CSCI 566 – Deep Learning and Its Applications

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Credits to previous versions of USC CSCI566, CMU 10601/701, Stanford CS 229, 231n

Welcome to CSCI 566!

- This class will teach you some exciting developments in Machine Learning,
 Computer Vision, NLP, Robotics, and other AI-related fields in the last decade!
- New cool stuff: guest lectures from industry, academia, and more to discuss their life in ML and Data Science – this session will be interactive, and I hope it will be helpful for your career planning.

Self-Introduction

- Tenure at USC: Aug 2020 Present
- Teaching
 - CSCI 567 Machine Learning
 - CSCI 688 Advanced Data Analytics
- First time teaching CSCI 566
 - Prepare the transition to a sequel of two classes on machine learning

Prerequisite (CSCI 567 – Machine Learning)

Do you know the following..?

- Probability and Statistical Learning
 - O Density function, loss function, cross-validation
- Supervised Learning
 - O Nearest Neighbor, Kernels, Random Forest
- Unsupervised Learning
 - Clustering, PCA, SVD
- Ideally yes, but this semester we are transitioning

New Offering of Machine Learning Classes – Foundation ML Classes

- CSCI 566 Machine Learning 1: Mathematics Foundations and Deep Learning (official name change:
 Fall 2025)
- CSCI 567 Machine Learning 2: Algorithms and Models (official name change: Fall 2025)
 - O During the discussion of the AI curriculum committee, it was recommended that we offer a sequel of 2 classes for the introductory core ML class for MS and PhD students.
 - O ML 1 introduces the basic maths concepts/skills before we discuss the algorithms and models in detail in ML 2. Students who can pass a screening exam do not need to take ML1 and can proceed with ML 2 directly.
 - O Outcome: After the class, the students will understand the fundamentals of ML, and will be able to apply and modify existing ML packages to solve a real world problem.

New Offering of Machine Learning Classes – Advanced Topics

This series of advanced classes will provide MS and PhD students the necessary skills to conduct research in ML. Depending on their interest, the students can take 1-4 of these classes.

- 678 Machine learning theory (everything about the theory of ML)
- 699 <u>Advanced topics in deep learning</u> (advanced topics in deep learning, such as deep generative models, generative adversarial networks, graph neural networks, variational auto-encoders, meta-learning etc; Notes: basic models in deep learning will be introduced in 566 and 567
- 699 <u>Deep reinforcement learning</u> (traditional reinforcement learning models, deep reinforcement learning, and their applications)
- 699 <u>Fairness, robustness and interpretability</u> (foundations and recent development in Al fairness, robustness and interpretability)
- After taking the advanced class, the students will be able to develop novel ML models and theories for research and publish papers.

Teaching Team

Teaching assistants:

- James Enouen
- Samuel Griesemer
- James Yipeng Huang
- Ayush Jain
- O Leticia Pinto Alva
- o Bingjie Tang
- O Duygu Nur Yaldiz
- O Jesse Zhang
- o Wen Ye
- Graders (possibly)

Logistics

- Time and Location
 - o 6-9:20pm Tue; THH 101
- All materials will be distributed at Piazza (passcode: csci566)
 - o https://piazza.com/usc/fall2024/csci566
- Instructor Office Hour:
 - Time: Wed 10am
 - Office Hours Sign-Up Link:
 https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1GwNLTGGbPZAByjl8-b6-lhqxt48PhHLsfc1qBMMBko4/edit?usp=sharing
- TA Office Hour: TBD based on your project assignment
- Review Syllabus

Grading Scale from Previous Years

Assignment Submission Policy

All assignments and project reports need to be submitted in an electronic form by 11:59 pm PST of the due date. There are NO late days for these.

Grading Scale

- A 93-100
- A- 90-92
- B+ 87-89
- B 83-86
- B- 80-82
- C+ 77-79
- C 73-76
- C- 70-72
- D+ 67-69
- D 63-66
- D- 60-62
- F 59 and below

Letter grades are decided by rounding floating point grades up to the nearest whole number (e.g.,

Required Readings and Supplementary Materials

- Deep Learning (MIT Press) by Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville.
 - A free online version is available at http://www.deeplearningbook.org/
- Mathematics for Machine Learning (Cambridge University Press) by Marc Peter Deisenroth, A. Aldo Faisal, and Cheng Soon Ong.
 - A free online version is available at https://mml-book.github.io/

Machine Learning and Deep Learning

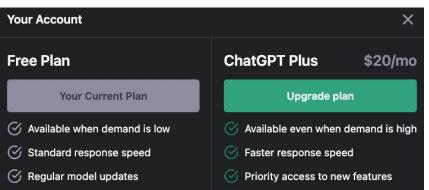
ML and **DL** Applications





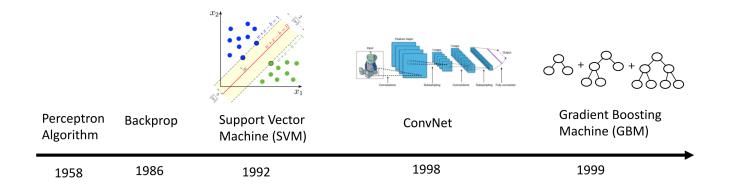






Why Did not See These Happen Earlier?

1958 - 2000: Research



Many algorithms we use today are created before 2000

Why Did not See These Happen Earlier?

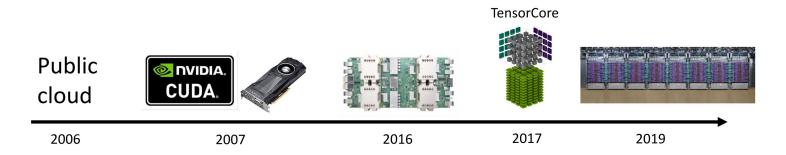
2000 – 2010: Arrival of Big Data



Data serves as fuel for machine learning models

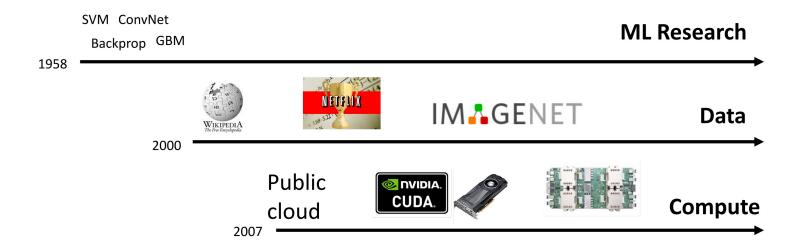
Why Did not See These Happen Earlier?

2006 – Now: Compute and Scaling



Compute scaling

Three Pillars of ML Applications



It Depends on Both "Soft"- and Hard-ware Advance

Opportunity with GPUs:

1. Success in deep neural networks with advancement in hardware



Visual object recognition (2012)



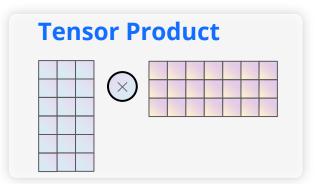
Protein structure prediction (2021)

It Depends on Both "Soft"- and Hard-ware Advance

Opportunity with GPUs:

- 1. Success in deep neural networks with advancement in hardware
 - o Fast computation with tensor operations/algebra

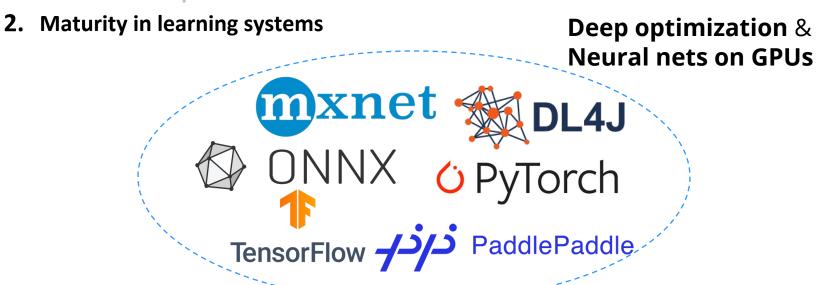




It Depends on Both "Soft"- and Hard-ware Advance

Opportunity with GPUs:

1. Success in deep neural networks with advancement in hardware

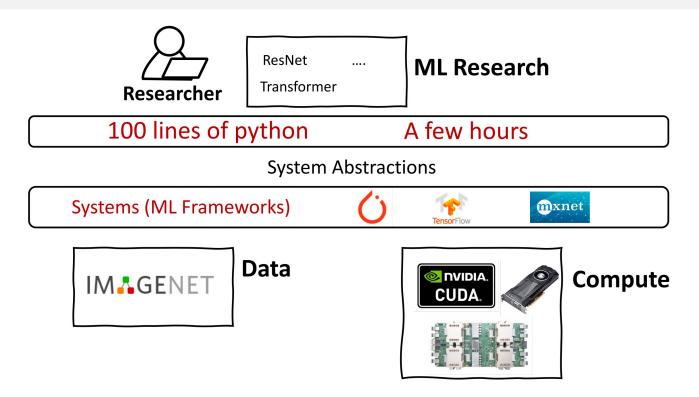


Case Study: Ingredient of AlexNet

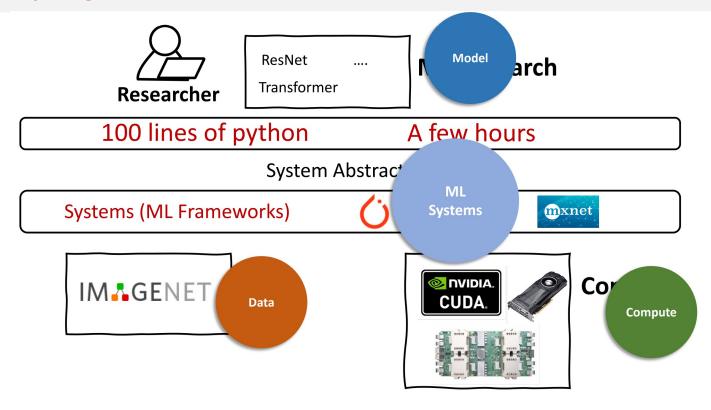
Year 2012

MethodsDataComputeSGD
Dropout
ConvNet
InitializationIM∴GENET
1M labeled
imagesTwo GTX 580
Six days

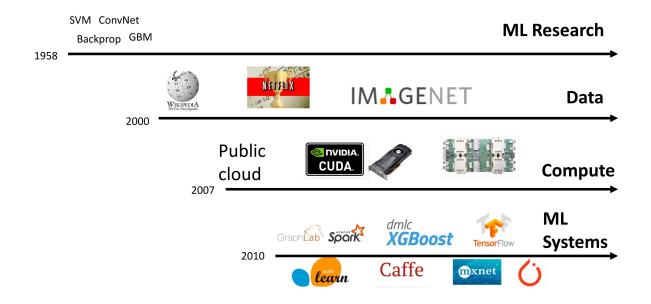
Case Study: Ingredient of AlexNet



Case Study: Ingredient of AlexNet



Evolution of ML



Machine Learning: A Key Driver of the Modern Era

- Ubiquitous Applications
- From speech recognition to predictive analytics
 - Expansive Data Sets
- Datasets have grown exponentially: ImageNet, for instance, now has over 14 million images across thousands of categories

Machine Learning: A Key Driver of the Modern Era

- Enhanced Algorithms and Computational Power
- Deep Learning breakthroughs: Transformers, GANs, and reinforcement learning.
- High-performance computing: GPUs and TPUs facilitating faster model training.
 - Advanced Development Paradigms
- The rise of AutoML and neural architecture search simplifies the creation of complex models.

Thank you!

26