

### 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



Module 4.1: Classification 1 /

### introduction



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#### lecture content

- intuitive intro to machine learning
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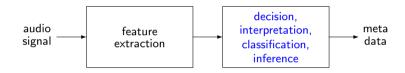


Module 4.1: Classification 1 /

# classification introduction



remember the flow chart of a general ACA system:



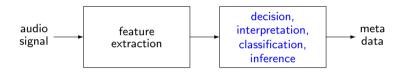
- classification:
  - assign class labels to data
- regression:
  - estimate numerical labels for data
- clustering:
  - find grouping patterns in data

Module 4.1: Classification 2 / 8

# classification introduction



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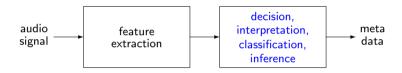
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Module 4.1: Classification 2 / 8

# classification introduction



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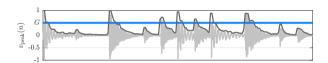


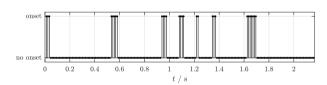
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Module 4.1: Classification 2 / 8

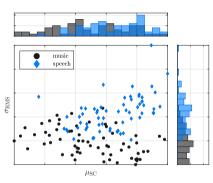
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- one feature (envelope)
- predefined threshold
  - higher than threshold
     ⇒ class 1 (onset)
  - lower than threshold⇒ class 0 (no onset)





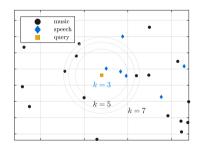
- derive classification parameters from data, e.g.,
- learn common feature distributions per class
- ⇒ learn separation metrics per class



### classifier examples k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

- **training**: extract reference vectors from training set
  - store coordinates and class labels.
- **classification**: extract query vector and set
  - 1 compute distance between guery and all



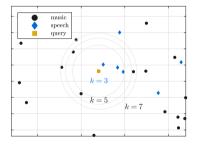


# classifier examples k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

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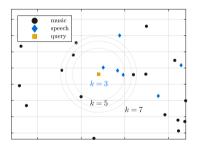
- training: extract reference vectors from training set
  - store coordinates and class labels
- **classification**: extract query vector and set class to majority of *k* nearest reference vectors
  - compute distance between query and all training vectors
  - 2 sort distances to find closest vectors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





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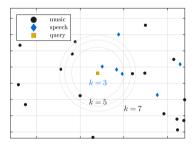




### classifier examples k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

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- **classifier model**: all training vectors



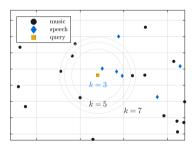
$$k = 3 \Rightarrow$$
 blue majority

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### classifier examples k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

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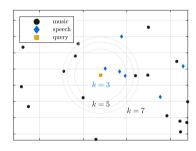


$$k = 5 \Rightarrow \text{black majority}$$

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### classifier examples k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN)

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- classifier model: all training vectors



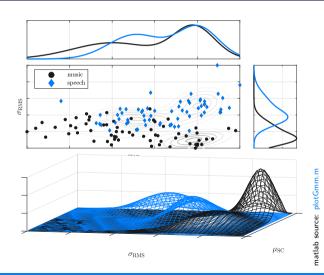
$$k = 7 \Rightarrow \text{black majority}$$

# 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: μ and covariance, mixture weight



# classifier examples Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)

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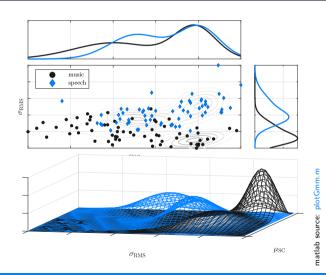
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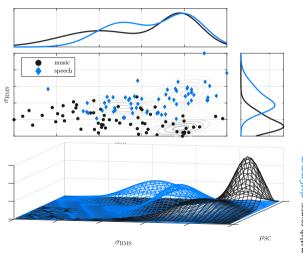
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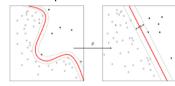
### classifier data:

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



### ■ training:

• map features to high dimensional space



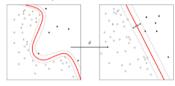
- find separating hyperplane through maximum distance of support vectors (data points)
- classification: apply feature transform and proceed with 'linear' classification
- classifier data: support vectors, kernel, kernel parameters

# classifier examples Support Vector Machine (SVM)

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• map features to high dimensional space

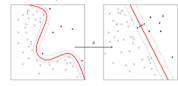


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## classifier examples Support Vector Machine (SVM)

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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 . . .

