

# CODE FOR CHINA

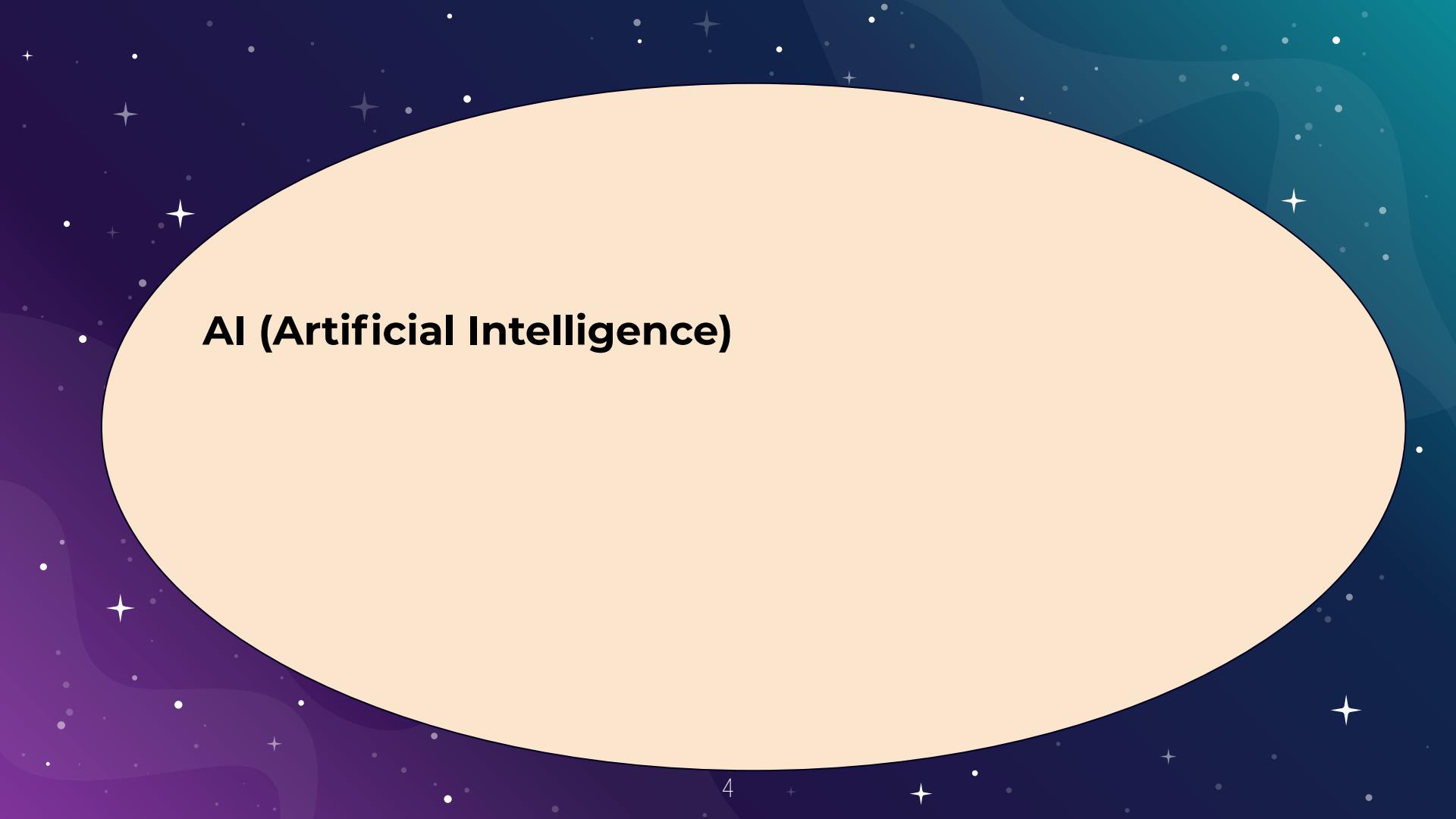
## LESSON 9



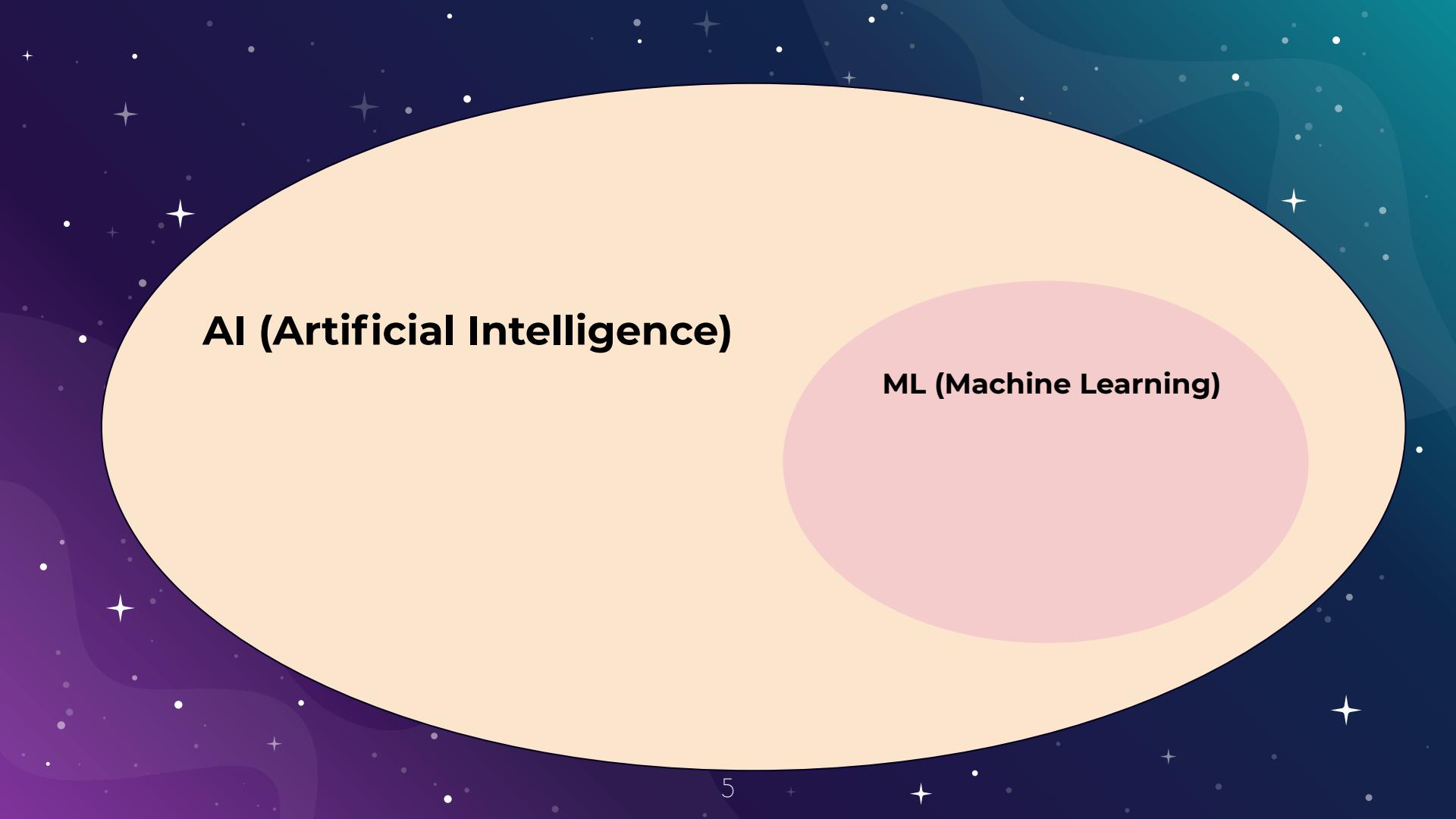
intelligence  
problem natural  
processing logistic function artificial  
constraint recurrent  
bayes satisfaction  
ReLU regression overfitting  
data naive big  
deep neural networks  
learning convolutional  
vision sigmoid  
linear computer  
language machine

# SO MANY BUZZWORDS! What do they all mean?

What do they mean?  
convolutional  
vision  
sigmoid  
linear  
language  
learning  
computer  
machine

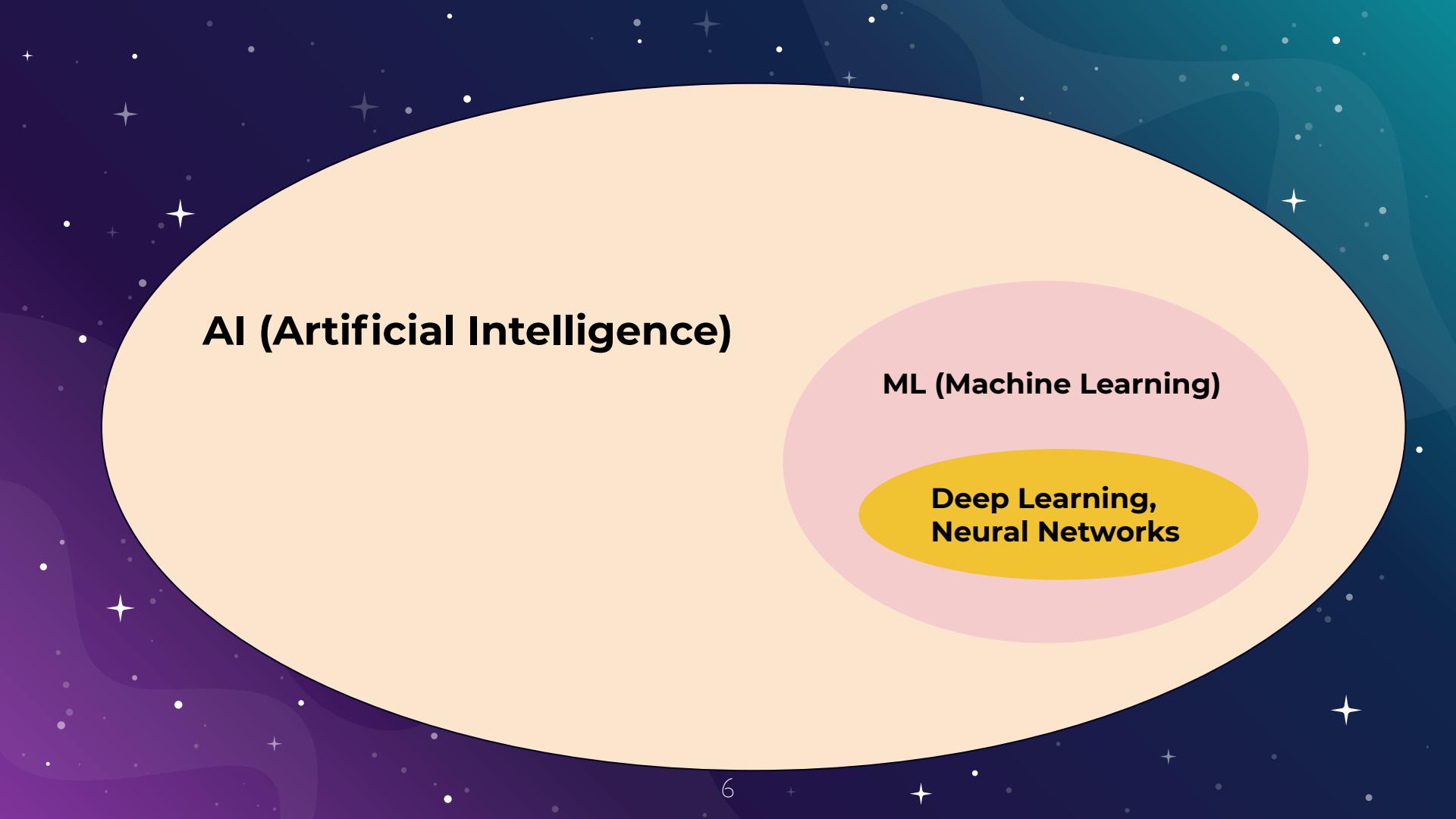


**AI (Artificial Intelligence)**



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**ML (Machine Learning)**



**AI (Artificial Intelligence)**

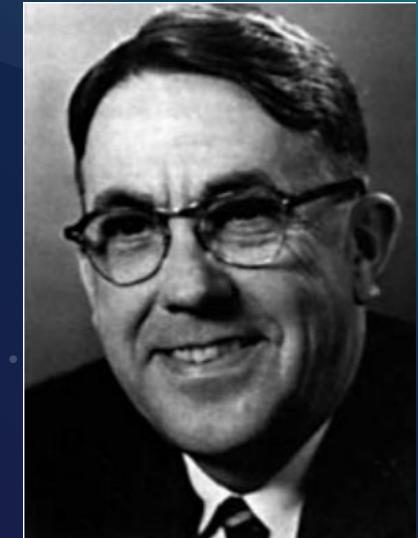
**ML (Machine Learning)**

**Deep Learning,  
Neural Networks**

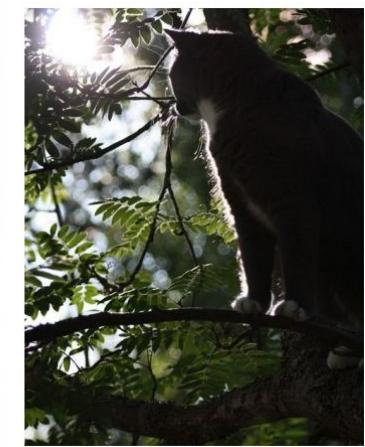
# What is Machine Learning?

Arthur Samuel (1959):

Machine Learning is the field of study  
that gives the computer the **ability to**  
**learn without being explicitly**  
**programmed.**



# Image Classification: Detecting Cats



How would you determine if something is a cat?

# Old Method: Feature Detectors

- Does it have ears?
- Does it have fur?
- Does it have 4 legs?

# Old Method: Feature Detectors

- Does it have ears?
- Does it have fur?
- Does it have 4 legs?



# Cons of Feature Detectors

- For each task, every detector must be manually designed - this is **inefficient** (millions of tasks, millions of detectors...)
- **Not scalable** - each one requires human design
- **Not adaptable** - different images may not work with the feature detectors

# Challenge: Deformation (when they are in unusual positions)



# Challenge: Occlusion (when parts are hidden)



# Challenge: Inter-Species Variation (different types of cats look different)



# Solution: Machine Learning



**Neural Network**



**YES this  
is cat**

# Solution: Machine Learning



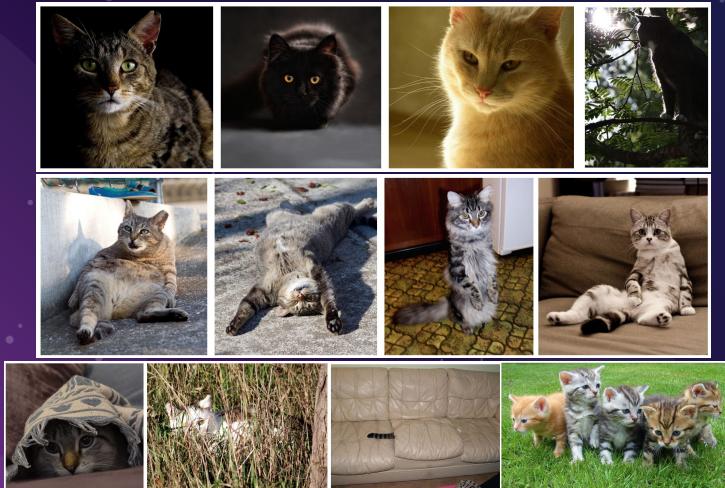
**Neural Network**



**NO not a  
cat**

# How to make a good neural network?

**Answer: Lots of training examples!**



**Neural Network**

**Babies learn by repetition:**  
seeing a “spoon” many times and learning what it is



Requires ~20-50 times

**Neural Network**

Requires ~500-1000 times  
(needs a lot more data!)

# How does it all work?

- We want to minimize our prediction error
  - Minimize when we say YES when it's not a cat and NO when it is a cat
- To do so, we:
  - Define a **cost function** that penalizes errors
  - Minimize the cost function using **stochastic gradient descent (SGD)**
- Everything in ML is ruled by stochastic gradient descent (SGD)

# Why are neural networks so popular now?

- Requires a lot of memory - before, very expensive, but now computing costs are going down
- One main idea that can be adapted in millions of ways
- Very Effective - neural networks are used for voice recognition (like Siri), face recognition, handwriting recognition,

# Applications of Machine Learning

# Art: Neural Style Transfer



Candy Style

Stanford University Campus



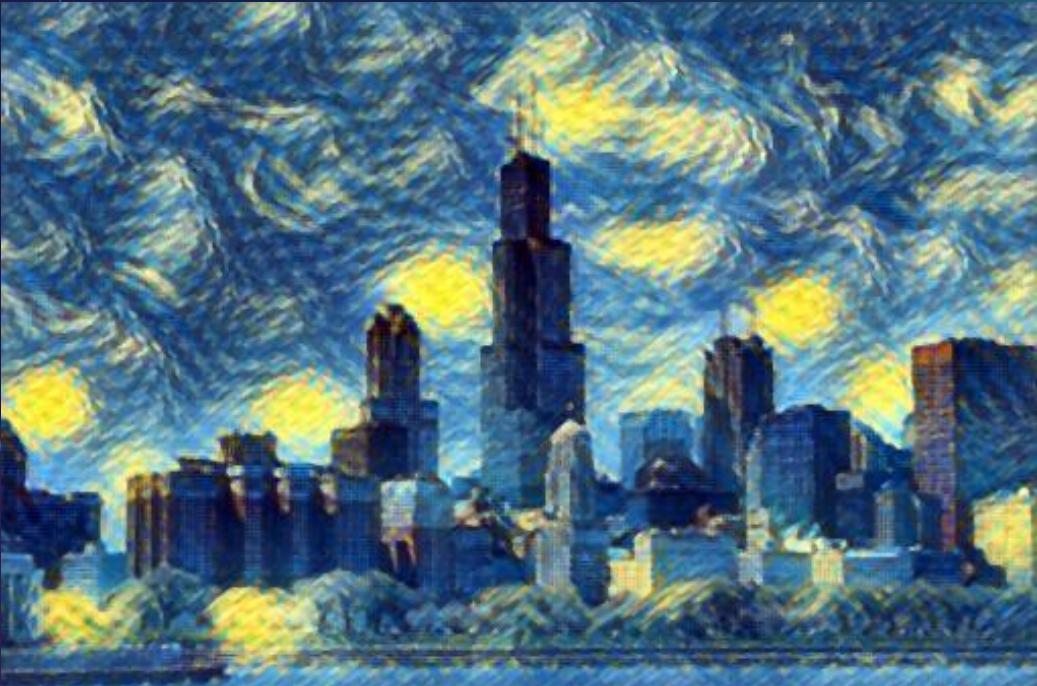
+



=







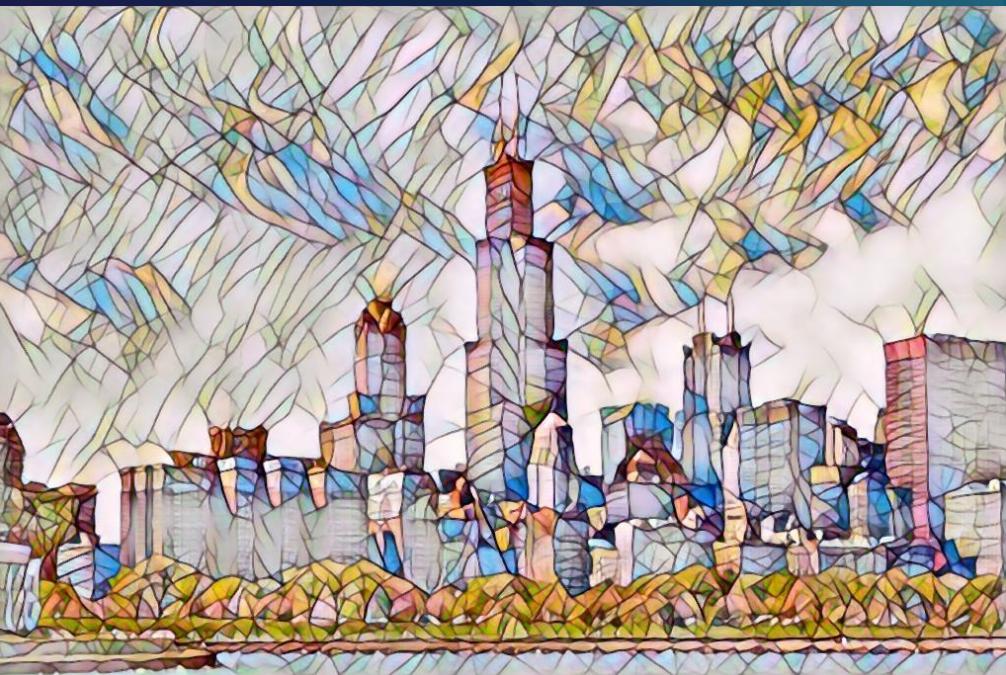
*In the style of:*  
**Vincent van Gogh's**  
**"Starry Night" (1889)**



*In the style of:*  
**Hokusai's**  
**"Great Wave Off**  
**Kanagawa"** (~1830)



In the style of:  
Edvard Munch's  
“The Scream” (1893)

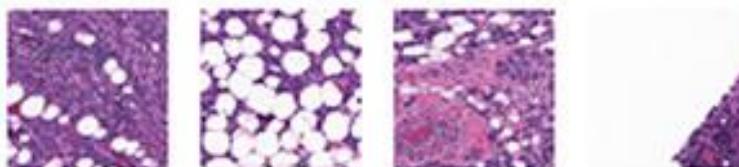
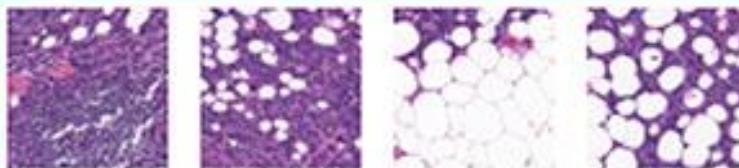


*In the style of:*  
**Stained Glass  
Mosaic**

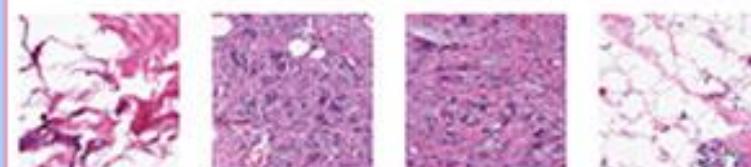
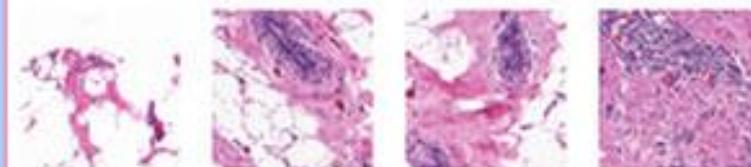
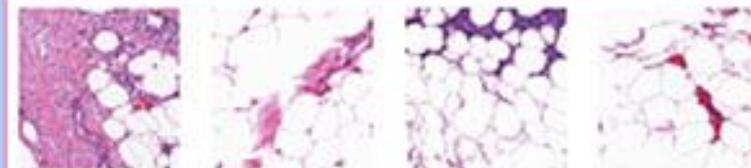


# Medicine: Detecting Cancerous Cells

Positive



Negative



# Economics: Poverty Prediction from Satellite Imagery

Which neighborhood has higher poverty?



# Economics: Poverty Prediction from Satellite Imagery

Which neighborhood has higher poverty?



High Poverty (More Poor)



Low Poverty (Less Poor)

# YOLOv3 for Household Poverty Prediction

## TASK

We seek to measure household poverty in impoverished regions. Given a household's geographic coordinates, we use corresponding satellite imagery to predict its poverty level.

**Input** Can you tell which is low & high poverty?

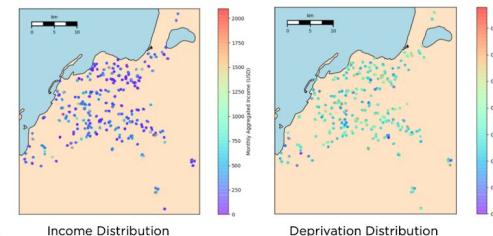


### Outputs

- $y_1$  = Income (aggregated per household)
- $y_2$  = Deprivation (a measure between 0-1, where 0 is better-off and 1 is worse-off)

## DATA

1107 household surveys from Luanda, Angola randomly split into 80% Train, 10% Val, 10% Test



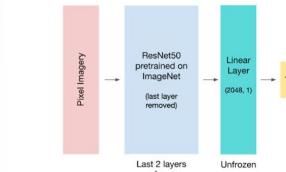
## FEATURES & MODELS

In all models, we minimize the Mean Squared Error (MSE) between the ground-truth  $Y_i$  and predicted outcome  $\hat{Y}_i$

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

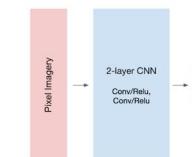
### Digital Globe Imagery as Features

- 3x224x224 at 0.3m resolution
- RGB-separated histogram (bins=10)



### VIIIRS Nightlights Imagery as Features

- 225x225 at 30m resolution
- Histogram (bins=10, 20)



## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Model	Features	Income $r^2$	Deprivation $r^2$
<i>Baselines</i>			
Linear Regression	DG Imagery	3e-4	8e-4
Linear Regression	DG RGB-Separated Histogram	<b>0.07</b>	2e-4
Linear Regression	NL Imagery	1e-3	4e-5
Linear Regression	NL Histogram (10 bins)	6e-4	5e-3
Linear Regression	NL Histogram (20 bins)	1e-4	6e-4
KNN	DG Imagery	0.06	0.03
KNN	DG RGB-Separated Histogram	0.03	0.07
KNN	NL Imagery	0.03	0.01
KNN	NL Histogram	7e-3	7e-3
KNN	Latitude, Longitude	0.05	0.09
CNN			
2-layer CNN	NL Imagery	0.07	0.04
Fine-tuned ResNet50	DG Imagery	0.04	0.02
<i>YOLO</i>			
YOLO-FC-600obj	Full	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.11</b>
YOLO-FC-5obj	Full	0.09	0.07
YOLO-FC-1000dim	Full	0.09	0.09
YOLO-FC-500dim	Full	0.09	0.07
YOLO-ResNet18	Building, Car, Bus	0.05	0.05
YOLO-ResNet18	Building, Car, Truck	0.04	0.02

Top performing YOLOv3 model on both Income and Deprivation considers all 60 object categories, achieving  $r^2$  scores of 0.12 and 0.11

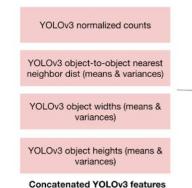
### Ablation Analysis: YOLOv3 Outcomes

Features	Income $r^2$	Deprivation $r^2$
Full	0.12	0.11
- Counts	0.069	0.072
- Neighbors	0.0084	0.0078
- Widths and Heights	0.059	0.063

- Using raw pixel data directly does not yield the best predictive signal at the household-level, but extracting **YOLO features** holds promise, especially nearest neighbors features as seen in Ablation Analysis
- Future approach:** YOLO detection masks over different objects & confidences, varying confidences by object class – may capture neighbor densities and spatial information without feature engineering

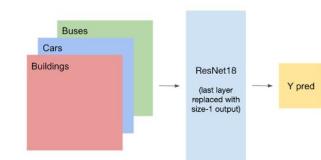
### YOLOv3 Outcomes as Features

- 1000x1000 image  $\rightarrow$  16 250x250 tiles
- Extract objects and confidences from YOLOv3 pre-trained on xView



### YOLOv3 Detection Masks as Features

- 3-top object categories (Buildings, Cars, Buses) become the 3 channels in a 3x1000x1000 binary image



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# Machine Learning Tools

**pytorch** (made by Facebook)

**tensorflow** (made by Google)

Currently the 2 leading frameworks used  
in Silicon Valley, as of 2019