## Classification in Deep Learning: A Beginner's Guide

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#### Outline

- Big Data
- Machine Learning
- Deep Learning
- Performance Metrics
- **DEMO**
- Remarks

# Big Data



### The Erra of Big Data I



Facets and Elements of Big Data. Image credit: Dzone website

- Big data is an amount of data that is enormous in volume and is constantly expanding rapidly.
- No typical data management systems can effectively store or analyze this data because of its magnitude and complexity.
- fundamental characteristics of big data are listed below



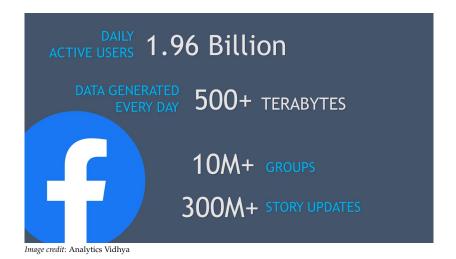
## The Erra of Big Data II

#### Volume

- Big Data is a vast *volume* of data generated from many sources daily, such as business processes, machines, social media platforms, networks, human interactions, and many more.
- Industry trends predict a significant increase in data volume over the next few years.
- Usually measured in gigabytes (GB), terabytes (TB), zettabytes (ZB), and yottabytes (YB)
- Nonetheless, Big data generally refers to datasets with a high volume of the order of magnitude of exabytes  $(10^{18}B = 10^{9}GB = 10^{6}TB = 1EB)$  and greater (Jelic *et al.* 2019).



#### The Erra of Big Data III

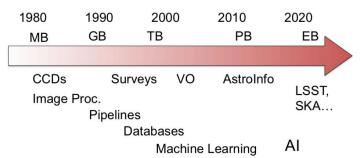




### The Erra of Big Data IV

## The Evolving Data-Rich Astronomy

An example of a "Big Data" science driven by the advances in computing/information technology



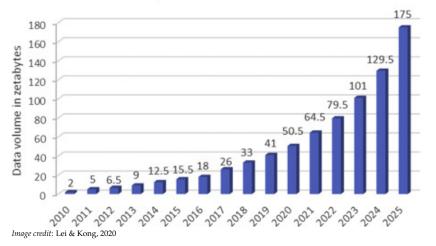
Key challenges: data heterogeneity and complexity

Image credit: Djorgovski, 2019



### The Erra of Big Data V







### The Erra of Big Data VI

#### Variety

- In the past, data is only collected from databases and sheets.
- These days the data will come in array forms, that are PDFs, Emails, audios, SM posts, photos, videos, etc.
- Big Data can be structured, unstructured, and semi-structured that are being collected from different sources.
  - **Structured data:** In Structured schema, along with all the required columns. It is in a tabular form. Structured Data is stored in the relational database management system.
  - **Semi-structured:** In Semi-structured, the schema is not appropriately defined, e.g., JSON, XML, CSV, TSV, and email. OLTP (Online Transaction Processing) systems are built to work with semi-structured data. It is stored in relations, i.e., tables.
  - Unstructured Data: All the unstructured files, log files, audio files, video files, e-mails, word processing, and image files are included in the unstructured data.



#### The Erra of Big Data VII

#### Veracity

- The accuracy of your findings can be severely harmed by poor data reliability.
- Making it one of the most crucial big data qualities
- There's a need to calibrate your data since most of the data you encounter is unstructured.



### The Erra of Big Data VIII

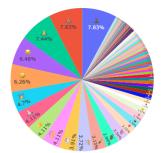
```
In [13]: print('Group wise Stats')
    print("Messages:", total_messages)
    print('Media:', media_messages)
    print('Emojis:', emojis)
    print('Links:', links)
```

Group wise Stats Messages: 845 Media: 182 Emojis: 511 Links: 188



### The Erra of Big Data IX

Emoji Distribution

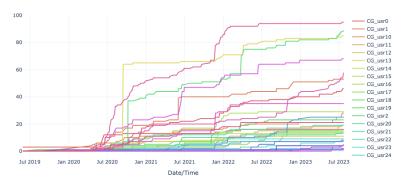






#### The Erra of Big Data X

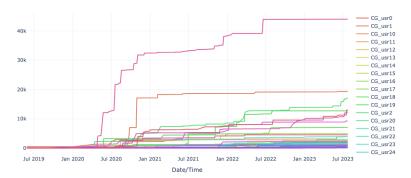
#### User interventions count (cumulative)





### The Erra of Big Data XI

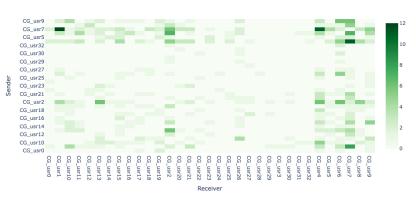
#### Count of sent characters (cumulative)





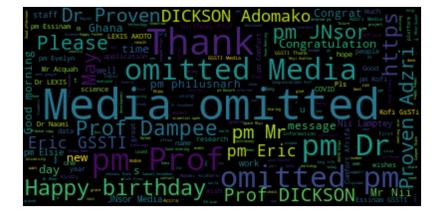
#### The Erra of Big Data XII

#### Response matrix





#### The Erra of Big Data XIII



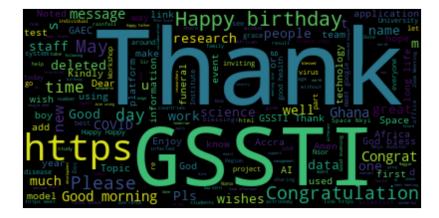


#### The Erra of Big Data XIV



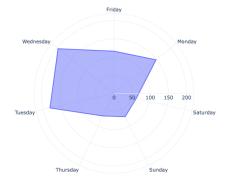


#### The Erra of Big Data XV





### The Erra of Big Data XVI





#### The Erra of Big Data XVII

#### Value

- On this data set, analysis and pattern recognition are performed.
- The results of the method may be used to determine the value of the data.
- Making it one of the most crucial big data qualities.

# Machine Learning



### Machine Learning I

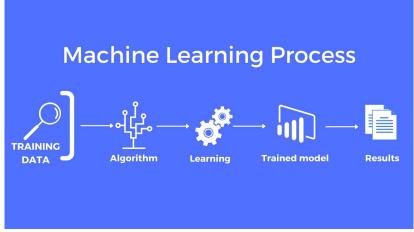


Image credit: mapendo site



### Machine Learning II

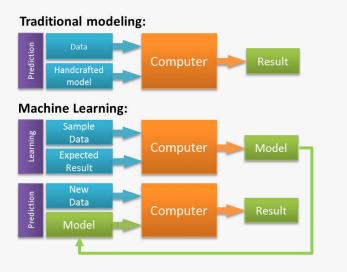


Image credit: Mehra & Hasanuzzaman, (2020)



#### Machine Learning III



## TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING



Supervised Machine Learning Unsupervised Machine Learning Semi-Supervised Learning Reinforcement Learning

Image credit: spiceworks site



### Machine Learning IV

#### **Artificial Intelligence**

The theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence

#### **Machine Learning**

Gives computers "the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed"

#### **Deep Learning**

Machine learning algorithms
with brain-like logical
structure of algorithms
called artificial neural
networks

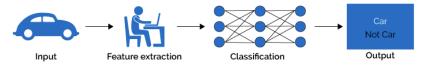
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# Deep Learning



### Deep Learning I

#### Machine Learning



#### Deep Learning

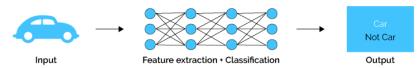
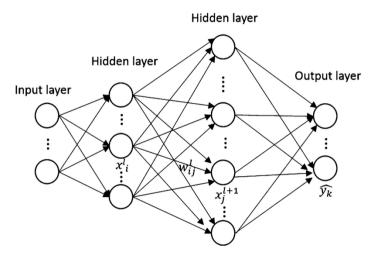


Image credit: Odi & Nguyen, (2018)



### Deep Learning II



Schematic of a feed-forward neural network



### Deep Learning III

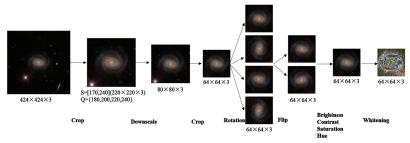
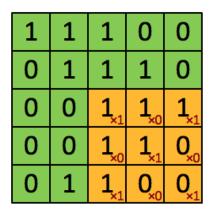


Image credit: Zhu et al , (2019)





 4
 3
 4

 2
 4
 3

 2
 3
 4

**Image** 

Convolved Feature

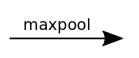
Image credit: Medium



## Deep Learning V

#### Input

7	3	5	2
8	7	1	6
4	9	3	9



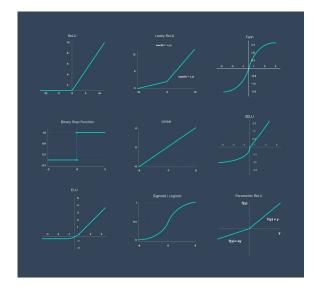
#### Output

8	6
0	0

GSSTI-GAEC



### Deep Learning VI





### Deep Learning VII

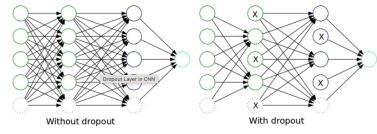


Image credit: Dot Net

## Performance Metrics



#### Performance Metrics Classification I

	Predicted <b>O</b>	Predicted <b>1</b>
Actual <b>O</b>	TN	FP
Actual <b>1</b>	FN	TP



#### Performance Metrics Classification II

	Predicted <b>O</b>	Predicted <b>1</b>
Actual <b>O</b>	TN	FP
Actual <b>1</b>	FN	TP



#### Performance Metrics Classification III

Metric	Formula	Evaluation focus
Accuracy	$ACC = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$	Overall effectiveness of a classifier
Precision	$PRC = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$	Class agreement of the data labels with the positive labels given by the classifier
Sensitivity	$SNS = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$	Effectiveness of a classifier to identify positive labels. Also called true positive rate (TPR)
Specificity	$SPC = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$	How effectively a classifier identifies negative labels. Also called true negative rate (TNR)
F <sub>1</sub> score	$F_1 = 2 \frac{PRC \cdot SNS}{PRC + SNS}$	Combination of precision (PRC) and sensitivity (SNS) in a single metric
Geometric mean	$GM = \sqrt{SNS \cdot SPC}$	Combination of sensitivity (SNS) and specificity (SPC) in a single metric
Area under (ROC) curve	$AUC = \int_{0}^{1} SNS \cdot dSPC$	Combined metric based on the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) space (Powers, 2011)

## **DEMO**

## Remarks



#### Workflow of ML

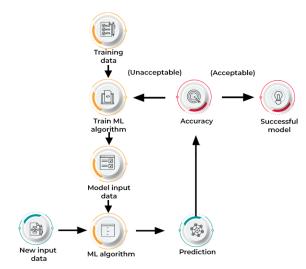


Image credit: spiceworks site





