

Machine Learning for Design

Lecture 3

Machine Learning for Images. *Part 1*

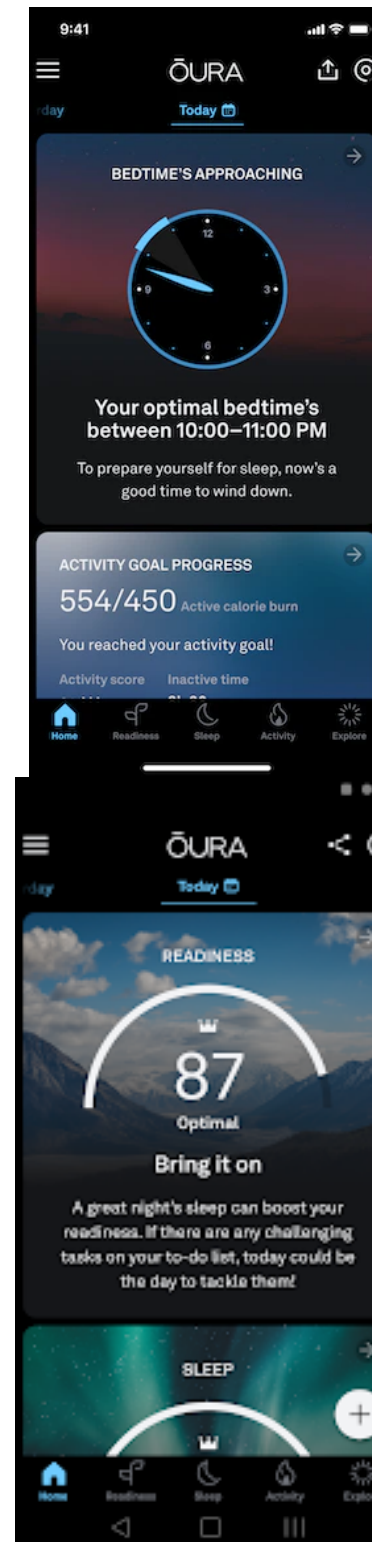
Administration

- Group formation
 - 48 students
 - 3 group of 3 → get together?
 - Or reach out to me, and I will re-distribute
- Forum in Brightspace
 - Collaboration > Discussions
 - For questions and discussions about lectures, assignments, etc.

(Reverse) Design Exercise Oura Ring 3



<https://ouraring.com/oura-experience>



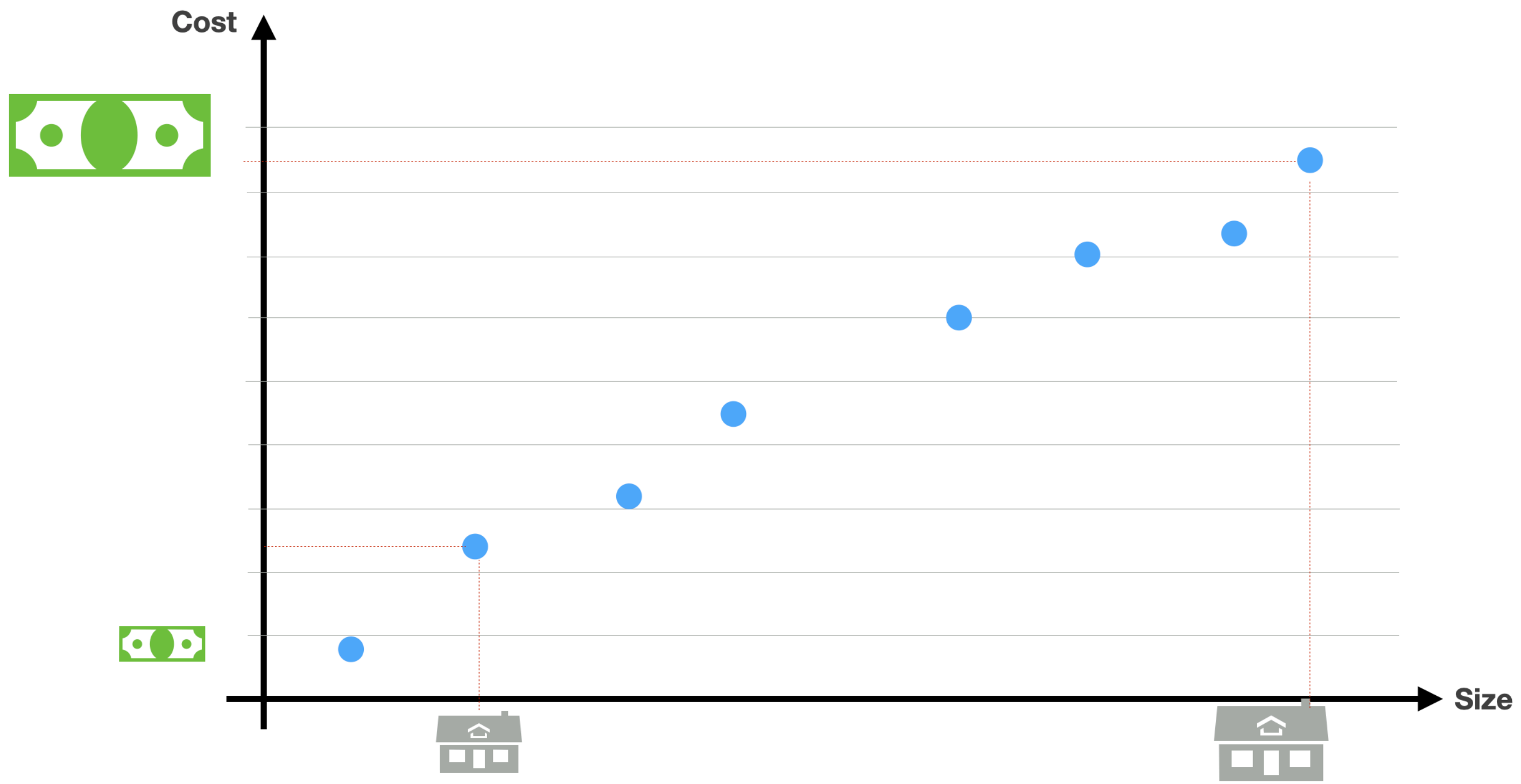
Formative Assignment

- Fill in the questionnaire in Bright Space
 - Materials > Week 3 > ML Design
 - Questionnaire: OURA
- I will analyze your answers, and we will discuss them together next week

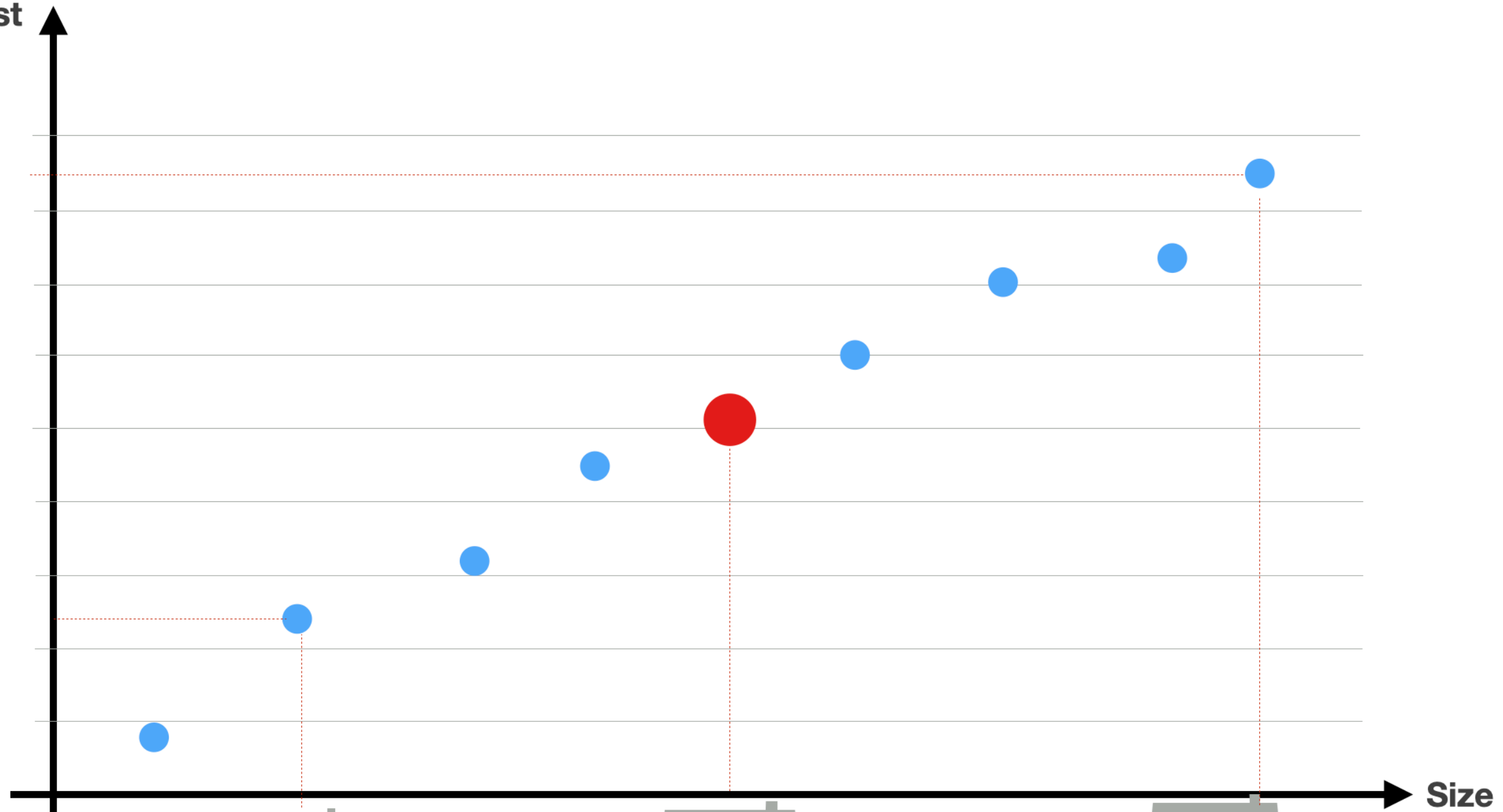
A bit more on regression and classification

**And your very first contact with
(deep) neural networks**

Linear Regression



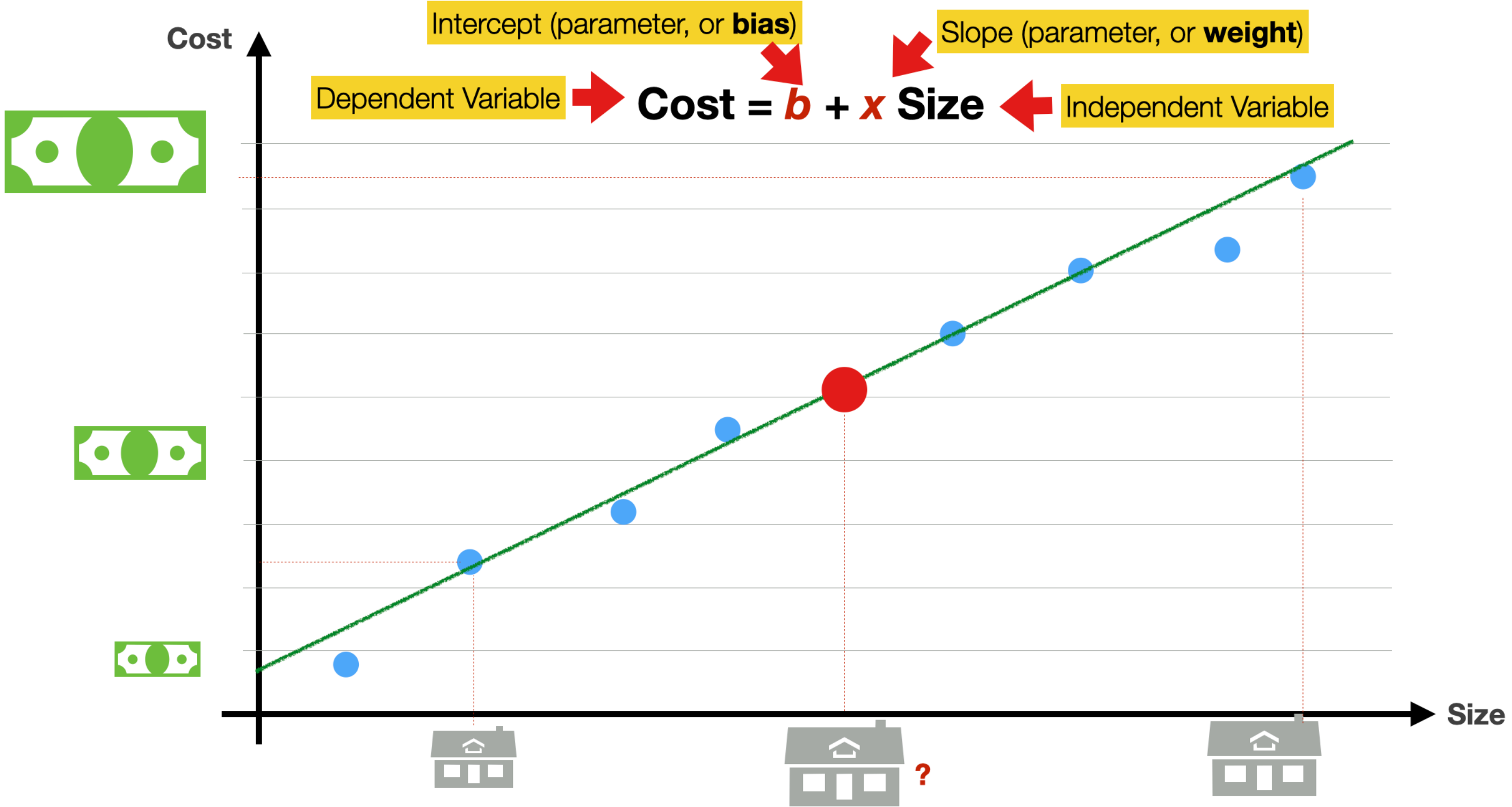
Cost



Size



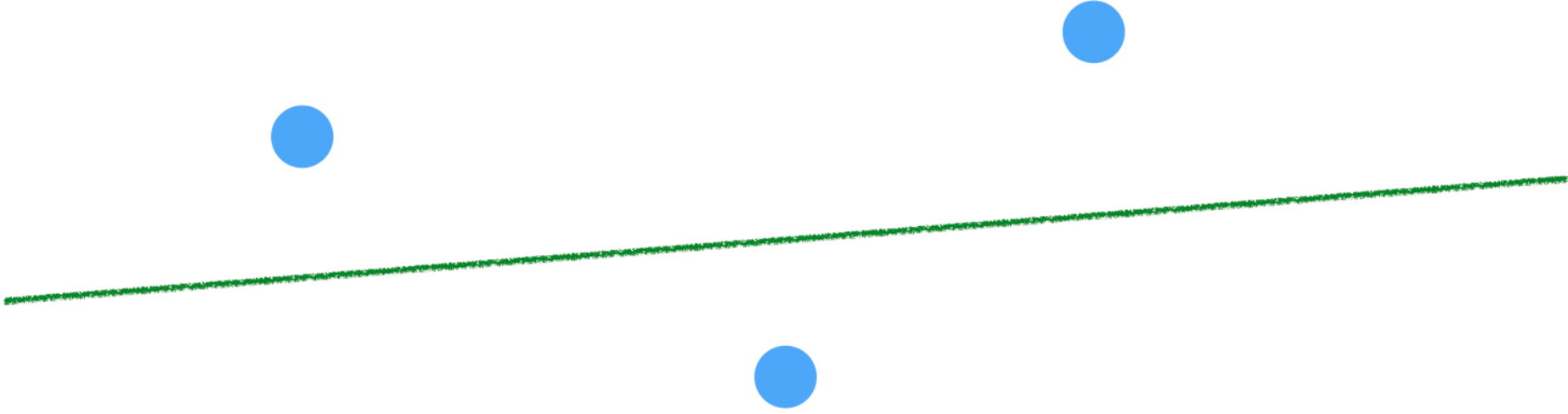
?



Cost = *x* Size



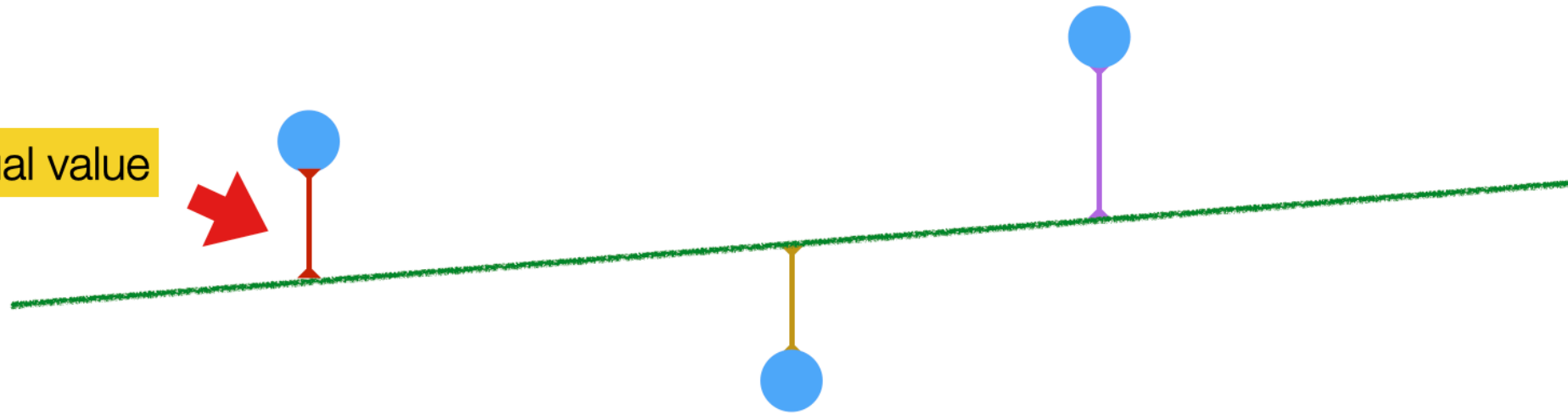
Cost = *x* Size



Cost = x Size

predicted value - actual value

Fit₁:



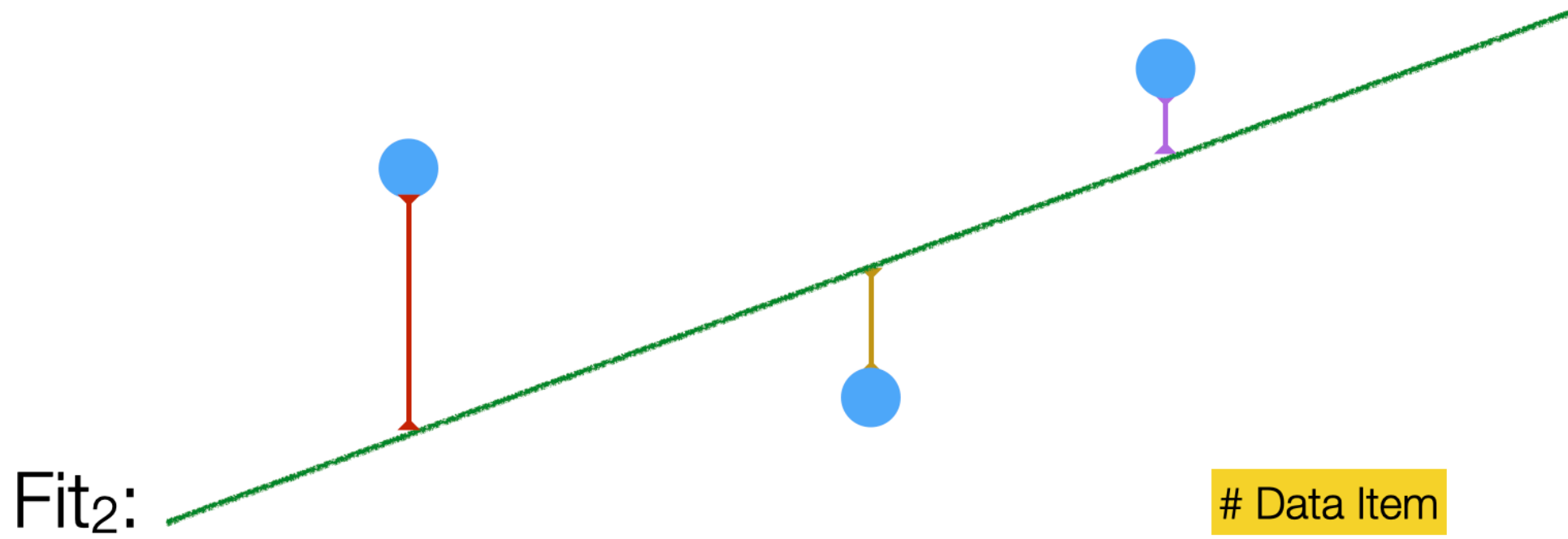
$x = 0.05$


Error₁:




Cost = x Size

$x = 0.2$

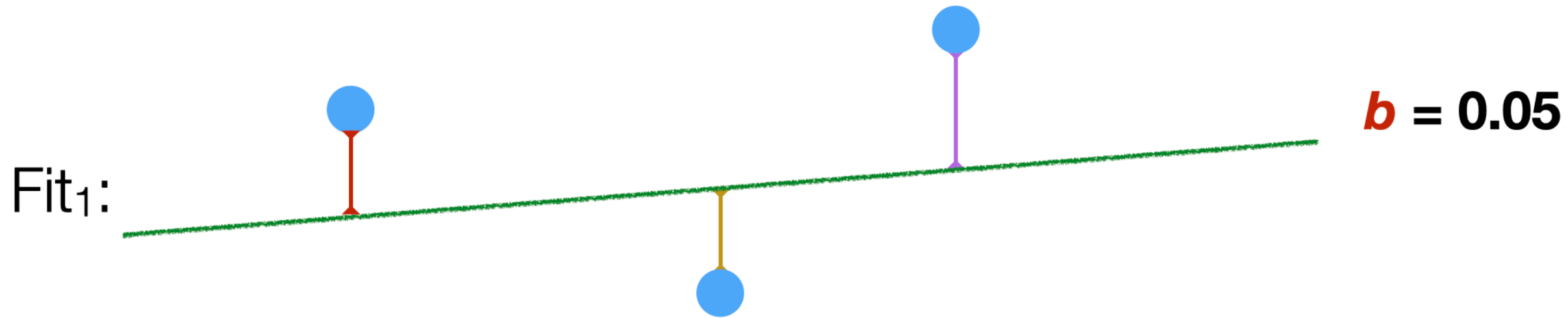


Error₁: 

Error₂: 

Mean Squared Error (MSE) \rightarrow $Error = \frac{1}{2d} \sum_{i=1}^d (Prediction_i - Value_i)^2$ \leftarrow Current data item

Cost = x Size



Error₁:

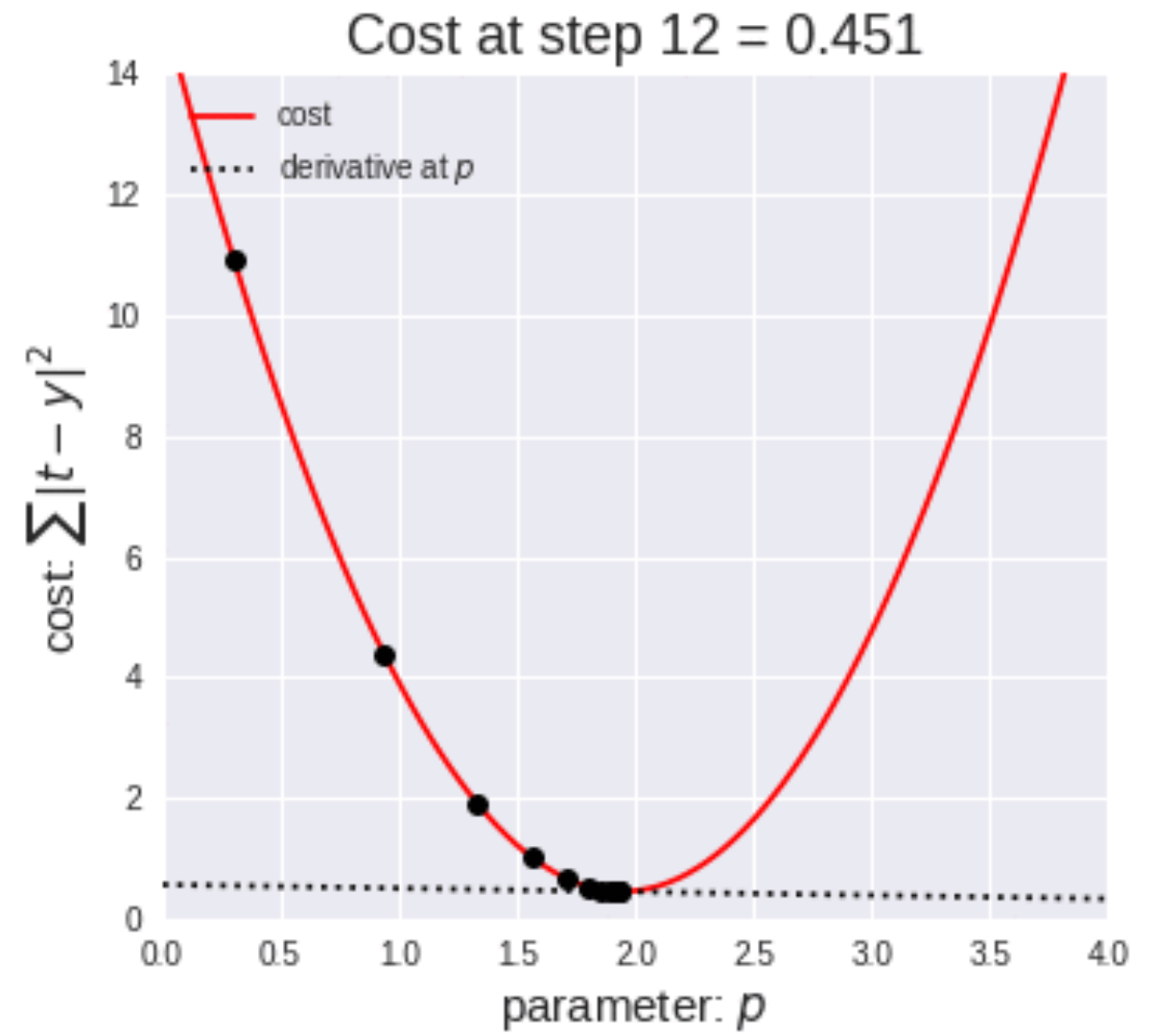
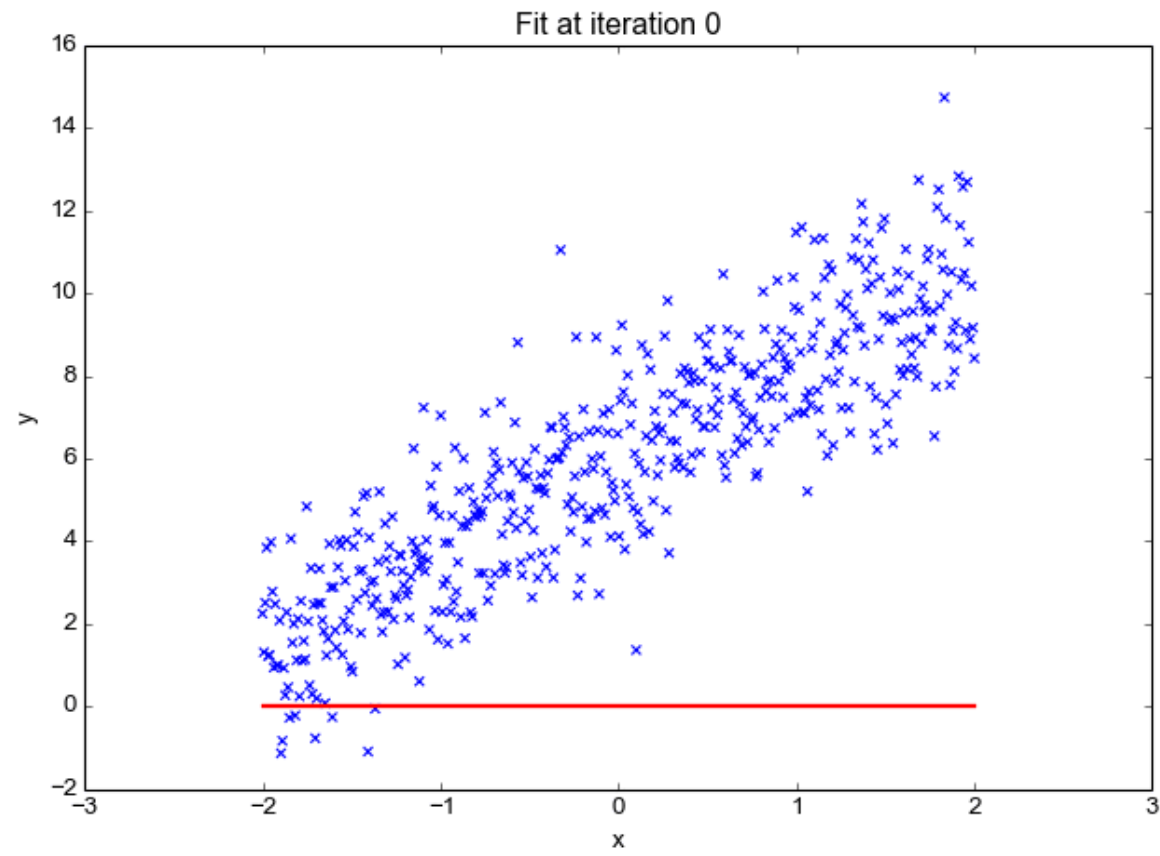
Error₂:

Fit₁ is a better fit on the training data than Fit₂

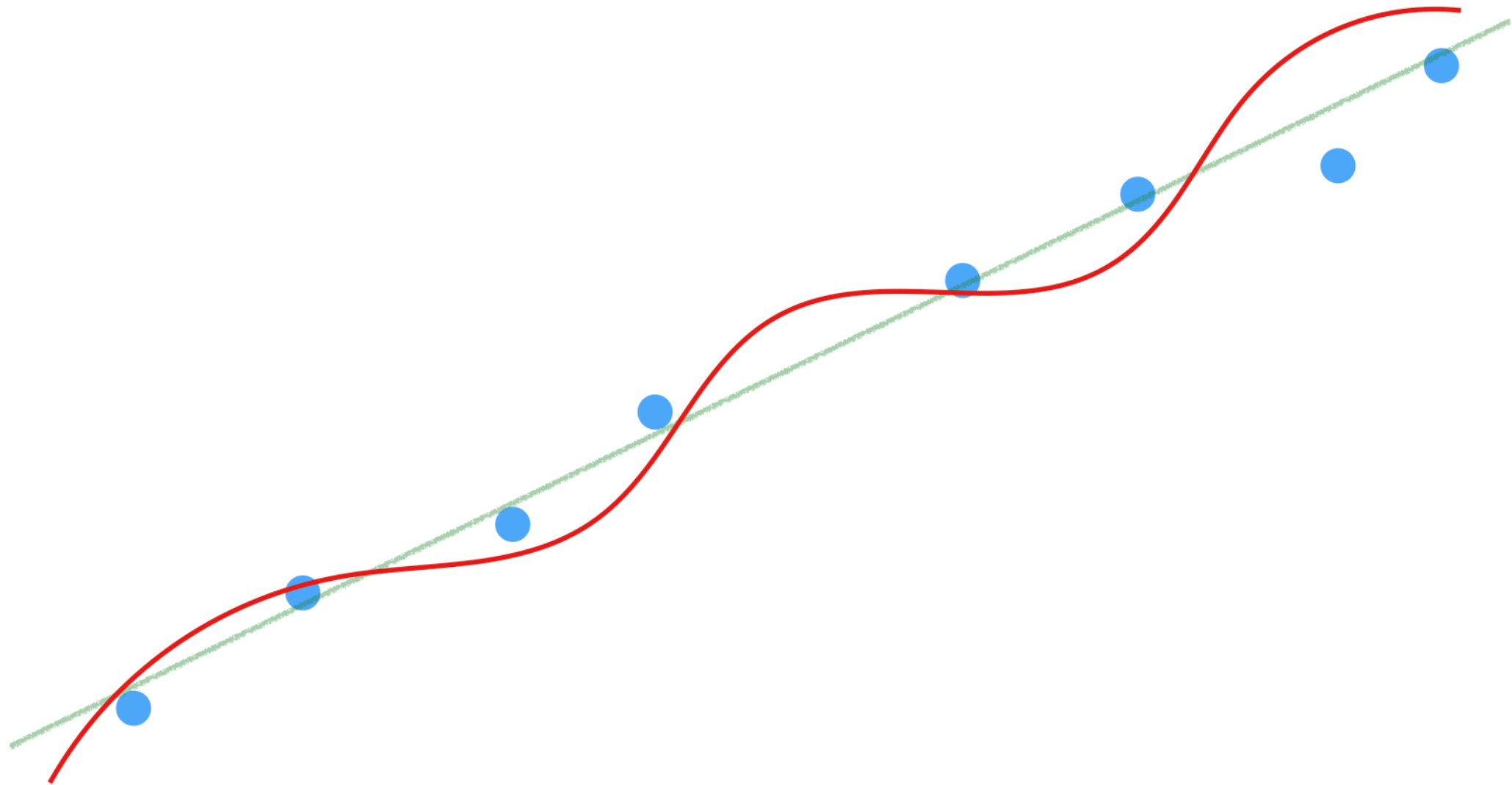
We select **$b = 0.05$**

Finding the best parameter values

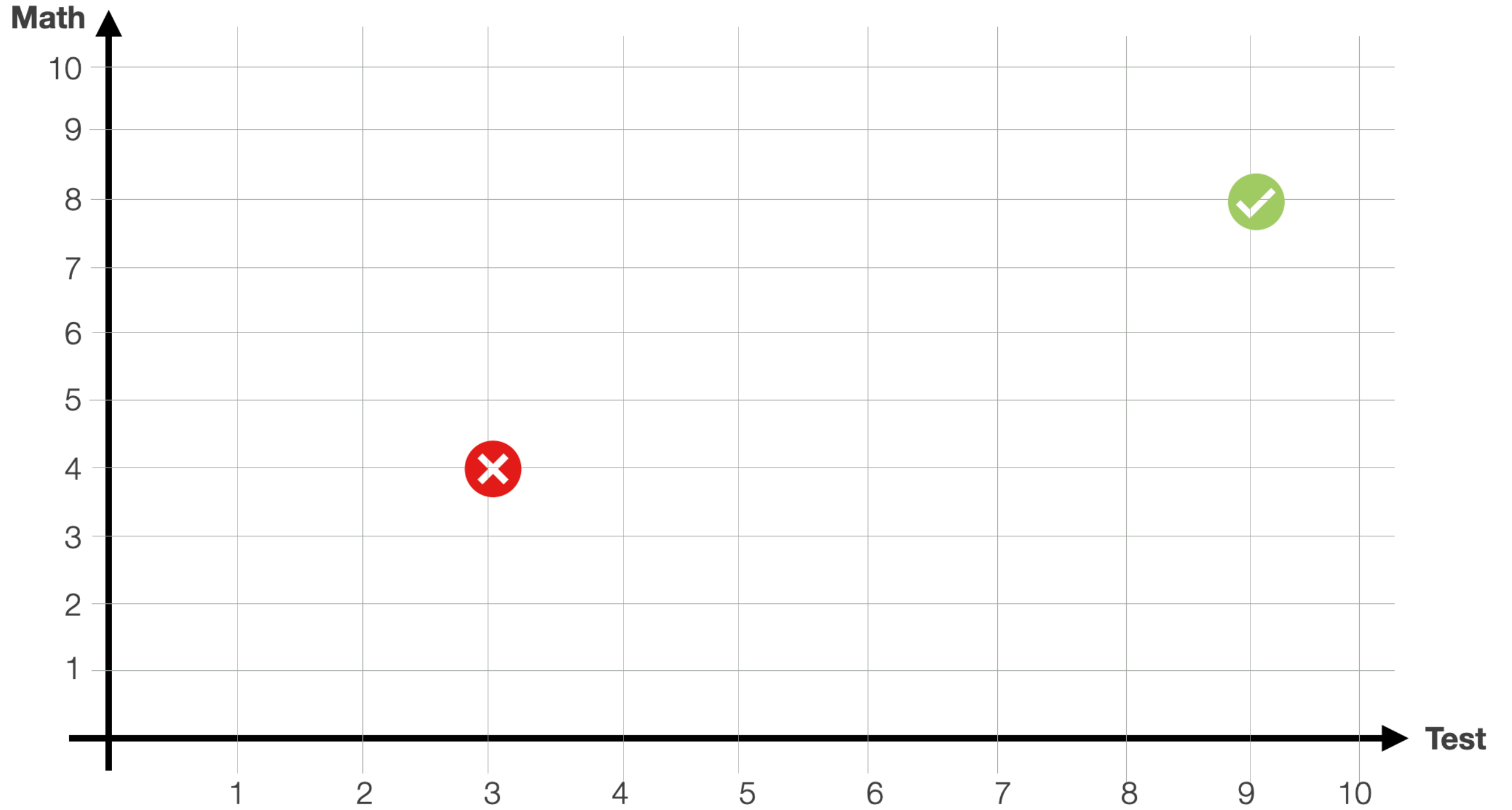
- Training the model
- **Gradient Descent:** an algorithm to find the minimum point of a function
- **Hyper parameters:** parameters of the Gradient Descent
 - *Learning Rate:* speed of descent
 - *Epochs:* max number of steps

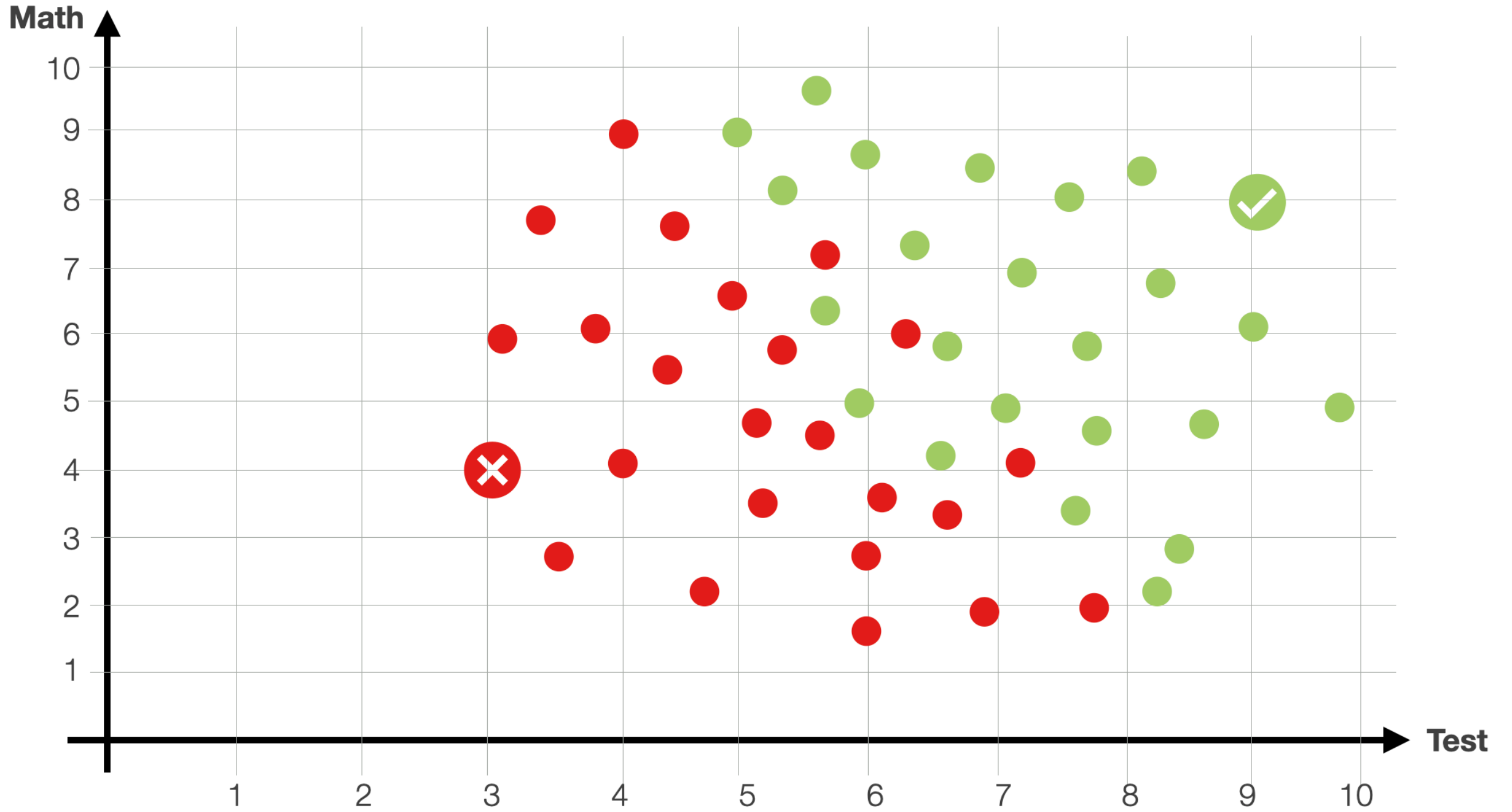


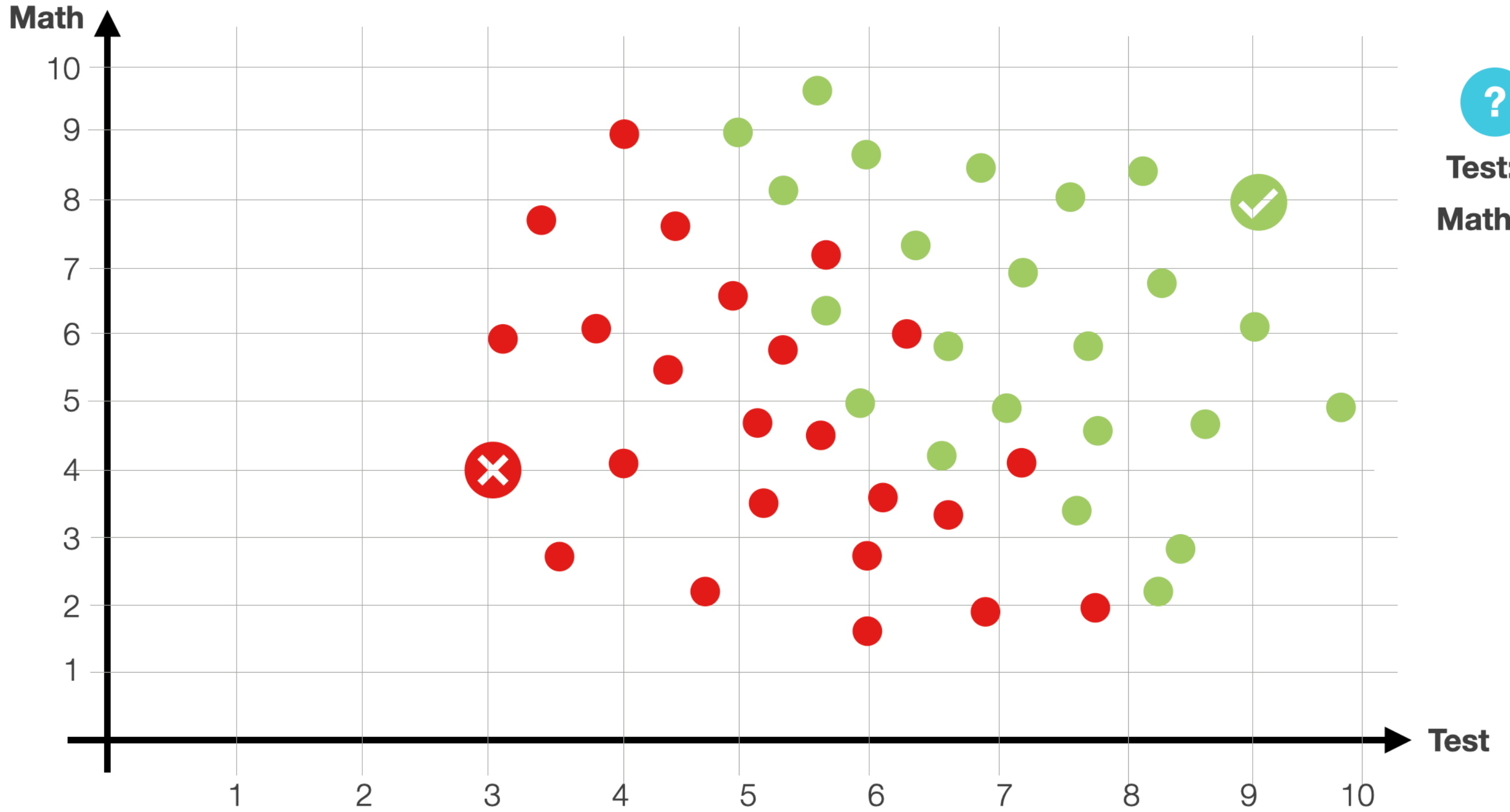
Nth degree polynomial \rightarrow **Cost = $b + x_1$ Size + x_2 Size² + ... + x_n Sizeⁿ**



Classification

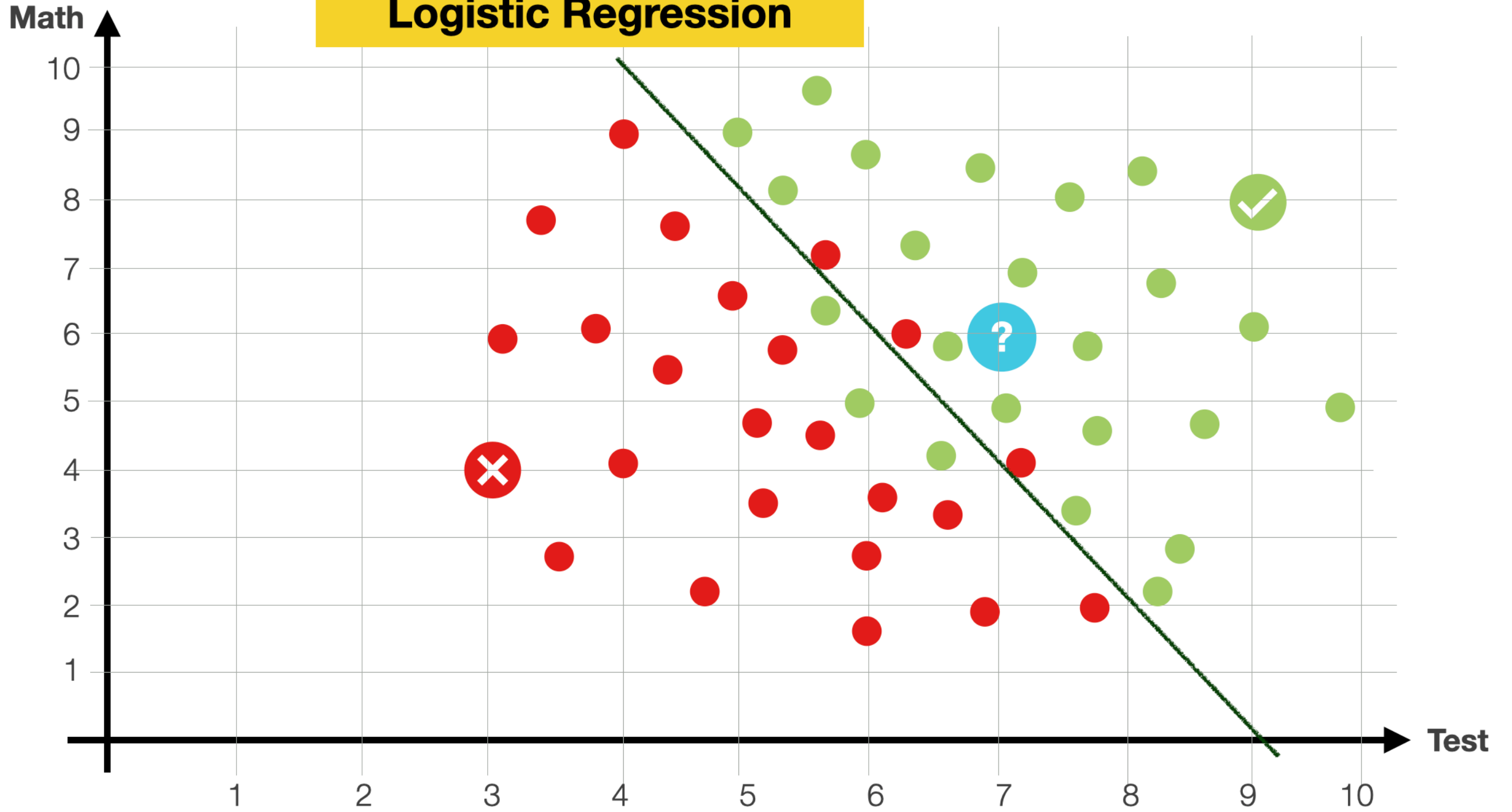


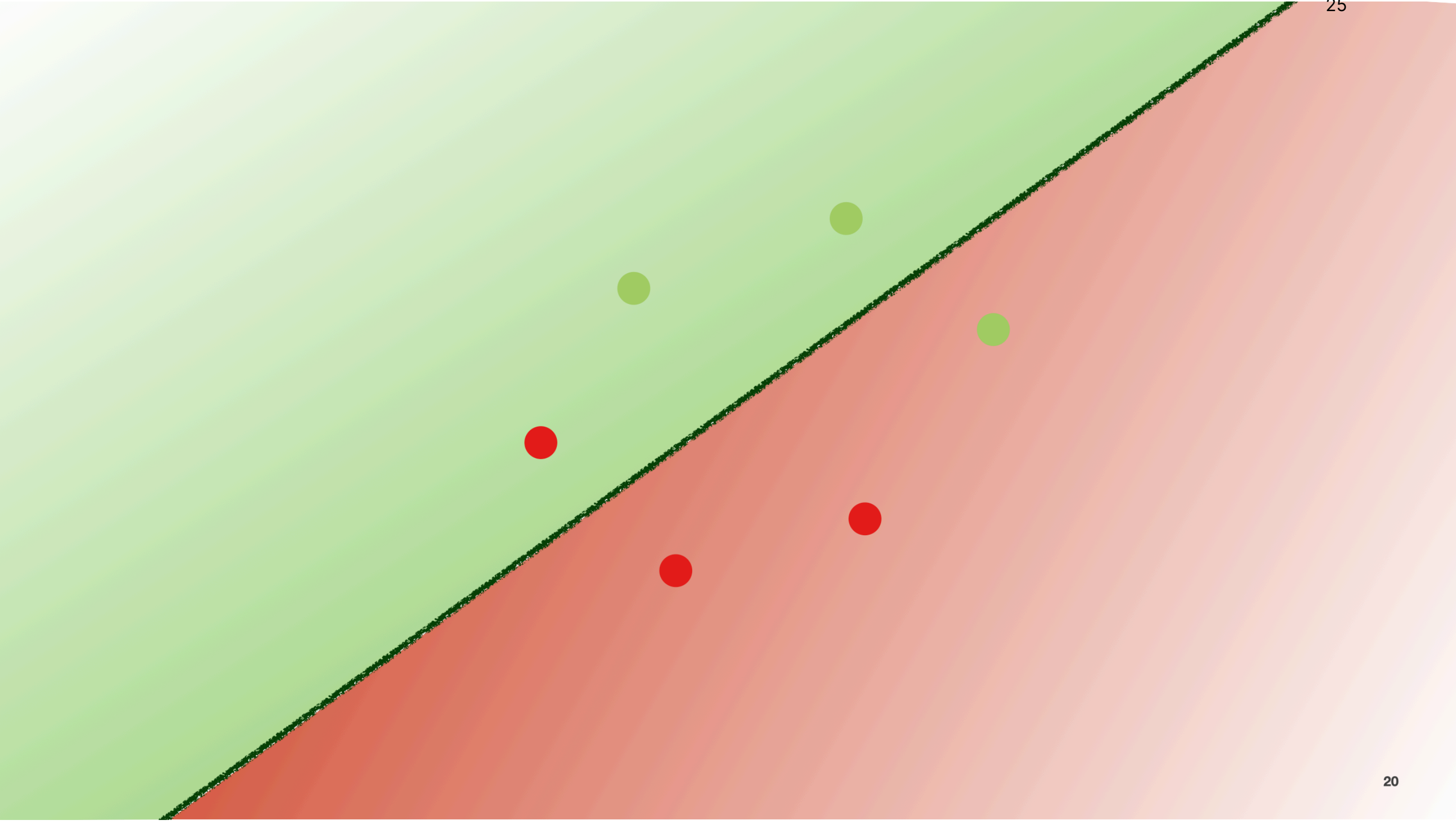




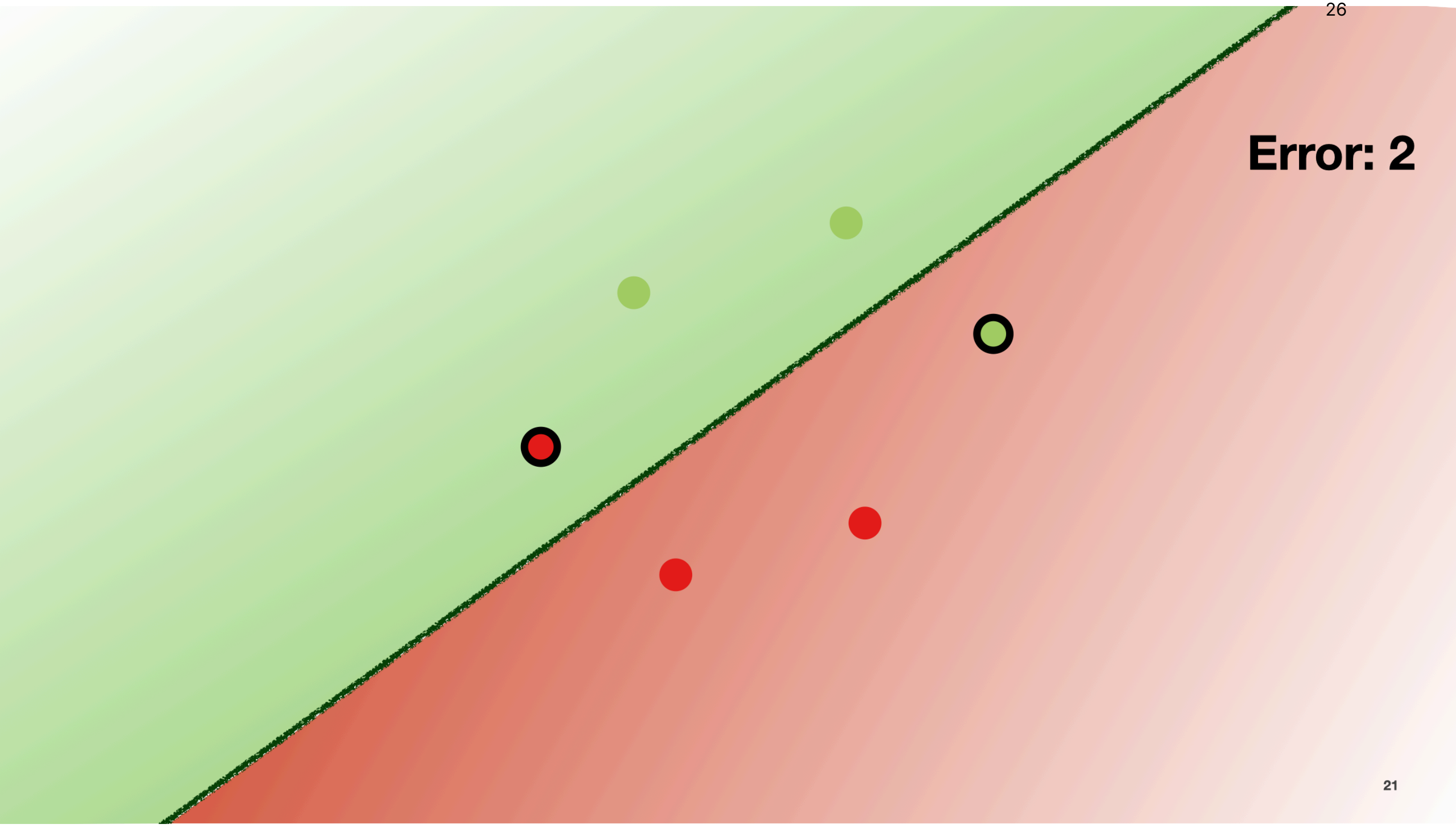
Test: 7
Math: 6

Logistic Regression

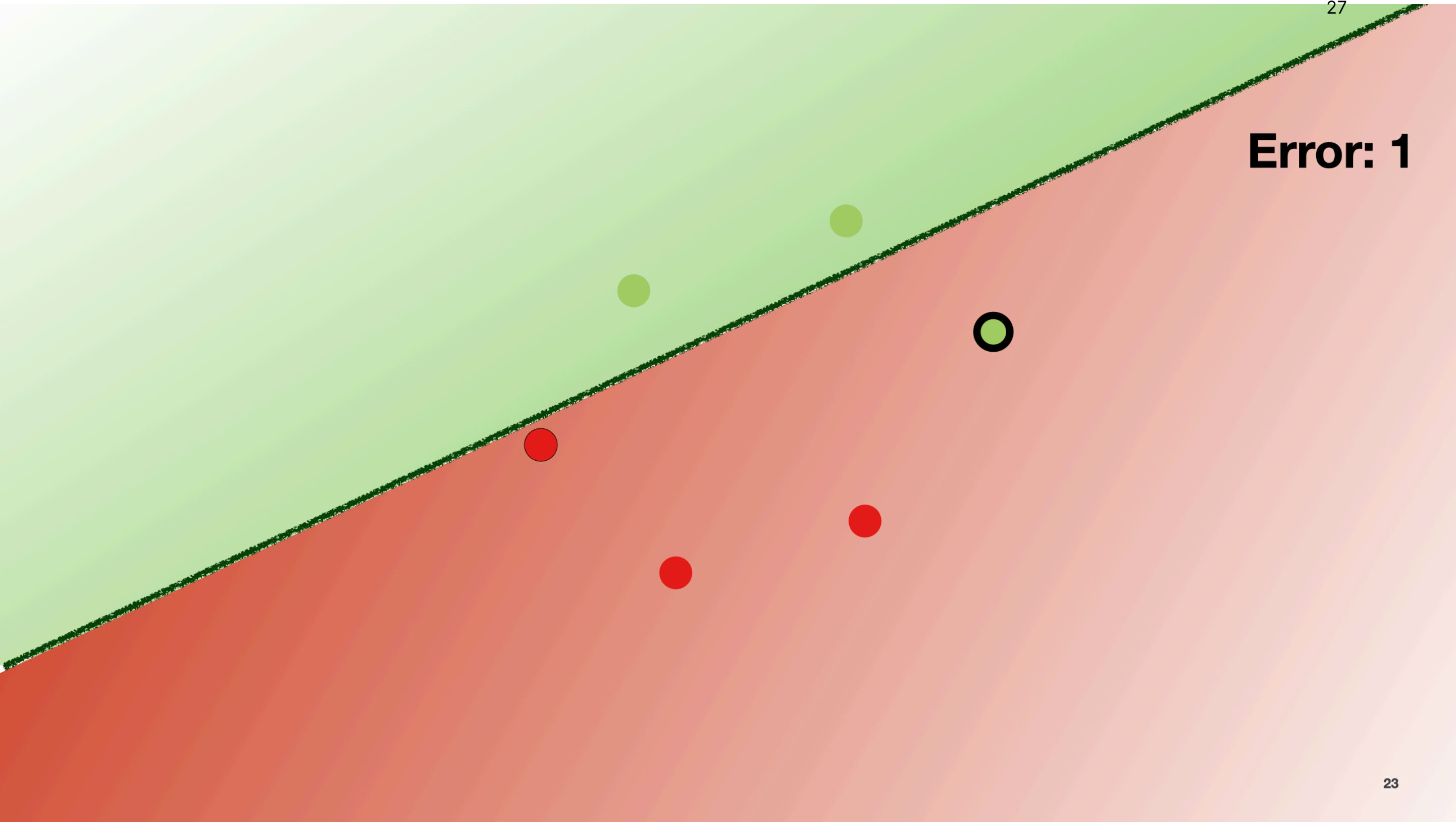




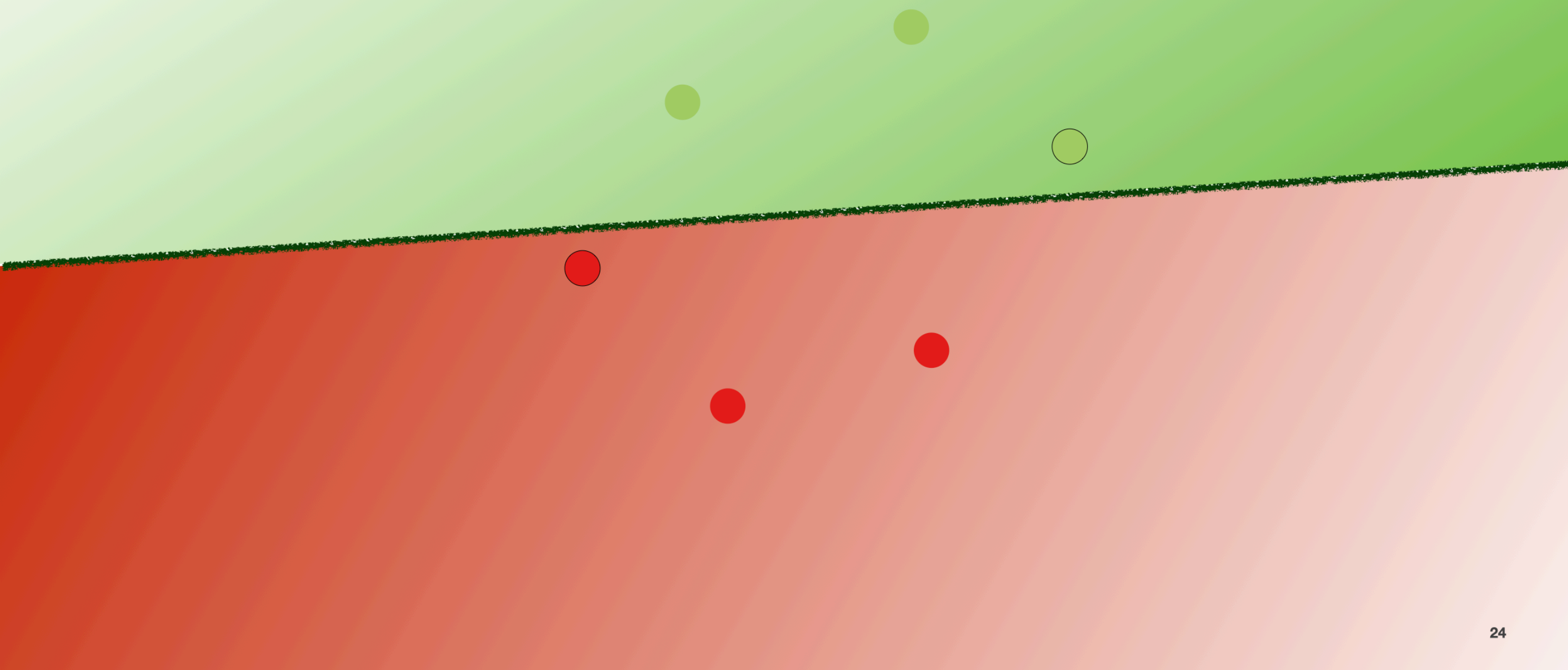
Error: 2

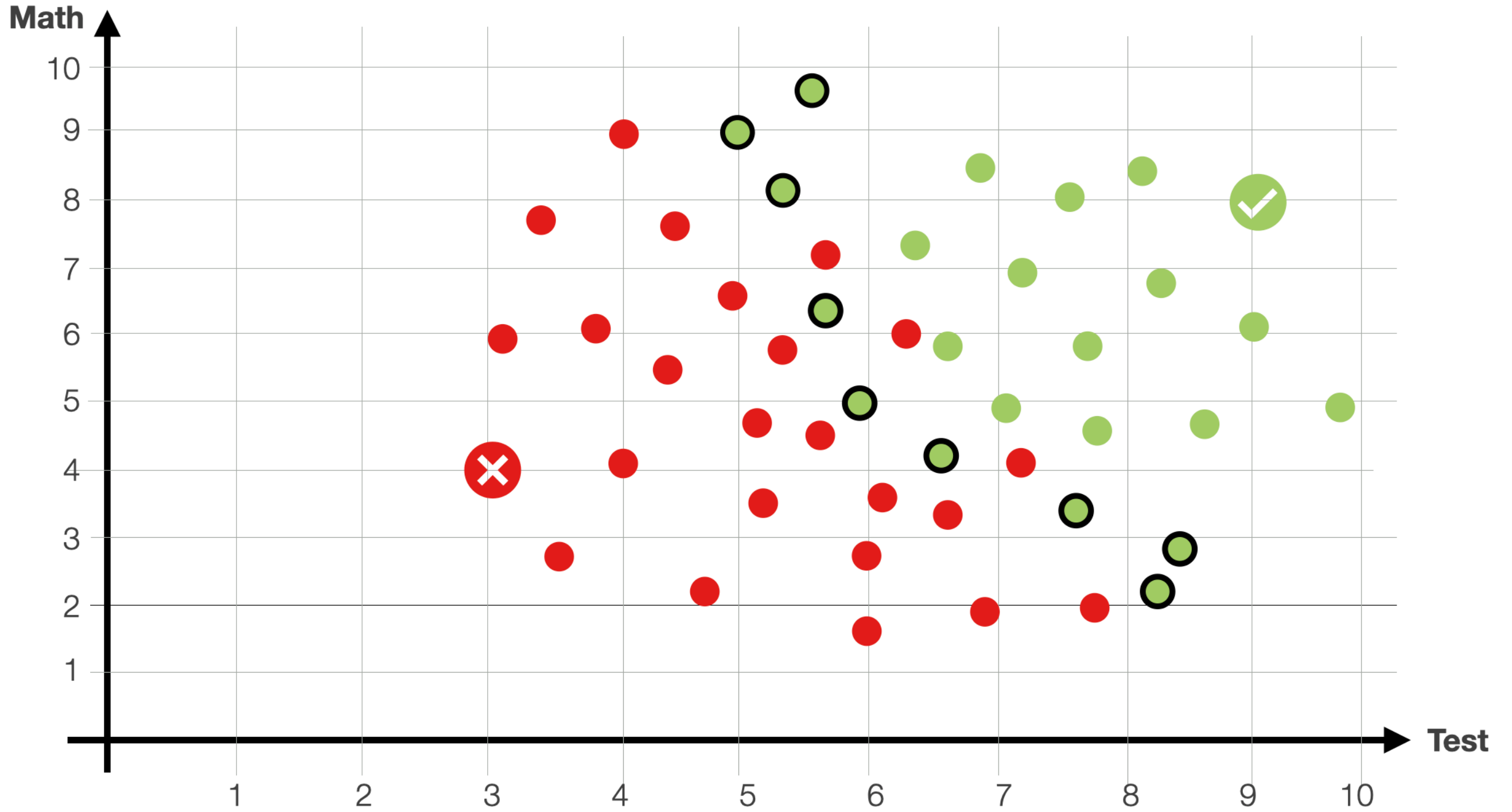


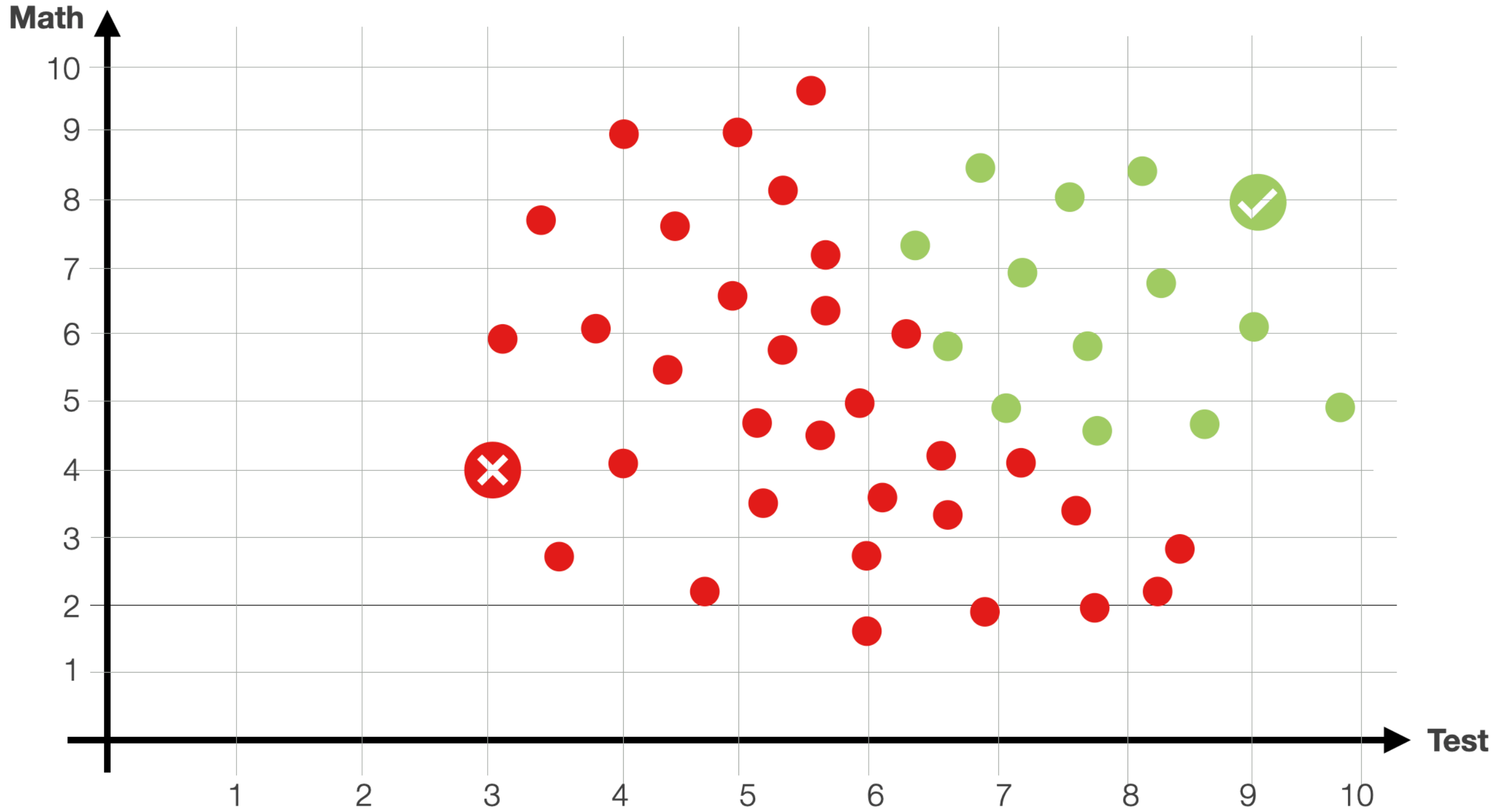
Error: 1

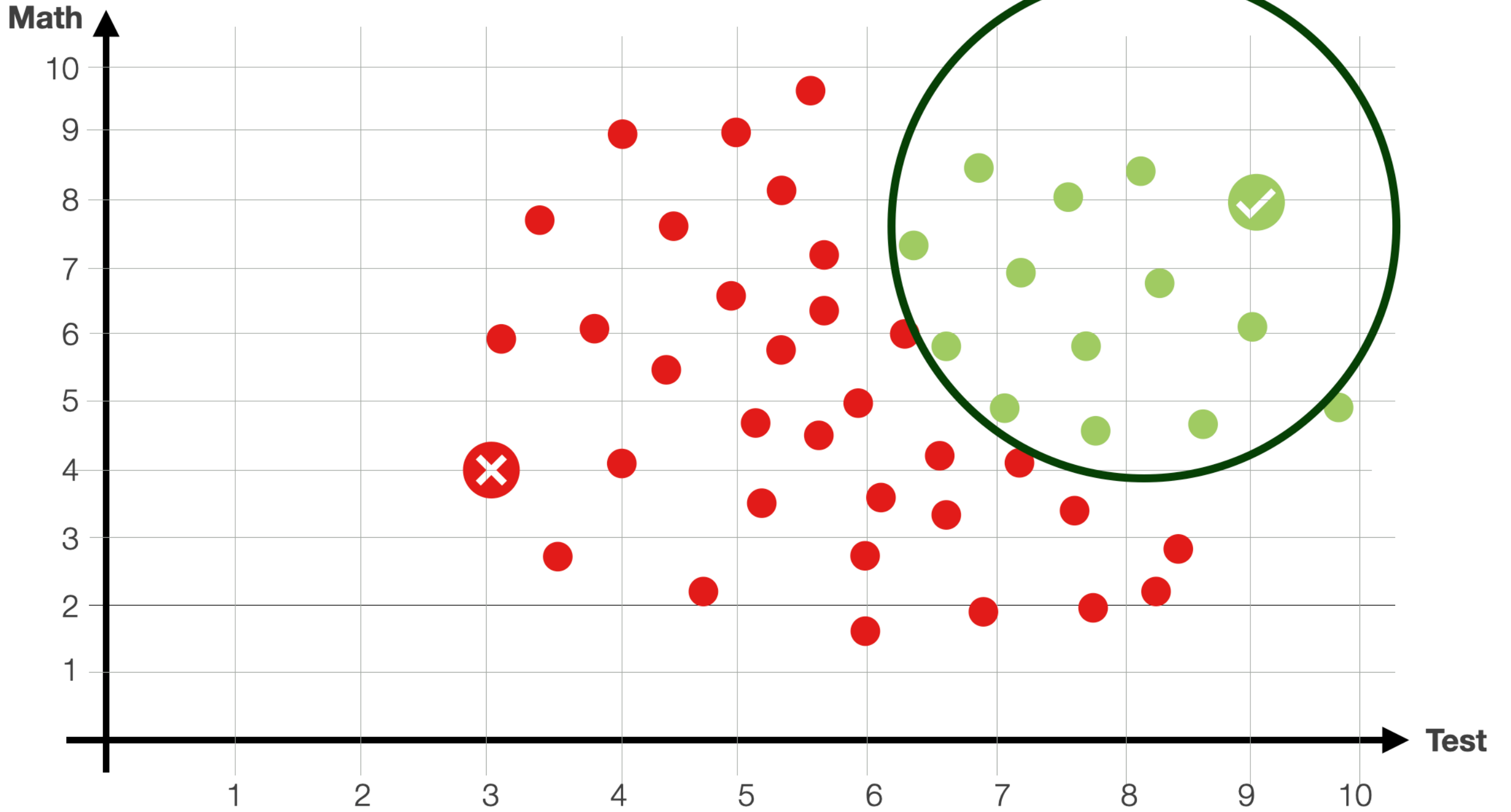


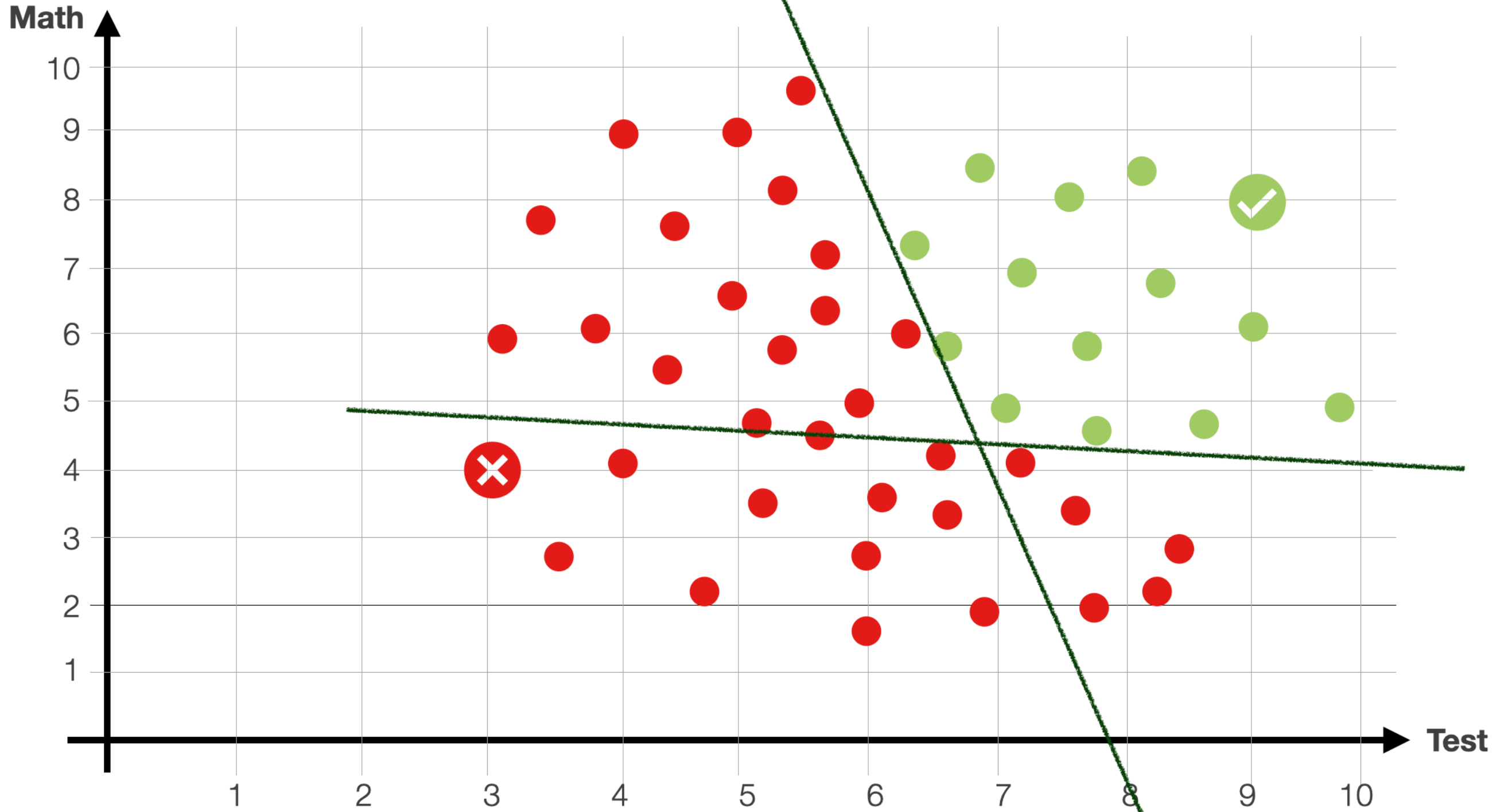
Error: 0

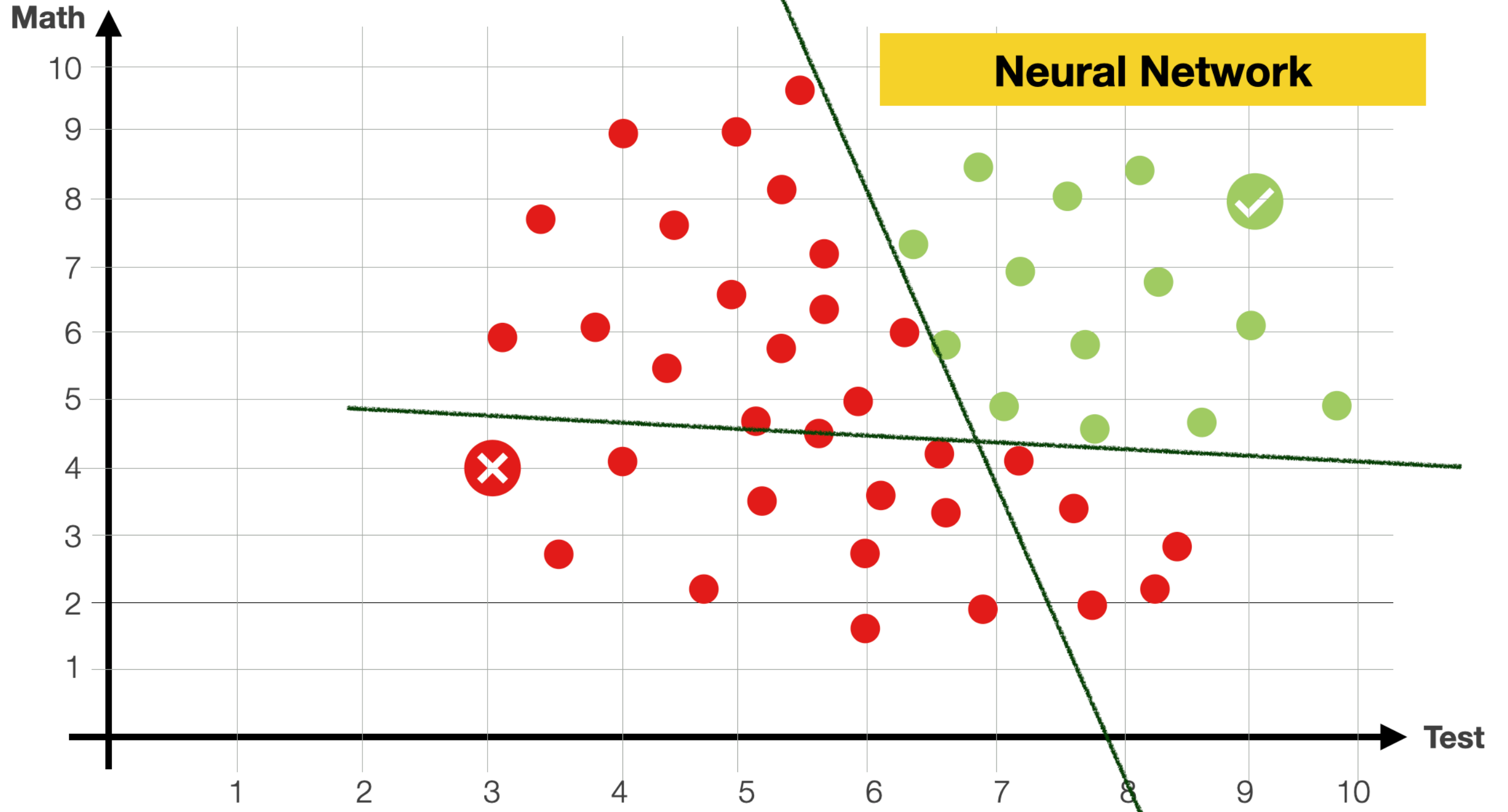


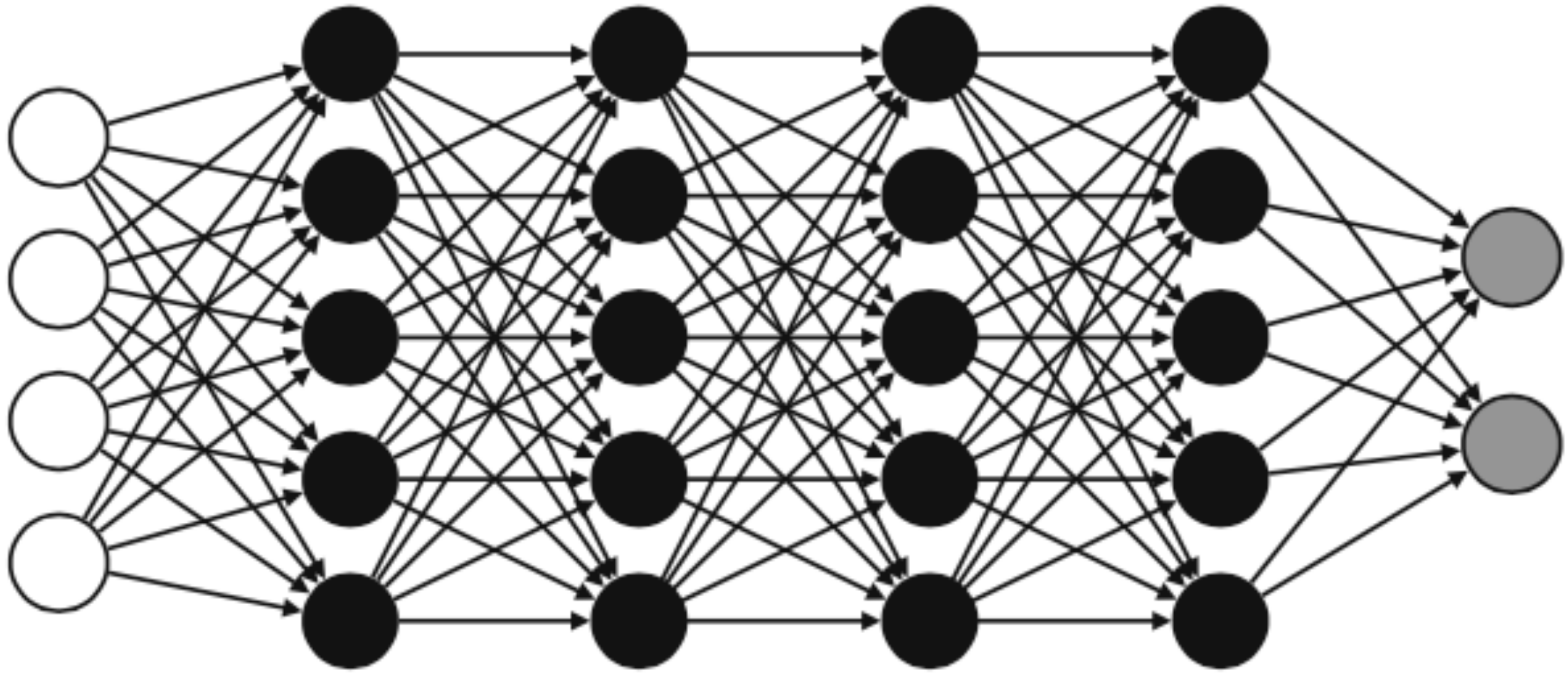


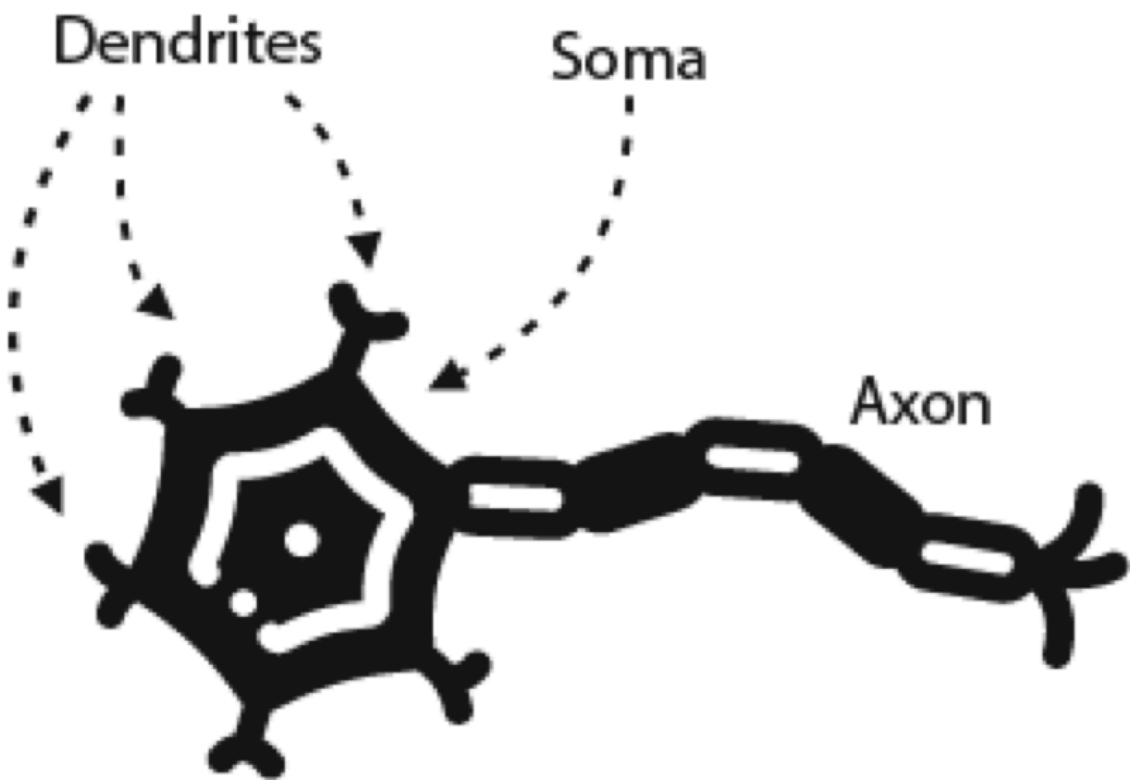






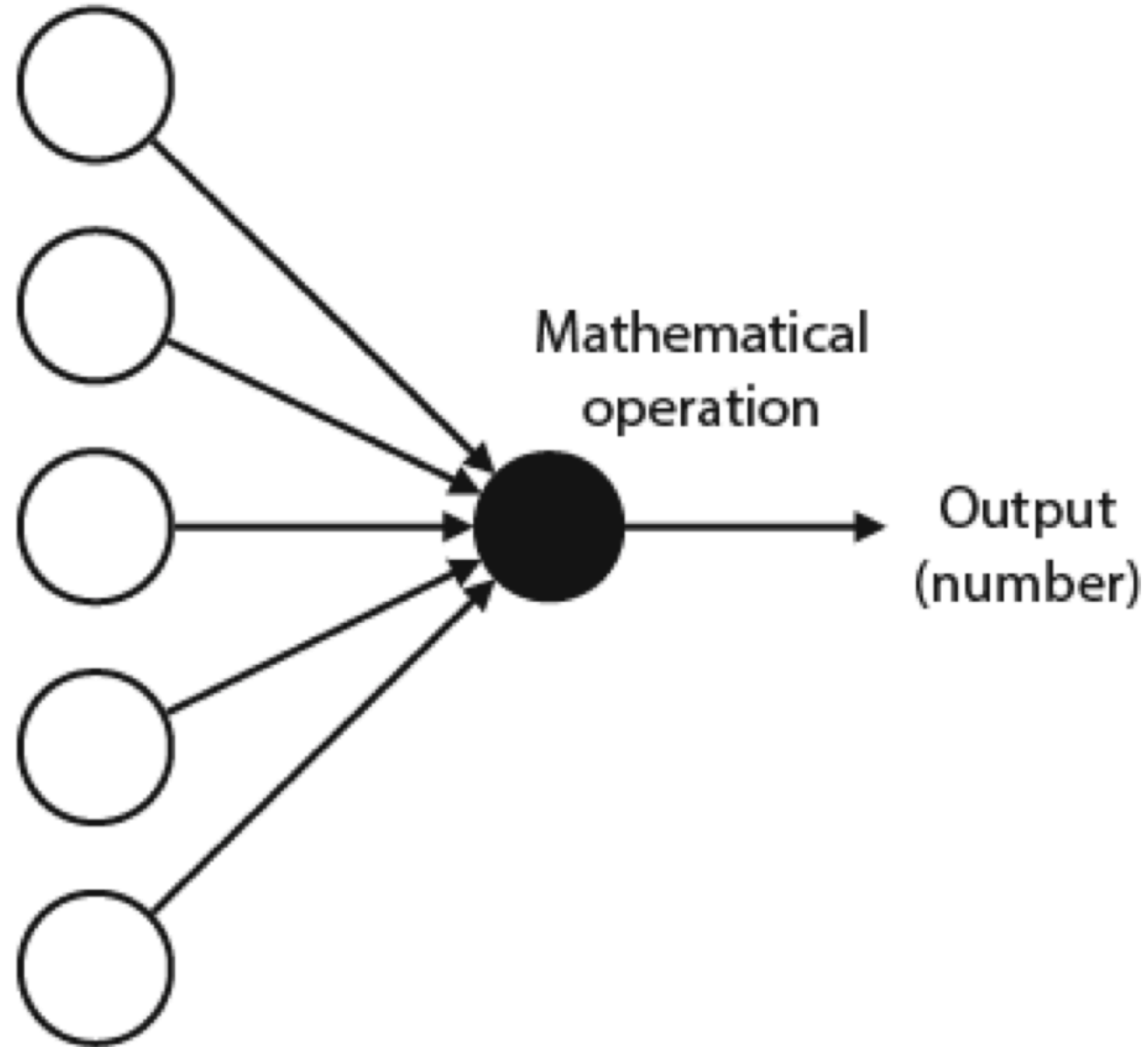




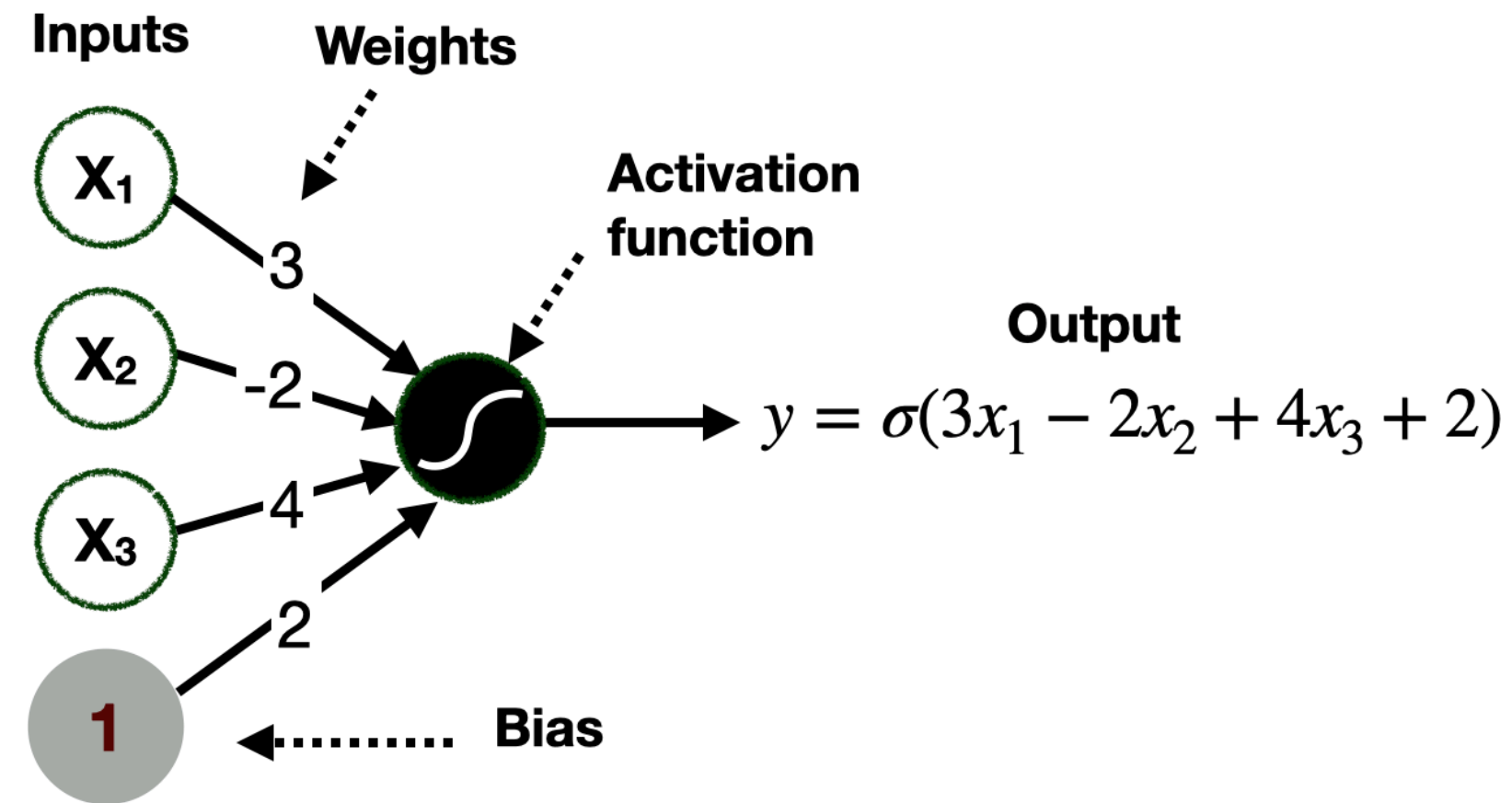


Neuron

Inputs
(numbers)

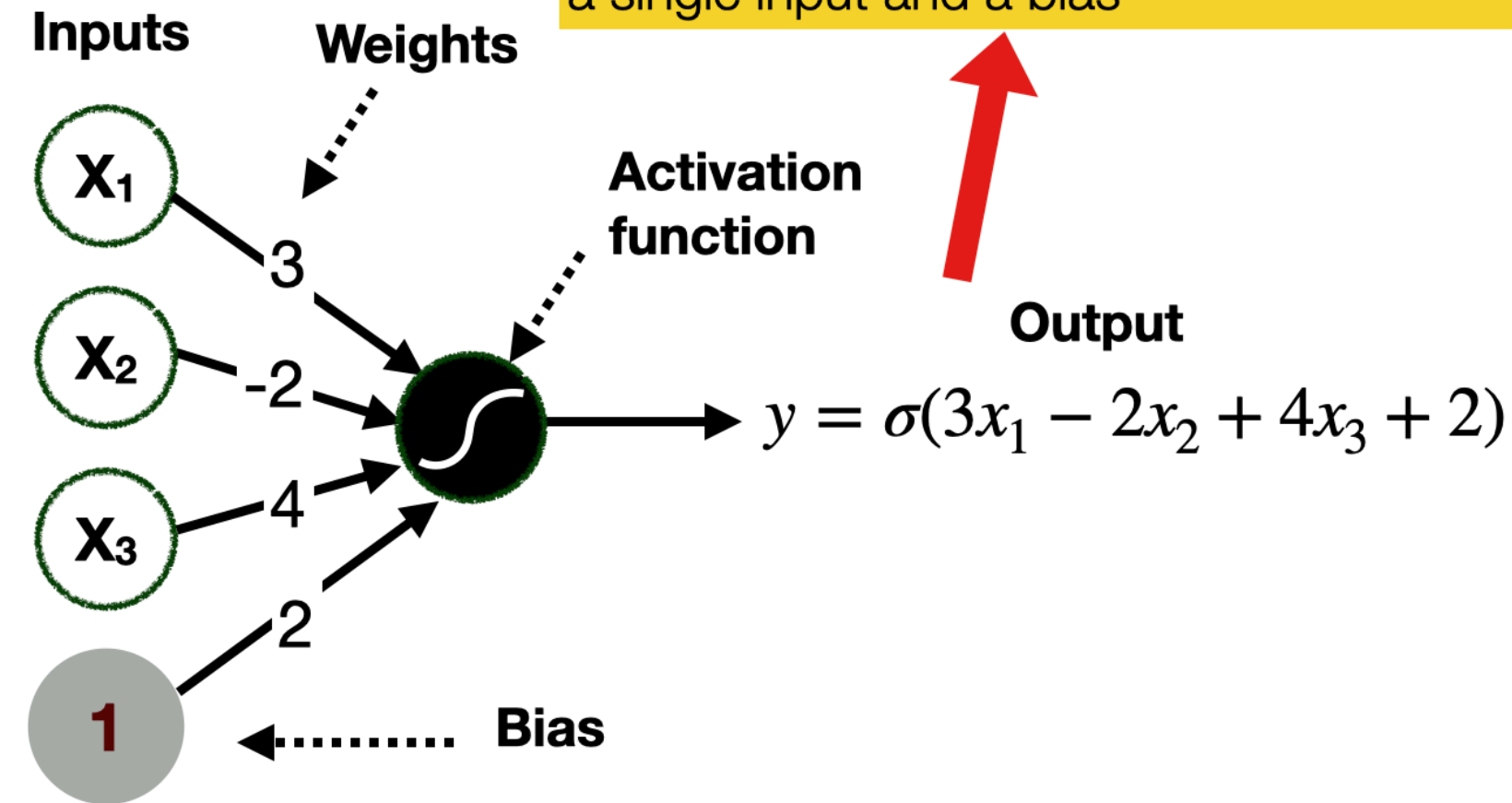


Perceptron



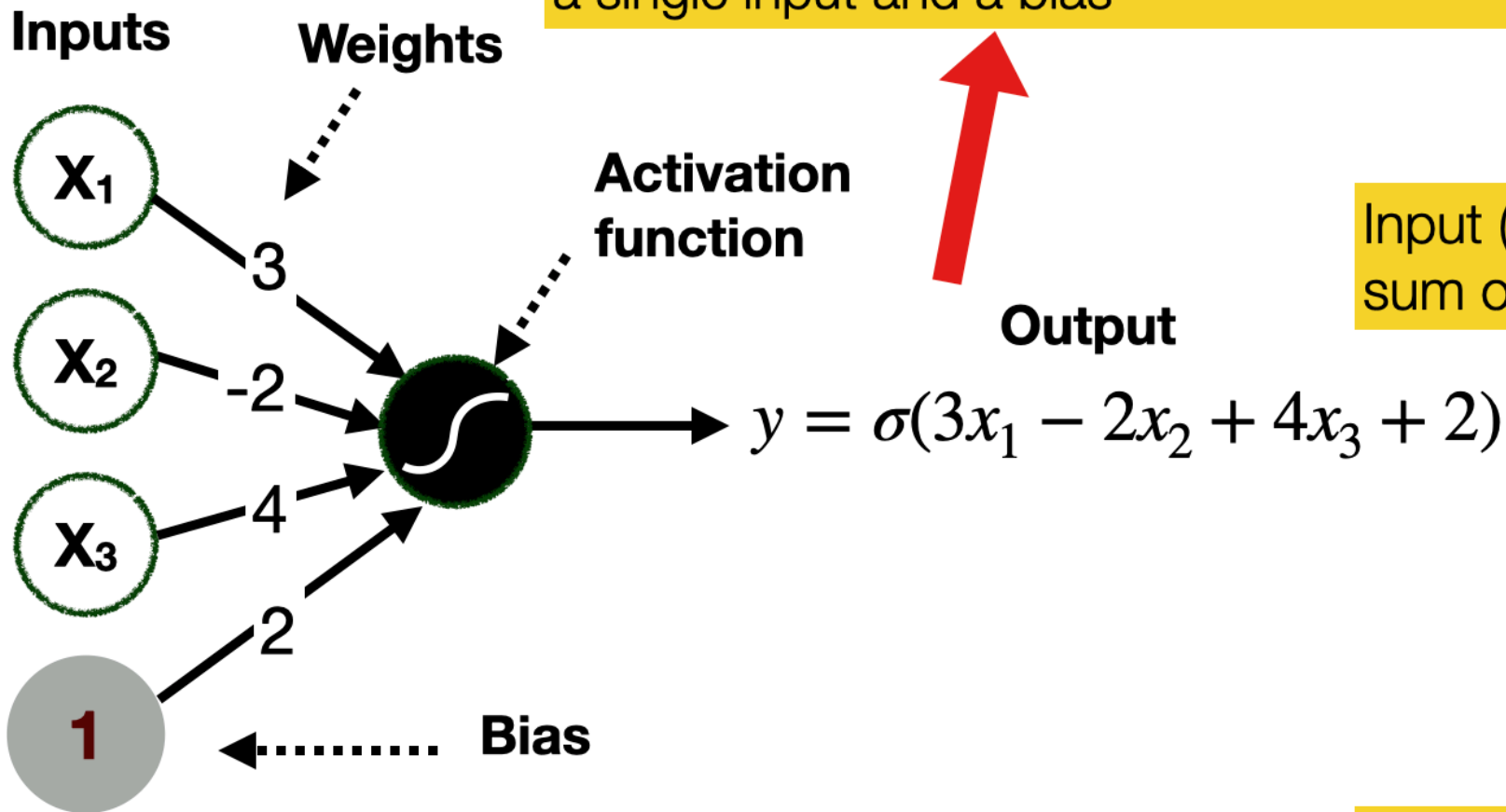
Cost = $a + b$ Size

Remember our linear regression function?
It can be represented with a perceptron having
a single input and a bias



Cost = *a* + *b* Size

Remember our linear regression function?
It can be represented with a perceptron having a single input and a bias

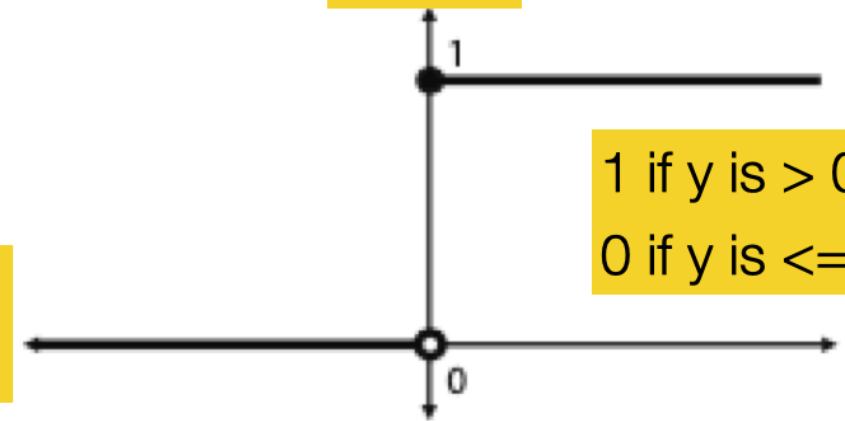


Input (weighted sum of values)

Input (weighted sum of values)

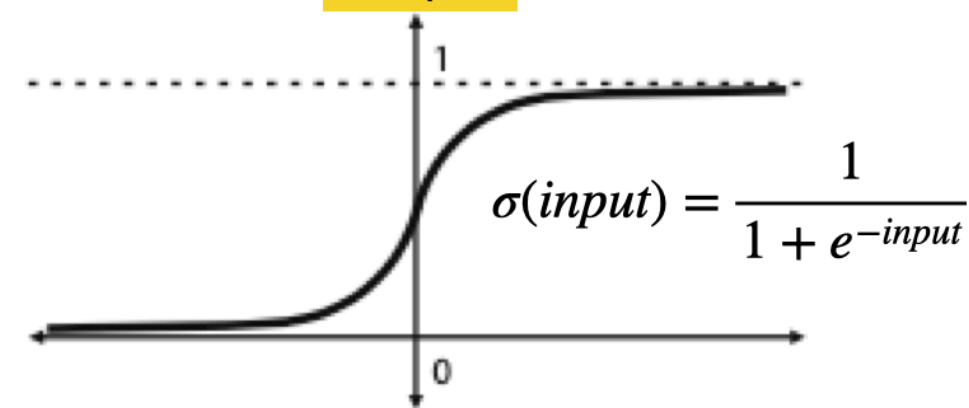
Step function (discrete)

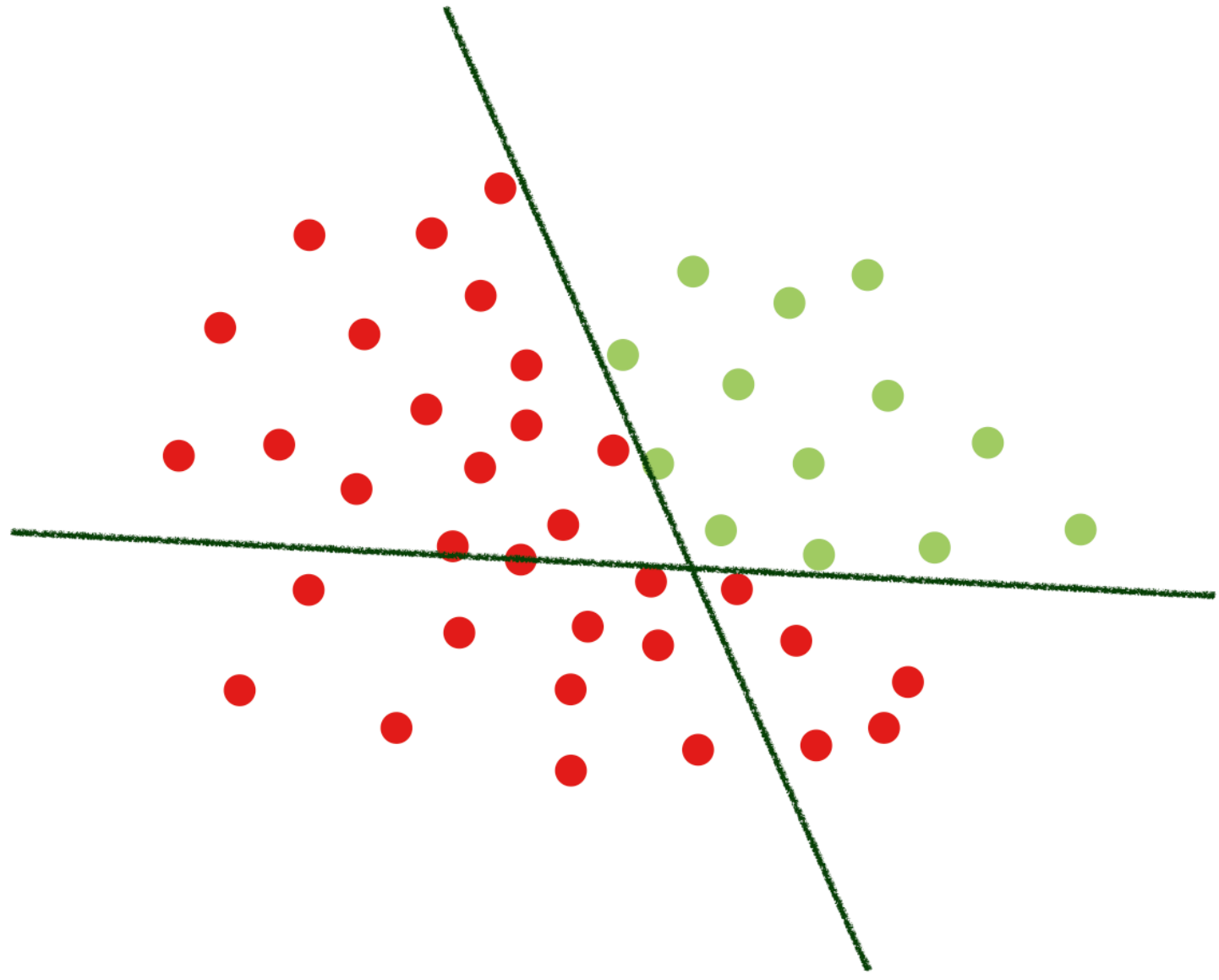
Output



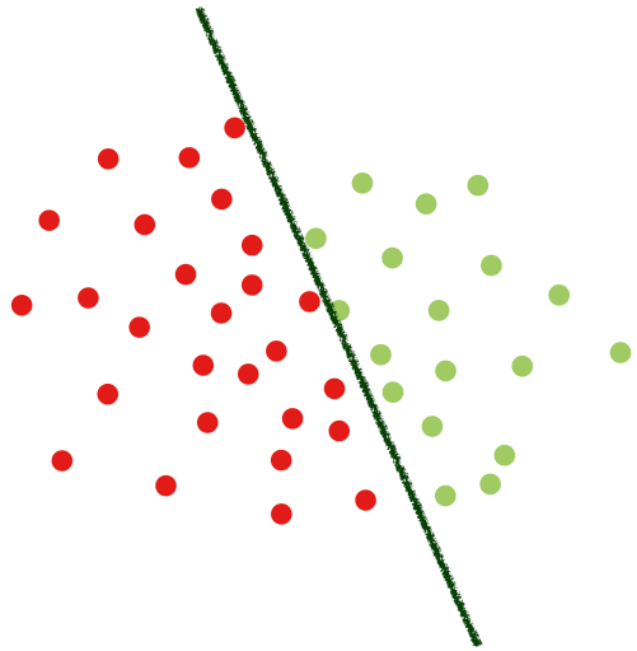
Sigmoid function (continuous)

Output

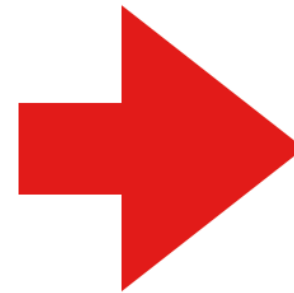
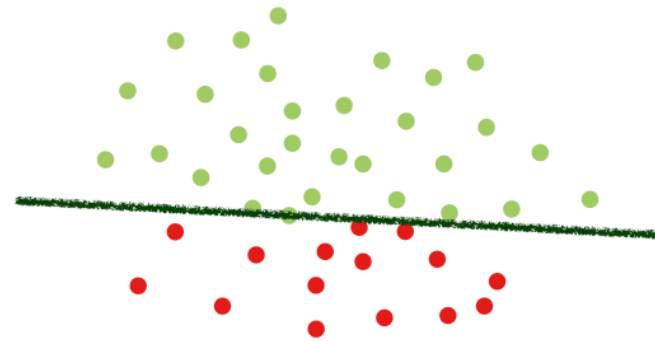




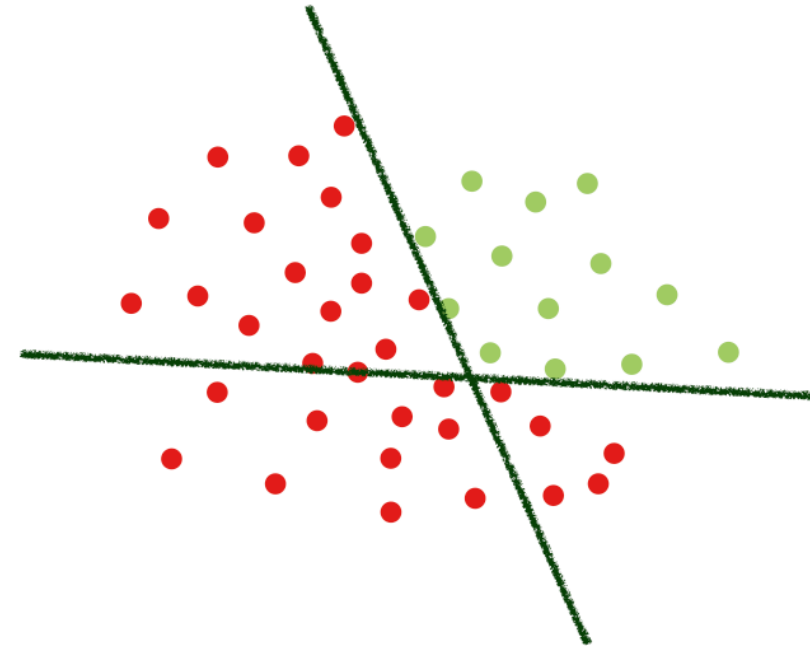
Test Grade Classifier

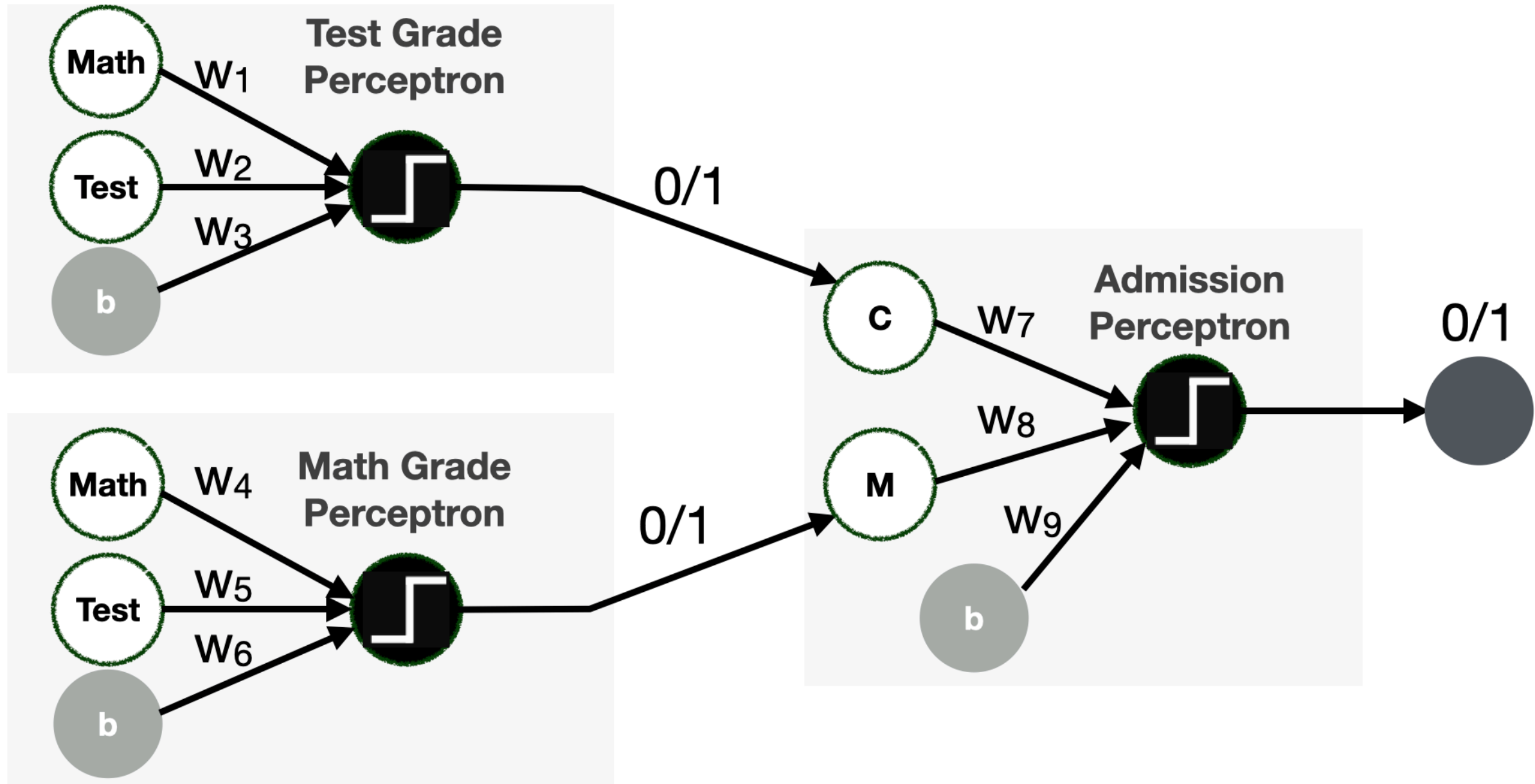


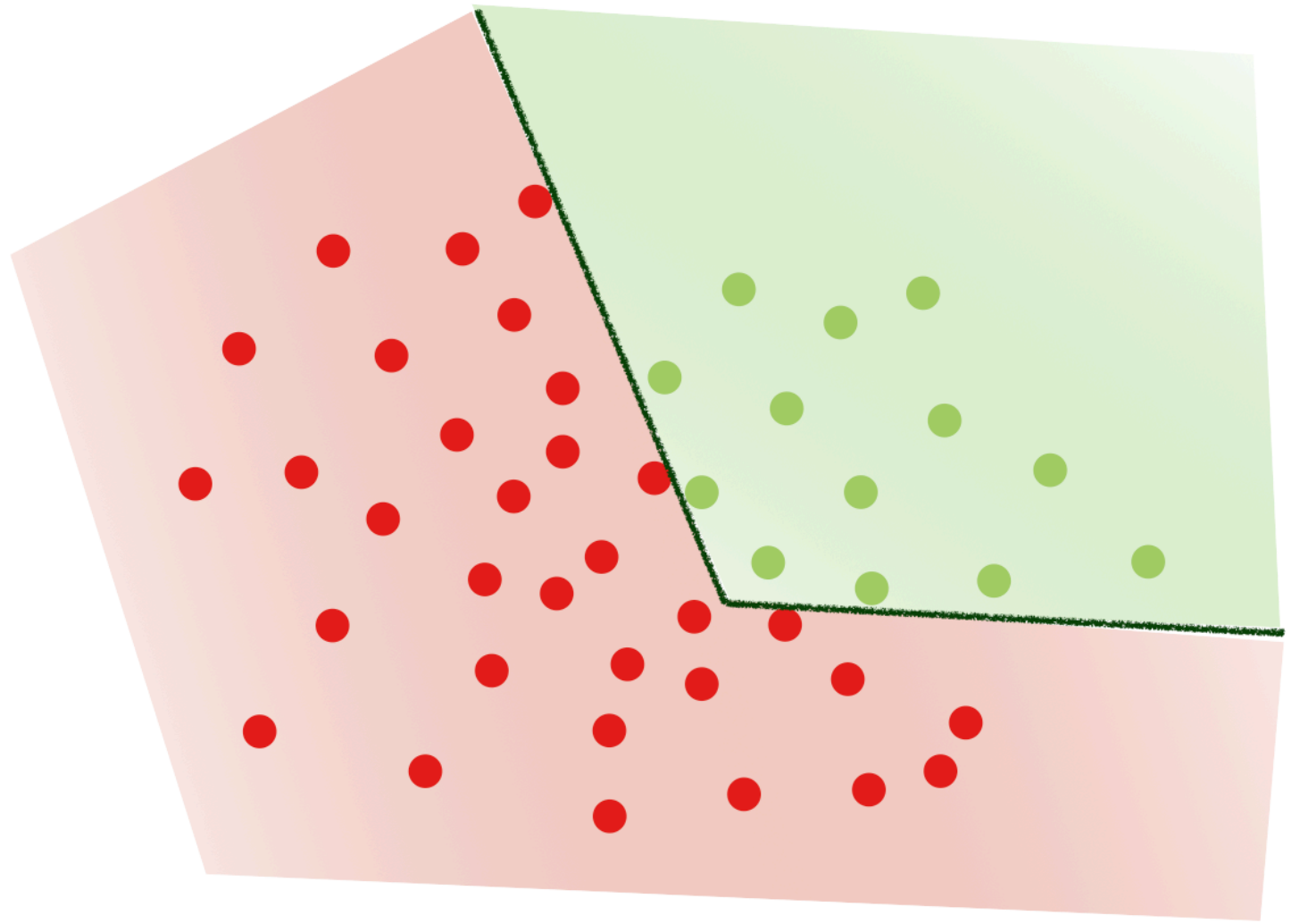
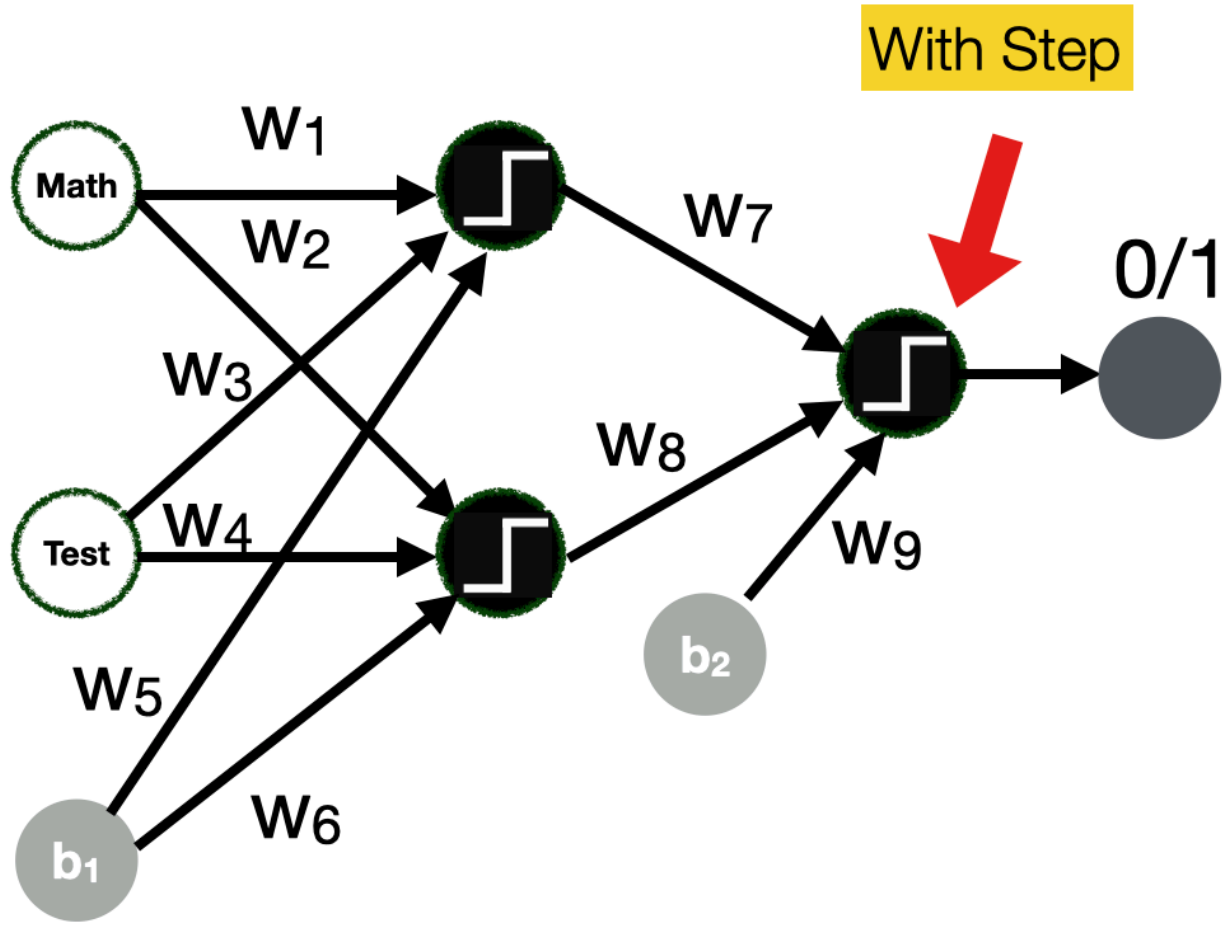
Math Grade Classifier

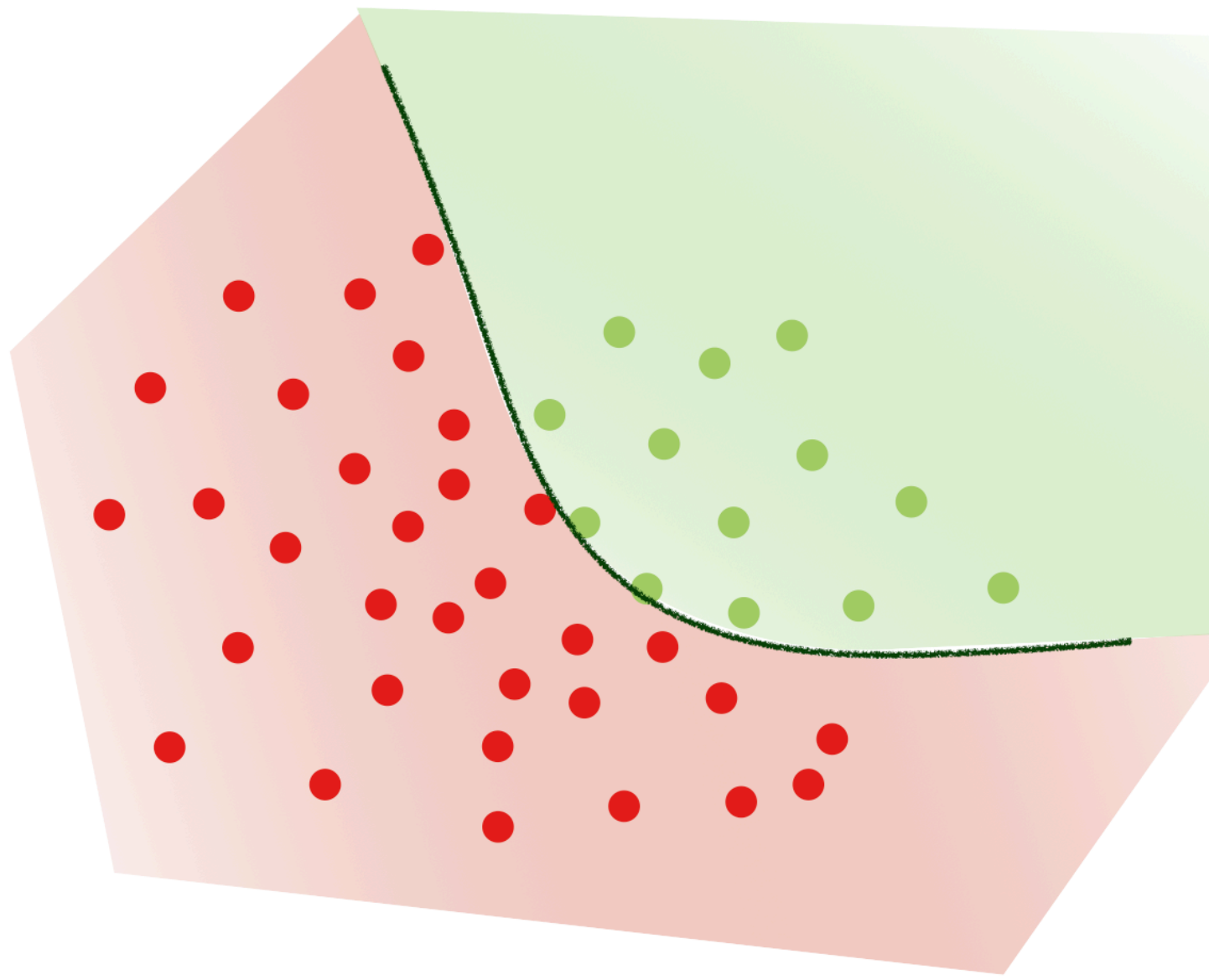
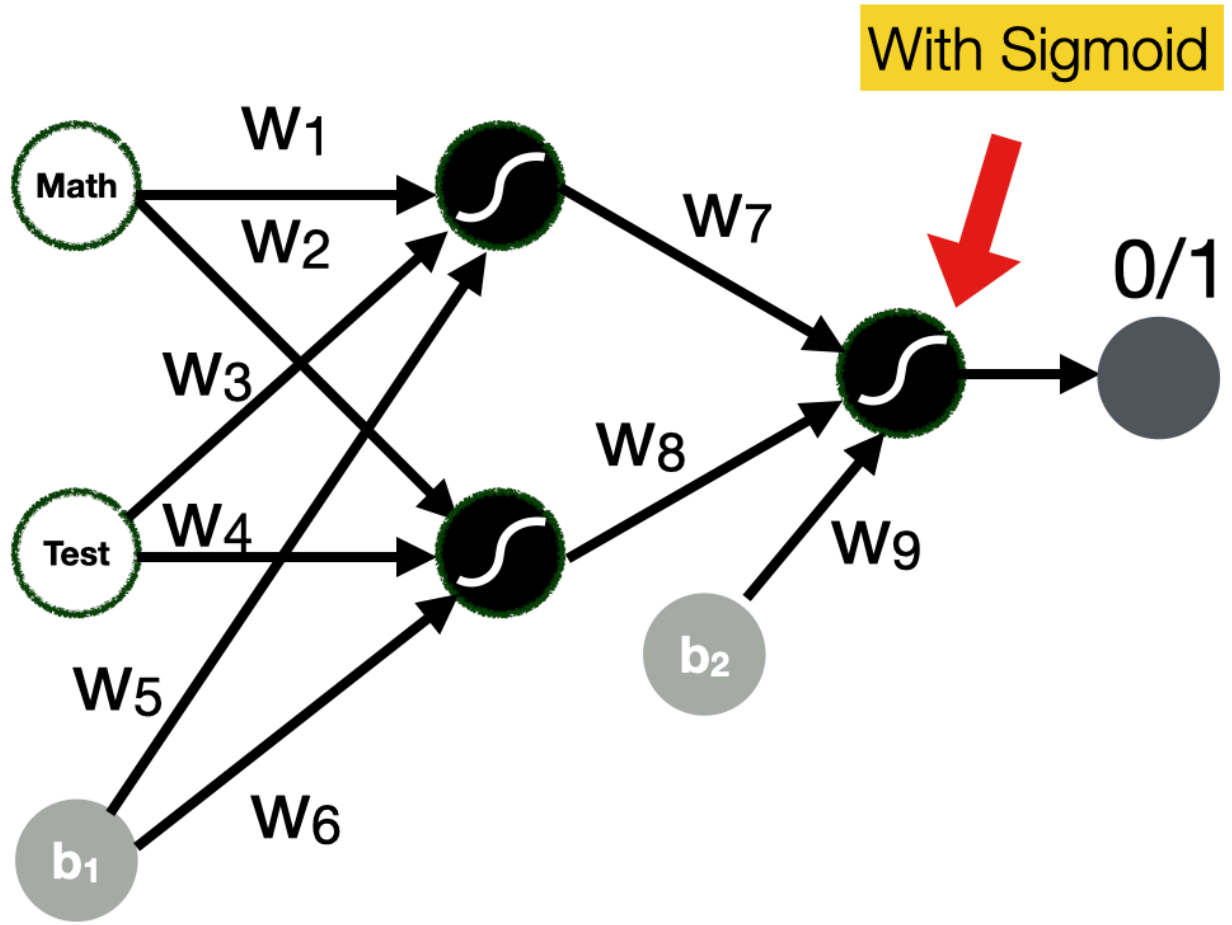


Admission Classifier

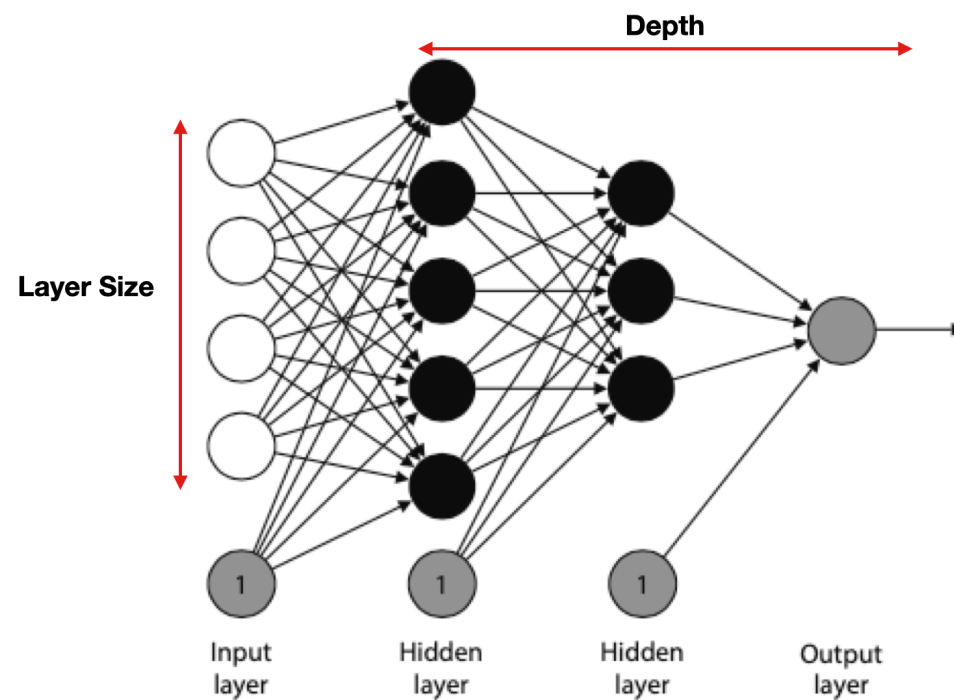






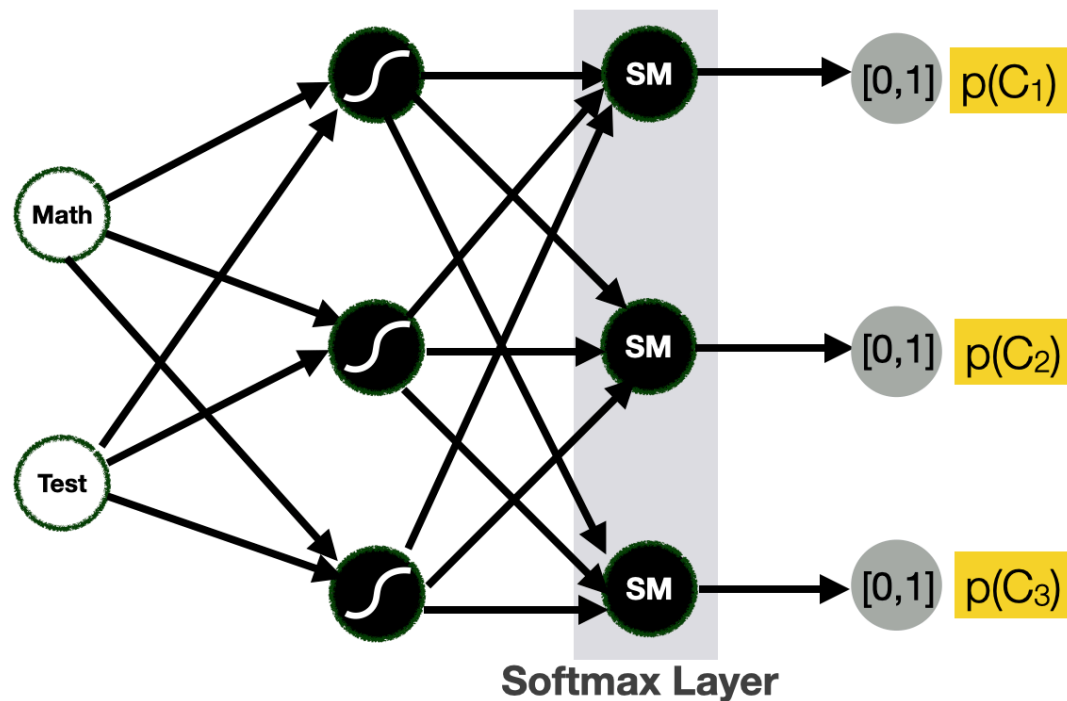


Fully connected Neural Network



- **Hyperparameters**
 - Learning rate
 - Number of epochs
 - Architecture
 - #layers, #nodes, activation functions
 - Batch vs. mini-batch vs. stochastic gradient descent
 - Regularization parameters:
 - Dropout probability p

Classifying into multiple classes - *Softmax* function



$$\text{Softmax}(x_i) = \frac{e^{(x_i)}}{\sum_j^K e^{(x_j)}}$$

Value of class i

Normalisation term on K classes

- Return a probability for each class
- example $C_1 = \text{ADMITTED}$, $C_2 = \text{NOT ADMITTED}$, $C_3 = \text{NEW TEST}$
- $p(C_1) = 0.37$, $p(C_2) = 0.21$, $p(C_3) = 0.42$
- We use the *Softmax* activation function for the output layer

Tensorflow Playground

Tinker With a **Neural Network** Right Here in Your Browser.
Don't Worry, You Can't Break It. We Promise.

Epoch: 000,000 Learning rate: 0.03 Activation: Tanh Regularization: None Regularization rate: 0 Problem type: Classification

DATA

Which dataset do you want to use?

Ratio of training to test data: 50%

Noise: 0

Batch size: 10

FEATURES

Which properties do you want to feed in?

- X_1
- X_2
- X_1^2
- X_2^2
- $X_1 X_2$
- $\sin(X_1)$
- $\sin(X_2)$

2 HIDDEN LAYERS

4 neurons 2 neurons

This is the output from one neuron. Hover to see it larger.

The outputs are mixed with varying weights, shown by the thickness of the lines.

OUTPUT

Test loss 0.497
Training loss 0.502

Colors shows data, neuron and weight values.

Show test data Discretize output

Machine Learning and Images

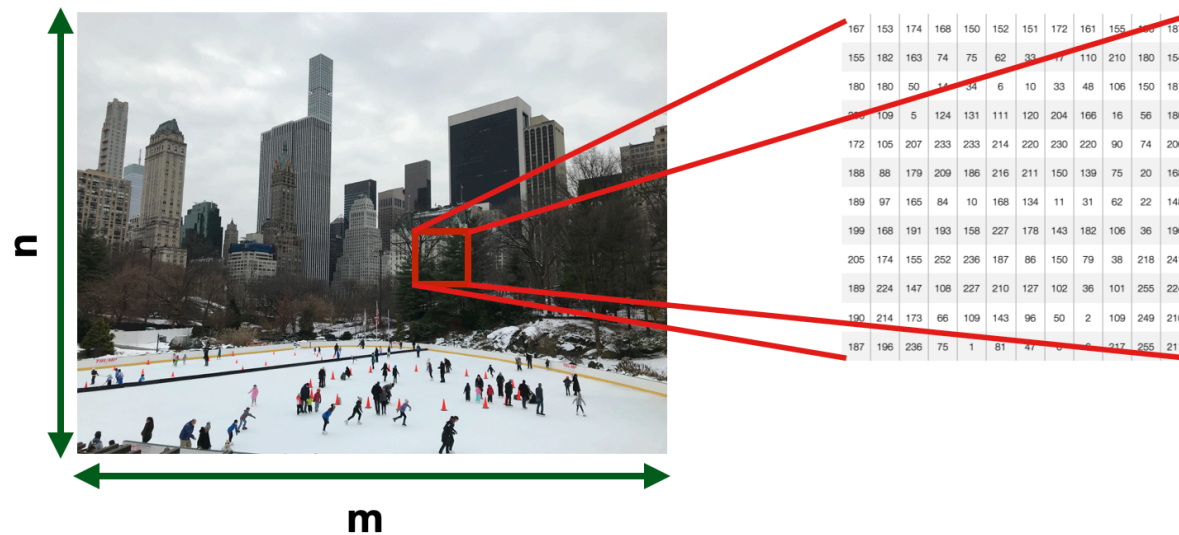
What do you see?



This is what a computer "sees"

Table with 49 columns and 20 rows of numerical data. The text 'This is what a computer "sees"' is overlaid on the first 28 columns of the first three rows.

Images



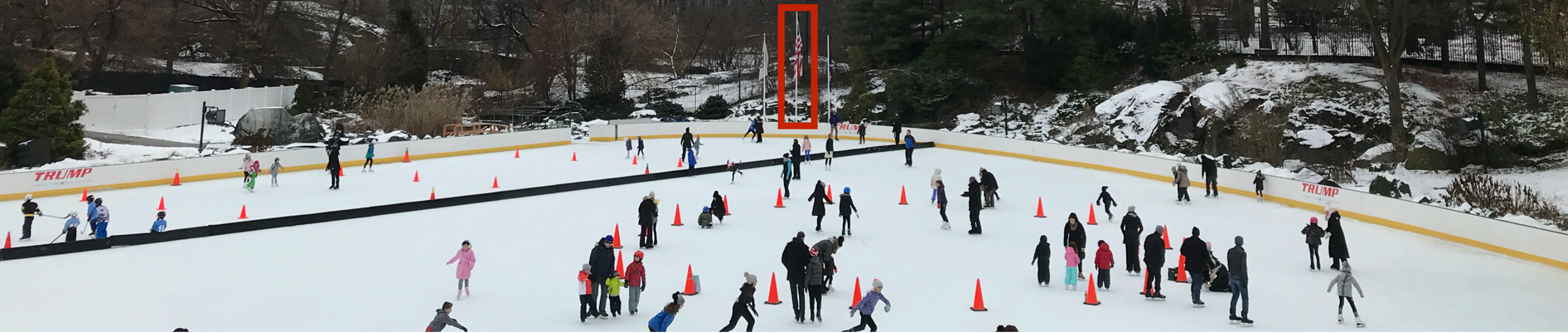
- Each pixel in an image is a *feature*
- numerical
 - 0 or 1 for *Black and White*
 - Between 0 and 255 for *greyscale*
 - 16M values for *RGB*
- Dimensionality $\rightarrow n \times m$

Computer Vision

- Building algorithms that can “understand” the content of images and use it for other applications
- It is a “Strong AI” problem
 - signal-to-symbol conversion
 - The **semantic gap**
- A general-purpose vision system **requires**
 - Flexible, robust visual representation
 - Updated and maintained
 - Reasoning
 - Interfacing with attention, goals, and plans

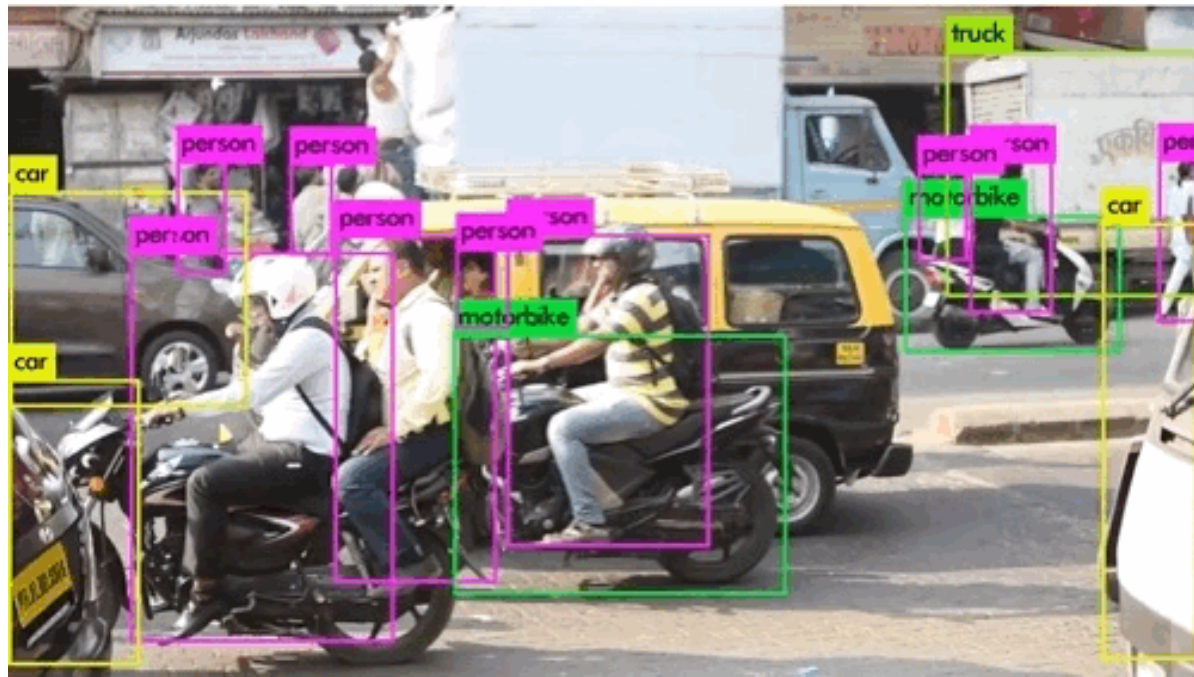
What specific tasks can we train a CV system to perform?

**Is this a flag?
(Recognition / Classification)**



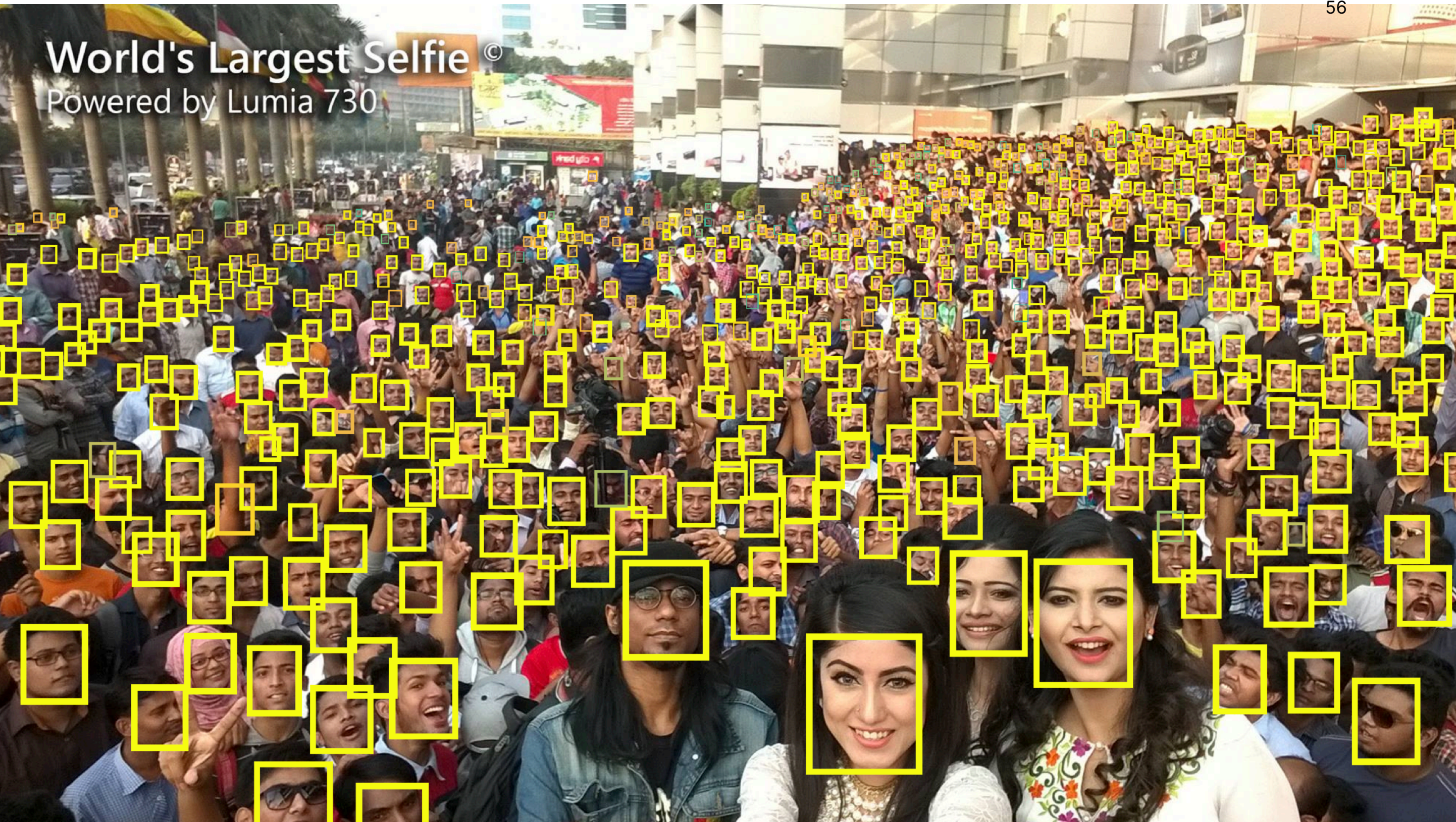
**Where are the people?
(Recognition/Classification)**





World's Largest Selfie ©

Powered by Lumia 730





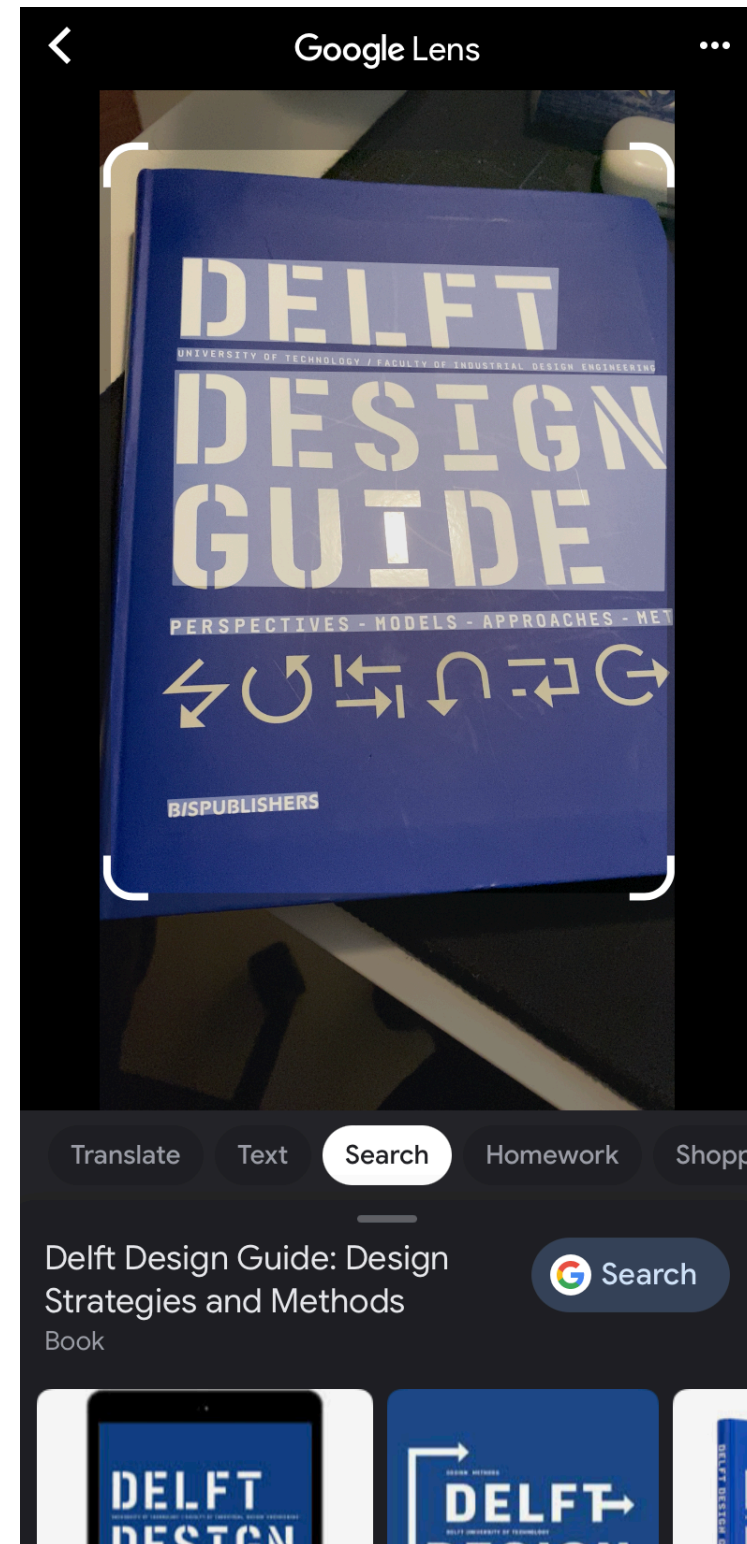
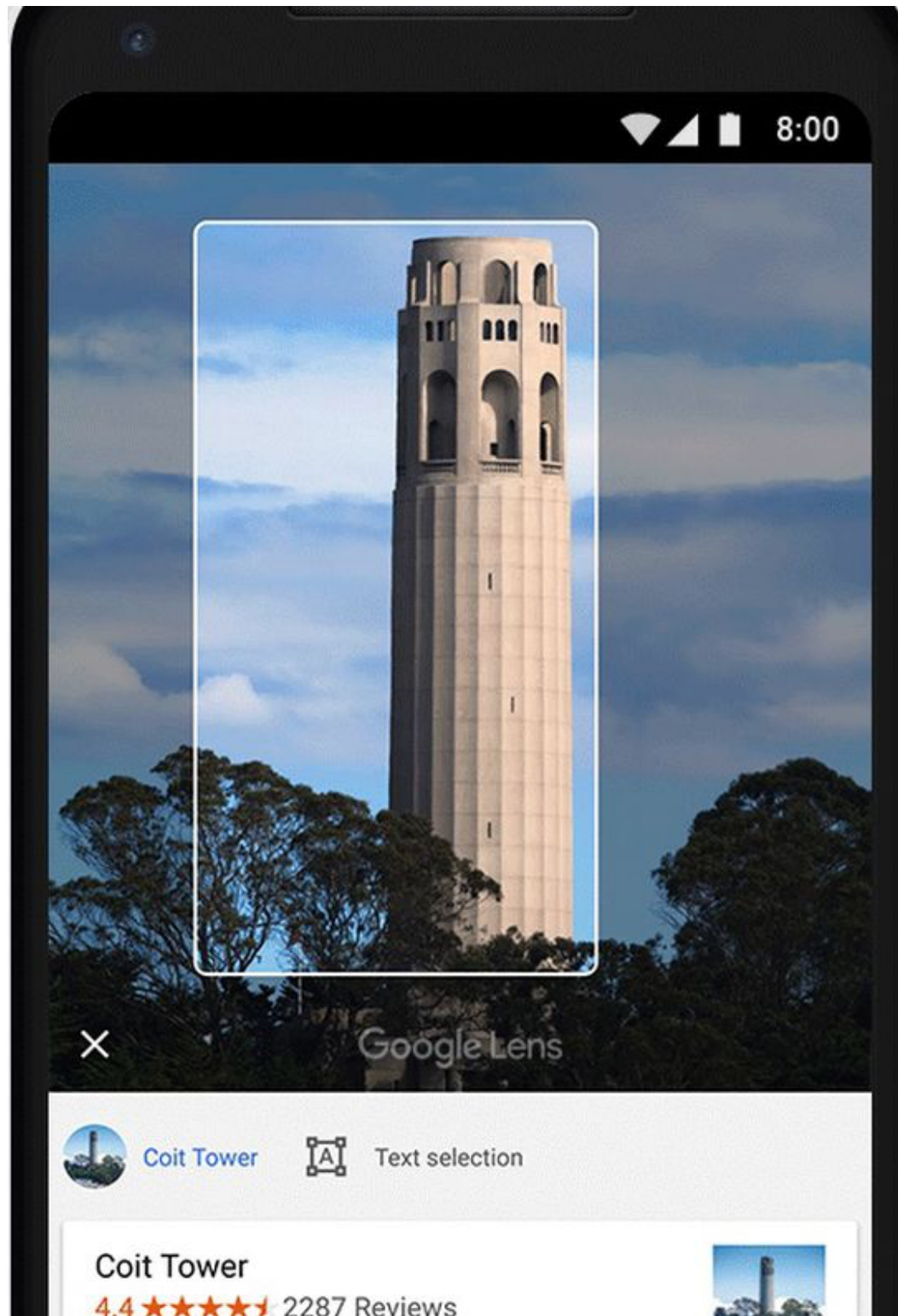
**Is this Jeff?
(Identification)**

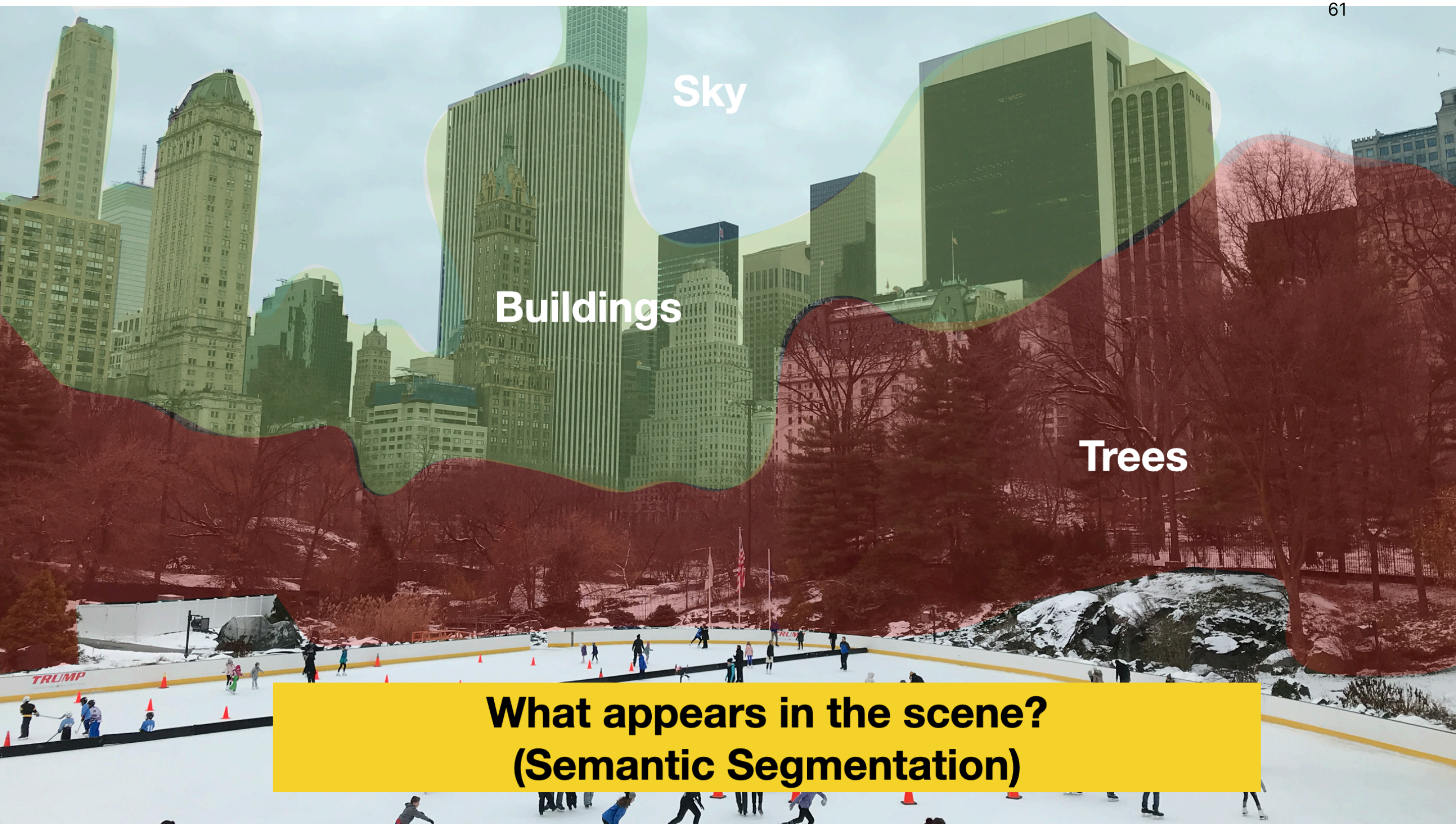






**Is this the Wollman Rink?
(Identification)**



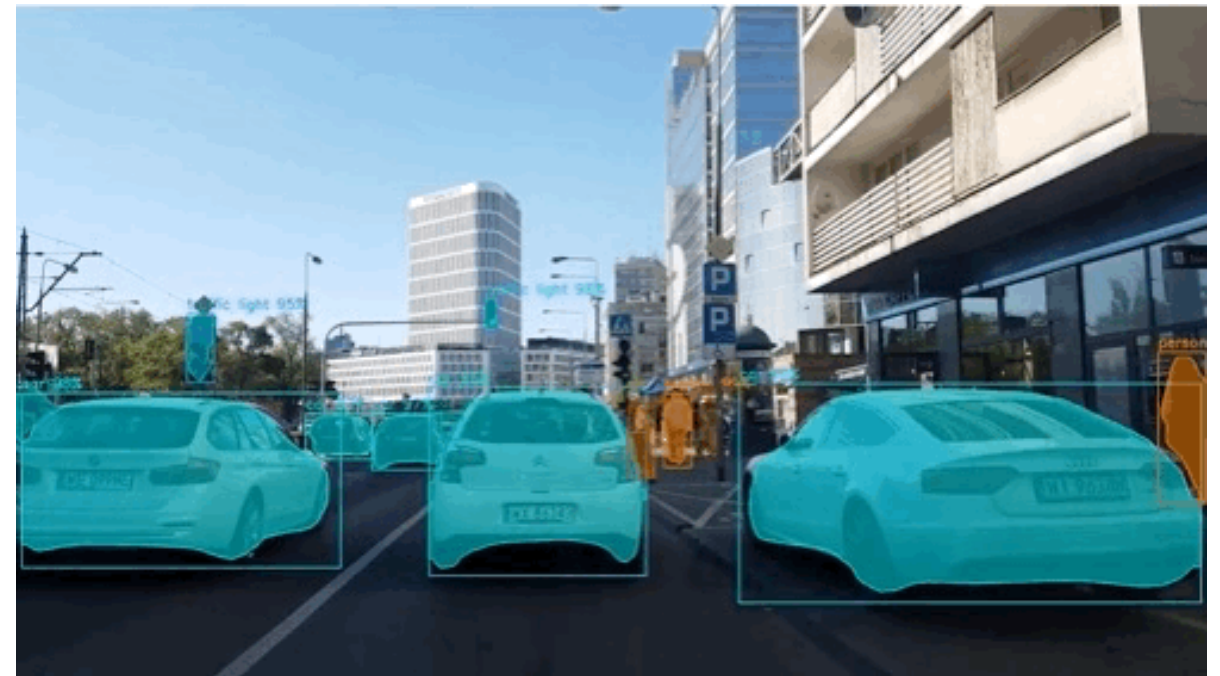
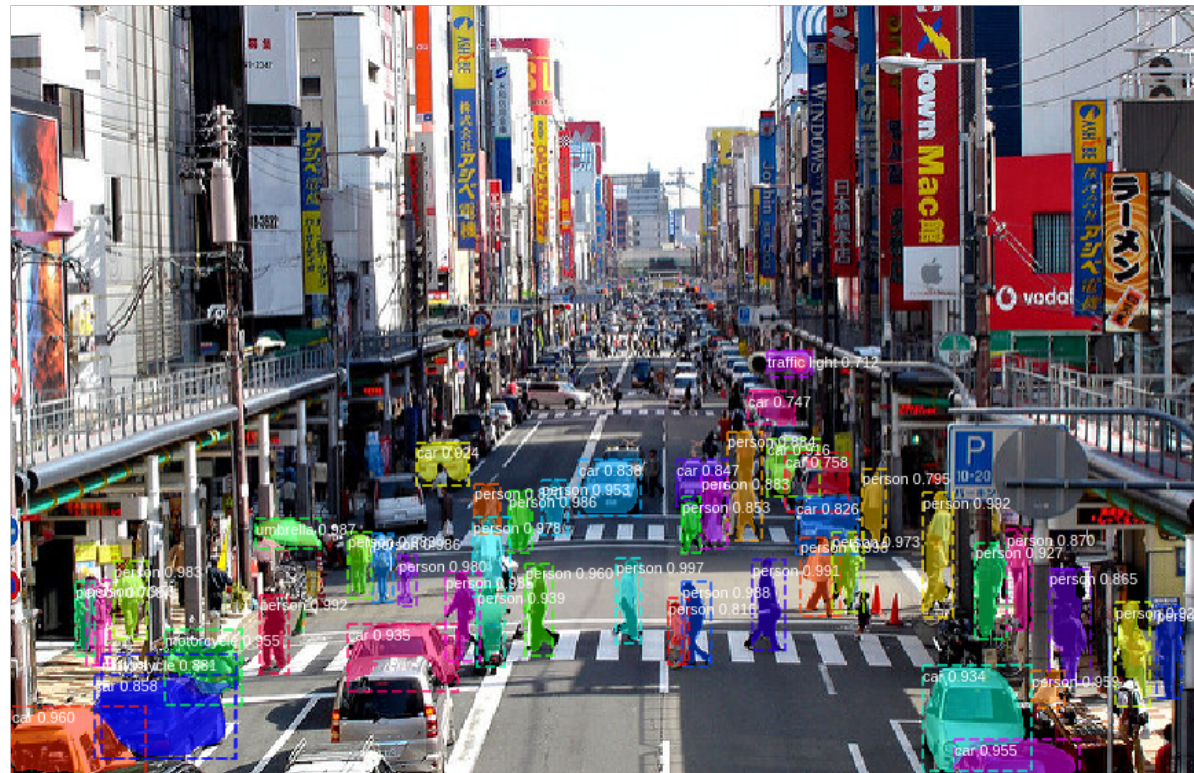


Sky

Buildings

Trees

**What appears in the scene?
(Semantic Segmentation)**



Project Sunroof

☰ Google Project Sunroof Savings estimator Data explorer Solar 101 FAQ

22314 Cupertino Rd, Cupertino, CA 95014, USA GO

✓ Analysis complete. Your roof has:

- ☀️ **1,910 hours of usable sunlight per year**
Based on day-to-day analysis of weather patterns
- 🏠 **863 sq feet available for solar panels**
Based on 3D modeling of your roof and nearby trees

\$13,000 savings
Estimated net savings for your roof over 20 years

Wrong building? Click another roof to view details.

Shady Sunny

Map data ©2019 Google | Terms of Use



**What type of scene is it?
(Scene Categorisation)**

Outdoor, City, Park



Predictions:

- **Type of environment:** outdoor
- **Scene categories:** skyscraper (0.704), downtown (0.211)
- **Scene attributes:** man-made, vertical components, open area, natural light, clouds, no horizon, metal, glass, sunny
- **Informative region for predicting the category *skyscraper* is:**





OFA-Image_Caption

Gradio Demo for OFA-Image_Caption. Upload your own image or click any one of the examples, and click "Submit" and then wait for the generated caption.

Image



Caption

8.28s

people skating on a rink in a city park with skyscrapers

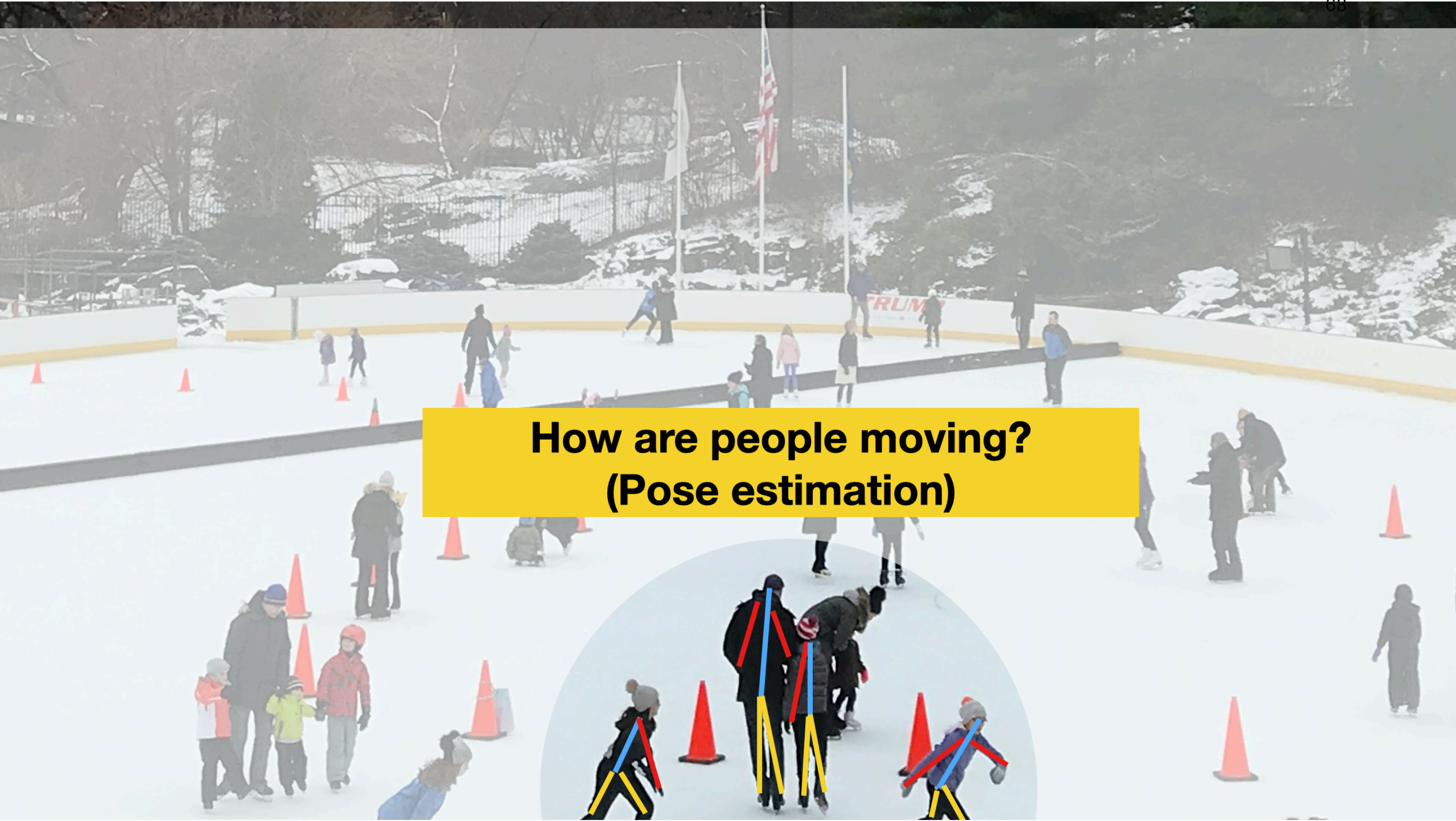
Clear

Submit



**What are these people doing?
(Activity / event recognition)**

Skating



**How are people moving?
(Pose estimation)**



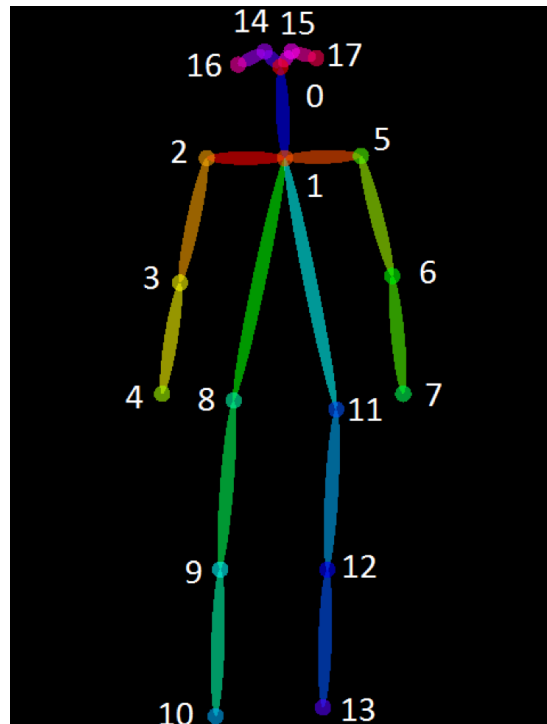


Stereolabs ZED Camera

3D Object Detection

Body tracking

Positional tracking



← → ↻ google.com/imghp?hl=en ☆

Google images

Search by image
Search Google with an image instead of text. Try dragging an image here.

Drop image here

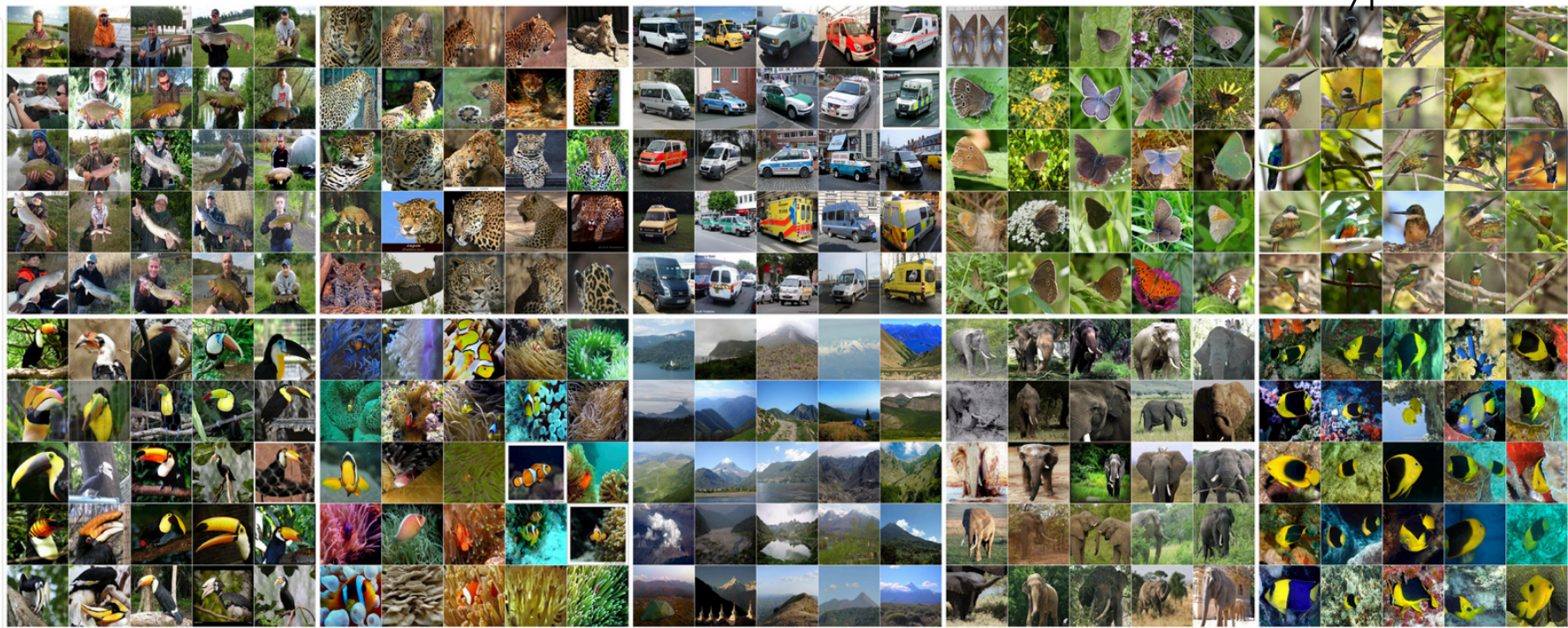


Image search results



88432.jpg × Lamp ×

Visually similar images

Report images

Explore similar-looking items

12:30 Google Lens

SIMILAR CHAIRS

\$0.00 - \$250.00 \$250.00 - \$400.00 \$400.00 - \$1500.00

9:41

Albums People Select

Lia Lisa

Mayuri David

Kirsten Jeremy Jackelyn

Library For You Albums Search

FACES Pinellas County Sheriff's Office FR-NET

Application ID-Query Demographics Reset Help

11/01/2018 10:25

Search Email Logout Resources Crossed

WORKSPACE

Machine Learning for Design

Lecture 3

Machine Learning for Images. *Part 1*

Credits

CMU Computer Vision course - Matthew O'Toole.

Grokking Machine Learning. Luis G. Serrano. Manning, 2021