

STAT3612 Lecture 1

Introduction to Statistical Machine Learning

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1 September 2020



Department of 統計及精算學系
Statistics & Actuarial Science

Table of Contents

- 1 STAT3612 Course Outline
- 2 Introduction to Data Science
 - The Age of Big Data
 - Data Science Venn Diagram
 - Data Science Workflow
- 3 Statistical Machine Learning
 - Interpretable Machine Learning
 - Automated Machine Learning
- 4 Python and Jupyter Notebook

STAT3612 Course Outline

- Course website: <https://github.com/ajzhangku/Stat3612>
- Click to view the syllabus (**PDF**) ...
- Check out the tentative class schedule ...
- We need to fix the tutorial hours with Yuyang and Yifeng ...

Reference Books

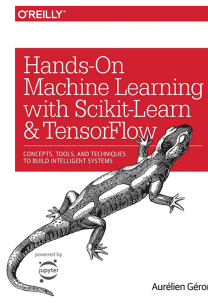
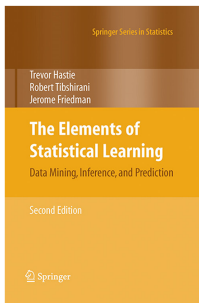
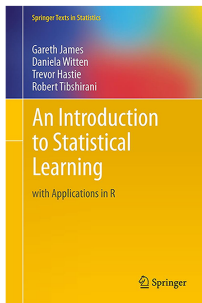


Table of Contents

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The Age of Big Data

The New York Times

SundayReview | NEWS ANALYSIS

The Age of Big Data

By STEVE LOHR FEB. 11, 2012

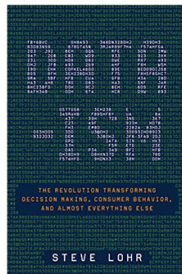
GOOD with numbers? Fascinated by data? The sound you hear is opportunity knocking.

Mo Zhou was snapped up by I.B.M. last summer, as a freshly minted Yale M.B.A., to join the technology company's fast-growing ranks of data consultants. They help businesses make sense of an explosion of data — Web traffic and social network comments, as well as software and sensors that monitor shipments, suppliers and customers — to guide decisions, trim costs and lift sales. "I've always had a love of numbers," says Ms. Zhou, whose job as a data analyst suits her skills.

To exploit the data flood, America will need many more like her. A report last year by the McKinsey Global Institute, the research arm of the consulting firm, projected that the United States needs 140,000 to 190,000 more workers with "deep analytical" expertise and 1.5 million more data-literate managers, whether retrained or hired.



Steve Lohr, New York Times Reporter in 2013 Pulitzer Prize Winning Team



HarperCollins, 2015

Read the complete article at nytimes.com

McKinsey 2011 Report



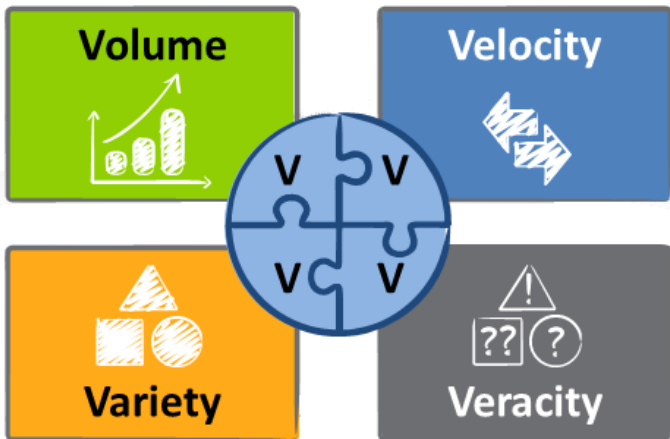
- In 2011, McKinsey Global Institute claimed that: *“Big data” refers to datasets whose size is beyond the ability of typical database software to capture, store, manage, and analyze.*

By 2018, the United States needs 140,000 to 190,000 more workers with “deep analytical” expertise and 1.5 million managers and analysts with the skills to understand and make decisions based on the analysis of big data.

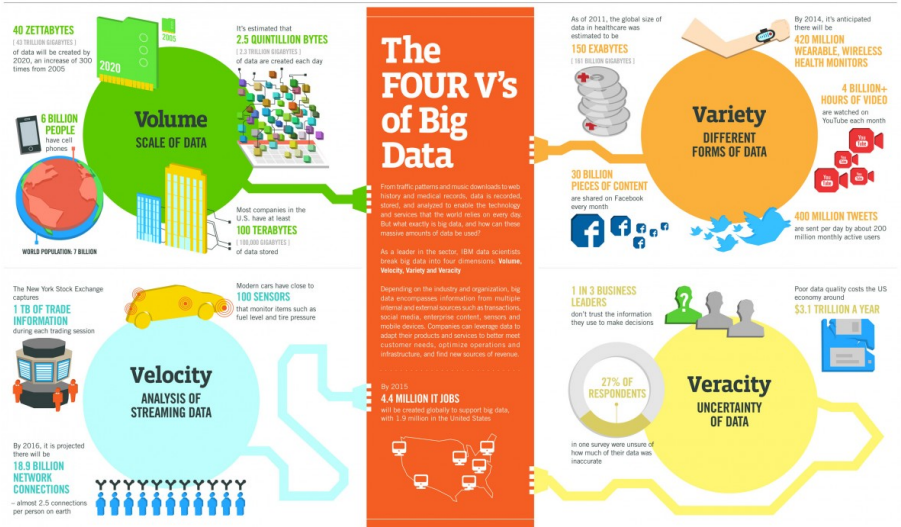
- Download the full report at mckinsey.com

Four V's of Big Data

Source: haritbigdata.wordpress.com



Four V's of Big Data (IBM version)



Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPEEC, GDS



Data Scientist



October 2012 Issue

DATA

Data Scientist: The Sexiest Job of the 21st Century

by Thomas H. Davenport and D.J. Patil

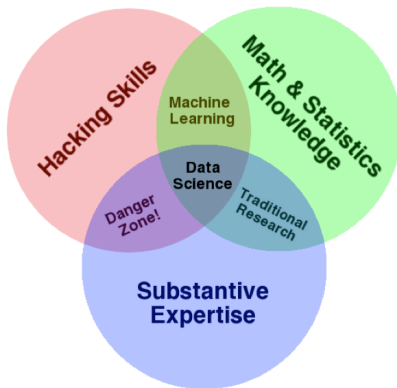
FROM THE OCTOBER 2012 ISSUE

When Jonathan Goldman arrived for work in June 2006 at LinkedIn, the business networking site, the place still felt like a start-up. The company had just under 8 million accounts, and the number was growing quickly as existing members invited their friends and colleagues to join. But users weren't seeking out connections with the people who were already on the site at the rate executives had expected. Something was apparently missing in the social experience. As one LinkedIn manager put it, "It was like arriving at a conference reception and realizing you don't know anyone. So you just stand in the corner sipping your drink—and you probably leave early."

The trending job markets; search [LinkedIn](#)

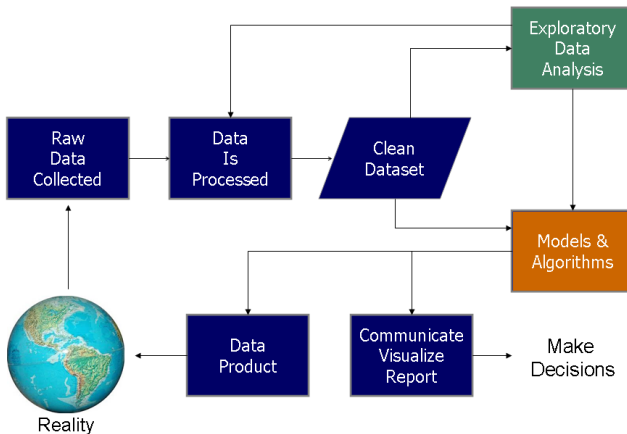
Three specialties are required for a data scientist: math & statistics, computer science, and domain expertise.

Data Science Venn Diagram



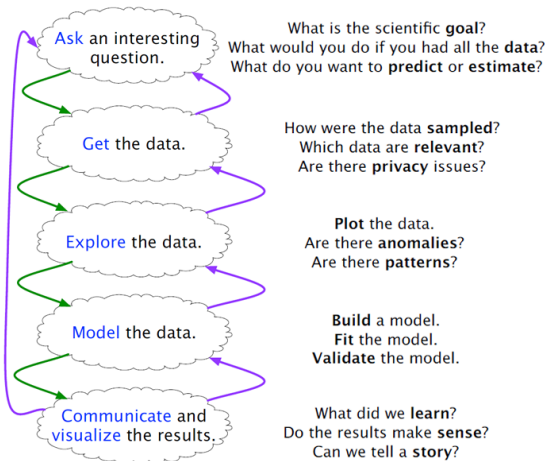
Created by Drew Conway (2010), [Click Here](#)

Data Science Workflow v1



Statistical modeling & machine learning lies in “Models & Algorithms”.

Data Science Workflow v2



Joe Blitzstein and Hanspeter Pfister, created for the Harvard data science course <http://cs109.org/>.

See also “What is the work flow or process of a data scientist?” on the Quora

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Machine Learning

- **Machine Learning** is an integral part of data science. It refers to the study of computer algorithms that build models of observed data in order to make predictions or decisions.
- Machine learning can find patterns and discover knowledge from data. It is also called **Data Mining** or **KDD**.
- Machine learning refers to a whole set of algorithms, including **unsupervised**, **supervised**, and **reinforcement** learning.
- **Statistical machine learning** emphasizes statistical models, inferences and interpretations.

Machine Learning: Stat3612 Landscape

Supervised Learning: (both features X and response y)

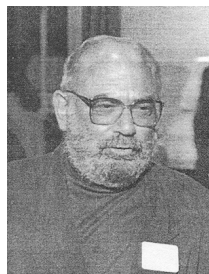
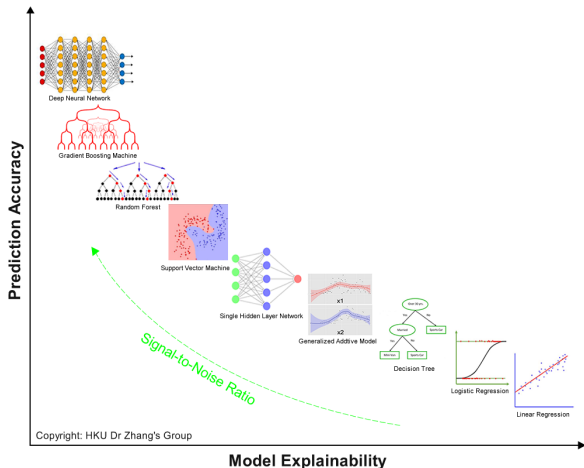
- Parametric regression: GLM, basis expansion, sparse modeling
- Nonparametric regression: splines, piecewise smooth modeling
- Kernel methods: support vector machines, Gaussian processes
- Tree-based methods: decision tree, random forest, gradient boosting
- Neural networks: Single-Hidden Layer Network, DNN/CNN/RNN

Unsupervised Learning (only features X)

- Dimension reduction: PCA, matrix factorization, auto-encoder
- Others: hierarchical clustering, K-means, t-SNE, outlier peeling

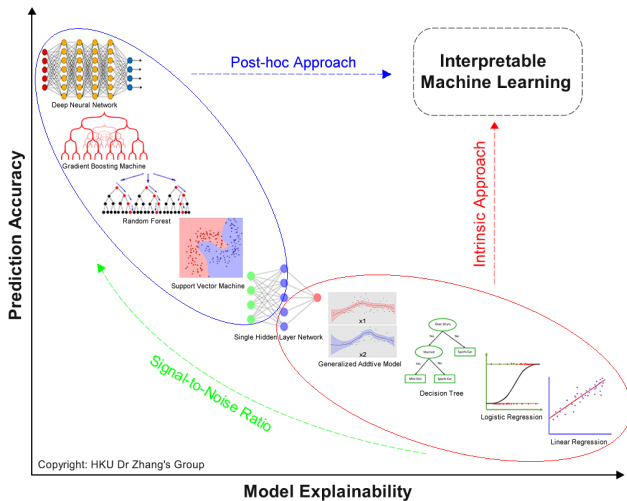
Supervised Machine Learning

“Statistical Modeling: The Two Cultures” (Breiman 2001): Occam dilemma

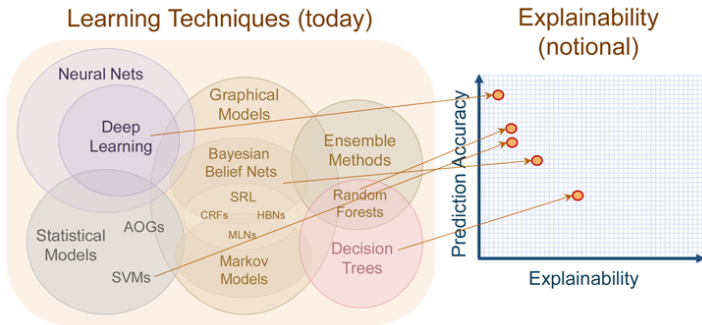


Leo Breiman
(1928–2005)

Interpretable Machine Learning (IML)



IML a.k.a. XAI (Explainable Artificial Intelligence)



Gunning (2017). Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI). *US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) Report*.

Example: AI in Banking



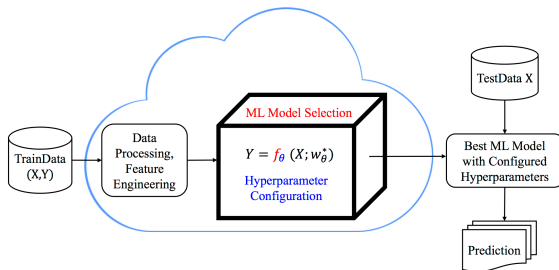
Full-text Report by HKIMR
August 2020

Quote Chapter 2.3: Machine Learning and Model-Risk Management

Four factors of improper use of AI:

- **Human bias:** psychological biases of AI lead to decisions with social inequalities
- **Technical fault:** Need technical rigor in AI model design, training and validation
- **Usage fault:** Be careful about open source AI models. Need internal validation.
- **Security fault:** Need AI models robust to input manipulation (e.g. adversarial attack)

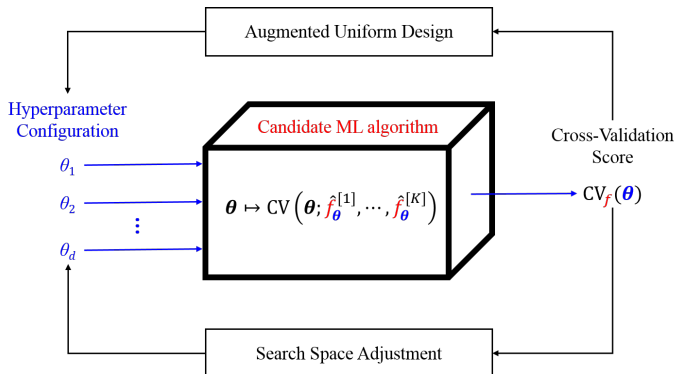
Automated Machine Learning (AutoML)



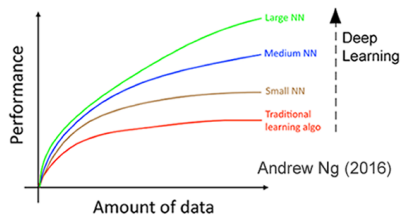
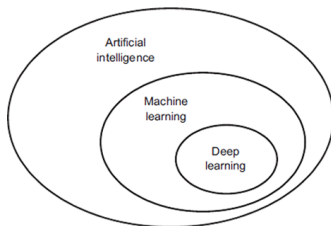
- AutoML is to perform model selection and hyperparameter configuration automatically for maximizing prediction accuracy.
- Also: progressive automation of data preprocessing, feature engineering and postprocessing.
- AutoML alone is a lame duck. We actually need the AutoIML.

Hyperparameter Optimization in AutoML

In this course, I will share with you a new method called sequential uniform design (SeqUD) for hyperparameter optimization.



AI, ML and Deep Learning



- Recently, there is a new trend of machine learning research that investigates the overparameterization regime with observed double descent phenomenon. [Read this blog article.](#)

Applied Artificial Intelligence

Recent Advances

- **Big Data**
Images, Videos, Texts ...
(Wikipedia, ImageNet, Kaggle)
- **Algorithms**
BP, ReLU, SGD, Adam ...
TensorFlow, PyTorch ...
- **Hardware**
NVIDIA GPUs, Google TPUs

Deep Learning

- **Convolutional DNN**
Computer vision, Face recognition,
Object detection, Style transfer
- **Recurrent DNN**
NLP, Sequence to sequence
- **Deep Reinforcement Learning**
Sequential decision making
- **Others**

Applied AI

- Siri, Alexa, Google Assistant
- AlphaGo, AlphaGoZero
- Self-driving car
- Robot Sophia
- Neural translation
- Medical diagnostics
- AIEQ, BlackRock ETFs
- Others

From Proposal for HKU BASc Programme in Applied AI (2018)

PS: I was the founding director of this HKU's elite programme.

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Python and Jupyter Notebook

- Download and install Python from <https://www.anaconda.com/>
- Download and install Jupyter Notebook from <https://jupyter.org/>
- Note the new release of JupyterLab IDE
- Free Google Colaboratory; [Click here](#)
- You will learn about Python/Notebook coding through the tutorials.
- **Important Note:** Jupyter Notebook is the recommended format for the assignments and the final project report.

Preview of Statistical Machine Learning

Demo of Google Colab (Python)

<https://colab.research.google.com/>

Thank You!

Q&A or Email ajzhang@umich.edu