

# Intro to Machine Learning

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# What problems can machine learning solve?

- ▶ Computer vision
- ▶ Audio and text analysis
- ▶ Traffic predictions
- ▶ Social media and product recommendations
- ▶ Spam filtering

# Types of machine learning

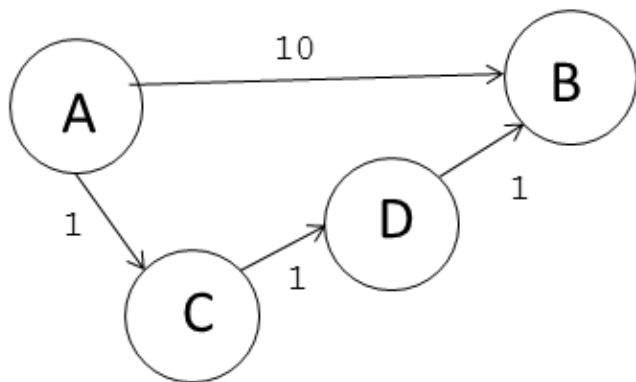
## Supervised

- ▶ More commonly used
- ▶ Training data is labeled ahead of time

## Unsupervised

- ▶ No labeling is provided
- ▶ Tries to find commonalities in the data
- ▶ Often used for identifying patterns in transaction data

## Graph data structure



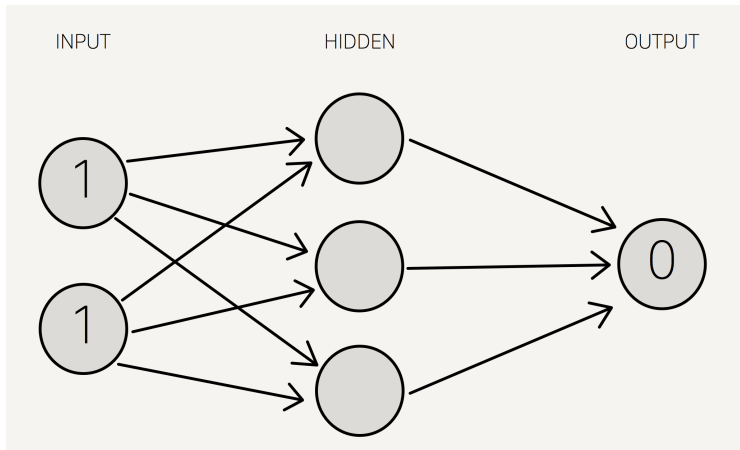
- ▶ Directed
- ▶ Acyclic
- ▶ Simple
- ▶ Weighted

## Simple example - The XOR operation

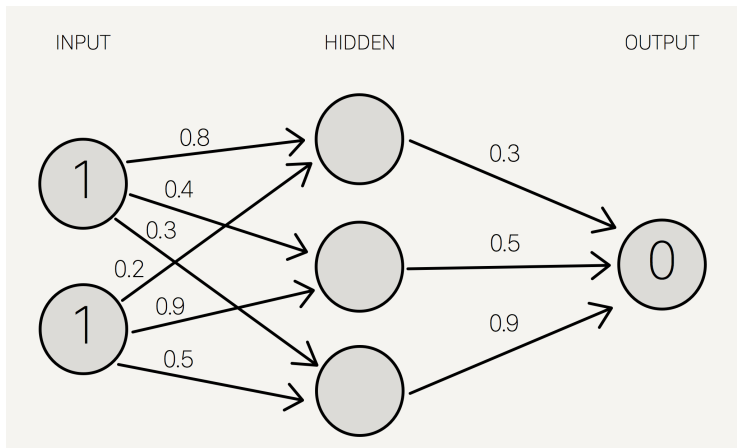
A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- ▶ Has well defined inputs and outputs
- ▶ Very simple

## XOR as a graph



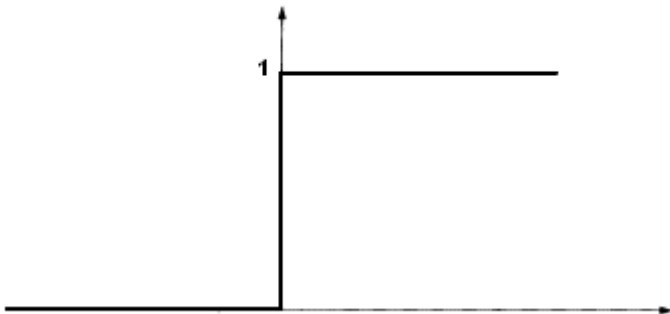
# Graph weightings



Randomly chosen between 0 and 1 based on a gaussian distribution

# Activation functions

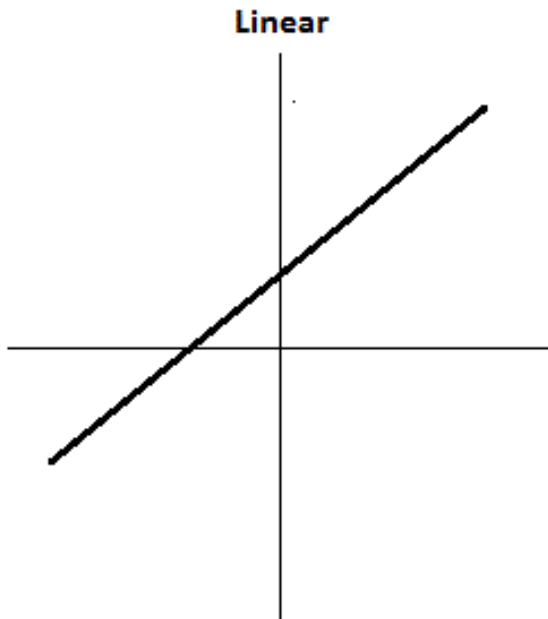
- The step function





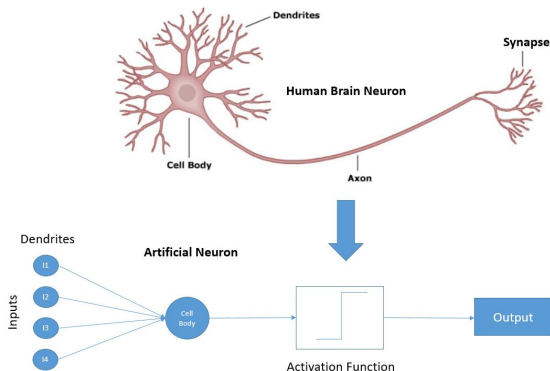
## Activation functions cont.

- ▶ Linear function



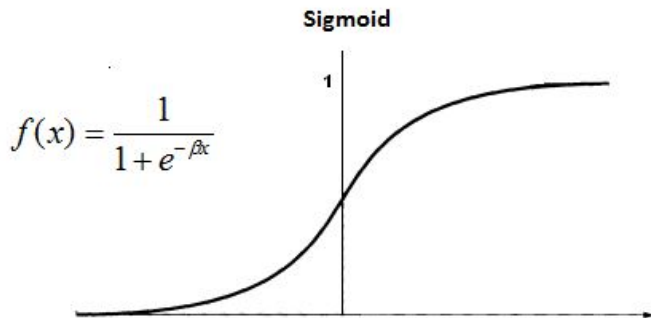
# Human neural biology

- ▶ Machine learning is inspired by the structure of our brains
- ▶ Each node in our graph represents a neuron
- ▶ Our activation functions represent a neuron firing
- ▶ Neurons don't fire in a step-wise or linear manner

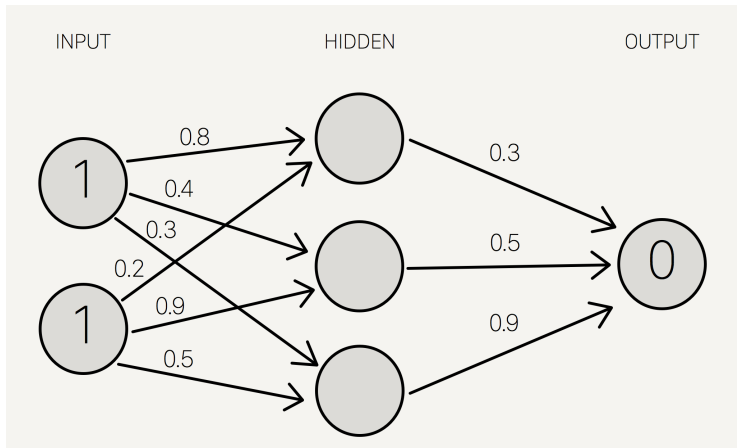


## Activation functions cont.

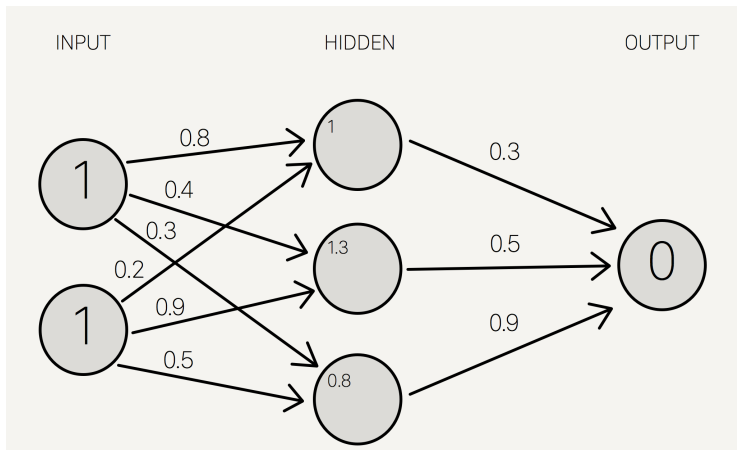
- Sigmoid function



## Back to XOR

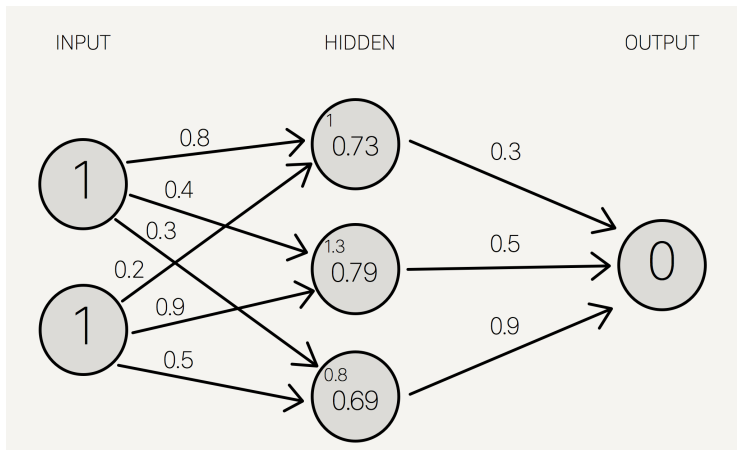


## Back to XOR cont.



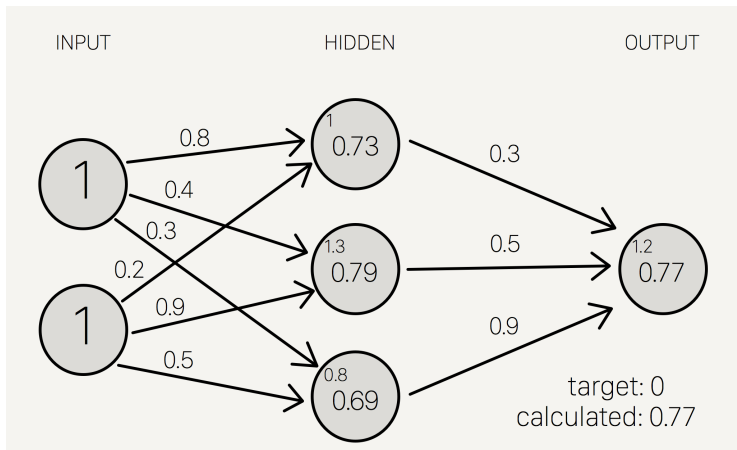
- Sum our input values multiplied by their weights

## Back to XOR cont.



- Apply our activation function

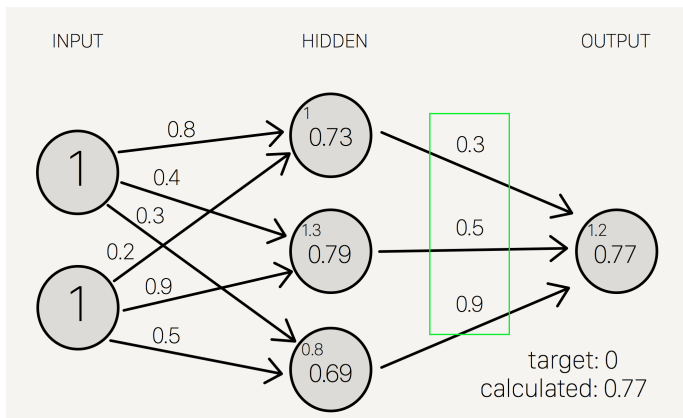
## Back to XOR cont.



- Repeat for the next layer

# Teaching the machine aka Back propagation

- ▶ 0.77 is a fair bit off from 0
- ▶ We need to adjust the weightings in our graph
- ▶ We'll work our way backwards



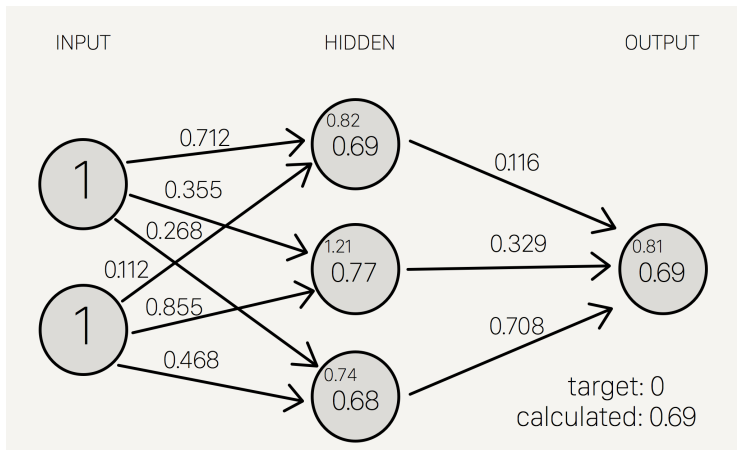


## Teaching the machine aka Back propagation cont.

1. We calculate our "Loss function" i.e. exactly how wrong we were using something like the sum of square errors of all the layers.
2. We use a bit of calculus to minimize our error function.
3. We adjust our weights in the direction that helps minimize error.

Old	Adjusted
0.8	0.712
0.4	0.3548
0.3	0.2681
0.2	0.112
0.9	0.8548
0.5	0.4681
0.3	0.1162
0.5	0.329
0.9	0.708

## Testing with adjusted weights



- ▶ We've improved our guess!
- ▶ We're still pretty far off from our correct output

# Training

- ▶ In this simple example we only have four possible inputs so it shouldn't take too long before our network starts making good guesses.
- ▶ For more complicated problems you might run thousands of different inputs.

# Resources

- ▶ Tensorflow
  - ▶ Made by the Google Brain research team
  - ▶ One of the most popular ML libraries
  - ▶ Python library
  - ▶ tensorflow/tensorflow on GitHub
- ▶ Caffe2
  - ▶ Made by the Facebook research team
  - ▶ Python & C++ libraries available
  - ▶ caffe2/caffe2 on GitHub
- ▶ Keras
  - ▶ Open source project
  - ▶ Wrapper for Tensorflow
  - ▶ Designed to be as simple to use as possible to allow for rapid prototypes and experimentation