



Lesson 11: Real-world Examples, Dimensionality Reduction, Unsupervised Learning (and Reinforced Learning)

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SPRING 2023



Agenda

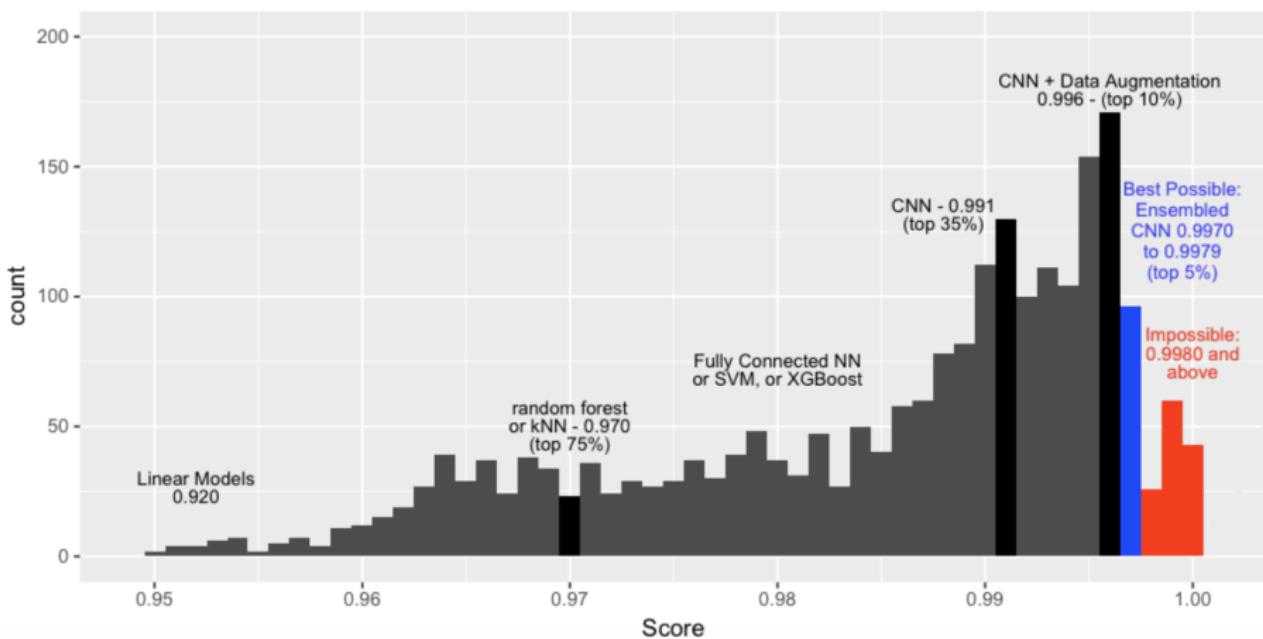
- ▶ MNIST Search Quest Hi-Score Cake,
- ▶ Real-world Examples,
- ▶ Dimensionality Reduction,
- ▶ Unsupervised Learning,
- ▶ (Reinforced Learning.)

Qd MNIST Search Quest II

The LeNET-5 Architecture on MNIST

Histogram of Kaggle MNIST

public leaderboard scores, July 15 2018



Qd MNIST Search Quest II

```
E22: Grp05: score=0.983, SVC, F22: Grp05: score=0.990, SGDClassifier  
E21: Grp28: score=0.973, KNN, F21: Grp20: score=0.979, SVC
```

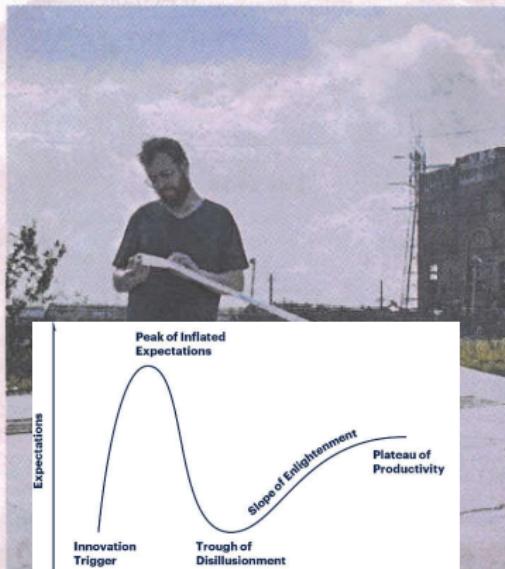
F23: Grp01, SVC tranning time??

```
19/04 09:09> Grp 01: best: dat=mnist, score=0.98095, model=SVC(..)  
                  CTOR: SVC(C=2, degree=1, gamma='auto', kernel='poly')  
Grp01: score=0.98095, model=SVC(..)  
Grp08: score=0.97788, model=SVC(..)  
Grp02: score=0.97673, model=SVC(..)  
Grp01: score=0.97143, model=SVC(..)  
Grp29: score=0.96780, model=RandomForestClassifier(..)  
Grp12: score=0.96682, model=RandomForestClassifier(..)  
Grp04: score=0.96680, model=RandomForestClassifier(..)  
Grp15: score=0.96603, model=RandomForestClassifier(..)  
Grp09: score=0.91192, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp07: score=0.90908, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp24: score=0.90284, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp22: score=0.89976, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp11: score=0.89651, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp10: score=0.88965, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp13: score=0.88465, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp05: score=0.88245, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp14: score=0.87829, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp06: score=0.87765, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp20: score=0.87547, model=SGDClassifier(..)  
Grp16: score=0.86702, model=LinearSVC(..)
```

REAL-WORLD EXAMPLES







Werketlavisen

Bøger

Anna Rossinelli Interview med den britiske romanforfatter Ross Goodwin om sin debutroman *Bøger*, der følger en insekthjerne på en roadtrip.

Kathrine Henningsen Interview med den danske forfatter Kathrine Henningsen om sin debutroman *Bøger*.

Ross Goodwin Illustration af Ross Goodwin.

Bøger

Interview. Den unge romanforfatter Ross Goodwin har fået ført en kærlig insekthjerne, som har skrevet en surrealistisk historie.

På roadtrip med en insekthjerne

Det er ikke en almindelig roadtrip, der er beskrivet i den britiske debutroman *Bøger* af Ross Goodwin. Det er en rejse, der foregår i hjernen til en insekthjerne, der skal tilbage til sit hjem i det sydlige England. I baggrunden ses en del af en by i New Orleans, hvor den britiske forfatter bodde i et hus sammen med sin kone og deres tre børn.

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På roadtrip med en insekthjerne

Af MIKKEL BORIS

T 2016 slog computeren AlphaGo den 18-dobbelte verdensmester i brætspillet Go, Lee Sedol. Go er et kompliceret og abstrakt spil, som kræver intuition og kreativitet, men det kunstige intelligens vandt med en række innovative træk overlegen. Undervis i støller roede kommentatorerne,

Goodwin til Weekendavisen fra sin lejlighed i Los Angeles.

Inden køreturen havde han brugt måneder på at træne maskinen. Han satte den til at læse et stort korpus af moderne litteratur fra hele verden, så den kunne lære at skrive af de store forfattere.

»Det fungerer ligesom autokorrekturen på din telefon, bare klogere og trænet på en mere litterær kilde. Den skriver bogstav for bogstav, så den har lært sig selv at formulere det næste,

når du dekonstruerer dem. Efter at have læst den i ét stræk og fået turen lidt på afstand har romanen fået en universalitet, så jeg kan projicere mine egne oplevelser ind i teksten,« uddyber Goodwin.

– *Du har beskrevet projektet som at leve en insekthjerne at skrive. Hvad betyder det?*

»Jeg forsøgte at pointere, at maskinen ikke er på niveau med den menneskelige hjerne. Et artificielt netværk net er en algoritme, der er lavet, som vi troer hjernen fungerer. Jeg synes,

»Det er et forsøg på at skabe en ny brugerflade for at skrive. På en måde har jeg jo skrevet en roman med en bil.« fortæller Ross Goodwin om sin AI-forfattede bog *1 the road*



Hvad siger pressen?

Dato: 26 november 2021..

Sidste dag med selvkørende busser i Aalborg

LÆS OP

ORDBOG

TEKST

AF

Jesper Knox Sørensen

Efter næsten to års drift er et forsøg med selvkørende busser i Aalborg Øst slut, og der er ingen planer om at genoptage det.

Det til trods for, at beboerne i området har været glade for busserne.

- Det er selvfølgelig ærgerligt for beboerne, for det er dem, vi har sat projektet i søen for at hjælpe, siger projektleder Maria Vestergaard fra Aalborg Kommune.

Hun forventer dog, at vi vil se selvkørende busser igen i fremtiden.

Men det nuværende projekt bliver altså ikke forlænget.

- Vores tilladelse udløber. Og de nuværende køretøjer er efterhånden forældet teknologi.

De selvkørende busser rullede ud på Astrupstien i Aalborg Øst i marts 2020, lige inden den første corona-nedlukning.

om migrantkrise i L

54 MIN. SIDEN

Sidste dag med selvkørende busser i Aalborg

I DAG KL. 09:04

To ministre udsprængt af minkommisionen

I DAG KL. 09:03

Aarhusiansk borgmester formand for KL: Rasmus Venstre

I DAG KL. 08:57

EU-formand efterlyser: Alle fly fra den østeuropæiske lande bør standses

I DAG KL. 08:40

Udvalg drøftet muligheden for at gendanne sms'er

I DAG KL. 08:30

Sydafrika kalder ind

BREAKING

NYHEDER SPORT UNDERHOLDNING

LIGE NU:

ALLE AI OVERSKRIFTER
HAVDE MODALVERBER
I NUTID (*skal give*)

MEN SÅ KOM
DENNE.....

BREAKING NEWS

Første ML artikel i datid: “Sådan gav ML resultater..”

ING/VERSION2

NYHEDER BLOGS DEBAT JOB SEKTIONER ▾ MERE ▾ IT-TALENT INFOS

Sådan skal AI give resultater i det danske sundhedsvæsen



Masser af signaturprojekter skal anvende kunstig intelligens på sundhedsområdet. AI-forbedret diagnostik dominerer blandt de 25 projekter.



A computer vision system to monitor the infestation level of Varroa destructor in a honeybee colony

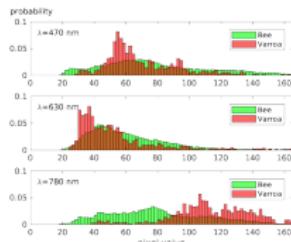


Figure 5: Histograms of bee and varroa pixel intensity values, for the spectral wavelengths 470 nm, 630 nm, and 780 nm respectively, recorded with the JAI camera. The image path is via the mirror-window-mirror, i.e., data were sampled with the setup given in figure 6. The image data for the histogram is the single bee with mite seen in figure 8.



Figure 6: The actual unprocessed camera view of the bees

spectively. The CM analysis was able to rank all wavelengths combinations, using one, two, three or four distinct wavelengths to give a ranking list of ‘best’ combination also taking the JAI camera spectrum into account.

The CM value of the actual choose wavelengths combination (470-630-780 nm) gave a rank just below the CM average score. This CM analysis was conducted after picking the actual used wavelengths, so later versions of the VMU might want to investigate a CM combination with a higher rank.

A specially designed diffuser and a number of narrow spectral LI were mounted in the camera focal diffuse illuminant fixtures.

Figure 6 disp along the passa era, with the gre with the NIR in

2.3.3. Real-time processing

A color and 1296×96 from the camera over two separate sustained by ing frames real-

These data w line post-proces first matching rally coalescing producing a 24 the later image

Lossless real-t can be applied bandwidth than

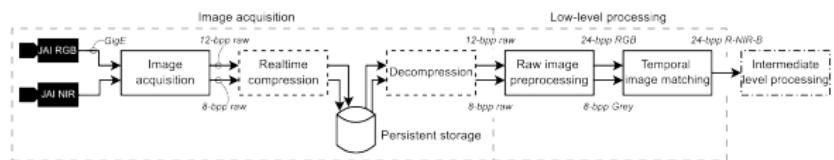


Figure 7: The low-level image processing pipeline. Raw camera images are stored on disk for later retrieval and post-processing. 12- and 8-bits-per-pixel are used as the raw JAI/Bayer packed pixel format for the RGB and IR images respectively. Lossless, real-time compression can be introduced if persistent storage bandwidth is less than the raw-stream image rate of 93 MB/sec. The 12- and 8-bpp raw images from the network arrives out-of-order with respect to each other, hence the need for the temporal image matching.

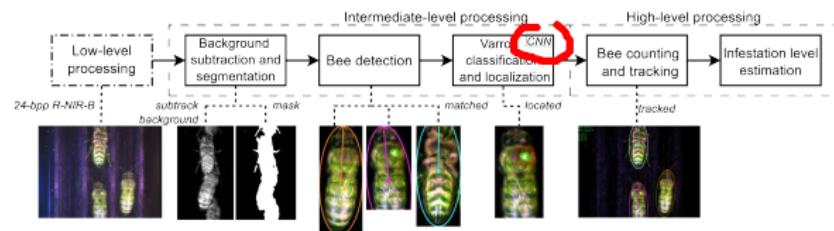
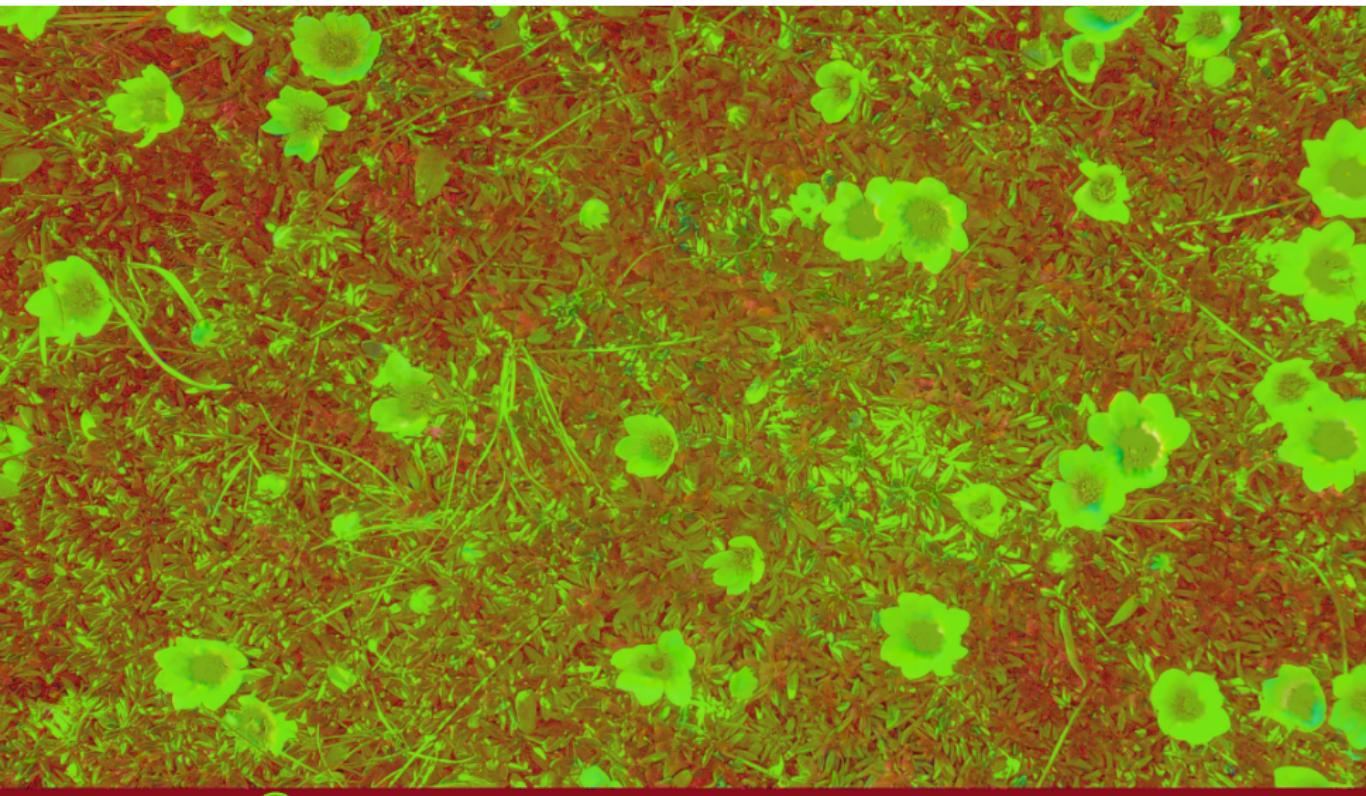


Figure 8: The processing pipeline of the intermediate- to high-level image processing algorithms to analyze and count the number of bees with *Varroa destructor*. A trained convolutional neural network (CNN) was used for the Varroa classification and localization stage.

Insects...where?



WINGSCAPES



21°C

TIMELAPSECAM

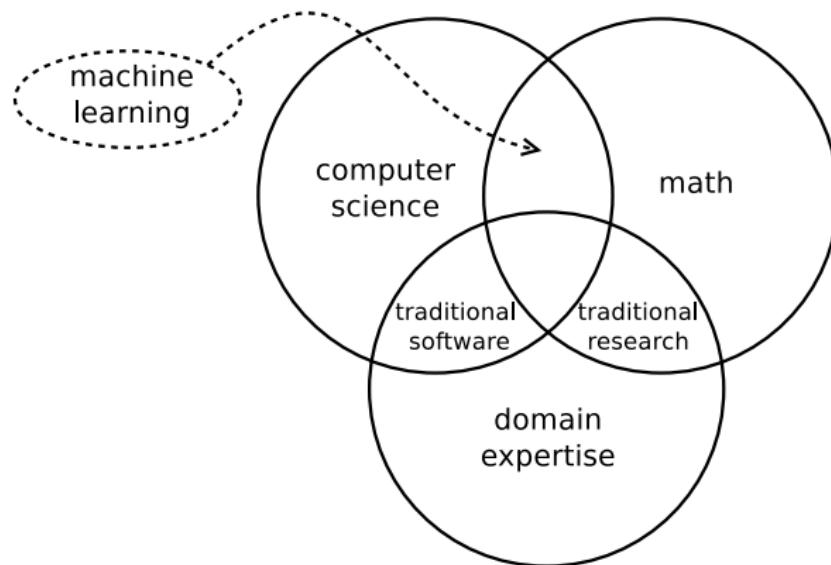
07 JUN 2017 06:07 p

DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION



Machine learning baggrund

Machine learning: ekspertise



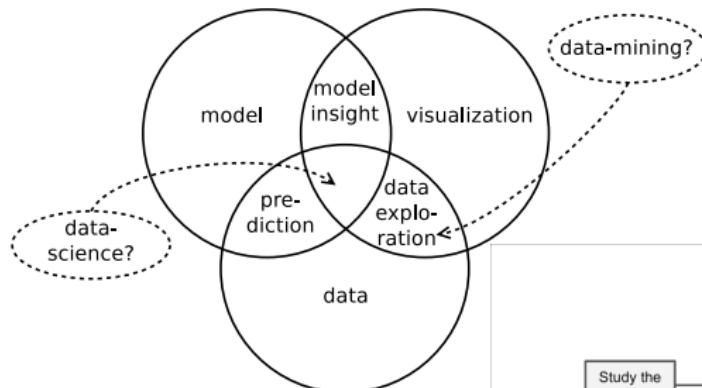
- ▶ ML ekspert er computer science og matematik ekspert.
- ▶ ML ekspert er IKKE (nødvendigvis) domæne ekspert!

NOTE:

[<https://imarticus.org/what-are-the-skills-you-need-to-become-a-machine-learning-engineer/>]

Machine learning baggrund

Machine learning: data science ekspert



- ▶ fra white-box domæne ekspert til black-box ML data scientist,
- ▶ stadig polytekniker:
 - ▶ math- og computer science,
 - ▶ pattern-recognition,
 - ▶ neurocomputation,
 - ▶ datamining,
 - ▶ visualization,
 - ▶ etc..

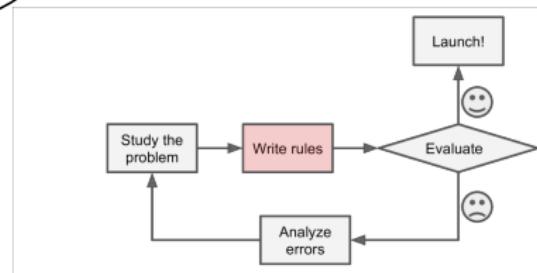


Figure 1-1. The traditional approach

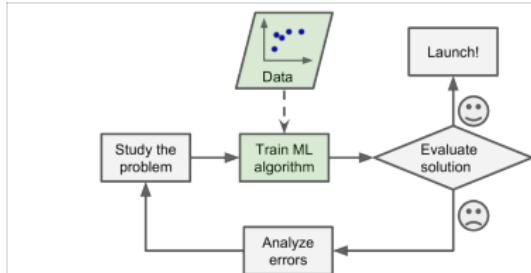


Figure 1-2. Machine Learning approach

The Course of Dimensionality

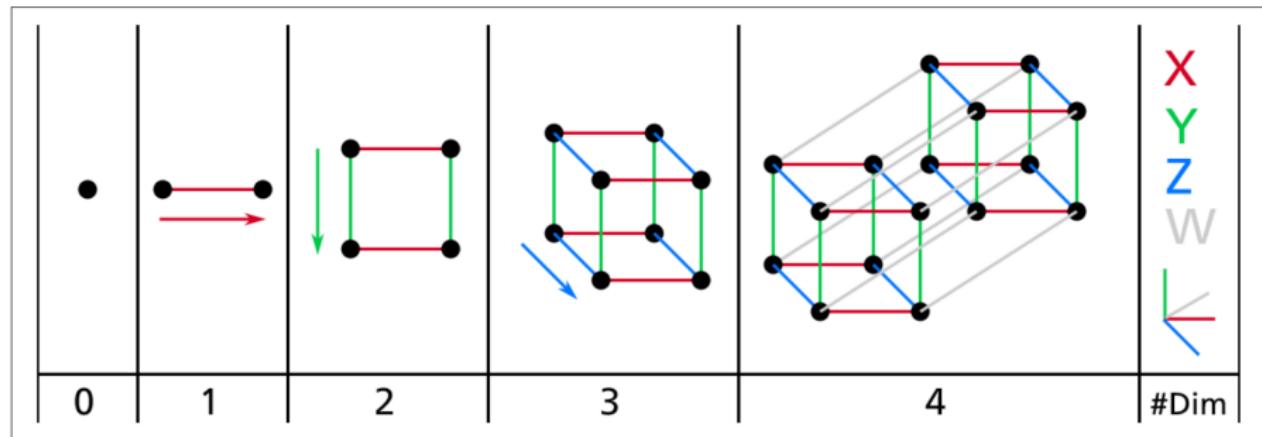


Figure 8-1. Point, segment, square, cube, and tesseract (0D to 4D hypercubes)²

Manifold Learning

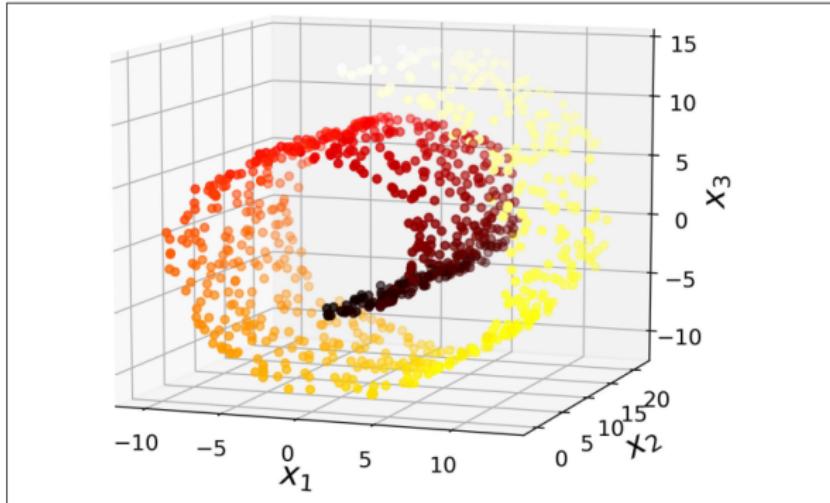


Figure 8-4. Swiss roll dataset

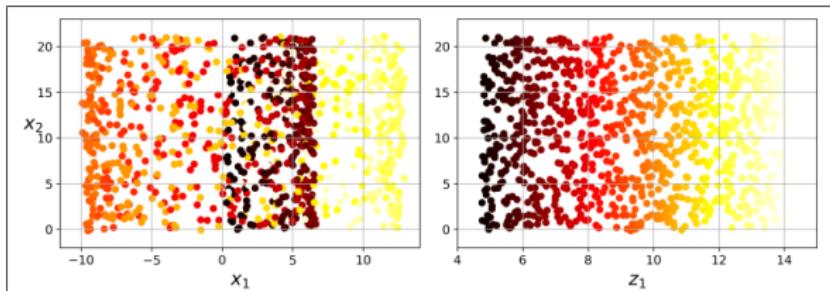


Figure 8-5. Squashing by projecting onto a plane (left) versus unrolling the Swiss roll (right)

Manifold Learning

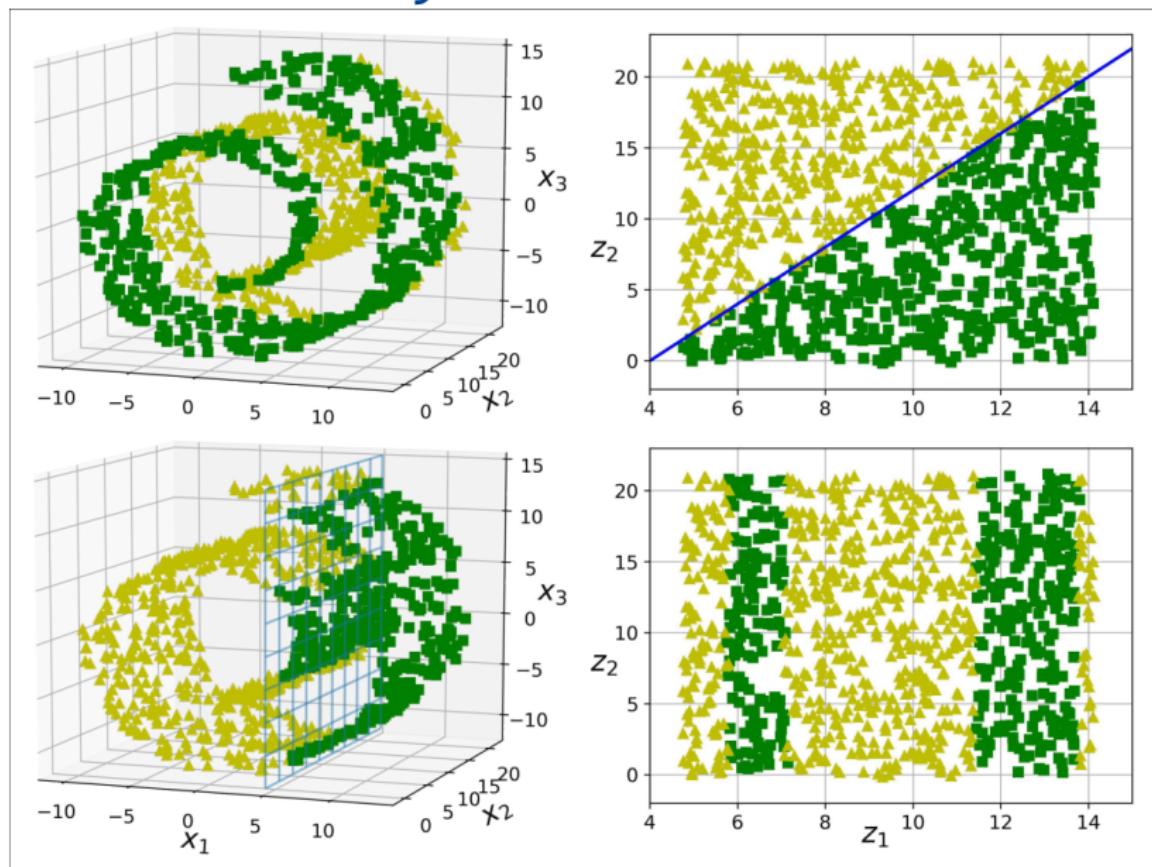
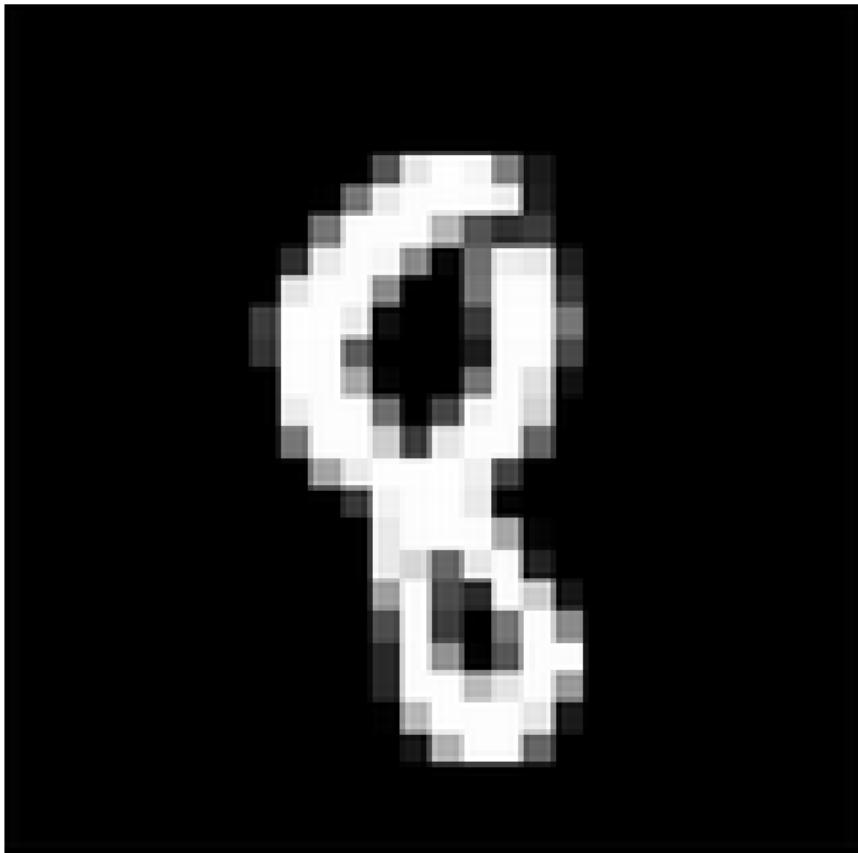


Figure 8-6. The decision boundary may not always be simpler with lower dimensions

Manifold Learning

Random generated 28x28 image? MNIST is on a manifold..



Principle Component Analysis (PCA)

Via Singular Value Decomposition (SVD), $X = U\Sigma V^T$

Projecting Down to d Dimensions

Once you have identified all the principal components, you can reduce the dimensionality of the dataset down to d dimensions by projecting it onto the hyperplane defined by the first d principal components. Selecting this hyperplane ensures that the projection will preserve as much variance as possible. For example, in [Figure 8-2](#) the 3D dataset is projected down to the 2D plane defined by the first two principal components, preserving a large part of the dataset's variance. As a result, the 2D projection looks very much like the original 3D dataset.

To project the training set onto the hyperplane, you can simply compute the matrix multiplication of the training set matrix \mathbf{X} by the matrix \mathbf{W}_d , defined as the matrix containing the first d principal components (i.e., the matrix composed of the first d columns of \mathbf{V}), as shown in [Equation 8-2](#).

Equation 8-2. Projecting the training set down to d dimensions

$$\mathbf{X}_{d\text{-proj}} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}_d$$

The following Python code projects the training set onto the plane defined by the first two principal components:

```
W2 = Vt.T[:, :2]
X2D = X_centered.dot(W2)
```

PCA

Projecting Down to d Dimensions

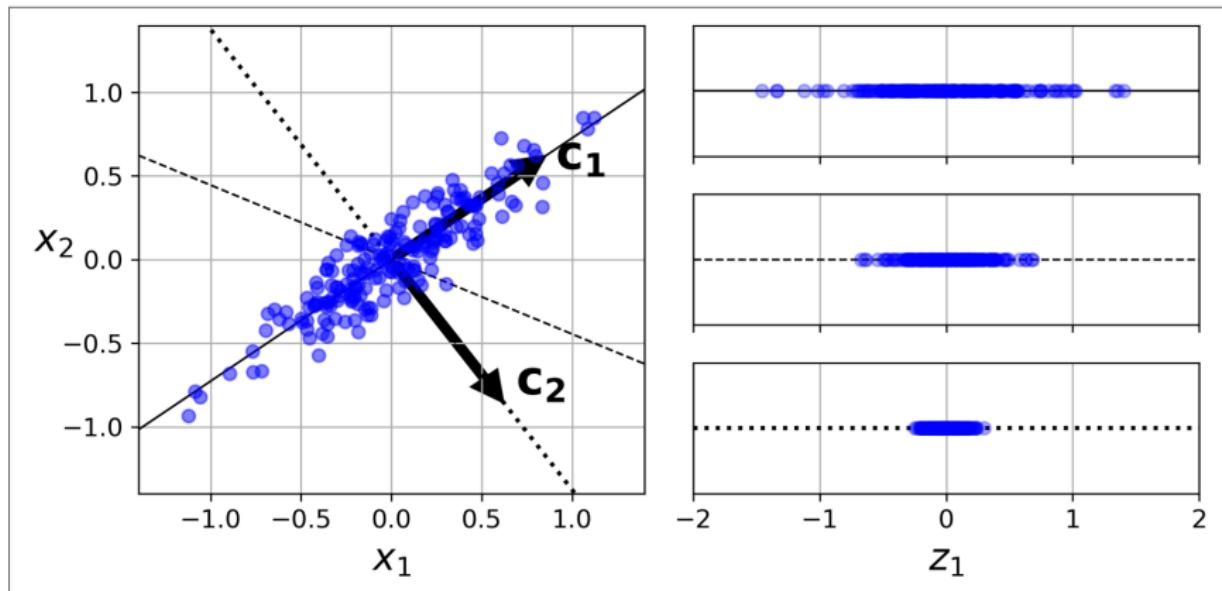


Figure 8-7. Selecting the subspace onto which to project

PCA for Image Compression

```
pca = PCA(n_components = 154)  
X_reduced = pca.fit_transform(X_train)  
X_recovered = pca.inverse_transform(X_reduced)
```

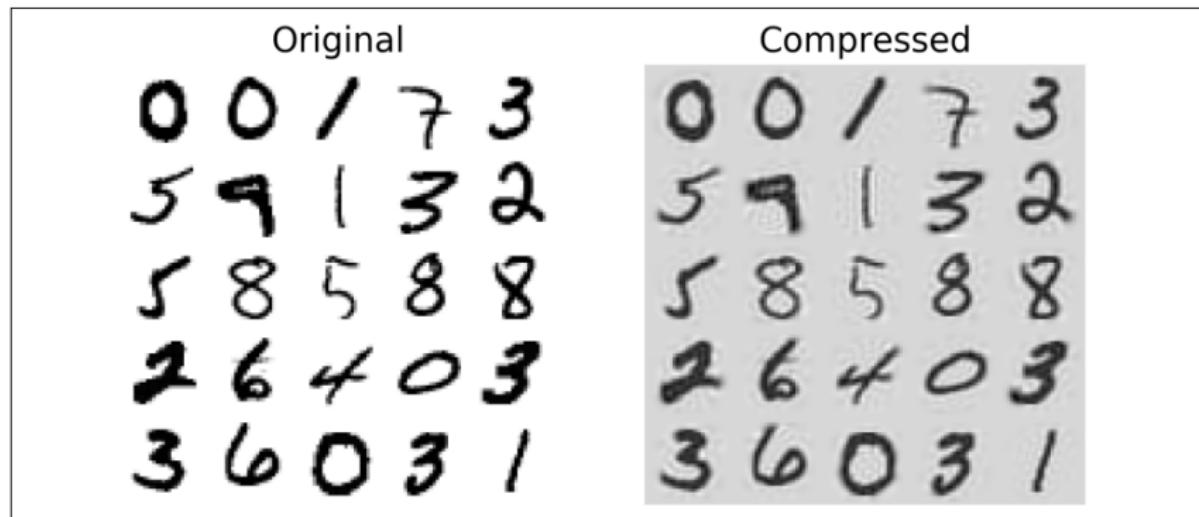


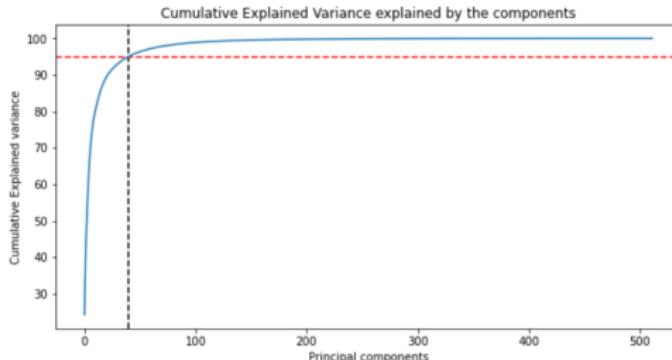
Figure 8-9. MNIST compression preserving 95% of the variance

PCA for Image Compression

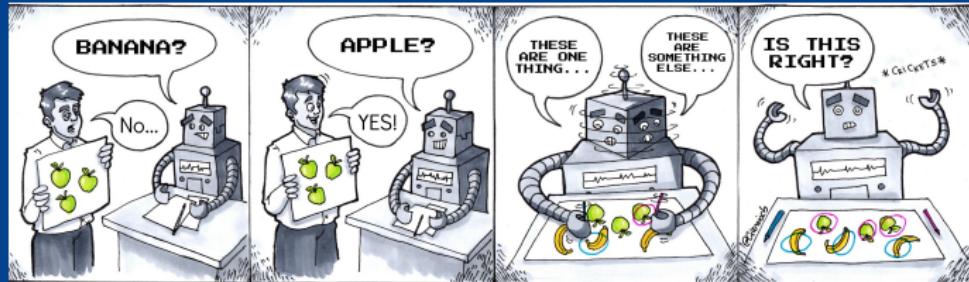
Scikit-learn demo..

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA, IncrementalPCA  
  
pca = PCA()  
pca.fit(image_bw)  
  
# Getting the cumulative variance  
var_cumu = np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)*100  
  
# How many PCs explain 95% of the variance?  
k = np.argmax(var_cumu>95)  
print("Number of Components explaining 95% variance: "+ str(k))  
#print("\n")  
  
plt.figure(figsize=[10,5])  
plt.title('Cumulative Explained Variance explained by the components')  
plt.ylabel('Cumulative Explained variance')  
plt.xlabel('Principal components')  
plt.axvline(x=k, color="k", linestyle="--")  
plt.axhline(y=95, color="r", linestyle="--")  
ax = plt.plot(var_cumu)  
  
print(f" => found k={k}, OK")
```

Number of components explaining 95% variance: 40
=> found k=40, OK



UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

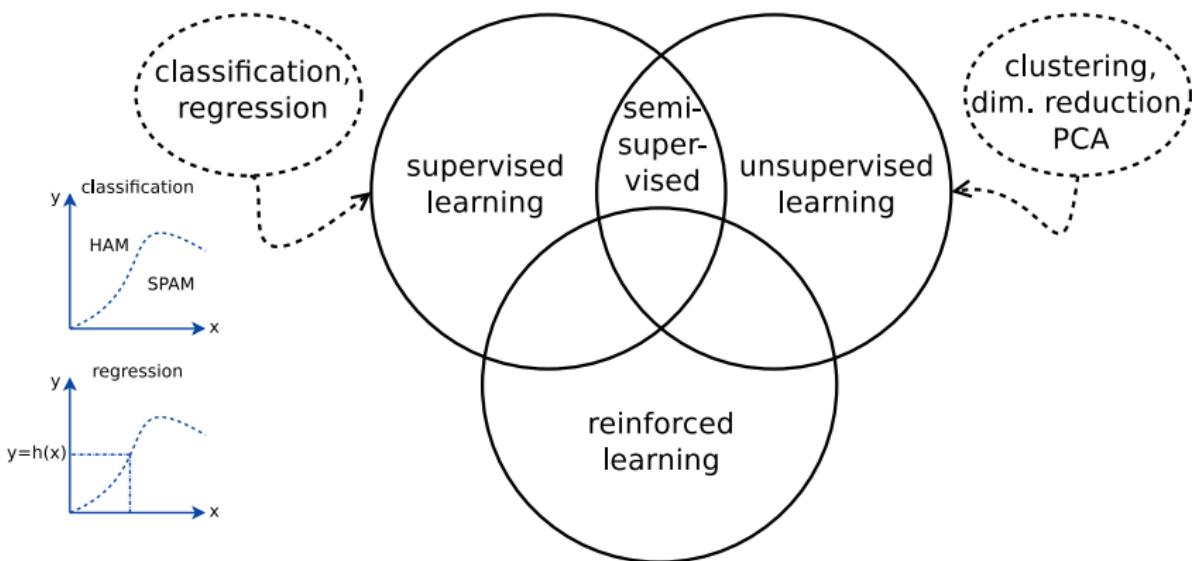


Supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning

Machine learning taksonomi

Machine learning læringsstyper



K-Means

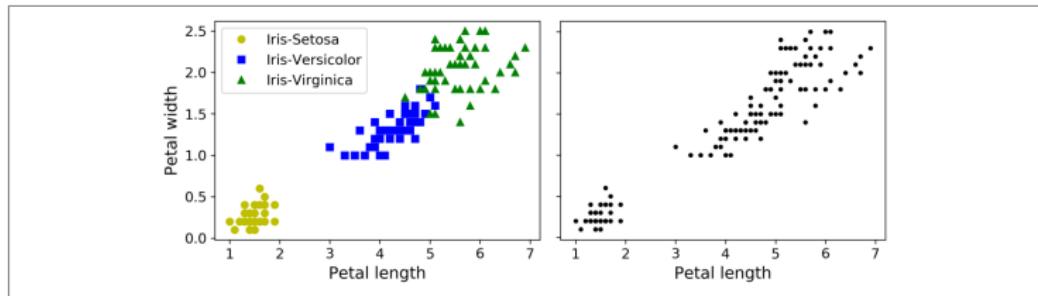


Figure 9-1. Classification (left) versus clustering (right)

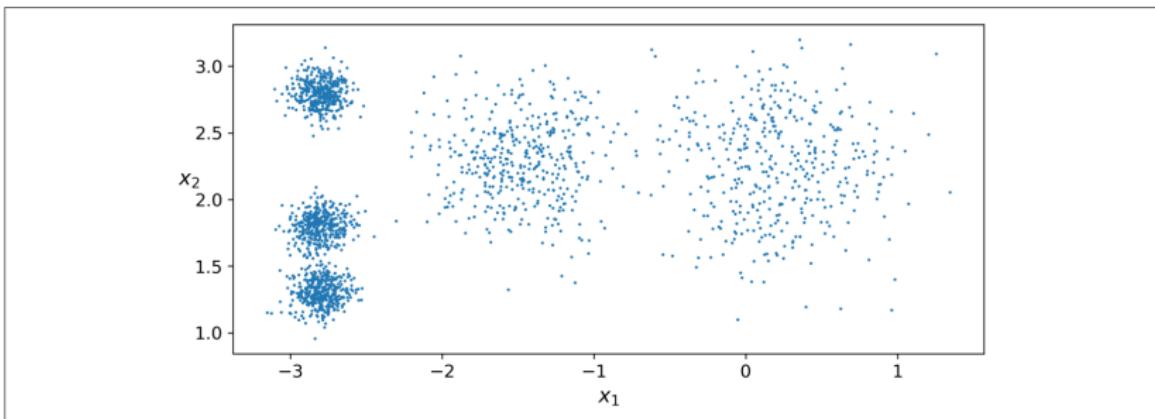
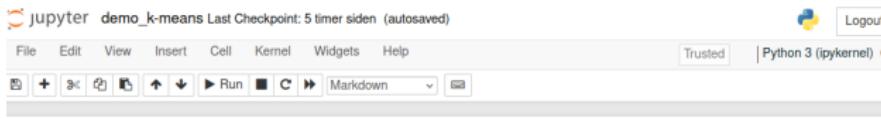


Figure 9-2. An unlabeled dataset composed of five blobs of instances

K-Means

Scikit-learn demo..

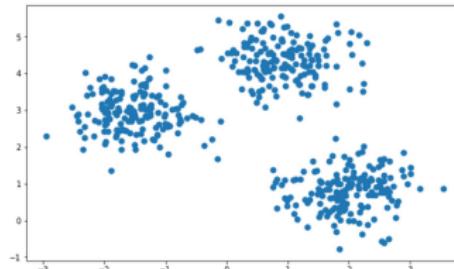


K-Means Demo

Source: <http://deciphertoknow.com/mnist-k-means-clustering/>

```
In [7]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs

features, label = make_blobs(n_samples=500, centers=3, cluster_std=0.55, random_state=0)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(features[:, 0], features[:, 1], s=50);
```

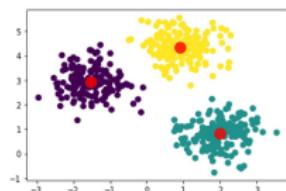


```
In [12]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3)
kmeans.fit(features)
kmeansLabels = kmeans.predict(features)
plt.scatter(features[:, 0], features[:, 1], c=kmeansLabels, s=50, cmap='viridis')

clusterCenters = kmeans.cluster_centers_
plt.scatter(clusterCenters[:, 0], clusterCenters[:, 1], c='red', s=200, alpha=0.8)

print("OK")
```

OK



K-Means

Algorithm..

- ▶ Choose K random points as cluster centers or cluster means.
- ▶ For all the N data points: Assign each data point \mathbf{x}_i to one of the K clusters—i.e that cluster whose center is closest to the data point
- ▶ For K clusters repeat

$$C(i) = \arg \min_{\mathbf{m}_k} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{m}_k\|^2, \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

- ▶ Update the cluster center by taking the average of points within cluster.
- ▶ Repeat above two steps until converge or clusters mean doesn't change.

K-Means

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
k = 5
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k)
y_pred = kmeans.fit_predict(X)

>>> y_pred
array([4, 0, 1, ..., 2, 1, 0], dtype=int32)
>>> y_pred is kmeans.labels_
True
```

We can also take a look at the 5 centroids that the algorithm found:

```
>>> kmeans.cluster_centers_
array([[-2.80389616,  1.80117999],
       [ 0.20876306,  2.25551336],
       [-2.79290307,  2.79641063],
       [-1.46679593,  2.28585348],
       [-2.80037642,  1.30082566]])
```

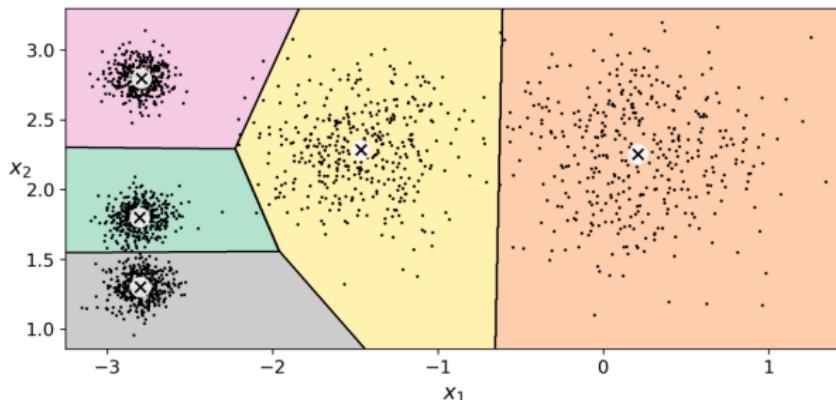


Figure 9-3. K-Means decision boundaries (Voronoi tessellation)

K-Means Algorithm

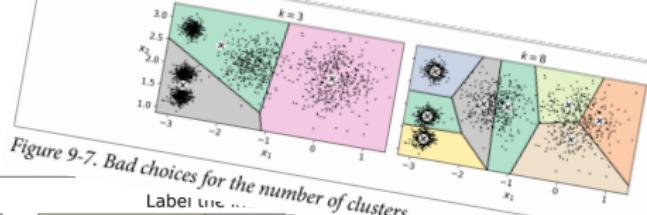
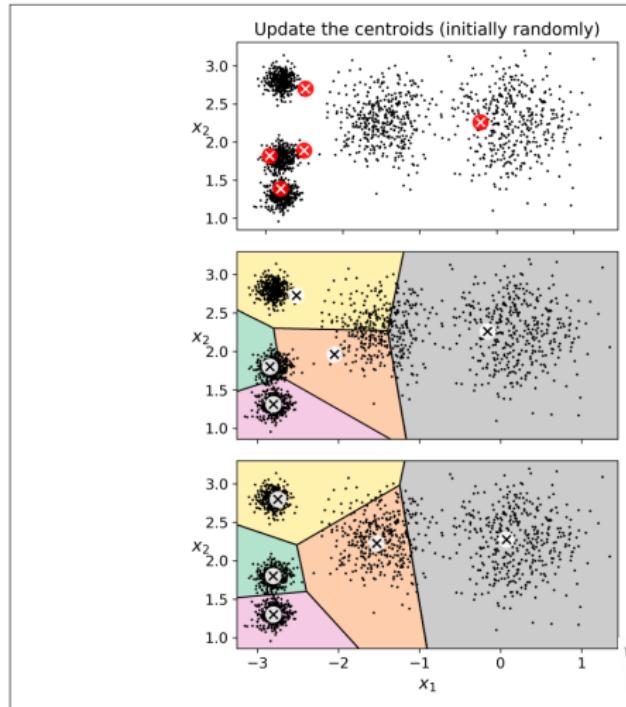
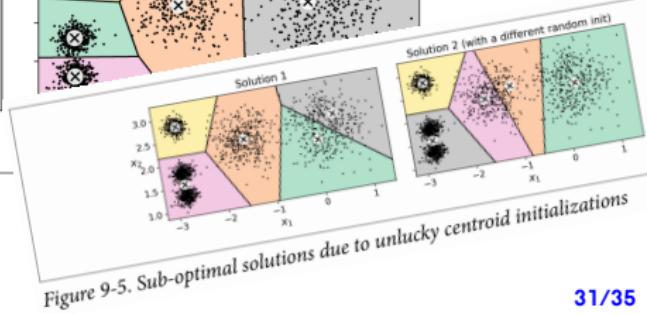


Figure 9-4. The K-Means algorithm



K-Means on MNIST

Using Clustering for Semi-Supervised Learning

```
k = 50
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k)
X_digits_dist = kmeans.fit_transform(X_train)
representative_digit_idx = np.argmin(X_digits_dist, axis=0)
X_representative_digits = X_train[representative_digit_idx]
```

Figure 9-13 shows these 50 representative images:

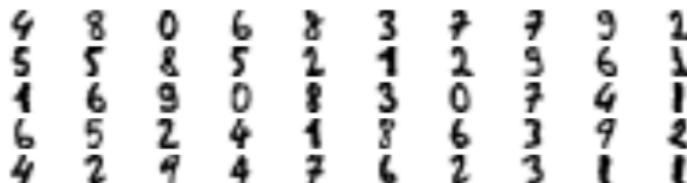


Figure 9-13. Fifty representative digit images (one per cluster)

Now let's look at each image and manually label it:

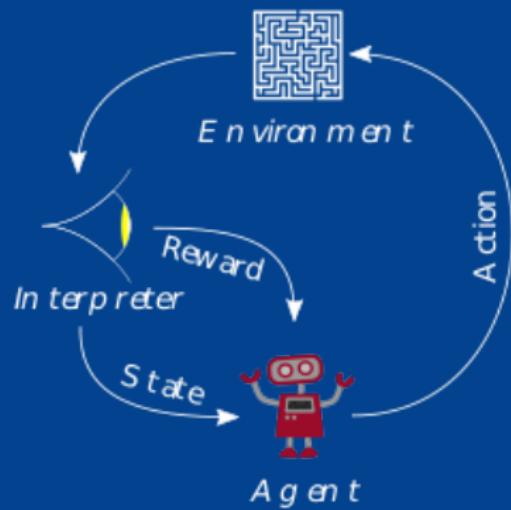
```
y_representative_digits = np.array([4, 8, 0, 6, 8, 3, ..., 7, 6, 2, 3, 1, 1])
```

Now we have a dataset with just 50 labeled instances, but instead of being completely random instances, each of them is a representative image of its cluster. Let's see if the performance is any better:

```
>>> log_reg = LogisticRegression()
>>> log_reg.fit(X_representative_digits, y_representative_digits)
>>> log_reg.score(X_test, y_test)
0.9244444444444444
```

Wow! We jumped from 82.7% accuracy to 92.4%, although we are still only training

REINFORCED LEARNING



Reinforced Learning

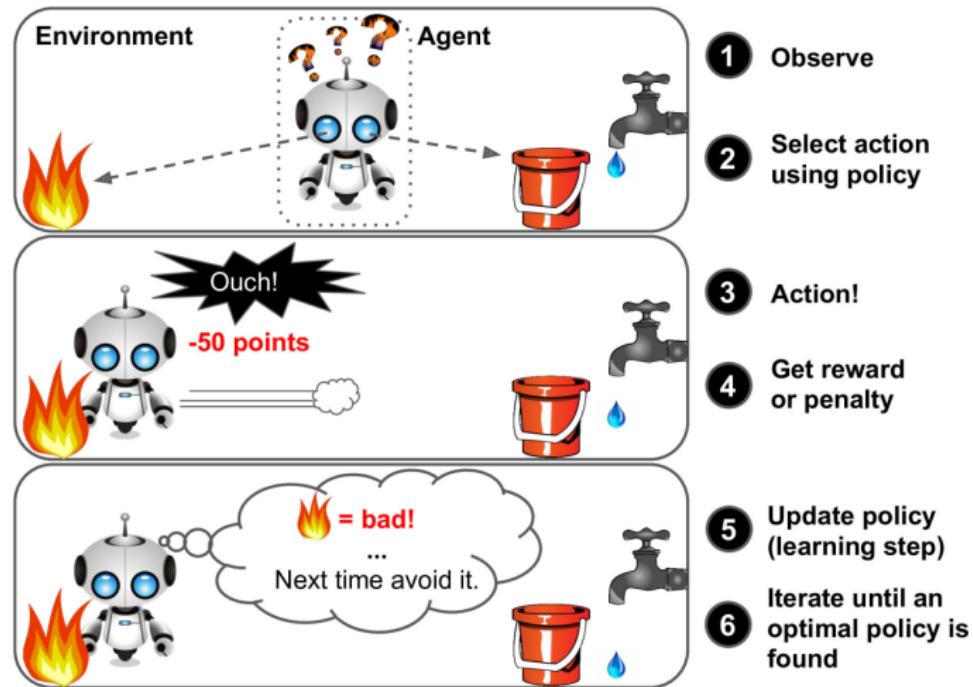


Figure 1-12. Reinforcement Learning

Reinforced Learning

