

SAARBRÜCKEN

# 6TH SUMMER SCHOOL ON COMPUTATIONAL INTERACTION

INFERENCE, OPTIMIZATION AND MODELING FOR THE  
ENGINEERING OF INTERACTIVE SYSTEMS | 13 - 18 JUNE 2022

## Deep Learning for Human–Computer Interaction **Session 2: Supervised learning**

**Luis Leiva & Bereket Yilma**  
University of Luxembourg

# Learning outcomes

After this lecture you will be able to:

- Understand classification and regression tasks with DL
- Recognize popular network architectures

# Classification

# What is classification?

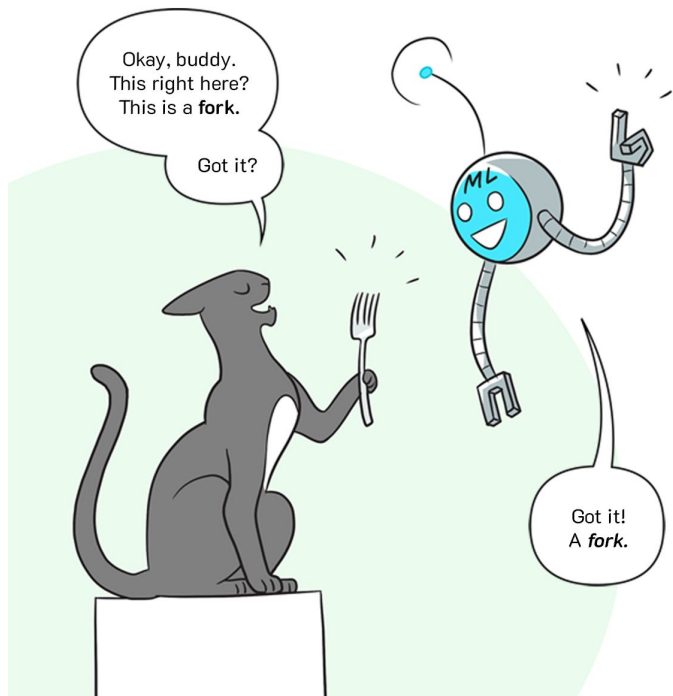
Predict a **discrete** value associated with a feature vector

Examples:

$f(\text{image}) = \text{cat}$

$f(\text{email}) = \text{spam}$

...



<https://cloud.google.com/products/ai/ml-comic-1/>

# Confusion matrix

		Predicted Class		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Class	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN) Type II Error	<b>Sensitivity</b> $\frac{TP}{(TP + FN)}$
	Negative	False Positive (FP) Type I Error	True Negative (TN)	<b>Specificity</b> $\frac{TN}{(TN + FP)}$
		<b>Precision</b> $\frac{TP}{(TP + FP)}$	<b>Negative Predictive Value</b> $\frac{TN}{(TN + FN)}$	<b>Accuracy</b> $\frac{TP + TN}{(TP + TN + FP + FN)}$

<https://manisha-sirsat.blogspot.com/2019/04/confusion-matrix.html>

# Types of error

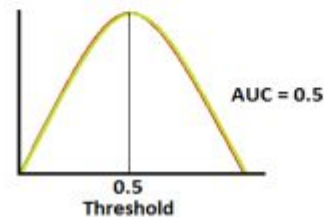
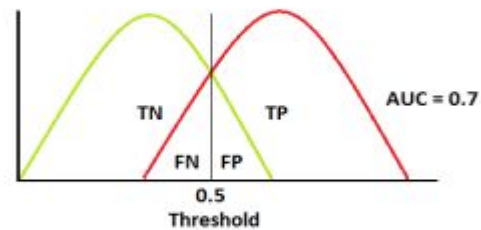
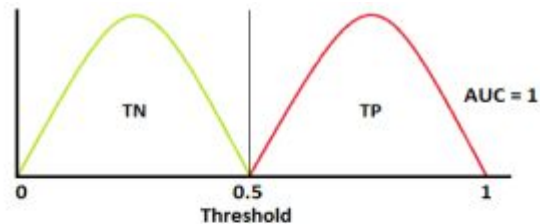
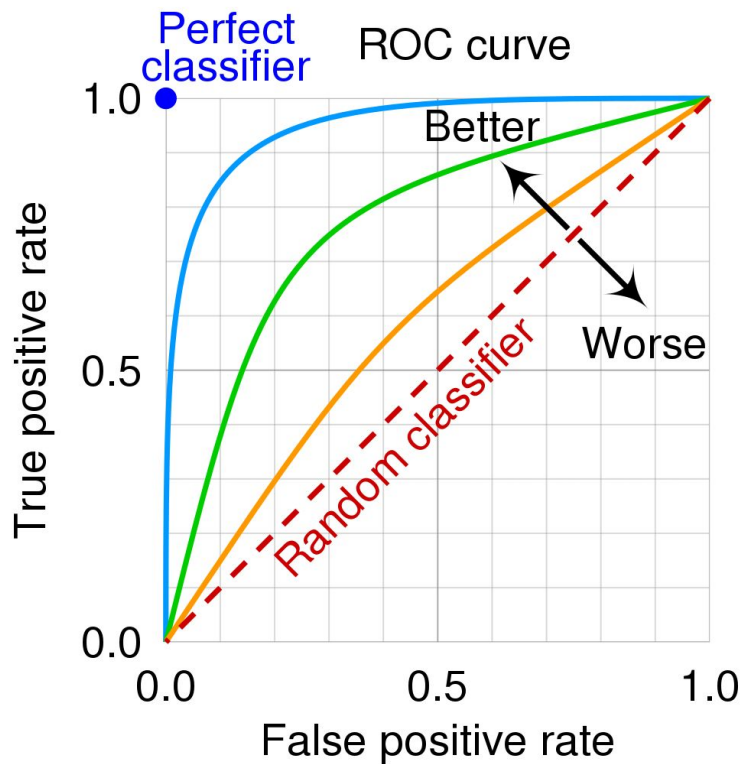
## Type I Error



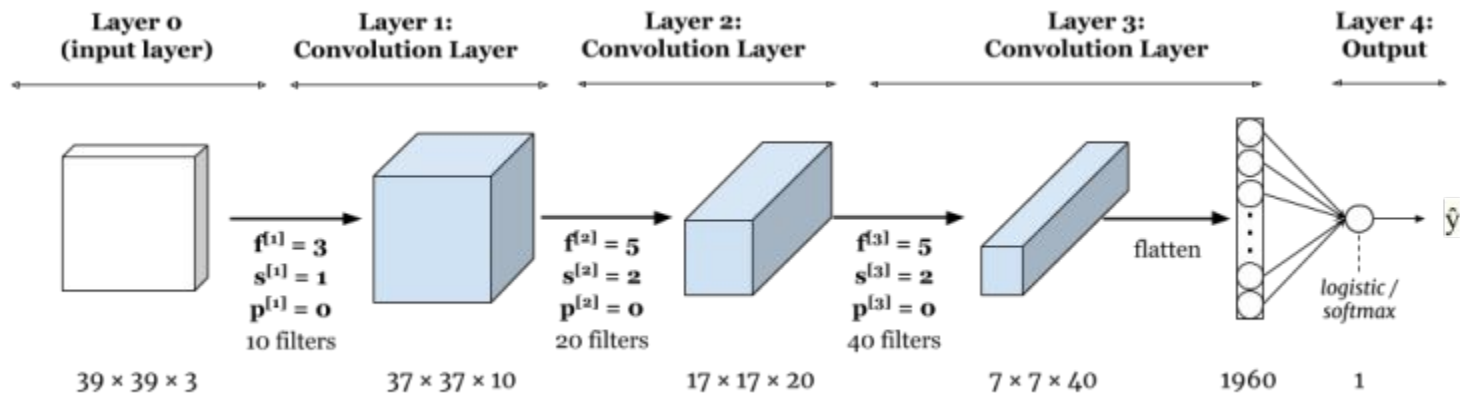
## Type II Error



# ROC and AUC



# Convolutional Neural Net (CNN)



<https://indoml.com>

<https://indoml.com/2018/03/07/student-notes-convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-introduction/>



# Convolution operation

1 <small>x1</small>	1 <small>x0</small>	1 <small>x1</small>	0	0
0 <small>x0</small>	1 <small>x1</small>	1 <small>x0</small>	1	0
0 <small>x1</small>	0 <small>x0</small>	1 <small>x1</small>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

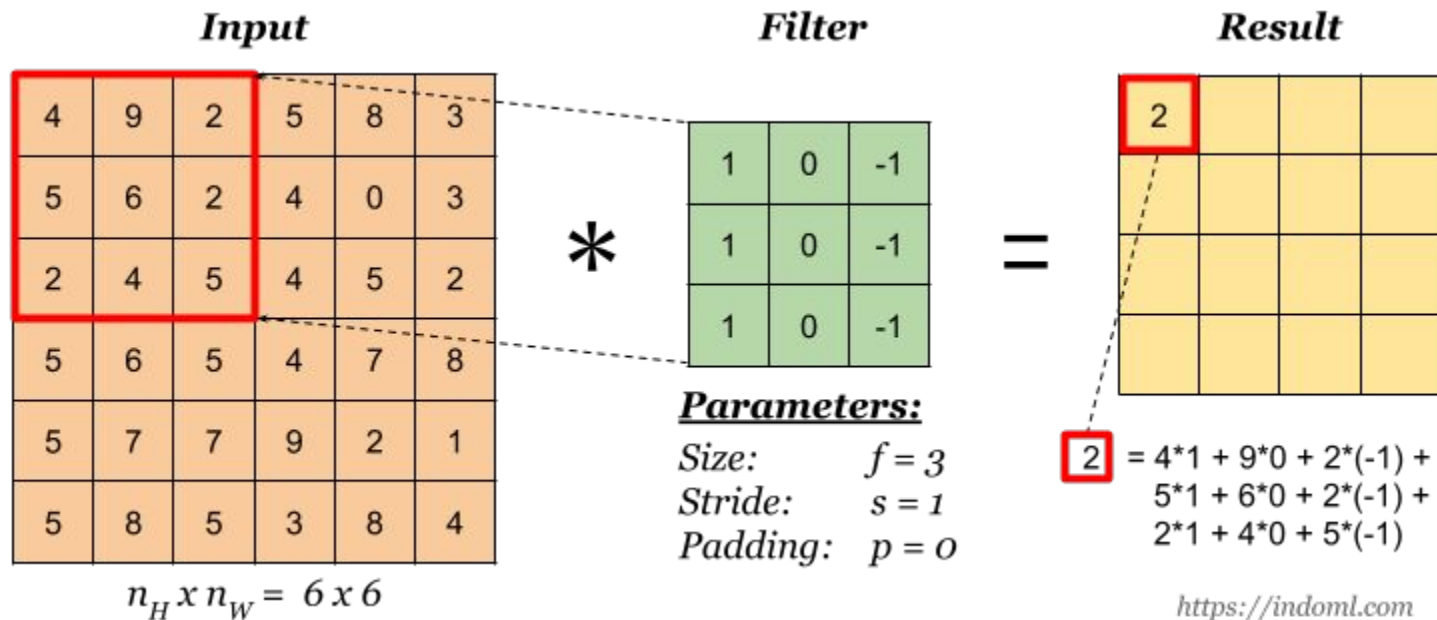
Image

4		

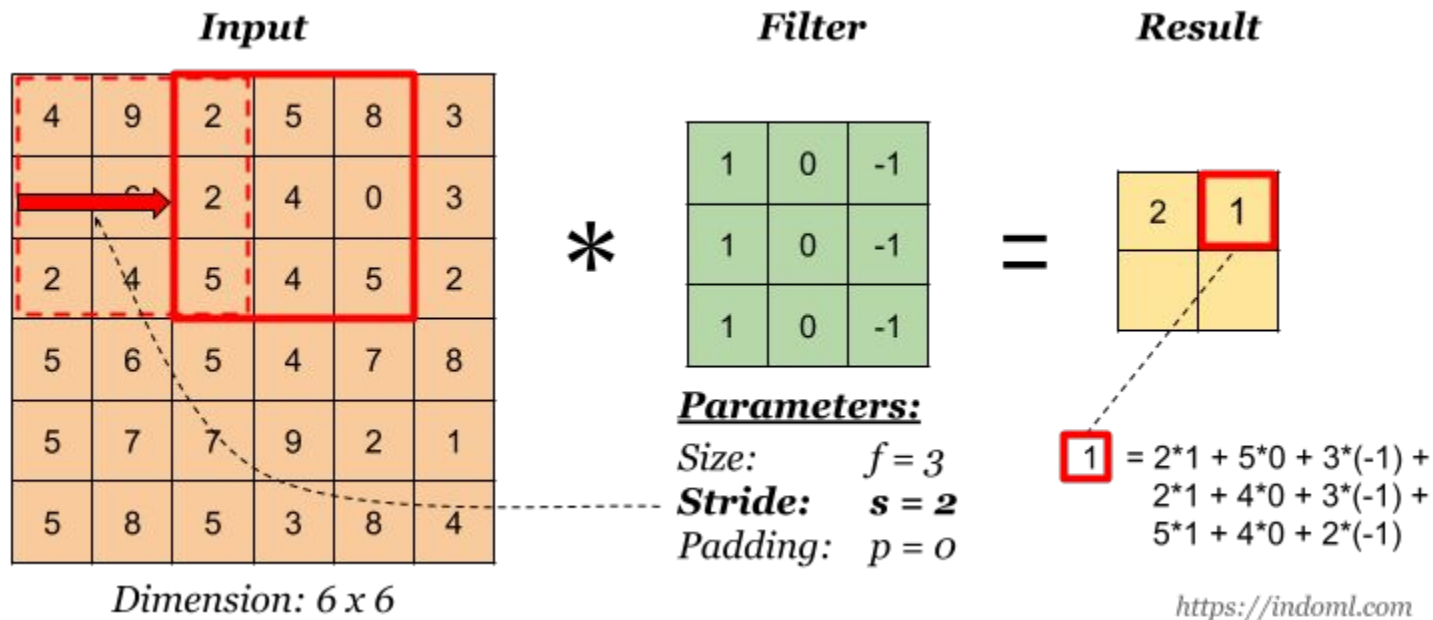
Convolved  
Feature

Demo at <https://setosa.io/ev/image-kernels/>

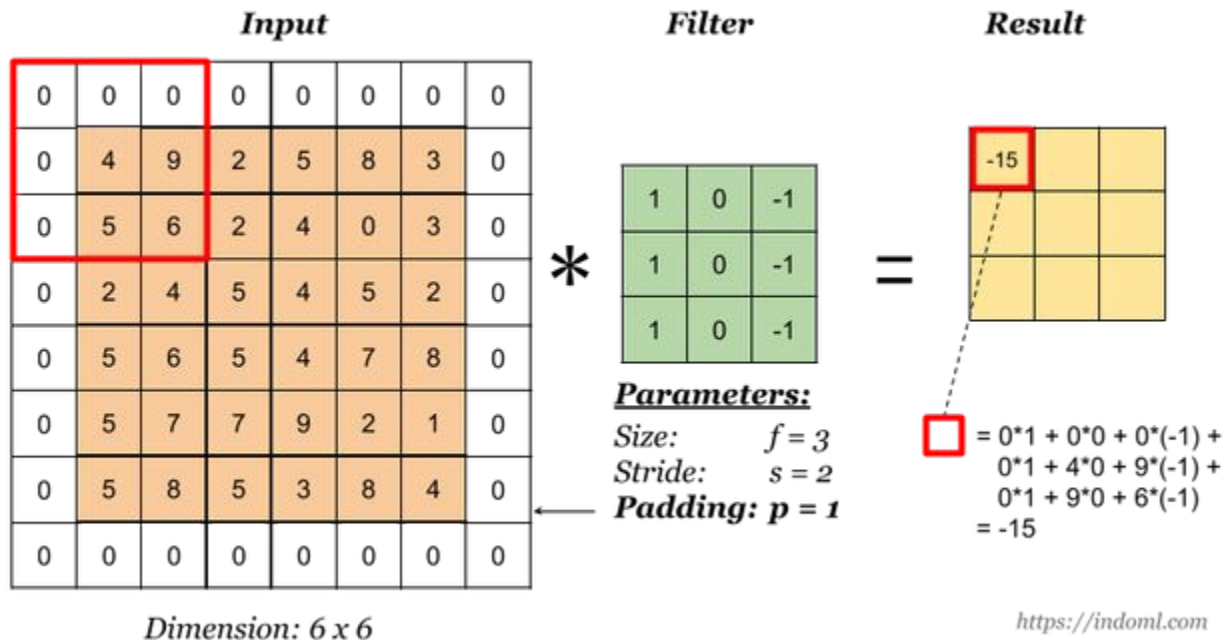
# Convolution operation: filters



# Convolution operation: stride

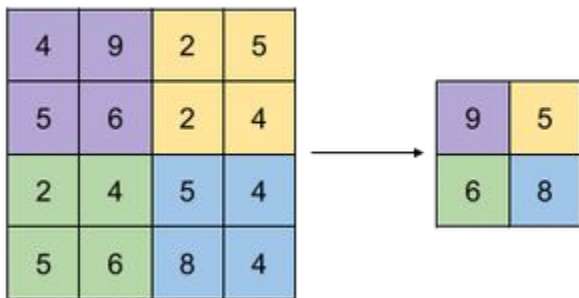


# Convolution operation: padding

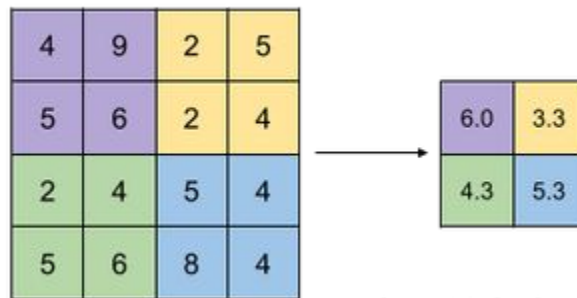


# Pooling operation

*Max Pooling*



*Avg Pooling*



<https://indoml.com>

# Classic CNN architectures

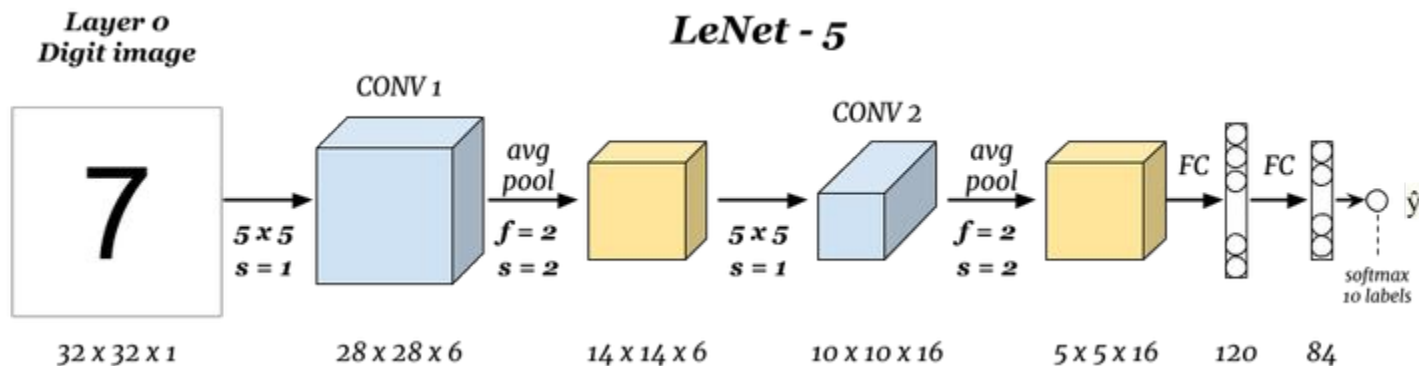
LeNet (1998)

AlexNet (2012)

VGGNet (2015)

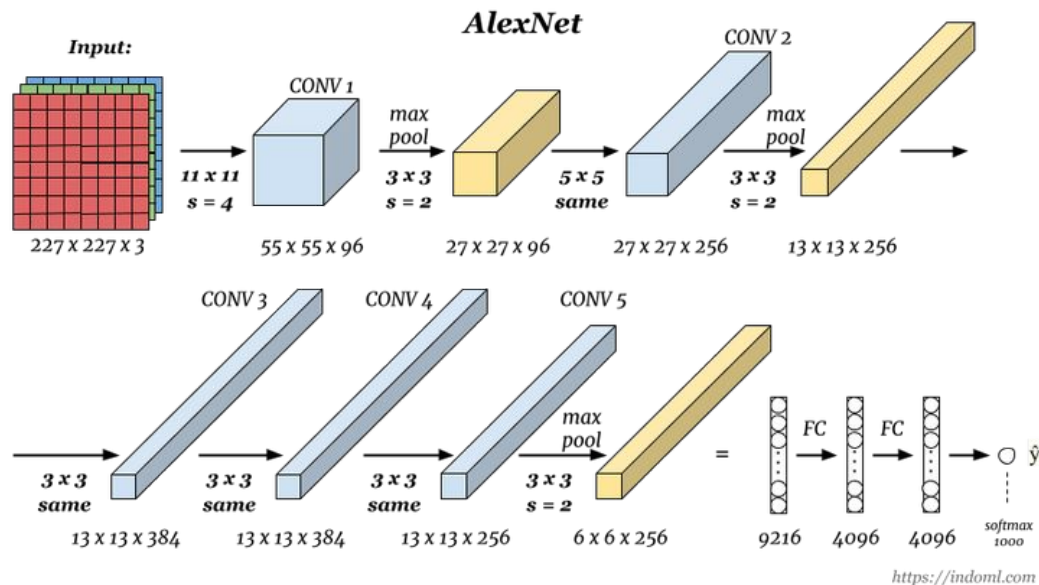
ResNet (2015)

# Classic CNN: LeNet



<https://engmrk.com/lenet-5-a-classic-cnn-architecture/>

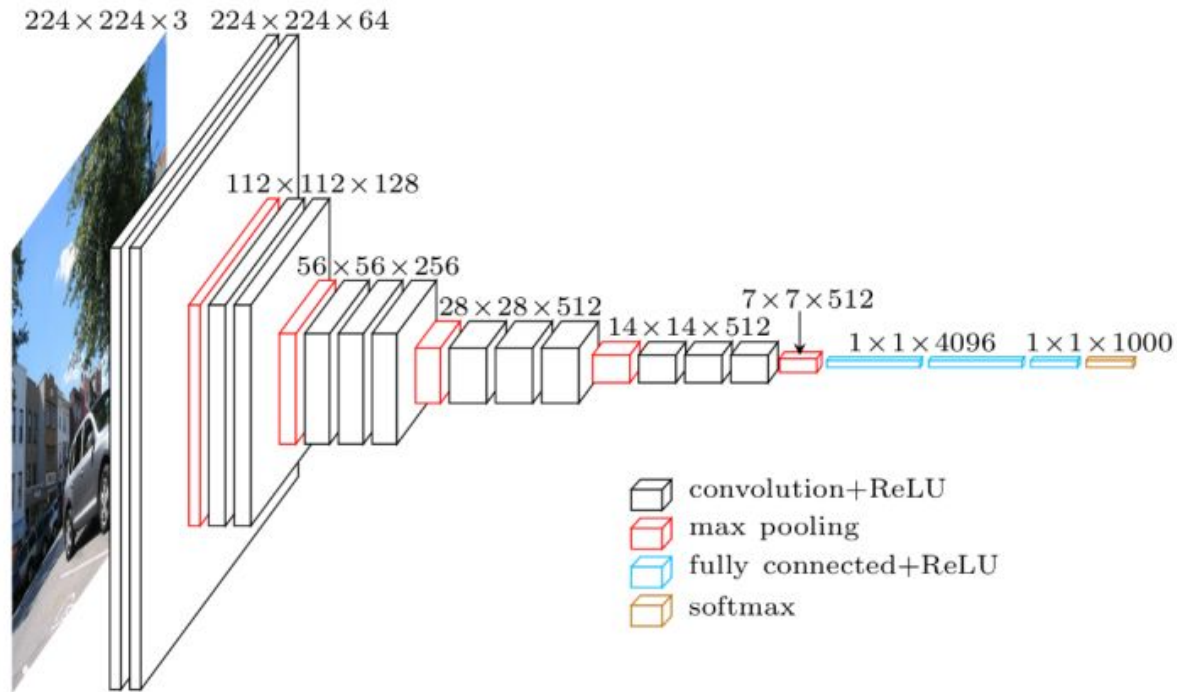
# Classic CNN: AlexNet



<https://www.learnopencv.com/understanding-alexnet/>

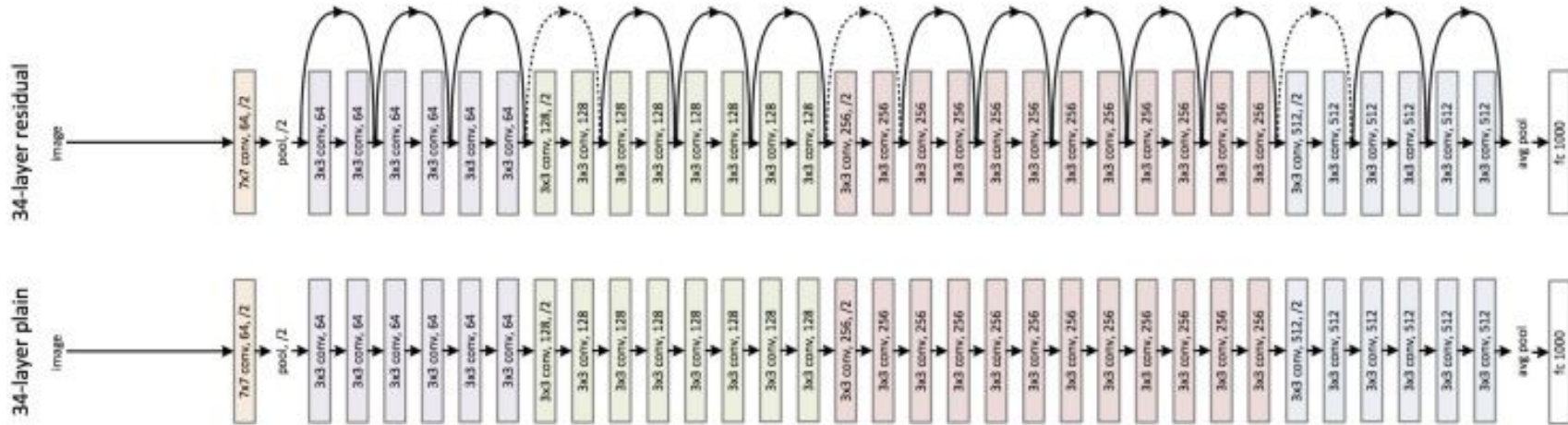


# Classic CNN: VGGNet



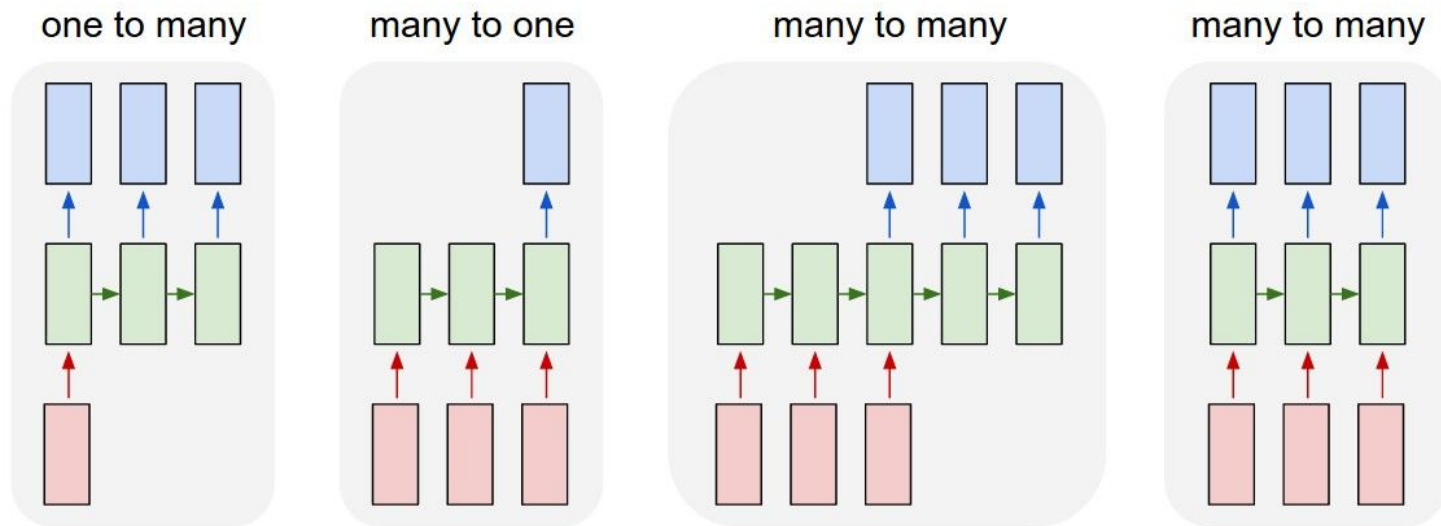
<https://medium.com/coinmonks/d02355543a11>

# Classic CNN: ResNet



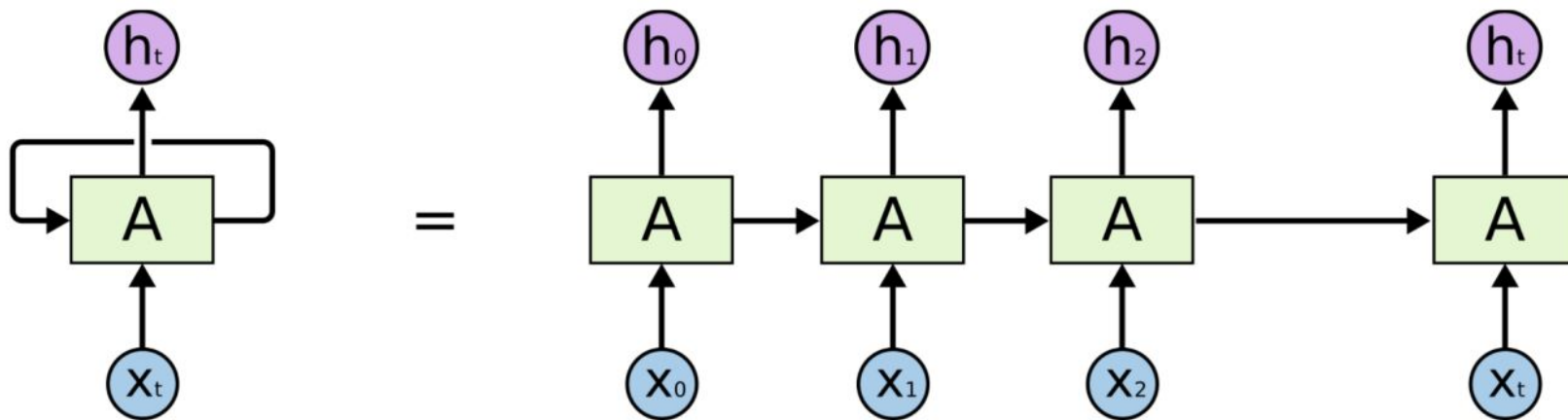
<https://towardsdatascience.com/5281e2f56035>

# Recurrent Neural Net (RNN)



<http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/>

# Recurrent Neural Net (RNN)



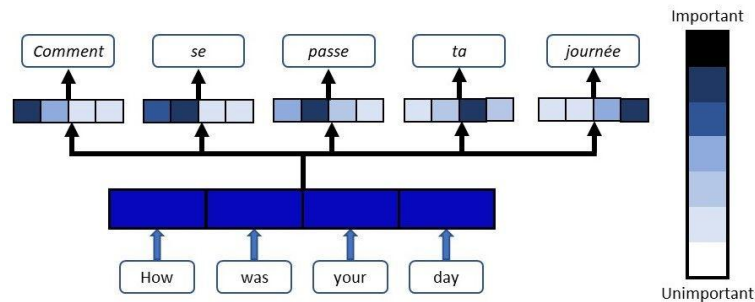
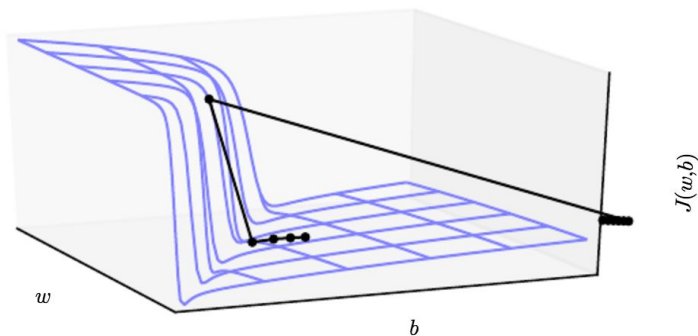
<https://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

# Challenges in RNNs

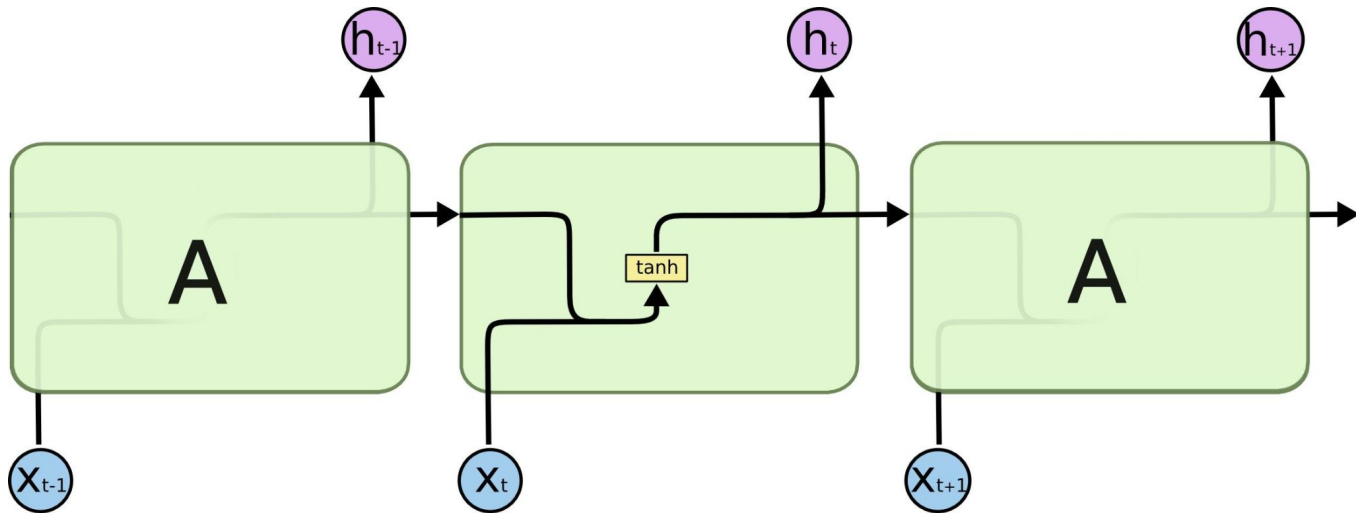
Vanishing gradients

Exploding gradients (solved with *clipping*)

Coping with context (solved with *attention*)

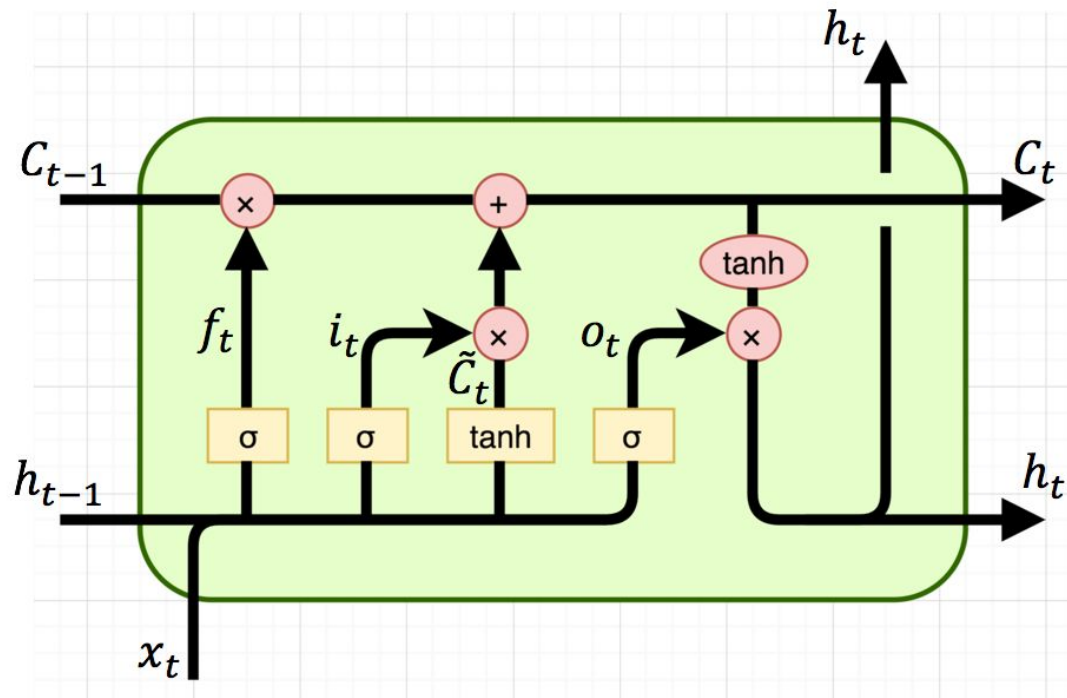


# Vanilla RNN cell

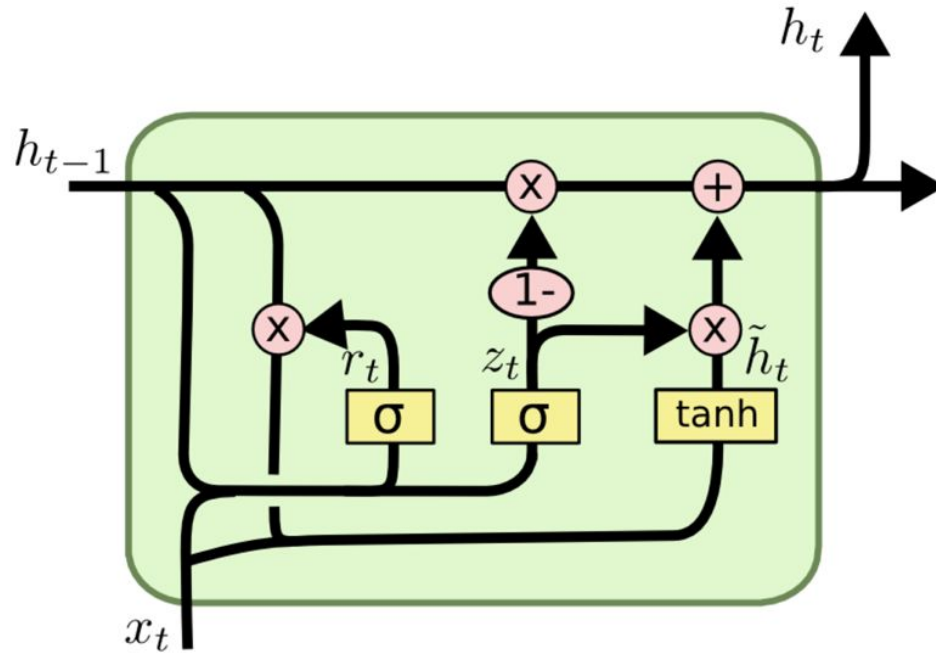


<https://towardsdatascience.com/44e9eb85bf21>

# LSTM cell



# GRU cell

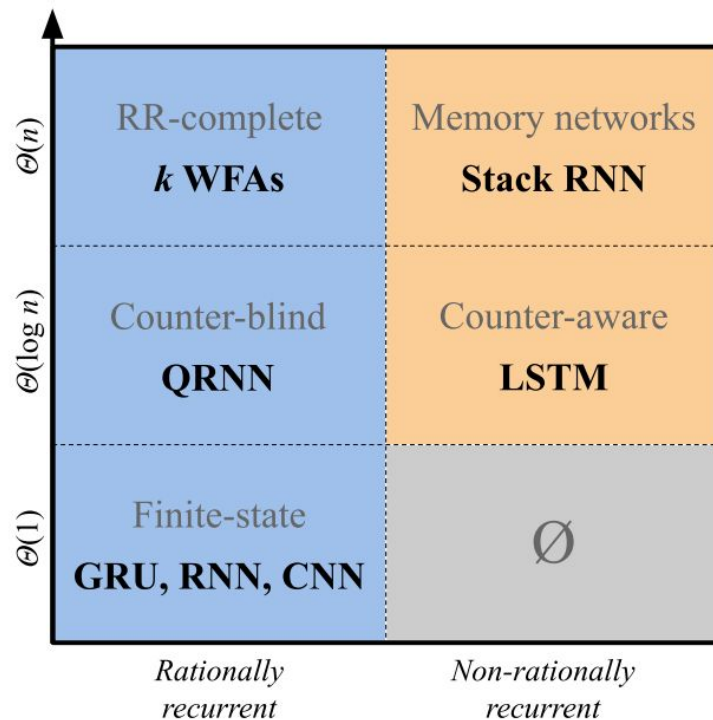




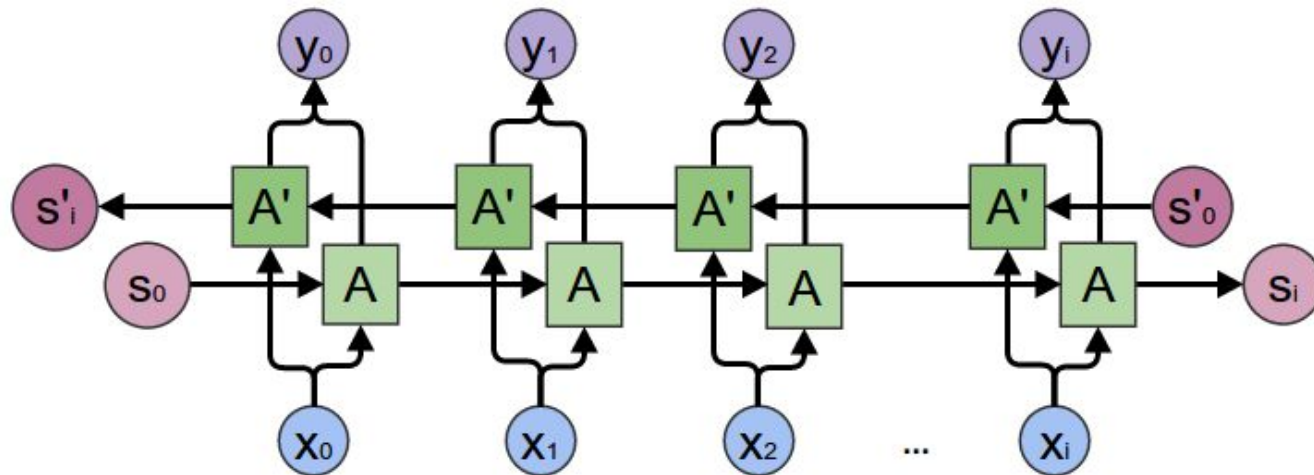
# Classic RNN architectures

Bidirectional RNN (1997)

Sketch-RNN (2017)

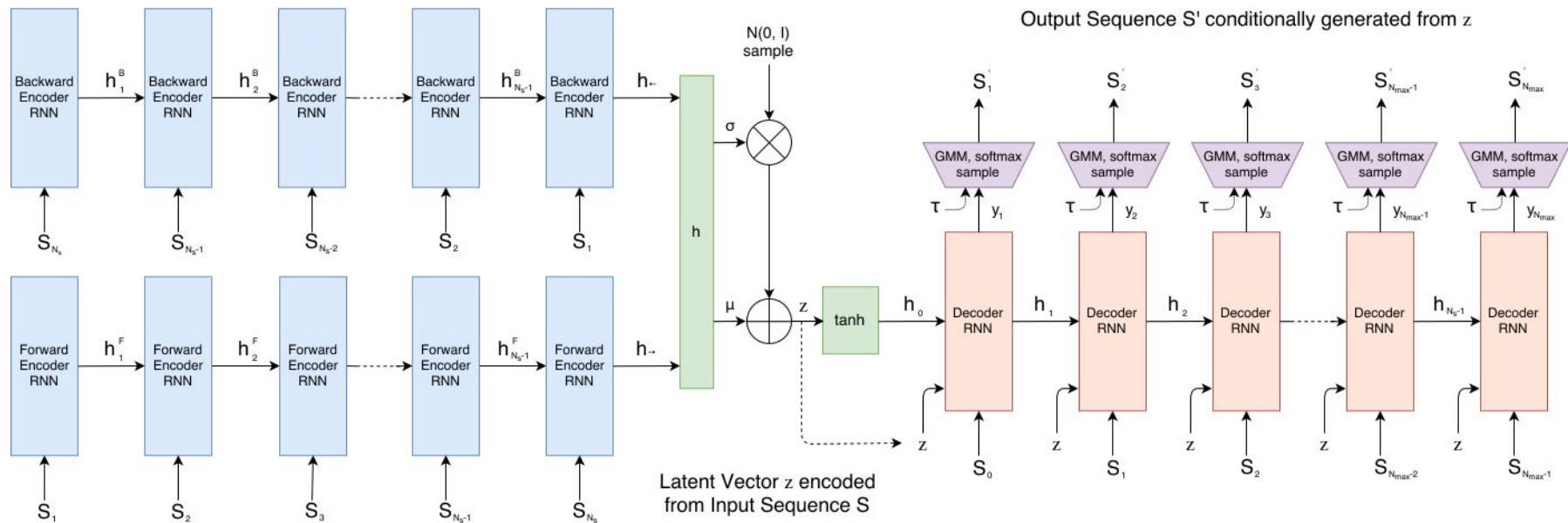


# Classic RNN: Bidirectional RNN



<http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-09-NN-Types-FP/>

# Classic RNN: Sketch-RNN

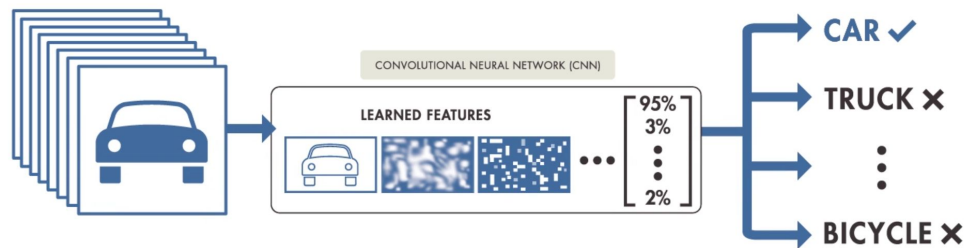


# Transfer learning

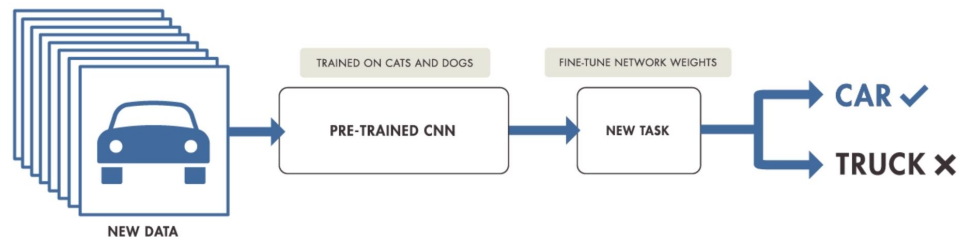
Very popular with CNNs

Very scarce with RNNs

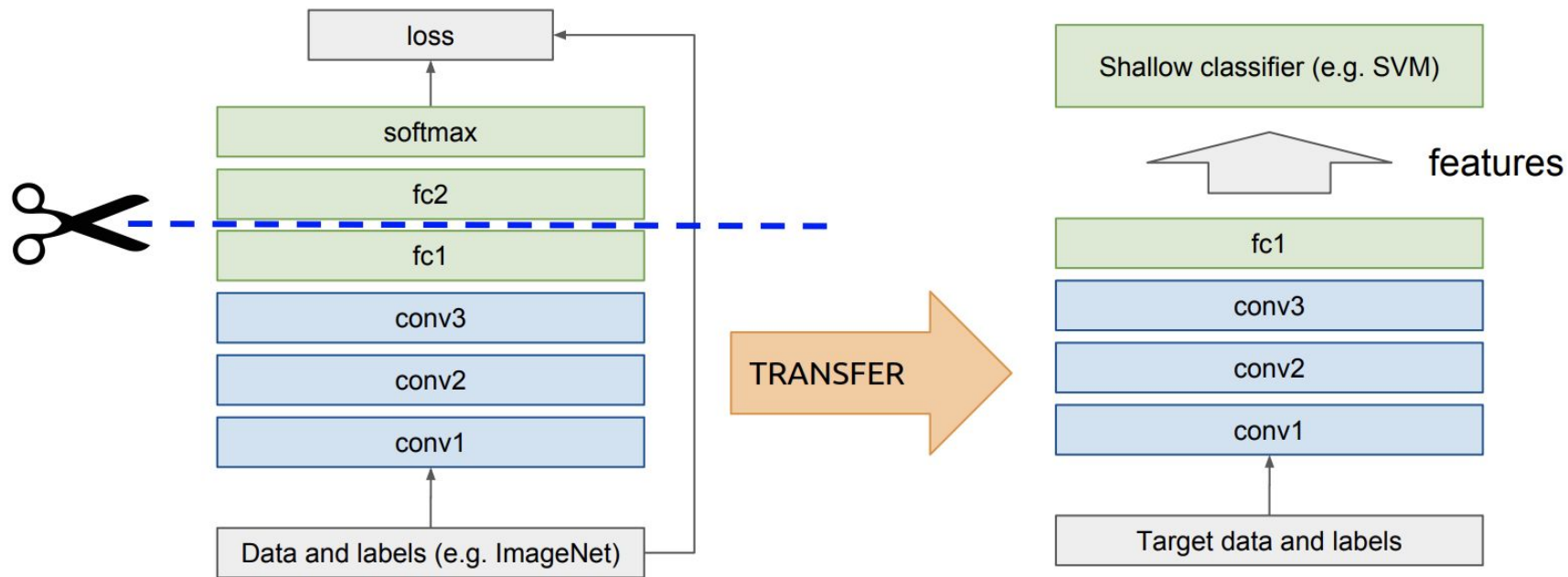
## TRAINING FROM SCRATCH



## TRANSFER LEARNING



# Transfer learning



# Regression

# What is regression?

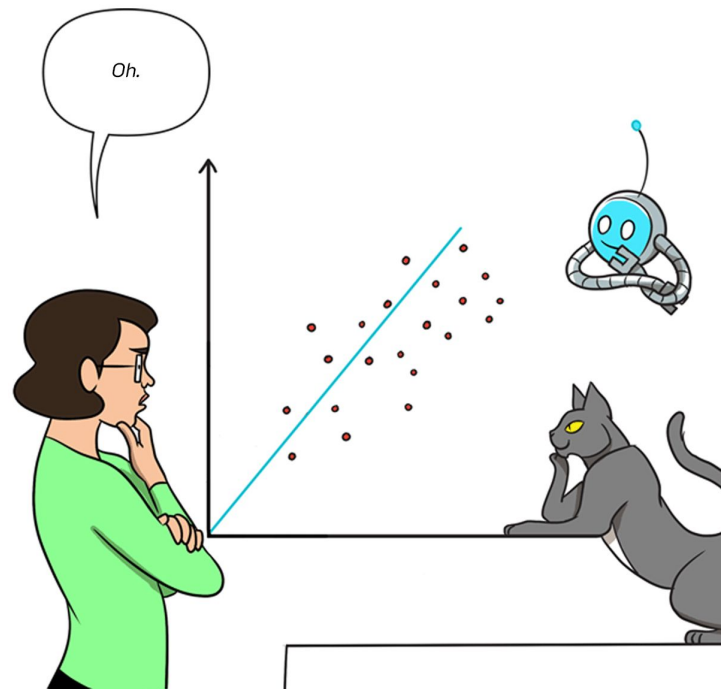
Predict a **continuous** value associated with a feature vector

Examples:

$f(\text{room}) = \text{temperature}$

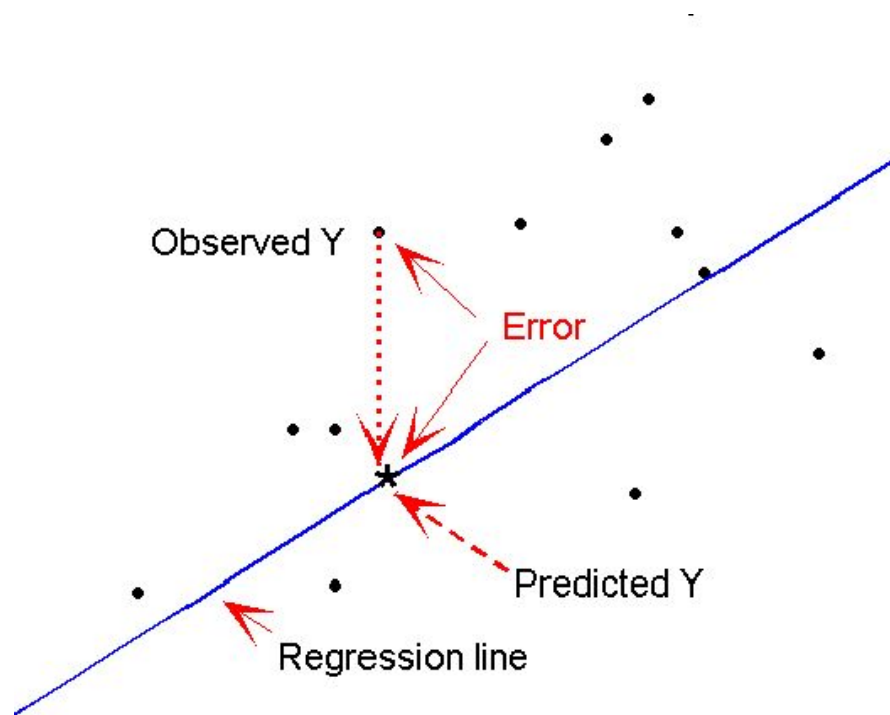
$f(\text{trajectory}) = \text{time}$

...



<https://cloud.google.com/products/ai/ml-comic-1/>

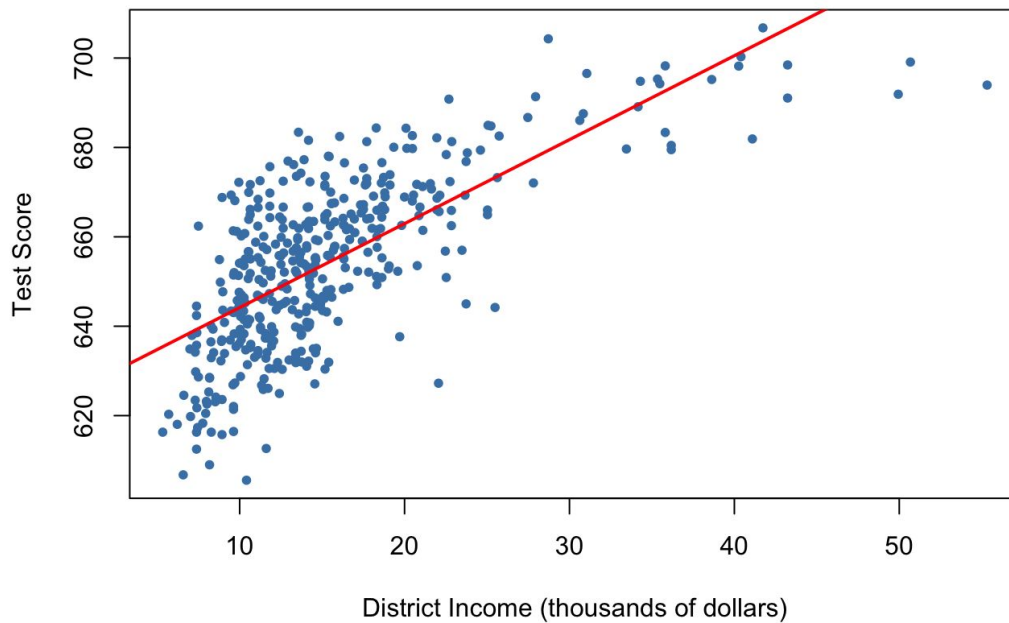
# Residuals





# Non-linear regression

Test Score vs. District Income and a Linear OLS Regression Function



# Evaluation metrics

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum \left| y - \hat{y} \right|$$

Diagram annotations for MAE:

- Divide by the total number of data points (points to  $\frac{1}{n}$ )
- Sum of (points to  $\sum$ )
- Actual output value (points to  $y$ )
- Predicted output value (points to  $\hat{y}$ )
- The absolute value of the residual (points to  $|y - \hat{y}|$ )

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum \left( y - \hat{y} \right)^2$$

Diagram annotations for MSE:

- The square of the difference between actual and predicted (points to  $(y - \hat{y})^2$ )

$$MPE = \frac{100\%}{n} \sum \left( \frac{y - \hat{y}}{y} \right)$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE}$$

# Evaluation metrics

CASE 1: Evenly distributed errors

ID	Error	Error	Error^2
1	2	2	4
2	2	2	4
3	2	2	4
4	2	2	4
5	2	2	4
6	2	2	4
7	2	2	4
8	2	2	4
9	2	2	4
10	2	2	4

<b>MAE</b>	<b>RMSE</b>
2.000	2.000

CASE 2: Small variance in errors

ID	Error	Error	Error^2
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	3	3	9
7	3	3	9
8	3	3	9
9	3	3	9
10	3	3	9

<b>MAE</b>	<b>RMSE</b>
2.000	2.236

CASE 3: Large error outlier

ID	Error	Error	Error^2
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
10	20	20	400

<b>MAE</b>	<b>RMSE</b>
2.000	6.325

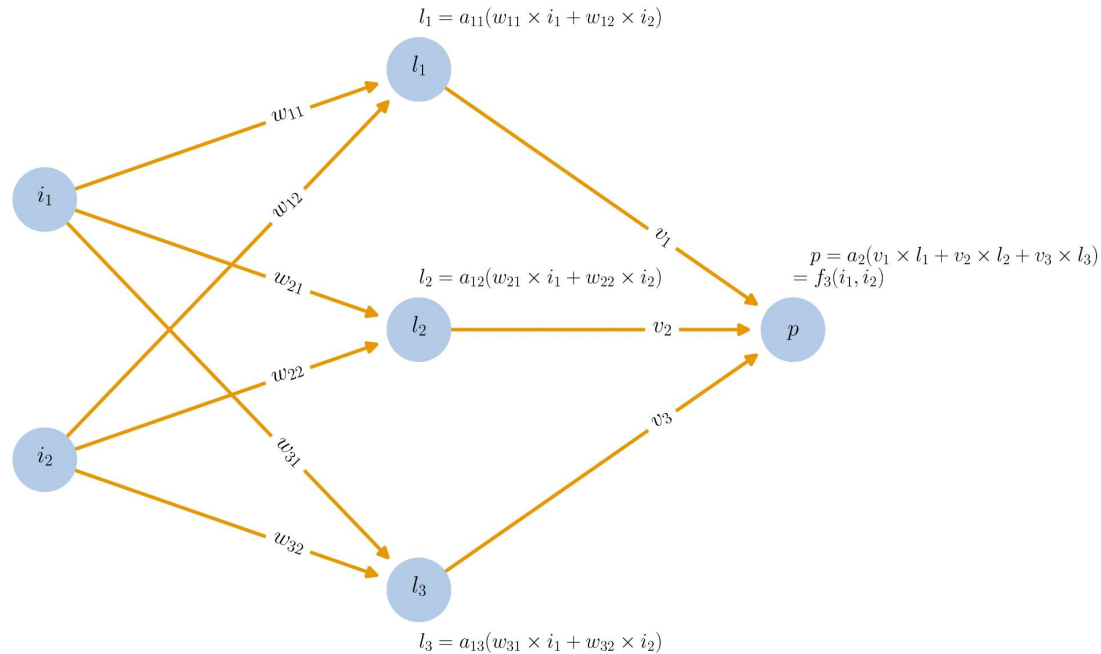
<https://medium.com/human-in-a-machine-world/e60ac3bde13d>

# Evaluation metrics

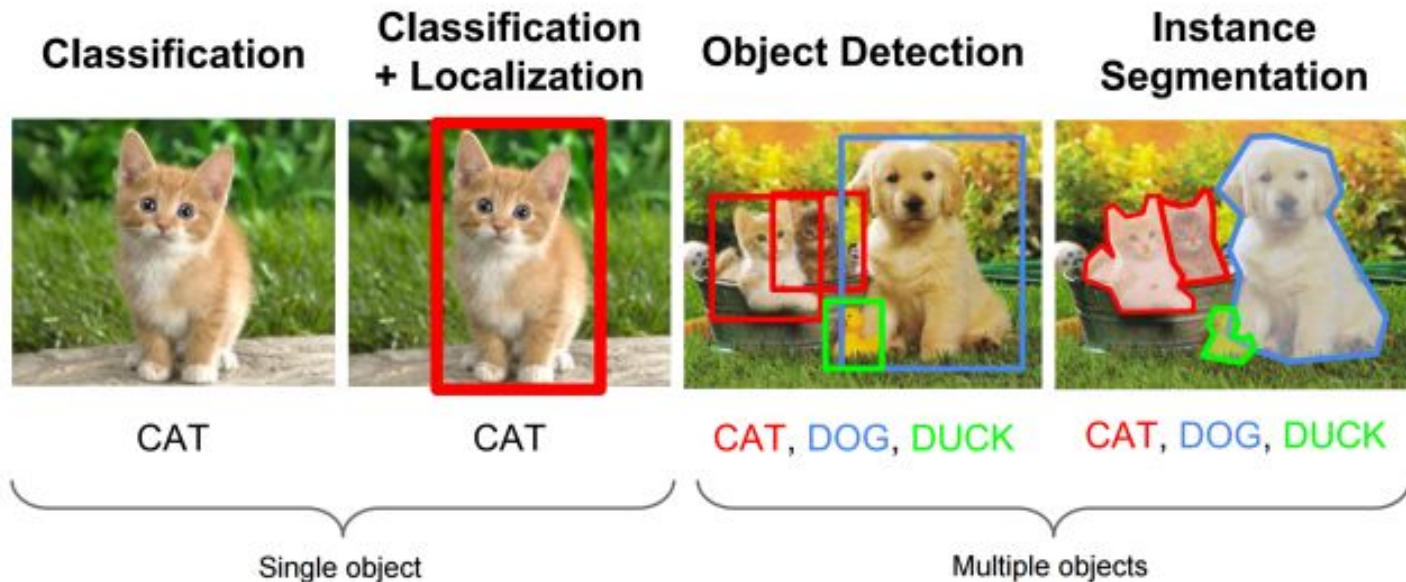
Acronym	Name	Residual Operation	Robust To Outliers
MAE	Mean Absolute Error	Abs. diff	yes
MSE	Mean Squared Error	Squared diff	no
RMSE	Root Mean Squared Error	Squared diff	no
MAPE	Mean Absolute Percentage Error	Abs. diff	yes
MPE	Mean Percentage Error	Raw diff	yes

<https://towardsdatascience.com/cdc5703d242d>

# A simple regression model architecture



# There is more to regression!



[https://leonardoaraujosantos.gitbooks.io/artificial-intelligence/content/object\\_localization\\_and\\_detection.html](https://leonardoaraujosantos.gitbooks.io/artificial-intelligence/content/object_localization_and_detection.html)

# Practical use cases

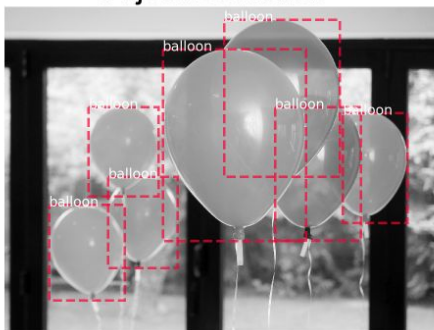
Classification



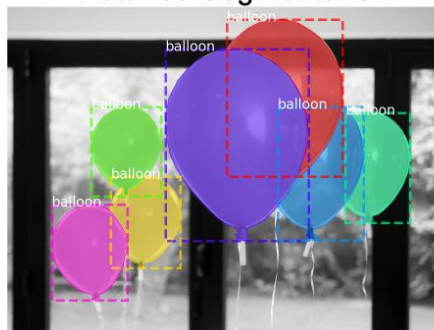
Semantic Segmentation



Object Detection

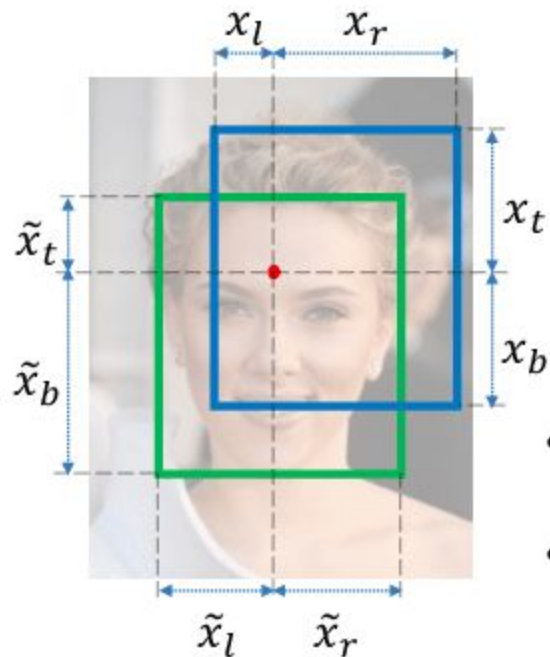



Instance Segmentation




<https://engineering.matterport.com/7c761e238b46>

# Evaluation metric: Intersection over Union



 Ground truth:  $\tilde{x} = (\tilde{x}_t, \tilde{x}_b, \tilde{x}_l, \tilde{x}_r)$

 Prediction:  $x = (x_t, x_b, x_l, x_r)$

- $\ell_2 \text{ loss} = ||\square - \square||_2^2$

- $\text{IoU loss} = -\ln \frac{\text{Intersection}(\square, \square)}{\text{Union}(\square, \square)}$



# Classic architectures

FCN (2014)

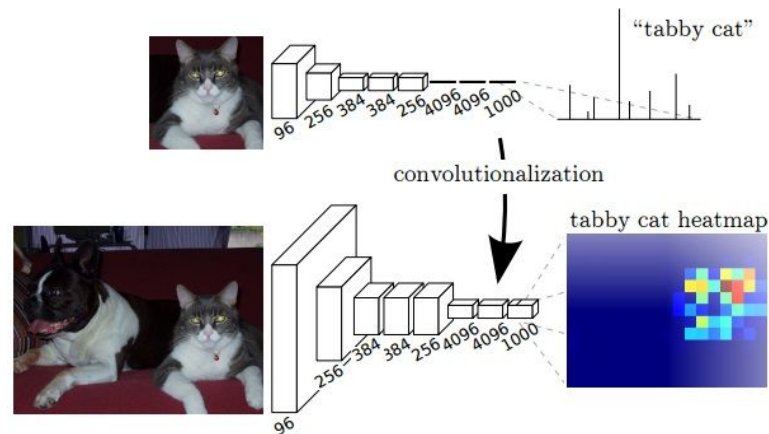
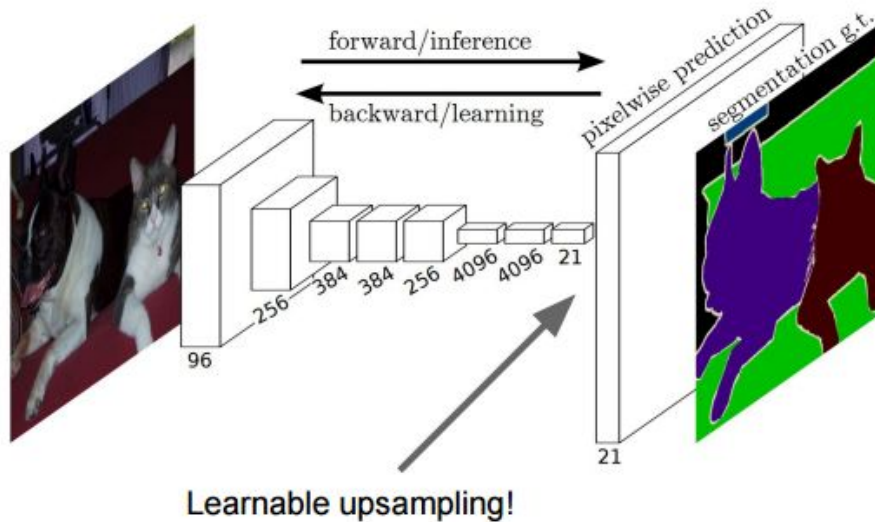
DeconvNet (2015)

U-Net (2015)

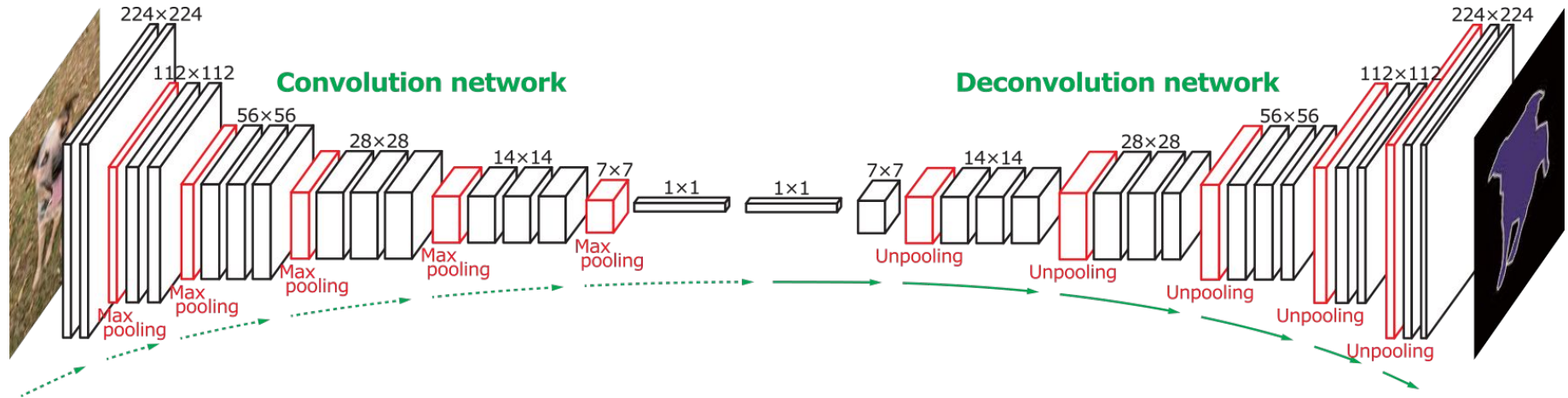
Mask R-CNN (2017)

YOLO (2016)

# Classic architecture: FCN

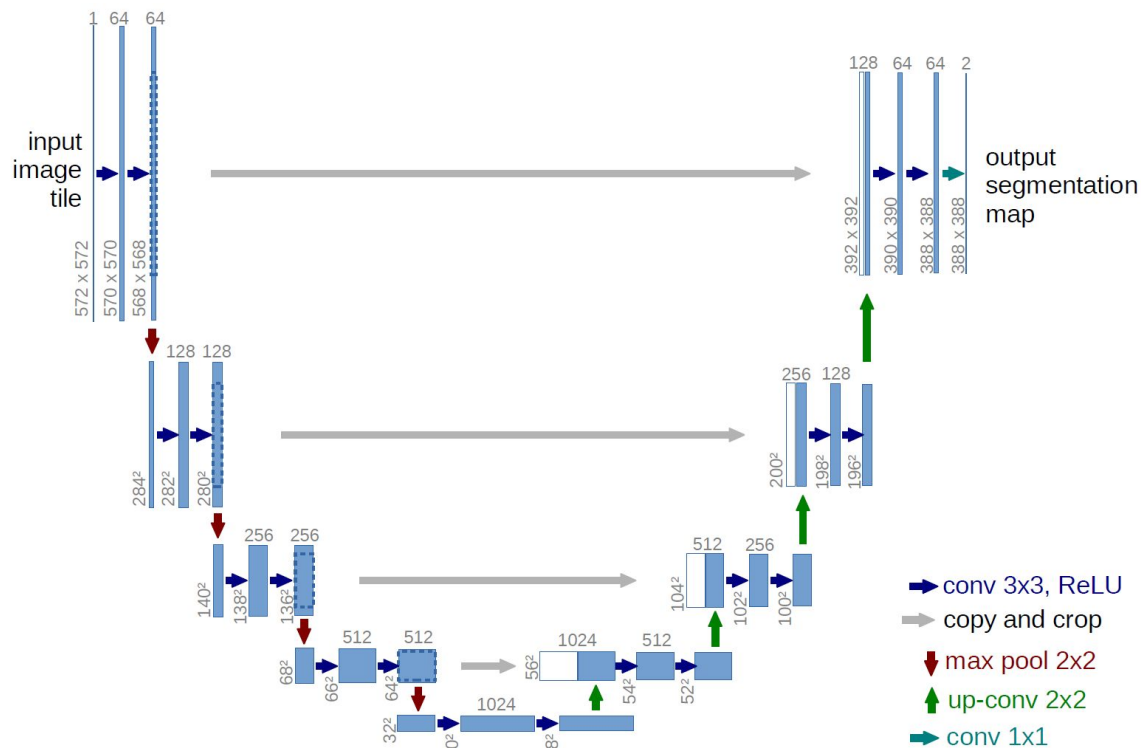


# Classic architecture: DeconvNet



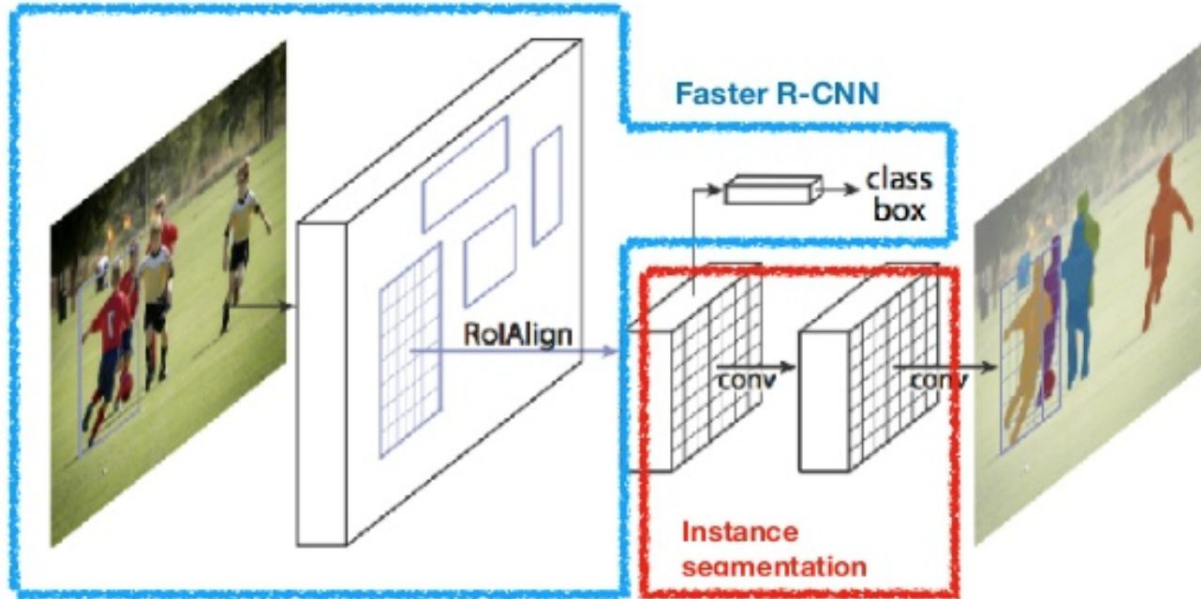
<https://towardsdatascience.com/55cf8a6e380e>

# Classic architecture: U-Net



<https://heartbeat.fritz.ai/ff17f6e4c1cf>

# Classic architecture: Mask R-CNN



<https://lilianweng.github.io/lil-log/2017/12/31/object-recognition-for-dummies-part-3.html>

