

Advanced Machine Learning (Semester 1 2023)

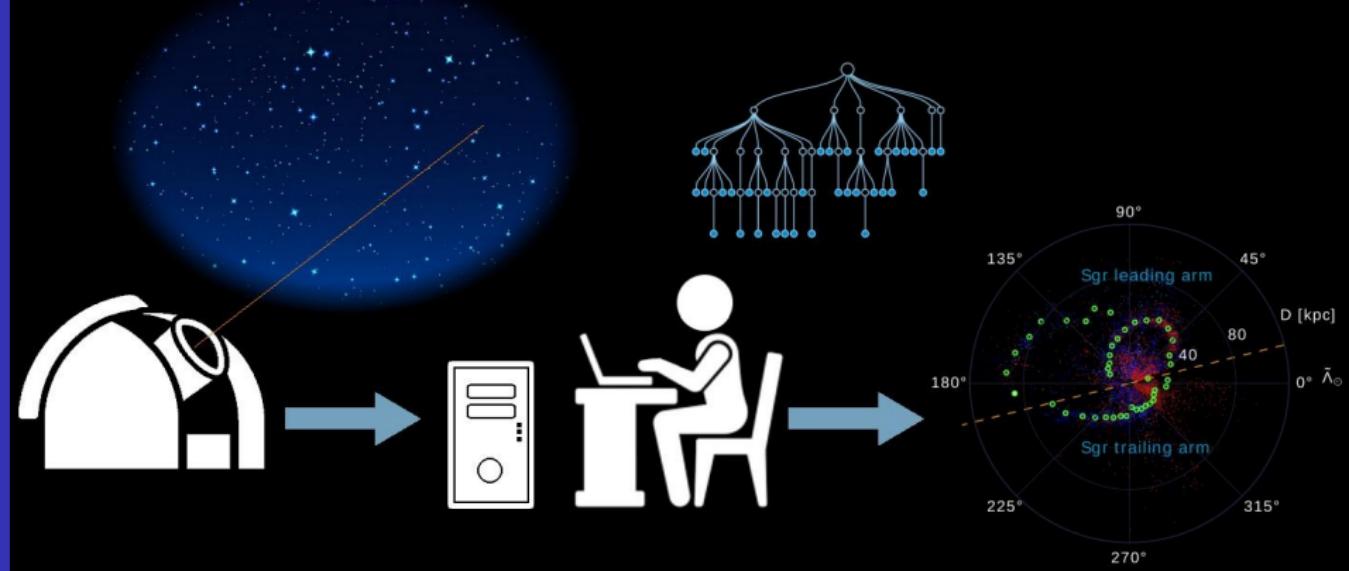
## **Introduction & Course Logistics**

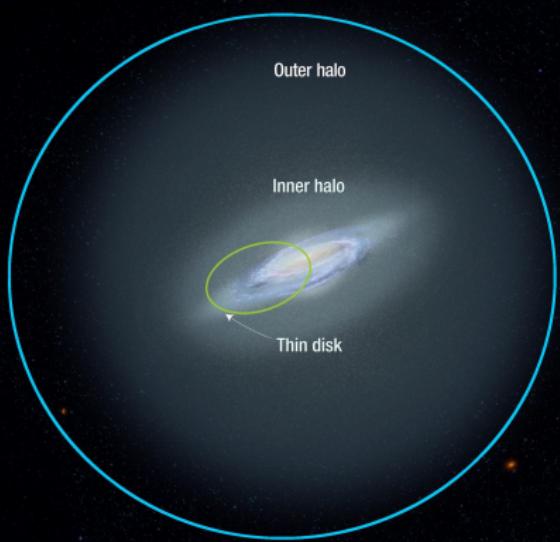
**Nina Hernitschek**

Centro de Astronomía CITEVA  
Universidad de Antofagasta

April 10, 2023

# Motivation





~120 kpc PS1 3 $\pi$

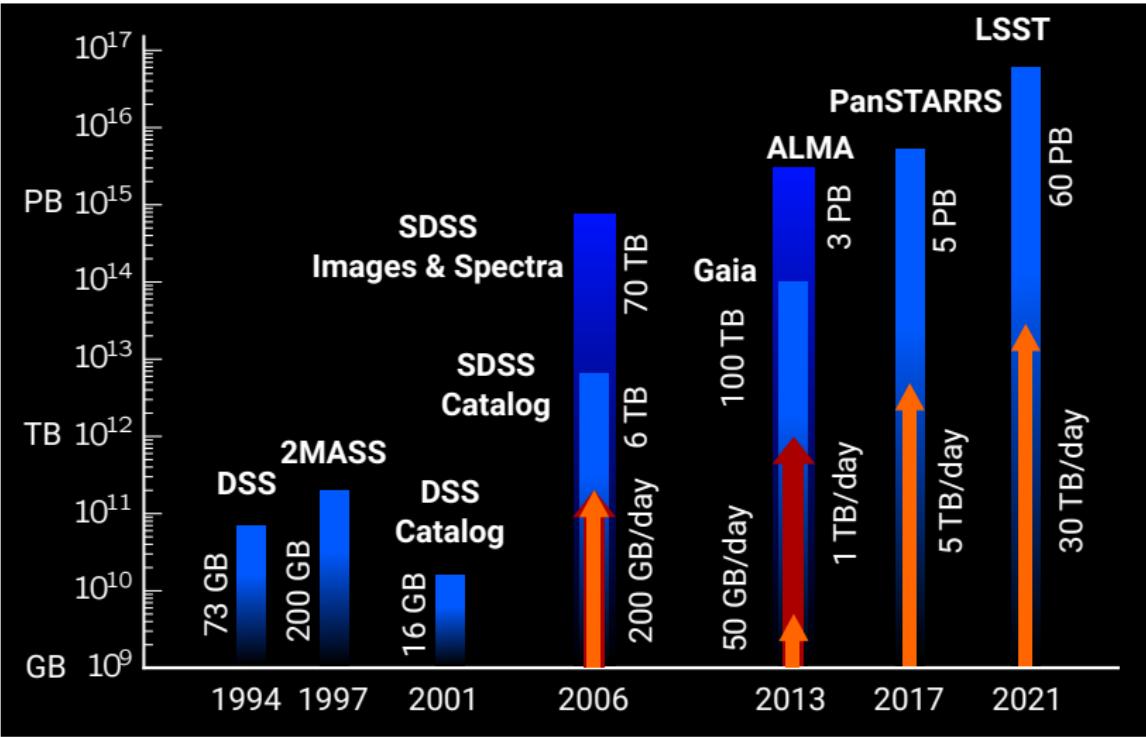
~ 10 kpc limit of SDSS studies  
for kinematics & [Fe/H]

~400 kpc LSST

# Challenges in Data Handling

increasing data volume in astronomical surveys

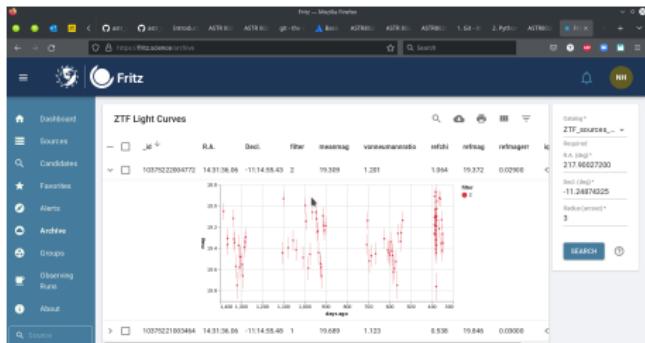
Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology



# what you will learn in this class

this course will prepare you for “doing science” with current and upcoming large astronomical surveys:

## accessing astronomical survey data



Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

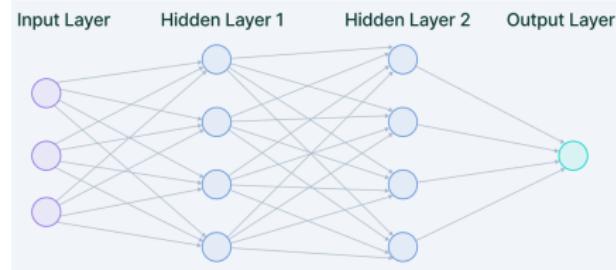
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accessing astronomical survey data



artificial neural networks



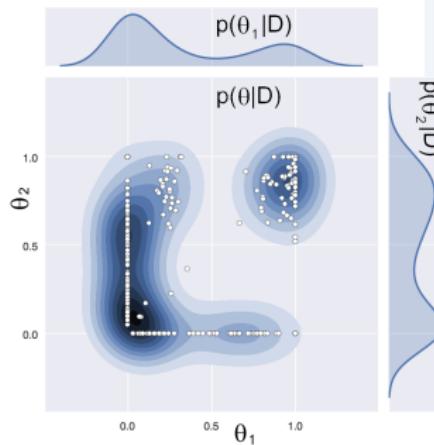
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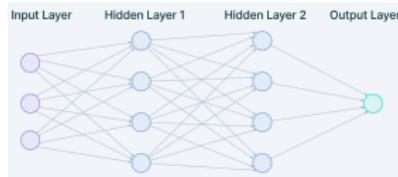
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statistical methods



artificial neural networks



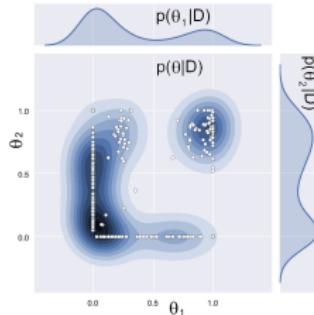
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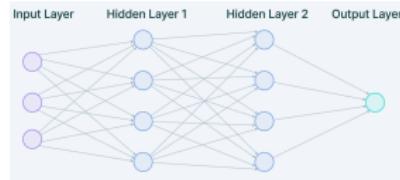
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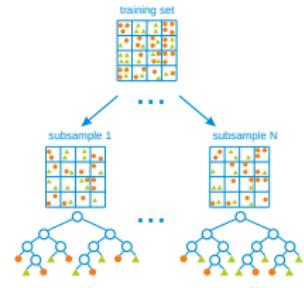
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artificial neural networks



machine learning



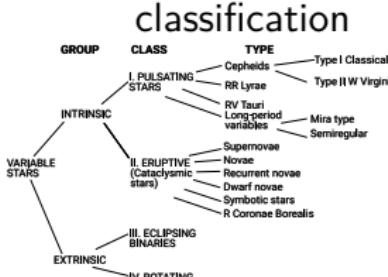
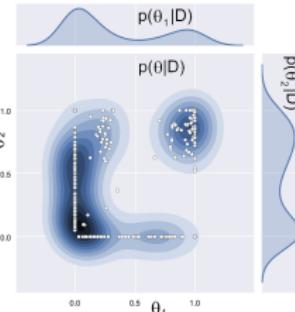
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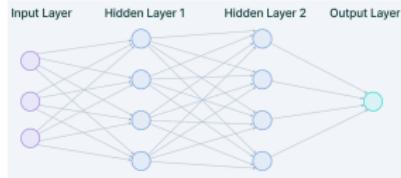
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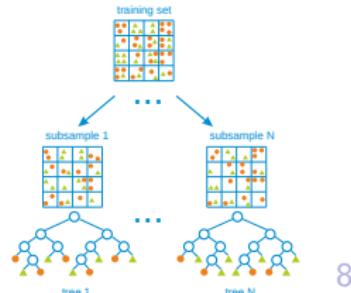
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machine learning



# Course Logistics

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

## course content:

- lecture: Monday 10:00 - 12:00
- practice: Wednesday 10:00 - 11:30
- preparation of a paper presentation (of your choice)
- identification of a problem related to your research to be solved with machine learning, i.e. neural networks: 2 presentations, report

## grading:

- participation: 10 %
- paper presentation: 20 %
- project presentations (project idea + project status + final): 35 %
- project report: 35 %

**deliverables:** your github repository

## contact and course material:

- e-mail: [nina.hernitschek@uantof.cl](mailto:nina.hernitschek@uantof.cl)
- github: [https://github.com/ninahernitschek/advanced\\_machine\\_learning\\_2023\\_1](https://github.com/ninahernitschek/advanced_machine_learning_2023_1)

# Course Logistics

Motivation  
Overview  
Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

- April 10** Lecture 1: Introduction & Course Logistics, April 12 Practice 1
- April 17** Lecture 2: Artificial Neural Networks (I) April 19 Practice 2
- April 24** Lecture 3: Artificial Neural Networks (II), April 26 Practice 3
- May 8** Lecture 4: Training of Neural Networks, May 10 Practice 4
- May 15** *presentation on paper*, May 17 Q&A Session
- May 22** Lecture 5: Convolutional Neural Networks, May 24 Practice 5
- May 29** Lecture 6: Recurrent Neural Networks, May 31 Practice 6
- June 5** *presentation on project idea*, June 7 Q&A Session
- June 12** Lecture 7: Autoencoders, June 14 Practice 7
- June 19** Lecture 8: Reinforcement Learning
- July 3** *presentation on project status*
- July 10** Lecture 9: Architecture of Machine Learning Projects, July 12 Practice 8
- July 17** optional Q&A Session
- July 31** optional Q&A Session
- August 4** *final presentation project*

# Rules for Coding, Presentations, Report

same as for Advanced Astroinformatics project:

**coding:** If you have a question when something doesn't work, summarize what you tried - often this will even lead to the solution.

## project report and presentation:

- **LATEX**
- figures: all own figures should be in vectorized pdf format
- abstract: concise summary of your project that gives the big picture
- data and aim of project: data description (incl. citation)
- own work: properly cite what is not your own work; discuss how the previous work is similar to or different from your own work
- implementation: medium-level implementation description with libraries/ software frameworks (incl. citation), project milestones ⇒ more details than in a research paper
- related work: include both work aimed at similar problems and work that employs similar solutions to yours
- discussion: reflect your approach (strengths, weaknesses, limitations), lessons learned
- bibliography: bibtex/ref mechanism, ADS/Bibtex information

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

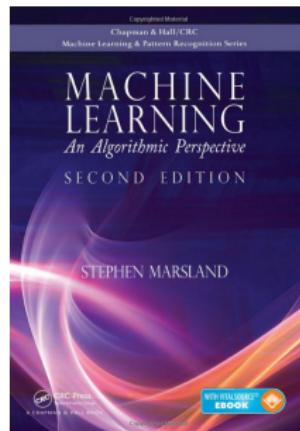
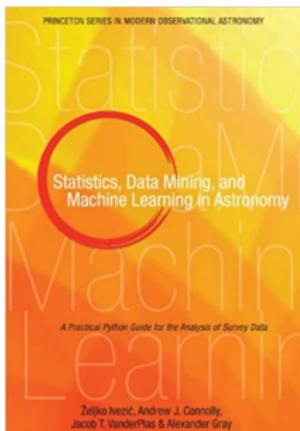
# Textbooks

## Statistics, Data Mining and Machine Learning in Astronomy: A Practical Python Guide for the Analysis of Survey Data

Ž. Ivezić, A. J. Connolly, J. T. VanderPlas, A. Gray

## Machine Learning - An Algorithmic Perspective

Stephen Marsland



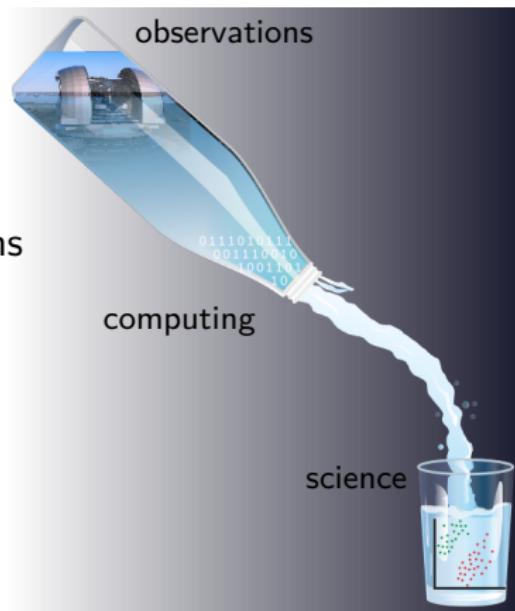
Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology

# Challenges in Data Handling

astronomy is largely determined by computational capacity

⇒ telescopes & instruments as front-ends for data processing systems

⇒ **challenge and chance:**  
understanding complex phenomena  
requires complex data

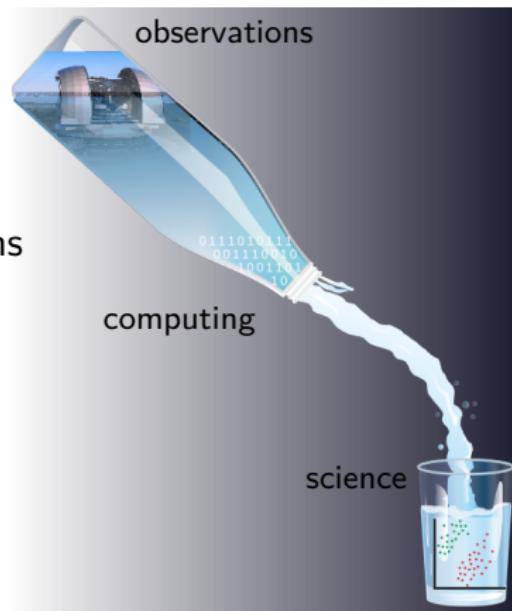


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**Big Data** is transforming how and which discoveries are made

# Big Data

Laney et al. 2001: data growth challenge is **three-dimensional**

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Big Data

Laney et al. 2001: data growth challenge is **three-dimensional**

Big Data is data with at least one big dimension:

- volume
- velocity: bandwidth, response speed
- variety: number and size of individual assets

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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**shifting use cases:**

As data becomes big data, finding the *right* data has become more important.

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Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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**shifting use cases:**

As data becomes big data, finding the *right* data has become more important.

⇒ powerful astrostatistical & machine-learning tools are needed to derive scientific insights

# Big Data

## shifting use cases:

As data become more plentiful, finding the *right* data has become more important.

⇒ powerful astrostatistical & machine-learning tools are needed to derive scientific insights

Individual measurements giving way to **statistics, clustering, patterns** in the data.

Data processing needs to be **highly automatized**.  
Analysis growing more exploratory rather than pre-defined/scripted.

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

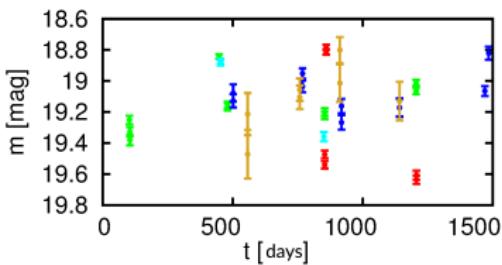
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Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

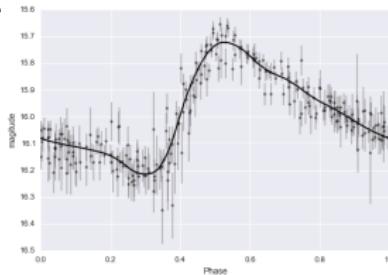
# Big Data

one **example** for finding the *right* data :

Pan-STARRS1  $3\pi$  survey with about  $10^9$  light curves like that:



goal: finding RR Lyrae\* stars whose light curves look like that  
(if better sampled):



\*less than 1 % of  
the light curves are  
expected to be from  
that type

# Statistical Data Analysis

**Data-driven methods** like statistical methods can reliably **quantify information** embedded in scientific data **without the biases of physical models.**

## Requirements:

- find the right method(s): modern statistics is vast in its scope and methodology
- scientific inferences should not depend on arbitrary choices in methodology and variable scale
- correct interpretation of the meaning of a statistical result w.r.t. the scientific goal: (astro-)statistics and machine learning are only tools!

# (Astro-)Statistics

**a lot is possible:**

galaxy clustering

spatial point processes,  
clustering

galaxy morphology

regression, mixture models

weak lensing morphology

geostatistics, density  
estimation

strong lensing  
morphology



faint source detection

shape statistics

variable source  
preclassification

false discovery rate

structure functions +  
classifier

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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⇒ **fitting models**

Motivation

Overview

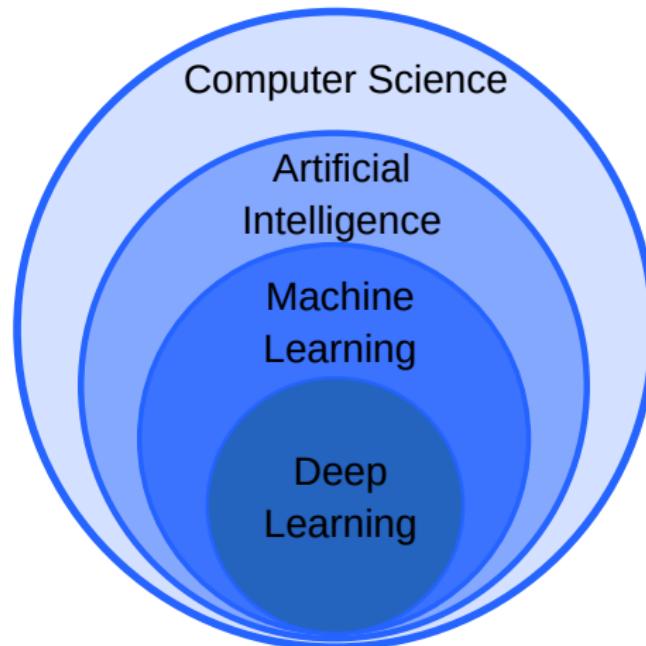
Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Machine Learning - Terminology

Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology



# Machine Learning

... is the sub-field of computer science that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed  
(Arthur Samuel, 1959)

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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⇒ allows to **uncover hidden correlation patterns** through iterative learning by sample data

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

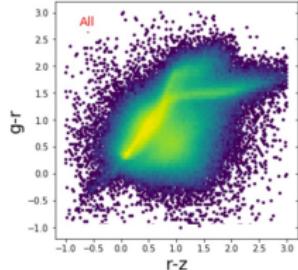
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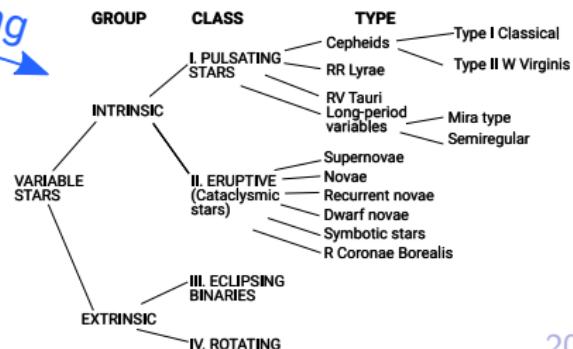
⇒ **in astronomy:**

**parameter space of measurements**



machine learning

**parameter space of astrophysical objects**



# Machine Learning

... is the sub-field of computer science that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed  
(Arthur Samuel, 1959)

⇒ allows to **uncover hidden correlation patterns** through iterative learning by sample data

⇒ **in astronomy:** allows **to model a survey:**

- describing data quality → outlier
- describing light curve characteristics → “features”
- classifying sources → catalogs
- finding substructure → clumps, overdensities, ...

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Functions of Machine Learning Systems

## Descriptive

the system uses the data to explain data properties; tools: simple statistical tools such as averages, percentages

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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focuses on predicting and understanding future behavior

# Functions of Machine Learning Systems

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

## Descriptive

the system uses the data to explain data properties; tools: simple statistical tools such as averages, percentages

## Predictive

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## Prescriptive

the system uses data to make suggestions about actions to take based on the insights gained

# Types of Machine Learning Algorithms

there are different types of machine learning algorithms that differ mostly by **how they use data**

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Supervised Machine Learning

labeled data (training data, training set) enable the supervised machine learning algorithm to understand the connection between **features** and **labels**

new observations (target data) are assigned to a group or class



spiral galaxy



elliptical galaxy



**applications:** classification problems, regression problems

# Supervised Machine Learning

The objective of a supervised learning model is to predict the correct label for newly presented input data.

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Supervised Machine Learning

The objective of a supervised learning model is to predict the correct label for newly presented input data.

When training a supervised learning algorithm, the **training set** will consist of inputs paired with the correct outputs. Inputs in the training set should represent the **target set** which we have to classify: composition of the data, data quality.

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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During **training**, the algorithm will search for patterns in the data that correlate with the desired outputs.

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

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After training, a supervised learning algorithm will take in new unseen inputs and will determine which label the new inputs will be classified based on prior training data.

Motivation

Overview

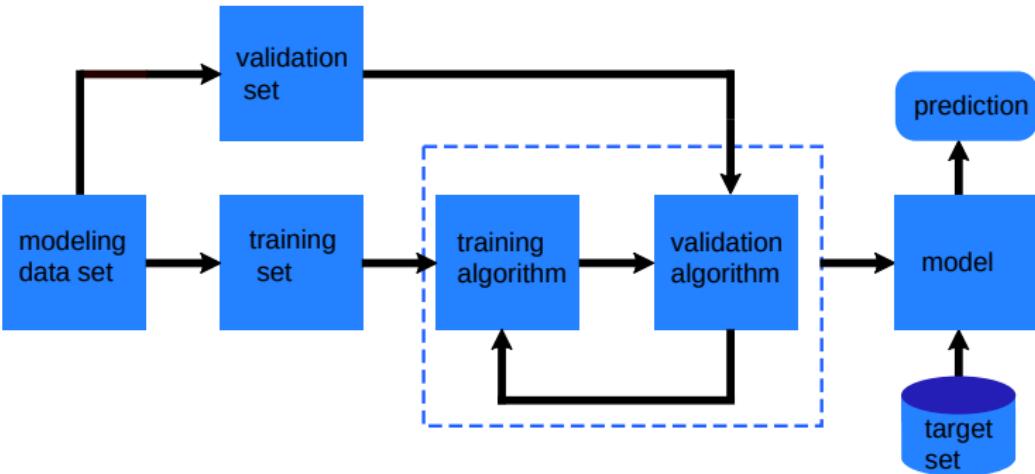
Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Supervised Machine Learning

Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology



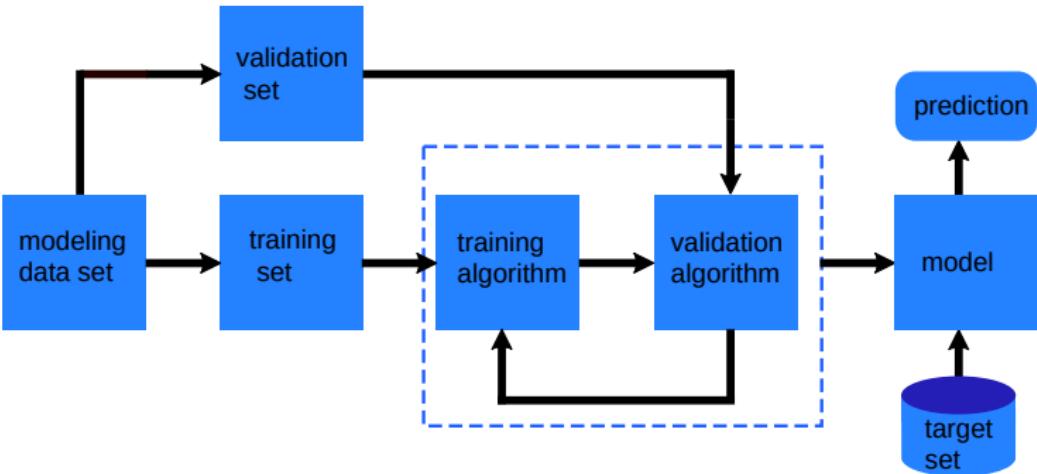
## **split modeling set into training set and validation set:**

the validation set (also: test set) is used for the testing the model after the model has been trained on the training set - it is extremely important to test the model on data not being part of the training set

A **fundamental assumption** of supervised machine learning is that the distribution of training examples is identical to the distribution of validation examples and future unseen examples (the target set).

# Supervised Machine Learning

Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology



## Training:

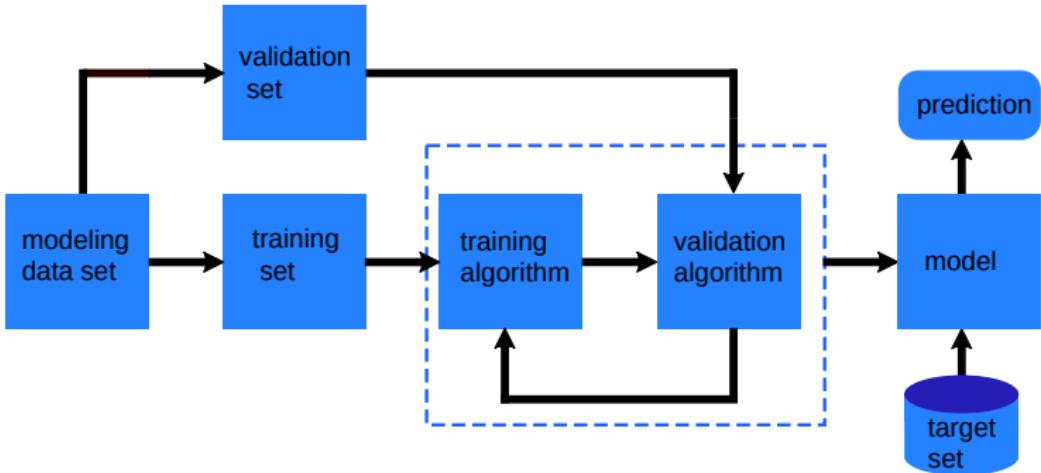
given a training set of labeled examples  $\{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$ , estimate the prediction function  $f$  and parameters  $\theta$  which minimizes the prediction error on the training set

## Validation:

apply  $f$  to validation set  $x$ , output predicted value  $y = f(x)$   
from this we generate performance measures, also called accuracy measures

# Supervised Machine Learning

Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology



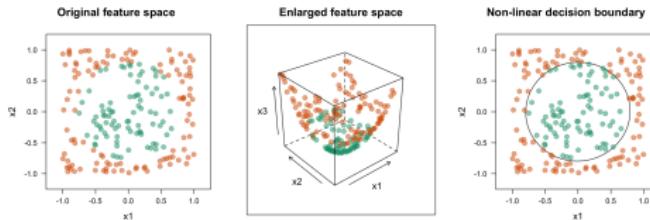
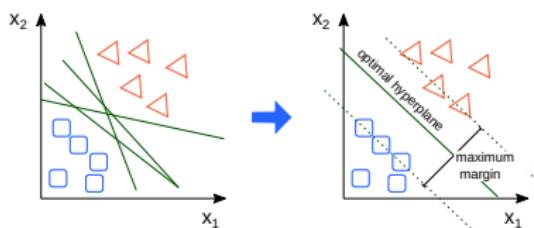
## Application:

Run the model on the target set.

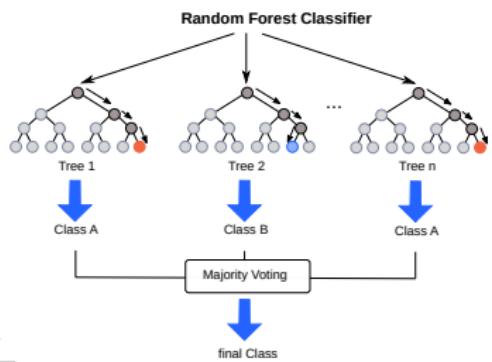
# Supervised Machine Learning

state-of-the-art (before Deep Learning):

## Support Vector Machines binary classification



## Random Forest Classifiers multiclass classification

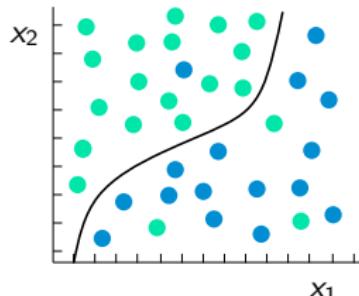


# Supervised Machine Learning

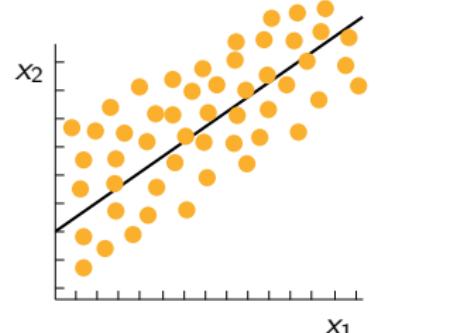
Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology

two main areas of supervised machine learning:  
**classification** problems and **regression** problems

mapping input value(s) to a discrete value, the class  
example: predicting whether an object is a star or a galaxy



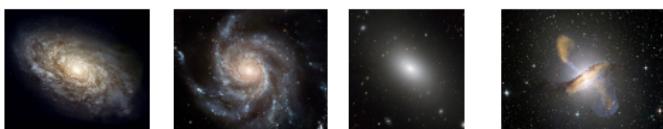
mapping input value(s) to continuous data  
example: predicting the surface temperature of a star



# Unsupervised Machine Learning

unlabeled data enable the unsupervised machine learning algorithm to **understand the data** and **find patterns in data themselves**

data is clustered, new data is assigned to clusters



cluster A

cluster B



**applications:** data exploration, data clustering, anomaly

# Unsupervised Machine Learning

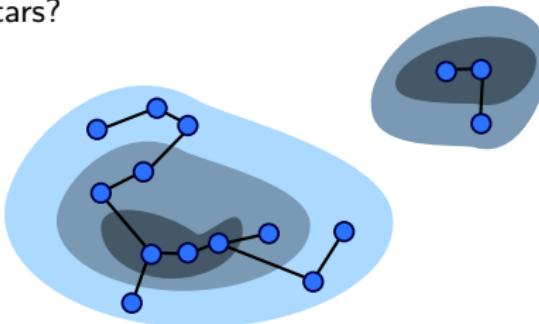
Motivation  
Overview  
Course Logistics  
Machine Learning in Astronomy  
Machine Learning - Terminology

three main areas of unsupervised machine learning:  
**clustering, association and dimensionality reduction**

find hidden patterns in the data based on similarities or differences  
example: are there subtypes within a given type of stars?

find the probability of co-occurrence of items in a collection  
example: which stars likely host exoplanets?

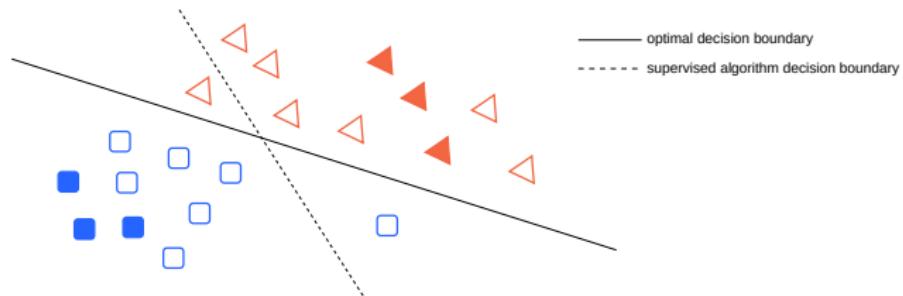
reduce the dimensions of the data  
example: feature extraction to reduce the number of random variables



# Semi-Supervised Learning

takes the **main advantages from both** supervised and unsupervised learning

it uses a **smaller labeled data set** to guide classification and performs unsupervised feature extraction from a **larger, unlabeled data set**

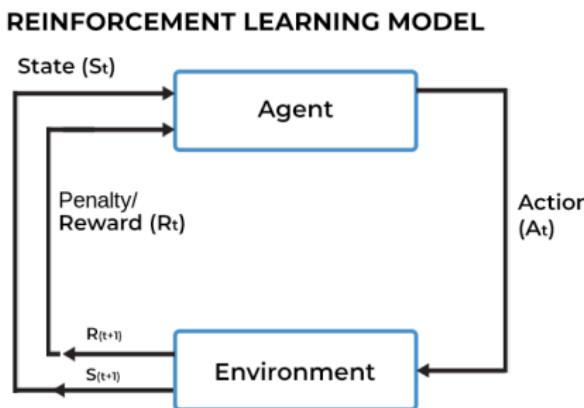


**applications:** solve problems when there is not enough labeled data present to train a model

# Reinforcement Learning

an **agent** learns to behave in an environment by performing actions and adjusting its further course to feedback

data is not labeled, agent learns by experience: good actions are rewarded, bad actions result in a penalty



**applications:** playing chess; optimizing astronomical survey

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

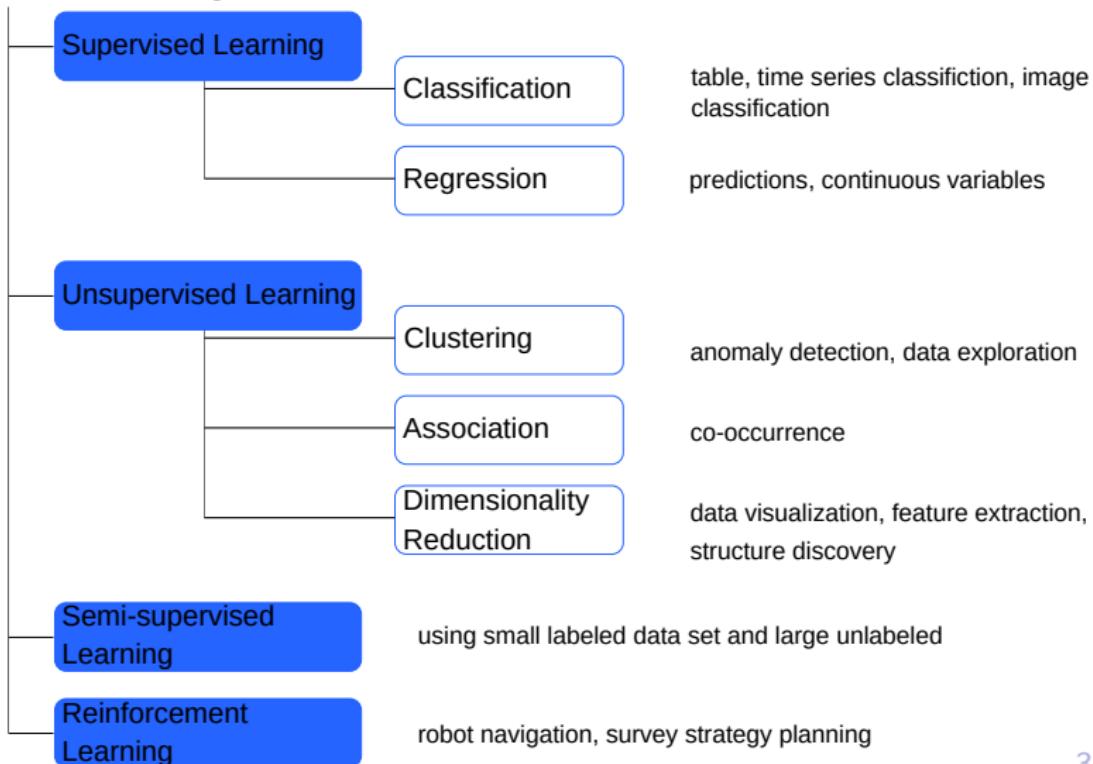
Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Types of Machine Learning - Overview

Motivation  
Overview  
Course  
Logistics  
Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy  
Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

## Machine Learning



# The Role of Data in Training Process

Motivation  
Overview

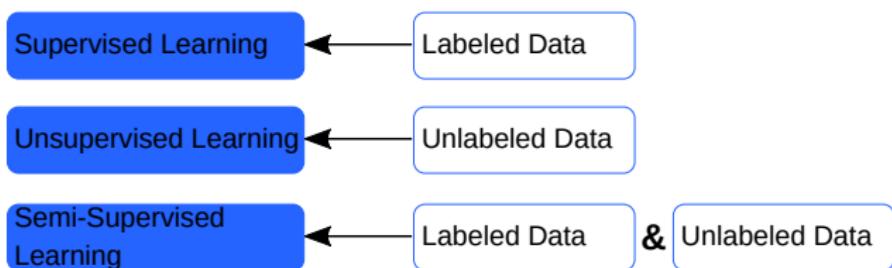
Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

**Supervised Learning** learns from labeled training set data by iteratively making predictions on the data and adjusting for the correct answer. This makes supervised Learning models **more accurate** than unsupervised learning models.

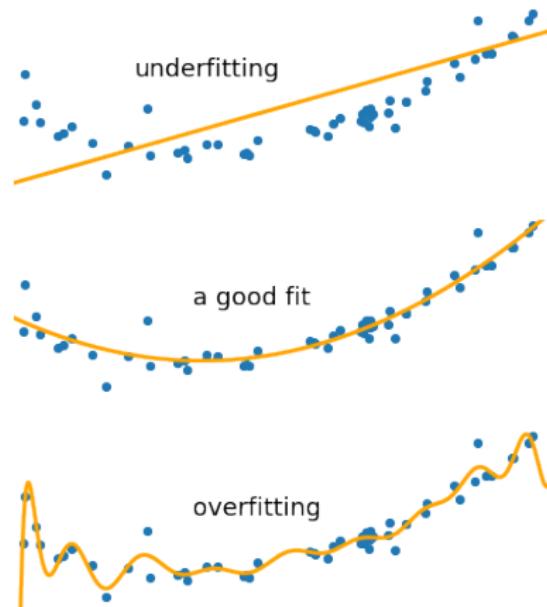
**Unsupervised Learning** models work on their own to discover the inherent structure of unlabeled data. The unsupervised learning algorithm works with unlabeled data, in which the output is based solely on the collection of perceptions. This makes unsupervised methods **more flexible** to deal with new data.



# Challenges and Limitations

Motivation  
Overview  
Course  
Logistics  
Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy  
Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

In most scenarios, the cause of the poor performance of any machine learning algorithm is due to **underfitting or overfitting**.



# Challenges and Limitations

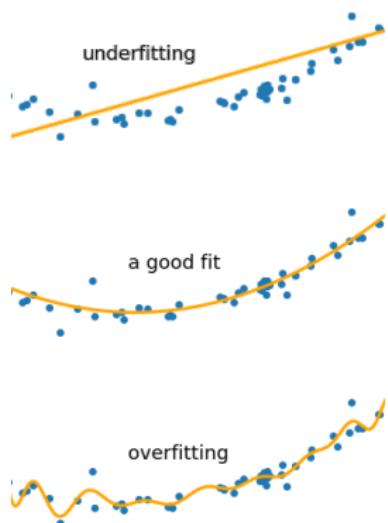
Motivation  
Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

In most scenarios, the cause of the poor performance of any machine learning algorithm is due to **underfitting or overfitting**.



Underfitting is a scenario where the machine learning model can neither learn the relationship between variables in the data nor predict a new data point correctly. In other words, the machine learning system hasn't found a correlation between data.

Overfitting occurs when the machine learning model learns from the training data a little too much, attempting to fit every point on the curve and, as a result, memorizes the data patterns. In other words, it narrowed its focus too much on the examples given, making it unable to see the bigger picture and fails to predict new data points.

# Challenges and Limitations

**Underfitting** can occur when:

- The model was trained using the wrong features.
- The model is too simple and can't remember enough features.
- The target data is too varied or complex - the training set doesn't represent the target data's distribution realistically.

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# Challenges and Limitations

Motivation  
Overview  
Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

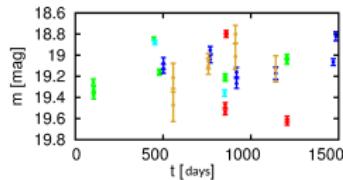
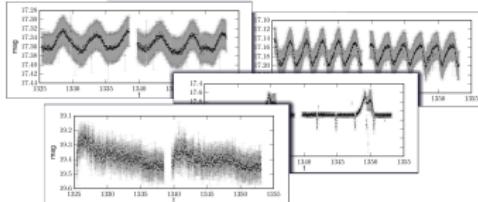
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- The model was trained using the wrong features.
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**Overfitting** can occur when:

- The model was trained using the wrong parameters and over-observed the training data.
- The model complexity is too high for the presented data variability.
- The training data's labels are too restrictive.

**example:** Training on 'nice' (high cadence, long baseline, good S/N) light curves - applied to worse. Don't do that!



# Key Takeaways: Machine Learning Basics

- Machine learning is a concept that allows computers to learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.
- Machine learning works by the approach of *find the pattern, apply the pattern*.
- Machine Learning consists of Supervised, Unsupervised, Reinforcement, and Semi-Supervised Learning.
- Supervised learning is useful when dealing with purely labeled datasets for training and knowing how the output should look like.
- Unsupervised Learning is useful for finding the hidden patterns.
- A machine learning model is underfitted when it fails to capture the relationship between the input and output.
- If a machine learning model performs better on the training set than on the test set, then it is likely overfitting: it memorizes the data it was trained on without being able to generalize.
- Machine learning is part of many nowadays everyday applications such as Google Maps, Alexa, Youtube...
- It is increasingly important for astronomy for such as source classification, anomaly detection, survey strategy planning...

Motivation

Overview

Course  
Logistics

Machine  
Learning in  
Astronomy

Machine  
Learning -  
Terminology

# An Outlook: Neural Networks & Deep Learning

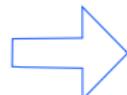
three **ingredients**:

- discriminative neural network models (supervised learning)
- large labeled datasets
- lots of computer power

in particular **useful** for:

working with data sets for which computers typically don't perform well and specific algorithms are hard to write

- images
- videos
- speech/ time series data



ideal for **mining large astronomical survey datasets**