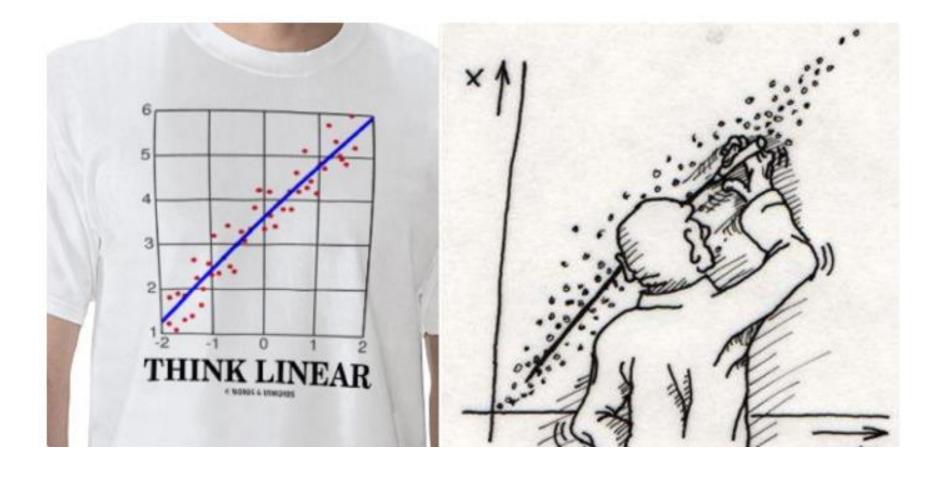
**Presented By:** 

Rao Muhammad Umer



- •Section-I:
  - Motivation
- •Section-II:
  - Theoretical Bases
- •Section-III:
  - Implementation

# PART-I: Motivation

#### **Outline**

What?

• Why?

• Who?

How?

#### **Outline**

• What?

· Why?

· Who?

· How?

#### Regression

- What about Machine Learning?
- What about Deep Learning?
- What about Data Science?
- What about Big Data Analysis?
- What about Predictive Analytics ?

#### Regression

Predicting a real numeric value for an entity

with a given set of features

# Deterministic Vs Probabilistic Modeling

- $\cdot Y_i = a + b X_i$ 
  - Substituting a value of X in the equation, we can completely determine a unique value of Y.(Exact relationship)
  - Examples: F = 32 + (9/5) C,  $A = \pi r^2$

- $\cdot Y_i = a + b X_i + e_i$ 
  - Inexact relationship b/w variables
  - e<sub>i</sub> is known as random error

#### **Types of Regression**

- Simple Linear Regression
- Multiple Regression
- Polynomial Regression
- Logistic Regression

#### **Outline**

What?

• Why?

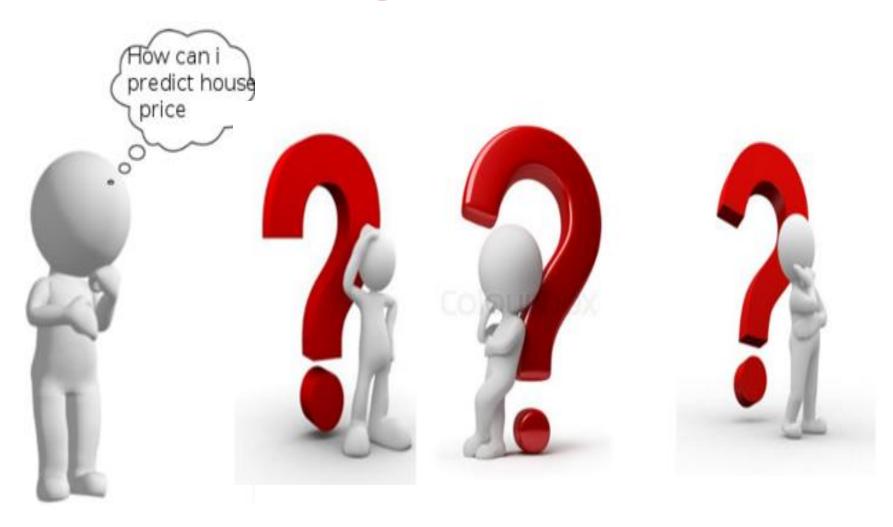
· Who?

· How?

## **Predicting House Price**



### **Predicting House Price**



# Predicting which Television Show will have more viewers for next week



#### What Causes Retweets?



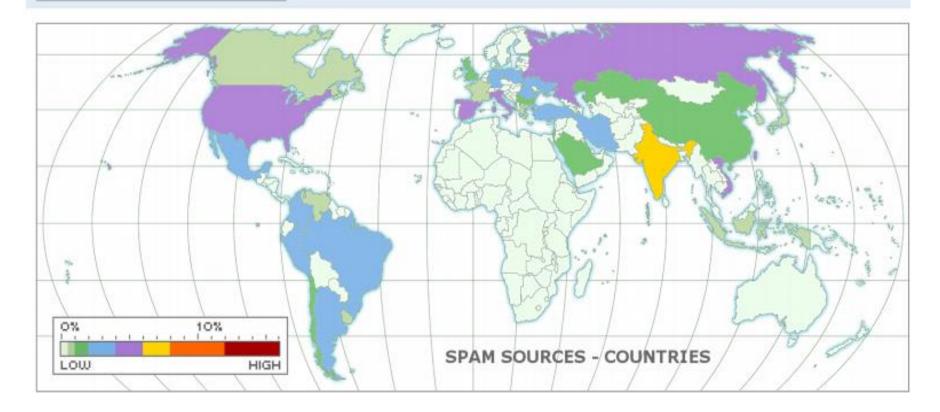
- How can we help marketers use Twitter data to influence the number of times a tweet is retweeted?
- With over 555 MM registered users who tweet 58 MM times per day, Tweeting is potentially big business.
- We selected the top 30 entertainment industry related accounts to find out, ranging from rock stars, actors, to famous sports figures.
- In particular, we are attempting to understand the factors that contribute to a "retweet", i.e. an instance where a Twitter account holder's tweet is shared by another Twitter user.
- This has important implications for marketers.
- By understanding the factors that contribute to a retweet a marketer can maximize the potential audience and can better engage with target audiences.

#### SPAM CLASSIFICATION

>67%

Of all inbound email is spam

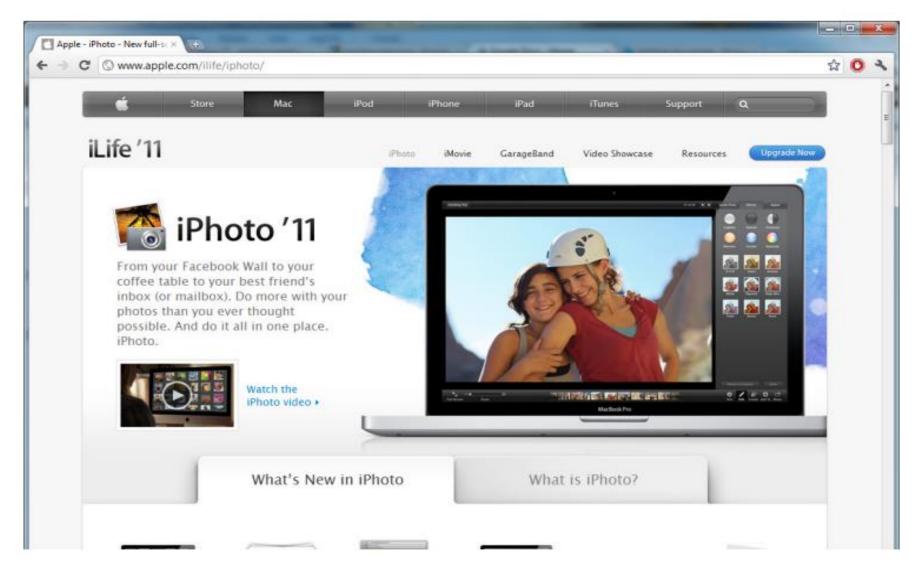
"If you are tired of spam email, imagine if there were no spam filters"



#### **SPAM CLASSIFICATION**



#### Tagging a Photo!!!



#### **Self Customizing Programs**

- Self customizing programs
  - Netflix
  - Amazon

#### **Stock Exchange Price Prediction**

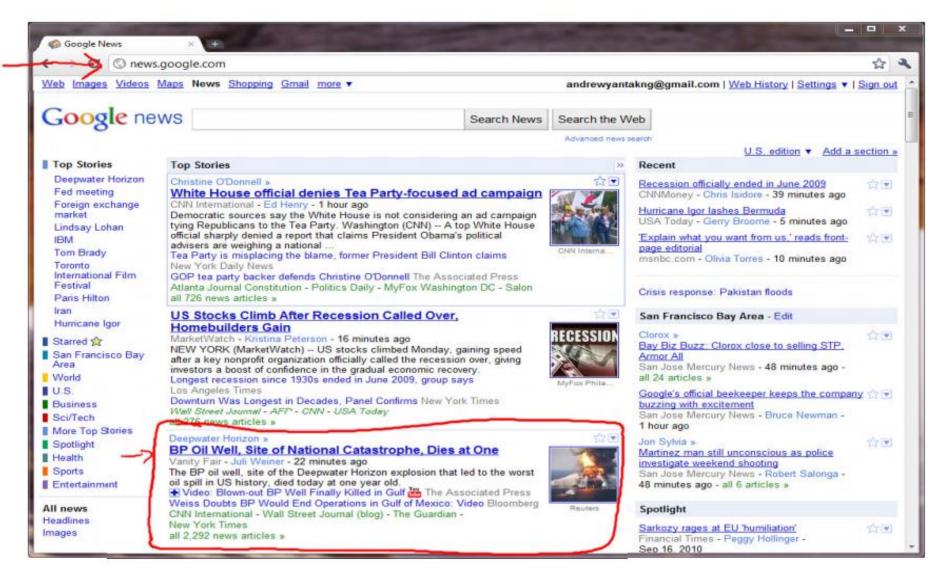
Predicting a continuous response like stock price

#### **Detecting Fraudulent Transaction**

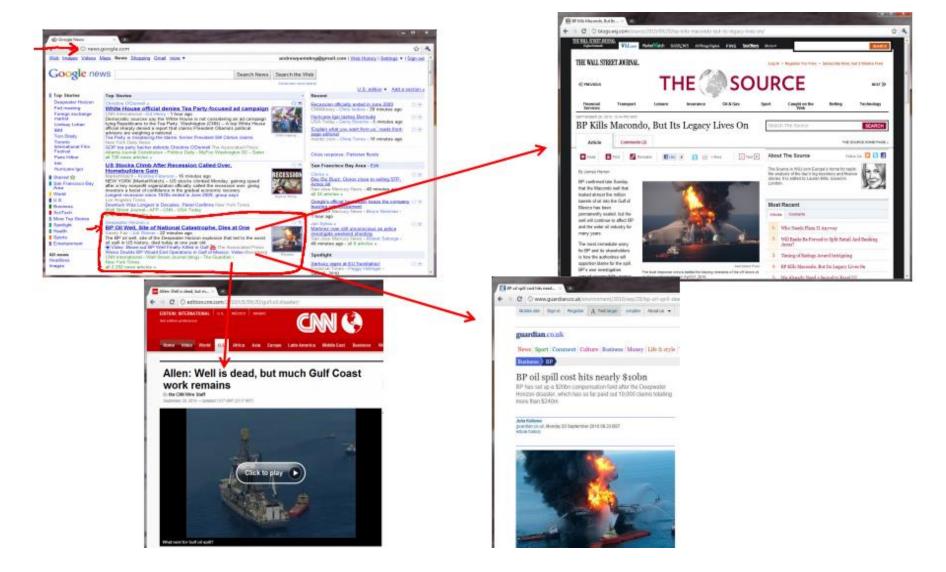
- Online Transactions:
  - •Fraudulent((Yes(/(No)?

- Credit card fraud
- Online payment fraud
- Spam instant messages etc.

#### Clustering



#### Clustering



#### **Outline**

What?

• Why?

• Who?

· How?

#### My Background

- Rao Muhammad Umer
- MS Computer Science (Continue...)
- Email address: engr.raoumer943@gmail.com
- LinkedIn Profile: <a href="https://pk.linkedin.com/in/raomumer">https://pk.linkedin.com/in/raomumer</a>
- Github Repository Link: <a href="https://github.com/RaoUmer/GPU-Workshop-PIEAS-2016">https://github.com/RaoUmer/GPU-Workshop-PIEAS-2016</a>

#### **About You**

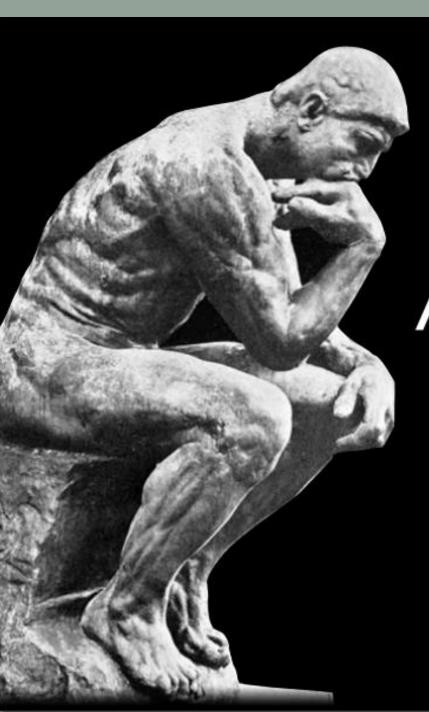
#### **Outline**

What?

· Why?

· Who?

How?

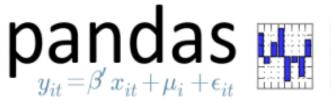


## Abstractions...

...and Tools

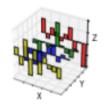


# IPython Interactive Computing













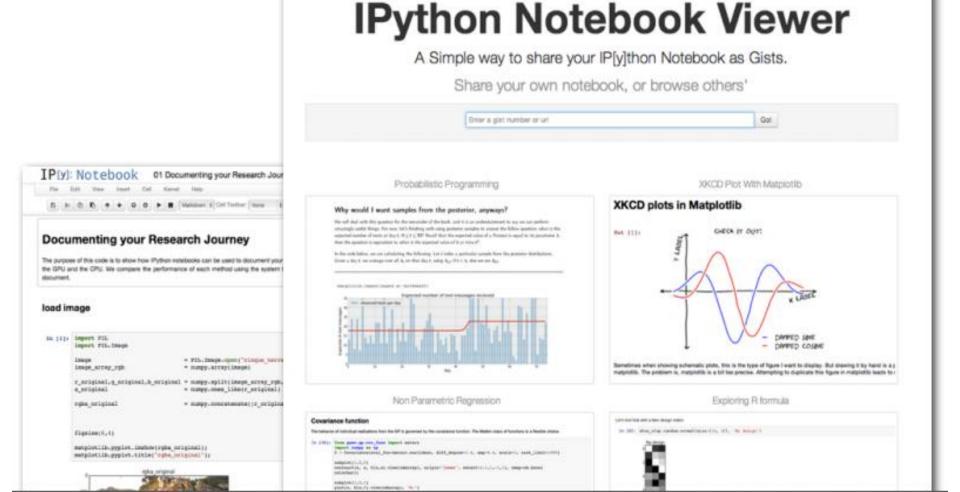






## IPython Notebooks

http://nbviewer.ipython.org/

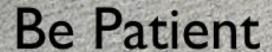


#### Is this possible for me???



#### Prerequisites

- Programming experience
  - C, C++, Java, Python, Cuda C etc.
- Basic statistical knowledge
   Mean, Standard Deviation, Probability etc.
- Willingness to learn new software & tools
  - This can be time consuming
  - You will need to read online documentation

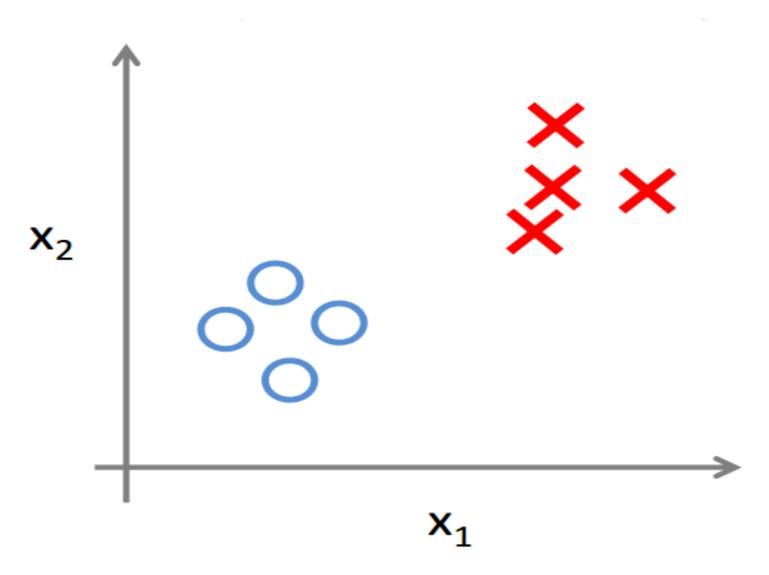


Be Flexible

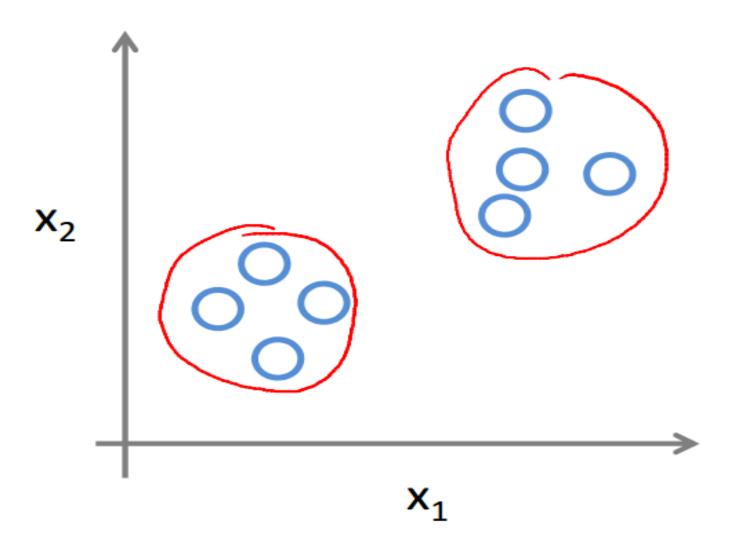
Be Constructive

# PART-II: Theoretical Basics

#### **Supervised Learning**

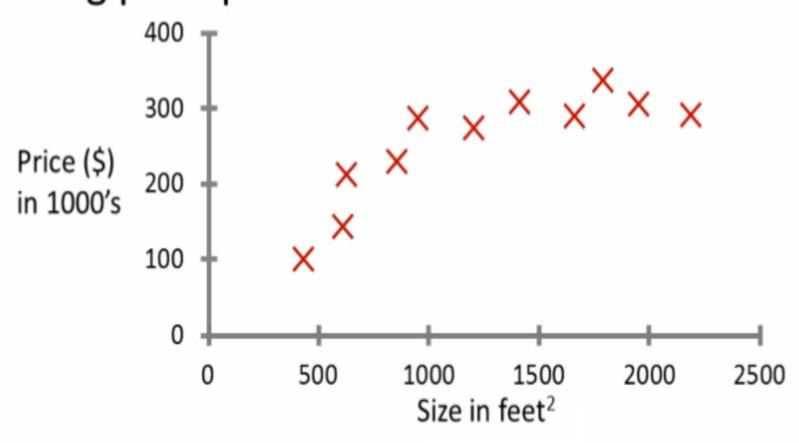


#### **Unsupervised Learning**



## **Linear Regression**

Housing price prediction.



#### **Housing Price Prediction**

- Supervised Learning
  - "right answers" given

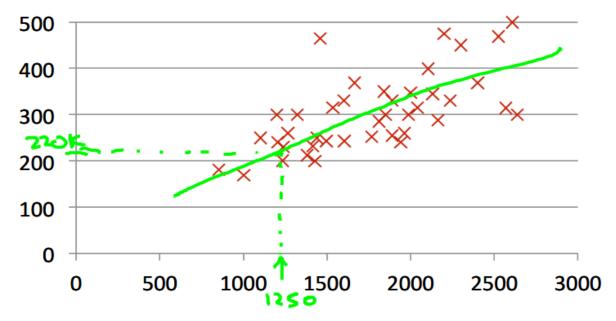
 Regression: Predict continuous valued output (price)

#### **Training set of Housing Prices**

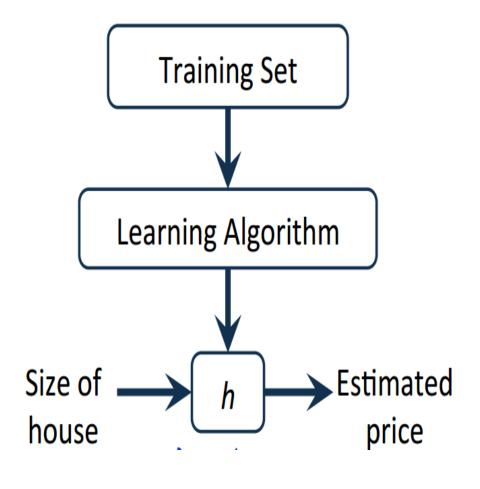
Size in feet <sup>2</sup> (x)	Price (\$) in 1000's (y)	
2104	460	
1416	232 } m= 47	
1534	315	
852	178	
•••	ا	

## Simple Linear Regression

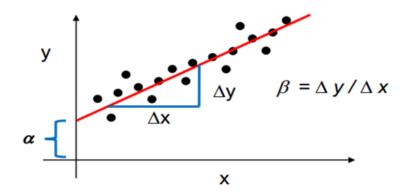
Housing Prices



- Supervised Learning
  - Given the "right answer" for each example in the data
- Regression Problem
  - Predict real-valued output



How do we represent h?



- Linear regression with one variable
- Univariate linear regression

#### **Cost function**

#### Hypothesis:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

#### Parameters:

$$\theta_0, \theta_1$$

#### Cost Function:

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^2$$

Goal: minimize 
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

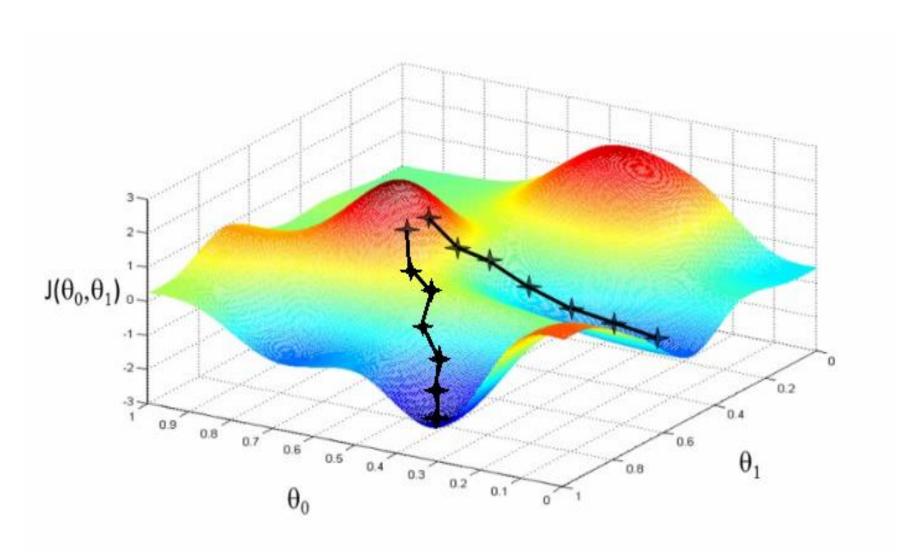
#### **Gradient Descent**

Repeat until convergence {

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \quad \text{(for } j = 0 \text{ and } j = 1)$$

}

#### **Gradient Descent**



## Gradient Descent for Linear Regression

## **Gradient descent** algorithm

repeat until convergence {

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(for 
$$j = 1$$
 and  $j = 0$ )

## Linear Regression Model

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^2$$

## Multiple Linear Regression

Linear Regression with Multiple variables

Size (feet <sup>2</sup> )	Number of bedrooms	Number of floors	Age of home (years)	Price (\$1000)
$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	y
2104	5	1	45	460
1416	3	2	40	232
1534	3	2	30	315
852	2	1	36	178

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

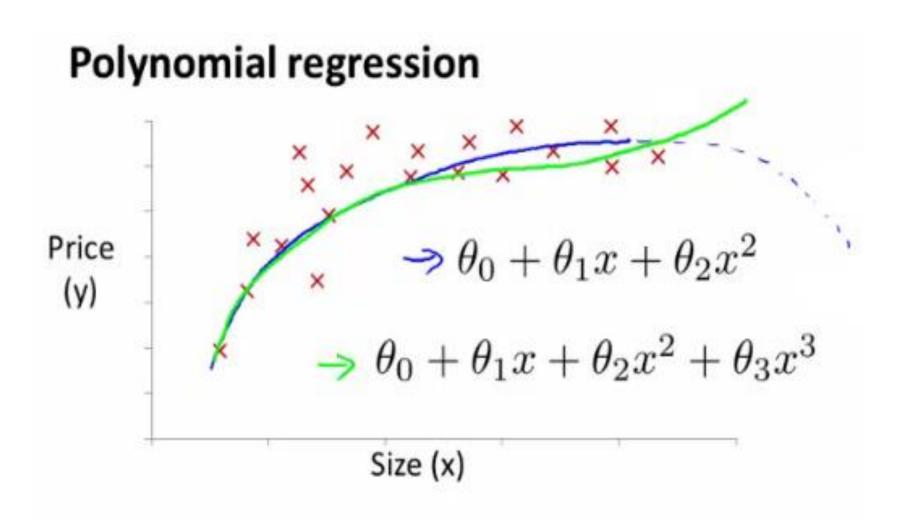
**Polynomial Regression** 

Housing Price Prediction



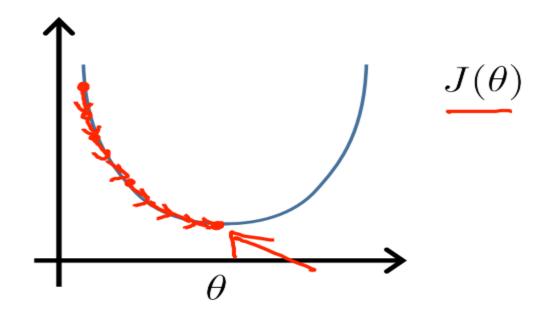
$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \times frontage + \theta_2 \times depth$$

#### **Polynomial Regression**



#### **Normal Equation**

Gradient Descent



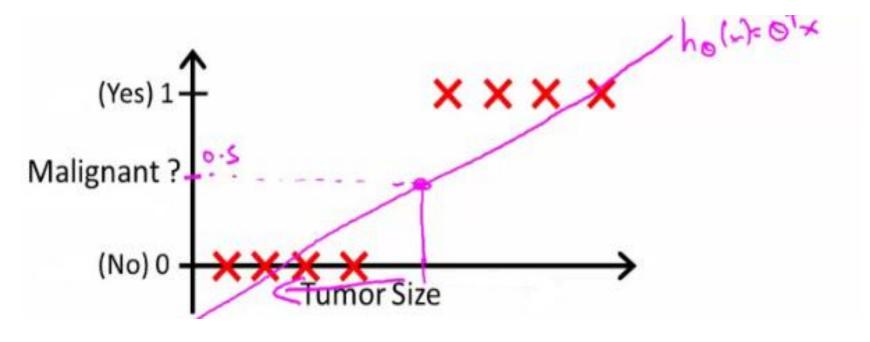
- Normal equation
  - Method to solve for  $\, heta\,$  analytically

#### **Normal Equation**

$$\theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

pinv(X' \* X) \*X' \* y

## Logistic Regression



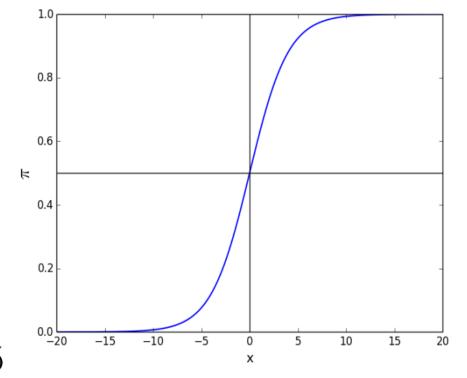
Threshold classifier output  $h_{\theta}(x)$  at 0.5:

If 
$$h_{\theta}(x) \geq 0.5$$
, predict "y = 1" If  $h_{\theta}(x) < 0.5$ , predict "y = 0"

## Logistic Regression Model

- Sigmoid Function
- Logistic Function

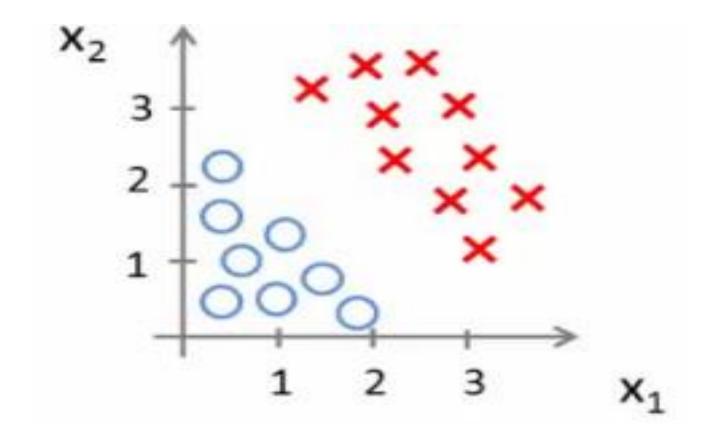
$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x)$$
$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



Suppose predict "y = 1" if  $h_{\theta}(x) \ge 0.5$ 

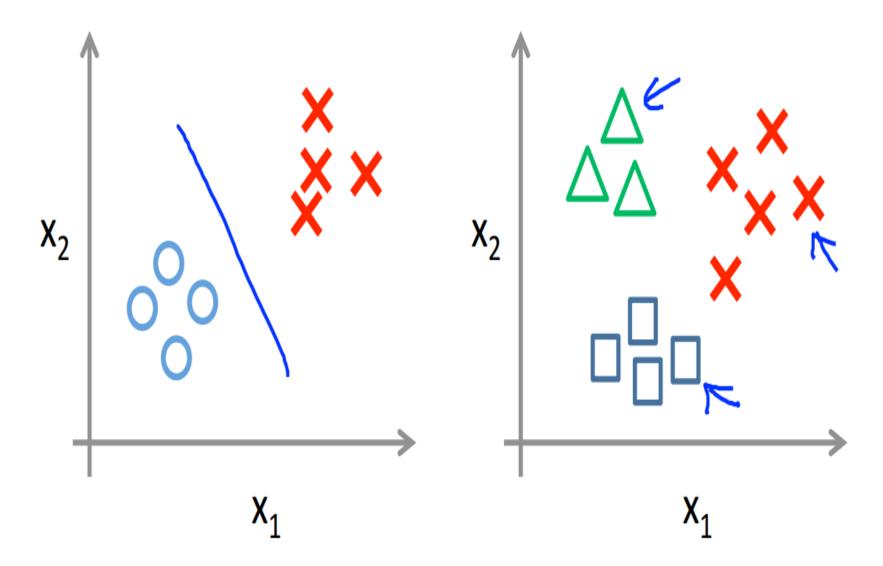
predict "
$$y=0$$
" if  $h_{\theta}(x)<0.5$ 

#### Classification



#### Binary classification:

#### Multi-class classification:



## REGRESSION

# PART-III: Implementation

## **Predicting House Price**



#### LINEAR REGRESSION EXAMPLE

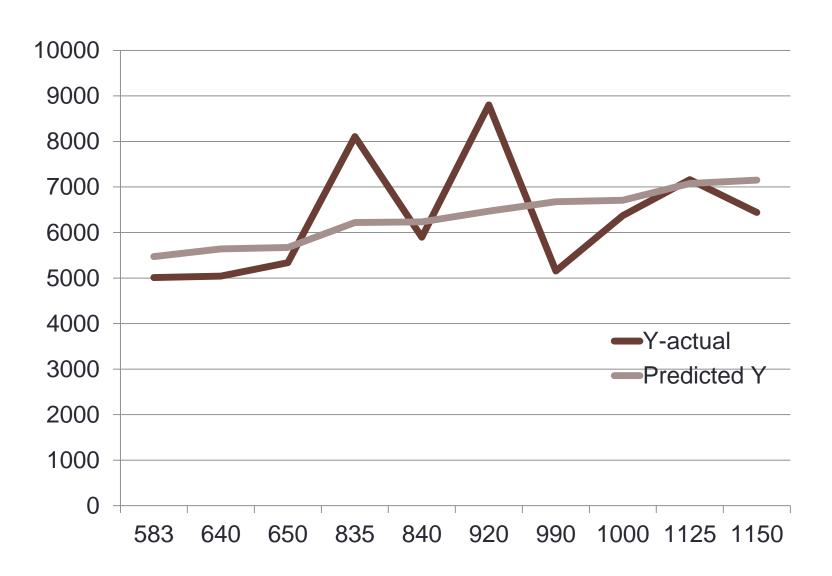
X	Υ		XY	X <sup>2</sup>
11	25	7160	8055000	1265625
9	20	8804	8099680	846400
8	35	8108	6770180	697225
10	00	6370	6370000	1000000
11	.50	6441	7407150	1322500
9	90	5154	5102460	980100
8	40	5896	4952640	705600
6	50	5336	3468400	422500
6	40	5041	3226240	409600
5	83	5012	2921996	339889
ΣΧ	Σ	1	ΣΧΥ	$\Sigma X^2$
87	33	63322	56373746	7989439

X-mean	Y-mean	
873.3	6332.2	
b0	b1	
3746.198	2.961183	

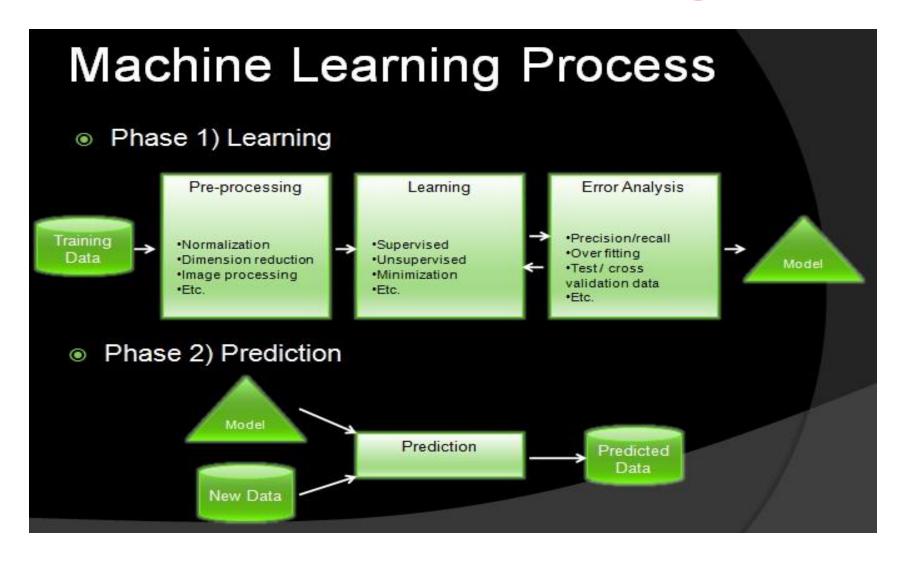
$$\beta_0 = \frac{(\sum X^2)(\sum Y) - (\sum X)(\sum XY)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

#### LINEAR REGRESSION EXAMPLE



## **Machine Learning**



## **Machine Learning**

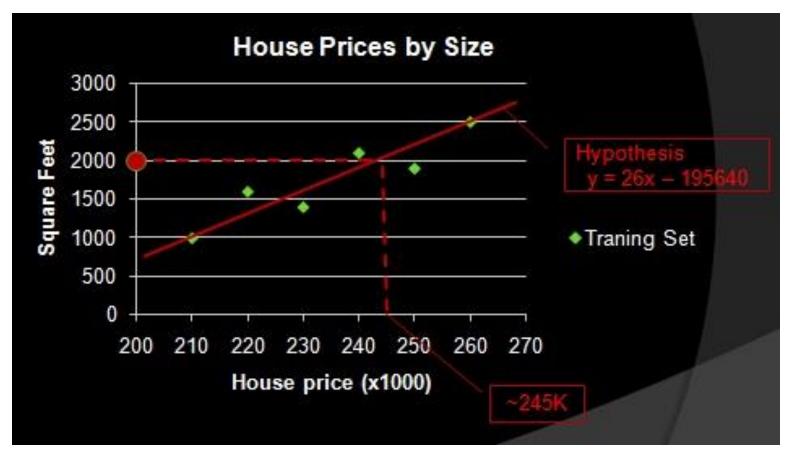
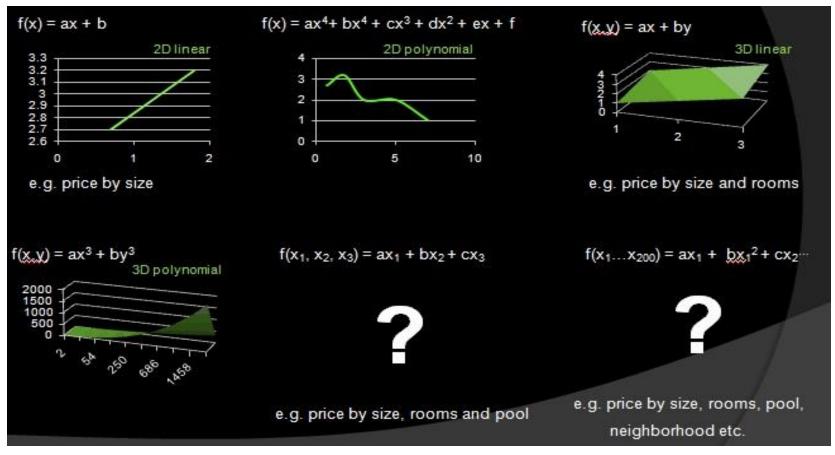


Figure shows how one feature can be used on a linear regression problem to predict new house prices

## **Machine Learning**



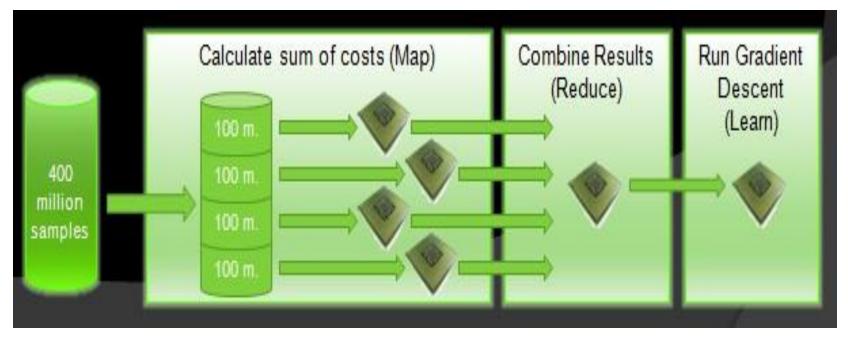
On Figure how the complexity can grow easily from 2 dimensions linear to hundreds of dimensions polynomial

#### **Gradient Descent**



Figure shows how a training data is plot and the error is calculated

## Large Scale Machine Learning



In Figure we can see how the data is split into four parts and fed into four different processors

## Large Scale Machine Learning

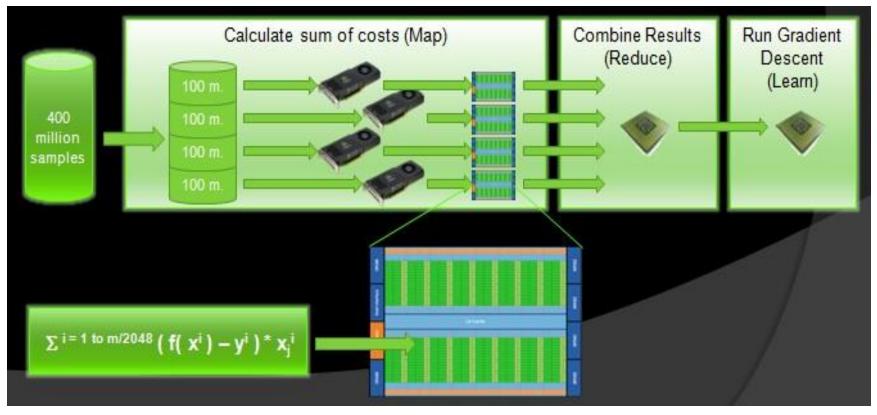
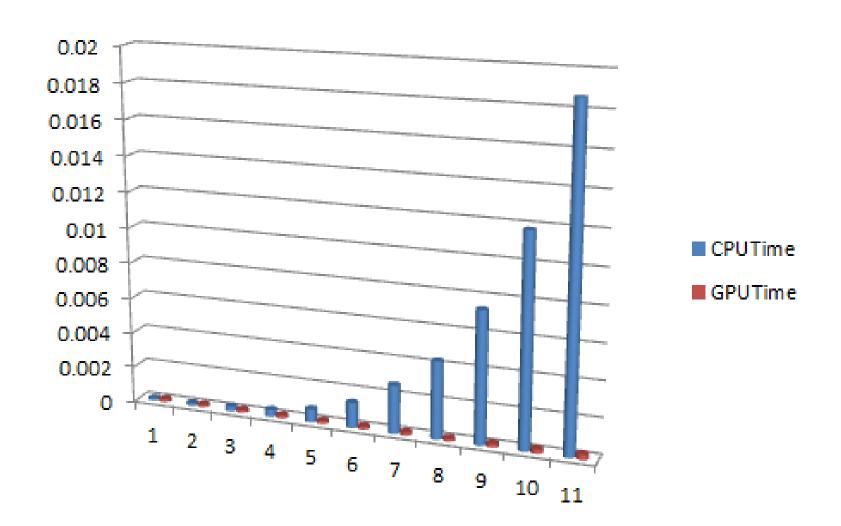


Figure shows this configuration along with the parallelized part on the GPU cores

#### **GPGPU**

- Utilizing GPUs to enable dramatic increases in computing performance of general purpose scientific and engineering computing is named <u>GPGPU</u>.
- NVIDIA is providing a parallel computing platform and programming model named <u>CUDA</u> to develop GPGPU software on C, C++ or Fortran which can run on any NVIDIA GPU.

#### **CPU vs GPU Time**



#### Conclusion

- GPGPU, Machine Learning and Big Data are three rising fields in the IT industry.
- As much as we get deeper into these fields ,we figure out how well they fit together.
- I hope this sample application gave you some basic idea and maybe just one perspective how you can use NVIDIA CUDA easily on machine learning problems.

#### References

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