NETS 213: CROWDSOURCING AND HUMAN COMPUTATION

Introduction to Machine Learning

Professor Chris Callison-Burch







What is Machine Learning?

How can we build computer systems that automatically improve with experience and what are the fundamental laws that govern all learning processes?

–Tom Mitchell, CMU

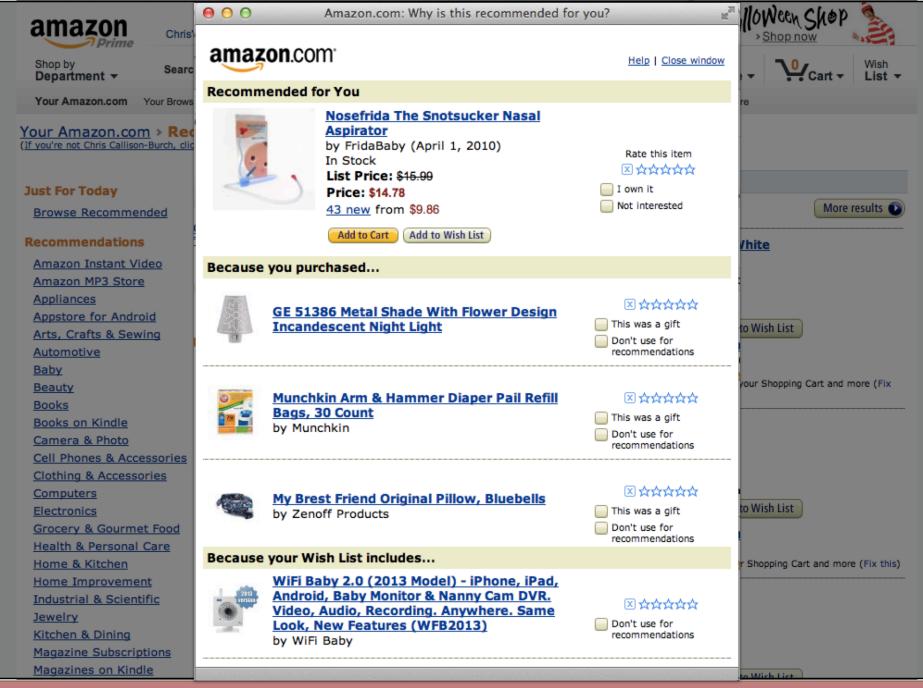
The age of machine learning is now

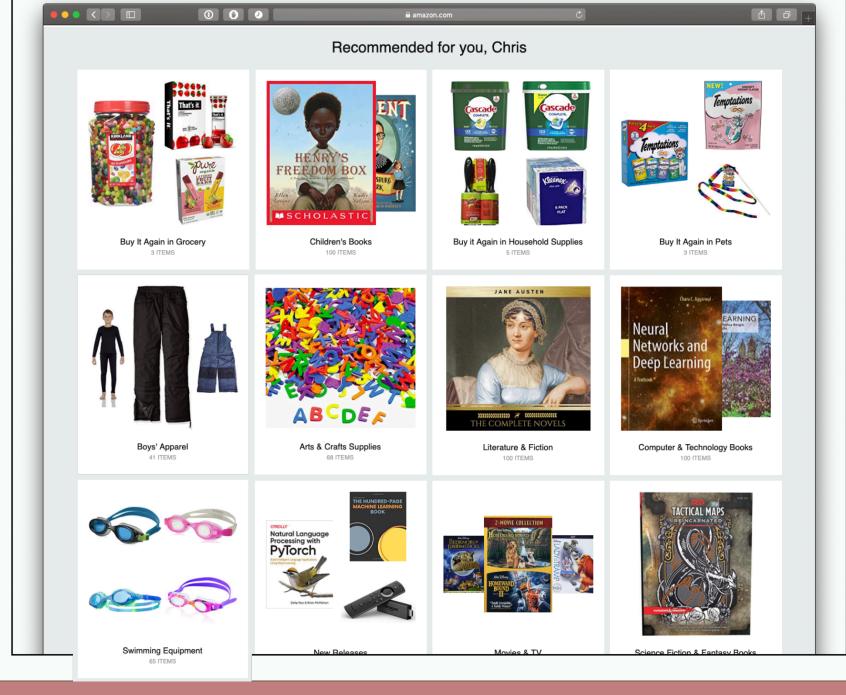
- In the past 10 years there has been a revolution in machine learning / artificial intelligence because of the resurgence of neural network architectures
- We now have access to much better computing infrastructure, with GPUs optimized to the operations used by neural nets
- We have so much data that we can barely store it, and it provides great opportunities for analysis.

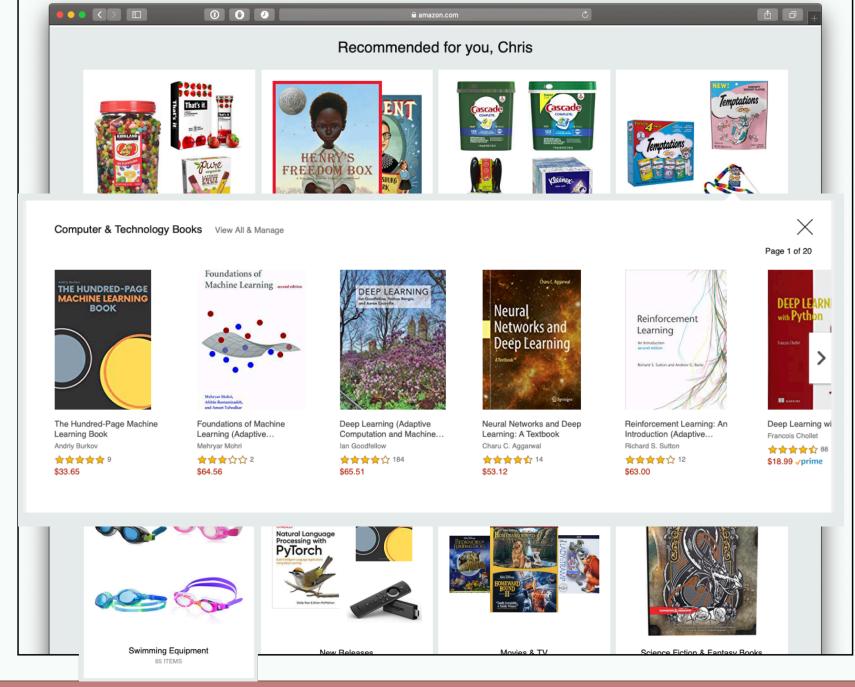
What can we do with machine learning?

- Find groups of related things via "clustering". Used for recommendations by Amazon, Netflix, etc
- Are two items the same? Named entity disambiguation
- Classification: Is this YouTube comment offensive? What language is this web page written in? Whose face is shown in a picture?



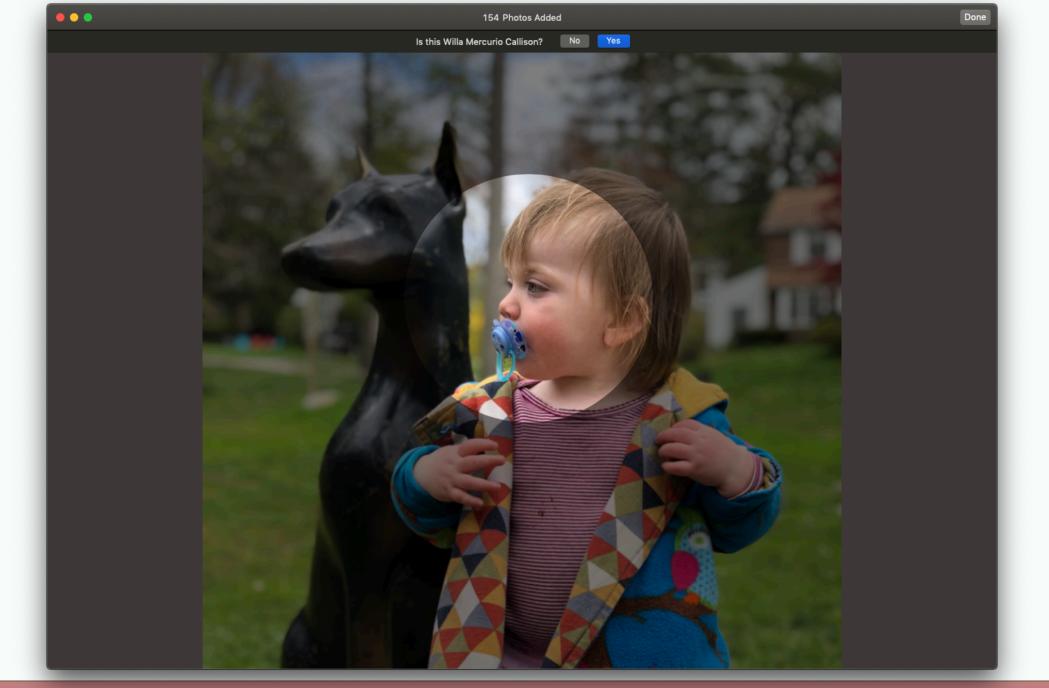


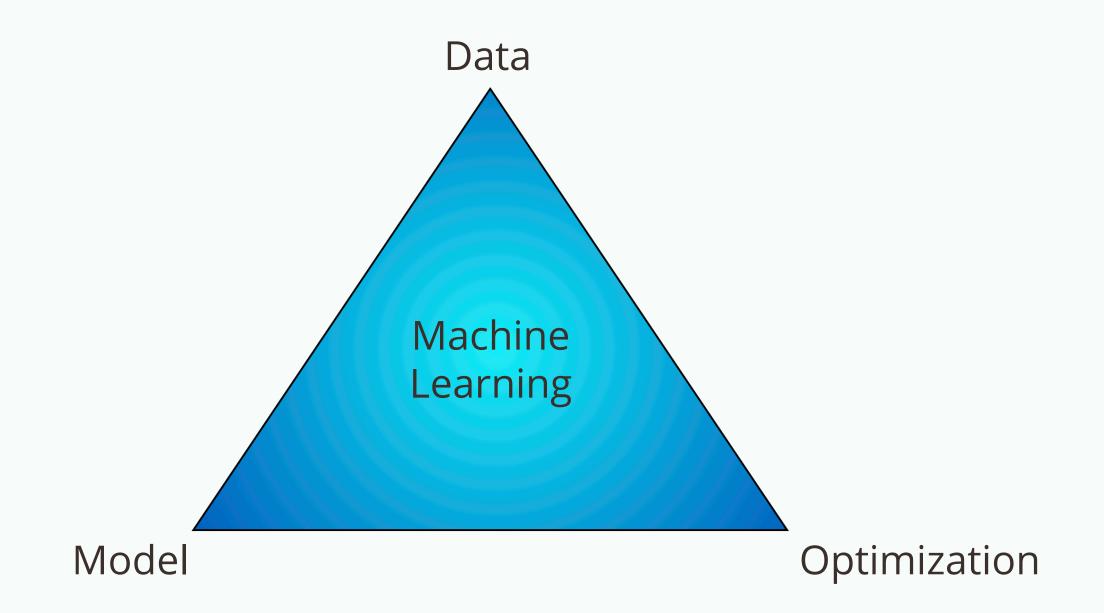




People







Supervised v. Unsupervised Learning

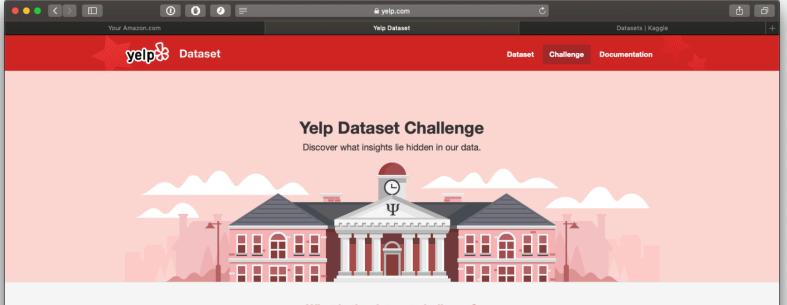
- In supervised learning you are starting with a labeled training set of data
- In unsupervised learning you don't (yet) have labels for your data

Kinds of data?

- Text and speech
- Images and video
- Geographic information
- Time series information
- Transaction data from customers
- Climate data
- Census data

Where does data come from?

- Some datasets are available for free:
 <u>http://crowdsourcing-class.org/resources.html</u>
- Some are owned by companies
- Sometimes you can assemble it yourself
- Crowdsourcing!



What is the dataset challenge?

The challenge is a chance for students to conduct research or analysis on our data and share their discoveries with us. Whether you're trying to figure out how food trends start or identify the impact of different connections from the local graph, you'll have a chance to win cash prizes for your work! See some of the past winners and hundreds of academic papers written using the dataset.

The Challenge

We challenge students to use our data in innovative ways and break ground in research. Here are some examples of topics we find interesting, but remember these are only to get you thinking and we welcome novel approaches!

Photo Classification

Maybe you've heard of our ability to identify hot dogs (and other foods) in photos. Or how we can tell you if your photo will be beautiful or not. Can you do better?



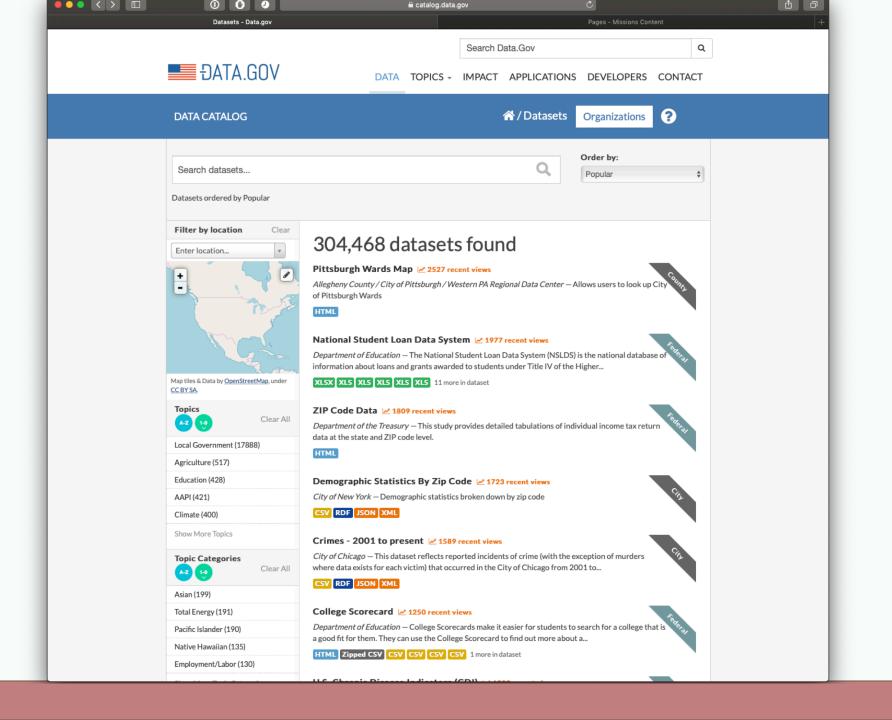
Natural Language Processing & Sentiment Analysis

What's in a review? Is it positive or negative? Our reviews contain a lot of metadata that can be mined and used to infer meaning, business attributes, and sentiment.

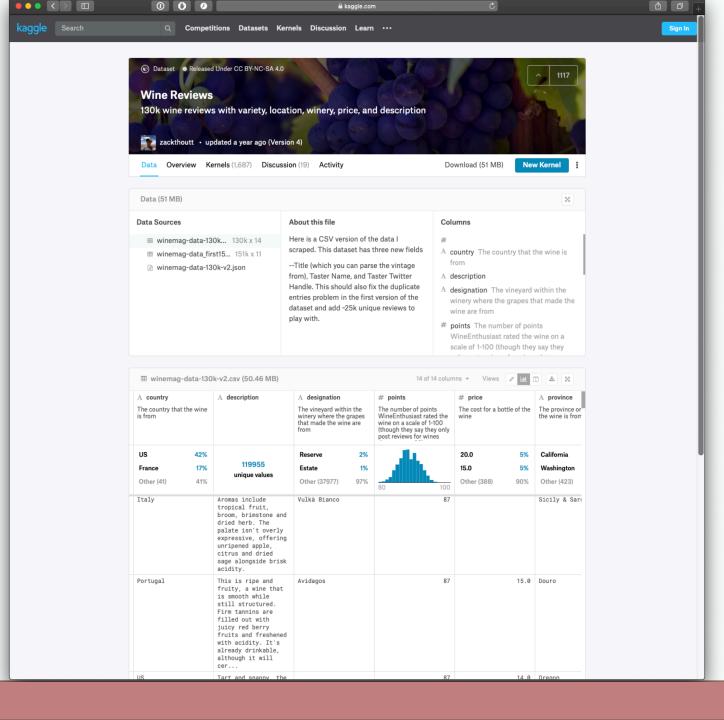
Graph Mining

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We recently launched our Local Graph but can you take the graph further? How do user's relationships define their usage patterns? Where are the trend setters eating before it becomes popular?



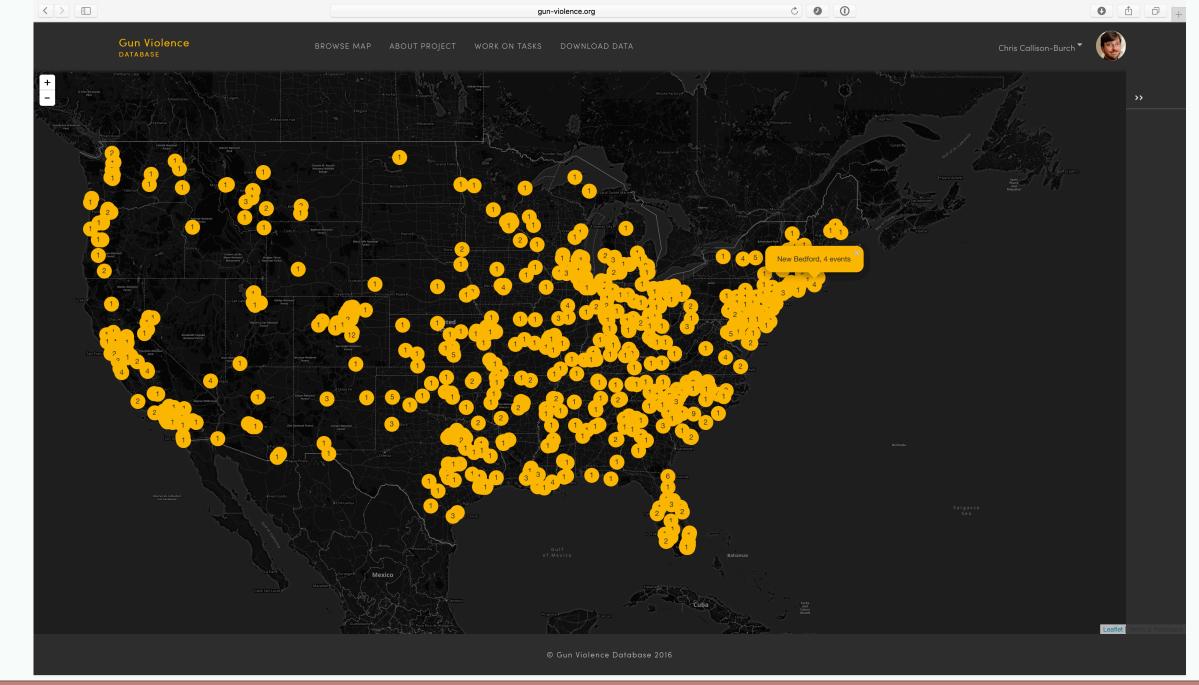
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	2508	Credit Card Fraud Detection Anonymized credit card transactions labeled as fraudulent or gen Machine Learning Group - ULB updated a year ago (Version 3)	crime	🖂 66 MB 🖉	⊳ 1k ● 37 ● 1m	
		European Soccer Database 25k+ matches, players & teams attributes for European Profession Hugo Mathien updated 2 years ago (Version 10)	association al Football europe	🖂 34.4 MB 🛛 ı	⊳ 1k ▶ 88 ▶ 558k	
	1373	TMDB 5000 Movie Dataset Metadata on -5,000 movies from TMDb The Movie Database (TMDb) updated a year ago (Version 2)	film	🖂 9.3 MB 🛛 🦸	⊳ 1k ● 51 ● 564k	
	1147	Global Terrorism Database More than 180,000 terrorist attacks worldwide, 1970-2017 START Consortium updated 5 months ago (Version 3)	crime terrorism internation	🖻 27.9 MB 🛛 🦸	⊳ 667 ● 12 ● 273k	
	1117	Wine Reviews 130k wine reviews with variety, location, winery, price, and descrip zackthoutt updated a year ago (Version 4)	critical the food and dr	🖂 50.9 MB 🖉	⊳ 1k ▶ 19 ▶ 229k	
	1056	Bitcoin Historical Data Bitcoin data at 1-min intervals from select exchanges, Jan 2012 to Zielak updated 3 months ago (Version 15)	history November 2018 finance	🖴 110.8 MB 🛛 🦸	⊳ 108 ▶ 25 ▶ 264k	
	934 Google play	Google Play Store Apps Web scraped data of 10k Play Store apps for analysing the Androi Lavanya Gupta updated 9 days ago (Version 6)	video games computer s internet mobile web	🖂 1.9 MB 🛛 🦸	⊳ 192 ● 22 ● 216k	
	815	Trending YouTube Video Statistics Daily statistics for trending YouTube videos Mitchell J updated 3 months ago (Version 114)	languages popular cul statistics + 2 more	🖂 199.1 MB 🛛 🦸	⊳ 94 ● 21 ● 172k	
	801 🦾 🦿	Pokemon with stats 721 Pokemon with stats and types Alberto Barradas updated 2 years ago (Version 2)	popular cul games and video games	🖴 14.7 KB 🛛 🦸	⊳ 1k ■ 15 ■ 191k	
	791	Data Science for Good: Kiva Crowdfunding Use Kernels to assess welfare of Kiva borrowers for \$30k in prizes Kiva updated a year ago (Version 5)	geography finance lending + 2 more	🖂 41.9 MB 🛛 ı	⊳ 240 ● 47 ● 143k	
	786	2018 Kaggle ML & DS Survey Challenge Explore the 2018 Kaggle ML & Data Science Survey for \$28,000 i Kaggle updated 3 months ago	survey anal n cash prizes	🖂 3.9 MB 🛛 🦻	⊳ 255 ● 17 ● 302k	





Classification

- Classification is the assignment of a label to unlabeled input based on previously seen data
- Learn f(x)...
- that outputs a label ...
- along with a probability that that label is true



Goals of the GVDB

- Collect data about gun violence in the US to facilitate public health research
- Draw sample from local newspapers and television stations that publish online
- Use machine learning and crowdsourcing to extract structured data from text



An engraving of the Mechanical Turk, the 18th century chessplaying automaton

Crowdsourcing and human computation are emerging fields that sit squarely at the intersection of economics and computer science. They examine how people can be used to solve complex tasks that are currently beyond the capabilities of artificial intelligence algorithms. Online marketplaces like Mechanical Turk and CrowdFlower provide an infrastructure that allows micropayments to be given to people in return for completing human intelligence tasks. This opens up previously unthinkable possibilities like people being used as function calls in software. We will investigate how crowdsourcing can be used for computer science applications like machine learning, next-generation interfaces, and data mining. Beyond these computer science aspects, we will also delve into topics like the sharing economy, prediction markets, how businesses can capitalize on collective intelligence, and the fundamental principles that underlie democracy and other group decision-making processes.

Course number

NETS 213 - students from all majors are welcome! Instructors Chris Callison-Burch and Ellie Pavlick Teaching Assistants

Course Staff

Discussion Forum

Piazza

Time and place Spring 2016, MWF 2-3PM, LRSM Auditorium

Office Hours

See calendar page

Prerequisites

CIS 120 or prior programming experience

Course Readings

Each lecture has an accompanying set of academic papers

Grading

This is a project-based course. Instead of exams, you will do a series of hands-on assignments and a final project.

- Weekly assignments (45%)
- Final project (45%)
- Peer grading (5%)
- Participation (5%)

Chicago Tribune CRIME IN CHICAGO

Slate

Chicago shooting victims

The map below shows where people were shot in Chicago, broken down by community area. The darker the shade of blue, the larger the number of victims. Read our special report on shootings. This data was last updated July 2.

Fatal Encounters

A step toward creating an impartial, comprehensive and searchable national database of

URDER, THEFT, AND OTHER WICKEDNESS. SEPT. 16 2013 3:34 PM **How Many People Have Been Killed by Guns Since Newtown?**

Slate partners with @GunDeaths for an interactive, crowdsourced tally of the toll firearms have taken since Dec. 14.

By Chris Kirk and Dan Kois

The answer to the simple question in that headline is surprisingly hard to come by. So Slate is collecting data for our crowdsourced interactive. This data is necessarily incomplete (click here to see why, and to learn more about @GunDeaths, the Twitter user who helped us create this interactive). But the more people who are paying attention, the better the data will be. You can help us draw a more complete picture of gun violence in America. If you know about a gun death in your community that isn't represented here, please email a link to a news report to slatedata@gmail.com. And if you'd like to use this data yourself for your own projects, it's open. You can download it here

Update, Dec. 31, 2013: After a year of gun deaths, Slate is retiring this project. The count is being picked up by Michael Klein's Gun Violence Archive project, launching soon. Thank you to all who volunteered to make the data as comprehensive and accurate as possible.



theguardian = all (\mathbf{Q}) (... **The Counted** SEND A TIP DATABASE ABOUT READ ARTICLES JOIN US People killed by police in the US STATE NAME PEOPLE KILLED IN 2016 RACE & ETHNICITY TOTAL RMILLIC PER CAPITA NEW MEXICO 5.49 Native American NM AK DC SD AZ CO OK WV HI 4.86 Black Total killed: 2.3 Hispanic/Latin 1.96 White **Deadspin Police-Shooting Database Update: We're** 0.72 Asian/Pacific Islander CHILL Cont **GUN VIOLENCE** Archive LOGIN CONTACT US Q Search Database <u>∔</u> ຊ ≡ CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS DO NOT CROSS MISSION **GUN VIOLENCE** Archive 2016 Gun Violence Archive (GVA) is a not for profit corporation formed in 2013 to provide free online public access to accurate information about gun-related violence in the United States. GVA will collect and check for accuracy, comprehensive information about gun-related violence in the U.S. and then post and disseminate it online Total Number of Incidents 41,309 POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NO Number of Deaths¹ 10,599 **CHARTS AND MAPS** Number of Injuries¹ 22.023 Number of Children (age 0-11) **GUN VIOLENCE** Archive **MASS SHOOTINGS - 2** 477 Killed or Injured¹ Number of Teens (age 12-17) 2.252 Killed or Injured¹ Mass Shooting² 285 Officer Involved Incident impossibly ambitious project: cataloguing Officer Shot or Killed² 1 America over the last three years. After **Officer Involved Incident** an we could have imagined. 1,359 Subject-Suspect Shot or Killed² 00 incidents of police-involved shootings Home Invasion² 1,724 and have at least one incident logged on Defensive Use² 1,288

rv 1 - Ser

1,538

Accidental Shooting

our years. We owe everyone who's s when this is all over—and for anyone 21

VITAL SIGNS: CAUSE AND EFFECT; Linking Guns and Gun Violence

By ERIC NAGOURNEY MAY 27, 2003

People with guns in their homes are almost twice as likely to be killed by guns as people who do not keep them at home, researchers reported yesterday in The Annals of Emergency Medicine.

And, the researchers found, people with guns are 16 times as likely to commit suicide using guns.

The explanation may lie in the unforgiving nature of firearms, said the author of the study, Dr. Douglas J. Wiebe, who conducted the research at the University of California at Los Angeles and is now at the University of Pennsylvania.

"People who are shot are substantially more likely to die than people injured with nongun weapons," Dr. Wiebe said.

The study was based on a review of the deaths of 1,720 homicide victims and 1,959 suicide victims and a sampling of American adults.

It found that most of the victims, over 56 percent, knew their assailants. A fifth of the homicides occurred during robberies, 6 percent during drug deals and about 15 percent during family arguments.

The study also found that women were significantly more likely than men to be victims of gun homicides. "This likely reflects the singular danger faced by women in abusive relationships," Dr. Wiebe wrote.



Douglas Wiebe Professor of Epidemiology University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine

The politics of gun control were as divisive in the 1990s as they are today. Republicans had won big in the '94 elections by campaigning against President Bill Clinton's gun control legislation. And in the spring of 1996, the National Rifle Association and its allies set their sights on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for funding increasingly assertive studies on firearms ownership and the effects on public health. The gun rights advocates claimed the research veered toward advocacy and covered such logical ground as to be effectively useless.

At first, the House tried to close down the CDC's entire, \$46 million National Center for Injury Prevention. When that failed, Dickey stepped in with an alternative: strip \$2.6 million that the agency had spent on gun studies that year. The money would eventually be re-appropriated for studies unrelated to guns. But the far more damaging inclusion was language that stated, "None of the funds made available for injury prevention and control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may be used to advocate or promote gun control."

Dickey proclaimed victory — an end, he said at the time, to the CDC's attempts "to raise emotional sympathy" around gun violence. But the agency spent the subsequent years petrified of doing *any* research on gun violence, making the costs of the amendment cleareeven to Dickey himself.



"Compared to five years ago, the funding picture for a few of us who have done this work for a long time is rosy," Wintemute said. "Compared to what it requires, it is still bleak. We have lost 20 years of concentrated effort."

Others have found the field fairly difficult to traverse. Dr. Douglas Wiebe, an associate professor of epidemiology at the Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, worked on <u>a 2009 study</u> on the link between gun possession and gun assault that is believed to have sparked Congress' interest in applying the Dickey amendment to the NIH. He called the restriction of funds "not fatal" to his field, "but very close to it." Investigators, he explained, are being forced toward less-politically contentious studies, which makes it close to impossible to conduct sound epidemiological research.

Why the CDC Hasn't Launched a Comprehensive **Gun Study in 15 Years**

By JULIE BARZILAY, DR. LAURA JOHNSON and GILLIAN MOHNEY · Jun 16, 2016, 4:37 PM ET

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Feds Invite to 'Consulta **Pipeline Prc**







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Orlando Nig

SOME EXPERTS SAY FIREARMS RESEARCH COULD SAVE LIVES, NOTING A DECREASE IN AUTOMOBILE RELATED DEATHS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO SAFETY MEASURES DISCOVERED

Scott Olson/Getty I



American Medical Association Calls Gun Violence a 'Public Health Crisis' WATCH

> 1K SHARES

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention studies a variety of public health threats every year, from infectious diseases to automobile safety. But for 15 years, the CDC has avoided comprehensive research on one of the top causes of death in the U.S.: firearms.



NIH National Institutes of Health

Condition	Total cases	NIH research awards
Cholera	373	101
Diphtheria	1337	54
Polio	266	106
Rabies	55	59
Total of four diseases	2031	320
Firearm injuries	>3000000	3

Branas, Wiebe, Schwab, Richmond. Getting past the "f" word in federally funded public health research. Injury Prevention 2005; 11:191-192

Gun control - a Guardian investigation America's gun problem is so much bigger than mass shootings

How many deaths result from mass shootings compared to other gun crimes? How has this changed over time?

Too much emphasis on mass shootings has a cost

America's gun control debate continues to revolve around the exact circumstances of the shooting that is currently on the news. Is a new gun law worth it, or not? That depends on whether it might have prevented this particular shooting. While this is an understandable, human response, it is a terrible way to go about saving lives.

The shock and horror that follows mass shootings has led to an obsessive focus on the dangers of military-style rifles even though rifles of any kind were used in less than 3% of

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The Science Behind Suicide Contagion



Margot Sanger-Katz @sangerkatz AUG. 13, 2014

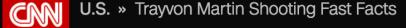
When Marilyn Monroe died in August 1962, with the cause listed as probable suicide, the nation reacted. In the months afterward, there was extensive news coverage, widespread sorrow and a spate of suicides. According to one study, the suicide rate in the United States jumped by 12 percent compared with the same months in the previous year.

Mental illness is not a communicable disease, but there's a strong body of evidence that <u>suicide is still contagious</u>. Publicity surrounding a suicide has been repeatedly and definitively linked to a subsequent increase in suicide, especially among young people. Analysis suggests that at least 5 percent of youth suicides are influenced by contagion.

How strong is the effect of suicide contagion? Does it change with age, gender? Is it effected by the style of reporting?

ON The Media	
Racial Bias in Crime Reporti	ng
► Listen 4 min + Queue	(f) 🖌 🔄
Jun 5, 2015	Does the media portray African-Americans
Summary Transcript	differently than Whites in reporting on gun violence?

Research shows the media disproportionately depict African-Americans as criminals, and whites as victims. Brooke speaks with Nazgol Ghandnoosh, research analyst at The Sentencing Project, about her study, "Race and Punishment: Racial Perceptions of Crime and Support for Punitive Policies," which details how media distortions feed our own implicit biases. (And you can take Harvard's Implicit Association Test yourself here.)



Trayvon Martin Shooting Fast Facts

CNN Library Updated 4:25 PM ET, Sun February 7, 2016

> Can we predict events that will become politically relevant touchstone events?

Live TV

U.S. Edition + \mathcal{P}

menu 💻

The New York Times

Freddie Gray Case Ends With No Convictions of Any Police Officers

Require detailed, local data

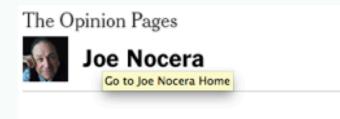
Time and Place

City State Other details (home, school, etc.) Date **Clock Time** Time of day Alleged Shooter(s) Name Gender Age Race Victim(s) Name Gender Age Race Was the victim injured? Was the victim hospitalized? Was the victim killed?

Circumstances of shooting

Type of gun Number of shots fired Answer Yes/No/Not able to determine The shooter and the victim knew each other. The incident was a case of domestic violence. The firearm was used during another crime. The firearm was used in self defense. Alcohol was involved. Drugs (other than alcohol) were involved. The shooting was self-directed. The shooting was a suicide or suicide attempt. The shooting was unintentional. The shooting was by a police officer. The shooting was directed at a police officer. The firearm was stolen. The firearm was owned by the victim/victim's family

The Gun Report



GUN REPORT

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MAY 30, 2014 3:32 PM = 314 Comments



The Kalashnikov family of assault rifles. Alexander Vasilkov/Wikimedia Commons

Recent shootings involving children have rocked two American cities.

Michael Day, 13, died after being caught in the crossfire between two groups in the Edison Neighborhood of Kalamazoo, Mich., on Memorial Day. This wasn't even the first time Day had been a victim of gun violence: On April 6, he was shot in the back while leaving a party. He told police he was walking when he heard a gunshot and realized he had been hit.

Victor Manuel Garay, 15, has been accused of firing the shot that killed Day. Police had been called earlier in the day to break up the large brawl, but as soon as they left, the fighting continued. If charged as an adult, Garay could face life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Kalamazoo County Prosecutor Jeff Getting revealed his anguish at a press conference Thursday afternoon. "To talk about the death of a 13-year-old who was shot on one of our streets, allegedly by a 15-year-old, and to think about those as eighth graders and ninth

graders...It has an effect on me. I think it has an effect on everyone: it should."



Jennifer Mascia described how she wrote the Gun Report in an NPR interview

JENNIFER MASCIA: Well, I would google "shooting," "man shot," "woman shot," "child shot," "teen shot" and "accidentally shot". You know, this was all day one coverage of shootings, so a lot of times the details aren't flushed out. If there was no name and scant details, I had to skip over those. So each day, there'd be about 35 to 40 shootings that I would present.

Renn Engineering

Title	Description	Uri	Source	Phrase
Man Shot Near Pierce Park in Coral Gables: Police	A man is in the hospital recovering after police say he was shot multiple times near a park in Coral Gables. The incident happened just before 3 a.m. Thursday outside Pierce Park, located at 101 Oak Avenue. Coral Gables police say the victim, a man in his	http://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/Man-Shot-Near- Pierce-Park-in-Coral-Gables-Police-360424171.html	NBC Universal Media	man shot
I'm Voting for Hillary Clinton Because She's a Woman	"New drinking game: take a shot every time Hillary says 'as a woman' or 'as the first woman president,'" quips a straight white male on Facebook. This comment was part of a larger thread of young male Democrats discussing why Bernie Sanders is a better	http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jillian-gutowitz/im-voting-for- hillary-clinton-because-shes-a-woman_b_8684910.html	The Huffington Post	woman shot
Child attends school despite allegedly being stabbed by guardian - FOX10 News WALA	police said a 12-year-old child ran away from home after originally saying the child had been abandoned. A suspect was killed by officers after police said he shot at them while trying escape authorities in downtown Atlanta. A suspect was killed by	http://www.fox10tv.com/story/30649388/child-attends- school-despite-allegedly-being-stabbed-by-guardian- mother	WALA-TV FOX10	child shot
Palestinian who attacked soldier shot dead	The organisation has not claimed responsibility for killing the Henkins, who were shot in front of their young children as they drove on a West Bank road between the northern colonies of Itamar and Flon Moreh	http://gulfnews.com/news/mena/palestine/palestinian-who- attacked-soldier-shot-dead-1.1631076	Gulf News	child shot

Extract information

We want data that is easy for researchers to search and study. We need your help reading articles about gun violence and extracting key pieces of information (such as the location of the shooting or the name and age of the victim).

Scan the Headlines

Read headlines and tell us which ones describe incidents of gun violence.

Total submitted tasks: 5408 Total available tasks: 882

We want to have as complete a database as possible. When there are multiple reports of the same incident, we want to combine the information from all the articles so nothing is left out. You can help by comparing two records and deciding which information is best to keep in the database.

Combine records

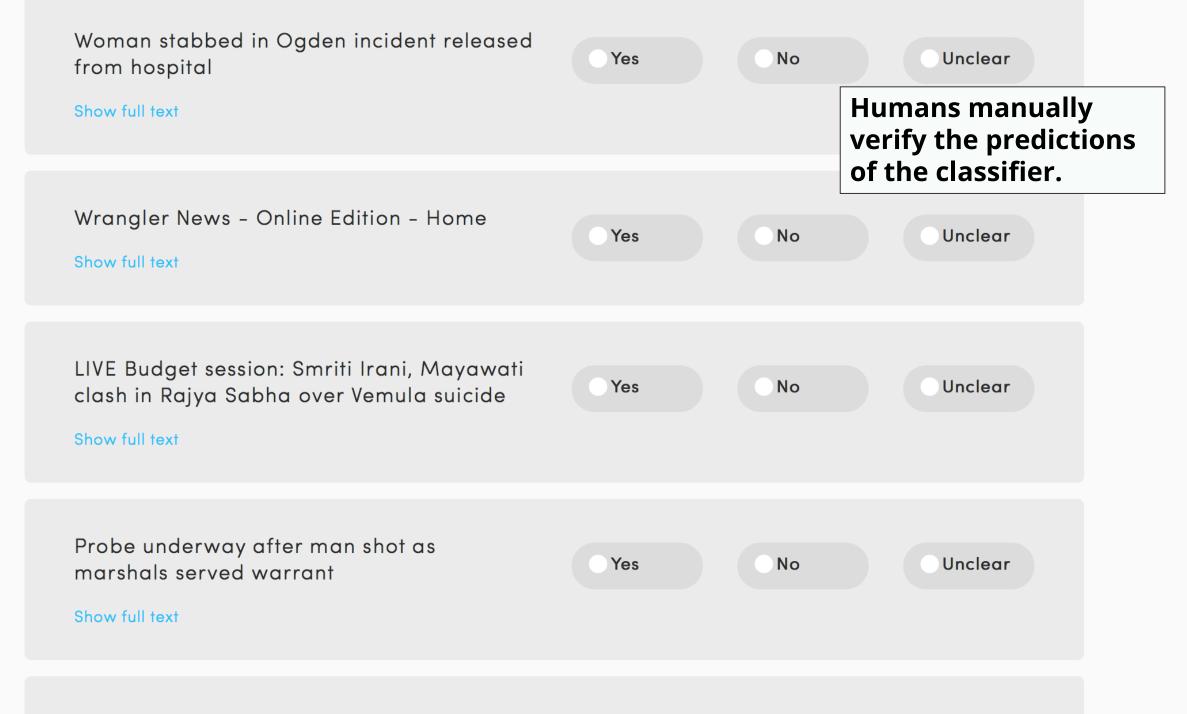
Total submitted tasks: 15526 Total available tasks: 5341

Go to task

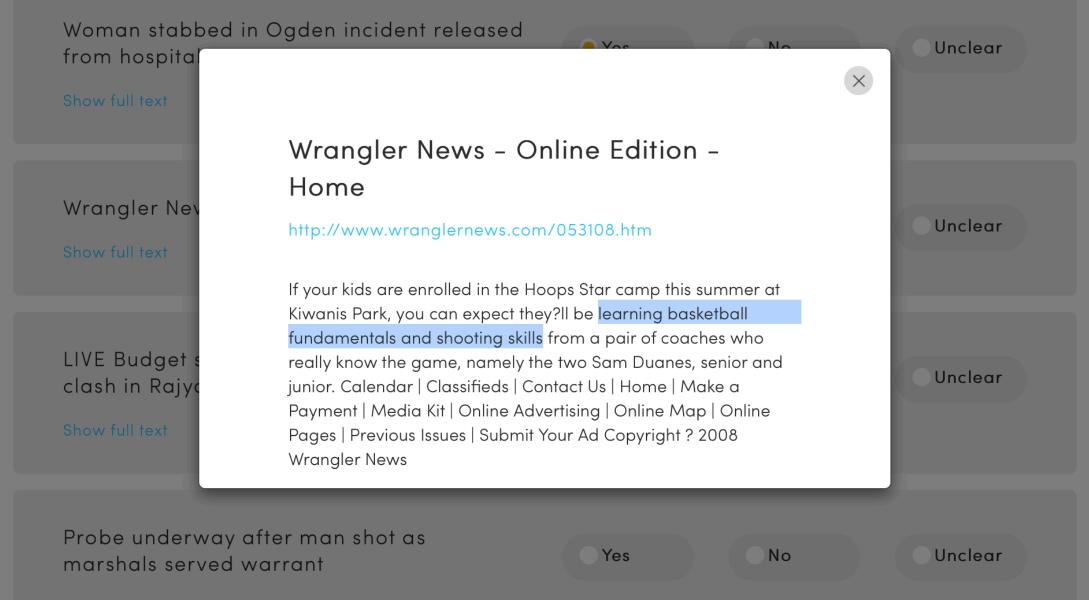
Go to task

Total submitted tasks: 297 Total available tasks: 7

Go to task



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Show full text

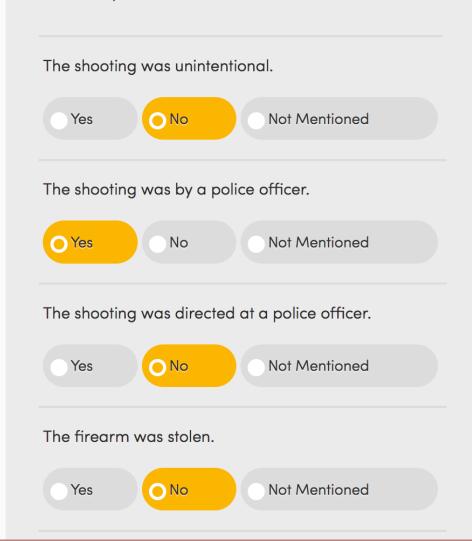
PUBLICATION DATE: AUGUST 1, 2016

Police: Officer shoots, wounds shoplifting suspect outside Conroe Wal-Mart - Houston Chronicle

Conroe police say an officer shot and wounded a suspected shoplifter in the parking lot of a Wal-Mart store Monday - the second officer-related shooting of someone suspected of taking merchandise from a city Wal-Mart store in less than three years. According to investigators, Fillmore was observed concealing several items of merchandise and then leaving the store when a Wal-Mart employee attempted to stop him. A Conroe police officer who responded to the incident feared for the safety of the Wal-Mart employee and other citizens in the busy parking lot and fired one shot, wounding the suspect in his left shoulder. Fillmore has convictions dating to 1977 for various offenses including home burglaries, thefts and illegal drug possession, public records show.

> First answer a series of binary questions about the circumstances of the shooting....

Please read the text carefully, and then select an answer for all questions. Please base your answers only on information that is explicitly stated or can be confidently inferred from the text of the article.



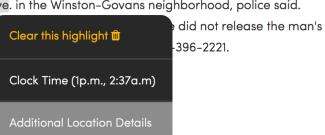


PUBLICATION DATE: JULY 26, 2016

Man shot in North Baltimore and checks himself into hospital

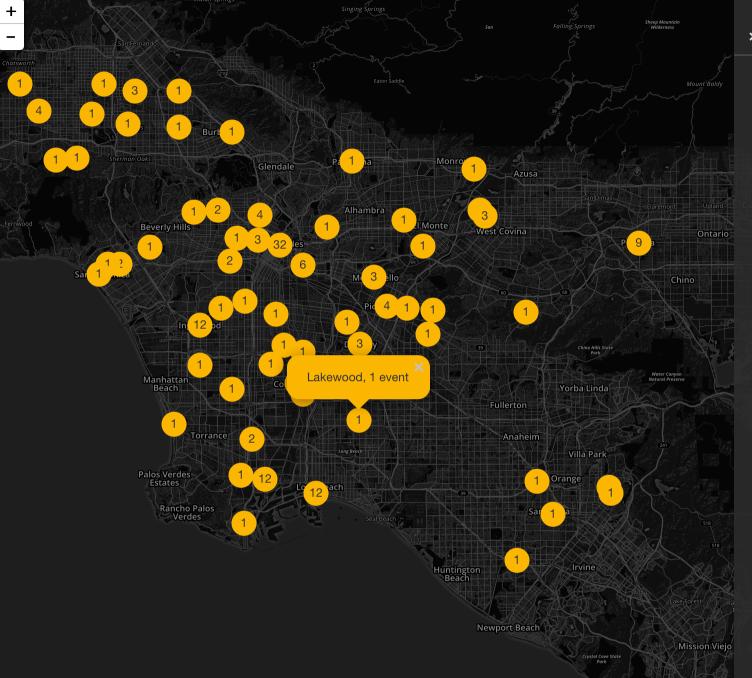
A 32-year-old man was shot in North <mark>Baltimore</mark> and checked himself into a hospital Wednesday evening, police said. Detectives determined the man was shot on the 4600 block of Midwood Ave. in the Winston-Govans neighborhood, police said.

Officers had been called condition. Anyone with in



...then extract structured information from text to populate the database. First, try to figure out the date of the described event, and select it by clicking on the calendar icon. The publication date and the day of week mentioned in article are helpful in determining the date of the shooting. Next, click on parts of the text that correspond to the other information listed below, if that information is present in the article. When you highlight a passage of text in the article, you will get a dropdown menu that lets you select which question it answers.

Date	
2016-07-20	#
State	
MD - Maryland	~
City	
Baltimore	×
Clock Time (1p.m., 2:37a.m)	



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>> Lakewood

"Richard Wayne Van Heyningen, a 47-year-old white man, was shot and killed Tuesday, March 31 near Hardwick Street and Fanwood Avenue in Lakewood, according to the Los Angeles County coroner's office. The victim was riding his bicycle on Hardwick Street when a pickup truck driven by his brother came up behind him and ran into his bicycle, causing him to fall into the street, according to a news release from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department."

Read the article

Number of victims: 1

VICTIM #1

NAME: Richard Wayne Van Heyningen AGE: 47 RACE: white GENDER: Male VICTIM WAS: killed

We plot the extracted information on a map

Gun violence classifier

- We'd like to automate the creation of the gun violence database.
- Let's start by creating a classifier that will tell us whether a newspaper article describes an incident of gun violence or not.



Labeled training data

The New York Times



Recent shootings involving children have rocked two American cities.

Michael Day, 13, died after being caught in the crossfire between two groups in the Edison Neighborhood of Kalamazoo, Mich., on Memorial Day. This wasn't even the first time Day had been a victim of gun violence: On April 6, he was <u>shot</u> in the back while leaving a party. He told police he was walking when he heard a gunshot and realized he had been hit.

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Collecting data from the web

```
import urllib
import urllib2
from cookielib import CookieJar
```

```
def compile_gunreport_urls:
    for year in ["2014", "2013"]:
        for month in range(1, 13):
            for day in range(1, 32):
                url = "http://nocera.blogs.nytimes.com/%s/%s/%s/" %
                    (year, month, day)
                try:
                      cj = CookieJar()
                     opener = urllib2.build_opener
                          (urllib2.HTTPCookieProcessor(cj))
                site = opener.open(url).read()
```

Collecting data from the web

```
import lxml.etree
import lxml.html
import re
```

```
def extract_external_links():
    for url in gunreport_urls:
# The NYTimes redirects you if you don't have cookies set.
cj = CookieJar()
opener = urllib2.build_opener(urllib2.HTTPCookieProcessor(cj))
site = opener.open(url).read()
```

```
doc = lxml.etree.HTML(site)
```

The Gun Report: Training data

http://www.mlive.com/news/kalamazoo/index.ssf/2014/04/kalamazoo_teenager_13_shot_and.html	
http://www.jsonline.com/news/crime/new-developments-in-playground-shooting-to-be-announced-at-430-pm- b99278118z1-260682381.html	
http://www.mlive.com/news/kalamazoo/index.ssf/2014/05/fighting_led_up_to_fatal_shoot.html	
http://www.mlive.com/news/kalamazoo/index.ssf/2014/05/michael_day_kalamazoo.html	
http://www.mlive.com/news/kalamazoo/index.ssf/2014/05/15-year-old_charged_with_murde.html	
http://www.jsonline.com/news/crime/girl-10-on-life-support-after-being-hit-in-playground-shootout- b99275748z1-260251491.html	
http://fox6now.com/2014/05/29/fund-created-for-sierra-guyton-victim-of-shooting-near-playground/	

Extracting web page text

Menu





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Q

5

comments

Kalamazoo teenager, 13, shot and injured late Saturday while leaving party, police say



By Alex Mitchell | amitche5@mlive.com on April 06, 2014 at 9:38 AM, updated April 06, 2014 at 1:01 PM

KALAMAZOO, MI - A 13-year-old Kalamazoo juvenile was shot in the back and injured late Saturday while leaving a party on the south side of Kalamazoo, police say.

Officers responded around 11:40 p.m. to the area of Lake Street and Maywood Avenue to a report of a subject that had been shot and discovered a teenage male suffering from a gunshot wound in his back, according to a press release issued by the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety.



Gazette File

The victim, whose name has not been released, told police he had just left a party in the 600 block of Carr Street. The teen said he was walking near Lake and Maywood when he heard a gunshot and realized he had been struck in the back, police said.





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The New York ISTICE SIGNED, ENI LIN SEIZED BY RE V CHANCELLOR BE STED KAISER FLEE

Newspaper3k: Article scraping & curation

pypi package 0.2.8 build passing coverage unknown

Inspired by requests for its simplicity and powered by <u>lxml</u> for its speed:

"Newspaper is an amazing python library for extracting & curating articles." – tweeted by Kenneth Reitz, Author of requests

"Newspaper delivers Instapaper style article extraction." - The Changelog

Newspaper is a Python3 library! View on Github here, or, view our deprecated and buggy Python2 branch

A Glance:

>>> from newspaper import Article

>>> url = 'http://fox13now.com/2013/12/30/new-year-new-laws-obamacare-pot-gur
>>> article = Article(url)

```
>>> article.download()
```

```
>>> article.html
'<!DOCTYPE HTML><html itemscope itemtype="http://...'</pre>
```

```
>>> article.parse()
```

```
>>> article.authors
['Leigh Ann Caldwell', 'John Honway']
```

Useful Links

Newspaper @ GitHub Newspaper @ PyPI Issue Tracker

This Page

Show Source

Quick search

Go

```
>>> from newspaper import Article
```

- >>> url = 'http://www.mlive.com/news/kalamazoo/index.ssf/2014/04/kalamazoo_teenage
- r_13_shot_and.html'
- >>> article.download()
- >>> article.parse()
- >>> print(article.text.strip())

— A 13-year-old Kalamazoo juvenile was shot in the back and injured late Saturday while leaving a party on the south side of Kalamazoo, police say.

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While waiting for an ambulance to arrive, the victim was transported to Bronson Me thodist Hospital for treatment of non-life threatening injuries by an acquaintance , officers said. He is currently in stable condition.

- In machine learning, we represent the training data as a vector of labels (y) and a matrix of training items (X)
- Each training item is itself represented as a vector
- The vector specifies what **features** that item has

X? Pretty awful - very soft and commercial. Confected. y An absolute star that could even benefit from another year or two. \star Tremendous weight, and concentrated minerality but all in balance. Fantastic. Top $\star\star\star\star\star\star$ Very classy, pure, blackberry and apple fruit. Demanding but ripe $\star\star\star$ tannins, very succulent. Really good Dolcetto. $\star\star$ Good Syrah character, fruit-driven but not to the point of \star undrinkability. Pleasant. Scrapes $\star\star\star\star\star$ Thin and completely uninspiring.

Fragrant, dry and long. More mineral and complex than the other Ogier wines. Really lovely and should be drunk on its own away from the Gentaz wines that tend to upstage it.

raw input

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subjectivity lexicon

Word	Polarity	Strength
abandoned	negative	weak
abandonment	negative	weak
abandon	negative	weak
abase	negative	strong
abasement	negative	strong
abash	negative	strong
abate	negative	weak
abdicate	negative	weak
aberration	negative	strong
aberration	negative	strong
zest	positive	strong

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feature matrix X

Strong Neg	Neg	Pos	Strong Pos
1	1		1
		2	3
	1	3	
		2	
1			

Classification via logistic regression

- To make a decision on a test instance, we multiply each x_i by a weight w_i that is automatically learned.
- Then we sum these together and add a bias term *b*

$$z = w \cdot x + b$$

$$z = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i\right) + b$$

bias term
weight feature value



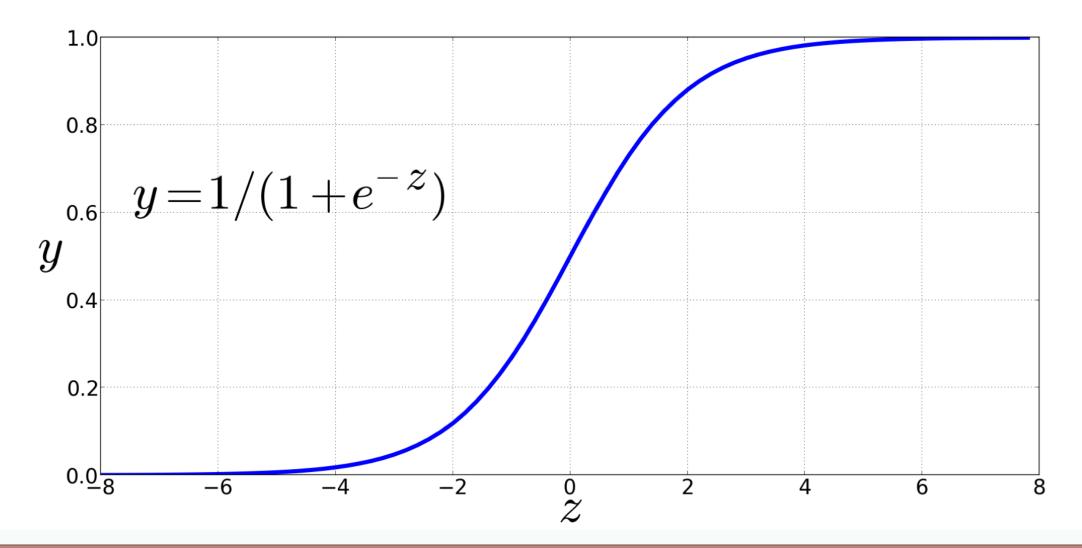
What's wrong with z?

- It isn't a valid probability!
- Weights can be real valued, and might even be negative.
- z ranges from -∞ to +∞

$$z = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i\right) + b$$

bias term
weight feature value

Logistic function aka the sigmoid



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Sigmoid to probability

$$P(y=1) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

Decision boundary

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } P(y=1|x) > 0.5 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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	1	3	
		2	
1			

Learning weights and bias

- Logistic regression is an instance of supervised learning
- We know the correct label y for each training observation x
- The system produces
- We want to learn parameters to make as close as possible to y

function STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT(L(), f(), x, y) returns θ # where: L is the loss function

- # f is a function parameterized by θ
- # x is the set of training inputs $x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, ..., x^{(n)}$
- # y is the set of training outputs (labels) $y^{(1)}$, $y^{(2)}$,..., $y^{(n)}$

 $\theta\! \leftarrow\! 0$

repeat T times

For each training tuple $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$ (in random order) Compute $\hat{y}^{(i)} = f(x^{(i)}; \theta)$ # What is our estimated output \hat{y} ? Compute the loss $L(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$ # How far off is $\hat{y}^{(i)}$) from the true output $y^{(i)}$? $g \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} L(f(x^{(i)}; \theta), y^{(i)})$ # How should we move θ to maximize loss ? $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \eta g$ # go the other way instead

return θ

Training classifiers in Python



```
1 #!/bin/python
 2
 3
   import os
   import sys
 4
 5
   import string
6 import random
  import operator
 7
   from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz
8
   from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
 9
   from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
10
   from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
11
12
   from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
   from sklearn.feature extraction import DictVectorizer
13
   from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
14
   from sklearn.externals.six import StringIO
15
16
17
   #read in raw data from file and return a list of (label, article) tuples
   def get_data(filename):
18
       data = [line.strip().split('\t') for line in open(filename).readlines()]
19
       random.shuffle(data)
20
21
       return data
22
23
   #this function builds the feature matrix for the Decision Tree.
24
   def get_dtree_features(X) :
25
       features = []
       feature_list = []
26
27
       wordCounts = {}
28
```

20

1	#!/bin/python	Statistical clas	ssification
2		2.891467	shooting
3	import os	2.560138	accidentally
4	import sys	2.342422	shot
5	import string	2.012679	gun
6	import random	1.925938	accidental
7	import operator	1.706036	subscriber
	<pre>from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz</pre>	1.673353	guns
9	<pre>from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier</pre>	1.626867	skip
	<pre>from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB</pre>	1.597359	discharged
	<pre>from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression</pre>	1.505322	rifle
	<pre>from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder</pre>	1.449963	homicides
13	from sklearn feature_extraction import DictVectorizer	1.419679	hunting
14	<pre>from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split</pre>	1.418678	bullet
	<pre>from sklearn.externals.six import StringIO</pre>	1.324652	ad
16		1.279014	log
17	<pre>#read in raw data from file and return a list of (label, a</pre>	1.225336	source
18	<pre>def get_data(filename):</pre>	1.214517	chest
19	<pre>data = [line.strip().split('\t') for line in open(file</pre>	1.211558	reserved
20	random.shuffle(data)	1.204958	gunshot
21	return data	1.147636	detroit
22		1.142863	innovative
23	#this function builds the feature matrix for the Decision	1.136201	penny
24	<pre>def get_dtree_features(X) :</pre>	1.117853	leg
25	features = []	1.108006	unlimited
26	feature_list = []	1.098322	township
27	<pre>wordCounts = {}</pre>	1.095423	update
28		1.094982	firearms
20		1 002020	marion

Experimental design in machine learning

- Splitting data into training / test sets
- Baselines
- Evaluation

Training/test spit

- Typically we have a fixed set of labeled data that we run experiments on
- In our experiments we typically split the data into a training set, and a disjoint test set
- Why?

It is generalization that counts

- The fundamental goal of machine learning is to generalize beyond the examples in the training set
- No matter how much data we have, at test time we are unlikely to see exactly the same items

The problem of overfitting

- Sometimes our classifier *overfits* the data
- It encodes random quirks of the data instead of learning good generalizations
- Symptom: your learner creates a classifier that is 100% accurate on the training data but only 50% accurate on test data

Our data may be too easy

- Jennifer Mascia described how she wrote the Gun Report for the NYTimes in an NPR interview
- JENNIFER MASCIA: Well, I would google "shooting," "man shot," "woman shot," "child shot," "teen shot" and "accidentally shot". You know, this was all day one coverage of shootings, so a lot of times the details aren't flushed out. If there was no name and scant details, I had to skip over those. So each day, there'd be about 35 to 40 shootings that I would present.

n-fold cross validation

- Splitting the data reduces the amount of available data for training
- Mitigated through cross-validation: randomly dividing your training data into 10 pieces, train on 9 test on 1, average results

Precision and Recall

	Actual Class	
ed class	True positive: Correct result	False positive: Unexpected result
Predicted	False negative: Missing result	True negative: Correct absence of result
$Precision = \frac{tp}{tp + fp}$		$Recall = \frac{tp}{tp + fn}$

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Precision and Recall

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Precision and Recall

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ed class	True positive: Correct result	False positive: Unexpected result
Predicted	False negative: Missing result	True negative: Correct absence of result
$Recall = \frac{tp}{tp + fn}$		

Accuracy

	Actual Class	
Correct res	True positive: Correct result	False positive: Unexpected result
Predicted	False negative: Missing result	True negative: Correct absence of result
$Accuracy = \frac{tp + tn}{tp + tn + fp + fn}$		



Evaluating a system

• Say your system gets 93% accuracy, is that good?

Baselines

- Our training data is imbalanced:
 - 8973 positive examples
 - 62811 negative examples
- A system that always guessed "not a gun related article" would get 87% accuracy
- This is the "majority class baseline"
- The rule-based system that guess + iff "shooting" occurs in the article and otherwise gets 93%

Learning curves

