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Machine Learning & AI Study Group

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OUR VISION

A world where women are representative as technical executives, founders, VCs, board members and software engineers.

WOMEN WHO
CODE
MANILA

STUDY GROUP

Study groups are events where women can come together and help each other learn and understand a specific programming language, technology, or anything related to coding or engineering.

GUIDELINES

- If you have a question, just **ask**
- If you have an idea, **share it**
- **Make friends** and learn from your study groupmates
- **Do not** promote your recruit or promote your business

New Member's Introduction

I am <name>
<your current profession>
<why did you join this study group?>

SHOW & TELL
(Handwritten Digit Recognition)

STUDY GROUPS

Study Group 1: Machine Learning Basics

Study Group 2: K-Nearest Neighbors

AGENDA

1. **Quick Review**: Machine Learning Basics

2. **New Topic**: K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

3. Exercise

4. Presentations

Intro to Machine Learning

1. Types of ML Algorithms:

- <u>Supervised</u> – KNOW about the data (Prediction, Classification)

- <u>Unsupervised</u> – DON'T KNOW about the data (Clustering, Association)

Intro to Machine Learning

2. Supervised Learning - Two main blocks:

- <u>Training</u> - take input **X** (*features*) and corresponding labels **y** (*classes*)**,** outputs learned model **h**

- <u>Prediction</u> – take NEW DATA as input, use **h** to output corresponding predictions

Intro to Machine Learning

3. Testing a Machine Learning Algorithm:

Splitting your dataset:

- Training data (input to algorithm)

- Test data (evaluation only)

- General Splitting technique (80/20)

Intro to Machine Learning

4. Machine Learning Programming using Libraries:

- 1. Import the learning algorithm `(from sklearn…)`

- 2. Instantiate the model `(clf = SomeClassifier())`

- 3. Learn the model `(clf.fit(…))`

- 4. Predict response `(clf.predict)`

- 5. Evaluate model `(clf.score())`

Intro to Machine Learning

6. Our first machine learning project(s):

- Iris Plant Classification

- Handwritten Digit Recognition
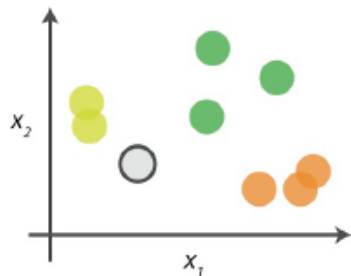
- Bonus: Kaggle Submission

K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

KNN Task:

o Calculate the distance between points

o Find the nearest neighbour based on these pairwise distances

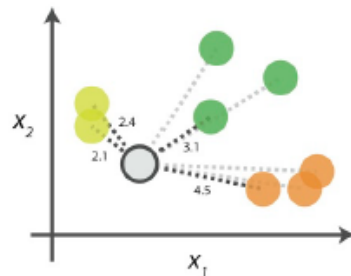o Majority vote on a class label based on the nearest neighbor list

0. Look at the data

Say you want to classify the grey point into a class. Here, there are three potential classes - lime green, green and orange.

1. Calculate distances

Start by calculating the distances between the grey point and all other points.

2. Find neighbours

Point	Distance	
○ ⋯ ●	2.1	⟶ 1st NN
○ ⋯ ●	2.4	⟶ 2nd NN
○ ⋯ ●	3.1	⟶ 3rd NN
○ ⋯ ●	4.5	⟶ 4th NN

Next, find the nearest neighbours by ranking points by increasing distance. The nearest neighbours (NNs) of the grey point are the ones closest in dataspace.

3. Vote on labels

Class	# of votes	
●	2	
●	1	⟶
●	1	

Class ● wins the vote!

Point ○ is therefore predicted to be of class ●.

Vote on the predicted class labels based on the classes of the k nearest neighbours. Here, the labels were predicted based on the k=3 nearest neighbours.
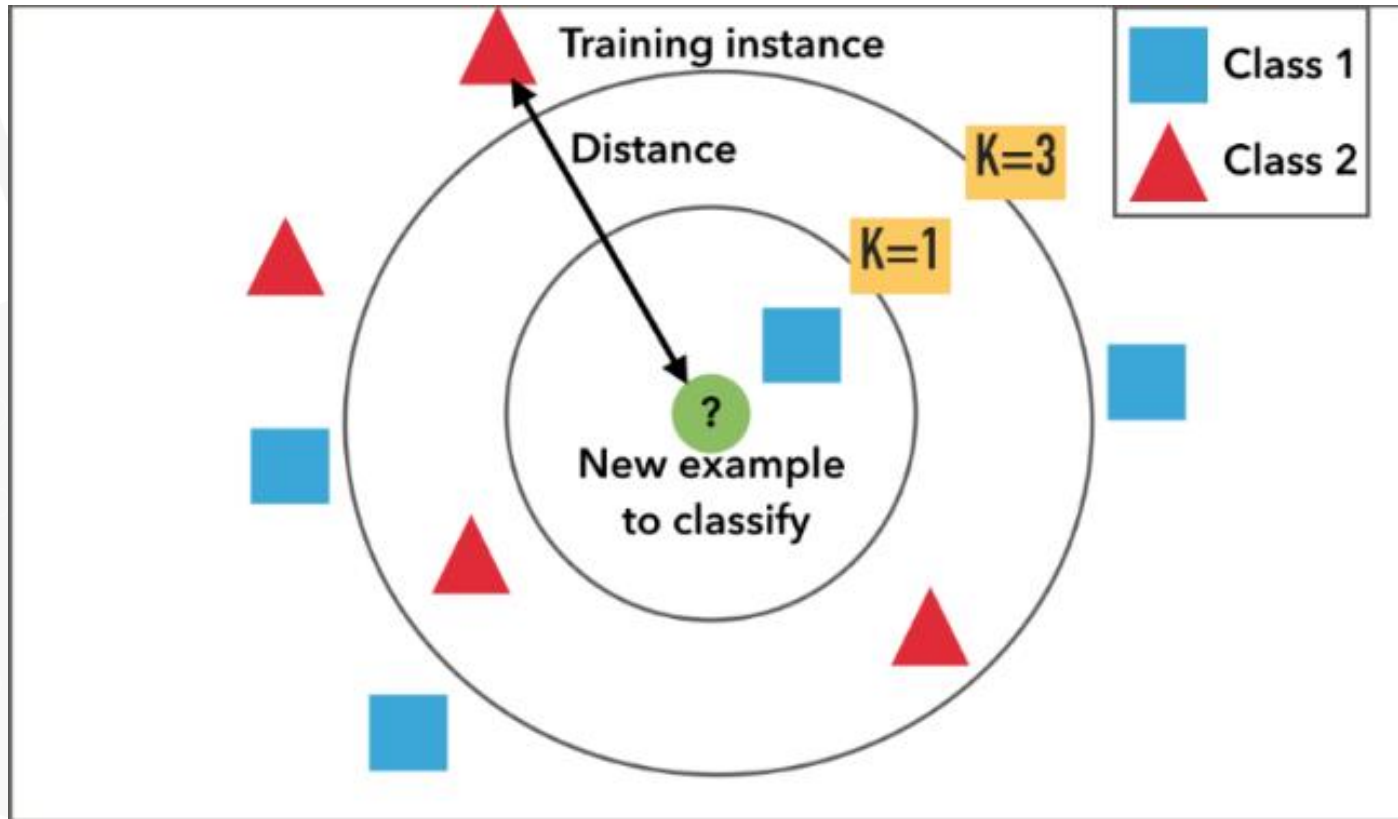
K should preferrably be odd to avoid ties.

K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

Distance functions:

- Euclidean Distance

$$d(x, x') = \sqrt{(x_1 - x'_1)^2 + (x_2 - x'_2)^2 + \ldots + (x_n - x'_n)^2}$$

- Manhattan

- Chebyshev

- Hamming distance

K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

Train

o   Do nothing. It's a lazy algorithm

Predict

o   Compute the Euclidean distance between the "new observation" and all training data points

o   Select the K nearest observations and perform a majority vote

o   Assign the corresponding label to the observation

KNN Cheat Sheet

Importing the library:

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

Instantiating a model:

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
```

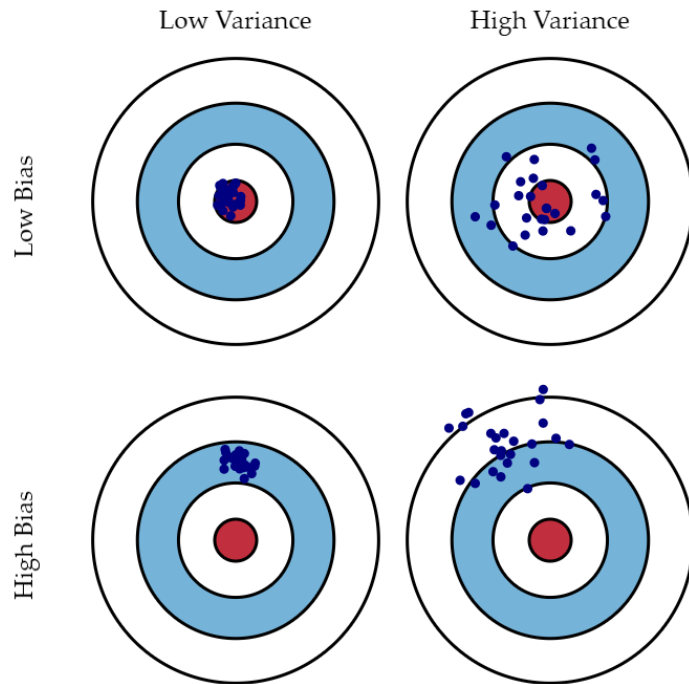**Fitting model to training set:**

```
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Predicting test set:

```
y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
```

K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

Choosing K:

o *Small K* – low bias, high variance

o *High K* – high bias, low variance

o *Optimum K*: **Cross validation**

Low Variance   High Variance

Low Bias

High Bias

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING
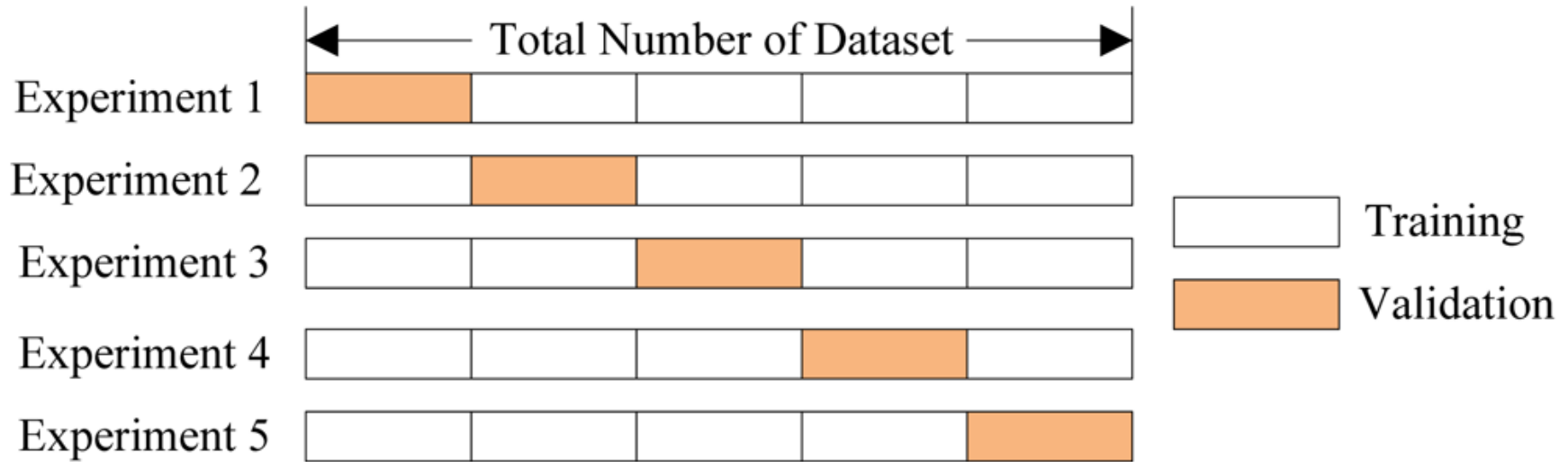
CROSS VALIDATION

Choosing the right K

Suppose we carry out repeated measurements of the test error for different values of K.

Inadvertently, what we are doing is using the test set as a training set!

Essentially, we can't use the test set for hyperparameter tuning.

k-fold Cross Validation

The average over the *k* rounds (experiments) is called the cross validation score.

Cross Validation Cheat Sheet

Importing the library:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
```

Cross Validation:

```
scores = cross_val_score(knn, X_train, y_train, cv=10, scoring='accuracy')
```

(Note: `cross_val_score` returns a list of k scores)

Getting the average score: `avg_score = scores.mean()`

Hyperparameter Tuning

1. Perform cross validation for different values of K (e.g. K = 1, 3, 5, 7, ..., 25)

2. Choose the K that returns the lowest misclassification error (or highest classification accuracy).

Assignment

Implement KNN from Scratch

References:

WWCodeLondon Slides

https://kevinzakka.github.io/2016/07/13/k-nearest-neighbor/

T.I.L.

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https://goo.gl/YzSqcS

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