

Machine Learning 2

DS 4420 / ML 2 / Spring 2020

Hellos, logistics, etc

Byron C Wallace

Some slides derived from Jan-Willem van Meent



Course website:

[https://course.ccs.neu.edu/
ds4420sp20/](https://course.ccs.neu.edu/ds4420sp20/)

What will be covered?

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- In short: A focus on un-/semi-supervised learning and advanced techniques

First half of class (through mid-term)

<https://course.ccs.neu.edu/ds4420sp20/>

(partial?)
review for
some of you

Meeting	Topic(s)	readings
1/7 (t)	<i>Logistics, overview</i>	
1/9 (r)	<i>Math Review</i>	<u>Math for ML, Part 1: 5-5.5, 6-6.5</u>
1/14 (t)	<i>MLE, MAP, and graphical models</i>	<u>Math for ML, Part 2: 8.3, 8.4, 8.5</u>
1/16 (r)	<i>Neural networks / backprop</i>	<u>A Course in Machine Learning, Ch. 10</u>
1/21 (t)	<i>Clustering I</i>	<u>Elements of Statistical Learning, 14--14.6;</u> <u>(optional) CIML 11.3</u>
1/23 (r)	<i>Clustering II → Mixture models and EM</i>	<u>Elements of Statistical Learning, 14.6--14.9;</u> <u>MML, Part 2: 11</u>
1/28 (r)	<i>Topic modeling I</i>	<u>Applications of Topic Models (Boyd-Graber, Hu, Mimno)</u>
1/30 (r)	<i>Topic modeling II</i>	<u>Applications of Topic Models (Boyd-Graber, Hu, Mimno)</u>
2/4 (t)	<i>Dimensionality reduction I</i>	<u>Math for ML, Part 2: 10</u>
2/6 (r)	<i>Dimensionality reduction II / Auto-encoders</i>	<u>t-SNE paper</u>
2/11 (t)	<i>"Self-supervision"; Learning to embed</i>	
2/13 (r)	<i>Structured prediction I</i>	<u>A Course in Machine Learning, Ch 17</u>
2/18 (t)	<i>Structured prediction II</i>	<u>A Course in Machine Learning, Ch 17</u>
2/20 (r)	<i>No class</i>	
2/25 (t)	<i>Review</i>	
2/27 (r)	<i>Midterm exam</i>	

Second half...

<https://course.ccs.neu.edu/ds4420sp20/>

3/10 (t)	<i>Transformers</i>		
3/13 (r)	<i>Fairness and bias</i>	<u>A Course in Machine Learning, Ch. 8</u>	Project proposal due
3/17 (t)	<i>Project pitches and feedback</i>		In class project pitches!
3/19 (r)	<i>Interpretability</i>		
3/24 (t)	<i>Active learning</i>		HW4 DUE
3/26 (r)	<i>"Green" AI</i>		
3/31 (t)	<i>Reinforcement learning I</i>		
4/2 (r)	<i>Reinforcement learning II</i>		
4/7 (t)	Final project presentations I		Presentations!
4/9 (r)	Final project presentations II		Presentations!
4/14 (t)	No class (final write-ups due)		FINAL PROJECT WRITE-UPS DUE!

3 Aspects of ML

Data Types

- Sets
- Matrices / Tables
- Graphs
- Time series
- Sequences
- Text
- Images

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- Association Rules
- Dimensionality Reduction
- Regression
- Classification
- Clustering
- Topic Models
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Tasks

- Exploratory Analysis
- Game playing
- Prediction

Machine Learning Methods

Supervised Learning

Given *labeled* examples, learn to make predictions for *unlabeled* examples. *Example:* Image classification.

Machine Learning Methods

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Unsupervised Learning

Given *unlabeled* examples learn to identify structure. *Example:* Community detection in social networks.

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Unsupervised Learning

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Reinforcement Learning

Learn to take *actions* that maximize future *reward*. *Example:* Targeting advertisements.

Regression

Goal: Predict a *Continuous* Label

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	MEDV
0	0.00632	18.0	2.31	0.0	0.538	6.575	65.2	4.0900	1.0	296.0	15.3	396.90	4.98	24.0
1	0.02731	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	6.421	78.9	4.9671	2.0	242.0	17.8	396.90	9.14	21.6
2	0.02729	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	7.185	61.1	4.9671	2.0	242.0	17.8	392.83	4.03	34.7
3	0.03237	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	6.998	45.8	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	394.63	2.94	33.4
4	0.06905	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	7.147	54.2	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	396.90	5.33	36.2
5	0.02985	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	6.430	58.7	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	394.12	5.21	28.7
6	0.08829	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	6.012	66.6	5.5605	5.0	311.0	15.2	395.60	12.43	22.9
7	0.14455	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	6.172	96.1	5.9505	5.0	311.0	15.2	396.90	19.15	27.1
8	0.21124	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	5.631	100.0	6.0821	5.0	311.0	15.2	386.63	29.93	16.5
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10	0.22489	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	6.377	94.3	6.3467	5.0	311.0	15.2	392.52	20.45	15.0

Boston Housing Data (source: UCI ML datasets)

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Housing>

Regression

Target Variable

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	MEDV
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MEDV: Median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000's

Regression

Features

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Real-valued

CRIM: per capita crime rate by town

Regression

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Discrete / Categorical

CHAS: Charles River variable
(= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)

Regression

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Hand-Engineered

DIS: weighted distances to five Boston employment centers

Hmmm...

CRIM: Per capita crime rate by town
ZN: Proportion of residential land zoned for lots over 25,000 sq. ft
INDUS: Proportion of non-retail business acres per town
CHAS: Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)
NOX: Nitric oxide concentration (parts per 10 million)
RM: Average number of rooms per dwelling
AGE: Proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940
DIS: Weighted distances to five Boston employment centers
RAD: Index of accessibility to radial highways
TAX: Full-value property tax rate per \$10,000
PTRATIO: Pupil-teacher ratio by town
B: $1000(B_k - 0.63)^2$, where B_k is the proportion of [people of African American descent] by town
LSTAT: Percentage of lower status of the population
MEDV: Median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000s

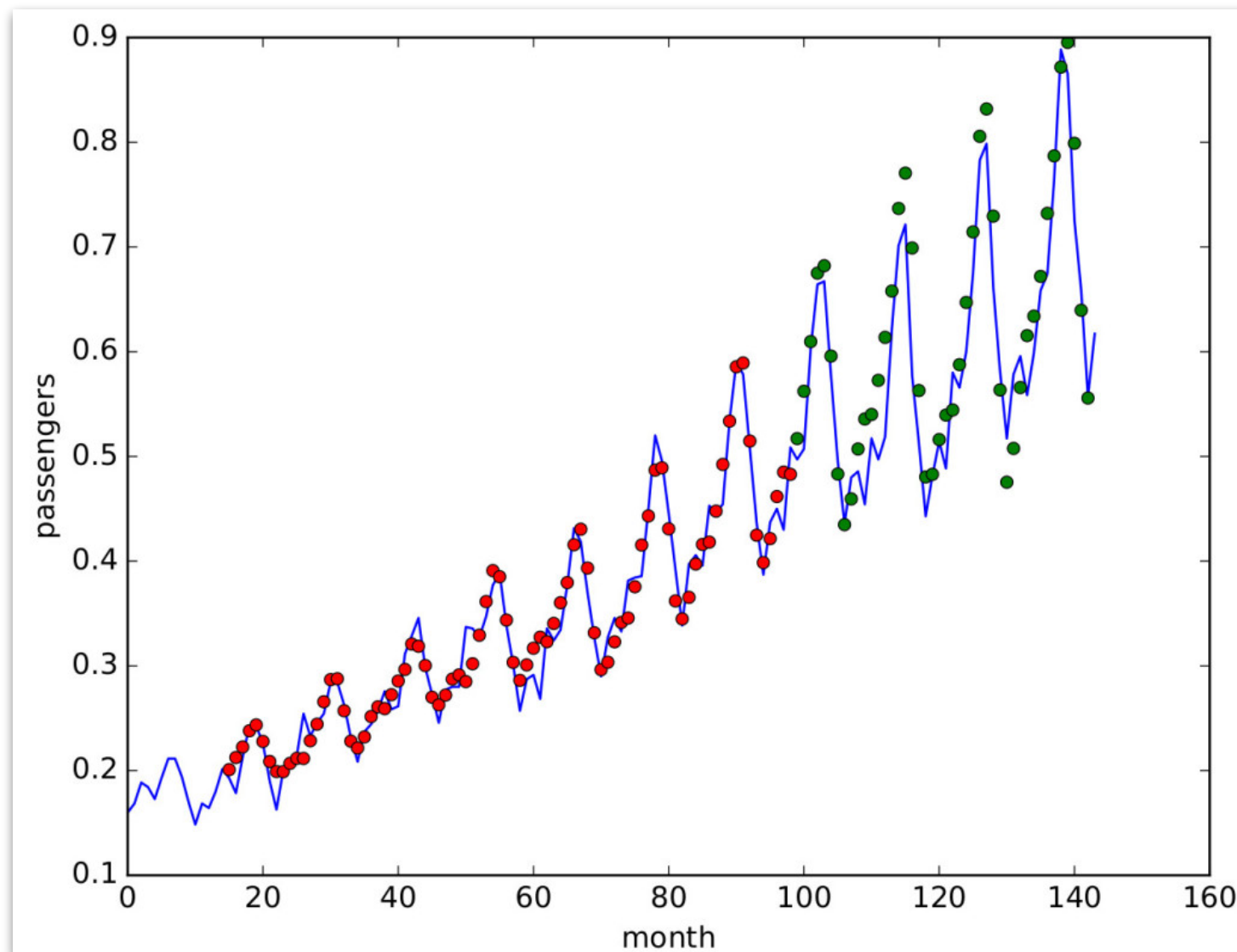
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Regression

Goal: Use past labels (**red**) to learn trends that generalize to future data points (**green**)

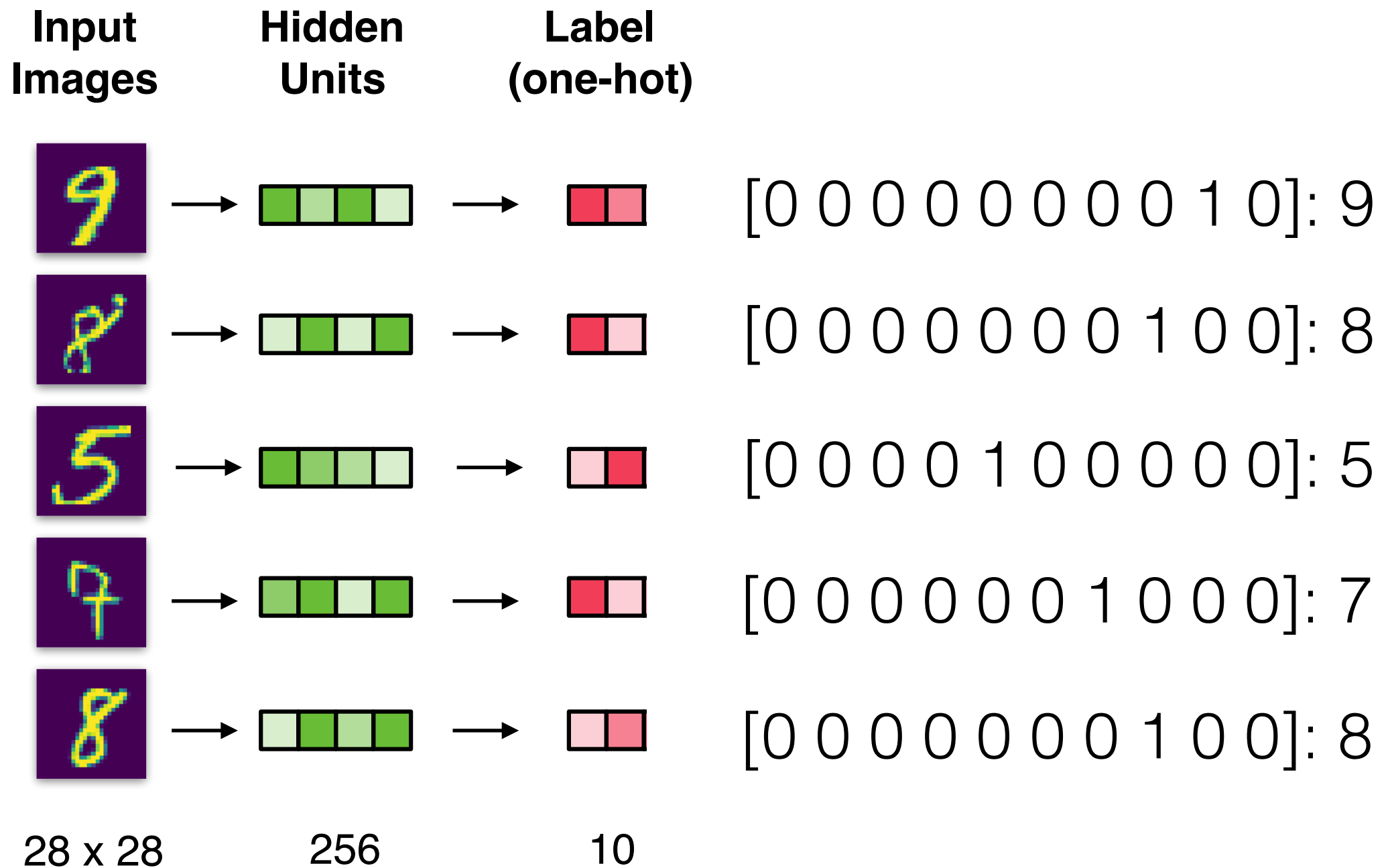
Time-series Data



source: <https://am241.wordpress.com/tag/time-series/>

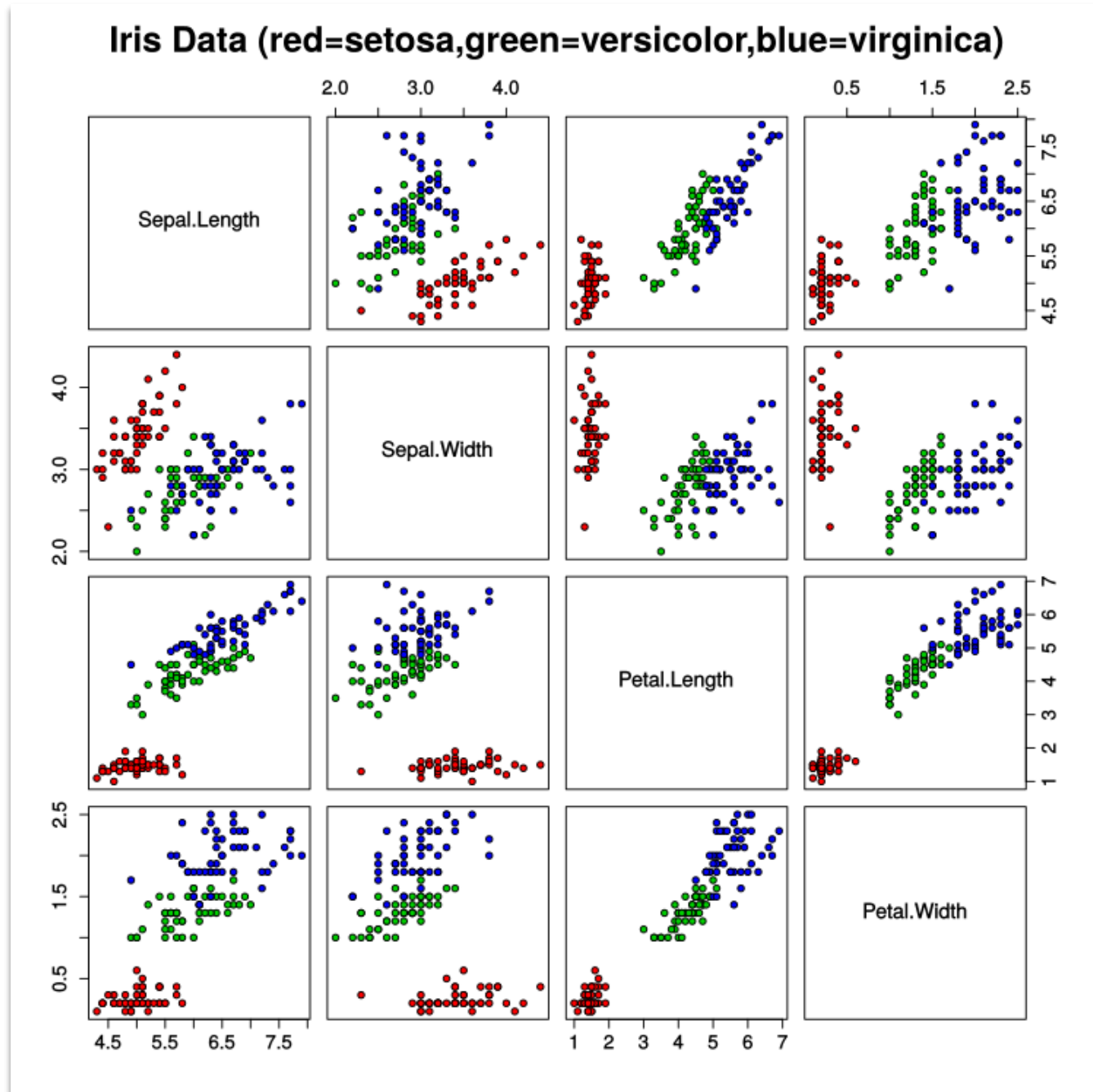
Classification

Goal: Predict a *discrete* label.



Classification

Example: Iris Data



Iris
Setosa



Iris
versicolor



Iris
virginica

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iris_flower_data_set

Let's run through a quick practical refresher on classification.

Navigate to blackboard to *in class exercise 0* and grab *refresher.ipynb*.

Unsupervised Learning

Goal: Can we make predictions in absence of labels?

Prominent examples:

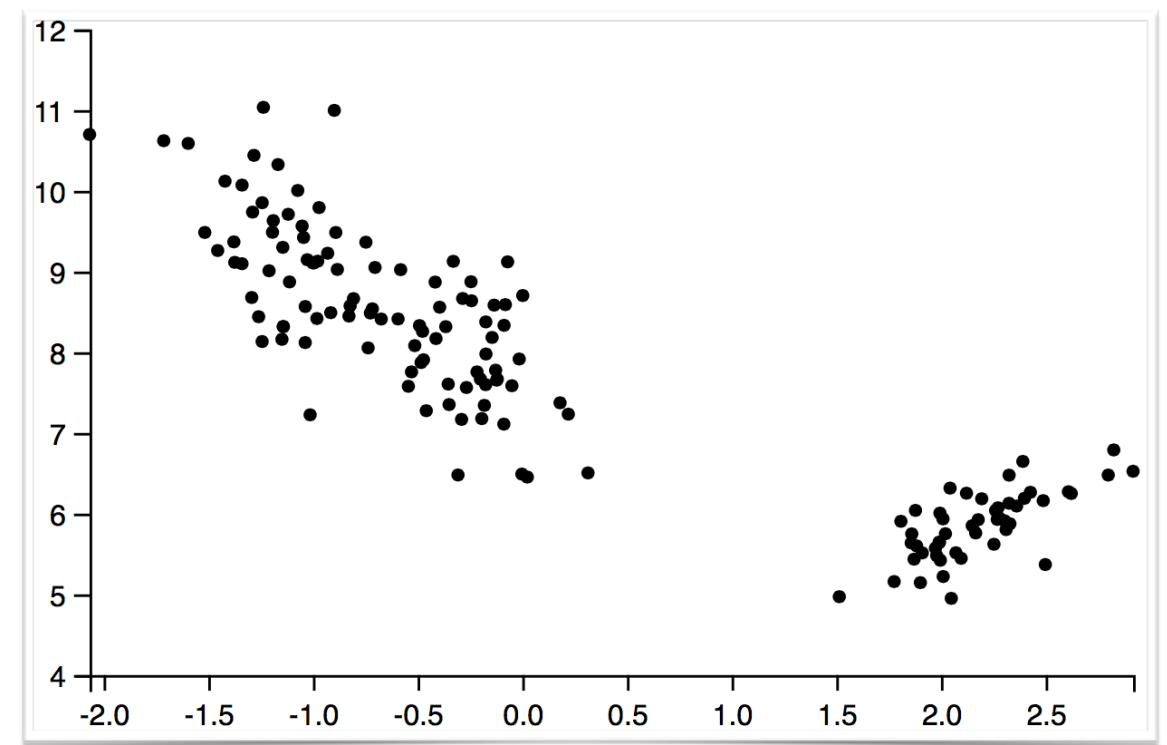
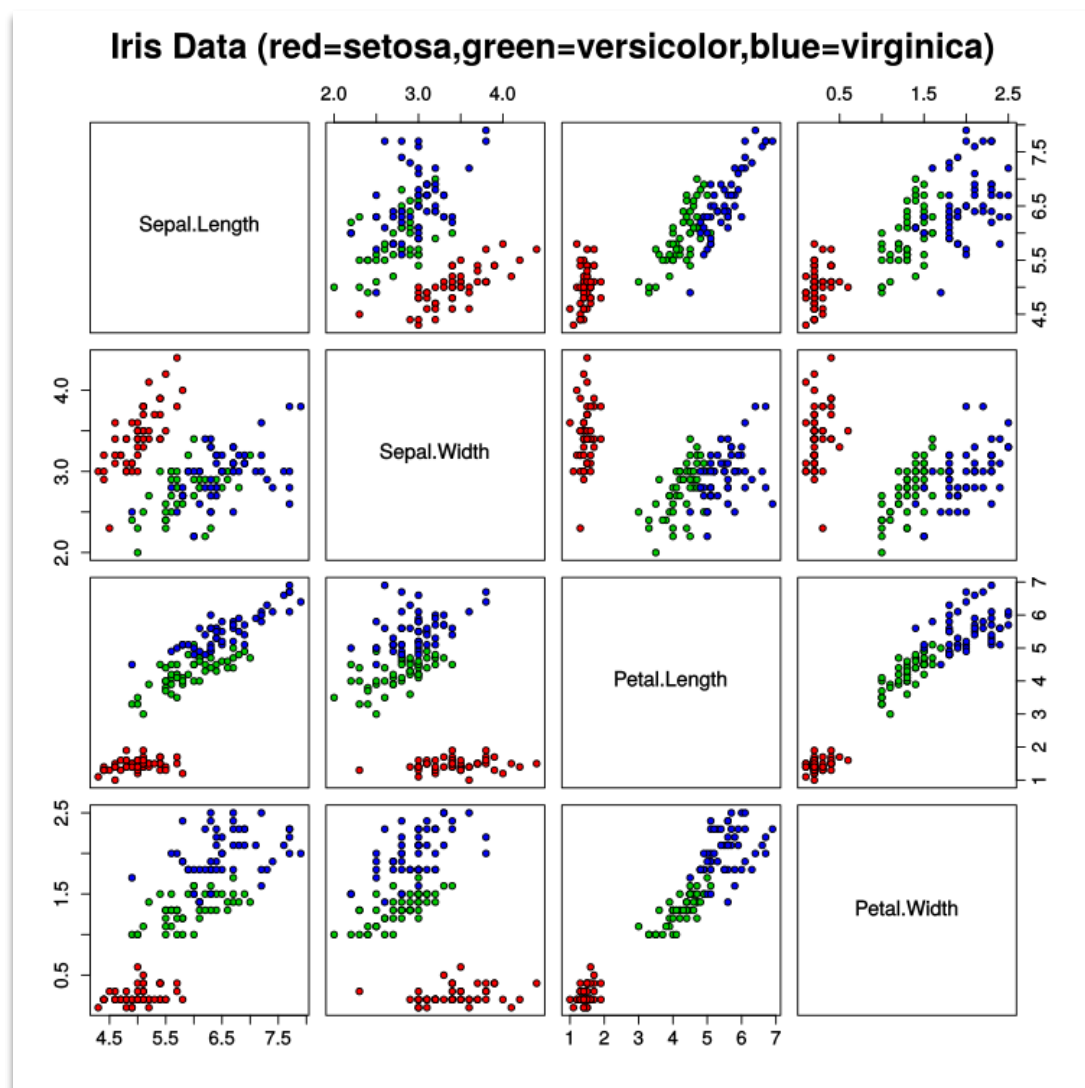
- Dimensionality Reduction
- Clustering
- Topic Modeling

Dimensionality Reduction

Goal: Map high dimensional data onto lower-dimensional data in a manner that preserves *distances/similarities*

Original Data (4 dims)

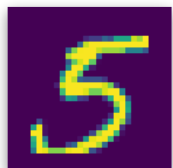
Projection with PCA (2 dims)



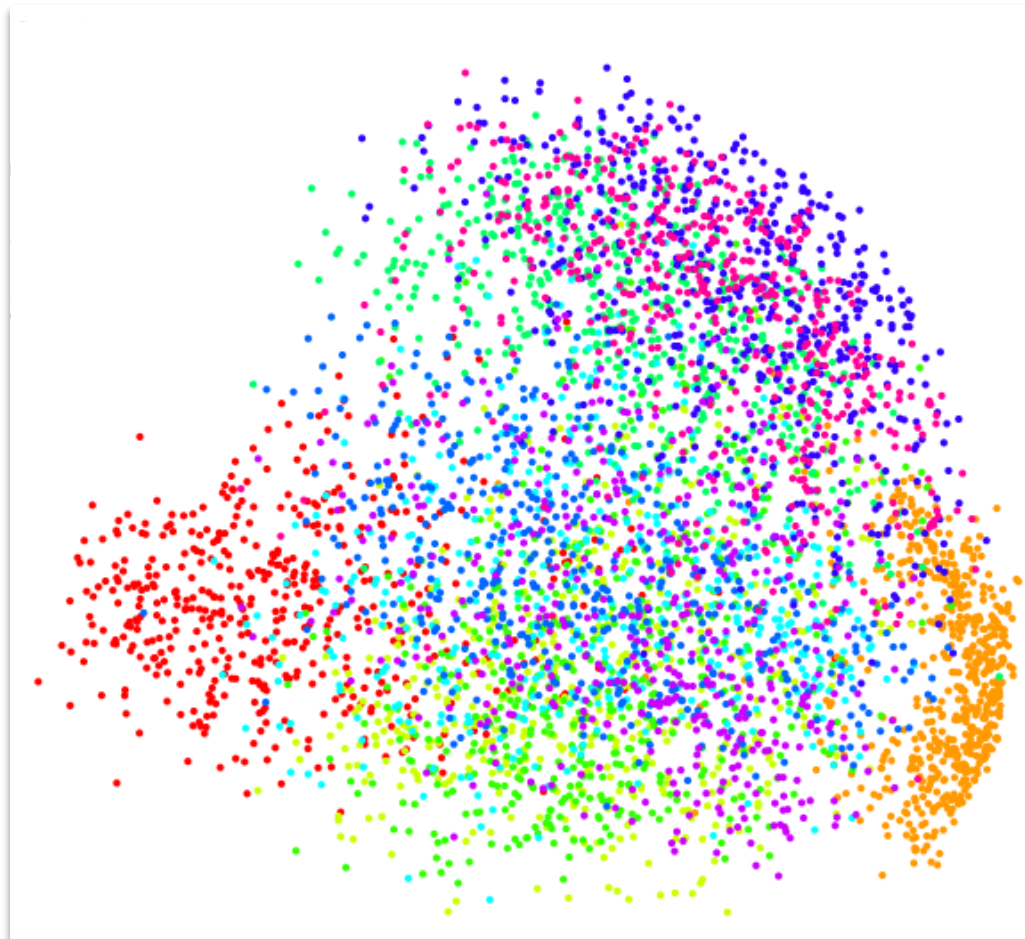
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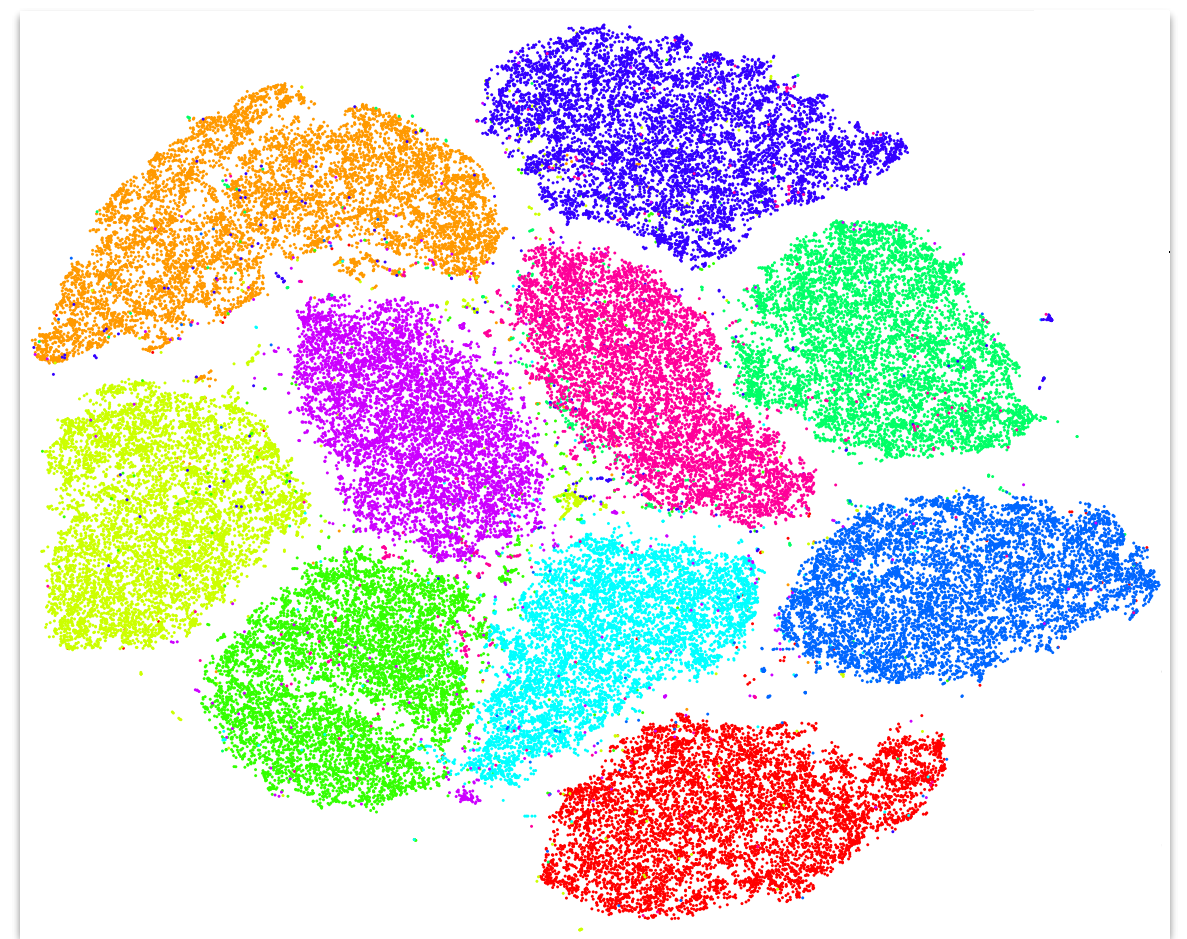
Input
Images



PCA (Linear)



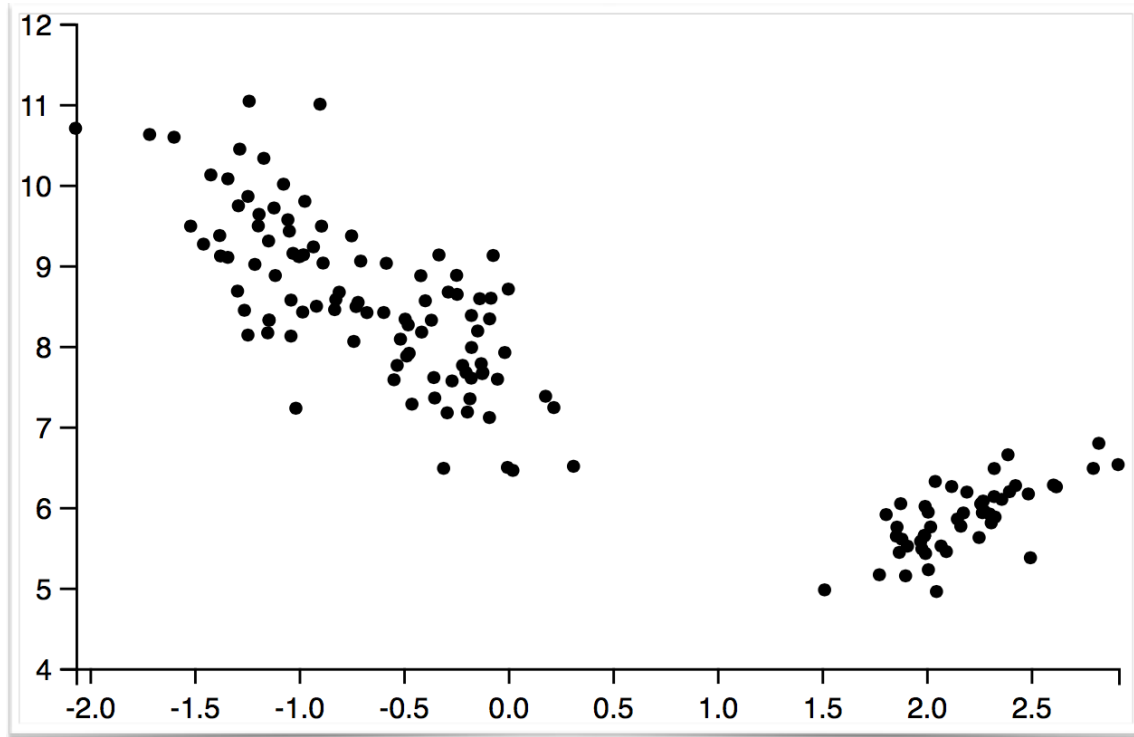
TSNE (Non-linear)



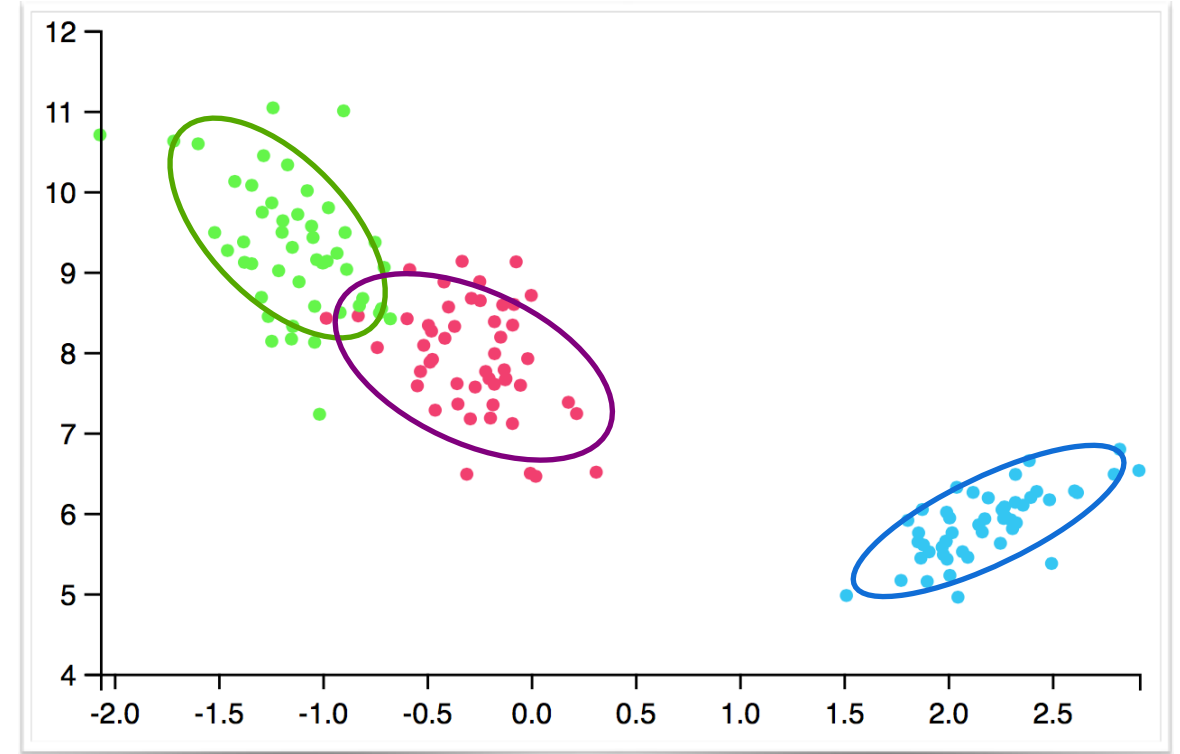
Clustering

Goal: Learn categories of examples
(i.e. classification without labels)

Iris Data (after PCA)



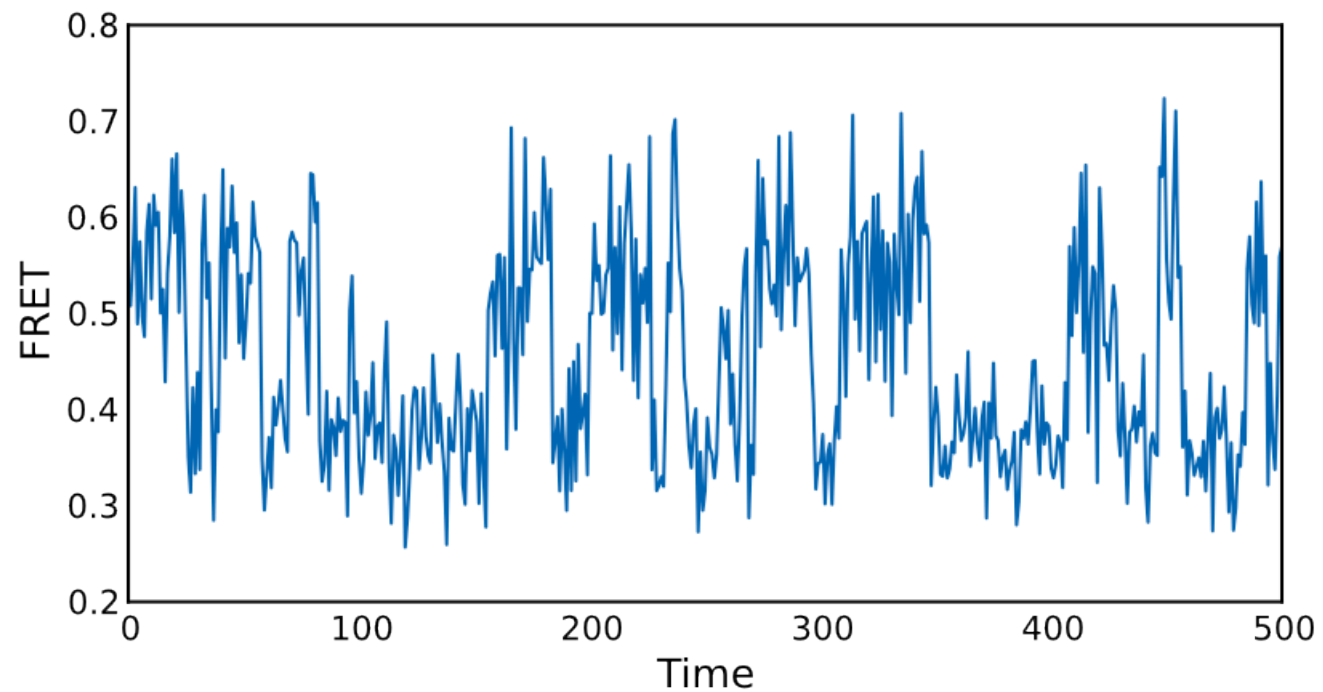
Inferred Clusters



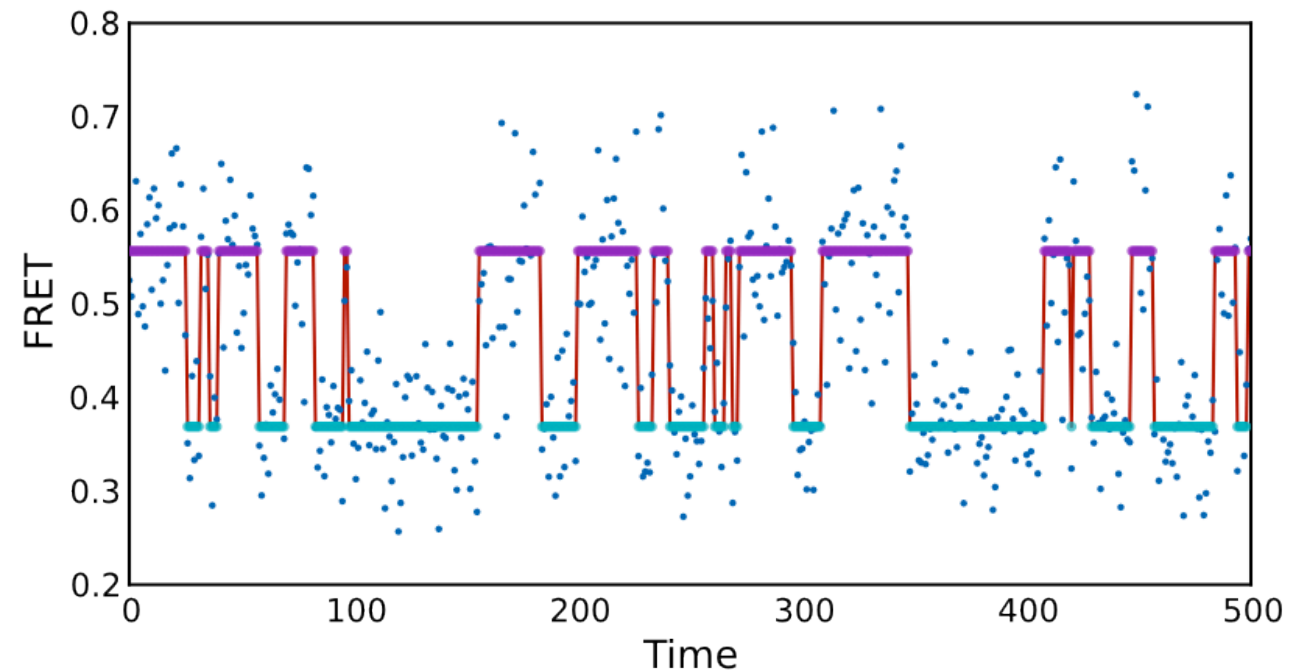
Hidden Markov Models

Goal: Learn categories of time points
(i.e. clustering of points within time series)

Time Series



Sequence of States



Topic Models

Goal: Learn topics (categories of words) and quantify topic frequency for each document

Topics

gene	0.04
dna	0.02
genetic	0.01
...	

life	0.02
evolve	0.01
organism	0.01
...	

brain	0.04
neuron	0.02
nerve	0.01
...	

data	0.02
number	0.02
computer	0.01
...	

Documents

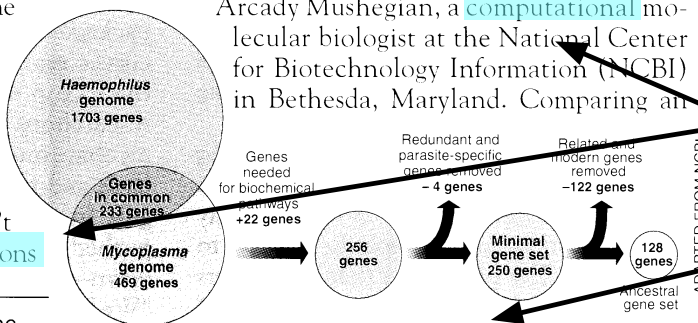
Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK— How many **genes** does an **organism** need to **survive**? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for **life**. One research team, using **computer** analyses to compare known **genomes**, concluded that today's **organisms** can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 **genes**. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those **predictions**

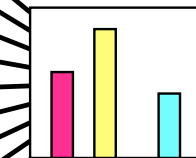
* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 **genes** in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a **genetic numbers** game, particularly as more and more **genomes** are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly **sequenced genome**," explains Arcady Mushegian, a **computational** molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing an



Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.

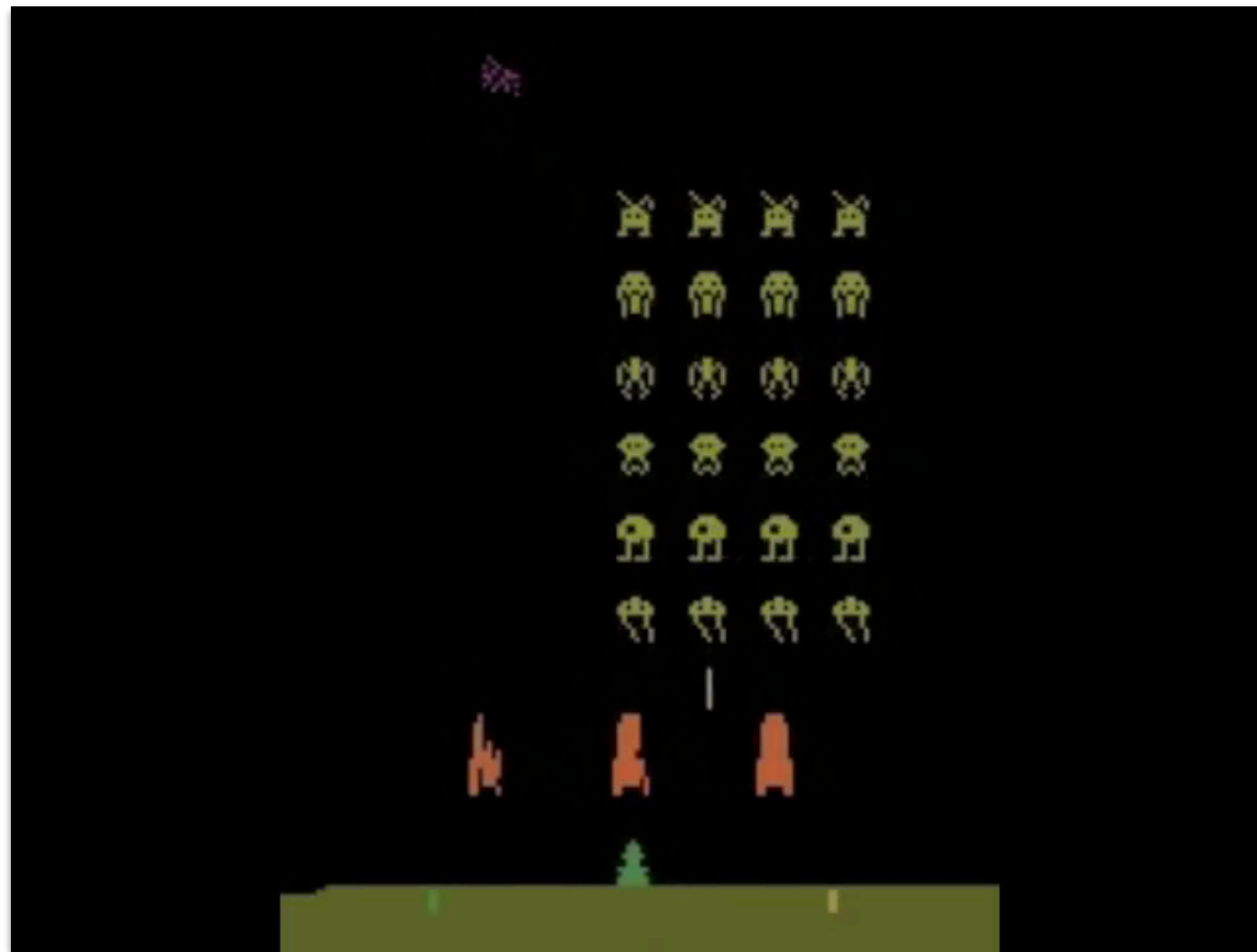
Topic proportions and assignments



Reinforcement Learning

Goal: Take *action* that maximizes future *reward*.

Example: Google Plays Atari

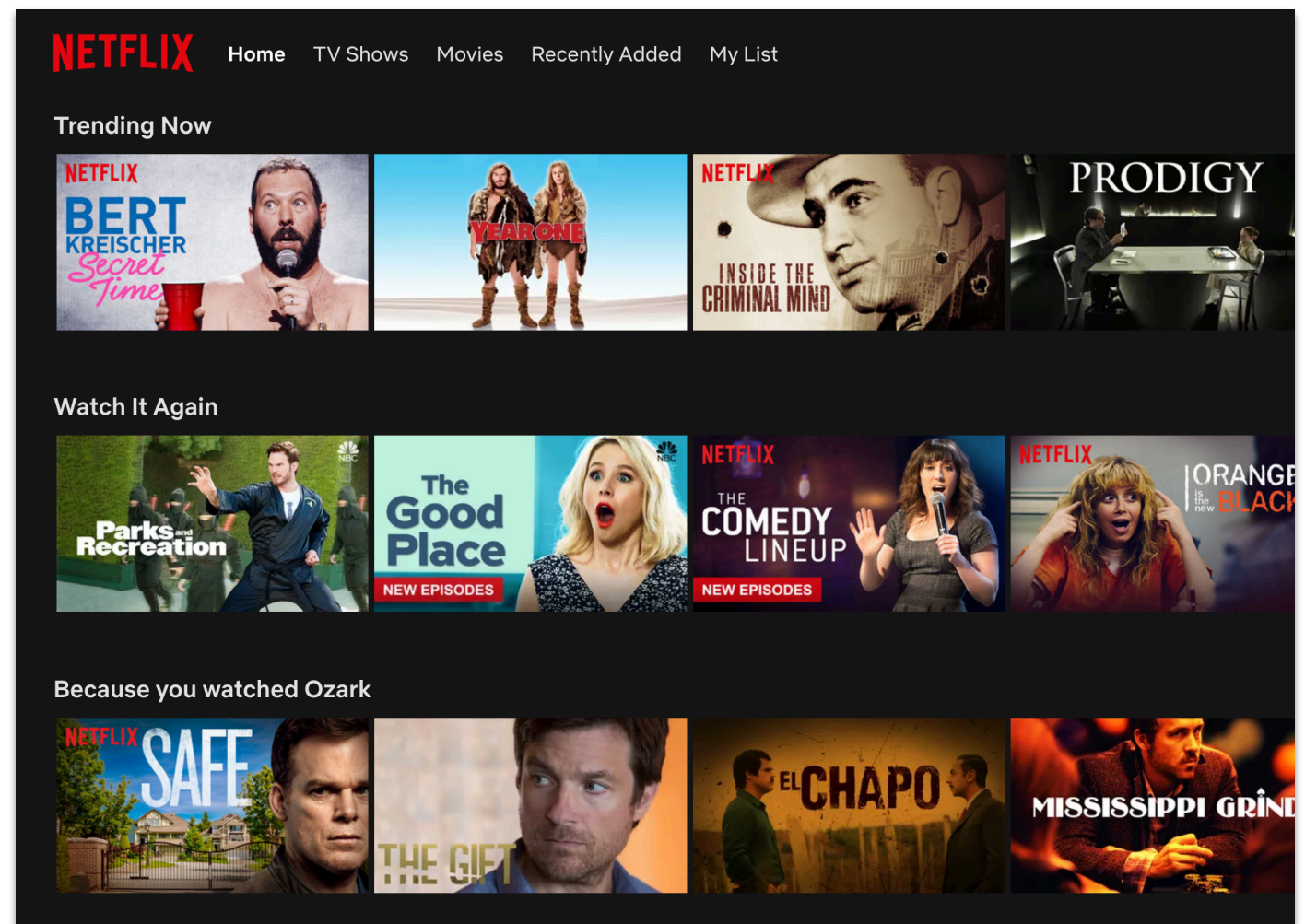
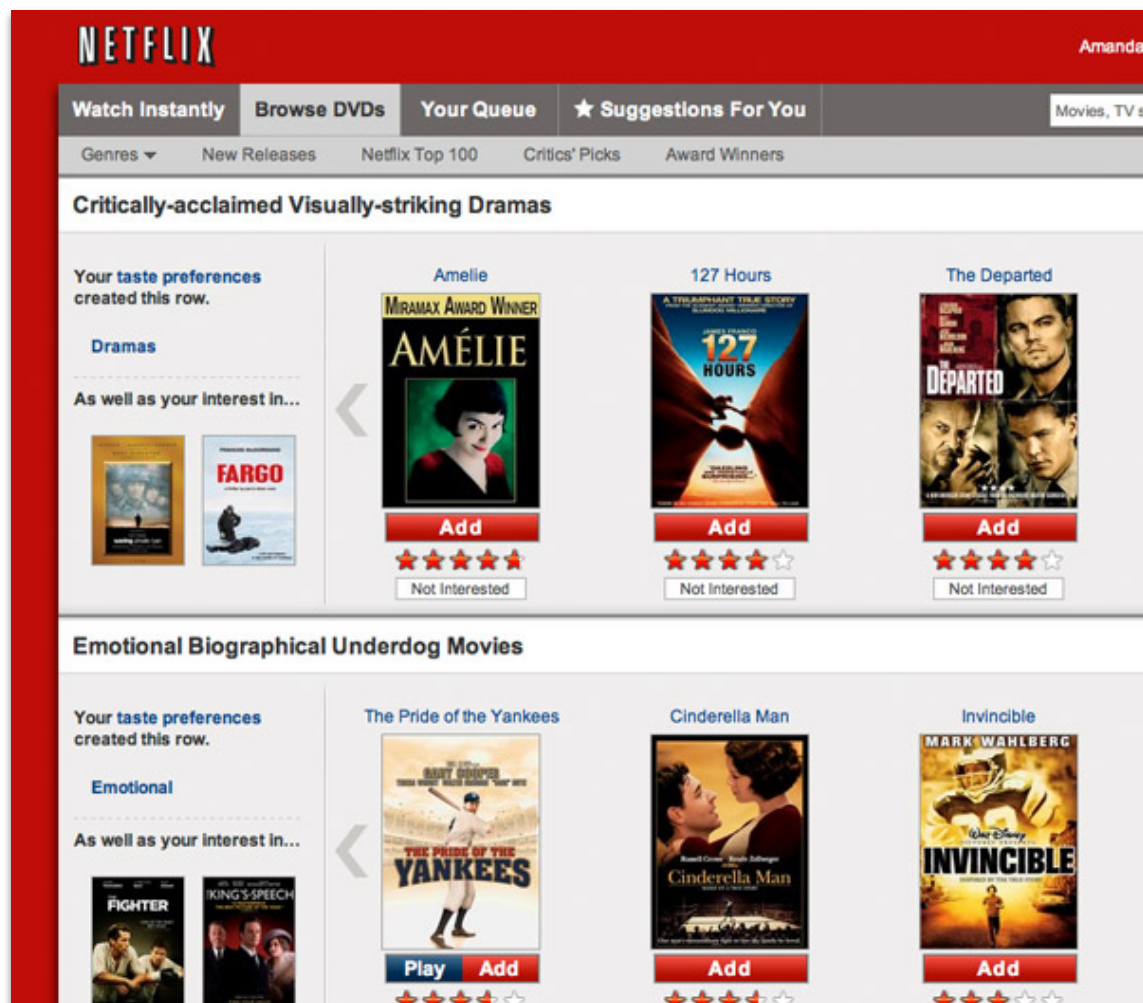


Action: Joystick direction / Buttons. **Reward:** Score.

Reinforcement Learning

Goal: Take *action* that maximizes future *reward*.

Example: Netflix Website Design



Action: Which movies to show. **Reward:** User Retention.

Theme: Optimization of Objectives

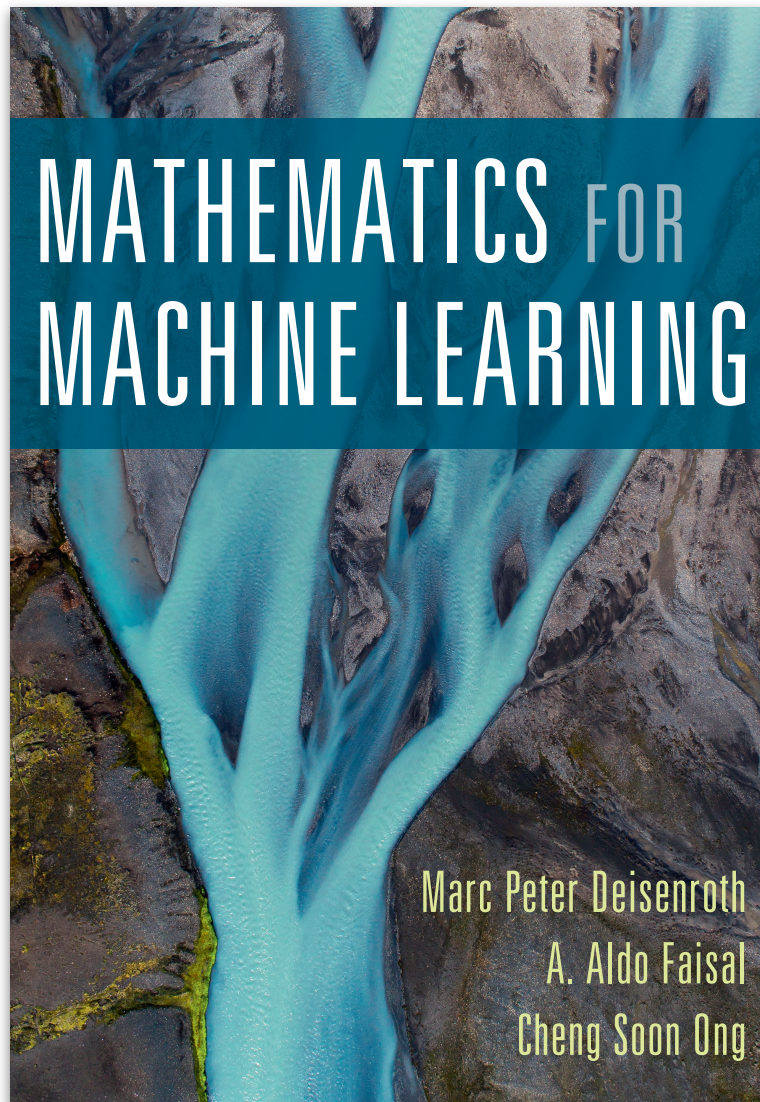
Common theme in Machine Learning:
Using data-driven algorithms to make *predictions*
that are *optimal* according to some *objective*.

Supervised Learning: Minimize regression or classification loss

Unsupervised Learning: Maximize *expected* probability of data

Reinforcement Learning: Maximize *expected* reward

Materials



For first half-ish of class will use *Mathematics for Machine Learning*; this is **free** and online.

Other readings are also from free, online sources (CIML and Elements of Statistical Learning)

<https://mml-book.com/>

Grading

30 %

HOMEWORKS

5 %

IN CLASS EXERCISES

30 %

MID-TERM

35 %

FINAL PROJECT

Project

Teams of 1-2 — bigger gets unwieldy

- ◆ Obviously, I expect more from teams of 2 than from 1

Select a problem / dataset that is *interesting to you*

- ◆ Sarthak and I can help identifying projects if you're stuck
- ◆ In any case, talk to me about any ideas (early is good!)

Submit a report and present project

Project Deadlines (*Tentative*)

- **3/13** Submit a project description — < 1 page
- **3/17** Project pitches in class / feedback; this should include exploratory data analysis (or some sort of prelim results)
- **4/7** and **4/9** project presentations
- **4/14** final reports due

Questions for me??