

# Lecture 01. Course Overview

Chao Zhang  
College of Computing  
Georgia Tech

# Logistics

**Time:** Monday & Wednesday 4:30-5:45pm

**Location:** Klaus 1447

**Instructor:** Chao Zhang ([chao.uiuc@gmail.com](mailto:chao.uiuc@gmail.com))

Office Hour: Wednesday 3:30-4:20pm

**TA:** Hanjun Dai ([hanjundai@gatech.edu](mailto:hanjundai@gatech.edu)), Wendi Ren ([wren44@gatech.edu](mailto:wren44@gatech.edu))

Office Hour: Monday 3:30-4:20pm

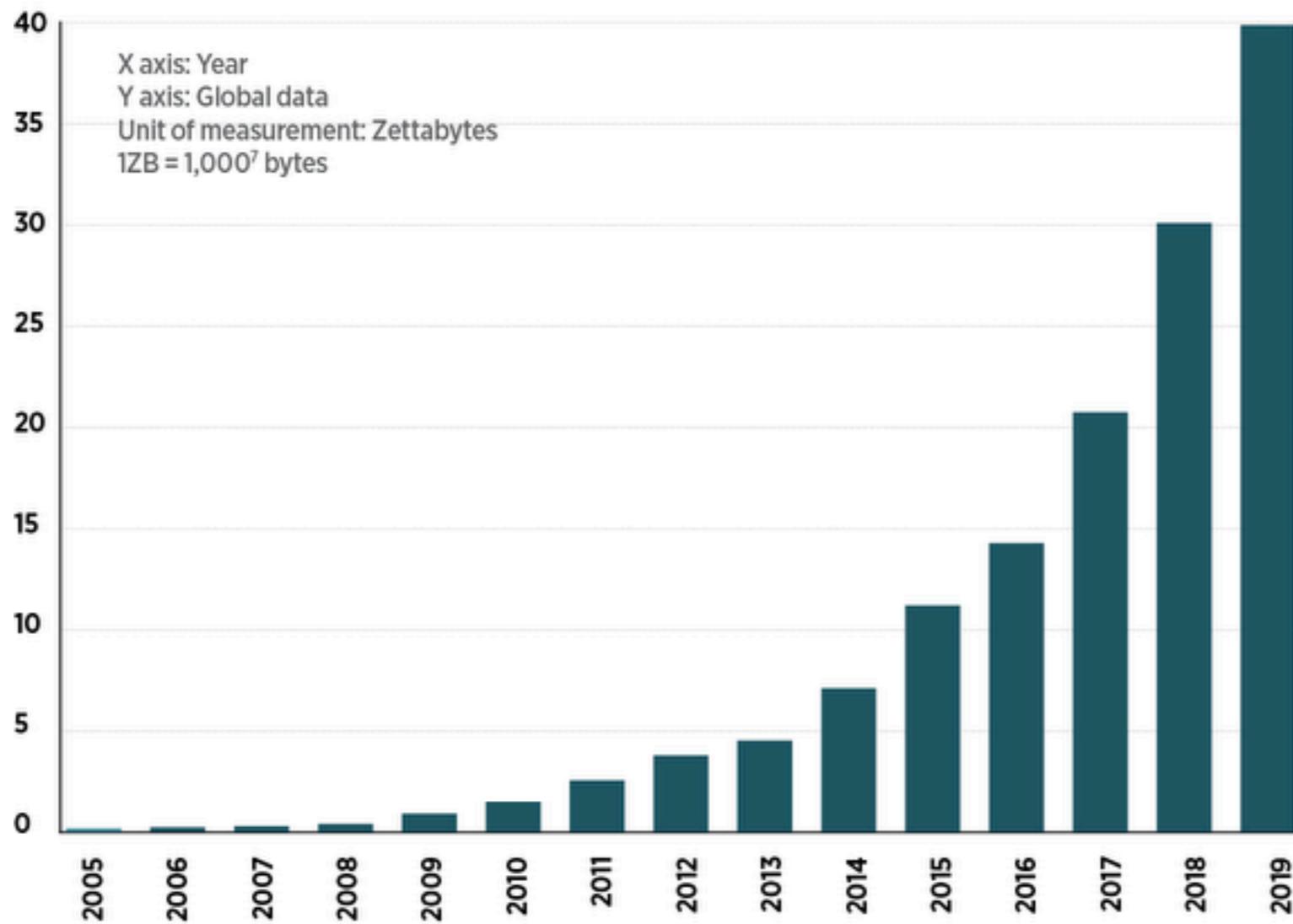
**Piazza:** <https://piazza.com/class/jqeo3f7s5vc426>

If you have questions, **ask on Piazza first**. If it's something you do not want to discuss publicly, send an **email** to the teaching staff with **CX4240 in the subject**.

# Computational Data Analysis

***“We are drowning in information but starved for knowledge.”***

— John Naisbitt



# The Booming Age of Data



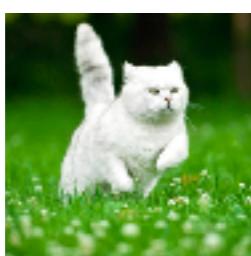
30 trillion Web pages



500 million tweets per day



2.27 billion monthly active users



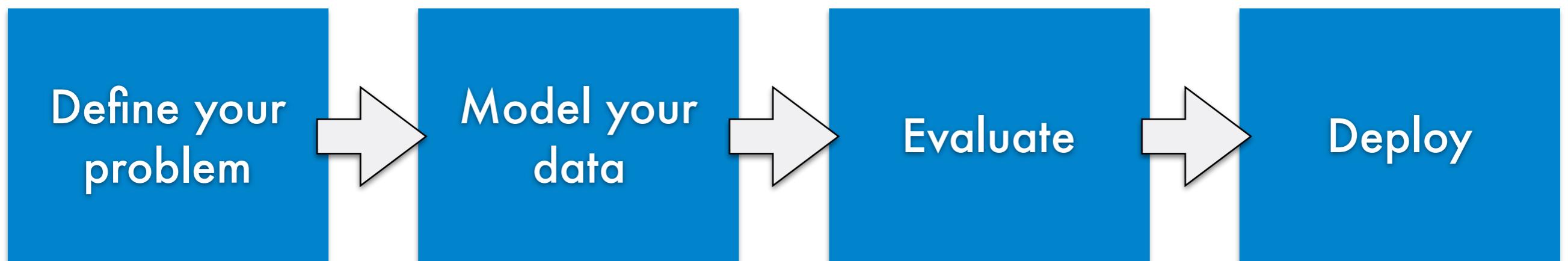
1.8 billion images uploaded to Internet per day



2.9 billion base pairs in human genome

# Computational Data Analysis

Computational data analysis is the process of **turning data into actionable knowledge** for **task support** and **decision making**.



# Course Objectives

- Introduce to you the **pipeline of computational data analysis**
- Help you understand **major machine learning algorithms**
- Help you learn to **apply tools for real data analysis problems**
- Encourage you to **do research** in data science and machine learning

# Brief History of Machine Learning

1950s

- Samuel's checker player
- Selfridge's Pandemonium

1960s:

- Neural networks: Perceptron
- Pattern recognition
- Learning in the limit theory
- Minsky and Papert prove limitations of Perceptron

1970s:

- Symbolic concept induction
- Winston's arch learner
- Expert systems and the knowledge acquisition bottleneck
- Quinlan's ID3
- Michalski's AQ and soybean diagnosis
- Scientific discovery with BACON
- Mathematical discovery with AM

# Brief History of Machine Learning

## 1980s:

- Advanced decision tree and rule learning
- Explanation-based Learning (EBL)
- Learning and planning and problem solving
- Utility problem
- Analogy
- Cognitive architectures
- Resurgence of neural networks (connectionism, backpropagation)
- Valiant's PAC Learning Theory
- Focus on experimental methodology

## 1990s

- Data mining
- Adaptive software agents and web applications
- Text learning
- Reinforcement learning (RL)
- Inductive Logic Programming (ILP)
- Ensembles: Bagging, Boosting, and Stacking
- Bayes Net learning

# Brief History of Machine Learning

2000s:

- Support vector machines
- Kernel methods
- Graphical models
- Statistical relational learning
- Transfer learning
- Sequence labeling
- Collective classification and structured outputs
- Computer Systems Applications
- Learning in robotics and vision

2010s:

- Deep learning
- Reinforcement learning
- Generative models
- Adversarial learning
- Muti-task learning
- Learning in NLP, CV, Robotics, ...

# Syllabus

## **Part I: Basic math for computational data analysis**

- Probability, statistics, linear algebra

## **Part II: Unsupervised learning for data exploration**

- Clustering analysis, dimension reduction, kernel density estimation

## **Part III: Supervised learning for predictive analysis**

- Tree-based models, linear classification/regression, neural networks

# Syllabus: Unsupervised Learning

## Clustering Analysis

K-means

Gaussian mixture model

Hierarchical clustering

Density-based clustering

## Dimension Reduction

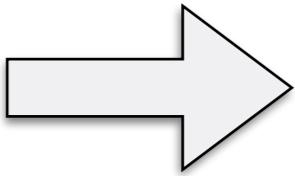
Principal component analysis

## Kernel Density Estimation

Kernel density estimation

Mean shift algorithm

# Image Clustering



What are the inputs  
and how to represent  
them?

What are the desired  
outputs?

What learning  
algorithms to  
choose?

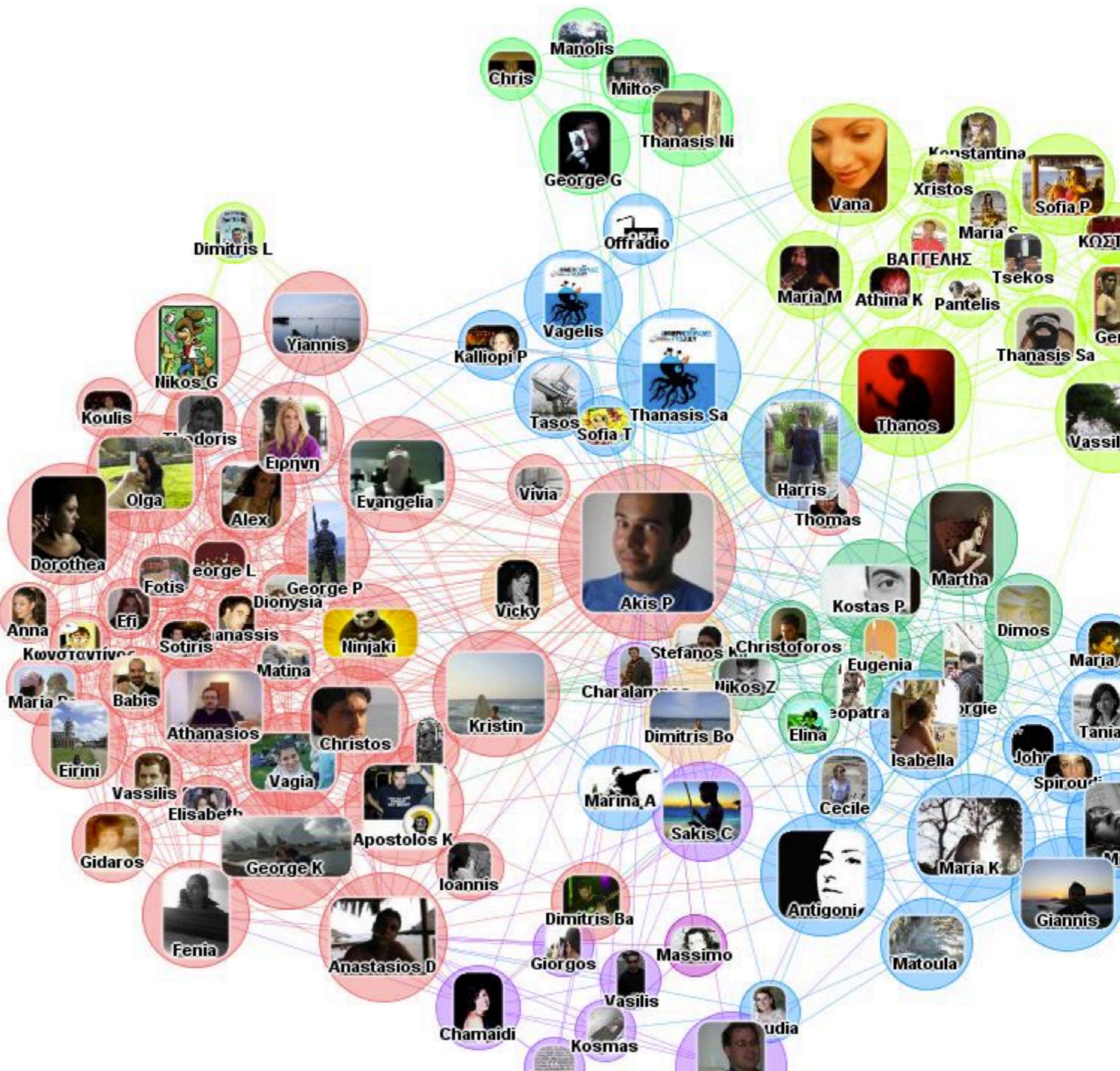


# Community Detection in Social Networks

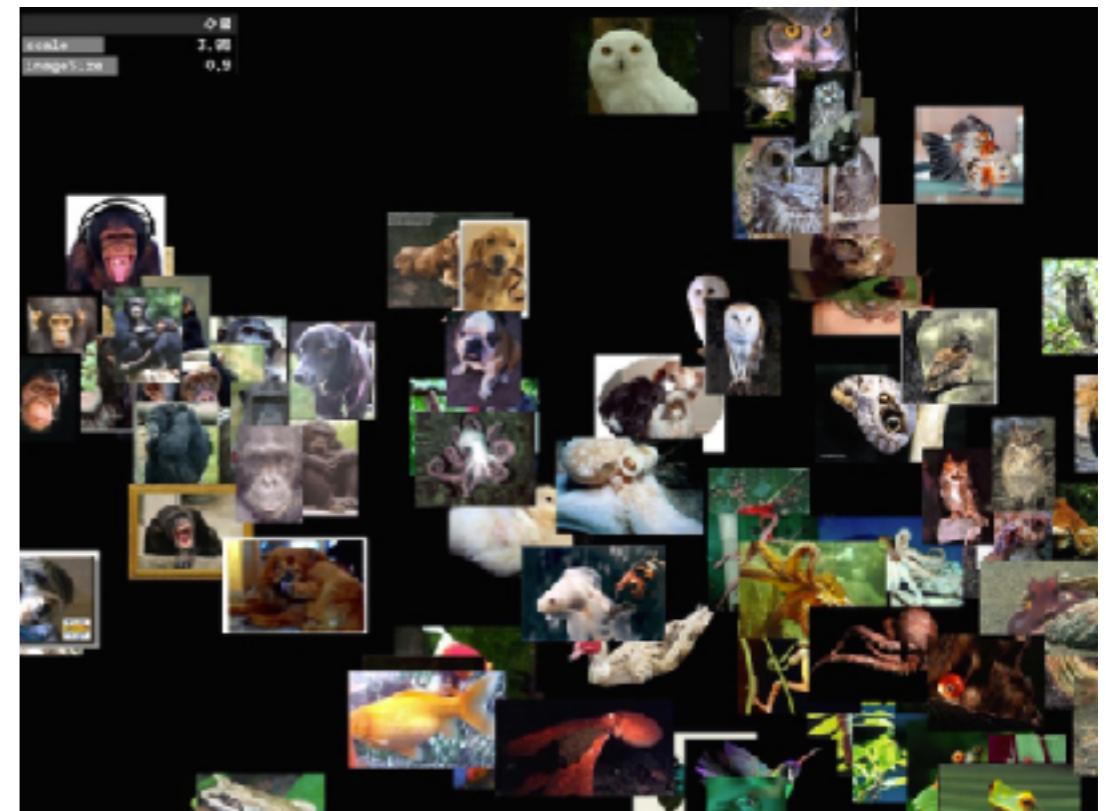
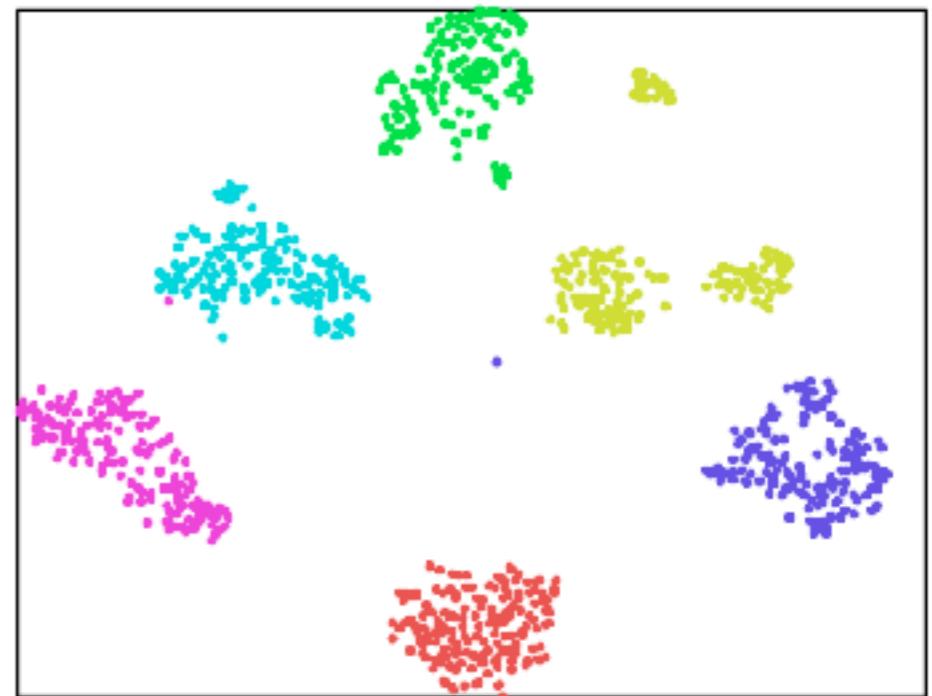
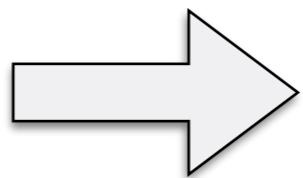
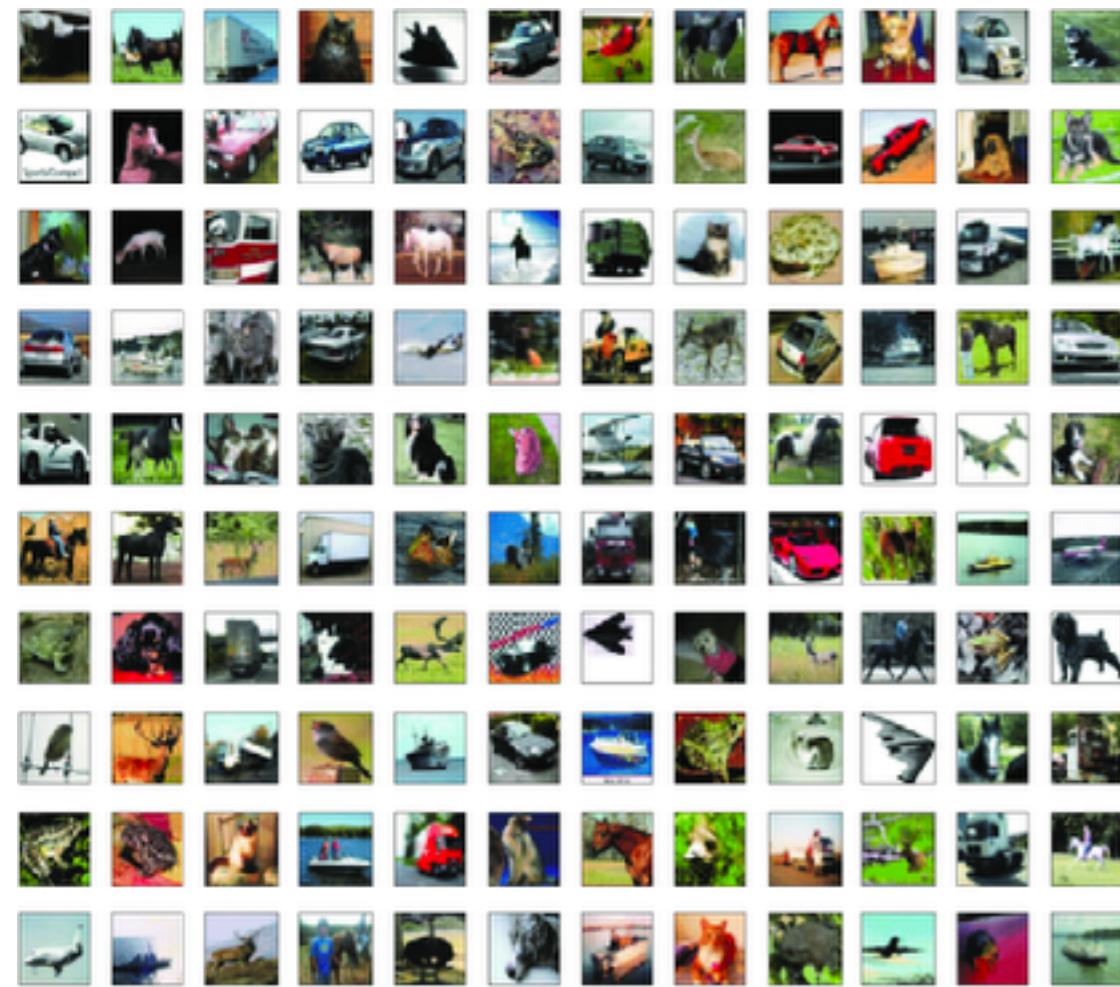
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# Dimension Reduction



What are the inputs and how to represent them?

What are the desired outputs?

What learning algorithms to choose?

# Syllabus: Supervised Learning

Tree-based models

Decision tree

Random forest

Linear classification/regression models

Linear regression

Naive Bayes

Logistic regression

Support vector machine

Neural networks

Feedforward neural networks

Convolutional and recurrent neural networks

# Image Classification



mite	container ship	motor scooter	leopard
mite	container ship	motor scooter	leopard
black widow	lifeboat	go-kart	jaguar
cockroach	amphibian	moped	cheetah



grille	mushroom	cherry	Madagascar cat
convertible	agaric	dalmatian	squirrel monkey
grille	mushroom	grape	spider monkey
pickup	jelly fungus	elderberry	titi

What are the desired outcomes?

What are the inputs (data)?

What are the learning paradigms?

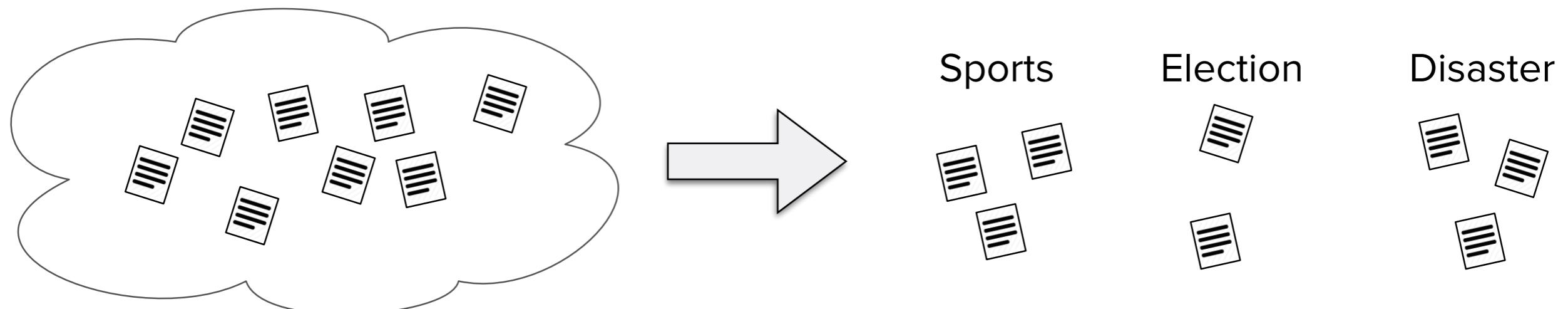
# News Classification



What are the inputs and how to represent them?

What are the desired outputs?

What learning algorithms to choose?



# Spam Detection

Google

Gmail ▾

**COMPOSE**

Inbox (994)

Starred

Sent Mail

Drafts

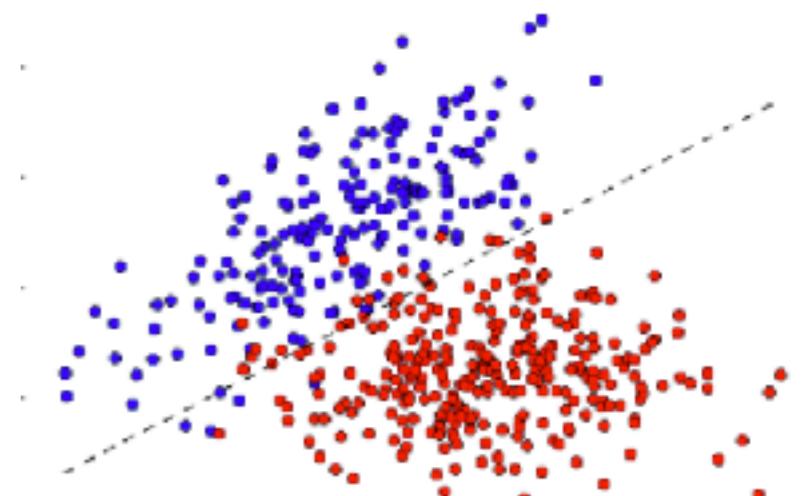
Less ▾

Important

+

<input type="checkbox"/> ★ Customer Service	You still have product(s) in your basket - Healthy Living Lifestyle Pre
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ Sherley Rhoda	From Sherley Rhoda
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ Customer Service	Activate your favorite videotracking service - Your activation code is re
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ Healthy Living	We have added your shopping credits today - Healthy Living & Co. I
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ ShiningLtd Team	15 inch wifi Android OS tablet pc - SHININGLTD Our Alibaba Shop C
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ wikiHow Community Team (2)	Congratulations on your article's first Helpful Vote! - Congratulations! A
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ FreeLotto	Jesse, NOTICE of FORFEITURE - Do not ignore! - NEVER miss an i
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ Good Fella's	Our team assigned you to receive our new phone - Good Fella's Au
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ Jason Squires	Make 2018 your best year yet - Hi there, Hope you're well, and have h
<input type="checkbox"/> ★ Bunnings	January arrivals - Image Congratulations Jesse Eaton! We have a very

**NOT SPAM**



**SPAM**

What are the inputs and how to represent them?

What are the desired outputs?

What learning algorithms to choose?

# Stock Price Prediction



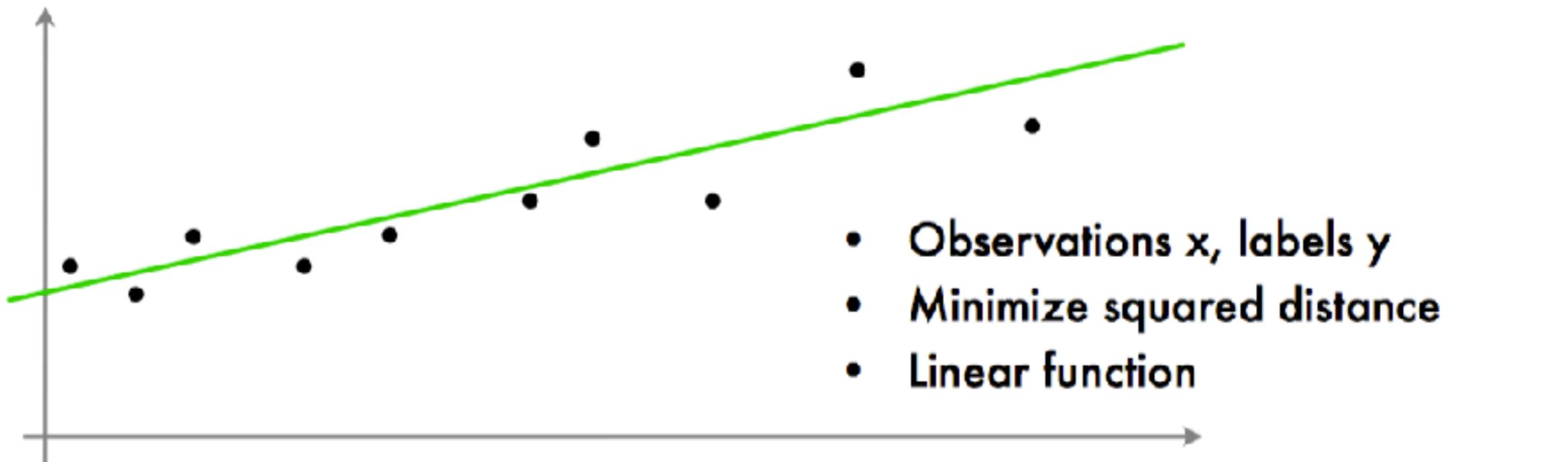
# Prerequisites

Basic knowledge in probability, statistics, and linear algebra

Basic programming skills, especially in Python

*No background in machine learning is required*

# Example: Linear Regression



$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$\partial_a [\dots] = 0 = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i(ax_i + b - y_i)$$

$$\text{minimize}_{a,b} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2}(ax_i + b - y_i)^2$$

$$\partial_b [\dots] = 0 = \sum_{i=1}^m (ax_i + b - y)$$

# Example: Linear Regression

- Optimization Problem

$$f(x) = \langle a, x \rangle + b = \langle w, (x, 1) \rangle$$

$$\underset{w}{\text{minimize}} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2} (\langle w, \bar{x}_i \rangle - y_i)^2$$

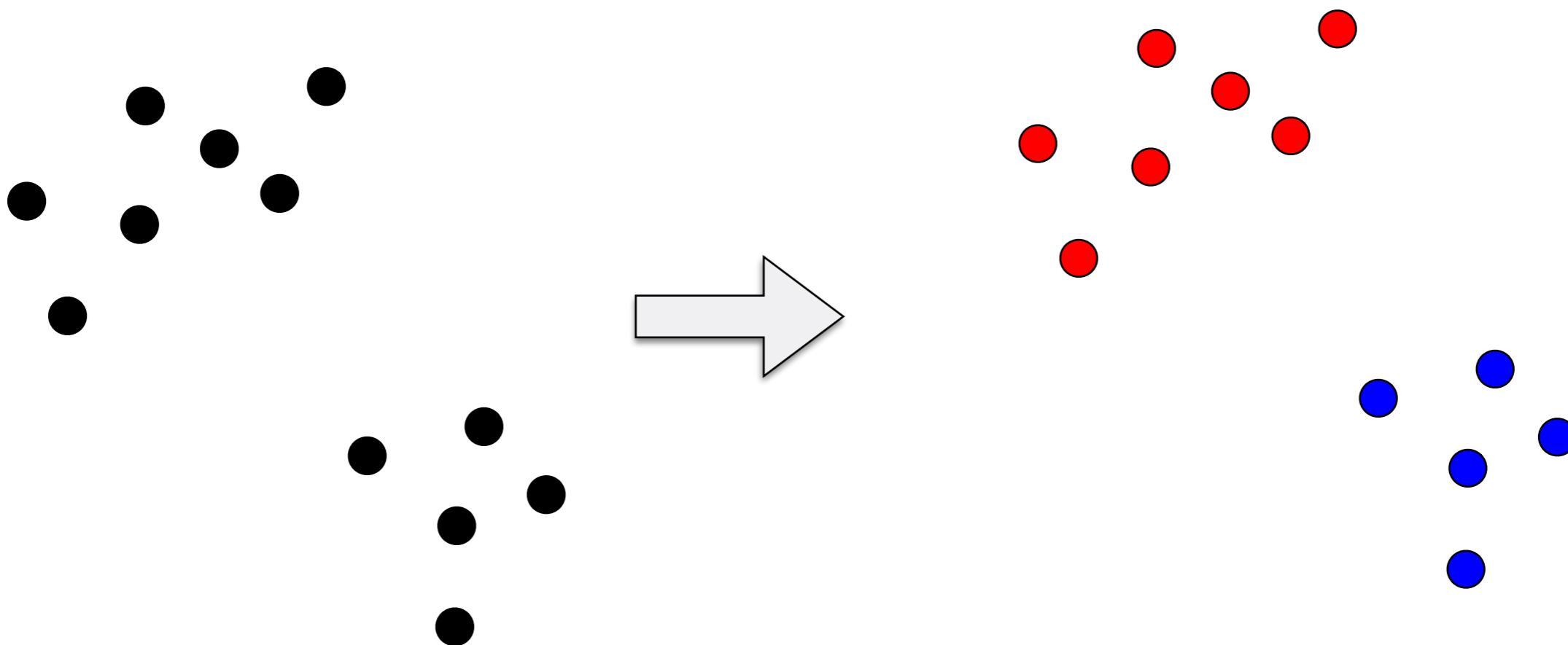
- Solving it

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i (\langle w, \bar{x}_i \rangle - y_i) \iff \boxed{\sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i \bar{x}_i^\top} \quad w = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \bar{x}_i$$

only requires a matrix inversion.

# Example: K-Means Clustering

Partition  $n$  points into  $k$  groups such that the points in the same group are “close” to each other.



# Example: K-Means Clustering

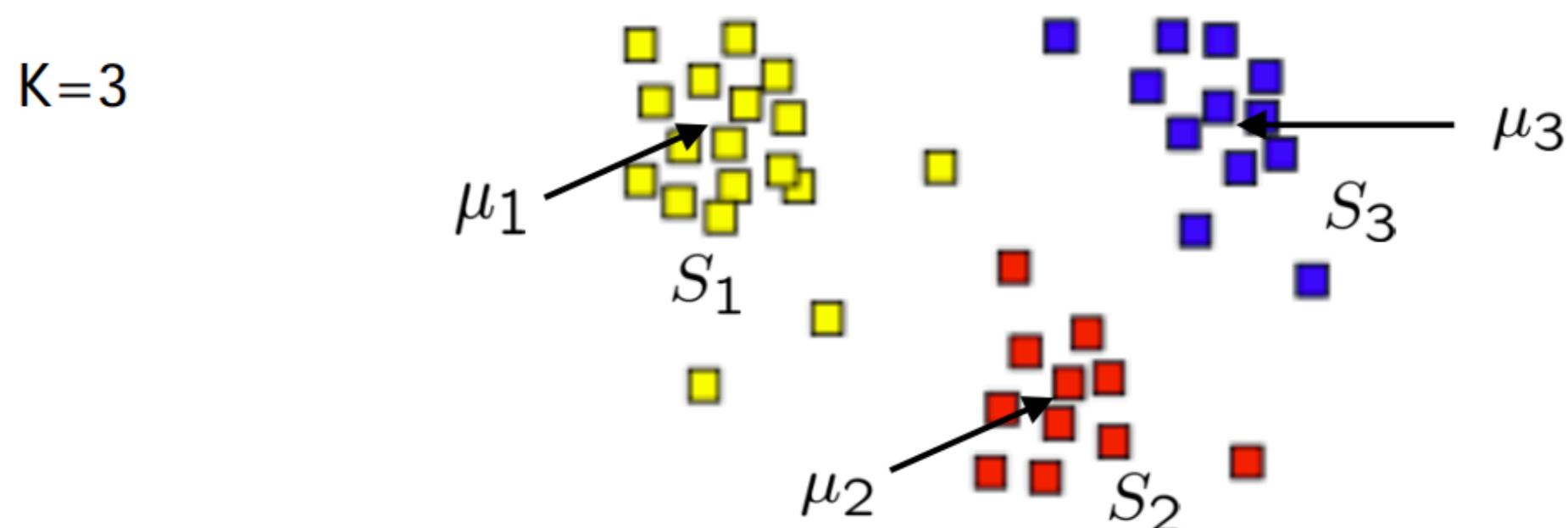
Given a set of observations  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , where  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$

## K-means clustering problem:

Partition the  $n$  observations into  $K$  sets ( $K \leq n$ )  $\mathbf{S} = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_K\}$  such that the sets minimize the within-cluster sum of squares:

$$\arg \min_{\mathbf{S}} \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{x_j \in S_i} \|x_j - \mu_i\|^2$$

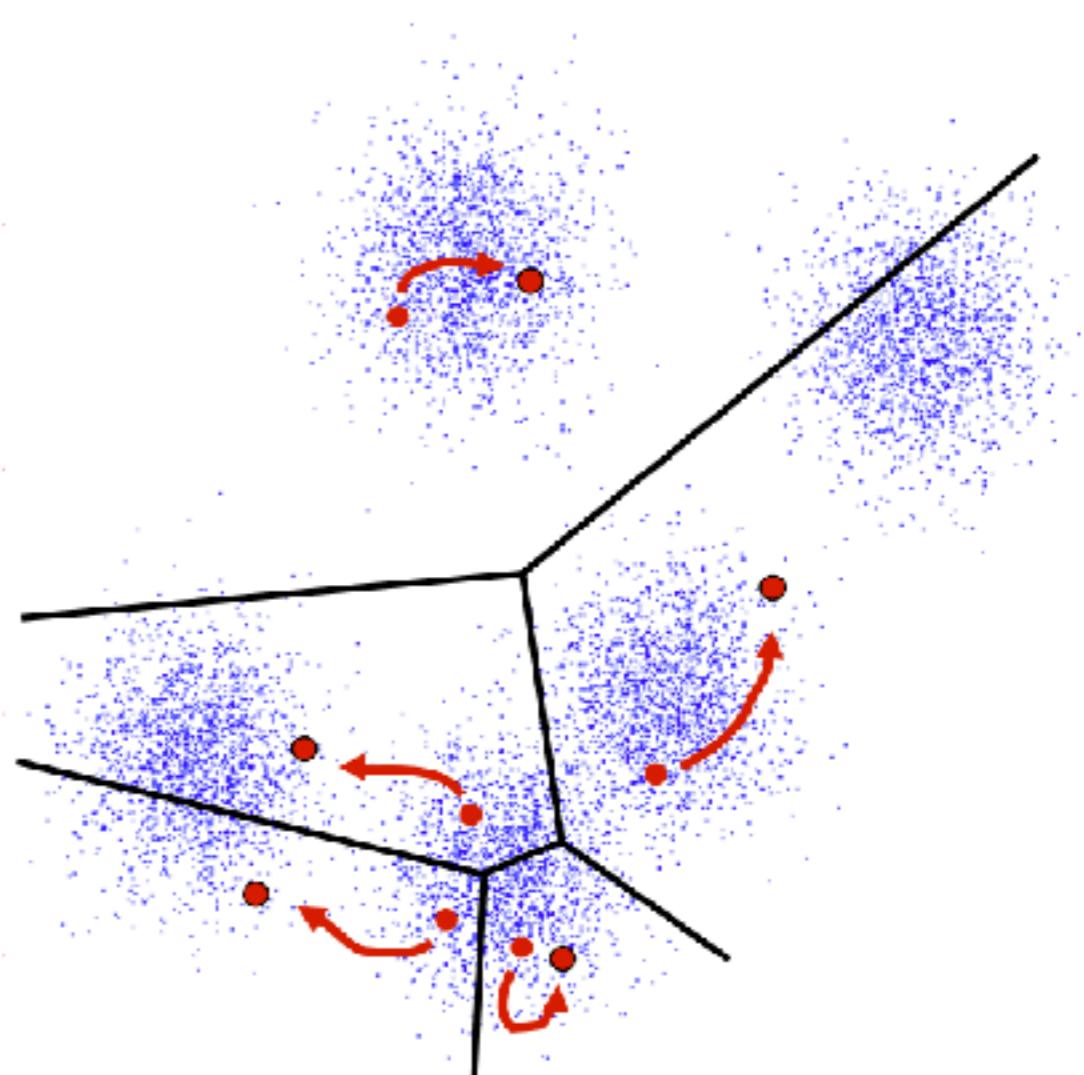
where  $\mu_i$  is the mean of points in set  $S_i$ .



# Example: K-Means Clustering

An iterative clustering algorithm

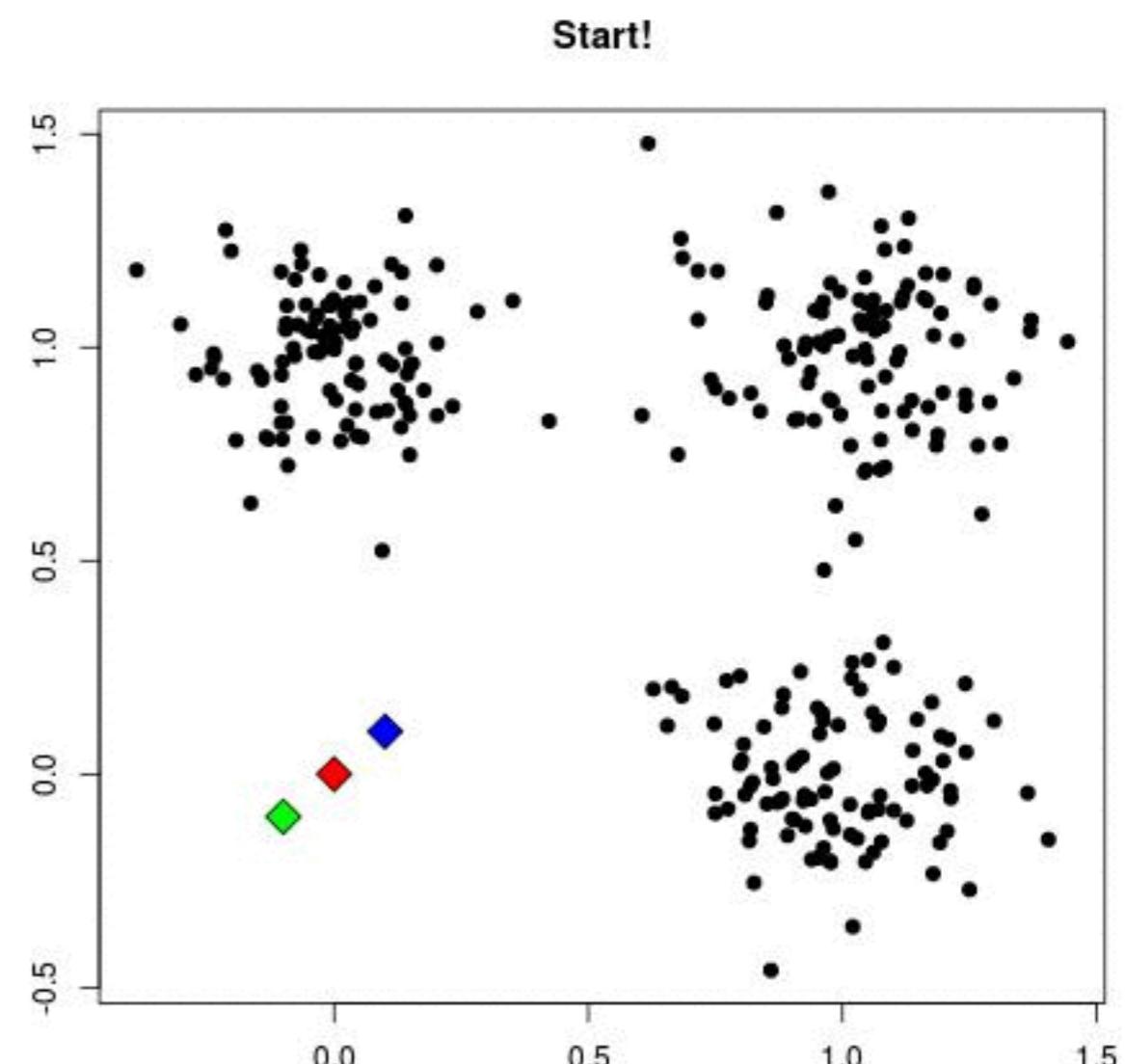
- **Initialize:** Pick  $K$  random points as cluster centers
- **Alternate:**
  1. Assign data points to closest cluster center
  2. Change the cluster center to the average of its assigned points
- Stop when no points' assignments change

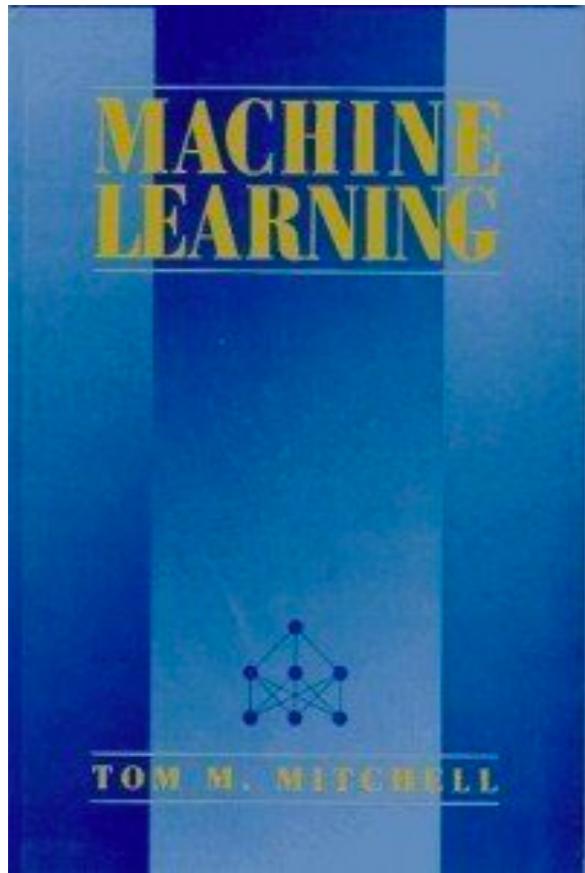


# Example: K-Means Clustering

An iterative clustering algorithm

- **Initialize:** Pick  $K$  random points as cluster centers
- **Alternate:**
  1. Assign data points to closest cluster center
  2. Change the cluster center to the average of its assigned points
- Stop when no points' assignments change





## Text Books

***Machine learning***, by Tom Mitchell

Other recommended books:

***Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques***, by Jiawei Han et al.

***The Elements of Statistical Learning***, by Trevor Hastie

***Deep Learning***, by Ian Goodfellow

***Pattern recognition and machine learning***, by Christopher Bishop

# Grading Policy

## Assignments (50%)

Four assignments; programming or written analysis

## Projects (20%)

2^~4 people in a team; require project report (10%) and presentation (10%)

## Participation (5%)

Attendance, in-class quizzes; in-class and on-Piazza discussions

## Midterm exam (10%)

Open-book; will cover Part I (basic math) and Part II (unsupervised learning)

## Final exam(15%)

Open-book; will cover all parts; no make-up exams

# Assignments

Four assignments

Each can include written analysis or programming

No-late policy

Assignments received after the due time will receive zero credit

Don't copy

Any academic misconduct is subject to F grade as well as reporting to the Dean of students.

# Projects

- Work on a real-life computational data analysis problem
  - What is the problem? What is your method? How do you evaluate it?
- 2-4 people in a team
- Require a project report as well as a final in-class presentation
- Start your projects early
- Ask for comments and feedbacks from the teaching staff