

Machine Learning for Geodata

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Machine Learning is everywhere

Text generation

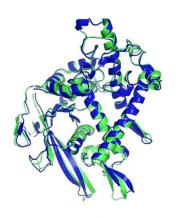
Video generation



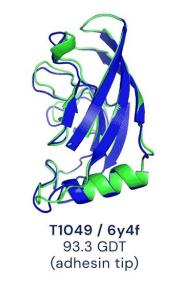


How is ML currently being used for geocomp?

Protein design and prediction



T1037 / 6vr4 90.7 GDT (RNA polymerase domain)



Machine Learning in the geo domain

Swimming pool detection

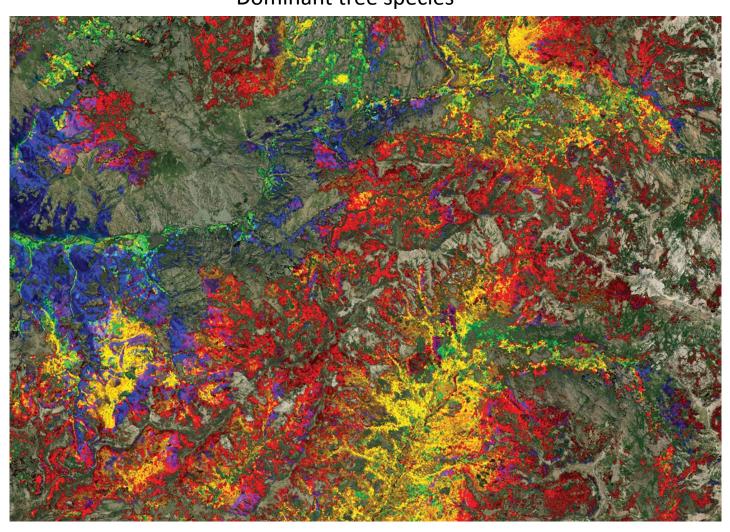


Mapping



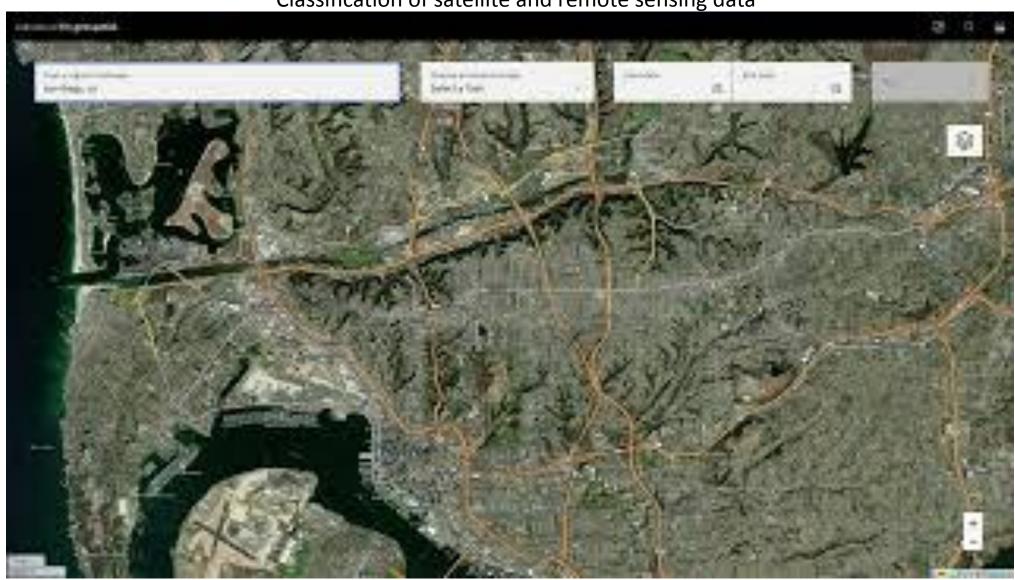
Machine Learning in the geo domain

Dominant tree species

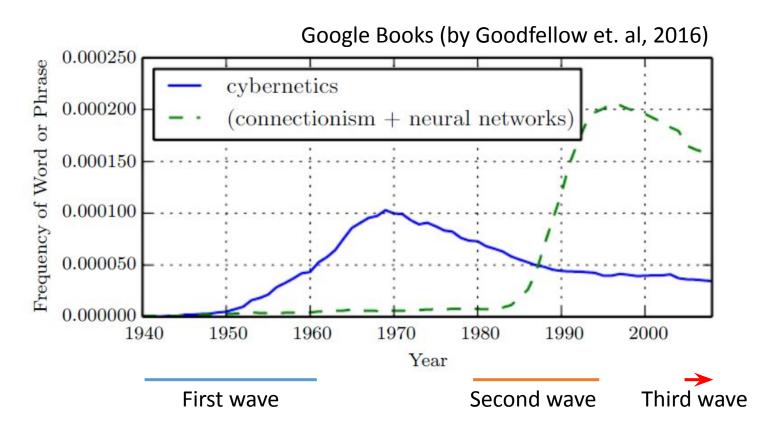


Machine Learning in the geo domain

Classification of satellite and remote sensing data



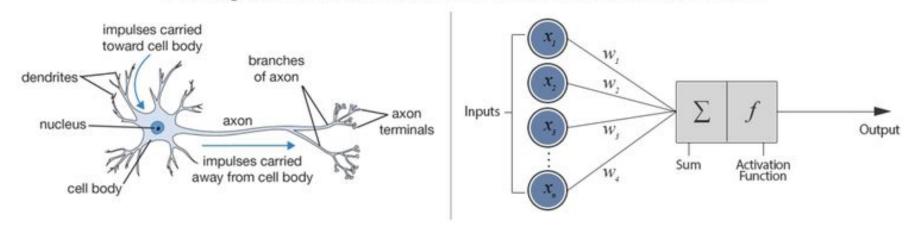
Evolution of ANNs



- 1) Biological Learning Theory (1943, 1949)
- 2) Perceptron (1958)
- B) Backpropagation (1986)
- 4) Deep Learning (2006, 2007)

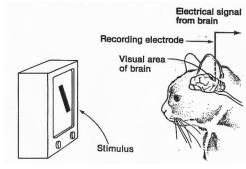
ANNs architecture

Biological Neuron versus Artificial Neural Network

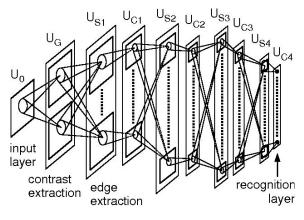


Brain "inspired" model

- Not enough info about brain processing...
- But we know the basics:



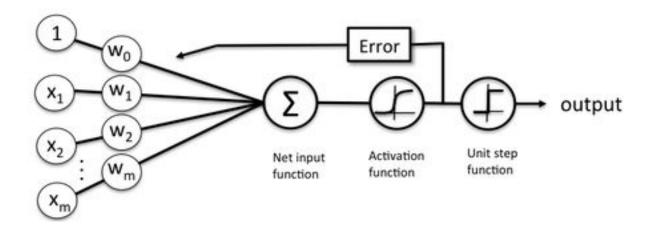
Hubel and Wiesel, 1959-1968



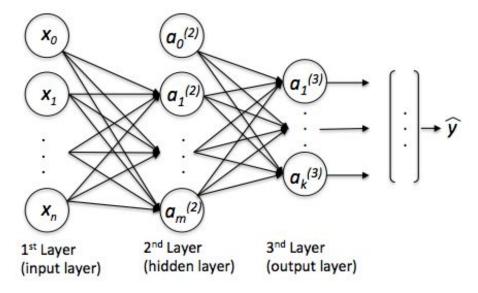
Fukushima, 1980

From logistic regression to Deep Nets

Perceptron



Multi-Layer Perceptron



How do we train Deep Nets?

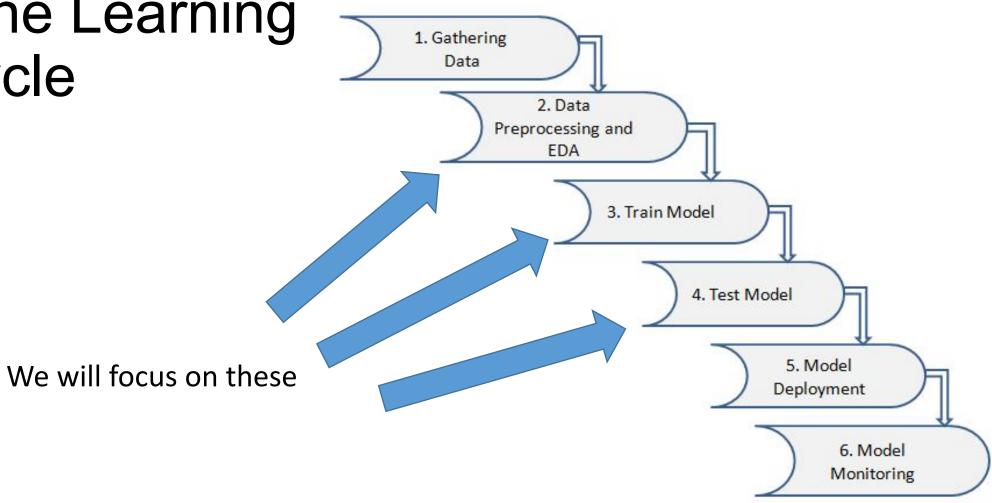
Types of Machine Learning Machine Learning Supervised Learning Unsupervised Learning Reinforcement Learning Classification Regression Clustering **Decision Making** Naive Bayes Linear Regression K-Means Clustering Classifier Neural Network Mean-shift Decision Trees Regression Clustering Support Vector Q-Learning Support Vector DBSCAN Clustering R Learning Machines Regression Agglomerative TD Learning Random Forest Decision Tree Hierarchical ■ K - Nearest Regression Clustering Lasso Regression Neighbors Gaussian Mixture Ridge Regression

Putting these frameworks in perspective

- "Pure" Reinforcement Learning (cherry)
 - The machine predicts a scalar reward given once in a while.
 - A few bits for some samples
- Supervised Learning (icing)
 - The machine predicts a category or a few numbers for each input
 - Predicting human-supplied data
 - ▶ 10→10,000 bits per sample
- Unsupervised/Predictive Learning (cake)
 - The machine predicts any part of its input for any observed part.
 - Predicts future frames in videos
 - Millions of bits per sample
 - (Yes, I know, this picture is slightly offensive to RL folks. But I'll make it up)



Machine Learning Life cycle



Hands on!



Keras:

- Rapid prototyping
- Small dataset
- Multiple back-end support



TensorFlow:

- Large dataset
- · High Performance

₹ <> <%

- Functionality



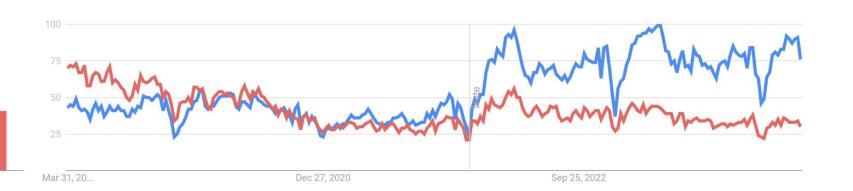
PyTorch:

- Flexibility
- Short training duration
- Debugging capabilities

Interest over time ②

Average





Pytorch

Search term

Tensorflow
Search term

Expected background

How much CS do I have to know?

- Must be comfortable programming in Python
- Algorithms knowledge helps but is not essential
- Good to know basics of machine learning (SVM, PCA, regression, etc)

How much math do I have to know?

- Linear algebra would help (eg: matrix multiplication, eigenvectors, eigenvalues)
- Calculus (eg: integral, derivative, ordinary differential equations)

Not sure if you attend the requirements?

Talk to the instructor about it and I will provide extra reading material

Thank you!

How to reach me:

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