-w6-Spam Classifier-

We will talk about UL System Derign. These videous will touch on the main issues that we may face when designing a complex machine learning system.

· We will see how to strategue putting together a complex ML system.

· ilerleyen konular alakasıs görünebilir, bunun sebebi hepsinin complex ML tasarladın karşılaşılabilecek farklı sorunlara değirecek olması.

· Cok makmatihsel olgilardon bahsetmeyeregn ama yine de, buntar bine bigük zaman karandirarak.

· Let's begin with prioritizing how to spend our time on what to worker

- Letis say we worna build a Spam Classifien-

Dryelim Li elimle spam ve non-spam olarak etikellenmis mailler olsen How do me build a classifien using sepervised learning?

Lat Decision we must make: How do we wont to represent x, that is the features of email.

Dre way to choose : Choose LOO words indicative of spam /not spam. E.g. deal, buy, discount, Endogen, ungent, ___

Bunlardon barılanı spam olasılığını diğenleri ise spam olmama olasılığını temsilen seçiliyor.

Bundan sonra hen email'i encode edecegim ve bundan bin input vektori elde edecegim. Egen seçilen kelinelen ilgili mail-de von ise buna korşılık 1 ve yok ise o koyara.

Bus be enrelike manually 100 kelime seciyons gib; gorondok ama gengelike whatis most commonly done is look through a training set, and in the training set pick the most frequently occurred no swands (1000 - 5000).

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W6 - Spam Classiften II -

Budruele icin

(high accuracy)

How to spend our time to make the classiften have low erron?

- One natural inclination (meyil) is good collecting lots of data → Ama daha incehi videolarda garduk getting a lot of data will often help but not all the time.
- · Develop Sophisticaled Features based on email routing in Cormation (from email headen).

La Genelde spamler fault headenlara sahipher, moil fault selillande kullander. Bunlandan features elde edensek performasi artirobilient

- Develop sophisticated features for nessage body

 = E.g. should "discount" and "discounts" be swaked as the same word

 How about "deal" and "Dealer"? Features about punctuation?
- Develop sophisticated algorithm to detect misspellings beg. mortgage, medicine, watches.

Bir sonnahi videoda Erron Analysis konseptinden bahsedecegis. We will talk about the way where you can Lry to have a more systematic way and choose amongsit the options of the many different things you might work on.

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-W6-Erron Analysis-

o Gestigimum denste machine learning problems ile konsilasildiginda bin sok forkli algoritma gelistinne you olduğundan bahsettili.

Bu videoda ne Erron Analysis kannamından bahsedecegis. Biylece problemlerle karşılaşıldığında daha sistematik bir yol isteyebileceğis.

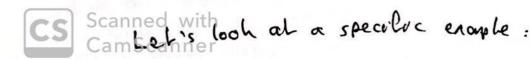
If you are starting work on a machine learning problem, or building q machine learning application there is a recommended approach:

- Instead of building a very complicated system with lots of complex features an so on, building a simple algorithm as a stant that you can implement ourculy is better choice. Implement something simple and quick and test it on your cross-validation data.
- Then we can plot learning curves to decide if more data, more features, etc. are likely to help. Algorithmenin high bias, high variance vb. ne problemi var gonirus, bunu kullananak ne genektigine kover verius.
 - The neason that this is a good approach is often, when you are just starting on a learning problem, there is really no way to tell in advance whether you need more complex features or you need more date on something else.

we should let evidence guide our decision on where to spend our time wather than use gut feeling, while is other unang,

In addition to plotting learning curves one other very useful thing is Error Analysis: Manually examine the examples (in cross validation set) that your algorithm made errors on. See if you spot any systematic trend in what type of examples it is making errors on.

Doften by doing that is the process that inspires you to design new features.



-W6 - Error Gralysts II -

Ernon Analysis:

- mcv = 500 examples in cross valudation set. Algorithm misclassifies 100 emails. Manually examine the LOO errors, and calegarie them based on:
 - (i) What type of email it os (might be about pharmacies, replicas, sheal passward) (11) What cres (features) you think would have helped the algorithm classufy them correctly.
- · 1. islemile dyelim hi e-mail les ayındık (halalı olanları) ve gordili he LOO hatonin 12'si phormacy, 4's fake hesopsalon, 53's silve galmaya çalışan halan 31'; de başka seyler. O zoman dem Li' şifne ealmon maillerinde algoritma kotu salisiyor. Bunlari daha iyi ayıvabileceh featurela ehleyebilinim.
 - · Ya da balifim misspellings (med Love gibi) 4 love, Unusual email rouling 16 have, unusual punctuation 32 tone o 20 mon misspellingleri duselfneh veger algilamah ian advanced slgo-ithms: e gere 4 vol. Binin germe punctiohun lova bdalilamah, bina samen harcamah obha makil gorunger

Sonuq alorak by selilde but Errar Analysis the manual alorale has by yapılan dalalar incelenenek buradan sonuçlar çıkarlılmaya çaksılın

Lastly when developing learning algorithms, one often useful Lup is to make sure that you have a numerical evaluation of your learning algorithm.

· Your algoritmage evaluate edn ve sonvernda teh bir real number neturn eden bur yapı soh yararlı olur. Belki accuracy döndurun bekir ernon Single neal number that kells you how well your learning algorithm

Importance at Numerical Evaluation: Let's say we are not sure whether or not to treat same to words: discounted discounted discounted discounted. "Stemming" software ile bastahi kelimetene bahilarah benser ise ayni kabul edilin. Bunu yapmak yararlı olabilin ama zaranda verebilir.

· universe / university targabilis.

Thus, Error analysis may not be helpful for deciding of this is likely to improve performance. Only solution is to try and see of it works.

Stanile kan verilebilir. CS Der ile uprencase-lonercase ayumalimyin aynı mi habil etneleyimi Yine Jev ile veya başha bir evaluation ihe harar venebilirim

-W6- Ernor Metrics for _ Skewed Classes

- II Menther

For error metrics there is I important couse, where it is for the training algorithm. This case is the case called stemed (egil) classes. Let's talk about it:

Consider a Concer Classification Example: Elimende medical patients Feature olsen, bunlard gave haster æncen mu degil mi one søyleriz. Malignont - bening tumor ornegi gibi.

- Train a logistic regression model h(x). (y=1 if coneen, y=0 o/w)
- Let's say we've test our classifier on a fest set and find that we get tolo error on test (99010 correct diagnosas)

> Only 0.5% of patients training and lest sets actually have concer.

Artik 10% error iyi gardnmuyar conki benim hipotesim schekli. O tahmin etse yani her gelene konser yok dese 0.5% error oluyon daha iyi penformans sengiliyonmus gibi garrinuyon.

O zaman benim bu ernon metrigim butip durumlanda sok anlam. li sonuçlar vermiyor.

By yusden by durumen case of sheured classes drypny, (vice versa da du

Some olarah shewed classes i'an ayri bir error metric killannahya.



[•] Let's say we have a learning algorithm has 99.20% occuracy meaning 0.8 do error. Then you made a change and the accuracy became 99.50%.

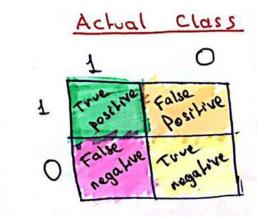
[•] Is this an improvement or not? Did we just made an useful change on did we just replace our code with something predicts "O" more aften?

So if you have showed classes it becomes much harden to use classification accuracy, because you can get very host classification accuracy, because you can get very host classification accuracy on very low enrong but it is not always clear that if you've improved your classifier penformance, Sendere daha forsta O tatimin ederek accuracy artirabilim

Precision/ Recall

when delining Prevision/Recall usually we used convention: 9=1 for the rane class of a when delining Prevision/Recall usually we used convention:

o If we are making a binary classification there are 2 possible options for Actual Class: O on L. Andicted class icin de ayni.



Precision: Of all the patients where we predicted y = 1, what fraction actually has concer?

True Positives The Positives HF of predicted positives Time Ass.s + False Pas.s

Recall: of all patients that actually have concer, what fraction did we correctly delect as having cancer?

of actual poss True Poss + False Negs

SIF a preductor always preduct y=0 all the time and says no one how this row condition (concent than the recall will be teno!

Trade Off blu Precision and Recall

· Precision ile Recall arasinda bin tradealf vardir. Bunc kontrol etimeli istern.

· Aynı example ile devan edelim logistic requession ile roncenclaissibilation

- 0 × h(x) × 1 - Predict 1 if h(x) × 0.5 - Predict 0 if h(x) × 0.5 Suppose we wont to predict y= L (careen) only if very confident - Atoma durable year konsen olden demak ve hala capmak islanded

· Adama durduk yene kanser olden demek ve haka yapmak istennes.

e Burn saglamente bir yolu h(x) > 0.9 i'cin y=1 h(x) 20.9 i'an y=0 predict etrebter. Boylece sadece bendine gureninsem y=1 dyenn

Higher precision, lower recall Conto false positive availy rade ce degil disporum.

Suppose we wont to avoid missing too many cases of cancer regalited address of cancer address of cancer address of cancer address of cancer beases of cancer beases of cancer address of cancer address of cancer beases of cancer beases of cancer address of cancer beases of cancer address o

h(x1 > 0.1 igin konserly=11, h(x1 z0.1 ven y=0 diplothern. Scannestighish recall, lower precision.

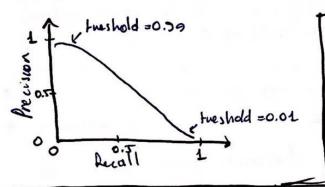
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- W6 - Trade-off blu Prevsion/Recall-

Sonuçla h(x) = treshold i'an treshold degenie gare y= L ve y=0 tahmini yapıyor isek. Bi treshold degeni Precision i'le Recall trade-off une belirliger.

Precision ile Recall arasında asağıdahne benzer ber ilishi verdurlyahın)



· How to choose this Theshold?

· Forkli algorithmilerin forkli Precision ve Recall degenter obsun:

Alg1: 0.5 0.4 which one is befler?

Alga: 0.7 0.1 Alg3: 0.02 1.0

Faulli treshold degerler farhli Preasien (P) ve Recall (P) degerler verin hangisinin daha i'yi olduğuna karan vernek zor. Bise teh bir numerical evaluation larım kir direkt karan verebilelim Nasıl?

o(P+R) alson nosil oluro Olman Culir smehli y=10 tohminederse recall - Low ortalama alinea da sonuncu mesela 0.71 gelir en igisi ames aslinda ise youarnos our algoritma. Ya da hen sanan y =0 derse high precision how recall.



FL Score: 2 PR if P=0 or R=0 F1=0 you' iyi bur F1

P+R score icin ihisi de iyi olmolif

Fr=0 for P=0 and 1=0 Fiel Con P=L and R=L



Scapped witercalvation networs dun bahselmis oldeh.

W6- When to use Large Dala Sels -

- · we will focus on the issue of how much data to frain on?
- · öncehi Videolarda durduh yene gidip daha Pasla, traminy dalar toplamanin her raman ise yanamayaragini gormustuli.
- Onder certain conditions, gettin a lot of data and training of contain type of learning algorithm can be a very effective way to get a learning algorithm to do very good performance.
- " It's not who has the best algorithm that wins. It's who has the most data."
- · So when is this true and when is not?

2 conditions önemli:

- 1) Feature x EIRn+1 has sufficient information to predict y accorably.
 - O Yani kullanılan x ile gençeklen sonuç tahmın edilebilir olmalı. Bunu an-lamalı için sorulabileell sonulandan biri su: Kullanılan input ile bir human expert givenli bir tahmın yapabilir miydi. - Bu condition ragionalementa dala toplamak useless.
 - 2) Use a learning algorithm with many parameters (e.g. logistic regression / linear regression with many features; neural network on th many hidden units.)
 - · Boylece amag low bias, overlitting'e yathin bir algoritma elde etmeh. Ovenfitting de yousek training set boychlogo :/e elimine edilecele boylece low bias, low variance hipotesimos olacale. Low bias algorithms
 - I train(0) will be small (contis training setie eyi chraecel)

Use a very large training set (unlikely to overfit) - provides CS Scanned With bourbace

CamSca Iteam (0) ≈ I fest (0) and I lest (6) will be small !