INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING

Python & Tensorflow

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FCIS'17 Machine Learning Course

TODAY'S OBJECTIVES

Learning

- · Overview on Artificial Intelligence fields
- · General basics of Machine Learning
- · Different types of learning

To Do

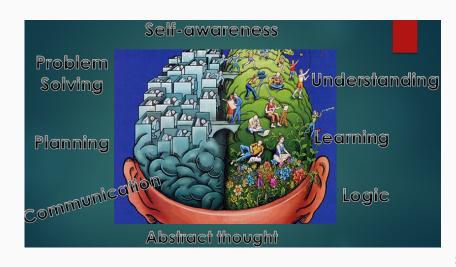
- · Setup an environment for Machine Learning applications
- · Getting familiar with Python and Tensorflow

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Quiz#1

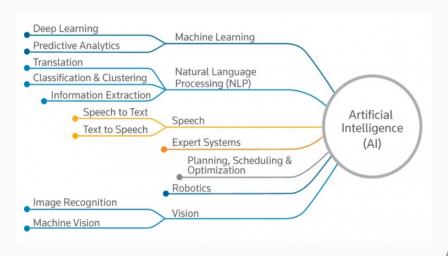
· Define Intelligence?

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



3

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TAXONOMY



4

MACHINE LEARNING CHARACTERISTICS

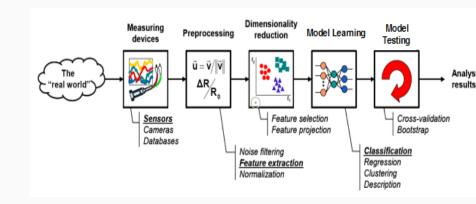
- The ability to **learn** without being explicitly programmed to do a single or group of tasks.
- Collection of probabilistic, statistical and mathematical models and algorithms
- · Learning = Improving with experience at some task
 - · Improve over task, T
 - · With respect to accuracy measure, P
 - · Based on experience, E

SPAM FILTERING EXAMPLE



- · Spam is all email the user does not want to receive and has not asked to receive
 - · T: Identify Spam Emails
 - P: % of Spam emails that were filtered and % of non-Spam emails that were incorrectly filtered-out
 - E: a database of emails that are already classified by users before

THE LEARNING PROCESS



FEATURES AND LABELS

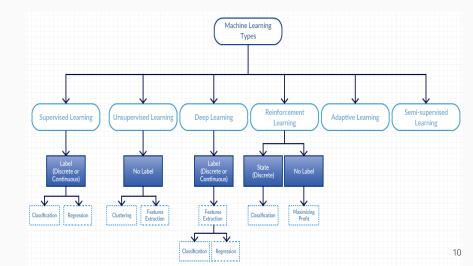
- · In Machine Learning, **feature** (X) is an attribute, random variable, property or a phenomena that is observed according to a specific label, entity or object (Y)
- A label could have several features and dimensions [X = x0, x1, ..., xn]
- · A label could be either a continuous or discrete value
- In case that the label is a continuous value, then it is considered to be a Regression problem
- In case that the label is a *discrete* value, then it is considered to be a *Classification* problem

FEATURES AND LABELS (CONT.)

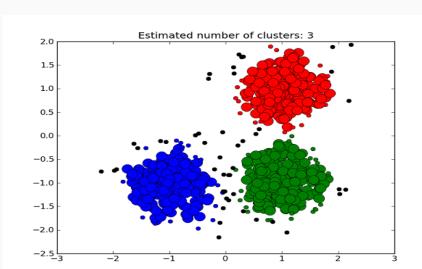
Quiz#2

- · Assume that we are building a model to differentiate between Humans and Animals.
- · Is it a **Regression** or **Classification** problem?
- Extract some important *features* that could help in the modeling process?
- Draw a simple diagram to show the input and the output of your Machine Learning model
- Choose the correct relation: 1) Any Regression is considered to be a Classification 2) Any Classification is considered to be a Regression

THE LEARNING TYPES



CLUSTERING



COURSE ROADMAP

Supervised Learning

- · Linear Regression (Regression)
- · Logistic Regression (0-1 Classes)
- · Shallow Neural Networks (Multi-class) (Regression)

Unsupervised Learning

- · Vanilla Auto-encoder
- · Restricted Boltzmann Machines (RBMs) [Optional]

Deep Learning

- · Deep Neural Networks (DNNs)
- · Vanilla Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)
- · Long short-term Memory (LSTMs) [Optional]
- · Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
- · Generative Adversarial Neural Networks (GANs) [Optional]

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE AND FRAMEWORKS







PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE AND FRAMEWORKS (CONT.)

new	stars	from 2017-04-20 to 2017-07-06
#1:	7929	tensorflow/tensorflow
#2:	2465	fchollet/keras
#3:	1894	caffe2/caffe2
#4:	1526	BVLC/caffe
#5:	1250	pytorch/pytorch
#6:	1233	Microsoft/CNTK
#7:	979	dmlc/mxnet
#8:	709	deepmind/sonnet
#9:	690	tflearn/tflearn
#10	: 485	deeplearning4j/deeplearning4j
#11	458	Theano/Theano
#12	: 452	davisking/dlib

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- · Knowing the state-of-art models that are used nowadays in research field
- · Building end-to-end models for Machine Learning
- · Learning to how to deal with different data types (numerical, text and images)
- Learning Python and its important libraries such as Numpy and Matplotlib





MUST-KNOWN BASICS IN PYTHON

- · Variables and Functions
- · Loops and If-conditions
- · List and Dictionary
- · Importing libraries

Given N numbers, apply **Bubble Sort algorithm** to sort the list in ascending order

- · Sample Input: [9, 2, 10, 1, -1, 0, 0, 1]
- · Sample Output: [-1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 9, 10]

Given a string \mathbf{S} , output its characters frequencies

- · Sample Input: abccbaabraabaaccc
- · Sample Output: a:7 b:4 c:5 r:1

Given a string S, output True if it is Palindrome and False otherwise

· Sample Input: **aba**

· Sample Output: True

· Sample Input: abac

· Sample Output: False

MUST-KNOWN BASICS IN TENSORFLOW

- · Sessions
- · Tensorflow Graph
- · Constants, Variables and Placeholders

Given matrices ${\bf U}$ and ${\bf V}$, use Tensorflow to output their Dot Product and Element-wise Sum. Apply the Transpose operation on one of them.

