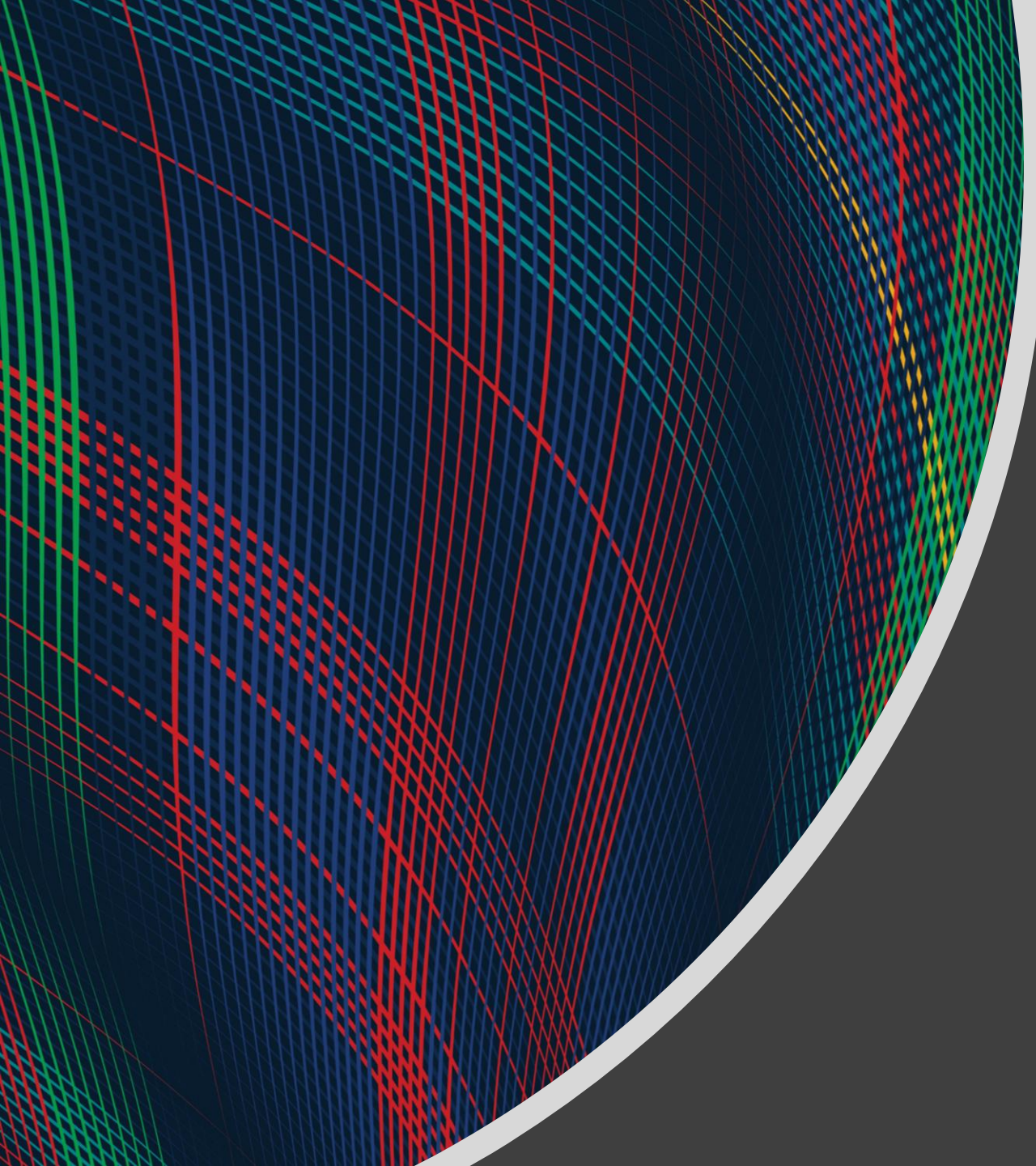


# Announcements

Quiz

Homework

Exam



10-607  
Computational  
Foundations for  
Machine Learning

Wrap-up Workshop

Instructor: Pat Virtue

# Plan

Wrap up Bayes Nets and Variable Elimination

Nearest Neighbor Workshop

- Quick nearest neighbor intro
- Implement nearest neighbor in groups

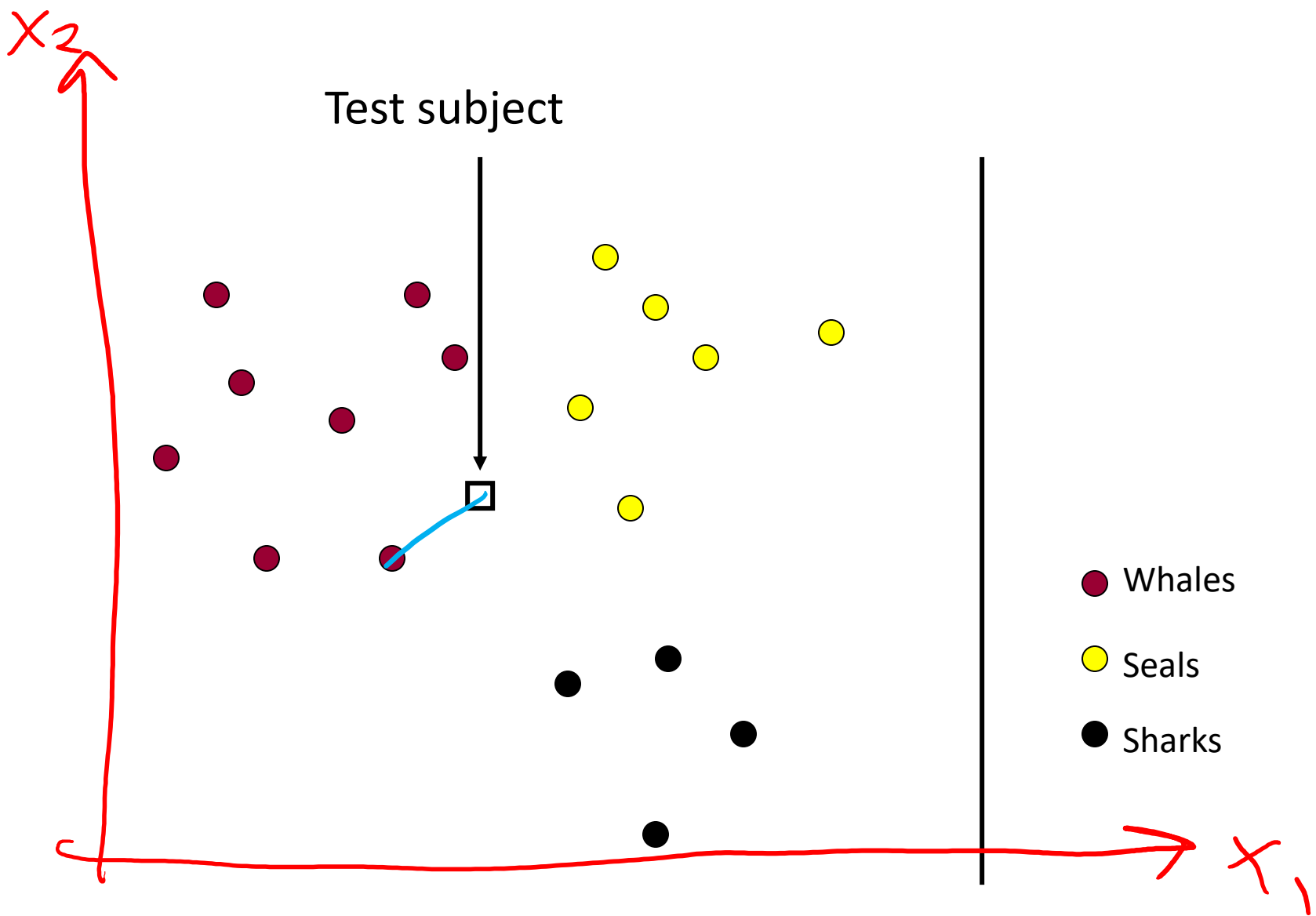
If time

- Pytorch tutorials

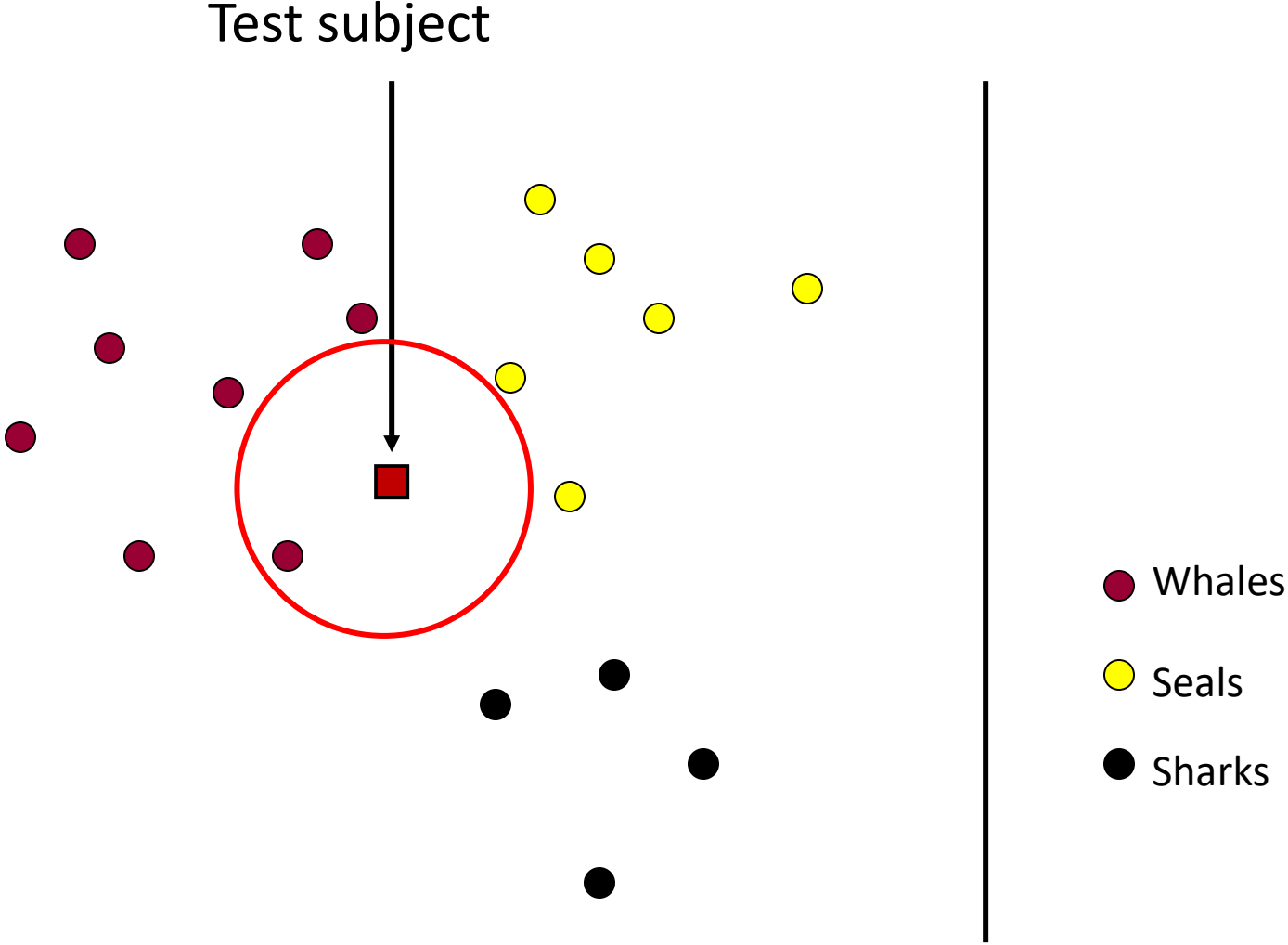
# Bayes Nets

Previous lecture slides

# Nearest Neighbor Classifier



# Nearest Neighbor Classifier



# Nearest Neighbor Classification

Given a training dataset  $\mathcal{D} = \{y^{(n)}, \mathbf{x}^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^N$ ,  $y \in \{1, \dots, C\}$ ,  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^M$

and a test input  $\mathbf{x}_{test}$ , predict the class label,  $\hat{y}_{test}$ :

1) Find the closest point in the training data to  $\mathbf{x}_{test}$

$$n = \underset{n}{\operatorname{argmin}} d(\mathbf{x}_{test}, \mathbf{x}^{(n)})$$

2) Return the class label of that closest point

$$\hat{y}_{test} = y^{(n)}$$

Need distance function! What should  $d(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$  be? 

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - z_1)^2 + (x_2 - z_2)^2 + (x_3 - z_3)^2 + \dots + (x_M - z_M)^2}$$

# Fisher Iris Dataset

Fisher (1936) used 150 measurements of flowers from 3 different species: Iris setosa (0), Iris virginica (1), Iris versicolor (2) collected by Anderson (1936)

Species	Sepal Length	Sepal Width	Petal Length	Petal Width
0	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1
0	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1
0	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2
1	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0
1	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3
1	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6
1	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7



# Fisher Iris Dataset

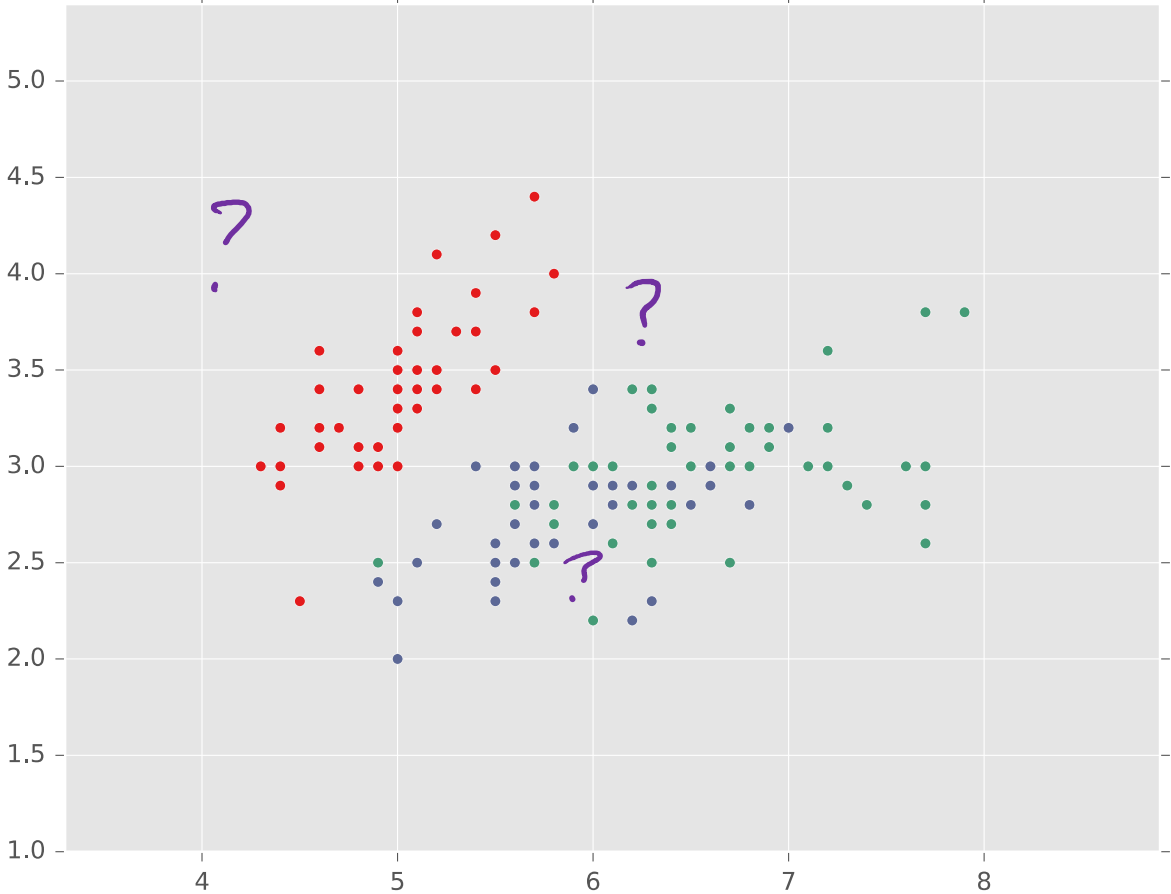
Fisher (1936) used 150 measurements of flowers from 3 different species: Iris setosa (0), Iris virginica (1), Iris versicolor (2) collected by Anderson (1936)

Species	Sepal Length	Sepal Width
0	4.3	3.0
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0	5.3	3.7
1	4.9	2.4
1	5.7	2.8
1	6.3	3.3
1	6.7	3.0

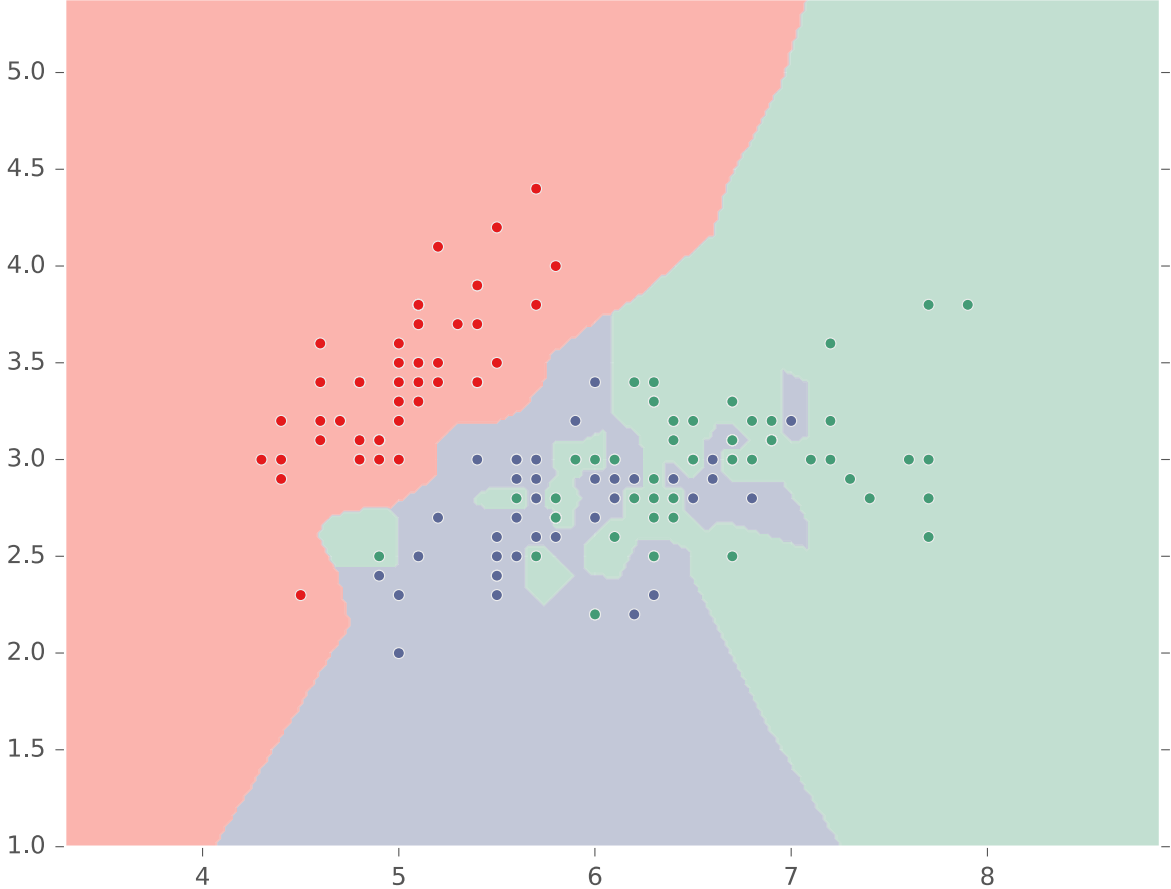
Deleted two of the four features, so that input space is 2D



# Nearest Neighbor on Fisher Iris Data



# Nearest Neighbor on Fisher Iris Data



# Workshop: Nearest Neighbor

Task 1: Load into python and print contents

<https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~10607/data/animals1.csv>

Task 2: Plot animals1 data in 2D colored by label

Task 3: Implement nearest neighbor and predict label ( $\hat{y}$ ) for  
new\_animal\_body = 18.0  
new\_animal\_brain = 8.5

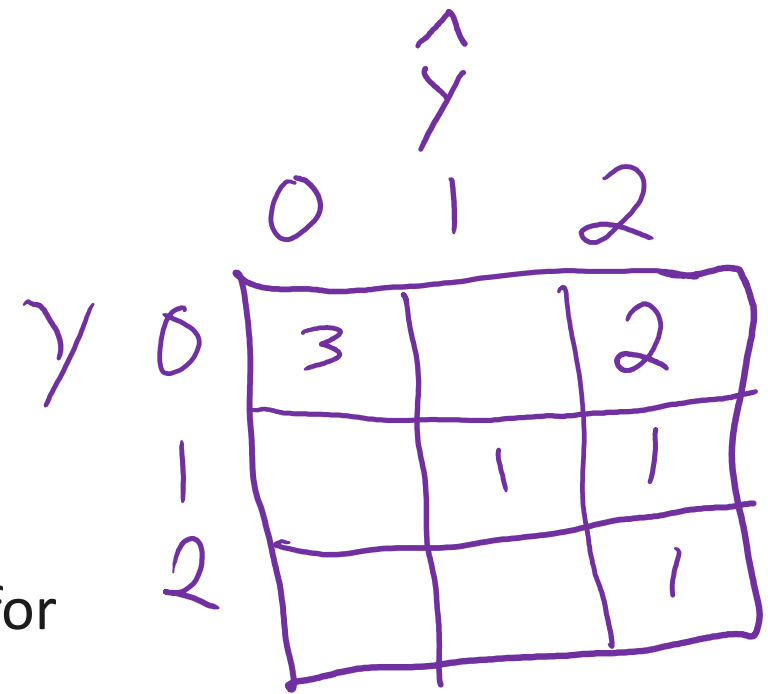
Task 4: Run nearest neighbor with training data:

[https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~10607/data/animalsND\\_train.csv](https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~10607/data/animalsND_train.csv)

and measure the error rate on

[https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~10607/data/animalsND\\_test.csv](https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~10607/data/animalsND_test.csv)

Task 5: Calculate the confusion matrix for the animalsND\_test dataset



A hand-drawn diagram of a confusion matrix. It consists of a 3x3 grid. The columns are labeled 0, 1, and 2 at the top. The rows are labeled 0, 1, and 2 on the left. A vertical arrow labeled  $\hat{y}$  points upwards from the column labels. The grid contains the following values: (0,0) is 3, (0,2) is 2, (1,1) is 1, (1,2) is 1, and (2,2) is 1. All other cells are empty.

	0	1	2
0	3		2
1		1	1
2			1

