Here is the trend curve of the topic “causal, causality, causal-model, causal-inference, ...”:



Here are the most cited papers on the topic in 2018, 2017 and since 2000:

| Series | Year | Title | Cited |
|--------|------|--|-------|
| AAAI | 2018 | Measuring Conditional Independence by Independent Residuals: Theoretical Results and Application in Causal Discovery | 201 |
| AAAI | 2018 | Fair Inference on Outcomes | 31 |

| | | | |
|------|------|--|----|
| JMLR | 2018 | Learning Certifiably Optimal Rule Lists for Categorical Data | 29 |
| ICML | 2018 | Neural Relational Inference for Interacting Systems | 20 |
| JMLR | 2018 | Uncovering Causality from Multivariate Hawkes Integrated Cumulants | 15 |

| | | | |
|-------|------|--|----|
| ICLR | 2017 | A Compositional Object-Based Approach to Learning Physical Dynamics | 40 |
| EMNLP | 2017 | A causal framework for explaining the predictions of black-box sequence-to-sequence models | 29 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Revisiting Classifier Two-Sample Tests | 25 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Avoiding Discrimination through Causal Reasoning | 24 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Counterfactual Fairness | 22 |

| | | | |
|------|------|---|-----|
| UAI | 2001 | Direct and Indirect Effects | 889 |
| UAI | 2001 | Causes and Explanations: A Structural-Model Approach --- Part 1: Causes | 648 |
| JMLR | 2006 | A Linear Non-Gaussian Acyclic Model for Causal Discovery | 585 |
| UAI | 2007 | Causal Bounds and Instruments | 567 |
| JMLR | 2007 | Estimating High-Dimensional Directed Acyclic Graphs with the PC-Algorithm | 500 |

Appearing Smart in Front of Students: A student is interested in zero-shot learning. I searched for “zero-shot” within several relevant topics and found the following papers:

From topic “[transfer-learning, multitask-learning, multitask, ...](#)”:

| | | | |
|-------|------|---|-----|
| ICML | 2015 | An embarrassingly simple approach to zero-shot learning | 287 |
| CVPR | 2016 | Synthesized Classifiers for Zero-Shot Learning | 90 |
| AAAI | 2016 | Transductive Zero-Shot Recognition via Shared Model Space Learning | 42 |
| IJCAI | 2016 | Using Task Features for Zero-Shot Knowledge Transfer in Lifelong Learning | 32 |
| CVPR | 2017 | Learning a Deep Embedding Model for Zero-Shot Learning | 28 |

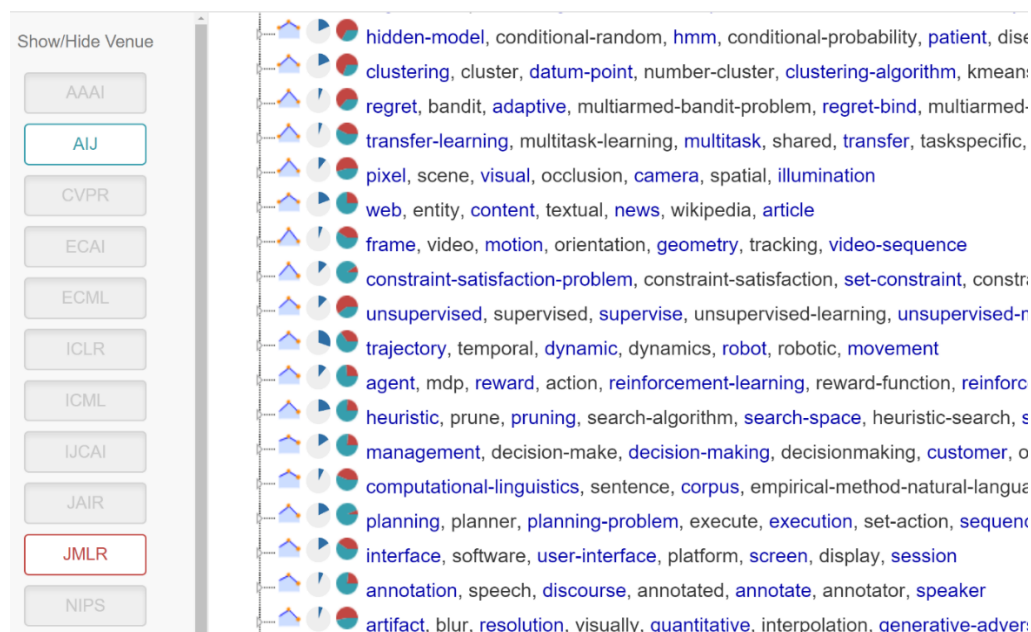
From topic “[lstm, recurrent-neural, rnn, recurrent, ...](#)”:

| | | | |
|-------|------|---|----|
| CVPR | 2016 | Multi-cue Zero-Shot Learning with Strong Supervision | 39 |
| CVPR | 2017 | Learning a Deep Embedding Model for Zero-Shot Learning | 28 |
| ICML | 2017 | Zero-Shot Task Generalization with Multi-Task Deep Reinforcement Learning | 16 |
| EMNLP | 2017 | Zero-Shot Activity Recognition with Verb Attribute Induction | 10 |
| CVPR | 2018 | Multi-Label Zero-Shot Learning With Structured Knowledge Graphs | 6 |

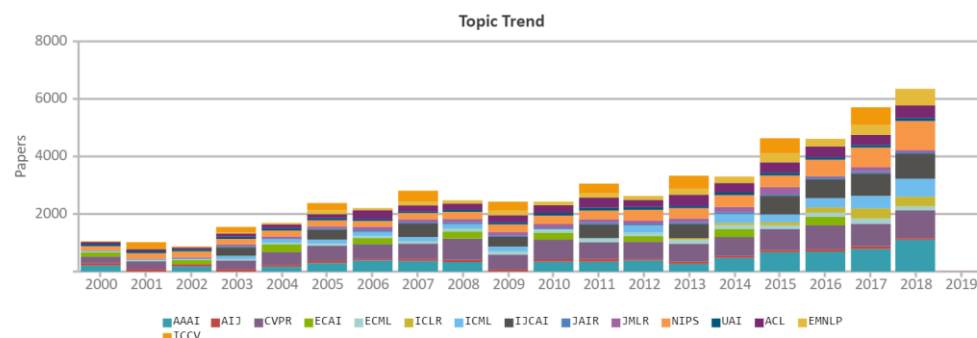
From topic “[layer, convolutional, convolutional-neural, cnn, ...](#)”:

| | | | |
|-------|------|--|-----|
| NIPS | 2013 | Zero-Shot Learning Through Cross-Modal Transfer | 532 |
| ICLR | 2014 | Zero-Shot Learning by Convex Combination of Semantic Embeddings | 222 |
| ACL | 2015 | Hubness and Pollution: Delving into Cross-Space Mapping for Zero-Shot Learning | 67 |
| IJCAI | 2015 | Semantic Concept Discovery for Large-Scale Zero-Shot Event Detection | 56 |
| CVPR | 2016 | Multi-cue Zero-Shot Learning with Strong Supervision | 39 |

Other Uses: Do you ever wonder how AIJ and JMLR differ in terms of topics? Here is what I found on [aipano](#) for the past 5 years.



All papers: A special “All papers” topic is placed at top of the web page. It let’s you see the trend of the entire AI and Machine Learning field since Year 2000 and the most influence papers.



Show 10 entries

Search:

| Series | Year | Title | Cited |
|--------|------|---|-------|
| NIPS | 2012 | ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks | 34948 |
| NIPS | 2001 | Latent Dirichlet Allocation | 25783 |
| CVPR | 2005 | Histograms of Oriented Gradients for Human Detection | 22410 |
| CVPR | 2001 | Rapid Object Detection using a Boosted Cascade of Simple Features | 16962 |
| ICCV | 2001 | Robust Real-Time Face Detection | 16562 |
| JMLR | 2011 | Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python | 14173 |
| JMLR | 2003 | An Introduction to Variable and Feature Selection | 12325 |
| NIPS | 2013 | Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality | 11178 |
| ICLR | 2015 | Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition | 10831 |
| JMLR | 2014 | Dropout: A Simple Way to Prevent Neural Networks from Overfitting | 10045 |

What is happening at a conference? The “All papers” topic also lets you track the latest developments at a particular venue:

Show 10 entries

Search: NIPS 2018

| Series ▲ | Year ▼ | Title | Cited ▼ |
|----------|--------|--|---------|
| NIPS | 2018 | Are GANs Created Equal? A Large-Scale Study | 77 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Natasha 2: Faster Non-Convex Optimization Than SGD | 56 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Visualizing the Loss Landscape of Neural Nets | 55 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Glow: Generative Flow with Invertible 1x1 Convolutions | 42 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Improving Exploration in Evolution Strategies for Deep Reinforcement Learning via a Population of Novelty-Seeking Agents | 35 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Isolating Sources of Disentanglement in Variational Autoencoders | 33 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Adversarially Robust Generalization Requires More Data | 30 |

Comparing Conferences: A comparison of the most cited papers from ICLR and NIPS indicates that ICLR is catching up with NIPS in terms of impact:

| | | | |
|------|------|--|------|
| ICLR | 2018 | Ensemble Adversarial Training: Attacks and Defenses | 77 |
| ICLR | 2018 | Towards Deep Learning Models Resistant to Adversarial Attacks | 77 |
| ICLR | 2018 | Progressive Growing of GANs for Improved Quality, Stability, and Variation | 74 |
| ICLR | 2018 | A Deep Reinforced Model for Abstractive Summarization | 39 |
| ICLR | 2018 | Many Paths to Equilibrium: GANs Do Not Need to Decrease a Divergence At Every Step | 34 |
| ICLR | 2018 | On the State of the Art of Evaluation in Neural Language Models | 30 |
| ICLR | 2018 | On the Information Bottleneck Theory of Deep Learning | 29 |
| ICLR | 2018 | Parameter Space Noise for Exploration | 28 |
| ICLR | 2018 | Countering Adversarial Images using Input Transformations | 26 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Understanding deep learning requires rethinking generalization | 299 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Energy-based Generative Adversarial Networks | 226 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Bidirectional Attention Flow for Machine Comprehension | 225 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Adversarial examples in the physical world | 211 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Towards Principled Methods for Training Generative Adversarial Networks | 211 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Adversarial examples in the physical world | 211 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Adversarial Feature Learning | 206 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Adversarially Learned Inference | 196 |
| ICLR | 2017 | Dynamic Coattention Networks For Question Answering | 179 |
| ICLR | 2016 | Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks | 1440 |
| ICLR | 2016 | Inception-v4, Inception-ResNet and the Impact of Residual Connections on Learning | 774 |
| ICLR | 2016 | Deep Compression: Compressing Deep Neural Networks with Pruning, Trained Quantization and Huffman Coding | 757 |
| ICLR | 2016 | Multi-Scale Context Aggregation by Dilated Convolutions | 689 |
| ICLR | 2016 | Fast and Accurate Deep Network Learning by Exponential Linear Units (ELUs) | 629 |

| | | | |
|------|------|--|------|
| NIPS | 2018 | Are GANs Created Equal? A Large-Scale Study | 77 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Nataasha 2: Faster Non-Convex Optimization Than SGD | 56 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Visualizing the Loss Landscape of Neural Nets | 55 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Glow: Generative Flow with Invertible 1x1 Convolutions | 42 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Improving Exploration in Evolution Strategies for Deep Reinforcement Learning via a Population of Novelty-Seeking Agents | 35 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Isolating Sources of Disentanglement in Variational Autoencoders | 33 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Adversarially Robust Generalization Requires More Data | 30 |
| NIPS | 2018 | How Does Batch Normalization Help Optimization? | 30 |
| NIPS | 2018 | Realistic Evaluation of Deep Semi-Supervised Learning Algorithms | 25 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs | 308 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Dual Path Networks | 220 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Attention is All you Need | 217 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Deep Sets | 111 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Self-Normalizing Neural Networks | 103 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Dynamic Routing Between Capsules | 83 |
| NIPS | 2017 | What Uncertainties Do We Need in Bayesian Deep Learning for Computer Vision? | 80 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Unsupervised Image-to-Image Translation Networks | 80 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Learning Disentangled Representations with Semi-Supervised Deep Generative Models | 68 |
| NIPS | 2017 | Prototypical Networks for Few-shot Learning | 65 |
| NIPS | 2016 | Improved Techniques for Training GANs | 1481 |
| NIPS | 2016 | R-FCN: Object Detection via Region-based Fully Convolutional Networks | 988 |
| NIPS | 2016 | InfoGAN: Interpretable Representation Learning by Information Maximizing Generative Adversarial Nets | 821 |
| NIPS | 2016 | Binarized Neural Networks | 617 |
| NIPS | 2016 | Convolutional Neural Networks on Graphs with Fast Localized Spectral Filtering | 551 |
| NIPS | 2016 | Matching Networks for One Shot Learning | 478 |

In summary, [aipano](#) provides a panoramic view of the AI literature. It lets you keep track of the latest developments in AI and offers a fast way to find recent highly cited papers on various topics or at a particular venue.