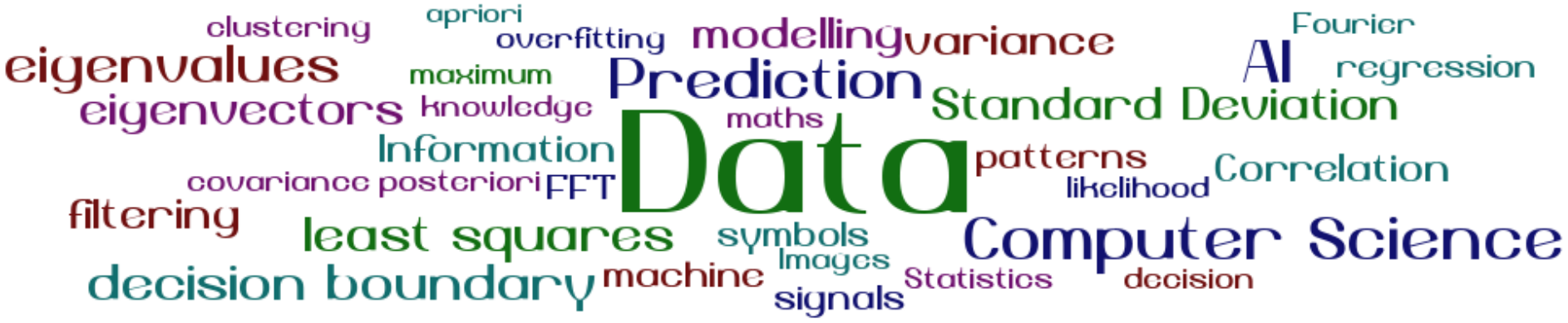
COMS20011 – Data-Driven Computer Science



January 2023

Majid Mirmehdi

Some slides in this lecture are adapted from those authored by **Dima Damen** and **Andrew Calway**

Lecture #1

COMS20011 Unit

- This is a “new” unit that started in the 2020-21 academic year
- Replaced the 20CP COMS20212 (SPS) unit
- Exam materials can be used for revision BUT...
- Use SPS materials with caution...depth, breadth & requirements may differ.

What is Data?

- Data comes in many forms, e.g. symbols, patterns and signals!
- Data: *Structured and Unstructured*
  - Numeric (measurements, finance spreadsheets, ...)
  - Textual (emails, social media, web pages, medical records, ...)
  - Visual (images, video, graphics, animations)
  - Auditory (speech, audio)
  - Signals (GPS signals, accelerometer, heart rate, ...)
  - Many others...

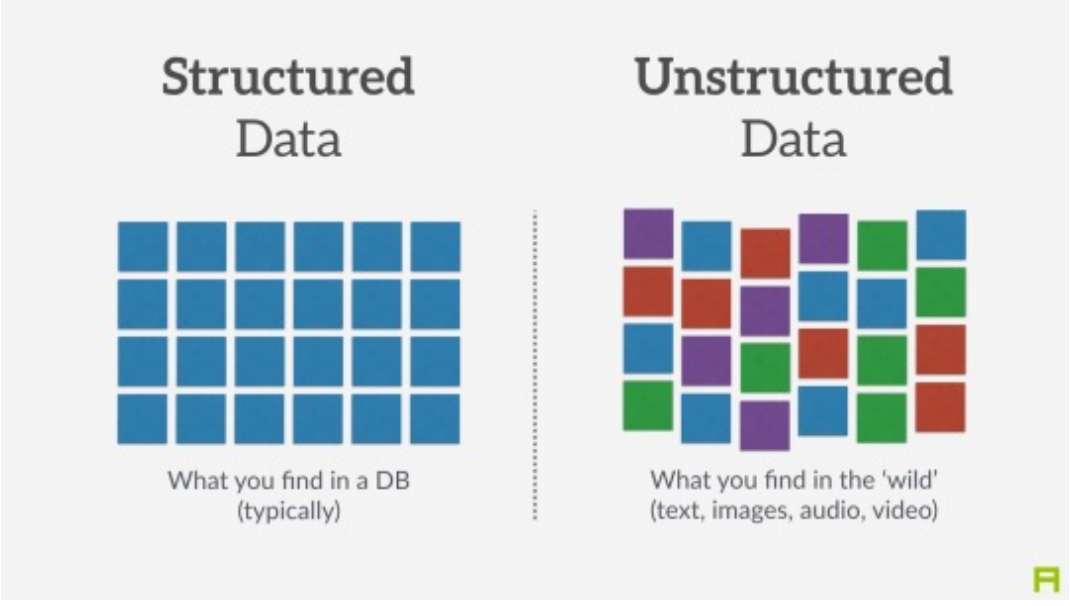


Image from Garrett Hollander

This Unit

- This unit is about doing things with data... *but not*
  - storing, shuffling, searching (Algorithms I & II)
  - sending (Computer Systems)
  - compressing or encrypting (Cryptology)

- This unit is about:
  - extracting knowledge from data
  - generating data and making predictions
  - making decisions based on data
  - Often referred to as:

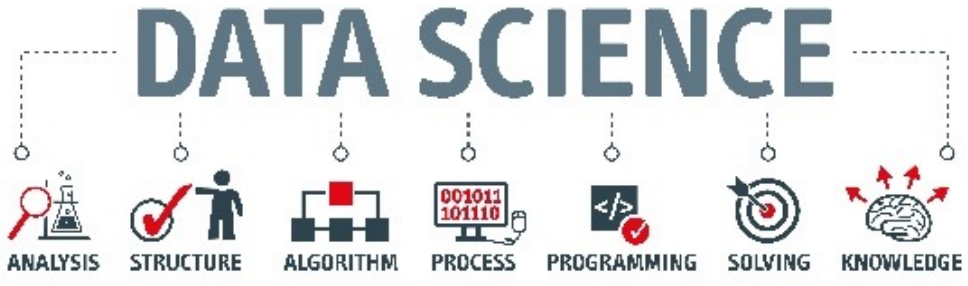


Image from https://www.datanami.com

Same Basic Stats, Different Data!

X Mean: 54.2659224
Y Mean: 47.8313999
X SD : 16.7649829
Y SD : 26.9342120
Corr. : -0.0642526

Clip from https://www.autodesk.com/research/publications/same-stats-different-graphs

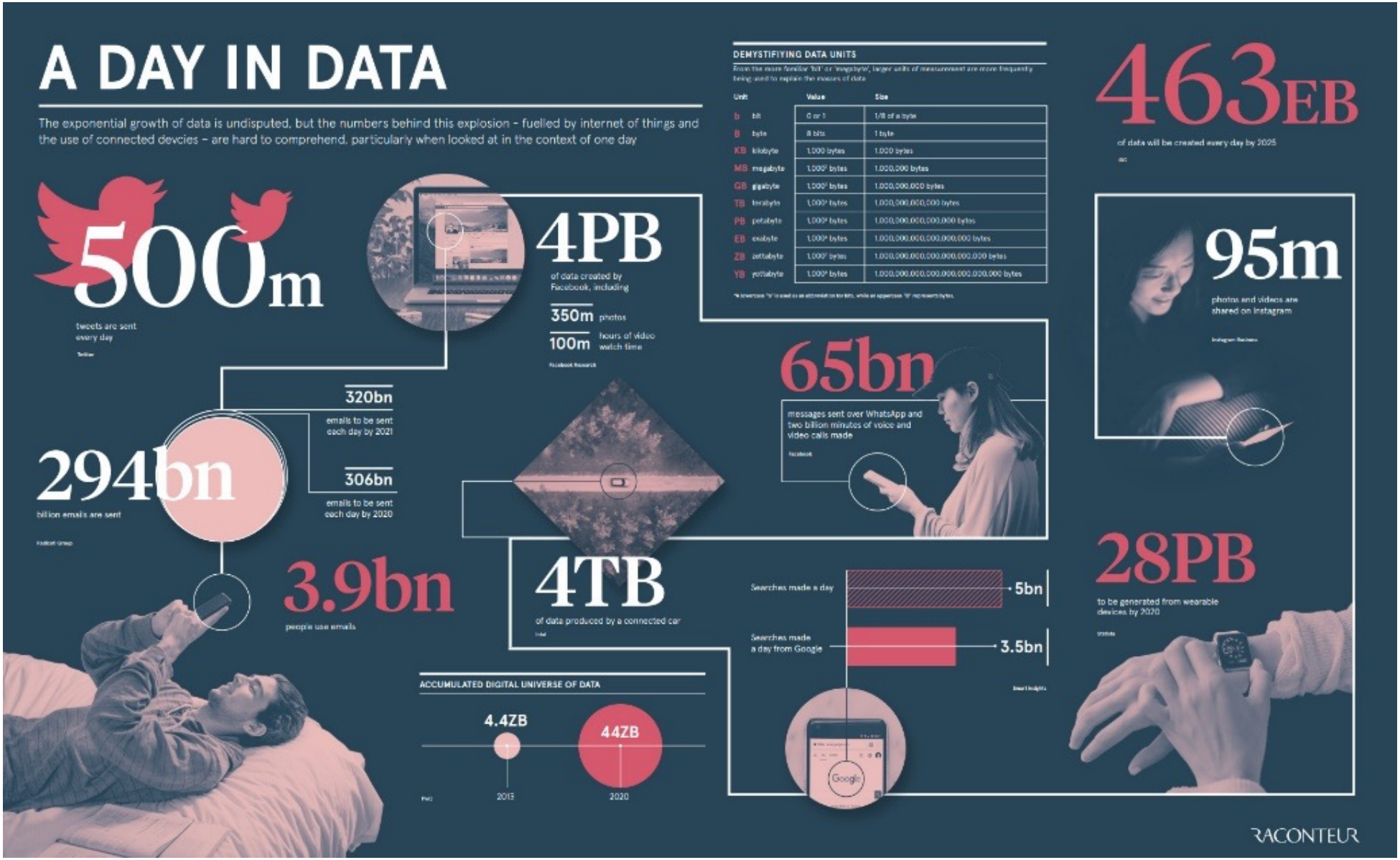
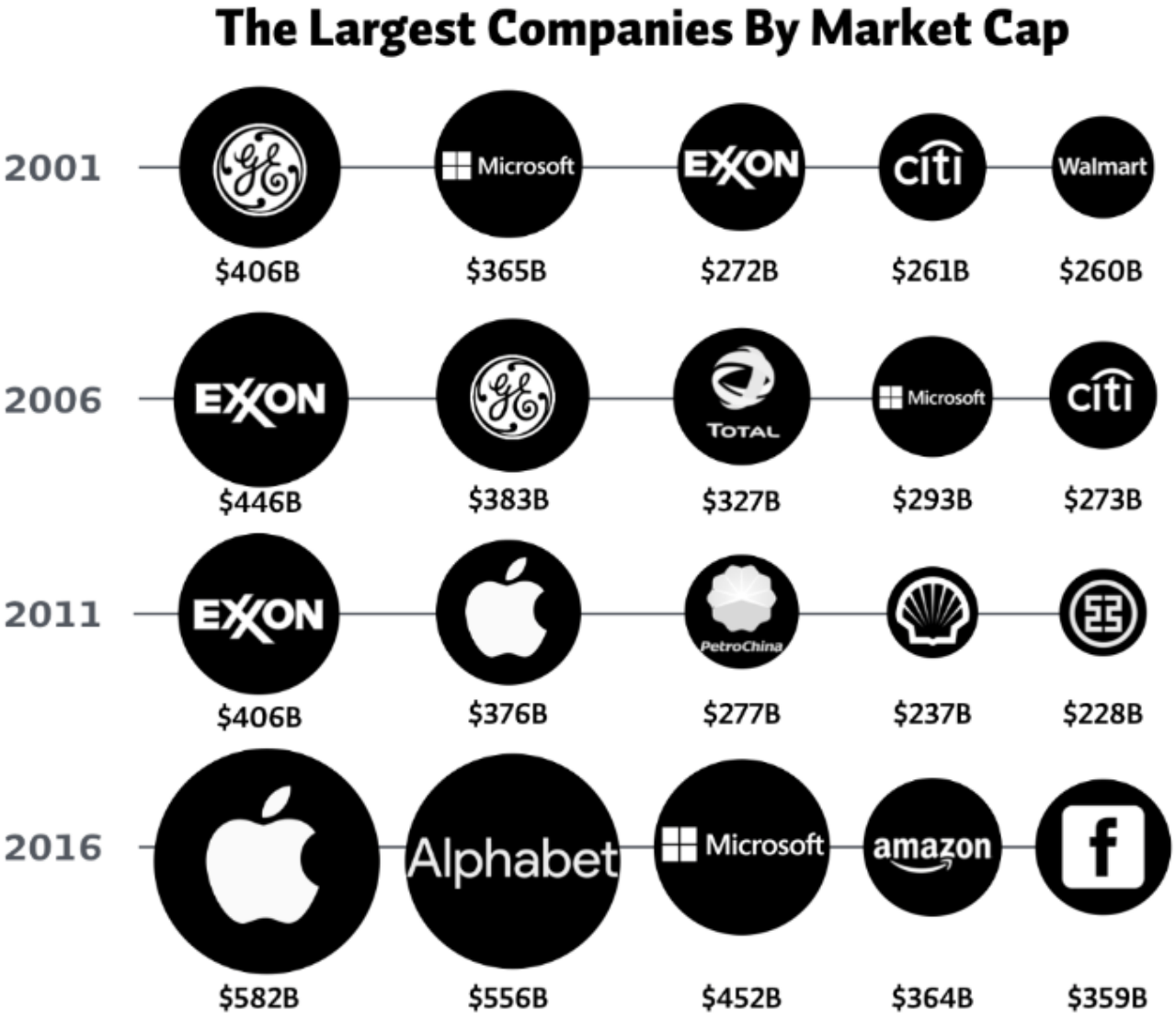
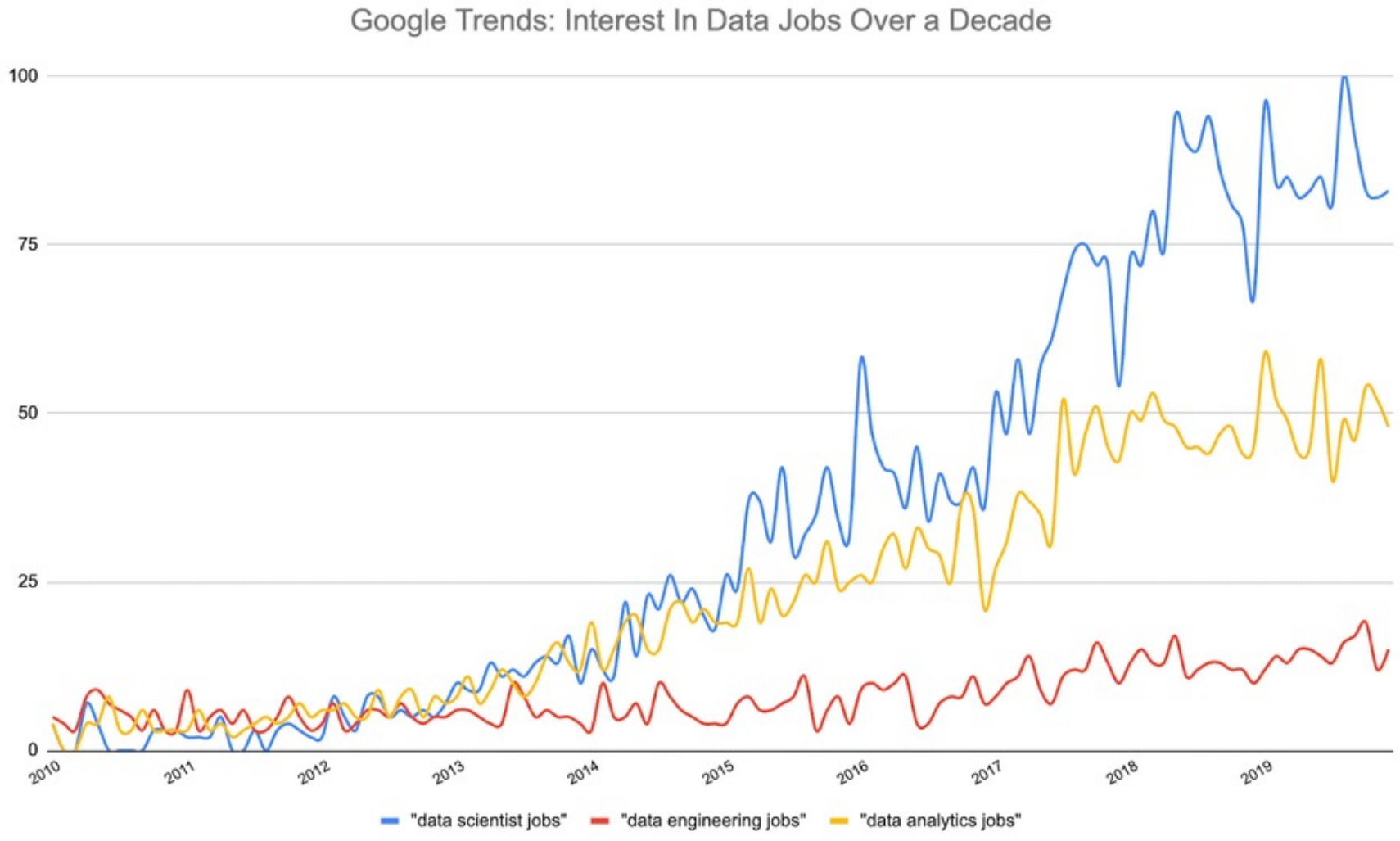


Image from Raconteur https://www.weforum.org

Data is the new Oil



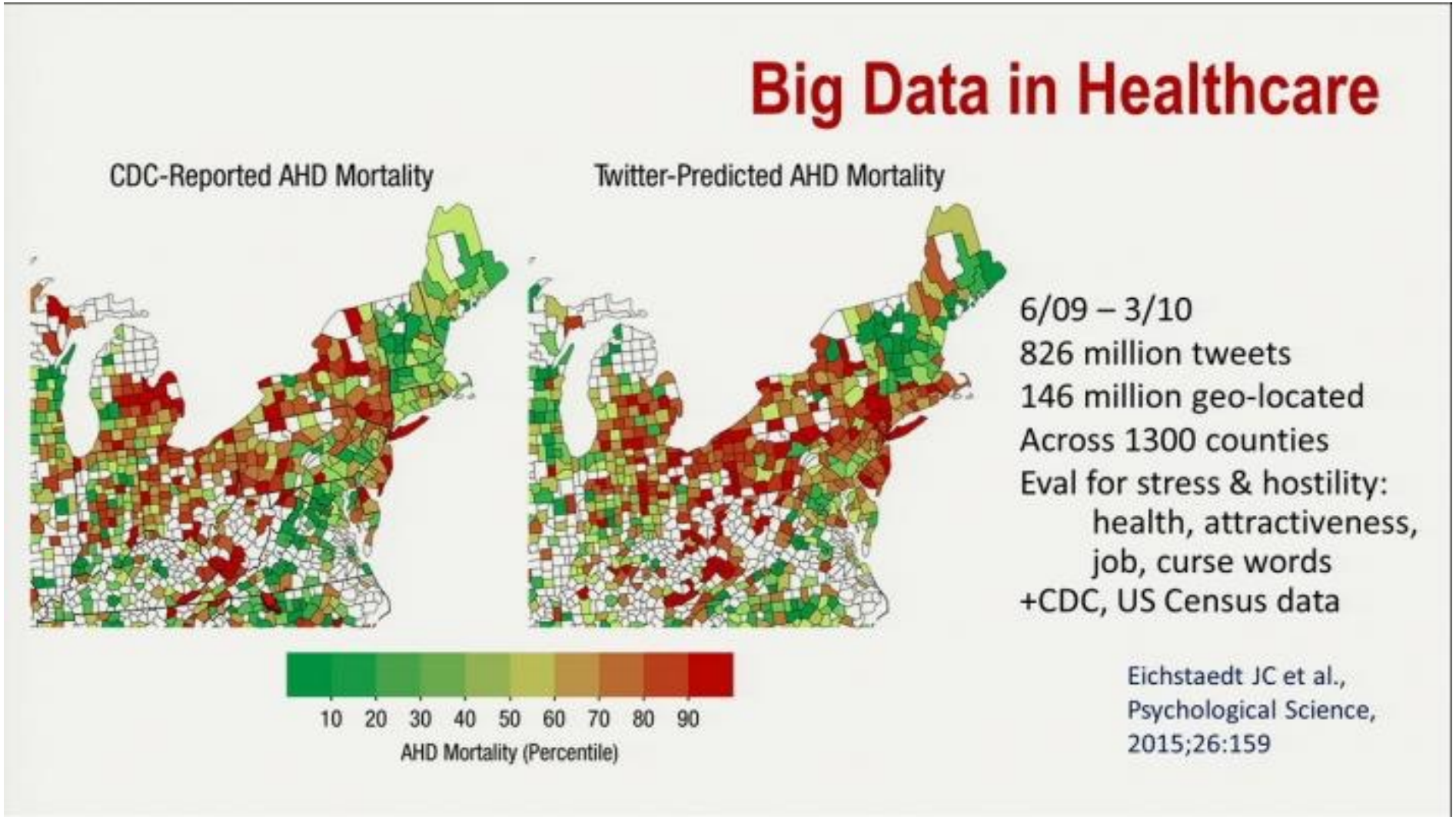
Data Science & Analytics



https://onlinedatasciencemasters.virginia.edu/blog/data-science-vs-data-engineering/

But it's not about the data – it's about the science

Tracking and predicting [disease,mortality,floods,fires, and fun etc.] by Twitter!

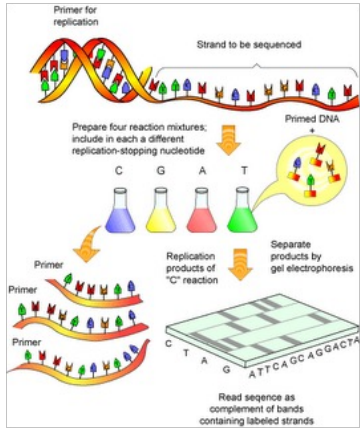


https://www.dicardiology.com/article/understanding-how-big-data-will-change-healthcare

This Unit

Why is it important for Computer Science?

- Fundamental to many application areas:
  - Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning
  - Image Processing and Pattern Recognition
  - Graphics, Animation and Virtual Reality
  - Computer Vision and Robotics
  - Speech and Audio Processing.
  - With growing applications in: neuroscience, literature, agriculture, etc.
- Hence, preparation for units in years 3 and 4.

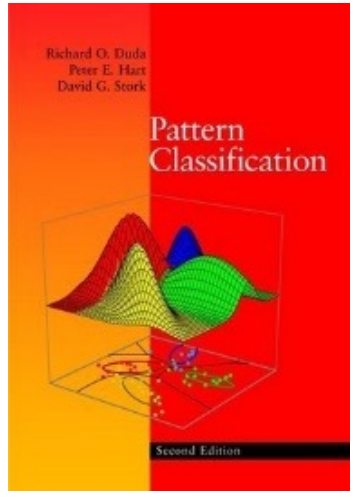


Ex1. A Fishy Problem

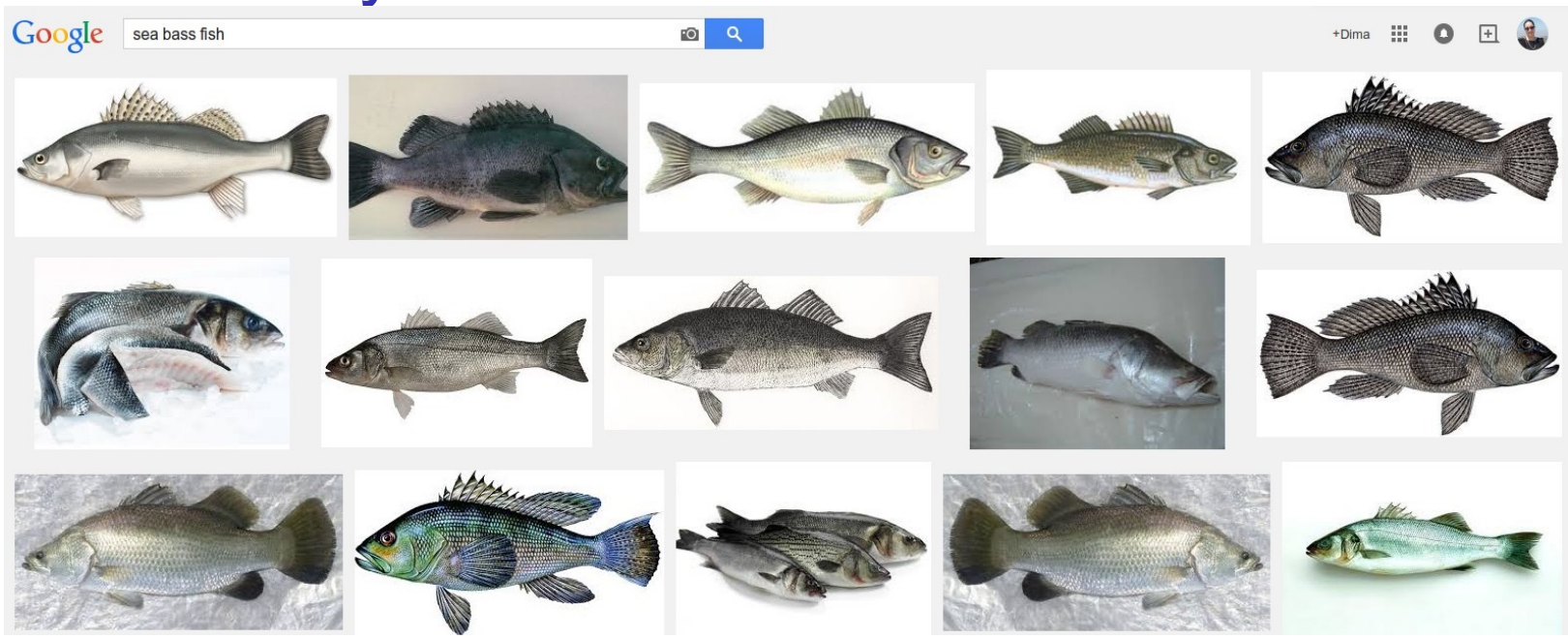
Data: images of fish

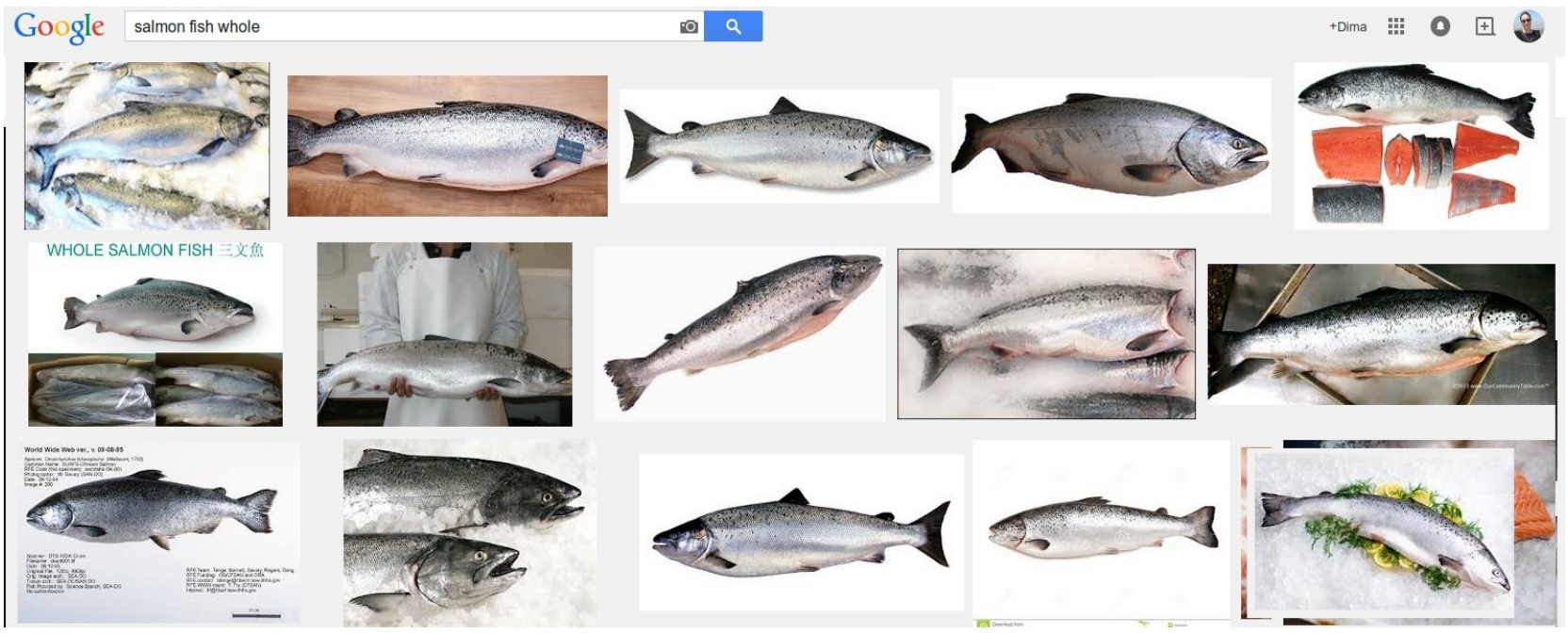
Aim: distinguish between sea bass and salmon

From: Pattern Classification by *Duda, Hart and Stork*, 2nd Edition, Wiley Interscience



Ex1. A Fishy Problem

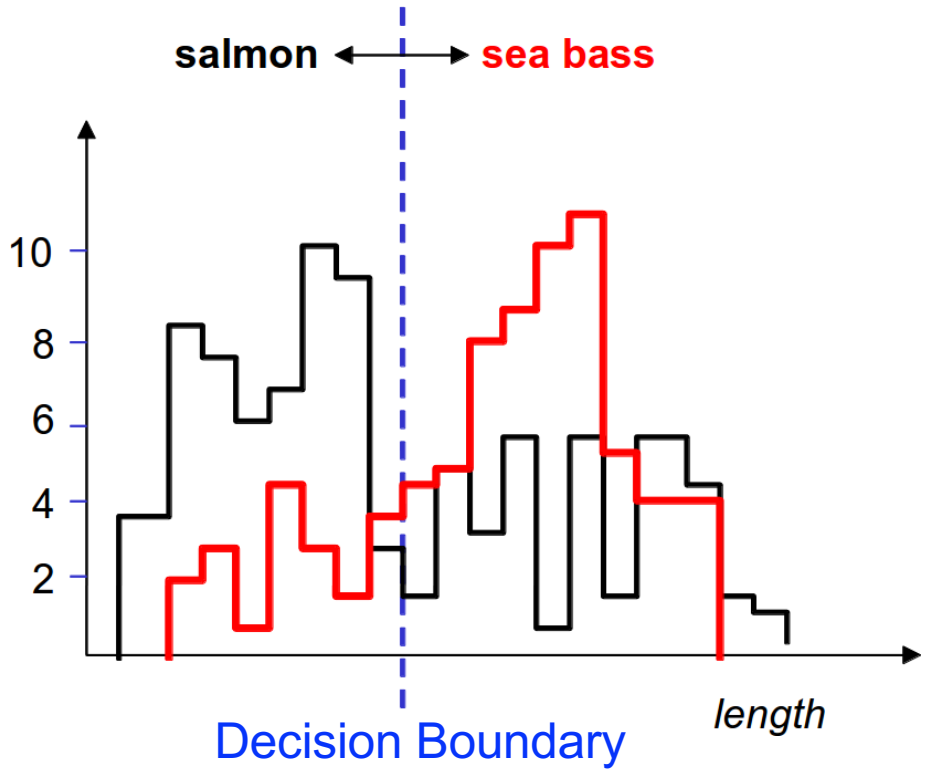


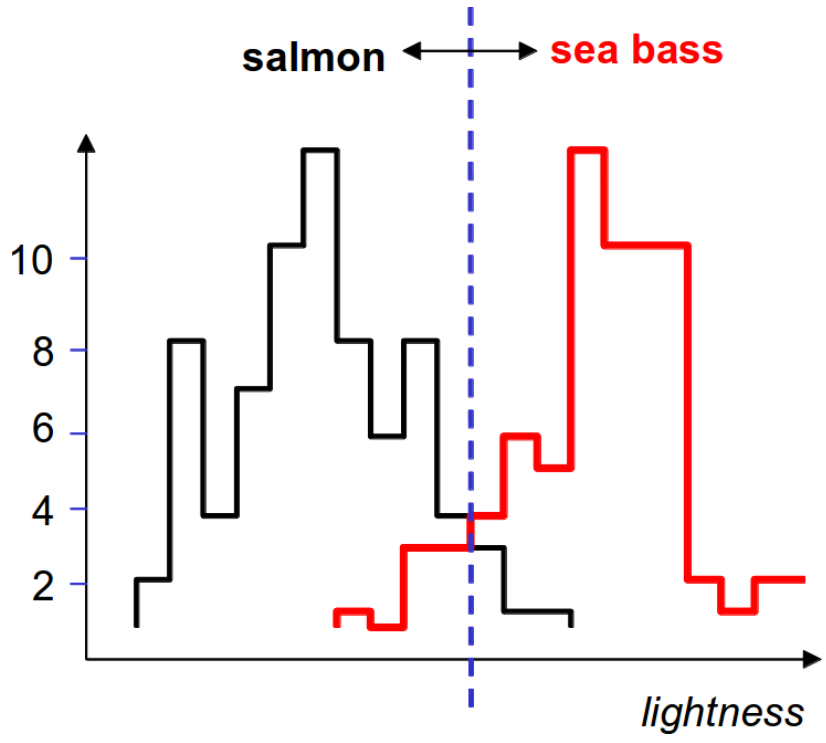


Fishing for a Solution

Steps:

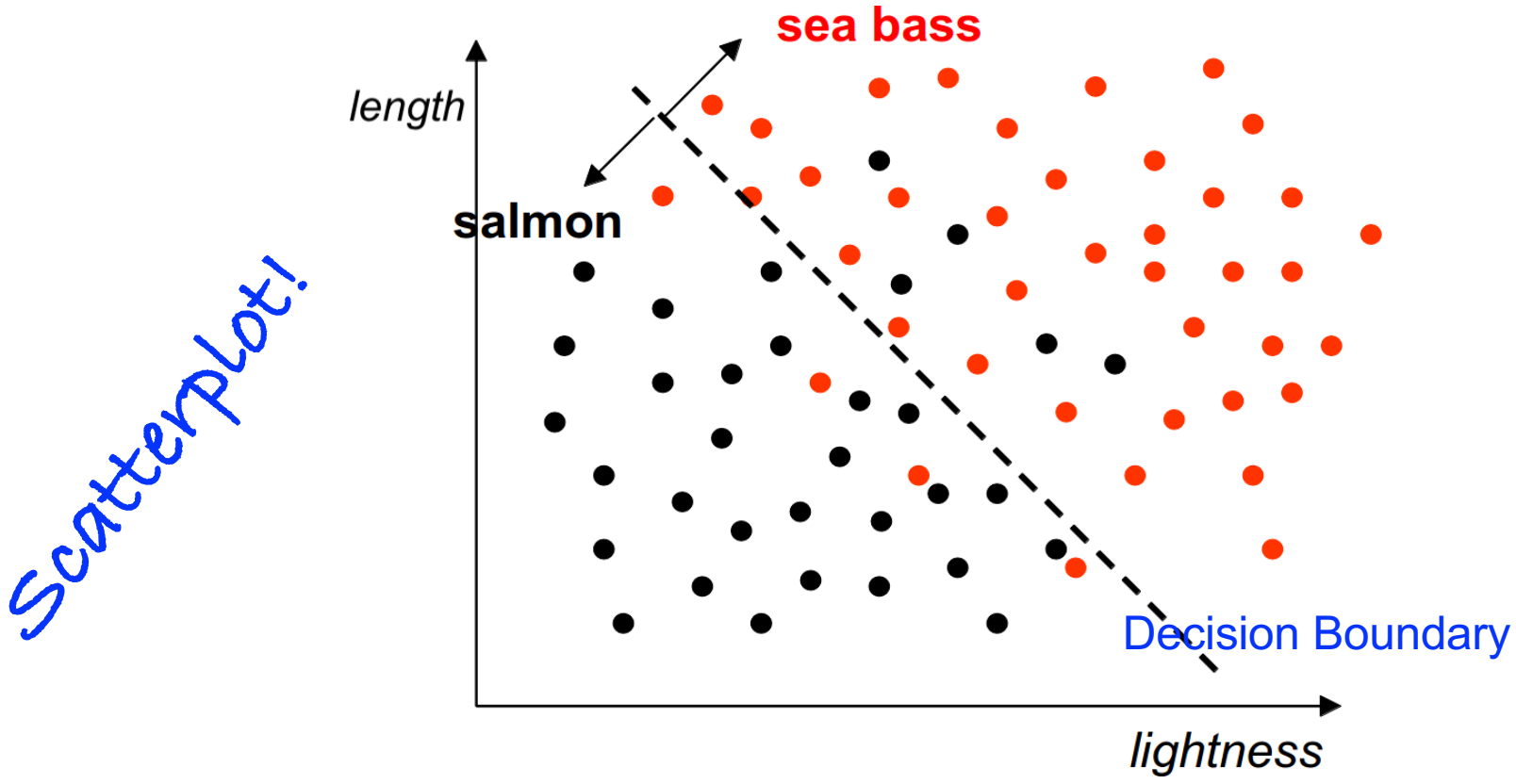
1. Pre-processing e.g. Rotate and align, Segment fish from background
2. Feature Selection e.g. Measure length or lightness
3. Classification e.g. Find a threshold





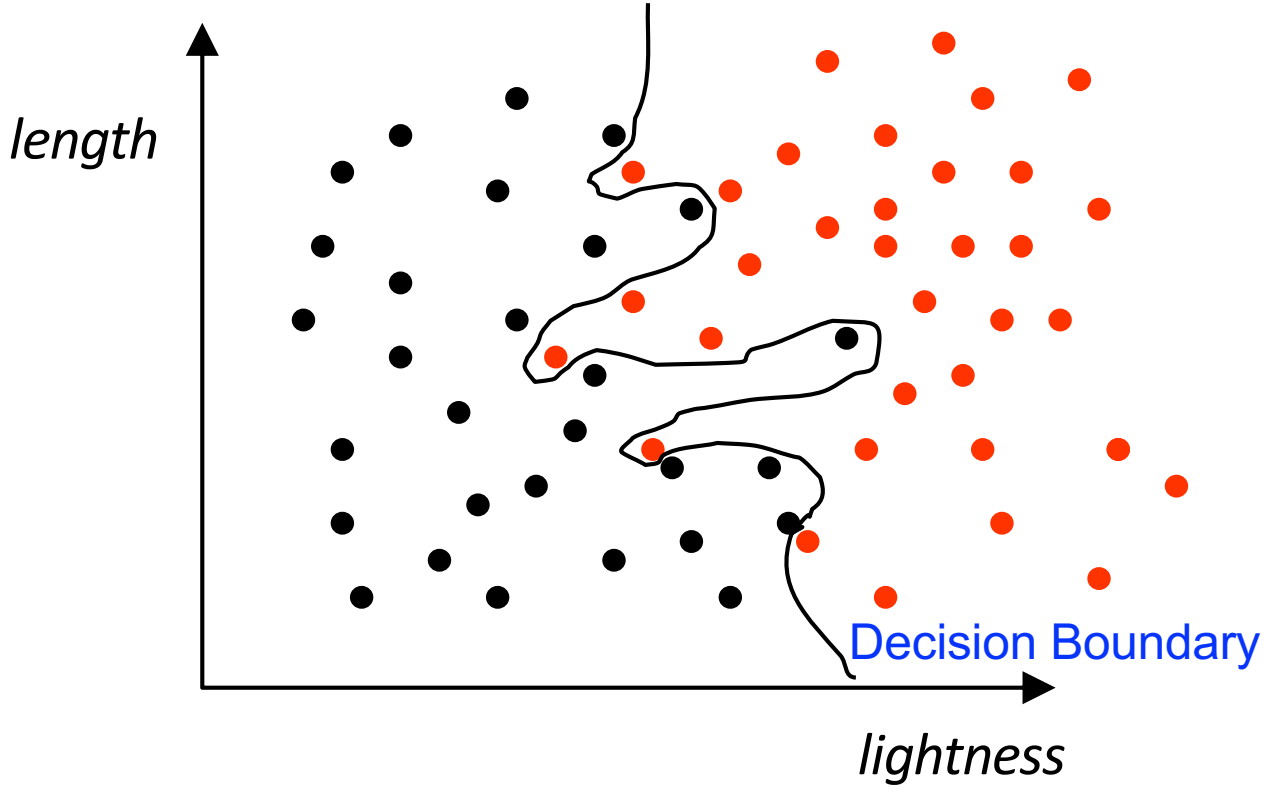
Fishing for a Solution

Multiple features could be selected, resulting in a multi-dimensional feature vector.



Fishing for a Solution

Complex decision model

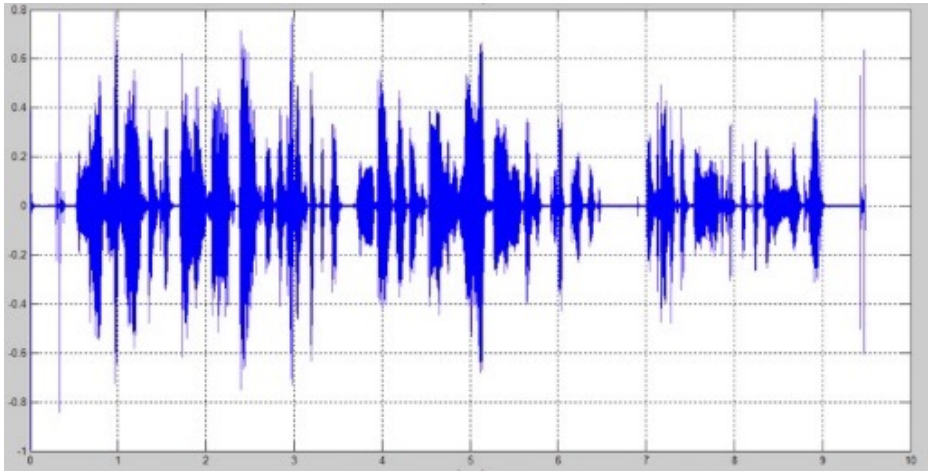


Typical Data Analysis Problem

Steps:

1. Pre-processing [Unit - Part 1] → Majid Mirmehdi (~10%)
2. Feature Selection [Unit - Part 3] → Majid Mirmehdi (~40%)
3. Modelling & Classification [Unit - Part 2] → Laurence Aitchison **[UD]** (~50%)

Ex2. Speech Recognition



Data: Analogue speech signals (time series numerical data)

Aim: Convert audio into text (think Echo/Siri...)

1. Pre-processing Digitisation
2. Feature Selection Wave amplitude, frequencies
3. Inference Hidden Markov Models (Viterbi algorithm) [or Deep learning]

Ex3. Spam Filter

Data: Email texts

Aim: Determine whether the email is spam

1. Pre-processing - Normalise words
2. Feature Selection - Presence of words
3. Classification - Naive Bayes classifier

Select subset of words w_i and determine $P(w_i \mid spam)$ and $P(w_i \mid \neg spam)$ from frequencies in training data.

For an Email that contains $w_1, w_2, .., w_n$ of the subset of words, assume

$$P(email \mid spam) = P(w_1 \mid spam)P(w_2 \mid spam)..P(w_n \mid spam) \quad (1)$$

and

$$P(email \mid \neg spam) = P(w_1 \mid \neg spam)P(w_2 \mid \neg spam)..P(w_n \mid \neg spam) \quad (2)$$

A new Email is spam if

$$P(email \mid spam) > P(email \mid \neg spam) \quad (3)$$

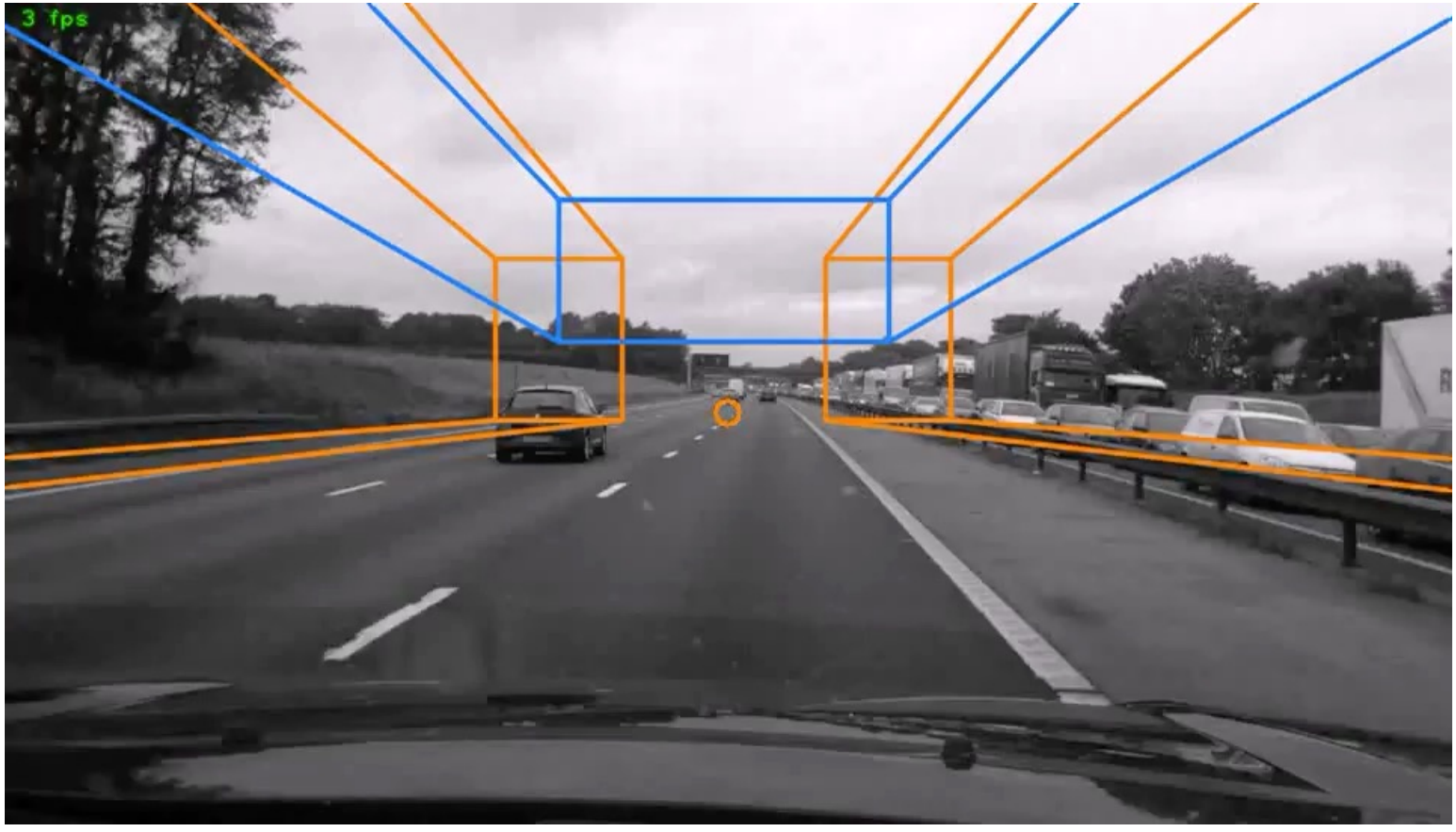
Image from https://www.kdnuggets.com/

Ex4.1 – Towards Autonomous Driving

Data: Video

Aim: Determine knowledge from the road or inside the vehicle

1. Pre-processing (Detect vanishing point)
2. Feature Selection (Use constraints to reduce number and dimensionality)
3. Recognition (Perspective transformations and OCR)



Ex4.2 – Towards Autonomous Driving

1. Pre-processing (Detect vanishing point)
2. Feature Selection (Straight lines)
3. Model Building (Detecting, predicting, decision making)

Ex4.3 – Towards Autonomous Driving

1. Pre-processing (Detect vanishing point)
2. Feature Selection (MSERs, Histogram of Gradients)
3. Classification (Support Vector Machines)

Ex4.4 – Towards Autonomous Driving

1. Pre-processing (Background subtraction)
2. Feature Selection (hand shapes)
3. Classification (Random Forest classifier)

COMS20011 Unit

Lectures

- Mondays 14:00 - 14:50 – QUEENS PUGSLEY 1.40
- Thursdays 13:00 - 13:50 – CHEM LT1

Labs

- Thursdays 16:00 - 17:00 [by timetable]: Group 1
- Thursdays 17:00 - 18:00 [by timetable]: Group 2
- Lab Environment [Jupyter + Python]
- TA support in Teams: **grp-COMS20011_2022**
- Labs are essential for learning unit content!

Unit pages : https://github.com/LaurenceA/COMS20011_2022