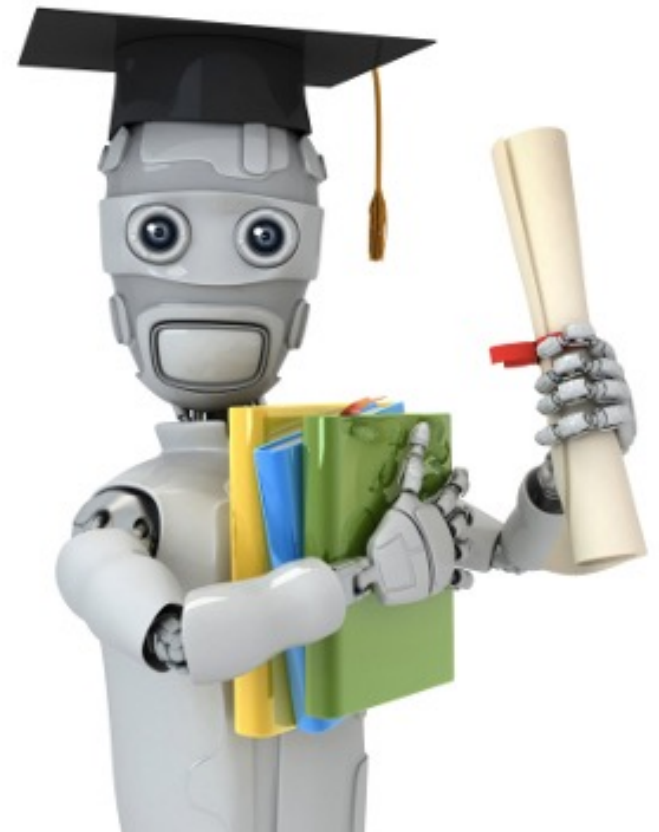
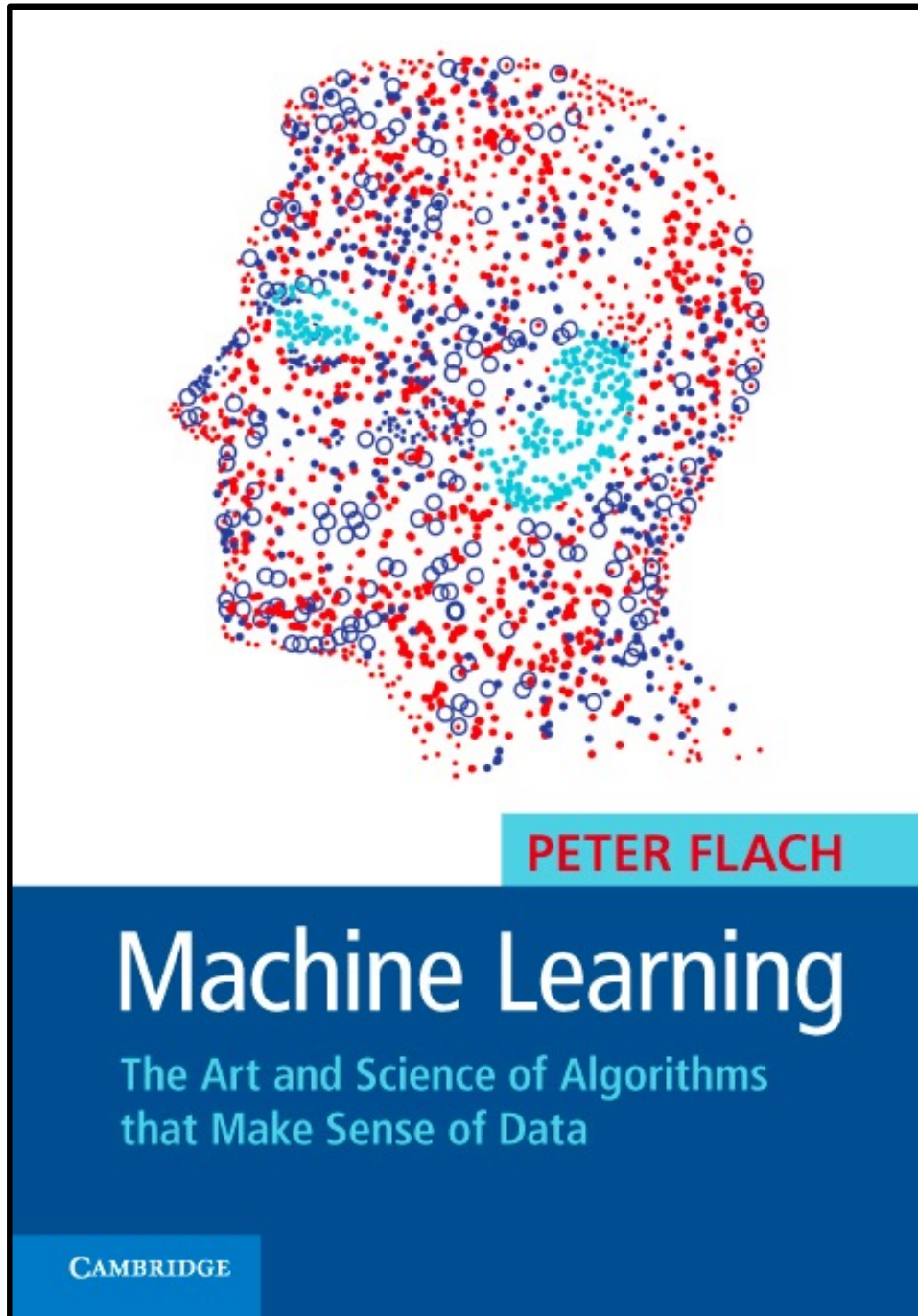


6.S079 MACHINE LEARNING 1

MARCH 7, 2024
MIKE CAFARELLA

THANKS TO TIM KRASKA FOR
SLIDES





PDF available via MIT Library online

Readings posted on class site

MACHINE LEARNING PROBLEMS

(Boosted-) Decision Trees

K-Means

Agglomerative clustering

DBScan

Supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning

Discrete

classification or
categorization

clustering

Continuous

regression

dimensionality reduction

(Boosted-) Decision Trees

PCA

WHAT IS A CLASSIFIER?

Apply a prediction function to a feature representation of an image/data-set to get the desired output:

$f(\text{apple image}) = \text{"apple"}$

$f(\text{tomato image}) = \text{"tomato"}$

$f(\text{cow image}) = \text{"cow"}$

THE MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK

$$y = f(x)$$

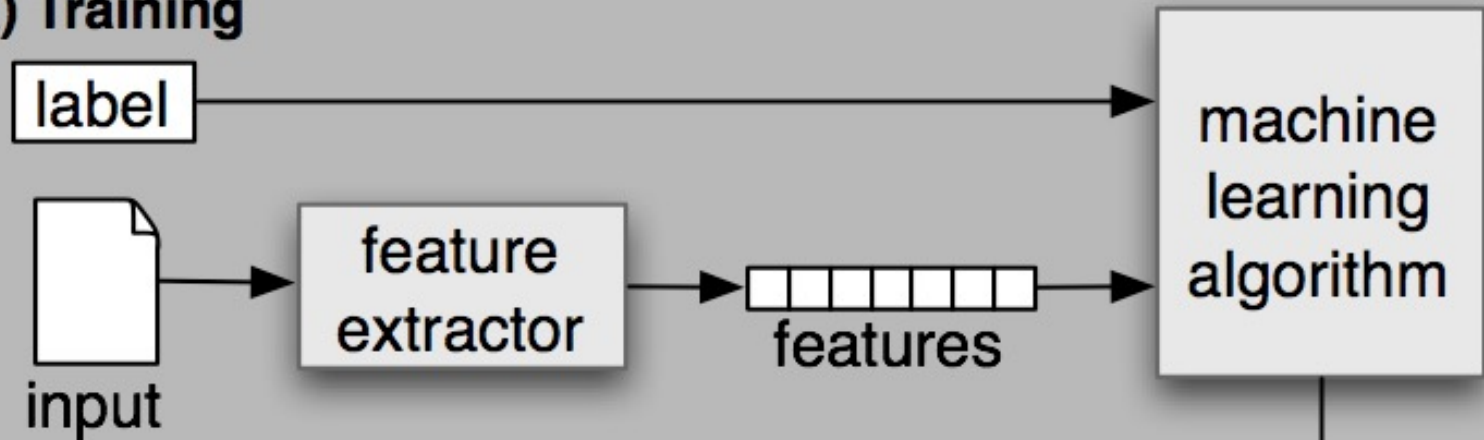
output prediction function features

Training: given a *training set* of labeled examples $\{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$, estimate the prediction function f by minimizing the prediction error on the training set

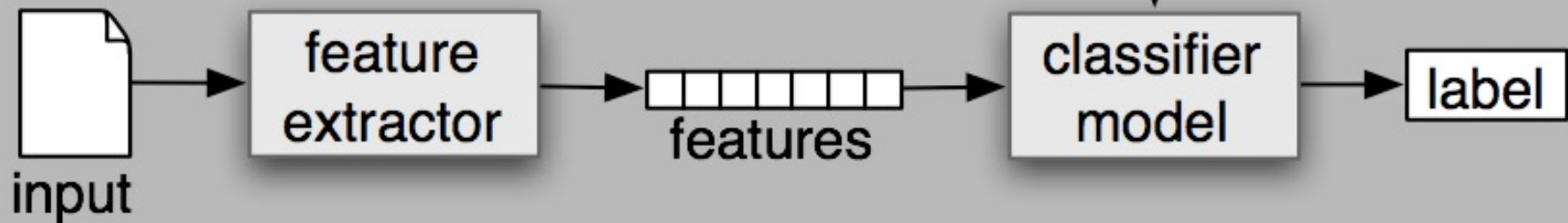
Testing: apply f to a never before seen *test example* x and output the predicted value $y = f(x)$

ML PIPELINE (SUPERVISED)

(a) Training



(b) Prediction



MANY CLASSIFIERS TO CHOOSE FROM

K-nearest neighbor

Support Vector Machines

Decision Trees

Random Forest

(Gradient) Boosted Decision Trees

Logistic Regression

Naïve Bayes

Bayesian network

RBM

....

Which is the best one?

MANY CLASSIFIERS TO CHOOSE FROM

K-nearest neighbor

Support Vector Machines

Decision Trees

Random Forest

(Gradient) Boosted Decision Trees

Logistic Regression

Naïve Bayes

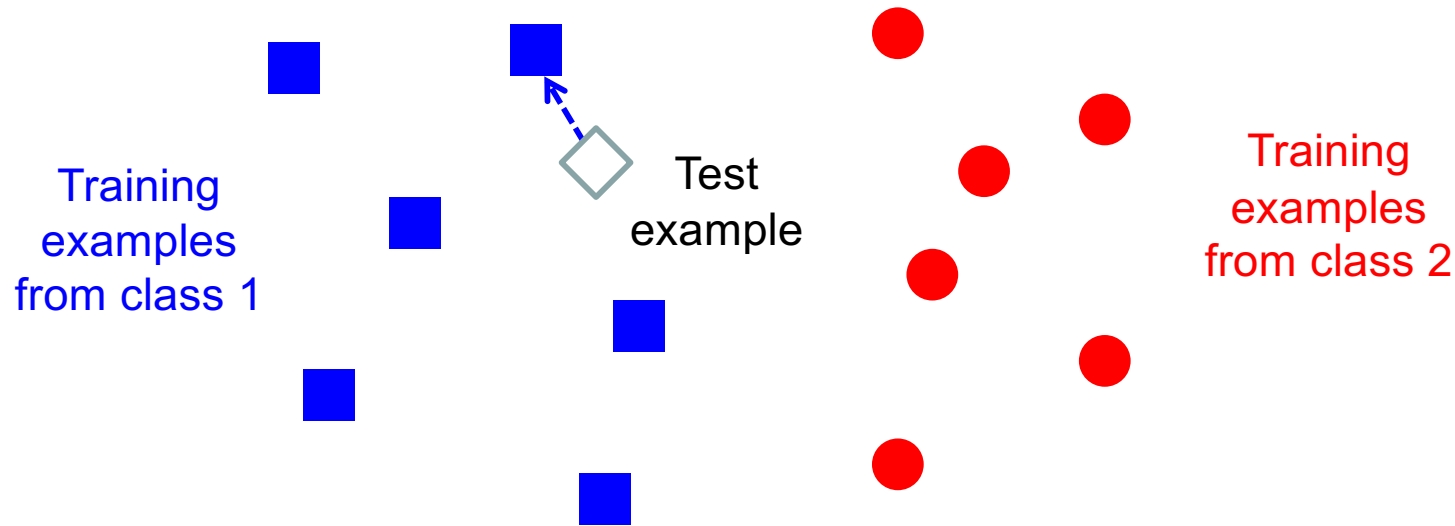
Bayesian network

RBM

....

Which is the best one?

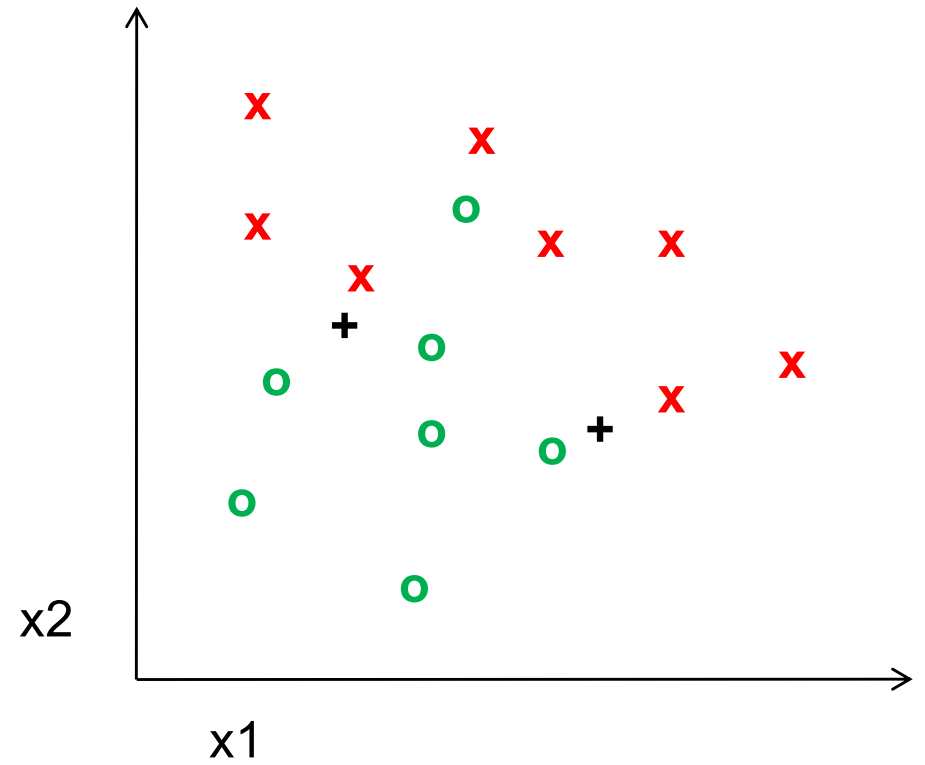
CLASSIFIERS: NEAREST NEIGHBOR



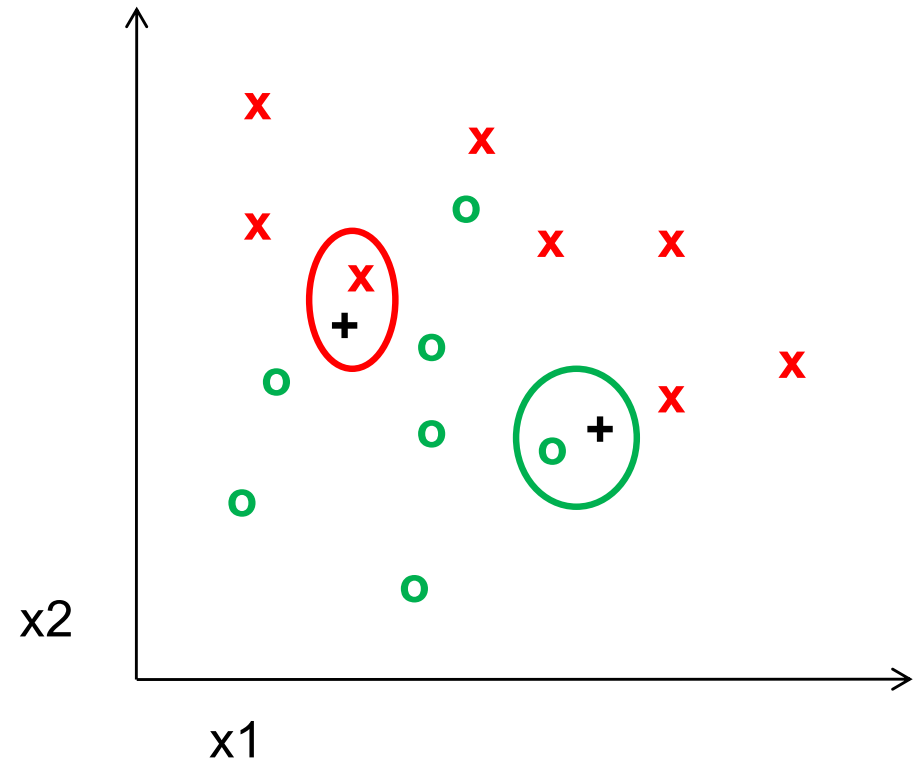
$f(\mathbf{x}) = \text{label of the training example nearest to } \mathbf{x}$

- All we need is a distance function for our inputs
- No training required!

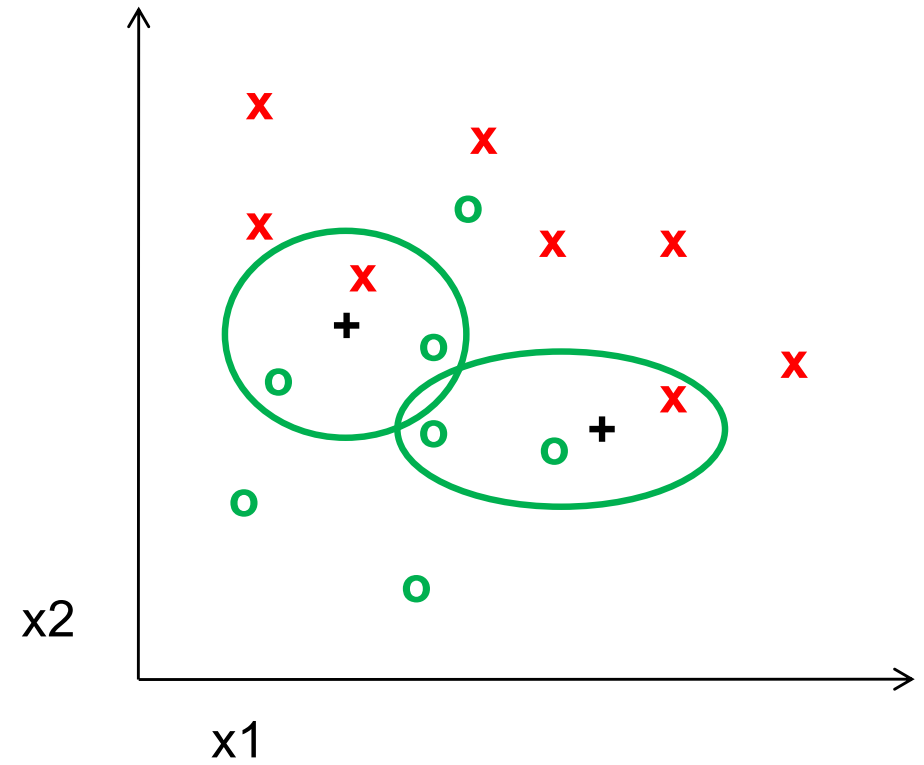
K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR



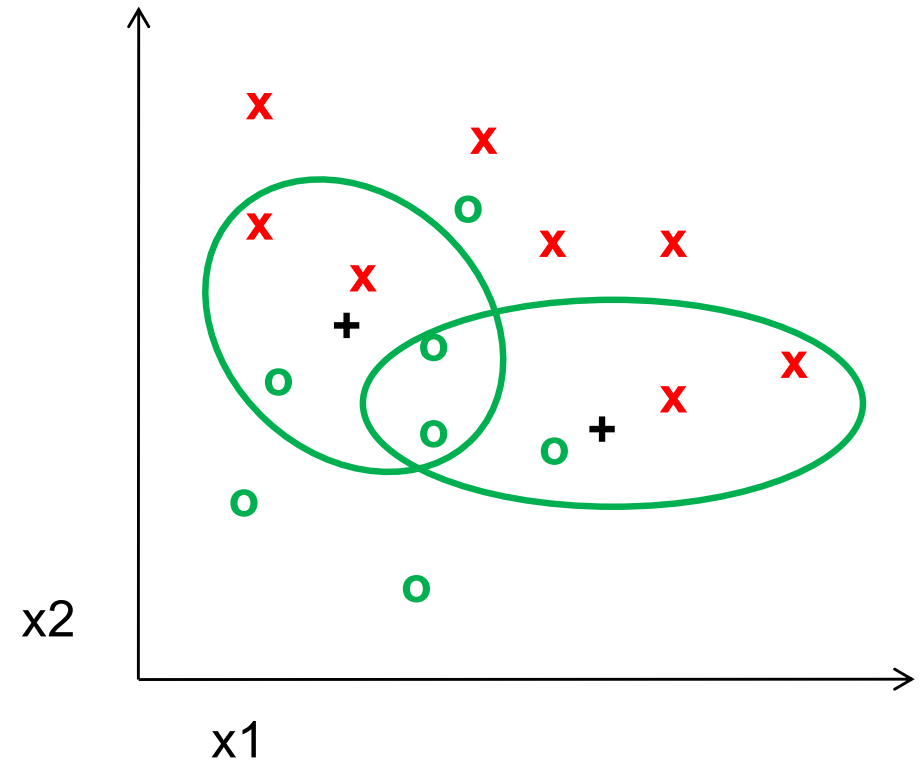
1-NEAREST NEIGHBOR



3-NEAREST NEIGHBOR

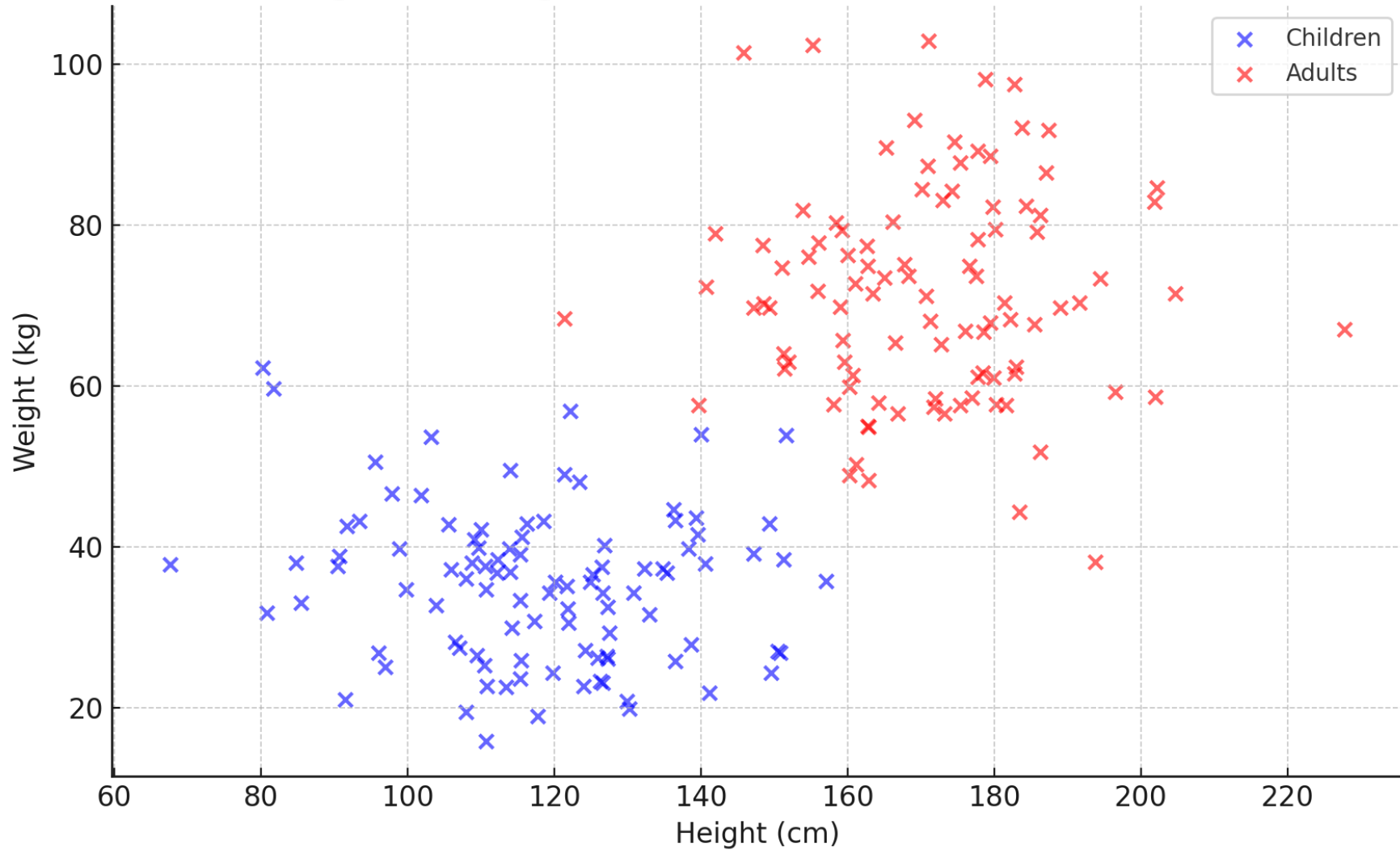


5-NEAREST NEIGHBOR

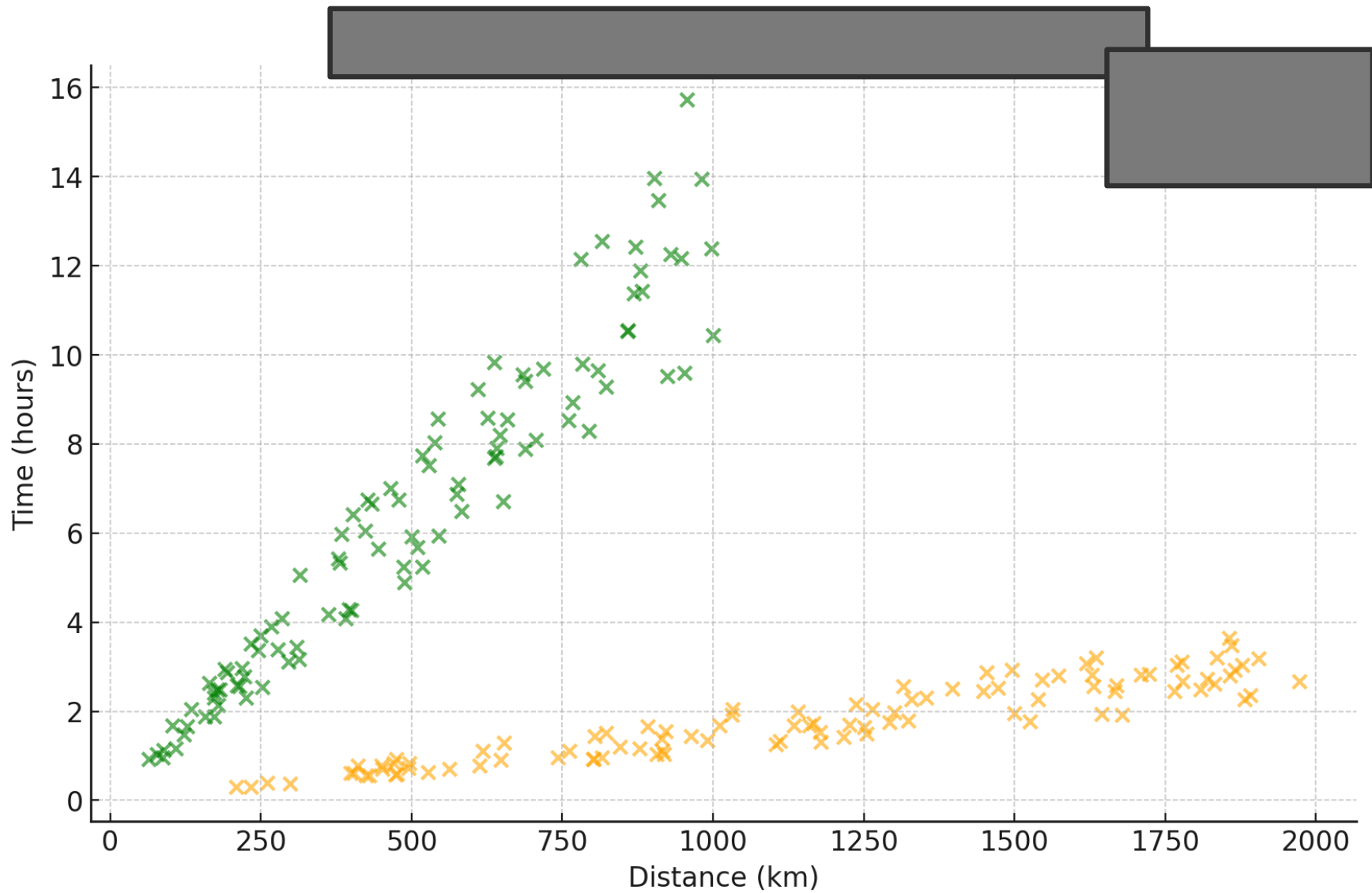


EXAMPLES

Height vs. Weight Distribution of Children and Adults

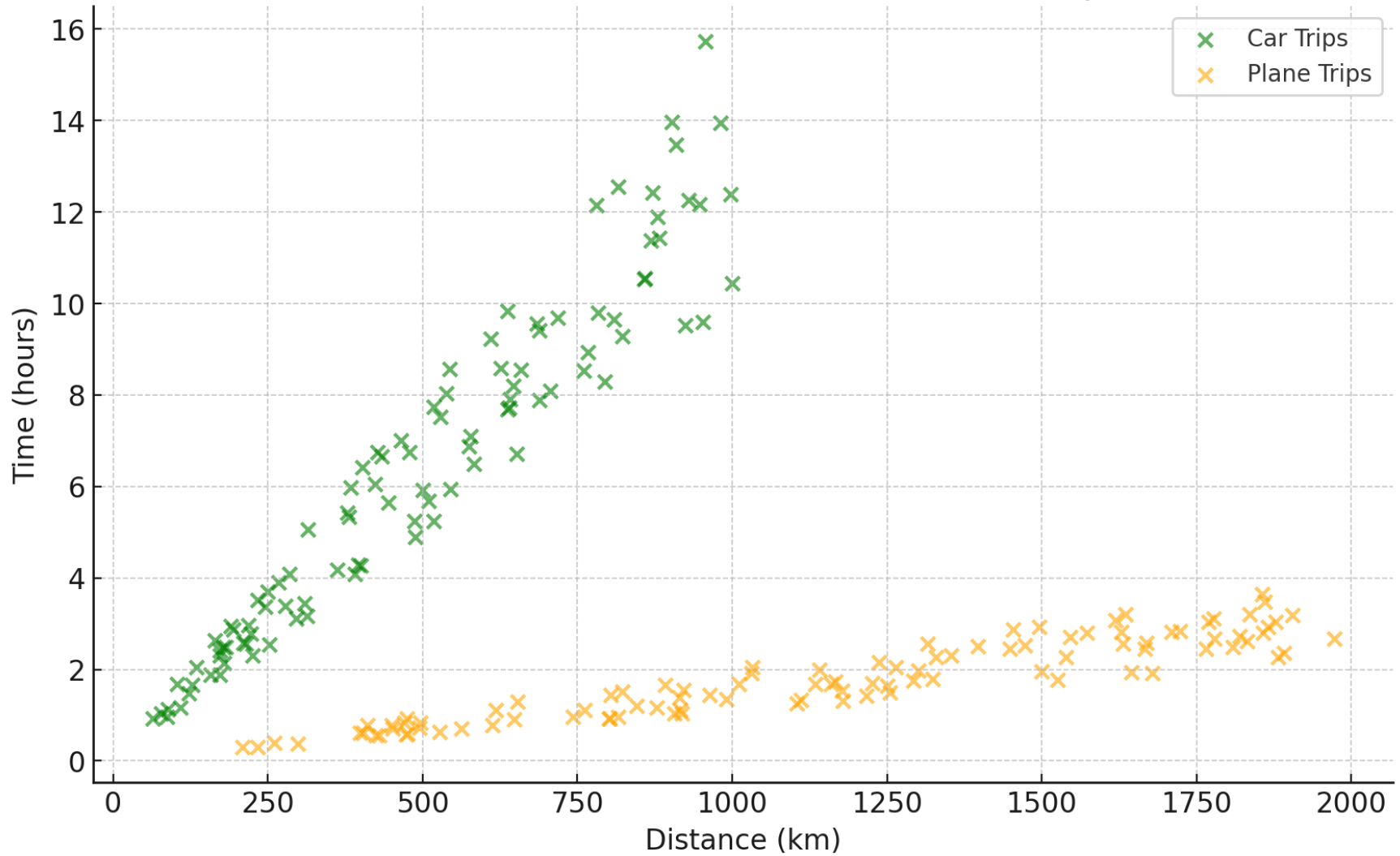


EXAMPLES

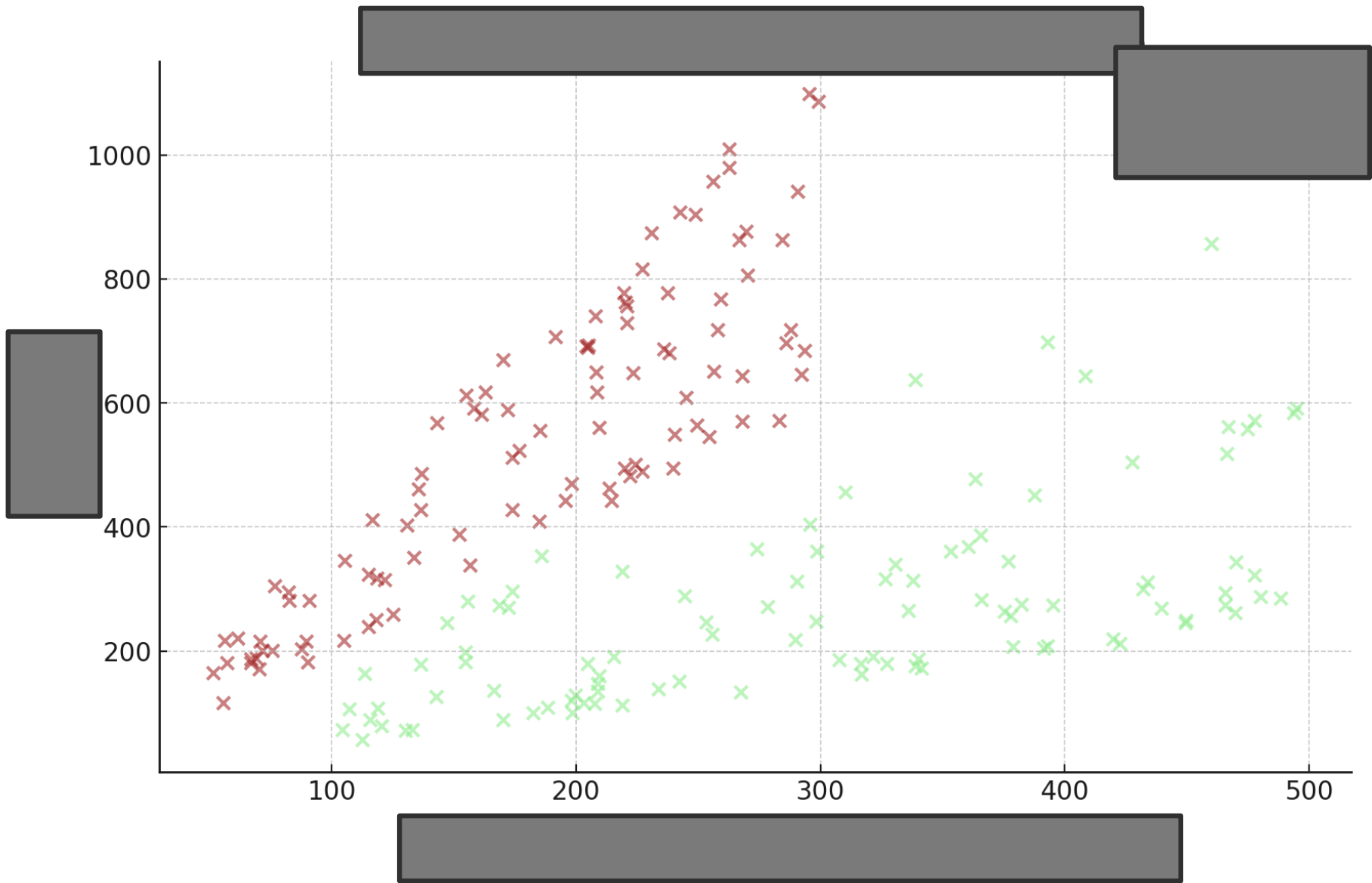


EXAMPLES

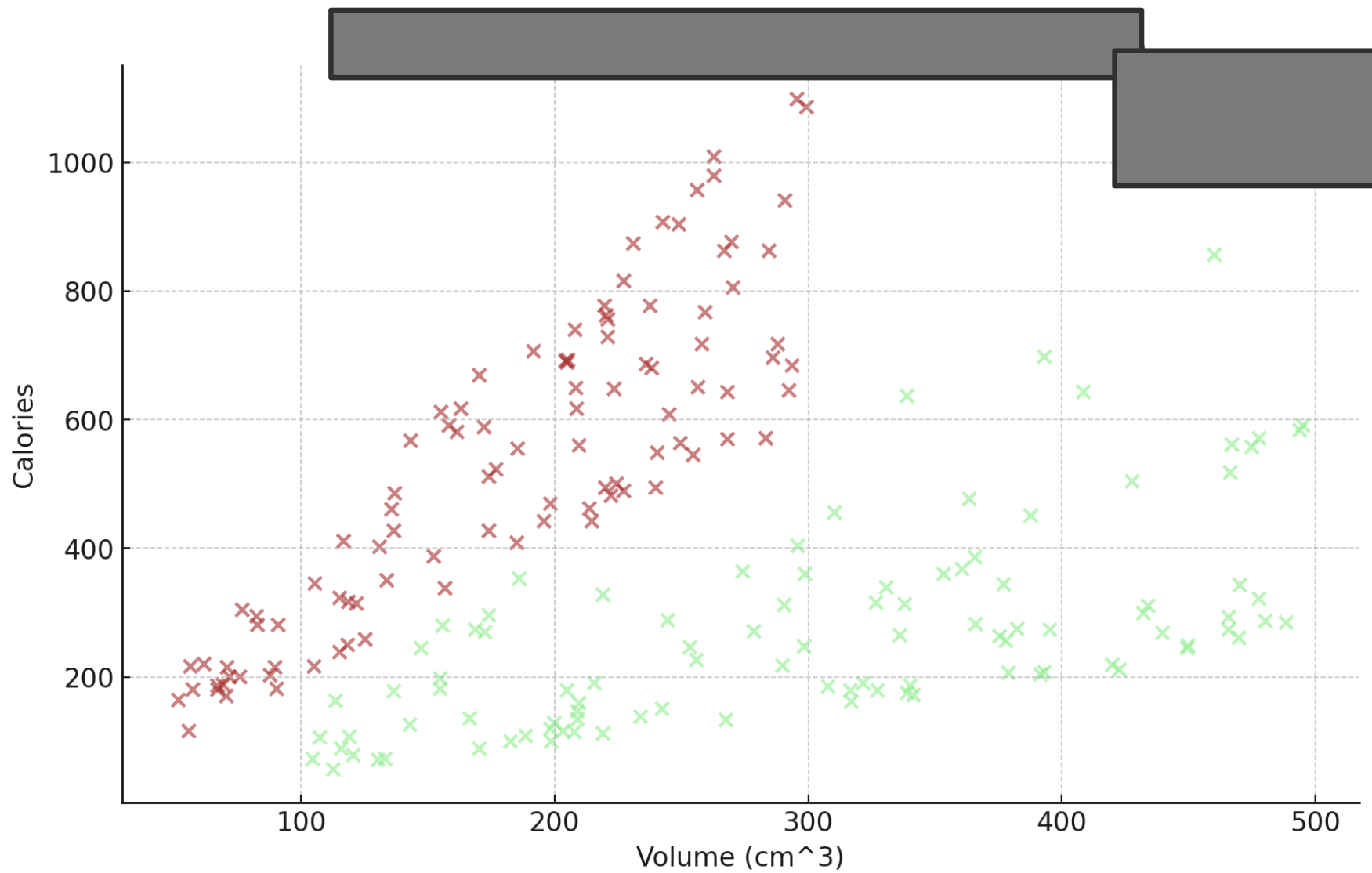
Distance vs. Time for Car and Plane Trips



EXAMPLES

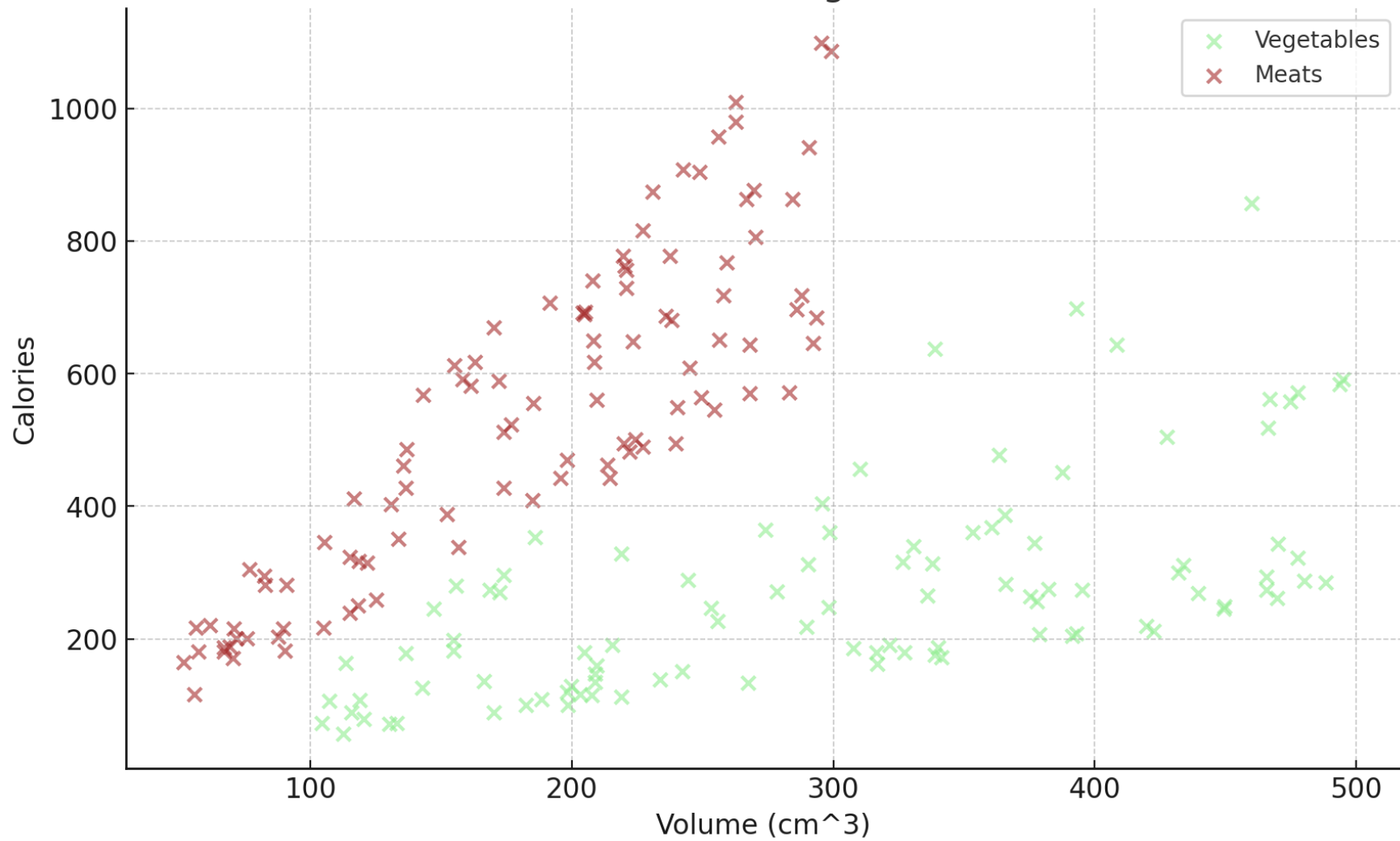


EXAMPLES



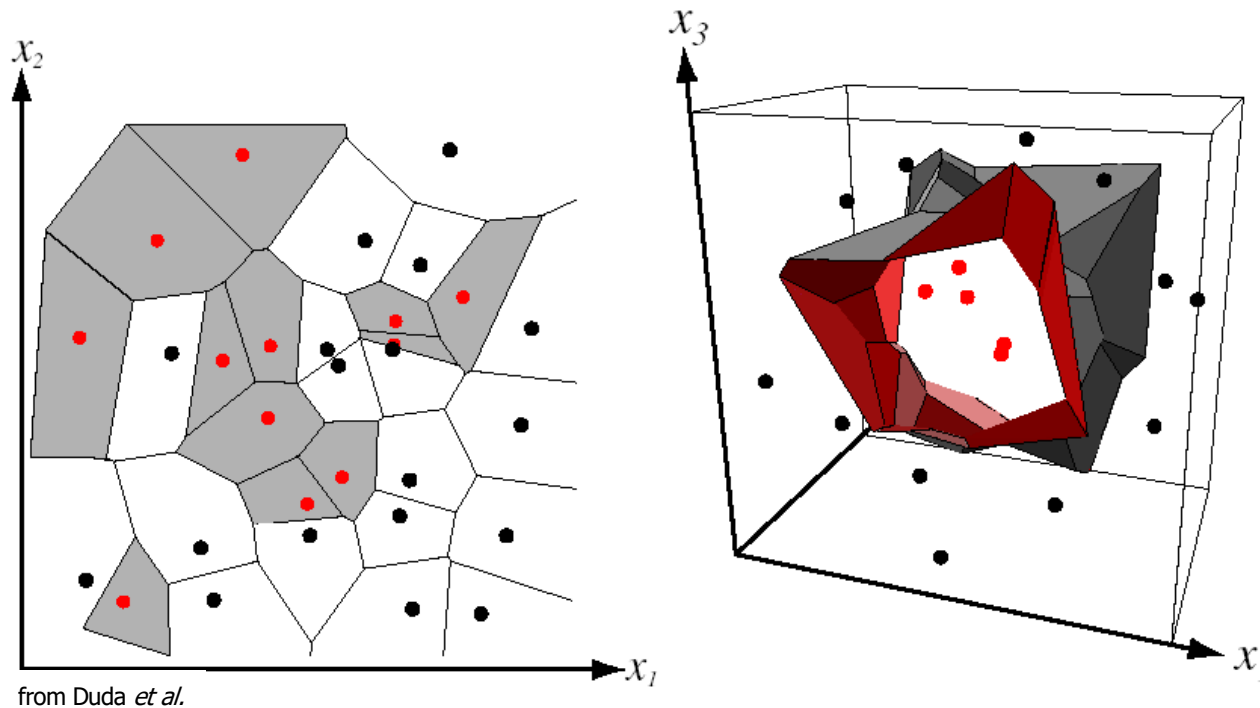
EXAMPLES

Volume vs. Calories for Vegetables and Meats



DECISION BOUNDARIES KNN

Assign label of nearest training data point to each test data point



Voronoi partitioning of feature space
for two-category 2D and 3D data

MANY CLASSIFIERS TO CHOOSE FROM

K-nearest neighbor

Support Vector Machines

Which is the best one?

Decision Trees

Random Forest

(Gradient) Boosted Decision Trees

Logistic Regression

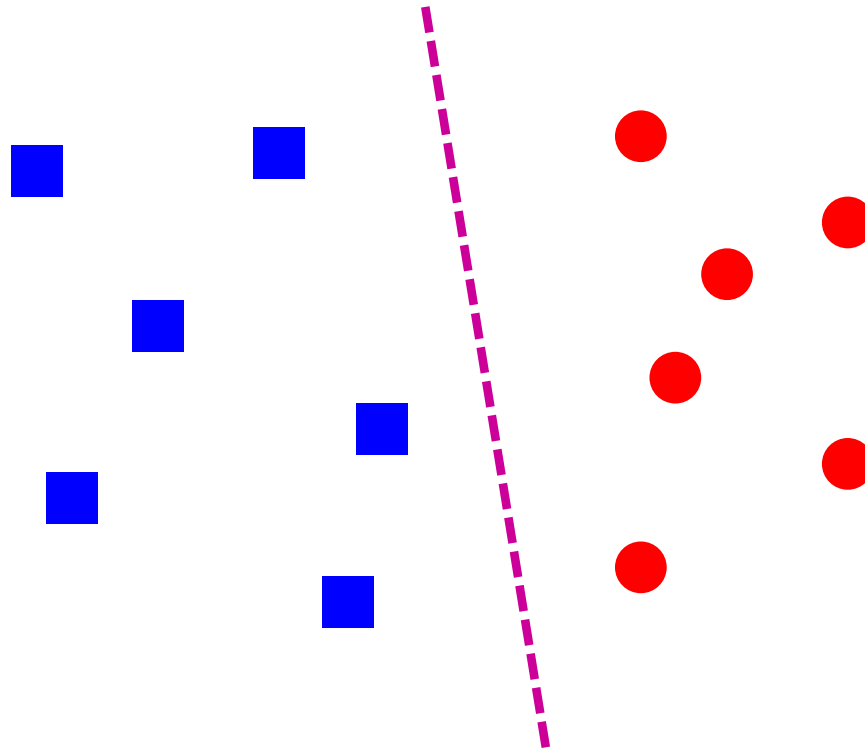
Naïve Bayes

Bayesian network

RBM

....

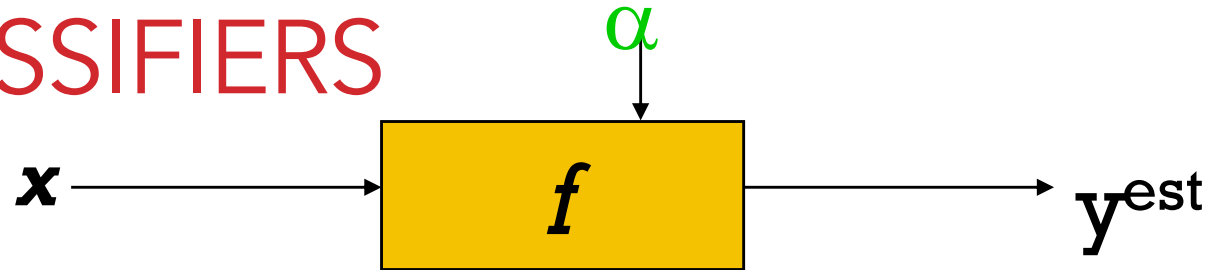
CLASSIFIERS: LINEAR



Find a *linear function* to separate the classes:

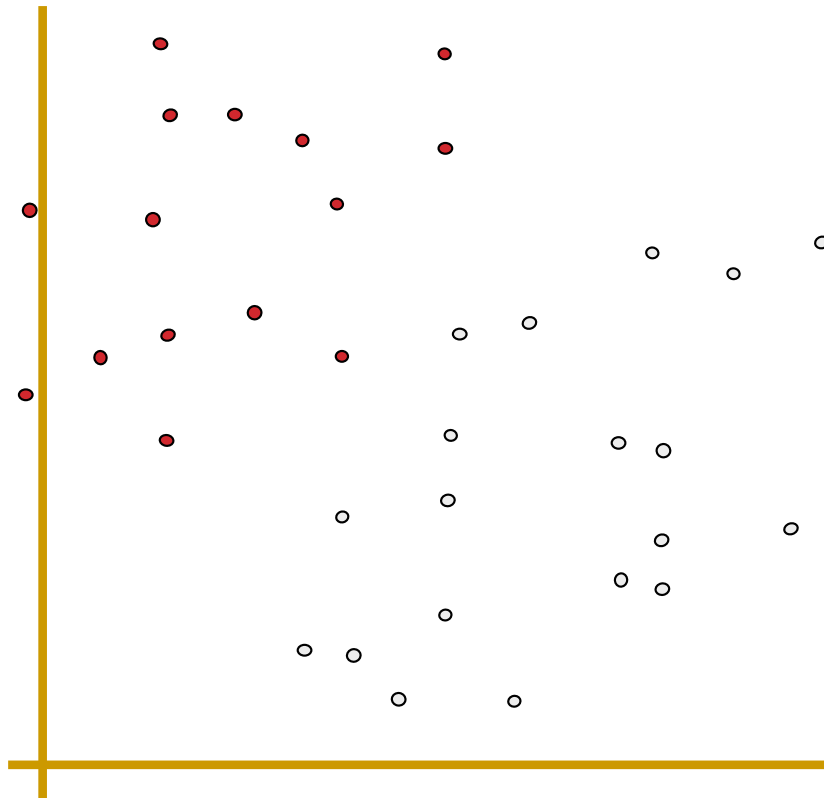
$$f(x) = \text{sgn}(w \cdot x + b)$$

LINEAR CLASSIFIERS



$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, b) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - b)$$

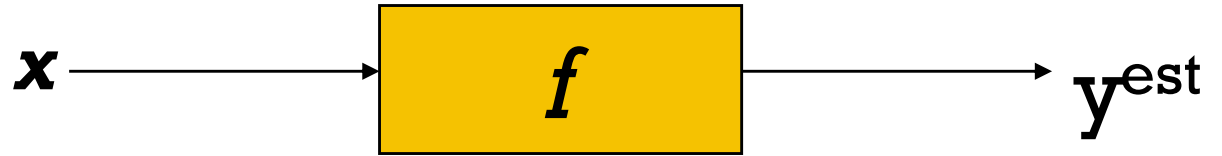
- denotes +1
- denotes -1



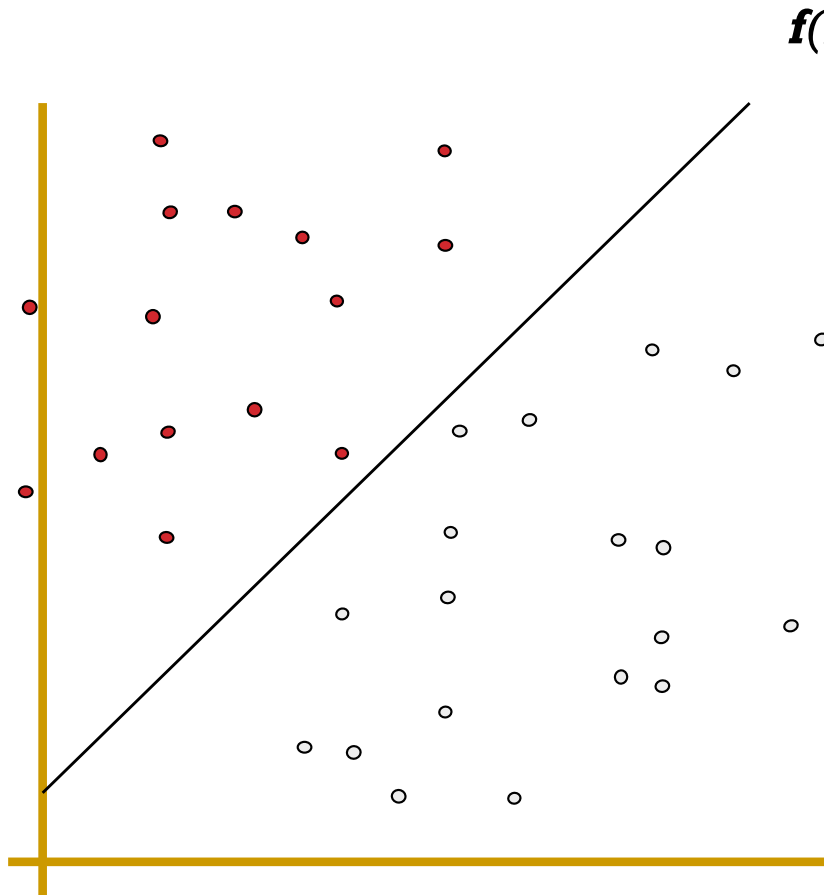
How would you classify this data?

LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

α



- denotes +1
- denotes -1

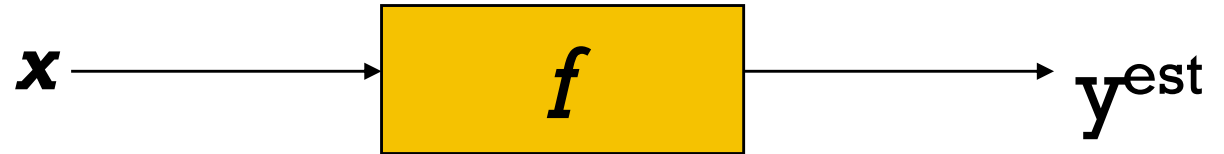


$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, b) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - b)$$

How would you classify this data?

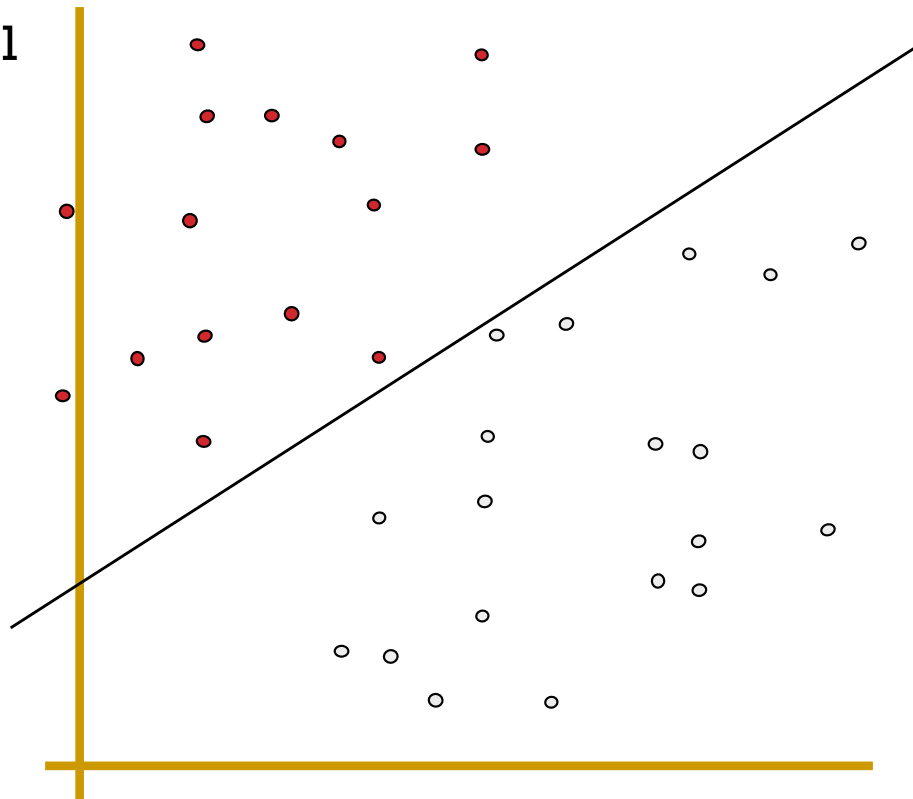
LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

α



$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, b) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - b)$$

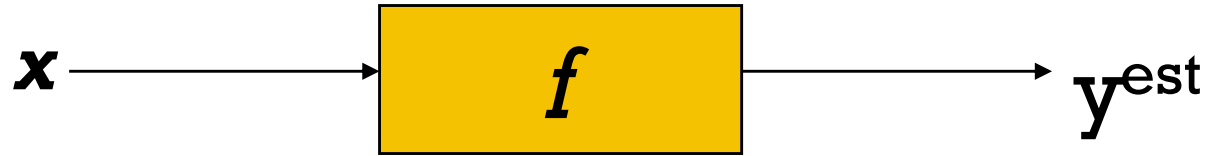
- denotes +1
- denotes -1



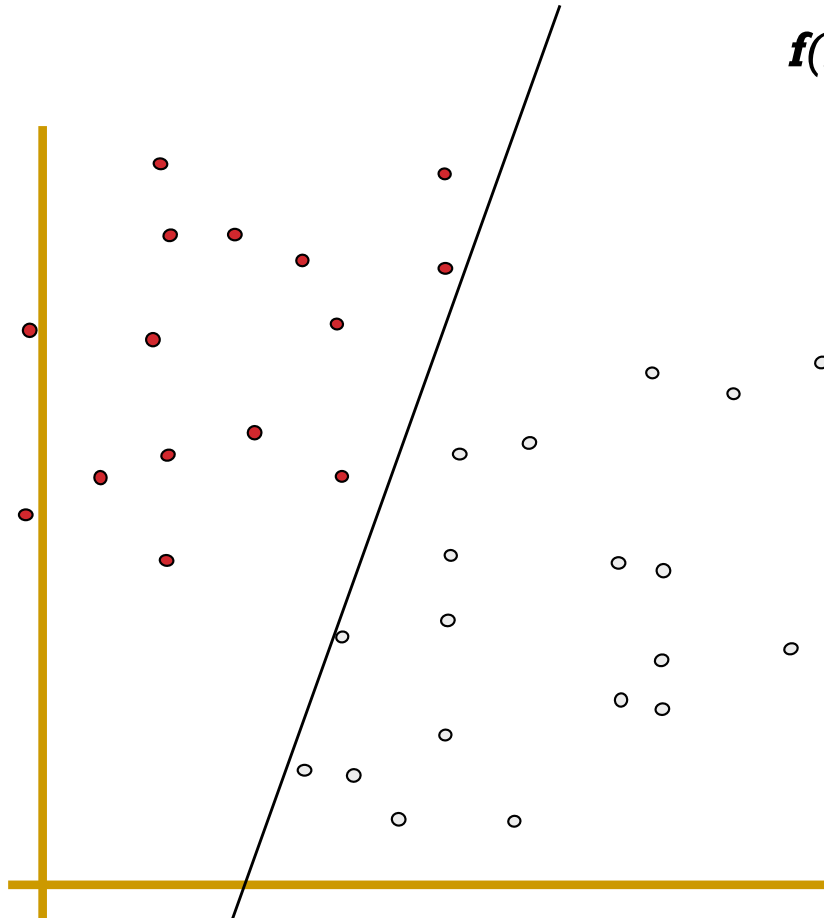
How would you classify this data?

LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

α



- denotes +1
- denotes -1

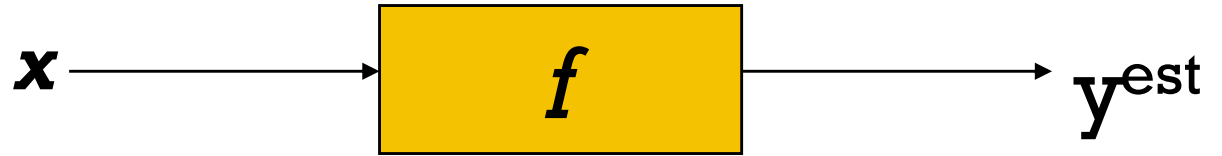


$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, b) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - b)$$

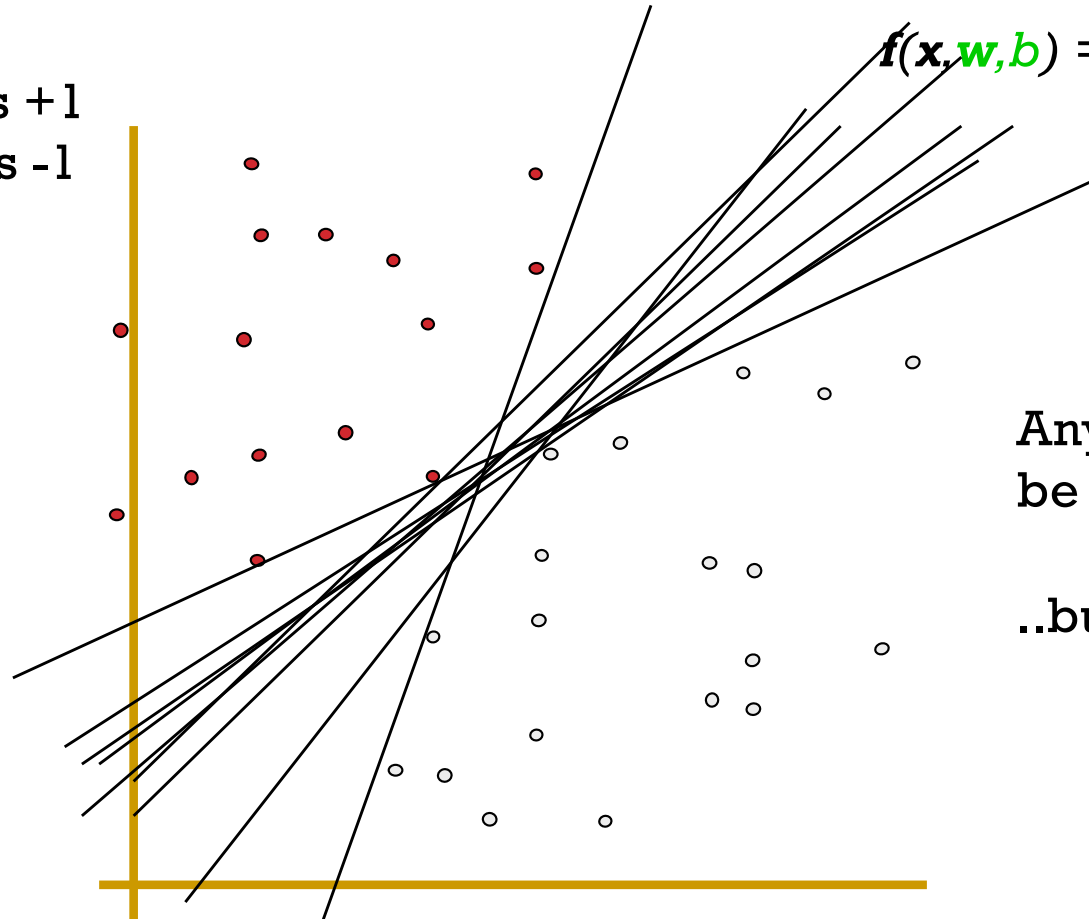
How would you classify this data?

LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

α



- denotes +1
- denotes -1



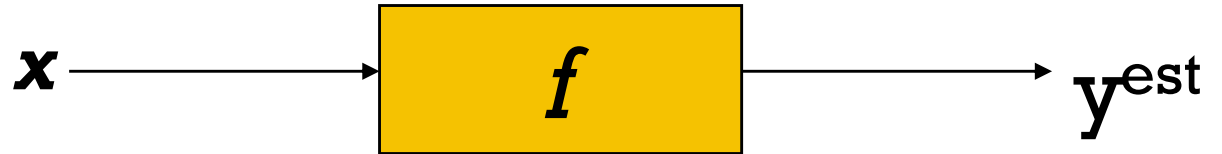
$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, b) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - b)$$

Any of these would be fine..

..but which is best?

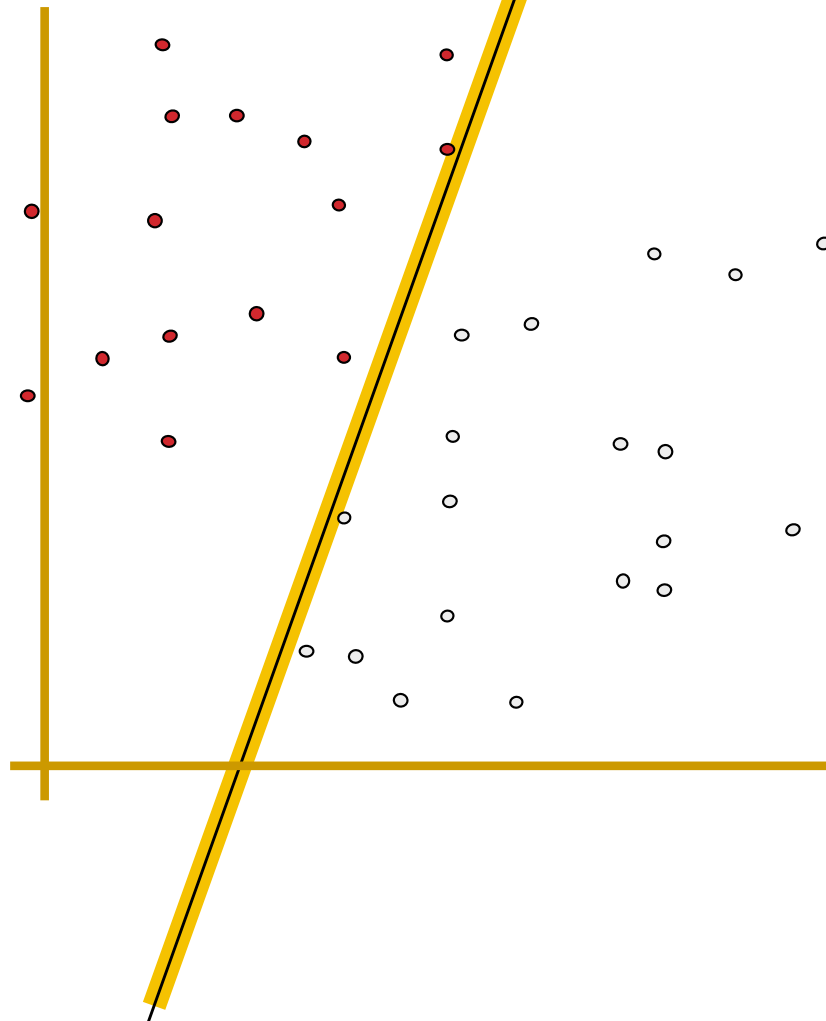
CLASSIFIER MARGIN

α



$$f(x, w, b) = \text{sign}(w \cdot x - b)$$

- denotes +1
- denotes -1



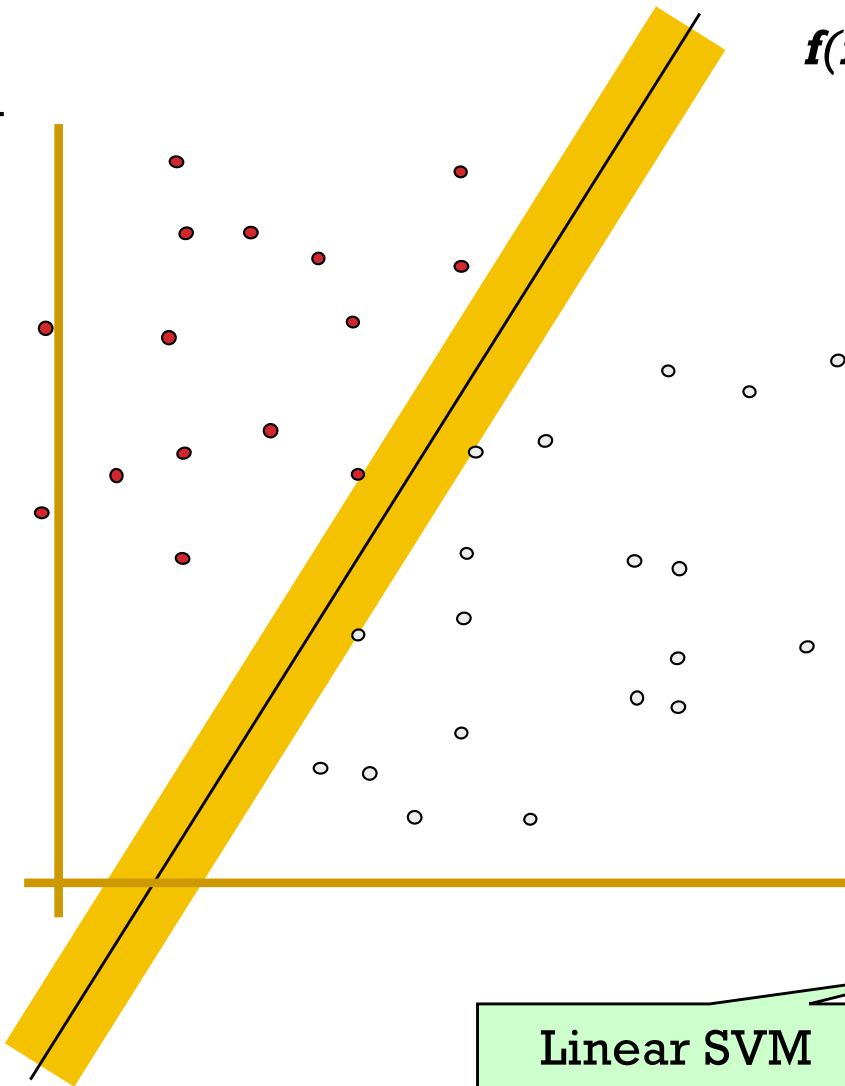
Define the **margin** of a linear classifier as the width that the boundary could be increased by before hitting a datapoint.

MAXIMUM MARGIN

α



- denotes +1
- denotes -1



$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, b) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - b)$$

The maximum margin linear classifier is the linear classifier with the, um, maximum margin. This is the simplest kind of SVM (Called an LSVM)

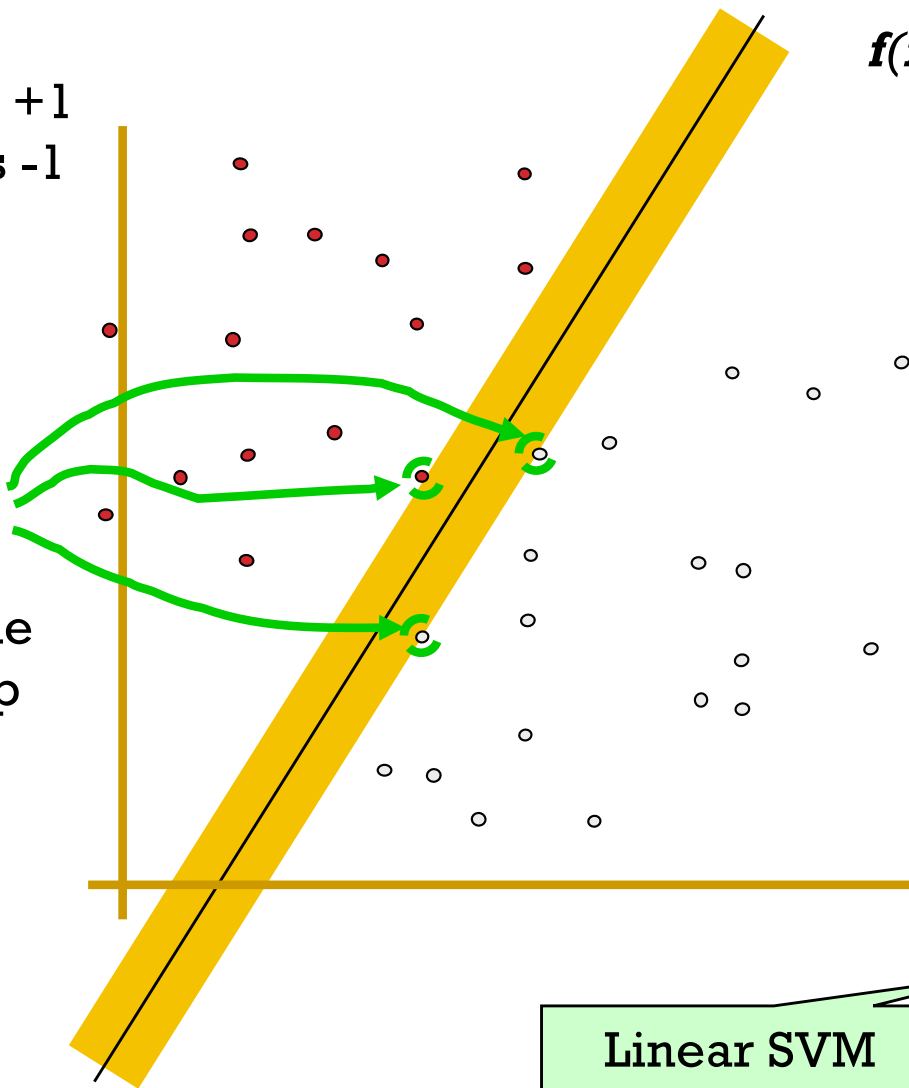
Linear SVM

MAXIMUM MARGIN



- denotes +1
- denotes -1

Support Vectors are those datapoints that the margin pushes up against



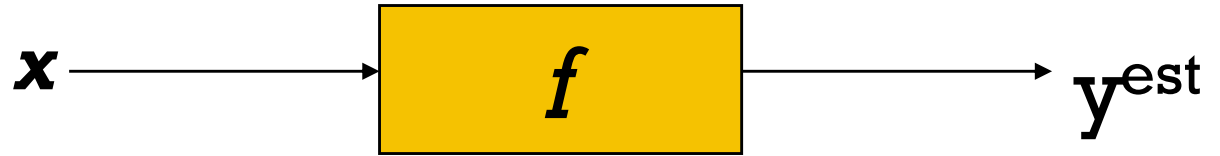
$$f(x, w, b) = \text{sign}(w \cdot x - b)$$

The **maximum margin linear classifier** is the linear classifier with the, um, maximum margin. This is the simplest kind of SVM (Called an **LSVM**)

Linear SVM

MAXIMUM MARGIN

α



- denotes +1
- denotes -1

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, b) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - b)$$

The maximum

```
sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier  
Default loss: "hinge" → linear SVM.
```

Support
are those
datapoint
margin pushes up
against

the
ifier
n,
margin.

This is the
simplest kind of
SVM (Called an
LSVM)

Linear SVM

MANY CLASSIFIERS TO CHOOSE FROM

K-nearest neighbor

Support Vector Machines

Which is the best one?

Decision Trees

Random Forest

(Gradient) Boosted Decision Trees

Logistic Regression

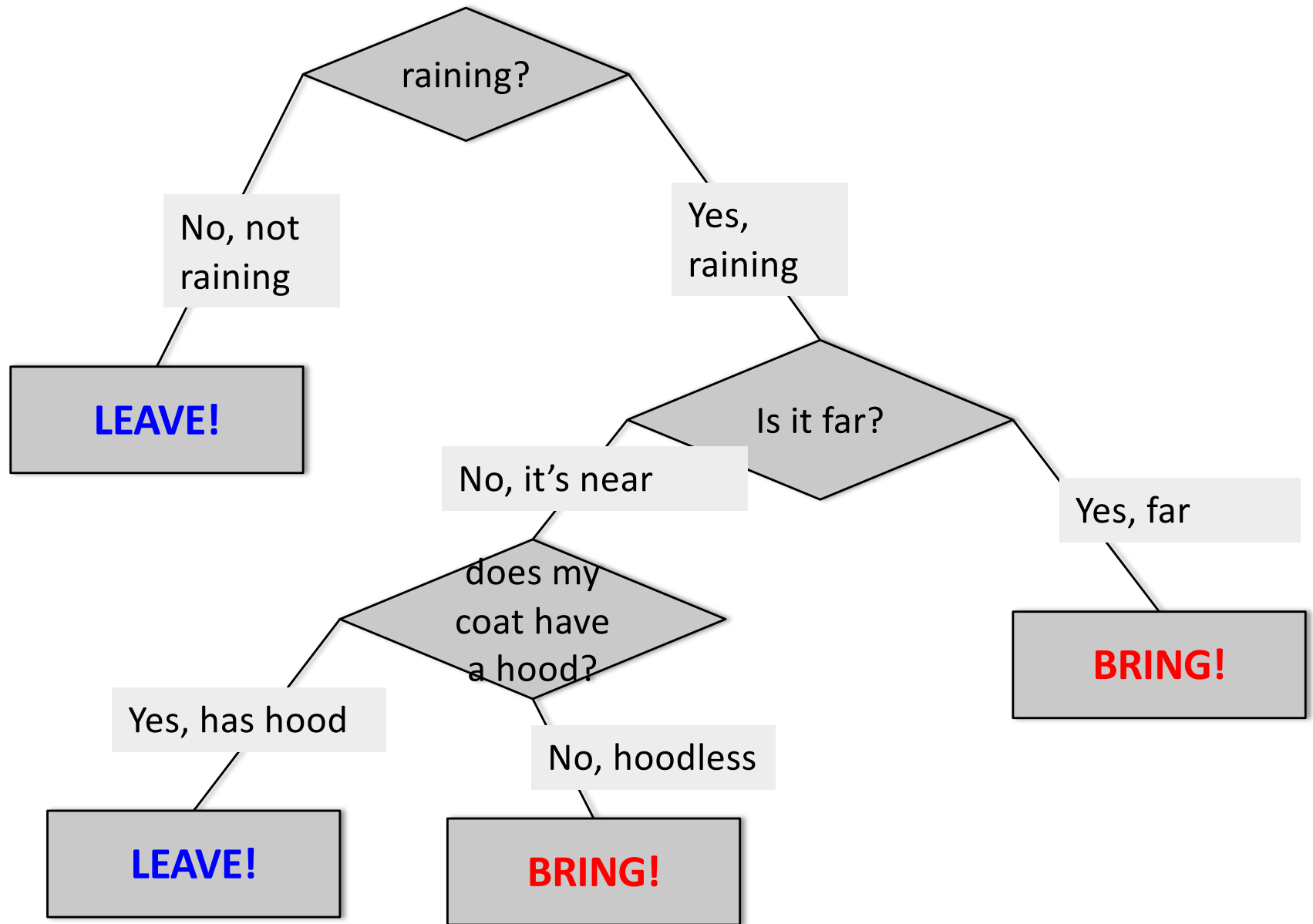
Naïve Bayes

Bayesian network

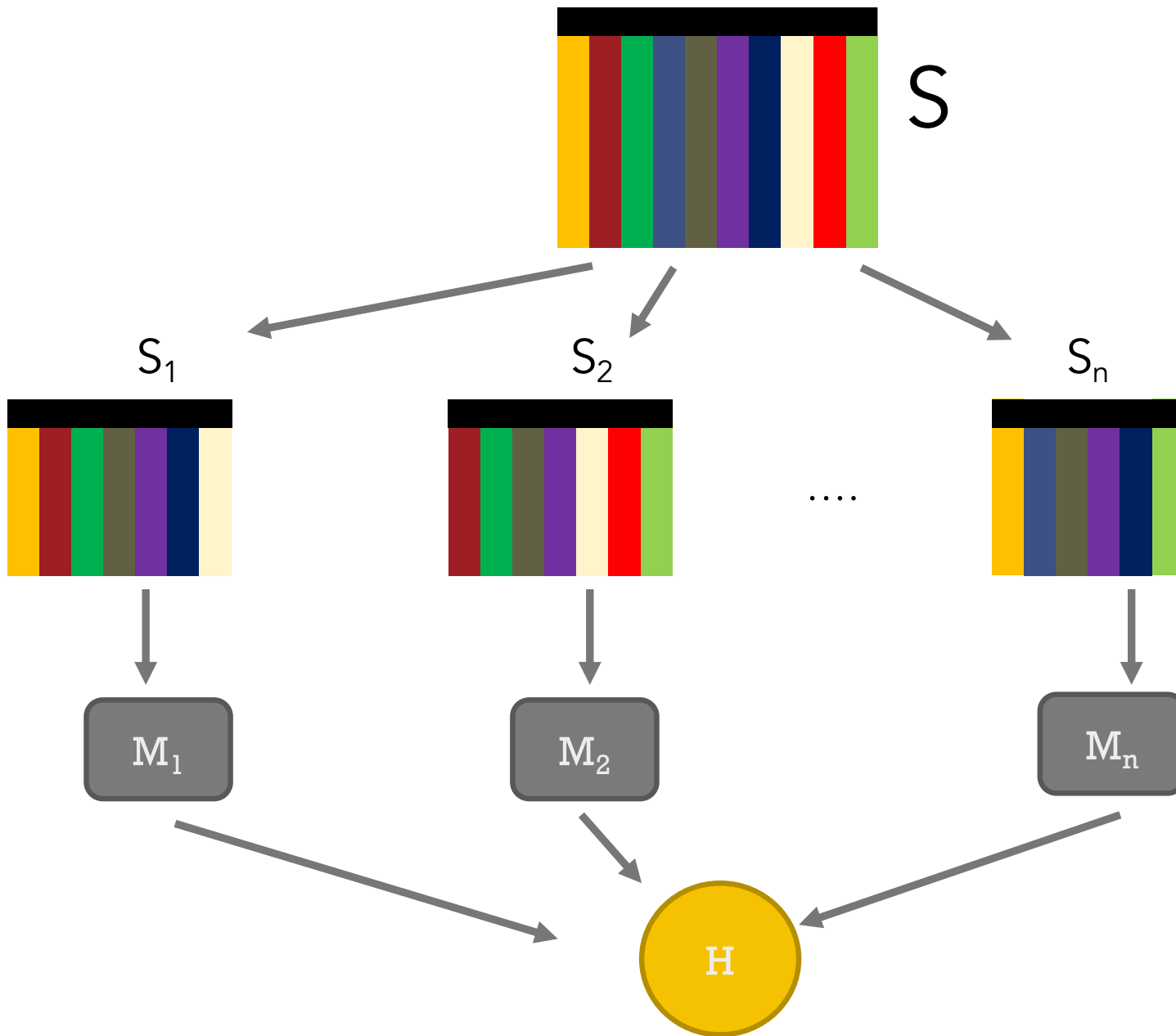
RBM

....

DECISION TREES



RANDOM FOREST



Sample with Replacement & select random subset of features*

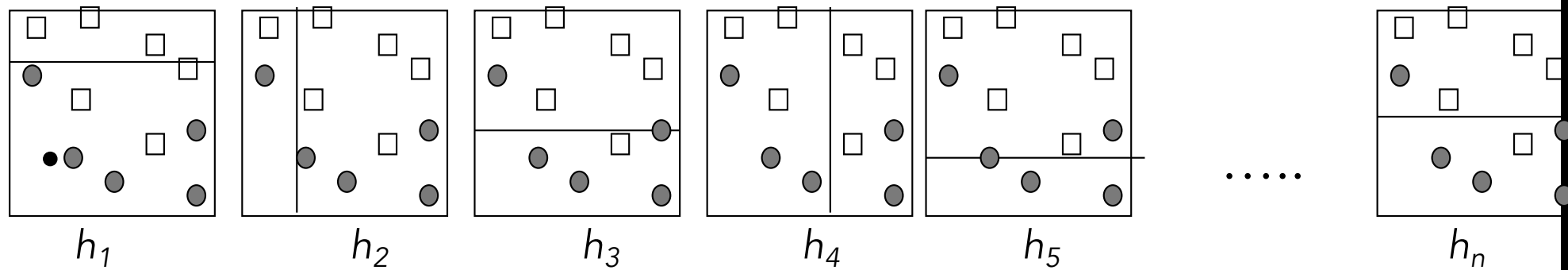
Build classifier over sample

Use majority Vote for classification (or avg. for regression)

* Normally done for each node of the decision tree – not once

ADABOOST - CORE IDEA

Take a set of weak classifiers (normally they should do better than guessing)



Classification Result

θ_1

θ_2

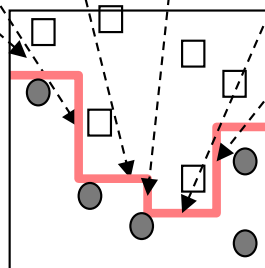
θ_3

θ_4

θ_5

θ_n

Weight the result of each classify with θ

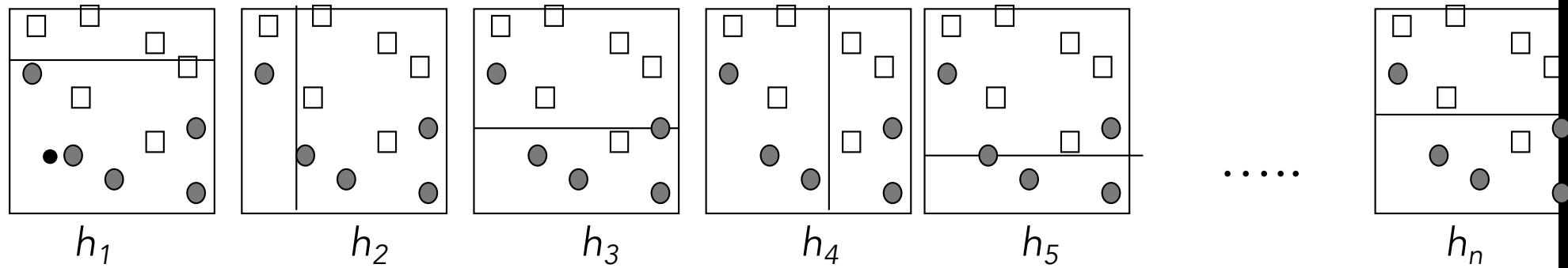


Combine to form the Final strong classifier

$$H(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i h_i(x) \right)$$

ADABOOST - CORE IDEA

Take a set of weak classifiers (normally they should do better than guessing)



Classification
Result

θ_1

θ_2

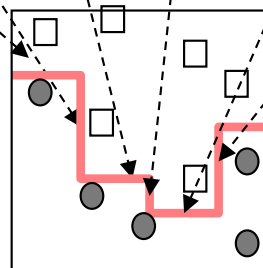
θ_3

θ_4

θ_5

θ_n

Weight the result of each classify
with θ

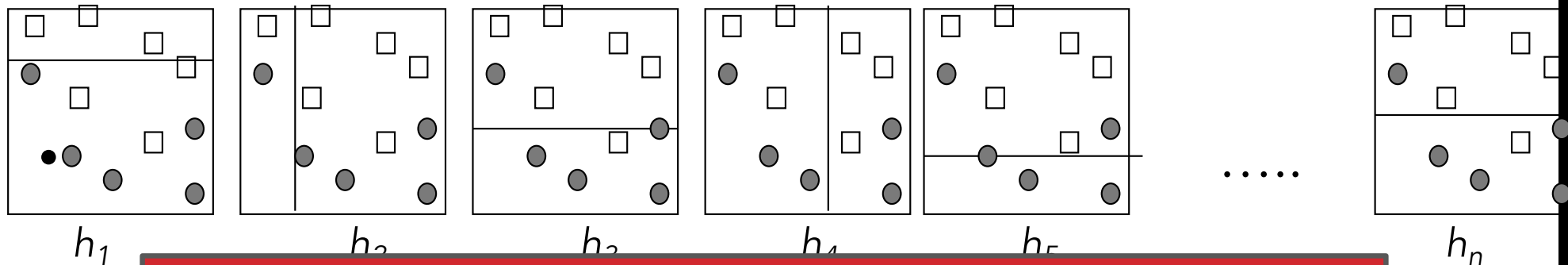


Combine to form the
Final strong classifier

$$H(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i h_i(x) \right)$$

ADABOOST - CORE IDEA

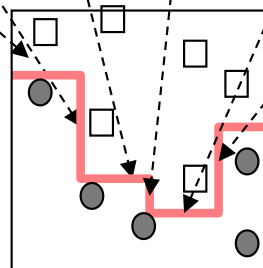
Take a set of weak classifiers (normally they should do better than guessing)



Classification Result

XGBoost follows the same idea

Weight the result of each classifier with θ

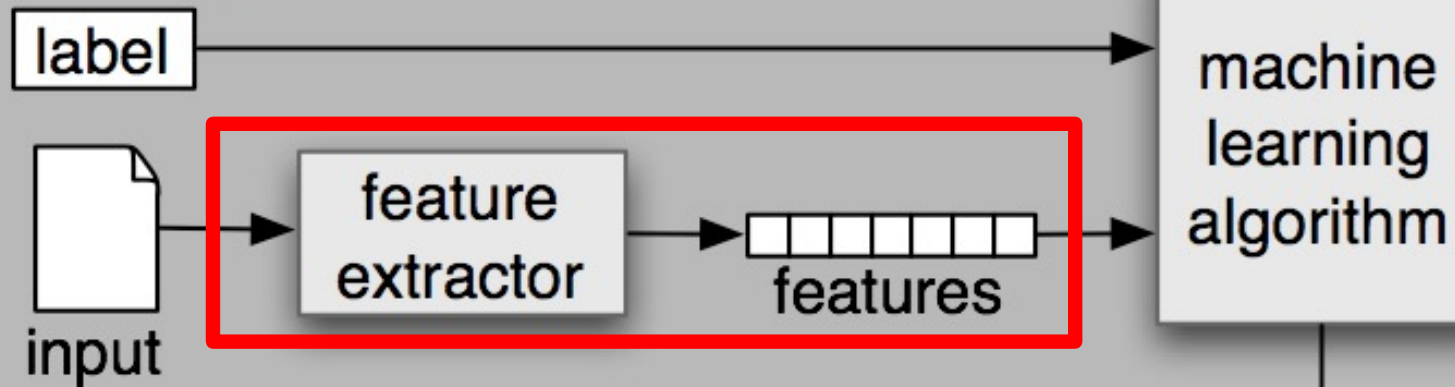


Combine to form the Final strong classifier

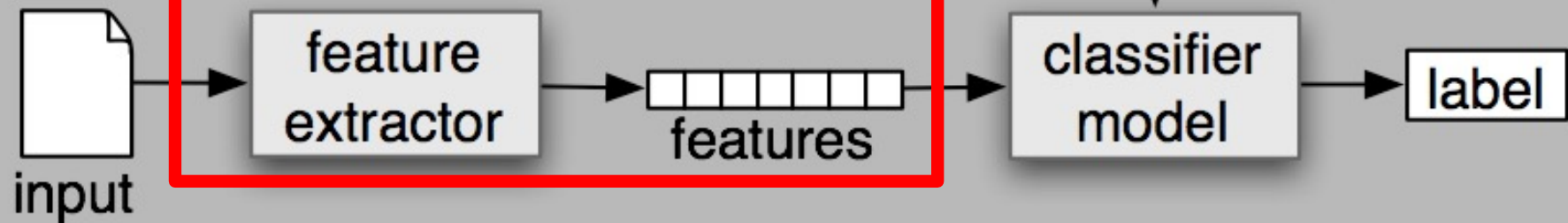
$$H(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i h_i(x) \right)$$

ML PIPELINE (SUPERVISED)

(a) Training



(b) Prediction



FEATURES

Fact Table
- <u>Shop ID</u>
- <u>Customer ID</u>
- <u>Date ID</u>
- <u>Product ID</u>
- Amount
- Volume
- Profit
- ...

Fact Table
- <u>Shop ID</u>
- <u>Customer ID</u>
- <u>Date ID</u>
- <u>Product ID</u>
- Amount
- Volume
- Profit
- Delivery Time
- ...

Product
- <u>Product ID</u>
- Type_ID
- Brand_ID
- Length
- Height
- Depth
- Weight
- ...

Product_Type
- <u>Type ID</u>
- Name
- Description
- ...

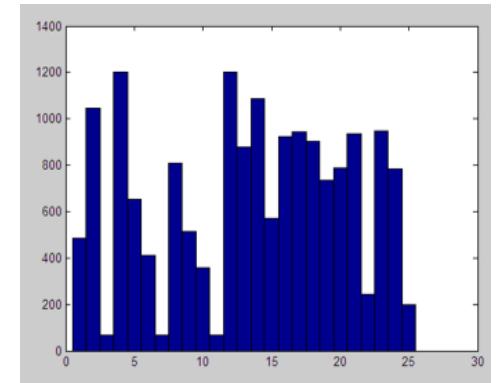
Brand
- <u>Brand ID</u>
- Name
- ...

Customer State	Product Type	Product Weight	Volume (L*H*D)	Month	Delivery Time

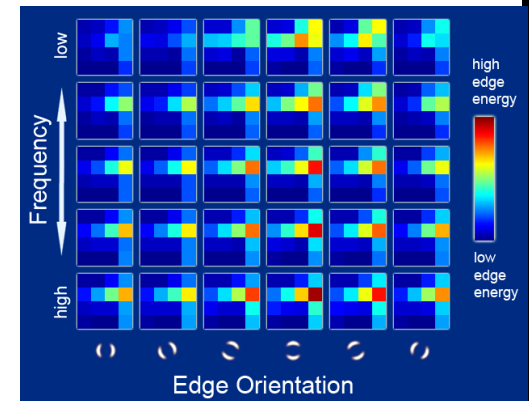
IMAGE FEATURES

Raw pixels

Histograms



GIST descriptors



...

TEXT FEATURES

Dear Home Owner,

Your credit doesn't matter to us! If you own real estate and want IMMEDIATE cash to spend ANY way you like, or simply wish to LOWER your monthly payments by one third or more, here are the deals we have today:

\$488.000,00 at 3.67% fixed rate

\$372.000,00 at 3.90% variable-rate

\$492.000,00 at 3.21% interest-only

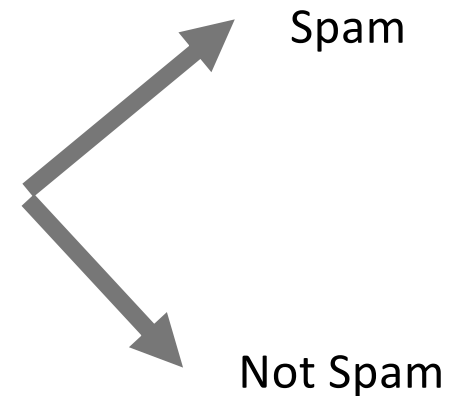
\$248.000,00 at 3.36% fixed rate

\$198.000,00 at 3.55% variable rate

Hurry, when these deals are gone, they're gone!
Simple fill out the 1 minute form.

Don't worry about approval, credit is not a matter!

[CLICK HERE AND FILL THE 60 SECS FORM!](#)



Bag of Words

$$\begin{pmatrix} Urgent: 1 \\ money: 1 \\ Herbel: 2 \\ Pills: 2 \\ Are: 1 \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

N-Grams

$$\begin{pmatrix} herbel pills: 1 \\ pills for: 1 \\ for Hair: 2 \\ Hair growth: 1 \\ surgeries: 2 \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

ONE-HOT ENCODING

Bag of Words

Urgent
Money
Herbel
Pills
Are
...

ID	Urgent	Money	Herbel	Pills	Are	...
Mail1	0	1	1	0	1	...
Mail2	1	0	0	1	1	...
...

PREDICTOR FOR GRAD-SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

Name	ZipCode	Age	Sex	Area	Avg Grade	Statement	Early admit	Accepted
Mike	02474	23	M	DB	B-	Since I was born, I knew I wanted to code. My first program I wrote in binary code literally in the sandbox, though I am not sure it was correct...	No	NO
Sam	02456	21	M	Sensor	A	Celine Dion's song "A New Day Has Come" taught me that CS is the best subject in the world. I never felt...	Yes	Yes
Amadou	15106	22	M	DB	A+	I want to get out of Pittsburgh.	No	Yes
Anna	02319	22	F	ML	A-	I already wrote 10 papers and I think I am ready to graduate now.	Yes	Yes
...

HOW WOULD YOU ENCODE THE TABLE?

PREDICTOR FOR GRAD-SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

Encode as numbers (0-1)

Encode as numbers (0-1)

Bag of words 1-Hot Encoding

Remove (information leakage)

Name	ZipCode	Age	Sex	Area	Avg Grade	Statement	Early admit	Accepted
Mike	02474	23	M	DB	B-	Since I was born, I knew I wanted to code. My first program I wrote in binary code literally in the sandbox, though I am not sure it was correct...	No	NO
Sam	02456	21	null	Sens or	A	Celine Dion's song "A New Day Has Come" taught me that CS is the best subject in the world. I never felt...	Yes	Yes
Amadou	15106	22	M	DB	A+	I want to get out of Pittsburgh.	No	Yes
Anna	null	22	F	ML	A-	I already wrote 10 papers and I think I am ready to graduate now.	Yes	Yes
...

Remove identifiers

Encode as (1) Lat/Lon and scale to 0-1, or remove

Scale to 0-1

1-Hot Encode or remove

