



MACHINE LEARNING

Prof. Farid MELGANI
Prof. Andrea PASSERINI
Prof. Elisa RICCI



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

- ➔ Basic Concepts
- ➔ Machine Learning System
- ➔ Design Example
- ➔ Application Examples



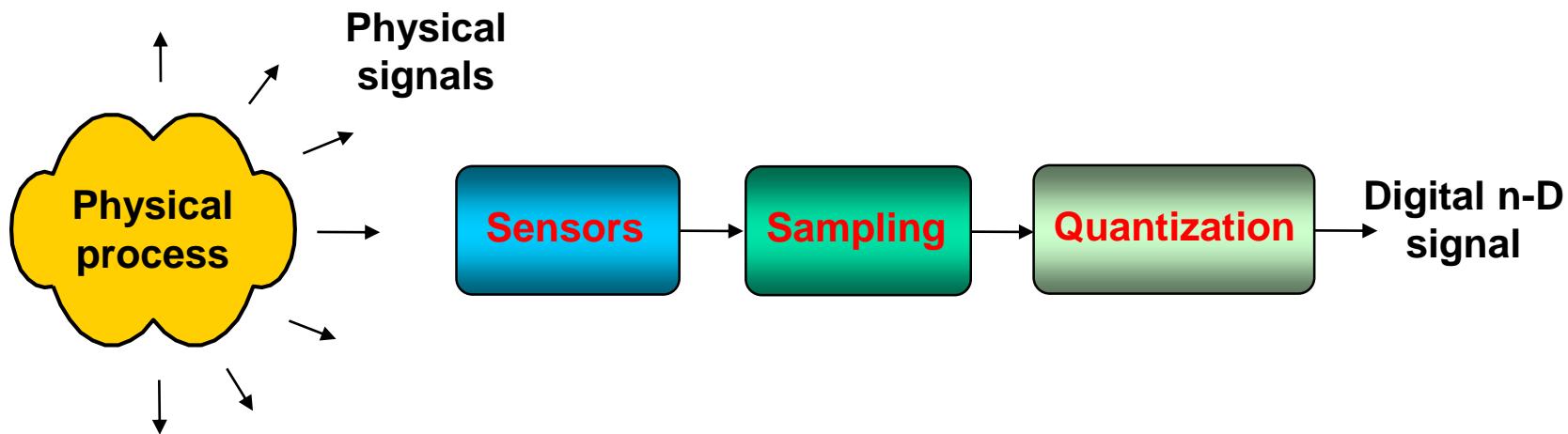
Mono/Multidimensional Signals

- **Signal:** a varying quantity that carries information about a physical phenomenon/process under analysis.
- **Monodimensional signal:** function $f(\xi)$ representing the information evolution with respect to a variable ξ which translates a **physical reality** such as time, frequency, pressure, etc...
- **Multidimensional signal:** information evolution is simultaneously related to multiple correlated or uncorrelated physical realities $\rightarrow g(\xi, \gamma, \delta, \dots)$

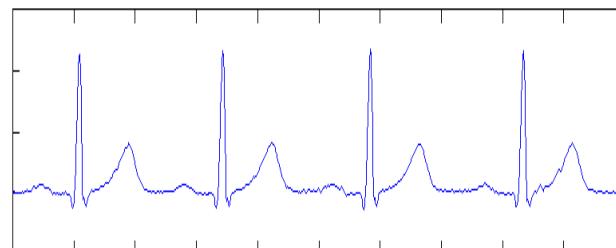
Nota: Physical realities may be continuous as well as discrete variables.



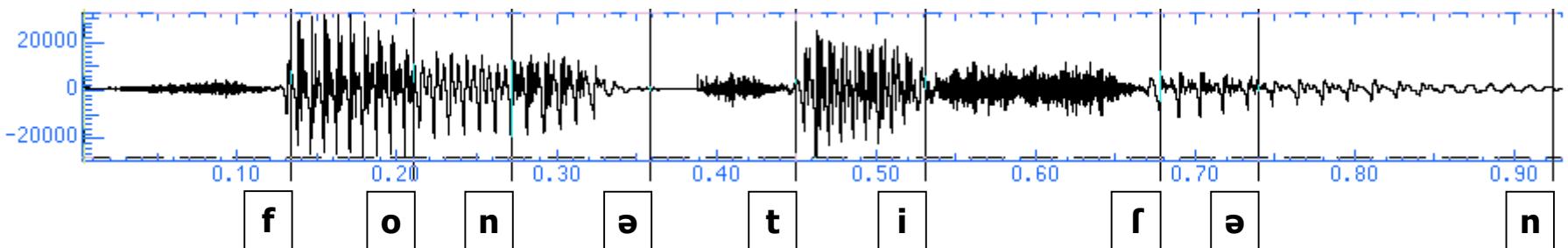
Signal Acquisition



Examples of 1-D Signals



ECG signal



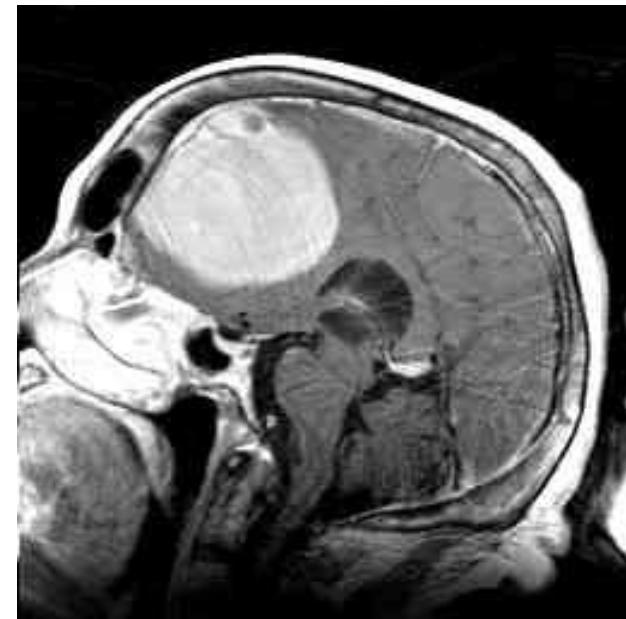
Speech Signal (oscillogram)

Phonetician

Examples of 2-D Signals

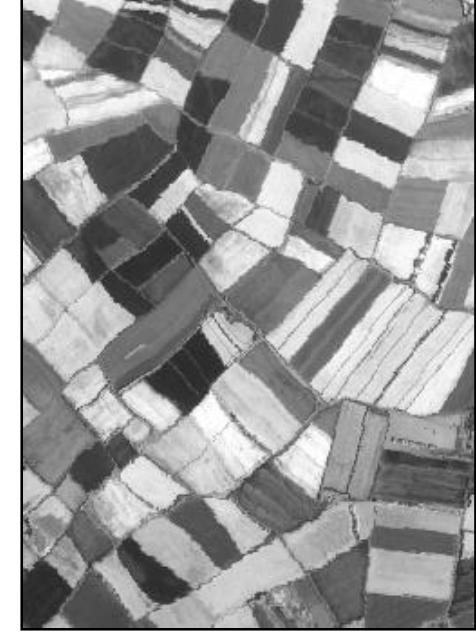
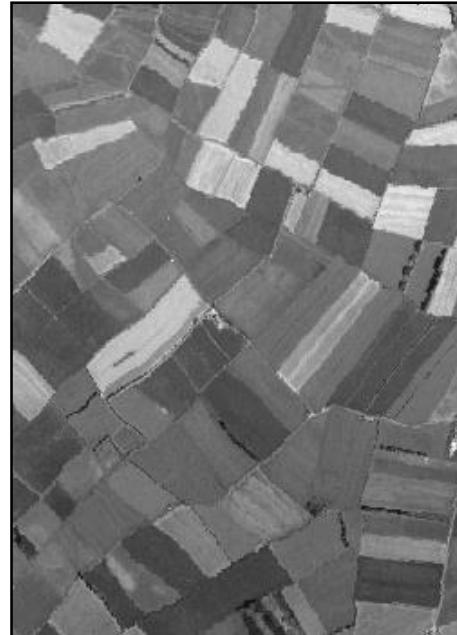
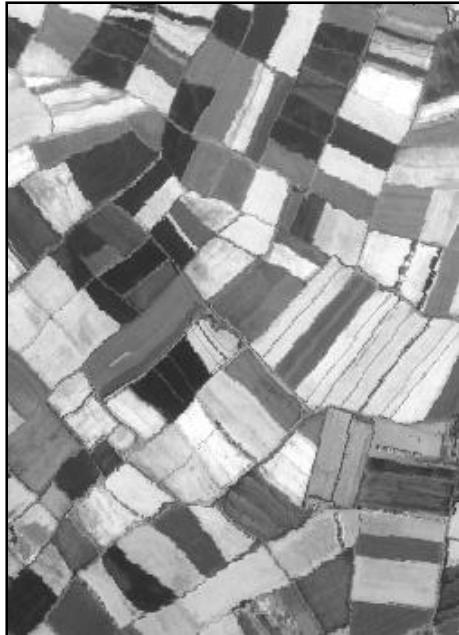
*Bueno per la cena
(Lit. 25.000)*

Black & White Image



Biomedical Image (10 bit)

Examples of n-D Signals



**Multispectral Remote Sensing
Image (8 bit, 3 bands)**

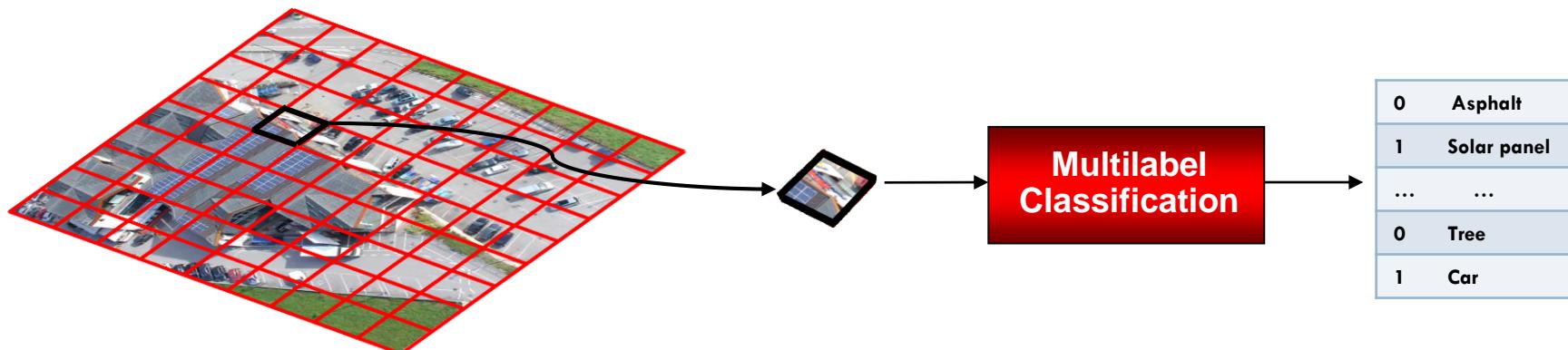
Learning

- “**Machine learning** is the study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience. It is seen as a subset of artificial intelligence. Machine learning algorithms build a mathematical model based on sample data, known as "training data", in order to make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to do so.” (from Wikipedia).
- **Supervised learning**: the learner is fed with a set of input/output pairs (**training set**).
- **Unsupervised learning**: no output information is provided, but just input data which are modeled by the learner (e.g., **data clustering**).

Learning

- **Semi-supervised learning:** besides a limited amount of input/output pairs, the plenty **unlabeled data** are exploited during the learning process.
- **Active learning:** the learner **interactively queries** a supervisor (**oracle**) to label new samples with the desired outputs.
- **Reinforcement learning:** learning process of an arbitrary being (**agent**) in the world surrounding it (**environment**). The agent seeks to **maximize the rewards** it receives from the environment, and performs different actions in order to learn how the environment responds and gain more rewards.

Supervised Tasks

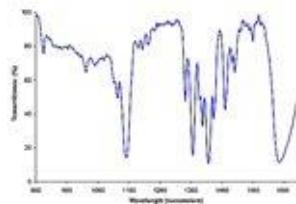


Supervised Tasks



Captioning

→ ***Eight cars on the right in a parking lot.***



Regression

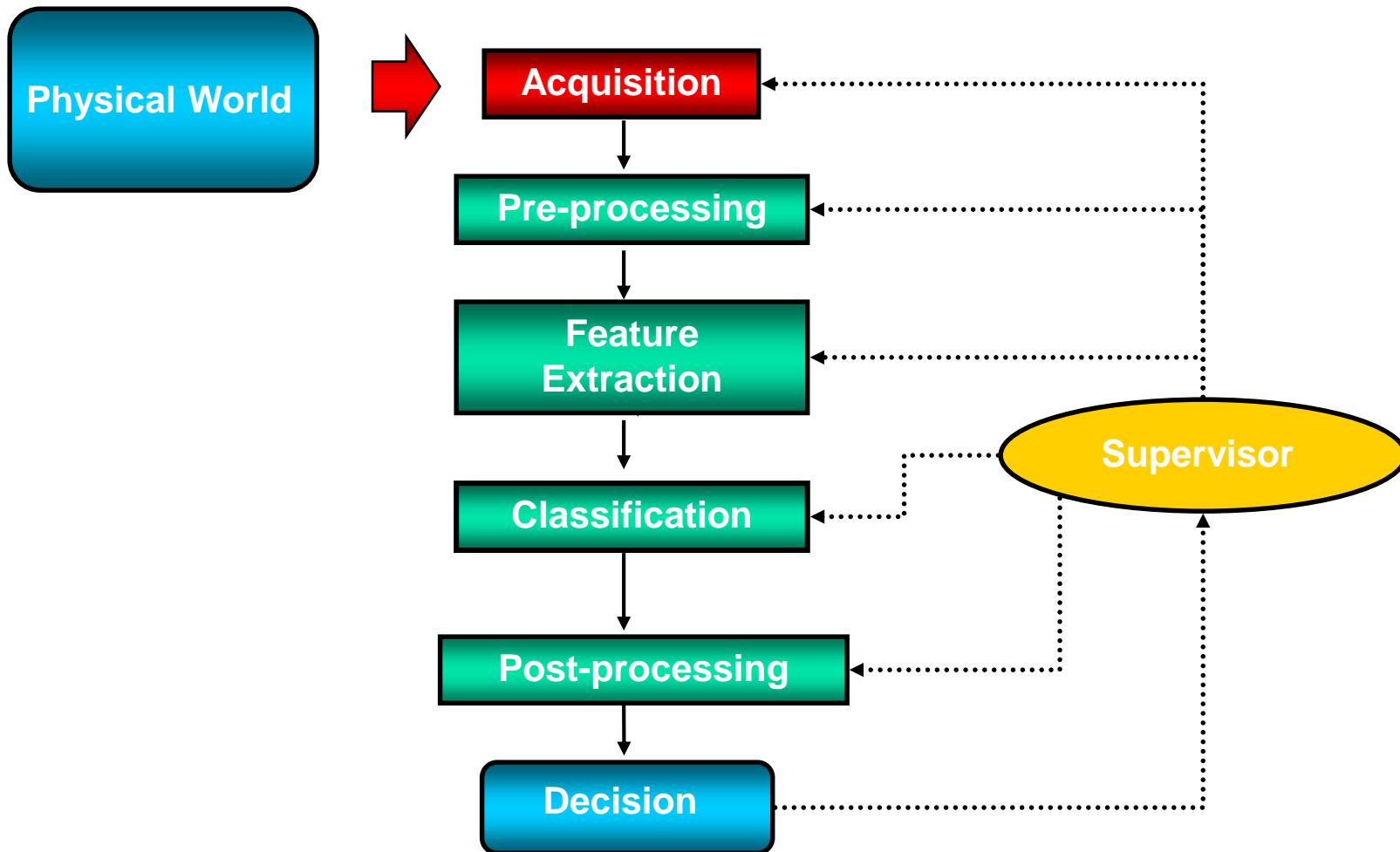
Saccharose: 23.65 [g/l]



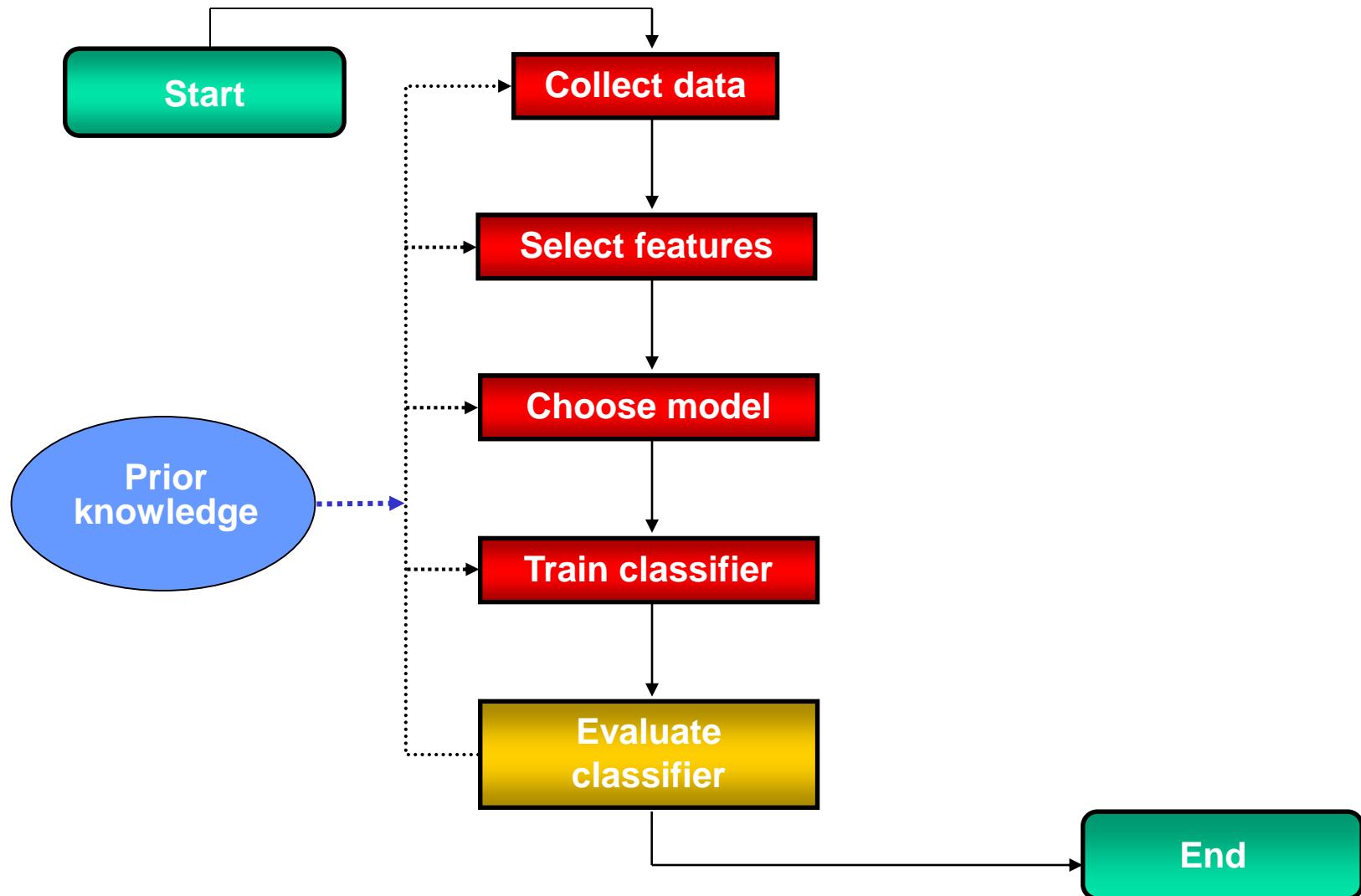
Ranking

Priority 1

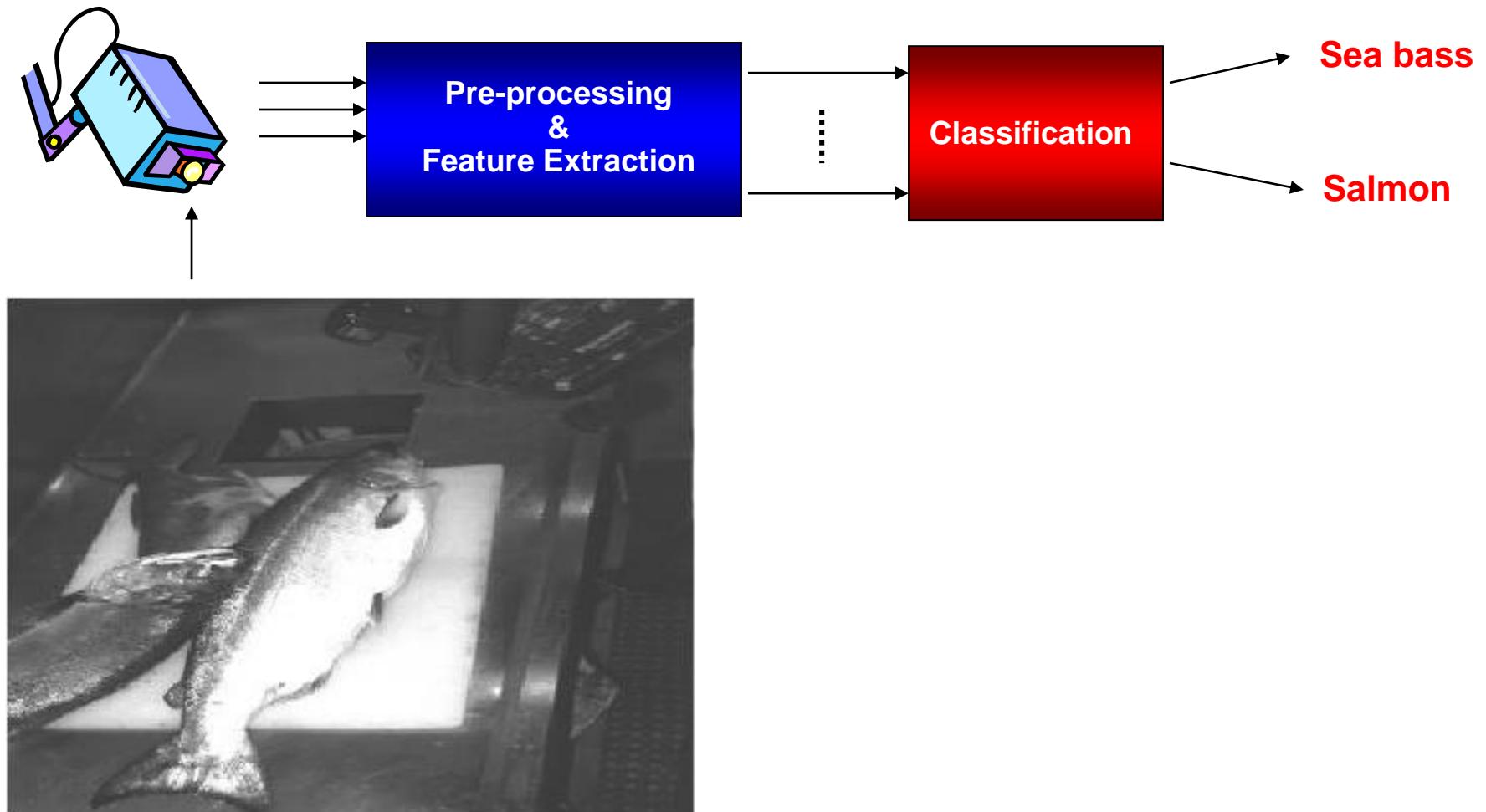
ML System: Block Scheme



ML System: Design Phases



Example: Automatic Fish-Packing Plant

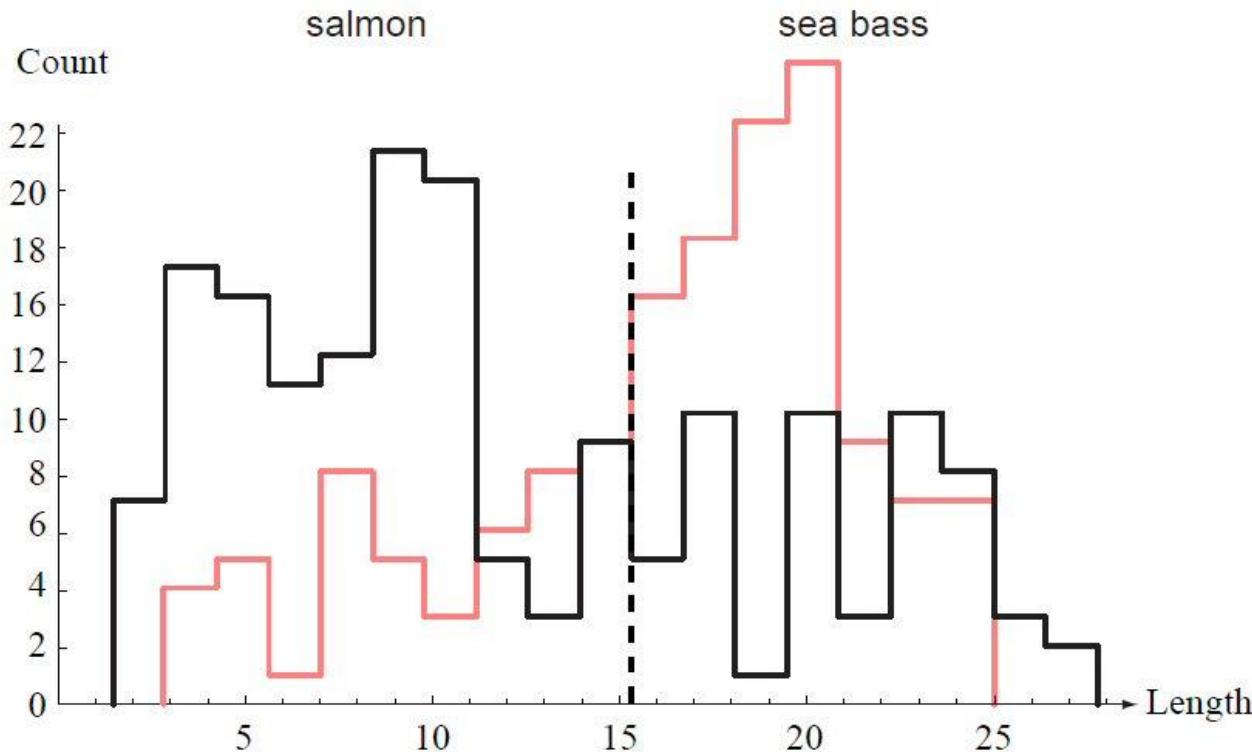


Example: Automatic Fish-Packing Plant

- **Pre-processing:** apply a segmentation operation in order to isolate fishes from one another and from the background.
- **Feature extraction:** measure some features or properties from the image which will help in discriminating the two species of fish considered (e.g., fish length and width).
- **Classification:** evaluate the evidence presented and make a final decision as to the species.

Example: Automatic Fish-Packing Plant

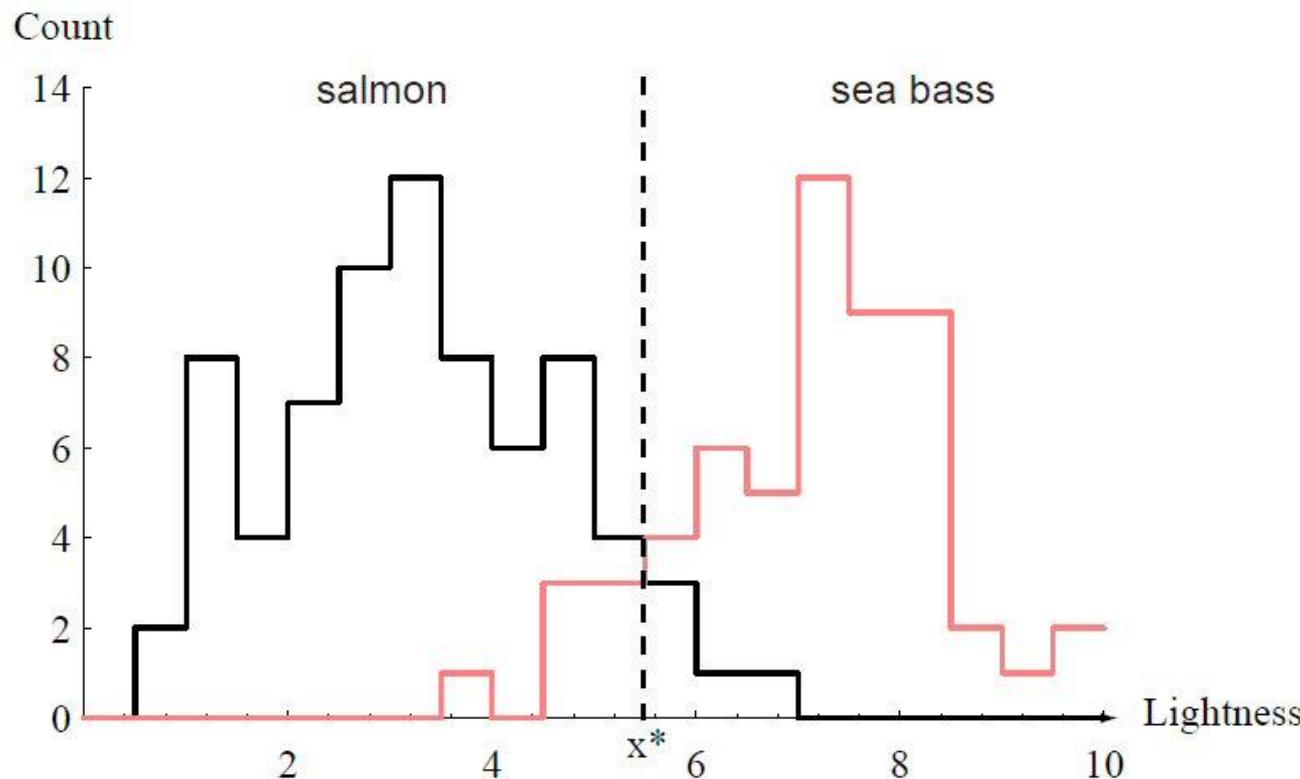
Classification Based on Length Feature



Using length appears not effective!

Example: Automatic Fish-Packing Plant

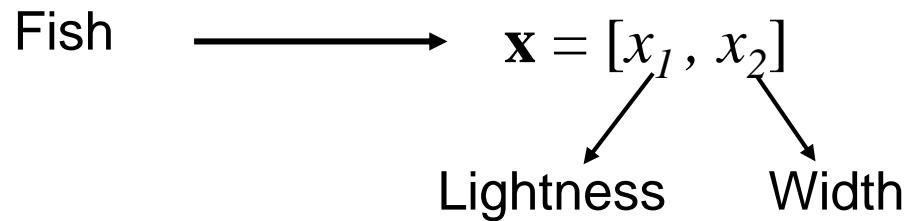
Classification Based on Lightness Feature



Looks better but still not enough satisfactory.

Example: Automatic Fish-Packing Plant

- In order to increase further the **discrimination capability**, one may think to adopt **two features** instead of just one.
- For instance, one could consider the width feature in addition to the lightness one:



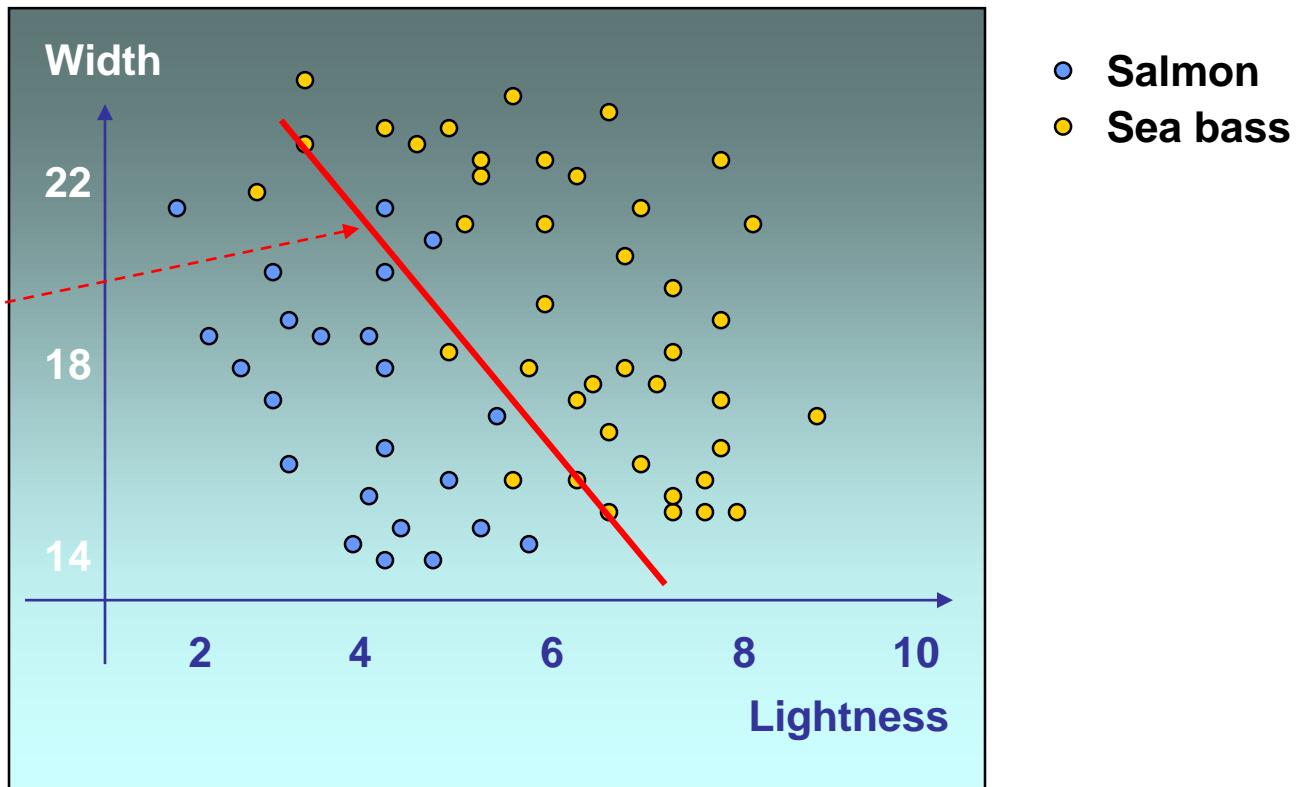
- **Problem** → we need to define:
 - classification model
 - cost function (e.g., minimize the number of errors)
- Let us first consider a linear classifier...

Example: Automatic Fish-Packing Plant

2D Feature Space – Linear Classifier

During the training phase, the classifier should estimate the best linear separation according to the adopted cost function.

Can we do better?



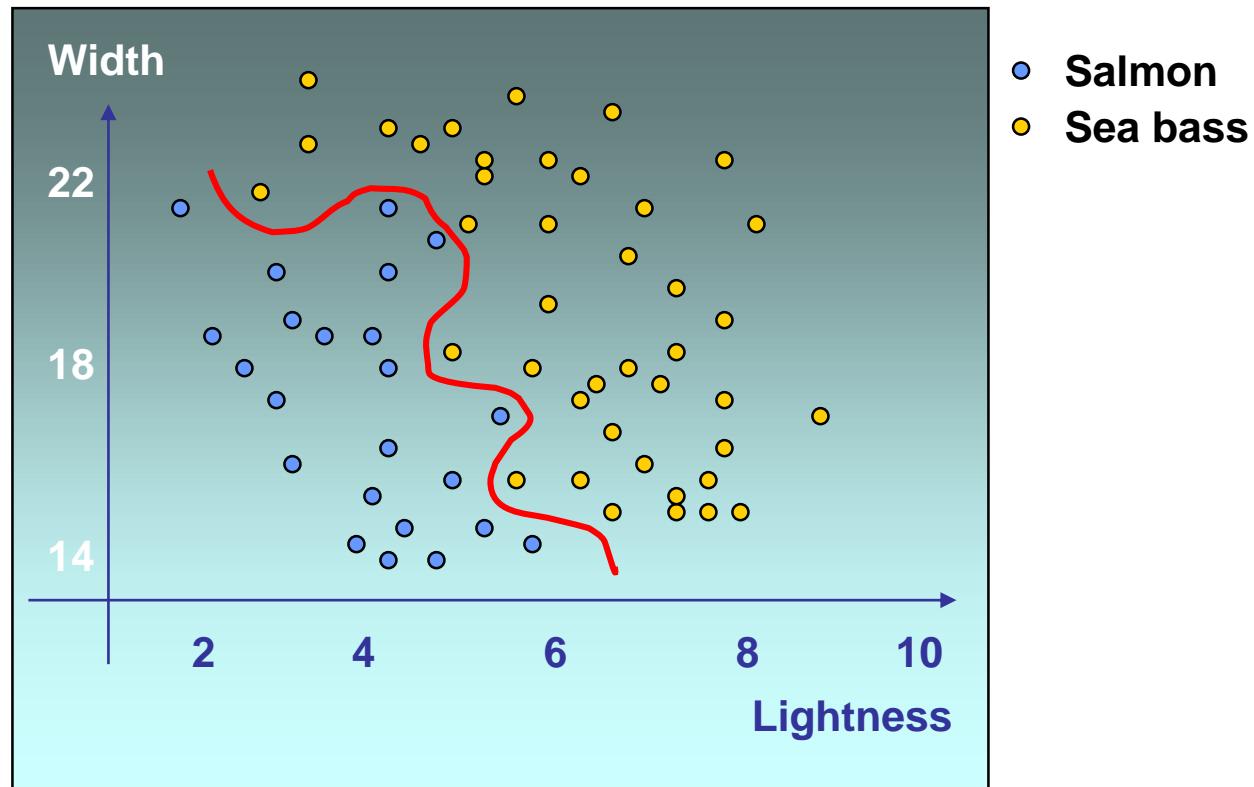
Example: Automatic Fish-Packing Plant

2D Feature Space – Highly Nonlinear Classifier

What about generalization?

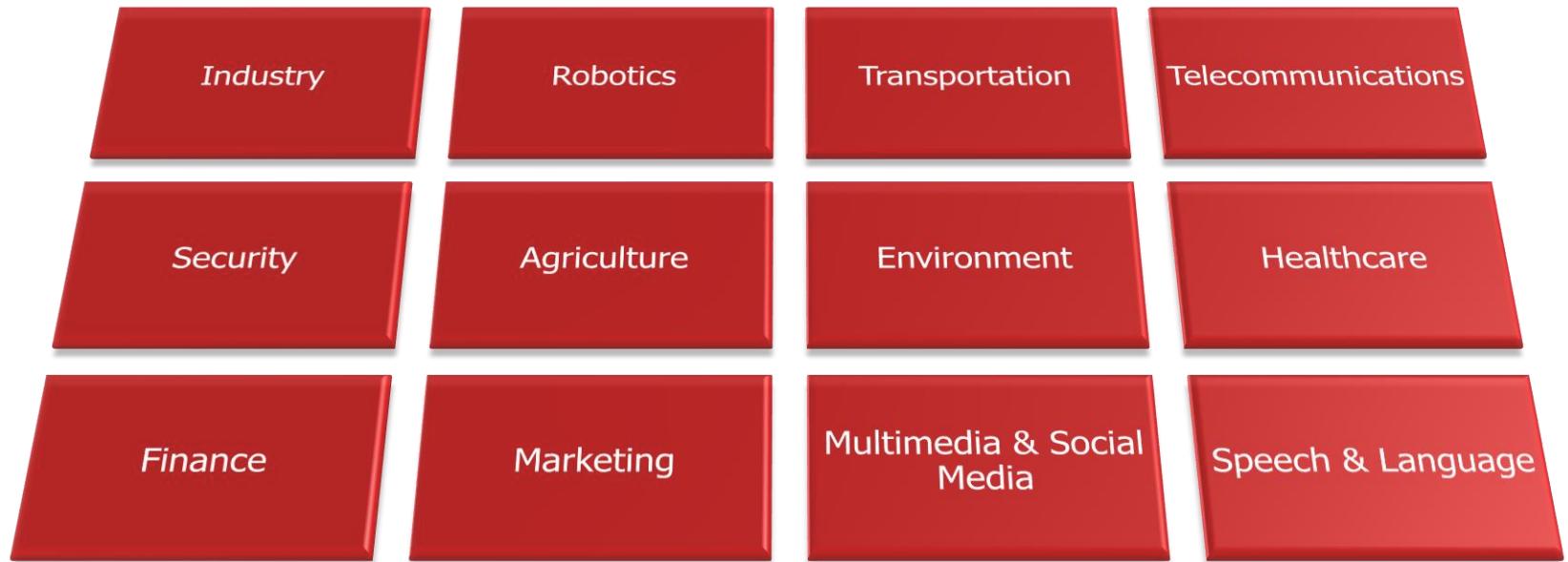


It is important to not tune excessively (**overfit**) the classifier on the training samples so that to leave room for a correct (at least satisfactory) classification of **novel patterns** (samples)!

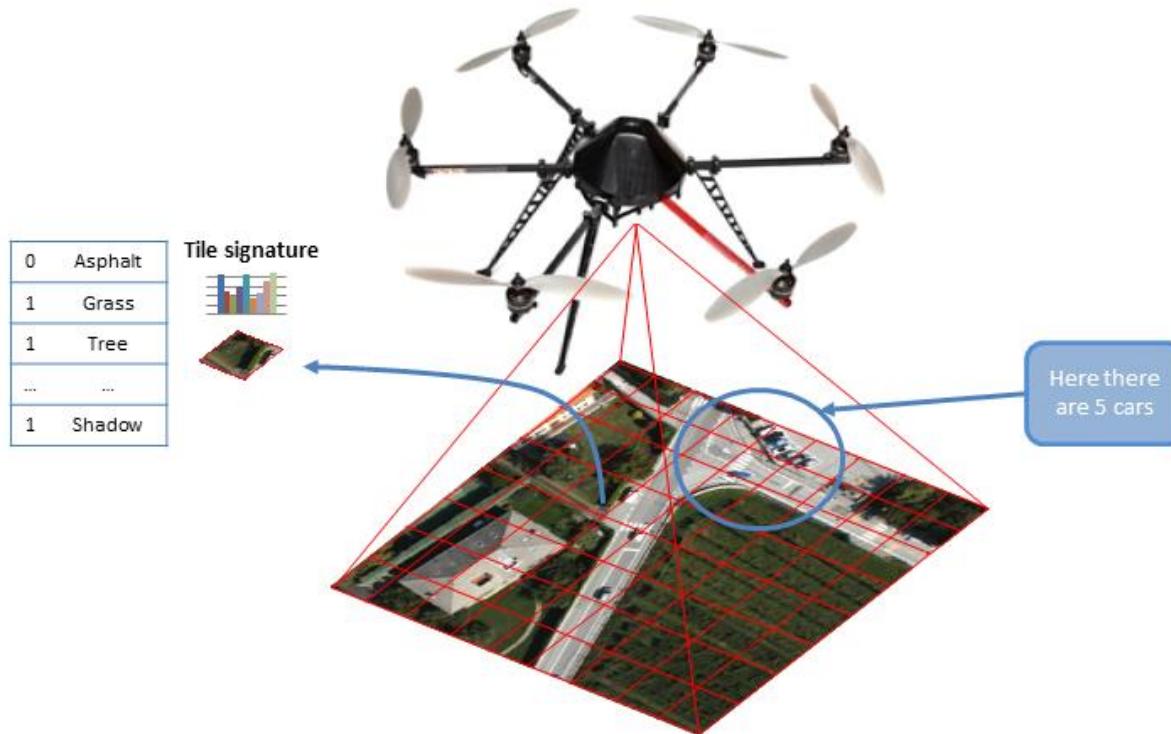




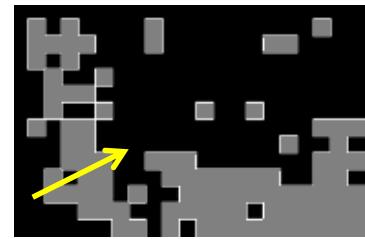
Application Domains



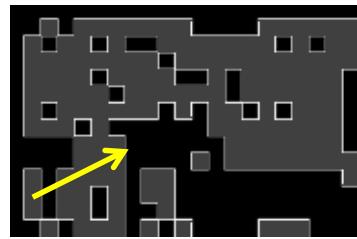
Example: UAV Image Analysis



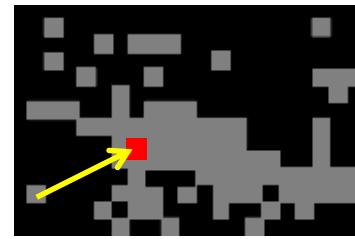
Example: UAV Image Analysis



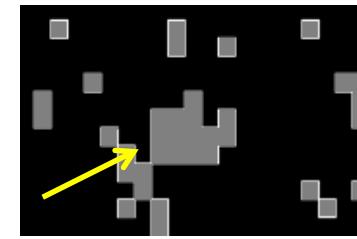
Grass



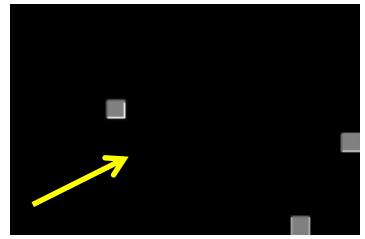
Tree



Asphalt



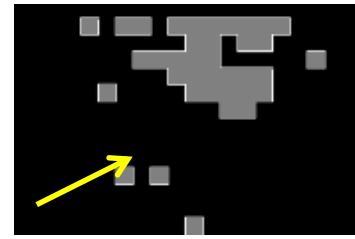
Cars



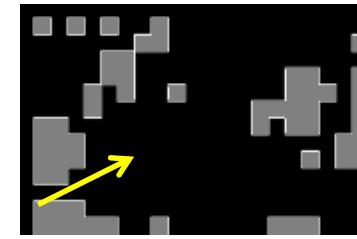
Solar Panel



Vineyard



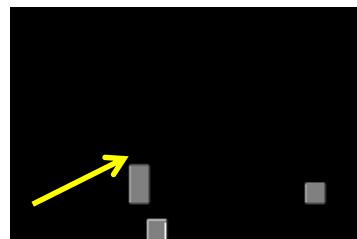
Roof1



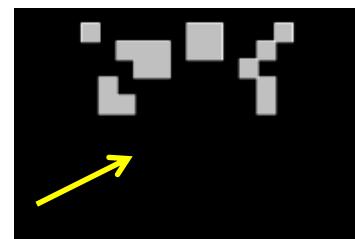
Roof2



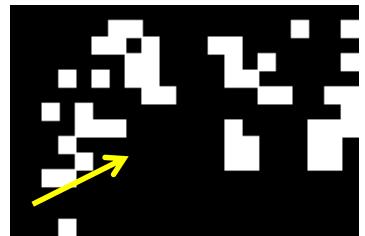
Soil



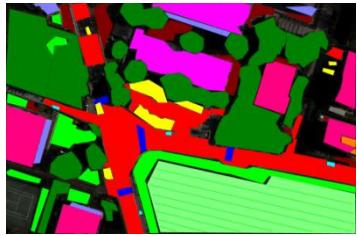
People



Building Facade



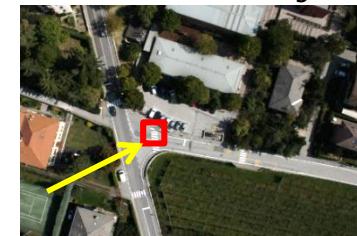
Shadow



Ground-Truth

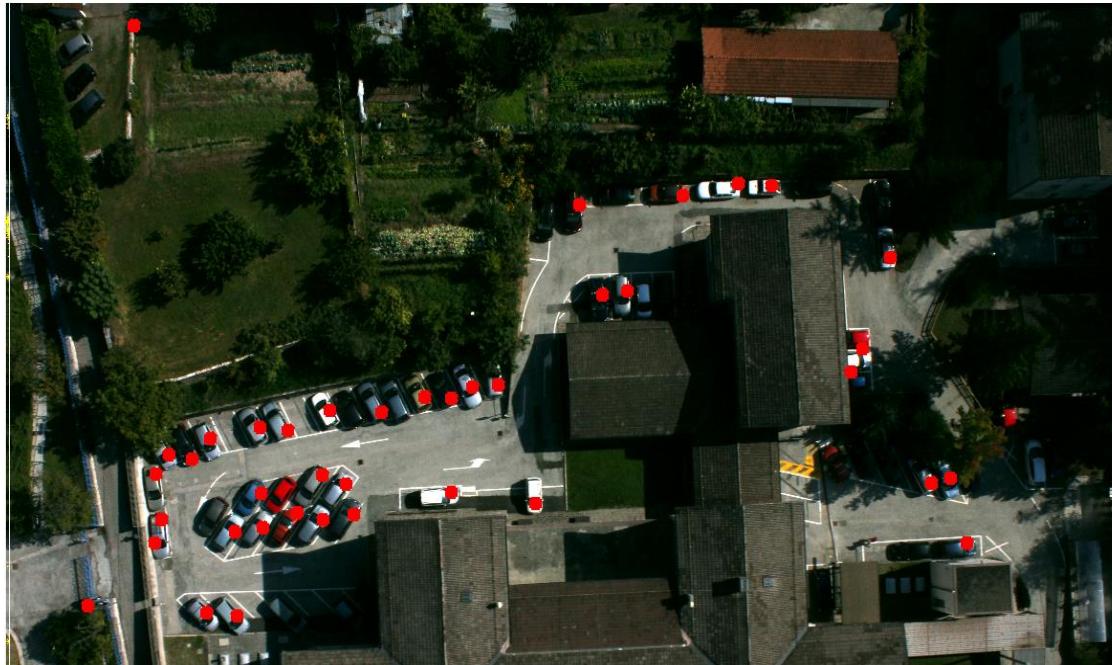


Pixel-based classification

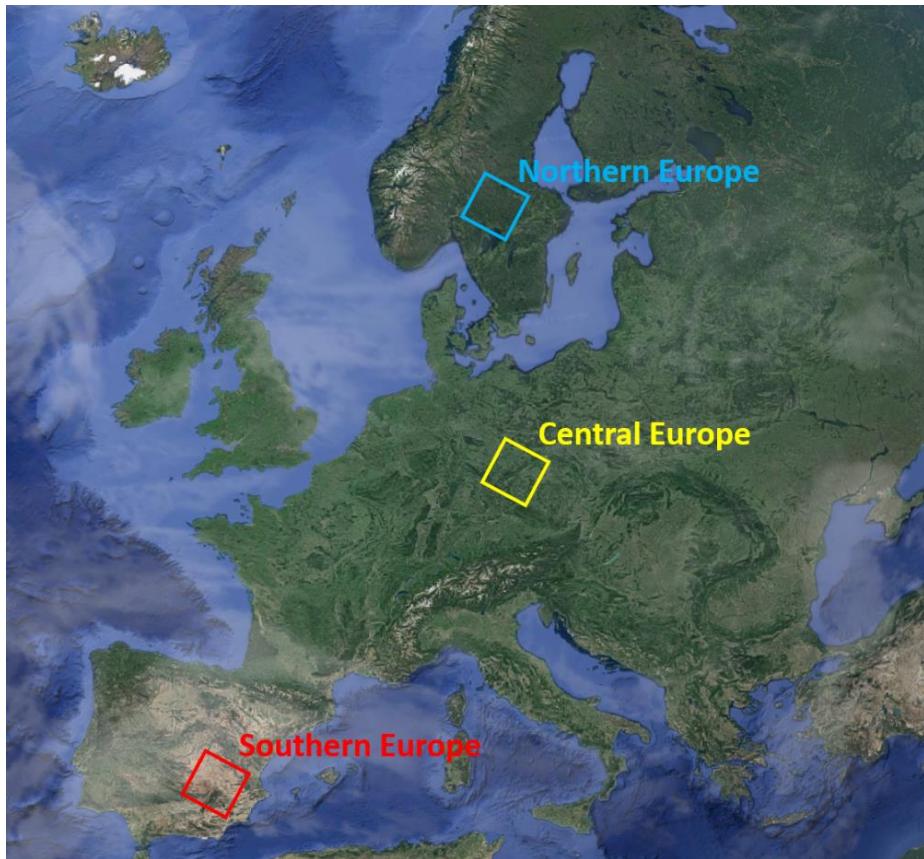


Original Image

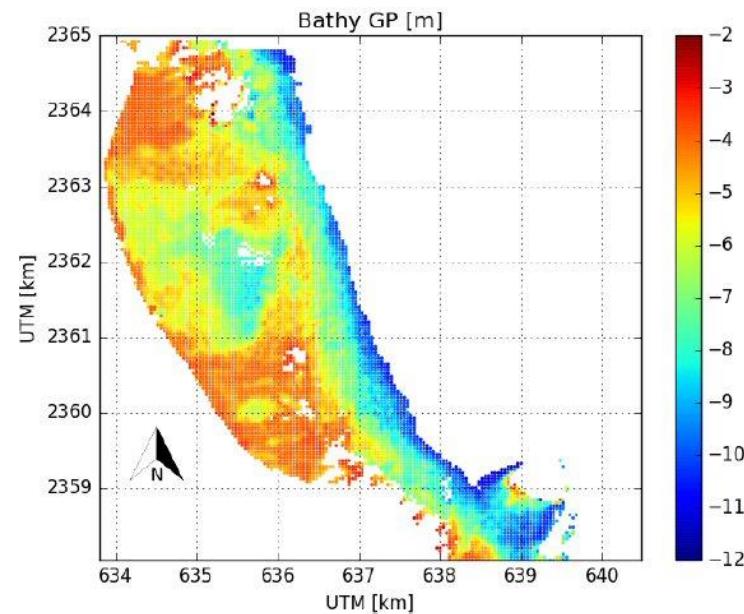
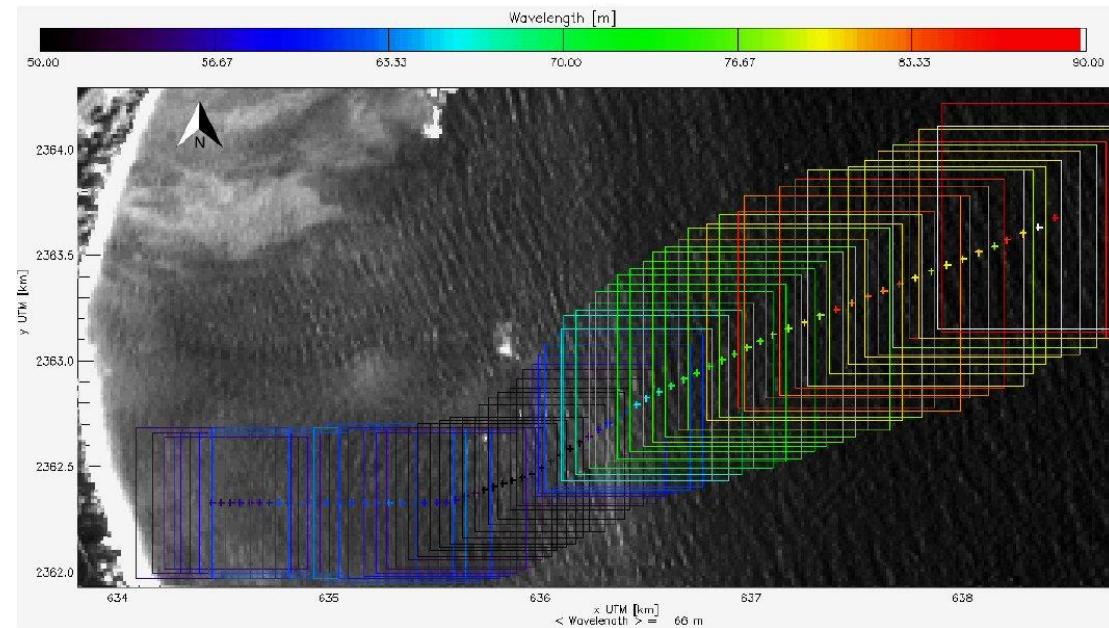
Example: UAV Image Analysis



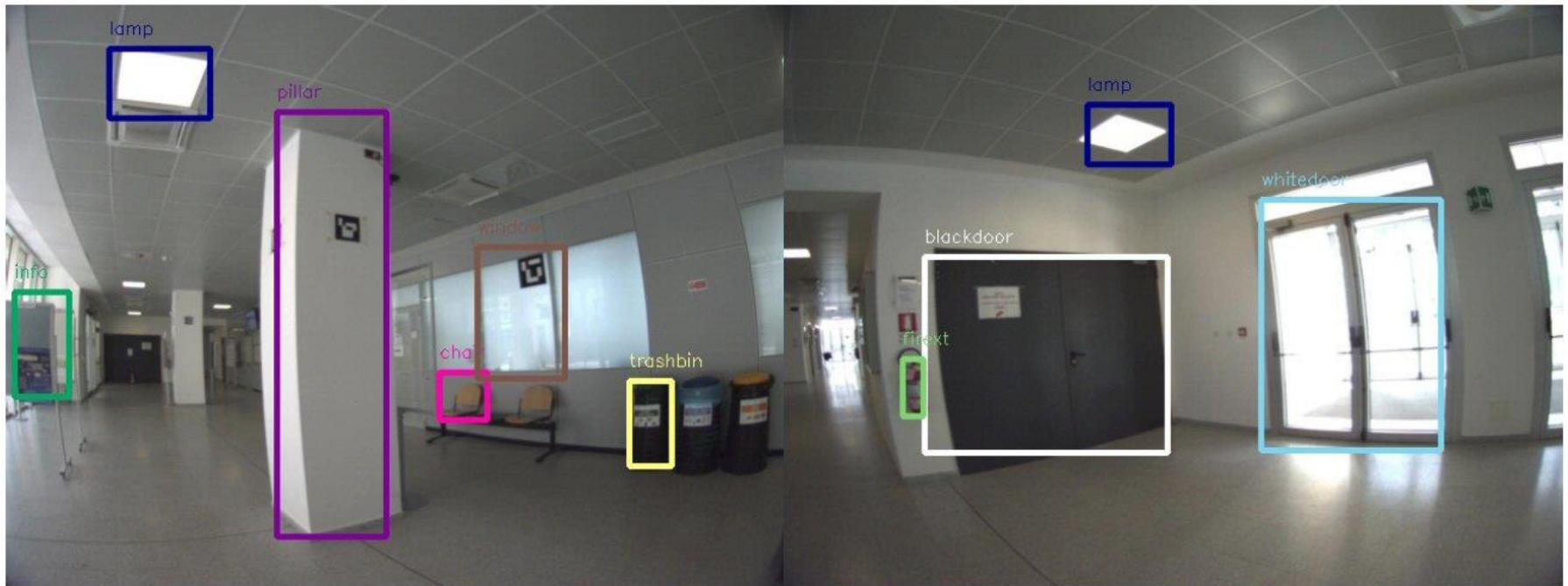
Example: Large Scale Mapping



Example: Bathymetry Mapping



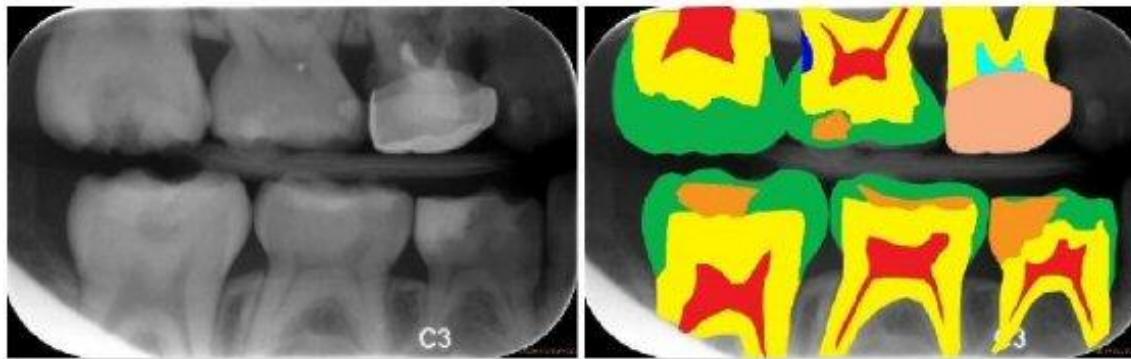
Example: Object Detection



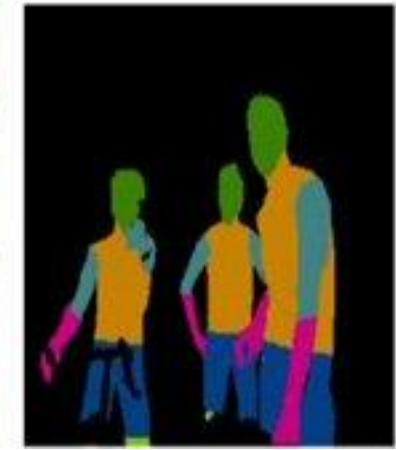
Example: Event Recognition



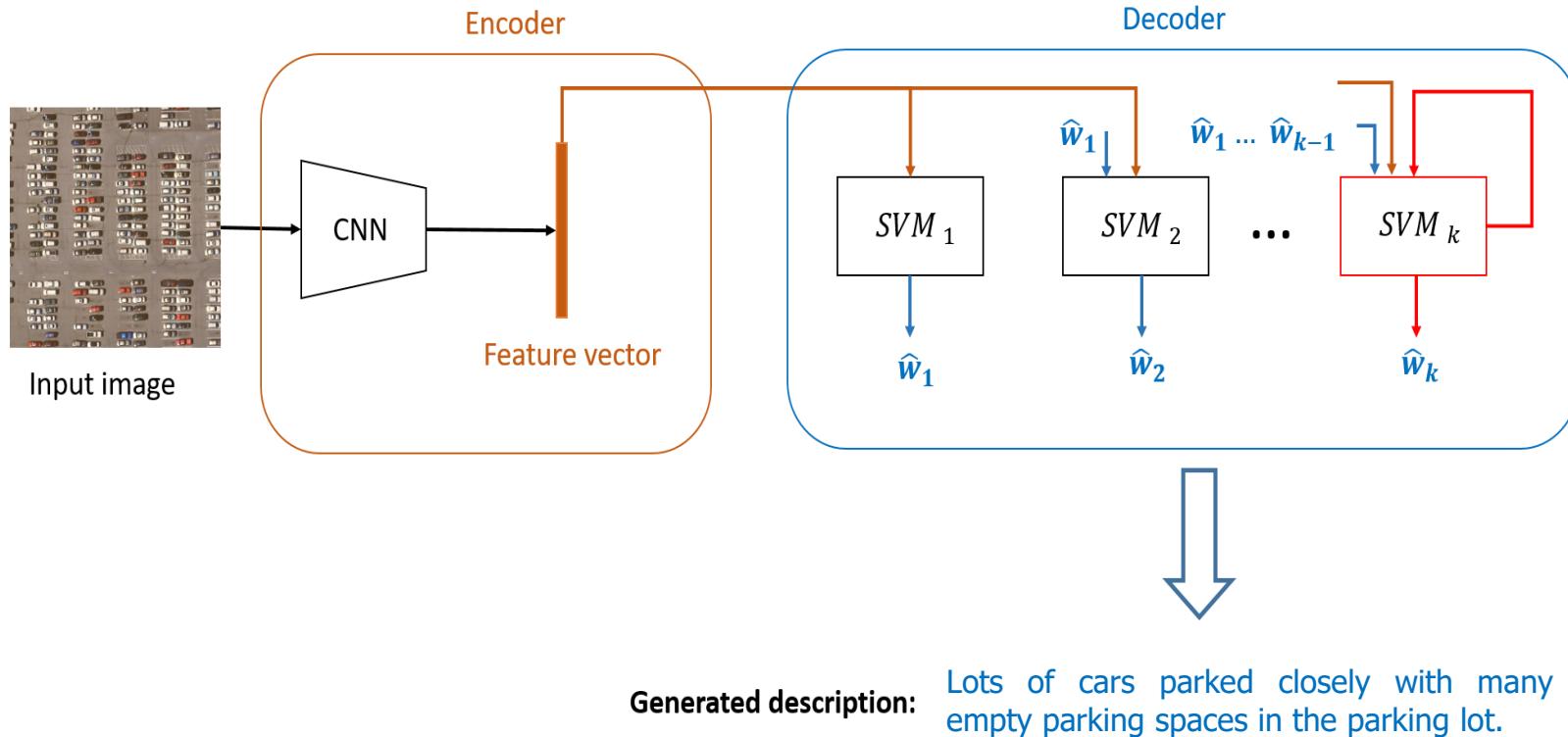
Example: Semantic Segmentation



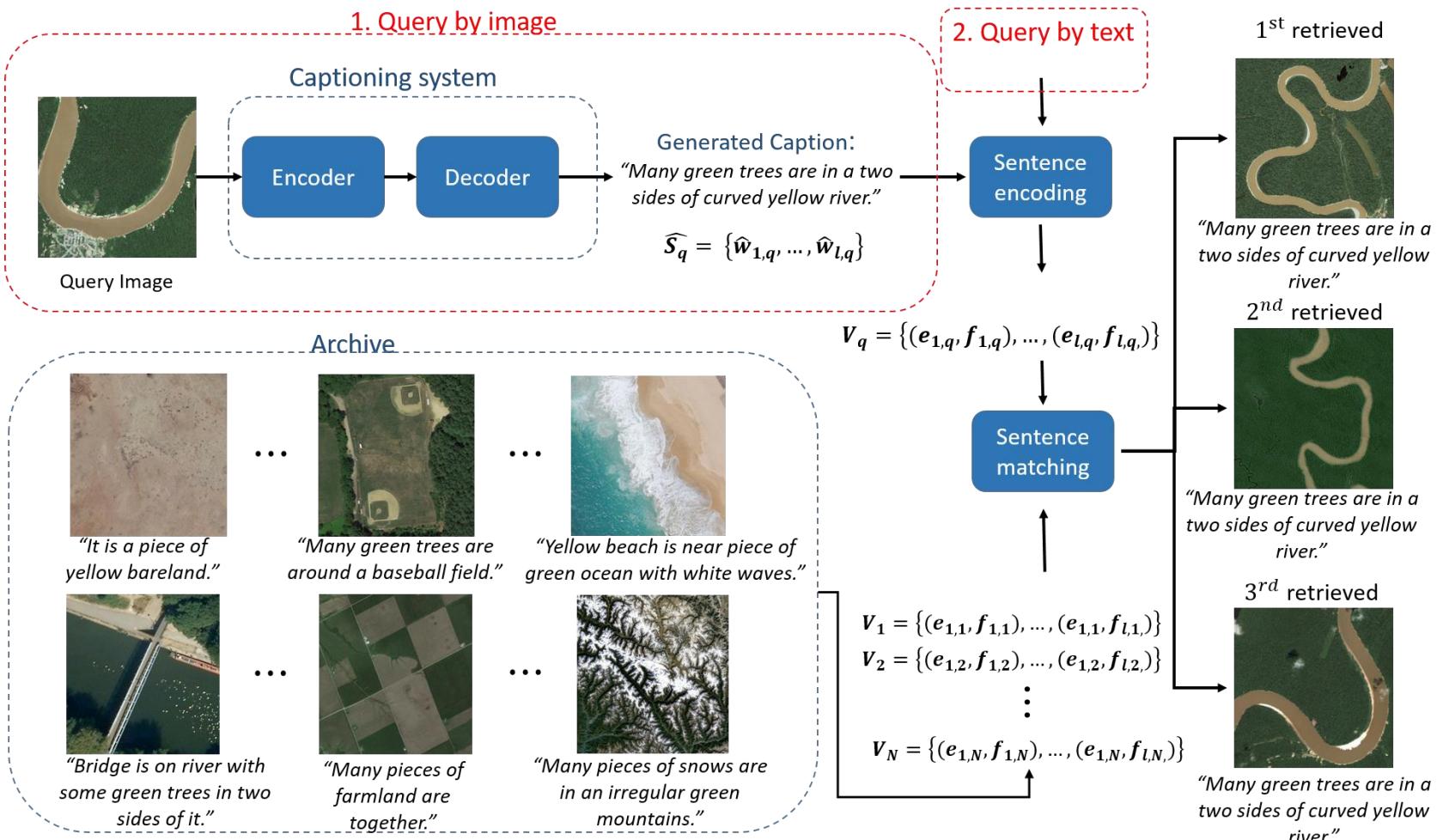
Example: Semantic Object Parsing



Example: Image Captioning



Example: Image Retrieval



Example: Text-to-Image Synthesis

The small bird has a red head with feathers that fade from red to gray from head to tail

Stage-I images



Stage-II images

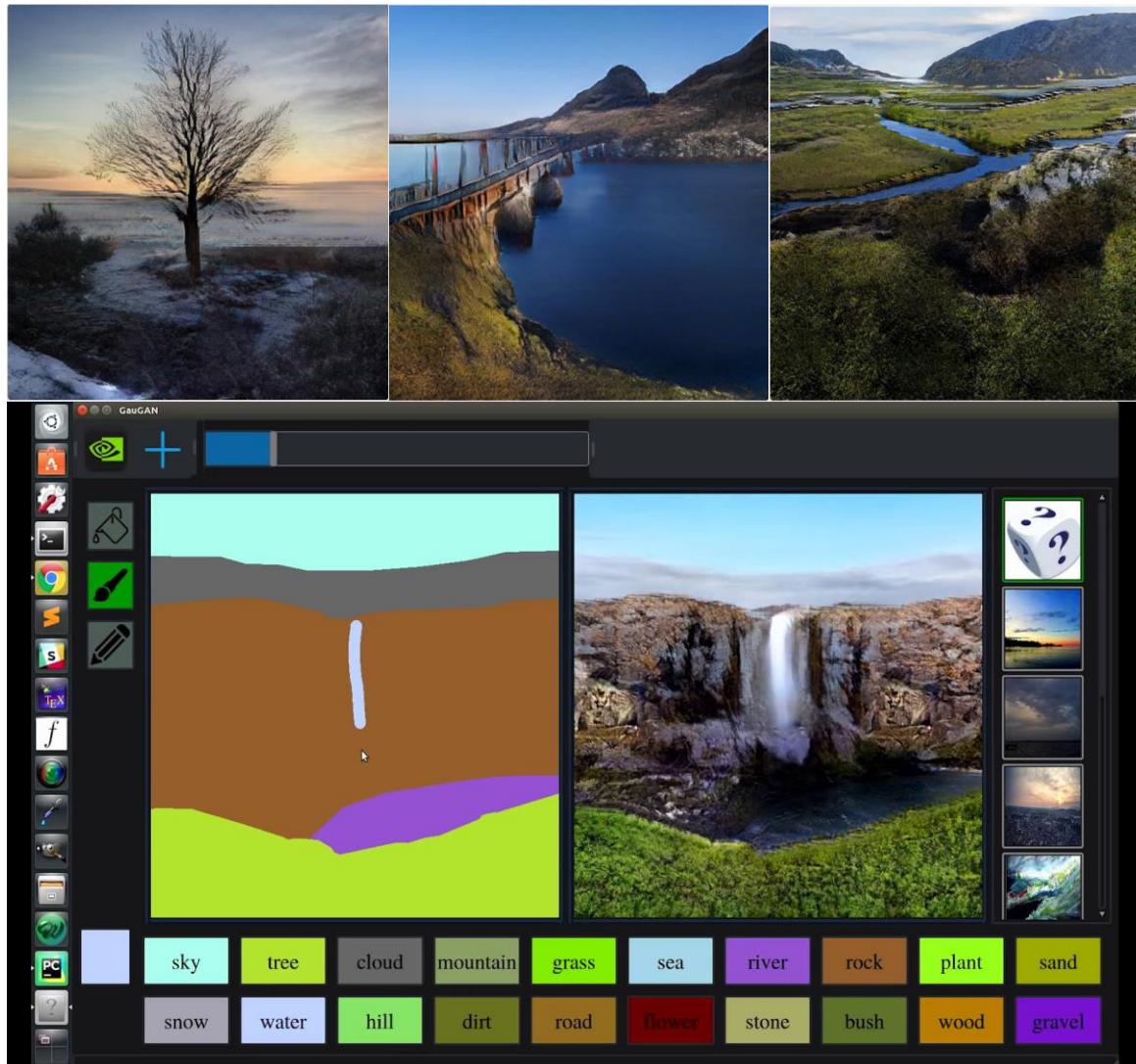
This bird is black with green and has a very short beak

Stage-I images



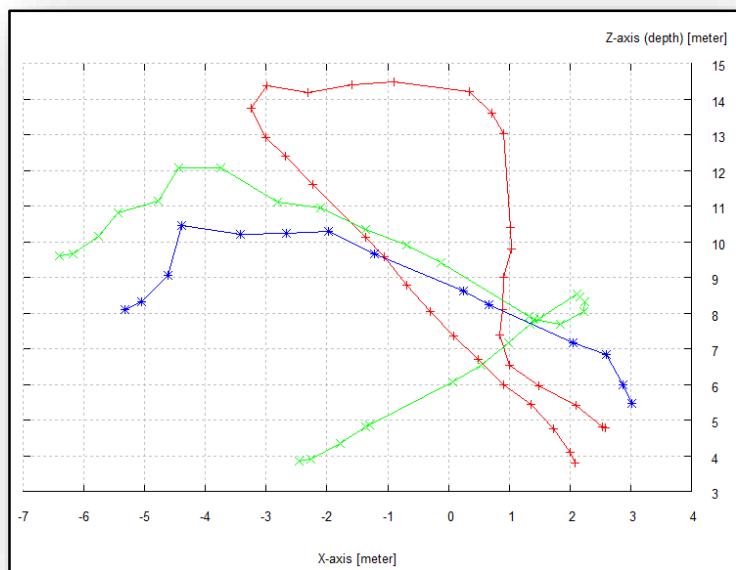
Stage-II images

Example: Painting-to-Image Synthesis

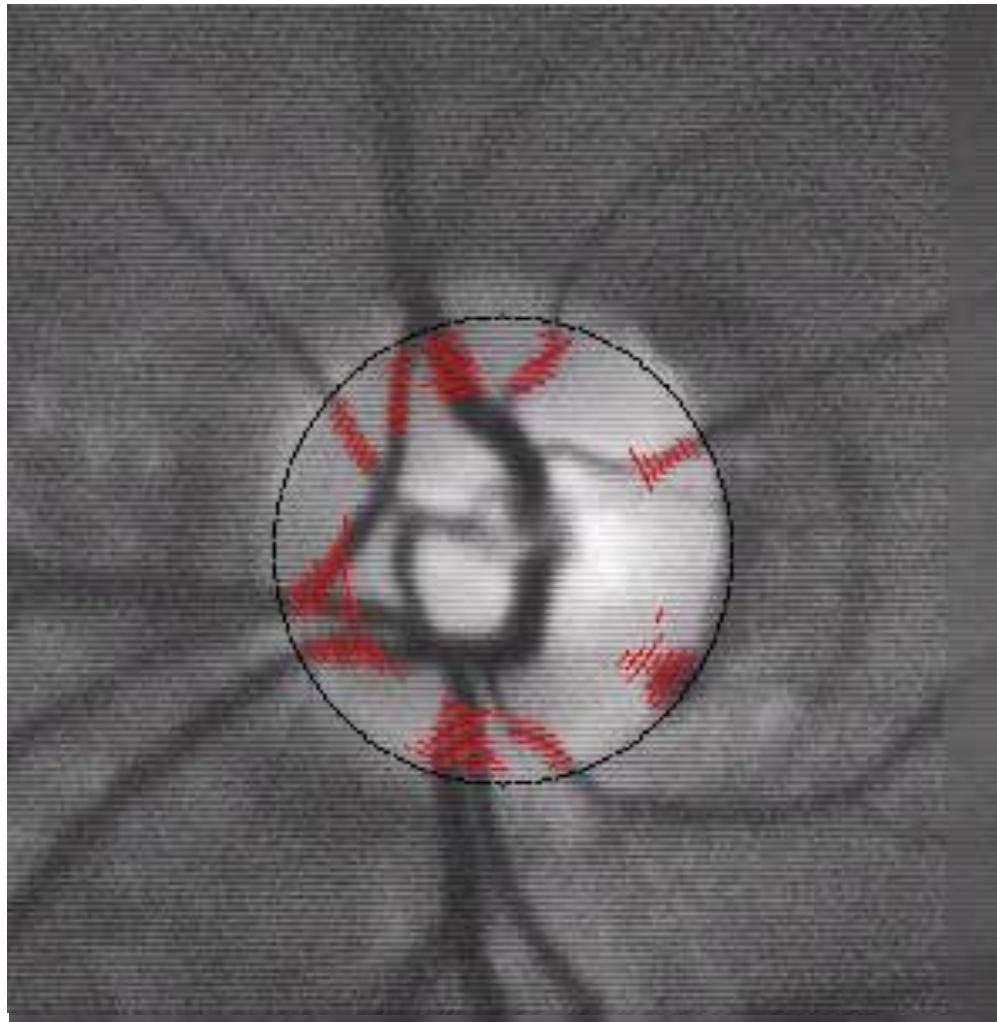


Example: Video Surveillance

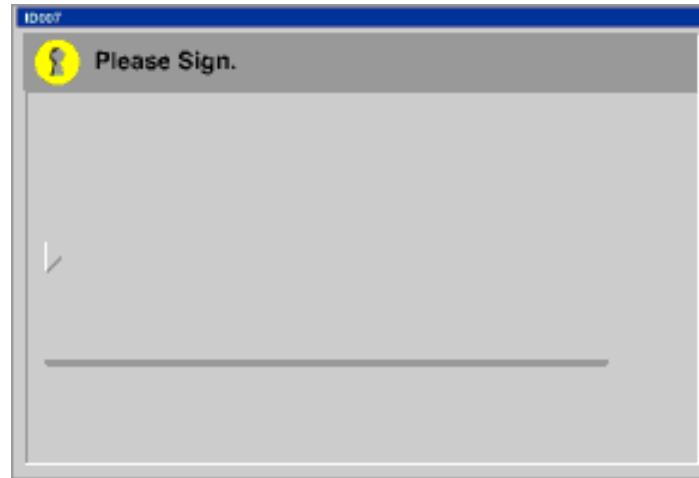
- ❑ Multiple person tracking
- ❑ Behavioral Analysis



Example: Biometry

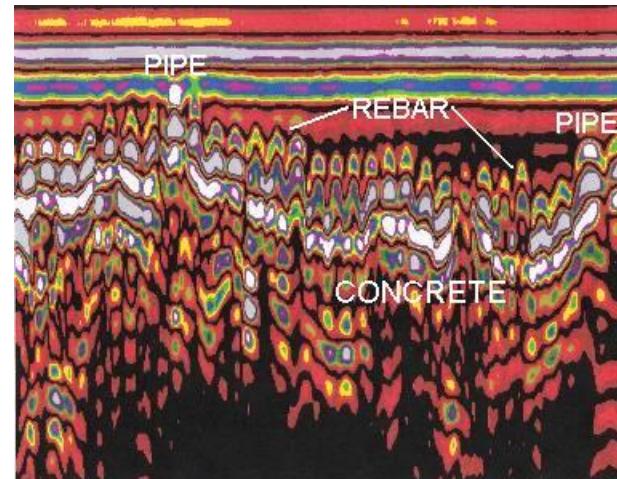


Example: Biometry

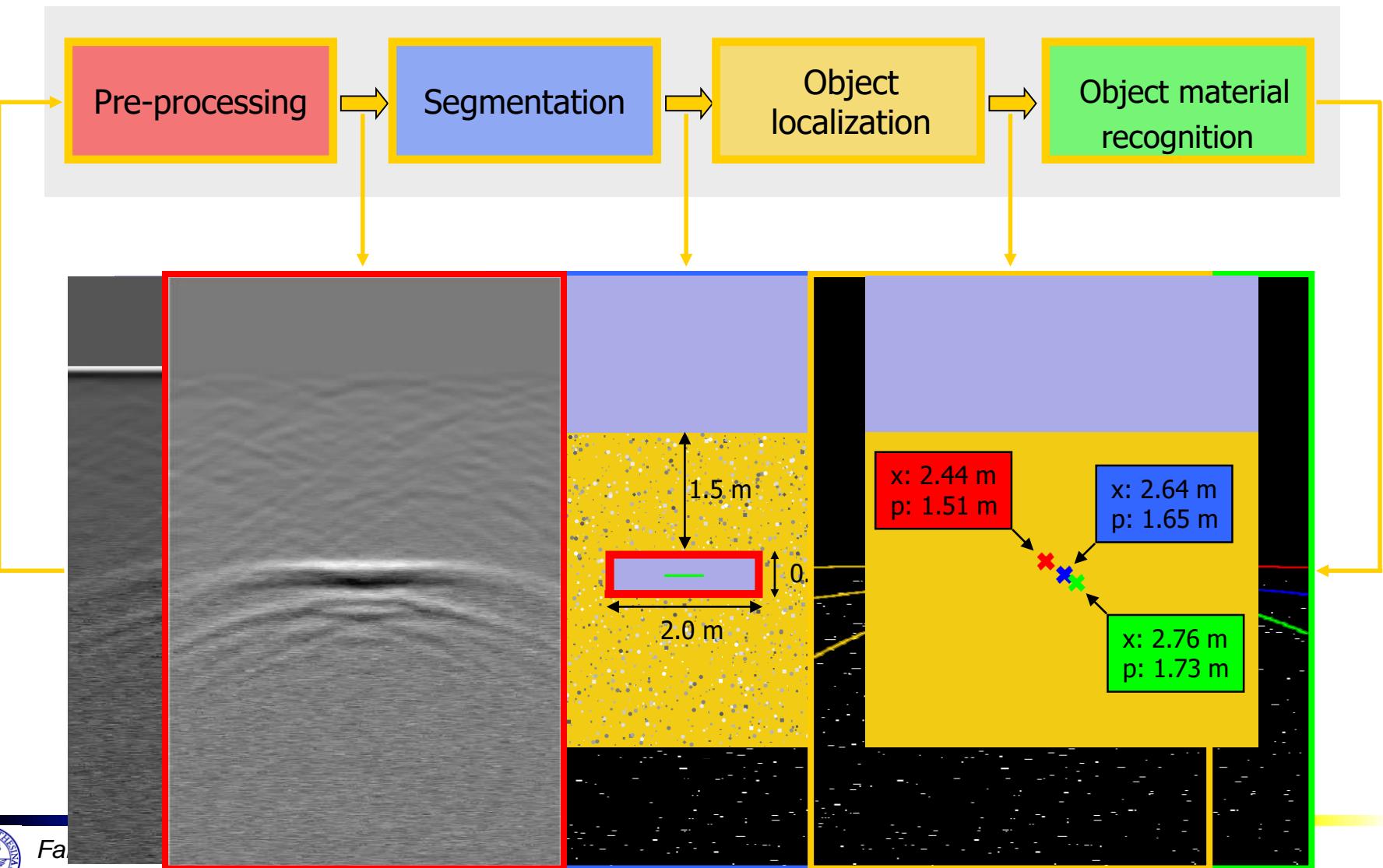


Example: Ground Penetrating Radar

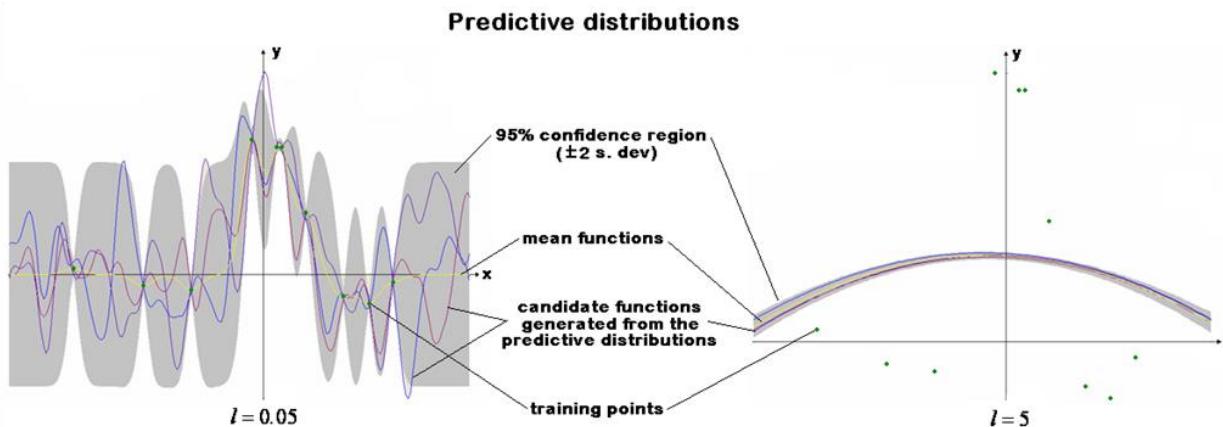
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Concrete Inspection
- Landfills and Burial Trenches
- Archaeological Studies
- Underground Structures



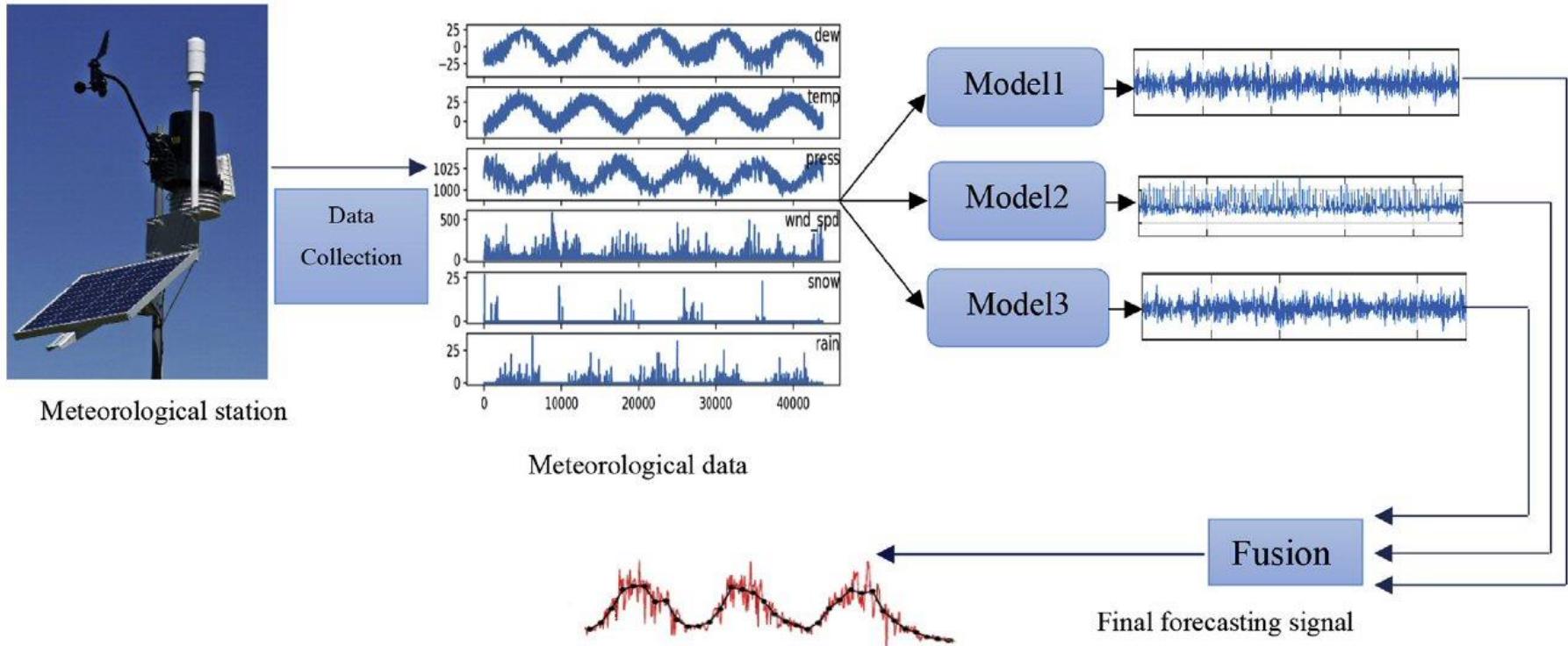
Example: Ground Penetrating Radar



Example: Chemometric Data Analysis



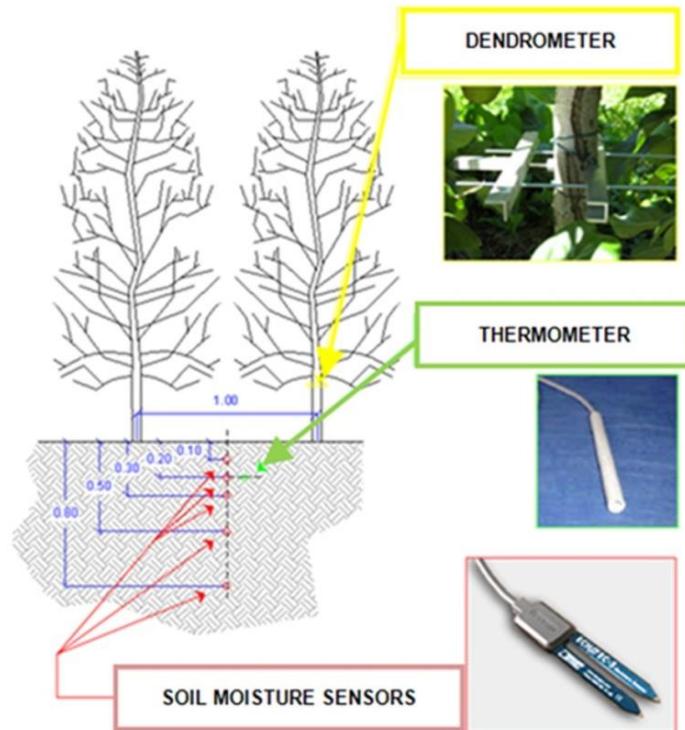
Example: Solar Radiation Forecasting



Example: Agriculture



Example: WSN-based Environmental Monitoring



Unknowns:

Real-Time Evolution of Environmental Phenomena

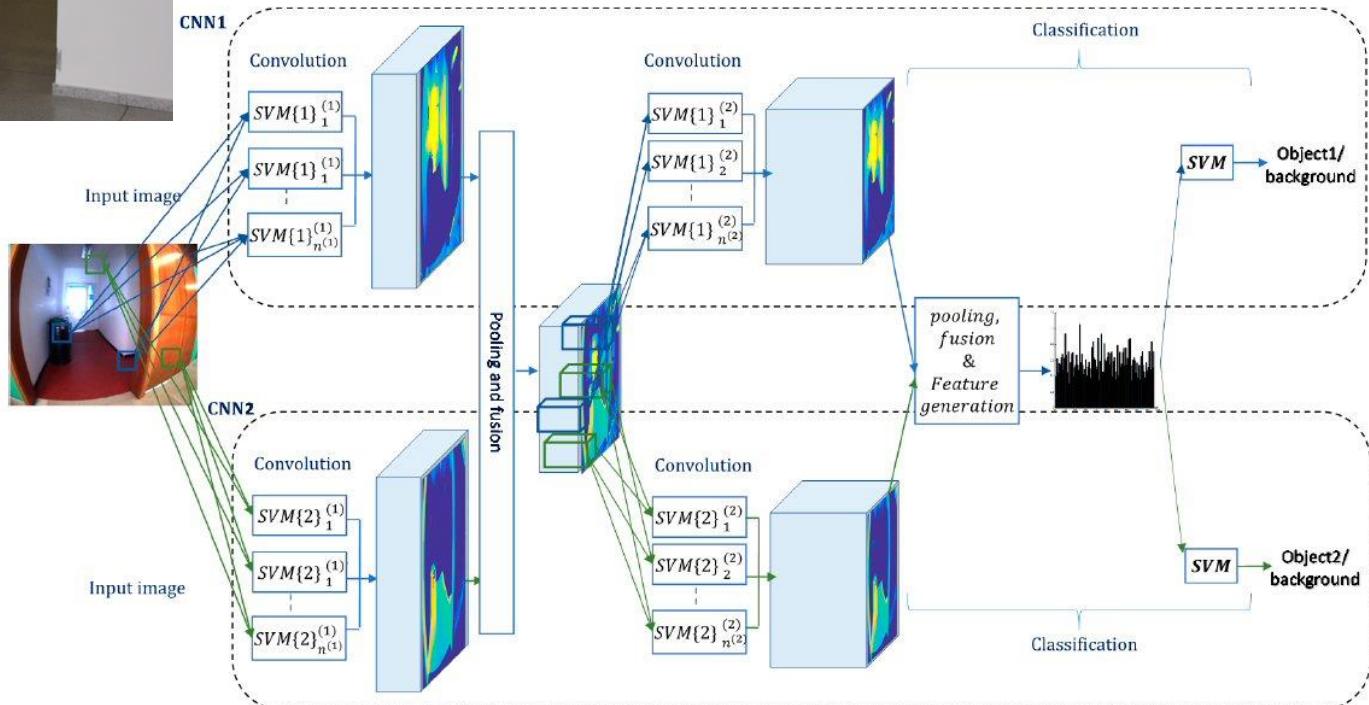
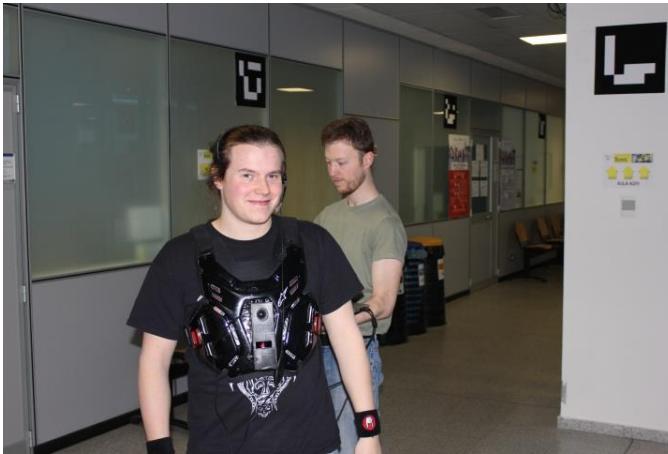
Data:

Light, Humidity, Temperature, EM Field Level, etc.

Applications:

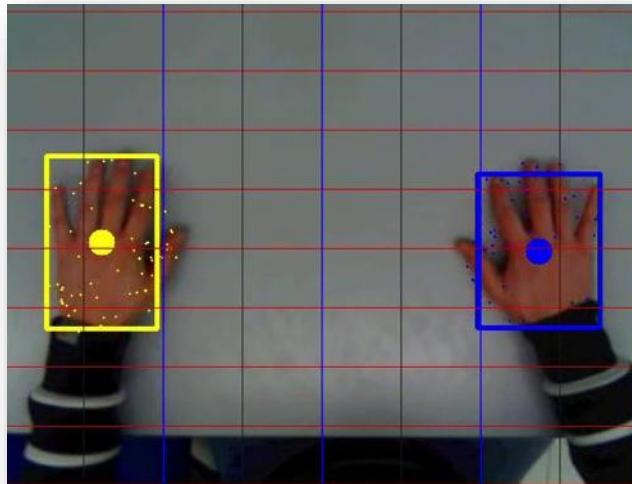
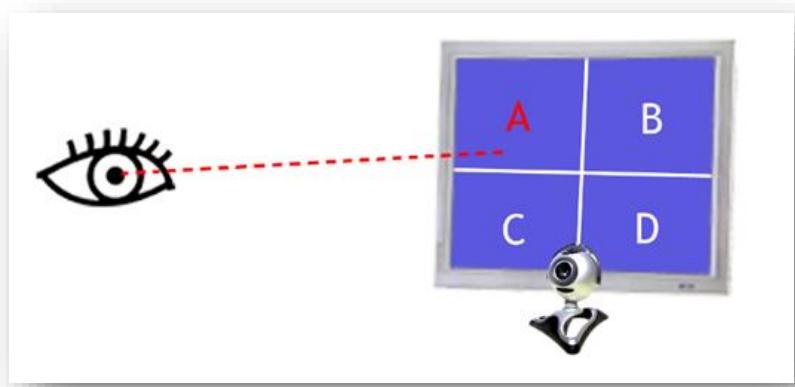
Precision Farming, Pollution Control, EM Interferences

Example: Assistive Technologies

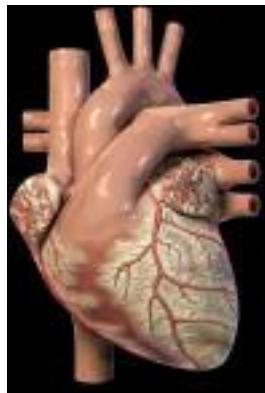


Example: Assistive Technologies

Enhanced human machine interfaces through gesture recognition and eye tracking



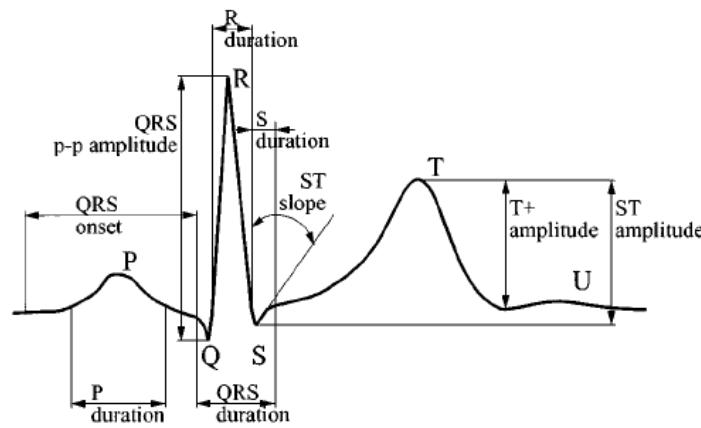
Example: Cardiac Pathology Detection



Heart

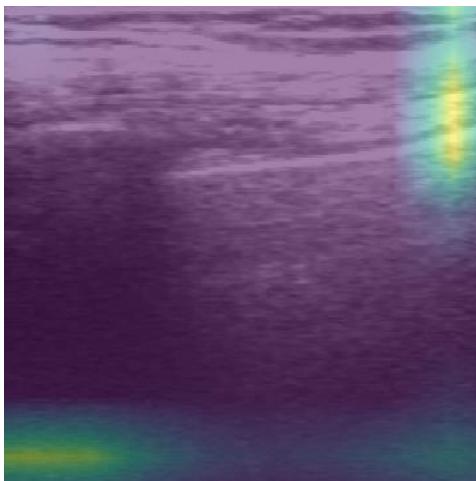


ECG signal

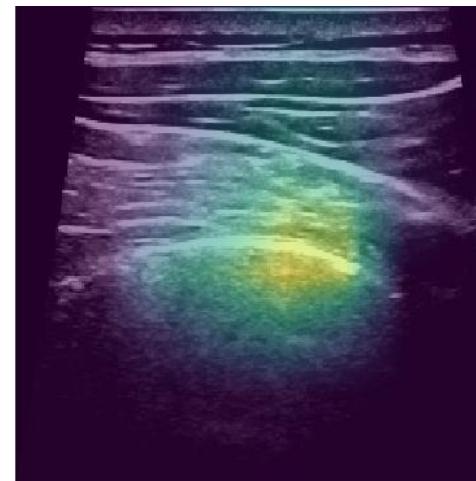


Example: COVID-19 Detection

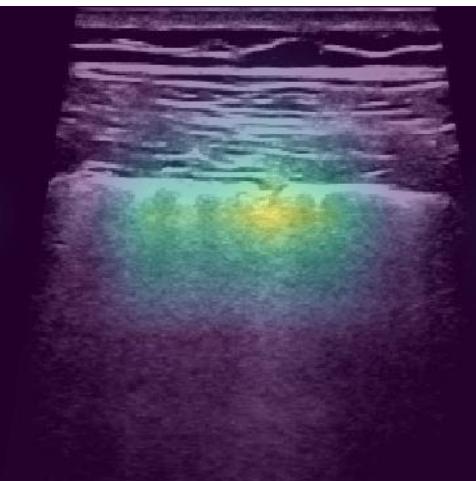
Case 0



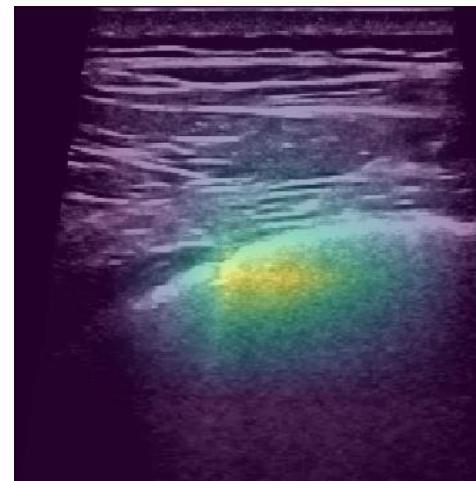
Case 1



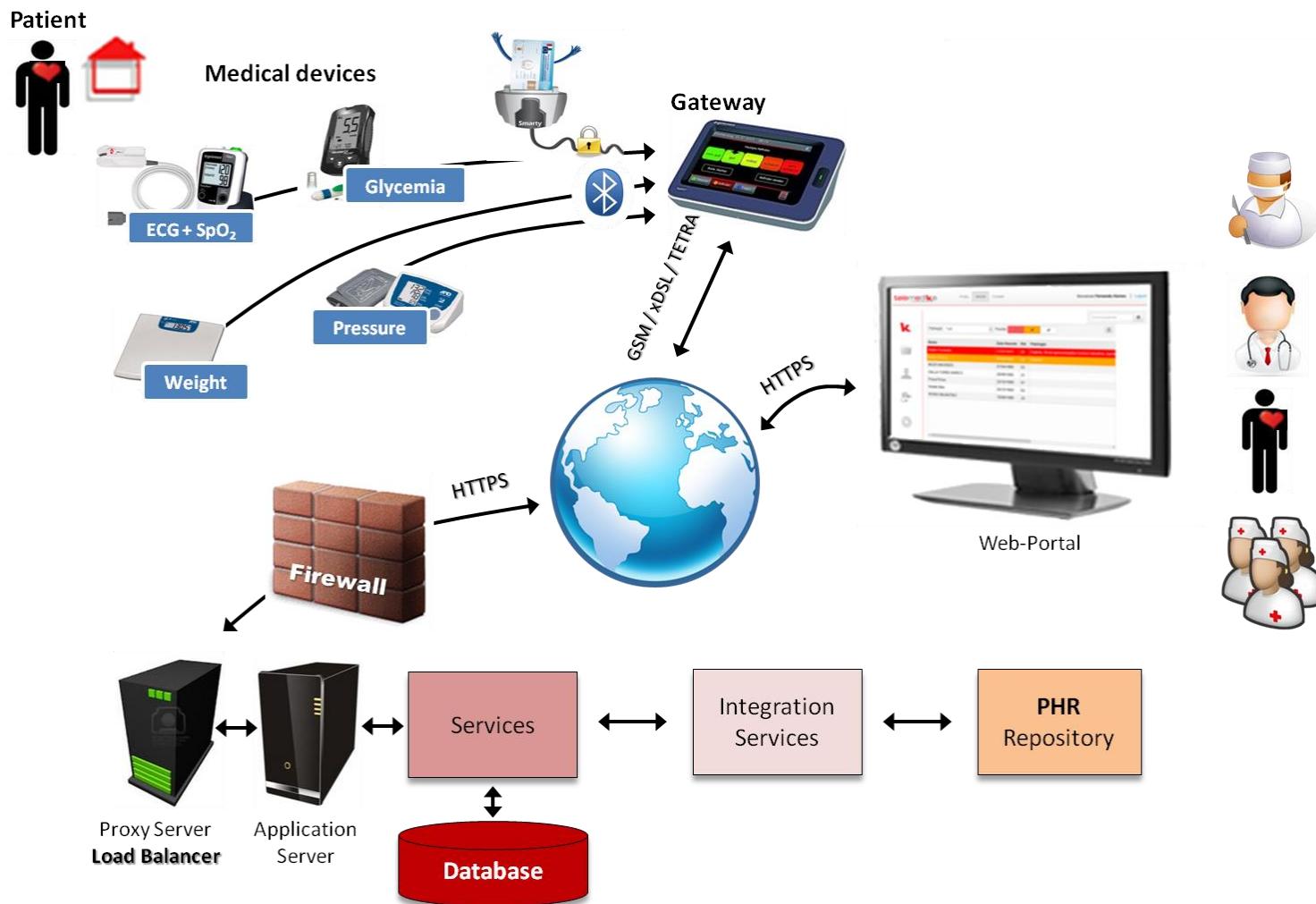
Case 2



Case 3



Example: Telemonitoring



Example: DNA Microarray Image Analysis

