# T2A: Foundational Principles of ML Pre-requisites

- (T1A, Applied Stats): Maximum Likelihood Estimate and related notions
- (T1B, Maths for DS): Basic Linear Algebra
  - → Note that T1A and T1B are mandatory, i.e. you must attend them to be allowed to follow T2A (FPML=this)
  - → Check out **previous years exam** to see the level of math-mastery that is expected (of course some of it is covered in this course, but you need solid basics).
- We'll use numpy heavily.
   We expect you to know some scientific programming.
- (T2B, Optimization): Gradient Descent mostly (we'll discuss it) it is very advised to take it as well if you plan to learn a lot of ML.

  More advanced notions are very useful to understand SVMs for instance.

(**T2D or T2E**, Hands On ML with sklearn): it's a good complement to this class, very good to master sklearn.

Here we'll look *inside* the algos of sklearn.

## T2A – FPML Goals

What you should know by the end of the term

Know a bit of the ML vocabulary+standard pipeline

- 1. **Know** a couple of standard algorithms (from the Loss, be able to derive the pseudo-code, explain how they work)
- 2. Be able to code an algo (implement it) by reading its doc (documentation  $\approx$  book chapter)

Also, to some extent:

3. Given a **problem** (task) or an **issue** (lerning going wrong), explain simple phenomena, quess the solution

## T2A – FPML Goals

In the *long term* 

- Learn life-long fundamentals that will not be outdated (obsolescent) in a couple of years
- Know the fundamentals enough so that you may go beyond them (with other classes) – to understand newer paradigms, you need to know about the previous one!

# **T2A – FPML**Foundational Principles of ML

In 3 words: **inside** the **black boxes** — or: **let's do** the **maths**!

- This course is the theoretical counterpart of T2D-HoML/T2E (Datacamp). FPML is algorithms-oriented, i.e. we will sketch the great principles of ML, but focus on how algorithms work in practice, including all necessary mathematical aspects.
- Assuming a knowledge of fundamental maths notions (Bayesian inference, Algebra, Analysis, some optimization), we will cover the inner workings of ML algorithms in detail.
  - Beyond their technical implementation, we will also **explain their theoretical foundations (mathematical definitions, limits, when and why they fail or work, etc).**
- The course will be **supported by pen-and-paper sessions and lab sessions** in groups of ~20, where we will re-code and play with algorithms, using Python.
- Note! An important part of the course material will be dispensed through the blackboard. You are supposed to be taking notes, either individually or in groups.

Motivated **students are encouraged to self-organize to type a set of notes**, which we may proofread, to then share with the class.

### **Grades / Evaluation**

#### MCC (grades coefficients):

- Session 1: 0.3 CC + 0.7 EE (Controle Continu, Examen Écrit)
  - EE 70% Limited time written exam.
     documents will be allowed (6 pages max).
  - CC 30% **5-10 min quizzes at the end of each class** (grade average: 4 best grade out of 5)
  - + [probably not] a small homework coding exercise
- Session 2: 1.0 EE (2nd chance exam)
  - EE 100% New written exam (replaces previous grades)

Advice: Quizz is easy  $\rightarrow$  more easy points in 1<sup>st</sup> session  $\rightarrow$  try to get it the 1<sup>st</sup> time.

## How to get ready?

- Written exam (70%) December 20<sup>th</sup>, 3h-long, pen-and-paper exam
  - what you need to know: points 1, 2 (a bit of 3) in slide #2
  - prepare: work at constant pace on tutorials (+read corrections)
  - /!\ : documents allowed: 6 pages of notes (If typed, typed by yourself, not stupid copy-paste from anywhere)
- Quizz (30%): Fridays, 5 to 10 min quizzes online (MCQ & the like)
  - on ecampus adress: TODO
  - be in class on time (easy !)
  - review last week material (lectures, tutorials, tutorials corrections), making sure you understood everything
  - easy points to score!

### Outline of contents

Approximate and Tentative program of the semester (or term, really)

(1 subject ≠ 1 session, some are longer, some shorter)

If you get bored with the basic subjects, **please ask questions, interact,** and we can do more! Also it's good to really master the basics in deep (no pun intended).

Not in chronological order (see the gitlab, it's organized by week-session)

- Linear Regression and related models: coding from scratch, basic notions + Gradient Descent
- Perceptron, Single Layer Neural Network : coding from scratch Toy examples / MNIST
- [Generic]: train/validation/test (extremely important!), Cross Validation
- PCA, from scratch (knowing algebra and np.linalg.eig )
   Image compression
- [Generic] Feature maps, Kernels (not from scratch, probably)
- [Generic] Regularization
- **SVM**, ~from scratch (knowing Lagrange multipliers) *Classification*
- Naive Bayes, from scratch (knowing Bayesian Inference)
   + also using a Prior (i.e. real bayesian computation)
   Image classification
- [probably no time for this] **EM**, from scratch (knowing Bayesian Inference) image clustering
- [optionnal] **Decision trees**, ~from scratch, (knowing Entropy, Mutual Information) Categorical data clustering
- [Generic, Optionnal] Metrics (MSE, MAE, ROC AUC)

# Bibliography books

GO SEE: http://lptms.u-psud.fr/francois-landes/machine-learning-resources/

#### [BEST] Classics:

- Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning, Christopher **Bishop**, 2006 (more advanced, rather general)
- Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms, David J.C. MacKay (more theoretical, excellent if you enjoy probabilities)
- Your friends: sci-hub (papers) and lib-gen (books) or book-zz (books) (sometimes blocked from outside the university)

#### **Simple + exists in French:**

 Hands On Machine Learning with Scikit Learn and TensorFlow, Aurélien Géron (not too hard, simulatneously rather practical yet complete)
 https://github.com/yanshengjia/ml-road/blob/master/resources/

#### Version **en Français**:

• Introduction au Machine Learning, Aurélien Géron

### **Course Material**

(see gitlab)

- Slides like this
- Writings on the blackboard (take notes)
- There will be no official lecture notes!
   But, you can make your own (collective) notes.
   (I can take the time to proofread them if you give me clean notes)
- Jupyter notebooks (subjects)
- Jupyter notebooks (corrections)
- Pen-and-paper (subjects)
- Pen-and-paper (corrections)
- Past exams: 3 of them, esp. 2023 and 2022.
- Quizz (ecampus) address: TO COME

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- https://gitlab.inria.fr/flandes/fpml
- Fridays, 9:00 12:30 (or 12:45...)
- Typically, 1h30 Lecture, 15 min break, ~2h Tutorial (TD/TP)
- MCC: 0.3CC+0.7EE
- Needed: install python3, jupyter, scipy, numpy, matplotlib, scikit-learn (+ seaborn, pandas, if possible)

### Where is the class?

Lecture: always in B108, always at 9:00

• 1 Lecture ("CM") 9h-10h30 Room: **B108** 

1 Tutorial ("TP") 10h45-12h30-45 Rooms: E203 & E204

See the calendar

https://calendar.google.com/calendar/u/0/embed?color=%2309ecca&color=%2309ecca&color=%230d74e6&src=j10ll862qf53pdck5bj7u5ebek@group.calendar.google.com&src=k45ke3q7314b07uodmf1epq7f4@group.calendar.google.com

## Python

IMPORTANT – make sure you have un **updated version of python3 and jupyter-notebook**, with at least **numpy**, **scipy**, **matplotlib** installed. Shortly we will also need **sklearn** (**scikit-learn**), possibly **pandas**. **Seaborn** is always nice to have (I am not an expert of it).

- Alternative Solution 1: **Use https://jupyterhub.ijclab.in2p3.fr/. Use your institutional (Paris-Saclay, typically) account to connect for the first time.** This will open a work session of jupyter-notebook, that runs on the cloud, or more precisely, on the servers of the LAL (Linear Accelerator Laboratoire). You can click on the blue button on the top right corner, « upload », to import a notebook file onto the cloud, and then edit and run it online. Your files are saved over time there.
- Alternative Solution 2 (worse): same thing but using instead https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/intro.ipynb (bad point: it's google, you need an account + data privacy is bad)