

DASIL Python Workshop # 4  
October 13<sup>th</sup> 2022

# Introduction to Machine Learning Part #3

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# Intro to Machine Learning Part #3

## AGENDA

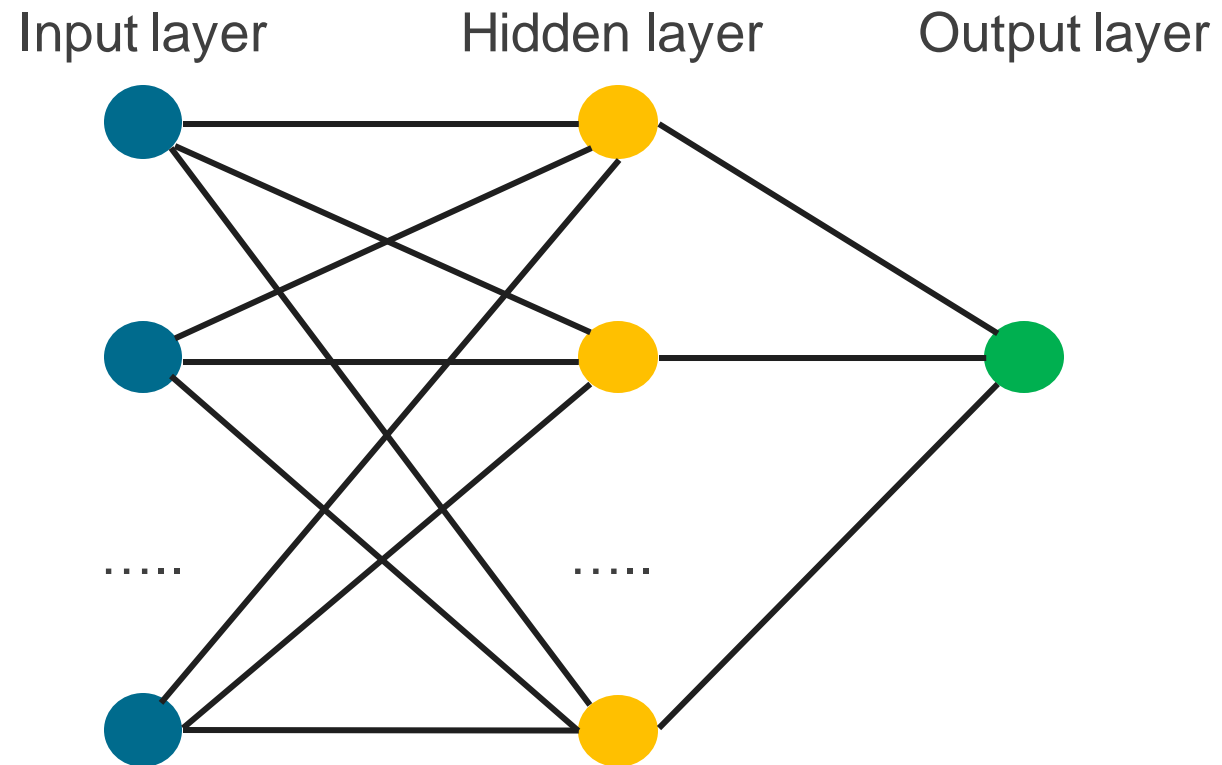
Other Types of Neural Networks

Model Evaluation

Unsupervised Learning Basics

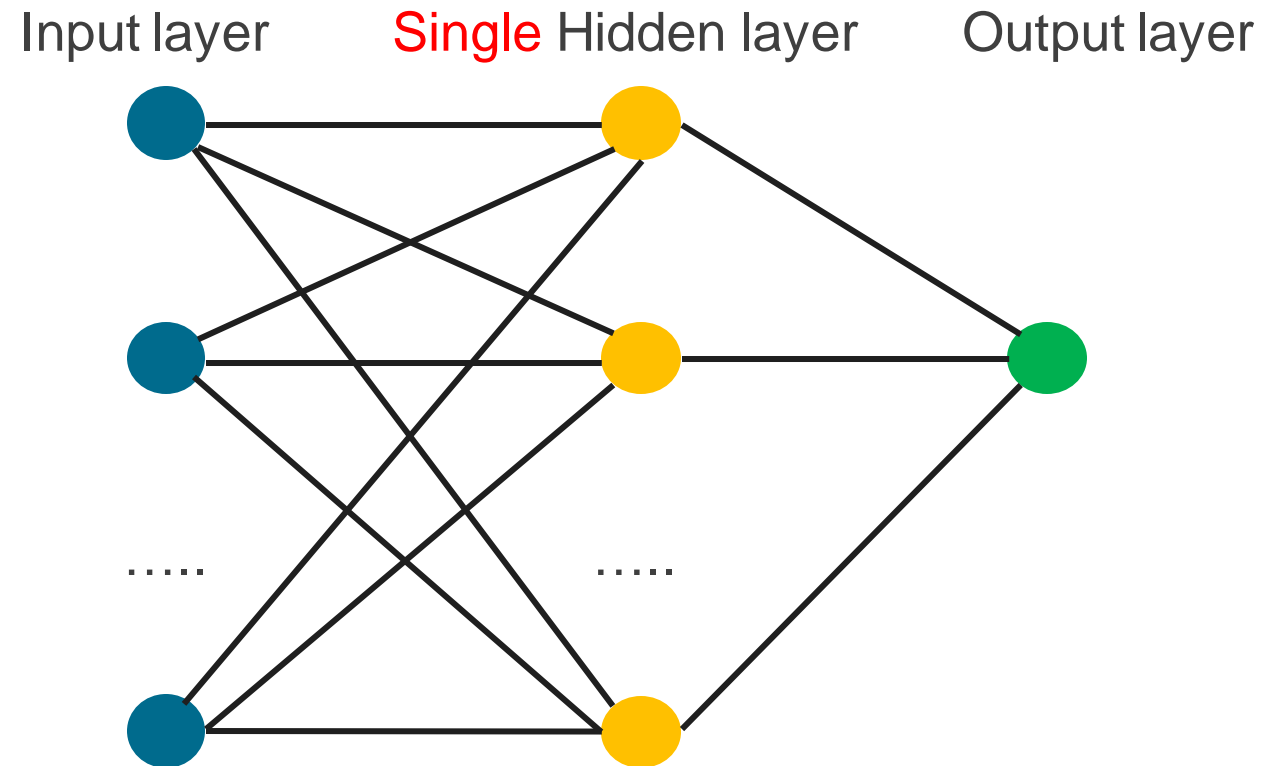
# Other Neural Networks

- Recall: Artificial Neural Network



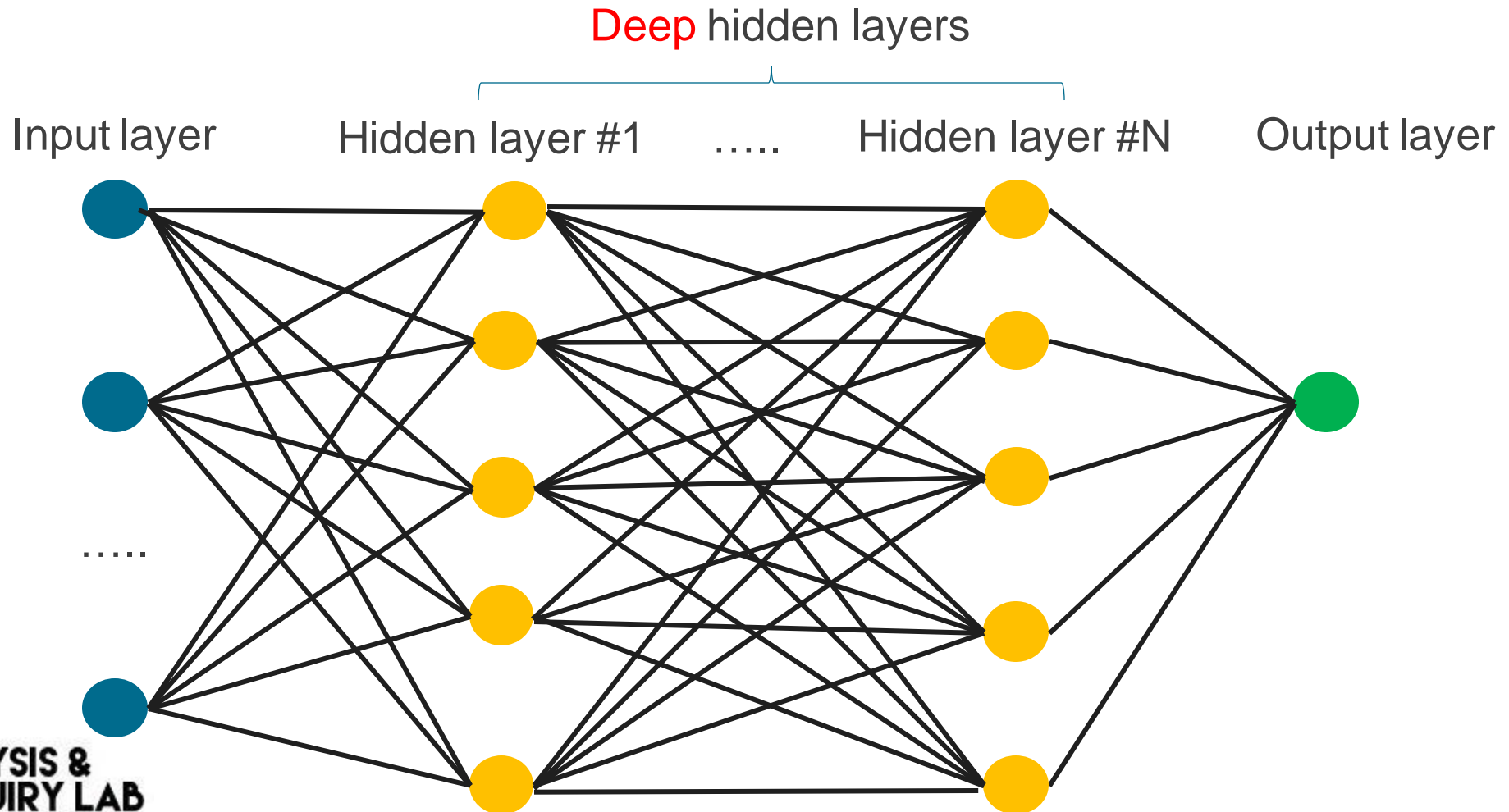
# Other Neural Networks

- Shallow Neural Network



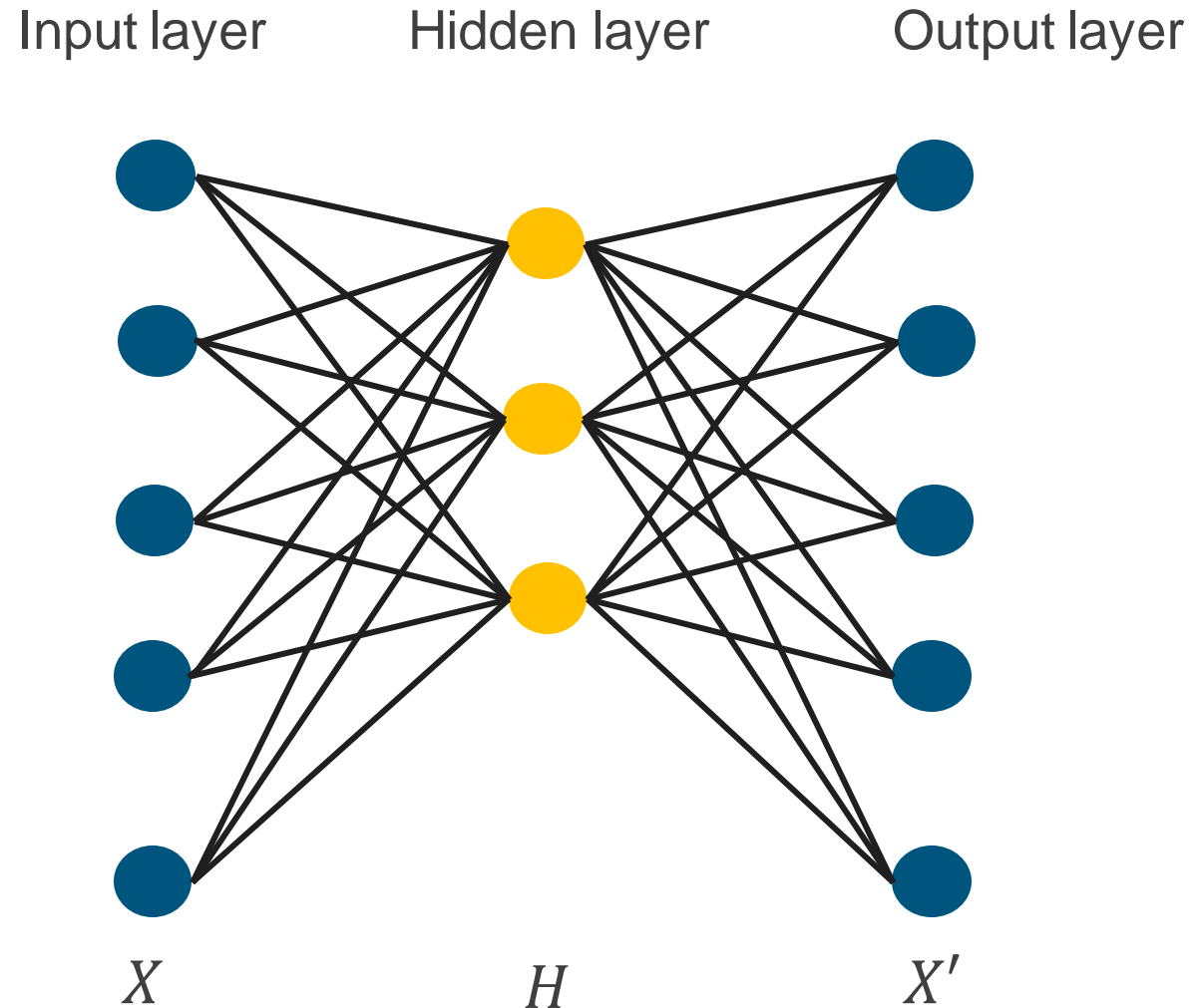
# Other Neural Networks

- Deep Neural Network



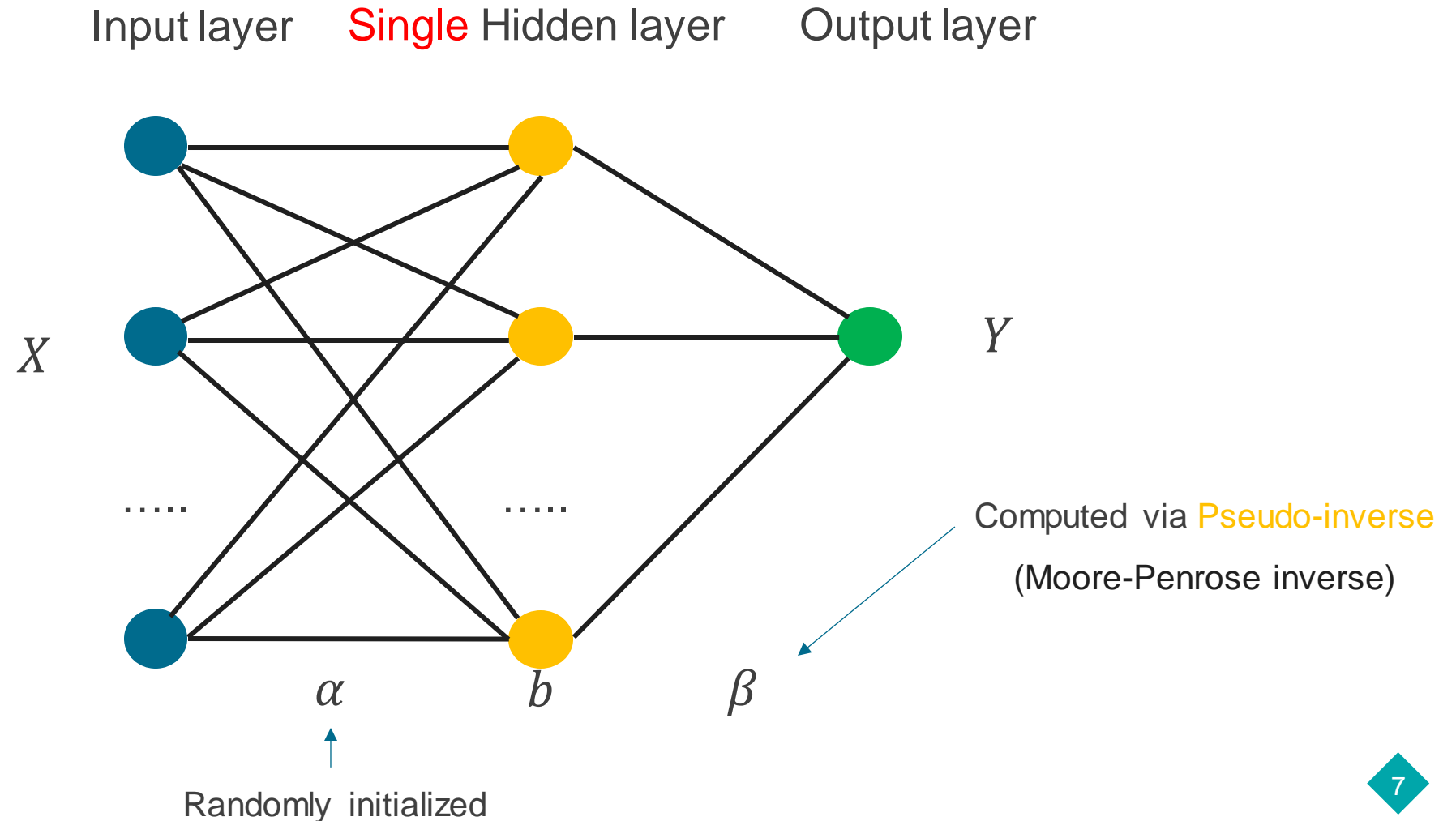
# Other Neural Networks

- Auto-Encoder



## Other Neural Networks

- Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) (Huang et al. 2006)



# Other Neural Networks

- Convolutional Neural Networks

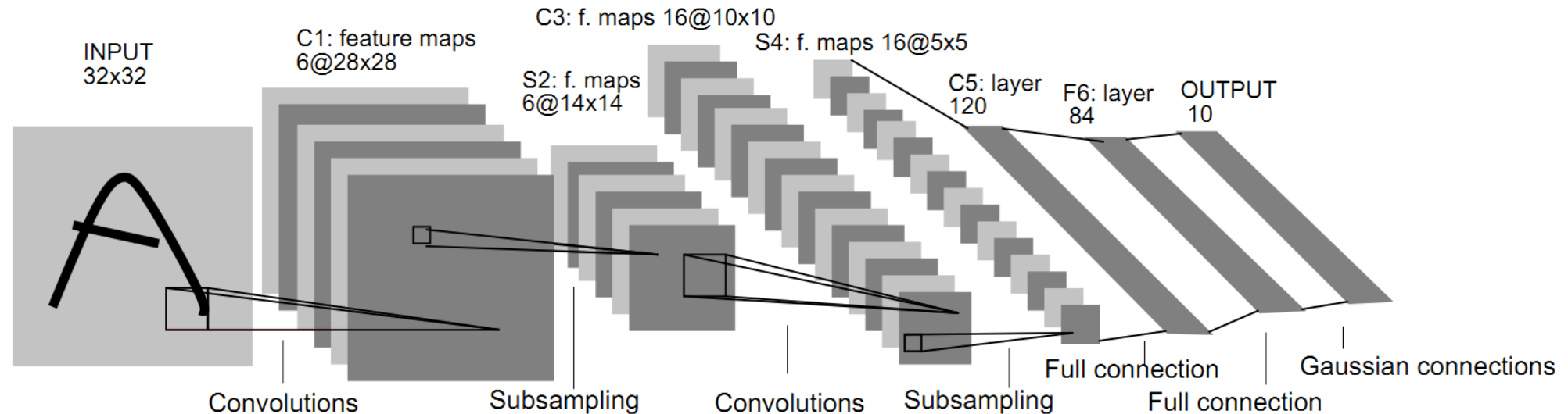


Fig. 2. Architecture of LeNet-5, a Convolutional Neural Network, here for digits recognition. Each plane is a feature map, i.e. a set of units whose weights are constrained to be identical.

LeCun, Bottou, Bengio, & Haffner. (1998)



## Other Neural Networks

- Convolution Operation (Dot products):

## What you see:

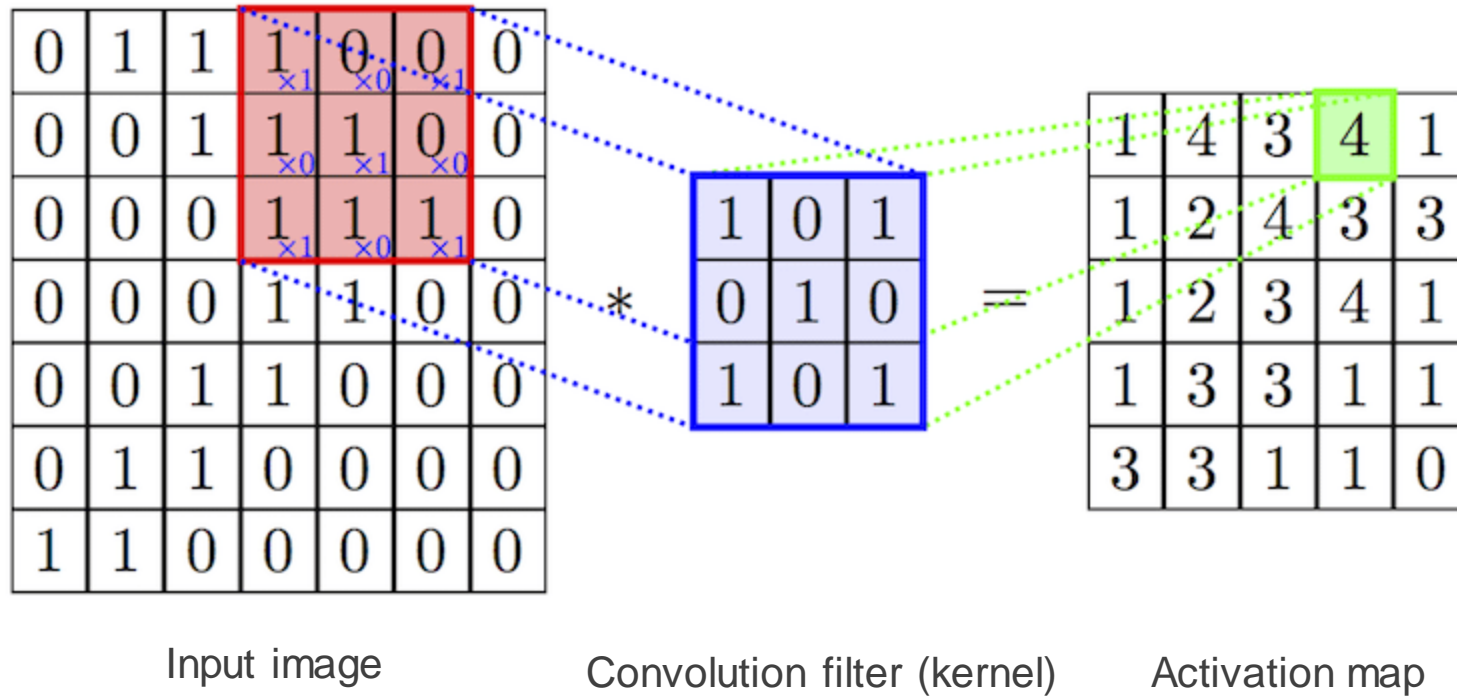


## What computer sees:

[illegible]

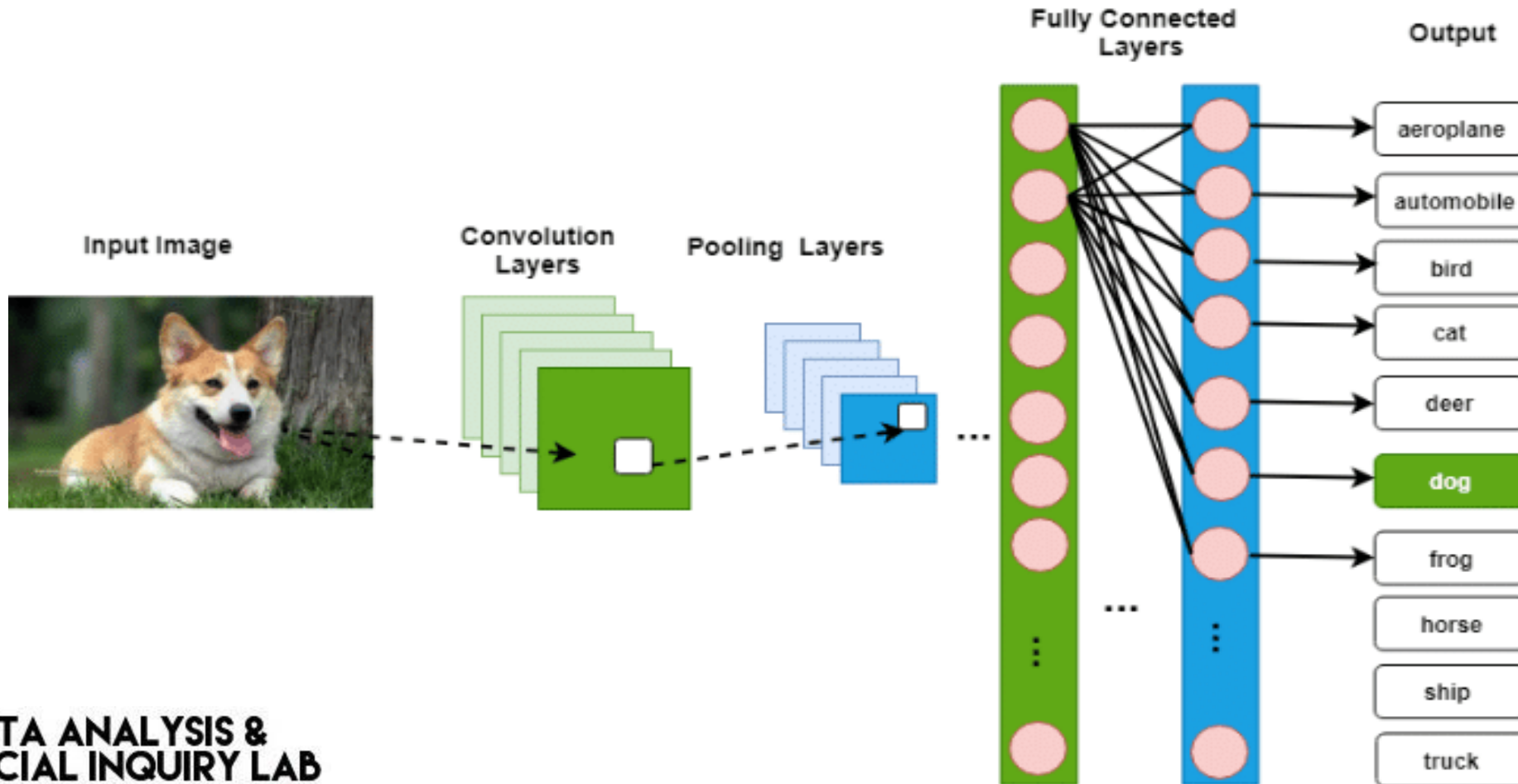
## Other Neural Networks

- Convolution Operation (Dot products):



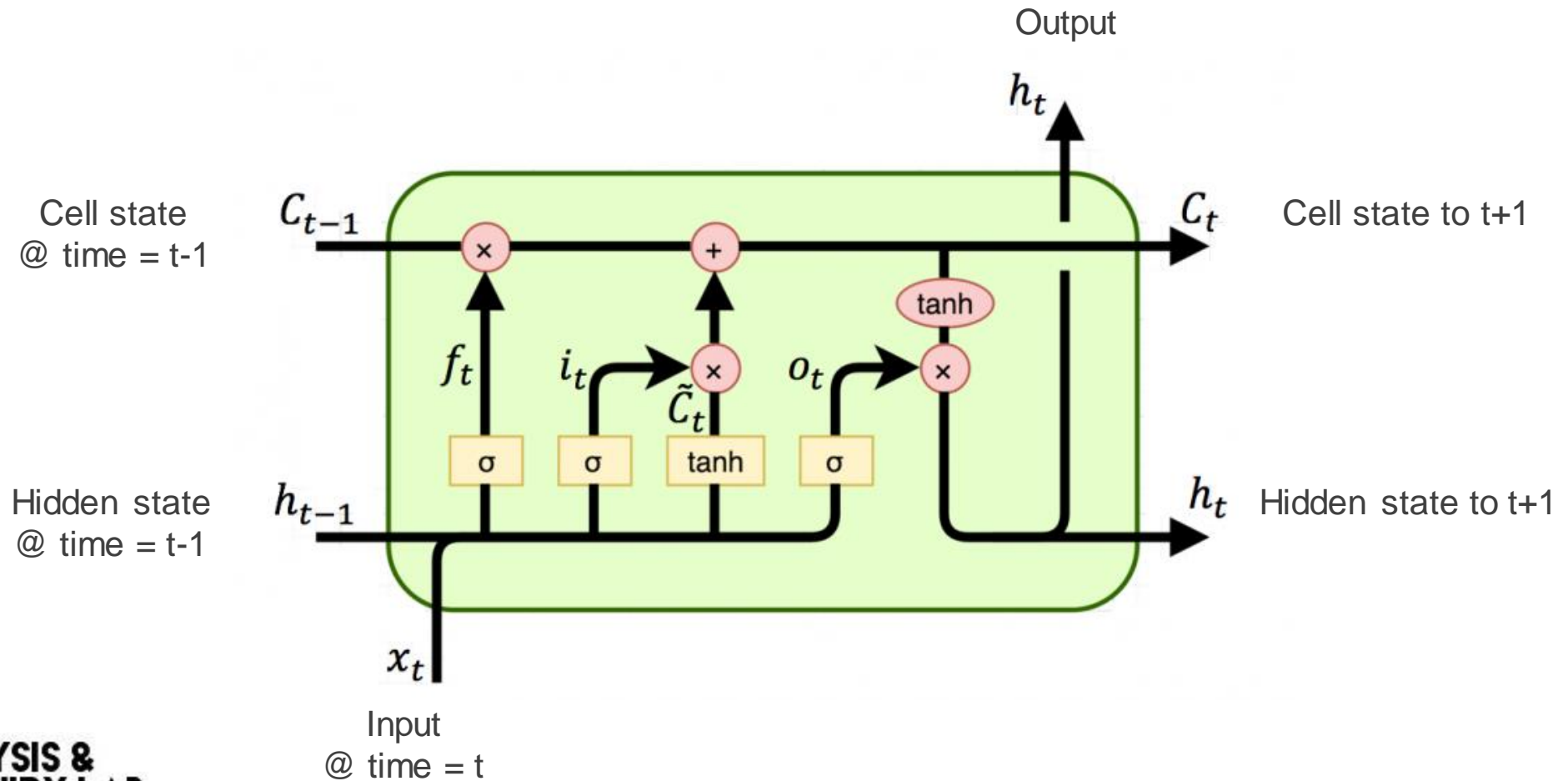
# Other Neural Networks

- Typical CNN Structure:



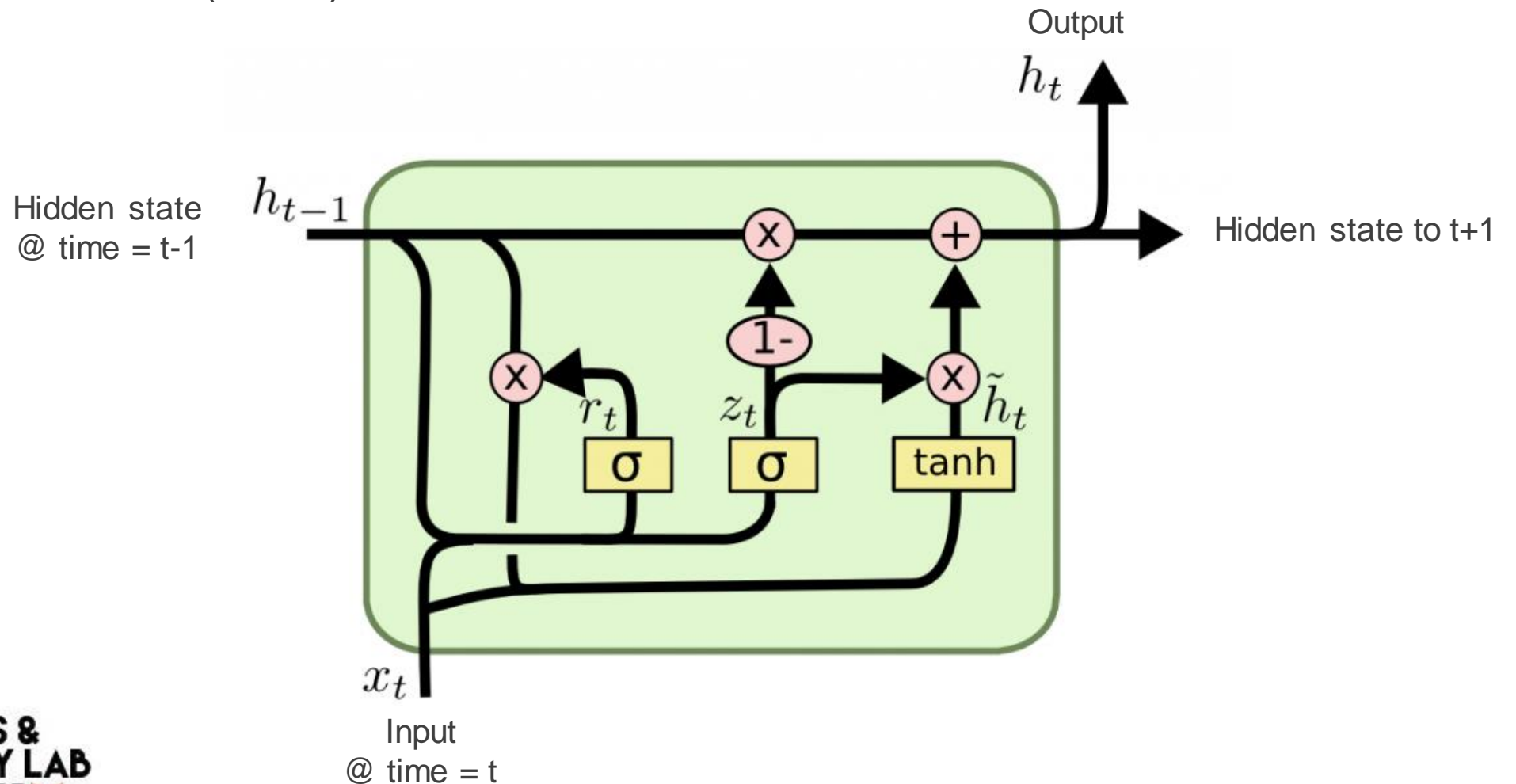
# Other Neural Networks

- Long-Short-Term-Memory (LSTM)



## Other Neural Networks

- Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)



# Intro to Machine Learning Part #3

## AGENDA

Other Types of Neural Networks

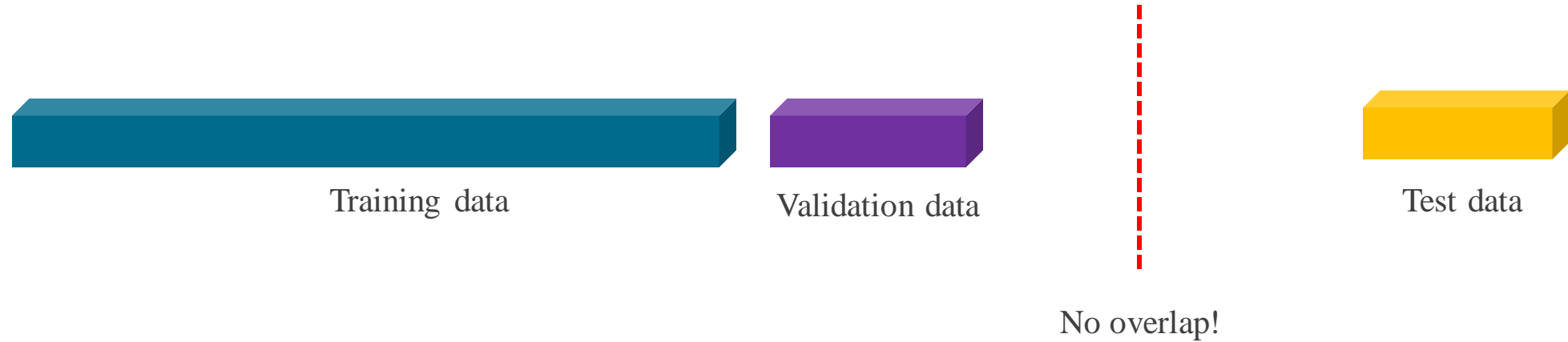
**Model Evaluation**

Unsupervised Learning Basics

# Model Evaluation

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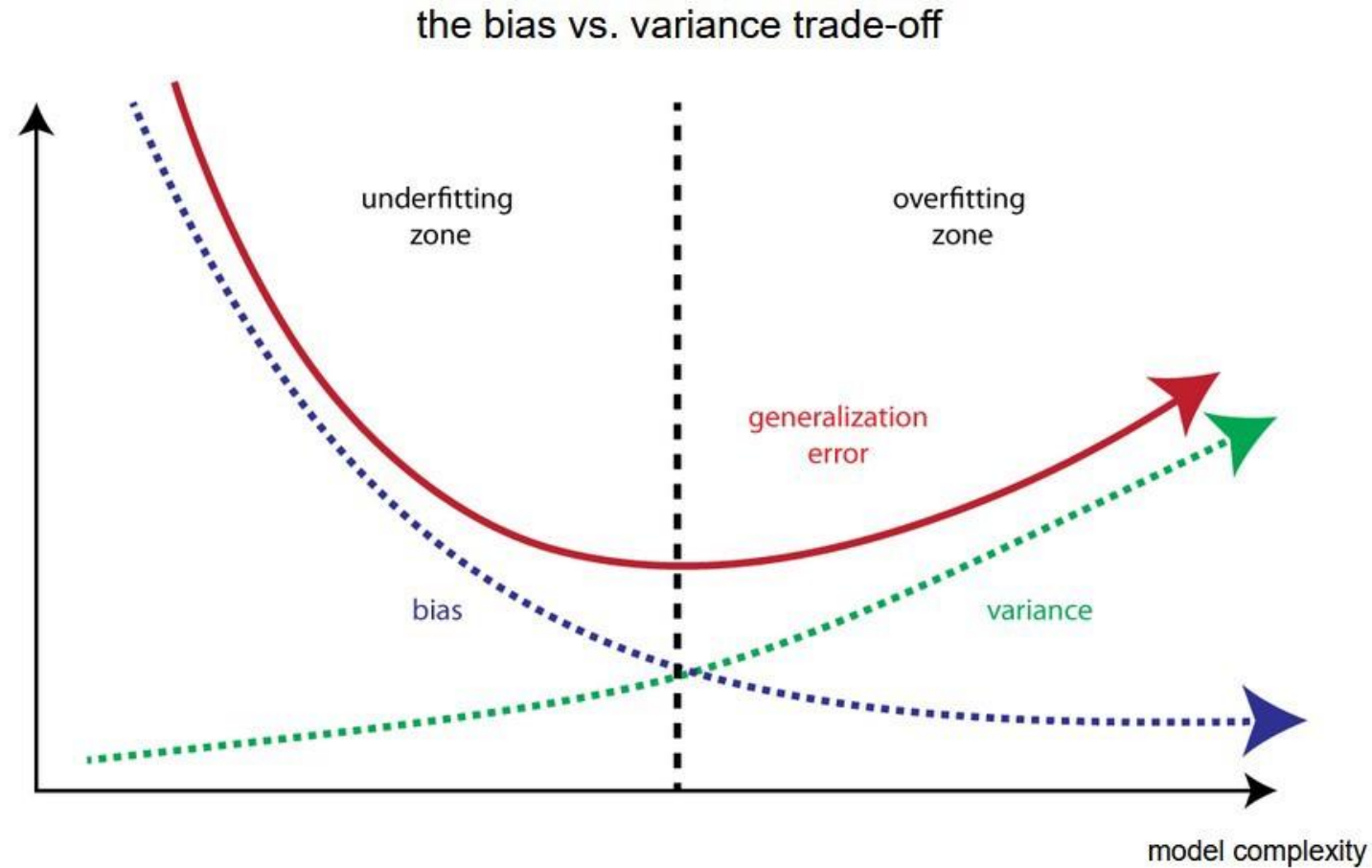
## Recall: Training & Validation Dataset





# Model Evaluation

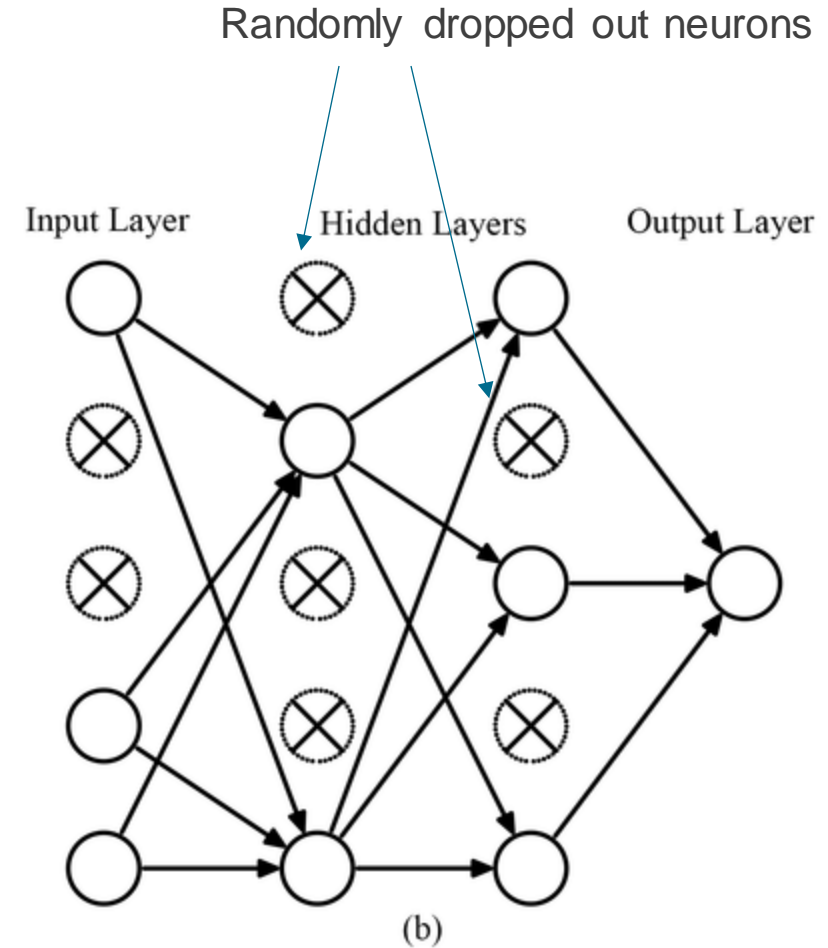
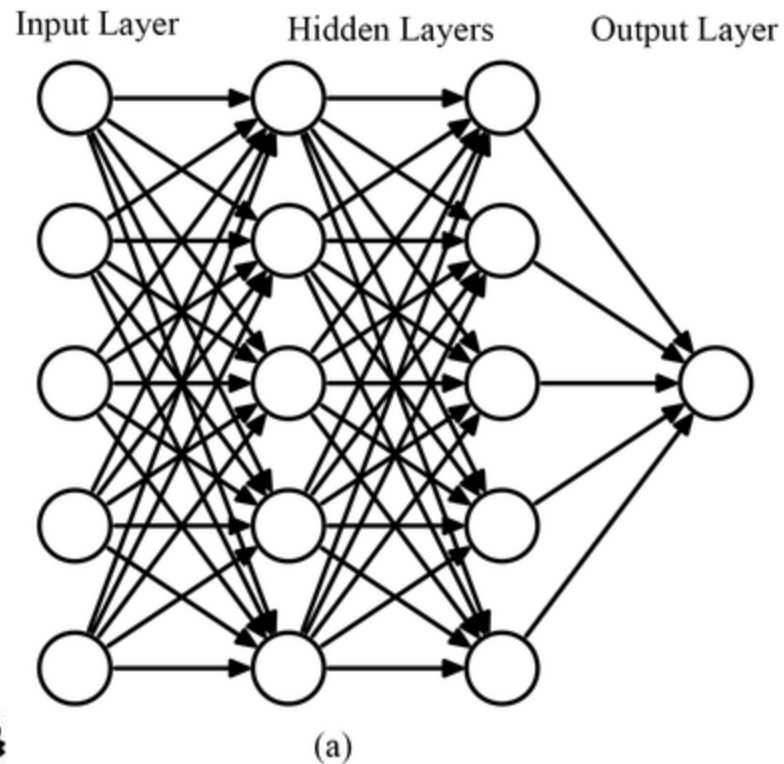
## Bias Variance Trade Off:





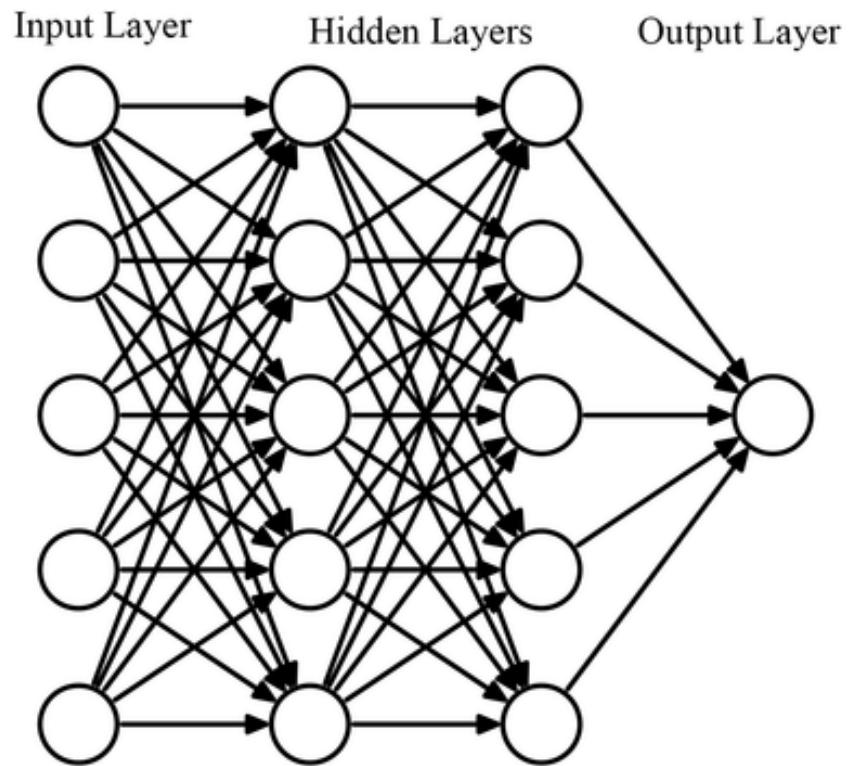
# Model Evaluation

## Neural Network Regularization: Drop out

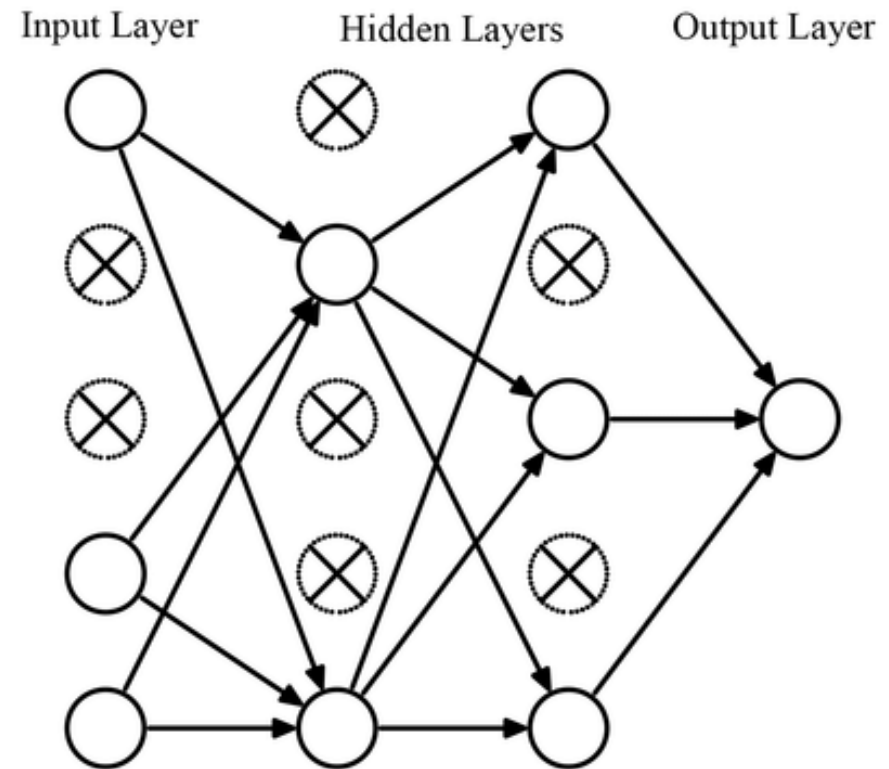


# Model Evaluation

Discussion: Which neural network is better?



(a)



(b)

# Intro to Machine Learning Part #3

## AGENDA

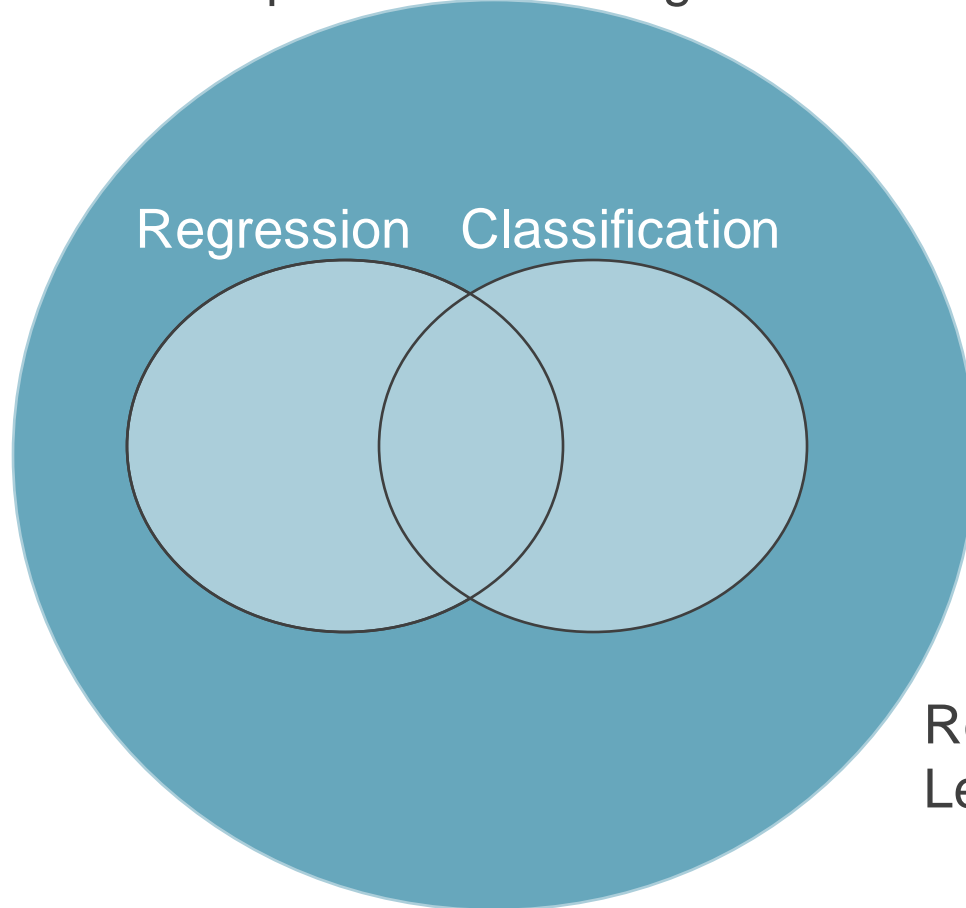
Other Types of Neural Networks

Model Evaluation

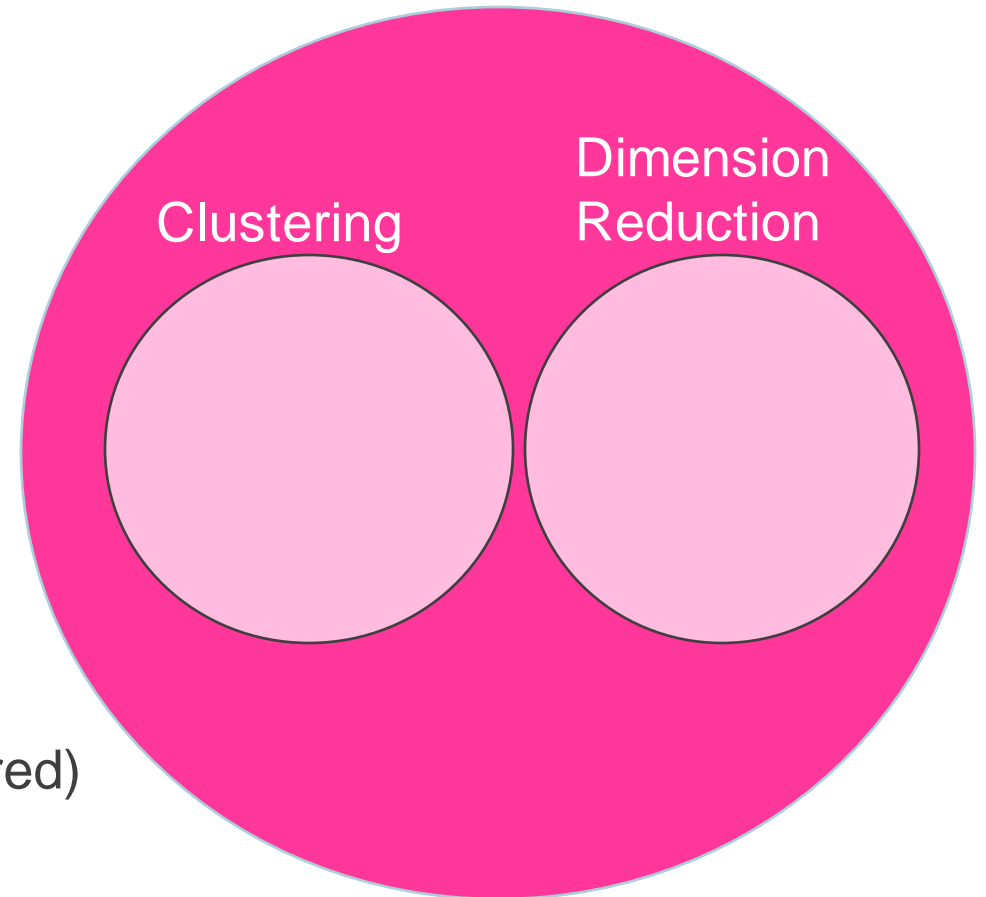
**Unsupervised Learning Basics**

# What is Machine Learning?

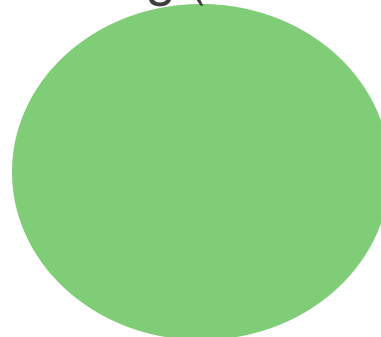
## Supervised Learning



## Unsupervised Learning

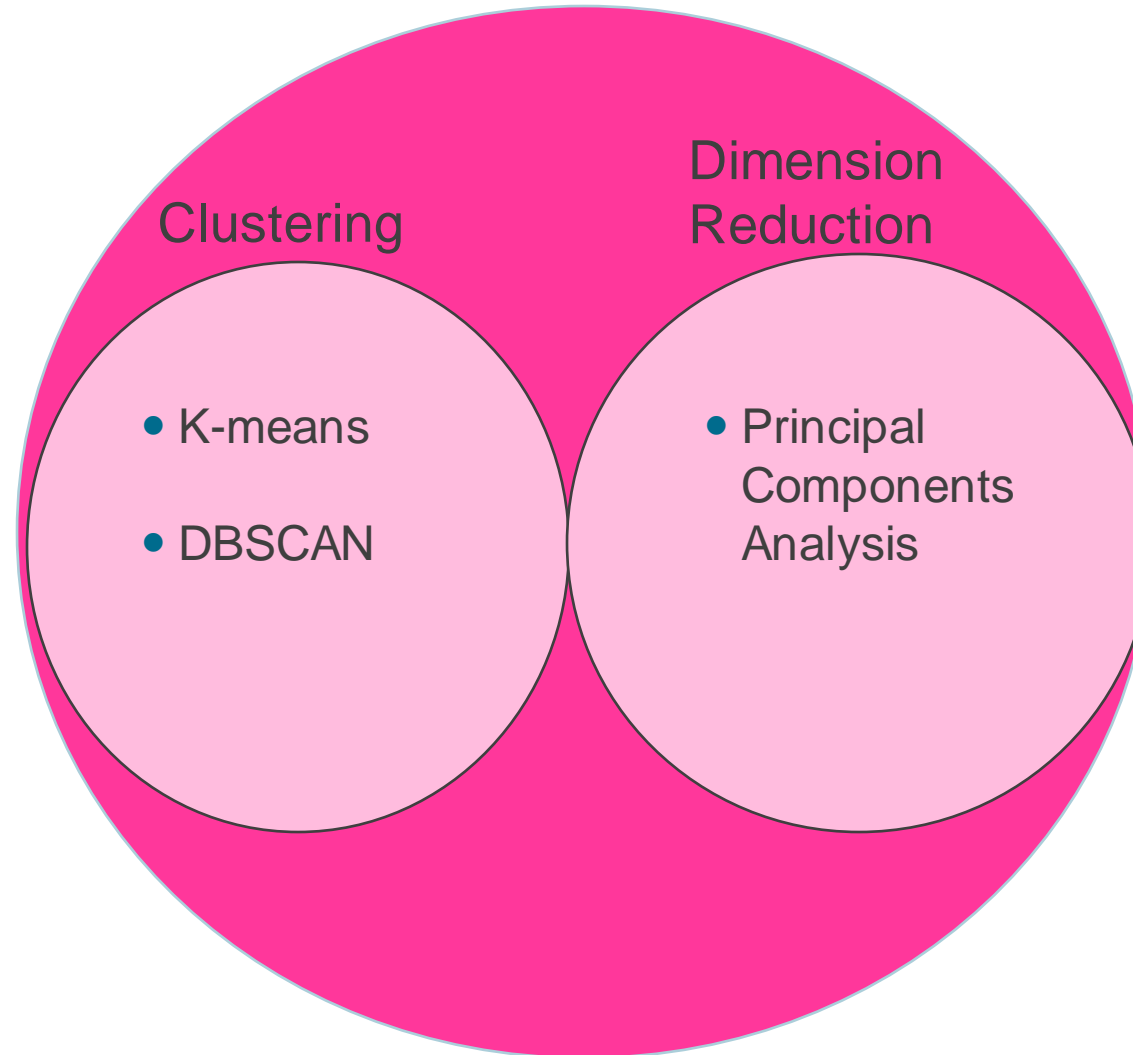


Reinforcement  
Learning (not covered)



# Algorithms - Unsupervised Learning

## Unsupervised Learning



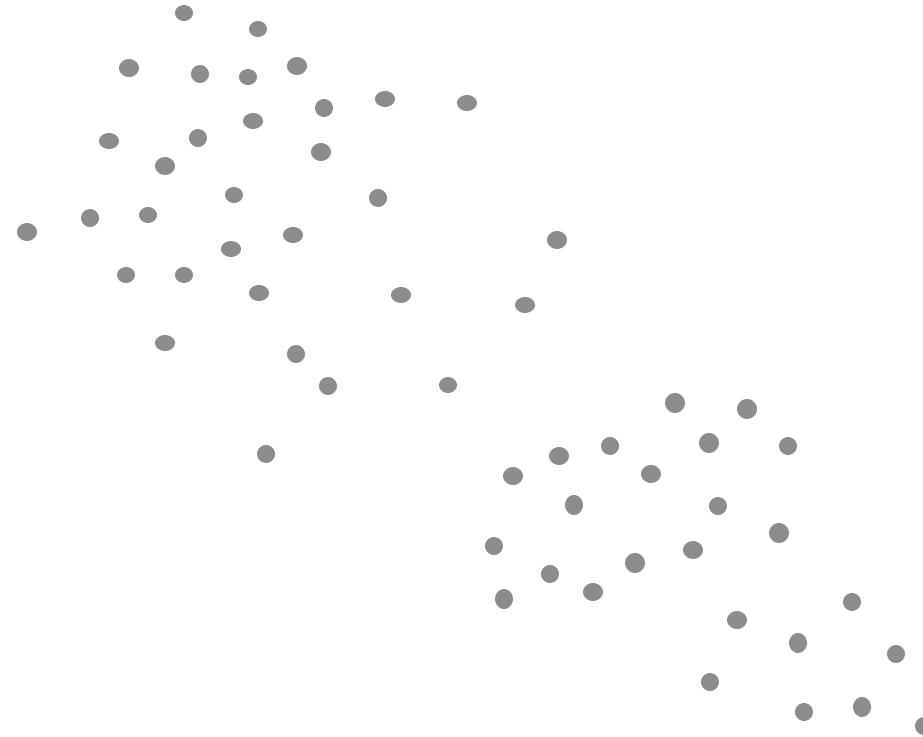
# Unsupervised Learning - Clustering

- K-Mean Clustering

Lloyd's algorithm

Step #1: Random Mean Initialization

Cluster center 1



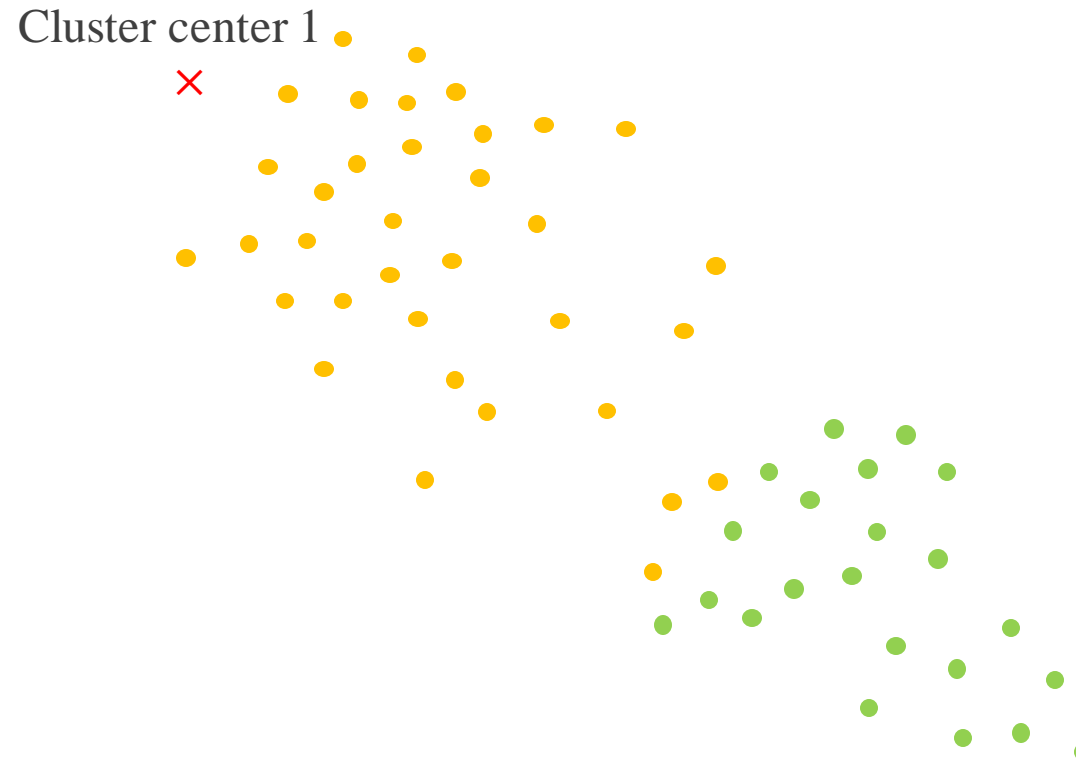
Cluster center 2

# Unsupervised Learning - Clustering

- K-Mean Clustering:

Lloyd's algorithm

Step #2: Assign class labels by distances

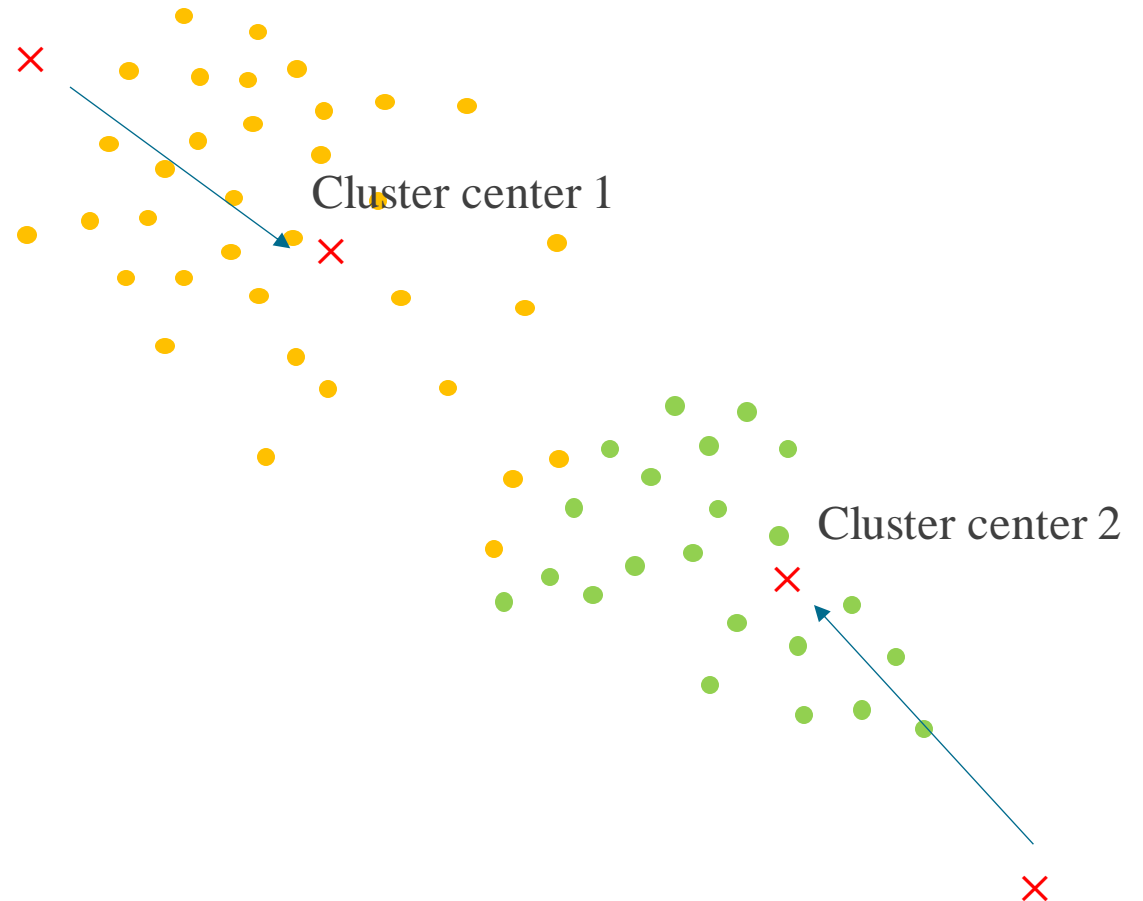


# Unsupervised Learning - Clustering

- K-Mean Clustering

Lloyd's algorithm

Step #3: Calculate cluster centers



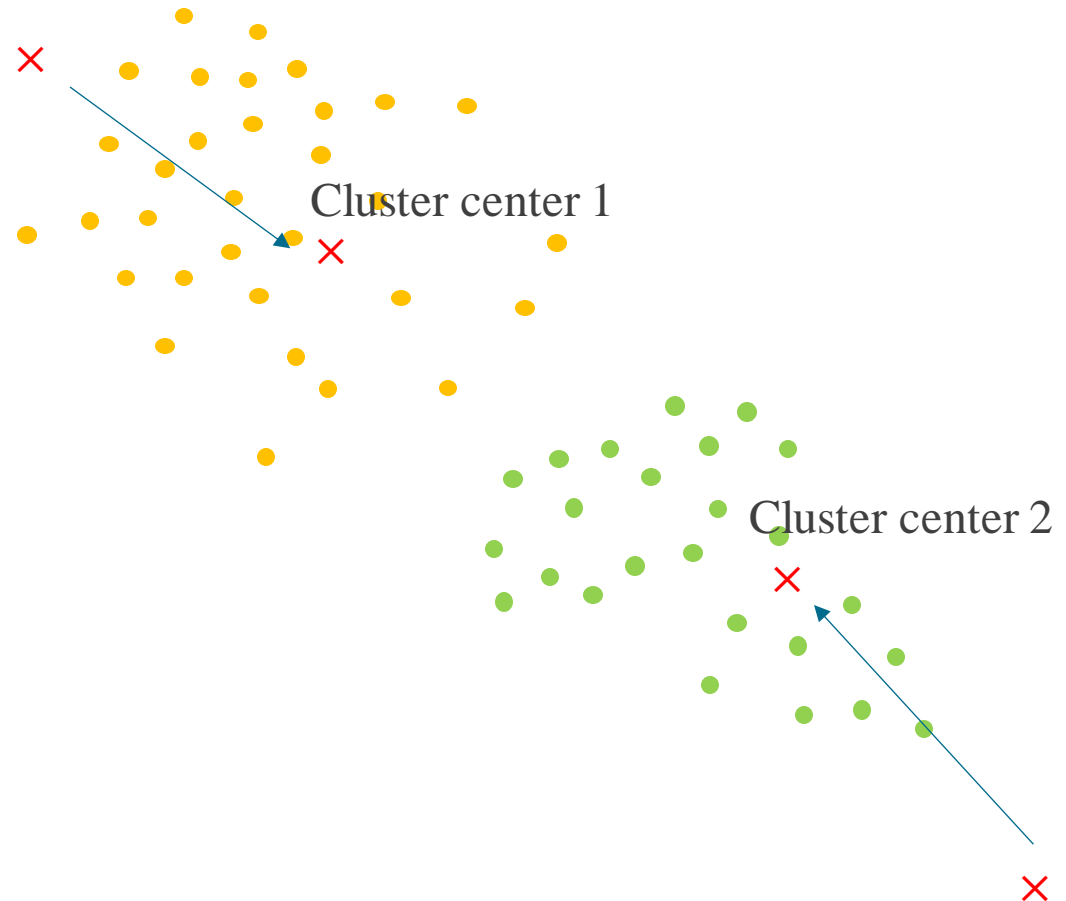


# Unsupervised Learning - Clustering

- K-Mean Clustering

Lloyd's algorithm

Step #4: Re-assign labels by distance

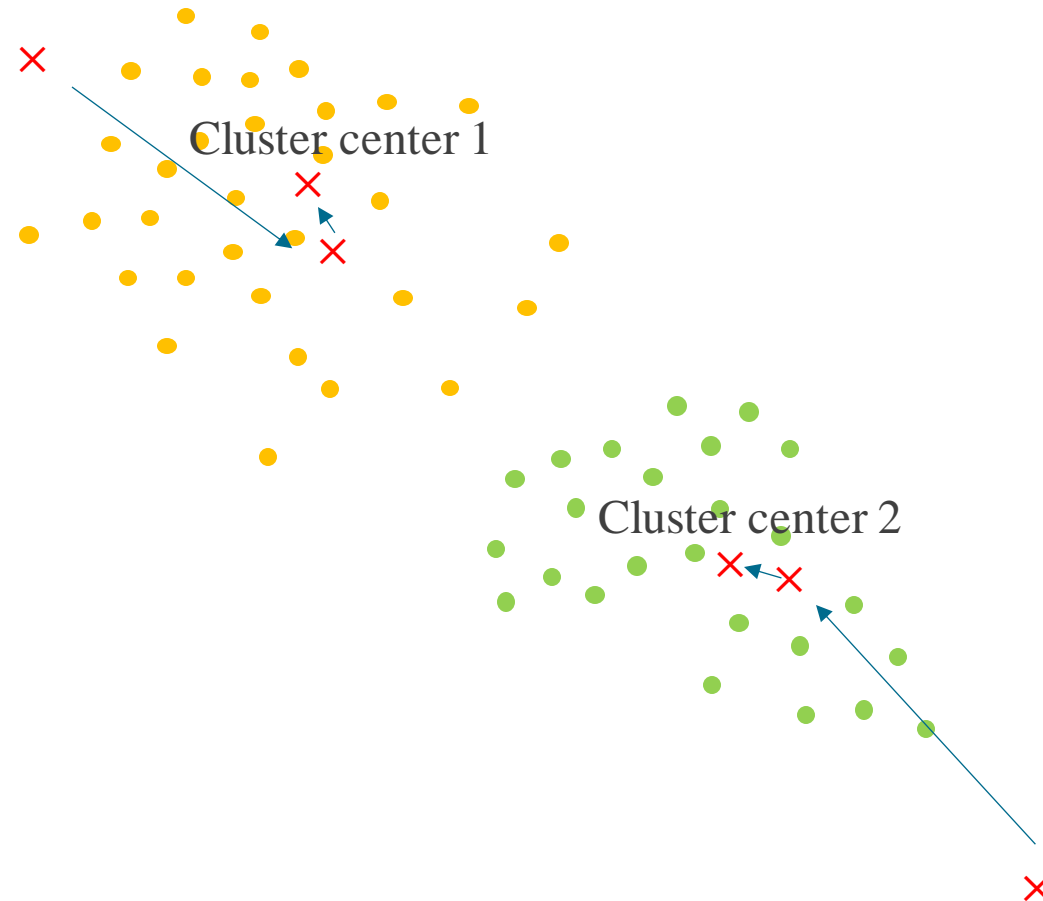


# Unsupervised Learning - Clustering

- K-Mean Clustering

Lloyd's algorithm

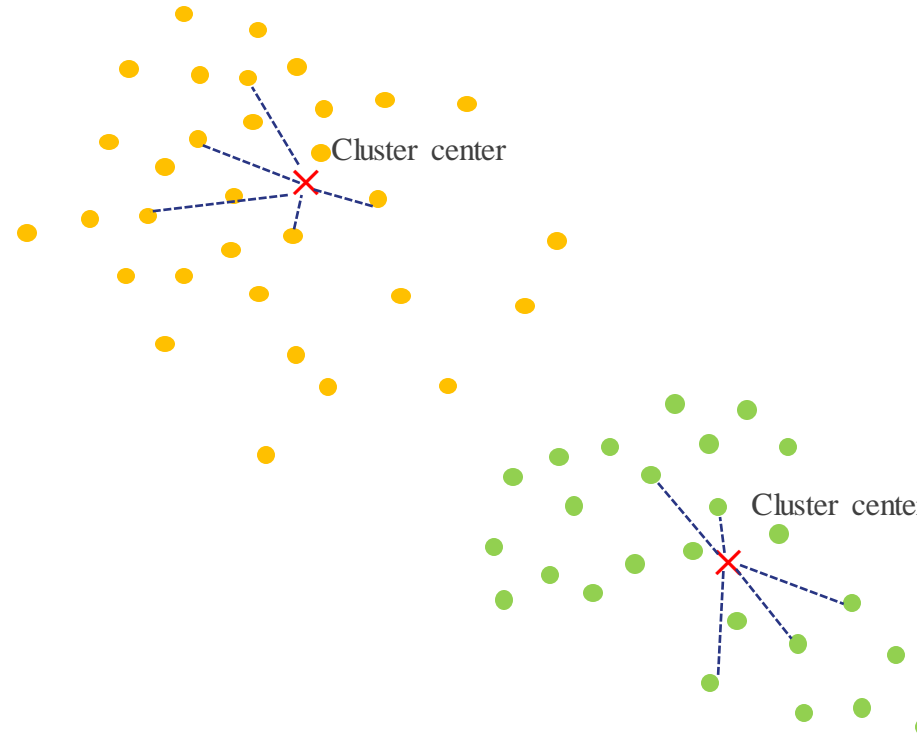
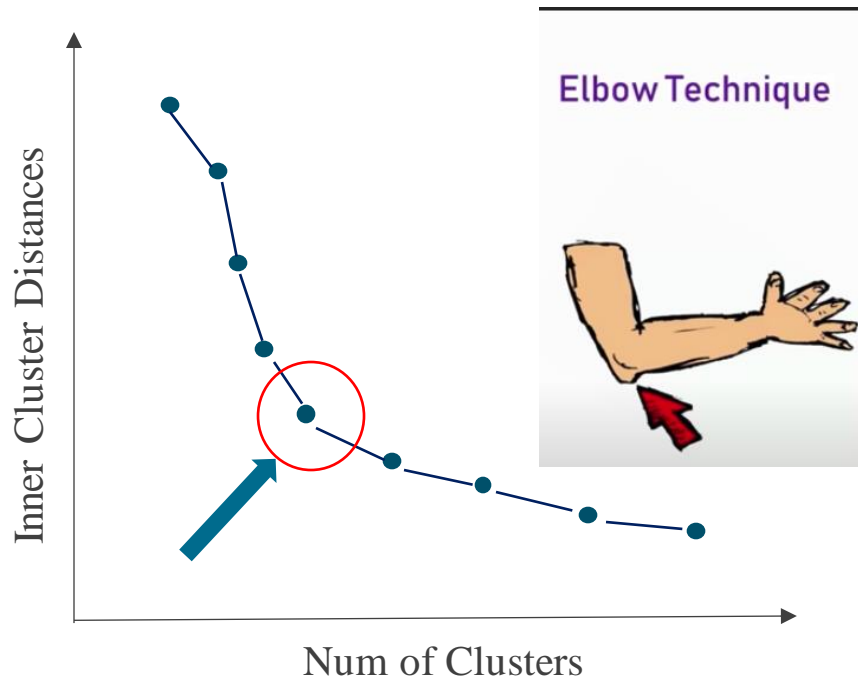
Step #5: Re-calculate cluster centers



# Unsupervised Learning – Clustering Evaluation

- How to measure the clustering quality?

## Elbow Technique



# Unsupervised Learning – Clustering Evaluation

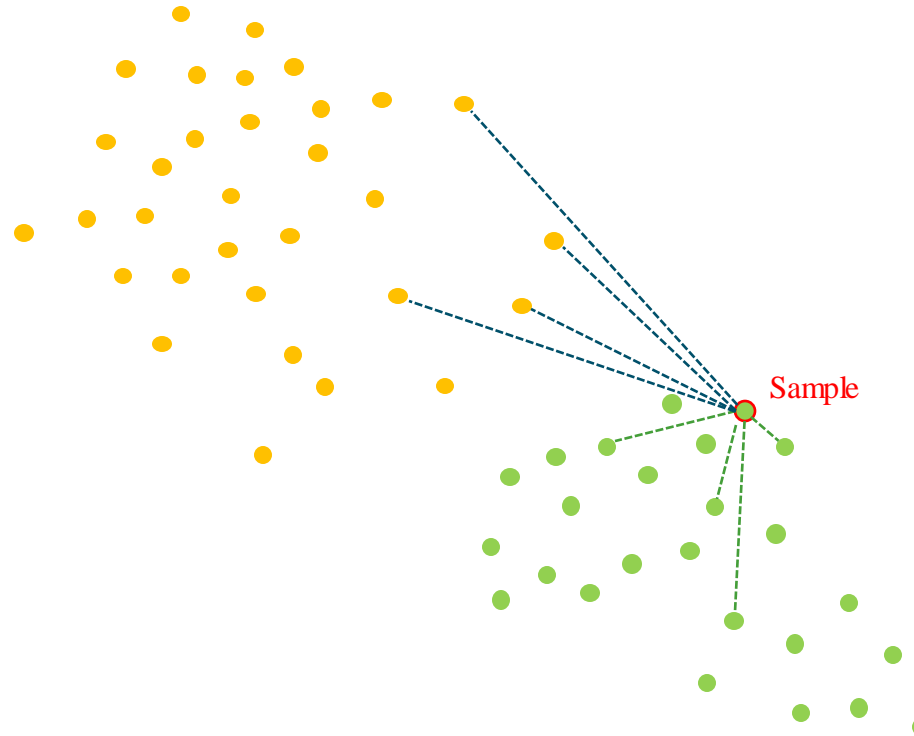
- How to measure the clustering quality?

Silhouette Coefficient:

$$s = \frac{b - a}{\max(a, b)}$$

a: The mean distance between a sample and all other points in the same cluster

b: The mean distance between a sample and all other points in the next nearest cluster



# Unsupervised Learning – Clustering Evaluation

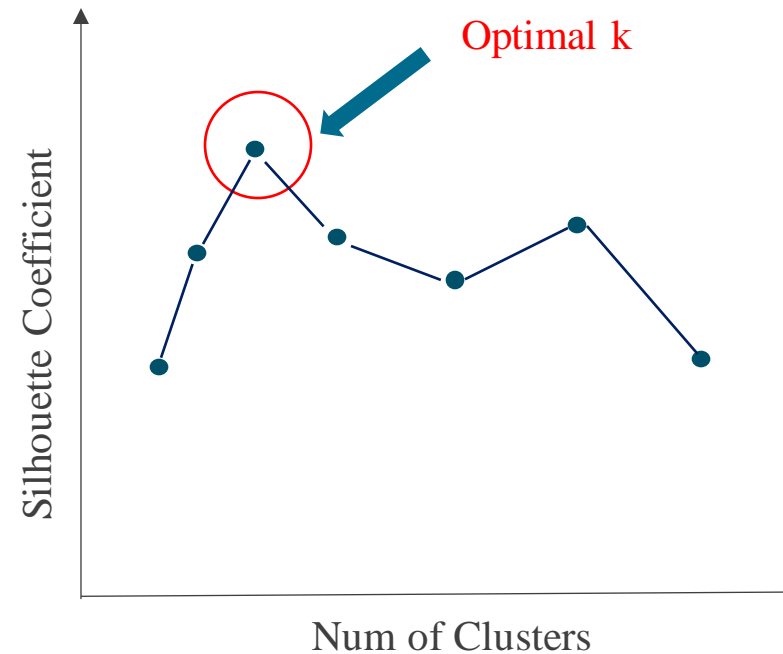
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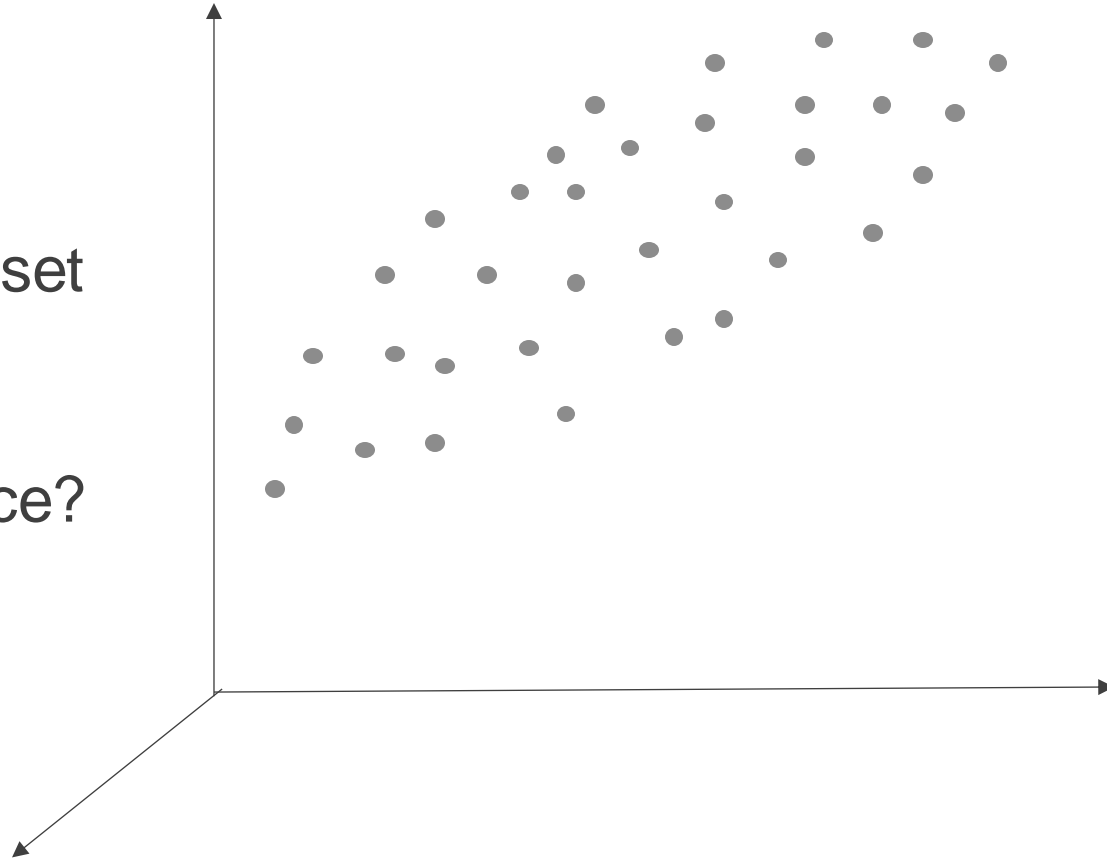


# Unsupervised Learning – Dimension Reduction

- How to reduce dimensionality?
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)  
most popular method

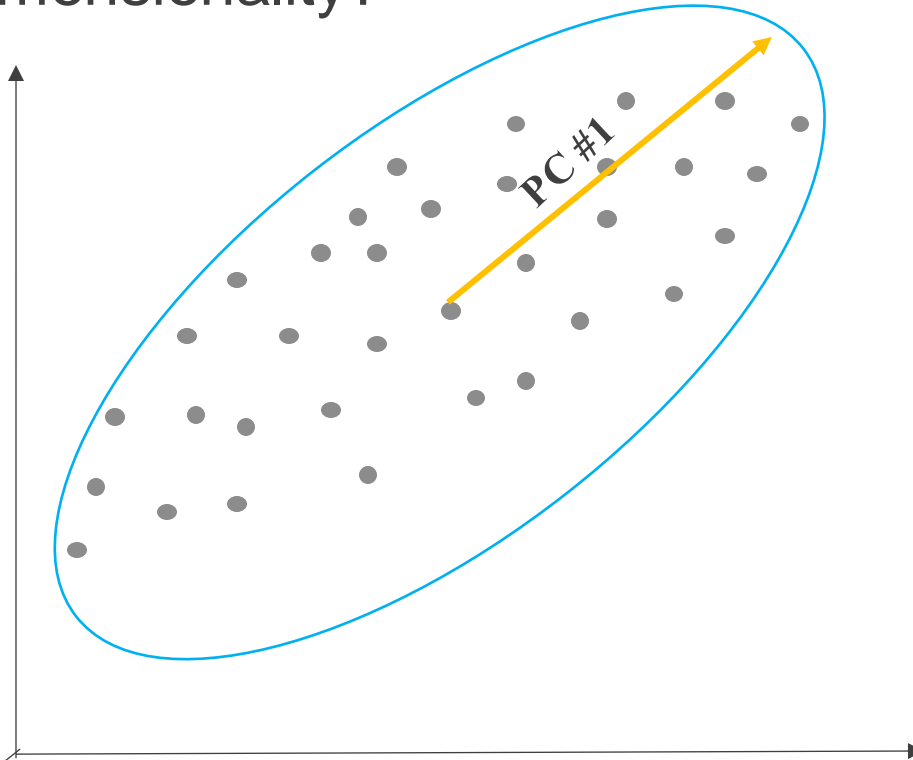
Think about a high dimensional dataset

Which direction has the most variance?



# Unsupervised Learning – Dimension Reduction

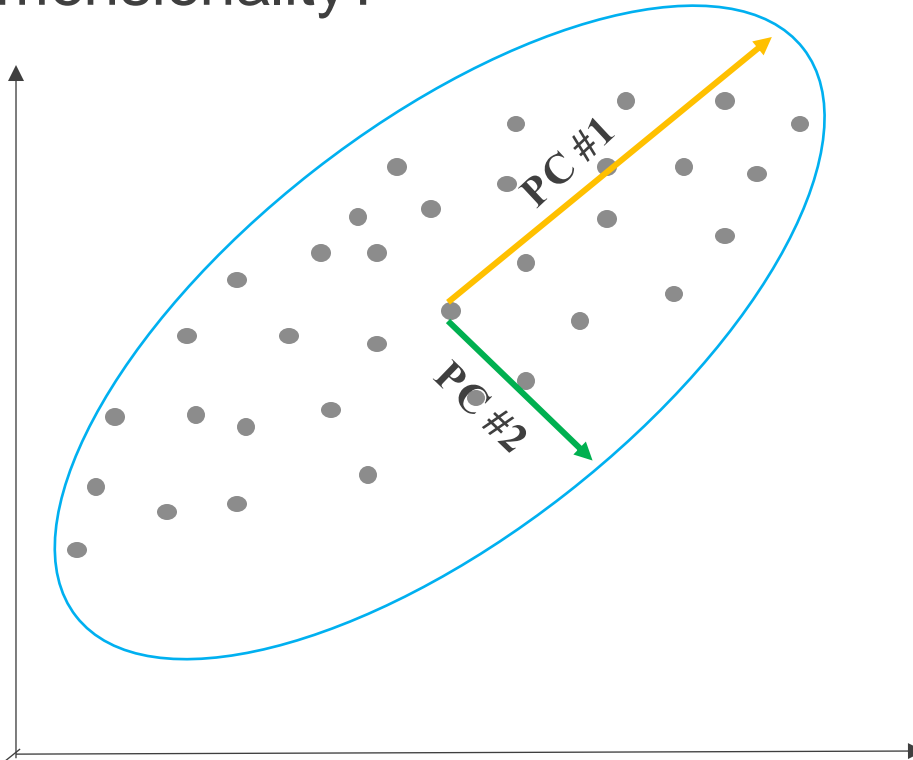
- How to reduce dimensionality?



$$\text{PC\#1} = 0.05X_1 - 0.84X_2 + \dots + 0.11X_{200}$$

# Unsupervised Learning – Dimension Reduction

- How to reduce dimensionality?



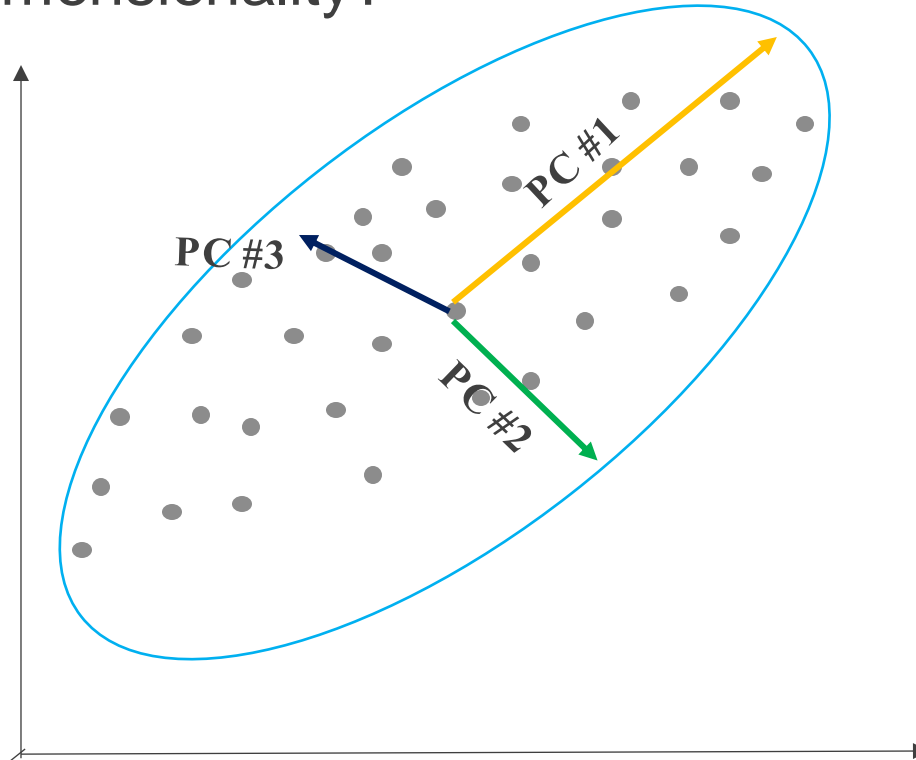
$$\text{PC\#1} = 0.05X_1 - 0.84X_2 + \dots + 0.11X_{200}$$

$$\text{PC\#2} = 0.86X_1 + 0.05X_2 + \dots - 0.47X_{200}$$



# Unsupervised Learning – Dimension Reduction

- How to reduce dimensionality?



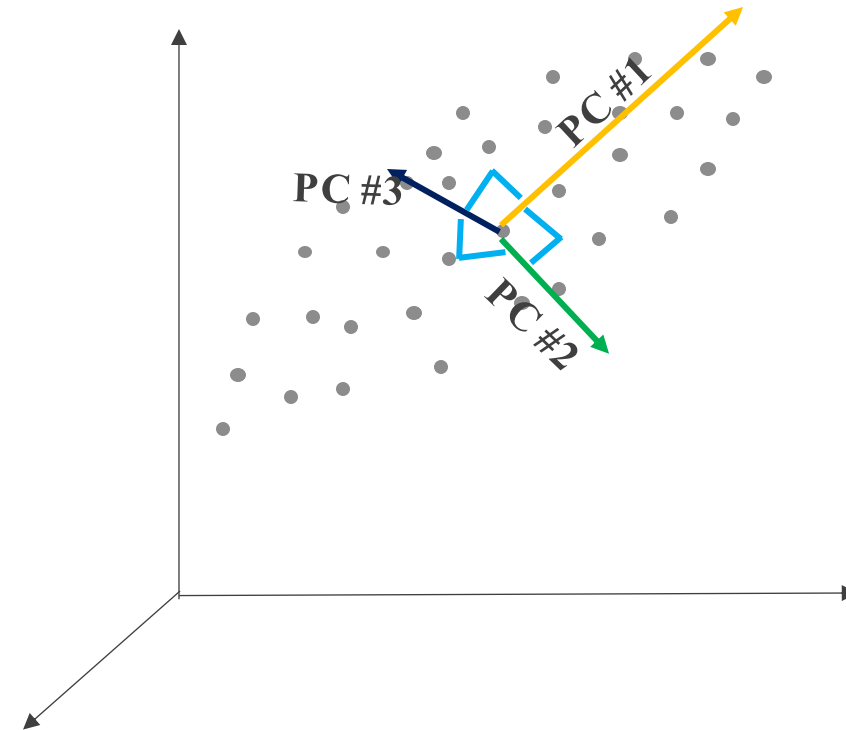
$$PC\#1 = 0.05X_1 - 0.84X_2 + \dots + 0.11X_{200}$$

$$PC\#2 = 0.36X_1 + 0.05X_2 + \dots - 0.47X_{200}$$

$$PC\#3 = \dots$$

# Unsupervised Learning – Dimension Reduction

- Principal components are:
  - Orthogonal (or "perpendicular") to one another
  - Linear combinations of predictor variables
- # of Principal components = # of variables
  - Keep principal components that explain most of the variation -> reduce dimensionality



# Q & A

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