### From Rules to Machine Learning to Deep Learning

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### The MNIST Dataset

- 0000000000 11 ł 22222222 3333333 3 444444 55555 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 7777777 8888888 8 99999999 9
- 70,000 28x28 pixel digitized images of handwritten digits 0 through 9
- Considered a standard benchmark dataset
- Small enough to
  - Fit in memory
  - Run on a modest machine
- Large enough to
  - Span a reasonable range of appearances
  - Solve an interesting problem



### **Rules:** How might we as humans describe the difference between handwritten digits?



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• One line segment



• Two line segments





• One line segment

- 77
- Two line segments





• One line segment

- 1 +
- Two line segments

• OR three line segments





• One line segment



• OR three line segments



• One line segment

• Two line segments

- OR three line segments where two are not perpendicular to the third
- OR three line segments ...where two are perpendicular to the third



One line segment

• Two line segments

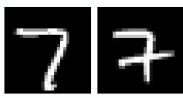
- OR three line segments where two are not perpendicular to the third
- OR three line segments ...where two are perpendicular to the third





One line segment

- OR three line segments where two are not perpendicular to the third
- OR two line segments with a small angle between them



• Two line segments

...with a large angle between them

• OR three line segments

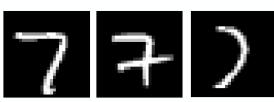
...where two are perpendicular to the third





One line segment

- OR three line segments where two are not perpendicular to the third
- OR two line segments with a small angle between them



• Two line segments

...with a large angle between them

• OR three line segments

...where two are perpendicular to the third





- One line segment
  ...which has a small curvature to it
- OR three line segments where two are not perpendicular to the third
- OR two line segments with a small angle between them



• Two line segments

...with a large angle between them

• OR three line segments

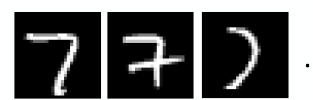
...where two are perpendicular to the third

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• Two line segments

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 OR one line segment which has a large curvature to it



 Leverage the human to provide labeled training data (example images matched to labels)—Defines the ground truth

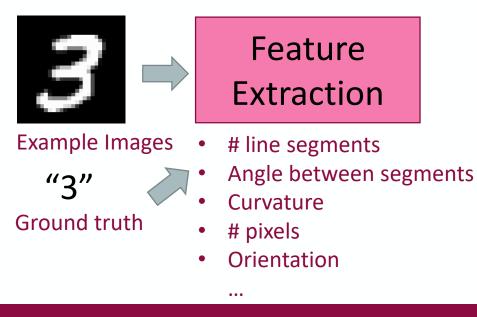


Example Images

**"3"** Ground truth

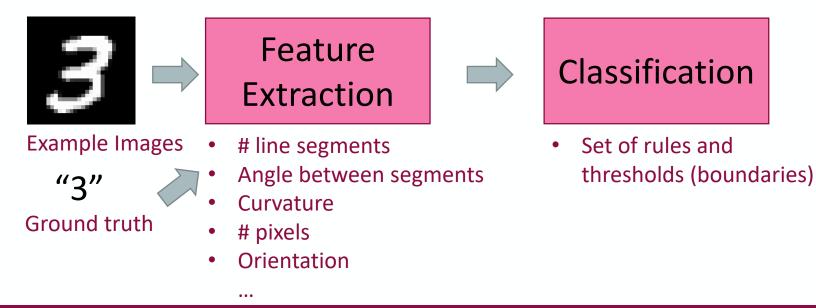


- Leverage the human to provide labeled training data (example images matched to labels)—Defines the ground truth
- Leverage the human to work with specific examples to define a set of discriminatory features—Defines the feature space



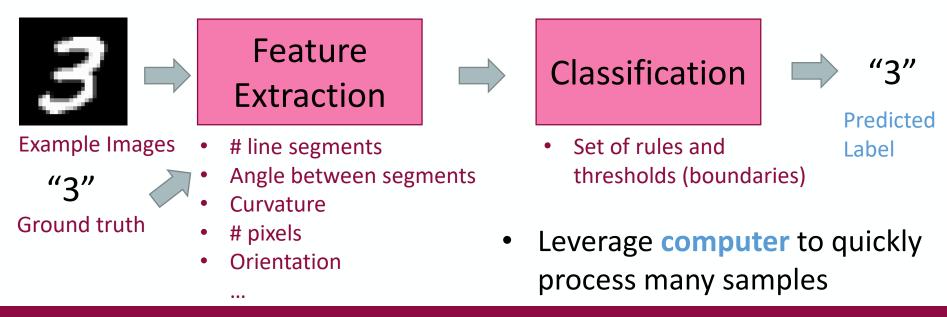


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**Machine Learning:** How can we leverage computers to sift through the features and learn to discriminate between handwritten digits?



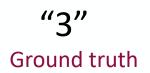
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#### **Classical Machine Learning: Feature Extraction->Classification**

 Leverage the human to provide labeled training data (example images matched to labels)—Defines the ground truth



Example Images



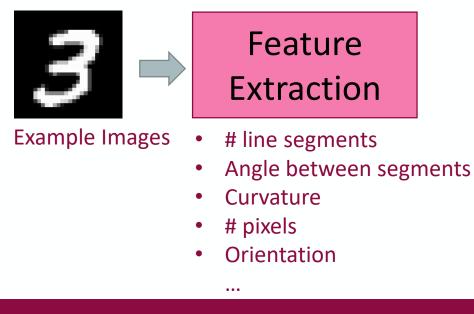


#### **Classical Machine Learning: Feature Extraction->Classification**

- Leverage the human to provide labeled training data (example images matched to labels)—Defines the ground truth
- Leverage the human to define a set of features that are expected to be discriminatory—Defines the feature space

"3"

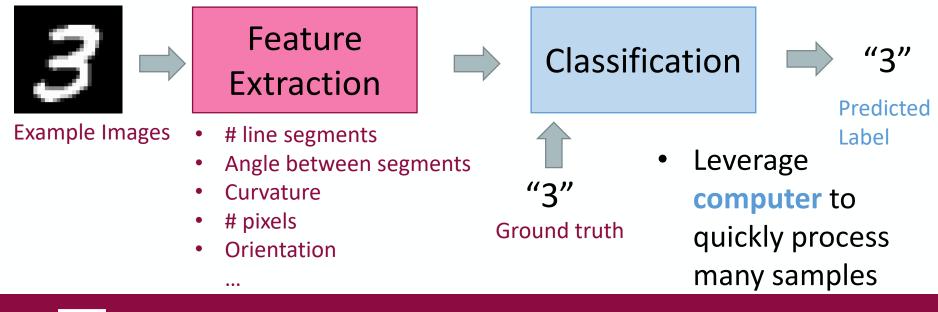
Ground truth





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- Leverage the human to provide labeled training data (example images matched to labels)—Defines the ground truth
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- Leverage the **computer** to learn how to use those features to discriminate between digits—Defines the **decision boundary**



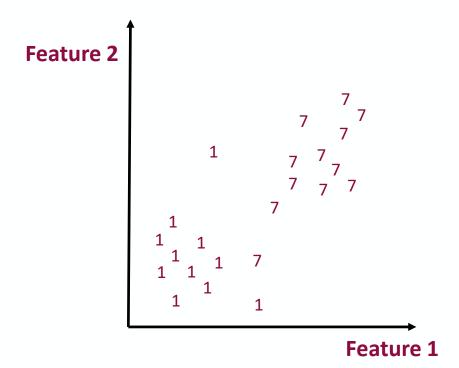


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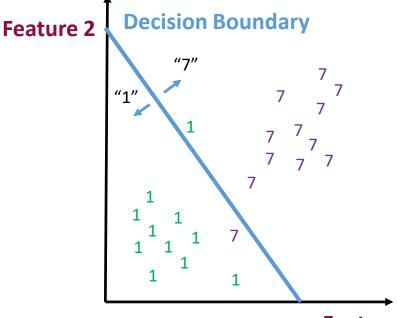


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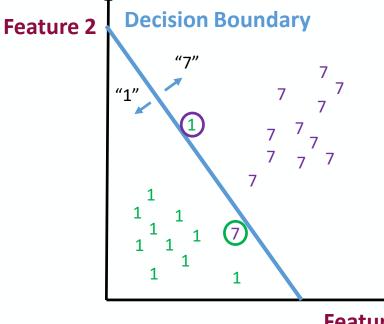
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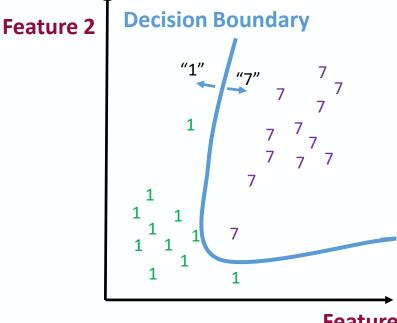


Feature 1

- Misclassifications: O O
  - Are they due to a **feature space** which is not descriptive enough?
  - Are they due to a decision boundary that is not appropriate for the space?
  - Are they due to not enough training data?
  - Are they just difficult samples to classify?



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**Deep Learning:** How can we leverage computers to learn the features AND how to use those features to discriminate between handwritten digits?



 Leverage the human to provide labeled training data (example images matched to labels)—Defines the ground truth



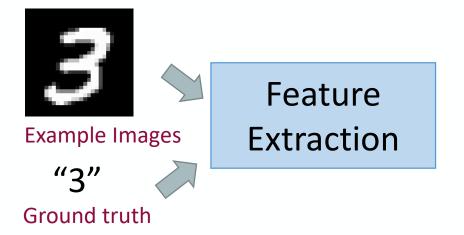
**Example Images** 

"3"

Ground truth

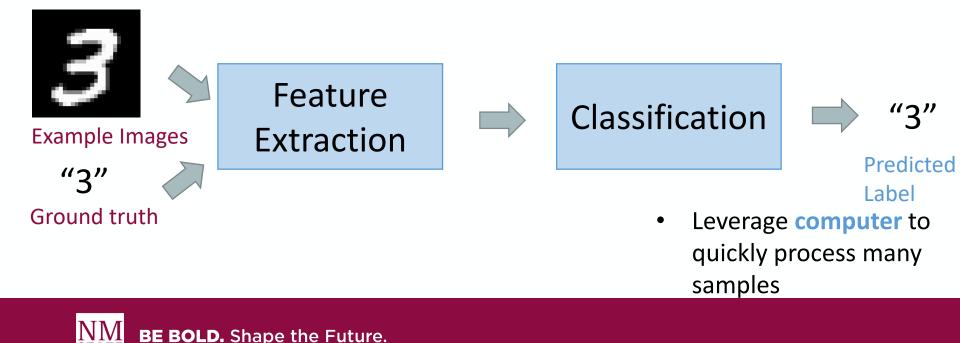


- Leverage the human to provide labeled training data (example images matched to labels)—Defines the ground truth
- Leverage the computer to learn a set of features that are discriminatory—Defines the feature space





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