

# COMP4211: Machine Learning

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# What is the Machine Learning?

Learning = Improving with **experience** at some task

From [Simon 83]

- Learning denotes **changes** in the system that are adaptive in the sense that they enable the system to do the **same** task or tasks drawn from the **same** population **more effectively** the next time

# Machine Learning is Everywhere

## Character recognition

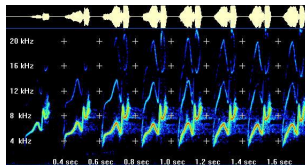
- raw data: image



- class: numerals, English (Chinese, etc.) characters

## Speech recognition

- raw data: speech signal

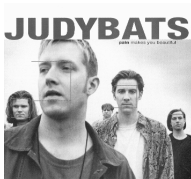


- class: spoken words

# Examples...

## Face detection

- raw data: image



- class: face/non-face

## Fingerprint identification

- raw data: fingerprint image



- class: known/unknown person

## Document classification

- raw data: (web) document

EIA SAYS DISTILLATE, GAS STOCKS OFF IN WEEK

*WASHINGTON, March 11 - Distillate fuel stocks held in primary storage fell by 8.8 mln barrels in the week ended March six to 119.6 mln barrels, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) said.*

*In its weekly petroleum status report, the Department of Energy agency said gasoline stocks were off 500,000 barrels in the week to 251.0 mln barrels and refinery crude oil stocks fell 1.2 mln barrels to 331.8 mln.*

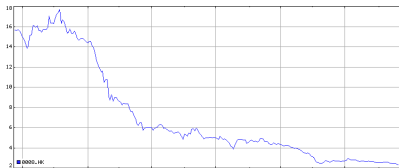
*The EIA said residual fuel stocks fell 1.5 mln barrels to 36.4 mln barrels and crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) rose 200,000 barrels to 516.7 mln.*

*The total of all crude, refined product and SPR stocks fell 10.3 mln barrels to 1,564.8, it said.*

- class: semantic categories (e.g. fuel, money, China)

## Financial engineering

- raw data: financial timeseries (e.g. stock prices)



- class: financially healthy / unhealthy company

# Examples...

## DARPA Grand Challenge

- a prize competition for driverless vehicles



## 2007 Urban Challenge

- urban area course; need to obey all traffic regulations



# Examples...

## Forza Motorsport



- **drivatar**: you teach it to drive like you do
- invite it into the passenger seat of a few different cars and let it observe how you drive

## Bioinformatics





# How Can This Be Solved?

Is this an apple?



need **training examples**

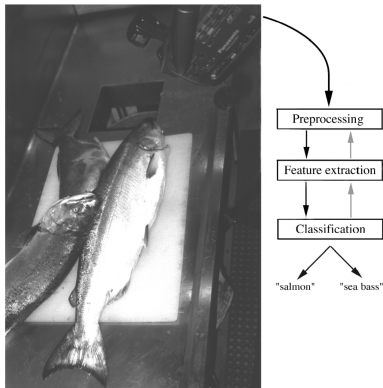
apples



not apples



# Example: Automatic Fish Sorting



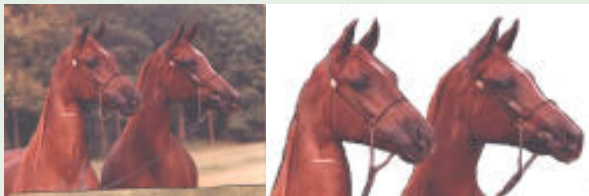
Different types of fish differ in length, lightness, width, number and shape of fins, position of the mouth, etc

Also there are variations in lighting, position of the fish on the conveyer, etc

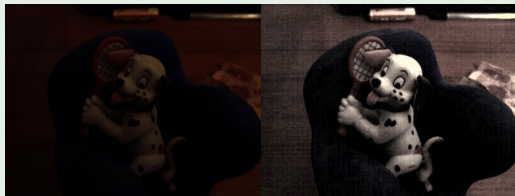
- noise
- needs pre-processing

# Pre-Processing

Example (remove the background)

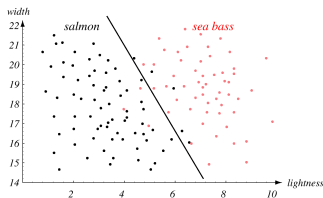


Example (adjust for light level)



# Feature Extraction

Consider each fish as a **point** in some **feature space**

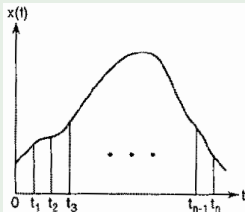


2-dimensional feature space:

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

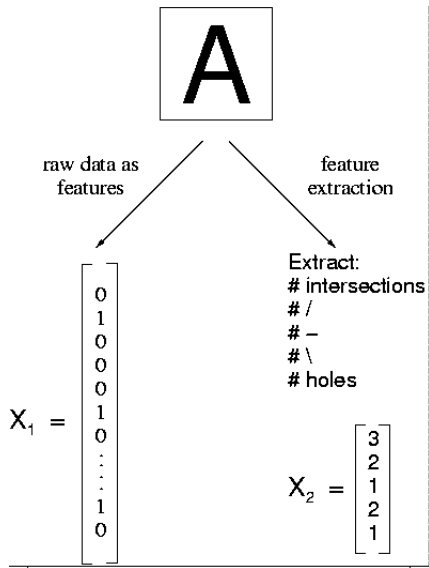
• **feature vector**

## Example (waveform)



$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(t_1) \\ x(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ x(t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

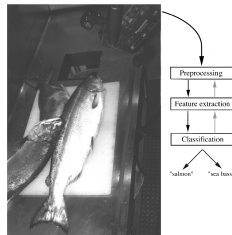
# Example Features



# Learning (Training)

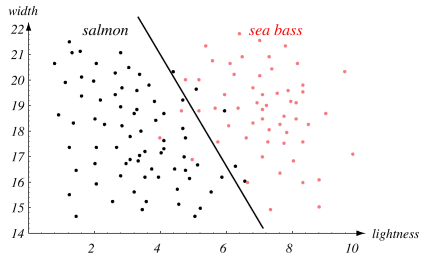
## Training sample

- tell me which species a particular fish belong to  
(data collection)



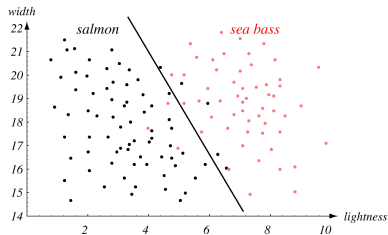
**Partition** the feature space into 2 regions, one for each type of fish

- **decision boundary**



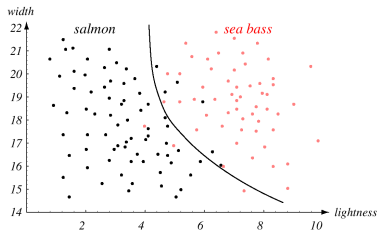
# Classifier

## Linear classifier



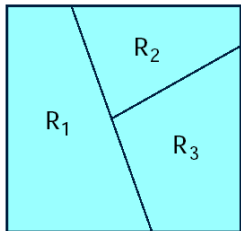
Can also use a more complicated decision boundary

- e.g. quadratic classifier

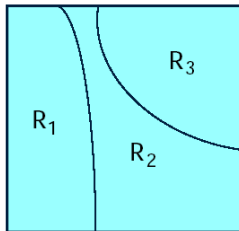


# Classifier...

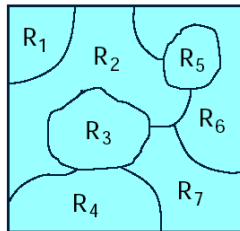
- can be even more complicated



linear  
boundaries



quadratic  
boundaries



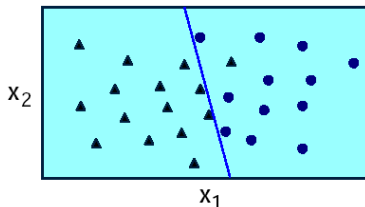
more complicated  
boundaries

How to learn the boundary (parameters)?



# How to Handle New Images?

Use the trained classifier to **classify** the new image



How to measure the classifier performance?

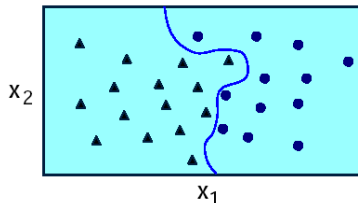
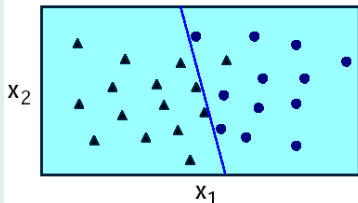
- classification error rate
  - % patterns that are assigned to the wrong category
- other aspects may be important too
  - e.g. computational complexity
  - e.g. user-friendliness

# How to Handle New Images?...

Will the classifier work for this unseen fish?

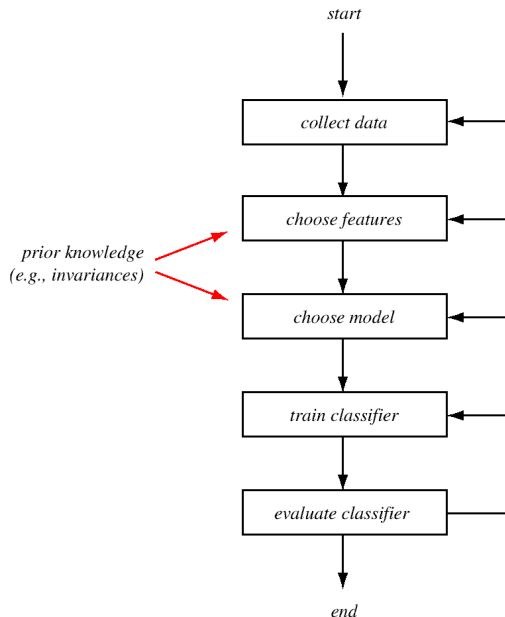
- issue of **generalization**

## Example



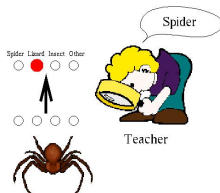
Which model is better?

# Classifier Design



# Learning Paradigm: Supervised Learning

The learner is provided with a set of **inputs** together with the corresponding desired **outputs**

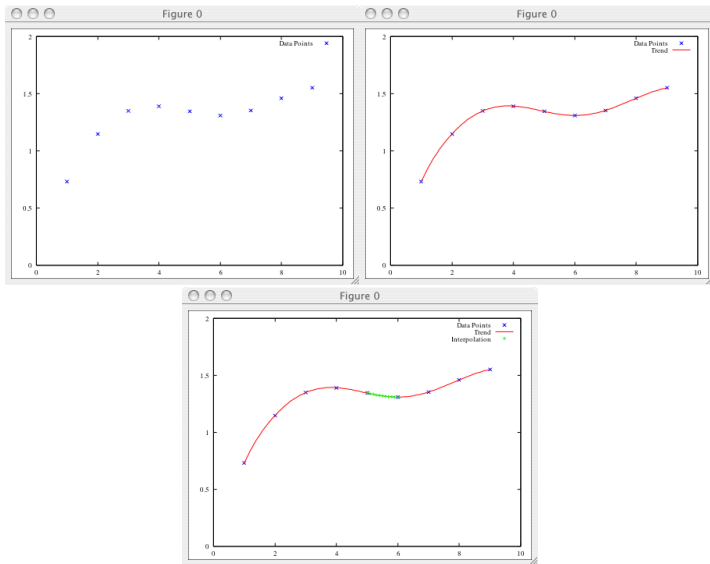


- has a “teacher”

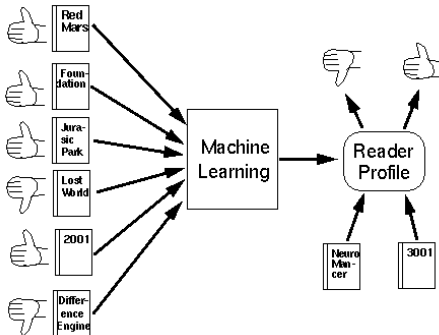
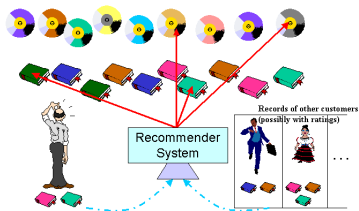
## Example

- teaching kids to recognize different animals
- graded examinations with correct answers provided

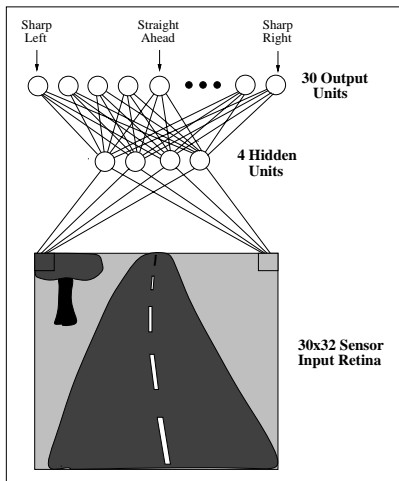
# Example: Regression



# Example: Recommender System



# Example: Control



# Examples

- text classification

Google™ YAHOO!®

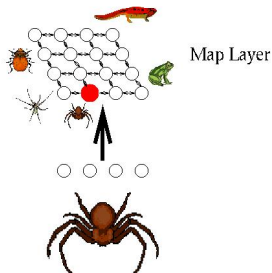
- face detection (video surveillance, digital camera)





# Learning Paradigm: Unsupervised Learning

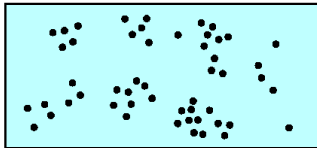
Training examples as **input** patterns, with no associated output



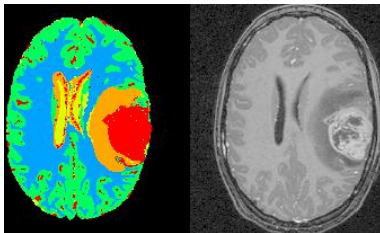
- no teacher
- similarity measure exists to detect **groupings** / **clusterings**

# Uses of Unsupervised Learning

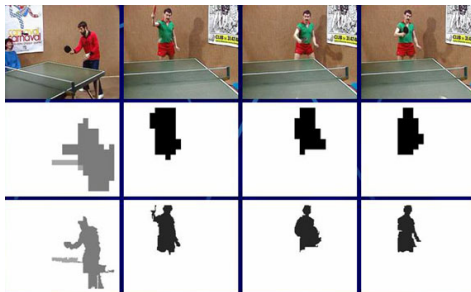
- find **clusters**



- in the early stages of an investigation, it may be helpful to perform **exploratory data analysis** to gain some insight into the nature or structure of the data



# Examples

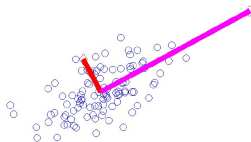


Star Trek IV 0.024 Star Trek II 0.023 Star Trek VI 0.023 Star Trek III 0.021 The Fifth Element 0.018	Dr. Strangelove 0.029 A Clockwork Orange 0.020 Delicatessen 0.018 Cinema Paradiso 0.018 Brazil 0.017717
The Rock 0.553 Eraser 0.232 Independence Day (ID4) 0.089 Mission: Impossible 0.077 Trainspotting 0.021	The Piano 0.288 The Remains of the Day 0.077 In the Name of the Father 0.067 Forrest Gump 0.052 Shadowlands 0.047

# Uses of Unsupervised Learning...

- find **features** or preprocess existing features for the subsequent pattern classification problem (supervised learning)

principal component analysis  
(PCA)



Example (eigenface)



# Example: Content-based Image Retrieval



- visualize image locations and distances

# Uses of Unsupervised Learning...

- find the least likely observations from a dataset (**outlier detection**)

## Example (network intrusion detection)

Detect whether someone is trying to hack the network or doing anything else unusual on the network

File	Logs	Settings	Help					
Application	Protocol	Local Address	Remote Address	State	Creation Time	Rx [Bytes]	Type	Tx [Bytes]
SVCHOST.EXE	TCP	all:135	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:27	0	0	0
SVCHOST.EXE	TCP	all:3389	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:33	0	0	0
SVCHOST.EXE	TCP	all:1025	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:29	0	0	0
SYSTEM	TCP	192.168.123.128:139	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:30	0	0	0
PERSFW.EXE	TCP	all:44334	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:43	0	0	0
PERSFW.EXE	TCP	all:44334	localhost:1986	Connected In	27/Feb/2007 16:45:42	2931	<attack>	152516
SVCHOST.EXE	TCP	all:5000	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:42:15	0	0	0
LSASS.EXE	TCP	all:27155	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:42:17	0	0	0
PUTTY.EXE	TCP	all:1898	ustulst.ust.hk.22	Connected Out	27/Feb/2007 15:54:54	445204	<normal>	141398
CCAPP.EXE	TCP	localhost:1035	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:42:23	0	0	0
SSHCLIENT.EXE	TCP	all:1639	lcpu2.cse.ust.hk.22	Connected Out	27/Feb/2007 11:43:48	135198	<normal>	3764
ICQ.EXE	TCP	all:21470	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 14:41:02	0	0	0
ICQ.EXE	TCP	all:1759	64.12.24.205:5190	Connected Out	27/Feb/2007 14:41:04	59285	<normal>	12191
MSNMSGSRV.EXE	TCP	all:1722	by2msg1104003.ph...	Connected Out	27/Feb/2007 14:38:33	176880	<normal>	129012
PFWADMIN.EXE	TCP	all:1986	localhost:44334	Connected Out	27/Feb/2007 16:45:42	278215	<normal>	2931
LSASS.EXE	UDP	all:500	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:40	0	0	0
SYSTEM	UDP	192.168.123.128:138	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:30	205	0	40995
LSASS.EXE	UDP	localhost:1033	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:42:23	0	0	2
SYSTEM	UDP	192.168.123.128:137	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:30	1088	0	17982
PERSFW.EXE	UDP	all:44334	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 09:41:43	0	0	0
IEXPLORE.EXE	UDP	localhost:1600	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 11:17:52	1173	0	1173
IEXPLORE.EXE	UDP	localhost:1697	-----	Listening	27/Feb/2007 14:09:48	15	0	15

# Outlier Detection

## Example (database cleaning)

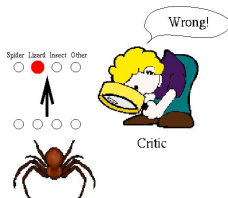
want to find out whether someone stored bogus information in a database (typos, etc.), mislabelled digits, ugly digits, bad photographs in an electronic album

## Example (fraud detection)

credit cards, telephone bills, medical records

# Learning Paradigm: Reinforcement Learning

Training examples as **input**-output pairs, with **evaluative output** only



- try to increase the **reinforcement** it receives

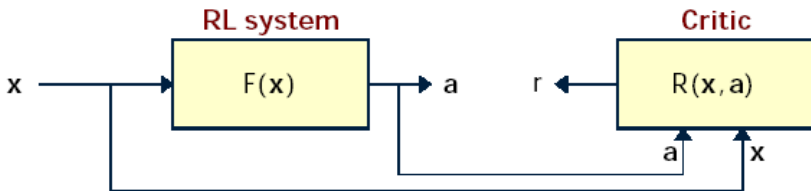
## Example

- graded examinations with only overall scores but no correct answers



# Reinforcement Learning

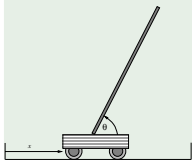
Learning from interacting with an environment to achieve a goal



Learning a mapping from **states** to **actions** to maximize **long-term reward**

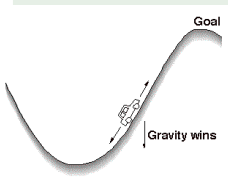
- **demo**

## Example (Pole balancing)



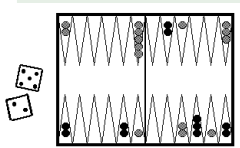
- **goal**: balance the pole as long as possible
- **states**: dynamic states of cart-pole system
- **actions**: push left, push right
- **rewards**: always 0 unless pole falls or cart hits end of track, in which case -1

## Example (Mountain car)



- **goal**: minimize time to the "goal"
- **states**: car's position and velocity
- **actions**: forward, reverse, none
- **rewards**: always -1 until car reaches the goal

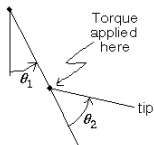
## Example (Backgammon)



- goal: win
- states: configurations of the playing board
- actions: moves
- rewards: win: +1, lose: -1, else: 0

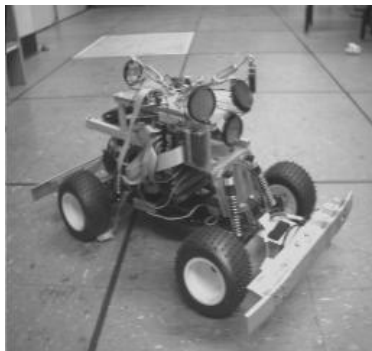
## Example (Acrobat)

Goal: Raise tip above line



- goal: minimize time to “goal”
- state variables: 2 joint angles, 2 angular velocities
- rewards: -1 per time sweep

# Example: Robotics

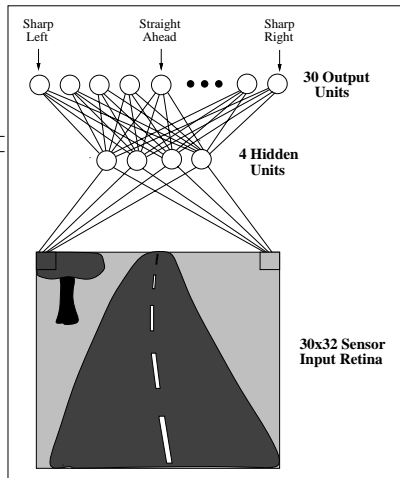
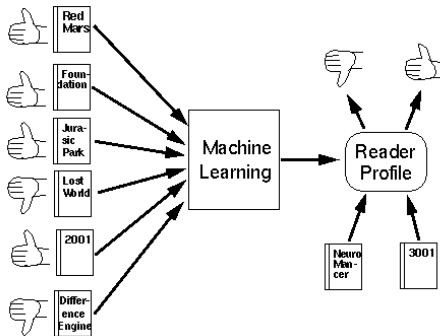


- **input**: sensory information and reinforcement signal
- **output**: avoid **negative** reward and try to have **positive** reward (obstacle avoidance, wall following, etc.)

# Variants and Extensions

## Multiclass classification

## Binary classification



# Multiclass Classification

Reducing multiclass classification to binary classification

① one-vs-rest

- binary classification: " $C_i$ " vs "not  $C_i$ "
- select the class that is most certain

② one-vs-one

- binary classification:  $C_i$  vs  $C_j$
- aggregate the results by voting

# Variants and Extensions...

## Multilabel classification

- an instance can have **multiple** labels

### Example



- tags: building, city, and hkust
- **Flickr** (as of 2010): > 20 millions unique tags

### Example



- text categorization
- gene functions analysis in bioinformatics

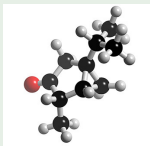
# Variants and Extensions...

Traditional supervised learning problem:

- each pattern has a label
- not always the case

## Example (drug activity prediction)

- predict whether a drug molecule can bind to the targets (enzymes or cell-surface receptors)



- each drug molecule can have **multiple** low-energy shapes or **conformations**
- according to the chemical theories, if there is **at least one** conformation binds to the target, the drug is called **active**
- chemical data **cannot** tell us the activity of each conformation



# Multi-Instance Learning...

- each **bag** (molecule) consists of multiple **instances** (conformations)



- different bags may have different numbers of instances

## MI assumption:

- a bag is **positive** when **at least one** of its instances is positive
- a bag is **negative** when **all** its instances are negative
- labels are associated with bags, **not** with the instances

## Example (Content-Based Image Retrieval (CBIR))

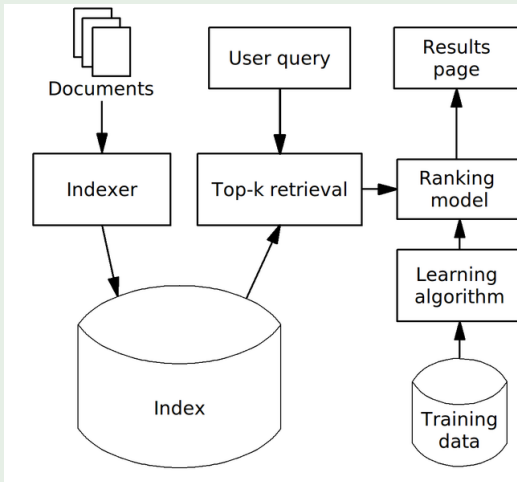
Task: Classify/retrieve images based on content



- each image (**bag**) is composed of several segments (**instances**)
- an image is labeled positive when **at least one** of its segments is positive; and negatively labeled otherwise

## Ranking

### Example



# Variants and Extensions...

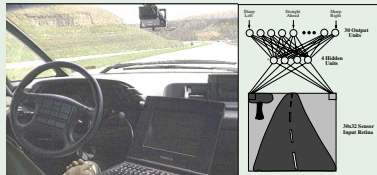
## Multitask learning

### Example (digit recognition)



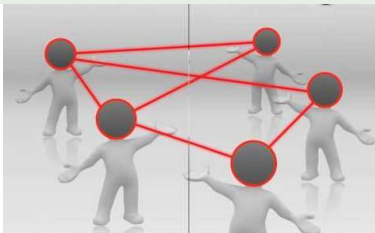
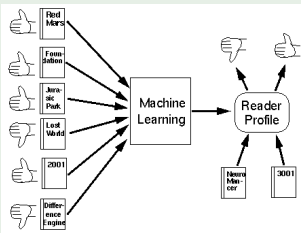
### Example (autonomous vehicle)

#### ALVINN (Autonomous Land Vehicle In a Neural Network)



# Multitask Learning...

## Example



- a learning task can often be divided into several **related** subtasks
  - they share information!
- learning them **together** is more advantageous than learning each one independently, especially when there are **insufficient training samples**

# Multitask Learning...

Learning with **highly correlated tasks**

- all the task weights form one cluster



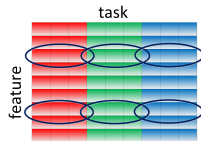
Learning with **outlier tasks**

- all the task weights form one cluster with a few outliers



Learning with **clustered tasks**

- all the task weights form several clusters



## Transfer learning

- transfer learning in one context to another context that shared similar characteristics

### Example



- depends on the proportion to which the learning task and the transfer task are similar

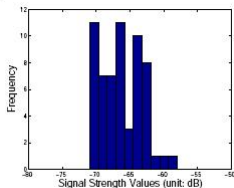
# Example: Location Estimation

## Locating users in a wireless environment

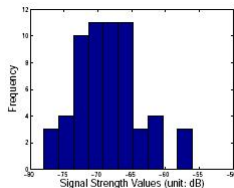
- a mobile device can be localized using signals received from various transmitters (access points)

In a complex indoor WiFi environment, the environment can be very **dynamic**

- caused by unpredictable movements of people, radio interference and signal propagation
- distribution of RSS values in different time periods may be significantly different



(a) Time Period 1



(b) Time Period 2



# Variants and Extensions...

## Multi-view learning

- instances may have disjoint multiple representations

### Example (document classification)

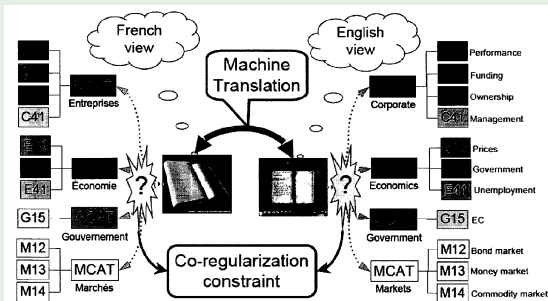
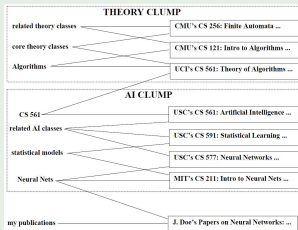


FIGURE 10

- both views need to agree

## Example (webpage classification)



views

- 1 words in the hyperlinks pointing to the webpages
- 2 words in the webpages

# Variants and Extensions...

## Supervised learning

- learn from **solved examples** in a book
- **In-class** closed book exam



## Active learning

- Only **unsolved** problems
- Can **ask** an expert a few questions



## Example (Is this a chinese?)



chinese



non-chinese

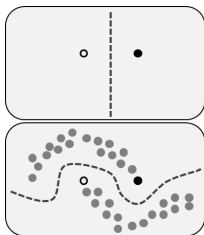
James Kwok



chinese?

## Semi-supervised learning

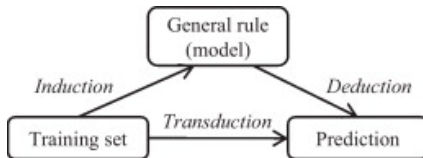
- uses both **labeled** and **unlabeled** data for training
- typically a small amount of labeled data with a large amount of unlabeled data
  - labeled data: expensive and tedious human effort
  - unlabeled data: inexpensive



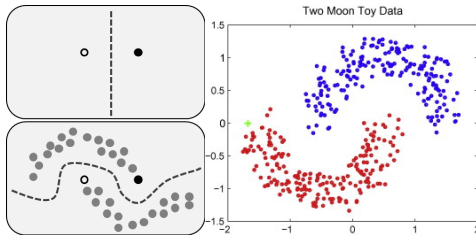
smooth on data **manifold**

- book example + back of the book questions

## Transductive learning



- produce label **only** for the available unavailable data



- **Take home** exam

## Discriminative clustering

- adopt a cost function originally used for classification as a clustering criterion

### Example (maximum margin clustering)

- maximum the margin between clusters

