



# **ICTSS00120 - Artificial Intelligence Skill Set**

## **Session 3: Essentials of ML and DL Technologies**

Lecturer: Jordan Hill

## Learning Objectives

- Introduction to the sci-kit learn package.
- Understand supervised vs. unsupervised learning.
- Introduction to deep learning (DL) and its place within AI.
- Learn about regression and classification techniques.
- Explore clustering and dimensionality reduction techniques.
- Understand reinforcement learning.
- Introduction to various deep learning architectures.

# Introduction to Sci-Kit Learn

- **What is Sci-Kit Learn?**
  - Open-source machine learning library for Python.
  - Built on NumPy, SciPy, and Matplotlib.
  - Provides simple and efficient tools for data mining and data analysis.
  - Accessible and reusable in various contexts.
- **Why Sci-Kit Learn?**
  - Rich set of machine learning algorithms.
  - Excellent documentation and community support.



# Classical Machine Learning

Task Driven  
↓  
**Supervised Learning**  
( Pre Categorized Data )

**Classification**  
( Divide the socks by Color )  
Eg. Identity Fraud Detection

**Regression**  
( Divide the Ties by Length )  
Eg. Market Forecasting

Data Driven  
↓  
**Unsupervised Learning**  
( Unlabelled Data )

**Clustering**  
( Divide by Similarity )  
Eg. Targeted Marketing

**Association**  
( Identify Sequences )  
Eg. Customer Recommendation

**Dimensionality Reduction**  
( Wider Dependencies )  
Eg. Big Data Visualization

Obj: Predictions & Predictive Models

Pattern/ Structure Recognition

# Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning

## Supervised Learning

- **Definition:** Models are trained using labeled data.
- **Goal:** Predict outcomes for new data (e.g., classification, regression).
- **Examples**

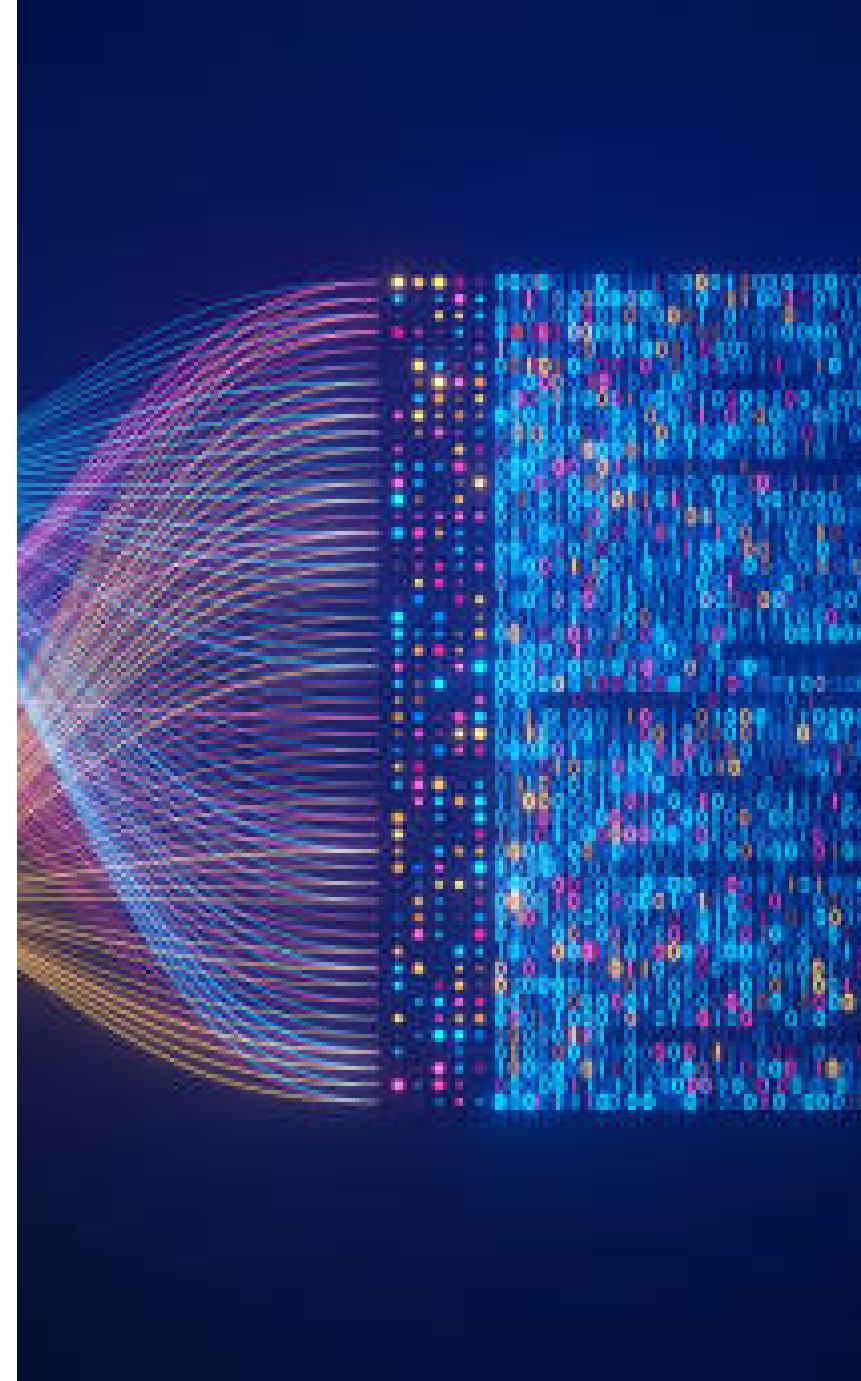
## Unsupervised Learning

- **Definition:** Models are trained using unlabeled data.
- **Goal:** Discover hidden patterns or intrinsic structures.
- **Examples**

# Introduction to Deep Learning (DL)

- **What is Deep Learning?**
  - Subset of ML involving neural networks with multiple (hidden) layers.
  - Capable of learning from vast amounts of data.
- **Place within AI:**
  - Enables more complex and abstract representations.
  - Powers advancements in computer vision, speech recognition, NLP, etc.

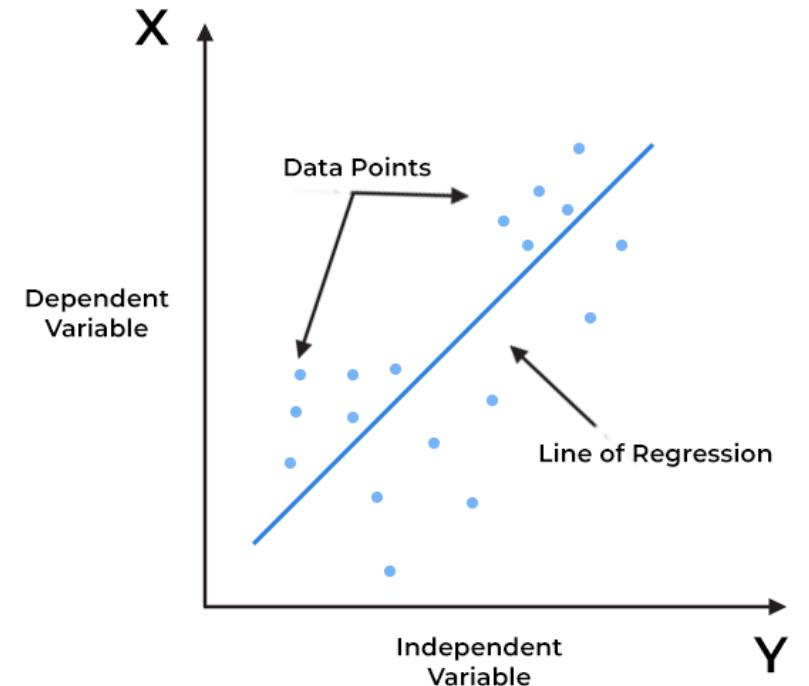
**Key Tools:** TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras.



# Regression & Classification - Supervised Learning

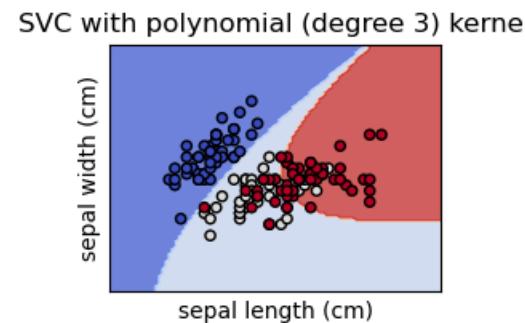
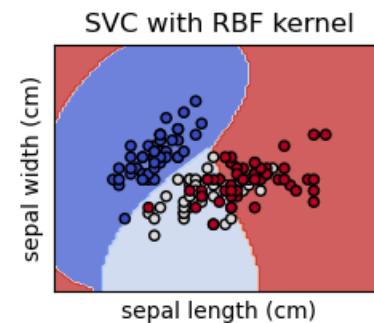
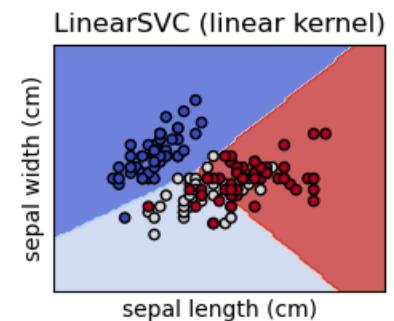
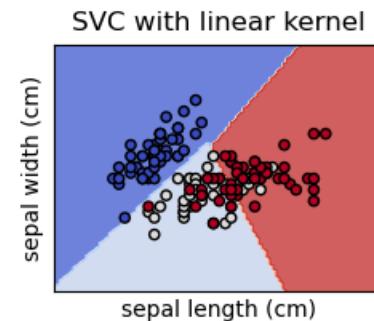
# Linear Regression

- **Definition:** Linear approach to modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
- **Application:** Predicting numerical values.



# Support Vector Machines (SVM)

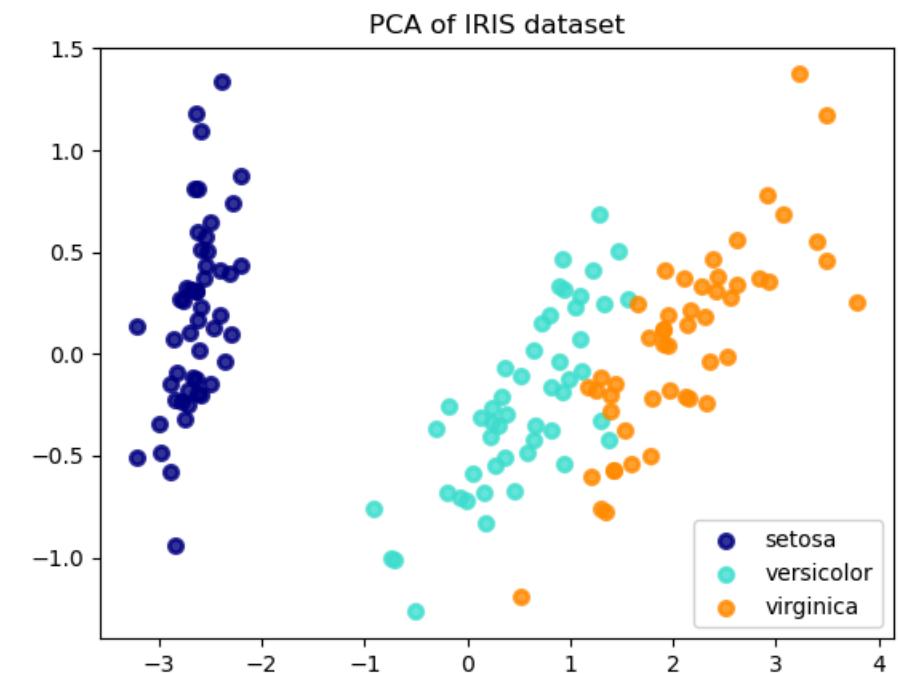
- **Definition:** Supervised algorithm that separates classes with a hyperplane.
- **Application:** Classifying data into categories.



# Clustering & Dimensionality - Unsupervised Learning

# Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

- **Definition:** Dimensionality reduction technique transforming data to a new coordinate system.
- **Application:** Reducing the number of features in datasets.



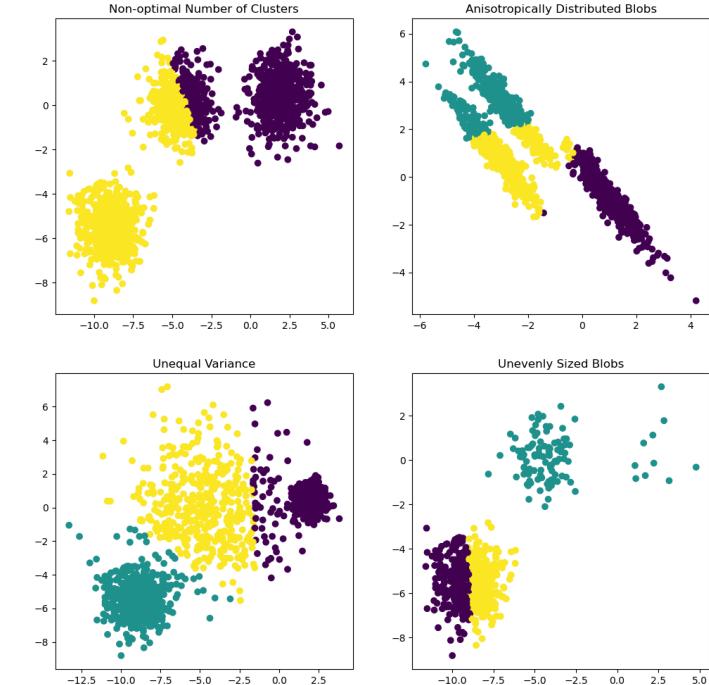
# K-Means Clustering

- **Definition:** Partitions data into K clusters where each data point belongs to the cluster with the nearest mean.
- **Application:** Customer segmentation, market research.

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \min_{\mu_j \in C} (||x_i - \mu_j||^2)$$

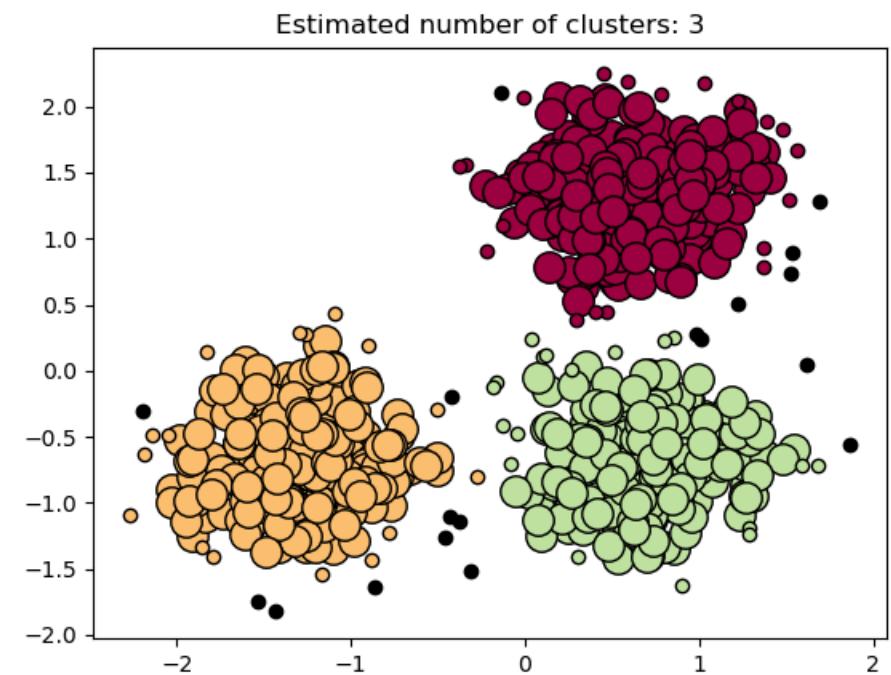
[Sci-kit learn Article](#)

Unexpected KMeans clusters



## DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise)

- **Definition:** Clustering algorithm that groups points closely packed together while marking outliers.
- **Application:** Identifying clusters of varying shapes and densities.



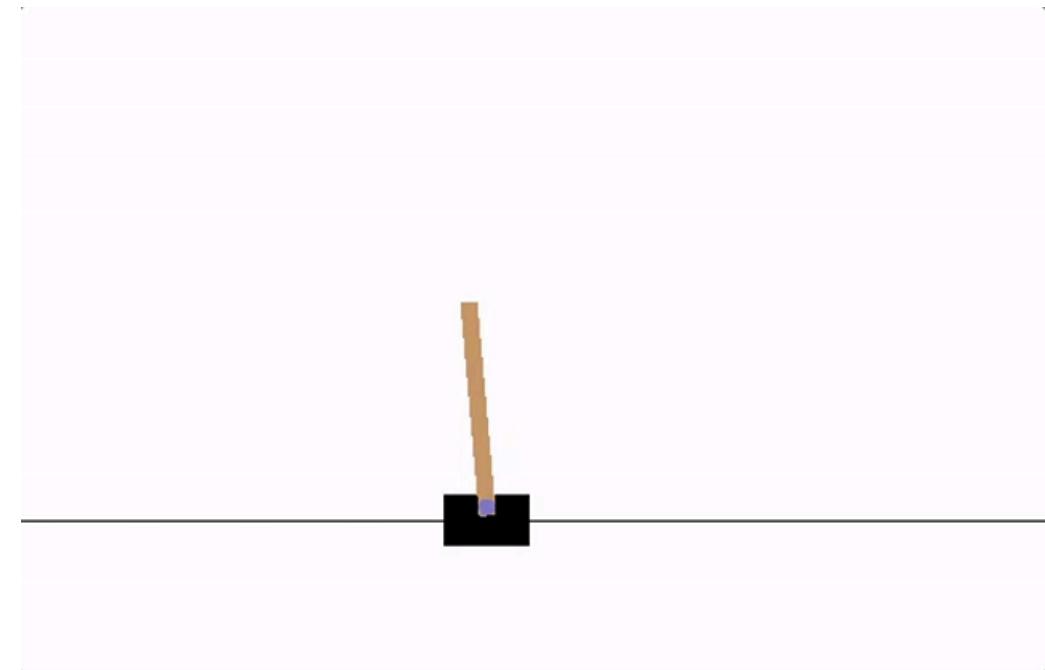
# Other machine learning paradigms

## Reinforcement Learning (RL)

- **Definition:** Learning paradigm where an agent learns by interacting with its environment to maximize cumulative reward.
- **Application:** Game playing, robotics, autonomous driving.

**Not Supported by SciKit-Learn!!**

Requires frameworks such as tensorflow, keras, or [pytorch](#) to manage more complex neural network architecture



**Reinforcement learning is often thought of as a separate pillar of machine learning. Not quite supervised learning, not quite unsupervised.**

**It has a huge problem of alignment, however.**

**There is always some kind of proxy between the system/reward and the environment.**

**Rewards are often set arbitrarily and can be hard to do so without unforeseen consequences.**

# Semi-supervised learning

## Overview

Semi-supervised learning is a machine learning technique that leverages both labeled and unlabeled data to build better models.

- Falls between supervised learning, which uses only labeled data, and unsupervised learning, which uses only unlabeled data.
- The driving idea behind semi-supervised learning is that the unlabeled data can provide useful information about the structure of the data distribution, thereby enhancing the learning process.

# **Approaches in Semi-Supervised Learning**

## **1. Self-training:**

- Initially train a model using the labeled data.
- Use this model to predict labels for the unlabeled data.
- Add the most confident predictions to the labeled dataset.
- Retrain the model using this augmented labeled dataset and repeat as needed.

## **2. Co-training:**

- Train two models on different views (subsets of features) of the data.
- Each model uses the other's predictions on the unlabeled data to add confident examples to the labeled dataset.

### **3. Graph-based Methods :**

- Treat the dataset as a graph, where nodes represent data points and edges represent similarities between them.
- Use techniques like label propagation to spread the label information from labeled to unlabeled points based on the graph structure.

### **4. Generative Models :**

- Learn the distribution of the data and generate new data points. Use methods such as [Variational Autoencoders](#) (VAEs) or [Generative Adversarial Networks](#) (GANs) to enhance the learning process.

## Practical Implementation Example Using Python and Scikit-learn

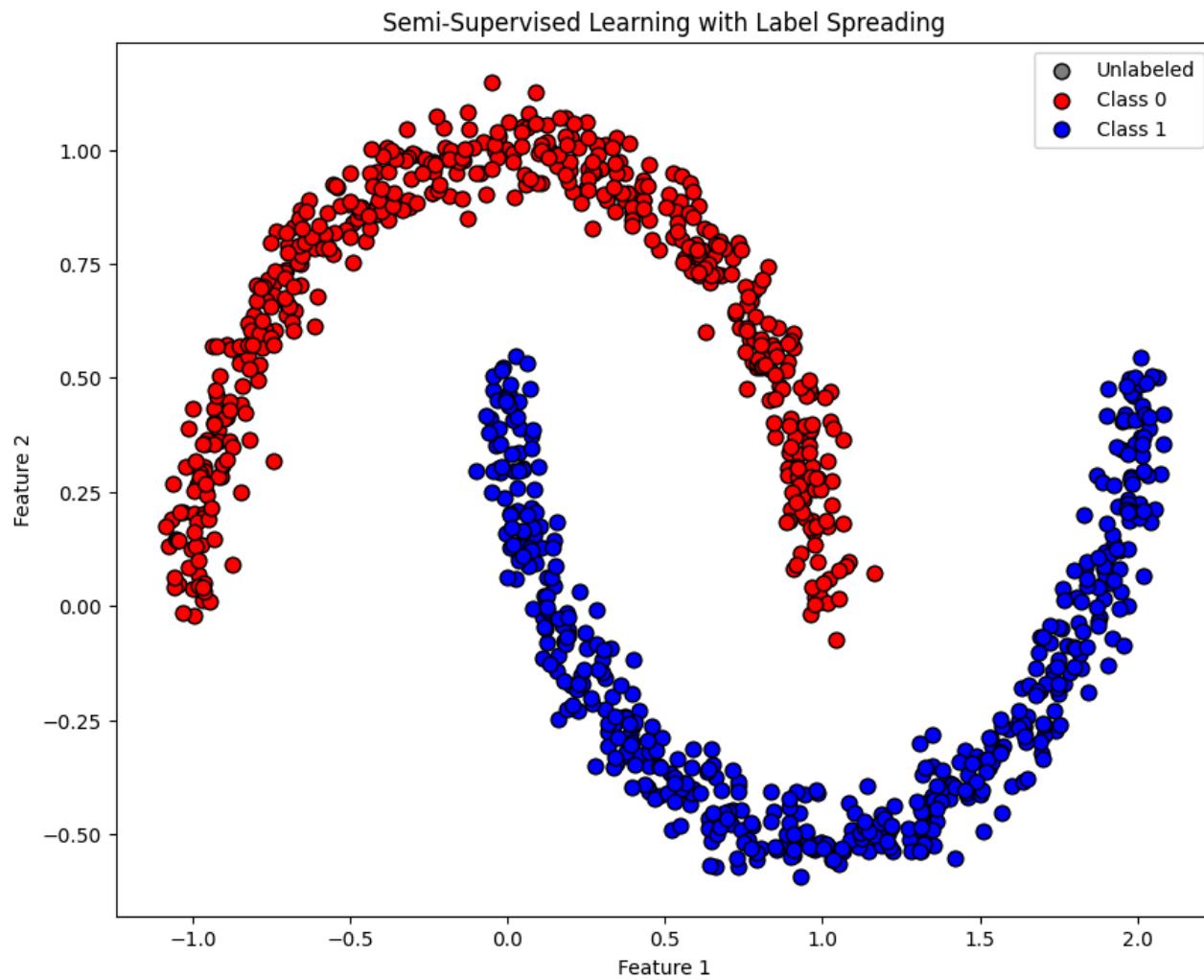
Let's look at a simple example of semi-supervised learning using the [LabelSpreading](#) algorithm from Scikit-learn

First import our dependencies:

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.semi_supervised import LabelSpreading
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

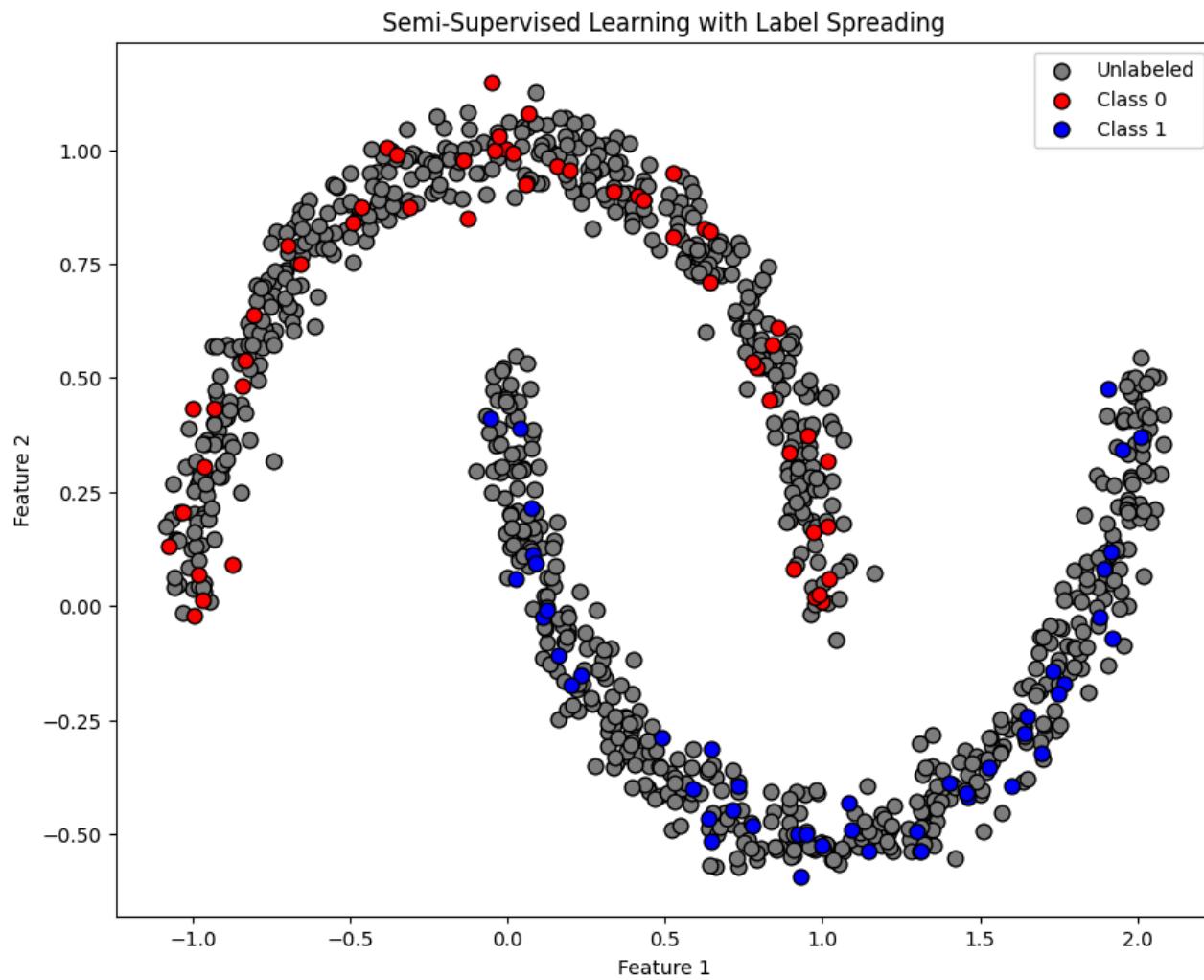
**Next, we'll generate a synthetic dataset to work with**

```
# Create a synthetic dataset  
X, y = datasets.make_moons(n_samples=300, noise=0.1)
```



**Let's unlabel most of the data to simulate a large amount of unlabeled data with some small set of labels**

```
y[50:] = -1 # Unlabel majority of the data
```



## Lets train our model

```
# Create and fit the model  
label_spread = LabelSpreading(kernel='knn', alpha=0.8)  
label_spread.fit(X, y)  
  
# Predict labels for the entire dataset  
y_pred = label_spread.transduction_
```

### User guide in Sci-kit

#### **alpha : float, default=0.2**

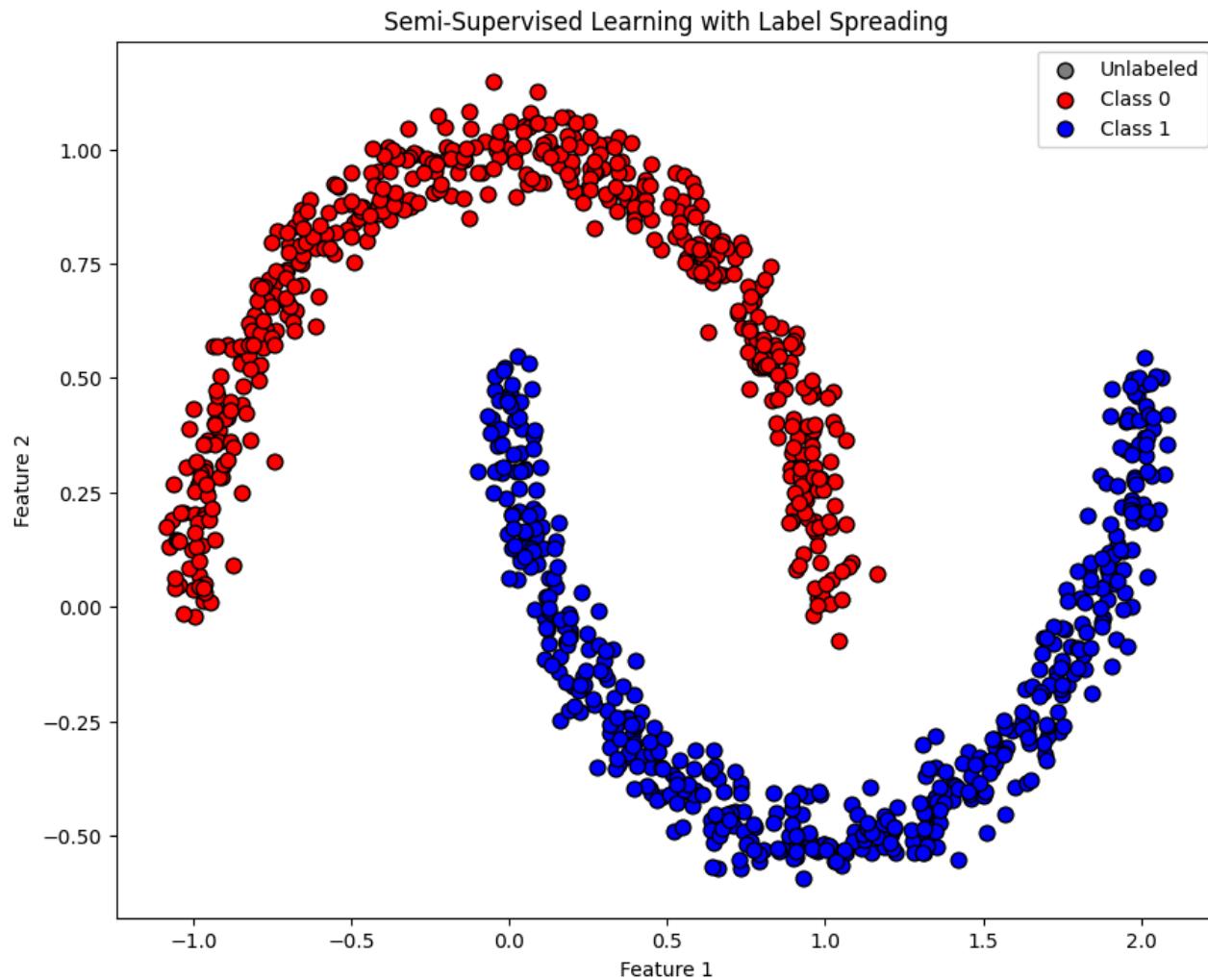
Clamping factor. A value in (0, 1) that specifies the relative amount that an instance should adopt the information from its neighbors as opposed to its initial label. alpha=0 means keeping the initial label information; alpha=1 means replacing all initial information.

# Results??

```
# Plot the results
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
cm = plt.cm.RdBu
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y_pred, cmap=cm, edgecolors='k')
plt.title("Semi-Supervised Learning with Label Spreading")
plt.show()
```

**Yay! we re-labeled our data**

**Now we can train our model using  
the whole dataset rather than the  
10% that was labeled initially**



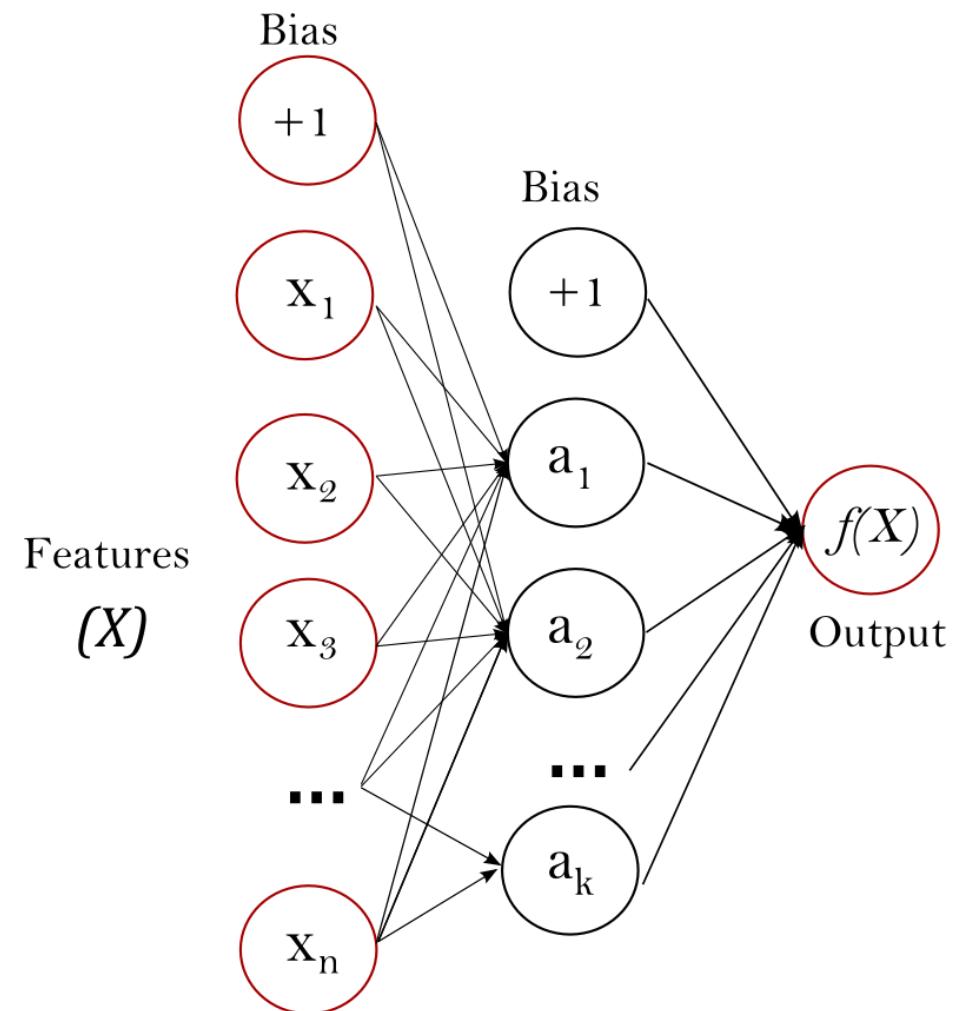
# Deep Learning Architectures



## Feed Forward Neural Networks (FNN/MLP)

- **Definition:** Simplest type of artificial neural network with information flowing only forward.
- **Application:** Basic pattern recognition.

[SciKit-Learn Article](#)



## Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) (pytorch etc..)

- **Definition:** Networks where connections form directed cycles, allowing temporal dynamic behavior.
- **Application:** Sequence prediction, time series analysis.

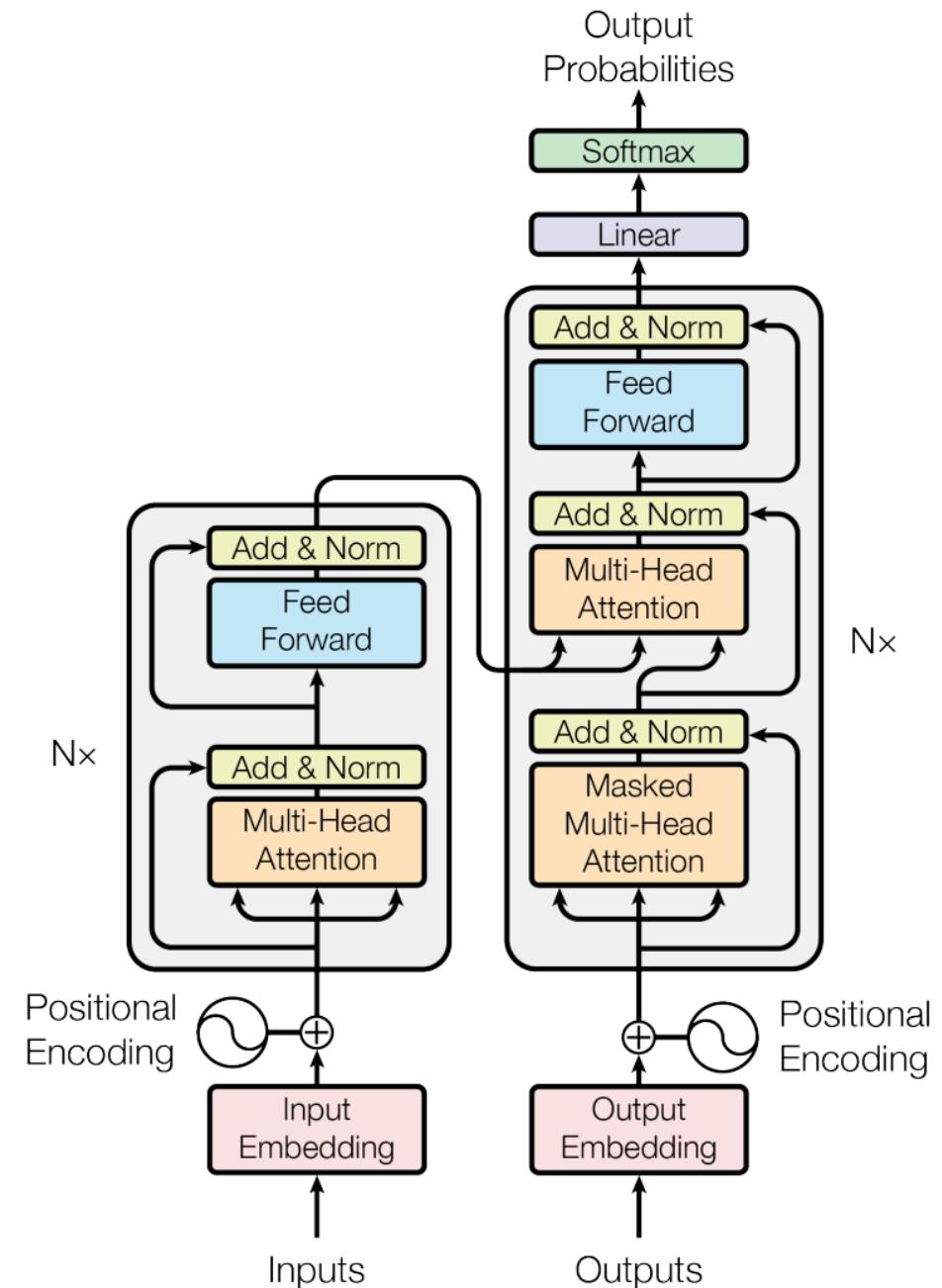
Great Article/Tutorial to read and try!

[pytorch documentation RNN](#)

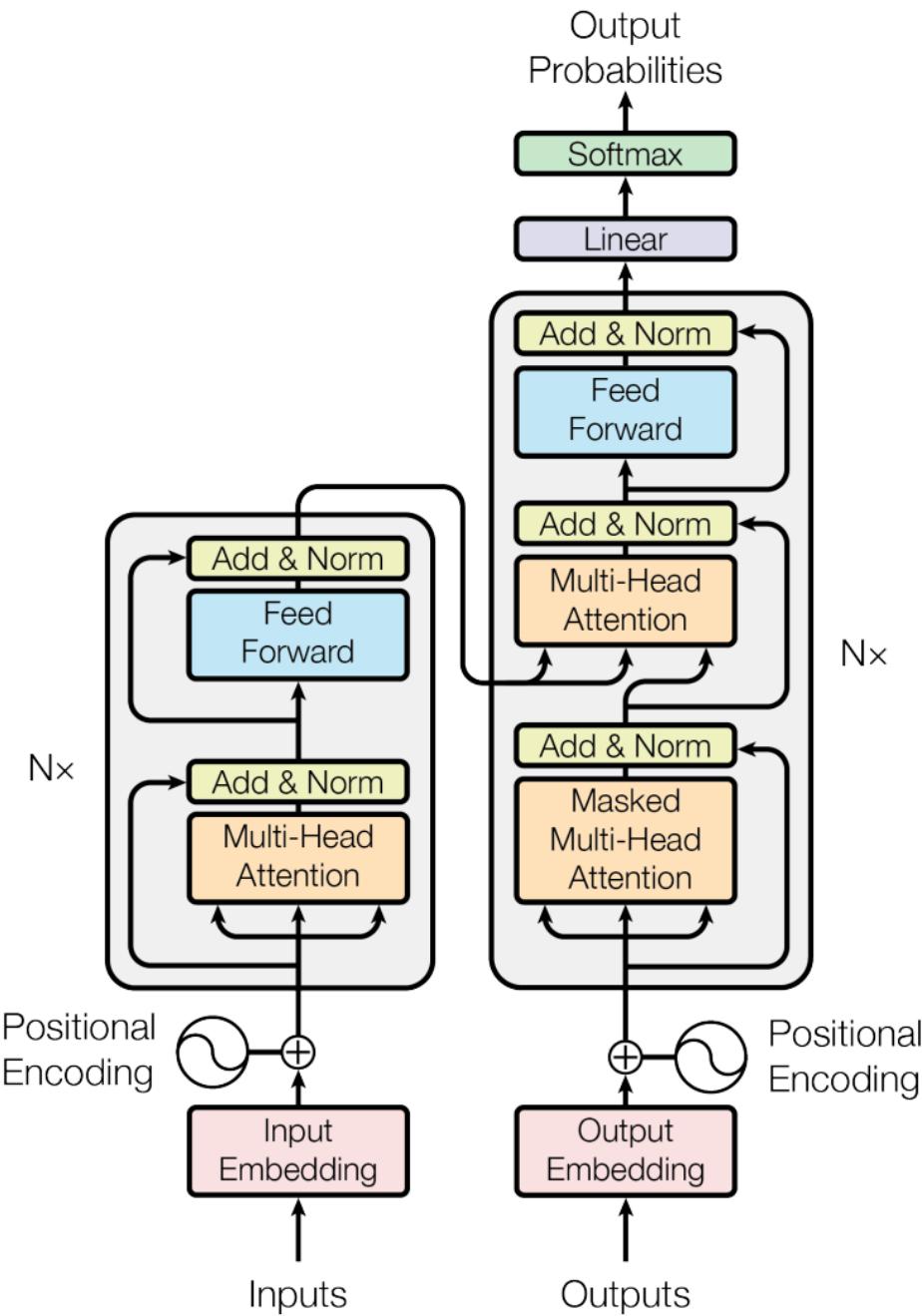
# 🤖 Transformers 😊

- **Definition:** Attention mechanism allowing the models to focus on different parts of the input sequence.
- **Application:** Natural Language Processing (NLP), such as BERT, GPT. (And much more...)

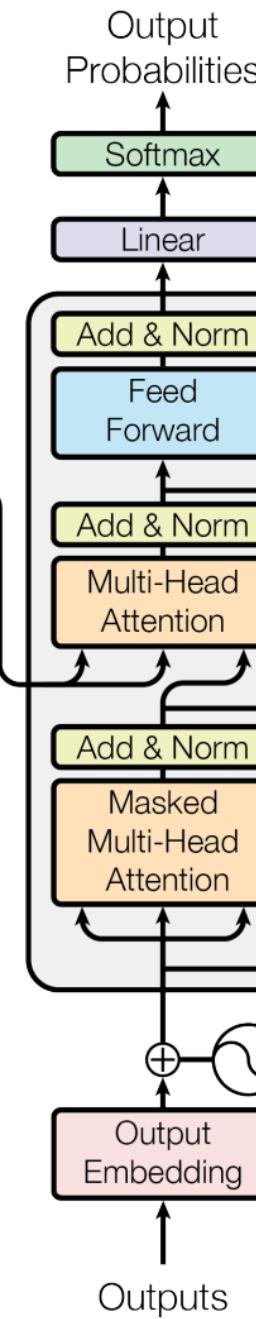
**Transformer = Attention + FNN/MLP**



# BERT Encoder



# GPT Decoder



## Limitations of Sci-Kit Learn

- **Limited Deep Learning Support:**
  - Primarily focused on traditional ML algorithms.
  - For deep learning tasks, TensorFlow, PyTorch, or Keras recommended.
- **Scalability:**
  - Not optimized for very high-dimensional data or extremely large datasets.
- **Real-Time Model Serving:**
  - Not designed for real-time application deployment.
- **Feature Set:**
  - May lack certain cutting-edge algorithms found in specialized deep learning frameworks.

## Summary

- Introduction to the sci-kit learn package.
- Differences between supervised and unsupervised learning.
- Basics of deep learning and its architectures.
- Overview of key ML techniques (regression, classification, clustering).
- Understand reinforcement learning and its applications.
- Limitations of the sci-kit learn package.

## Key Takeaways

- **Sci-Kit Learn:** Robust library for traditional ML tasks.
- **Learning Types:** Importance of supervised and unsupervised learning.
- **Deep Learning:** Know the basics of different DL architectures.
- **Algorithms:** Understanding various techniques available in sci-kit learn.
- **Limitations:** Knowing when to use other frameworks for deep learning tasks.

# In-Class Activity/Workshop: Applying Sci-Kit Learn

## Activity Overview

- **Objective:** Apply various machine learning techniques using the sci-kit learn package to a sample dataset.
- **Lab Sheet:** [Markdown Lab Sheet](#)

## Discussion:

- Discuss the results with peers.
- Reflect on the performance of different techniques.
- Identify potential biases or issues in the dataset and model.

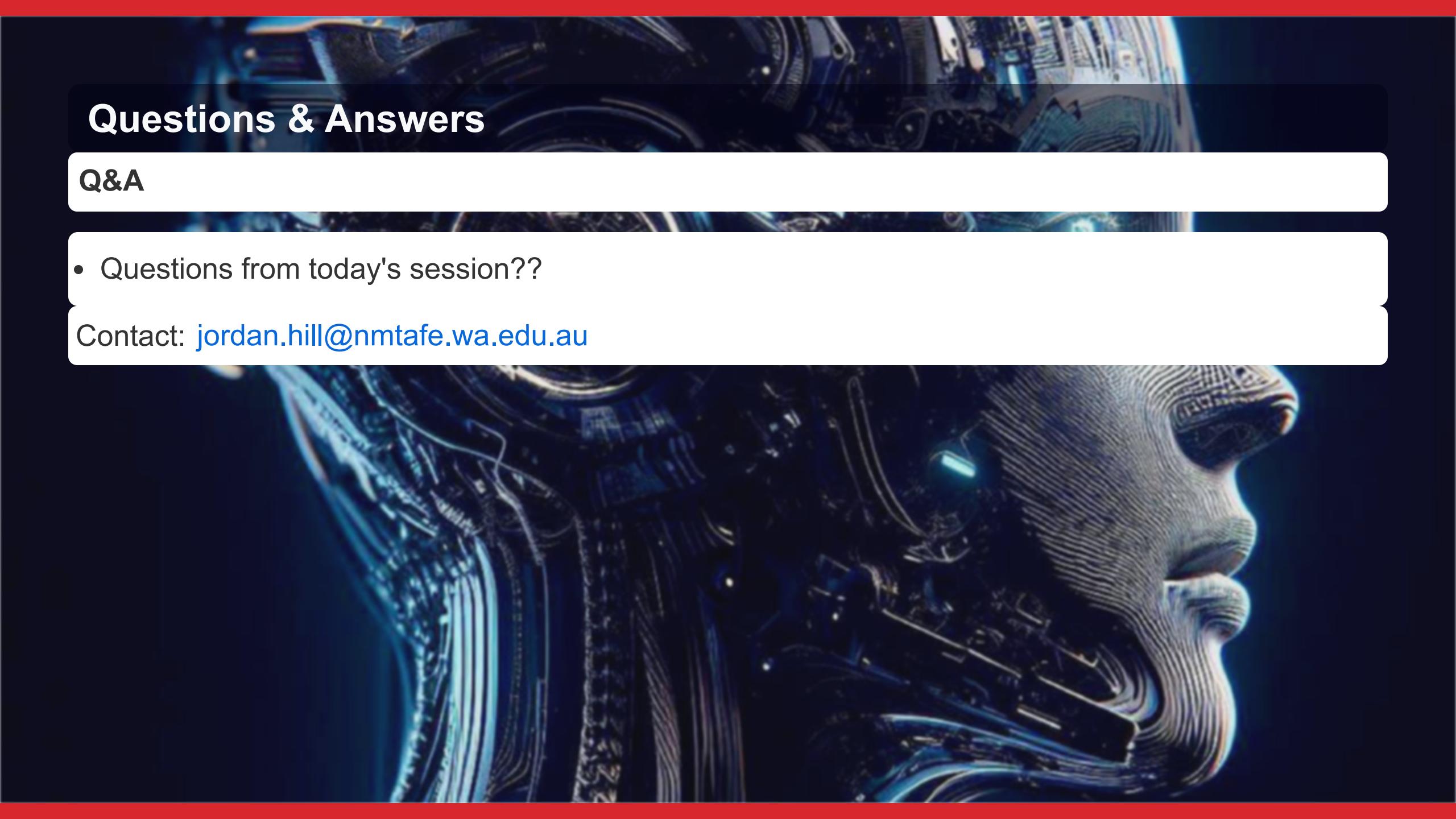


## Questions & Answers

### Q&A

- Questions from today's session??

Contact: [jordan.hill@nmtafe.wa.edu.au](mailto:jordan.hill@nmtafe.wa.edu.au)



## Next Week

### Data Bias and Ethics in AI

#### Next Week's topics:

- Implementation Risks
- Ethics in AI, including Australia's AI Ethics Framework
- Alignment



## Home Work!

Before class next week read:

[Australia's AI Ethics Principles](#)

"I Have No Mouth, and I Must Scream" by Harlan Ellison

"Robbie" by Isaac Asimov

**We will be discussing these texts next week in-class**

Choose one of the readings from the last 3 weeks:

**Come to class with a question for the class about one of the assigned readings.**

**You will be asked to provide your question to the class tomorrow for discussion.**

*Think:* How well does the AI Ethics Principles address issues raised in our readings?