COMS30035, Machine learning: Introduction

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Disclaimer

These are unusual years. COVID-19 means that we had to change our teaching processes. So please bear with us – we are trying our best.

Agenda

- What is machine learning?
- Examples
- How does it relate to other units?
- What will we cover?
- Unit outline
- Assessments/coursework
- Labs

What is machine learning?

- Machine Learning (ML) is the study of computer **algorithms** that **learn** a **model** of **data**. These models are then used to make **predictions** and better **understand** the problem at hand.
- It is typically grounded on statistical science[1] and seen as a subfield of Artificial Intelligence.

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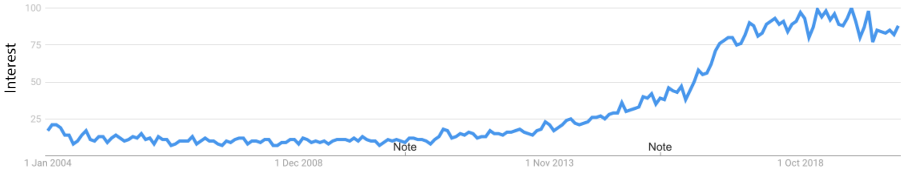
[1] Remember to review some key statistical concepts. See Iain Murray's crib-sheet with a revision of math commonly used in ML here.

Machine learning interest [Google trends]



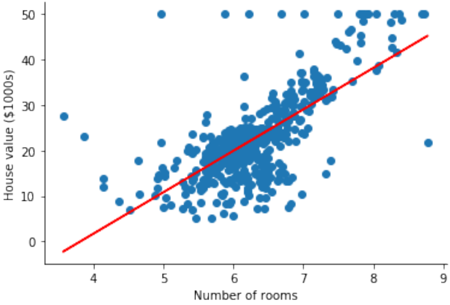
Machine learning interest [Google trends]

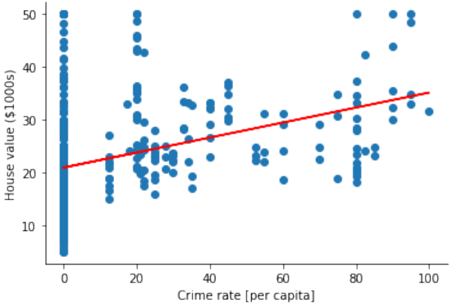
In contrast to Computer Science, Machine Learning is increasing in popularity.

Examples: Linear regression

When we regress one variable against another using a linear model.
Pros: Simple model **Cons**: Simple model

Example: Can we predict property prices in Boston?





Examples: Classification

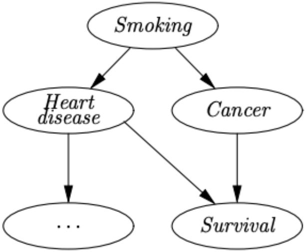
When we want to automatically separate data into classes.
Pros: A wide range of methods that work well (e.g. ANNs or SVMs).
Cons: Needs labelled data (i.e. sample X is an example of a dog).

Example: Is it a dog or a bagel?

Examples: Graphical models

When we use a graphical model to represent an explicit probabilistic model.
Pros: Easy to interpret and explicit notion of uncertainty. **Cons**: Can be hard to estimate.

Example: What are the changes of survival for a smoker?

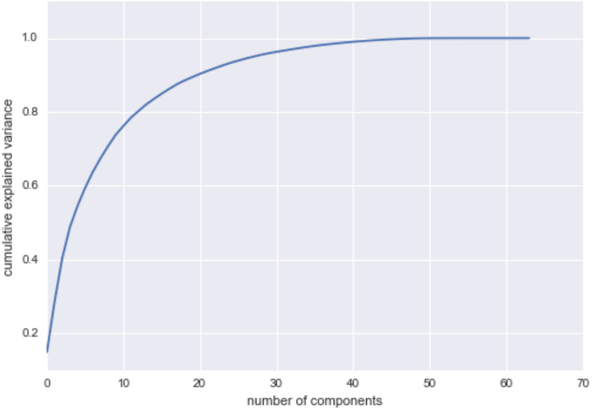


$\Pr(cancer \mid smoking)$	$\Pr(cancer \mid \neg smoking)$
$\Pr(\neg cancer \mid smoking)$	$\Pr(\neg cancer \mid \neg smoking)$

Examples: Dimensionality reduction

Used to compress data to a much smaller number of dimentions.
Pros: Easy to compute (e.g. using PCA). **Cons**: Loss of features semantics.

Example: How many features/components are enough to explain 80% of the variance in a given dataset? More here.



Examples: Generating text in natural language

Pros: Can give impressive results (e.g. using deep learning).
Cons: Models can be hard to interpret.

Example using a Transformer (a type of neural network):

Input: "Machine Learning is the study of computer algorithms that learn a model of data."

Output/completion: "Traditional AI, such as natural language processing, machine translation, image recognition, and machine translation relies heavily on well-defined data, and can perform well without much further manipulation of the data. Typically, a machine learning system recognizes patterns of data and then uses those patterns to predict outcomes of a given scenario. (see prediction)"

Try it out **app.inferkit.com/demo**!

How does it relate to other units

- This unit builds directly on previous units
  - Data Science for CS (previously known as SPS) [introduction to data science in **Python**]
  - Algorithms I and II [design/analyse algorithms, and data structures]
  - Math for CS I and II [algebra and statistics]
- And is a building block for more advanced units (4th year):
  - Advanced ML
  - Applied Deep Learning (neural networks)
  - Information Processing & the Brain (ML and neuroscience)
  - Cloud Computing and Big Data (ML on the cloud)
  - Advanced Computer Vision (ML for vision)
  - Applied Data Science (ML and data management)

What we will cover

We will focus on the following textbook

- **Bishop, C. M., Pattern recognition and machine learning (2006). Available for free here.**

With some sections from:

- Murphy, K., Machine learning a probabilistic perspective (2012). The book is also freely available here.

What we will cover

1. Part 1: Overview, ML concepts, revisiting regression and neural networks [» Rui Ponte Costa, unit director]
2. Part 2: SVMs, Graphical models, mixture models, EM, Continuous latent models (PCA, ICA) [» James Cussens]
3. Part 3: Sequential data (RNNs, HMMs), model ensembles [» Edwin Simpson]



Unit Outline

On the unit BB page; and uob-coms30035.github.io

Weeks	*First lecture*	*Second lecture*	*Labs [Thu 9am-12pm]*	*Live lecture [Q&A class; Tues 9-10am]*
1	Introduction [stream]	Machine learning concepts [stream]	L1: Revision of Jupyter Notebook and ML libraries [answers]	General questions about the unit
2	Revisiting regression [stream], Bayesian regression [stream], Classification and neural networks [stream]	Kernel machines [Kernels 1, stream] [Kernels 2, stream] [Kernels 3, stream]	L2: Regression, nnets and SVMs	ML concepts, regression, classification and nnets
3	Introduction to graphical models [Prob revision, stream, mp4] [PGM 1, stream, mp4] [Netica demo, stream, mp4] [PGM 2, stream, mp4] [PGM 3, stream, mp4]	Bayesian ML using graphical models	L3: Probabilistic graphical models [answers]	Kernel machines and probabilistic graphical models
4	k-means and mixtures of Gaussians	The EM algorithm	L4: k-means and EM [answers]	The k-means and EM
5	PCA	kernel PCA and ICA	L5: PCA and ICA [answers]	PCA and ICA
6	**Reading week**			
7	Sequential data	Sequential data	L6: Hidden Markov Models [answers]	Modelling sequential data
8	Selection and Combination	Trees, Mixtures and Crowds	L7: Trees and Ensemble methods [answers]	Combining models using ensembles and probabilistic methods
9-11	**Coursework weeks**			
12	**Review week**			

Online/in person teaching

Every week you will get two teaching components:

1. **Asynchronous/during your own time**:
   - 2 recorded lectures (available on BB>Recordings)
   - Pointers to textbook (Bishop book)

2. **Synchronous/during the time set in your timetable**:
   - 1 live lecture (QA/problem class) [1 hour; **Tue 9-10am**]
   - 1 lab based on the lectures taught on that week [three hours; **in person** (or online if you cannot be in person)]

Microsoft Teams

All our synchronous activities will be run on Microsoft Teams:
COMS30035: Machine Learning (Teaching Unit)

How to join?

1. Install Microsoft Teams.
2. You should be already added to our Team.
3. Enter Team and the appropriate channel.

[Run BB/Teams demo]

Assessments

- **Option 1, 100% Coursework**[2]: A small project involving a ML problem [fulltime in weeks 9-11]

  Coursework released at beginning of week 9.

  Discussion with others is encouraged, but submissions need to be unique [**plagiarism is taken seriously!**]

- **Option 2, 100% Exam** [multiple choice]

- Labs are only formative, but we highly encourage you to finish all of them, as it will massively help you preparing for either option.

[2] It is possible to change options until end of Week 2, but remember that you can only do 2 units via Option 1.

Labs

- Thursday 9am - 12pm [as in timetable]: In person (or online in bubbles)
- Lab Environment [Jupyter + Python] [3]
- **Lab Work:**
  - Work proactively offline and/or online.

[3] For those doing the CS undergrad, we will follow a similar setup to Data Science for CS.

Labs: Important!!

- Main source of 1:1 support will be from the TAs in the labs!
- Labs are in person **unless**:
  - for a COVID related have to do them online, in that case let the lecturer know
- Labs are <u>essential</u> for a good understanding of ML!

Your TAs

That you will interact with through Teams:

- Stefan Radic Webster
- Will Greedy
- Dabal Pedamonti
- Alexander Quessy
- Amirhossein Dadashzadeh
- Tamsin Huggins

Tasks

- Live lecture (Tue 9-10): Bring questions about the structure of the unit
  - You can use the Teams QA>Ask Question system to ask question before hand.
- Next Lab (Week 1): Jupyter Notebook and intro to Python-Sklearn
  1. Go to MVB computer labs (2.11) / Or join your online Teams bubble
  2. See link to lab 1 on BB
  3. Ask TAs for help!