Artificial Intelligence

Lecture 8: Machine Learning Concepts

Credit: Ansaf Salleb-Aouissi, and “Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach”, Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig, and “The Elements of Statistical Learning”, Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani, and Jerome Friedman, and “Machine Learning”, Tom Mitchell.

Terminology

Machine Learning, Data Science, Data Mining, Data Analysis, Statistical Learning, Knowledge Discovery, Pattern Recognition.

Data everywhere!

1. **Google**: processes 24 petabytes of data per day.
2. **Facebook**: 10 million photos uploaded every hour.
3. **YouTube**: 1 hour of video uploaded every second.
4. **Twitter**: 400 million tweets per day.
5. **Astronomy**: Satellite data is in hundreds of PB.
6. …
7. **“By 2020 the digital universe will reach 44 zettabytes…“**

The Digital Universe of Opportunities: Rich Data and the Increasing Value of the Internet of Things, April 2014.

That's 44 trillion gigabytes!

Data types

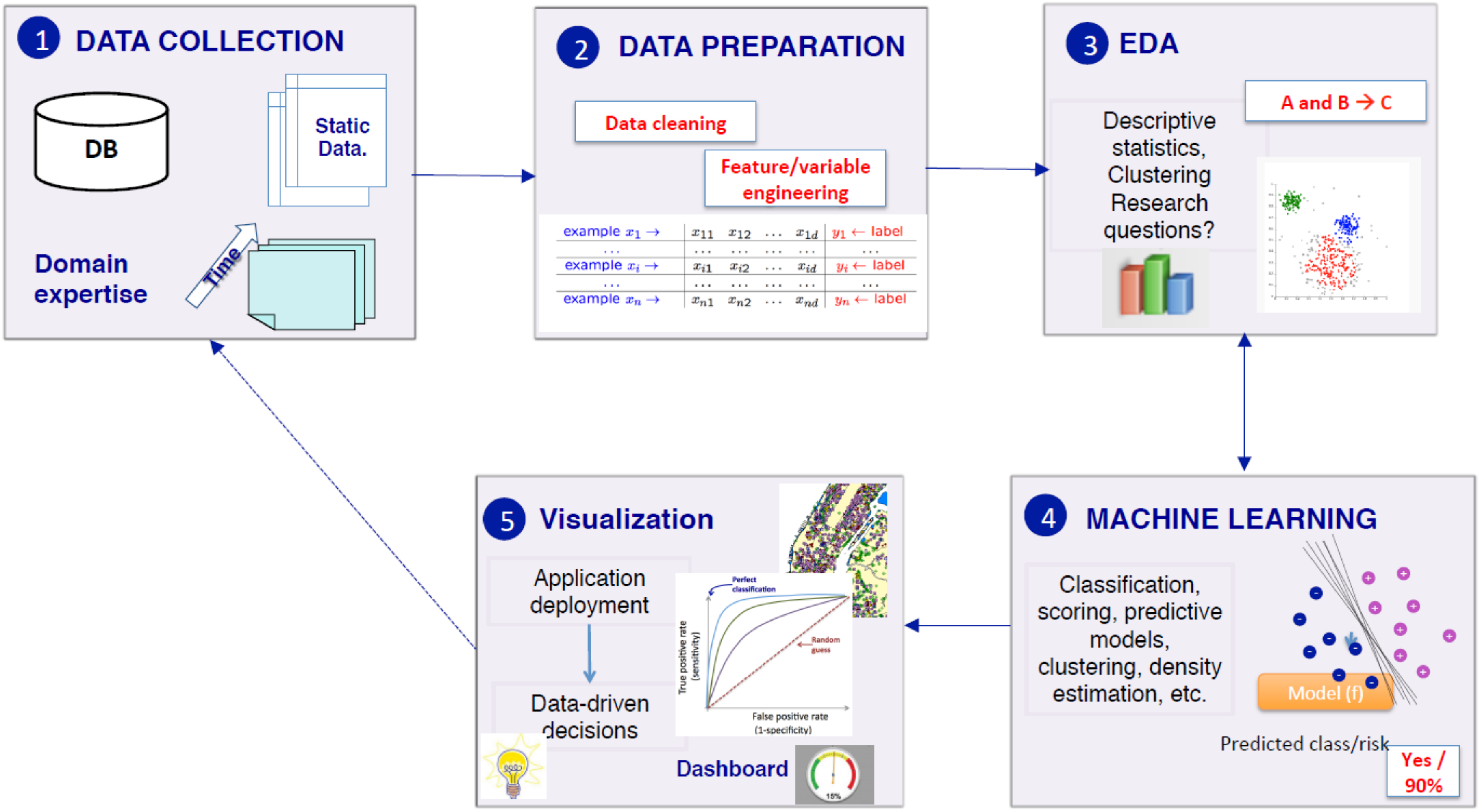
Data comes in different sizes and also flavors (types):

- **Texts**
- **Numbers**
- **Clickstreams**
- **Graphs**
- **Tables**
- **Images**
- **Transactions**
- **Videos**
- **Some or all of the above!**

Smile, we are 'DATAFIED'!

- Wherever we go, we are “datafied”.
- Smartphones are tracking our locations.
- We leave a data trail in our web browsing.
- Interaction in social networks.
- Privacy is an important issue in Data Science.

The Data Science process



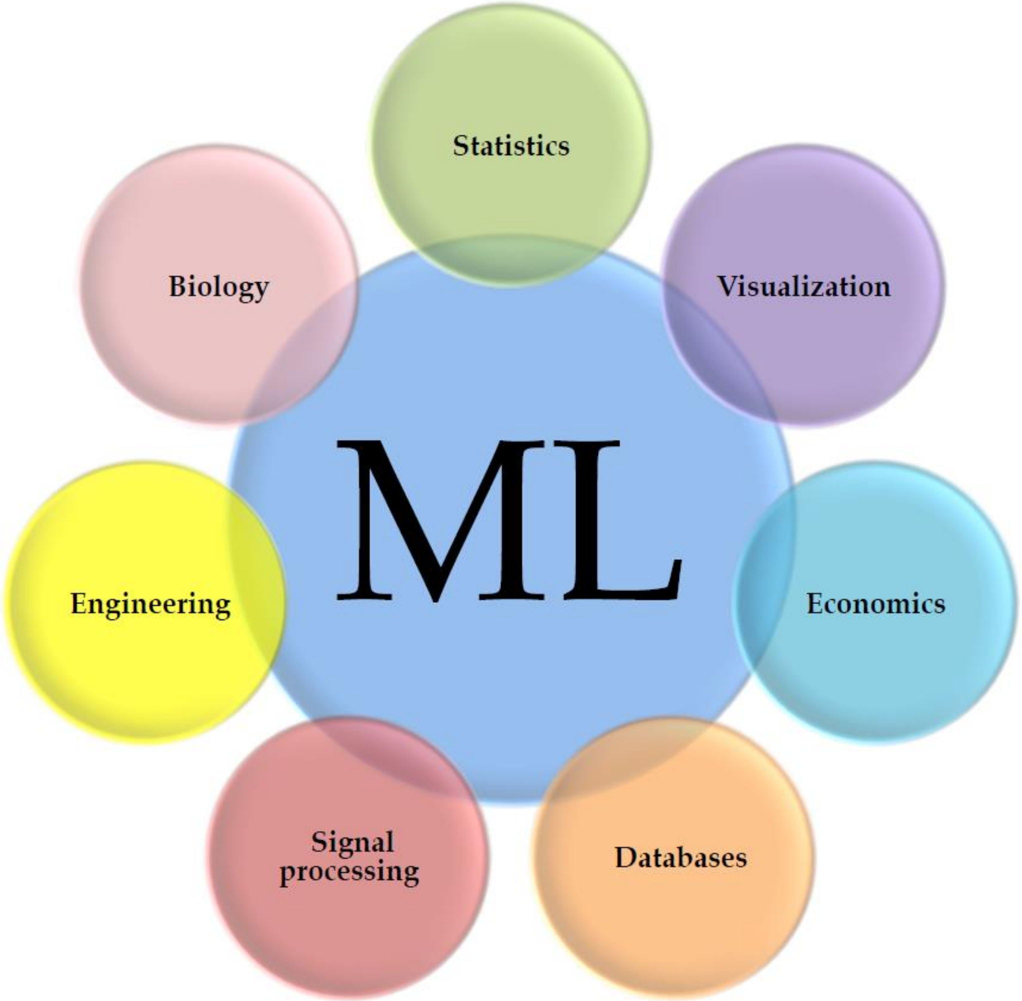
Applications of ML

- We all use it on a daily basis. Examples:

Machine Learning

- Spam filtering
- Credit card fraud detection
- Digit recognition on checks, zip codes
- Detecting faces in images
- MRI image analysis
- Recommendation system
- Search engines
- Handwriting recognition
- Scene classification
- etc…

Interdisciplinary field



ML versus Statistics

Statistics:

- Hypothesis testing
- Experimental design
- Anova
- Linear regression
- Logistic regression
- GLM
- PCA

Machine Learning:

- SVMs
- Neural Networks
- Decision trees
- Rule induction
- Clustering method
- Association rules
- Feature selection
- Visualization
- Graphical models
- Genetic algorithm

Machine Learning definition

“How do we create computer programs that improve with experience?"

Tom Mitchell

“A computer program is said to **learn** from experience *E* with respect to some class of tasks *T* and performance measure *P*, if its performance at tasks in *T*, as measured by *P*, improves with experience *E*. "

Tom Mitchell. Machine Learning 1997.

Supervised vs. Unsupervised

Given: Training data: $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$, $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and y_i is the label.

example $x_1 \rightarrow$	x_{11}	x_{12}	$\ldots$	x_{1d}	$y_1 \leftarrow$ label
$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$
example $x_i \rightarrow$	x_{i1}	x_{i2}	$\ldots$	x_{id}	$y_i \leftarrow$ label
$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$	$\ldots$
example $x_n \rightarrow$	x_{n1}	x_{n2}	$\ldots$	x_{nd}	$y_n \leftarrow$ label

fruit	length	width	weight	label
fruit 1	165	38	172	Banana
fruit 2	218	39	230	Banana
fruit 3	76	80	145	Orange
fruit 4	145	35	150	Banana
fruit 5	90	88	160	Orange
…				
fruit n	…	…	…	…

Supervised vs. Unsupervised

fruit	length	width	weight	label
fruit 1	165	38	172	Banana
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fruit 3	76	80	145	Orange
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...				
fruit n	...	...	...	...

Unsupervised learning:

Learning a model from **unlabeled** data.

Supervised learning:

Learning a model from **labeled** data.

Unsupervised Learning

Training data: "examples" x.

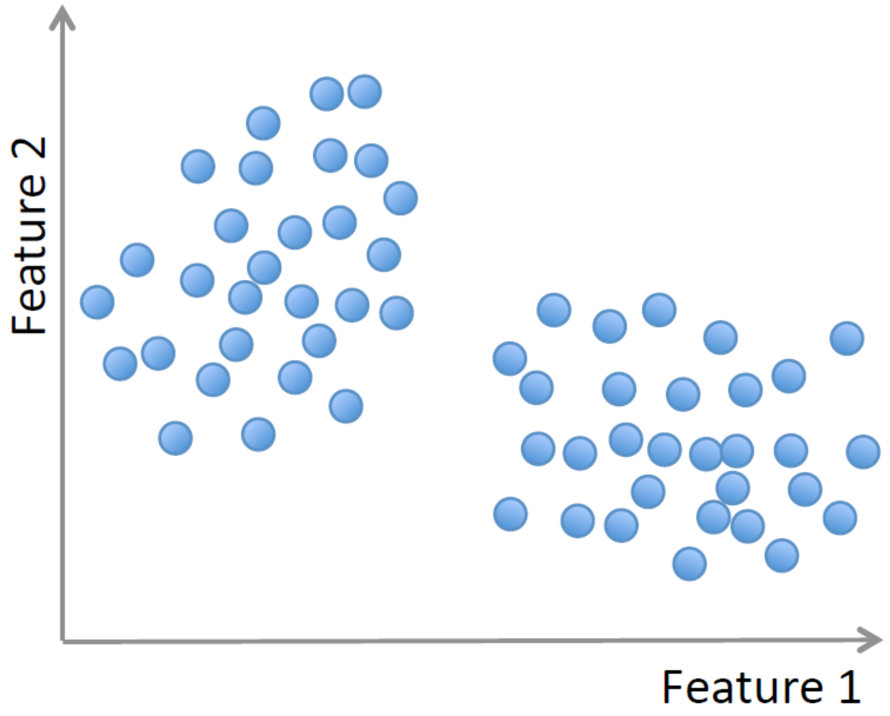
$$x_1, \dots, x_n,\ \ x_i \in X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

- **Clustering/segmentation:**

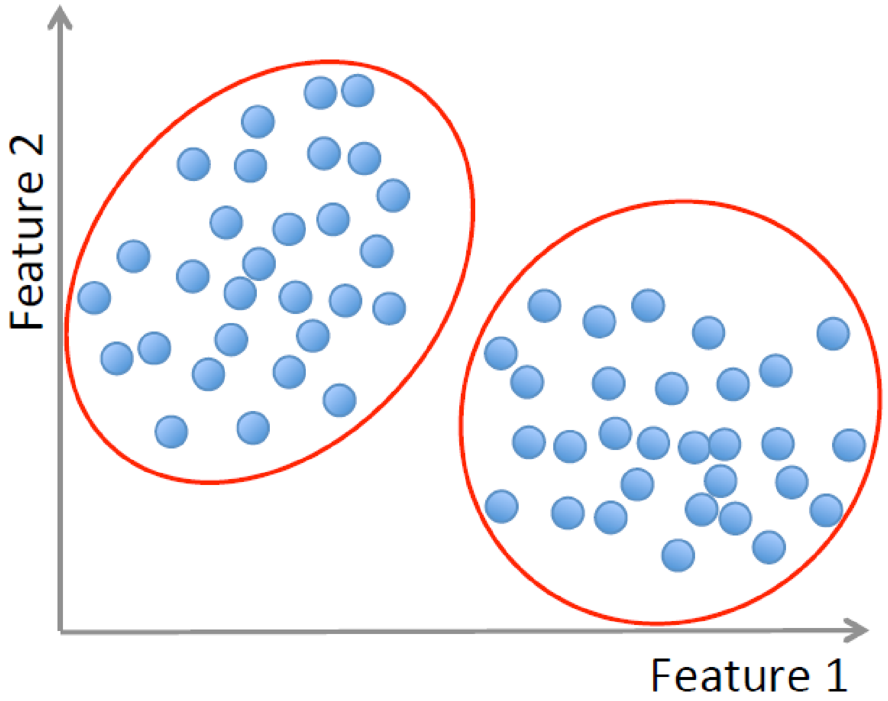
$$f\colon\ \mathbb{R}^d \to \ \{C_1, \dots, C_k\}\ \ \text{(set of clusters).}$$

Example: Find clusters in the population, fruits, species.

Unsupervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning



Methods: K-means, Gaussian mixtures, hierarchical clustering, spectral clustering, etc.

Supervised Learning

Training data: “examples" x with “labels” y.

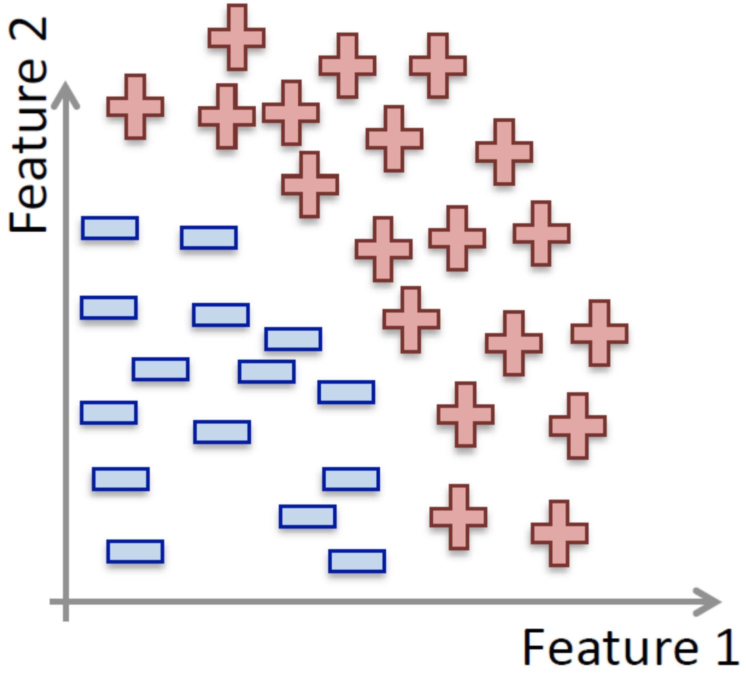
$$(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_n, y_n),\ x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

- **Classification**: y is discrete. To simplify, $y \in \{-1, +1\}$

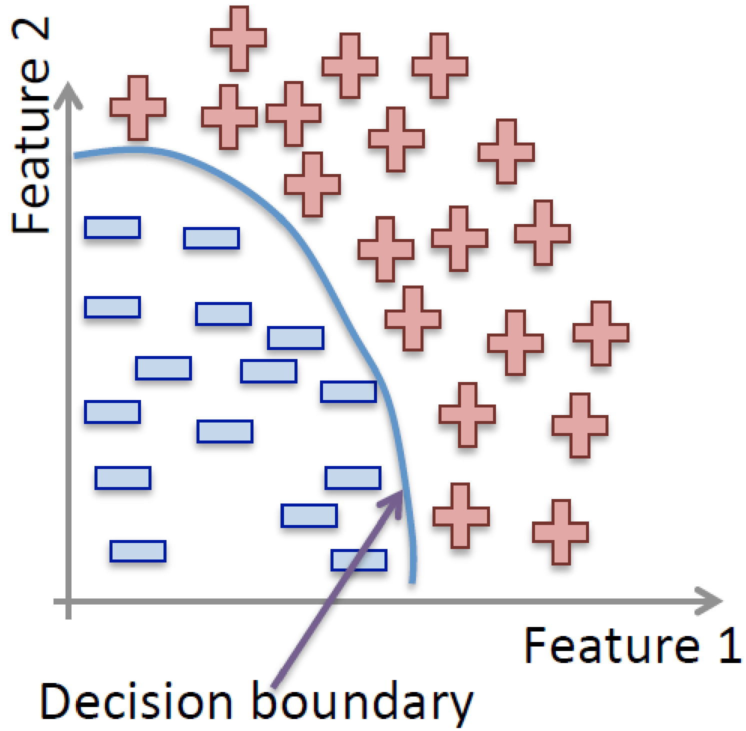
  $f \colon \mathbb{R}^d \to \{-1, +1\}$ (f is called a **binary classifier**)

  Example: Approve credit yes/no, spam/ham, banana/orange.

Supervised Learning



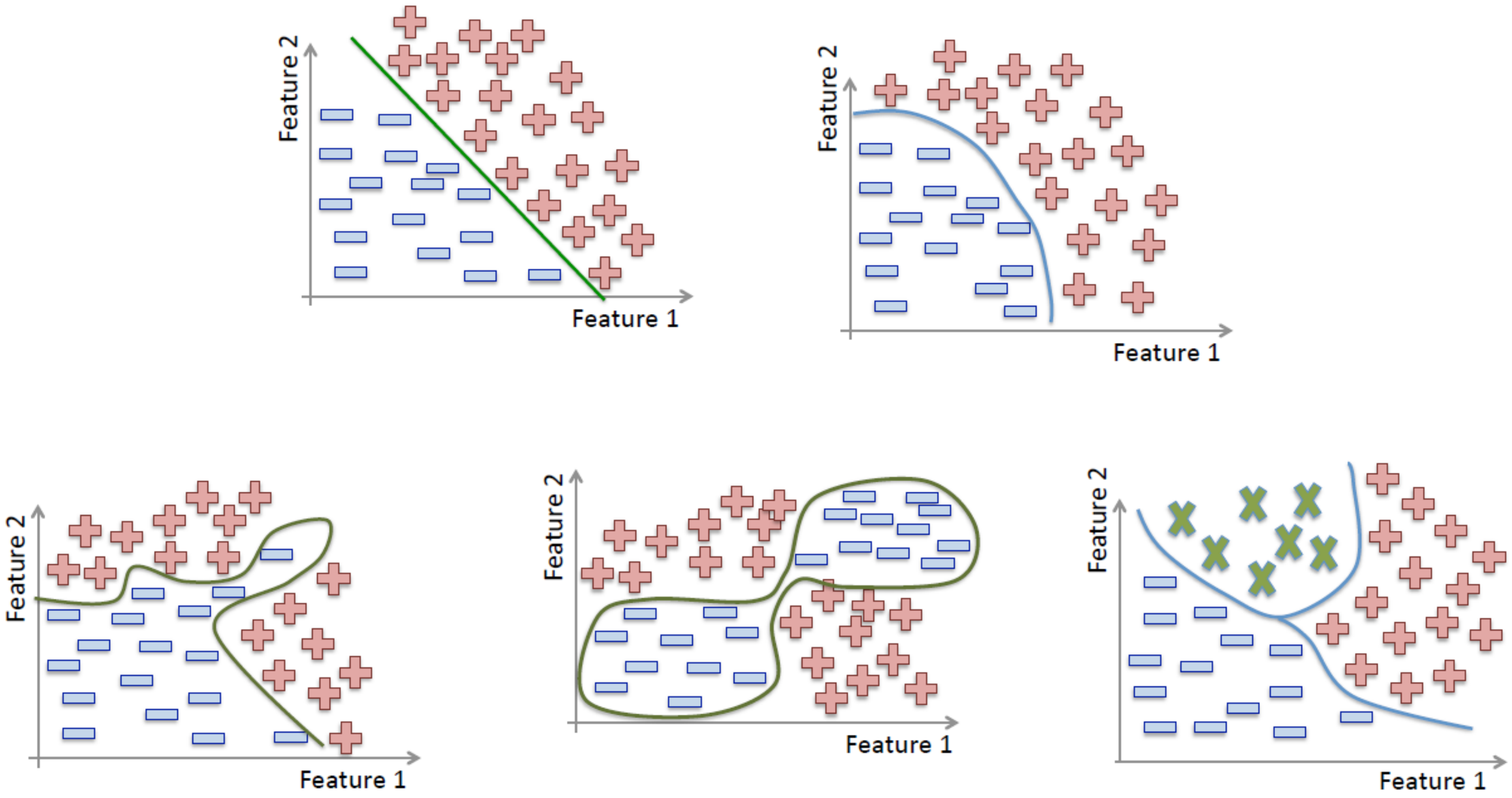
Supervised Learning



Methods: Support Vector Machines, neural networks, decision trees, K-nearest neighbors, naive Bayes, etc.

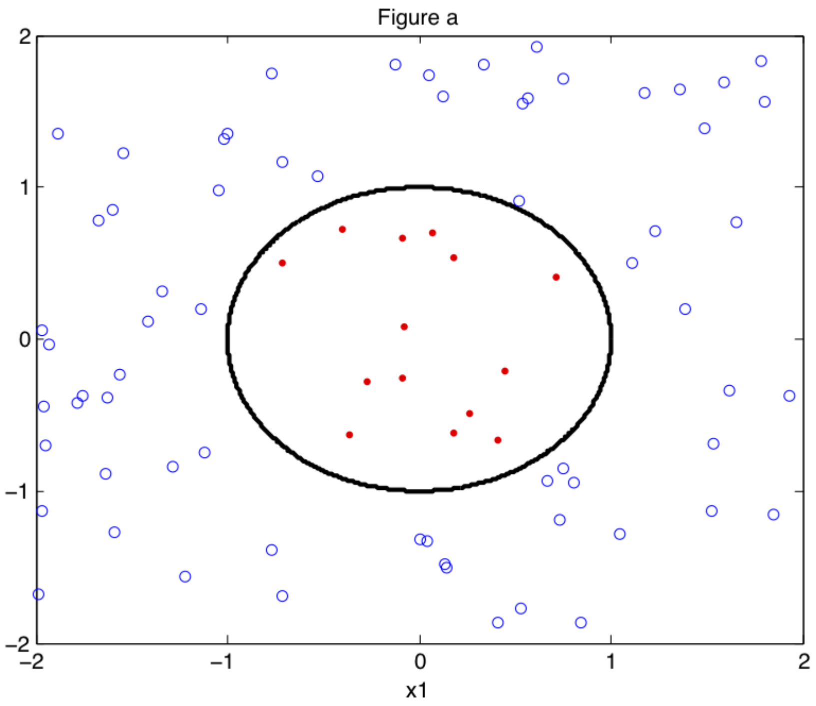
Supervised learning

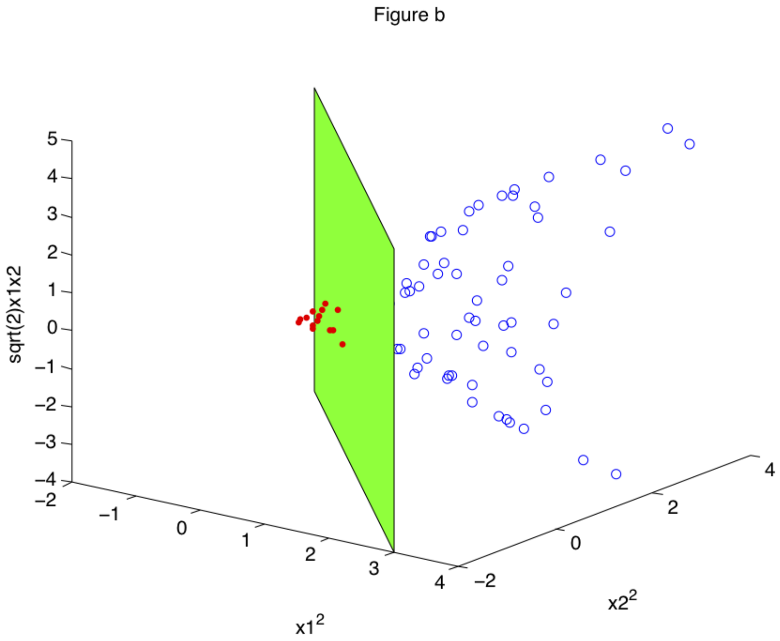
Classification:



Supervised learning

Non linear classification





Supervised Learning

Training data: “examples" *x* with “labels” *y*.

$$(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n),\ x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

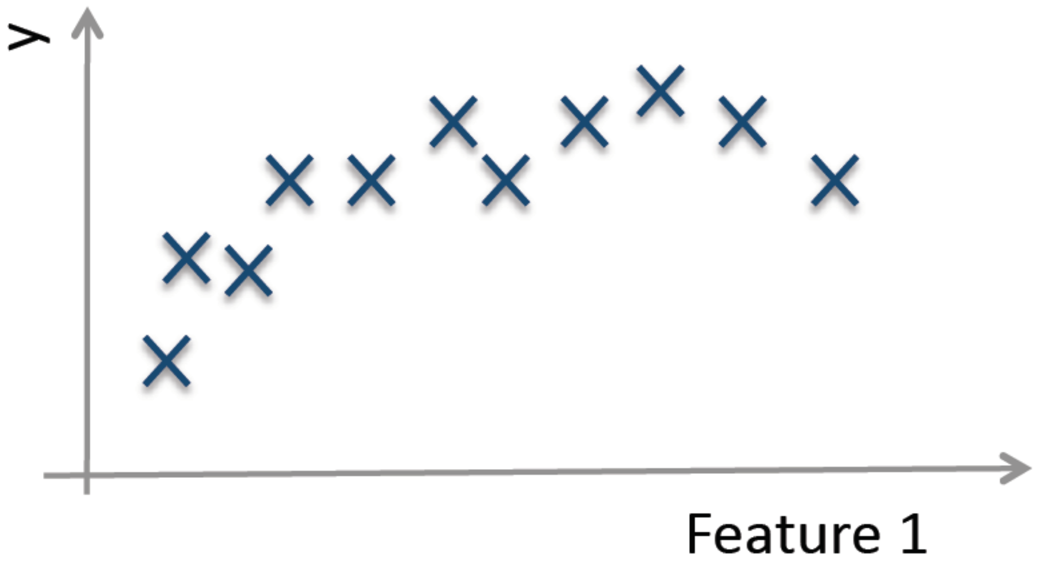
- **Regression:** *y* is a real value, $y \in \mathbb{R}$.

  $f: \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ (*f* is called a **regressor**)

  Example: amount of credit, weight of fruit.

Supervised Learning

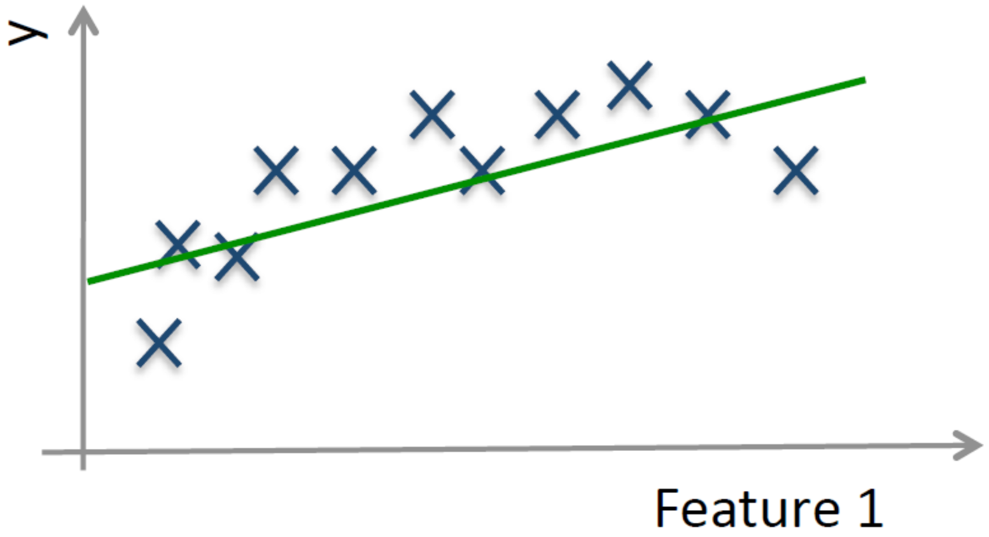
Regression:



Example: Income in function of age, weight of the fruit in function of its length.

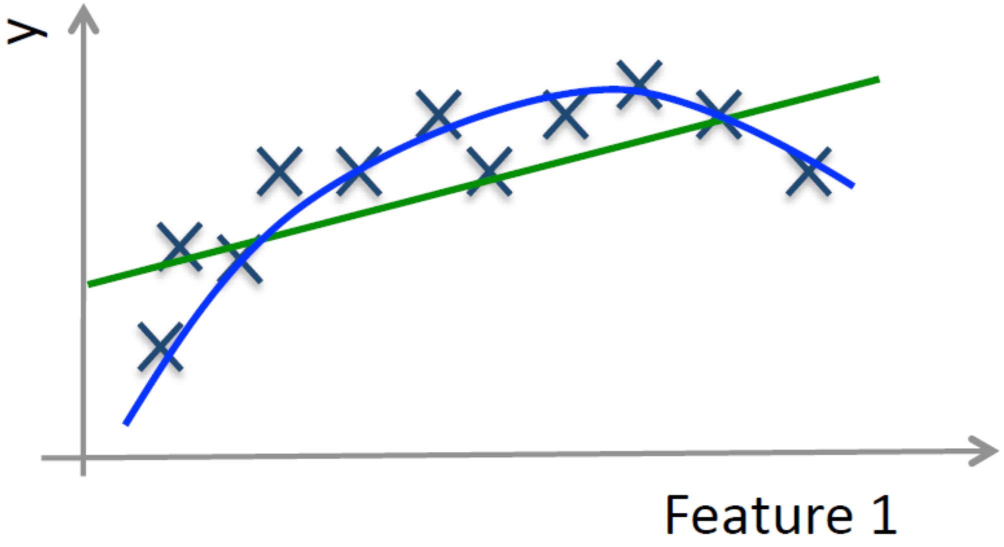
Supervised Learning

Regression:



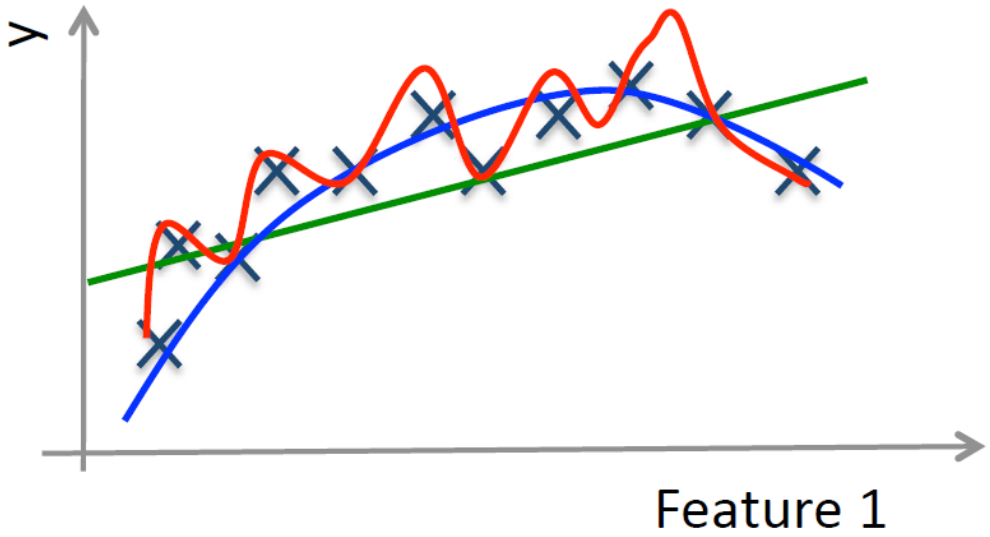
Supervised Learning

Regression:

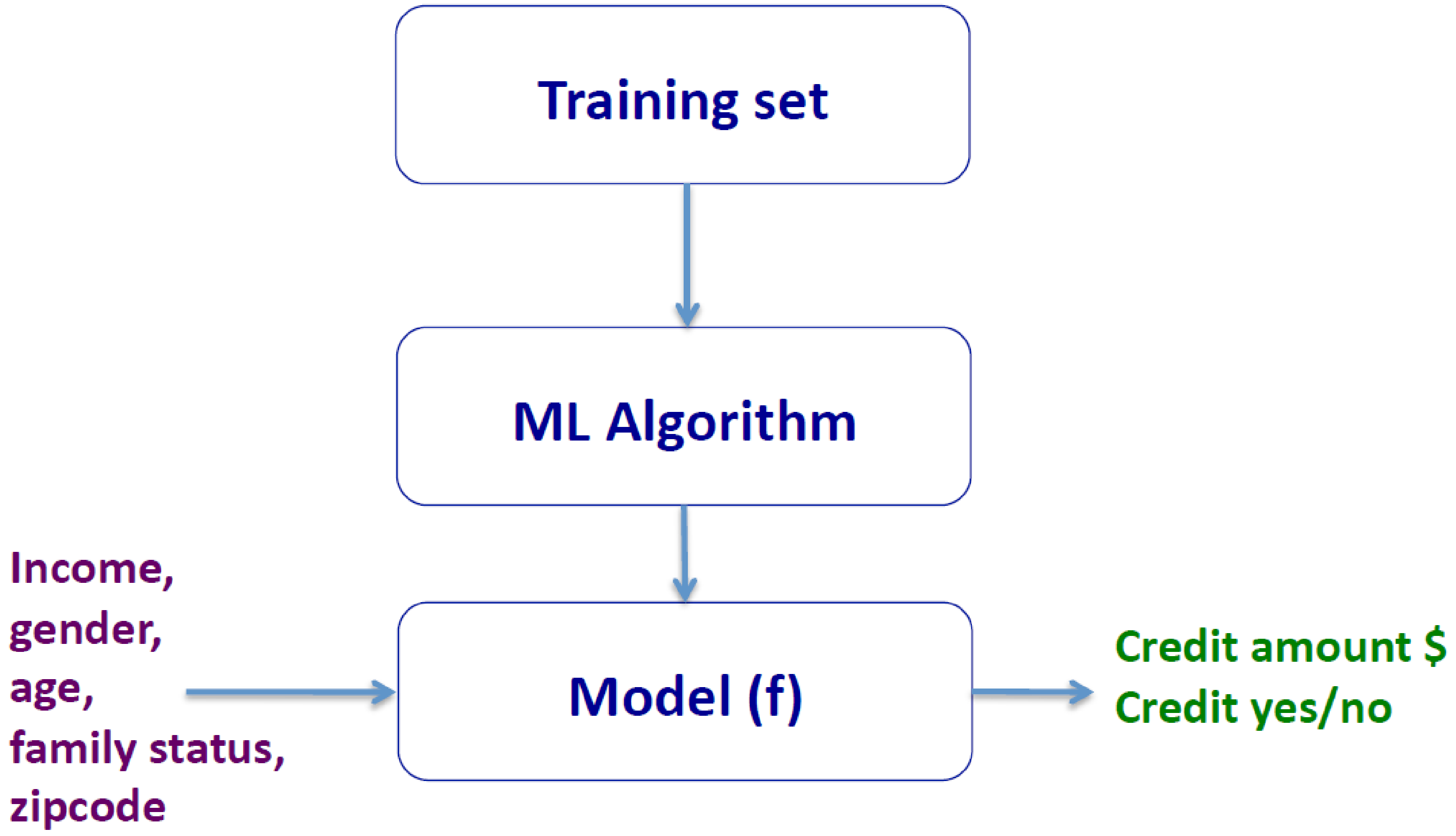


Supervised Learning

Regression:



Training and Testing



K-nearest neighbors

- Not every ML method builds a model!
- Our first ML method: KNN.
- Main idea: Uses the **similarity** between examples.
- Assumption: Two similar examples should have same labels.
- Assumes all examples (instances) are points in the d dimensional space $\mathbb{R}^d$.

K-nearest neighbors

- KNN uses the standard **Euclidian distance** to define nearest neighbors. Given two examples x_i and x_j:

$$d(x_i, x_j) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{d} (x_{ik} - x_{jk})^2}$$

维数很高的时候区分度不大

K-nearest neighbors

Training algorithm:

Add each training example (x, y) to the dataset D.

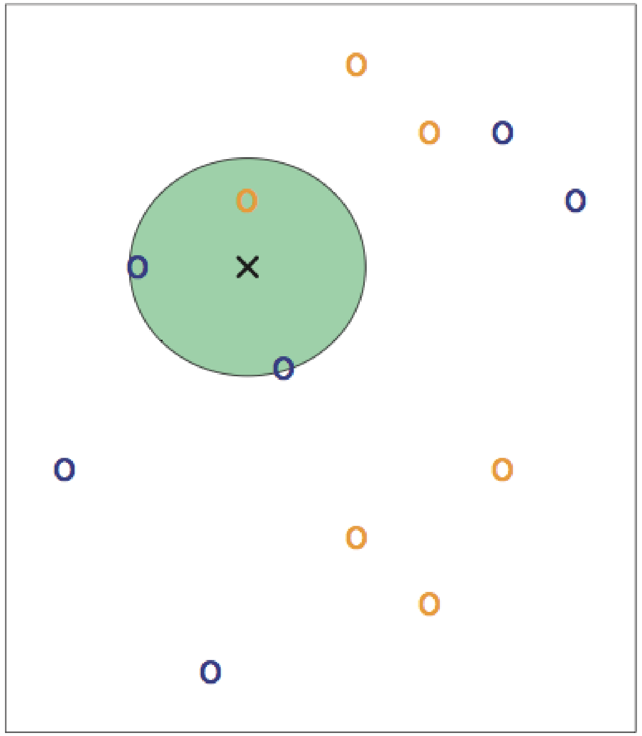
$x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $y \in \{-1, +1\}$.

Classification algorithm:

Given an example x_q to be classified. Suppose $N_k(x_q)$ is the set of the K-nearest neighbors of x_q.

$$\hat{y}_q = sign\left(\sum_{x_i \in N_k(x_q)} y_i\right)$$

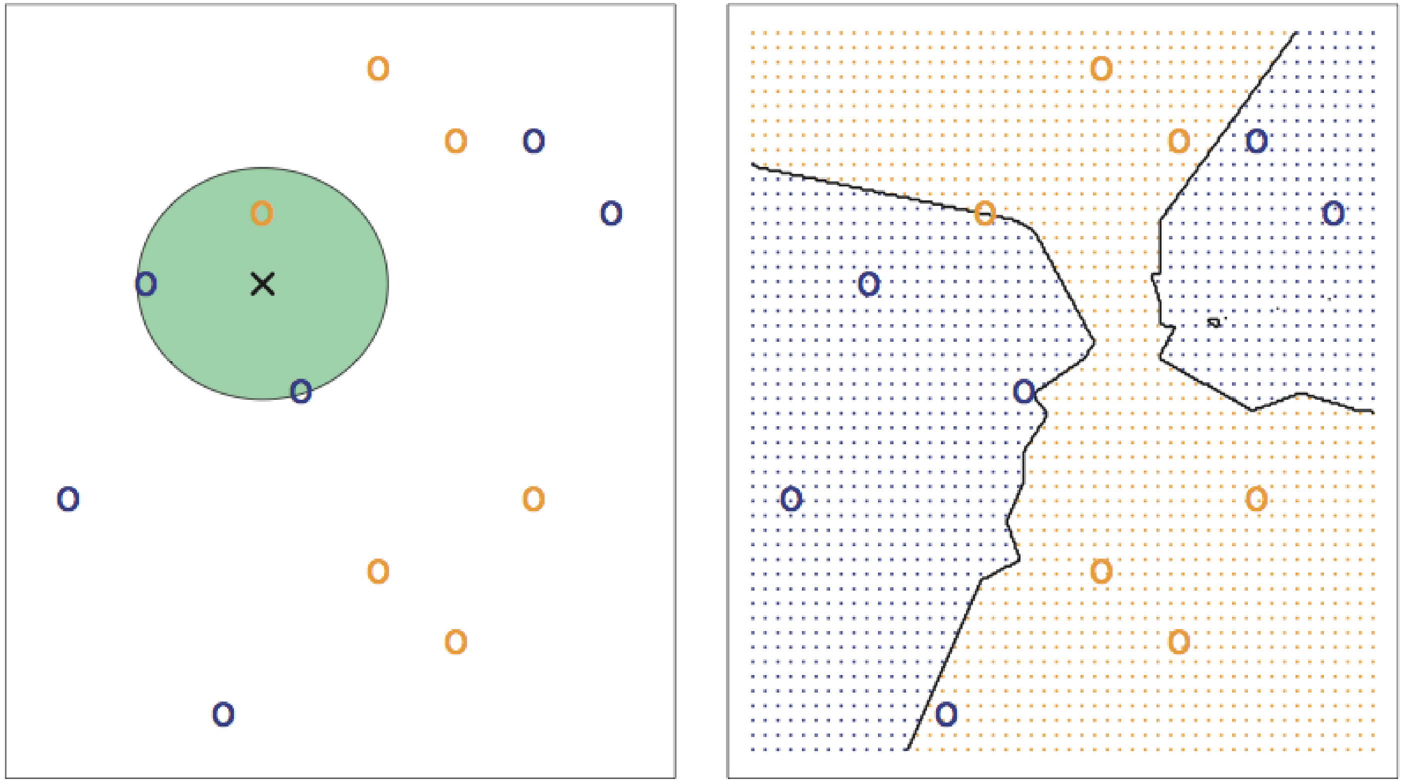
K-nearest neighbors



3-NN

Question: Draw an approximate decision boundary for $K = 3$?

K-nearest neighbors



K-nearest neighbors

Question: What are the pros and cons of K-NN?

Pros:

+ Simple to implement.
+ Works well in practice.
+ Does not require to build a model, make assumptions, tune parameters.
+ Can be extended easily with news examples.

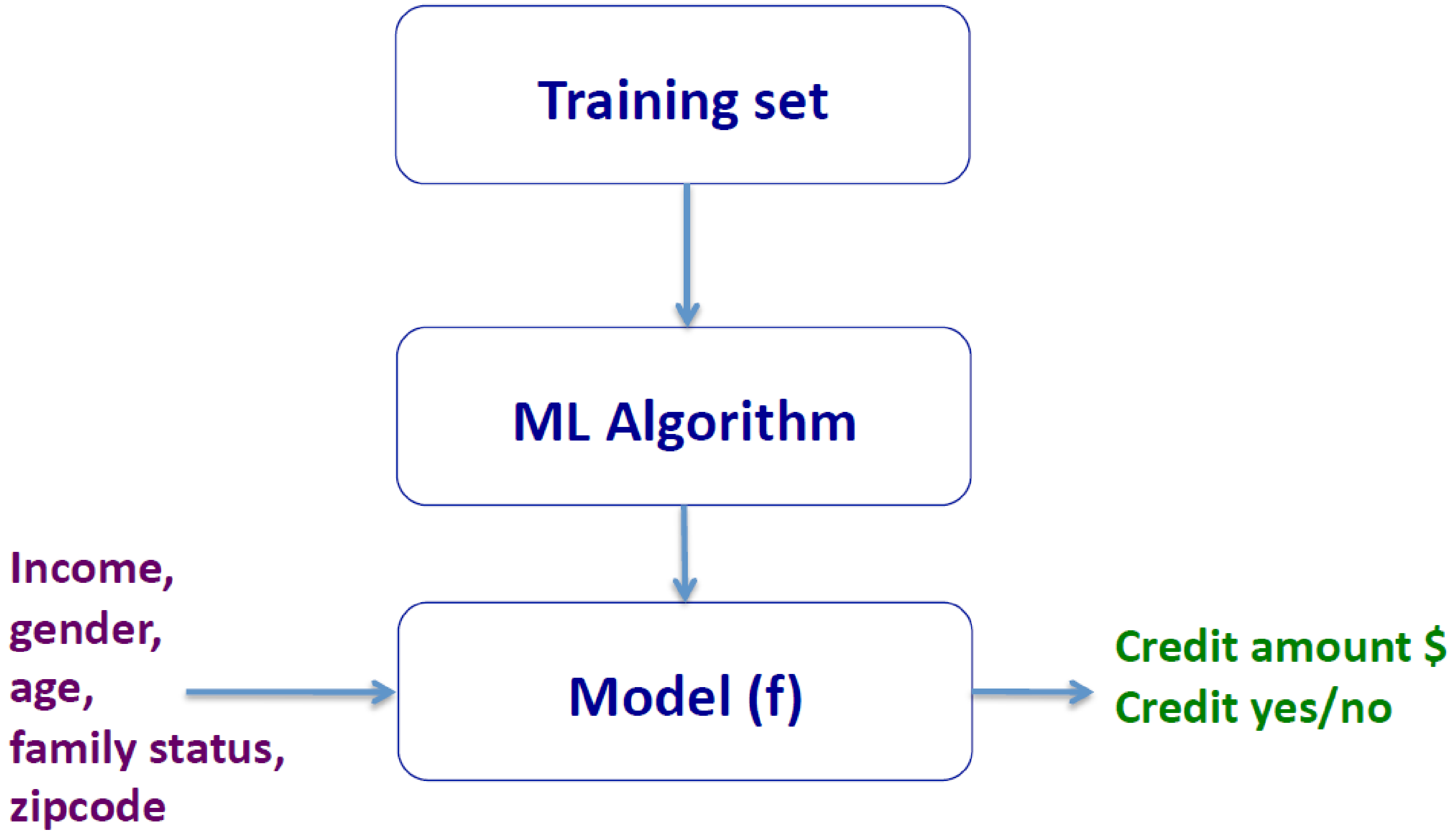
Cons:

- Requires large space to store the entire training dataset.
- Slow! Given n examples and d features. The method takes $O(n \times d)$ to run.
- Suffers from the curse of dimensionality.

Applications of K-NN

1. Information retrieval.
2. Handwritten character classification using nearest neighbor in large databases.
3. Recommender systems (user like you may like similar movies).
4. Breast cancer diagnosis.
5. Medical data mining (similar patient symptoms).
6. Pattern recognition in general.

Training and Testing



Question: How can we be confident about *f*?

Training and Testing

- We calculate E^{train} the in-sample error (training error or empirical error/risk).

$$E^{train}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ell oss(y_i, f(x_i))$$

- Examples of loss functions:
  - **Classification error:**

$$\ell oss(y_i, f(x_i)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } sign(y_i) \neq sign(f(x_i)) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

  - **Least square loss:**

$$\ell oss(y_i, f(x_i)) = (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$

Training and Testing

- We calculate E^{train} the in-sample error (training error or empirical error/risk).

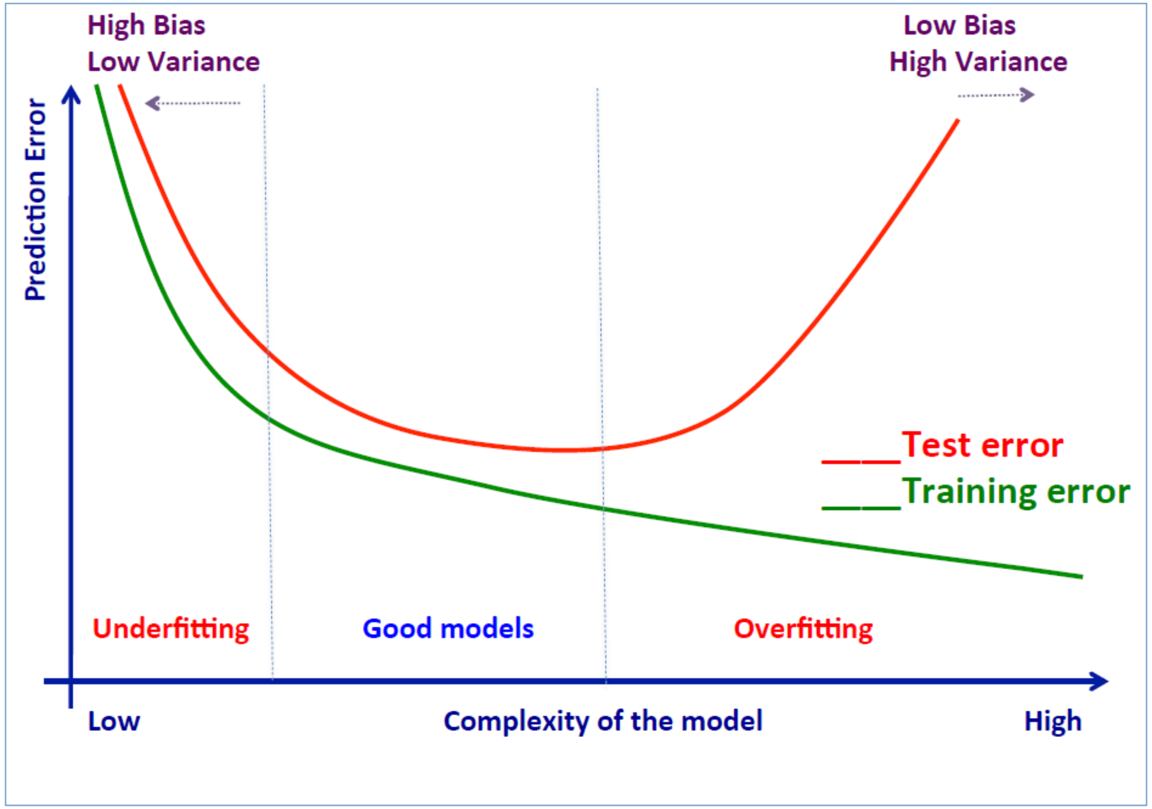
$$E^{train}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ell oss(y_i, f(x_i))$$

- We aim to have $E^{train}(f)$ small, i.e., minimize $E^{train}(f)$
- We hope that $E^{test}(f)$, the out-sample error (test/true error), will be small too.

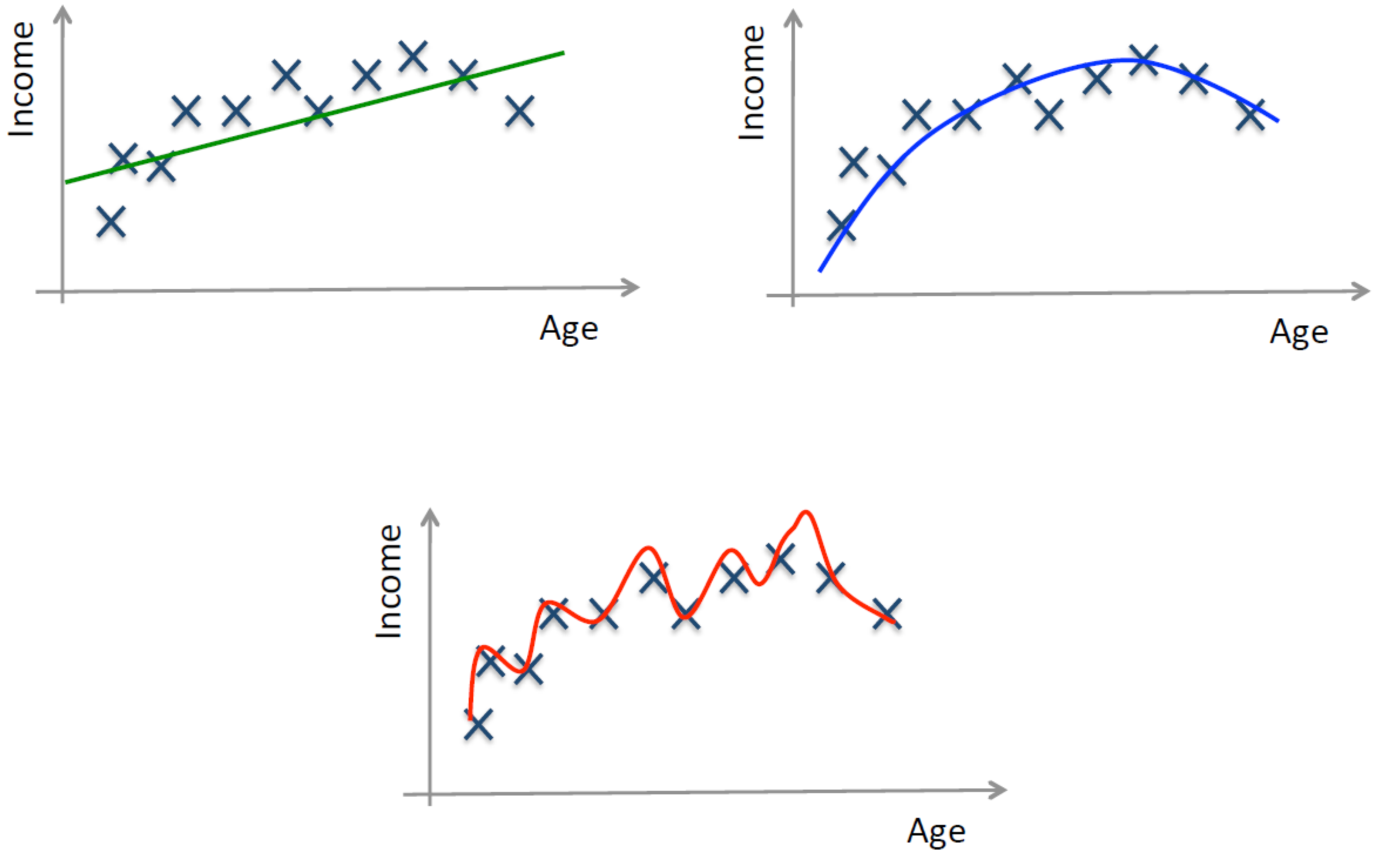
Overfitting/underfitting

An intuitive example

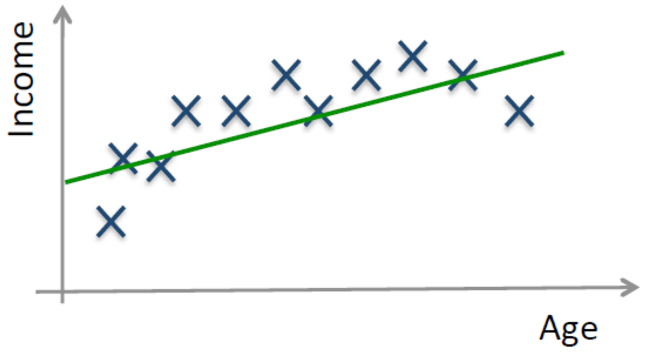
Structural Risk Minimization

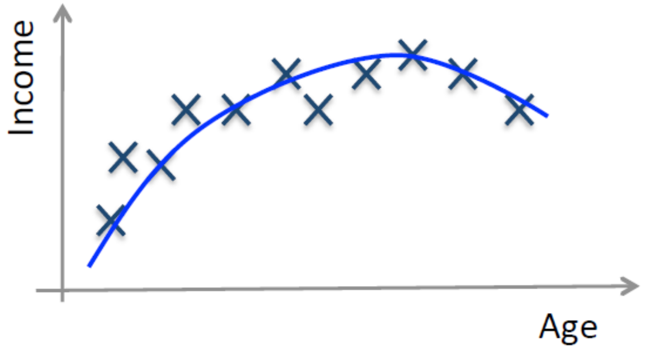


Training and Testing

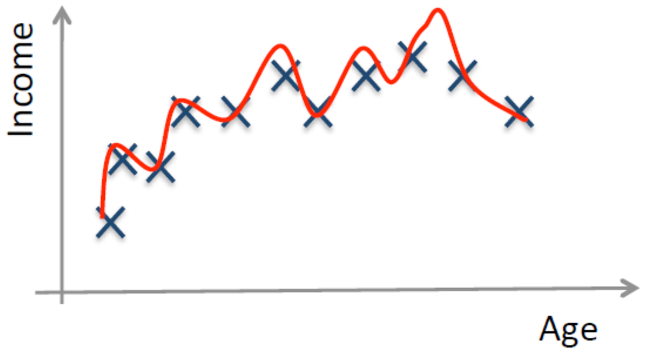


Training and Testing

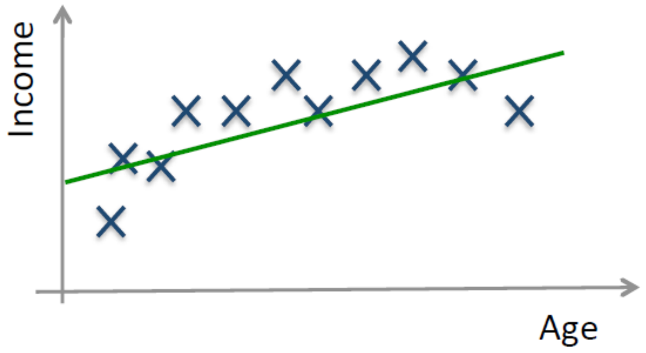




High bias (underfitting)



Training and Testing



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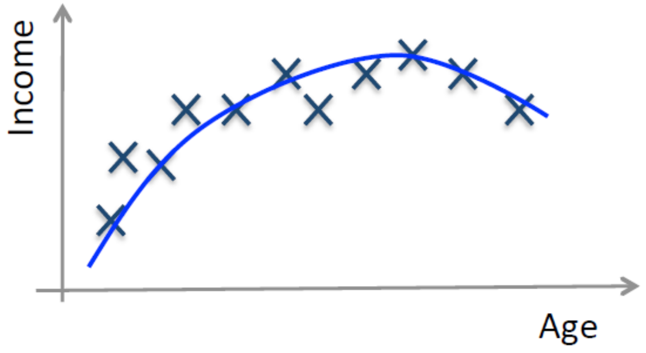
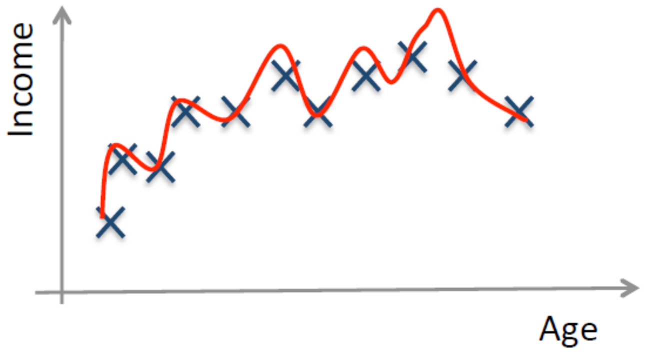
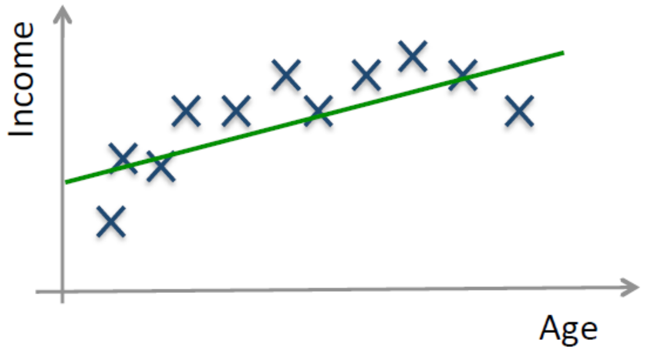


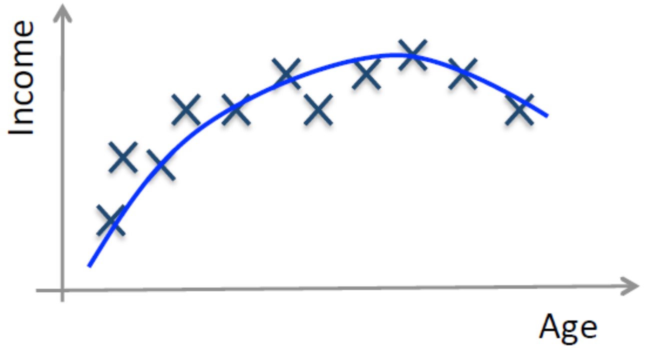


High variance (overfitting)

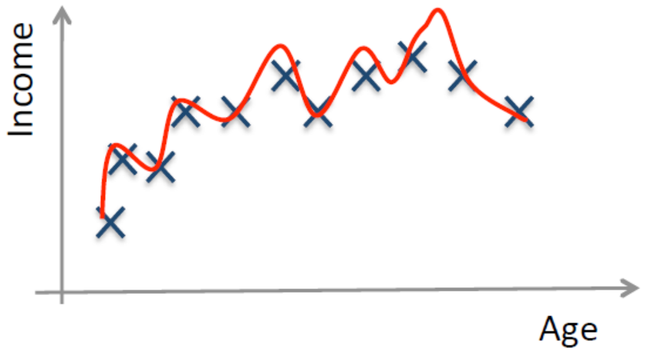
Training and Testing



High bias (underfitting)



Just right!



High variance (overfitting)

Avoid overfitting

In general, use simple models!

- **Reduce the number** of features manually or do feature selection.
- Do a **model selection**.
- Use **regularization** (e.g., keep the features but reduce their importance by setting small parameter values).
- Do a **cross-validation** to estimate the test error.

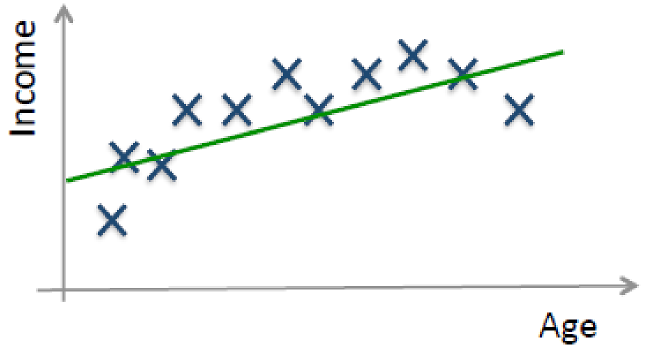
Regularization: Intuition

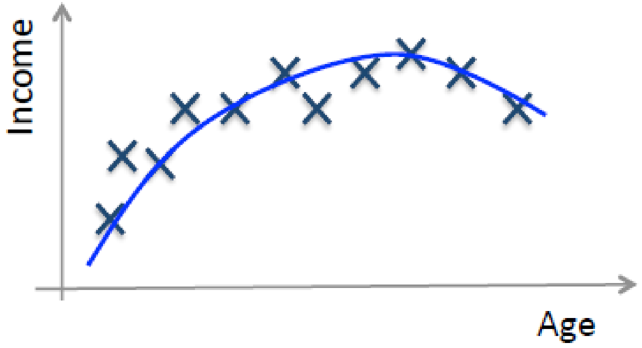
We want to minimize:

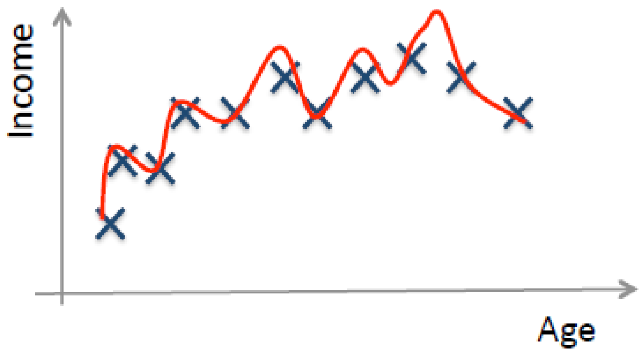
Classification term + $C \times$ Regularization term

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ell oss(y_i, f(x_i)) + C \times R(f)$$

Regularization: Intuition







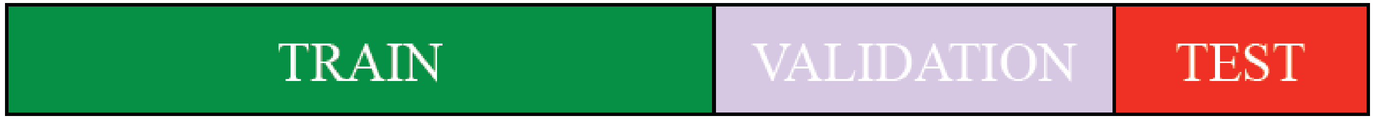
$f(x) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 x$ ... (1)

$f(x) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 x^2$ ... (2)

$f(x) = \lambda_0 + + \lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 x^2 + \lambda_3 x^3 + \lambda_4 x^4$ ... (3)

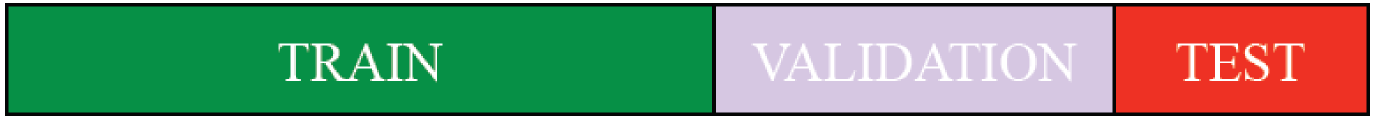
Hint: Avoid high-degree polynomials.

Train, Validation and Test



- **Example:** Split the data randomly into 60% for training, 20% for validation and 20% for testing.

Train, Validation and Test



1. Training set is a set of examples used for learning a model (e.g., a classification model).
2. Validation set is a set of examples that cannot be used for learning the model but can help tune model parameters (e.g., selecting K in K-NN). Validation helps control overfitting.
3. Test set is used to assess the performance of the final model and provide an estimation of the test error.

Note: Never use the test set in any way to further tune the parameters or revise the model.

K-fold Cross Validation

A method for estimating test error using training data.

Algorithm:

Given a learning algorithm A and a dataset D

Step 1: Randomly partition D into k equal-size subsets $D_1, \ldots, D_k$

Step 2:

For $j = 1$ to k

Train A on all D_i, $i \in 1, \ldots, k$ and $i \neq j$, and get f_j.

Apply f_j to D_j and compute E^{D_j}

Step 3: Average error over all folds: $\sum_{j=1}^{k} (E^{\mathcal{D}_j})$

Confusion matrix

		Actual Label	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted Label	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
	Negative	False Negative (FN)	True Negative (TN)

Evaluation metrics

		Actual Label	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted Label	Positive	**True Positive (TP)**	**False Positive (FP)**
	Negative	**False Negative (FN)**	**True Negative (TN)**

Accuracy	(TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)	The percentage of predictions that are correct
Precision	TP / (TP + FP)	The percentage of positive predictions that are correct
Sensitivity (Recall)	TP / (TP + FN)	The percentage of positive cases that were predicted as positive
Specificity	TN / (TN + FP)	The percentage of negative cases that were predicted as negative

Terminology review

Review the concepts and terminology:

Instance, example, feature, label, supervised learning, unsupervised learning, classification, regression, clustering, prediction, training set, validation set, test set, K-fold cross validation, classification error, loss function, overfitting, underfitting, regularization.

To be continued