

03.01.2019

# Statistical Methods in AI (CSE/ECE 471)

## Lecture-1: Intro and Administrivia



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Center for Visual Information Technology (CVIT)

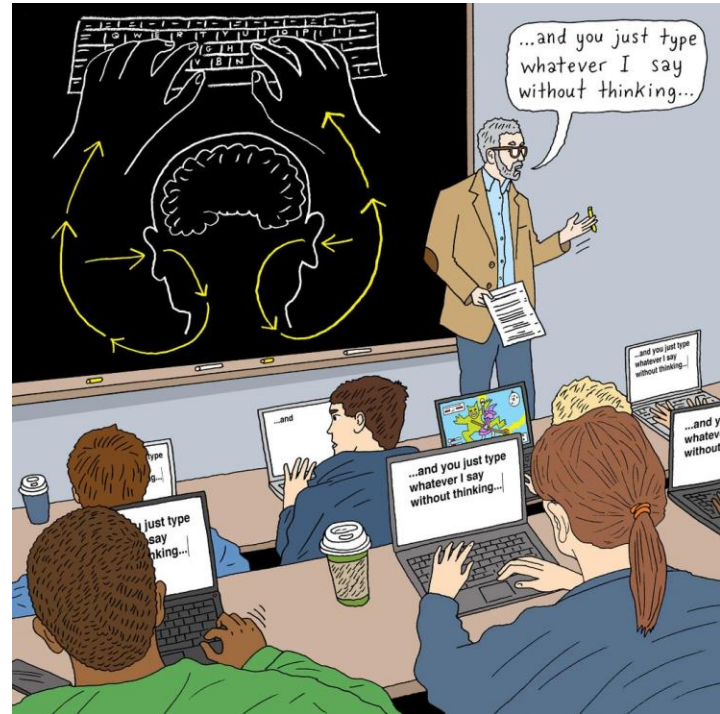
IIIT Hyderabad

# No laptops





In a series of experiments at Princeton University and the University of California, Los Angeles, students were randomly assigned either laptops or pen and paper for note-taking at a lecture. Those who had used laptops had substantially worse understanding of the lecture, as measured by a standardized test, than those who did not.



# SMAI (Statistical Methods in AI)

- SMAI ~ Introduction to [Machine Learning](#)

# Machine Learning



Study of **Algorithmic methods** that use **data** to **improve** their **knowledge** of a **task**

# Machine Learning: Examples



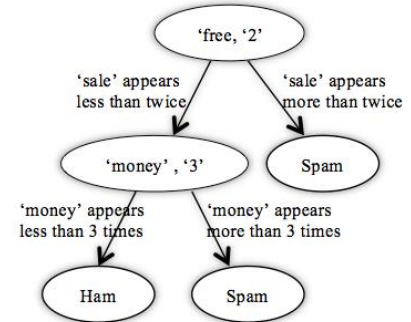
Algorithmic methods that use data to improve their knowledge of a task

Task: Detect spam email



Data: Labelled emails (in inboxes of other users as well !)

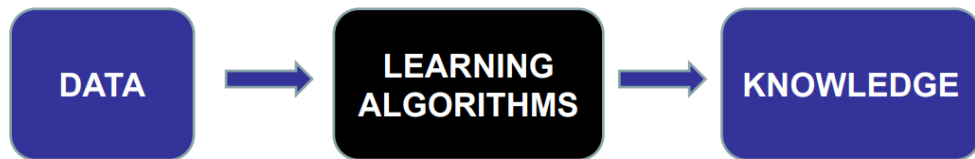
Knowledge:



Improve → 85% reduction of spam emails in Inbox over 3 months

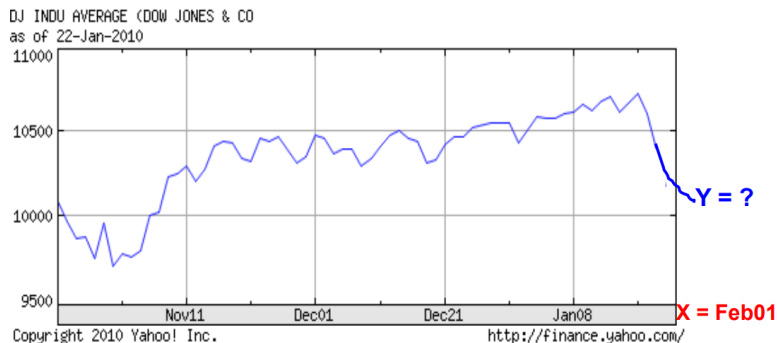
Algorithmic method: Decision Tree

# Machine Learning: Examples



Algorithmic methods that use data to improve their knowledge of a task

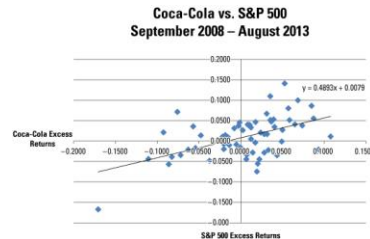
Task: Predict value of a stock (GOOG)



Data: Historical stock value  
(time, price/share)

Knowledge: Model coefficients

Improve →  
Predict stock  
to 95% of its  
value



Algorithmic method: Linear Regression

# Machine Learning: Examples



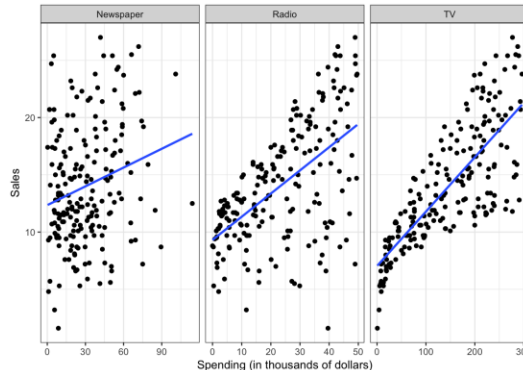
Algorithmic methods that use data to improve their knowledge of a task

Task: Predict effect of advertising on 'furniture' sales



Data: Amount spent on ad spots in TV, radio, newspaper

Algorithmic method: Linear Regression

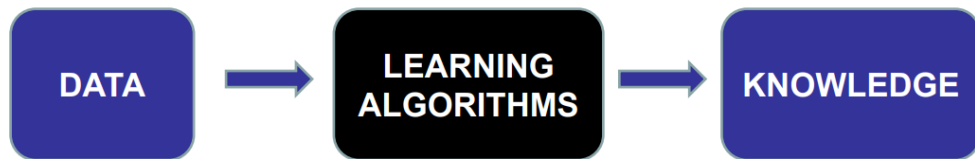


	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5
4	180.8	10.8	58.4	12.9

Knowledge: For a given amount of TV and newspaper advertising, spending additional 10,000 rupees on FM radio leads to an additional sale of 150 units



# Machine Learning: Examples



Algorithmic methods that use data to improve their knowledge of a task

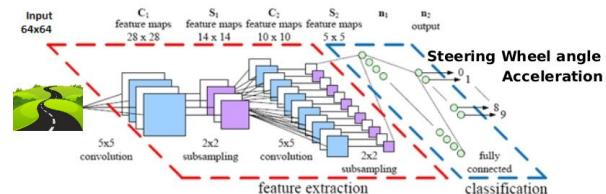
Task: Drive car 'safely' without human intervention



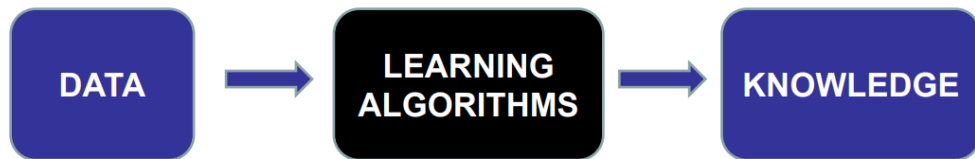
Data: Camera, Laser, GPS data ;  
Synthetic data

Knowledge: Model coefficients  
Improve → Drive 160,000  
miles without accident/human  
intervention

Algorithmic method: Deep + Rule-Based Learning



# Machine Learning: Examples



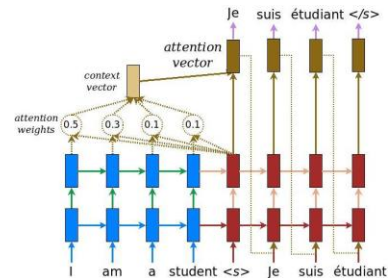
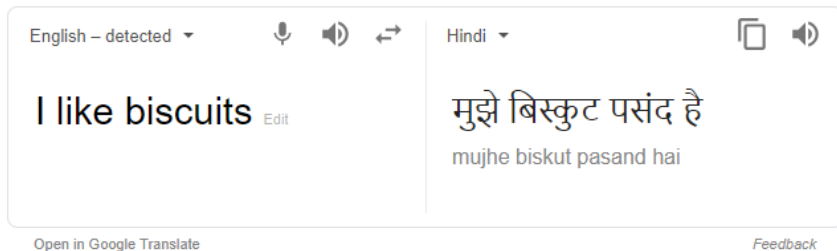
Algorithmic methods that use data to improve their knowledge of a task

Task: Translate text from one language to another

Data: Paired sentences from source and target languages

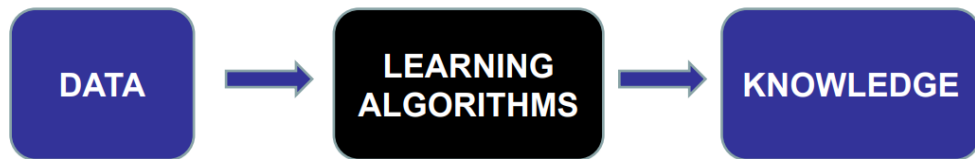
Knowledge: Model coefficients

Improve → Reduce number of mistakes by 78%



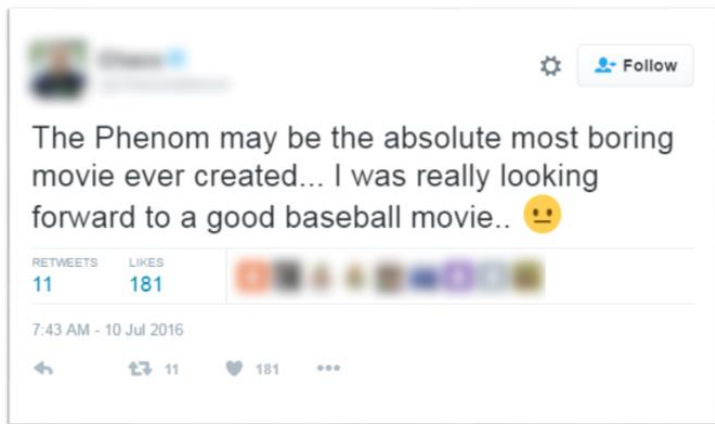
Algorithmic method: Deep Recurrent Neural Networks

# Machine Learning: Examples



Algorithmic methods that use data to improve their knowledge of a task

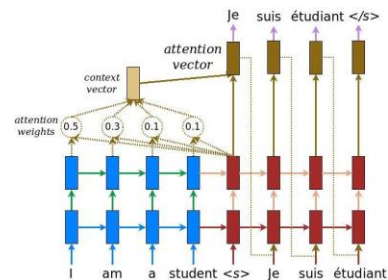
## Task: Sentiment Analysis



Sentiment: Negative  
Confidence: 99%  
Trend: Boring

Data: Text and 'Sentiment' label

Knowledge: Model coefficients  
Improve → Reduce number of sentiment mislabelings by 80%



Algorithmic method: Deep Recurrent Neural Networks

# What is ML ? (alternate definitions)

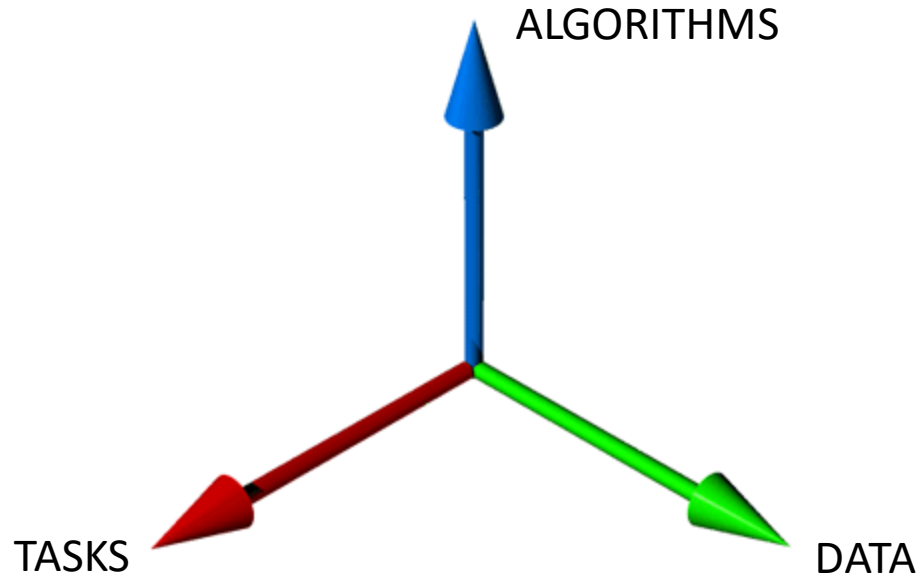
- Computer program whose behavior evolve based on empirical data (Wikipedia)
- Computer program that learns from **experience E** in order to improve its **performance P** on a **task T** (Tom Mitchell)

**experience E** : images, text, sensor measurements, biological data

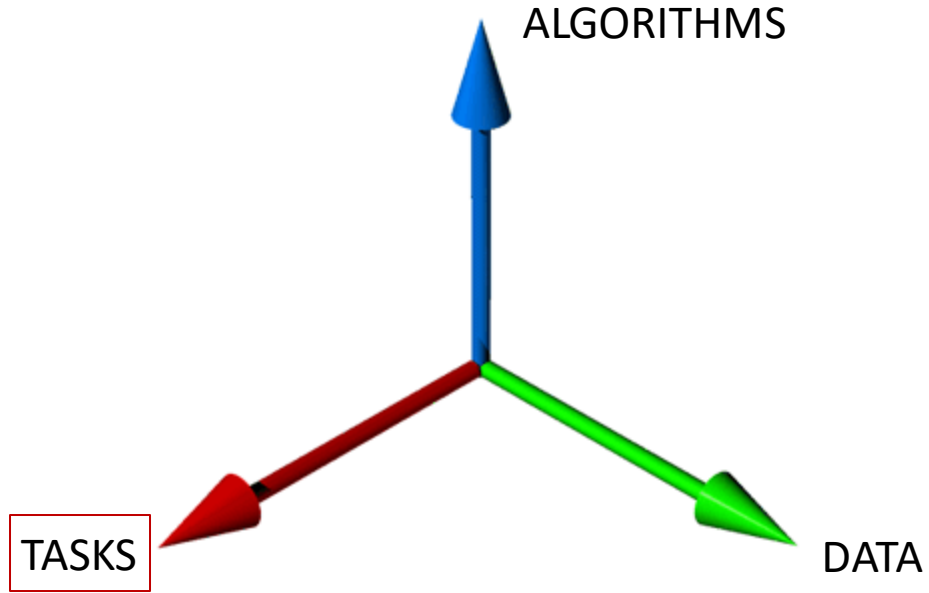
**task T** : estimating probabilities, predicting object label,  
dimensionality reduction, clustering

**performance P** : probability of success, money/time saved,

# 3 axes of ML



# 3 axes of ML



# ML Tasks

```
graph TD; A[ML Tasks] --> B[Predictive]; A --> C[Descriptive];
```

Predictive

Given an input,  
estimate output

Descriptive

# ML::Tasks → Predictive

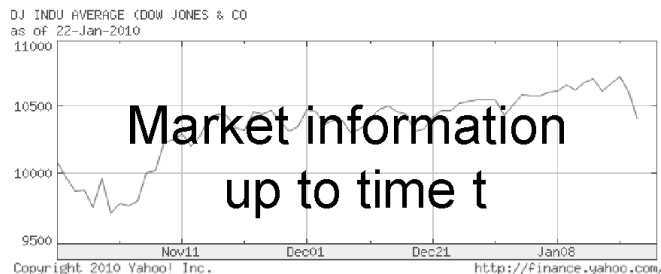
Feature Space  $\mathcal{X}$



Label Space  $\mathcal{Y}$



“Sports”  
“News”  
“Science”  
...



Share Price  
“\$ 24.50”

**Task:** Given  $X \in \mathcal{X}$ , predict  $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ .



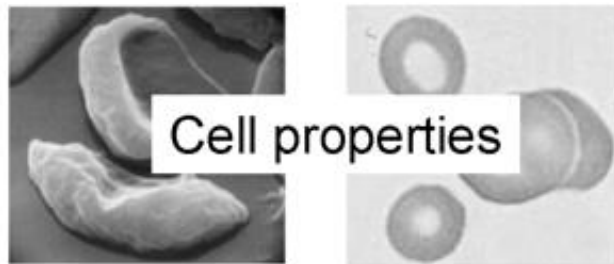
# ML::Tasks $\rightarrow$ Predictive $\rightarrow$ Classification

Feature Space  $\mathcal{X}$



Label Space  $\mathcal{Y}$

"Sports"  
"News"  
"Science"  
...



"Anemic cell"  
"Healthy cell"



**Task:** Given  $X \in \mathcal{X}$ , predict  $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ .

**Discrete Labels**

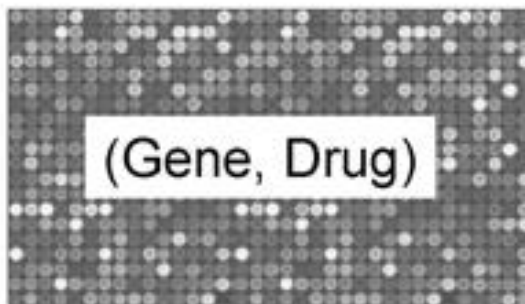
# ML::Tasks $\rightarrow$ Predictive $\rightarrow$ Regression

Feature Space  $\mathcal{X}$

Label Space  $\mathcal{Y}$



Share Price  
"\$ 24.577"



Expression level  
"6.88"

**Task:** Given  $X \in \mathcal{X}$ , predict  $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ .

**Continuous Labels**

# ML Tasks

```
graph TD; ML[ML Tasks] --> Predictive[Predictive]; ML --> Descriptive[Descriptive]; Predictive --> Classification[Classification]; Predictive --> Regression[Regression];
```

Predictive

Descriptive

Classification

Regression

# ML Tasks

```
graph TD; A[ML Tasks] --> B[Predictive]; A --> C[Descriptive];
```

Predictive

Descriptive

Given an input,  
study its 'structure'

# ML::Tasks → Descriptive

- Study/Exploit the ‘structure’ of data
  - Density Estimation
  - Clustering
  - Dimensionality Reduction
- Also studied as ‘Unsupervised Learning’
  - ‘Input’ data without paired ‘Output’

# Unsupervised Learning → Density Estimation

Aka “learning without a teacher”

Feature Space  $\mathcal{X}$



Words in a document

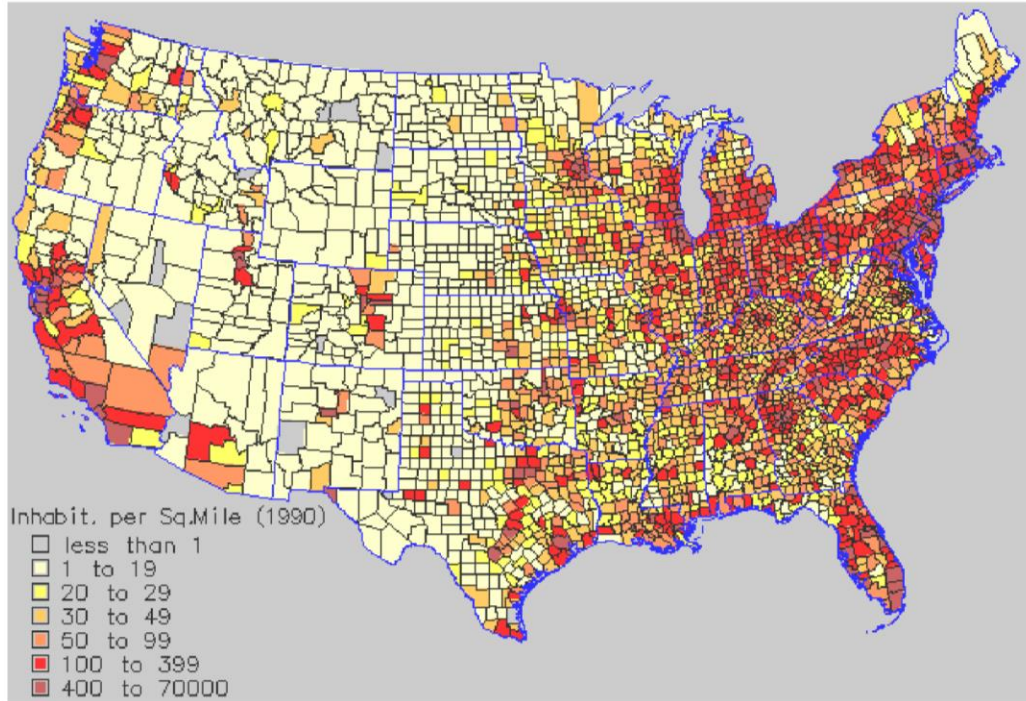


Word distribution  
(Probability of a word)

**Task:** Given  $X \in \mathcal{X}$ , learn  $f(X)$ .

# Unsupervised Learning → Density Estimation

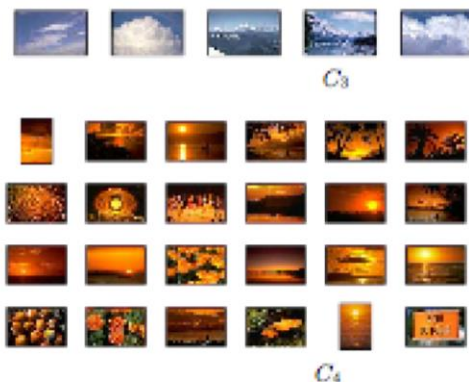
## Population density



# Unsupervised Learning → Clustering




Group similar things e.g. images

[Goldberger et al.]



















# Unsupervised Learning → Web Search


Google    

All **Images** News Videos Maps More Settings Tools

 printable
  font
  calligraphy
  phonetic
  fancy
  cursive
  handwriting
  spanish
  a to z
  arabic
  military
  lettering
  sign language



Talk to Me Alphabet | ABCya! abcy.com




Morse code alphabet Royalty... vectorstock.com


A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
V	W	X	Y	Z		

Space    oops    end


Patient Provider Communication ... patientprovidercommunication.org




Alphabet Vectors, Photos and PSD files ... freepik.com



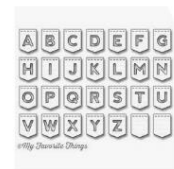
Colorful Capital Letters Alphabet... 123rf.com




Why are the letters of the alphabet in ... theguardian.com




Cursive Alphabet Modern ... amazon.com



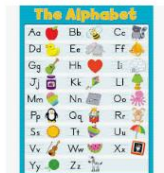
MFT Stitched Alphabet Die sevenhillscrafts.co.uk



Fun english alphabet one Il... vectorstock.com




Molodtsov alphabet - Wikip... en.wikipedia.org



The Alphabet Chart Grade ... carsondellosa.com

A a	B b	C c	Ç ç	D d	E e	F f	G g
[a]	[b]	[c]	[tʃ]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]
Ğ ğ	H h	I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	
[ɣ]	[h]	[i]	[j]	[k]	[l]	[m]	
N n	O o	Ö ö	P p	R r	S s	Ş ş	T t
[n]	[o]	[ø]	[p]	[r]	[s]	[ʃ]	[t]
U u	Ü ü	V v	Y y	Z z			
[u]	[y]	[v]	[y]	[z]			


Turkish language, alphabets and ... omniglot.com



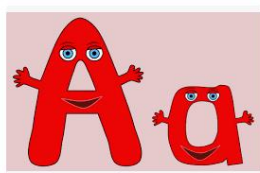
FolkArt Alphabet Heavy Ty... homedepot.com

A	B	C	D		
E	F	G	H		
I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Space		Oops			end

Patient Provider Communication ... patientprovidercommunication.org



Definition of Alphabet by M... merriam-webster.com

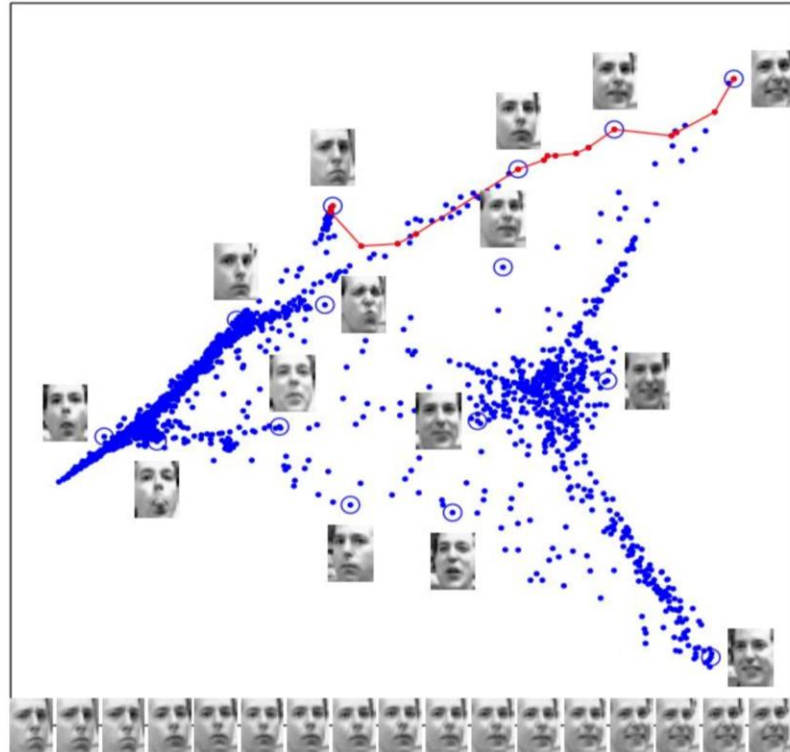


We are the Alphabet - YouTube youtube.com

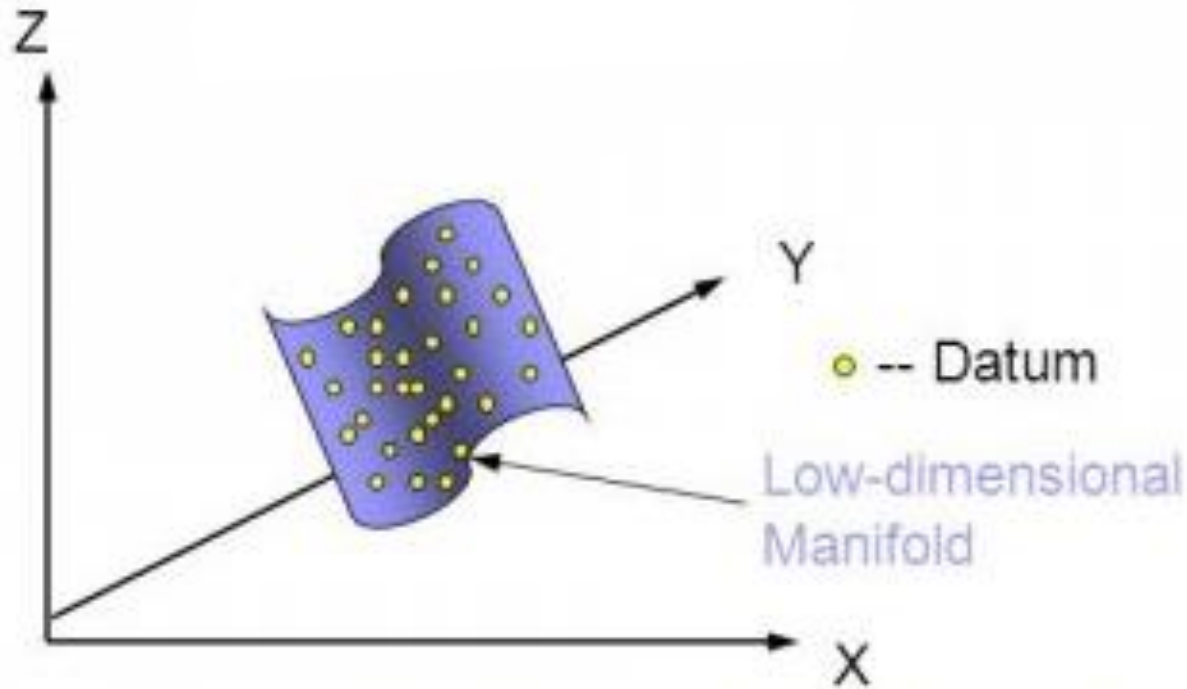
# Unsupervised Learning → Dimensionality Reduction + Visualization

Images have thousands or millions of pixels.

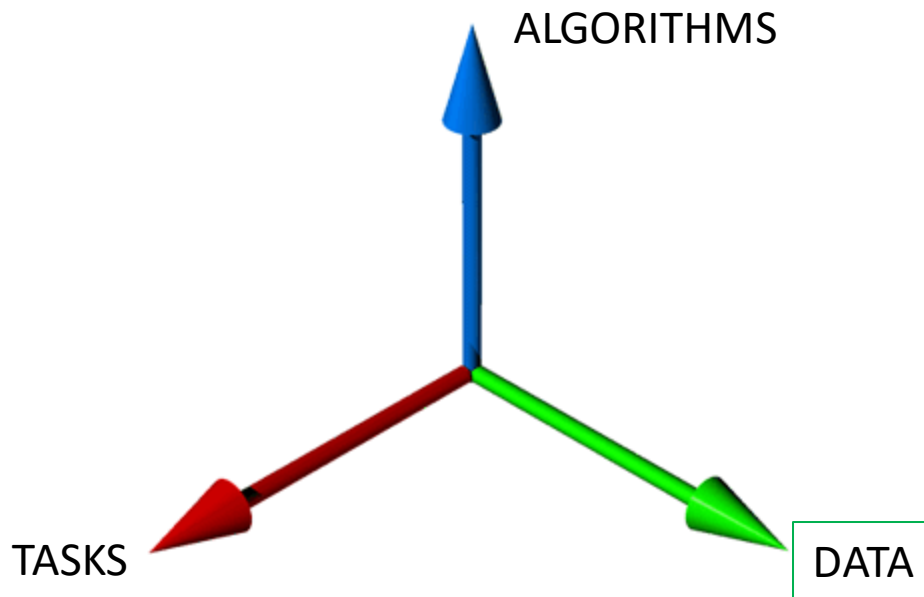
Can we give each image a coordinate, such that similar images are near each other?



# Unsupervised Learning $\rightarrow$ Dimensionality Reduction

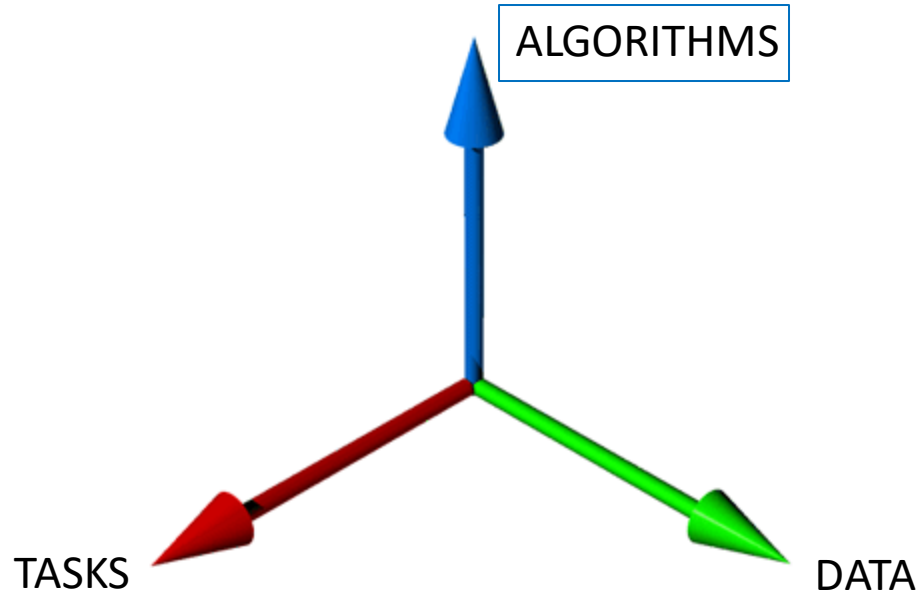


# 3 axes of ML



- Fully Observed
- Partially Observed
  - Some variables systematically not observed (e.g. 'topic' of a document)
  - Some variables missing some of the time (e.g. 'faulty sensor' readings)

# 3 axes of ML



# Approaches

```
graph TD; A[Approaches] --> B[Model-based]; A --> C[Model-free]
```

A hierarchical diagram with a root node 'Approaches' in a blue box. A vertical line descends from the bottom center of this box, then splits into two horizontal lines that connect to two child boxes below. The left child box is dark teal and contains the text 'Model-based'. The right child box is light blue and contains the text 'Model-free'.

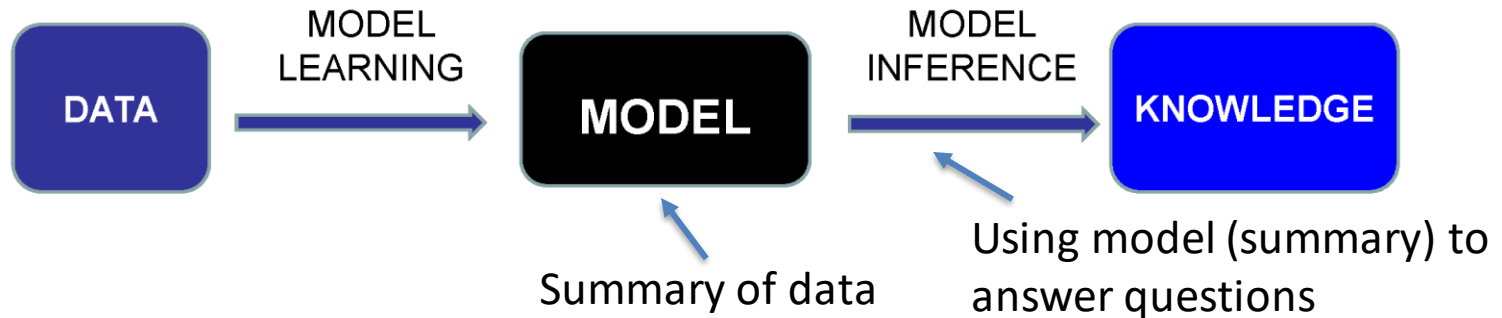
Model-based

Model-free

# Model-based ML



Algorithmic methods that use data to improve their knowledge of a task



Model-based  
ML

```
graph TD; A[Model-based ML] --> B[Parametric]; A --> C[Non-parametric]
```

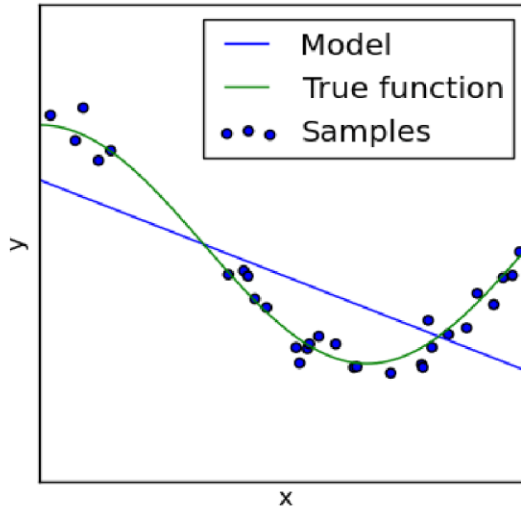
Parametric

Non-parametric



# Parametric Models

- “Fixed-size” models that do not “grow” with the data
- More data just means you learn/fit the model better

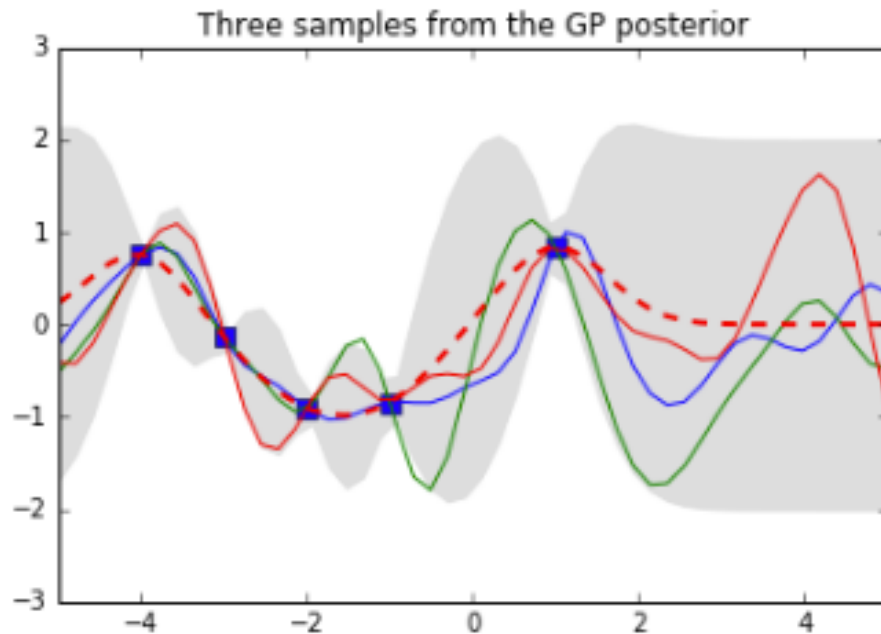


Fitting a simple line (2 params)  
to a bunch of one-dim. samples

Model: data = point on line + noise

# Nonparametric Models

- Models that grow with the data
- More data means a more complex model



Gaussian Process

# Approaches

```
graph TD; A[Approaches] --> B[Model-based]; A --> C[Model-free];
```

Model-based

Model-free

# ML Tasks

```
graph TD; ML[ML Tasks] --> Predictive[Predictive]; ML --> Descriptive[Descriptive]; Predictive --> Classification[Classification]; Predictive --> Regression[Regression]; Descriptive --> DR[Dimensionality Reduction]; Descriptive --> DE[Density Estimation]; Descriptive --> Clustering[Clustering];
```

Predictive

Classification

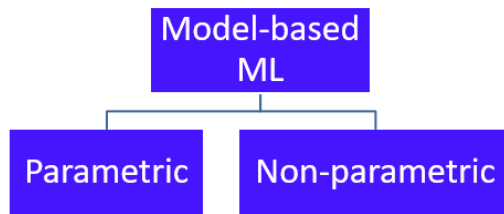
Regression

Descriptive

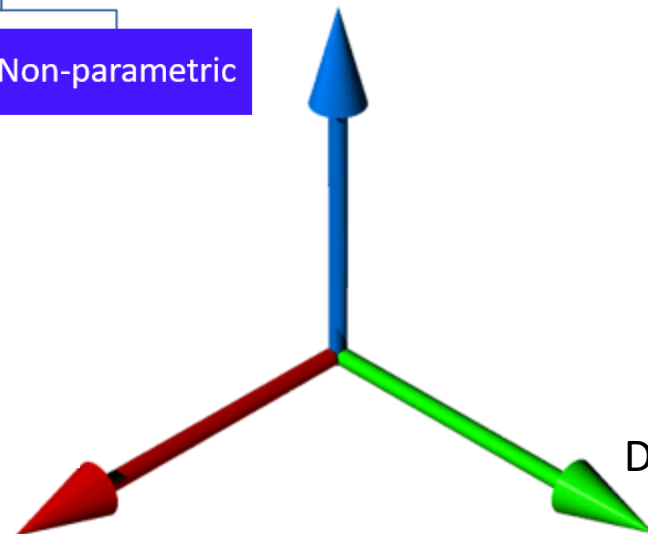
Dimensionality  
Reduction

Density  
Estimation

Clustering



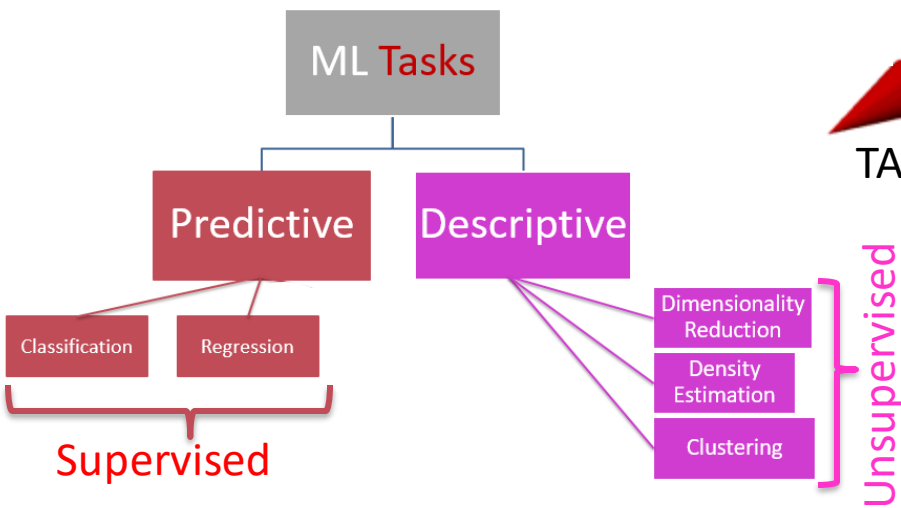
ALGORITHMS

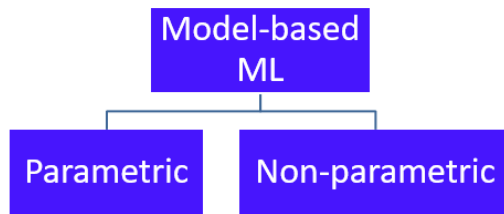


TASKS

DATA

- Fully Observed
- Partially Observed
  - Some variables systematically not observed (e.g. 'topic' of a document)
  - Some variables missing some of the time (e.g. 'faulty sensor' readings)





ALGORITHMS

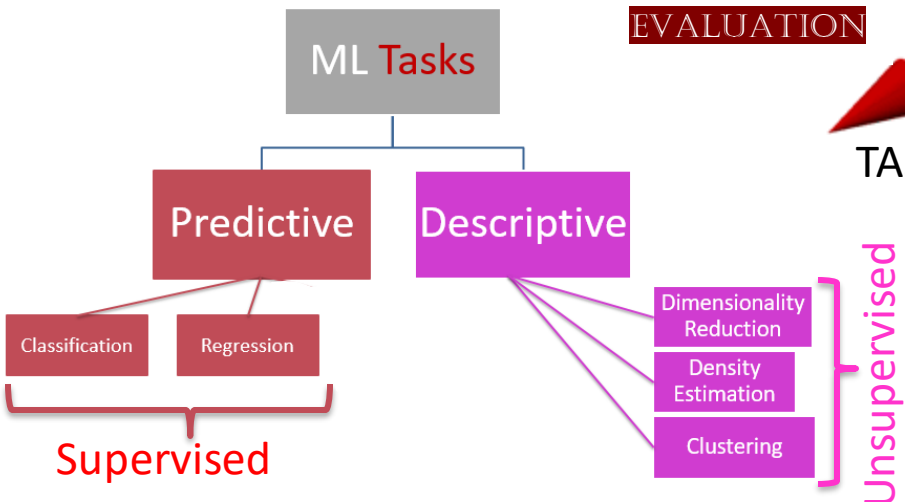
OPTIMIZATION

REPRESENTATION

DATA

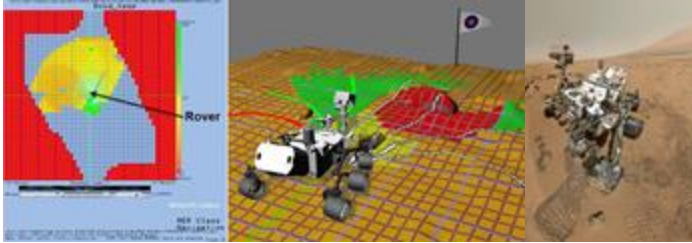
TASKS

EVALUATION



- Fully Observed
- Partially Observed
  - Some variables systematically not observed (e.g. 'topic' of a document)
  - Some variables missing some of the time (e.g. 'faulty sensor' readings)

# When to “Learn”

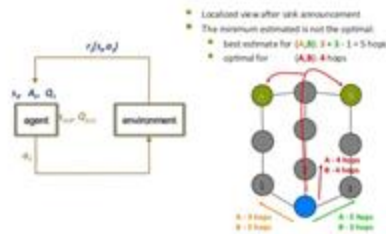


Human expertise does not exist  
(‘learning’ to navigate on Mars)



Humans unable to explain their expertise  
(‘learning’ to understand speech)

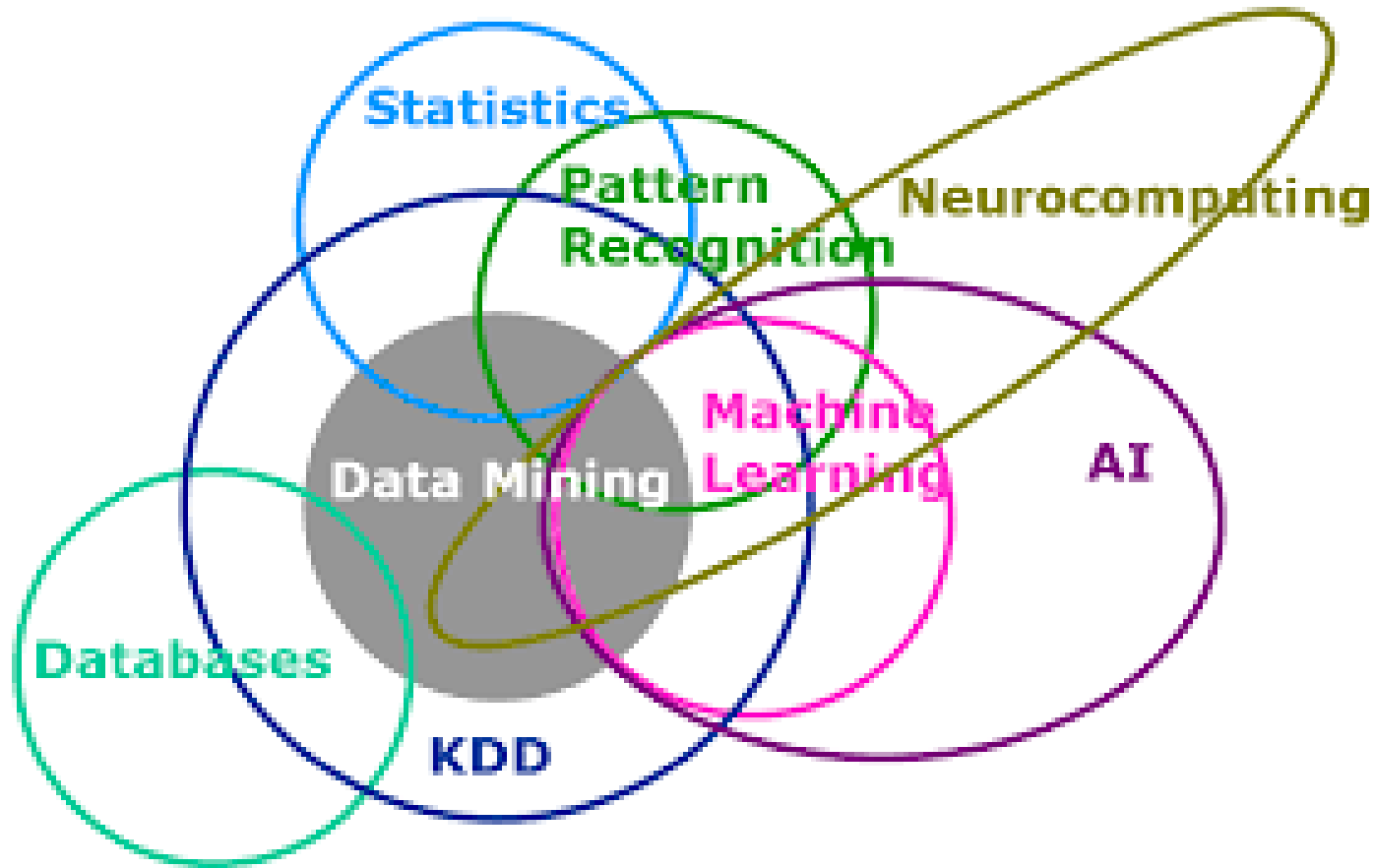
FROMS: Multicast routing with Q-Learning



Solution changes over time  
(‘learning’ to route network packet traffic)



Solution needs to be adapted to particular cases  
(user-specific ‘learning’)





# ML v/s Statistics

- Statistics:
  - Common assumption: Data is generated by a model
  - Cares about: How well does data fit the model ?
- ML
  - Cares about: How well does model fit the data ?

# About the course (471)

- Timings: Tue, Fri (Himalaya 205, 5.00p – 6.30p)
- Tutorial: Sat, Himalaya 205, 3.30p – 4.30p  
(tentative)

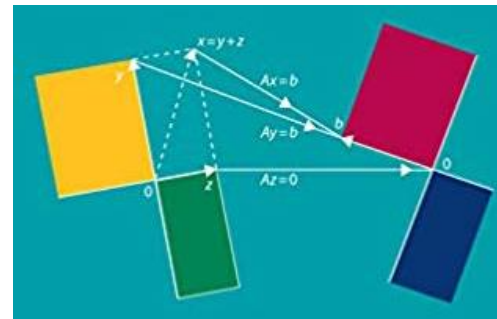
# Course Overview

- Part-1 : Supervised Learning
- Part-2 : Unsupervised Learning
- Part-3 : Feature Selection, Ensemble Learning
- Part-4 : Neural Networks
- Part-5 : ML for sequential data
- Part-6 : Model Selection and Statistical Estimation
- Part-7 : Ranking and Retrieval

# Pre-requisites

- CS
  - Programming
  - Data Structures (lists, trees, queues)
  - Algorithms (sort, search)

# Pre-requisites



- Mathematics

- Linear Algebra

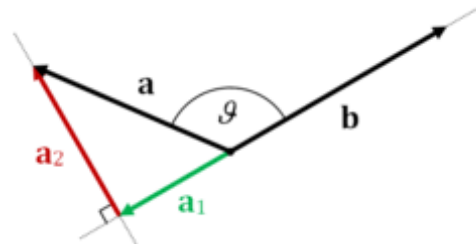
- Matrix, Vector operations
    - Systems of equations, Matrix Form ( $Ax = b$ ), Conditions for existence of solution
    - Rank
    - Invertibility of matrix
    - Eigenvectors, Eigenvalues,
    - Semi-definiteness of matrix
    - Decompositions (Singular Value Decomposition, Eigendecomposition)
    - Properties of symmetric matrices

[Linear Algebra in 4 pages:](https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/ece498rc3/fa2016/material/linearAlgebra_4pgs.pdf)

[https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/ece498rc3/fa2016/material/linearAlgebra\\_4pgs.pdf](https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/ece498rc3/fa2016/material/linearAlgebra_4pgs.pdf)

# Pre-requisites

- Mathematics
  - Coordinate Geometry
    - Distance of point from a line
    - Distance between two parallel lines
  - Vector Calculus
    - Dot product , Projections

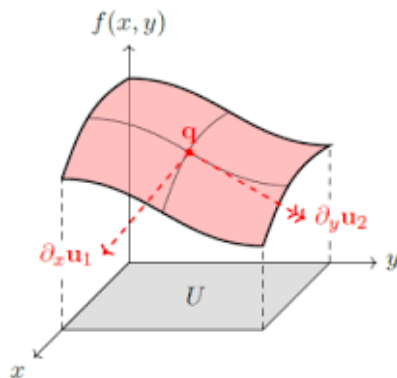


<http://studyphysicswithme.com/blog/2016/11/07/vectors-vector-spaces/>

# Pre-requisites

## – Calculus

- Derivative of single variable,  $y = f(x)$
- Partial derivative
- Chain Rule
- Gradient



<http://tutorial.math.lamar.edu/getfile.aspx?file=B,41,N>

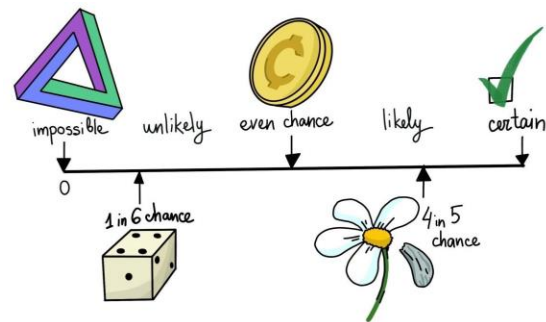
# Pre-requisites

## — Probability

- Axioms of probability
- Sample Space, Event
- Discrete, Continuous distributions
  - Uniform, Bernoulli, Geometric
  - Gaussian
- Expectation of a random variable

Cheat-sheet: <https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cme-106/>

[http://www.wzchen.com/s/probability\\_cheatsheet.pdf](http://www.wzchen.com/s/probability_cheatsheet.pdf)

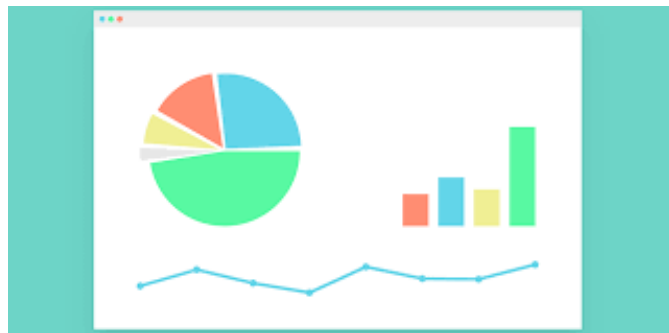




# Pre-requisites

## – Statistics

- Mean, Median, Mode
- Standard Deviation



[Cheat-sheet: https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cme-106/](https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cme-106/)

# Course Objectives

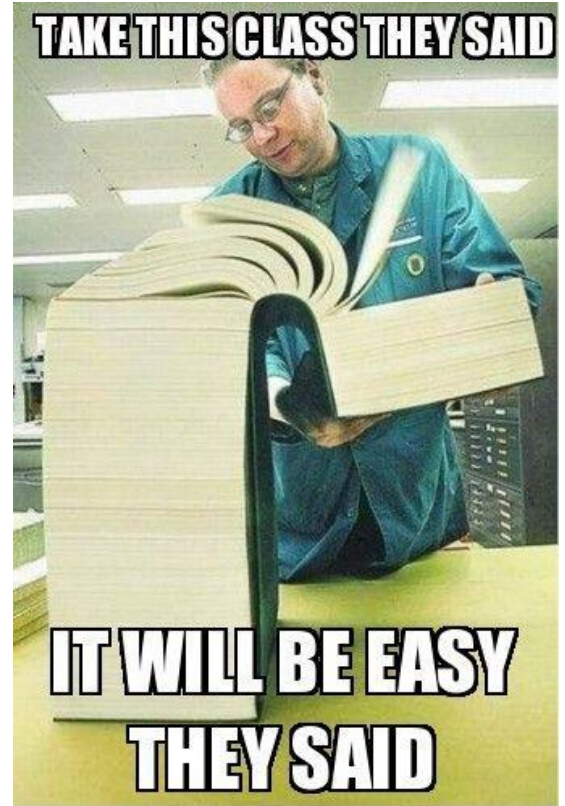
- Determine whether ML is suitable for a problem
- Formulate a problem as a ML problem (data ,representations, tasks, algorithms)
- **Understand** and apply ML method(s)
- Be aware of ML pitfalls, follow best practices
- Be ready to dive deeper (into ML theory or applied areas)

# About the course - TAs

- TBA

# About the course – Grading Policy

- Assessment
  - 1 Final Exam (35 %)
  - Assignments (35%)
  - 1 mid semester exam (25 %)
  - Scribe Class Notes (5%)



# About the course - assignments

- Code
  - **MATLAB**
  - \* Python (scikit-learn + jupyter notebook)
  - Neural Networks: TF, Pytorch, Keras

# About the course – collaboration policy

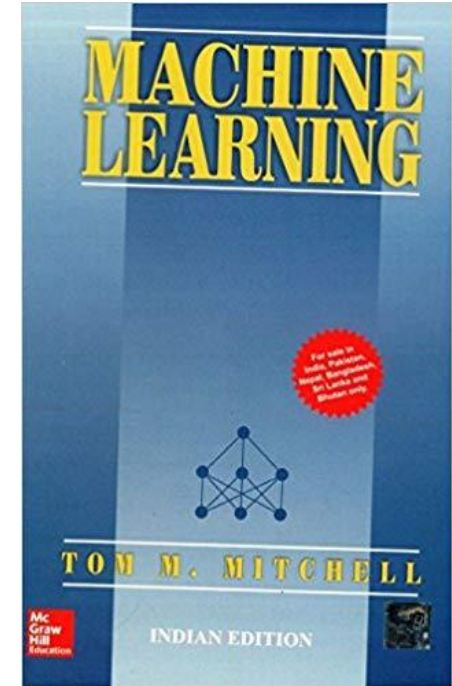
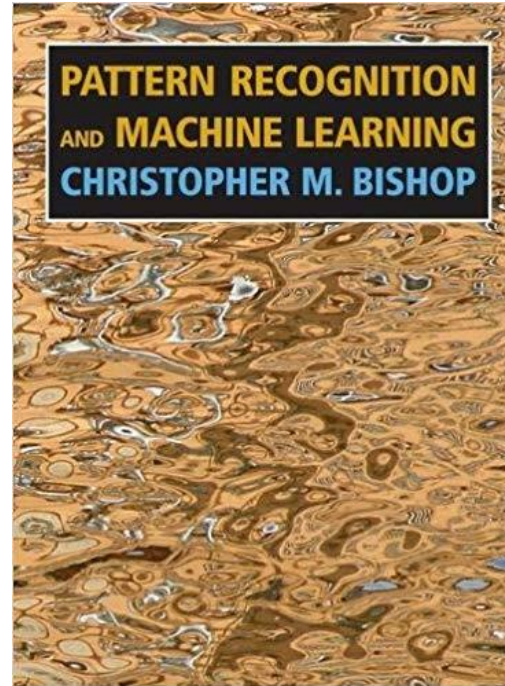
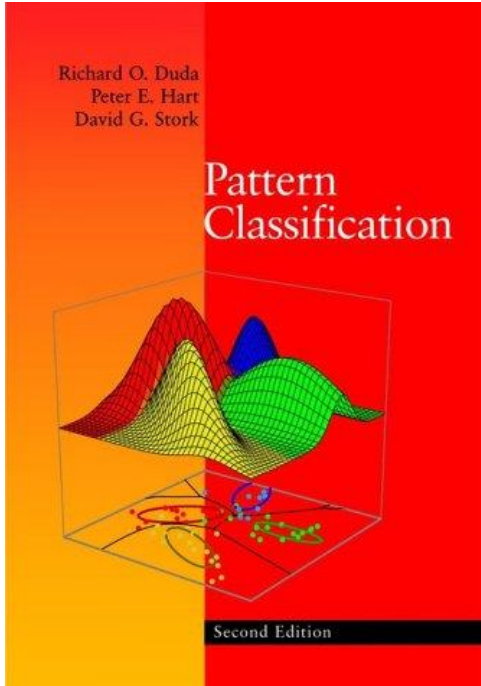
- OK to discuss assignment questions and approaches
- But work must be your own (no copying – partially or fully)
- If you worked with someone, mention their name(s)
- We will be checking for copying/plagiarism
- Better to own up than be caught !



# About the course – Grading Policy

- **Assignment Late Policy:** 50% if one day late; zero percent if more than one day late
- **A one-time late submission bonus:** With maximum of three days delay. You must adhere to standard late submission policy after using your bonus. No exceptions will be made. You'll need to inform TAs before assignment deadline if you wish to use the late submission bonus.

# About the course - Textbooks





# About the course - Material

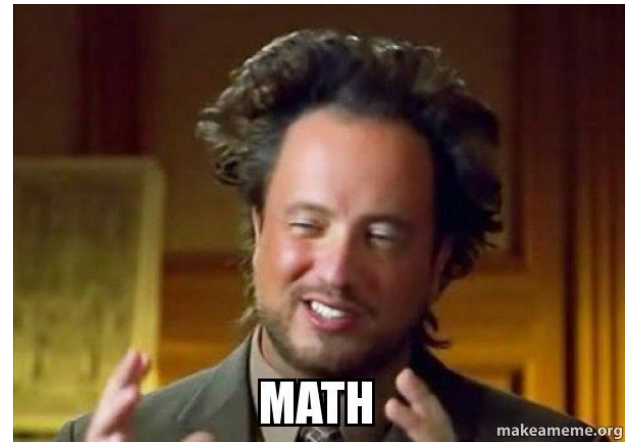
- Will be provided on a per lecture basis
- Scattered Resources across Internet

# Survey

- For those **seriously** planning to take the course ...
- Take the anonymous survey:  
<https://forms.gle/dwJJdBuoeQXsDHct5>
- Deadline to submit survey: Monday 6<sup>th</sup> Jan 2020
- ... Understand your background
- ... Will help tailor the course content

## Additionally ...

- **Understand**, don't just memorize
- Love the math, not the toolbox !
- Capture the broad ideas and insights (useful years down the line)
- Implement ! No substitute for experience.
- Just the beginning ....





# A tale of two airplanes



[“The Gimli Glider – 30 years later”](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ffryZAd4Nw)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ffryZAd4Nw>



[“Fatal Flight 447:Chaos in the Cockpit”](https://youtu.be/jM3CwBYX-ms)

<https://youtu.be/jM3CwBYX-ms>