



Introduction to CIS 419/519 Applied Machine Learning

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Slides were created by Dan Roth (for CIS519/419 at Penn or CS446 at UIUC), Eric Eaton for CIS519/419 at Penn, or from other authors who have made their ML slides available.



CIS 419/519: Applied Machine Learning

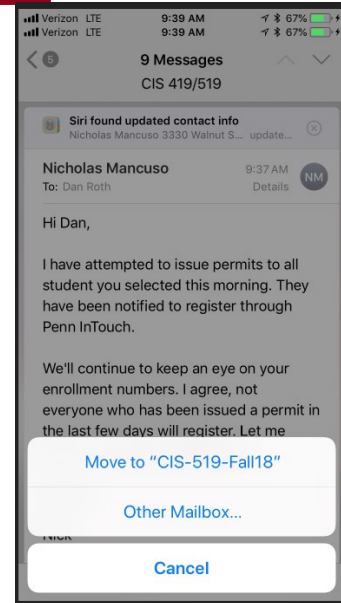
- Monday, Wednesday: 10:30pm-12:00pm 101 Levine
- Office hours: Mon/Tue 5-6 pm [my office]
- 10 TAs
- Assignments: 5 Problems set (Python Programming)
 - Weekly (light) on-line quizzes
- Weekly Discussion Sessions
- Mid Term Exam
- [Project] (look at the schedule)
- Final
- No real textbook:
 - Slides/Mitchell/Flach/Other Books/ Lecture notes /Literature

Starting next week
TAs Office Hours will
also start next week

HW0 !!!

Go to the web site
Be on Piazza

Registration for
Class



CIS 419/519: Today

- What is Learning?
- Who are you?
- What is CIS 419/519 about?
- The Badges Game...

An Owed to the Spelling Checker

- I have a spelling checker, it came with my PC
- It plane lee marks four my revue
- Miss steaks aye can knot sea.
- Eye ran this poem threw it, your sure reel glad two no.
- Its vary polished in it's weigh
- My checker tolled me sew.
- A checker is a bless sing, it freeze yew lodes of thyme.
- It helps me right awl stiles two reed
- And aides me when aye rime.
- Each frays come posed up on my screen
- Eye trussed to bee a joule...

Machine Learning is Everywhere

Mail thinks this message is Junk Mail. ? Load Images Not Junk

From: IEEE World Congress on Multimedia <iccsa2013@yahoo.com> [Hide](#)
Subject: First CFP Submission :15 August, 2013 World Congress on Multimedia & Computer science: October 04-06, 2013, Hammamet, Tunisia
Date: July 17, 2013 9:01:20 AM CDT
To: Julia Hockenmaier
Reply-To: iccsa2013@yahoo.com

7 Attachments, 374 KB Save Quick Look

First- Call For Papers Submission : 15th of



World Congress on Multimedia and Computer science (WCMCS' 2013)
October 04-06, 2013, Hammamet, Tunisia

Iberostar Sa



English Spanish French English - detected Chinese (Simplified) English Spanish

The blue fox jumps over the hedge × 蓝狐跨越对冲

Lán hú kuàyuè duìchōng



Amazon.com

Recommended for You

Semantics, Second Edition (Modern Linguistics)
by Kate Kearns (May 15, 2011)
In Stock
List Price: \$40.00
Price: \$37.31
68 used & new from \$14.00

because you purchased...

Meaning: A Slim Guide to Semantics (Oxford Linguistics) (Paperback)
by Paul Elbourne (Author)

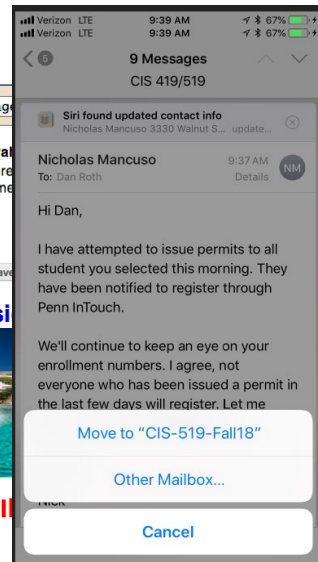
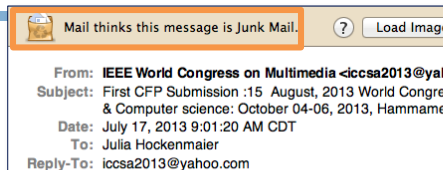
This was a gift
Don't use for recommendations

Help | Close window

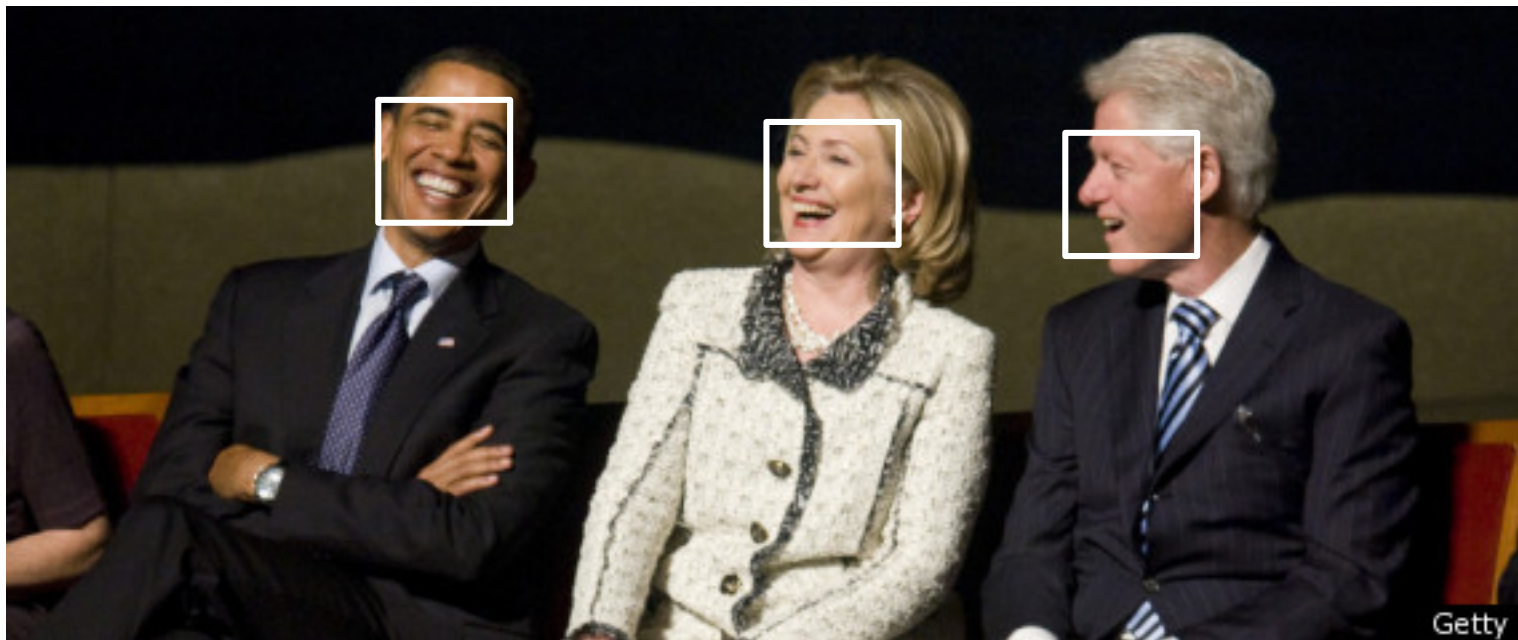
Applications: Spam Detection

- This is a binary classification task: Assign one of two labels (i.e. yes/no) to the input (here, an email message)
- Classification requires a model (a classifier) to determine which label to assign to items.
- In this class, we study algorithms and techniques to learn such models from data.

<u>Documents</u>	<u>Labels</u>
■ Documents	Politics, Sports, Finance
■ Sentences	Positive, Negative
■ Phrases	Person, Location
■ Images	Cats, Dogs, Snakes
■ Medical records	Admit again soon/Not



Machine Learning: Any Limitations?



Comprehension

(ENGLAND, June, 1989) - Christopher Robin is alive and well. He lives in England. He is the same person that you read about in the book, Winnie the Pooh. As a boy, Chris lived in a pretty home called Cotchfield Farm. When Chris was three years old, his father wrote a poem about him. The poem was printed in a magazine for others to read. Mr. Robin then wrote a book. He made up a fairy tale land where Chris lived. His friends were animals. There was a bear called Winnie the Pooh. There was also an owl and a young pig, called a piglet. All the animals were stuffed toys that Chris owned. Mr. Robin made them come to life with his words. The places in the story were all near Cotchfield Farm. Winnie the Pooh was written in 1925. Children still love to read about Christopher Robin and his animal friends. Most people don't know he is a real person who is grown now. He has written two books of his own. They tell what it is like to be famous.

1. Christopher Robin was born in England.
2. Winnie the Pooh is a title of a book.
3. Christopher Robin's dad was a magician.
4. Christopher Robin must be at least 65 now.

This is an Inference Problem; where is the learning?



Learning

- Learning is at the core of
 - Understanding High Level Cognition
 - Performing knowledge intensive inferences
 - Building adaptive, intelligent systems
 - Dealing with messy, real world data
 - Analytics
- Learning has multiple purposes
 - Knowledge Acquisition
 - Integration of various knowledge sources to ensure robust behavior
 - Adaptation (human, systems)
 - Decision Making (Predictions)

Learning = Generalization

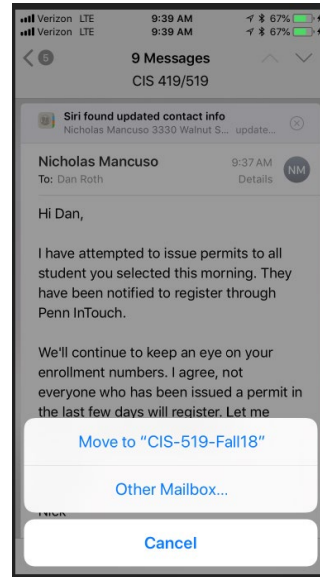
- H. Simon -

“Learning denotes changes in the system that are adaptive in the sense that they enable the system to do the task or tasks drawn from the same population more efficiently and more effectively the next time.”

The ability to perform a task in a situation which has never been encountered before

Learning = Generalization

- The learner has to be able to classify items it has never seen before.



Mail thinks this message is about my
Fall 2018 ML Class

Learning = Generalization

The ability to perform a task in a situation which has never been encountered before

- Classification
 - Medical diagnosis; credit card applications; hand-written letters; ad selection; sentiment assignment,...
- Planning and acting
 - Game playing (chess, backgammon, go); driving a car
- Skills
 - (A robot) balancing a pole; playing tennis
- Common sense reasoning
 - Natural language interactions

The Badges game

What does the algorithm get as input? (features)

Generalization depends on the Representation as much as it depends on the Algorithm used.

Same Population?



New Zealand
In ~~New York State~~, the longest period of daylight occurs
during the month of _____.

Why Study Machine Learning?

- “A breakthrough in machine learning would be worth ten Microsofts”
-Bill Gates, Chairman, Microsoft
- “Machine learning is the next Internet”
-Tony Tether, Former Director, DARPA
- Machine learning is the hot new thing”
-John Hennessy, President, Stanford
- “Web rankings today are mostly a matter of machine learning”
-Prabhakar Raghavan, Dir. Research, Yahoo
- “Machine learning is going to result in a real revolution”
-Greg Papadopoulos, CTO, Sun
- “Machine learning is today’s discontinuity”
-Jerry Yang, CEO, Yahoo

Why Study Learning?

- Computer systems with new capabilities.
- AI
- Understand human and biological learning
- Understanding teaching better.
- Time is right.
 - Initial algorithms and theory in place.
 - Growing amounts of on-line data
 - Computational power available.
 - Necessity: many things we want to do cannot be done by “programming”.
 - (Think about all the examples given earlier)

Learning is the Future

- Learning techniques will be a basis for every application that involves a connection to the messy real world
- Basic learning algorithms are ready for use in applications today
- Prospects for broader future applications make for exciting fundamental research and development opportunities
- Many unresolved issues – Theory and Systems
 - While learning is hot, there are many things we don't know how to do
 - And that's why this is **NOT** a class about deep neural networks

Very active field

What to teach?

The fundamental paradigms

Some of the most important algorithmic ideas

Modeling

And: what we
don't know

US Open Highlights

- Over 700 matches over two weeks periods.
- A lot of manpower required to generate video highlights...
- Key: automate using incidental signals
 - Crowd noises, like gasps and cheers.
 - Players' gestures and reactions (e.g. celebratory air punches and fist pumps)
 - Non-trivial: need to deal with biases, etc.



Course Overview

- Introduction: Basic problems and questions
- A detailed example: Linear classifiers; key algorithmic idea
- Two Basic Paradigms:
 - » Discriminative Learning & Generative/Probabilistic Learning
- Learning Protocols:
 - » Supervised; Unsupervised; Semi-supervised
- Algorithms
 - » Gradient Descent
 - » Decision Trees
 - » Linear Representations: (Perceptron; SVMs; Kernels)
 - » Neural Networks/Deep Learning
 - » Probabilistic Representations (naïve Bayes)
 - » Unsupervised /Semi supervised: EM
 - » Clustering; Dimensionality Reduction
- Modeling; Evaluation; Real world challenges
- Ethics

CIS 419/519: Applied Machine Learning

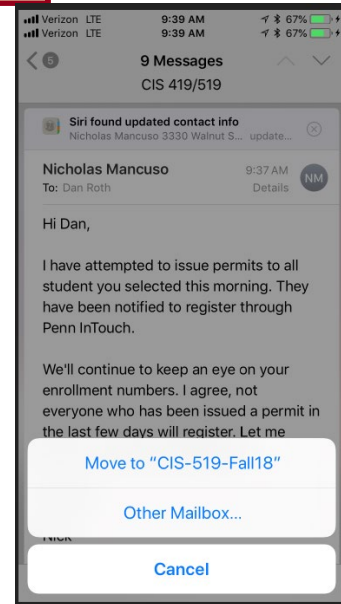
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CIS 519: What have you learned so far?

- What do you need to know:

- Some exposure to:

- Theory of Computation
 - Probability Theory
 - Linear Algebra

- Programming (Python)

- Homework 0

- If you could not comfortably deal with 2/3 of this within a few hours, please take the prerequisites first; come back next semester/year.

**Participate, Ask
Questions**

Ask **during** class, not
after class

- **Applied Machine Learning**

- Applied: mostly in HW
 - **Machine learning:** mostly in class, quizzes, exams

CIS 519: Policies

- Cheating
 - No.
 - We take it very seriously.
- Homework:
 - Collaboration is encouraged
 - But, you have to write your own solution/code.
- Late Policy:
 - You have a credit of 4 days; That's it.
- Grading:
 - Possible separate for grad/undergrads.
 - 40% - homework; ; 35%-final; 20%-midterm; 5% Quizzes
 - [Projects: 20%]
- Questions?

Class' Web Page

**Note also the Schedule
Page and our Notes**

CIS 519 on the web

- Check our class website:
 - Schedule, slides, videos, policies
 - <http://www.seas.upenn.edu/~cis519/fall2019/>
 - Sign up, participate in our Piazza forum:
 - Announcements and discussions
 - <http://piazza.com/upenn/fall2019/cis419519>
 - Check out our team
 - Office hours
 - [Optional] Discussion Sessions

What is Learning?

- The Badges Game...
 - This is an example of the key learning protocol: supervised learning
- First question: Are you sure you got it?
 - Why?
- Issues:
 - Prediction or Modeling?
 - Representation
 - Problem setting
 - Background Knowledge
 - When did learning take place?
 - Algorithm