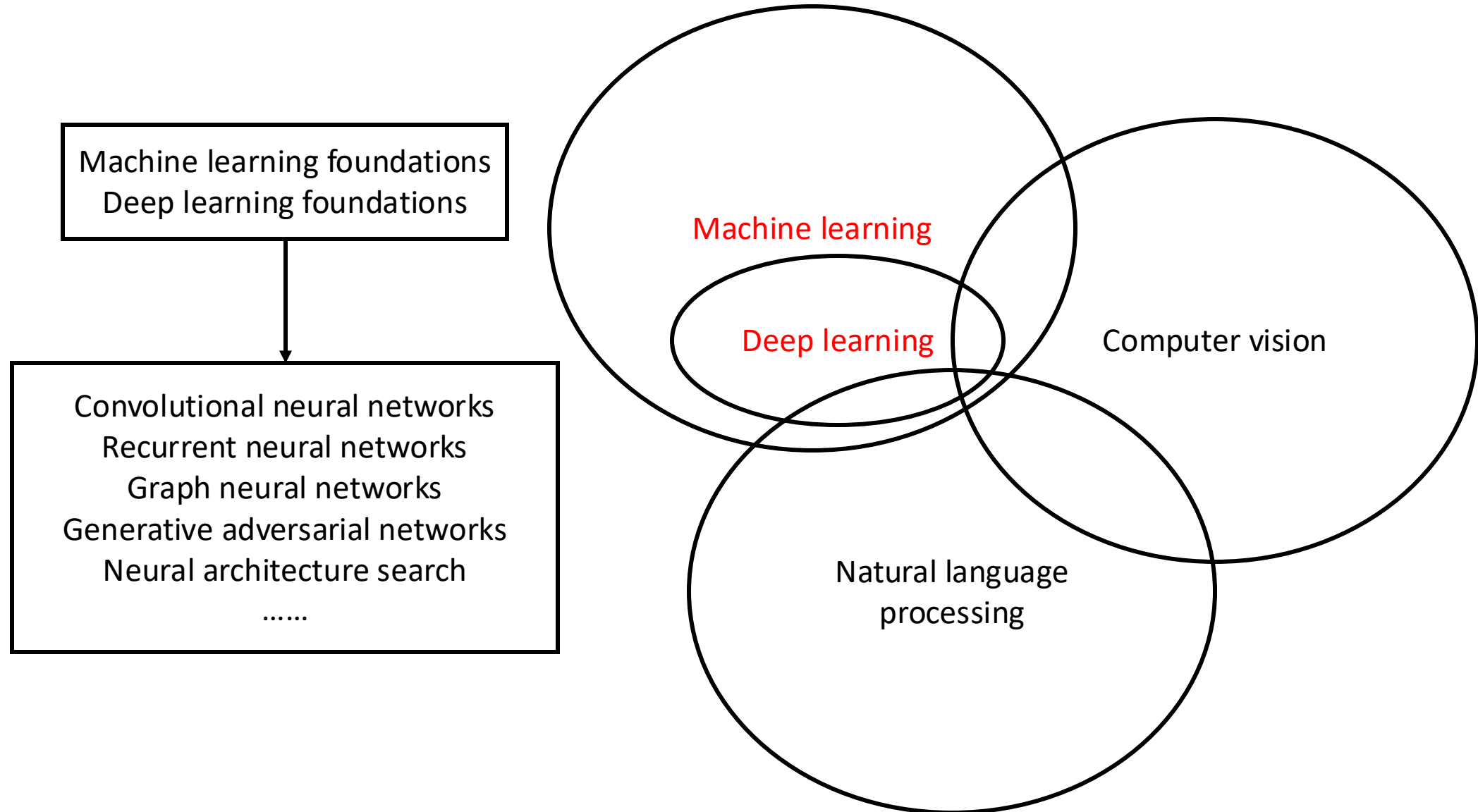


# ML Basics

CPT\_S 434/534 Neural network design and application

# Course overview

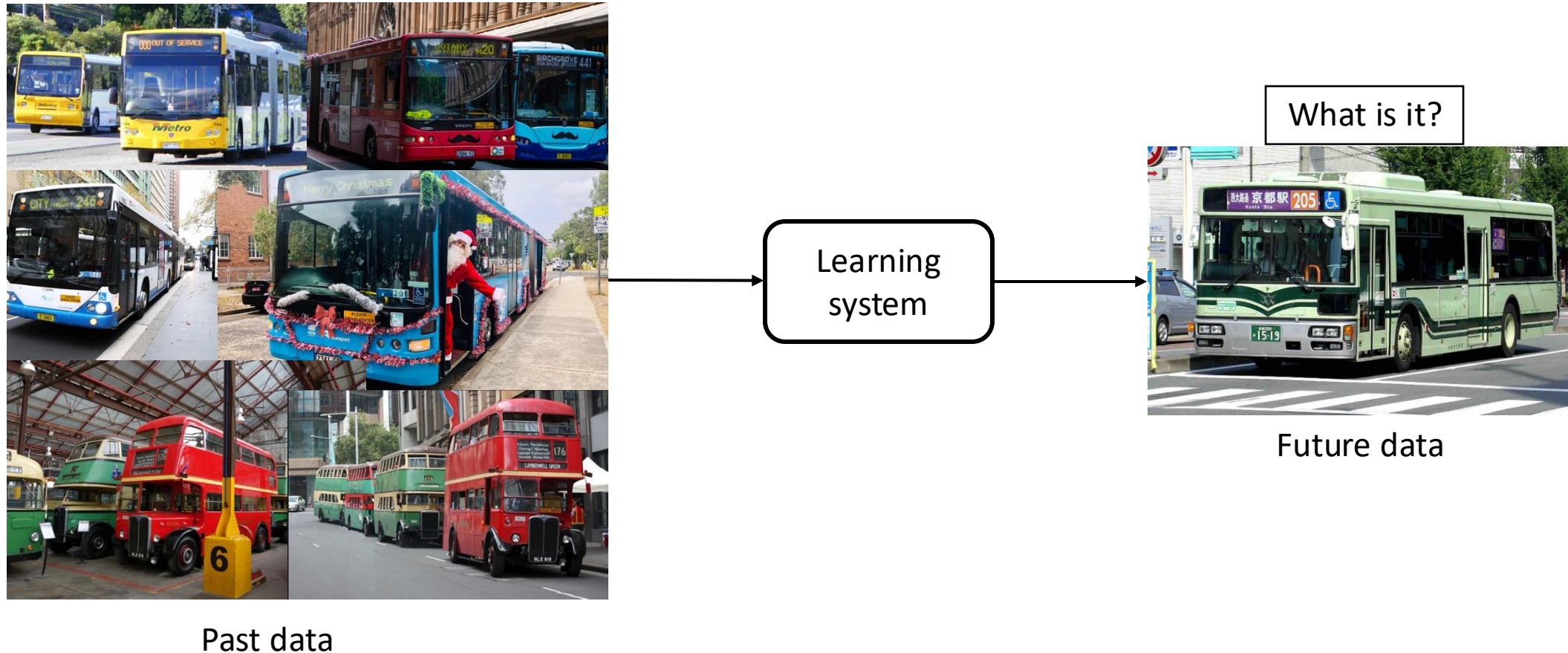


# Deep learning? What is learning?



What is in this picture?

# Deep learning? What is **learning**?

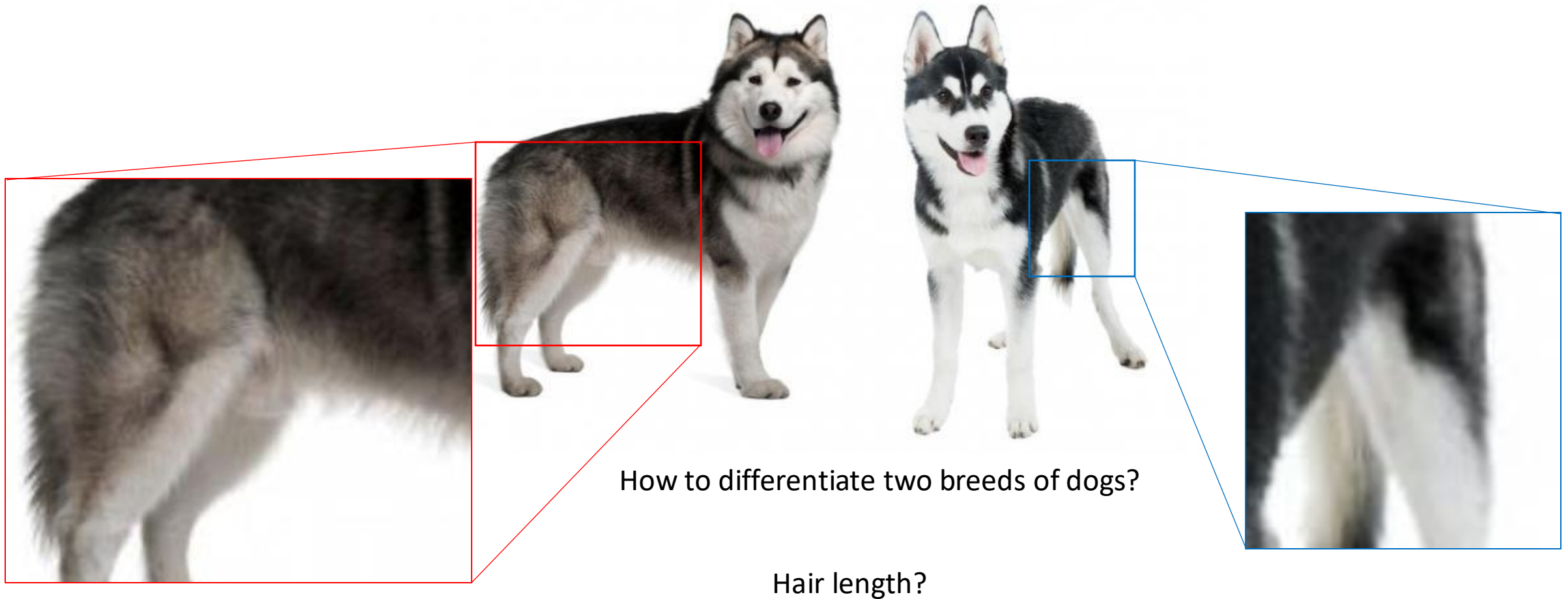


# Husky vs Malamute



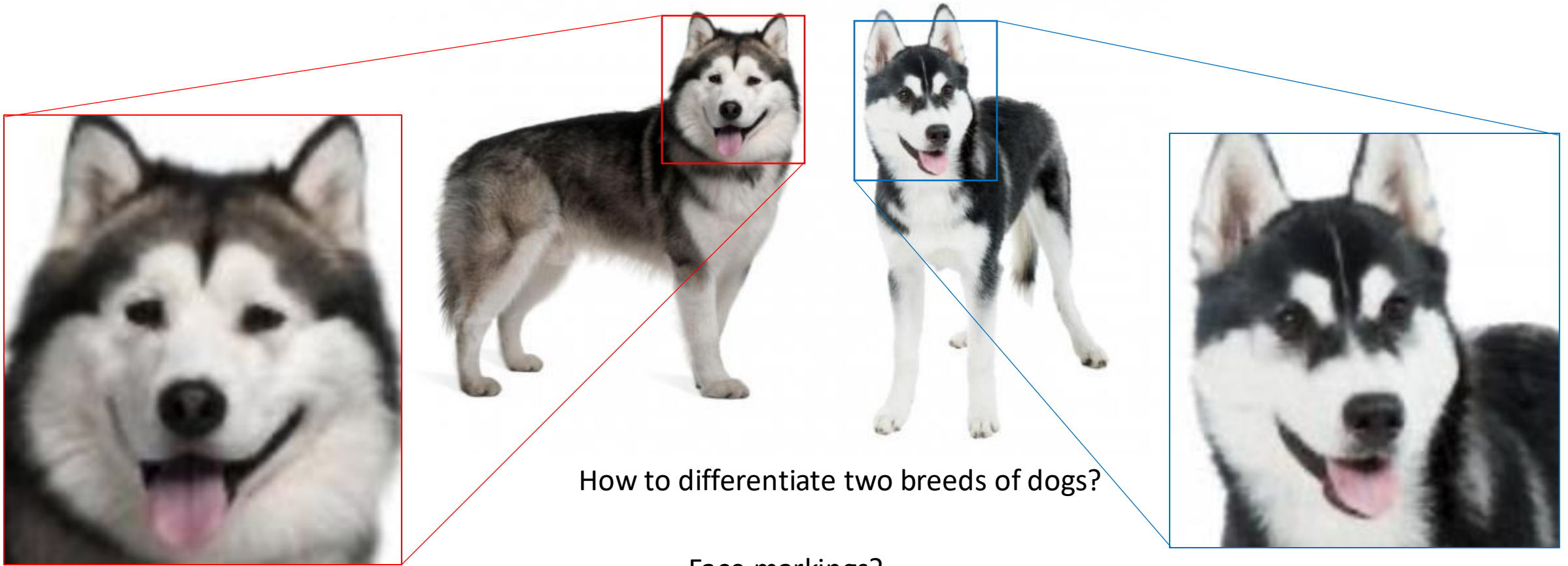
How to differentiate two breeds of dogs?

# Husky vs Malamute





# Husky vs Malamute



How to differentiate two breeds of dogs?

Face markings?

# Husky vs Malamute



How to differentiate two breeds of dogs?

Size?





# Husky vs Malamute

## Alaskan Malamute vs Siberian Husky Comparison

	Alaskan Malamute	Siberian Husky
Size:	20-25 inches tall	20-22 inches tall
Weight:	85-100lbs	35-60lbs

How to differentiate two breeds of dogs?

Size?

# Deep learning? What is **learning**?

Q: can we specify those key components?



Past data

Learning  
system

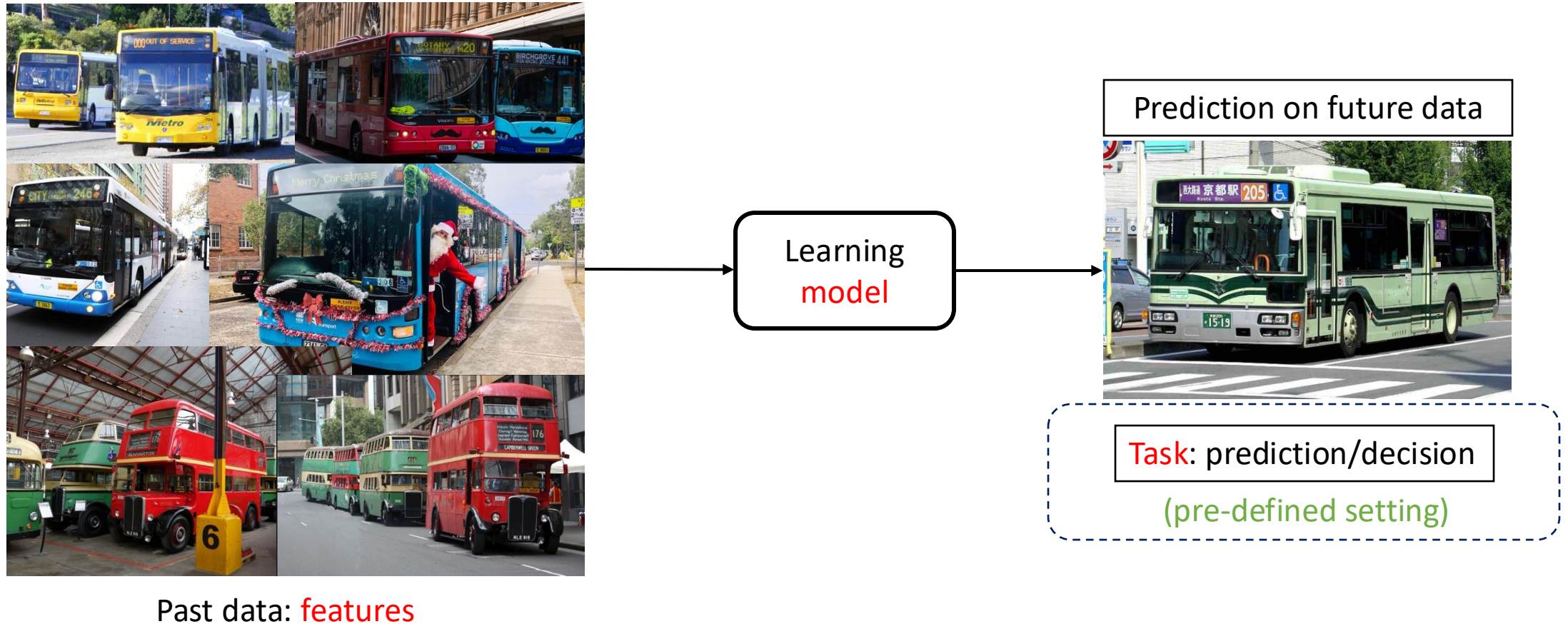
What is it?



Future data



# Machine learning paradigm



# Machine learning paradigm



Past data: **features**

**Q: How to choose/generate useful features?**

Learning  
**model**

Prediction on future data



**Task:** prediction/decision  
(pre-defined setting)



# Machine learning paradigm



Past data: **features**

Q: How to choose/generate useful features?

Learning  
**model**

Q: How to determine this model?

Prediction on future data



**Task:** prediction/decision  
(pre-defined setting)

# Machine learning paradigm



Past data: **features**

Q: How to choose/generate useful features?

Learning  
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Q: How to determine this model?

Prediction on future data

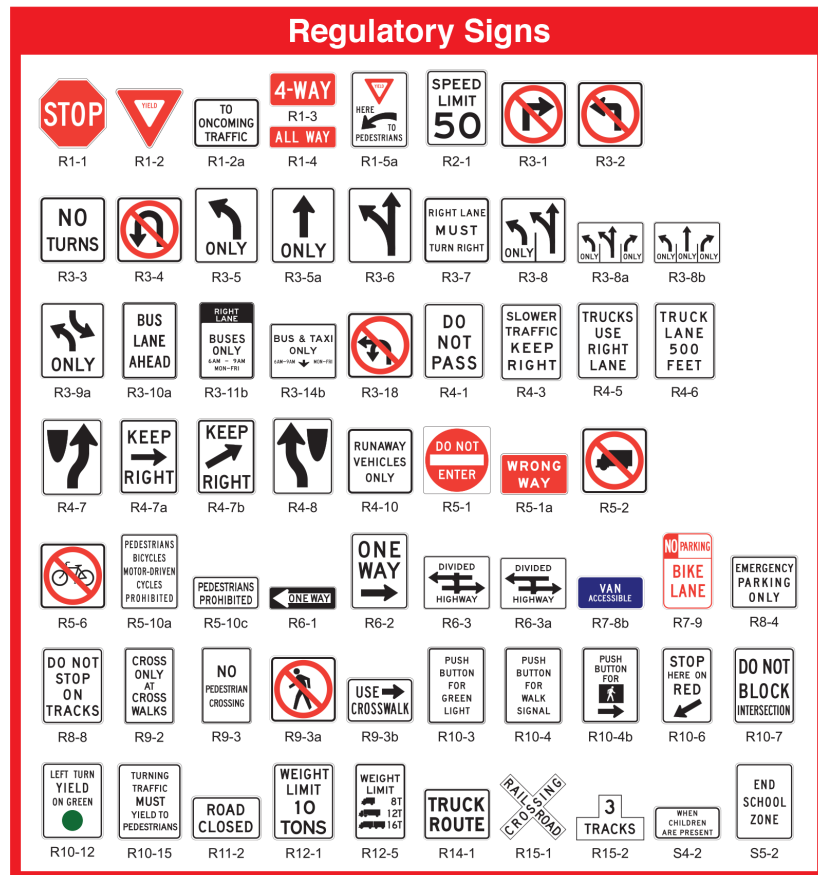


**Task:** prediction/decision  
(pre-defined setting)

In practice:  
We first inspect what **TASK** it is

# Pre-defined problem settings (by task)

- **Classification**: traffic sign recognition



Learning **model** for  
traffic sign recognition

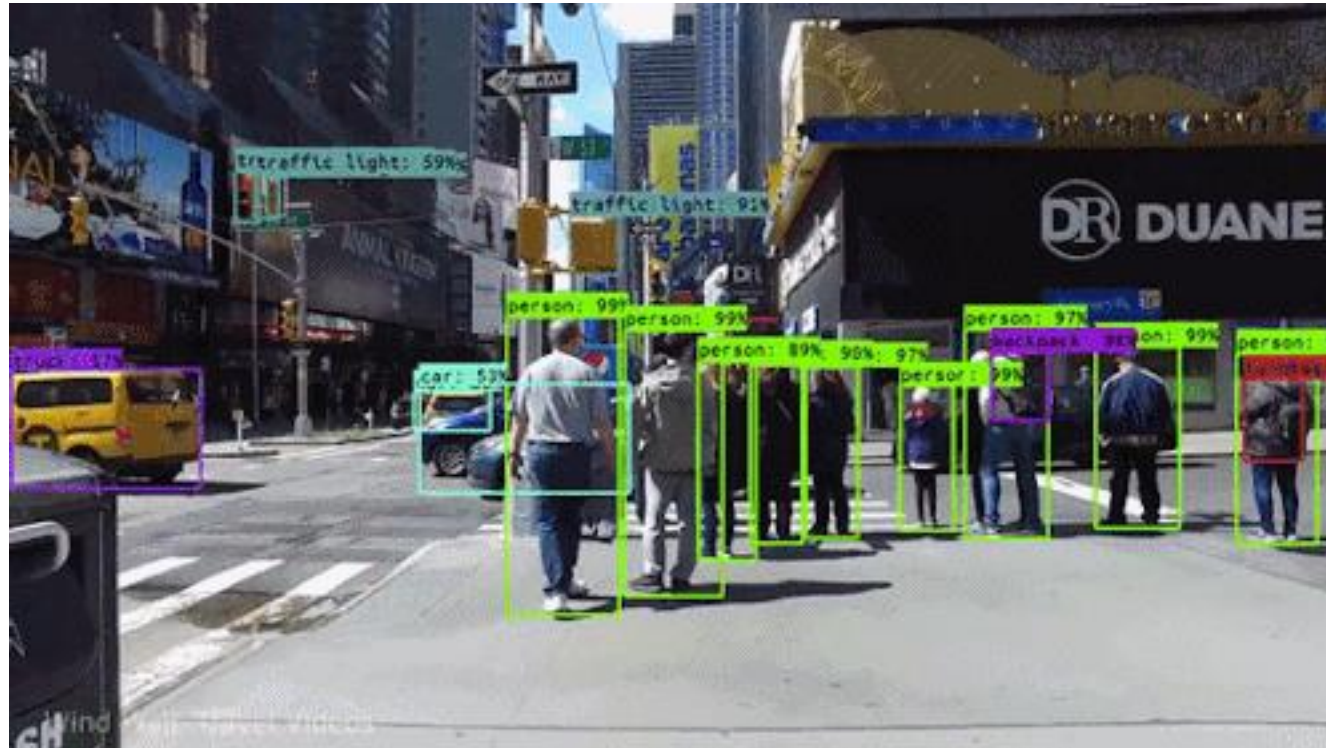


Q: How we can use **recognition** in practice?



# Pre-defined problem settings (by task)

- **Classification:** traffic sign recognition



## A use example: autonomous driving system



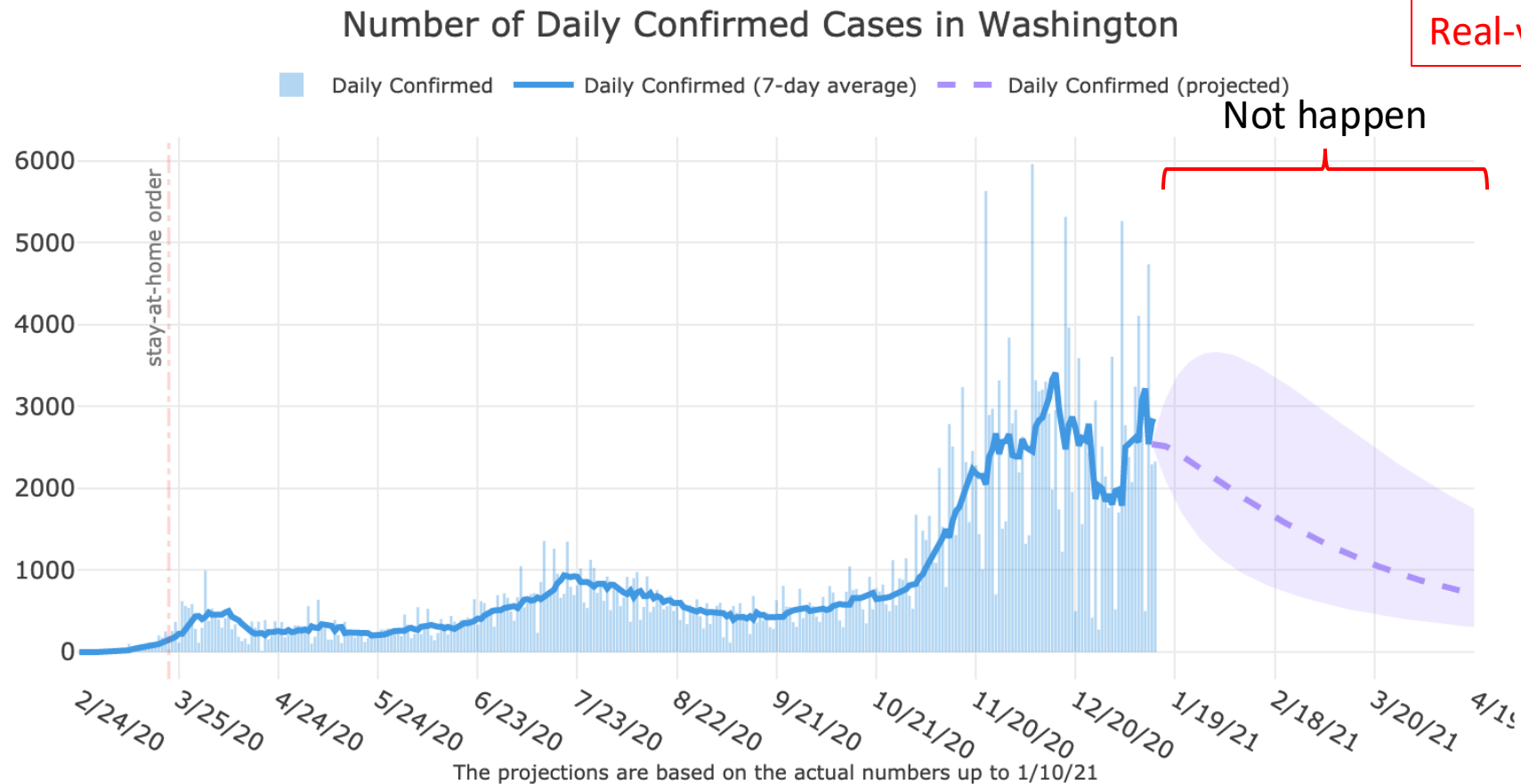
# Pre-defined problem settings (by task)

- **Classification:** camera translate app



# Pre-defined problem settings (by task)

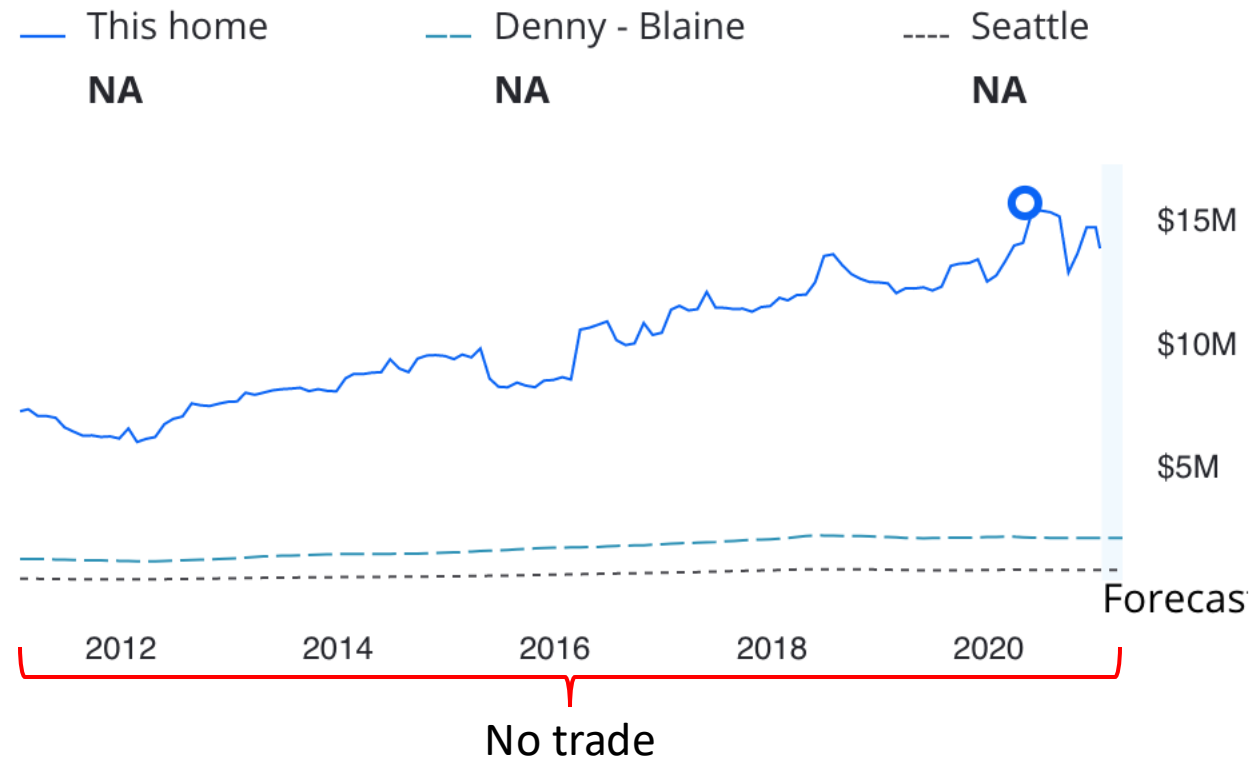
- **Prediction** vs decision making



# Pre-defined problem settings (by task)

- **Prediction** vs decision making

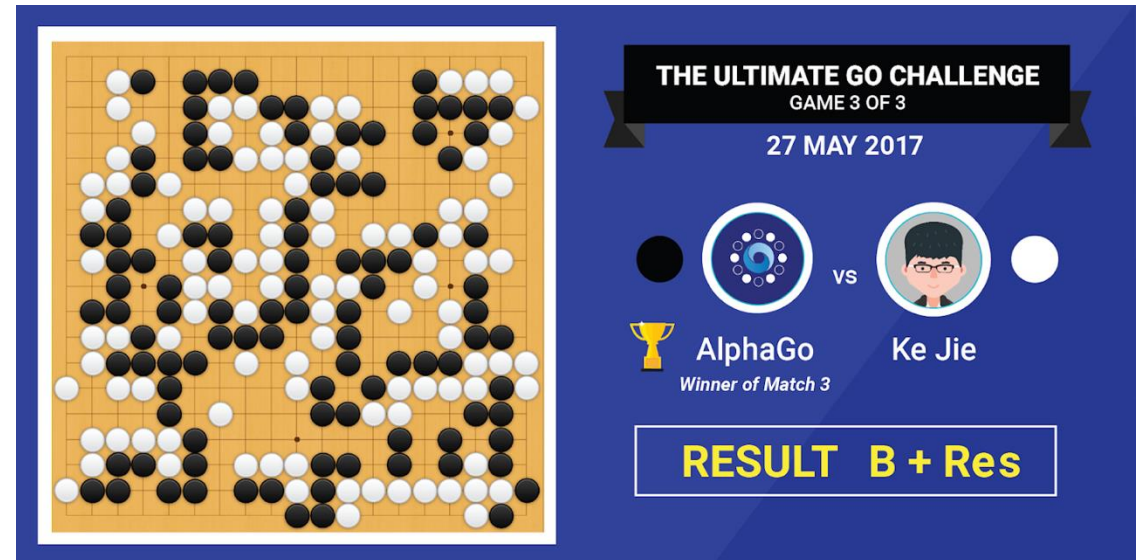
Zestimate history



Regression:  
Real-valued outputs

# Pre-defined problem settings (by task)

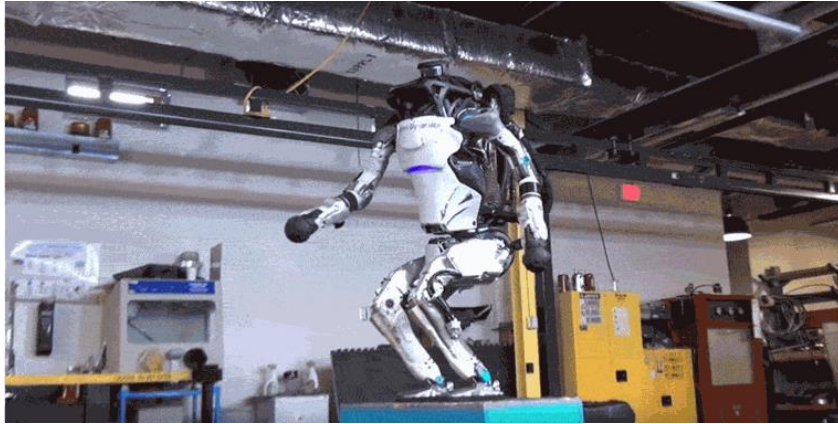
- Prediction vs **decision making**





# Pre-defined problem settings (by task)

- Prediction vs **decision making**



# Machine learning paradigm



Past data: **features**

**Q: How to choose/generate useful features?**

Learning  
**model**

**Q: How to determine this model?**

Prediction on future data



**Task:** prediction/decision  
(pre-defined setting)

In practice:  
We first inspect what **TASK** it is

# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

- Supervised learning



bus



bus



dog



dog

**Complete** label information: supervised learning

# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

- Non-supervised learning?



bus



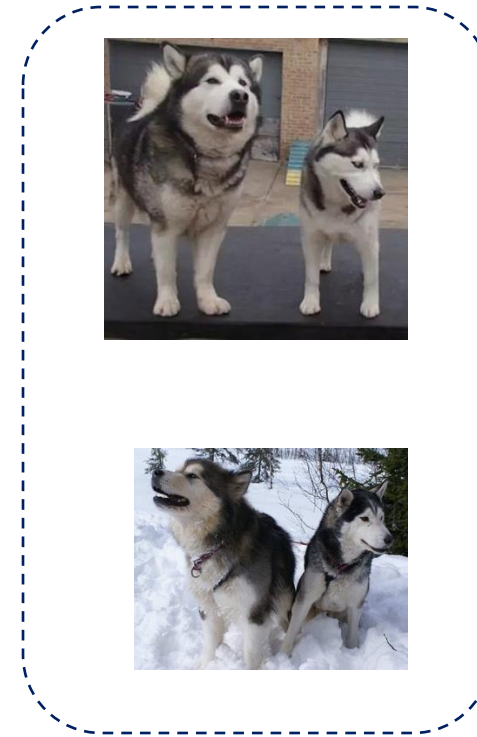
dog

Labeled and unlabeled data: semi-supervised learning



# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

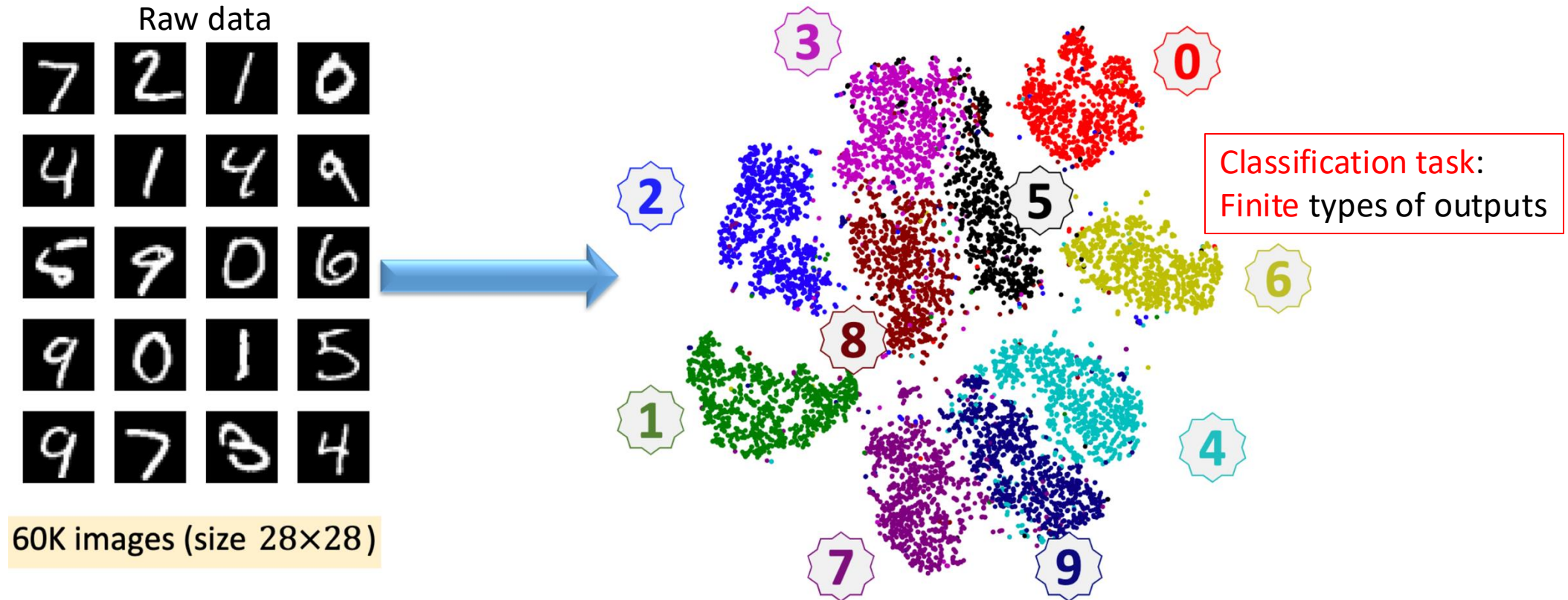
- Non-supervised learning?



Unlabeled data: **unsupervised** learning

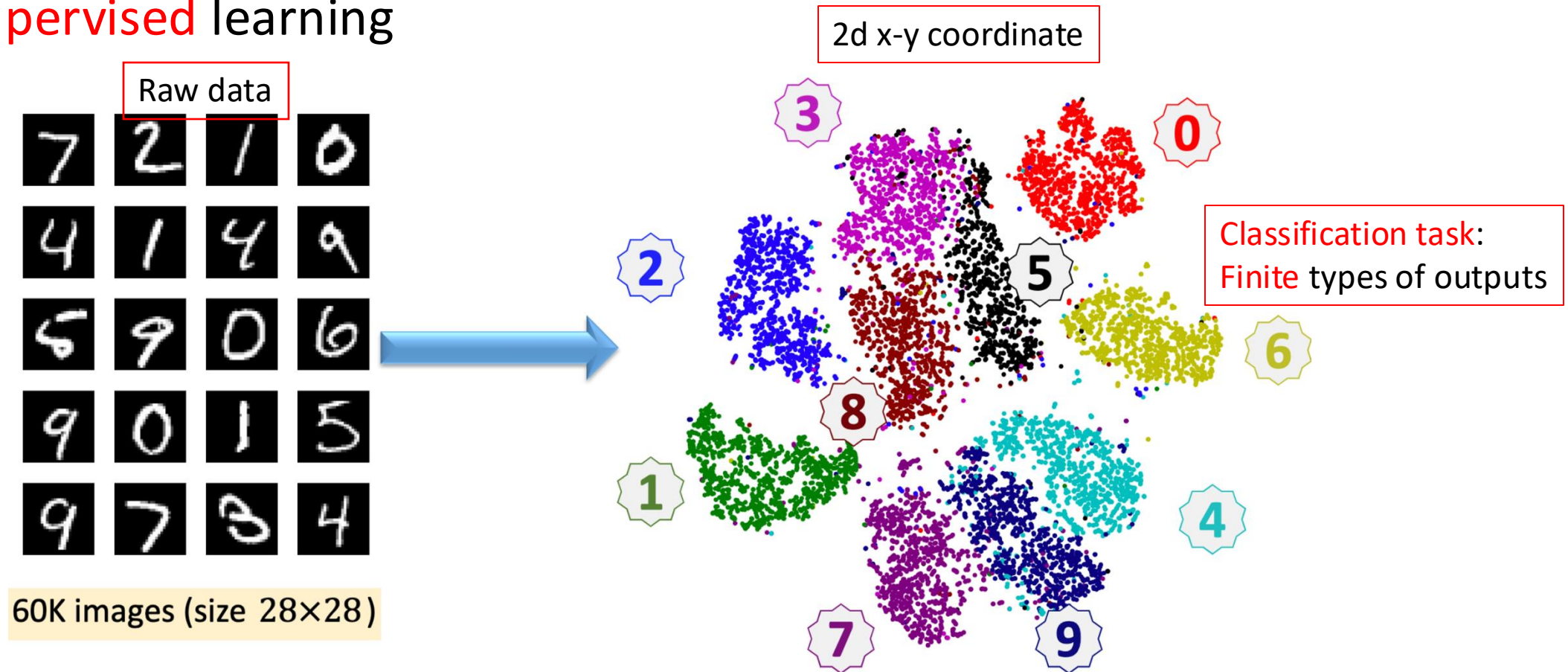
# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

- **Unsupervised** learning



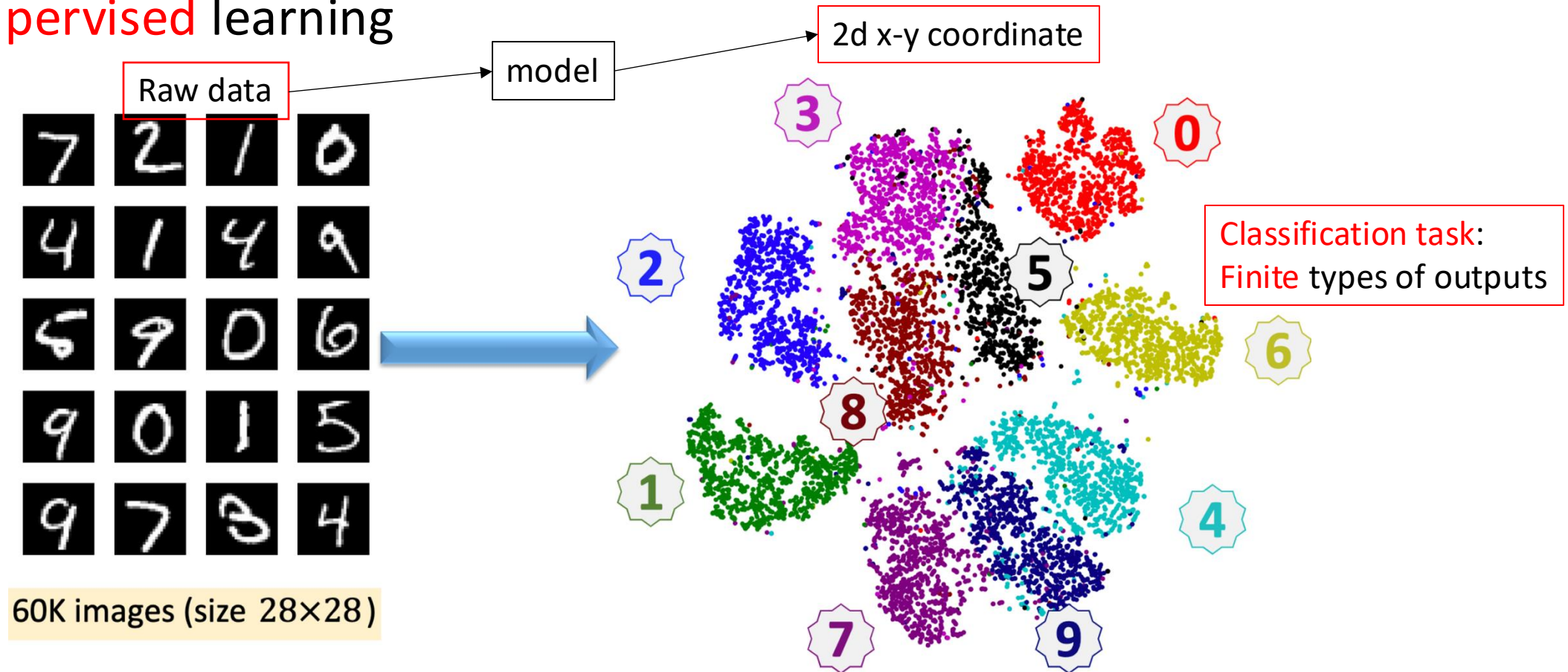
# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

- **Unsupervised** learning



# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

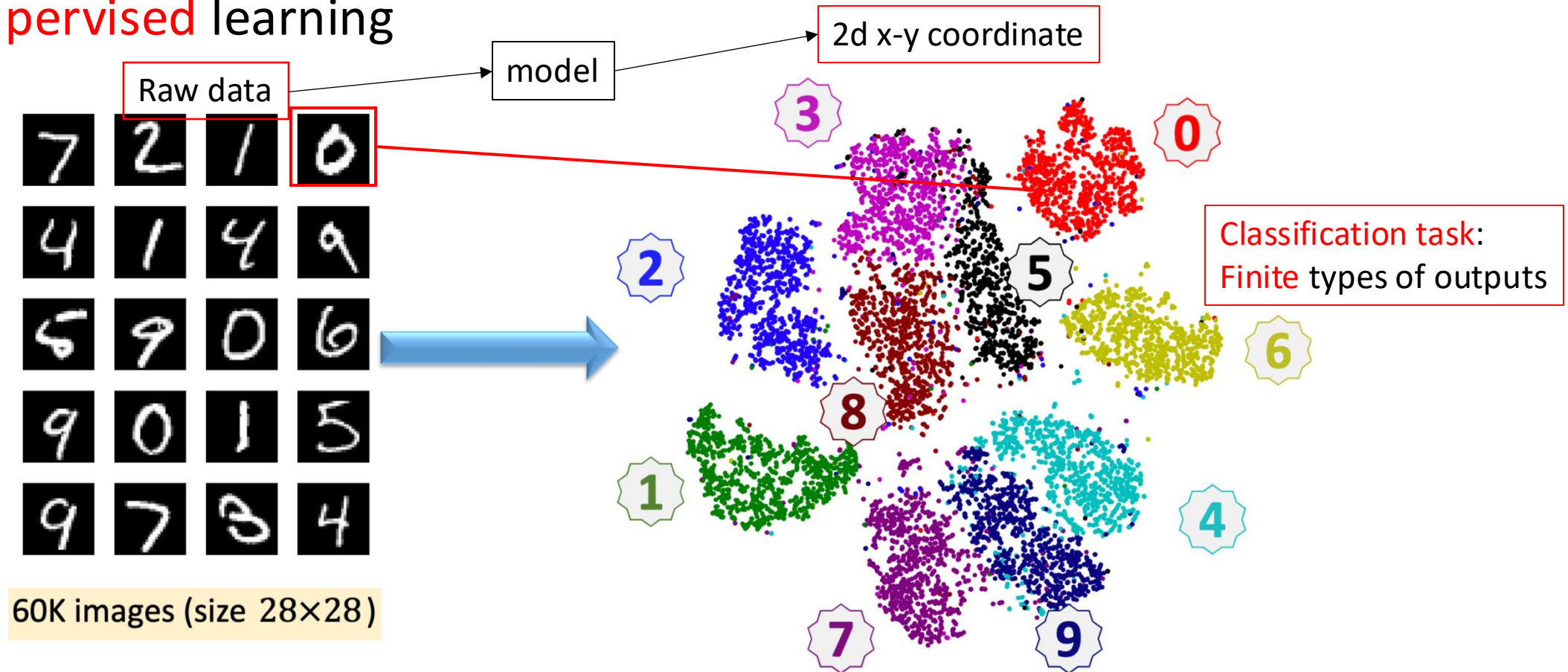
- **Unsupervised** learning





# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

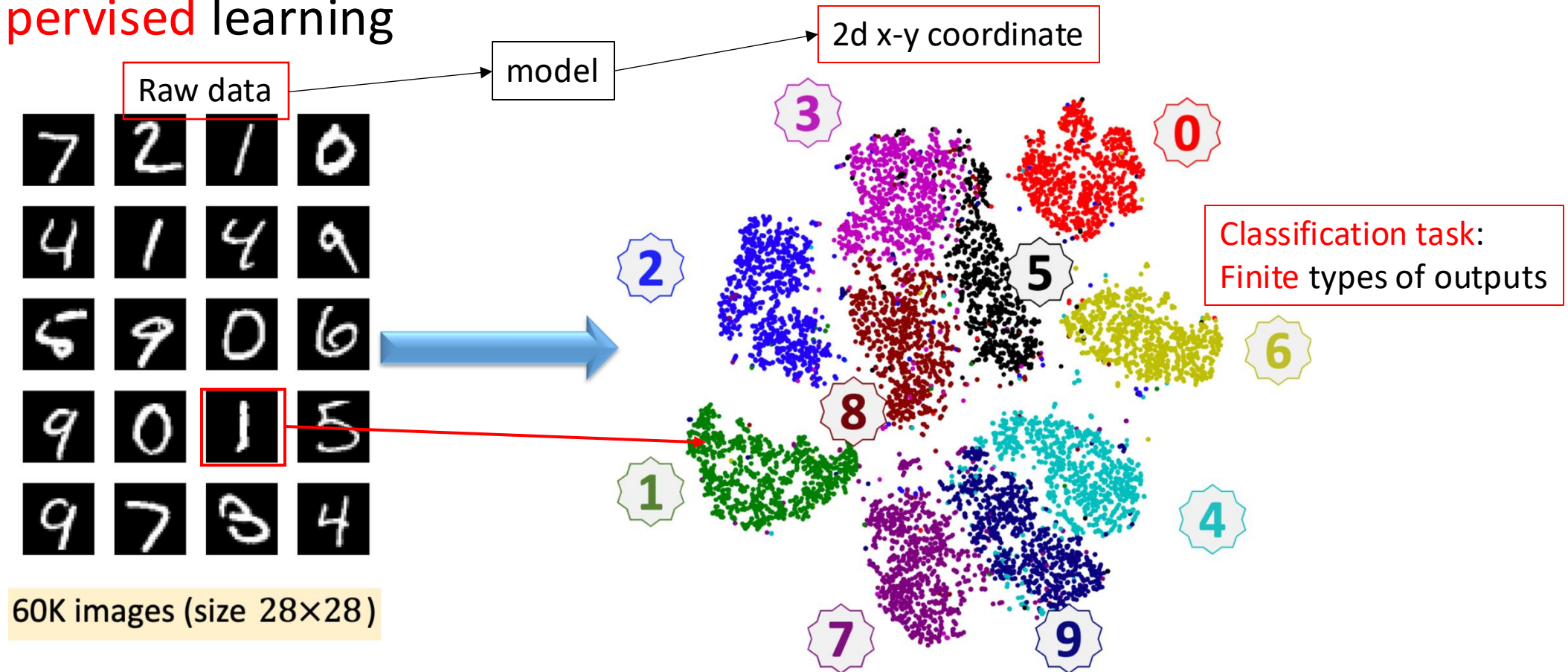
- **Unsupervised** learning





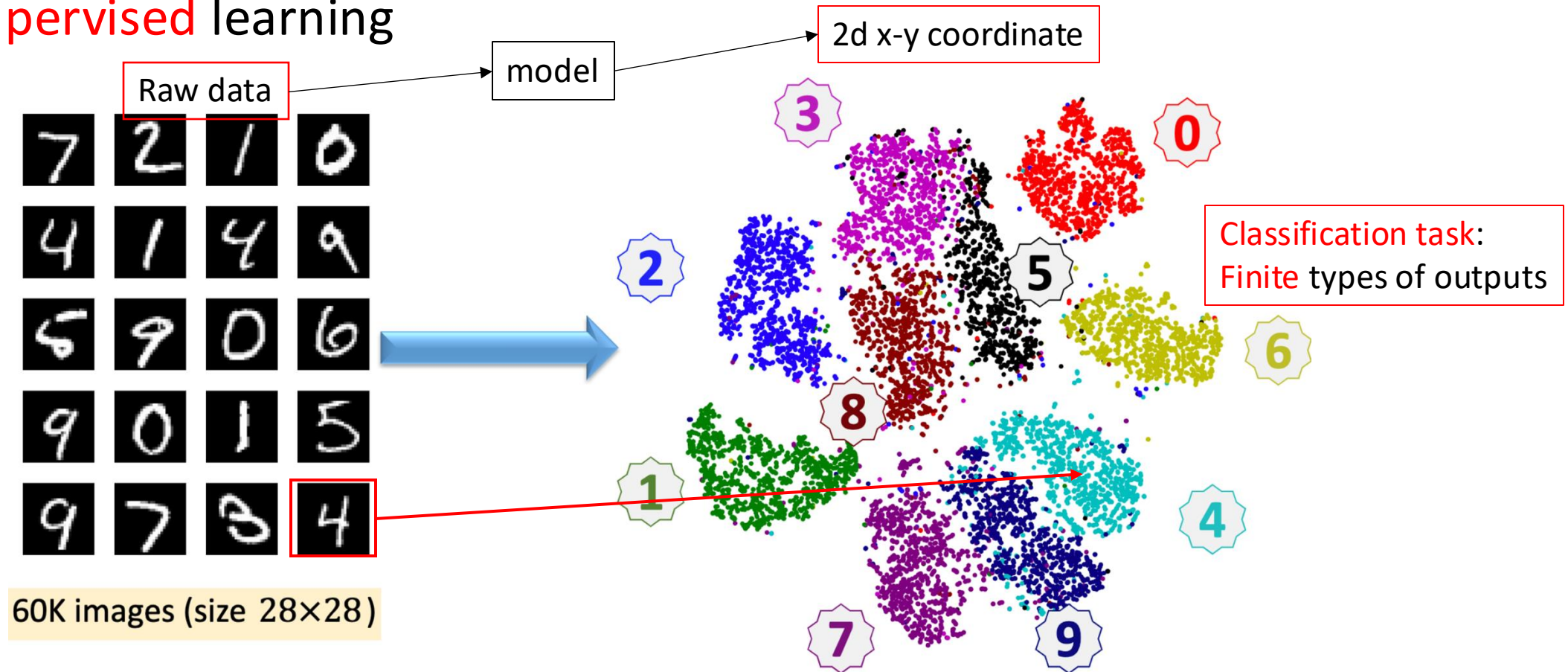
# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

- **Unsupervised** learning



# Pre-defined problem settings (by label info)

- **Unsupervised** learning



# Machine learning paradigm



Past data: **features**

**Q: How to choose/generate useful features?**

Learning  
**model**

**Q: How to determine this model?**

Prediction on future data

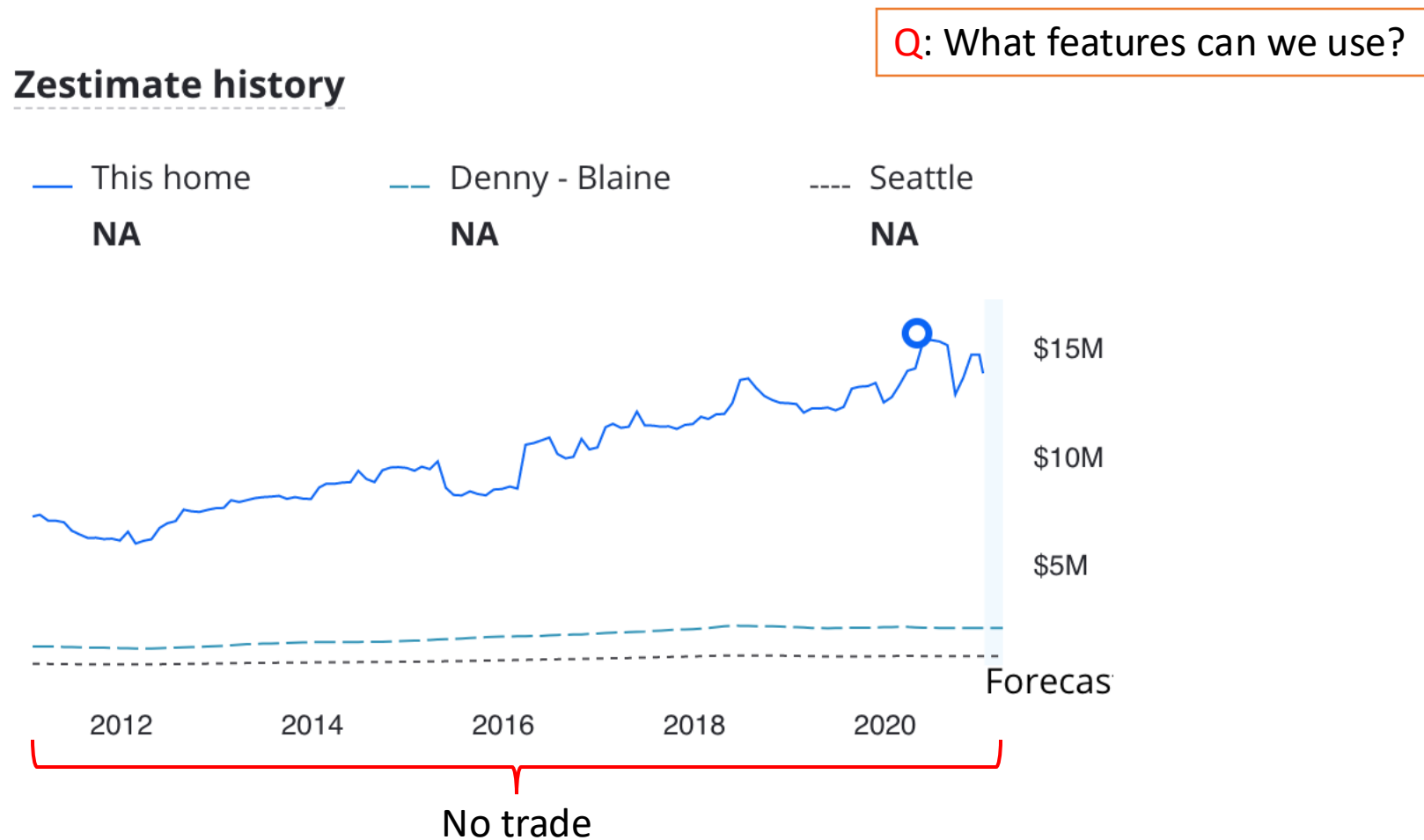


**Task:** prediction/decision  
(pre-defined setting)

In practice:  
We first inspect what **TASK** it is



# Features



# Feature in house price prediction

- Home characteristics: lot size, location, #bedrooms
- Unique features: hardwood floors, granite countertops or a landscaped backyard
- On-market data: listing price, description, days on the market
- Off-market data: tax assessments, prior sales

# Feature in house price prediction

Existing physical  
properties

Land size (sqft)

#bedrooms

Zip code

Carpet (Y/N)

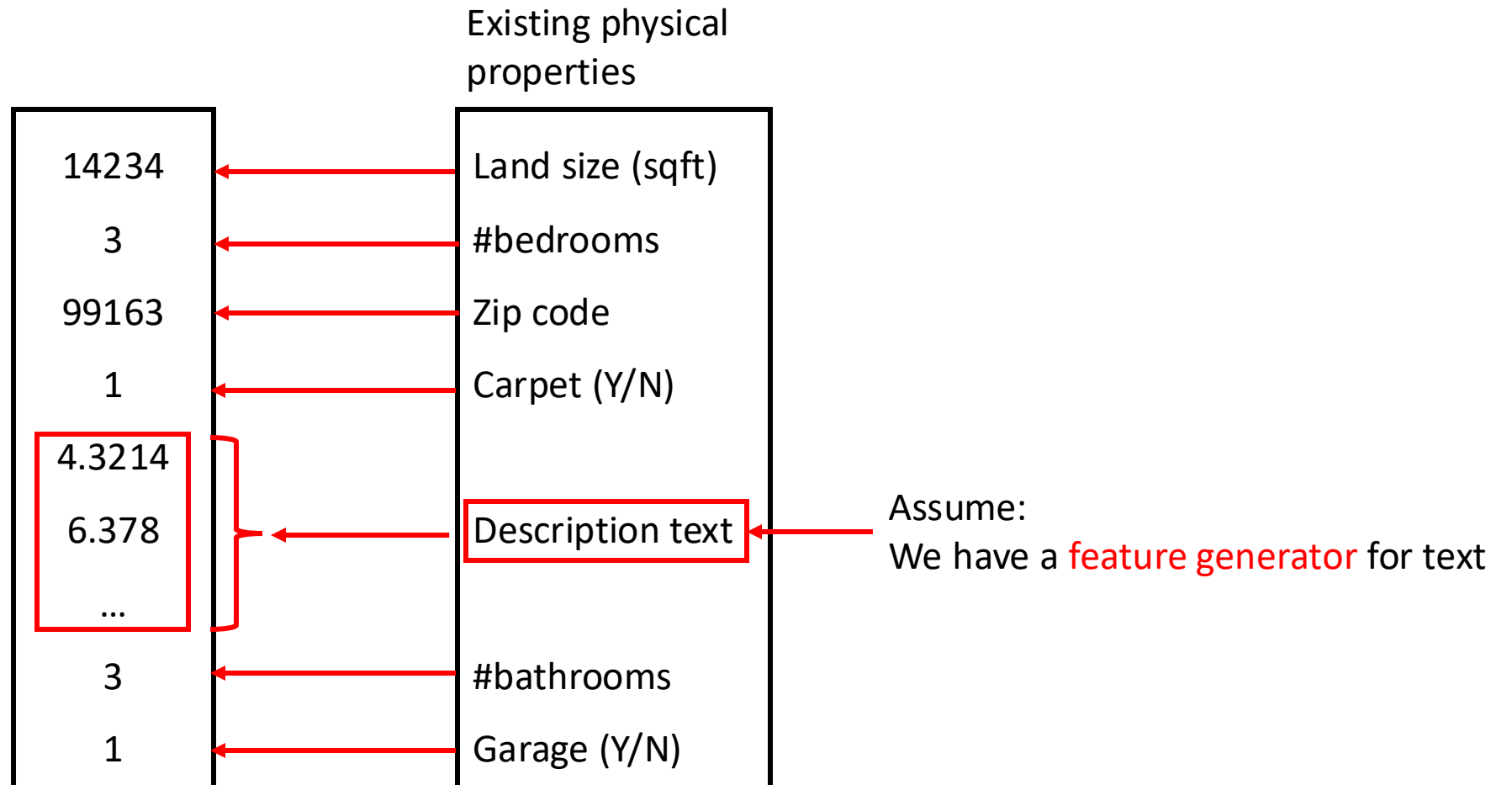
Description text

#bathrooms

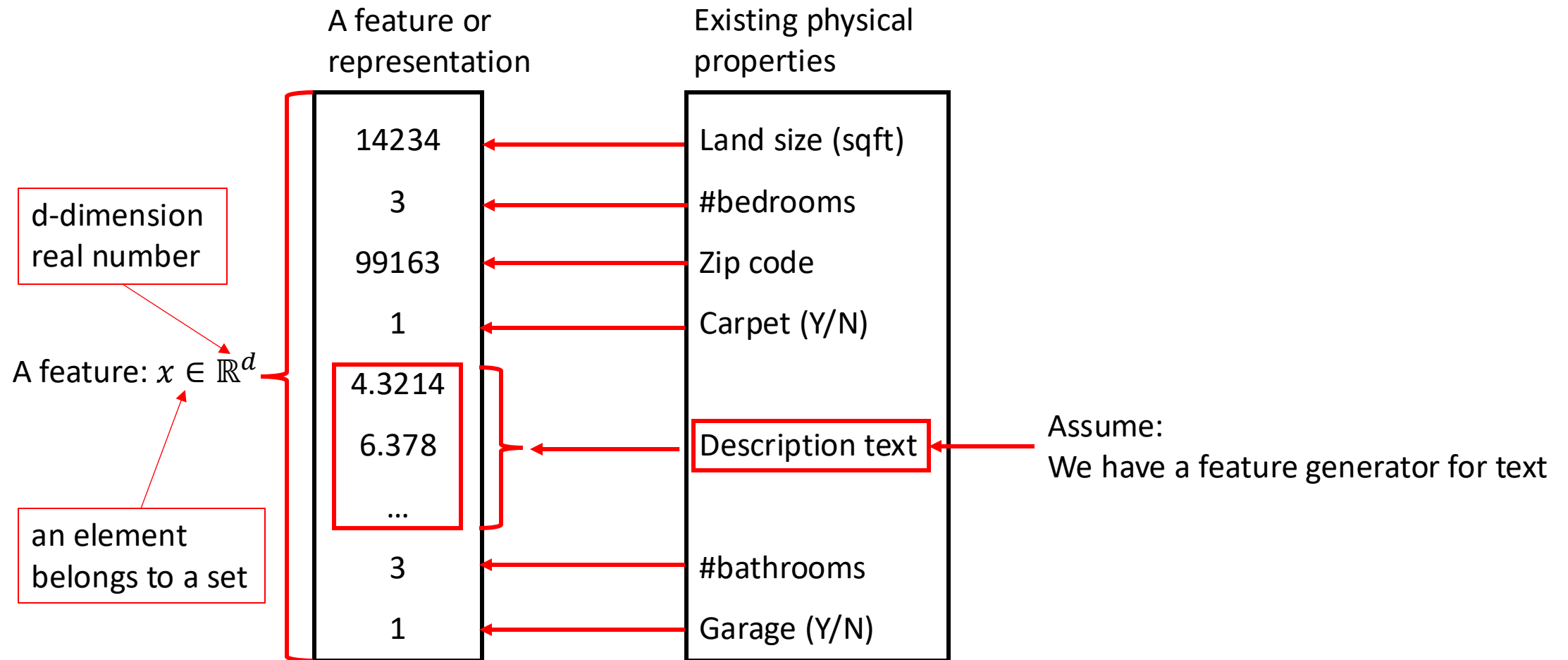
Garage (Y/N)



# Feature in house price prediction



# Feature in house price prediction

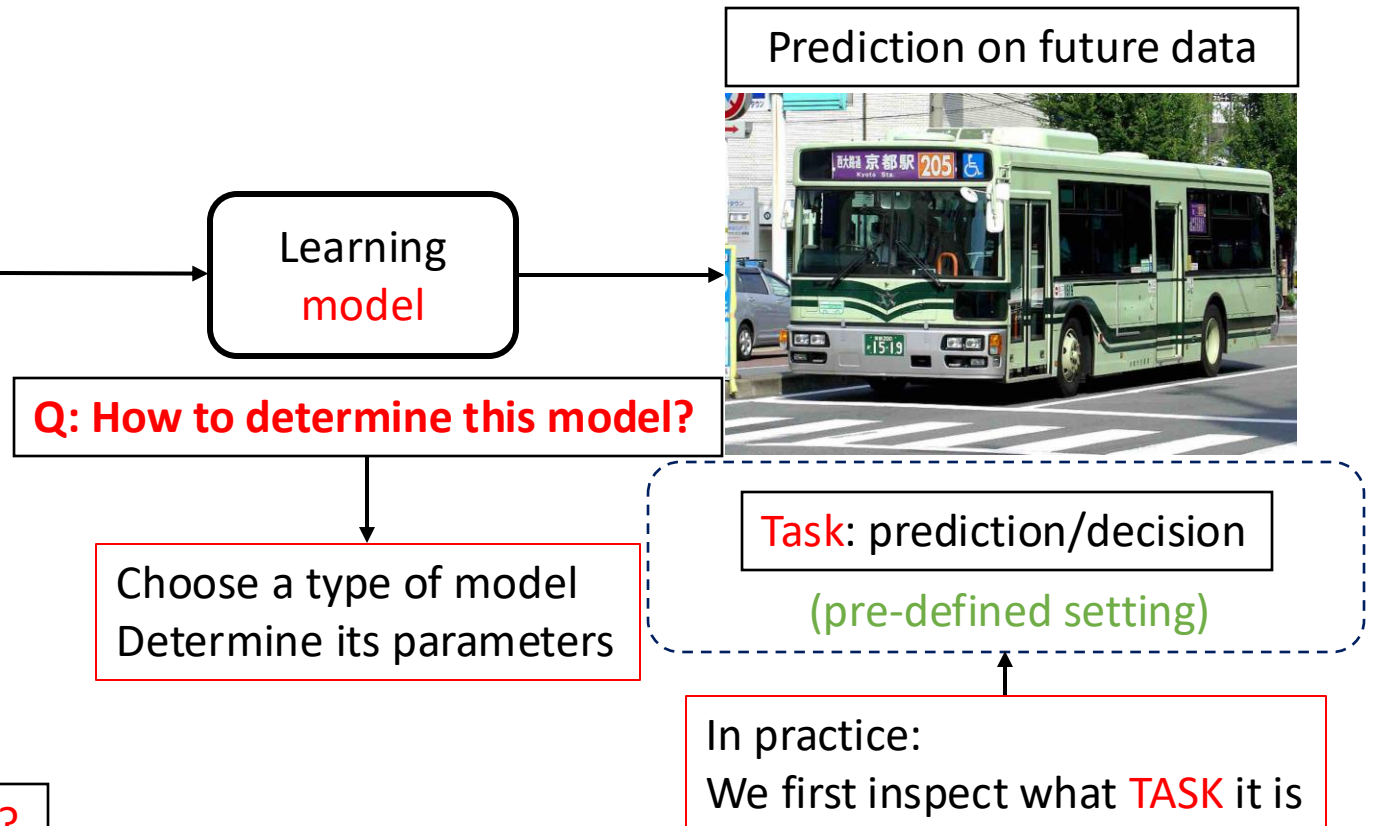


# Machine learning paradigm



Past data: **features**

Q: How to choose/generate useful features?

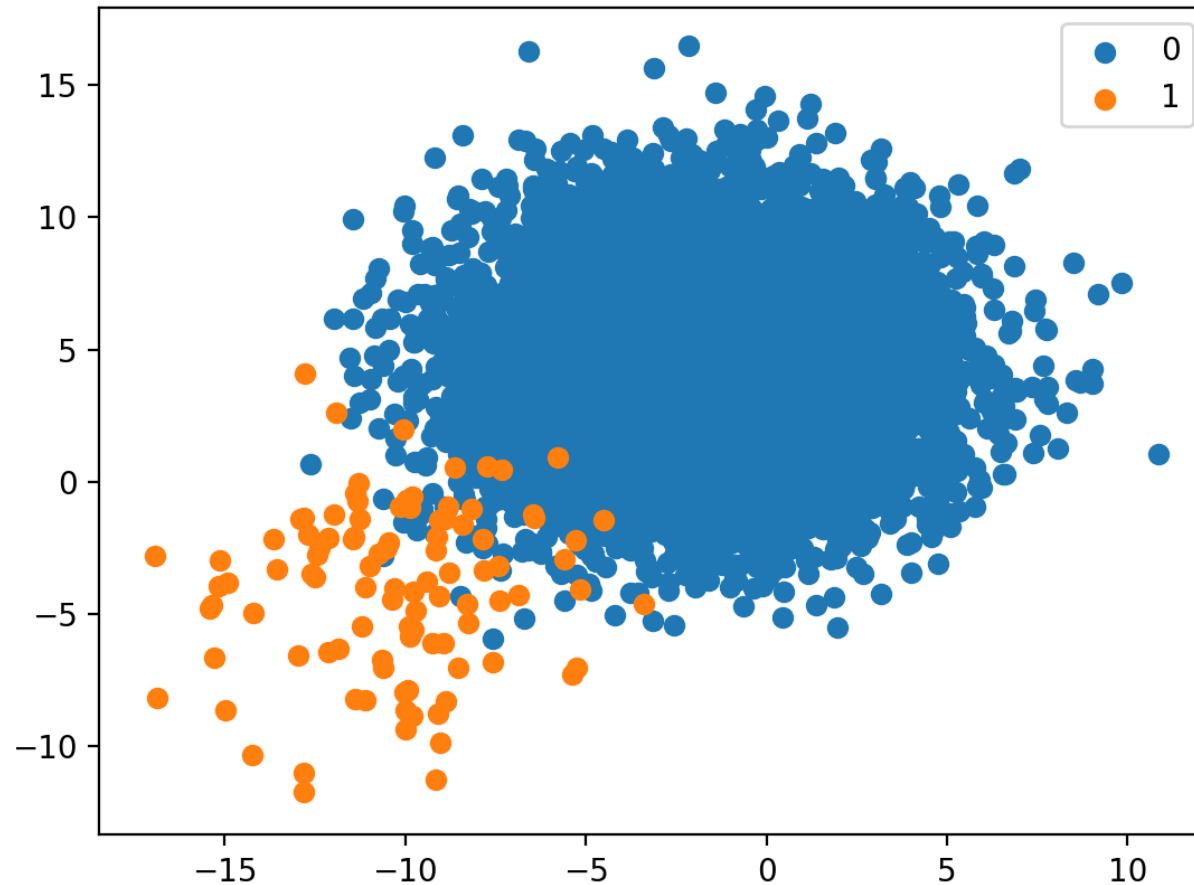




# Build a model

- What is a model

Try to separate two classes

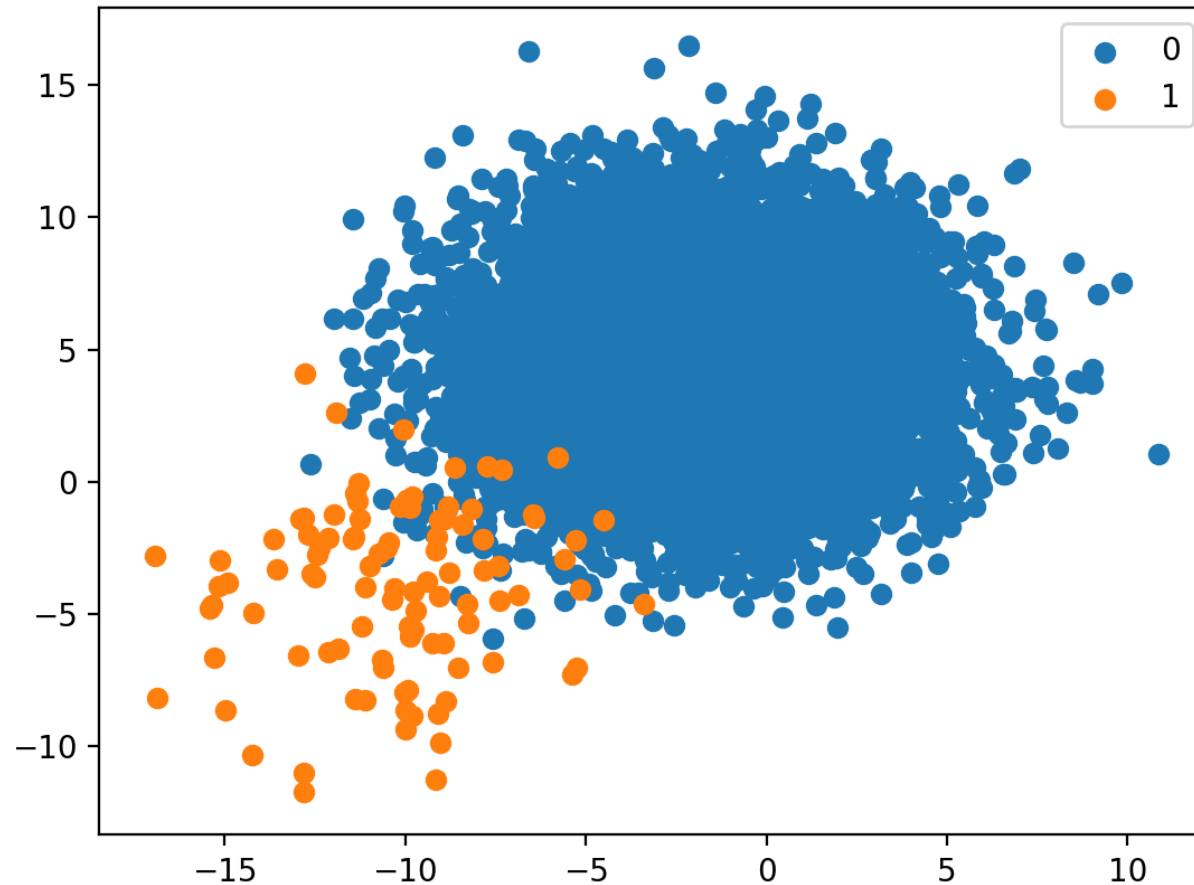


# Build a model

- What is a model

Try to separate two classes

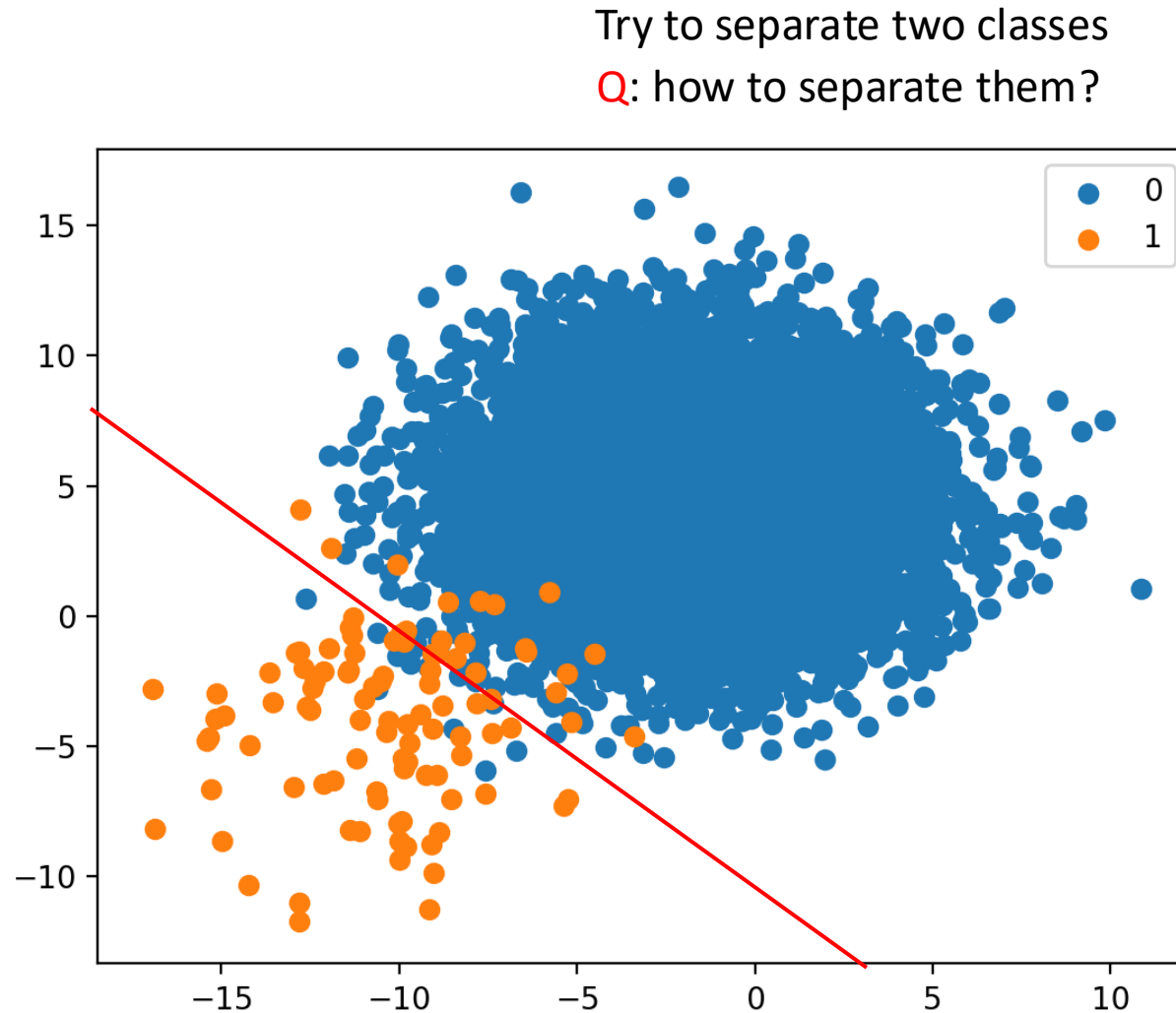
Q: how to separate them?



# Build a model

- What is a model

A linear function



# Build a model

- What is a model

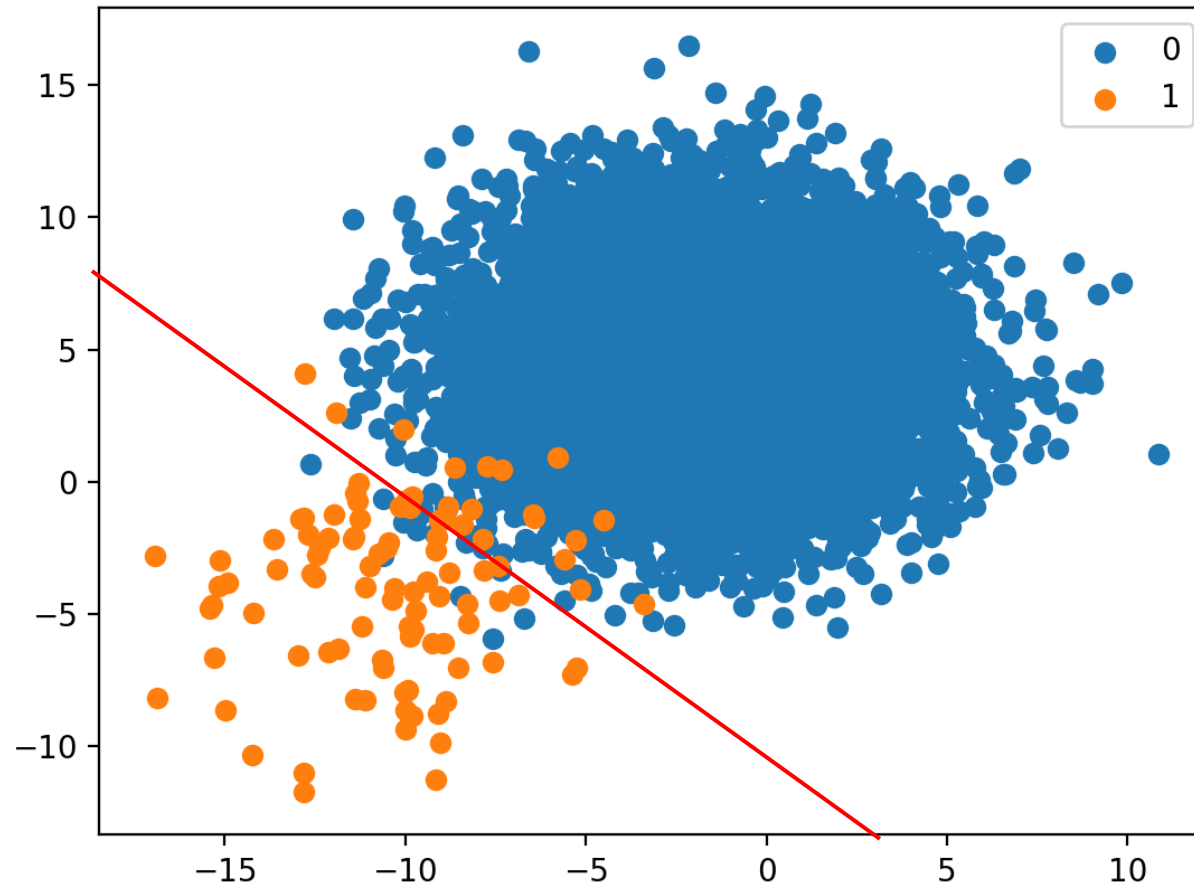
A hypothesis class

A linear function

$$y = ax + b$$

Try to separate two classes

Q: how to separate them?

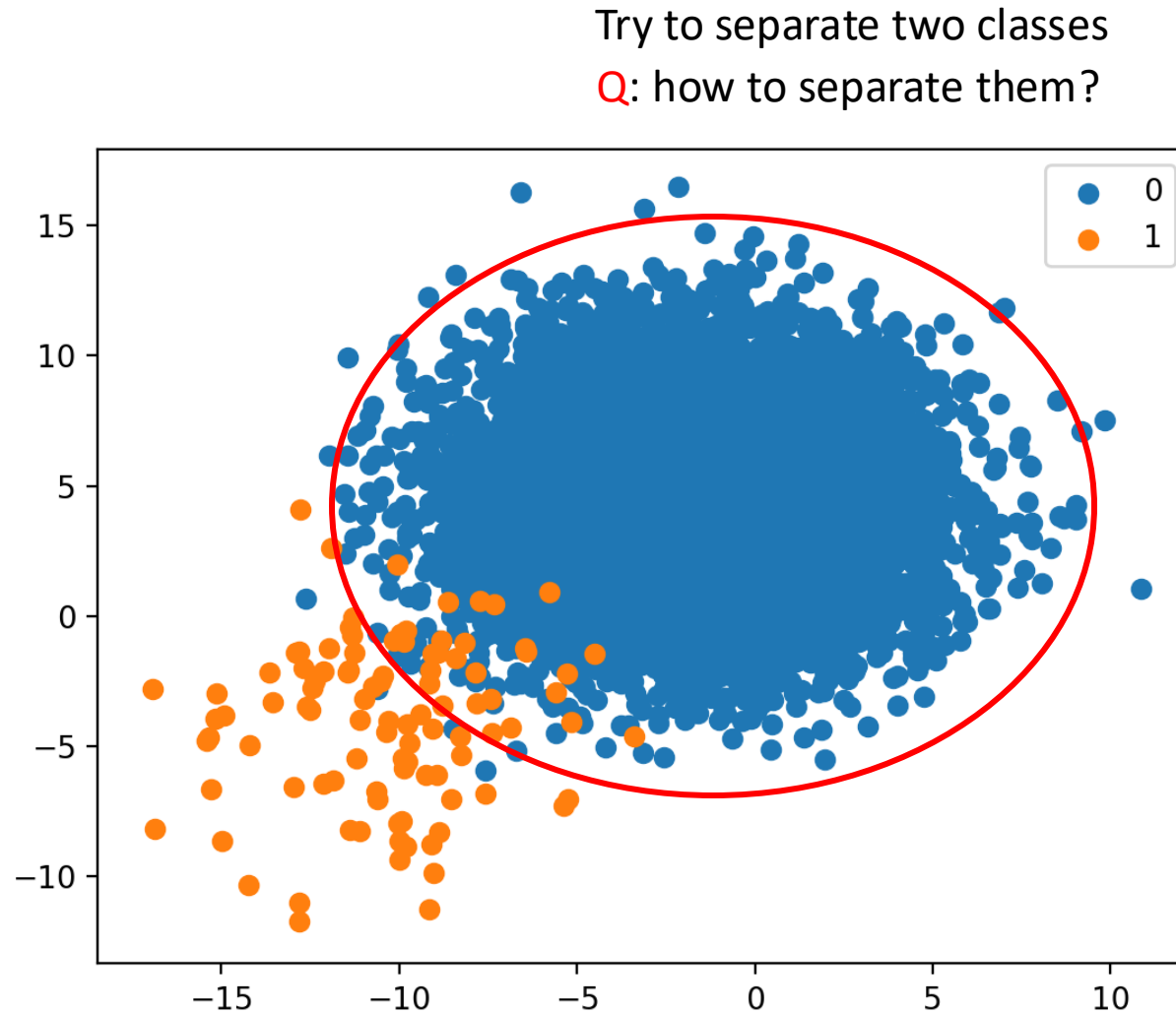




# Build a model

- What is a model

An ellipse (nonlinear function)



# Build a model

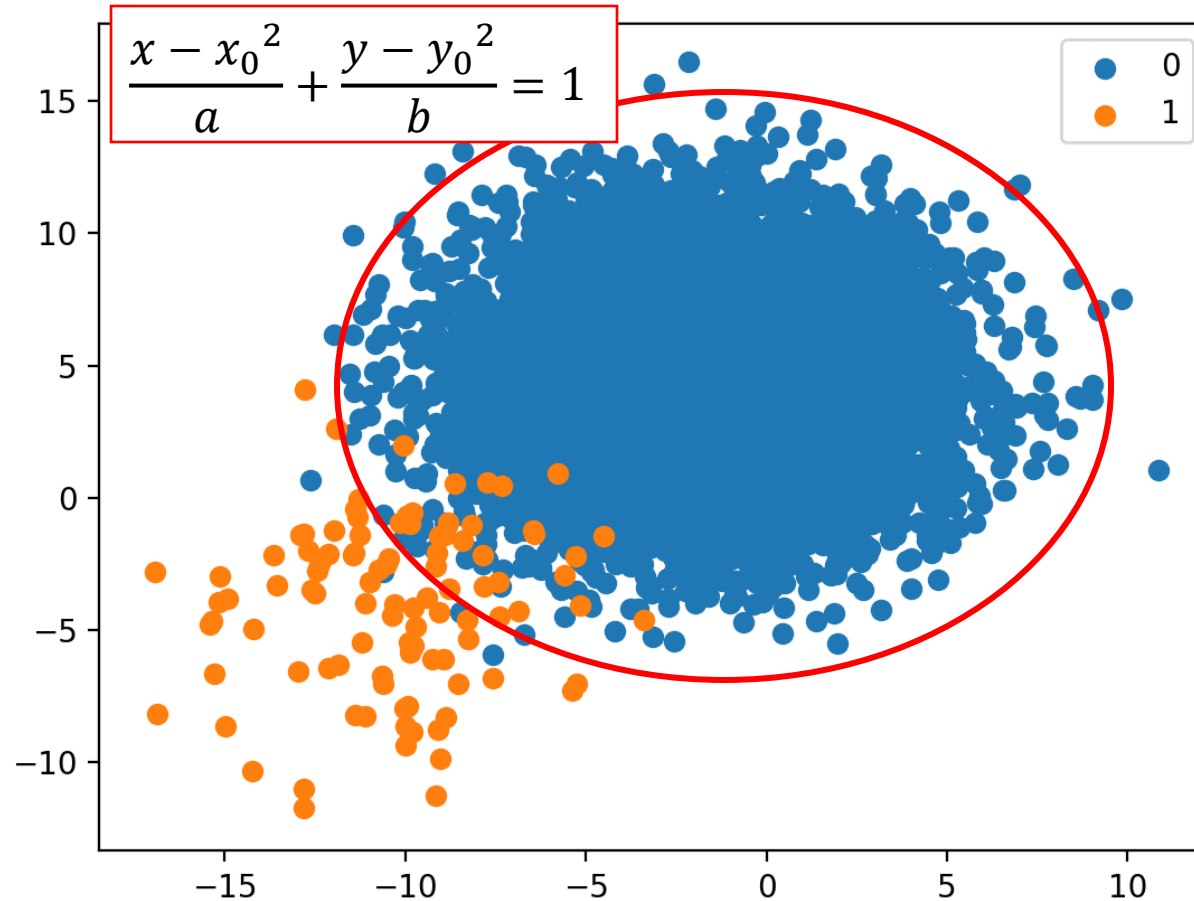
- What is a model

An ellipse (nonlinear function)

Another hypothesis class

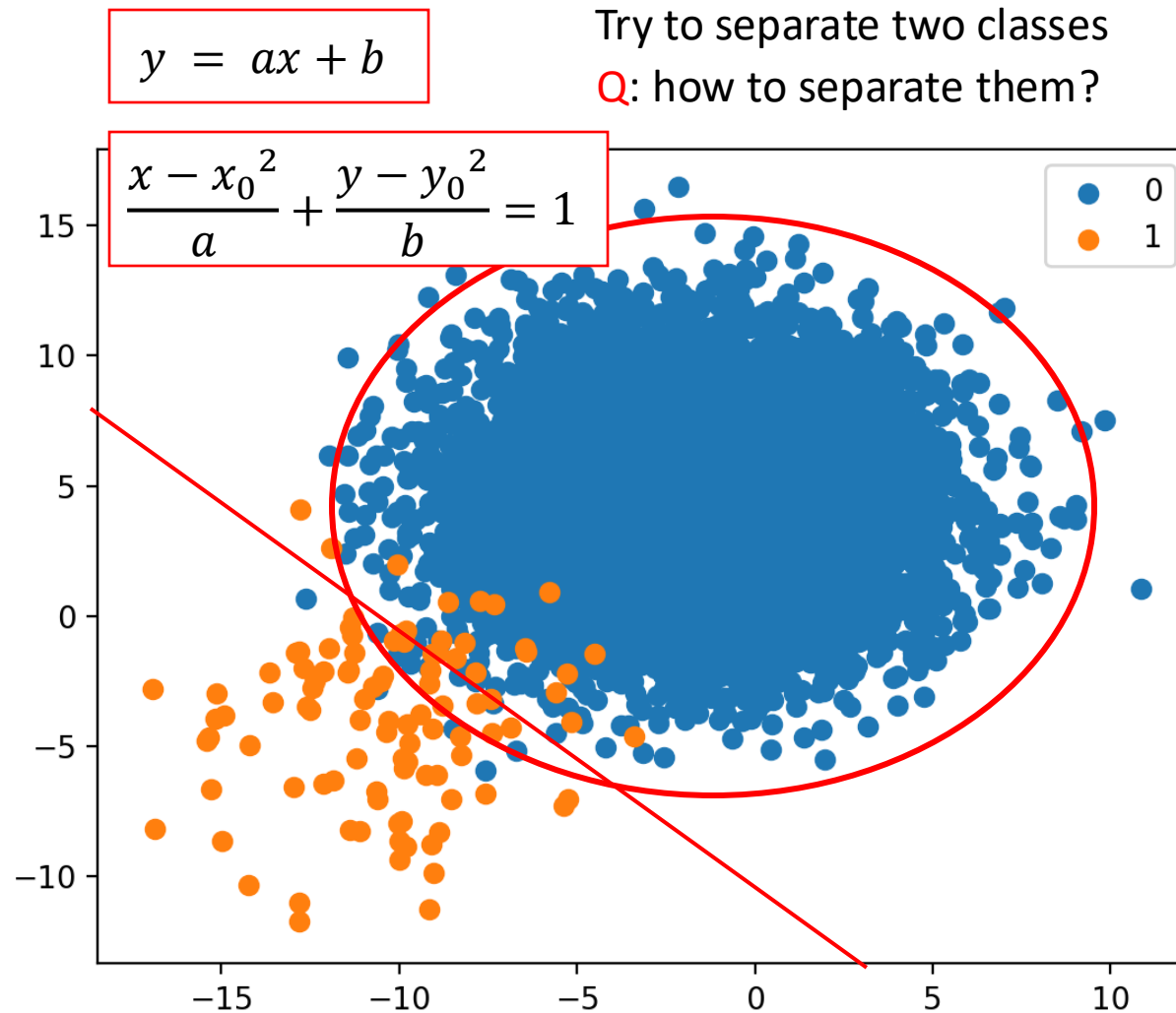
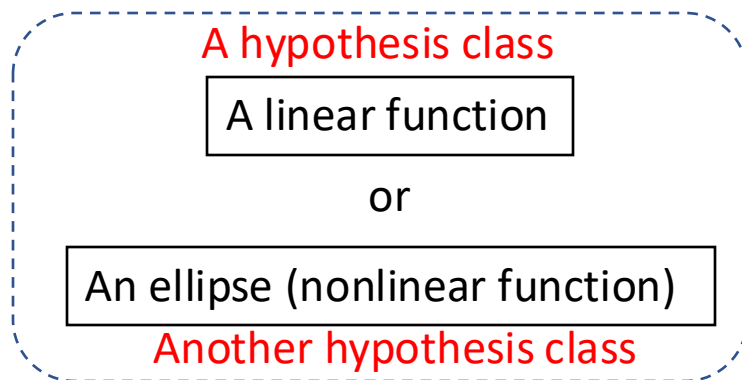
Try to separate two classes

Q: how to separate them?



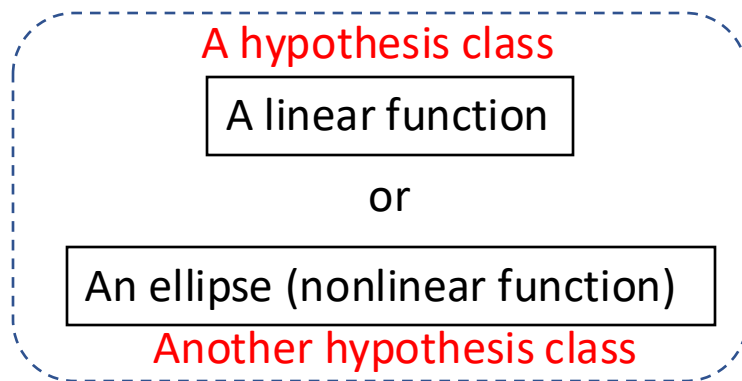
# Build a model

- What is a model

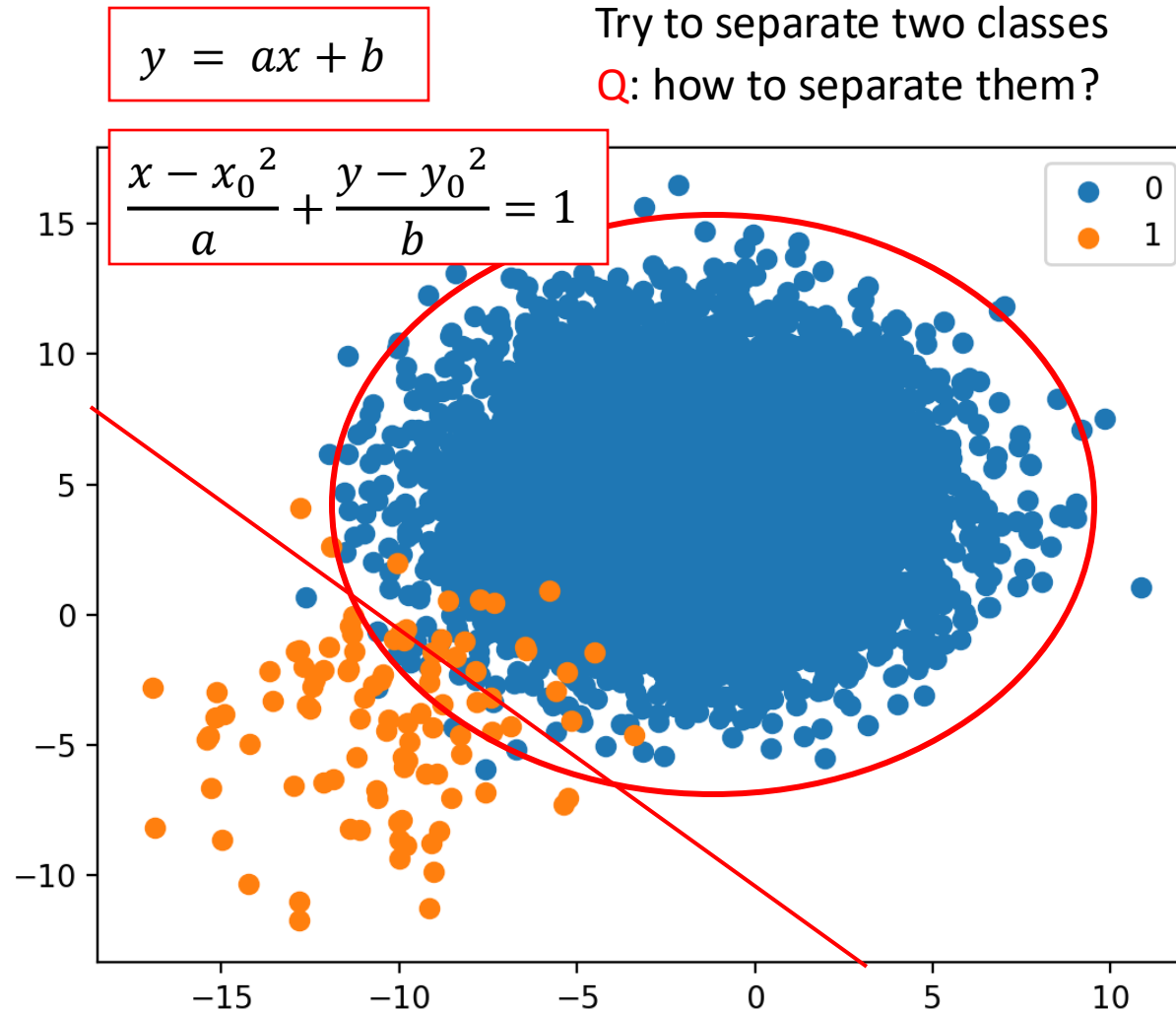


# Build a model

- What is a model



Q: what is the feature used here?





# Build a model

- What is a model

A hypothesis class

A linear function

or

An ellipse (nonlinear function)

Another hypothesis class

Q: what is the feature used here?

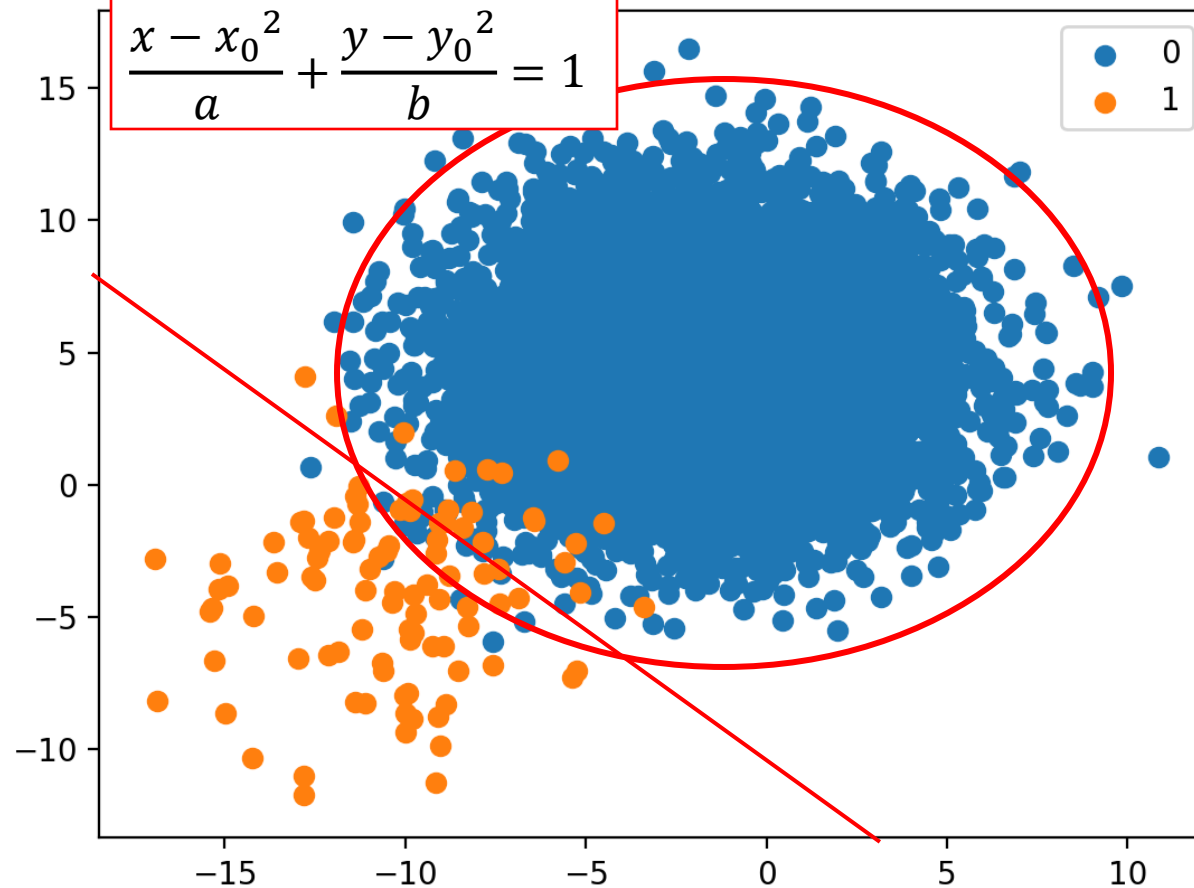
A: x-y coordinates

$$y = ax + b$$

Try to separate two classes

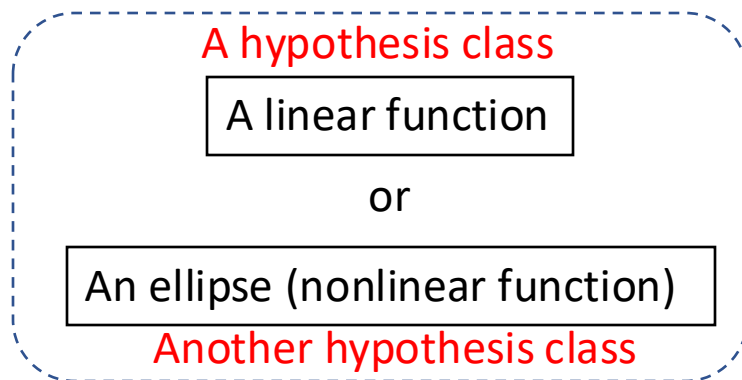
Q: how to separate them?

$$\frac{x - x_0^2}{a} + \frac{y - y_0^2}{b} = 1$$

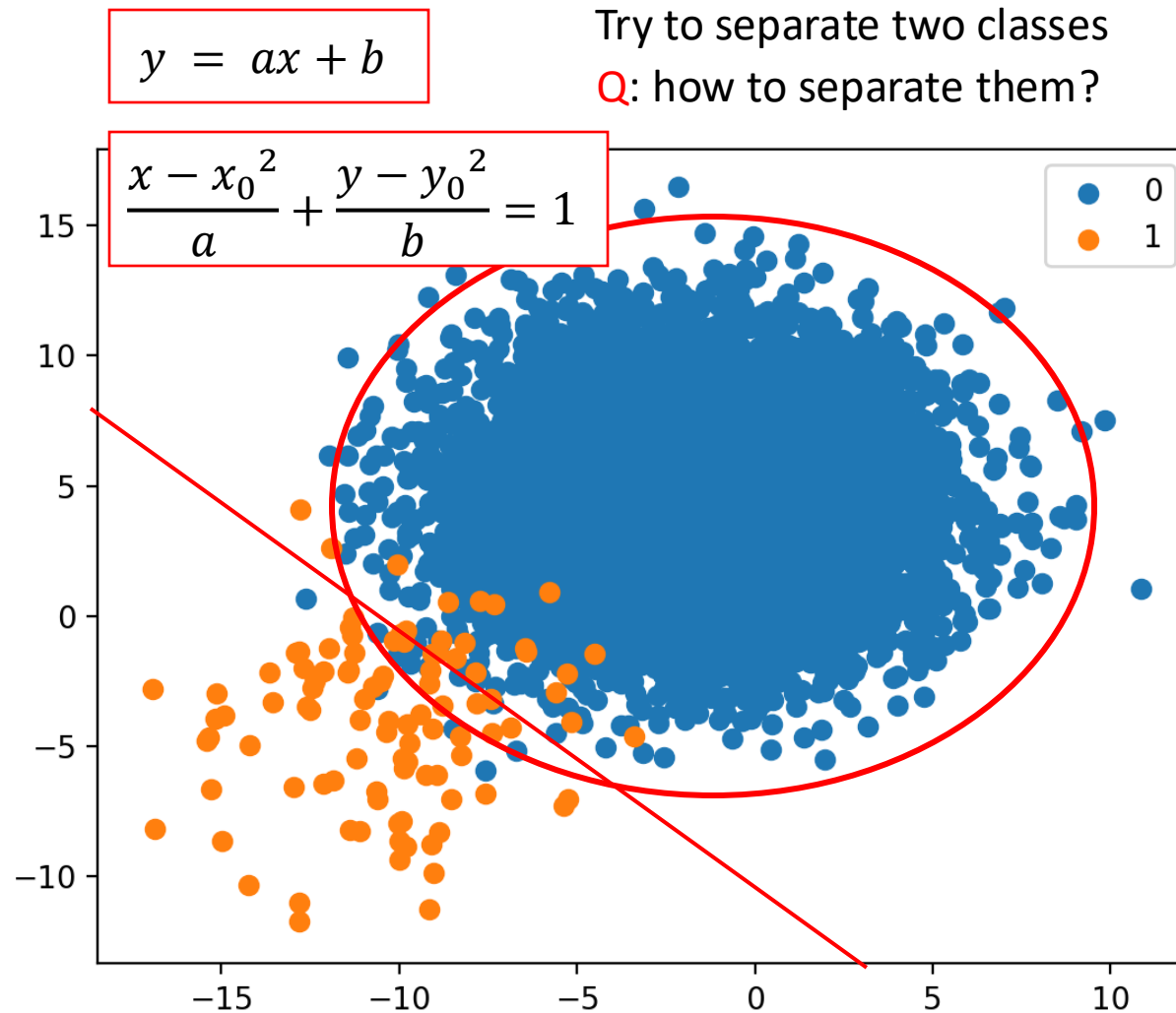


# Build a model

- What is a model

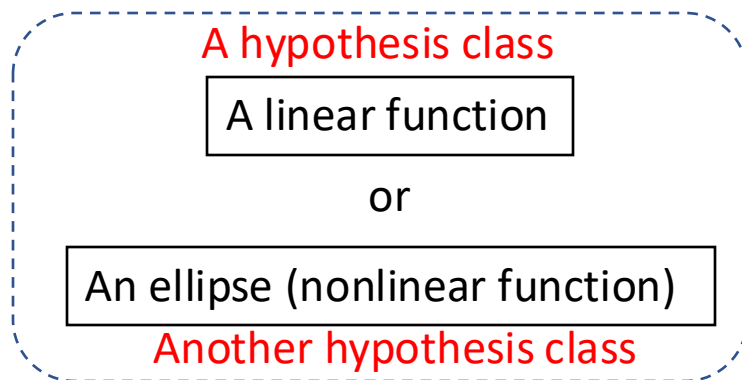


Q: what are their parameters?



# Build a model

- What is a model

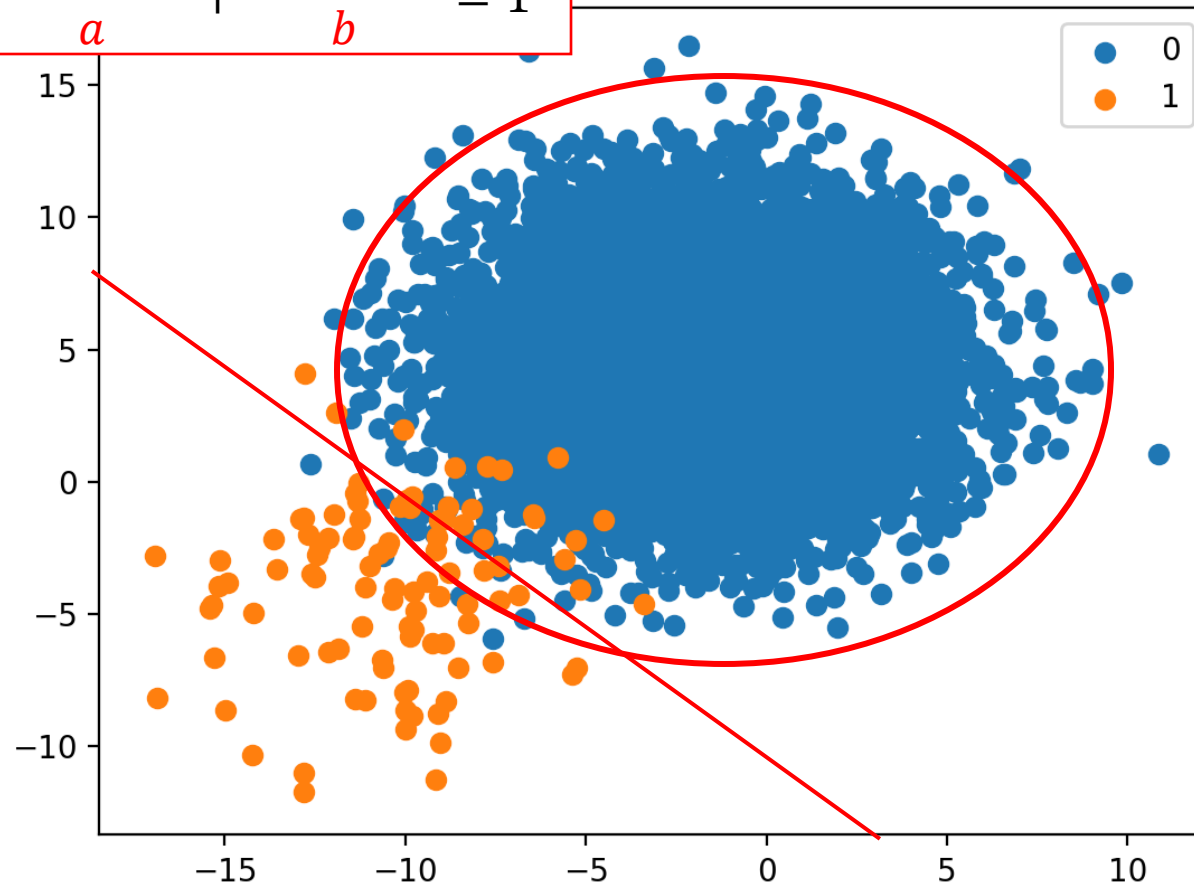


Q: what are their parameters?

$$y = ax + b$$

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b} = 1$$

Try to separate two classes  
Q: how to separate them?



# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - Electronic thermometers



# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - Electronic thermometers



[www.explainthatstuff.com](http://www.explainthatstuff.com)

Image from [www.explainthatstuff.com](http://www.explainthatstuff.com)

# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - Electronic thermometers



Mercury or alcohol

www.explainthatstuff.com

Image from [www.explainthatstuff.com](http://www.explainthatstuff.com)

# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - Electronic thermometers



Mercury or alcohol

1. Expands when temperature goes higher
2. Thermal expansion coefficients

[www.explainthatstuff.com](http://www.explainthatstuff.com)

Image from [www.explainthatstuff.com](http://www.explainthatstuff.com)

# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - **Dial thermometers**
  - Electronic thermometers

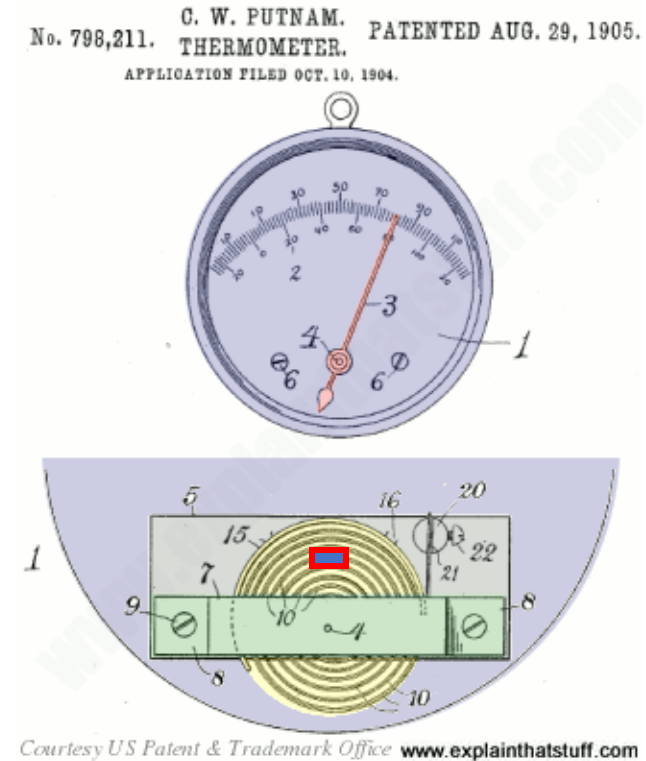
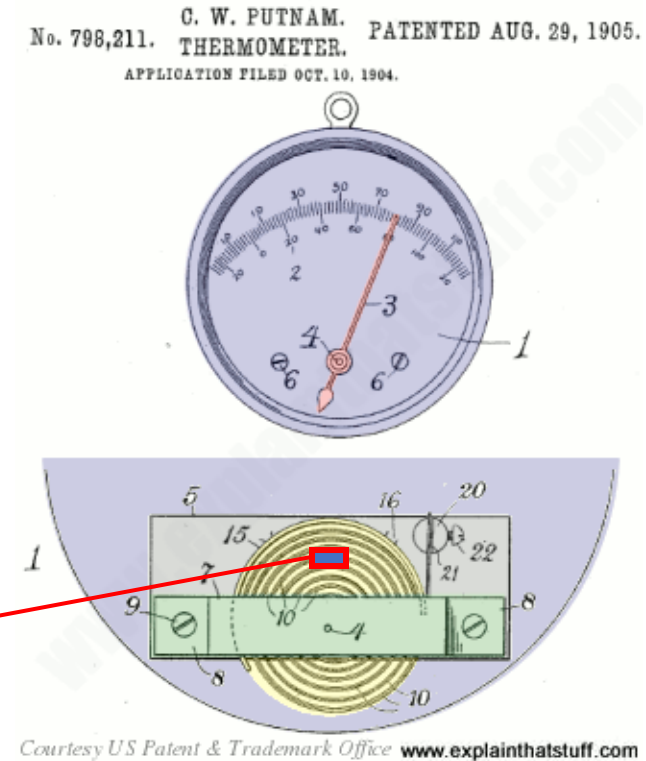
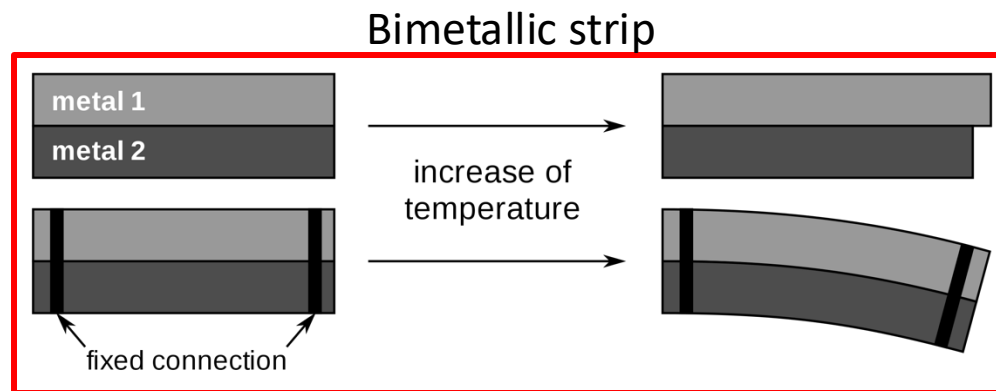


Image from  
[www.explainthatstuff.com](http://www.explainthatstuff.com)



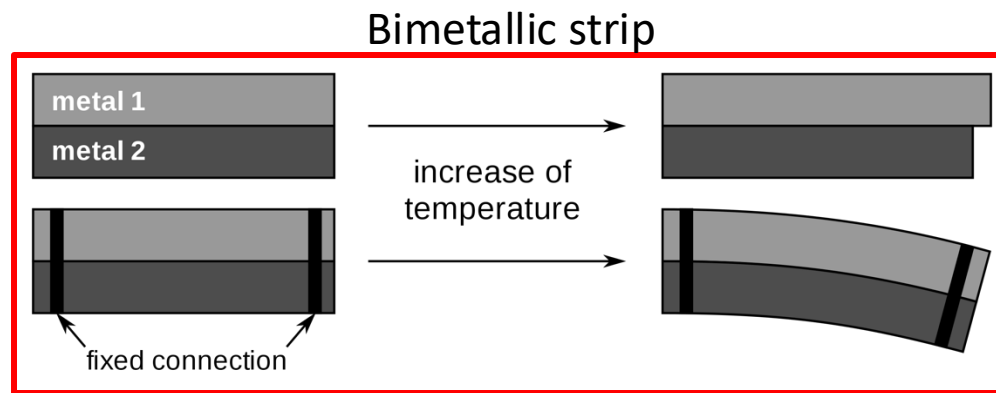
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  - Liquid thermometers
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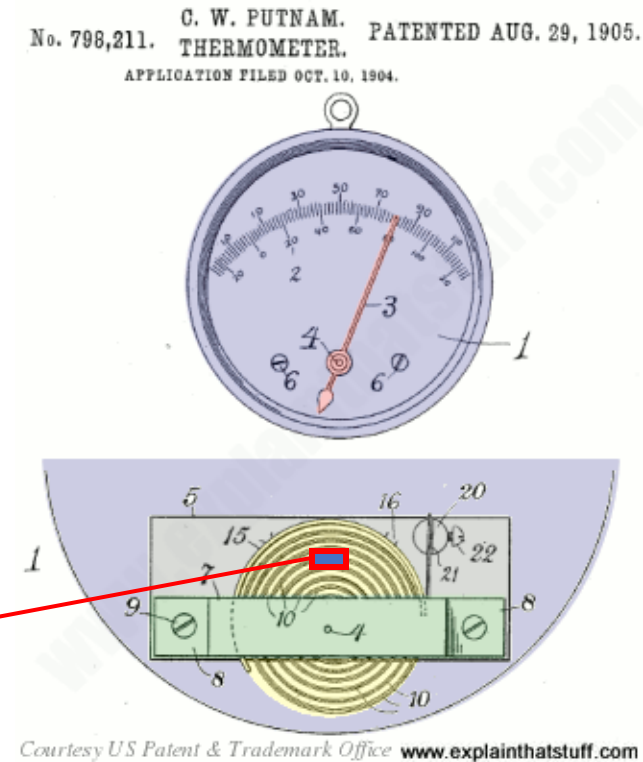


# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - **Dial thermometers**
  - Electronic thermometers



1. Metal 1 expands faster than metal 2 when heating
2. Convert to temperature difference by **thermal expansion coefficients**



Right image from  
[www.explainthatstuff.com](http://www.explainthatstuff.com)

# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - **Electronic thermometers**



# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - **Electronic thermometers**

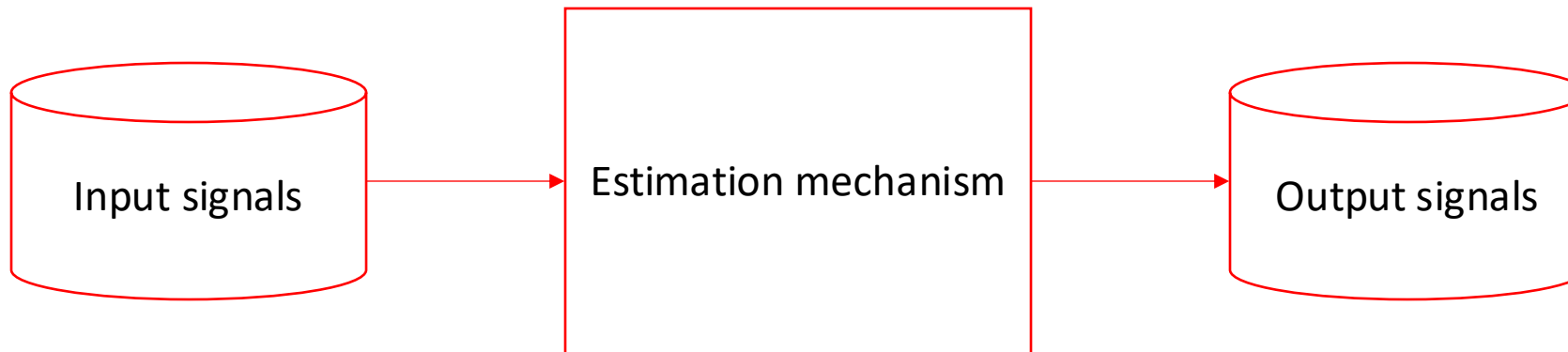


1. Read voltage across its metal probe
2. Measure how much current flow through it and the resistance
3. **Convert resistance into a measurement of temperature**



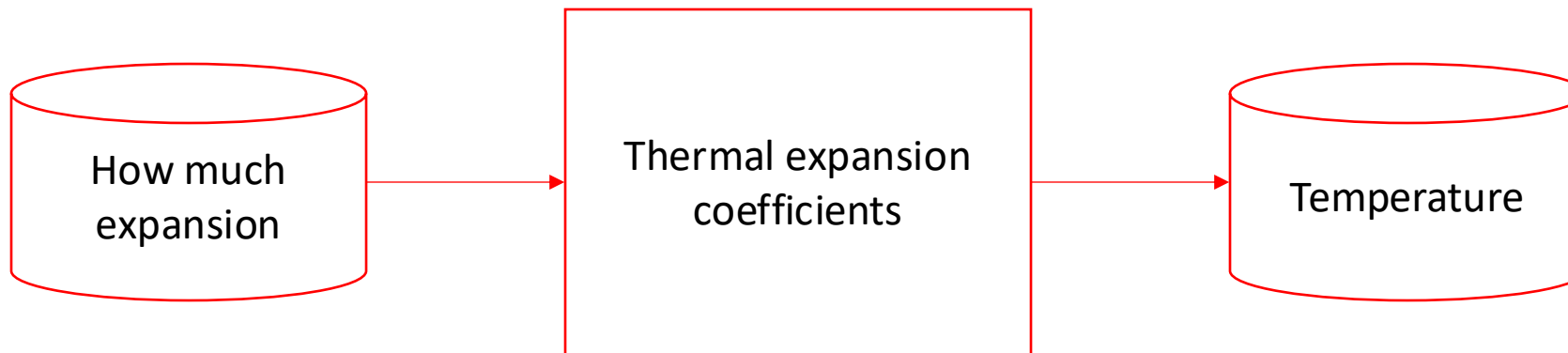
# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
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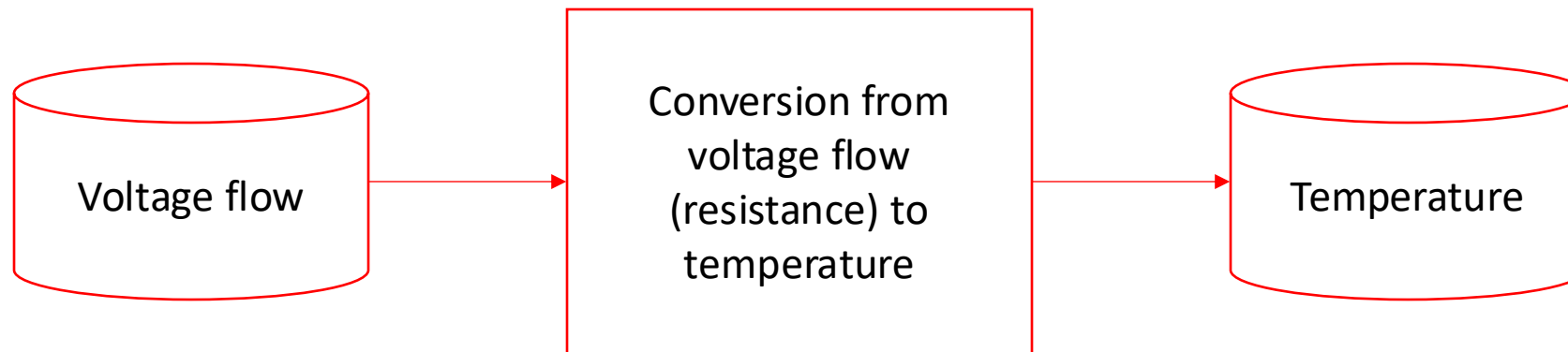
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- Types of thermometers
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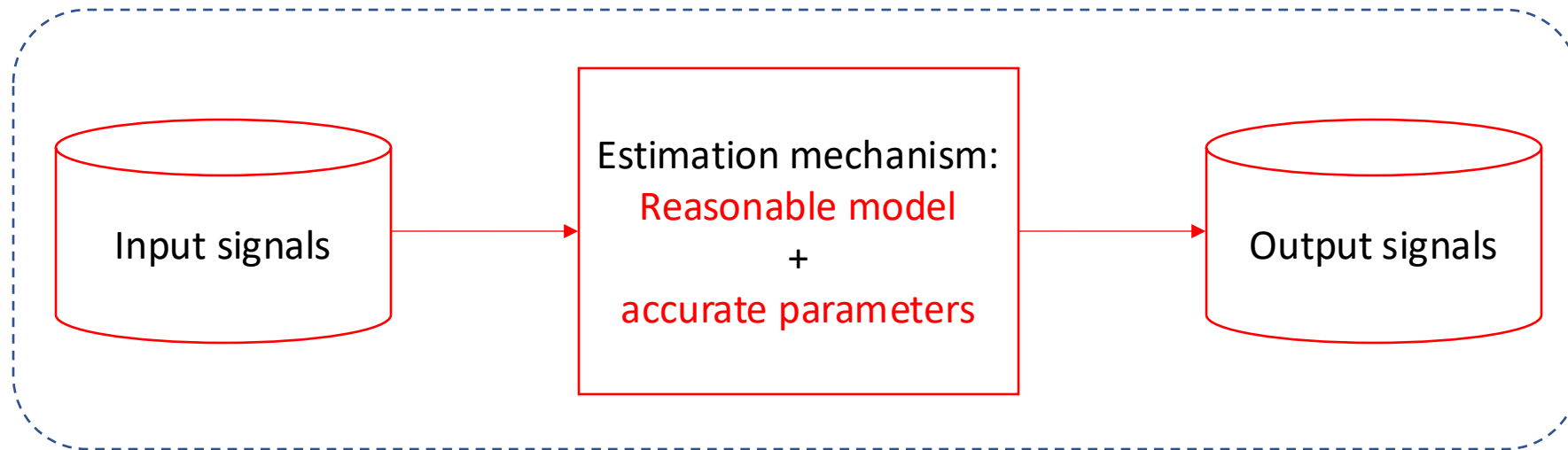
# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
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  - Dial thermometers
  - **Electronic thermometers**



# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - Electronic thermometers



Analogous to machine learning paradigm

# Analogous to Thermometers

- Types of thermometers
  - Liquid thermometers
  - Dial thermometers
  - Electronic thermometers

