

Lecture 24. Revision

(the content of this deck is non-examinable)

COMP90051 Statistical Machine Learning

Semester 2, 2016

Lecturers: Trevor Cohn, WHard,
brainRover, Andrey Kan



This lecture

- Project notes and team presentations
- Exam tips
- A deeper insight
- Reflections on the subject
- Q&A session / office hour

Project Notes and Team Presentations

Well done every team!

Project Data: Primeros Libros

Texts printed in Mexico in the 1500s

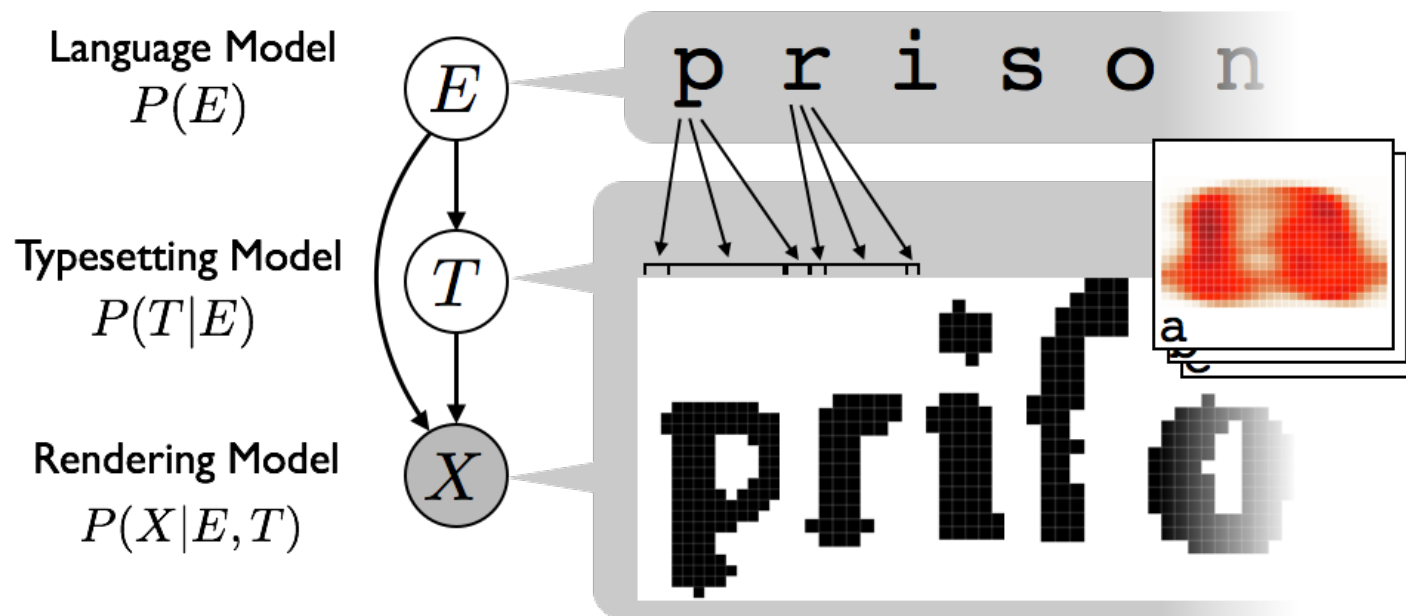


Data & slides adapted from: **Dan Garrette, H. Alpert-Abrams, T. Berg-Kirkpatrick & D. Klein (2013, 2015, 2016)**

Books used

Gante	(1553)	<i>motlacatilia: ynica sacramento Baptis</i>
Sahagún	(1583)	<i>Yoan oquilhui in Emperador, in tlaca</i>
Rincón	(1595)	<i>etion.v.g.tetlaçotlaliztli.amatio, vel,</i>
Bautista	(1600)	<i>Item, hæc supra dictus doctor Medina. Mas</i>

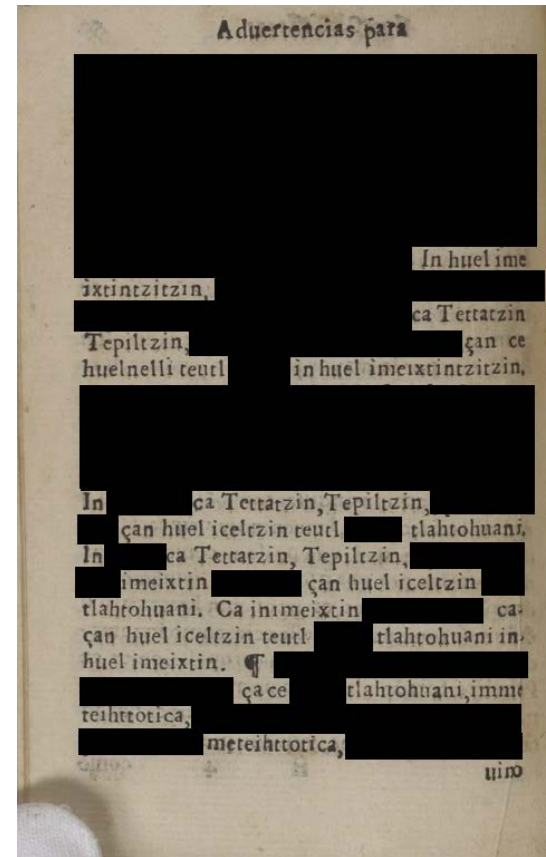
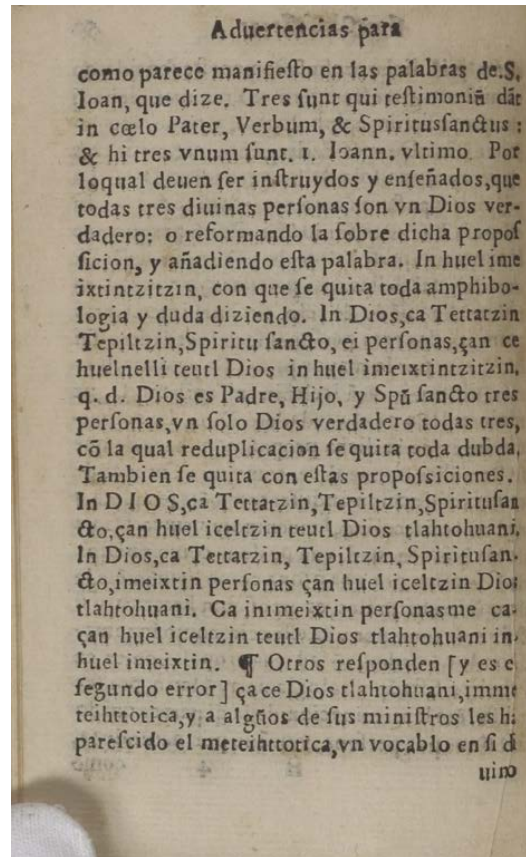
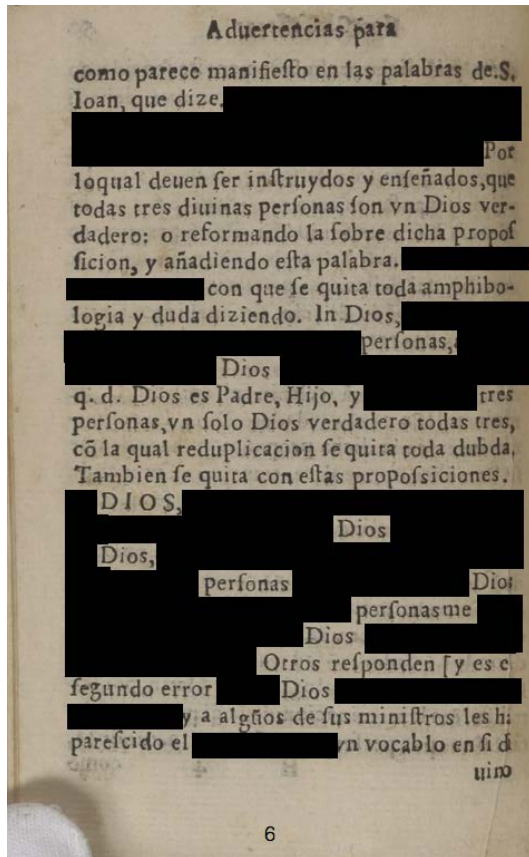
Overview: Ocular OCR system (Berg-Kirkpatrick et al, 2013)



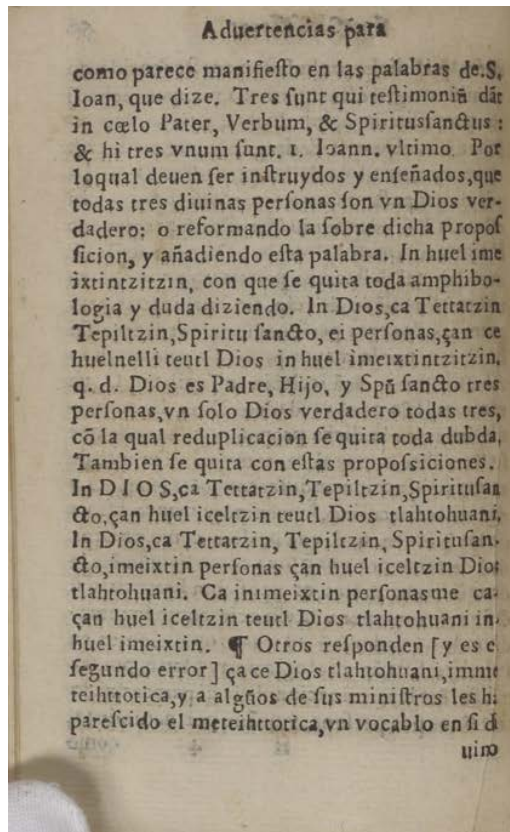
Observe ONLY the image; infer the font and rendering components using EM algorithm.

(Also know likely character sequences in the language[s] from modern texts.)

Multilingual texts: Spanish, Latin & Nahuatl



Transcriptions: their evaluation vs. our training



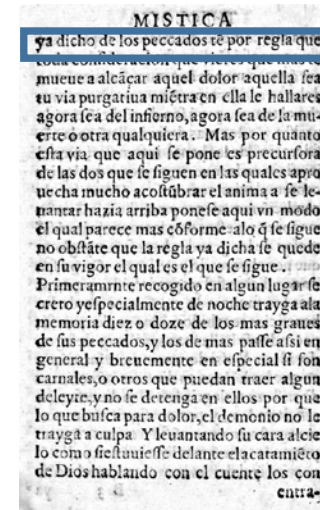
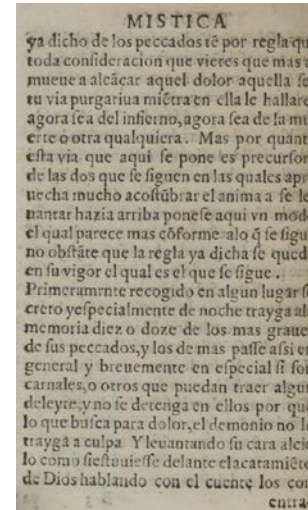
Aduertencias para

como parece manifesto en las palabras de S. Ioan, que dize. Tres sunt qui testimoniū dāt in cælo Pater, Verbum, & Spiritus sanctus: & hi tres vnum sunt. 1. Ioann. vltimo. Por lo qual deuen ser instruydos y enseñados, que todas tres diuinas personas son vn Dios verdadero: o reformando la sobre dicha proposicion, y añadiendo esta palabra. In huel imeixtintzitzin, con que se quita toda amphibologia y duda diziendo. In Dios, ca Tettatzin Tepiltzin, Spiritu sancto, ei personas, çan ce huelnelli tuetl Dios, in huel imeixtintzitzin, q. d. Dios es Padre, Hijo, y Spū sancto tres personas, vn solo Dios verdadero todas tres, cō la qual reduplicacion se quita toda dubda. Tambien se quita con estas proposiciones. In DIOS, ca Tettatzin, Tepiltzin, Spiritu sancto, çan huel iceltzin teutl Dios tlahtohuani. In Dios, ca Tettatzin, Tepiltzin, Spiritu sancto, imeixtin personas çan huel iceltzin Dios tlahtohuani. Ca inimeixtin personas me ca çan huel iceltzin teutl Dios tlahtohuani in huel imeixtin. ¶ Otros responden [y es el segundo error] çā ce Dios tlahtohuani, inimeixtittotica, y a algios de sus ministros les ha parefcido el meteixtittotica, vn vocablo en si di

uino

Processing pipeline

1. Normalise colour
2. Extract lines
3. Apply tesseract OCR
4. Edit distance alignment to manual transcription
5. Extract example for (char, region from image)



ya dicho de los peccados tē por regla que

Ya dicho de los Peccados té por regla'Qé

Y	2	2	23	42	0
a	24	15	36	33	0
d	44	15	59	41	0
í	62	15	67	40	0
c	70	15	81	31	0
H	82	16	100	42	0
o	101	16	115	32	0

ya dicho de los peccados t\~e por regla que

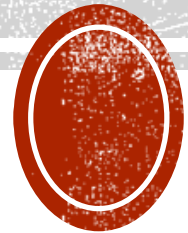
Team presentations

- WHard
 - * Ranked 3rd with the score of 0.83986
- brainRover
 - * Ranked 2nd with the score of 0.84715

OUR SOLUTION

Team : Whard

Team members : Han Yu, Yiheng Wang, Xing Han

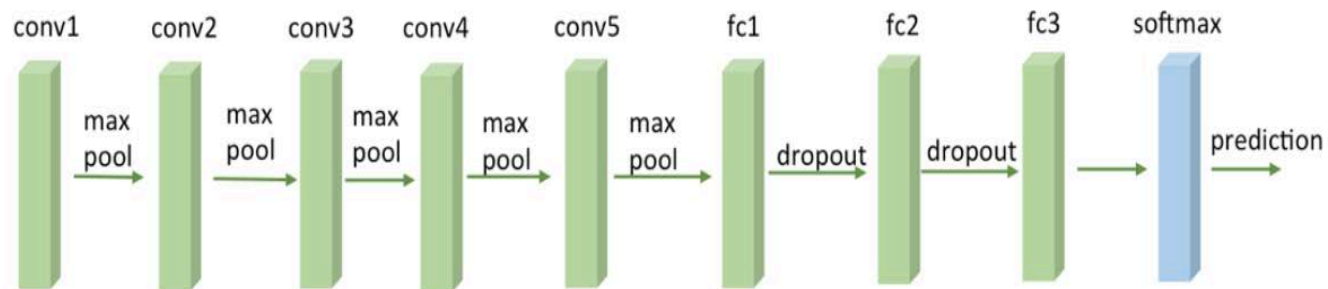


PREPROCESSING

- padding image to 33×33
- move character to the center of image
- resize it to 32×32
- transform it to RGB



VGG16



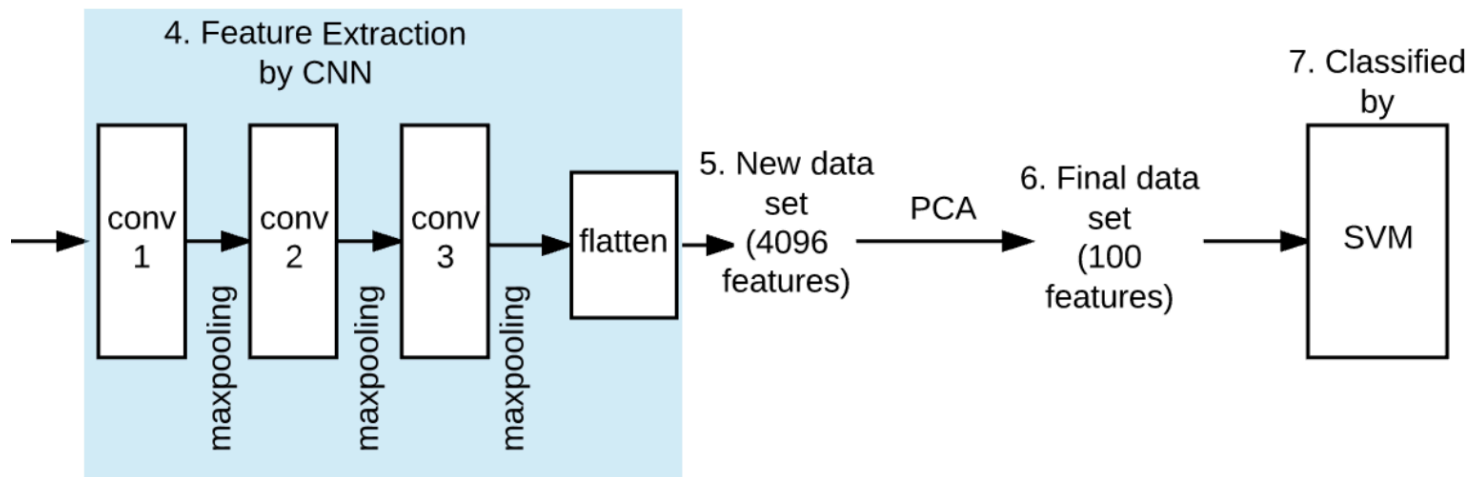
pretrained VGG16 cnn which trained on Image net dataset

use as feature extractor

remove layer after conv3



SVM + VGG16





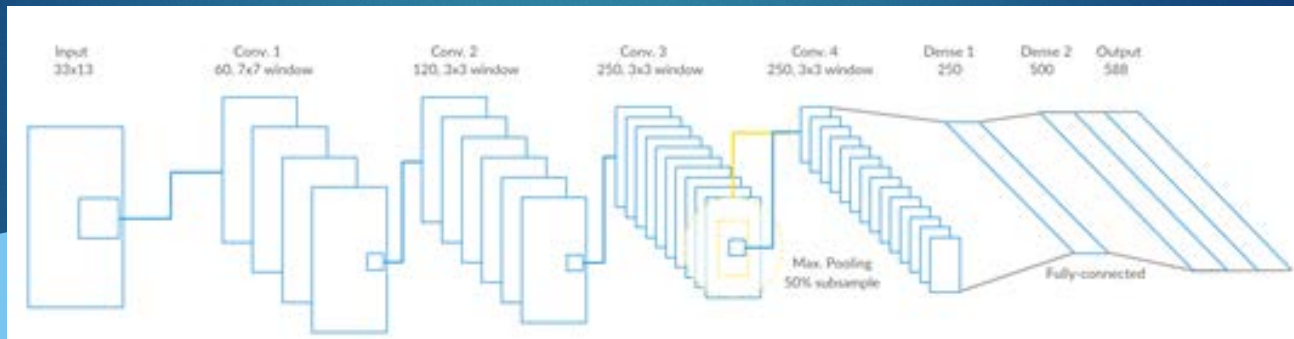
COMP90051: Statistical Machine Learning

Project: *OCR for Historical Documents*
Notes on Team BrainRover's Approach

Preprocessing

1. Quality control and culling obvious errors
 - Particularly important for rare classes
2. Oversampling rare classes
3. Affine transformations using ImageDataGenerator in Keras
 - Create believable transformations to emulate unseen data
 - Random shear, zoom, rotation, width/height shift
 - Reduce overfitting by enlarging the dataset

Topology



1. Input
2. C1: 60, 7x7
3. C2: 120, 3x3
4. C3: 250, 3x3
 - Max. pooling
5. C4: 250, 3x3
6. D1: 250
7. D2: 500
8. Output (softmax): 588 (98x6)

- Rectified linear units (ReLUs)
- Dropout imposed on D1 and D2

Training

1. Loss function: Categorical cross-entropy
2. Optimisation: Adadelata
3. Samples/epoch: ~50,000, in batches of 800
4. Epochs: 60
5. GPU: NVIDIA GTX1070

Exam Tips

Don't panic 😊

Exam tips

- Don't panic
- Attempt all questions
 - * Do your best guess whenever you don't know the answer
- Finish easy questions first
- Quizzes and practice exam questions are representative of what you might get at the exam
- Make sure you understand solutions for each quiz and practice exam

What's non-examinable?

- Green slides
- All of this deck
- Deck 7: Slides on Gaussian blur and Sobel kernel
- Deck 8: Slides on CNNs & RNNs (beyond motivation)
- Deck 16: Slides on LDA, HMMs, vision MRFs (beyond motivation)
- Something that was in workshops but not in lectures
- Note: material covered in the reading is fair-game

A Deeper Insight

A selection of additional topics
with the aim to provide a deeper
insight into main lectures content

Kernelised perceptron (1/3)

When classified correctly, weights are unchanged

When misclassified: $\mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} = -\eta(\pm \mathbf{x})$
($\eta > 0$ is called *learning rate*)

If $y = 1$, but $s < 0$

$$w_i \leftarrow w_i + \eta x_i$$

$$w_0 \leftarrow w_0 + \eta$$

If $y = -1$, but $s \geq 0$

$$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta x_i$$

$$w_0 \leftarrow w_0 - \eta$$

Suppose weights are initially set to 0

First update: $\mathbf{w} = \eta y_{i_1} \mathbf{x}_{i_1}$

Second update: $\mathbf{w} = \eta y_{i_1} \mathbf{x}_{i_1} + \eta y_{i_2} \mathbf{x}_{i_2}$

Third update $\mathbf{w} = \eta y_{i_1} \mathbf{x}_{i_1} + \eta y_{i_2} \mathbf{x}_{i_2} + \eta y_{i_3} \mathbf{x}_{i_3}$

etc.

Kernelised perceptron (2/3)

- Weights always take the form $\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i$, where α some coefficients
- Perceptron weights are always a linear combination of data!
- Recall that prediction for a new point \mathbf{x} is based on sign of $w_0 + \mathbf{w}'\mathbf{x}$
- Substituting \mathbf{w} we get $w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i' \mathbf{x}$
- The dot product $\mathbf{x}_i' \mathbf{x}$ can be replaced with a kernel

Kernelised perceptron (3/3)

1. Initialisation: set $\alpha = \mathbf{0}$
2. For each training example $\{\mathbf{x}_j, y_j\}$
 - a) Make prediction based on $w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}'_i \mathbf{x}_j$
 - b) If the example is misclassified, update $\alpha_j \leftarrow \alpha_j + 1$
3. Repeat **Step 2** predefined number of times (number of epochs)

Networks in real life: the Internet

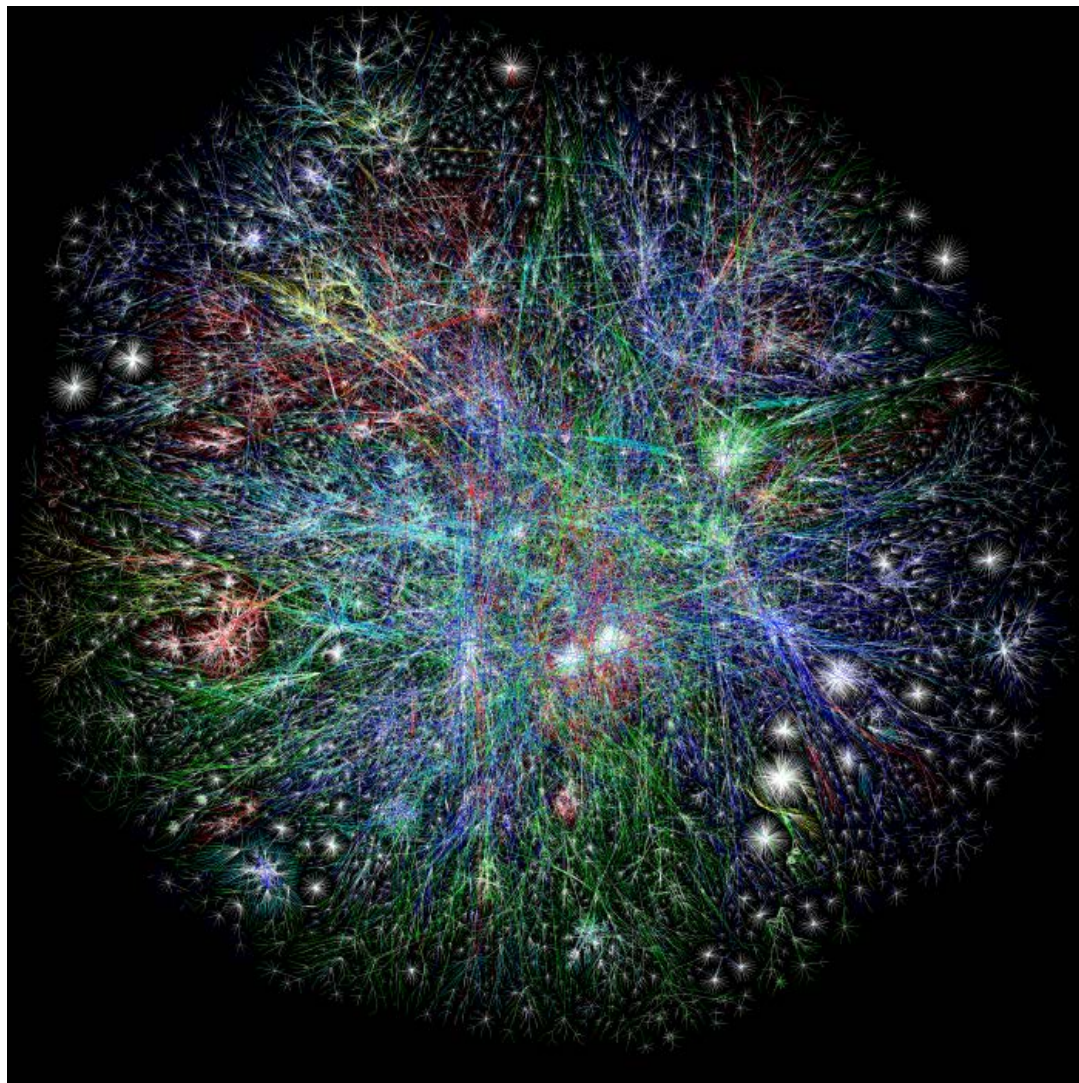
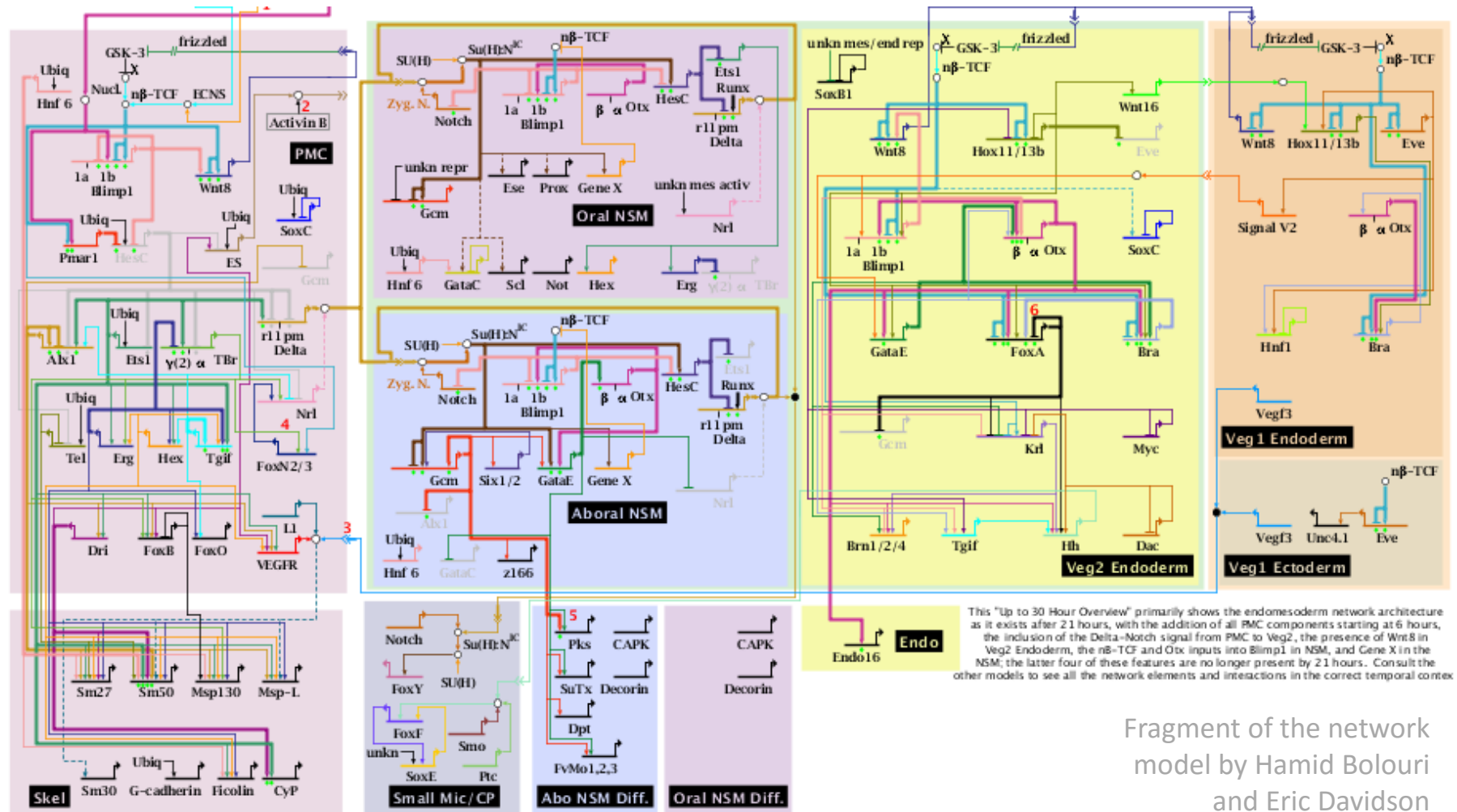


Image: OPTE Project Map (CC2)

Networks in real life: gene regulatory network



Networks in real life: transport map

SEOUL METRO MAP

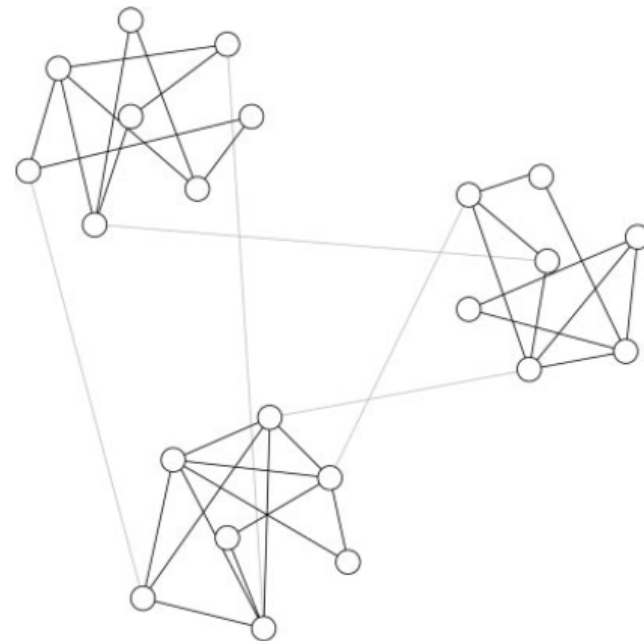


Network analysis (1/4)

- Analysis of large scale real world networks has recently attracted considerable attention from research and engineering communities
- Networks/graphs is a list of pairwise relations (edges) between a set of objects (vertices)
- Example problems / types of analysis
 - * Link prediction
 - * Identifying frequent subgraphs
 - * Identifying influential vertices
 - * Community finding

Network analysis (2/4)

- *Community is a group of vertices that interact more frequently within its own group than to those outside the group*
 - * Families
 - * Friend circles
 - * Websites (communities of webpages)
 - * Groups of proteins that maintain a specific function in a cell
- This is essentially a definition of a *cluster* in unsupervised learning

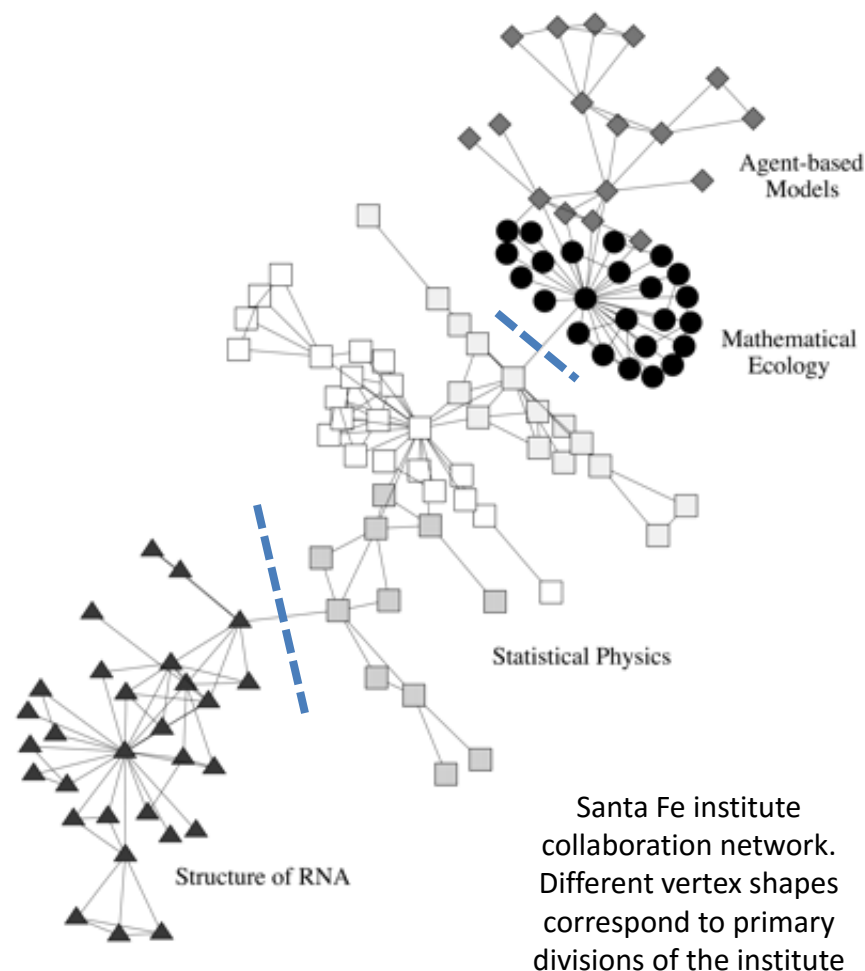


Network analysis (3/4)

- Why community detection?
 - * Understanding the system behind the network (e.g., structure of society)
 - * Identifying roles of vertices (e.g., hubs, mediators)
 - * Summary graphs (vertices – communities, edges – connections between communities)
 - * Facilitate distributed computing (e.g., place data from the same community to the same server or core)
- There are many community detection algorithms, let's have a look at only one of the ideas

Network analysis (4/4)

- Communities are connected by a few connections, which tends to form *bridges*
- Cut the bridges to obtain communities
- One of the algorithms is called normalised cuts which is equivalent to **spectral clustering**

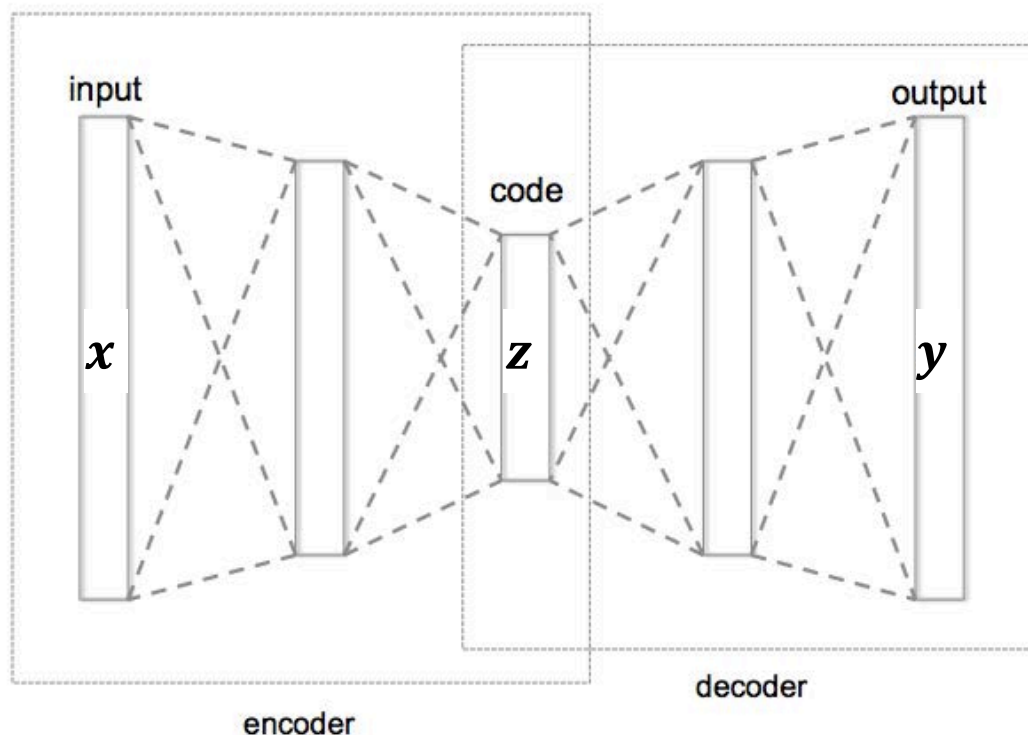


Autoencoder: dimensionality reduction (1/4)

- Supervised learning:
 - * Univariate regression: predict y from x
 - * Multivariate regression: predict \mathbf{y} from \mathbf{x}
- Unsupervised learning: explore $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$
- For each \mathbf{x}_i set $\mathbf{y}_i \equiv \mathbf{x}_i$
- Train a feed forward ANN to predict \mathbf{y}_i from \mathbf{x}_i
- Pointless?

Autoencoder: dimensionality reduction (2/4)

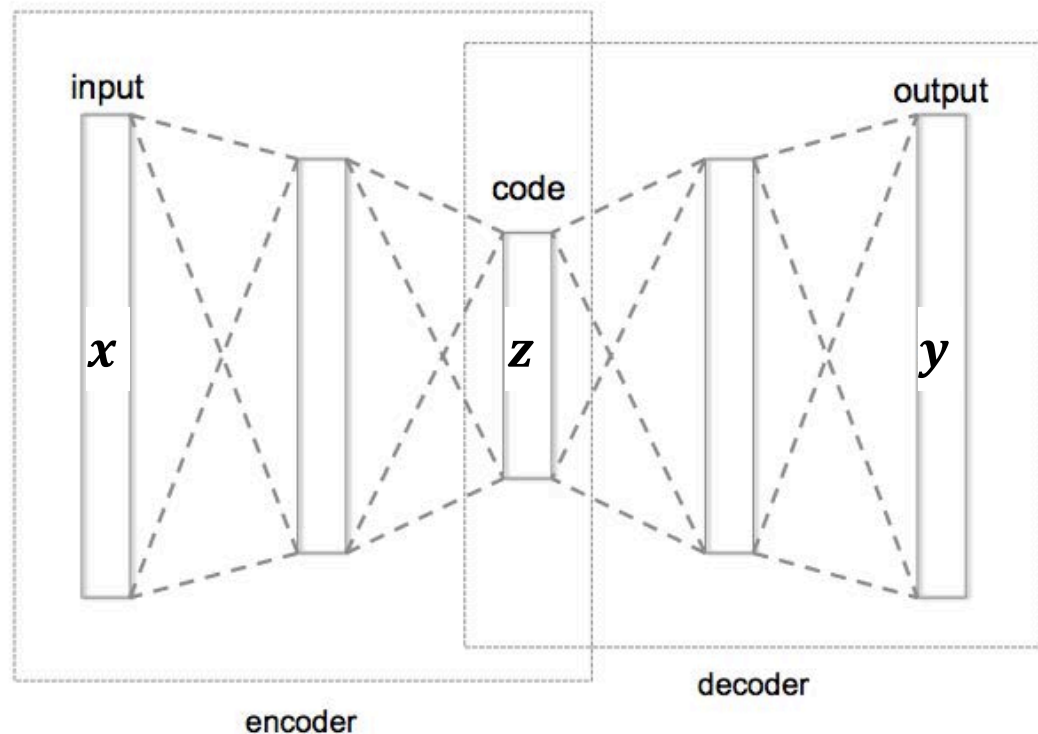
- For each x_i set $y_i \equiv x_i$ and train a feed forward ANN to predict y_i from x_i
- Set the hidden layer z_j in the middle “thinner” than the input



adapted from: Chervinskii at
Wikimedia Commons (CC4)

Autoencoder: dimensionality reduction (3/4)

- Suppose you managed to train a network that gives a good restoration of the original signal $y \approx x$
- This means that the data structure can be effectively described by a lower dimensional representation z



adapted from: Chervinskii at
Wikimedia Commons (CC4)

Autoencoder: dimensionality reduction (4/4)

- In general, autoencoders learn a non-linear transformation
- If you use linear activation functions and only one hidden layer, then the setup becomes almost that of PCA
- The difference is that ANN might find a different solution, it doesn't use eigenvalues

Reflections on the Subject

Frequentist supervised learning

- Essentially a task of function approximation
- A function can be defined
 - * Theoretically, by listing the mapping
 - * Algorithmically
 - * Analytically
- Every equation is an algorithm, but not every algorithm is an equation

Frequentist supervised learning

- Simple and more interpretable methods (e.g., linear regression) vs more complicated “black box” models (e.g., random forest)
- Apparent dichotomy: prediction quality vs interpretability
- However, some complex models are interpretable
 - * Convolutional Neural Networks
 - * In any “black box” model, one can study effects of removing features to get insights what is a useful feature

What is Machine Learning?

- Machine learning
 - * *“a set of methods that can automatically detect patterns in data, and then use the uncovered patterns to predict future data, or to perform other kinds of decision making under uncertainty (such as planning how to collect more data!)” (Murphy)*
- Data mining
- Pattern recognition
- Statistics
- Data science
- Artificial intelligence



We'll first stay here, then
move to the office hour room

Thank you and good luck!