



Introduction to **Audio Content Analysis**

module 4.1: classification

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introduction

overview

corresponding textbook section

section 4.1

■ lecture content

- intuitive intro to machine learning
- classifier examples

■ learning objectives

- describe the basic principles of data-driven machine learning approaches
- implement a kNN classifier in Python



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■ learning objectives

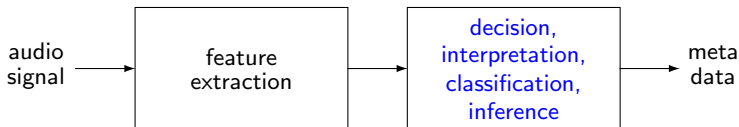
- describe the basic principles of data-driven machine learning approaches
- implement a kNN classifier in Python



classification

introduction

remember the flow chart of a general ACA system:



■ *classification:*

- assign class labels to data

■ *regression:*

- estimate numerical labels for data

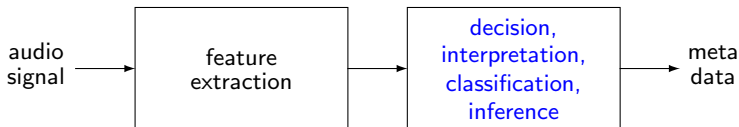
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- find grouping patterns in data

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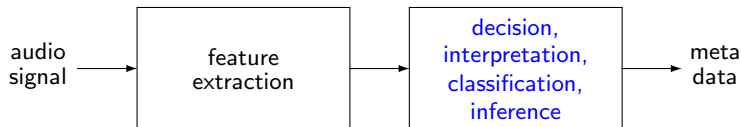
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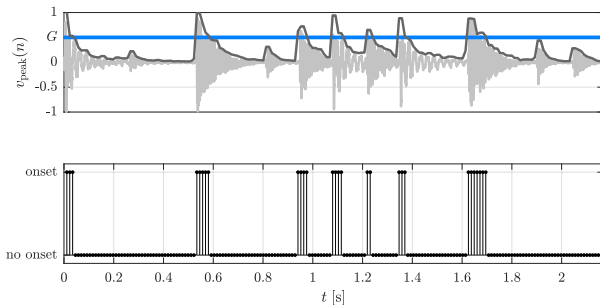
- find grouping patterns in data

classification

basic example

hypothetical system:

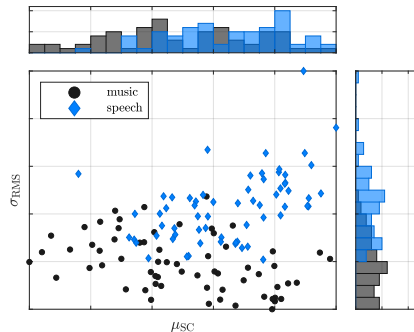
- one feature (envelope)
- predefined threshold
 - higher than threshold
⇒ class 1 (onset)
 - lower than threshold
⇒ class 0 (no onset)



classification

data-driven

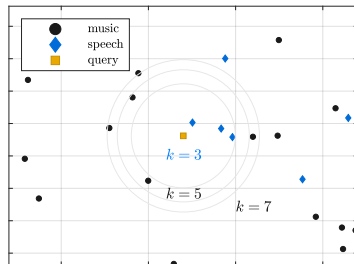
- derive classification parameters from data, e.g.,
 - ⇒ learn common feature distributions per class
 - ⇒ learn separation metrics per class



classifier examples

k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

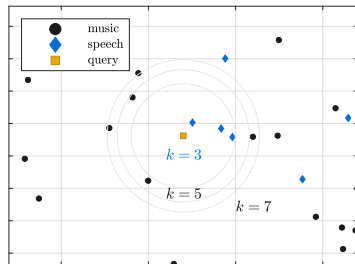
- **training:** extract reference vectors from training set
 - store coordinates and class labels
- **classification:** extract query vector and set class to majority of k nearest reference vectors
 - 1 compute distance between query and all training vectors
 - 2 sort distances to find closest vectors
 - 3 choose majority class out of the k closest vectors
- **classifier model:** all training vectors



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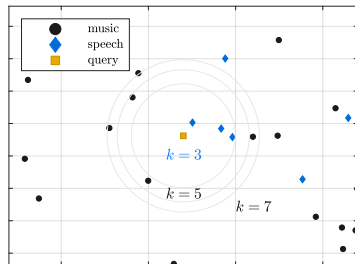


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classifier examples

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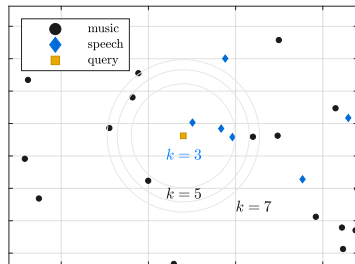
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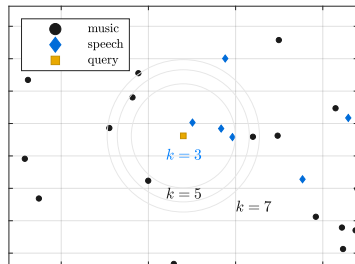


$k = 3 \Rightarrow$ blue majority

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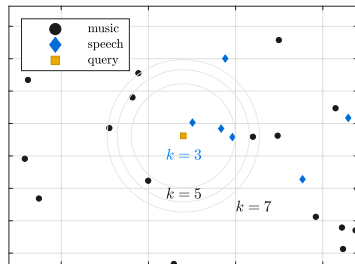


$k = 5 \Rightarrow$ black majority

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$k = 7 \Rightarrow$ black majority

classifier examples

Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)

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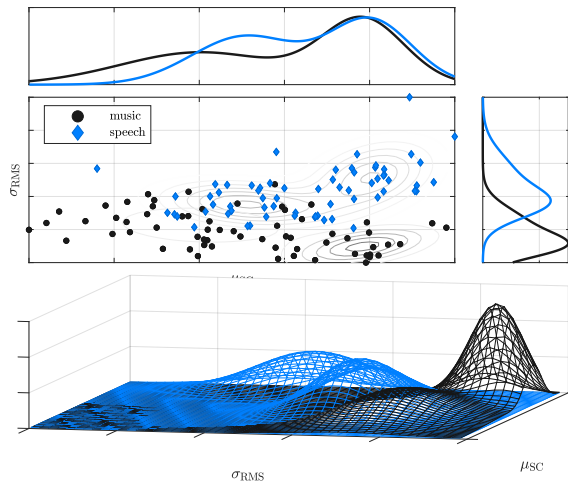
model each class distribution as superposition of Gaussian distributions

■ classification:

compute output of each Gaussian and select class with highest probability

■ classifier data:

per class per Gaussian: μ and covariance, mixture weight



classifier examples

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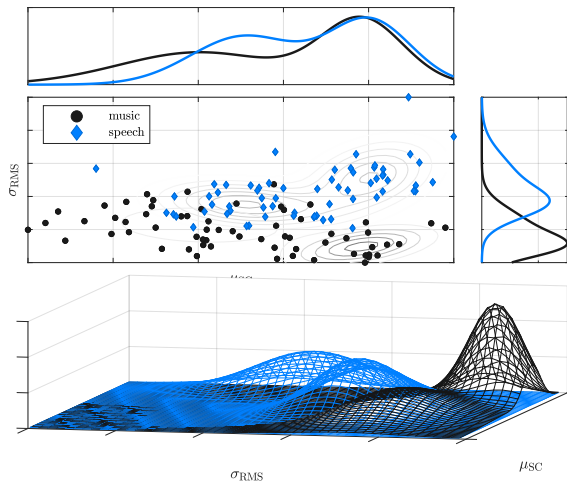
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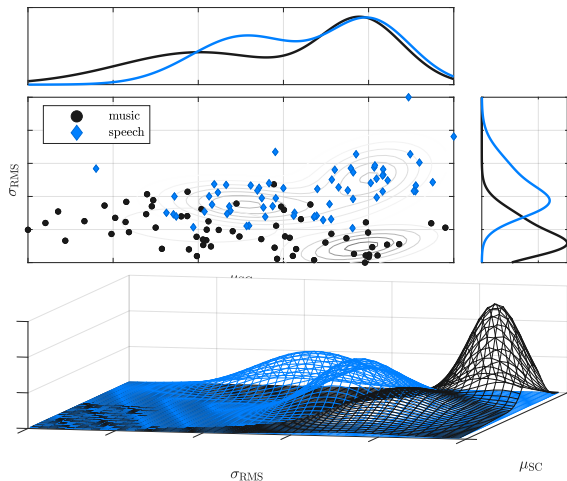
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classifier examples

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

■ training:

- map features to high dimensional space



- find separating hyperplane through maximum distance of support vectors (data points)

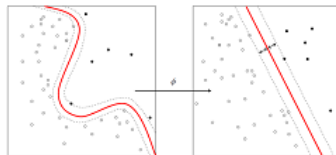
- **classification:** apply feature transform and proceed with 'linear' classification
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classifier examples

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summary

lecture content

■ data-driven approach

- 'general' system learns parameters/behavior from data
- human interaction through
 - ▶ parametrization and procedures
 - ▶ data selection

■ many classifiers with different levels of complexity

- 1 kNN
- 2 GMM
- 3 SVM
- 4 RandomForest
- 5 DNN
- 6 ...

