



소셜네트워크과학과 공개 세미나

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LINUX AND LINUX SERVER ESSENTIALS, 손윤택

학과 소개

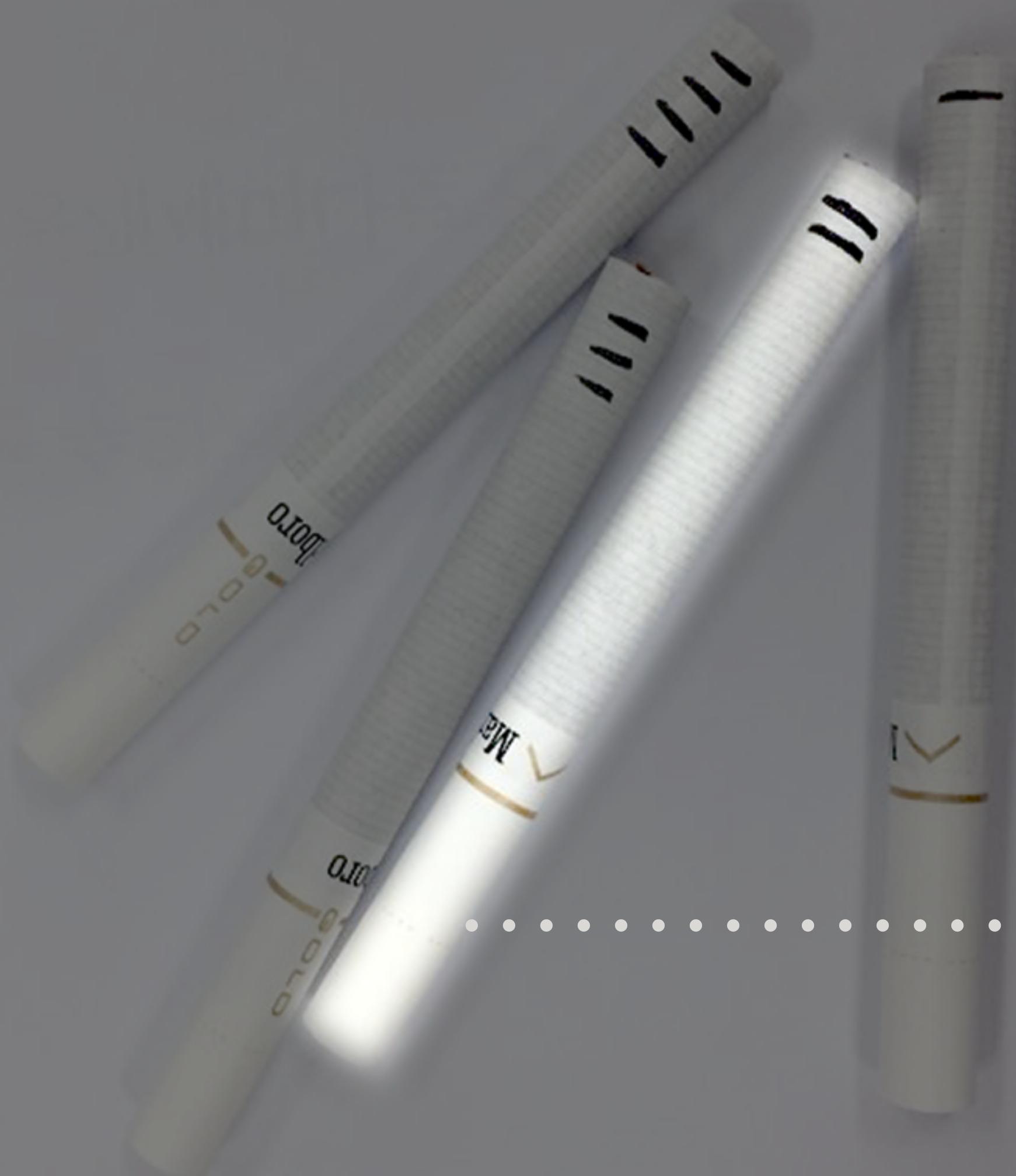
소셜네트워크과학과 소개

스터디 소개





..... ● AN INTRODUCTION TO
STATISTICS WITH R
— 박진홍

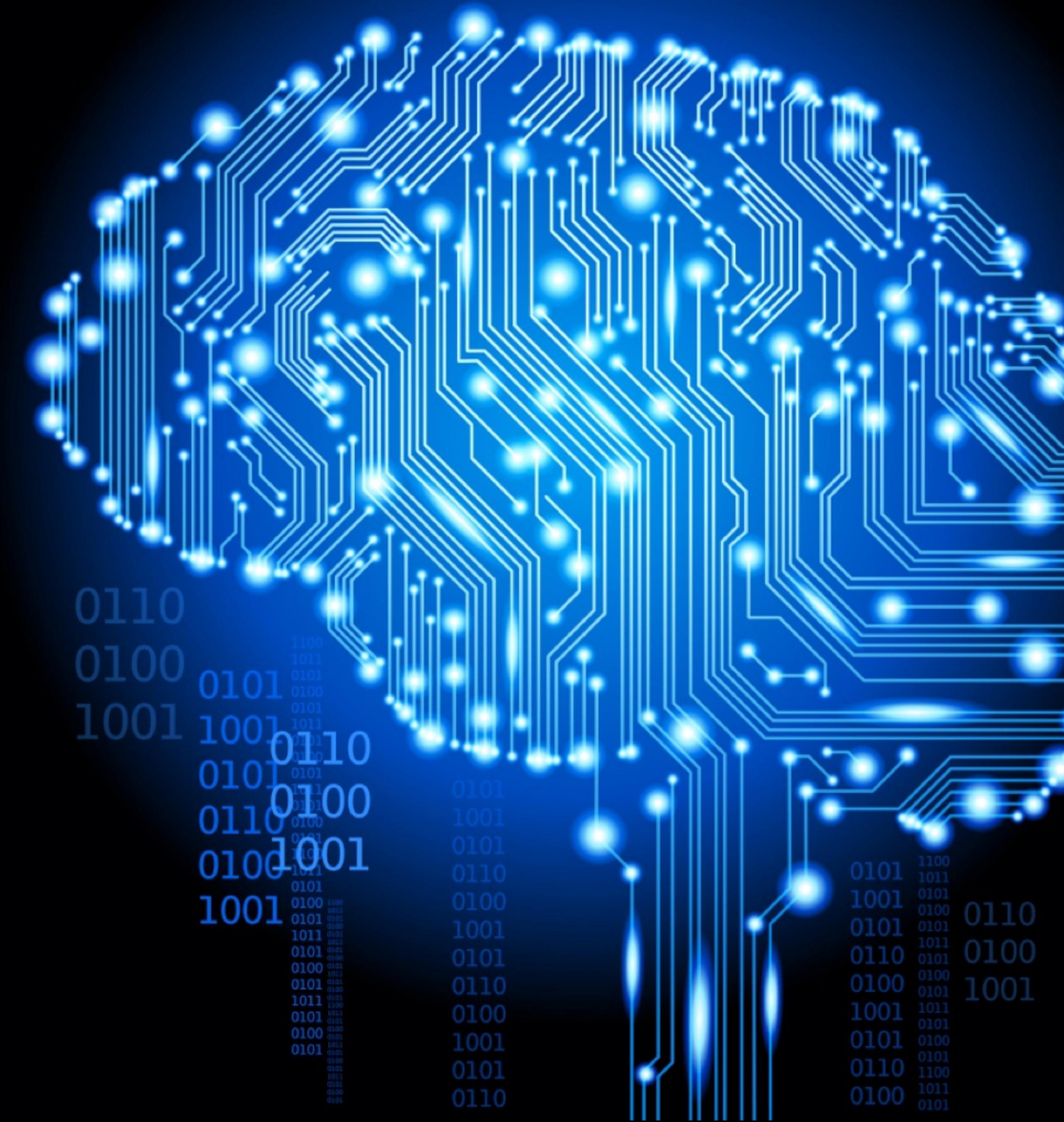


..... ● AN INTRODUCTION TO

DEEP LEARNING

— 김진호

An Introduction to **DEEP LEARNING**

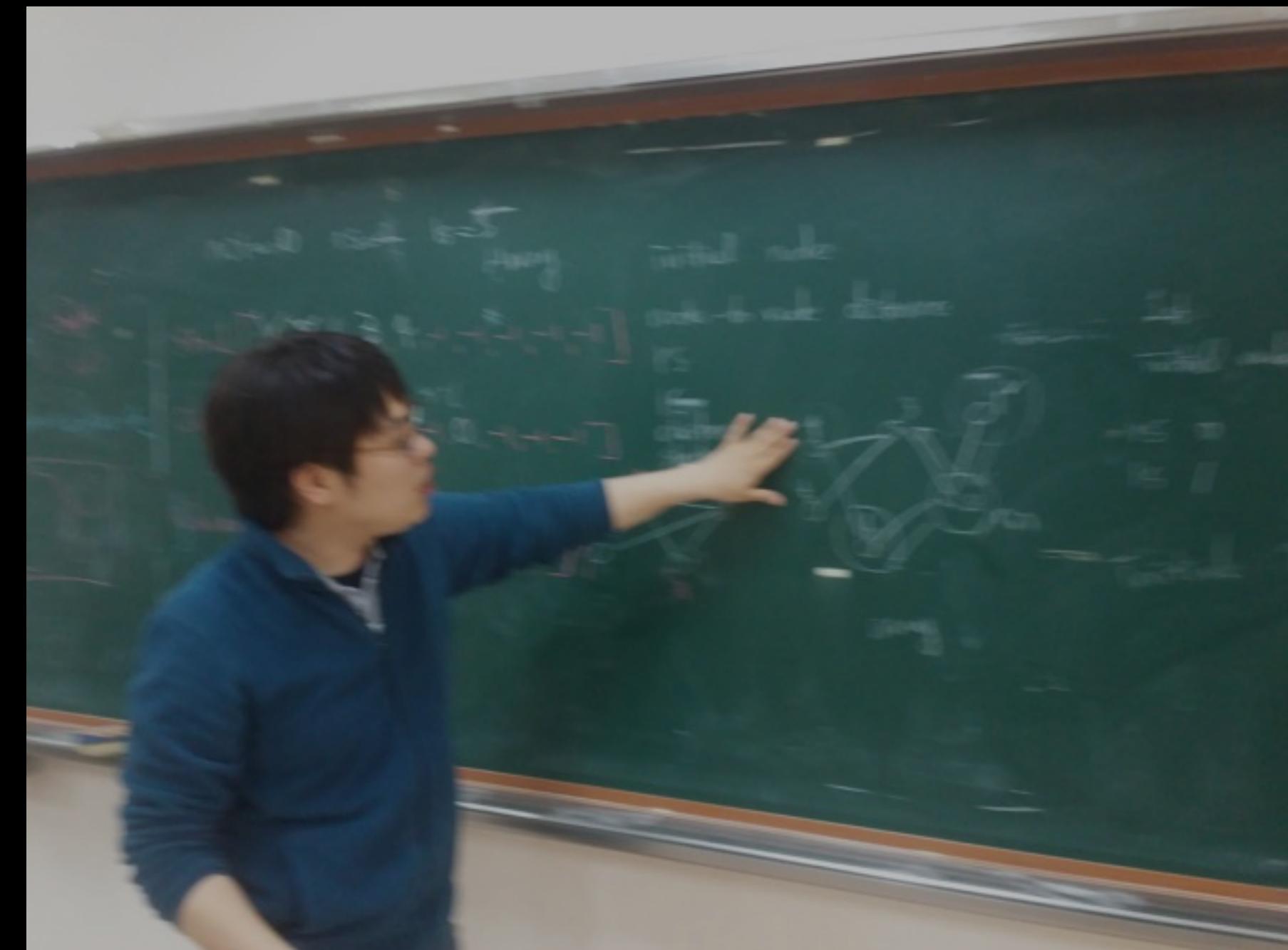


2007-2013 B. Sc. M. Sc. Kyung-Hee University (Physics)
2013-2016.9 Researcher of Research Institute for Basic Science, KHU
2015- Ph. D. Candidate Kyung-Hee University (Social network science)
2016- Researcher of Serendipity Science Lab, KHU
2016- Researcher of Data Analysis and Intelligence Team, Benple

Artificial Intelligence, Complex networks, Econophysics, Game theory

Publication Lists

- **Kim, J.**, Chae, H., Yook, S.-H., & Kim, Y. (2016). Reciprocity in spatial evolutionary public goods game on double-layered network. (In press, *Scientific Reports*)
- **Kim, J.**, Chae, H., Yook, S.-H., & Kim, Y. (2015). Spatial evolutionary public goods game on complete graph and dense complex networks. *Scientific Reports*, 5, 9381.
- Kim, Y., **Kim, J.**, & Yook, S.-H. (2015). Information transfer network of global market indices. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, 430, 39–45.
- Yook, S. H., Chae, H., **Kim, J.**, & Kim, Y. (2016). Finding modules and hierarchy in weighted financial network using transfer entropy. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, 447, 493–501.



Lecture

- Reinforcement Learning with Python, ICEC, Hands-on Lecture.

Programming Skills

- C, Python, Perl with MPI

Statistic

Machine Learning

Deep Learning

Statistic

수량적 비교를 기초로 하여,
많은 사실을 통계적으로 관찰하고 처리하는 방법

Machine Learning

기계의 학습을 기초로 하여,
많은 데이터를 분류하고 처리하는 알고리즘

Deep Learning

여러 비선형 변환기법의 조합을 통해
높은 수준의 추상화를 시도하는 기계학습 알고리즘의 집합

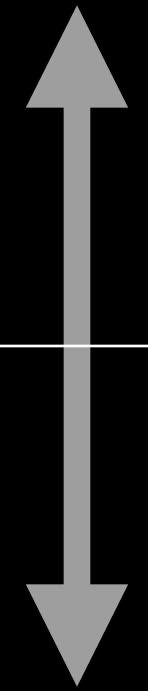
Statistics, Machine Learning



Common Sense
Architectures

Deep Learning

with Architectures

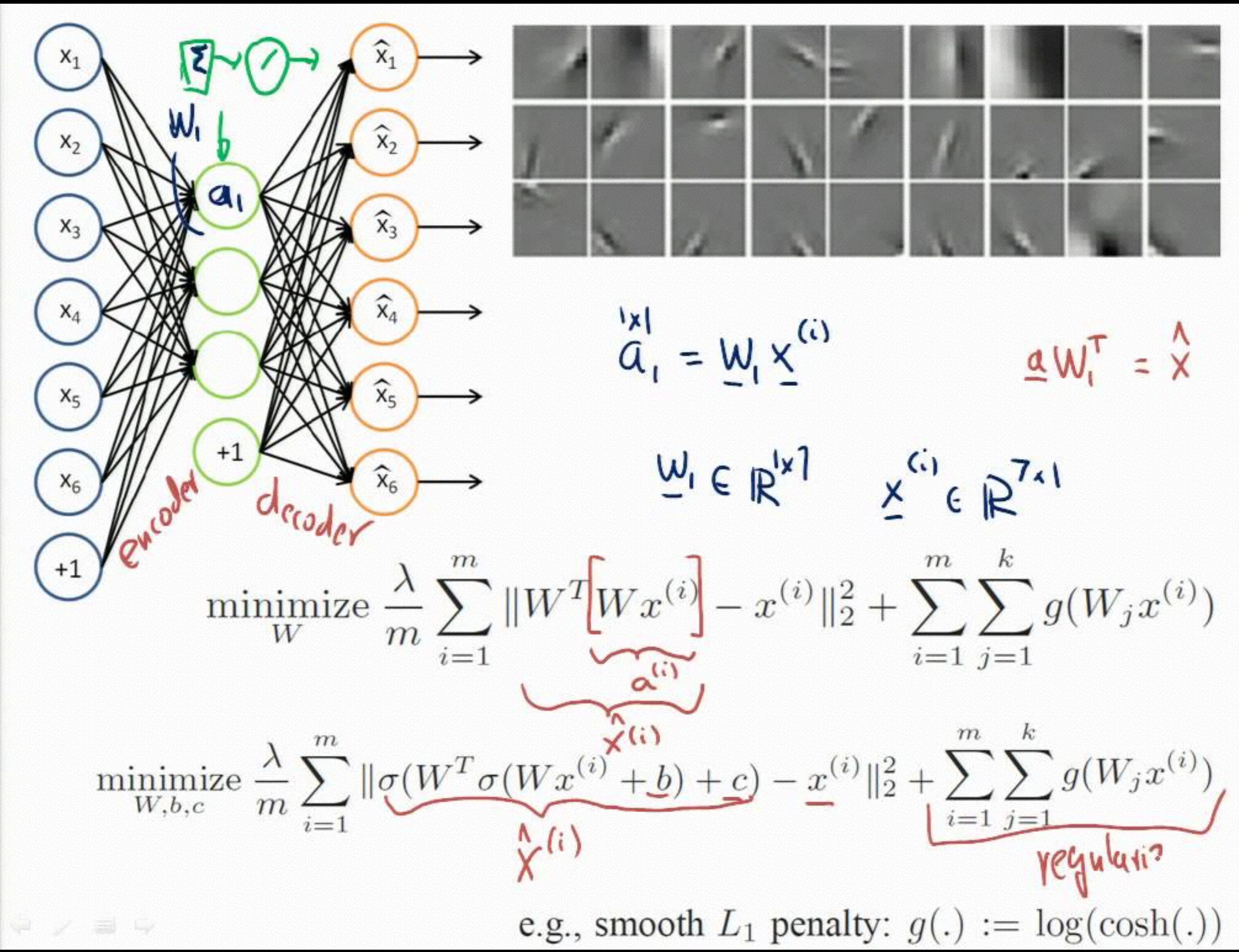


Common Sense

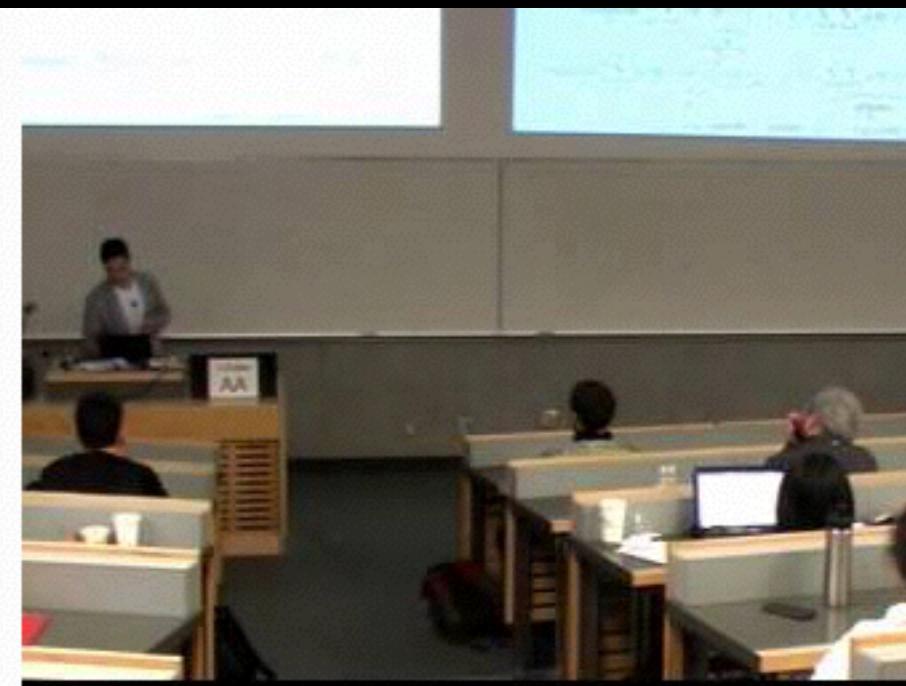
잠깐 영어를 배울 때를 생각해보자.



- Let's call it a day / Let's stop working.
- We will wrap this up now/ We will finish this now.



?



Computer
Science

© Copyright

CPSC 540
Nando De Freitas

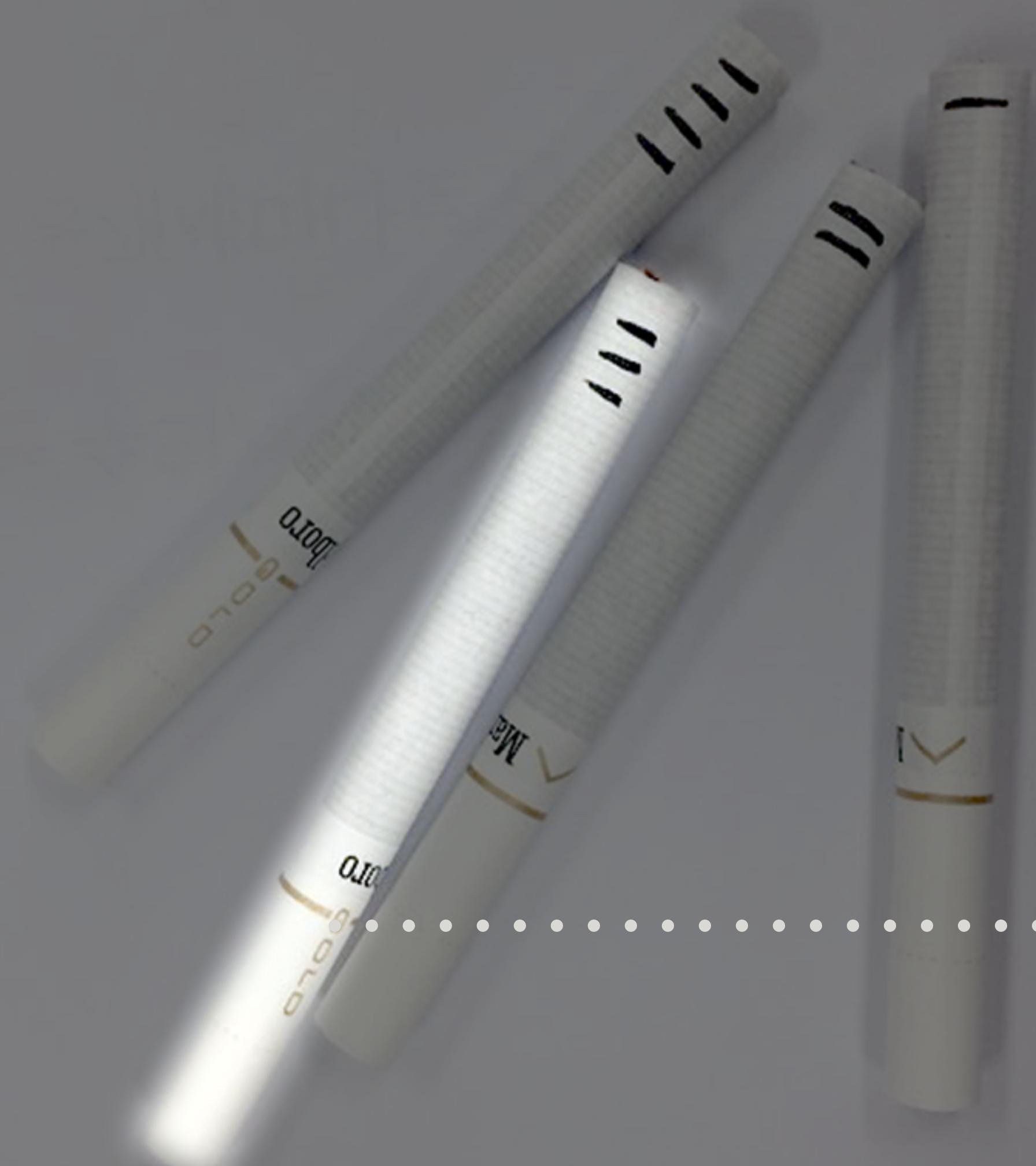
Mar 12 2013
13:21



An Introduction to Deep Learning

대상	<ul style="list-style-type: none">딥러닝 개념을 입문하고 싶은 학생프로그래밍을 통해 딥러닝을 구현하고 싶은 학생뉴스에서 봤던 딥러닝, 저게 뭔가 싶었던 학생
준비물	개인 노트북
난이도	★★★★★+★?
특징	<ul style="list-style-type: none">딥러닝의 개념부터 실제 코드작성까지딥러닝 기술을 쉽게 풀어서 떠먹여 드립니다.많은 딥러닝 이슈에 대한 기술적인 해석다른 프로그램을 쓰지않고, 백지에서부터 직접 만드는 딥러닝

- 1 시작** 딥러닝, 과연 새로운 개념인가?
풀리지 않았던 XOR
- 2 Deep Neural Network** Deep Neural Network, 이게뭐람..
DNN 이론부터 코드까지
- 3 DNN 구현** DNN 코드만들기: KERAS로 하는 실습
- 4 DNN with Python** DNN 한번 만들어보자, 처음부터
- 5 CNN, RNN** 그림을 인식하는 DNN의 끔찍한 혼종=CNN
시간을 인식하는 DNN의 끔찍한 혼종=RNN
- 6 Reinforcement Learning** 미로부터 게임까지,
강화학습의 기초
- 7 RL 구현** Python을 통한 미로 찾는 Reinforcement Learning 구현하기
- 8 Long Short Term Memory** 시간을 품은 딥러닝 기법,
딥러닝은 과거를 어떻게 기억하는가?
- 9 LSTM 구현** 300줄로 구현하는 LSTM with Python
- 10 Deep Learning, 발전하는 기법** 주목받는 딥러닝 기술



..... ● AN INTRODUCTION TO
MACHINE LEARNING WITH R
— 한재윤

An Introduction to Machine Learning



WELCOME TO AN INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING WITH R



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B.S. Mathematics, Kyung Hee University, 2010 - Feb 2016

Master's Course, Dept. of SNS, Kyung Hee University, Mar 2016 - Present

Data Fanatic

Kaggle

Top 6% @ Kobe Shot Selection Competition

Top 17% @ Titanic: Machine Learning from Disaster Competition

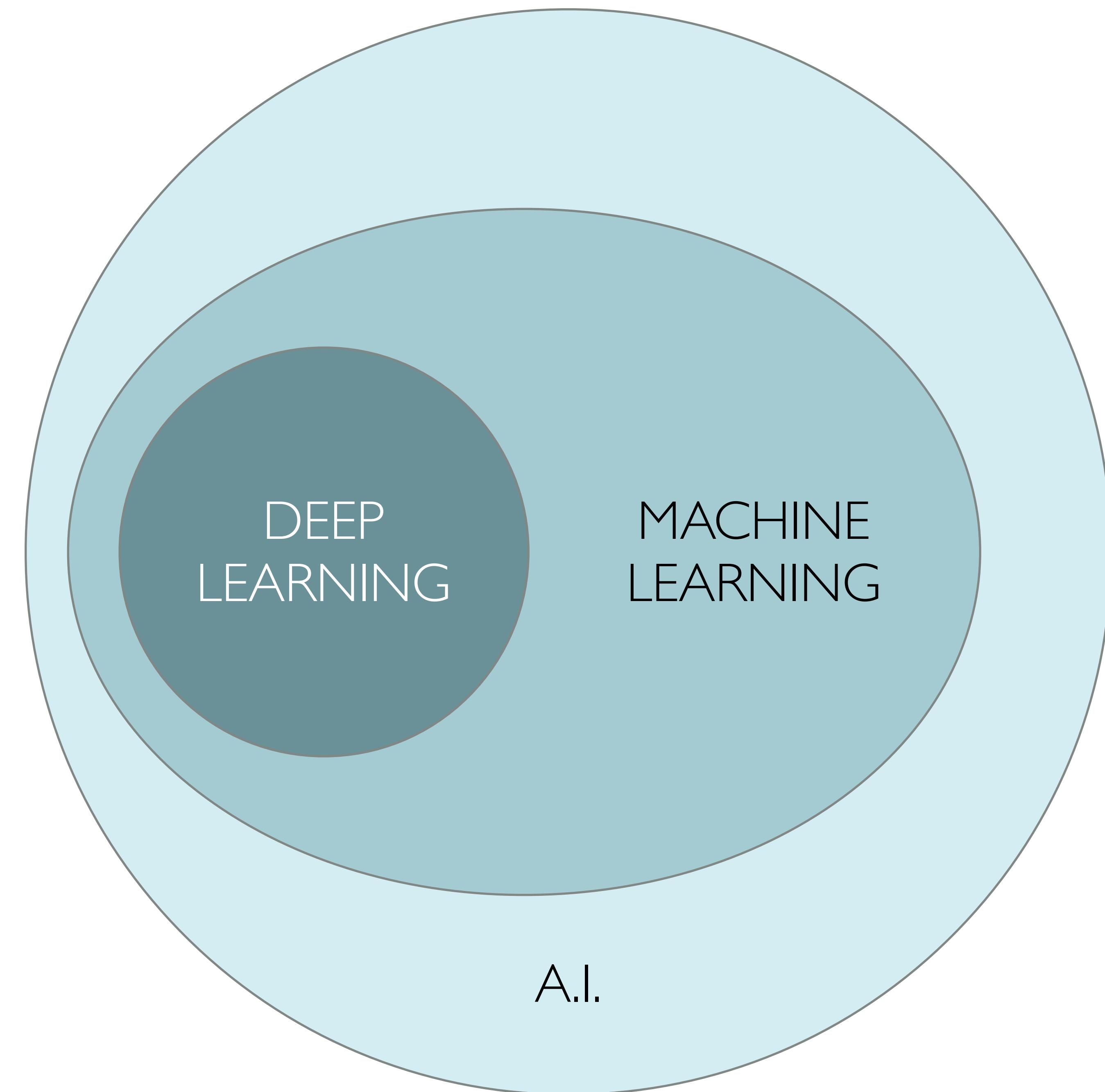
Top 30% @ House Price Prediction Competition

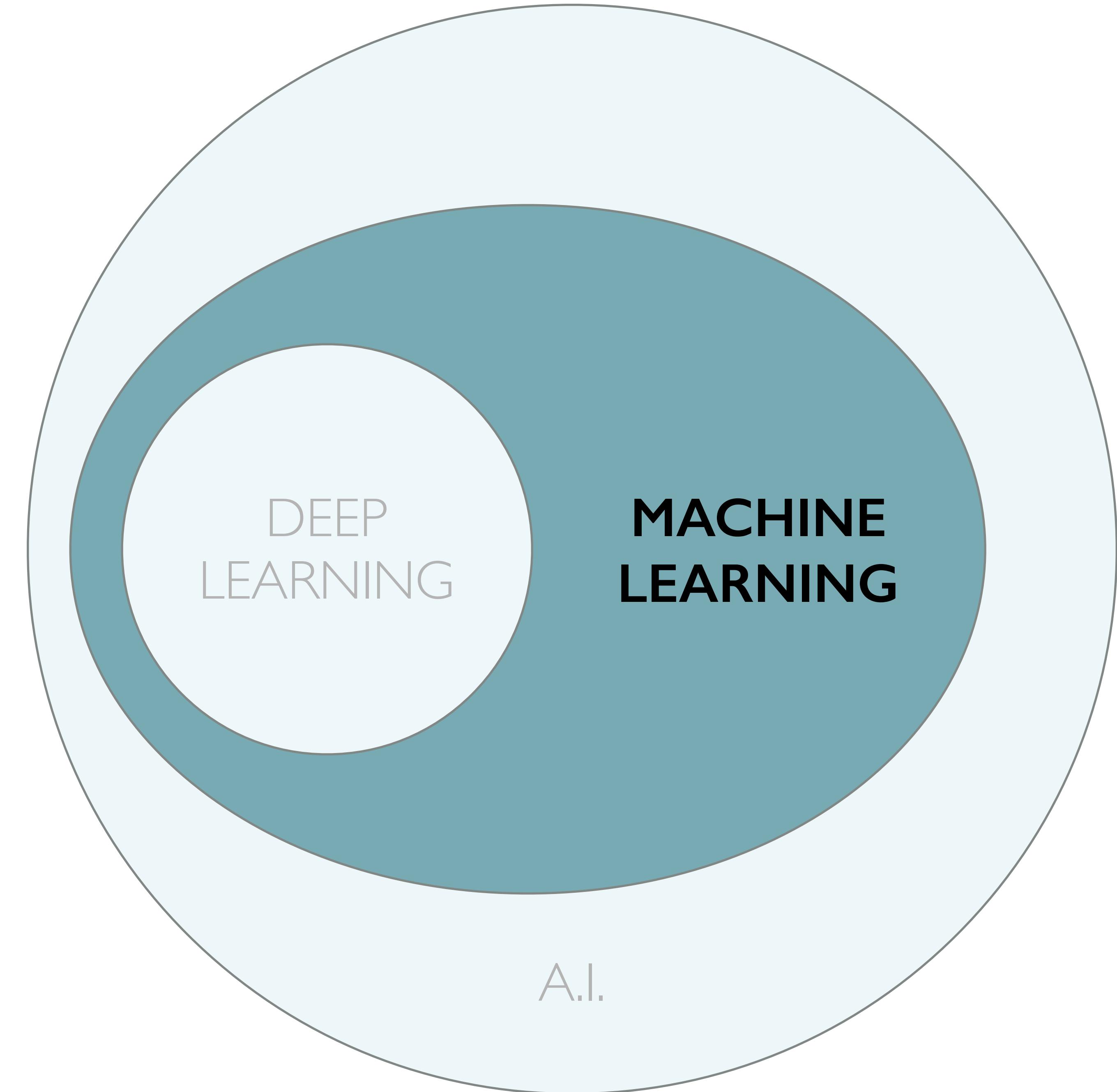
Research Interests

: Statistical Learning, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Data Visualization

What is Machine Learning

C A N Y O U E X P L A I N ?







MACHINE LEARNING

1 Defining Questions

A scientific field is best defined by the central question it studies. The field of Machine Learning seeks to answer the question

“How can we build computer systems that automatically improve with experience, and what are the fundamental laws that govern all learning processes?”

This question covers a broad range of learning tasks, such as how to design autonomous mobile robots that learn to navigate from their own experience, how to data mine historical medical records to learn which future patients will respond best to which treatments, and how to build search engines that automatically customize to their user’s interests. To be more precise, we say that a machine *learns* with respect to a particular task T, performance metric P, and type of experience E, if the system reliably improves its performance P at task T, following experience E. Depending on how we specify T, P, and E, the learning task might also be called by names such as data mining, autonomous discovery, database updating, programming by example, etc.

Machine Learning is a natural outgrowth of the intersection of Computer Science and Statistics. We might say the defining question of Computer Science is “How can we build machines that solve problems, and which problems are inherently tractable/intractable?”

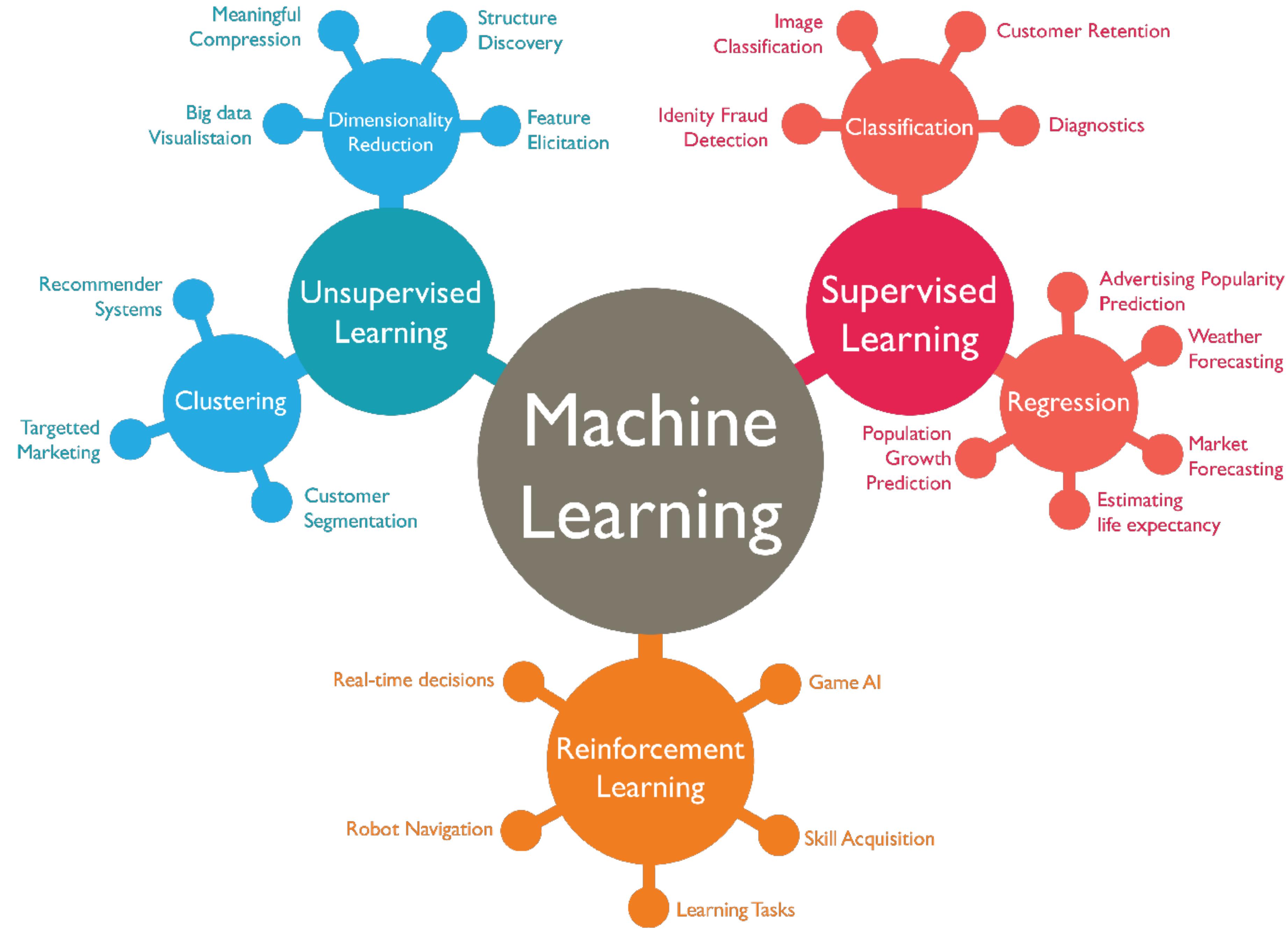
요약하자면 **머신러닝**이란,

특정 **과제**와 그 과제에 대한 **점수**의 관점에서
경험을 통해 점수를 **향상시키며** 프로그램을 **학습**시키는 것

WITH

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND **STATISTICS**

Machine Learning





An Introduction to Machine Learning with R

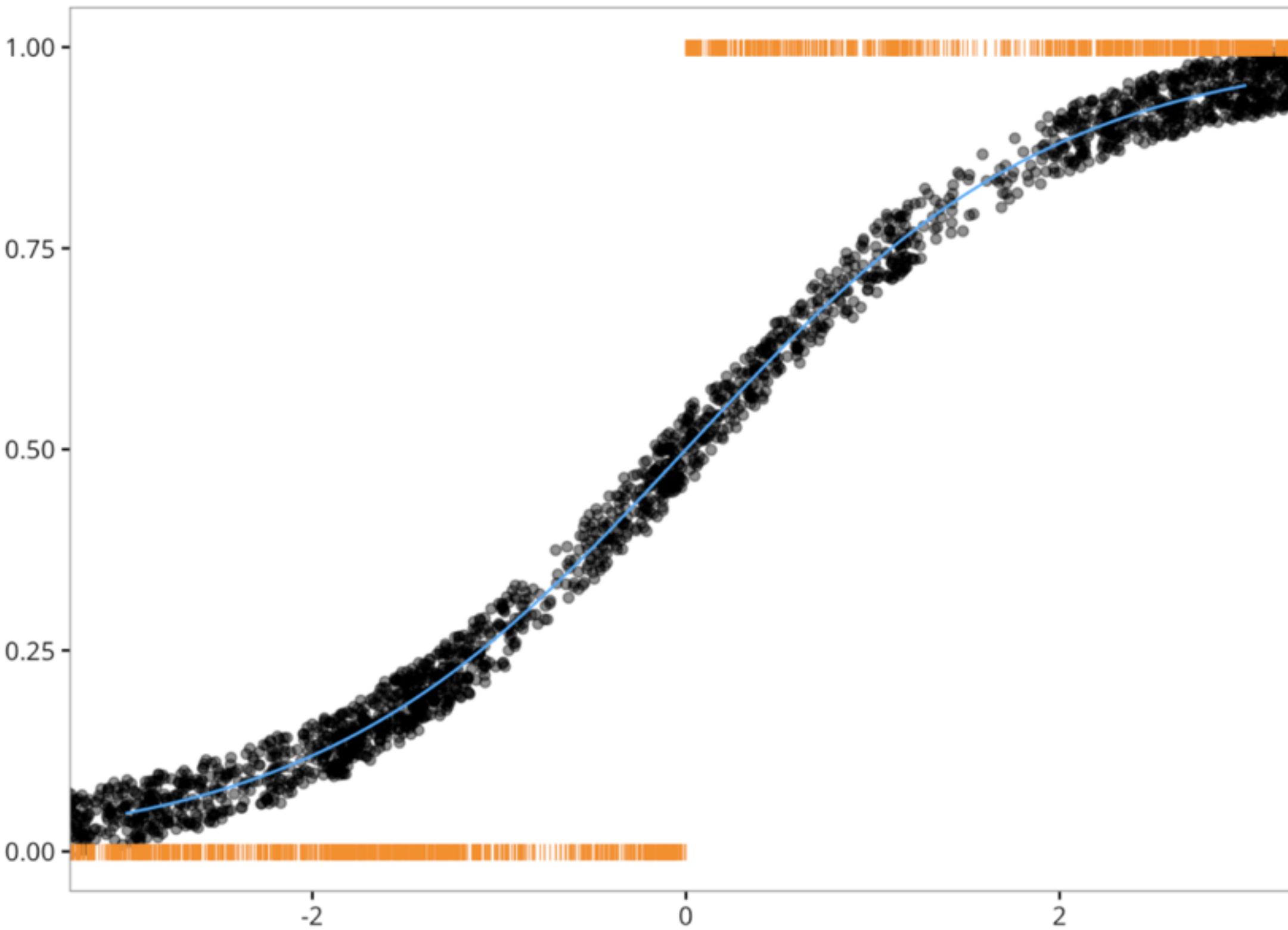
대상	<ul style="list-style-type: none">평소 기계학습에 관심이 있는 학생R을 배우고 다음 과정이 필요한 학생데이터 분석에 관심이 있는 학생
준비물	개인 노트북
난이도	★★★☆☆
특징	<ul style="list-style-type: none">기계학습 알고리즘의 수학적 이해를 돋고 학습한 알고리즘을 R로 구현데이터 분석을 위한 데이터 전처리 및 시각화 과정을 함께 학습학습한 알고리즘을 활용하여 데이터 분석 캠피티션에 참여

- 1 **R 입문** 기본문법및데이터구조
프로그래밍제어문
- 2 **데이터 전처리** 데이터를원하는형태로주무르기
결측값 다루기
- 3 **데이터 시각화 / 기계학습이란?** 데이터를한눈에살펴보기
기계학습이란?
- 4 **선형회귀법** 주어진데이터로수치형데이터를예측해보자
- 5 **로지스틱 회귀분석** 어떤사건이일어날확률을예측해보자
- 6 **고급 회귀분석** 선형회귀법뛰어넘기
- 7 **k-최근접 이웃 분류 / 클러스터링** 나와비슷한특성을가진건누구?
- 8 **의사결정나무 / 앙상블 기법** 규칙을통해의사결정을내려보자
- 9 **서포트 벡터 머신** 복잡한데이터도한번에처리해보자
- 10 **프로젝트 (데이터 분석 캠피티션)** 배운알고리즘을실제로활용해보자



이 강의를 들으면 정말 실력이 **좋아지나요?**

저 번 코스 에 서 학 생 들 의 결 과 물 을 볼 까 요 ?



```
#####바닐라 값#####
cleanedtrain <- train[-c(3831,3832,3833,3834,6921,7214,1146,1147,1126,1150,1454),]
#####아웃라이어 제거#####
new_logit_Occ <- glm(Occupancy ~ Light , data = cleanedtrain, family = "binomial")
##### Light칼럼 빼고 다 제거#####
x <- predict(new_logit_Occ, test)
new_predict_Occ <- predict(new_logit_Occ, test, type = "response")
new_binary_Occ <- ifelse(new_predict_Occ > 0.5, 1, 0)

accuracy(testOccupancy, new_binary_Occ)
```

```
## [1] 0.9931296
```

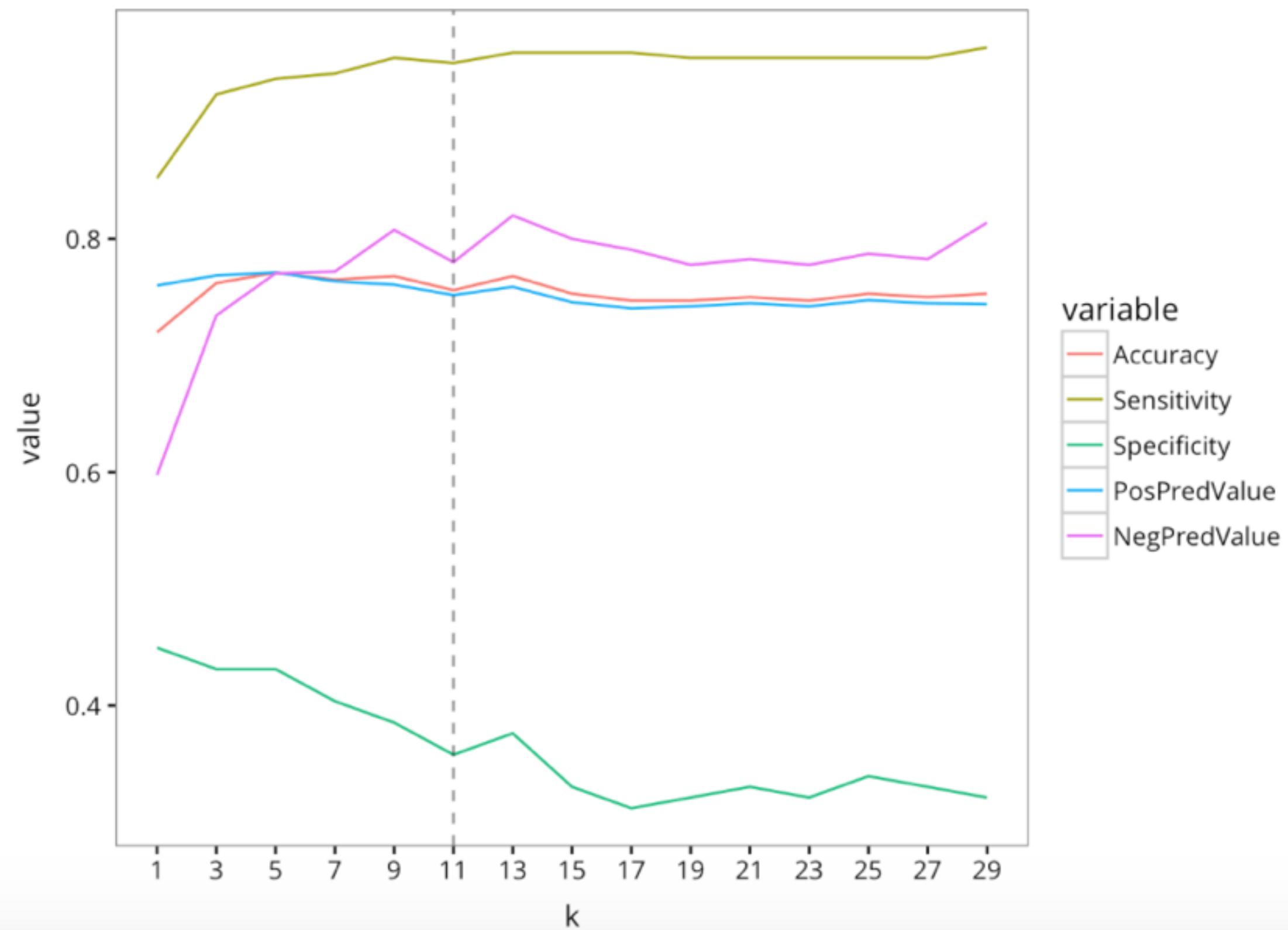
```

Result <- data.frame(k = NULL, Accuracy = NULL, Sensitivity = NULL, Specificity = NULL, PosPredValue = NULL, NegPredValue = NULL)
sequence <- seq(1, 30, by = 2)
for(i in sequence){
  pred <- knn(train = Pima_n_train, test = Pima_n_test, cl = train_labels, k = i)
  confMat <- confusionMatrix(pred, test_labels)
  currentResult <- data.frame(k = i, Accuracy = confMat$overall[1], Sensitivity = confMat$byClass[1],
                                Specificity = confMat$byClass[2], PosPredValue = confMat$byClass[3], NegPredValue
= confMat$byClass[4])
  Result <- bind_rows(Result, currentResult)
}

library(reshape2)
moltenResult <- melt(Result, id.vars = "k")

ggplot(data = moltenResult, aes(x = k, y = value, color = variable)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = sequence) +
  geom_vline(mapping = aes(xintercept = 11), linetype = "dashed", alpha = .5)

```

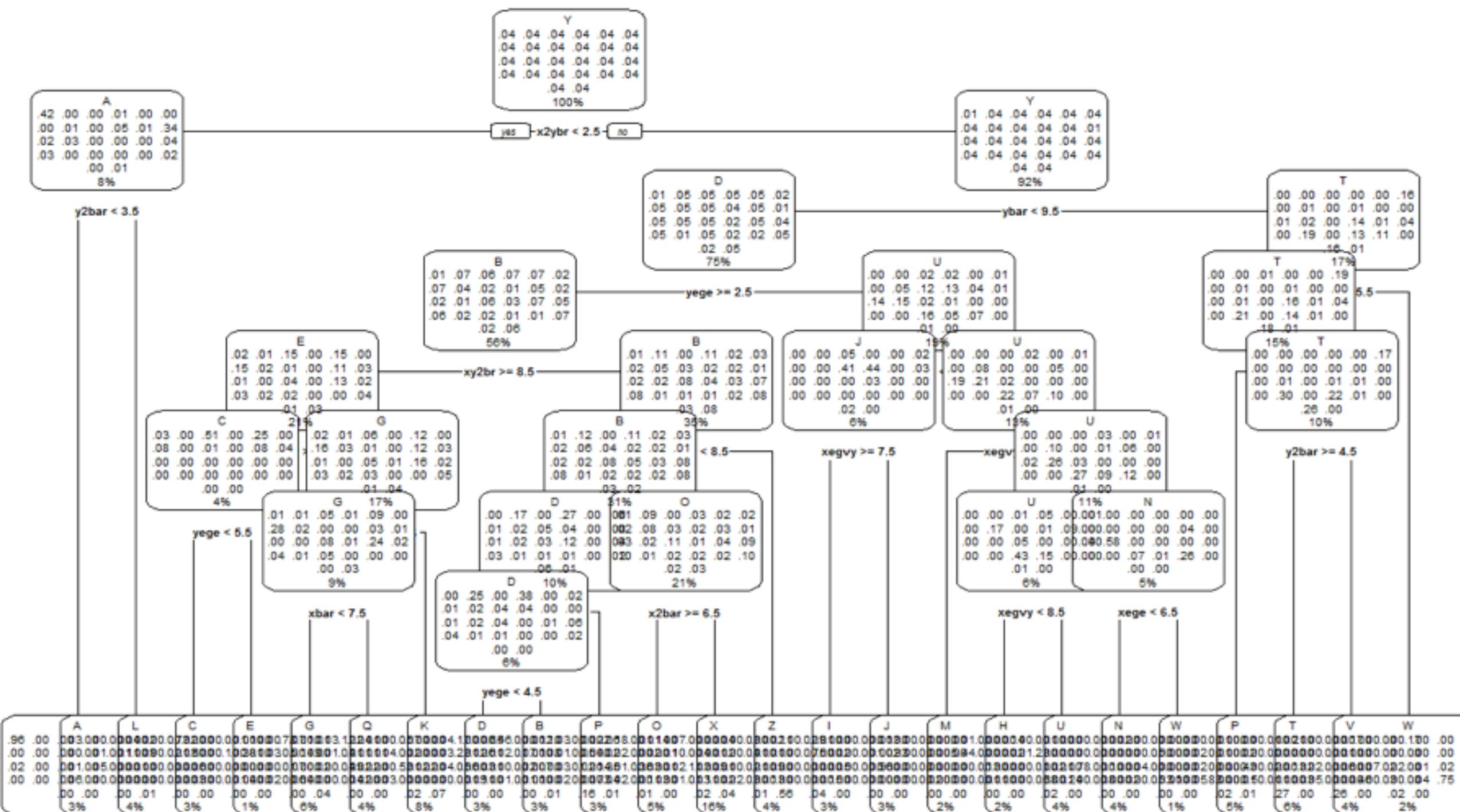


CART Algorithm ↵

```

library(caret) ↓
library(rpart) ↓
library(rpart.plot) ↓
↓
letterTree <- rpart(letter ~ ., data = letterTrain, method = "class") ↓
↓
#·visualization ↓
rpart.plot(letterTree, ·tweak ·= ·2)|↵

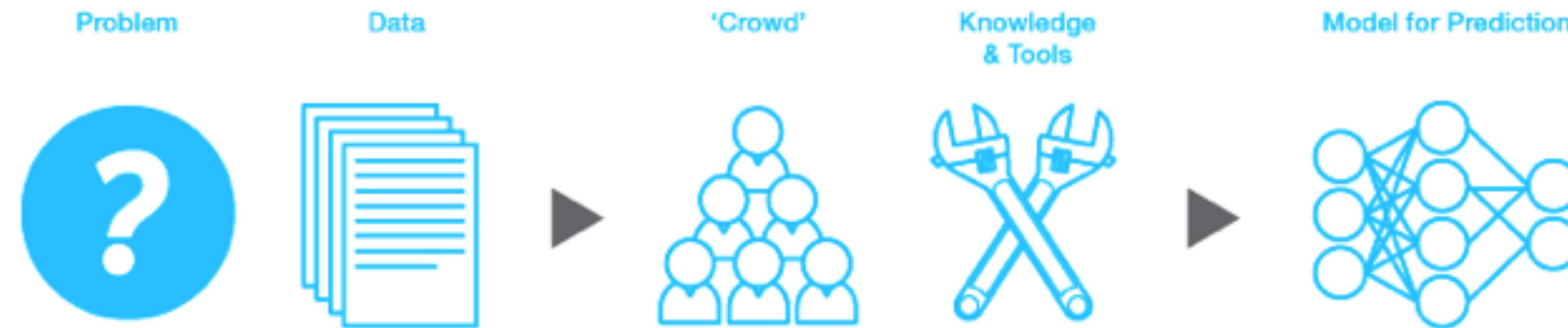
```



PURPOSE OF THIS COURSE



kaggle™



Active Competitions

		<h3>Bosch Production Line Performance</h3> <p>Reduce manufacturing failures</p>	<p>31 days 979 teams 1026 kernels \$30,000</p>
		<h3>Outbrain Click Prediction</h3> <p>Can you predict which recommended content each user will click?</p>	<p>3 months 122 teams 287 kernels \$25,000</p>
		<h3>Allstate Claims Severity</h3> <p>How severe is an insurance claim?</p>	<p>2 months 212 teams 140 kernels Jobs</p>
	 THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	<h3>Melbourne University AES/MathWorks/NIH Seiz...</h3> <p>Predict seizures in long-term human intracranial EEG recordings</p>	<p>41 days 538 teams 455 kernels \$20,000</p>
		<h3>Painter by Numbers</h3> <p>Does every painter leave a fingerprint?</p>	<p>20 days 35 teams 112 kernels</p>



Jae-YoonHan
[View](#)



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Are you on the job market?
[Visit our jobs board >>](#)

Recent Jobs

Predictive Science - Data Scientist - Creating Algorithms That Are Changing The World (Remote)
HelloFresh - (Senior) Data Scientist (Berlin)

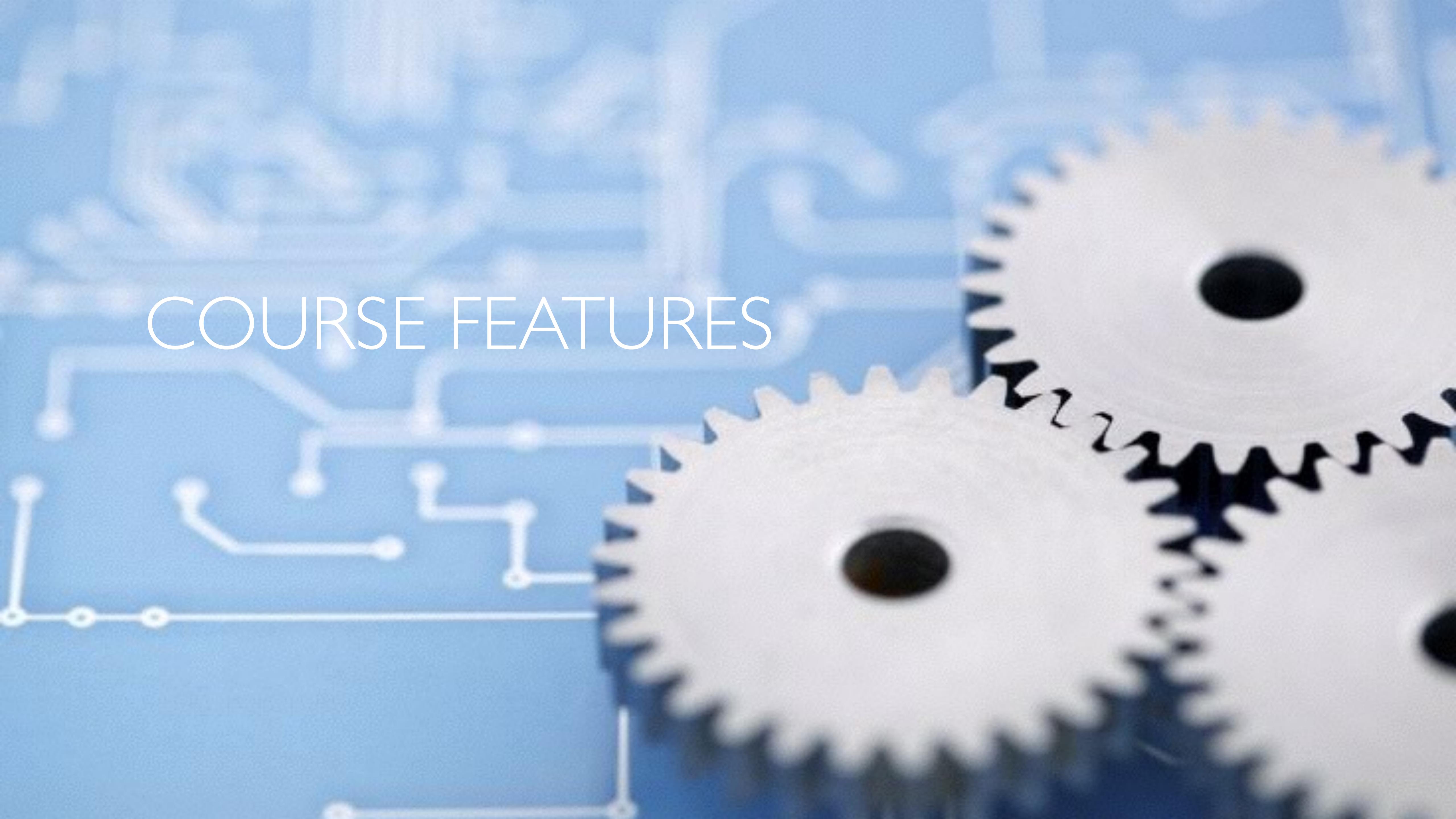
MaxPoint - Senior Data Scientist, Machine Learning (Austin, TX and Morrisville, NC)

Microsoft - Principal Data Scientist (Bellevue, WA)

trivago - Hadoop / Big Data Specialist - Hive / Oozie / Impala (Düsseldorf, Germany)

ACI Worldwide - Data Scientist

COURSE FEATURES



KEYNOTES

DAY 1
Hello, R!

DAY 2
Data Handling

DAY 3
Data Visualization

DAY 4
Linear Regression

DAY 5
Logistic Regression

DAY 6
k Nearest Neighbor

DAY 7
Support Vector Machine

DAY 8
Tree Based Model

LECTURE NOTE

Date: 7/9
Subject: Cellular Physiology
Organ physiology
Questions/Review Notes

Notes

Cellular theory: 1838 (modern biology)
- Some basic elements in animals & plants - the cell

Cellular pathology: 1848 (modern medicine)

Cellular pharmacology: 1899 (modern pharmacology)

Drug = ligand
- anything that binds to the receptor

R = receptor
D = drug

* need to know how to convert μm
use ~~meters~~ always, never inches.

Metric System - Sizes

$$1\text{M} = 1000 \text{mm} = 10^3 \text{mm}; 1\text{mm} = 10^{-3} \text{M}$$

$$1\text{mm} = 1000 \mu\text{m}$$

$$1\mu\text{m} = 1000 \text{nm}$$

$$1\text{nm} = 10^{-9} \text{M}$$

$$1\text{M} = 1,000 \text{MM} = 10^6 \text{mm} = 10^3 \text{m}$$

$$1\text{mm} = 10^{-3} \text{m}$$

- can see to 100 μm with the naked eye

will be asked

- a cell is 10 μm (10,000 nm) aka intercellular
- 1 mm (1,000 nm) compare this to 100 μm
- membrane 7-10 nm
- atom $\approx .1$
- water can get through membrane with ease ✓
- what's size of sodium atom? $\approx .1$
- all ions are $\approx .1$
- ionic channels? $\approx .3$
- molecule of water $\approx .1$ transporting system needed to go through membrane
- glucose, amino acids, $\approx .8$

Check lecture notes and fix

Key Topics | Main Ideas

Highlighted.

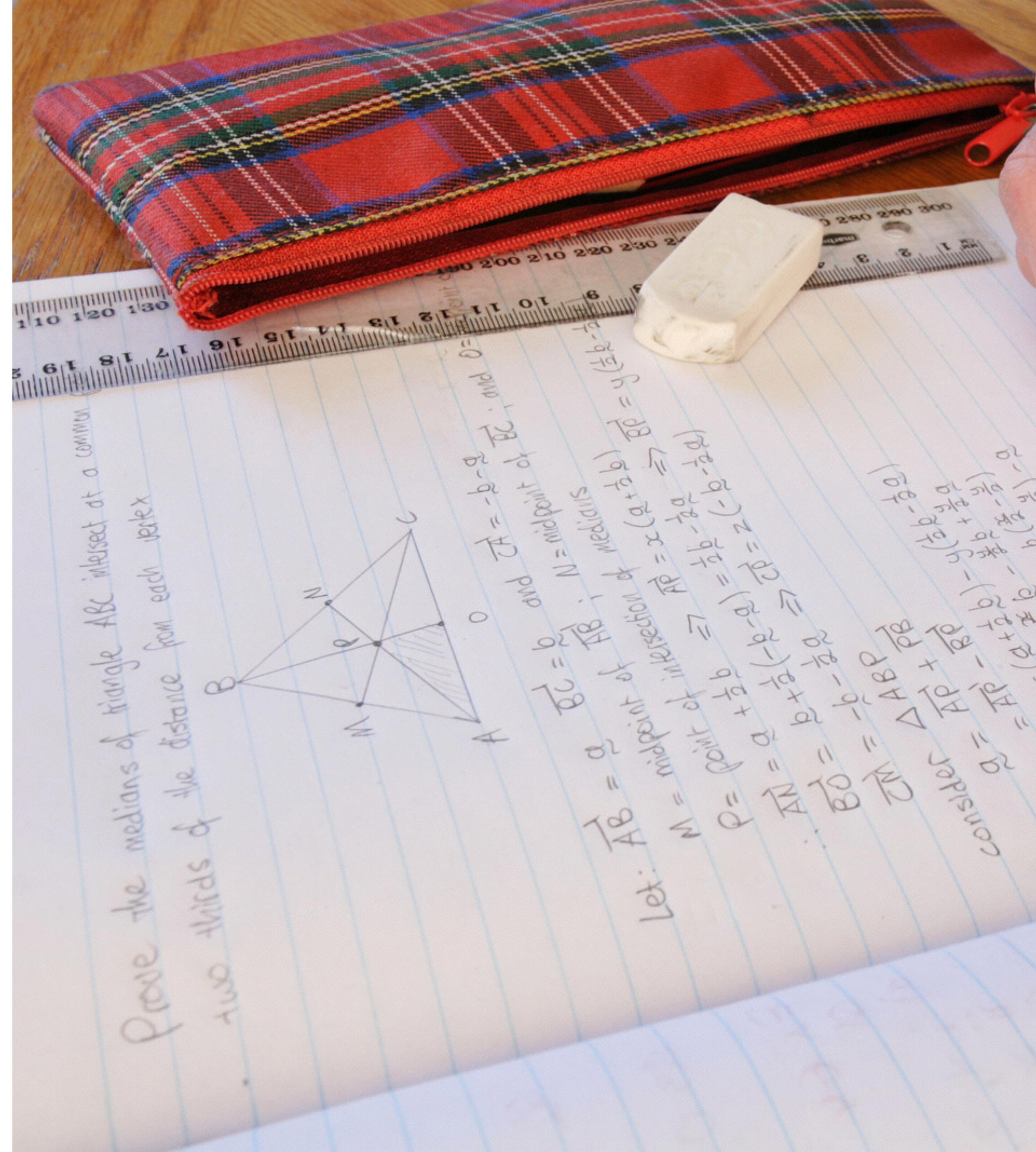
- Cellular Physiology
- Know how to ...
 - Know cell sizes:
 - Know water and
 - Know that bacteria
- Cellular Theory
- > Cellular Theory
 - 1838 by Schleiden
 - > Cellular pathology
 - 1848
 - > Cellular pharmacology
 - 1899
- * drug = ligand
- Metric System & Sizes to Know
- $$1\text{M} = 1,000 \text{MM} = 1,000,000 \mu\text{m} = 1,000,000,000 \text{nm}$$
- $$1\text{M} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}$$
- $$1\text{M} = 1 \times 10^6 \mu\text{m}$$
- $$1\text{M} = 1 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}$$
- the Naked eye
- mitochondrial
 - a cell — 10 μm
 - membrane —
- In Nanometers... >
- hydrogen atom (nm)
 - water molecule
 - ions — 0.1
 - ionic channel
 - glucose — 1 / 0.3
 - membrane = 10 nm
- has a specific width or some size of membrane 10 nm
- antibody
- membrane 10 nm
- glucose(1) insulin(5)
- drug/ligand(1)

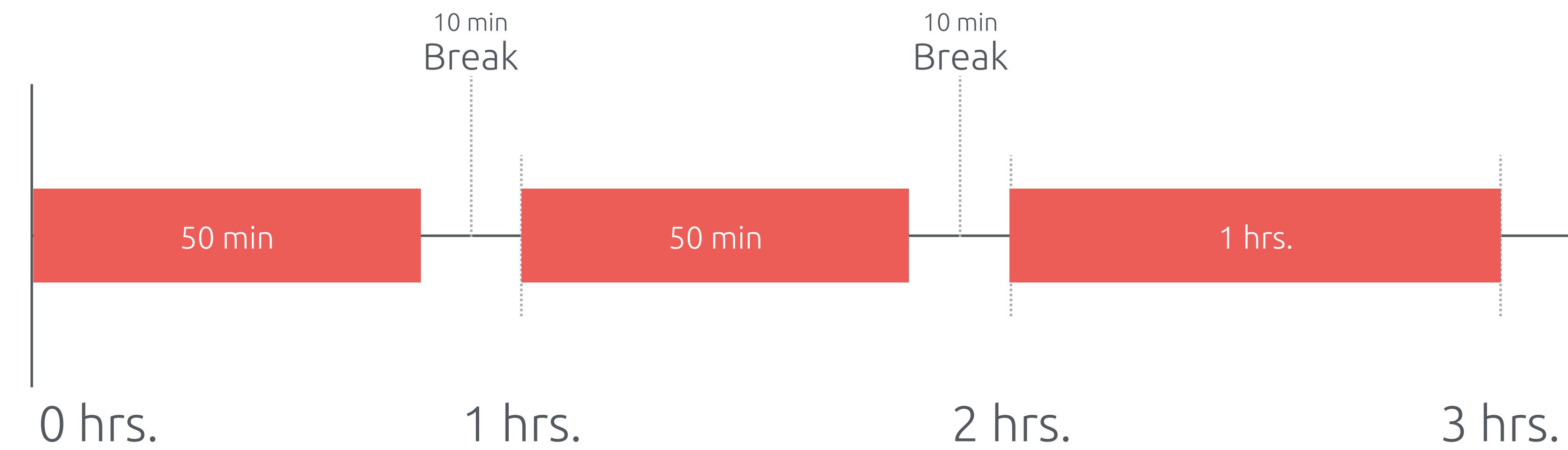


**KEEP
CALM
AND
OH NO!!
MATHS**

*LESS math
MORE concept*

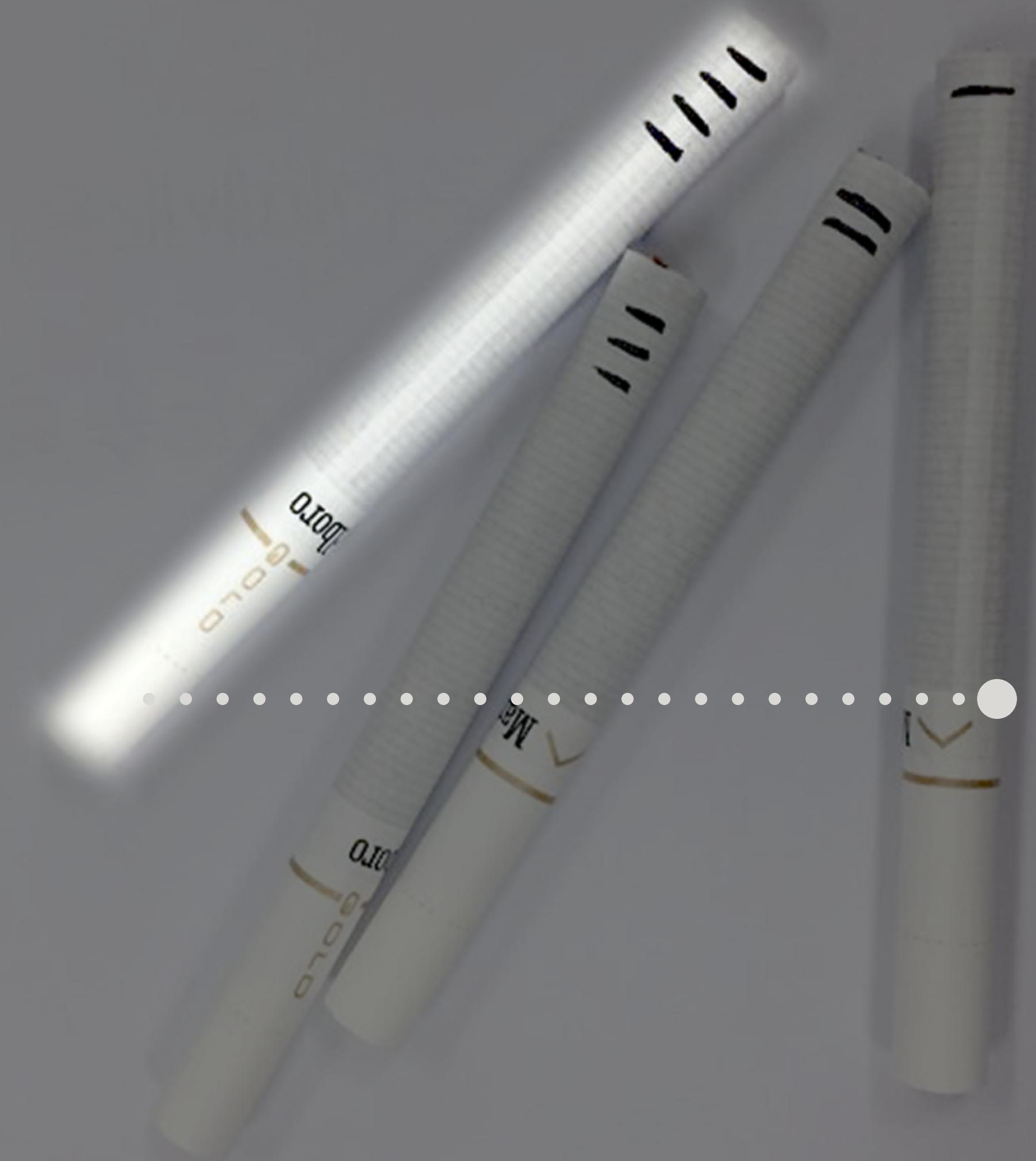
Be self-taught with Challenging HOMEWORK





A scenic landscape featuring a running track in the foreground, leading towards a vast green field and distant hills under a dramatic sky.

**START
NOW**



LINUX AND LINUX SERVER ESSENTIALS

— 손윤택

스터디 세부사항



강의료

10/15/20+

강의시작

중간고사 이후

강의시간

강사별 개별공지





소셜네트워크과학과
공개 세미나

학과소개

FACULTY INFORMATION

김재경 교수

경영학과 겸임교수

비즈니스 인텔리전스
추천시스템

남윤재 교수

문화관광컨텐츠학과 겸임교수

소셜네트워크이론
인간-컴퓨터 상호작용

육순형 교수

물리학과 겸임교수

네트워크분석
복잡계 정보물리

이경전 교수

경영학과 겸임교수

사물인터넷
인공지능

정선호 교수

경영학과 겸임교수

다면량통계분석

최진무 교수

지리학과 겸임교수

지리정보시스템

FACULTY INFORMATION

형용준 박사과정	CYWORLD	페이스북 무너뜨리기
박진홍 박사과정	사회학과	지리정보시스템을 활용한 신뢰구간 95% 연구
김진호 박사과정	물리학과	전세계의 삼라만상을 딥러닝으로 분석하기
황보유정 박사과정(진)	컴퓨터과학과	인간의 욕심은 끝이 없고 같은 실수를 반복하기
조용주 석사과정	수학과	졸업을 눈앞에 둔 추천 시스템
손윤택 석사과정	수학과	졸업과 동떨어진 리눅스 시스템
한재윤 석사과정	수학과	전세계의 삼라만상을 머신러닝으로 분석하기

CURRICULUM

<https://sns.khu.ac.kr/2014/03/25/소셜네트워크과학과-내규-및-커리큘럼/>

대학원 입시요강

일정 (세부 일정은 조정될 수 있으며, 변경사항은 홈페이지에 공지 예정)

1 원서 접수 : 2016. 10. 10. (월) 10:00 ~ 2016. 10. 14. (금) 17:00 까지

- <http://www.uwayapply.com> 에 접수

2 서류 제출 : 2016. 10. 10. (월) 10:00 ~ 2016. 10. 17. (월) 17:00 까지

- 제출방법: 방문 또는 등기 우편
- 지원학과 소속캠퍼스 대학원 행정실로 제출
- 단, 방문제출은 공휴일 및 주말 제외

3 서류 접수 확인 : 2016. 10. 10. (월) 10:00 ~ 2016. 10. 18. (화) 17:00 까지

- <http://www.uwayapply.com> 에서 확인

4 전형 일시 : 2016. 11. 05 (토) 10:00

- 학과별 실시
- 전형장소는 2016. 11. 03. (목) 대학원 홈페이지 공지 예정

5 합격자 발표 : 2016. 11. 24. (목) 15:00 예정

- 경희대학교 일반대학원 홈페이지에서 확인
- <http://qskh.khu.ac.kr>

6 합격자 등록 : 2017. 01. 02. (월) ~ 2017. 01. 06. (금) 16:00 까지

- 지정은행 전국지점

모집요강 : 일반대학원 홈페이지 첨부파일 참조

- [일반대학원링크 바로가기](#)