

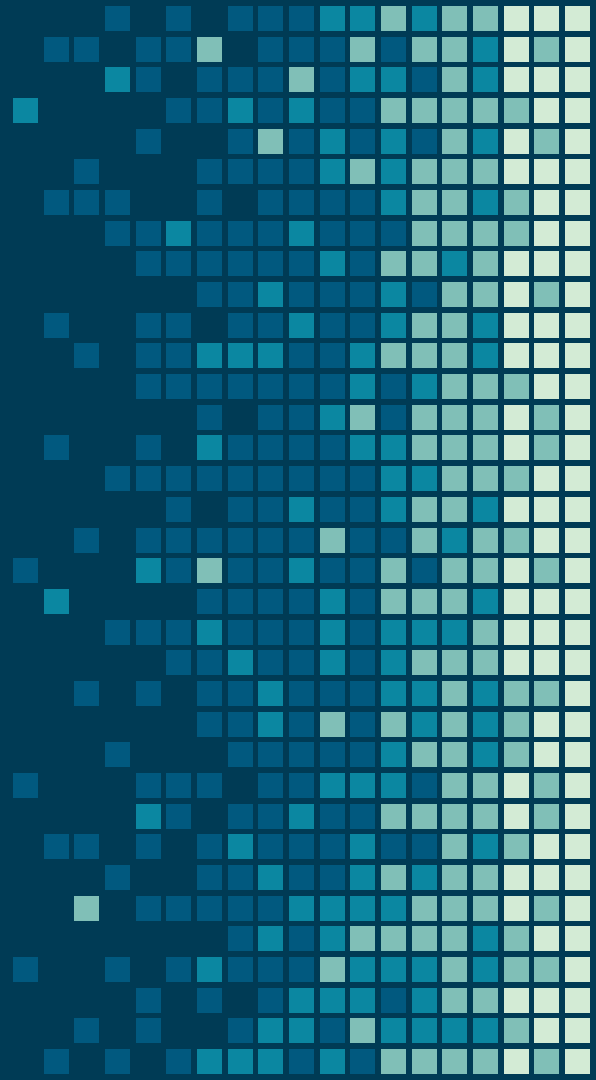


ACM AI

# Intro to Machine Learning

Advanced Track Workshop #1:  
Neural Networks

Slides: <https://tinyurl.com/aiadvanced1>





Sign in [Here!](#)



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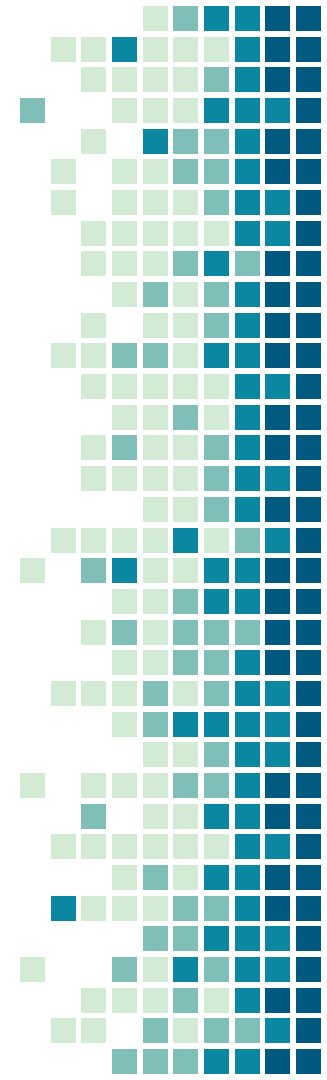
# Resources

Slides: <https://tinyurl.com/aiadvanced1>

Github: [github.com/uclaacmai/advanced-track-spring18](https://github.com/uclaacmai/advanced-track-spring18)

Colab: [colab.research.google.com](https://colab.research.google.com)

Membership Portal Code: aiadvanced1





# 1. Overview and Logistics



# Overview of ACM AI

## Revamped Workshops

- Changing things up after feedback
- Two workshop tracks: Beginner and Advanced

## New Events

- Inviting speakers, hosting social events
- New "Implications of AI" Series

## Projects

- Working in collaboration with Creative Labs
- ML team led by Henry Yang
- More information to follow



# Beginner vs. Advanced Workshops

## Beginner

Introduction to basic machine learning methods, such as linear and logistic regression

Explains mathematical concepts and motivations

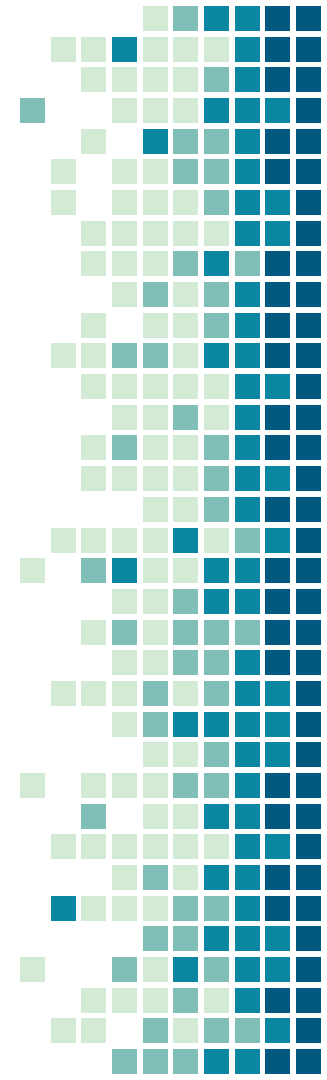
No prior knowledge expected

## Advanced

Focused on Deep Learning

Expected prior knowledge of working with data in Python and basic machine learning skills

Introduces neural networks





# Advanced Track Tentative Schedule

- Week 3: Introduction to Neural Networks
- Week 4: Application of Neural Networks
- Week 5: Multilayer Neural Networks
- Week 6: Intro to Convolutional Neural Networks
- Week 7: Application of CNNs
- Week 8: Intro to Recurrent Neural Networks
- Week 9: Application of RNNs

**Every Friday 5:30 - 7:00 PM in Eng VI Rm 289**



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# Officers Helping w/ Advanced Track

Adit Deshpande  
(President)



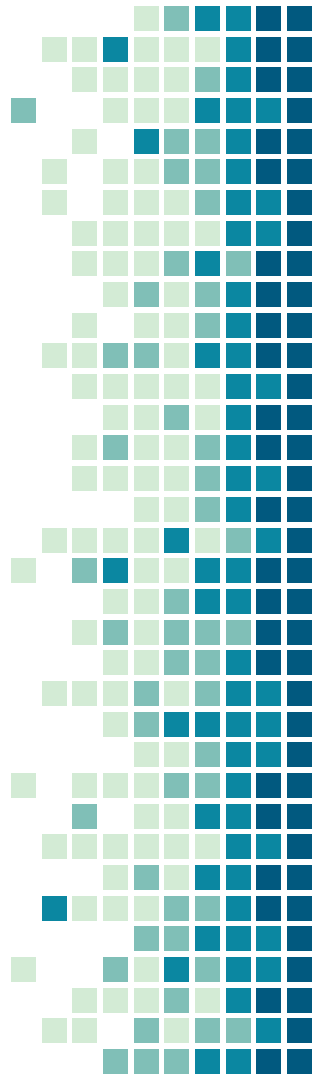
Lawrence Chen



Henry Yang



Sriram Duraisamy







*Questions?*

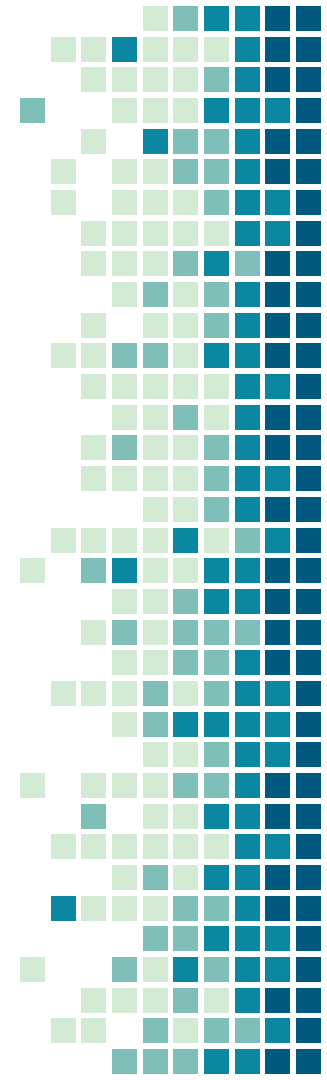


## 2. Review and “Prerequisites”



# Expected Prior Knowledge

- Comfortable with coding in Python
- Basic machine learning knowledge
- Basic knowledge of working with data, i.e. Numpy arrays





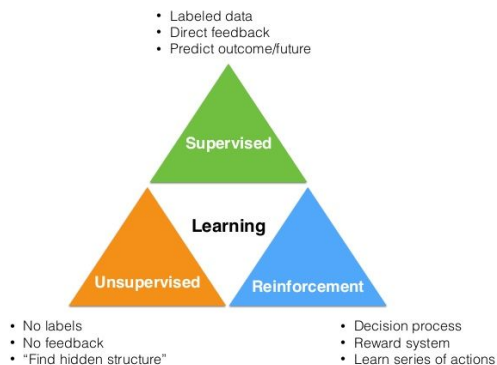
# Today's Contents

- Review on machine learning
- Basics of Tensorflow (using Logistic regression)
- Introduction to neural networks



# Machine Learning Refresher

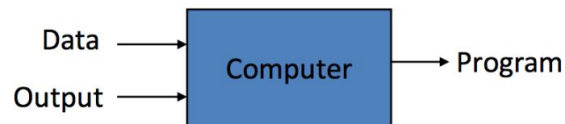
- Machine Learning is teaching computers how to act based on data



## Traditional Programming



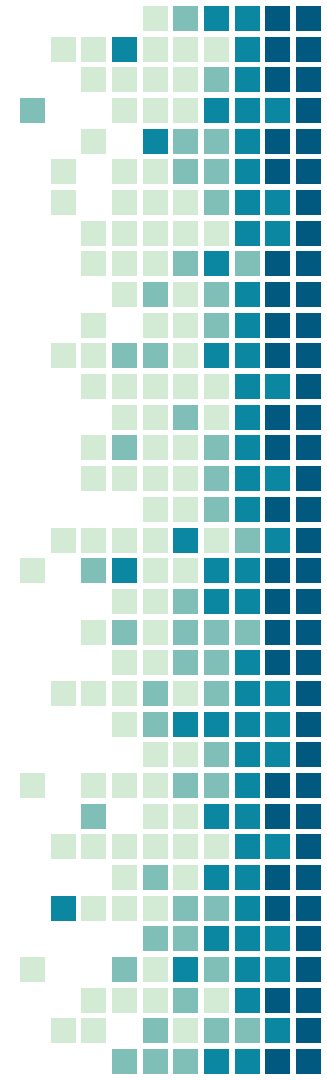
## Machine Learning





# Key elements of Machine Learning

- **Representation:** Represent knowledge. Eg: decision trees, neural networks
- **Evaluation:** Evaluate candidate programs (hypotheses). Eg: Cost, margin, entropy, squared error
- **Optimization:** Candidate programs are generated (search process) Eg: combinatorial optimization, gradient descent



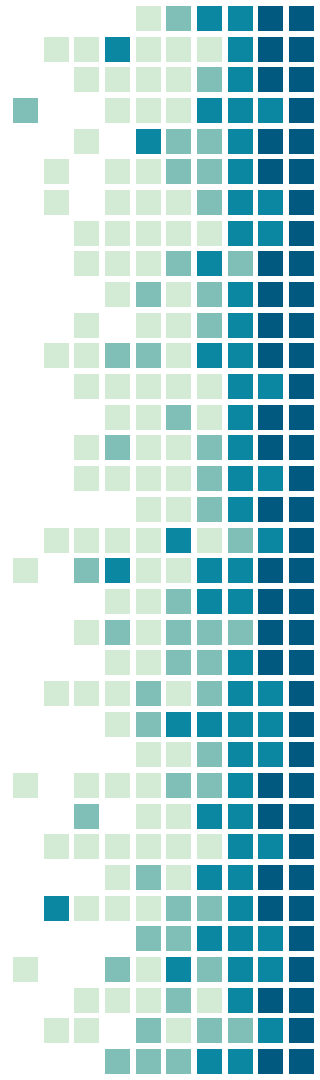


# Machine Learning vs. Deep Learning

- AKA DL is just a subset of ML
- Uses a certain type of layered algorithm: Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)
- Inspired by the human brain (neurons)
- Eg: Google's AlphaGo



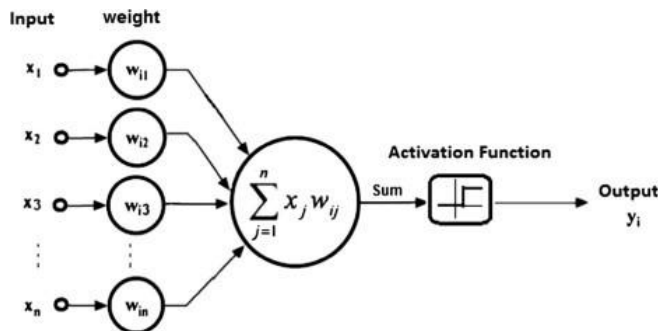
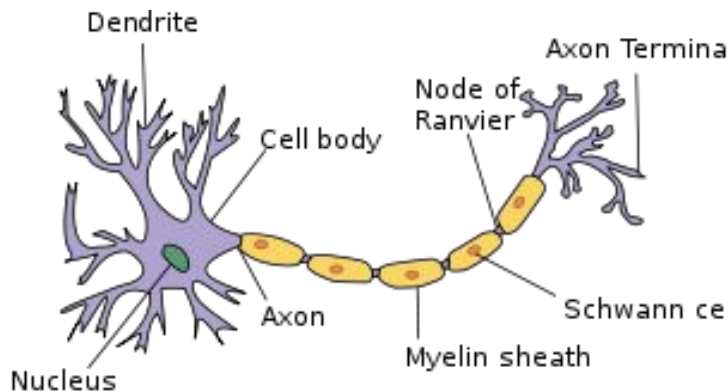
AlphaGo





# Motivations of Deep Learning

- Imitating real life biology
- Neurons vs. Perceptrons

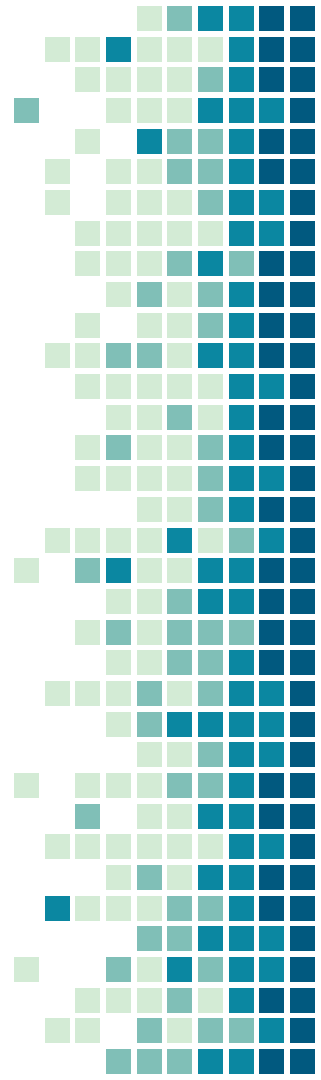
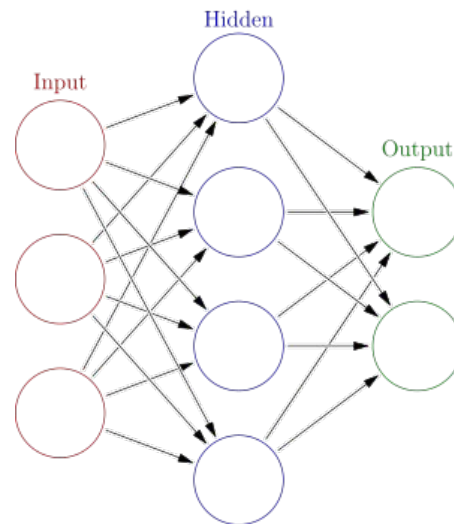






# Motivations of Deep Learning

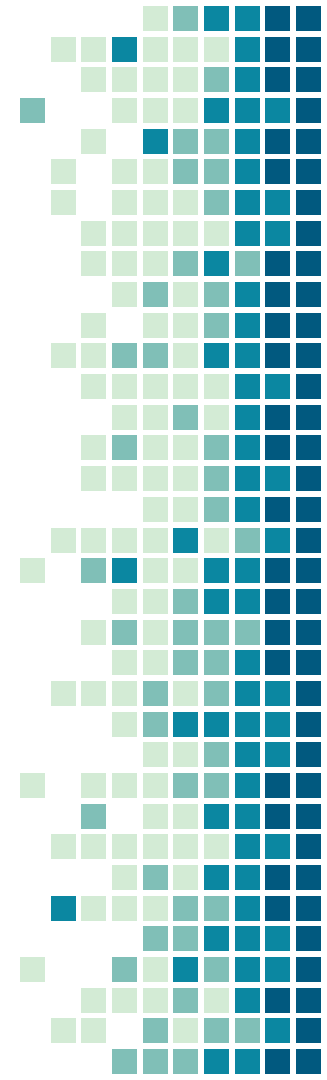
- Layer the 'neurons' to imitate a full brain
- Basically like repeated logistic regressions





# Logistic Regression

- Machine learning model used primarily for problem spaces where a selection from a group of categories/classes is needed.
- Example Problem Spaces
  - Cancer Detection (Binary 0/1)
  - Digit Classification (10 Classes)
  - Object Classification (Multiple Classes)



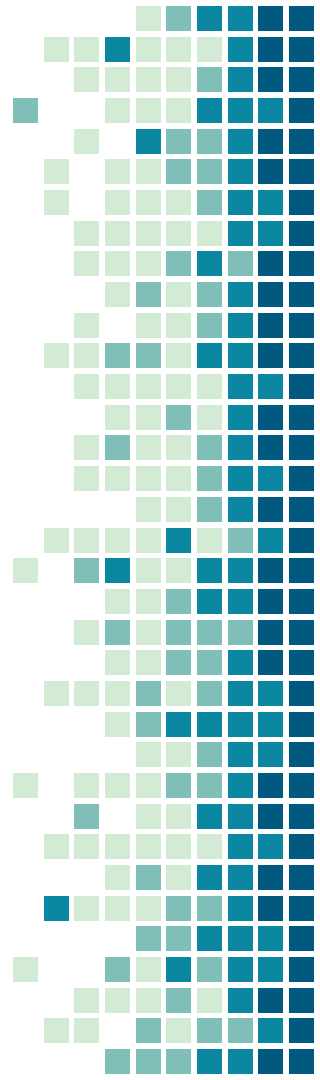


# Logistic Regression

- Very similar to linear regression
  - $Y = xw + b$
- Logistic Regression Equation
  - $Y = \sigma(xw + b)$

For binary classification:  $\sigma = \text{Sigmoid Function}$

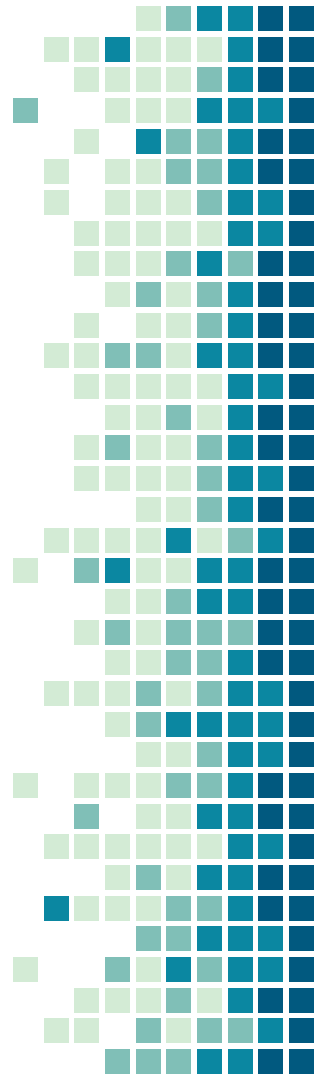
For Multi-class classification:  $\sigma = \text{Softmax Function}$





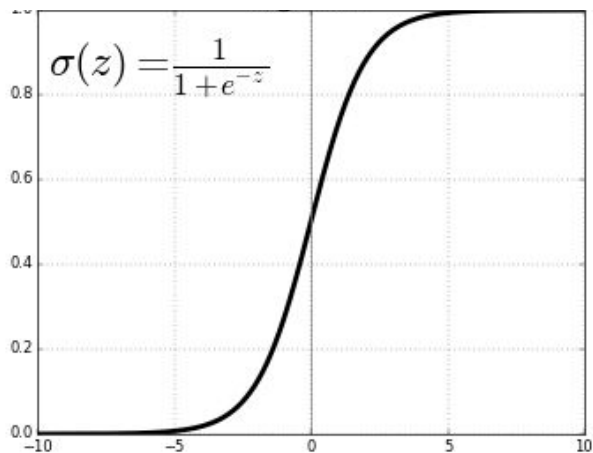
# Activation function

- Logistic Regression is just linear regression, with an activation function
- The activation function is used to take the continuous output of the linear regression, and separate the result into classes in a non-linear fashion, whether it be two classes (sigmoid function) or multiclass (softmax function)

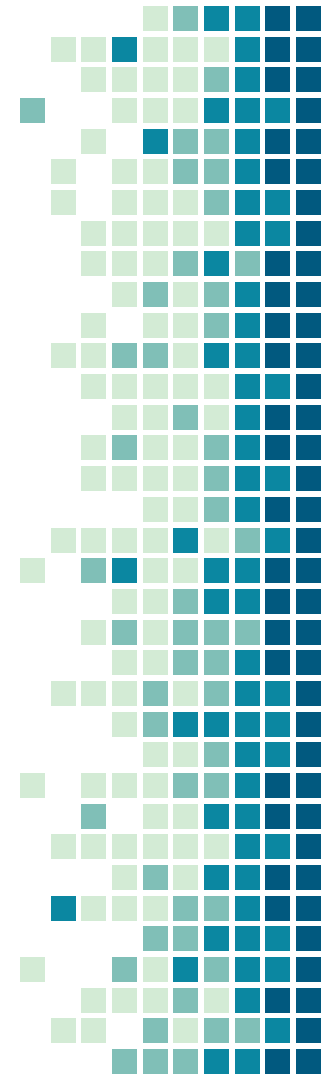




# Sigmoid Function



- Sigmoid takes any range real number and returns the output value which falls in the range of 0 to 1
- output value in the range of -1 to 1
- Can be interchangeable with Tanh and Arctan functions
- Have slightly different maps (Tanh from -1 to 1 ; Arctan from  $-\pi/2$  to  $\pi/2$ )





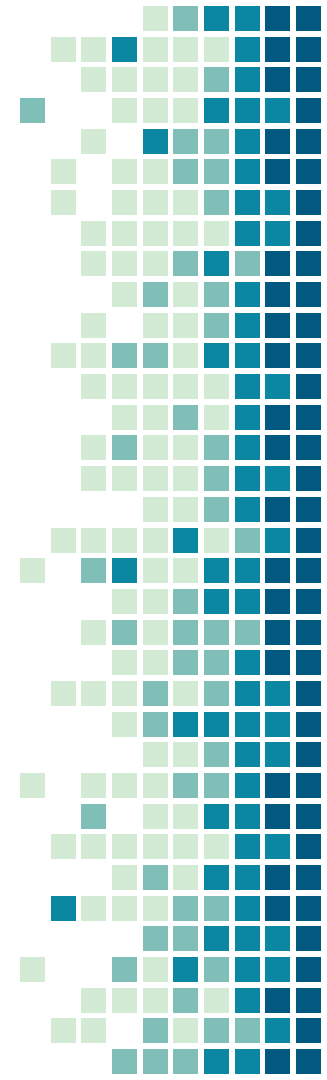
# Softmax Function



## Softmax Function

$$F(X_i) = \frac{\text{Exp}(X_i)}{\sum_{j=0}^k \text{Exp}(X_j)} \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k$$

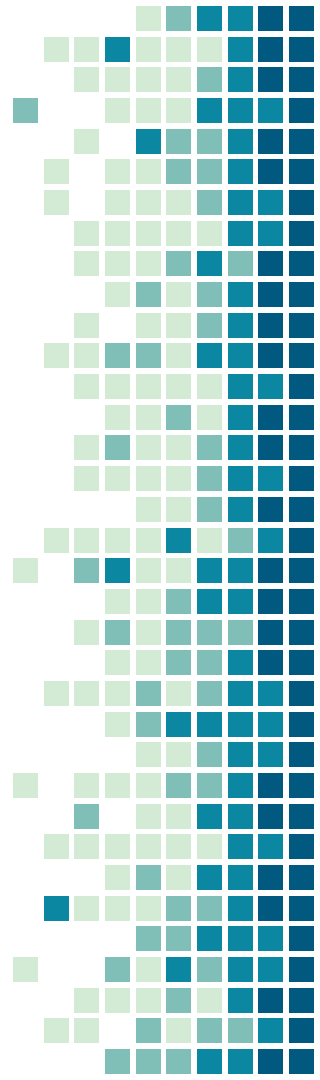
- Softmax takes multiple outputs and converts them into probabilities
- output value in the range of -1 to 1





# Tensorflow

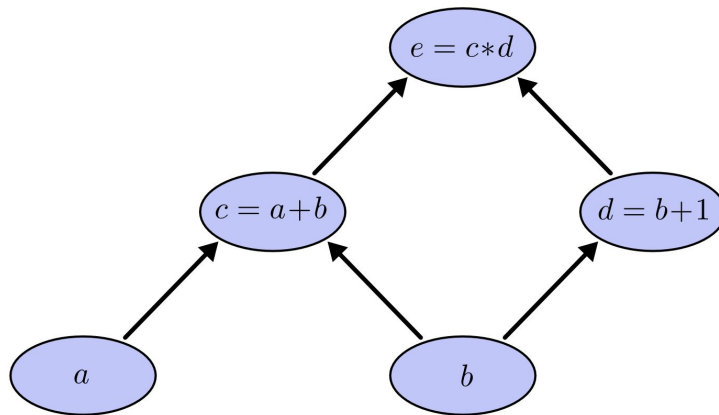
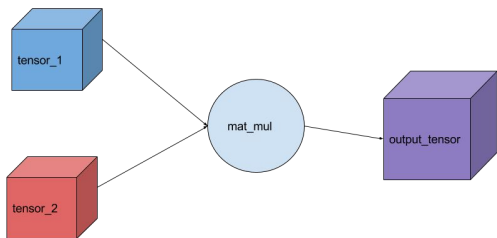
- Tensorflow is an open source software library for high performance numerical computation
- Used in:
  - voice/sound recognition
  - Text based application
  - Time series data analysis (recommendations)





# Tensorflow Overview

- Based on Computational Graphs
- Tensors (n-dimensional array or list)
- Typically run together







*Questions?*



# 3. Coding Example



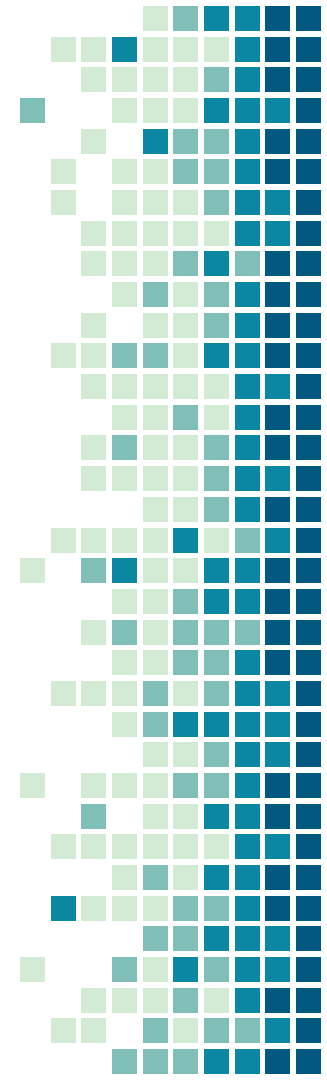
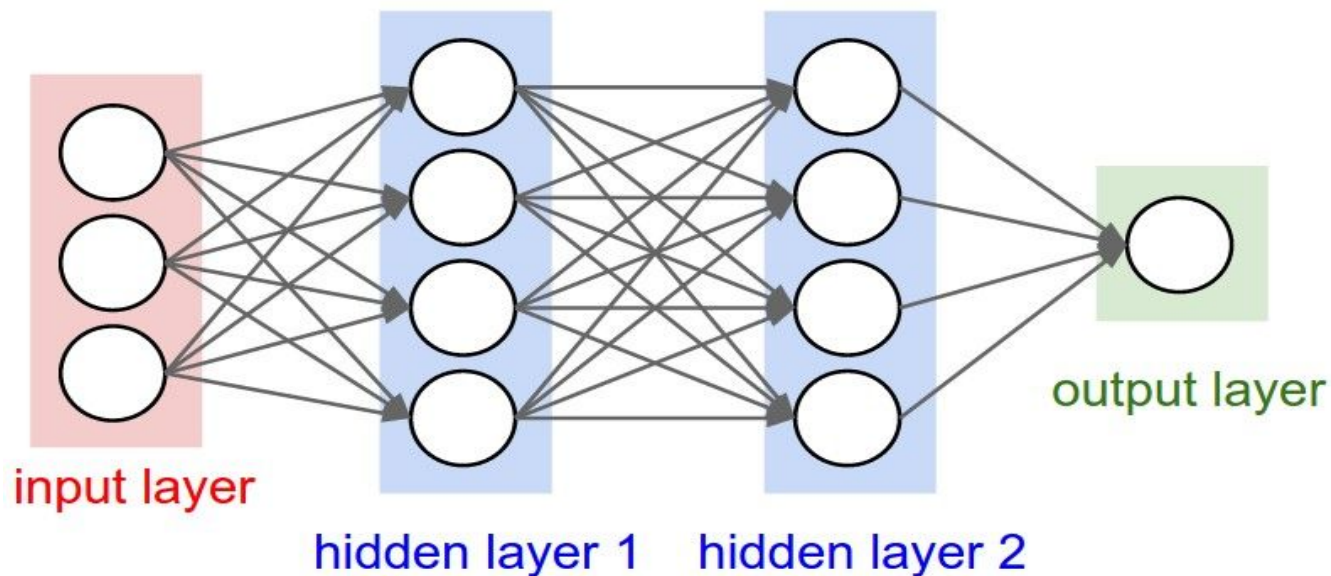
*Questions?*



# 4. Introduction to Neural Networks

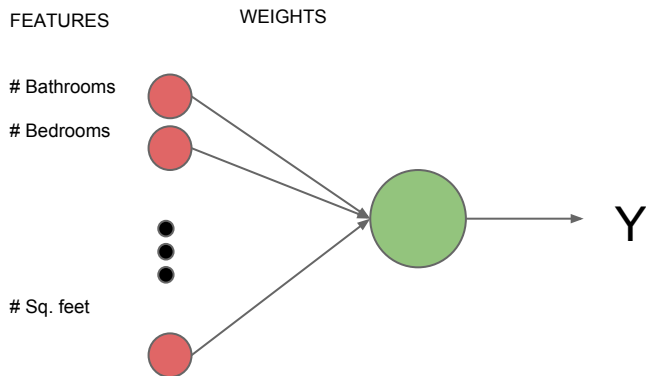


# Neural Networks



# Perceptron

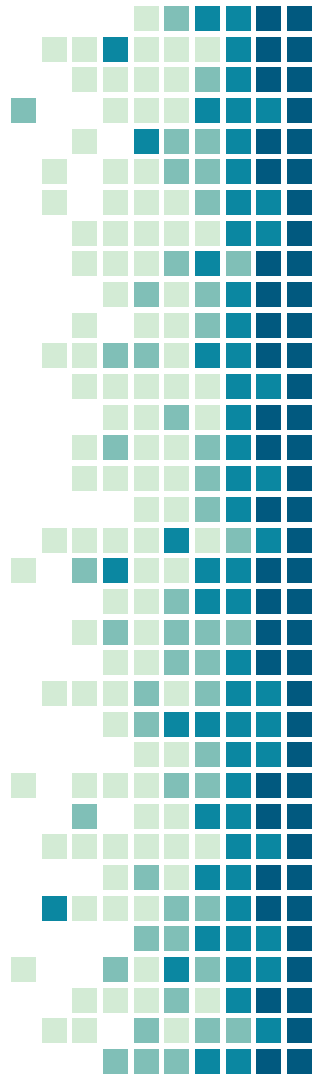
- Represents a "Neuron"
- Logistic Regression
  - Weights Vector  $w$
  - Activation Function  $\sigma$
- Recall: Logistic Regression Equation
  - $Y = \sigma(xw + b)$



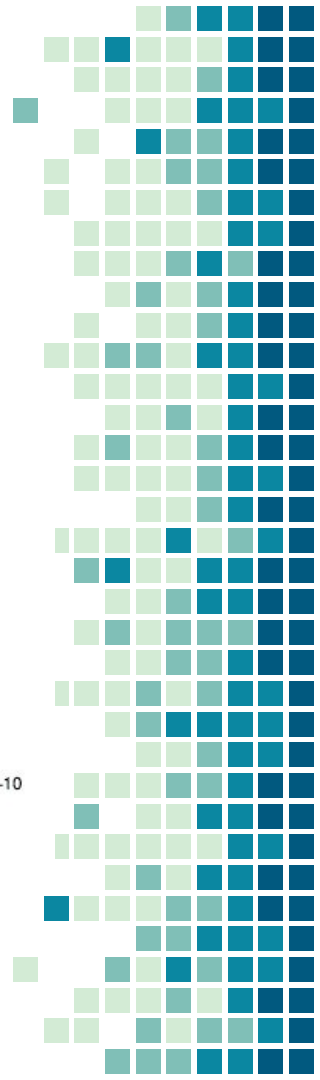
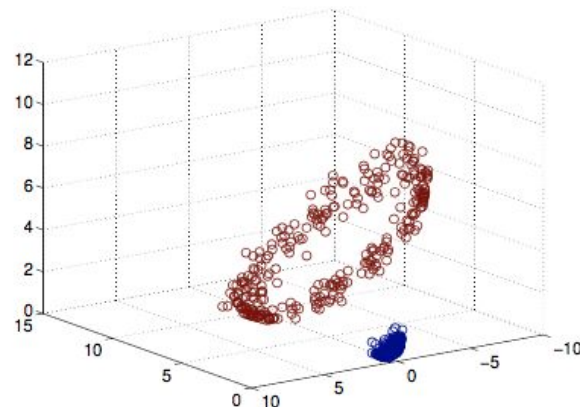
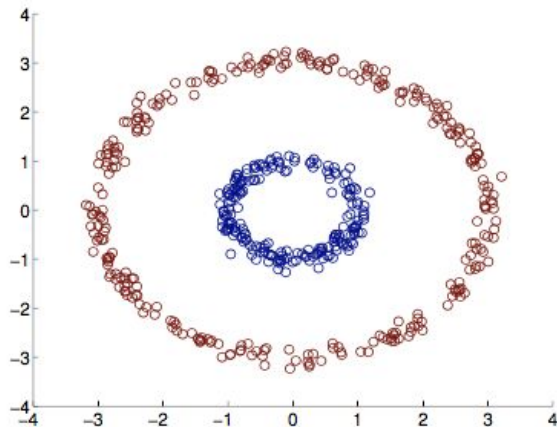
# Universal Approximator

“With sufficient number of **nonlinear** hidden units, linear output unit can approximate any continuous function”

- why nonlinear?
- where is the nonlinearity coming from?



# Why Nonlinear?

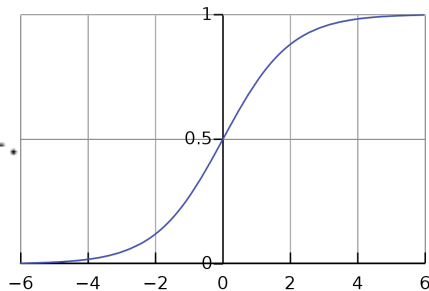




# Where is the nonlinearity coming from?

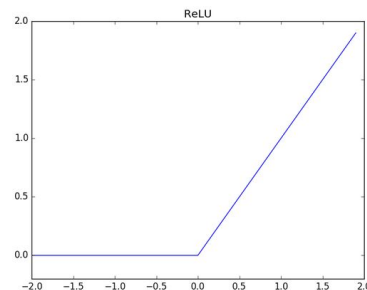
Sigmoid

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

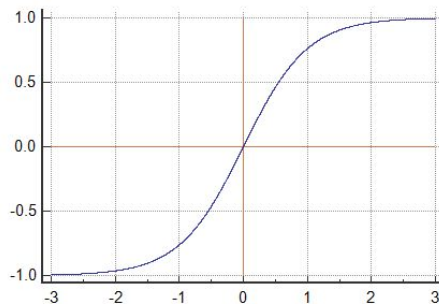


ReLU

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$



Tanh



Softmax

$$\sigma(z)_j = \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{z_k}}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Softmax}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.46 \\ 0.34 \\ 0.20 \end{bmatrix}$

Generalized activation function to N classes

# Neural Networks Pipeline

1. Define architecture
2. Pass inputs forward, get prediction
3. Compute loss
  - a. function of prediction and actual label
4. Perform gradient descent to get weight adjustments
5. Propagate adjustments backwards
  - a. backpropagation, chain rule for derivatives





*Questions?*



# 5. Upcoming Events



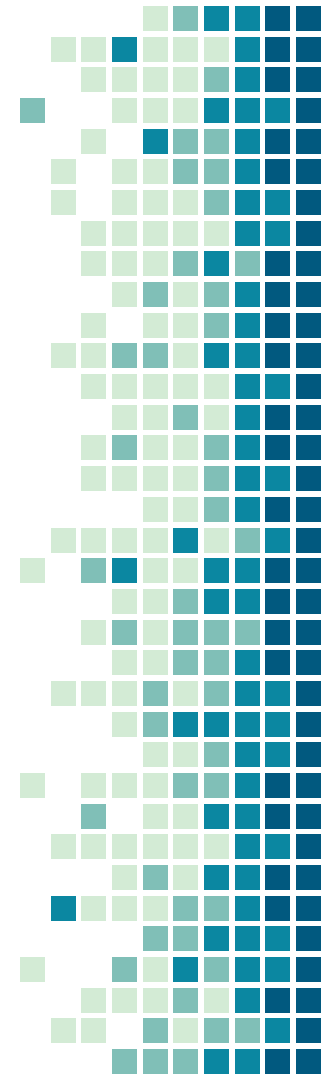
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# Advanced Track Meeting Next Week

**When:** Friday, May 4th from 5:30 - 7:00 PM

**Where:** Engineering VI - Room 289

- Next week, we'll be continuing with neural networks

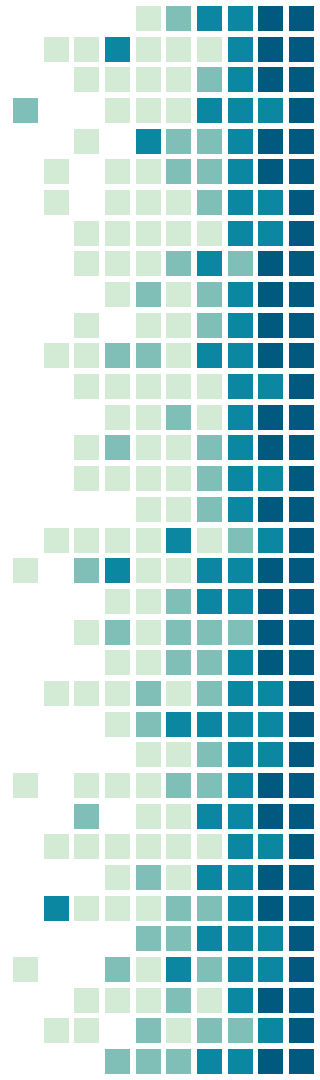




# Joining ACM AI

- If you're interested in teaching machine learning, creating content, and seeing what happens behind the scenes, **apply to become an officer!**
- We're looking for dedicated and enthusiastic applicants who have a passion for teaching and learning about ML/AI.
  - Hint: You don't need to be an expert in machine learning!
- **Deadline is TONIGHT at 11:59 PM**

**Apply here:** <http://bit.ly/uclaacm-app-2018-2019>





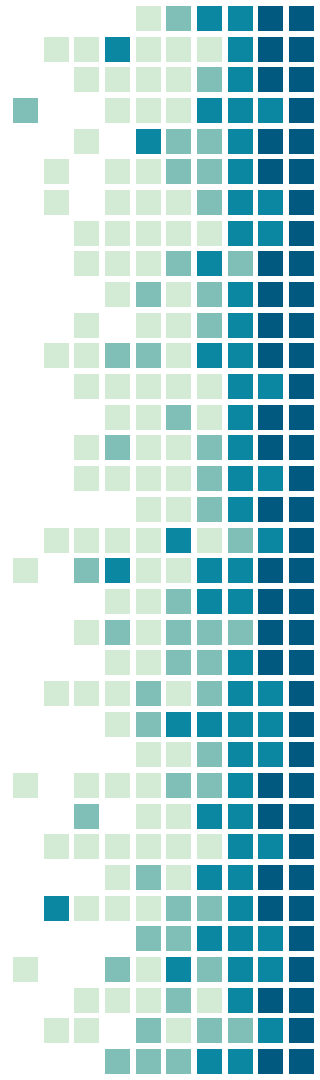
ACM AI

# Beginner Track Meeting Next Week

**When:** Friday, May 4th from 4:00 - 5:30 PM

**Where:** Engineering VI - Room 289

- If you felt like today's lesson was too fast paced, check out our Beginner Track workshops!
- We're currently going over linear and regression





Please Fill Out Our  
Feedback Form!





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# Thank you all for coming!

Coming up next week:  
Further Applications of Neural Networks

Join our [Facebook group](#)