

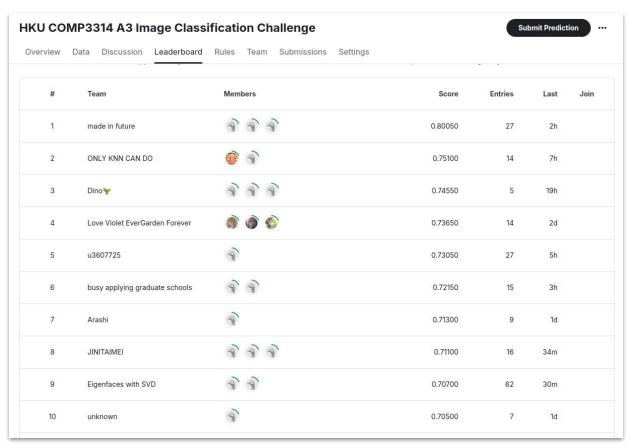
COMP3314 Tutorial 4

Tutorial for Assignment 4

TA for COMP3314

Kaggle competition statistics

- Deadline:
 - Nov 24 Sun, 23:59
- Up till Nov 22 Fri:
 - 115 Entrants
 - 48 Participants
 - o 30 Teams
 - 371 Submissions
- 2 days to go!



Kaggle competition reminder

- Sign-up Form: https://forms.gle/KGjk5SN2pqWcCvhX7
 - Submission method: Google Forms
 - Everyone shall submit
 - You must fill this form, otherwise we cannot associate your submission
- PDF Report: Document your process, findings, and methodology (30 pts)
 - Submission method: Moodle
 - Everyone shall submit
- Jupyter Notebook: Share your code in a runnable notebook (20 pts)
 - Submission method: Moodle
 - Everyone shall submit
- Prediction CSV: Submit your predictions on Kaggle for scoring (50 pts)
 - Submission method: Kaggle

Assignment 4 overview

- Linear regression (30 points)
- Spam email classification with MLP (30 points)
- K-means clustering for color compression (40 points)

Q1: Linear regression (30 points)

Year	Advertisement Cost (x_i)	Annual Profit (y_i)
2020	20	60
2021	40	65
2022	60	75
2023	80	85

- Given the data of cost and revenue, try to fit a linear function $y = w_0 + w_1 * x$ to the data with linear regression
- Your tasks:
 - First, compute the solutions of w_0 and w_1 manually
 - Formulate the loss function
 - Compute the gradients w.r.t. w_0 and w_1
 - Solve for w_0 and w_1 by setting the gradients to zero
 - Then, implement the linear regression model using scikit-learn and compare the results

Q2: Spam email classification with MLP (30 points)

- Given a dataset of emails, you are to build a spam classifier with MLP
- The code for downloading and preprocessing the data has been provided
- Your tasks:
 - Build MLP neural networks with different configurations
 - Train and evaluate the classifiers with the given dataset
 - Ensemble the classifiers and evaluate the ensemble classifier

Q3: K-means clustering for color compression (40 points)

- Implement the update steps for K-means
- Implement random initialization for K-means
 - Run your K-means algorithm and visualize color compression results
- Implement the FPS initialization method
 - Run your K-means algorithm and visualize color compression results
- Compare the results with random and FPS initialization
 - Qualitatively by visualization
 - Quantitatively with MSE
- FPS algorithm
 - Starts from a randomly selected sample as the first center
 - Then in each iteration, it selects the sample that is the farthest from the set of selected centers

Q3: K-means clustering for color compression (40 points)

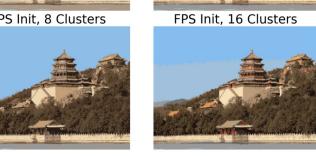


Random Init, 4 Clusters

FPS Init, 4 Clusters







Random Init, 16 Clusters

Q&A