

# Introduction to Audio Content Analysis

## Module 4.1: Classification

alexander lerch

## 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



# introduction

## overview

### corresponding textbook section

#### Section 4.1

#### ■ lecture content

- intuitive intro to machine learning
- classifier examples

#### ■ learning objectives

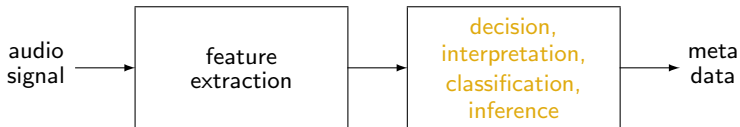
- describe the basic principles of data-driven machine learning approaches
- implement a kNN classifier in Python



# classification

## introduction

remember the flow chart of a general ACA system:



### ■ *classification:*

- assign class labels to data

### ■ *regression:*

- estimate numerical labels for data

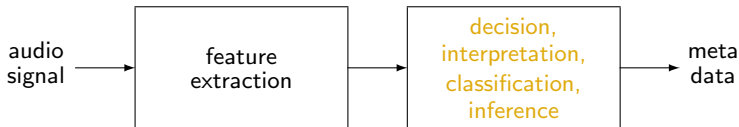
### ■ *clustering:*

- find grouping patterns in data

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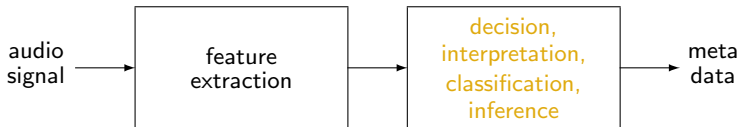
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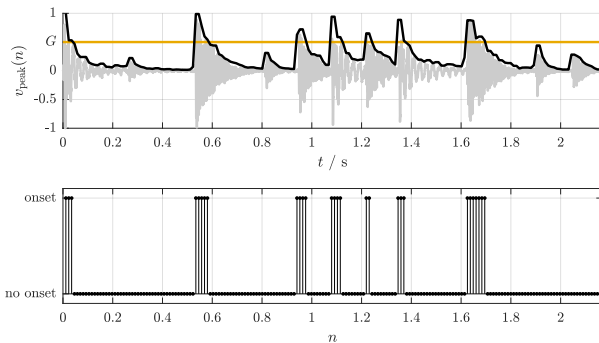
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# classification

## basic example

hypothetical system:

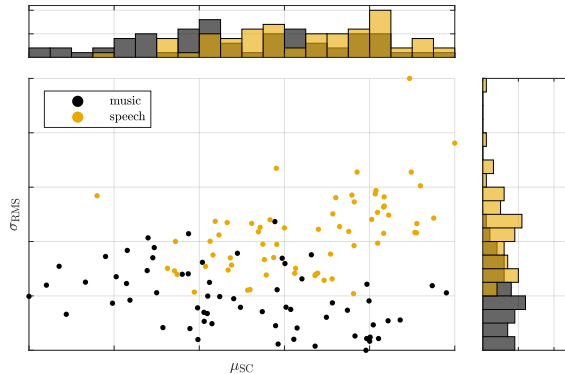
- one feature (envelope)
- predefined threshold
  - higher than threshold  
⇒ class 1 (onset)
  - lower than threshold  
⇒ class 0 (no onset)



# classification

## data-driven

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

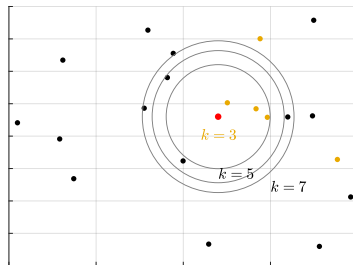




# classifier examples

## k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

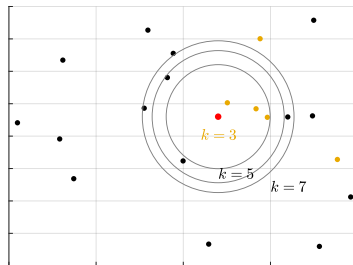
- **training:** extract reference vectors from training set (keep class labels)
- **classification:** extract test vector and set class to majority of  $k$  nearest reference vectors
- **classifier data:** all training vectors



# classifier examples

## k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

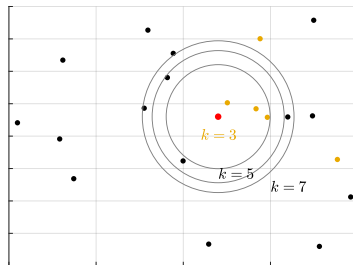
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# classifier examples

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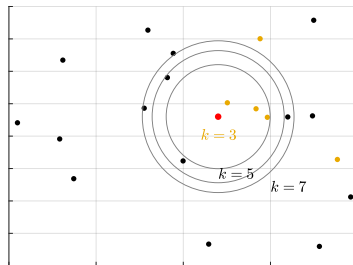
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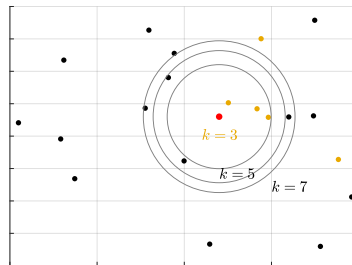


$k = 3 \Rightarrow$  gold majority

# classifier examples

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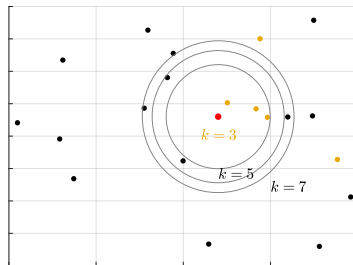


$k = 5 \Rightarrow$  black majority

# classifier examples

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$k = 7 \Rightarrow$  black majority

# classifier examples

## Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)

### ■ training:

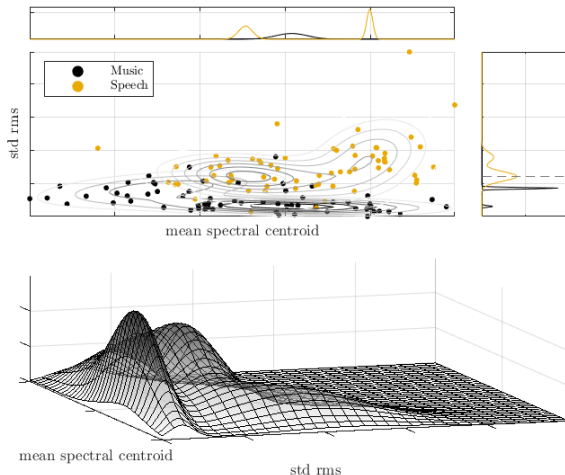
model each class distribution as superposition of Gaussian distributions

### ■ classification:

compute output of each Gaussian and select class with highest probability

### ■ classifier data:

per class per Gaussian:  $\mu$  and covariance, mixture weight



# classifier examples

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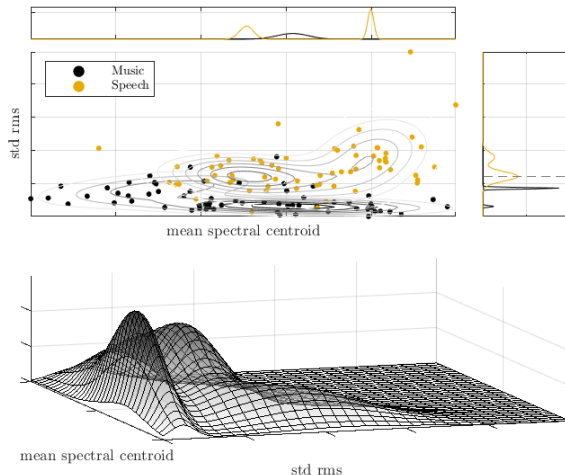
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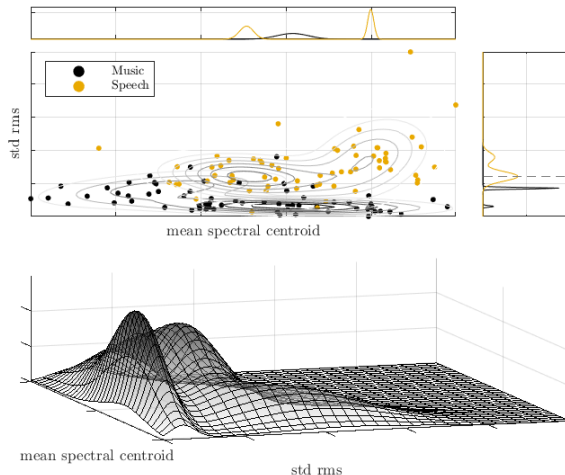
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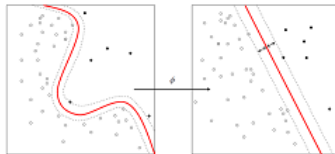


# classifier examples

## Support Vector Machine (SVM)

### ■ training:

- map features to high dimensional space



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

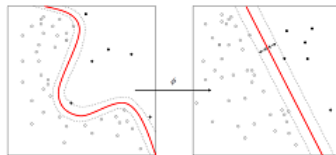
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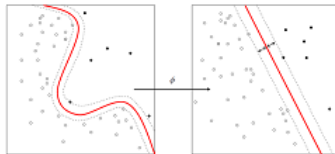
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# summary

## 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 ...

