

Day 1: Introduction to Machine Learning

Summer STEM: Machine Learning

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
NYU Tandon School of Engineering
Brooklyn, New York

June 22, 2020

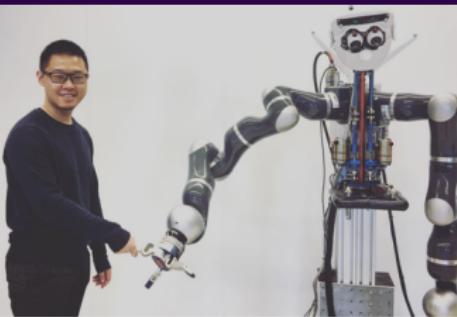
Outline

- 1** Teacher and Student Introductions
- 2** What is Machine Learning?
- 3** Course Outline
- 4** Setting Up Python
- 5** Basics of Programming in Python Part 1
- 6** Matrices and Vectors Part 1
- 7** Basics of Programming in Python Part 2
- 8** Matrices and Vectors Part 2
- 9** Demo: Plotting Functions
- 10** Lab: Visualizing Data

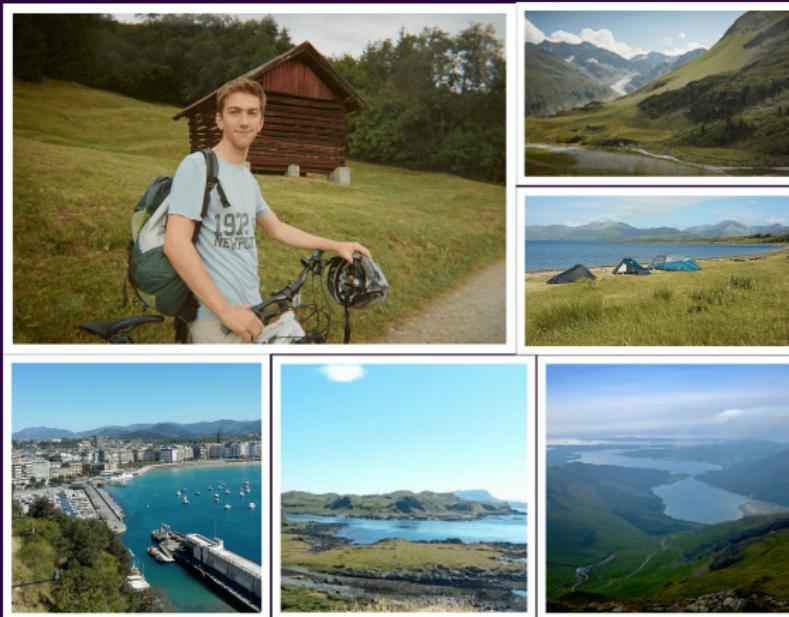
Naman



Huaijiang



Armand



Virinchi



Tell the class about yourself

- Write down the following information:
 - Name
 - Grade
 - Where are you from?
 - What do you want to get out of this class?
 - What is your favourite movie?
 - What is the IMDB score of this movie!
 - What is the category of this movie? (thriller/drama/action, etc)
 - Rate your coding experience from 1 (no experience) to 5 (plenty of experience)!
- Share your answers with the class!
- We'll visualize this dataset using Python later today
 - Link to excel sheet here

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Machine Learning

- Most recent exciting technology

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- We use these algorithms dozens of times a day

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 - Recommendations

Machine Learning

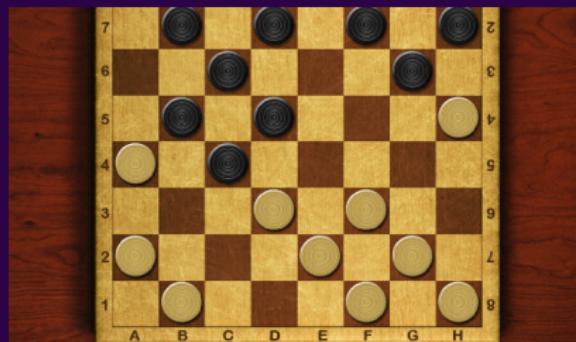
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- Machine Learning is an important component to achieve the big AI dream

Machine Learning

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- We use these algorithms dozens of times a day
 - Search Engine
 - Recommendations
- Machine Learning is an important component to achieve the big AI dream
- Practice is the key to learn machine learning

Definition

- Machine Learning is a field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.



Example: Digit Recognition



- Challenges with expert approach
 - Simple expert rule breaks down in practice
 - Difficult to translate our knowledge into code
- Machine Learning approach
 - Learned systems do very well on image recognition problems

```
def classify(image):  
    ...  
    nv = count_vert_lines(image)  
    nh = count_horiz_lines(image)  
    ...  
  
    if (nv == 1) and (nh == 1):  
        digit = 7  
    ...  
  
    return digit
```

Machine Learning Problem Pipeline

1 Gather data

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- 5** Evaluate the model on a test set

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- 5** Evaluate the model on a test set
 - If the performance is not satisfactory, go back to step 4

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Course Outline

- Day 1: Introduction to ML
- Day 2: Linear Regression
- Day 3: Overfitting and Generalization
- Day 4: Classification and Logistic Regression
- Day 5: Mini Project
- Day 6: Neural Networks
- Day 7: Convolutional Neural Networks
- Day 8: Deep Generative Models
- Day 9: Final Project
- Day 10: Social Impacts of ML and Final Project Presentations

Course Format, Website, Resources

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- We'll give additional resources at the end of each day based on student interest

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Setting Up Python

- Google Colab
 - Interactive programming online
 - No installation
 - Free GPU for 12 hours
- Your task:
 - Register a Google account and set up Google Colab
 - Run `print('hello world!')`
 - Save the notebook on your computer

Modules/Libraries/Packages

- NumPy: math, vectors and matrices
- MatPlotLib: plotting graphs, visualizing data
- Pandas: convenient for storing and retrieving data
- Sklearn: convenient wrapper for simple ML problems
- PyTorch: deep learning
- Your task:

Run `import numpy as np`

Play with `np.add()`

Open `demo_python_basics.ipynb` from Github

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Python Basics

■ Program

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- Functions
 - Reuse lines of code at any time

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Vectors

- A **vector** is an ordered list of numbers or symbols
 - Represents quantities with magnitude and direction.
 - Ex: Planar force: $\mathbf{v} = (1, 2)$

Vectors

- Vectors of the same size may be added together, element-wise
 - Ex: $\mathbf{u} = (3, -1)$
 $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} = (1 + 3, 2 + (-1)) = (4, 1)$
- Vectors may be scaled by a number, element-wise
 - Ex: $3\mathbf{v} = (3 \times 1, 3 \times 2) = (3, 6)$

Vectors

- Norm of a vector (L_2 Norm)
 - Ex: $\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$
- Inner product: sum of element-wise products of two vectors
 - Ex: $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 1 \times 3 + 2 \times (-1) = 3 - 2 = 1$
 - Gives the angle between two vectors $\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\|}$

Exercise: Vectors

Let $\mathbf{p} = (3, 2, 9, 4)$ and $\mathbf{q} = (1, 9, 0, 3)$, calculate

- $3\mathbf{q} + 2\mathbf{p}$
- $\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{q}$ and $\|\mathbf{q}\|^2$
- $\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}$ and $\|\mathbf{p}\| \|\mathbf{q}\|$
- $\left\| \frac{\mathbf{p}}{\|\mathbf{p}\|} \right\|$

Matrices

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- Ex: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}, A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

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- Matrices may be scaled, element-wise
 - Ex: $aB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8a \\ 7a & 11a \end{bmatrix}$, where a is a scalar

Exercise: Matrices

- $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ -7 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = ?$
- $2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = ?$
- $2 \left(\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \right) + 3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = ?$

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 - **Row Vector:** shape (1 × N)
Ex: $v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 - **Column Vector:** shape (N × 1)

Vectors and Matrices

- We may consider a vector as a matrix

- **Row Vector:** shape $(1 \times N)$

Ex: $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

- **Column Vector:** shape $(N \times 1)$

Ex: $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Vectors and Matrices

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 - **Row Vector:** shape (1 × N)
Ex: $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 - **Column Vector:** shape (N × 1)
Ex: $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- We'll consider vectors as column vectors by default

Matrix-vector multiplication

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 - What is 2 times force \mathbf{u} plus 3 times force \mathbf{v} ?
 - Let us define matrix-vector multiplication such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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 - What is 4 times force **u** plus 2 times force **v** as matrix-vector multiplication?

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 - More in the afternoon.

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- Classes (advanced)

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- Lists
 - Store an ordered collection of data
- Loops
 - Conditionally re-execute code
- Strings
 - Words and sentences are treated as lists of characters
- Classes (advanced)
 - Making your own data-type. Functions and variables made to be associated with it too.

Lab: Python Basics

- Write a function to find the second largest number in a list
(Hint: use `sort()`)
- Define a class which has at least two methods:
 - `getString`: to get a string from console input (Hint: use `input()`)
 - `printString`: to print the string in upper case (Hint: use `upper()`)
- Write a test function to test the class methods.

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- $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = ?$
- In general, $AB \neq BA$

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- **Inverse:** A^{-1} satisfies the equation $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = \mathbb{I}$
 - Square matrices only!

Exercise: Playing with NumPy

- NumPy: Python package for linear algebra
- Open `demo_vectors_matrices.ipynb`

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Demo: Plotting Functions

- Generate and plot the following functions in Python:
 - Scatter plot of points: $(0,1), (2,3), (5,2), (4,1)$
 - Straight Line: $y = mx + b$
 - Sine-wave $y = \sin(x)$
 - Polynomial e.g. $y = x^3 + 2$
 - Exponential e.g. $y = e^{-2x}$
 - Gaussian (Use $\sigma = 0.5$)
 - Choose a function of your own
- Create separate plots for each of the functions, Compute the mean and variance of each function
- Use Wikipedia and Numpy Documentation to search for mathematical formulas and python functions

Outline

- 1** Teacher and Student Introductions
- 2** What is Machine Learning?
- 3** Course Outline
- 4** Setting Up Python
- 5** Basics of Programming in Python Part 1
- 6** Matrices and Vectors Part 1
- 7** Basics of Programming in Python Part 2
- 8** Matrices and Vectors Part 2
- 9** Demo: Plotting Functions
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Looking at our ice-breaker data in spreadsheets

- Columns have labels in the first row
- Collected data (numbers, words) follow below
- Let's export it to a Comma-Separated Values (CSV) file and open it

These slides have been modified from the original slides provided through the courtesy of Nikola, Akshaj, Aishwarya, and Jack.