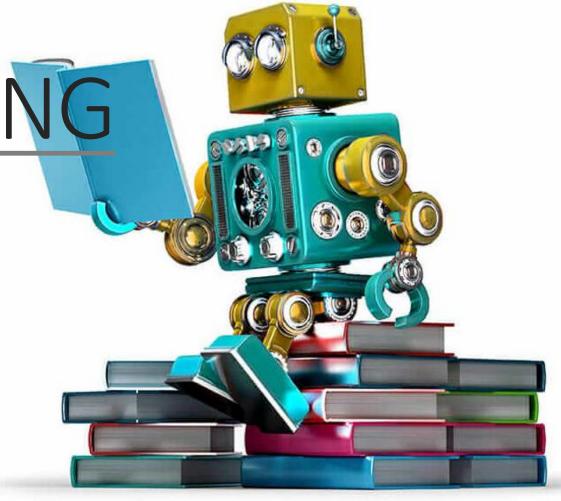
MACHINE LEARNING

LAB1

贾艳红 Jana

Email:jiayh@mail.sustech.edu.cn

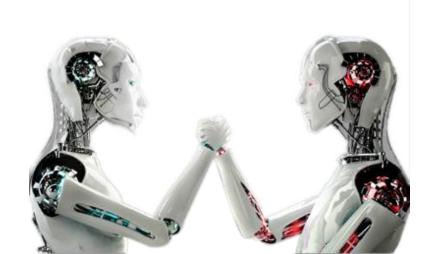




- **Lab Introduction**
- O2 Prepare the development environment
- 103 Lab Task

PART ONE

Lab Introduction





Class Schedule



Lecture: W 8:00 am -9:50 am Lychee Hills Building 1 Room 203

Lab01: W 10:20 am -12:10 pm Lychee Hills Building 6 Room 408

Lab02: W16:20 am -18:10 pm Lychee Hills Building 6 Room 406

Grading policy

Final Exam (in-class): 20% Midterm Exam(take-home): 10%

Assignments (8~12 times): 20% Quizzes(<=10 times): 10%

LAB Task: Final Projects (4 per group): 20% **15%**

LAB attendance: 5%

90~93: A-94~97: A 98~100: A+ 80~82: B-83~86: B 87~89: B+ 70~72: C-73~76: C 77~79: 60~62: D-63~66: D 67~69: D+ Please open the Shared Exel, and complete the grouping. DDL is week3.











Mandatory

Be on Time!

Don't expect labs to end early.

Let instructor know if you anticipate an absence.







Textbook and Lecture Notes



Textbooks:

- 1 Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning, by Christopher M. Bishop, 2006 Springer
- 2 Machine Learning in Action, by Peter Harrington, 2012, Manning
- 3 Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow

Other books:

- 1 机器学习,周志华
- 2 Dive in Deep Learning, by Aston zhang, Zachary C.Lipton, Mu Li, and Alexander J.Smola
- 3 Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction, by Richard S. Sutton
- 4 the Elements of Statistical Learning Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction

Paper reading:

- 1 Ghahramani Z. Probabilistic machine learning and artificial intelligence, Nature, 2015
- 2 Lecun Y, Bengio Y, Hinton G. Deep learning, Nature, 2015
- 3 Littman M L. Reinforcement learning improves behavior from evaluative feedback, Nature, 2015

Lecture notes:

http://hqlab.sustc.science/teaching/CS405

BB:https://bb.sustech.edu.cn/webapps/blackboard/execute/announcement?method=search&context=course&course id= 1805 1&handle=cp announcements&mode=cpview



Other considerations



• TA:

LAB	TA
10:20 am -12:10 pm Lychee Hills Building 6 Room 408	¥₽` = ₽ + ▼ +∇
16:20 am -18:10 pm Lychee Hills Building 6 Room 406	郑涛、陈圣铎、徐梦雅

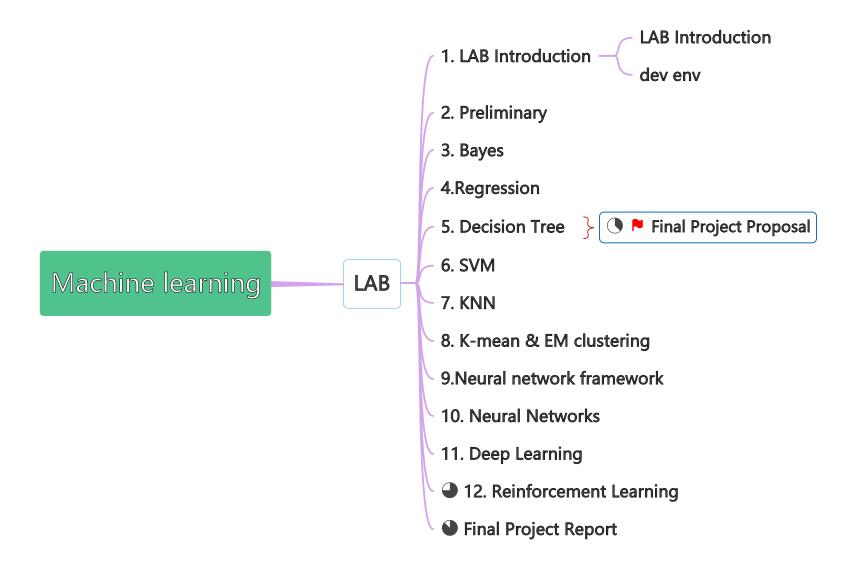
Communication platform



群名称:机器学习2020 群 号:1132148103











- 1 Reinforcement learning based planning using a self-driving car simulator
- 2 Generation of annotated self-driving datasets with the CARLA simulator
- 3 Segmentation of 2D/3D measurements for self-driving applications
- 4 Detection and recognition of traffic signs for self-driving applications
- 5 Detection and tracking of 2D/3D objects for self-driving applications



Lab Report & Grading Guidelines



- > Lab report
 - ✓ Follow the lab instructions
 - ✓ Testing the algorithms and discuss your observations [25%]
 - ✓ Develop new algorithms (bonus)
 - ✓ Describe your methods (bonus)
 - ✓ Validating the algorithms and discuss your observations[75%]

we will deduct scores according to this rule, but we will not strictly follow it all the time. In some cases, we may decide to detract more or less points based on the perceived gravity of the mistakes.



Final Project & Grading Guidelines



■ Proposal (with Presentation) (2~4 people) [20%]

■ Midterm report [10%]

■ Final Report(with Presentation and Demos [70%]

Abstract (motivation, method, novelties, validation)	[10%]
Introduction (Background, Motivation, Challenges, Rationale, Contributions)	[15%]
Existing Methods of Related Work, Novelties of This Work	[15%]

■ System Setup, Problem Statement [10%]

■ Proposed Method [15%]

■ Results (Experiment platform, experiment setup, results) [10%]

■ Discussion (Comparison and analysis, speed, accuracy, robustness, strengths and limits) [15%]

■ Conclusion (Main method, major results, future work) [05%]

■ References [05%]

we will deduct scores according to this rule, but we will not strictly follow it all the time. In some cases, we may decide to detract more or less points based on the perceived gravity of the mistakes.



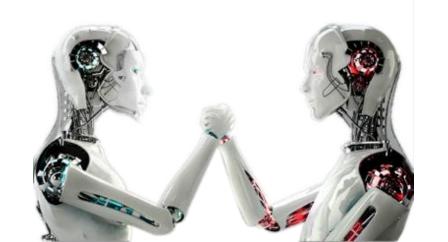


Lab Tutotial web sites

- http://scikit-learn.org/stable/tutorial/basic/tutorial.html
- https://pythonprogramming.net/python-fundamental-tutorials/
- https://pythonprogramming.net/data-analysis-tutorials/
- https://pythonprogramming.net/robotics-tutorials/
- http://prml.github.io/

PART TWO

Prepare the development environment uction





Prepare the development env intro





Matlab VS python: which is Better for

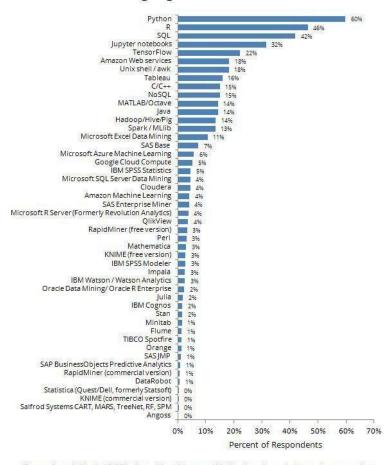
machine learning?

	MATLAB	Python
Neural Networks	1	1
Random Forest	1	1
SVM	✓ 	✓
Other Machine Learning Libraries	Toolboxes (commercial + open source)	Scikit-learn and many more
Data Visualisation	I wasn't good at it anyway	Matplotlib (plus a lot more since then)

If we compare Python vs MATLAB machine learning ability, then Python gets the slight edge over MATLAB. There are lots of packages in Python which are efficient in developing machine learning programs. The programmers prefer Python for machine learning.

On the other hand, MATLAB has limited features for machine learning. By the way MATLAB is the most powerful programming language for image processing.

Data Science / Analytics Tools, Technologies and Languages Used in Past Year



Data are from the Kaggle 2017 The State of Data Science and Machine Learning study. You can learn more about the study and download the data here: https://www.kaggle.com/surveys/2017.

Respondents were asked to indicate for work, which data science/analytics tools, technologies, and languages they used in the past year. A total of 10153 respondents answered the question.





Prepare the development env intro



1. Install python + vscode

Getting Started with Python in VS Code_20200903.pdf

2. Install Jupyter Notebook

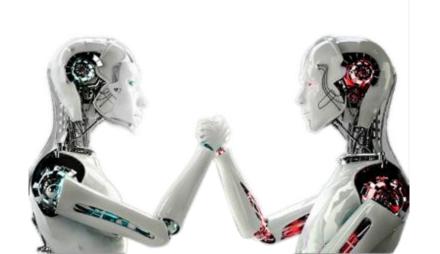
Working with Jupyter Notebooks in Visual Studio Code_20200903.pdf

3. Install essential libraries for Machine Learning in Python

- Numpy, a package with support for mathematical operations on multidimensional data—was the most imported package, used in nearly three-quarters of machine learning and data science projects. (https://numpy.org/)
- scipy, a package for scientific computation. (https://www.scipy.org/)
- pandas, a very popular library, it can easily fetch data from different sources like SQL databases, CSV, Excel, JSON files and manipulate the data to perform operations on it. (https://pandas.pydata.org/)
- matplotlib, a visualization library. (https://matplotlib.org/)
- scikit-learn ,Scikit-learn is one the most popular ML libraries. It supports many supervised and unsupervised learning algorithms. Examples include linear and logistic regressions, decision trees, clustering, k-means and so on. For a novice in ML, Scikit-learn is a more-than-sufficient tool to work with, until you start implementing more complex algorithms. (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/index.html)

PART FOUR

Lab Task







1. Install and configure your development environment on your own computer.

2. Implement more than one methods use the Scikit-learn Toolbox.

- Parameter regularization method: Lasso(L1 norm)/Ridge(L2 norm) (<a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.Normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.preprocessing.normalizer.html#sklearn.pr
- Linear Models: LDA (Linear Discriminant Analysis), SVM, Perceptron (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html)
- Nonlinear Models: KNN(Nearest Neighbors), Decision Trees, Ensemble methods, Kernel SVM, Multilayer Perceptron

Thanks

贾艳红 Jana Email:jiayh@mail.sustech.edu.cn





