

INTRODUCTION

2110573 Pattern Recognition

Sections

- 21 : Undergrad
- 1 : Masters
- Switch sections if wrong, if full please tell me to increase.

Mycourseville and discord

<https://discord.gg/nJvBSTW8>

TA office hours: 8-9 pm Tuesdays, Fridays

MyCourseVille

<https://www.mycourseville.com?q=courseville/course/28315>

Password: nya

For homework submission

Github

https://github.com/ekapolc/pattern_2022

For slides and homework instructions

Playlist

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLcBOyD1N1T-MnWcKQZqE8FXrgoiVdXvl>

Syllabus

คานะเรียนที่	เนื้อหา	การบ้านและคริช
1 - 13/1	Introduction	
2 - 20/1	K-mean, Regression	เริ่ม HW1
3 - 27/1	MLE, MAP, and Naive Bayes	ส่ง HW1, Quiz 1, เริ่ม HW2
4 - 3/2	GMM and EM	
5 - 10/2	Dimensionality reduction (PCA, LDA, RP) and visualization techniques (t-sne, UMAP, PHATE)	ส่ง HW2, Quiz 2, เริ่ม HW3
6 - 17/2	SVM	
7 - 24/2	Neural network basics	ส่ง HW3, Quiz 3, เริ่ม HW4
8 - 3/3	CNNs & Pytorch demo	เริ่ม HW5
9 - 10/3	Midterm week - No midterm for this class	
10 - 17/3	Recurrent, attention, and transformers	ส่ง HW4, Quiz 4
11 - 24/3	Deep generative models (VAE, GAN, Diffusion)	ส่ง HW5, Quiz 5, ส่ง course project proposal, เริ่ม HW6
11 - 31/3	Unsupervised methods	
12 - 7/4	Semi-supervised, self-supervised, and contrastive learning	ส่ง HW6, Quiz 6, เริ่ม HW7
13 - 14/4	Songkran Holiday	
14 - 21/4	Reinforcement Learning	ส่ง HW7, Quiz 7
15 - 28/4	No regular class - meeting/progress presentation with project mentors	Course project progress
16 - 5/5	Tricks of the trade: machine learning in the real world + Guest	
Some time during final exam	Project presentation No final exam for this class	ส่ง course project

Plagiarism Policy

- You shall not show other people your code or solution
- Copying will result in a score of zero for both parties on the assignment
- Many of these algorithms have code available on the internet, do not copy paste the codes

Plagiarism vs. Cheating



What is the difference?

Grades

การส่งการบ้านสาย

สายไม่เกิน 6 ชม. -0.5 คะแนน

สายไม่เกิน 24 ชม. -2 คะแนน

ถ้าส่งสายเกิน 24 ชม. จะไม่ได้รับการตรวจ

เกณฑ์การวัดผล

Attendance and in-class activities 10%

Quizzes 20%

Homework 40%

Project 30%

การตัดเกรด

> 85% A

> 80% B+

> 75% B

> 70% C+

> 65% C

> 60% D+

> 55% D

< 55% F

Course project

- ≤ 5 people
- Topic of your choice
 - Can be implementing a paper
 - Extension of a homework
 - Project for other courses with an additional machine learning component
 - Your current research (with additional scope)
 - Or work on a new application
 - Must already have existing data! No data collection!
- Topics need to be pre-approved
 - Details about the procedure TBA

The machine learning trend 2015

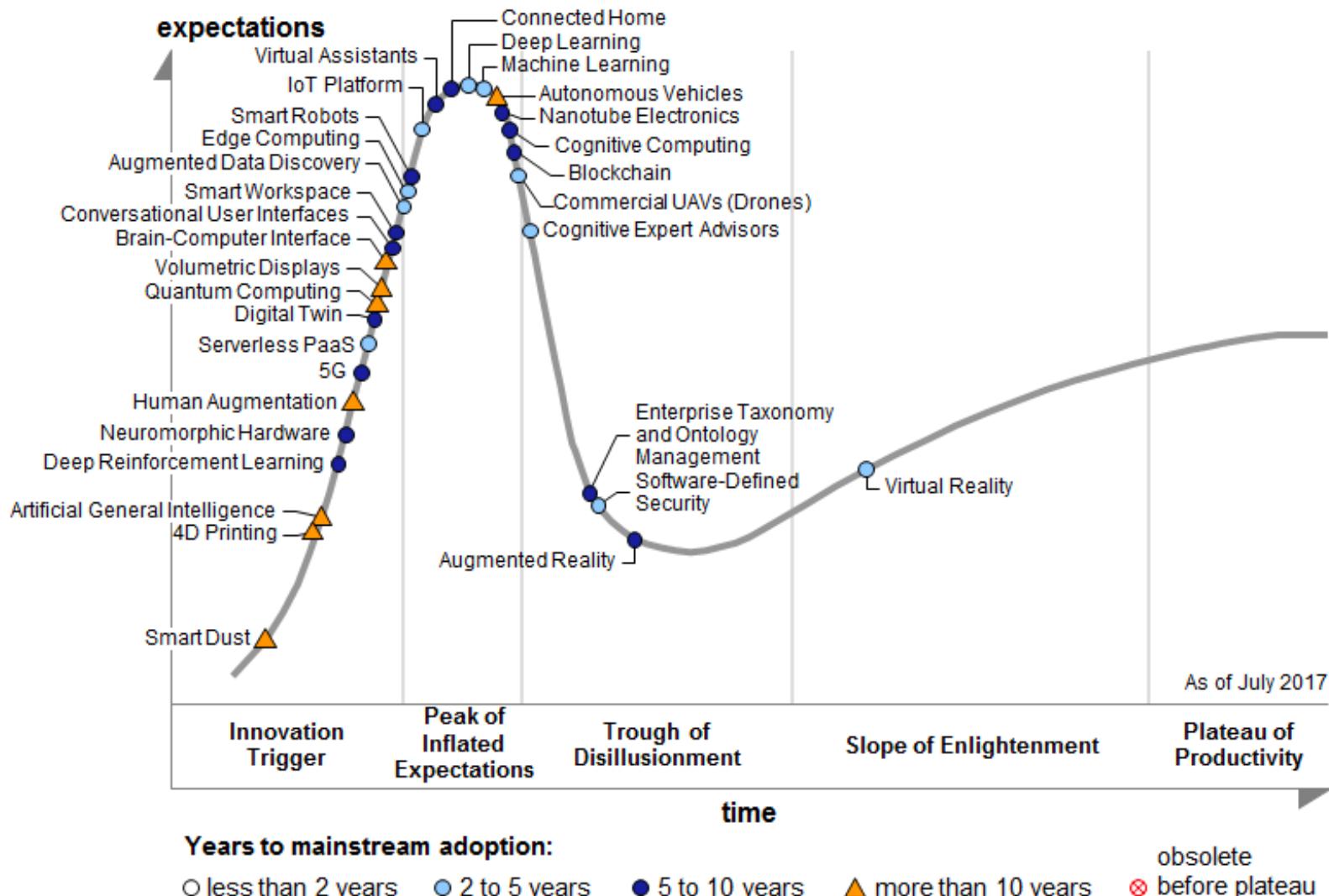


The machine learning trend 2016

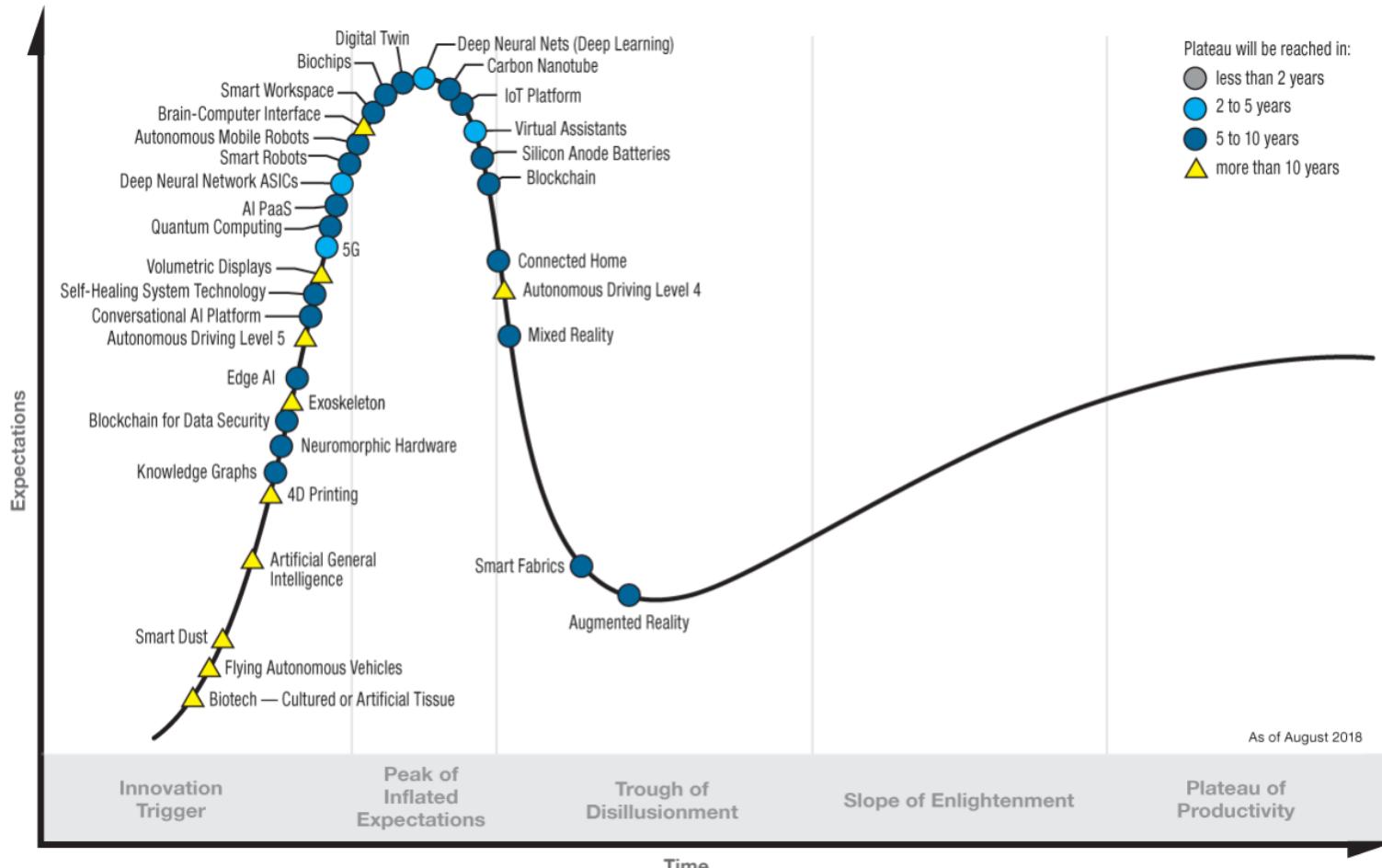


Source: Gartner (July 2016)

The machine learning trend 2017

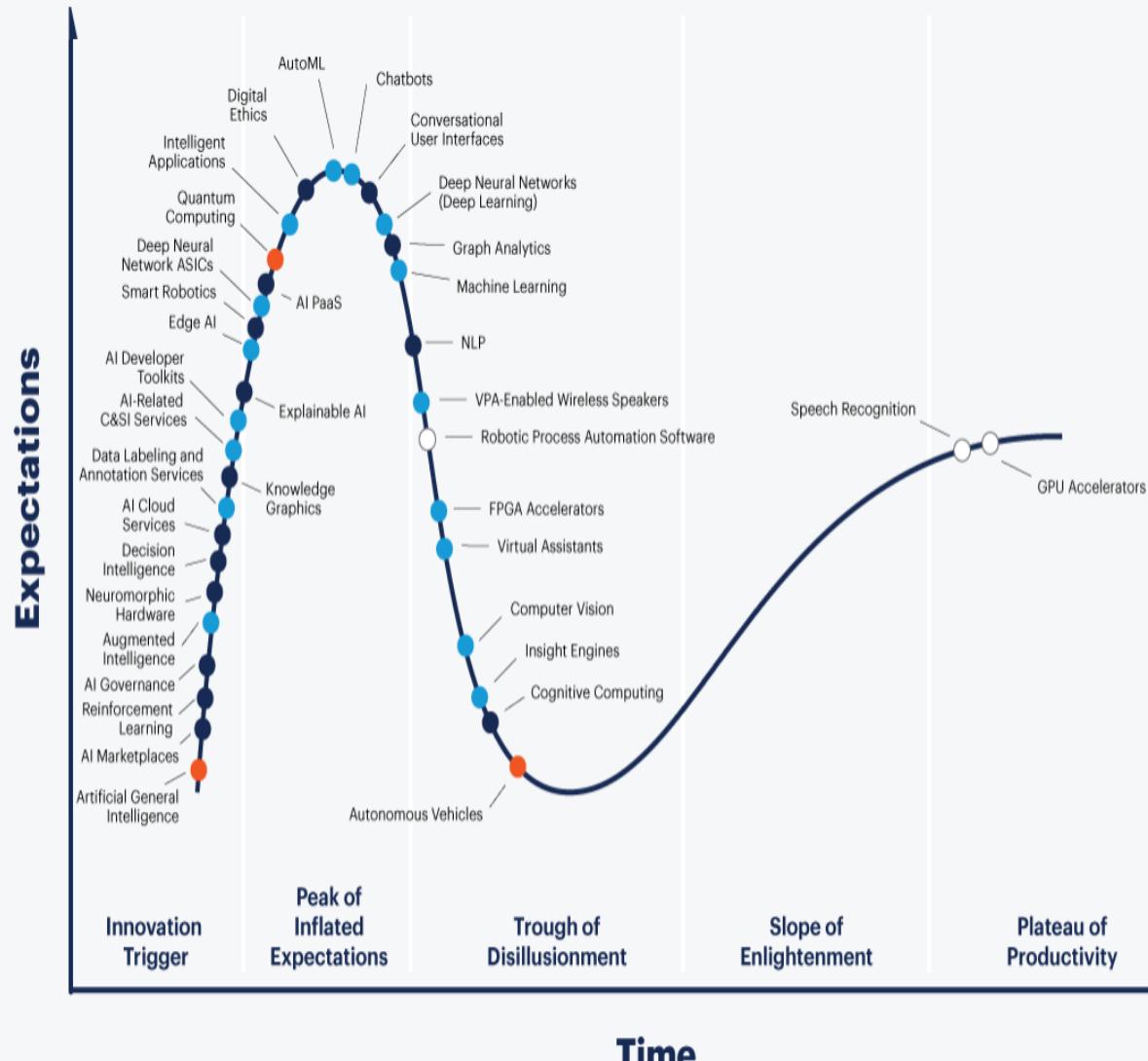


The machine learning trend 2018

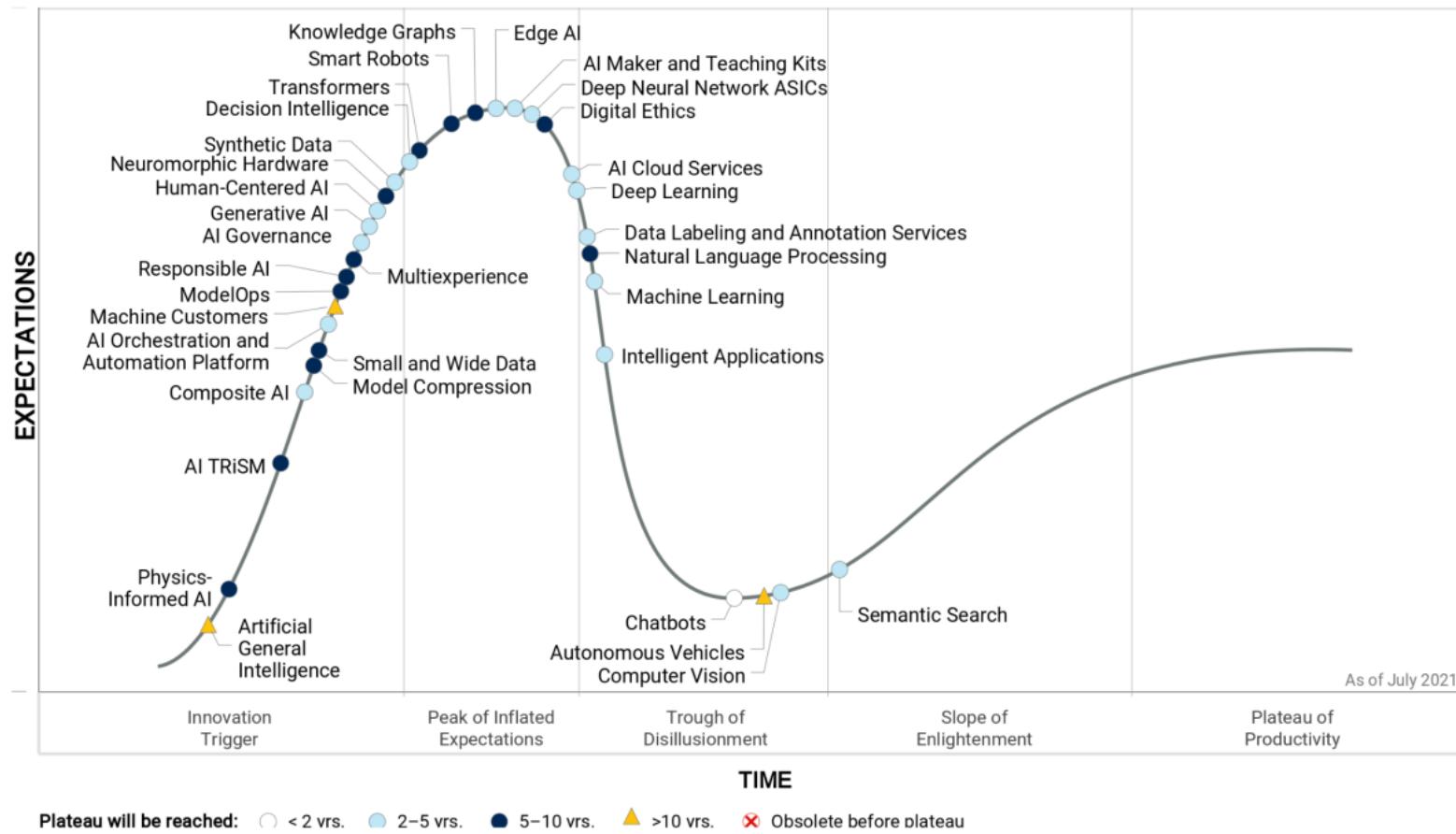


<https://www.gartner.com/smarterwithgartner/5-trends-emerge-in-gartner-hype-cycle-for-emerging-technologies-2018/>

The machine learning trend 2019

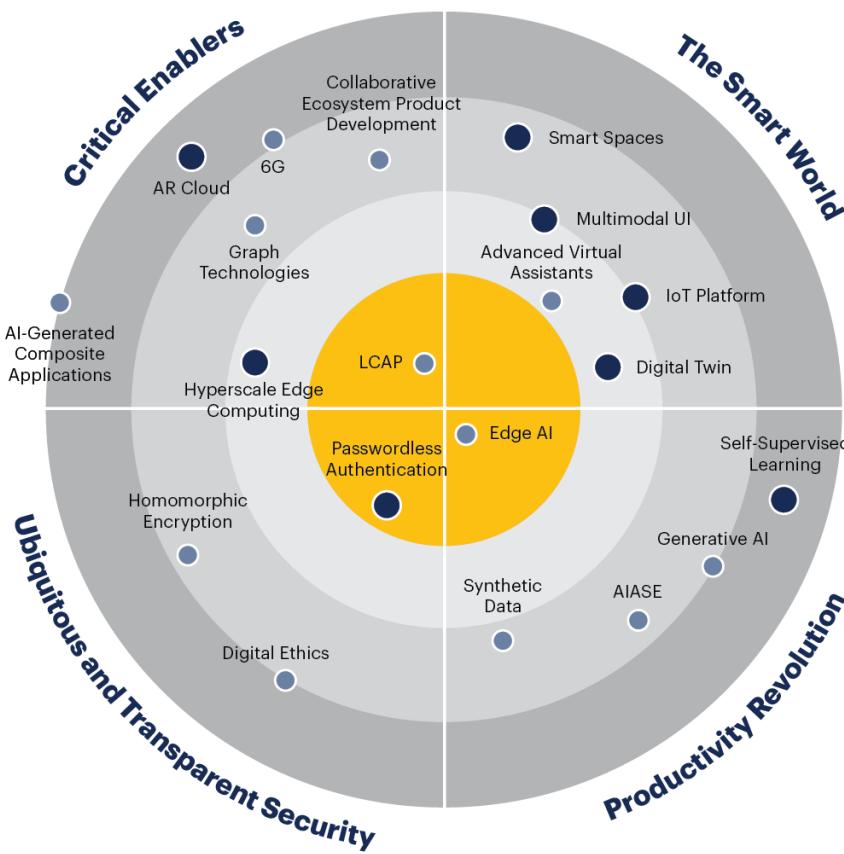


The machine learning trend 2021



2022

Impact Radar for 2022



Range

- 6 to 8 Years
- 3 to 6 Years
- Now (0 to 1 Years)
- 1 to 3 Years

Mass

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High

gartner.com

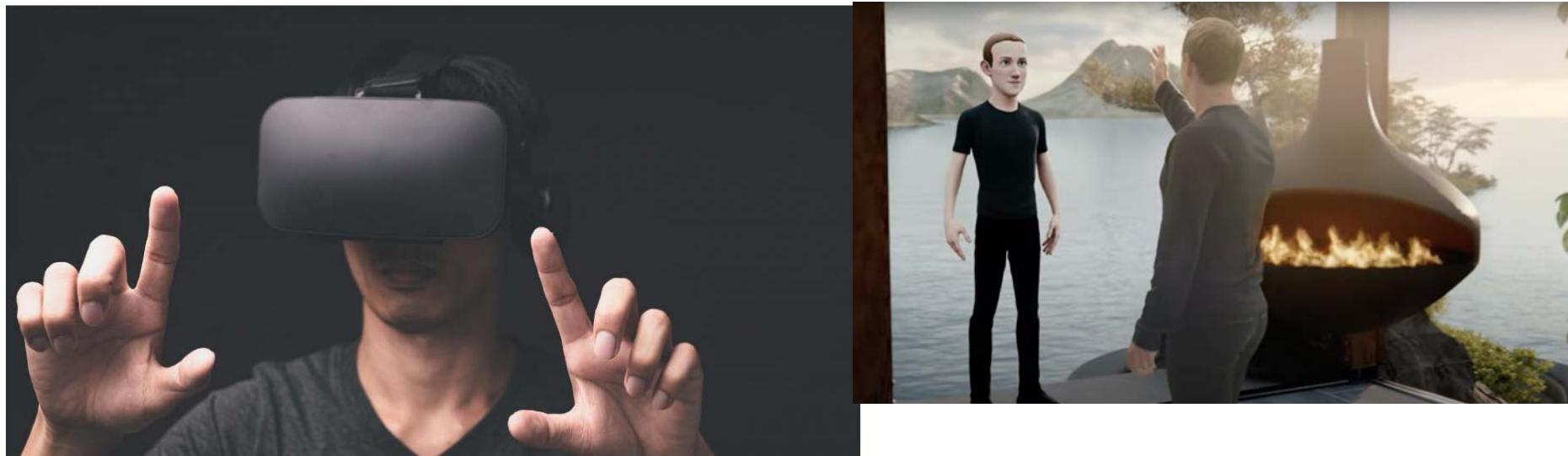
Source: Gartner

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The metaverse hype

Facebook's metaverse may usher in impressive hyperrealistic tech but your privacy could be at risk



<https://www.euronews.com/next/2022/01/12/facebook-s-metaverse-may-see-impressive-hyperrealistic-tech-but-your-privacy-could-be-at-risk>

Full-time positions around Metaverse @ Meta ➔ Inbox x



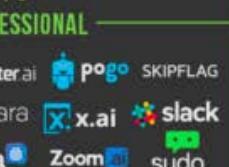
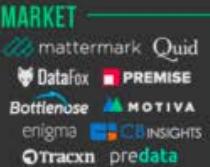
8:57 PM (1 hour ago)



Meta is now expanding its efforts around Metaverse and I am on the look for bright minds in areas of conversational AI, reinforcement learning, multi-modal interaction, and multi-agent systems applied to augmented reality. For Research Scientist positions a PhD degree is required. For Software eng. positions you can apply with BSc. and up.

MACHINE INTELLIGENCE 3.0

ENTERPRISE INTELLIGENCE



TECHNOLOGY STACK

AGENT ENABLERS



DATA SCIENCE



MACHINE LEARNING



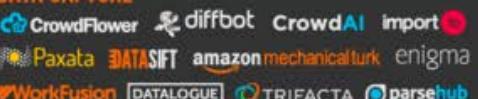
NATURAL LANGUAGE



DEVELOPMENT



DATA CAPTURE



OPEN SOURCE LIBRARIES



HARDWARE



RESEARCH



The data era

2017 This Is What Happens In An Internet Minute

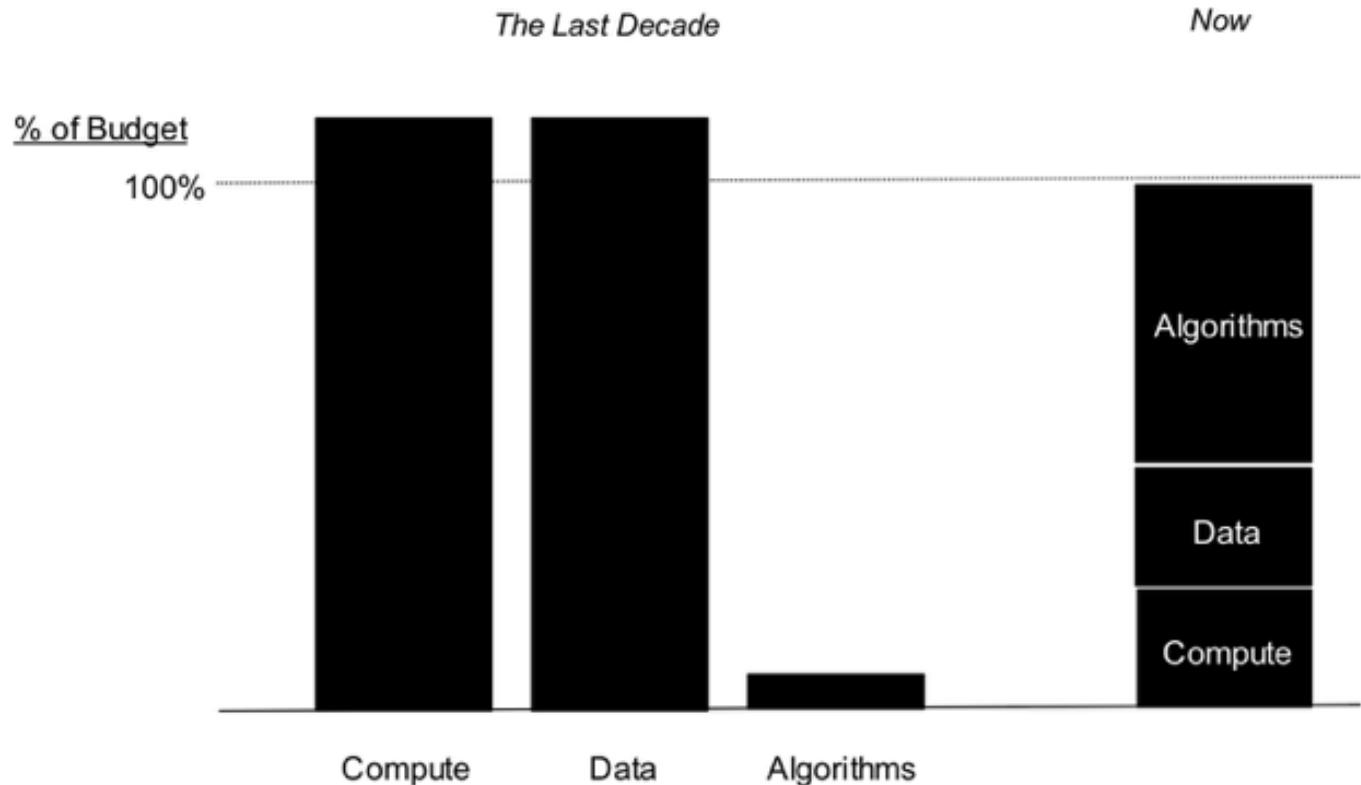


2021 This Is What Happens In An Internet Minute



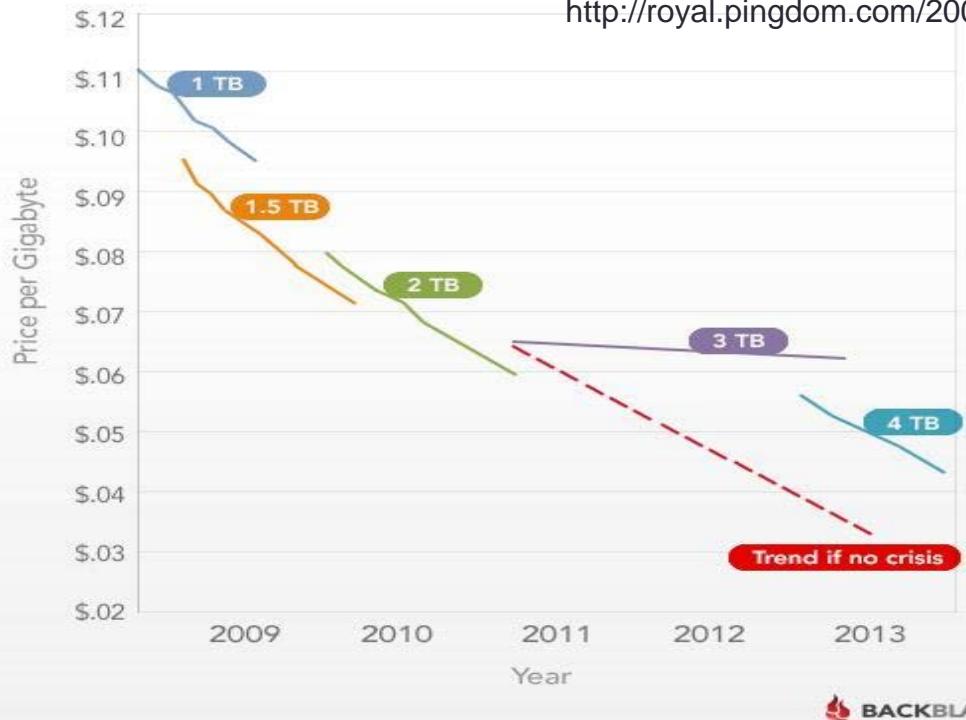
Factors for ML

- Data
- Compute
- Algo

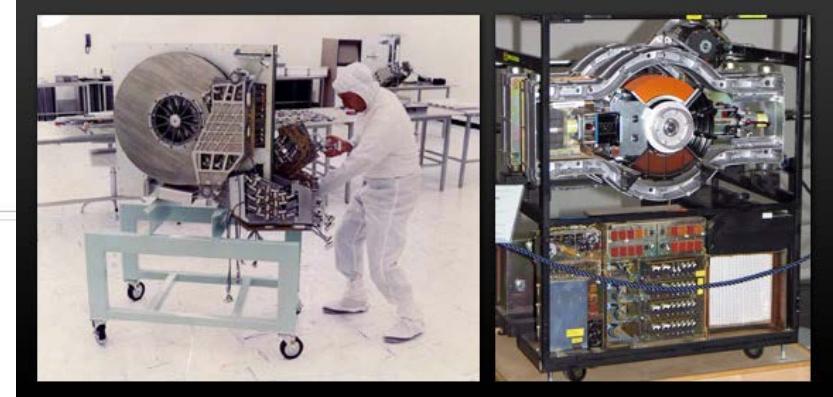


The cost of storage

Cost per GB Trend Lines



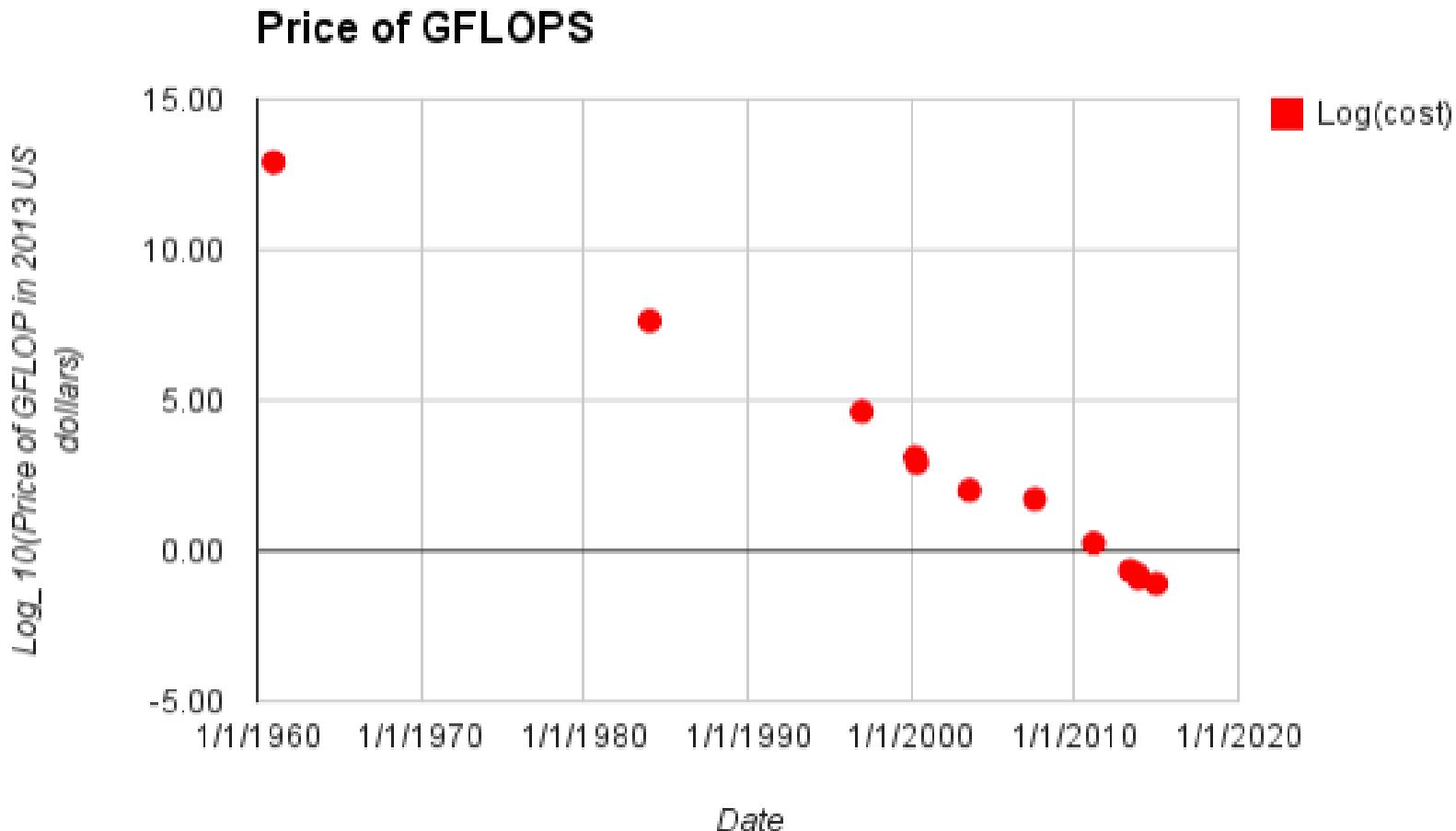
<http://royal.pingdom.com/2008/04/08/the-history-of-computer-data-storage-in-pictures/>



1980 250MB hard disk drive
250 kg 100k USD (300k USD in today's dollar)

<https://www.backblaze.com/blog/farming-hard-drives-2-years-and-1m-later/>

The cost of compute



Common carbon footprint benchmarks

in lbs of CO₂ equivalent

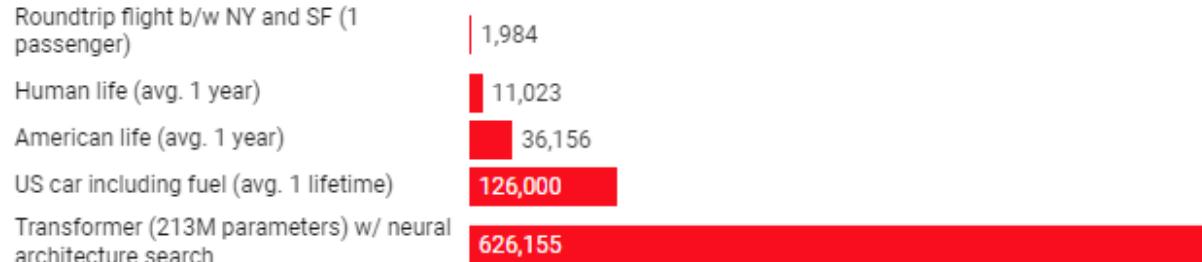
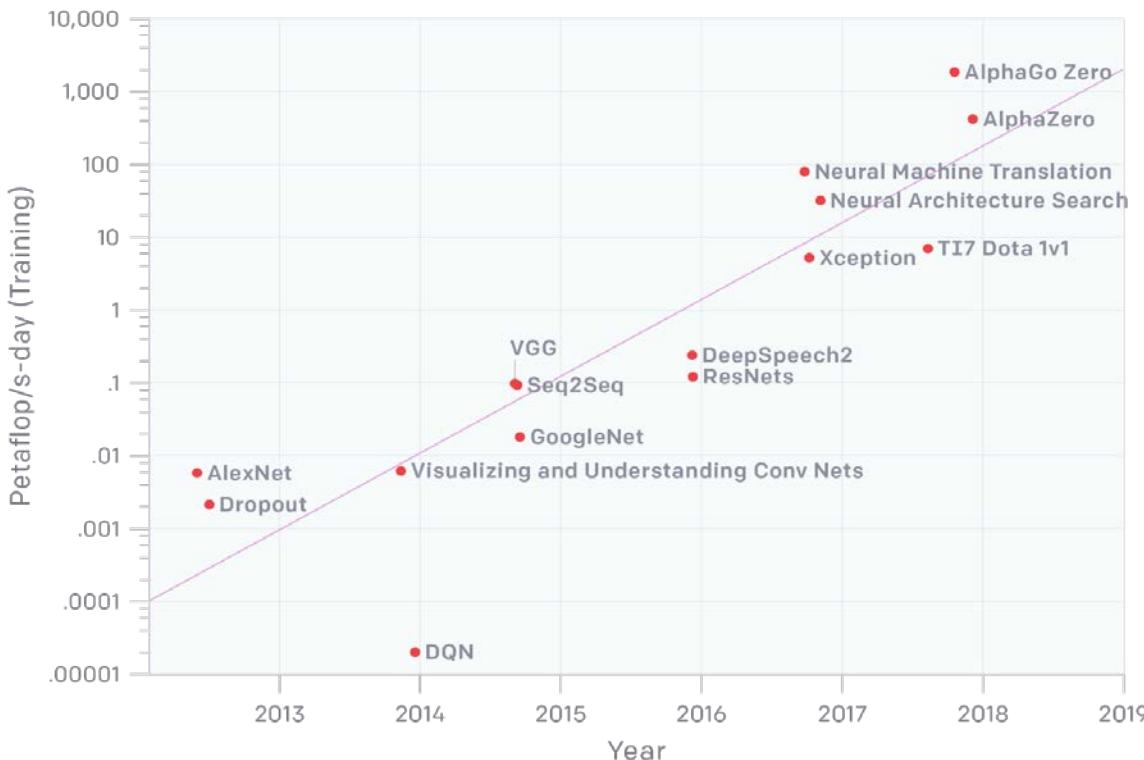


Chart: MIT Technology Review • Source: Strubell et al. • Created with Datawrapper

AlexNet to AlphaGo Zero: A 300,000x Increase in Compute

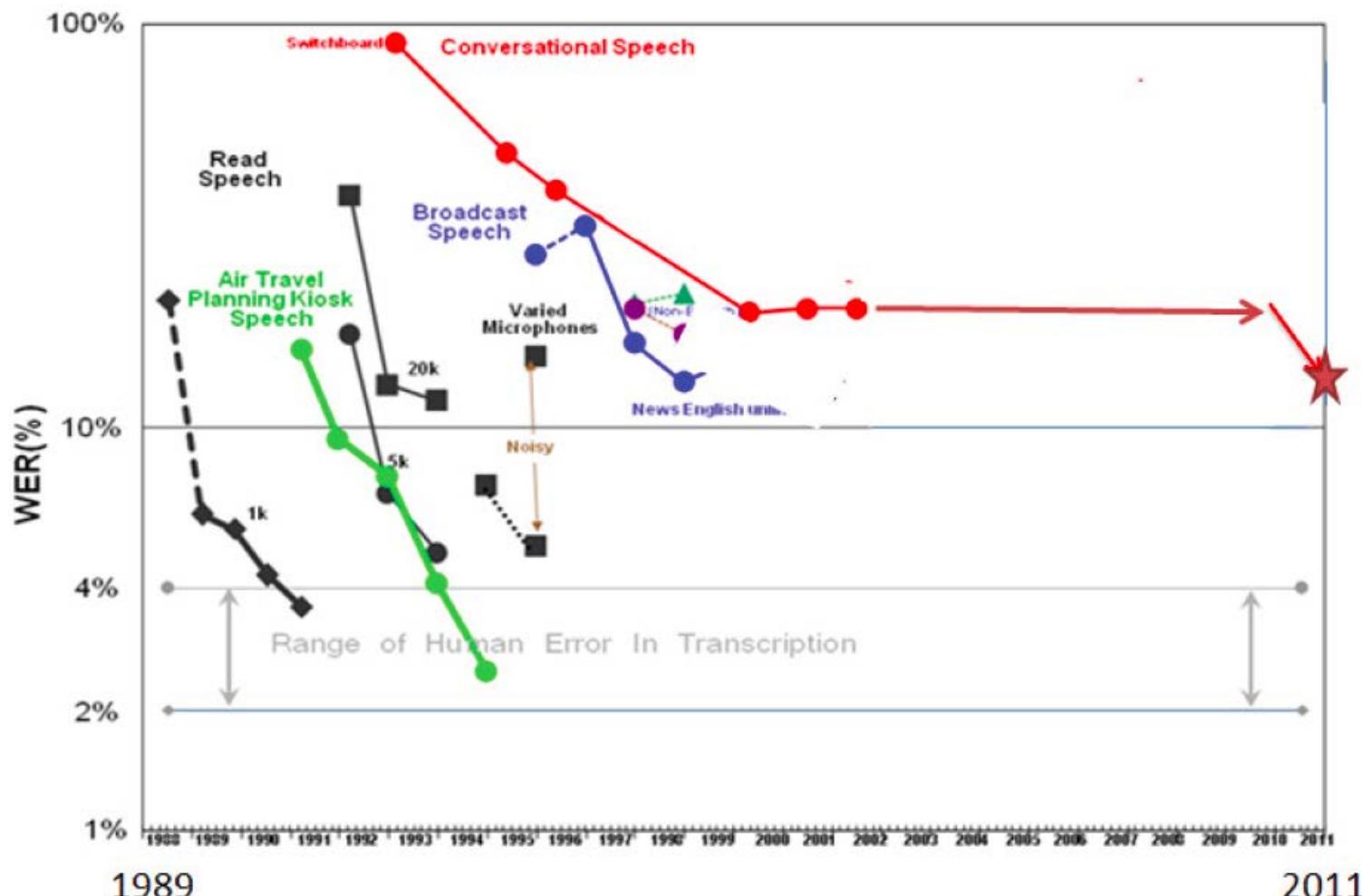


<https://www.technologyreview.com/2019/06/06/239031/training-a-single-ai-model-can-emit-as-much-carbon-as-five-cars-in-their-lifetimes/>

<https://blog.openai.com/ai-and-compute/>

Deep learning and compute

Hitting the sweet spot on performance



Hitting the sweet spot in performance

PRESS RELEASE
OCTOBER 4, 2011

Apple Launches iPhone 4S, iOS 5 & iCloud

iPhone 4S Features Dual-Core A5 Chip, All New Camera, Full 1080p HD Video Recording & Introduces Siri

CUPERTINO, California—October 4, 2011—Apple® today announced iPhone® 4S, the most amazing iPhone yet, packed with incredible new features including Apple's dual-core A5 chip for blazing fast performance and stunning graphics; an all new camera with advanced optics; full 1080p HD resolution video recording; and Siri™, an intelligent assistant that helps you get things done just by asking. With the launch of iPhone 4S

- “If I were to guess like what **our biggest existential threat** is, it’s probably that. So we need to be very careful with the artificial intelligence. There should be some regulatory oversight maybe at the national and international level, just to make sure that we don’t do something very foolish.”



- “I think people who are naysayers and try to drum up these doomsday scenarios — I just, I don’t understand it. It’s really negative and in some ways I actually think it is pretty irresponsible”





Darren Cunningham @dcunni · 6h

Zuckerberg blasts @elonmusk warnings against artificial intelligence as 'pretty irresponsible' bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2... @svbizjournal #ai



Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg blasts Tesla CEO Elon Musk's warn...

"People who are naysayers and try to drum up these doomsday scenarios — I just, I don't understand it," the Facebook CEO said. "It's really negative
bizjournals.com

30

296

566



Elon Musk

@elonmusk

Following

Replies to [@dcunni](#) [@SVbizjournal](#)

I've talked to Mark about this. His understanding of the subject is limited.

8:07 AM - 25 Jul 2017

© Twitter

Poll



What is Pattern Recognition?

- “Pattern recognition is a branch of machine learning that focuses on **the recognition of patterns and regularities in data**, although it is in some cases considered to be nearly synonymous with machine learning.”

wikipedia

- What about
 - AI
 - Data mining
 - Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD)
 - Statistics
 - Data science

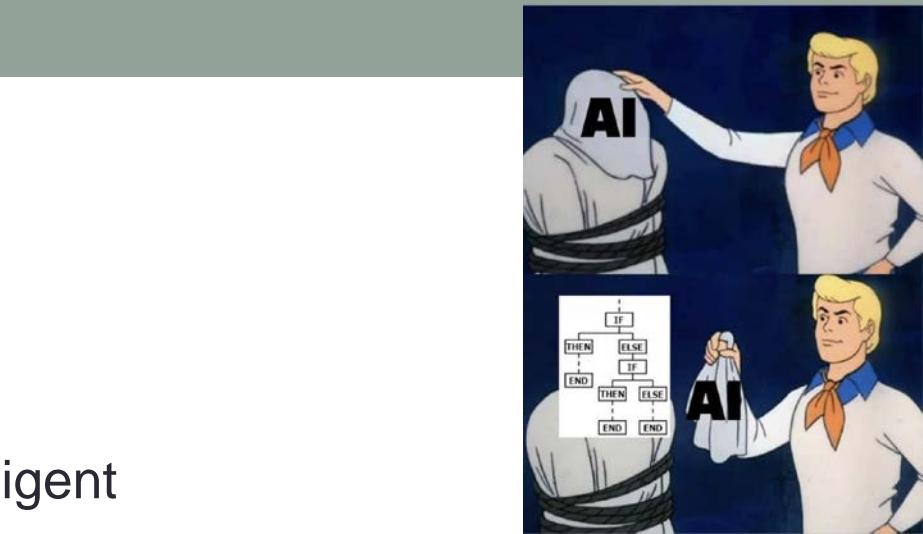
What is AI?

- Classical definition
 - A system that appears intelligent
- Populace definition



- Probably what the field means right now
 - ML
 - narrow AI
 - Specialized

<https://techsauce.co/pr-news/tcas-use-cloud-computing-and-ai-for-admission>



กปอ. เปิดตัว “AI ช่วยเลือกสาขาเรียน” เพื่อระบบพร้อมรับผู้สมัครใช้งานราว 500,000 คน

พฤษภาคม 26, 2018 | By [Techsauce Team](#)

ที่ประชุมอธิการบดีแห่งประเทศไทย (หปอ.) ประกาศความพร้อมการคัดเลือกนักศึกษาต่อระดับอุดมศึกษาของระบบ TCAS ประจำปีการศึกษา 2562 เปิดตัวระบบใหม่ที่สุดล่าสุด 3 ระบบ พร้อม AI ช่วยผู้สมัครเลือกสาขาและ Cloud Computing รองรับผู้สมัคร 500,000 คน

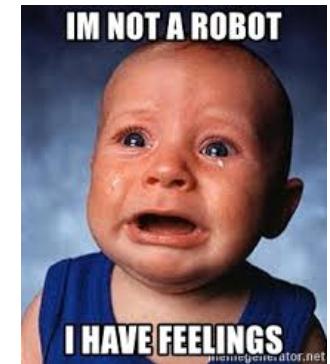


Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

- “hypothetical ability of an intelligent agent to understand or learn any intellectual task that a human being can.”

Wikipedia

Can continue to learn new skills on its own.



Probably not of much interest besides philosophical debates

Works done in baby steps

ML vs PR vs DM vs KDD

- “The short answer is: None. They are ... concerned with the same question: **how do we learn from data?**”

Larry Wasserman – CMU Professor

- Nearly identical tools and subject matter

History

- Pattern Recognition started from the engineering community (mainly Electrical Engineering and Computer Vision)
- Machine learning comes out of AI and mostly considered a Computer Science subject
- Data mining starts from the database community

Different community viewpoints

- A screw looking for a screw driver
- A screw driver looking for a screw



Different applications



Different tools

The Screwdriver and the Screw

DM

PR

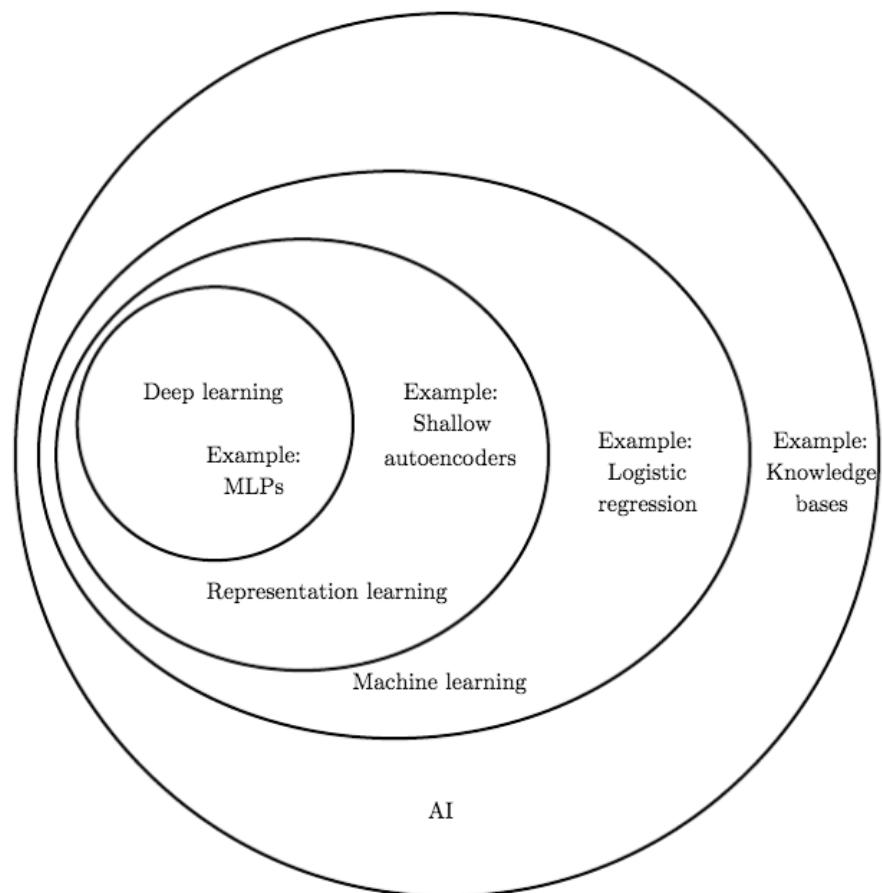
ML

AI



Distinguishing things

- DM – Data warehouse, ETL
- AI – search, swarm intelligence
- PR – Signal processing (feature engineering)



Different terminologies

<http://statweb.stanford.edu/~tibs/stat315a/glossary.pdf>

Machine learning

Statistics

network, graphs

model

weights

parameters

learning

fitting

generalization

test set performance

supervised learning

regression/classification

unsupervised learning

density estimation, clustering

large grant = \$1,000,000

large grant= \$50,000

Merging communities and fields

- With the advent of Deep learning the fields are merging and the differences are becoming unclear

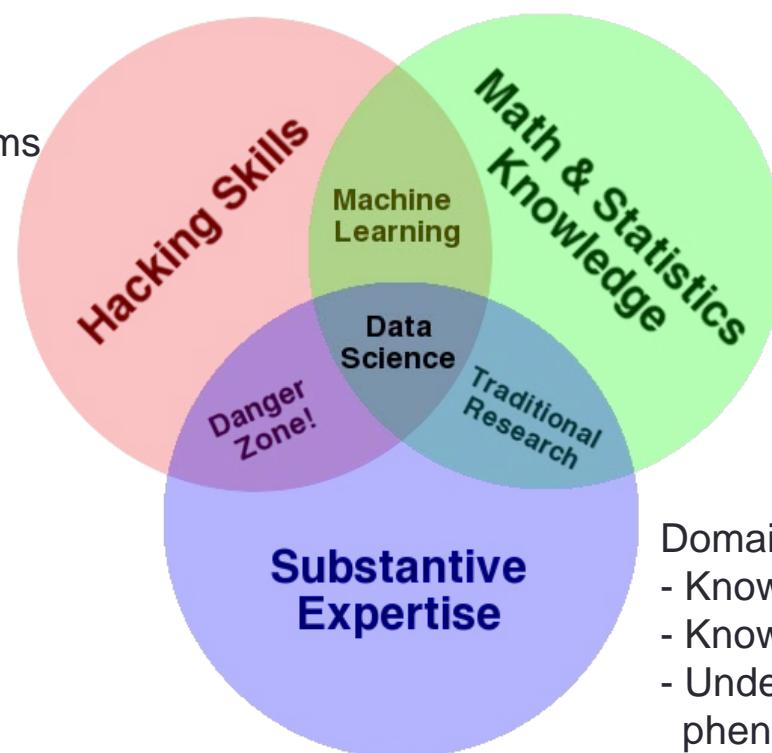


Data science & Data analytics

- How to get value from data
 - Data-driven decision making

Programming

- Algorithms
- Distributed systems
- Database
- Hardware



Math knowledge

- Statistics
- Probability
- Optimization
- Linear algebra

Domain knowledge

- Know the right questions to ask
- Know the relevant information
- Understand the underlying phenomena

Course philosophy

- Going beyond the black box
- In this course you will
 - Understand models on a deeper level
 - Implement stuff from scratch



François Chollet ✅ @fchollet · Aug 25

A popular quote goes "if you can't explain it in simple terms, you don't understand it well enough" (often incorrectly attributed to Einstein or Feynman).

I think a more accurate take is: "if you can't explain it in arbitrarily precise terms, you don't understand it well enough"

19 101 458



François Chollet ✅

@fchollet

Follow

In particular, if you understand something clearly, you should be able to describe it in precise algorithmic terms to a computer: you should be able to implement it from scratch (as a simulation, as a framework, etc).

1:10 PM - 25 Aug 2018

The danger zone



อาจารย์ครับ หม่มีประโยชน์คือเป็นคำ ใส่เป็น word bag ที่มีขนาดเท่ากับ vocab ใส่เป็นคำที่ขอคำในประโยชน์ แล้วหาน TF-IDF และว่า Multinomial NB มันทิ่งกว่าไม่ หาน TF-IDF ครับ หม่มสังสัยว่าเป็นเพราะอะไร หม่มเห็นว่าค่า prob นี่เปลี่ยนจริงๆ มันน่าจะดี เพราะหม่มหา TF-IDF บน SVM แล้วผลมันตื้อครับ

หม่มใช้ laplace ด้วยครับ แต่ผลไม่น่าทั้งขนาดนี้ alpha=1 ครับ

อาจารย์ครับ ควรแบ่ง data ไงดีครับตอนที่ neural net หม่ม data อยู่ของช่วงรันที่ 9-16 ครับ คือ ตอนที่ท่า linear กับ pca หม่มใช้ train เป็นช่วงรันที่ 9 - 13 ครับ ส่วน test หม่มใช้ช่วง 14-15 ตอนที่ neural net ดำเนินไปนี่เป็นรันที่ 16 วันเดียวพอไหม หรือควรแบ่ง data ใหม่ครับ ตอนนี้ training set หม่มประมาณ 360000 ครับ ส่วน test set มีประมาณ 150000 ครับ

แล้วจึงฝึกภาพ3D 11440 ไป Train เช้า CNN แล้ว Classify ว่า เป็น 1(Depression Group) หรือ 0(Control Group)

ซึ่งหม่มก็พยายามปรับพารามิเตอร์ต่าง ๆ ที่ได้ Acc สูงสุดที่ 65%

หมเมยามาลงว่าจะใช้ GRU ด้วย

ปล.การ Train ครั้งก่อน ทำการ shuffle ดาต้าเรียนร้อยแล้ว นะครับ

คราวนี้ GRU จะต้องรับ input ปัจจุบันครับ ต้อง รับเป็น 11440 โดยไม่ shuffle และตั้ง batch=143 เพื่อให้มีรอมลง เป็น คุณ ๆ ไปเหรอครับ ?

หมเมยคอมต้องมี 1 timesteps มาต้นระบบทั่ง sample เพื่อให้ มีรอมแยกได้

อย่างถูกต้องใน HW1 ของ NLP มันจะให้เรา model ที่บอกว่าข้อความใดอยู่ในหนึ่งเรื่องปัจจุบัน แต่ของหม่มเป็นแบบ นักจากบวกกับว่าข้อความใดอยู่ในหนึ่งเรื่องแล้ว ยังต้องบอกว่ามันเป็น Noun, Verb, หรือ Adj. ประมาณนี้จะครับ เพราะของหม่มต้อง ต้องบอกว่าเป็น control หรือ depression โดยใช้ทั้งหมด 143 timesteps

อีกอย่างที่สังสัยต้องดู test นะครับ อย่างเช่นหมายความว่า ถ้าหม่ม test แล้ว sample ตัวละ 143 timestep input หม่ม จะได้ 143 outputs ใช้รับครับ แต่ที่หม่มต้องการคือ output ตัวเดียวที่บอกว่าเป็น Depression หรือ Control เพียงค่าเดียว

Driving a car analogy

- Just drive without knowing where you are going
- Getting there vs getting there effectively
- Putting the wrong fuel into the car

Be better than autoML



DataRobot [PRODUCT](#) [SOLUTIONS](#) [EDUCATION](#) [ABOUT](#) [WE'RE HIRING!](#) [CONTACT US](#)

① Upload your data
② Select the target variable
③ Build 100s of models in one click
④ Explore top models and get insights
⑤ Deploy best model and make predictions

Summary
What would you like to predict?

Feature name	Var type	Unique	Missing	...
race	Categorical	5	221	
gender	Categorical	2	0	
age	Categorical	10	0	

35% Image Processing Data Preparation (labeling)

55% Feature Extraction ML Model

10% Result Presentation

 Google Cloud AutoML Vision

AutoML replaces this stage saving 55% of effort and providing better accuracy

<https://towardsdatascience.com/ocr-for-scanned-numbers-using-googles-automl-vision-29d193070c64>

Types of machine learning

1. Supervised learning
 2. Unsupervised learning
 3. Reinforcement learning
-
0. Pre-machine learning: rule-base

Pre-machine learning: 7-segment display

- **Input:** 7 binary values (0,1) forming a display
- Given $\mathbf{x} = (\text{A}, \text{B}, \text{C}, \text{D}, \text{E}, \text{F}, \text{G})$
- **Output:** y , either 0, 1, ..., 9 or not a number
- **Task:** write a program (a function F) that maps \mathbf{x} to y ; $F(\mathbf{x}) = y$

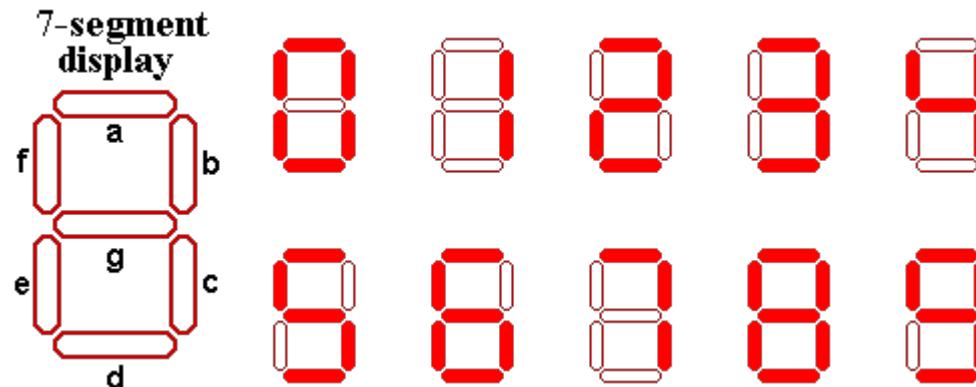


Image from <http://www.physics.udel.edu/~watson/scen103/colloq2000/7-seg.html>

Mapping function

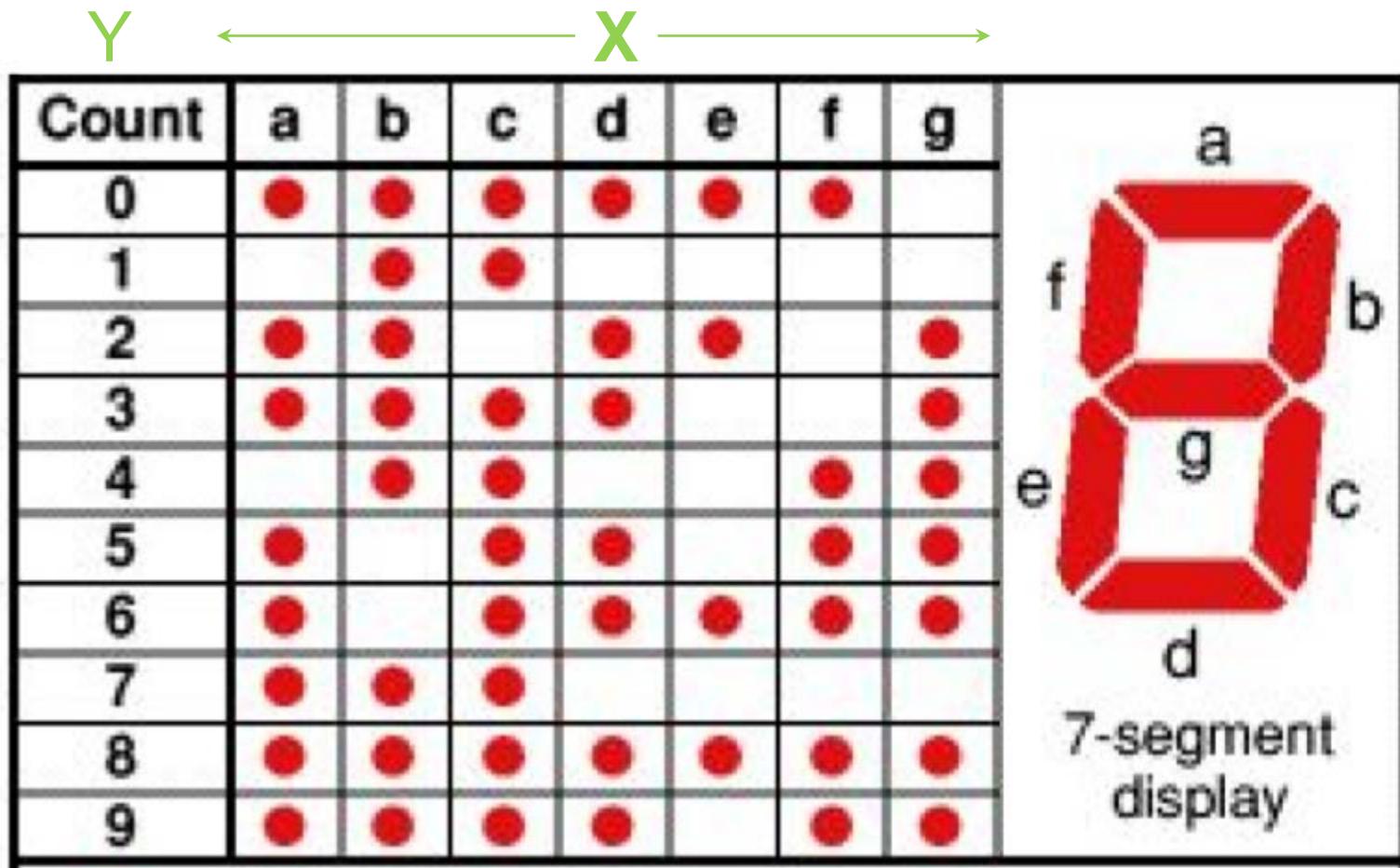
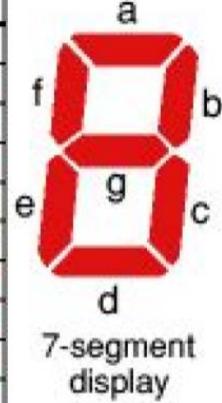


Image from: <http://www.instructables.com/id/DIY-7-Segment-Display/>

Mapping function

Count	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	•	•	•	•	•	•	
1		•	•				
2	•	•		•	•		•
3	•	•	•	•			•
4		•	•	•		•	•
5	•		•	•		•	•
6	•		•	•	•	•	•
7	•	•	•	•			
8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
9	•	•	•	•		•	•



7-segment display

- IF A==1 && B==1 && C==1 && D==1 && E==1 && F==1 && G==0, THEN output(0).
- IF B==1 && C==1, THEN output(1)
-
- OTHERWISE, output("not number")

F(x)

The 3D model



Learning from data

- Machine learning requires identifying the same ingredients
 - Input, Output, Task



Real world observations

Source: Trelawny, Dr. Livesey, and the rest of these gentlemen having asked me to write down the whole particulars about Trellawny's last voyage, I have done so to the end, keeping nothing back but the bearings of the island, and that only because there is still something secret in the bearing of my pen in the year of grace 17— and go back to the time when my father kept the Admiral Benbow inn at Trelawny Town, and I, armed with the sabre our first took up his lodging under our roof.

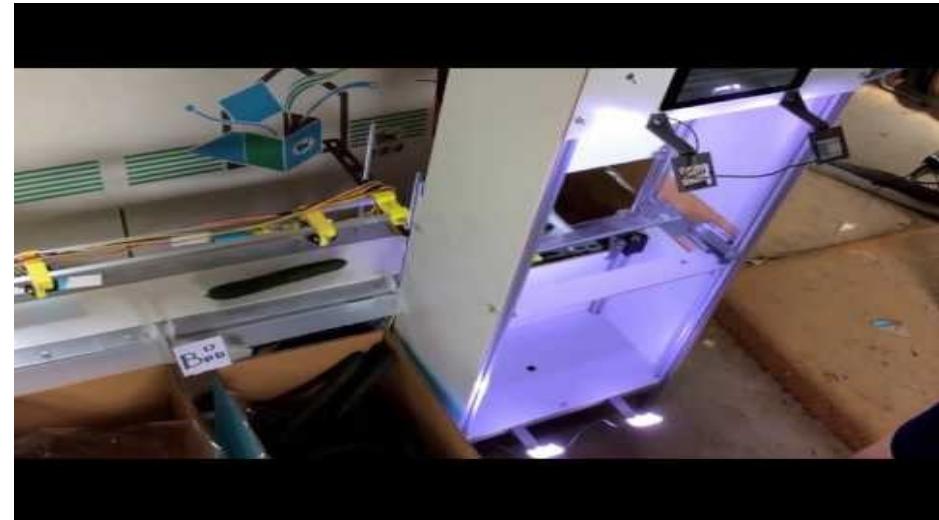
I never slept so soundly as it was yesterday, as he came sprawling so the inn door, his sea-chest following behind him in a hand-barrow, a tall, strong boy, and his hair, his tarry, spartal falling over the shoulder of his soiled blue coat, his hands rugged and scarred, with black, broken

nails, and the scab cut across one cheek, a dirty, lard white. I remember him looking round the room and whistling to himself as he went to the fire, and then, out in that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards:

"Well, then," said he, "this is the boat for me. Here you, mate," he cried to the man who trundled the barrow, "bring up alongside here a lot."

"I'll bring up alongside here a lot," he continued. "I'm a plain man; rum and bacon and eggs is what I want, and a head of cheese, and a bottle of beer, what you rough call me? You might call me captain. Oh, I know what you're thinking, and the reason there are four gold pieces on the threshold. You can tell me when I've worked through it," says he, looking as fierce as a common hawk.

And indeed had as the clothes were and coarsest as the spuds, he had none of the appearance of a



This is the hardest part of data science and the last part to be replaced by machines.

An example

- Handwritten digit recognition
- Input: $\mathbf{x} = 28 \times 28$ pixel image
- Output: $y = \text{digit } 0 \text{ to } 9$
- Task: find $F(\mathbf{x})$ such that $y \approx F(\mathbf{x})$

Goal of machine learning is to find the best $F(\mathbf{x})$ **automatically** from data



Supervised learning

- Learn a **classifier** F from **a training set** (input-output pairs)
 - $\{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), (\mathbf{x}_3, y_3), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)\}$

Need a training set for **training**.

Training = finding (optimizing) a good function f

x	y
0	0
1	1
2	2

Labeling (i.e., assigning y for each x in the training set) is typically done manually.

Types of machine learning

1. Supervised learning

Learn a model F from pairs of (x,y)

2. Unsupervised learning

Discover the hidden structure in unlabeled data x (**no y**)

3. Reinforcement learning

Train an agent to take appropriate actions in an environment by maximizing rewards

Typical workflow of machine learning

1. Feature extraction (getting the x)
2. Modeling
 - Training (getting the function F)
3. Evaluation
 - Metrics (defining what's the best function F)
 - Testing (getting the y for unseen inputs)

Typical workflow of machine learning

- The typical workflow



Real world observations

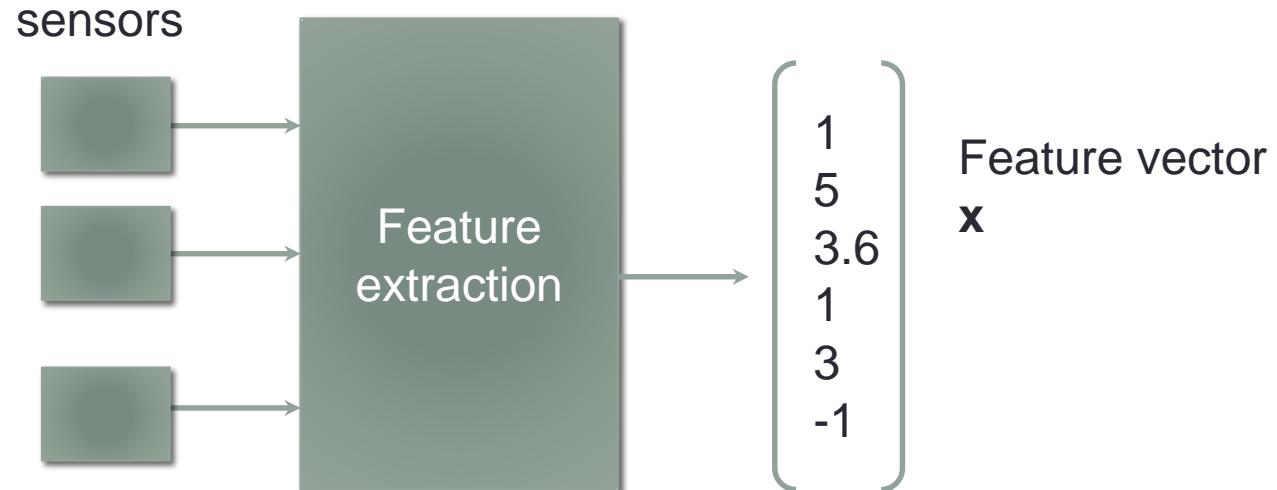
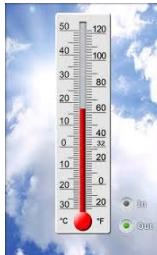
Squire Trelliser, Dr. Livesey, and the rest of these gentlemen having asked me to write down the whole particulars about Trellis and myself, I have done my best to do so to the end, keeping nothing back but the bearings of the island, and that only because the squire is still strait-laced to this day. I kept my pen in the year of grace 17— and go back to the time when my father kept me at the public house in the village of Teignmouth, and my broken old master with the sabre cut first took up his lodgings under our roof.

I remember it well, as it were yesterday, as he came sprawling so the inn door. His sea-chest following behind him in a hand-barrow; a tall, strong fellow, and his hair, his tare, still falling over the shoulder of his soiled blue coat, his hands rugged and scarred, with black, broken

nails, and the sabre cut across one cheek, a dirty, lird warr, I remember him looking round the room, and whistling to himself as he did so, and singing a short strain in that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards:

"Yield me then the dead man's rans!" In the high, old sitting-room that seemed to have been turned and turned as the captain had turned and turned it, there was a door with a bit of stick like a handspike that he carried, and when my father opened it, he went straight in without a word of greeting. This, when it was brought to him, he drank slowly, like a connoisseur, lingering over the taste, and still looking about him at all sides and up at our signboard.

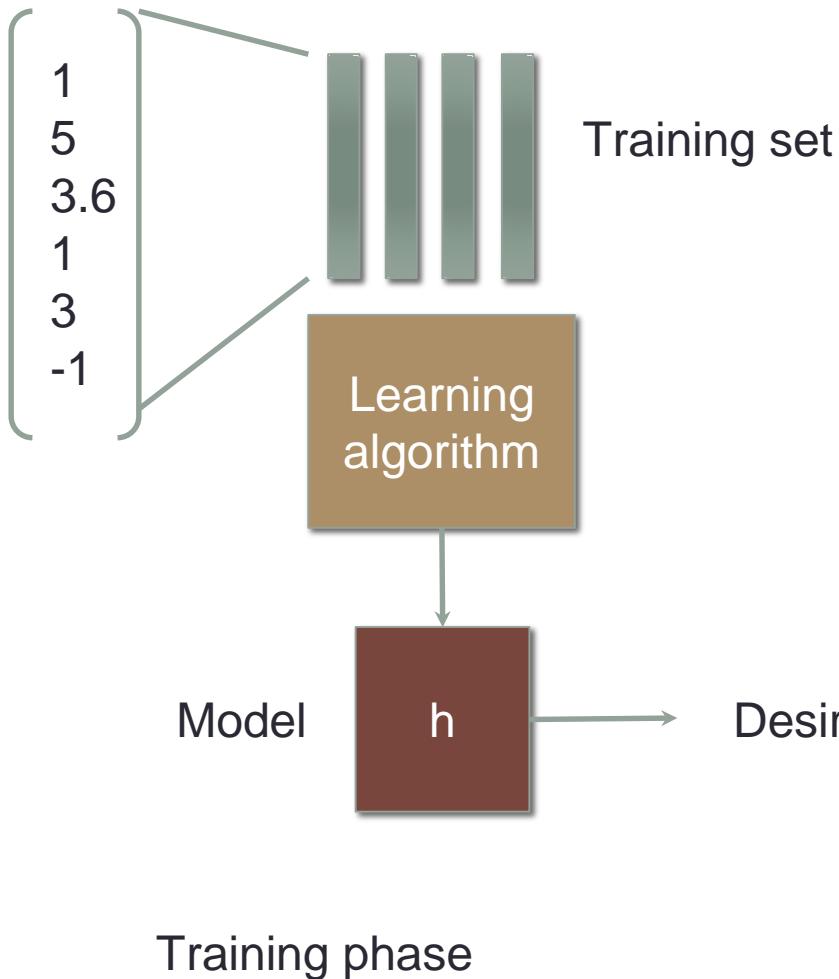
"This is a handy come," says he at length; "and a pleasant situated



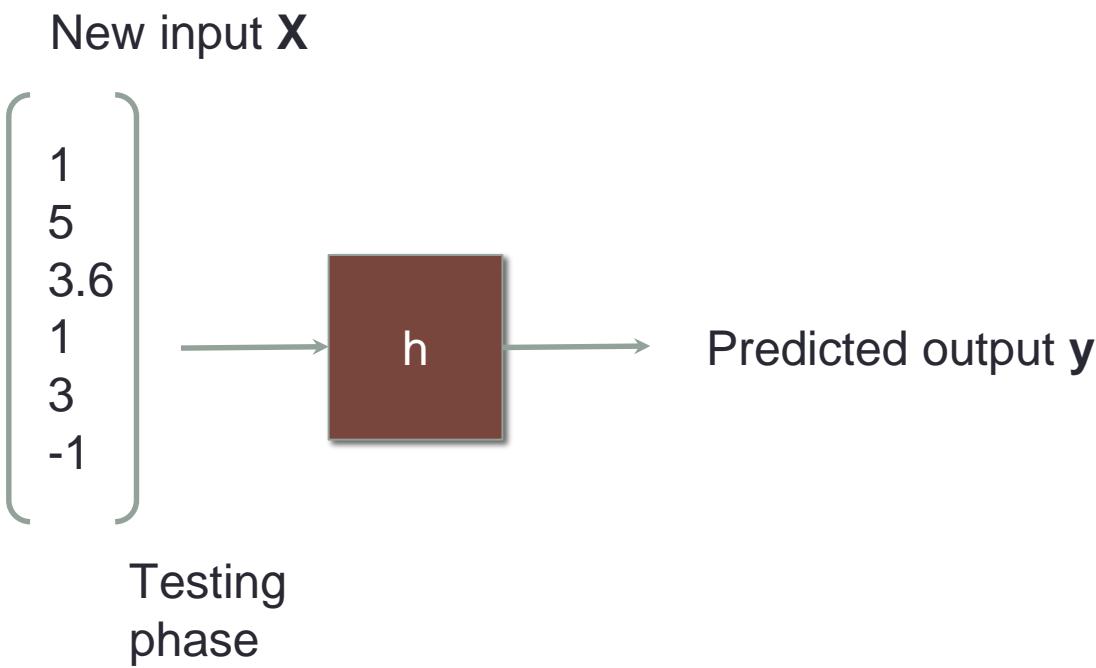
Hotdog classifier



How do we learn from data?



How do we learn from data?



Feature extraction

- The process of extracting meaningful information related to the goal
- A distinctive characteristic or quality
- Example features



Source: PolyVision. Dr. Lysaght and the rest of the gentlemen having asked me to write down the whole particulars about Treasure Island, from the beginning to the end, keeping nothing back but the buried treasure itself, and that only because there is still treasure not yet lifted, I take up my pen again this year of grace, 1881, and speak to you. When my father kept the Admiral Benbow Inn and the brown old seaman with the silver-cut first took up his lodgings there.

I remember him as it were yesterday, as he came plodding into the bar, his sea-chest following behind him; a hard-barrow, a tall, strong, heavy, and brown man, his tarry pigtail and brown man, his tarry pigtail falling over the shoulder of his added blue coat, his hands rugged and scarred, with black, broken

rods, and his yellow-cut nose, was dark, a shiny, thin white. I remember him looking round the cover and whistling to himself as he did so, and then breaking out in the words, "I see now that the song is still there after all."

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest, Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum! This, and a bottle of rum! Yarr, what do you mean? I never had time to have been turned and broken at the captain bars. Then he rapped on the door with his fist, and I had a hand to him at the cliffs and up at our signboard.

"This is a handy cow," says he at length, and a pleasant littryated

pong-shop. Much company, mates? My father told him no, very little company, the more was the merrier.

"With you, sir, there you are," he said to the man who tended the barbers; "bring up alongside and help up my chest. I'll stay here. I'll be a comfort to you. I'm a plain sailor, mate, and honest as the day is long. Bring up alongside and help up my chest. What you brought call me off. Egg is what I want, and that head up there for to wash ships off. What you brought call me off. Egg is what I want, and that head up there for to wash ships off. What you brought call me off. Oh, I see what you're at—there! and he threw down three or four gold pieces on the table, which I can tell you when I've loaded three of them that," says he, looking as fierce as a crow.

And indeed just as his clothes were and crooked as he spoke, he had none of the appearance of a



data1 →

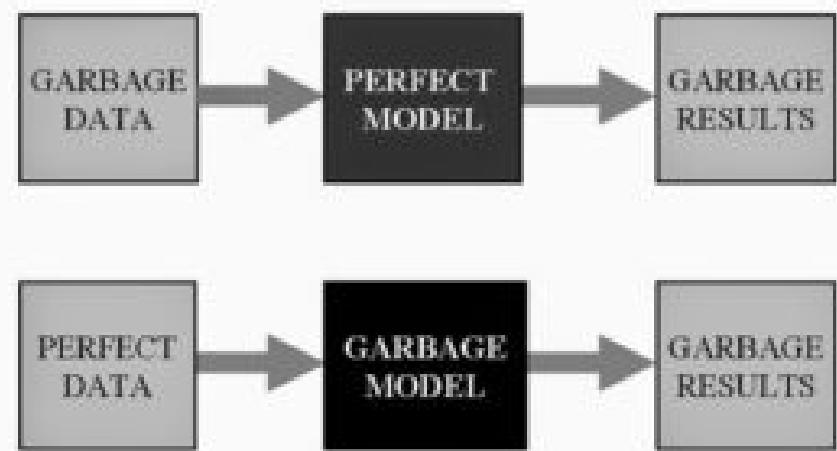
data2 →

data3 →

Garbage in Garbage out

- The machine is as intelligent as the data/features we put in
- “Garbage in, Garbage out”
- Data cleaning is often done to reduce unwanted things

MODEL CALCULATIONS
“Garbage In-garbage Out” Paradigm



The need for data cleaning



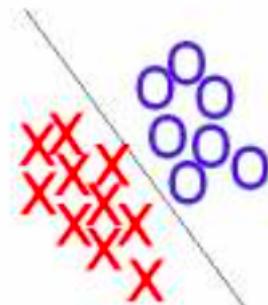
SEE, THEY ASKED HOW MUCH MONEY I SPEND ON GUM EACH WEEK. SO I WROTE, "\$500." FOR MY AGE, I PUT "43." AND WHEN THEY ASKED WHAT MY FAVORITE FLAVOR IS, I WROTE "GARLIC / CURRY."



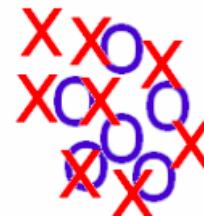
However, good models should be able to handle some dirtiness!

Feature properties

- The quality of the feature vector is related to its ability to discriminate samples from different classes



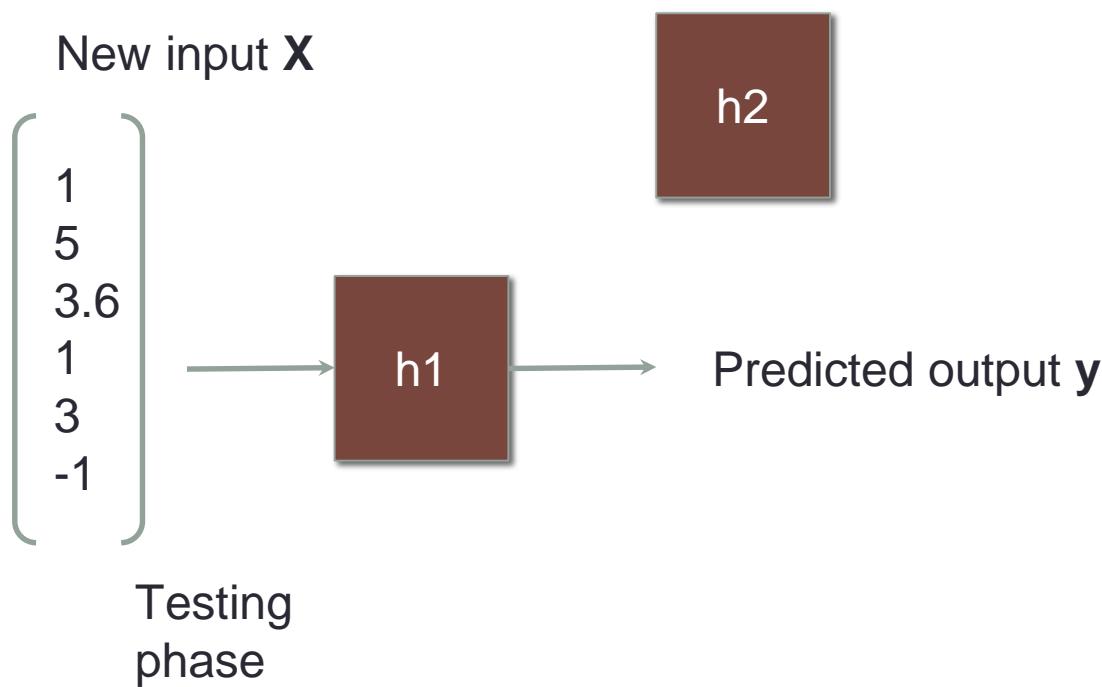
Good Features



Bad Features

Model evaluation

How to compare h_1 and h_2 ?



Metrics

- Compare the output of the models
 - Errors/failures, accuracy/success
- We want to quantify the error/accuracy of the models
- How would you measure the error/accuracy of the following



Ground truths

- We usually compare the model predicted answer with the correct answer.
- What if there is no real answer?
 - How would you rate machine translation?

၅၂၅၈၆

Model A: Where are you going?

Model B: Where to?

Designing a metric can be tricky, especially when it's subjective

Ground truths can be hard



Speed limits in the United ...
en.wikipedia.org



Speed limits in Japan - Wikip...
en.wikipedia.org



France lowers speed limit on roads ...
hurryetdailynews.com



Speed limits in Mexico - Wiki...
en.wikipedia.org



Speed Limit 40 Sign | KirbyBuilt Products
kirbybuilt.com



10km Speed Limit Safety Sig...
officemax.co.nz



Miami Reducing Speed Li...
miamigov.com



Speed limits in Germany - ...
en.wikipedia.org



Speed limits in Thailand - ...
en.wikipedia.org



speed limit on Germany's Autobahn ...
thelocal.de



Speed limit could drop on stretch of ...
beaumontenterprise.com



Motorway speed limits to be reduced to ...
express.co.uk



SPEED
LIMIT



4 days ago



YOUR
SPEED
TOO
FAST



Credit to Andrej Karpathy

Labelling

“Label lane lines”



Credit to Andrej Karpathy

Labelling issues

"label lane lines"



How do you
annotate lane
lines when
they do **this**?





Credit to Andrej Karpathy



Metrics consideration 1

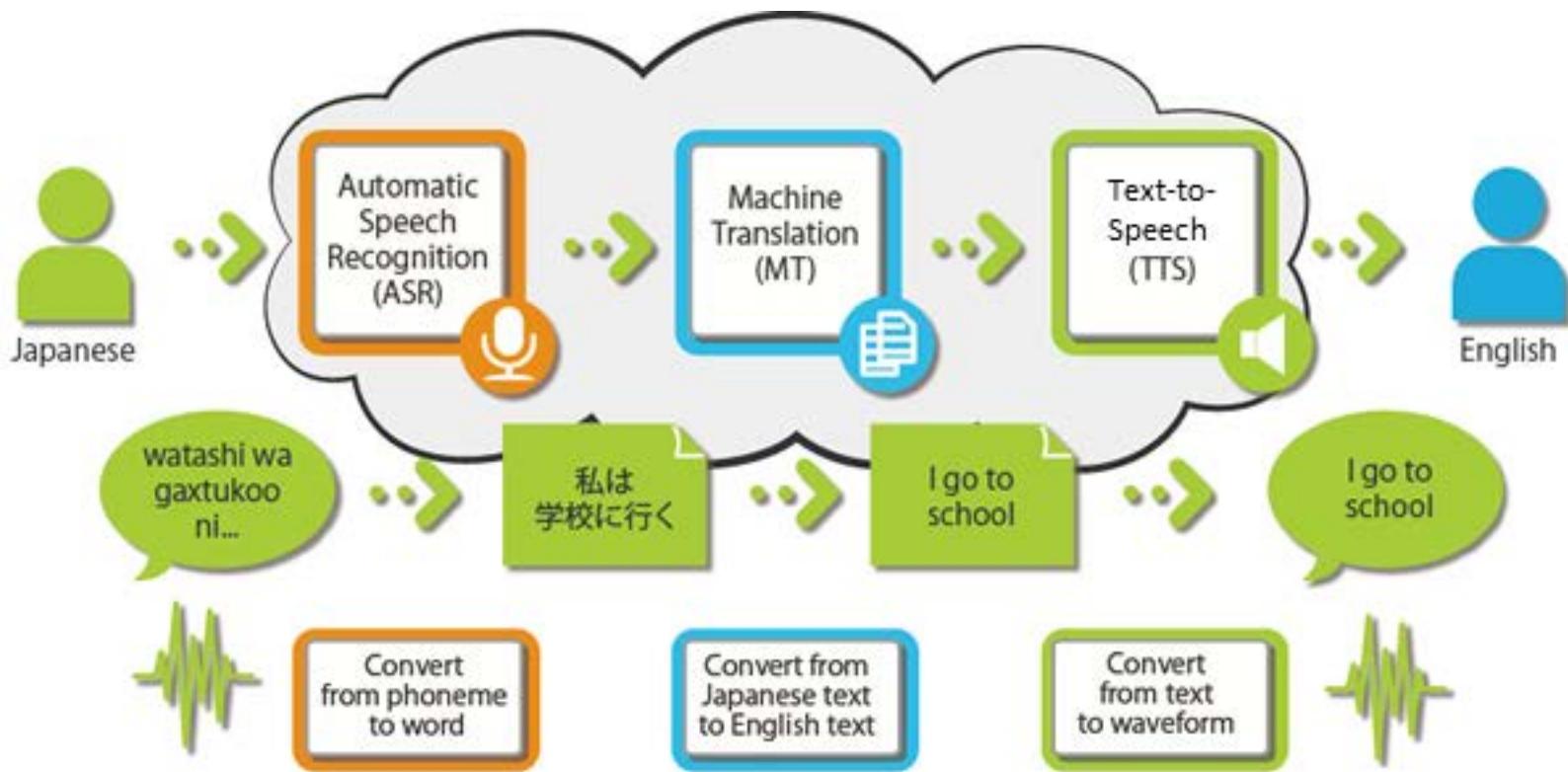
- Are there several metrics?



- Use the metric closest to your goal but never disregard other metrics.
 - May help identify possible improvements

Metrics consideration 2

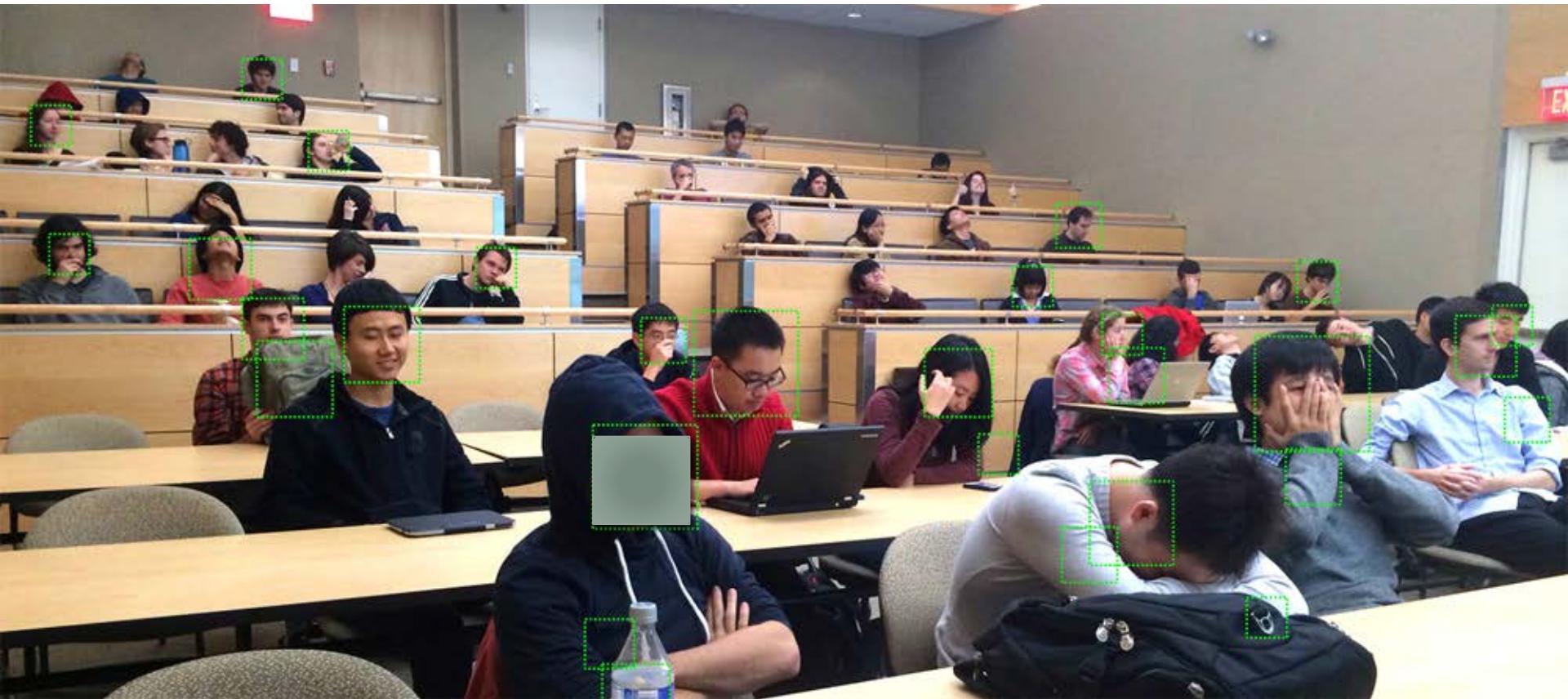
- Are there sub-metrics?

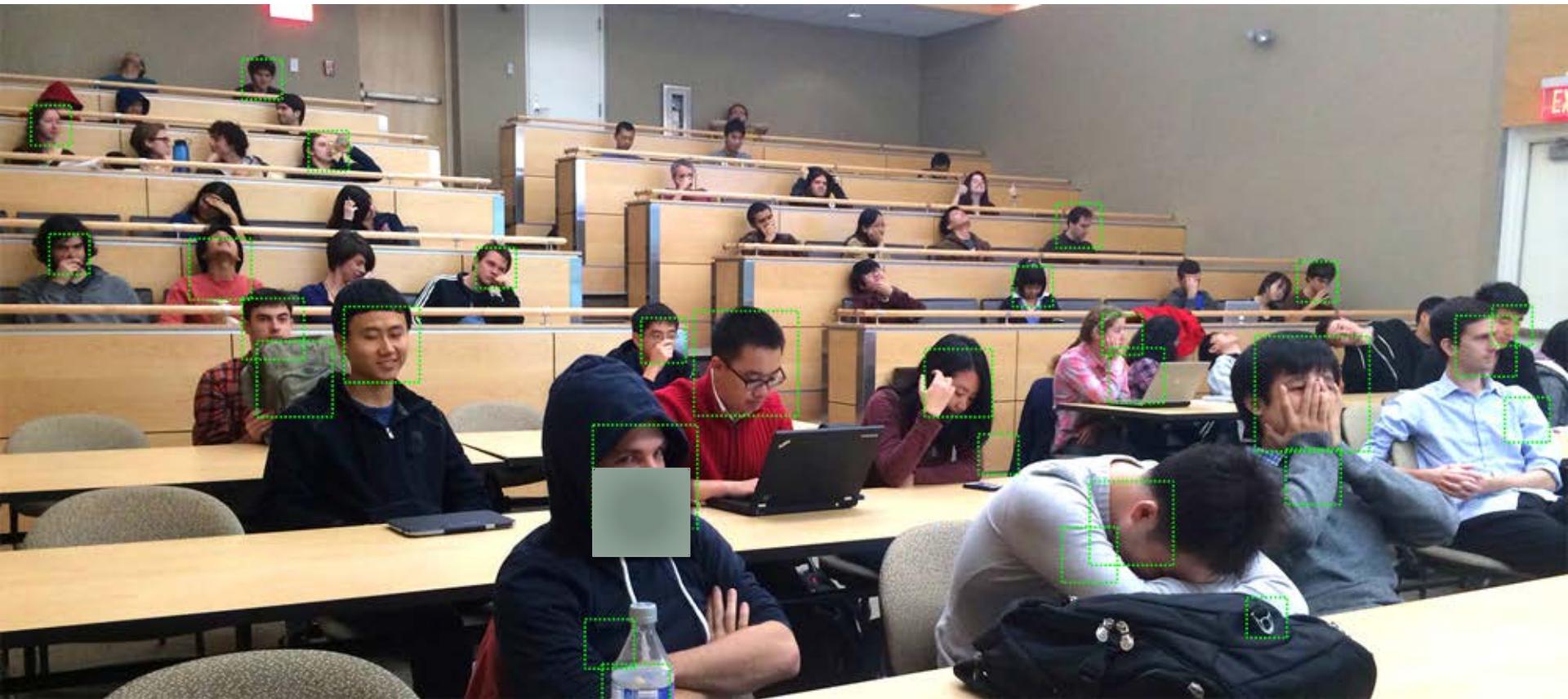


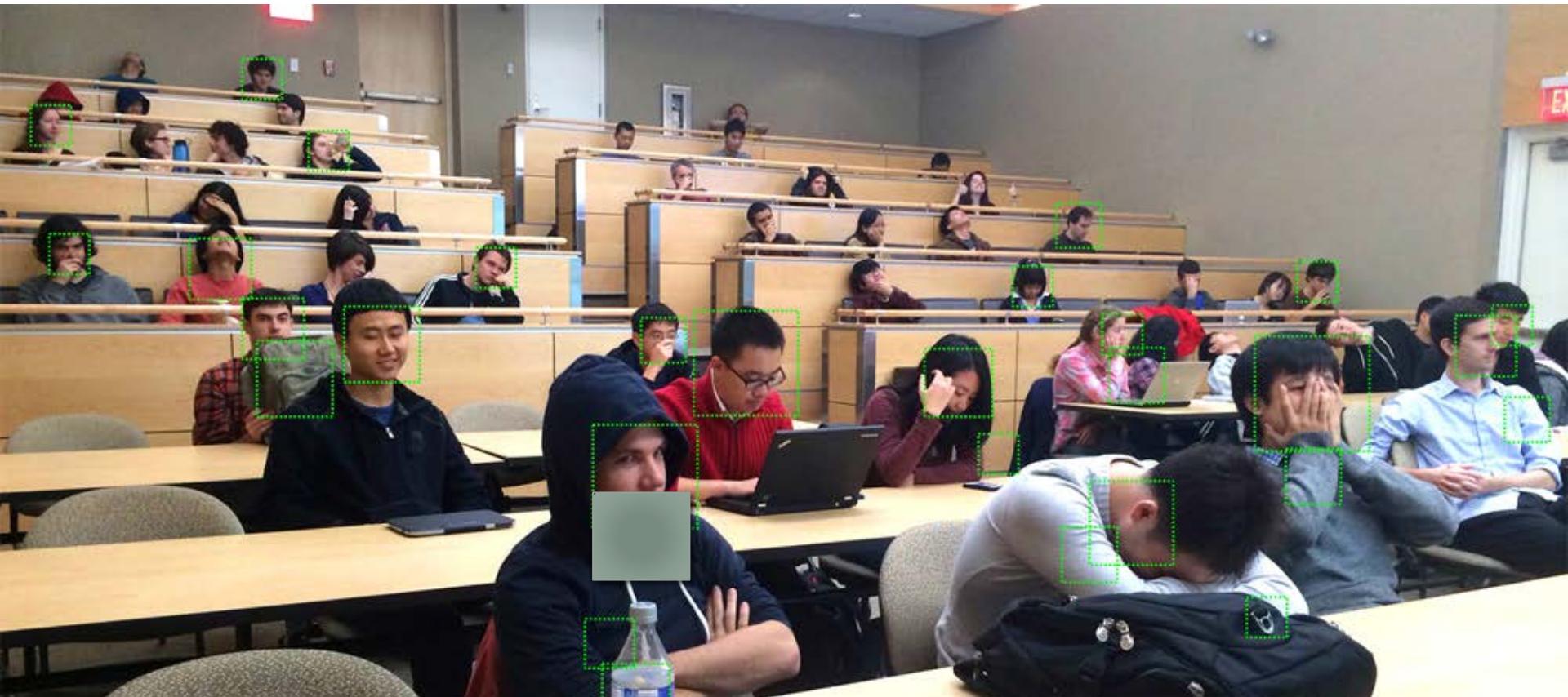
Metrics definition

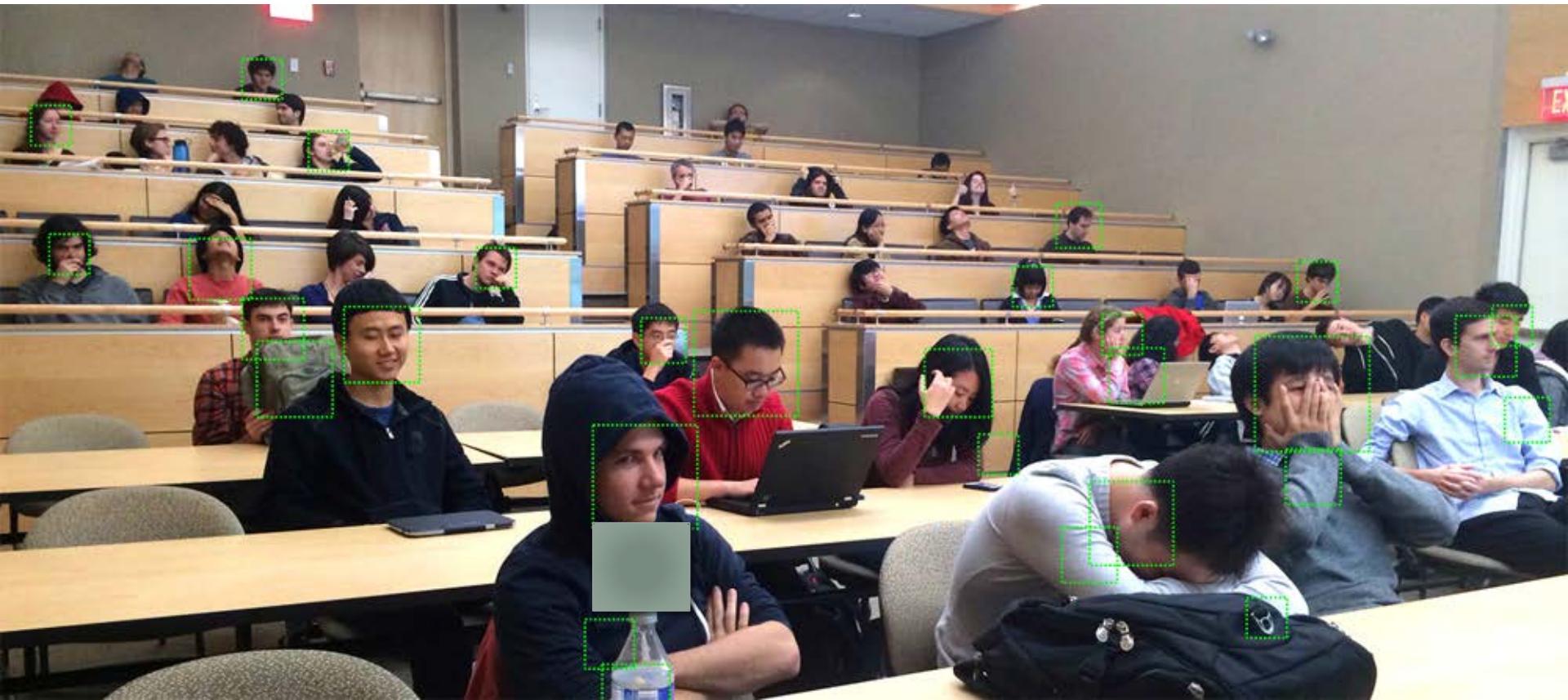
- Defining a metric can be tricky when the answer is flexible









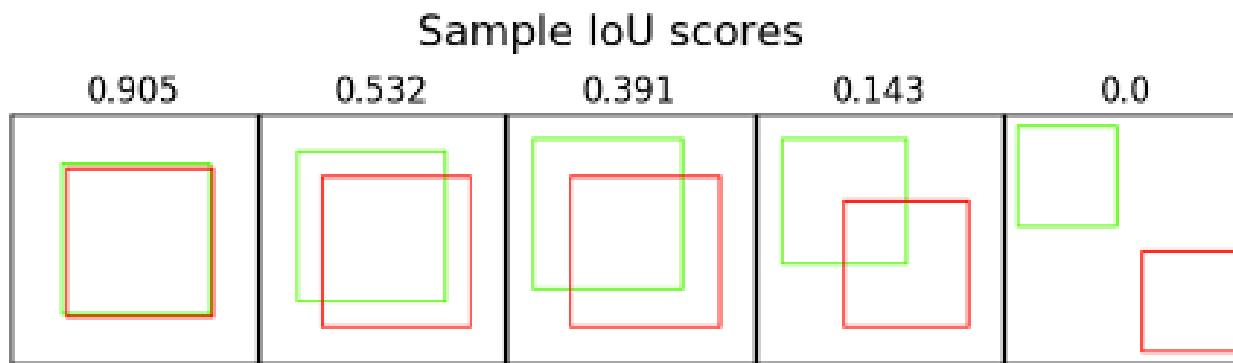


Be clear about your definition of an error before hand!
Make sure that it can be easily calculated!
This will save you a lot of time.

IoU (Intersection over Union)



What IoU score should be considered a detection?



Commonly used metrics

- Error rate
- Accuracy rate
- Precision
- True positive
- Recall
- False alarm
- F score

A detection problem

- Identify whether an event occur
- A yes/no question
- A binary classifier

Smoke detector



Hotdog detector

Evaluating a detection problem

- 4 possible scenarios

		Detector	
		Yes	No
Actual	Yes	True positive	False negative (Type II error)
	No	False Alarm (Type I error)	True negative

True positive + False negative = # of actual yes

False alarm + True negative = # of actual no

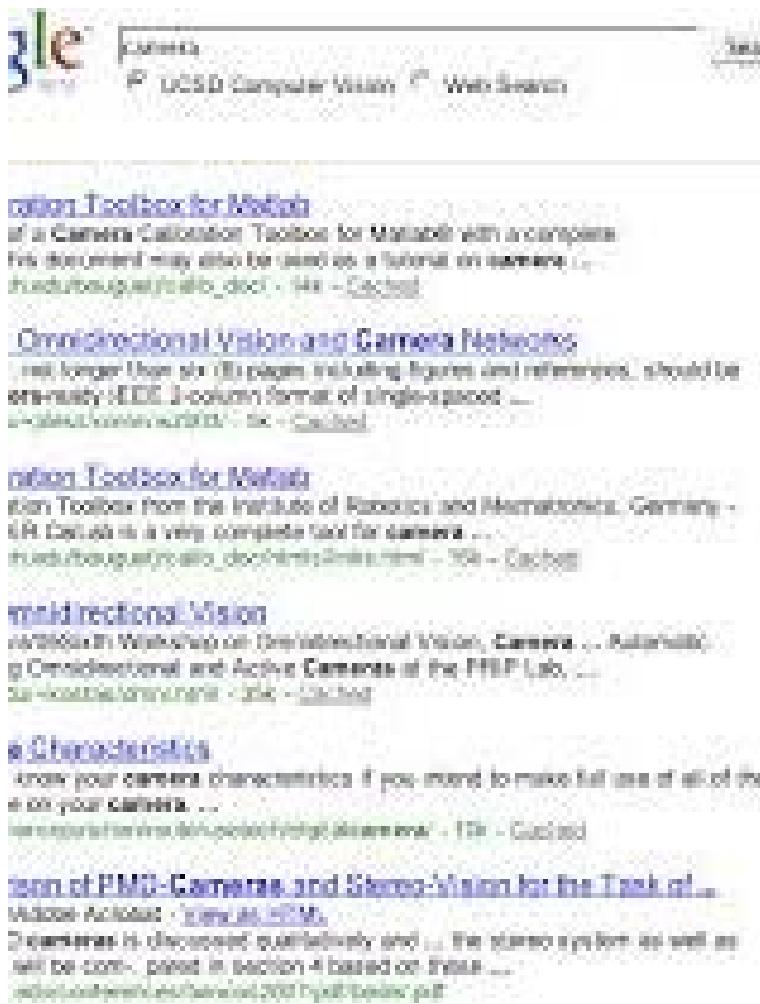
- False alarm and True positive carries all the information of the performance.

Definitions

		Detector	
		Yes	No
Actual	Yes	True positive	False negative (Type II error)
	No	False Alarm (Type I error)	True negative

- True positive rate (Recall, sensitivity)
= # true **positive** / # of actual **yes**
- False positive rate (False alarm rate)
= # false **positive** / # of actual **no**
- False negative rate (Miss rate)
= # false **negative** / # of actual **yes**
- True negative rate (Specificity)
= # true **negative** / # of actual **no**
- Precision = # true **positive** / # of predicted **positive**

Search engine example



A recall of 50% means?

A precision of 50% means?

Recall/precision

- When do you want high recall?
- When do you want high precision?
- Initial screening for cancer
- Face recognition system for authentication
- Detecting possible suicidal postings on social media
- COVID screening: ATK vs PCR

Usually there's a trade off between precision and recall. We will revisit this later

Let's consider a case

- A: COVID screening kit 100% recall 10% precision
- B: COVID screening kit 10% accuracy

Let's consider a case

- A: COVID screening kit 100% recall 10% precision
- B: COVID screening kit 10% accuracy
 - Always answer positive

		Detector	
		Yes	No
Actual	Yes	100	0
	No	900	0

- This population has 10% COVID cases
- What if the population has 20% COVID cases?
 - Prevalence of the data effects the metric values.

		Detector	
		Yes	No
Actual	Yes	30	22
	No	10	35

Let's consider another case

- A: no rain predictor has 97% accuracy

Let's consider another case

- A: no rain predictor has 97% accuracy
 - Always say no rain.
- Accuracy is not a good metric for biased data
- A good model should be better than stupid baselines

		Detector	
		Yes	No
Actual	Yes	0	1
	No	0	30

Definitions 2

- F score (F1 score, f-measure)

$$F_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\text{recall}} + \frac{1}{\text{precision}}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

- A single measure that combines both aspects
- A harmonic mean between precision and recall (an average of rates)

Note that precision and recall says nothing about the true negative

Harmonic mean vs Arithmetic mean

- You travel for half an hour for 60 km/hr, then half an hour for 40 km/hr. What is your average speed?
 - Arithmetic mean = 50 km/hr
 - Harmonic mean

$$\frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{60}} = 48 \text{ km/hr}$$

- Total distance covered in 1 hour = 30+20 = 50



Harmonic mean vs Arithmetic mean

- You travel for distance X for 60 km/hr, then another X for 40 km/hr. What is your average speed?
 - Arithmetic mean = 50 km/hr
 - Harmonic mean

$$\frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{60}} = 48 \text{ km/hr}$$

- Total distance covered 2X



Harmonic mean vs Arithmetic mean

- For the arithmetic mean to be valid you need to compare over the same number of hours (denominator)
 - Mean accuracy uses arithmetic mean
- For precision and recall, you have different denominators, but the same numerator, which fits the harmonic mean.

True positive rate (Recall, sensitivity) = # true **positive** / # of actual **yes**

Precision = # true **positive** / # of predicted **positive**

Evaluating models

- We talked about the training set used to learn the model
- We use a different data set to test the accuracy/error of models – “test set”
- We can still compute the error and accuracy on the training set
- Training error vs Testing error
- We will discuss how we can use these to help guide us later

Other considerations when evaluating models

- Training time
- Testing time
- Memory requirement
- Parallelizability
- Latency

Course walkthrough

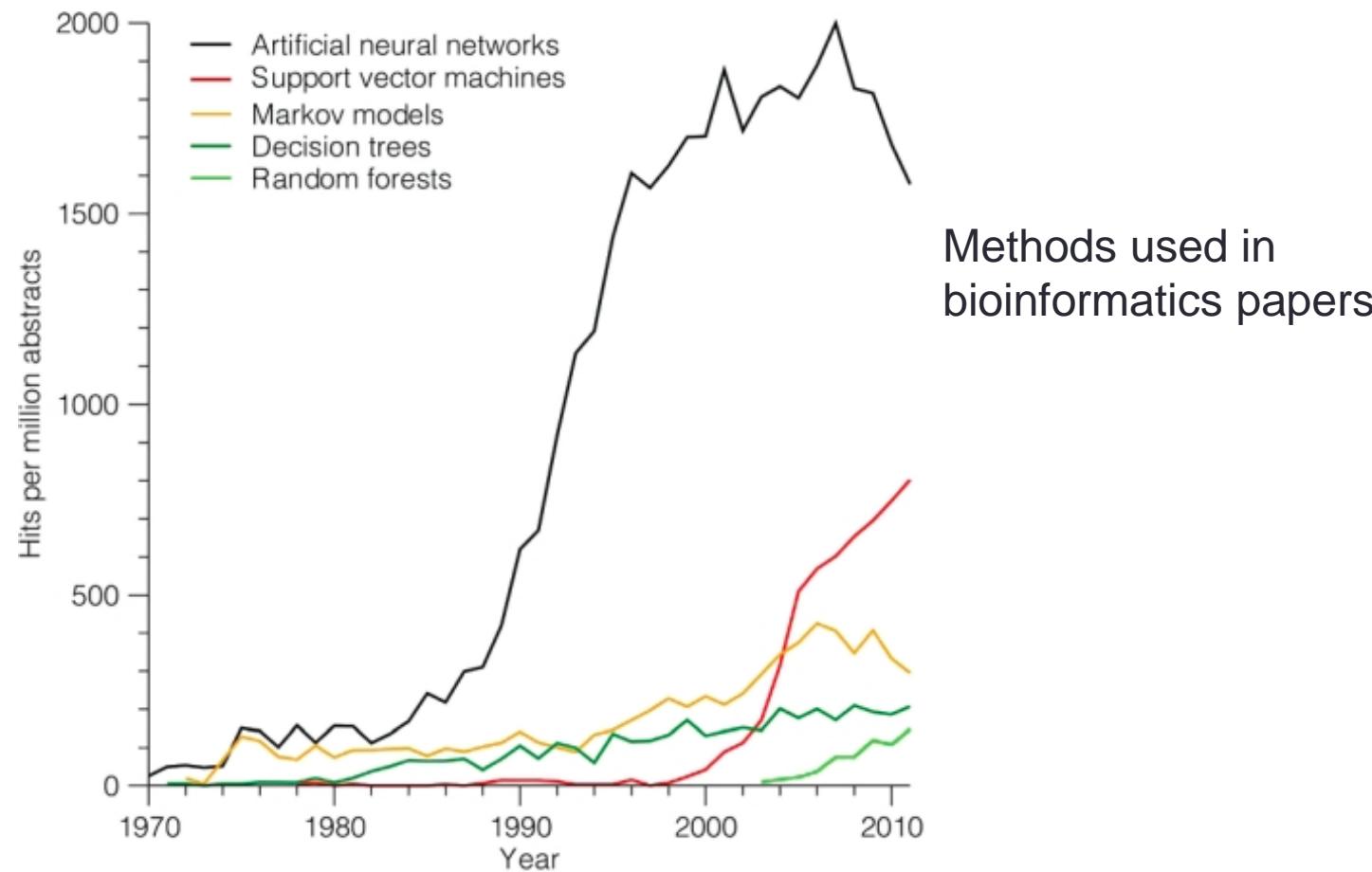
Traditional
Machine learning

Deep learning

คานเรียนที่	เนื้อหา	การบ้านและคิวซ์
1 - 13/1	Introduction	
2 - 20/1	K-mean, Regression	เริ่ม HW1
3 - 27/1	MLE, MAP, and Naive Bayes	ส่ง HW1, Quiz 1, เริ่ม HW2
4 - 3/2	GMM and EM	
5 - 10/2	Dimensionality reduction (PCA, LDA, RP) and visualization techniques (t-sne, UMAP, PHATE)	ส่ง HW2, Quiz 2, เริ่ม HW3
6 - 17/2	SVM	
7 - 24/2	Neural network basics	ส่ง HW3, Quiz 3, เริ่ม HW4
8 - 3/3	CNNs & Pytorch demo	เริ่ม HW5
9 - 10/3	Midterm week - No midterm for this class	
10 - 17/3	Recurrent, attention, and transformers	ส่ง HW4, Quiz 4
11 - 24/3	Deep generative models (VAE, GAN, Diffusion)	ส่ง HW5, Quiz 5, ส่ง course project proposal, เริ่ม HW6
11 - 31/3	Unsupervised methods	
12 - 7/4	Semi-supervised, self-supervised, and contrastive learning	ส่ง HW6, Quiz 6, เริ่ม HW7
13 - 14/4	Songkran Holiday	
14 - 21/4	Reinforcement Learning	ส่ง HW7, Quiz 7
15 - 28/4	No regular class - meeting/progress presentation with project mentors	Course project progress
16 - 5/5	Tricks of the trade: machine learning in the real world + Guest	
Some time during final exam	Project presentation No final exam for this class	ส่ง course project

Why anything else besides deep learning

- The rise and fall of machine learning algorithms



Jupyter lab and Colaboratory

- We will use Jupyter lab and/or Colaboratory for this course

The image shows two screenshots side-by-side. On the left is a screenshot of the 'Overview of Colaboratory Features' page from Google Colaboratory. It features a sidebar with sections like 'Table of contents', 'Cells', 'Code cells', 'Text cells', etc. The main content area is titled 'Cells' and explains what a notebook is. On the right is a screenshot of the Anaconda Navigator interface, showing applications like 'jupyterlab' and 'notebook'.

Overview of Colaboratory Features

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Share Connect Editing

Table of contents Cells

- Code cells
- Text cells
- Adding and moving cells
- Working with python
- System aliases
- Magics
- Tab-completion and exploring code
- Exception Formatting
- Rich, interactive outputs
- Integration with Drive

Cells

A notebook is a list of cells. Cells contain either explanatory text or executable code and its output. Click a cell to select it.

Code cells

Below is a **code cell**. Once the toolbar button indicates CONNEC

Anaconda Navigator

File Help

ANACONDA NAVIGATOR

Home Environments Learning Community

Applications on base (root) Channels

lab jupyterlab 0.32.1 An extensible environment for interactive and reproducible computing, based on the Jupyter Notebook and Architecture.

jupyter notebook 5.5.0 Web-based, interactive computing notebook environment. Edit and run human-readable docs while describing the data analysis.

<https://www.anaconda.com/download/>