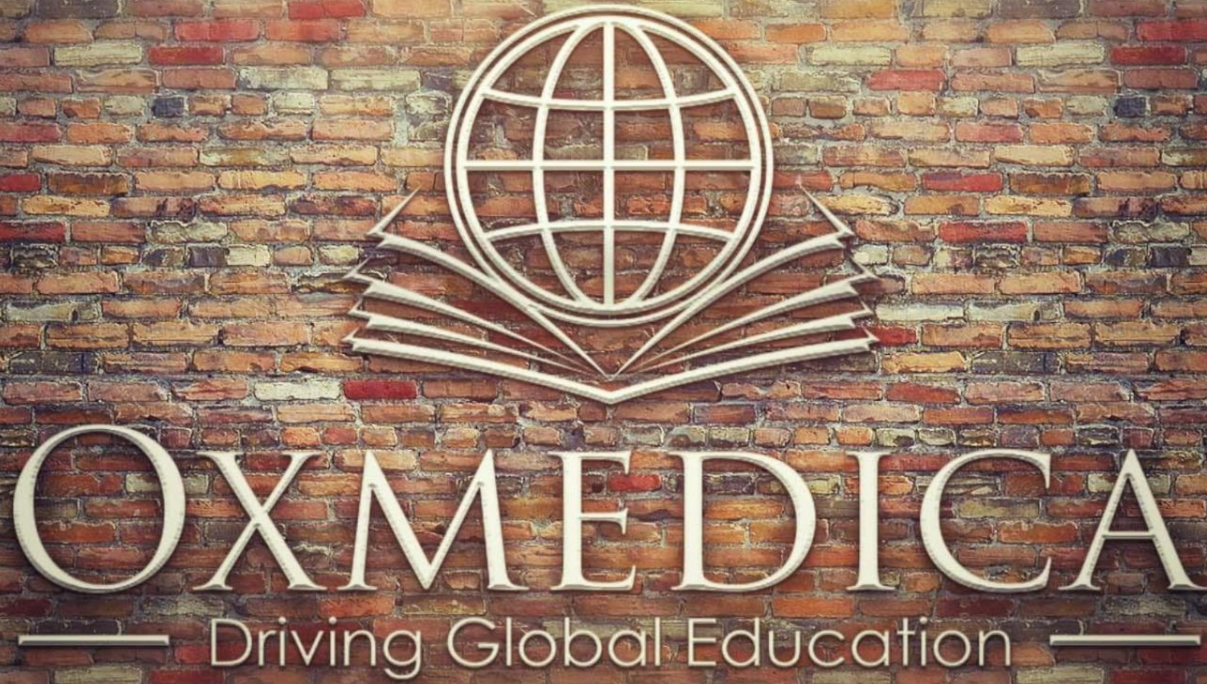




Day 8



Overview

1

Visualisations

2

Linear regression as a computational graph

3

An introduction to neural networks

4

Assessment feedback

Halfway point

30th June

18th July



Week 1

Introduction to the field and the relevant skills.

Week 2

Exploring algorithms with maths and code

Week 3

Language models: theory and coding

Name	Points
Ahmed K	24
Naser	20
Turki	18

Visualisations

Best Visualisations

HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

PAN-DEM-IC (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.

Throughout history, as humans spread across the world, infectious diseases have been a constant companion. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant.

Here are some of history's most deadly pandemics, from the Antonine Plague to COVID-19.

The timeline shows the progression of various diseases and their impact on the world population. The diseases are represented by colored spheres of varying sizes, indicating the scale of the pandemic. The timeline is divided into sections by century or millennium.

200M
Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
1347-1351

1700
Smallpox
1520

17th Century Great Plagues
1600

18th Century Great Plagues
1700

Cholera 6 outbreak
1817-1923

The Third Plague
1330-1350

Yellow Fever
100-150K
LATE 1800s

HIV/AIDS
25-35M
1981-PRESENT

MERS
850
2012-PRESENT

SARS
770
2002-2003

Ebola
11.3K
2014-2016

Swine Flu
200K
2009-2010

COVID-19
3.9M*
2019-8-20A PT, JUNE 30, 2021 (ONGOING)

Spanish Flu
40-50M
1918-1919

Russian Flu
1M
1889-1890

Asian Flu
1.1M
1957-1958

Hong Kong Flu
1M
1968-1970

WHO officially declared COVID-19 a pandemic on May 11, 2020.

It is hard to calculate and forecast the impact of COVID-19 because the disease is new to medicine, and data is still coming in.

***Johns Hopkins University estimates**

DEATH TOLL [HIGHEST TO LOWEST]

200M
Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
1347-1351

56M
Smallpox
1120

40-50M
Spanish Flu
1918-1919

30-50M
Plague of Justinian
541-542

25-35M
HIV/AIDS
1981-PRESENT

12M
The Third Plague
1330-1350

600K
Antonine Plague
165-180

50K
Smallpox
735-737

17th Century Great Plagues
1600

2.9M
COVID-19
2019-8-20A PT, JUNE 30, 2021 (ONGOING)

350K
Swine Flu
2009-2010

100-150K
Yellow Fever
LATE 1800s

11.3K
Ebola
2014-2016

800
MERS
2012-PRESENT

770
SARS
2002-2003

1M
Russian Flu
1889-1890

1.1M
Asian Flu
1957-1958

1M
Hong Kong Flu
1968-1970

1M
Cholera 6 outbreak
1817-1923

1M
Japanese Smallpox Epidemic
735-737

1M
18th Century Great Plagues
1700

1M
The Third Plague
1330-1350

1M
Antonine Plague
165-180

1M
Smallpox
735-737

1M
Cholera 6 outbreak
1817-1923

1M
Japanese Smallpox Epidemic
735-737

1M
18th Century Great Plagues
1700

1M
The Third Plague
1330-1350

1M
Antonine Plague
165-180

1M
Smallpox
735-737

1M
Cholera 6 outbreak
1817-1923

1M
Japanese Smallpox Epidemic
735-737

1M
18th Century Great Plagues
1700

1M
The Third Plague
1330-1350

1M
Antonine Plague
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Smallpox
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1817-1923

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Japanese Smallpox Epidemic
735-737

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18th Century Great Plagues
1700

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18th Century Great Plagues
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The Third Plague
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1M
Cholera 6 outbreak
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735-737

1M
18th Century Great Plagues
1700

1M
The Third Plague
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735-737

1M
Cholera 6 outbreak
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Japanese Smallpox Epidemic
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18th Century Great Plagues
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1M
The Third Plague
1330-1350

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Antonine Plague
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1M
Cholera 6 outbreak
1817-1923

1M
Japanese Smallpox Epidemic
735-737

1M
18th Century Great Plagues
1700

1M
The Third Plague
1330-135

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*Johns Hopkins University estimates

200M
Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
1347-1351

56M
Smallpox
1926

40-50M
Spanish Flu
1918-1919

30-50M
Plague of Justinian
541-542

The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas.

The outbreak wiped out 30-50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years for the continent's population to recover.

Smallpox killed an estimated 90% of Native Americans. In Europe during the 1800s, an estimated 400,000 people were being killed by smallpox annually. The first ever vaccine was created to ward off smallpox.

The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.

25-35M
HIV/AIDS
1981-PRESENT

12M
The Third Plague
1855

5M
Antonine Plague
165-180

3.9M*
COVID-19
2019-2020, 2021
(ONGOING)

3M
17th Century Great Plagues
1600

1.5M
19th Century Great Plagues
1850-1950

1M
Russian Flu
1889-1890

1M
Hong Kong Flu
1968-1970

1M
Cholera 6 outbreak
1817-1923

1M
Japanese Smallpox Epidemic
735-737

600K
18th Century Great Plagues
1700

200K
Swine Flu
2009-2010

100-150K
Yellow Fever
LATE 1800s

11.3K
Ebola
2014-2016

850
MERS
2012-PRESENT

770
SARS
2002-2003

*Source: CDC, WHO, BBC, Wikipedia

Source: Hopkins University estimates

VISUAL CAPITALIST

YouTube Instagram Twitter LinkedIn

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Spanish flu
1918-1919

Plague of Justinian
541-542

The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.



Plague of Justinian
541-542

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25-35M
HIV/AIDS
1981-PRESENT

1918-1919 Spanish Flu	17th Century Great Plagues	1957-1958 Asian Flu
100M	3M	1.1M

1M
Russian Flu
1889-1890

Cholera 6 outbreak

165-180 JU
600K
18th Century
Great Plagues

Year	Yellow Fever	Ebola
2014	~100K	11.3K
2015	100-150K	11.3K
2016	~100K	~1K

Year	MERS	SARS
2012-PRESENT	850	-
2002-2004	-	770

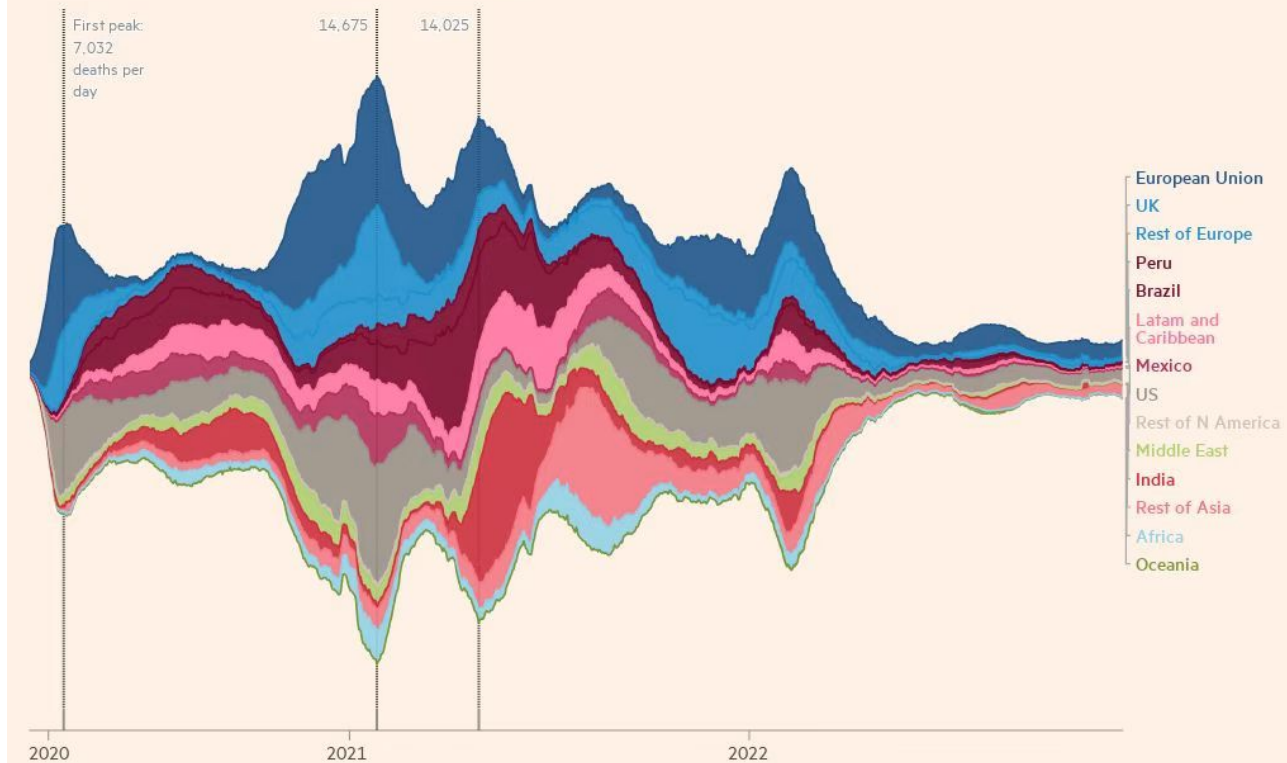
1817-1923 735.

*Johns Hopkins University
Source:

 /visualcapitalist
 @visualcap
 visualcapitalist.com

More than 1,000 deaths each day are attributed to Covid-19

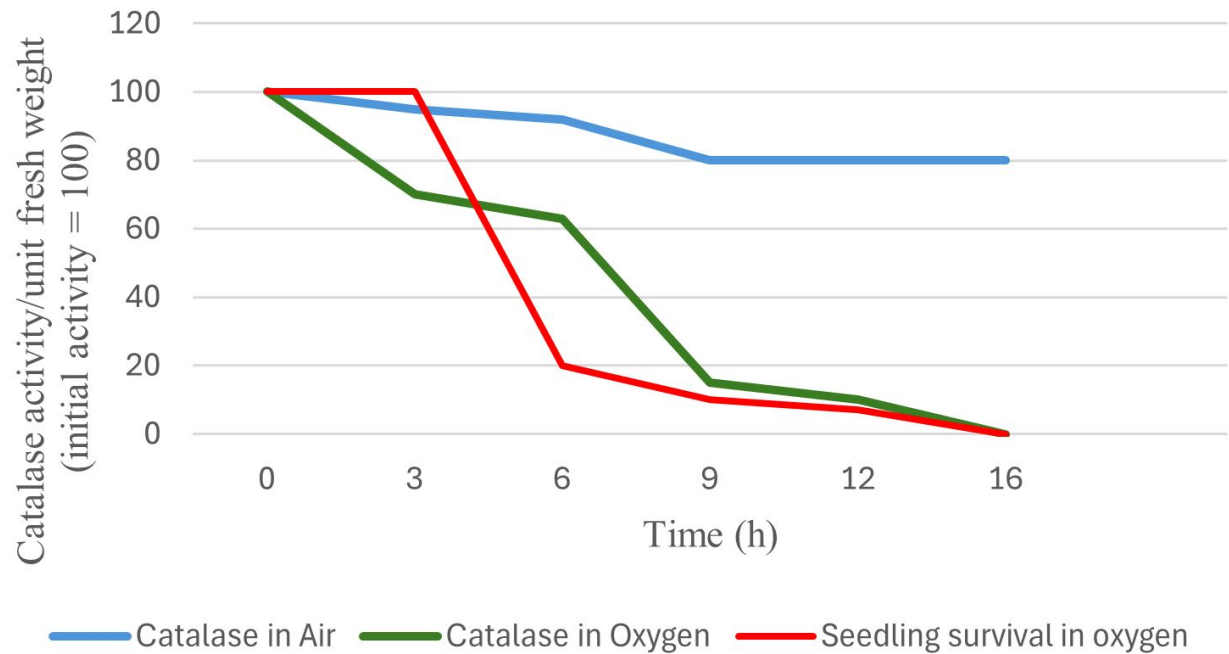
Daily deaths attributed to Covid-19 (7-day rolling average)



Source: [Johns Hopkins CSSE](#), [WHO](#), [national sources](#), [FT research](#) • Excludes recent data covering less than 95% of global population
N America includes Canada, Bermuda, Greenland and St Pierre and Miquelon

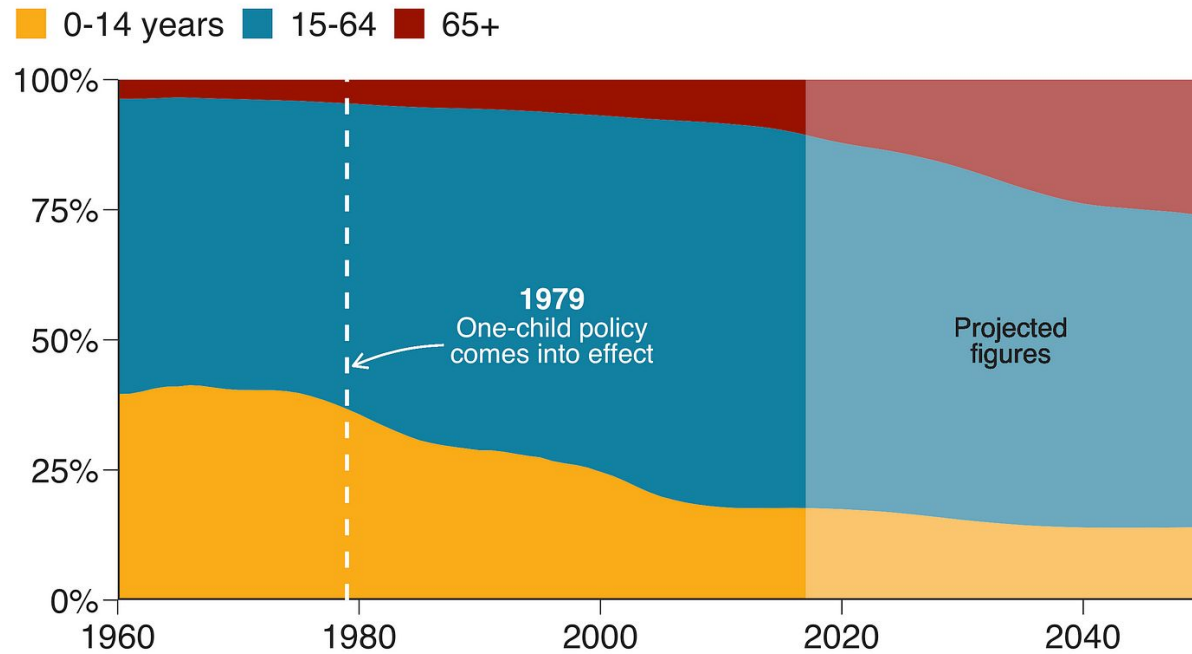
FINANCIAL TIMES

Figure 1. Effect of treatment with 10 atm. pure oxygen on catalase activity and seedling mortality of cress seedlings.



Breakdown of China's population by age group

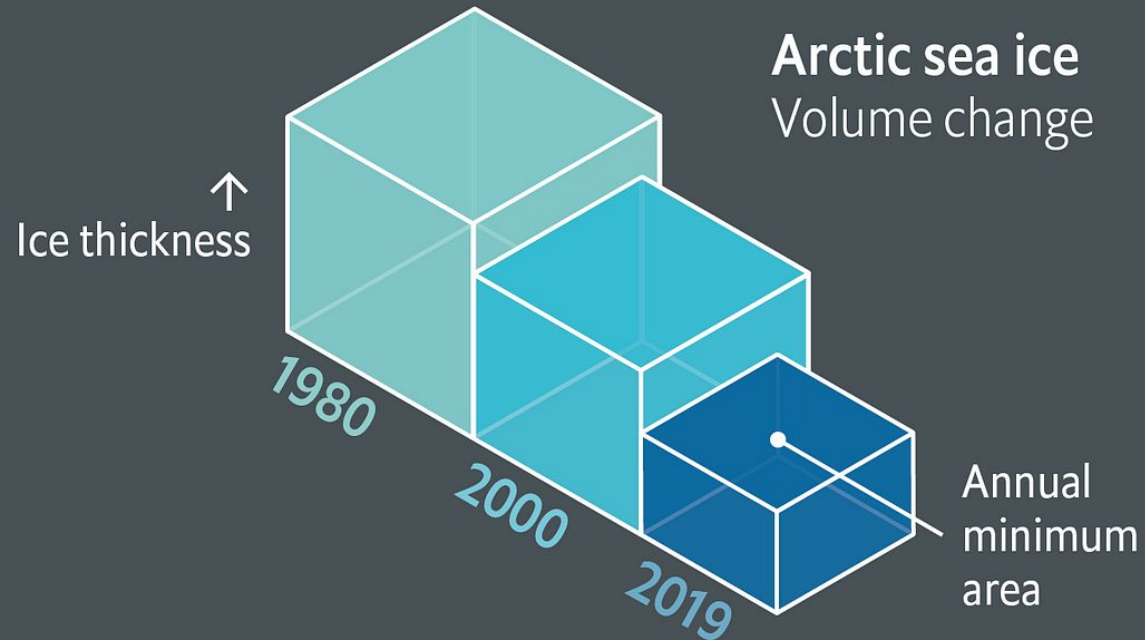
Proportion of total population (1960-2050)



Source: The World Bank

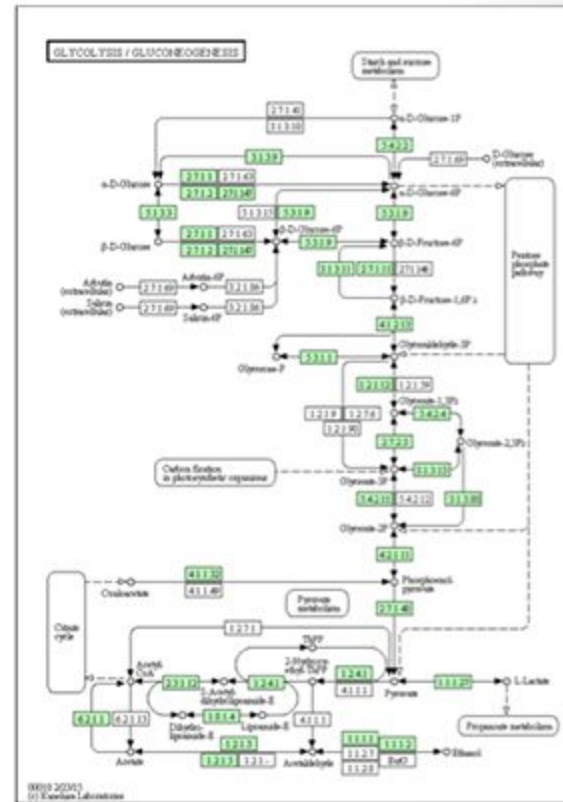
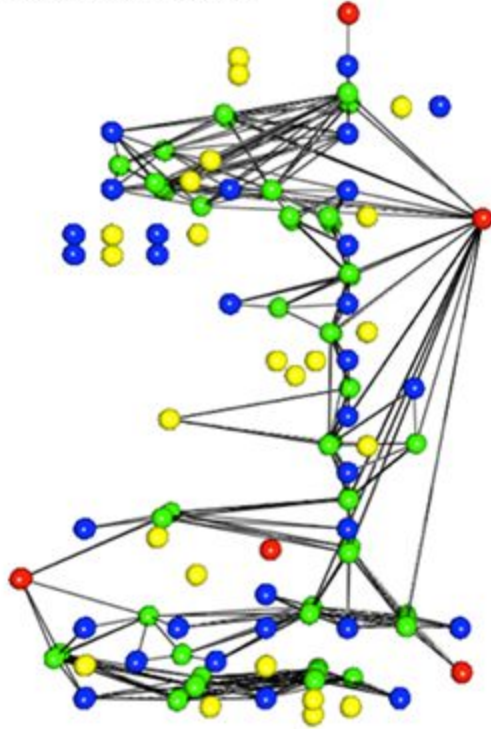
BBC





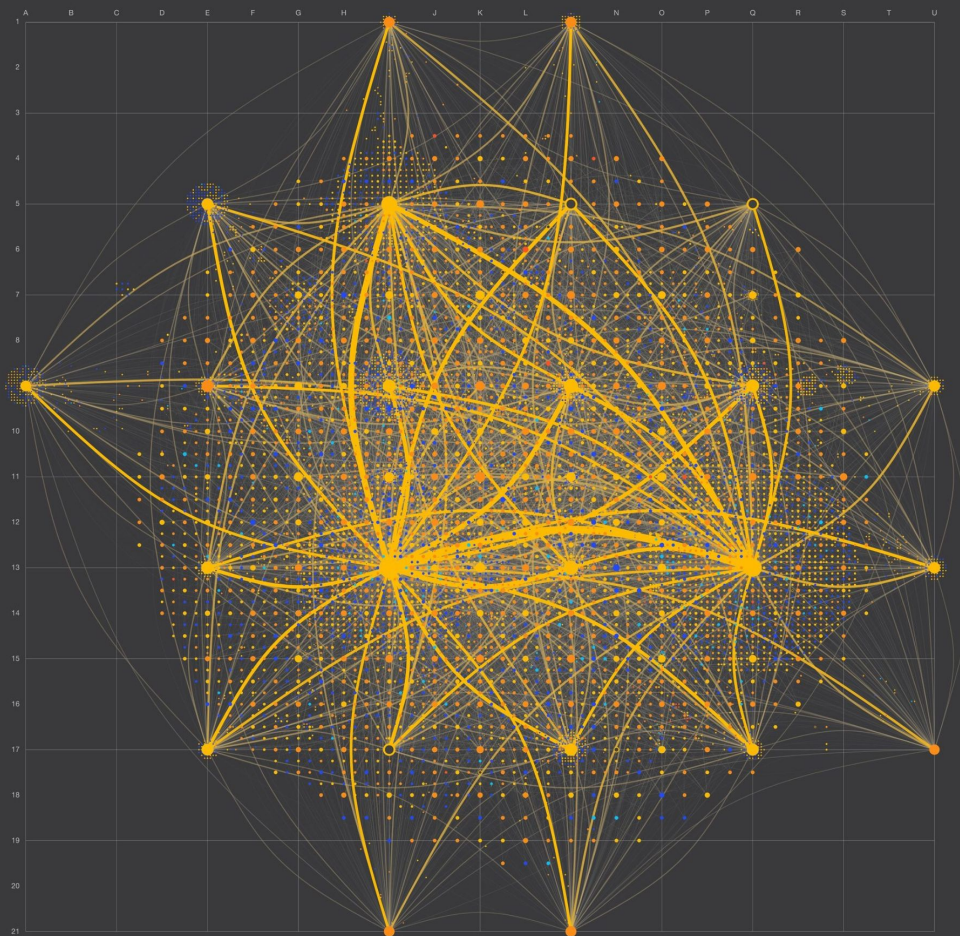
Worst Visualisations

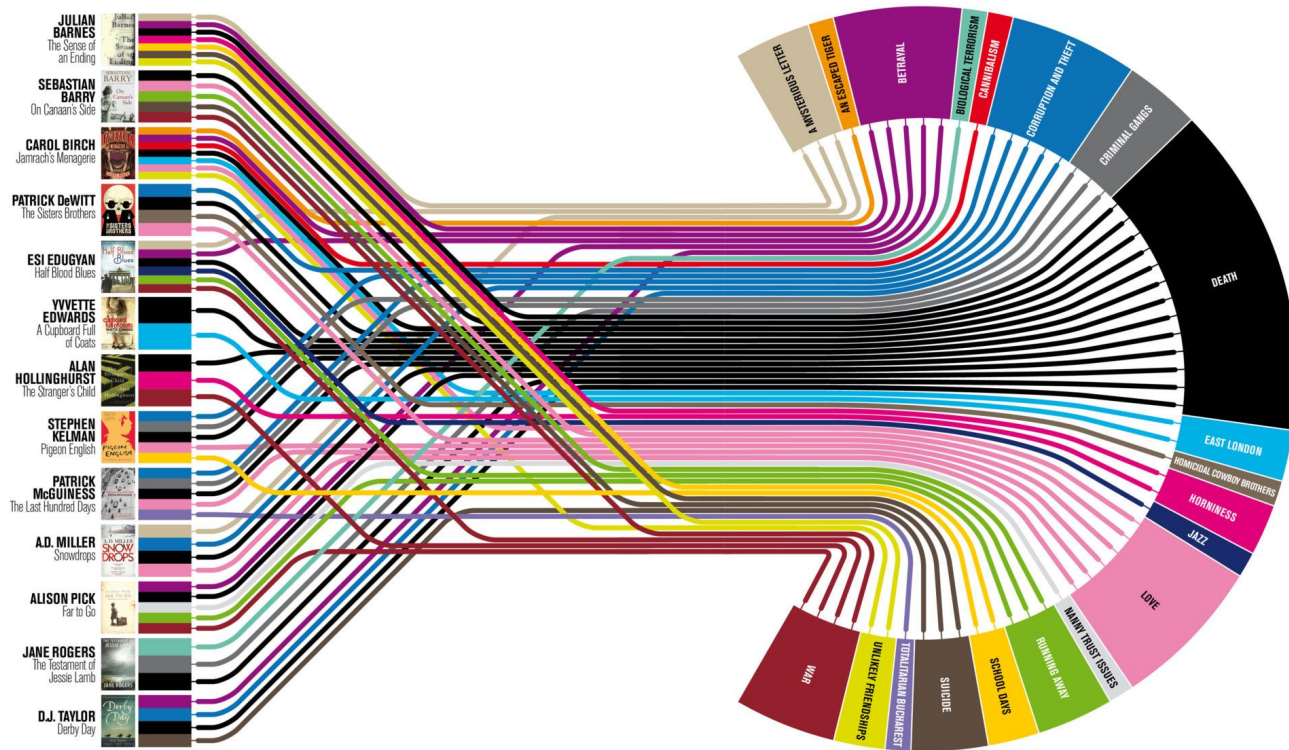
KEGG database access



The Internet

Topology of Autonomous Systems, 2011.01.02



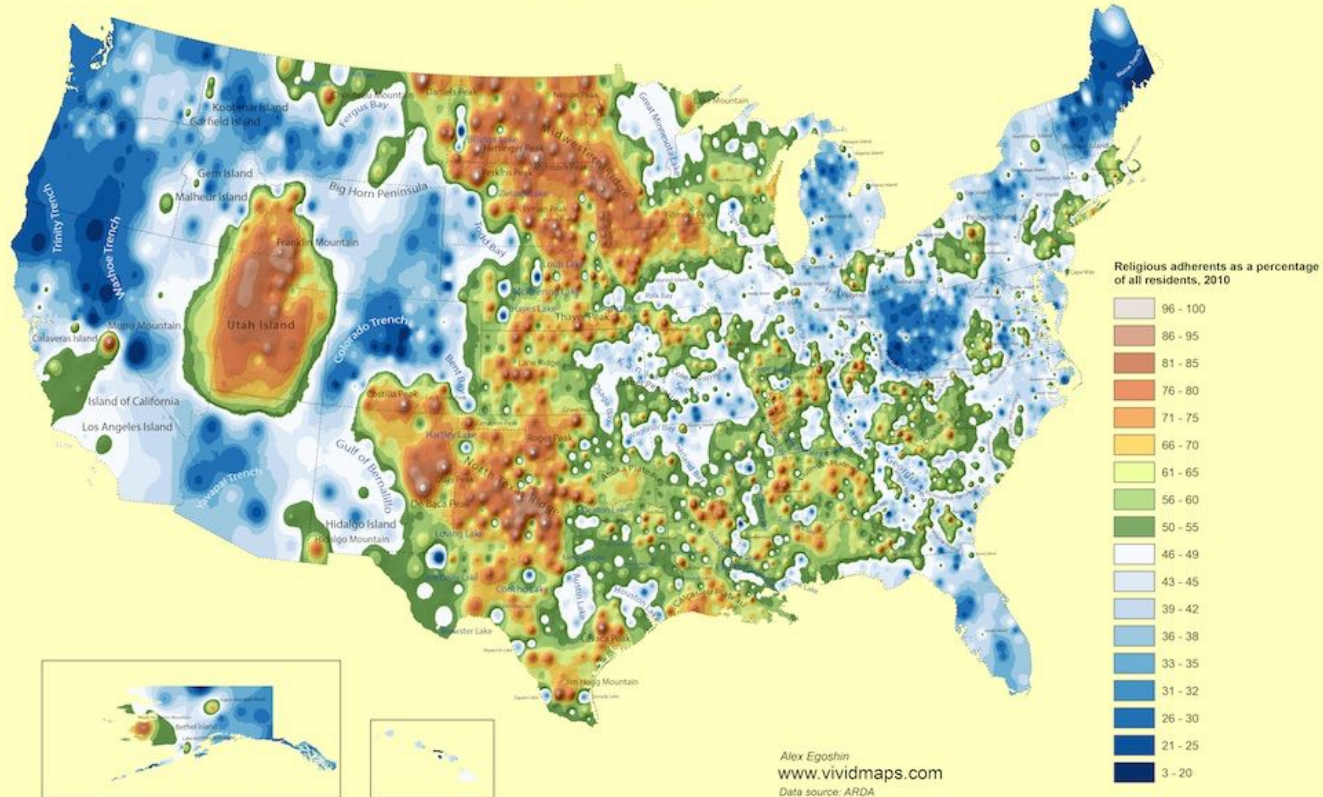


Plot lines

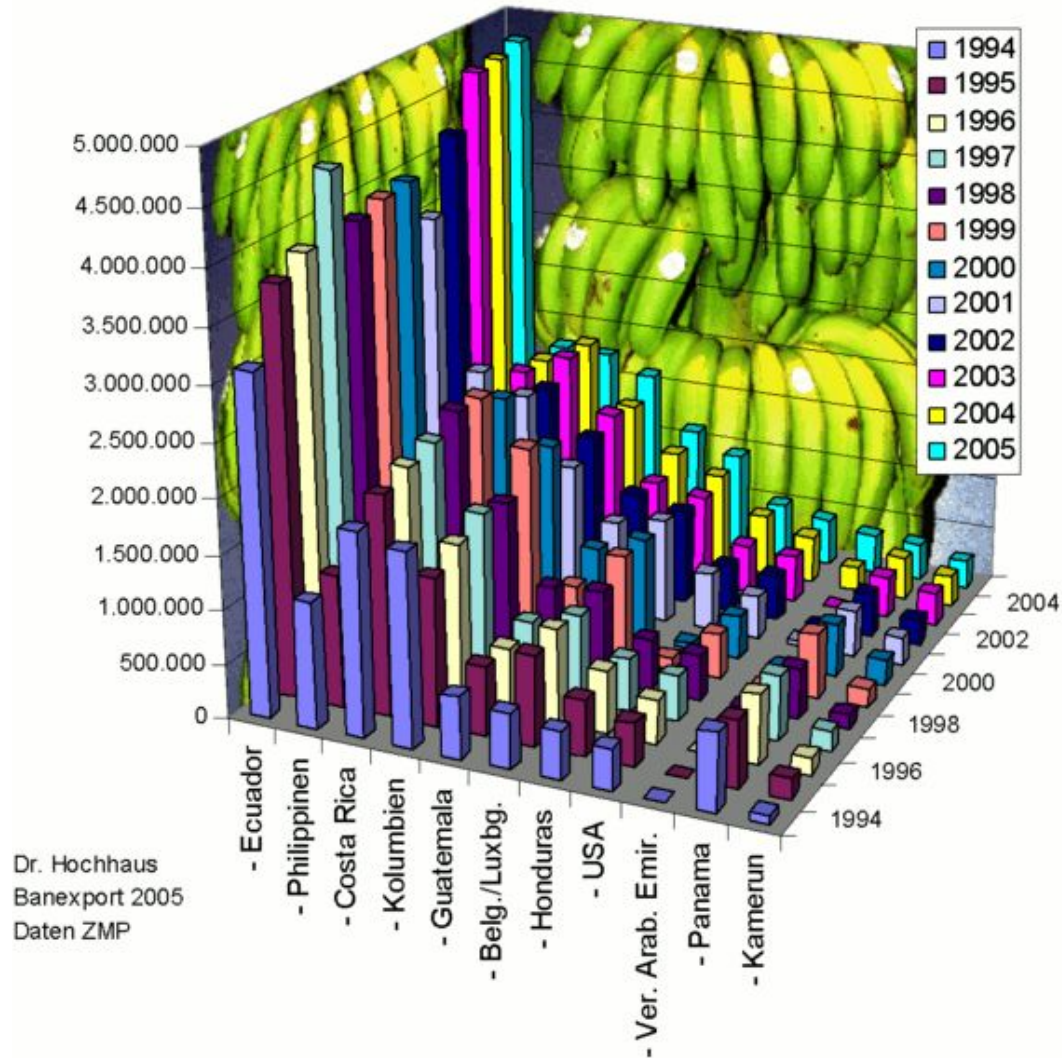
What makes a prize-winning novel? As Julian Barnes wins the Booker Prize, Delayed Gratification's Johanna Kamradt charts the themes of this year's longlisters.

Illustration: Christian Tate

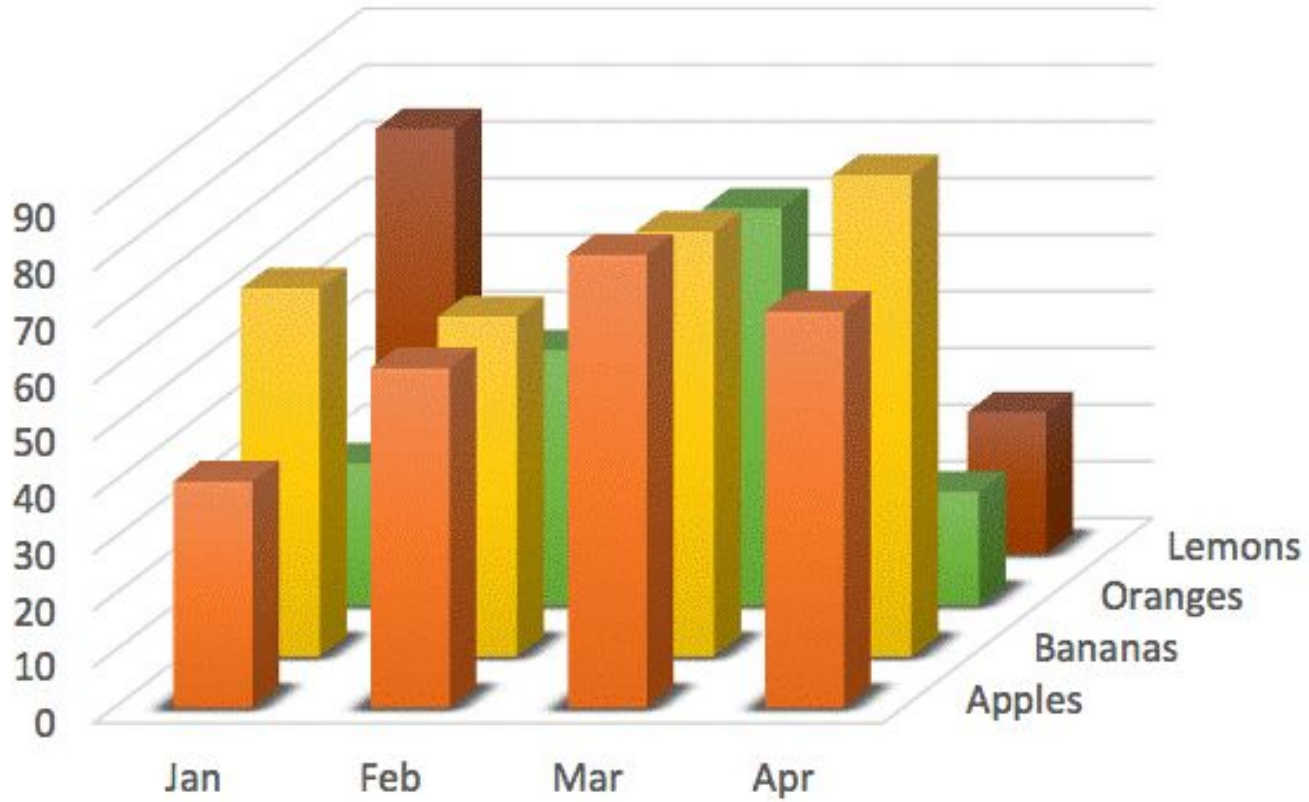
Faithland

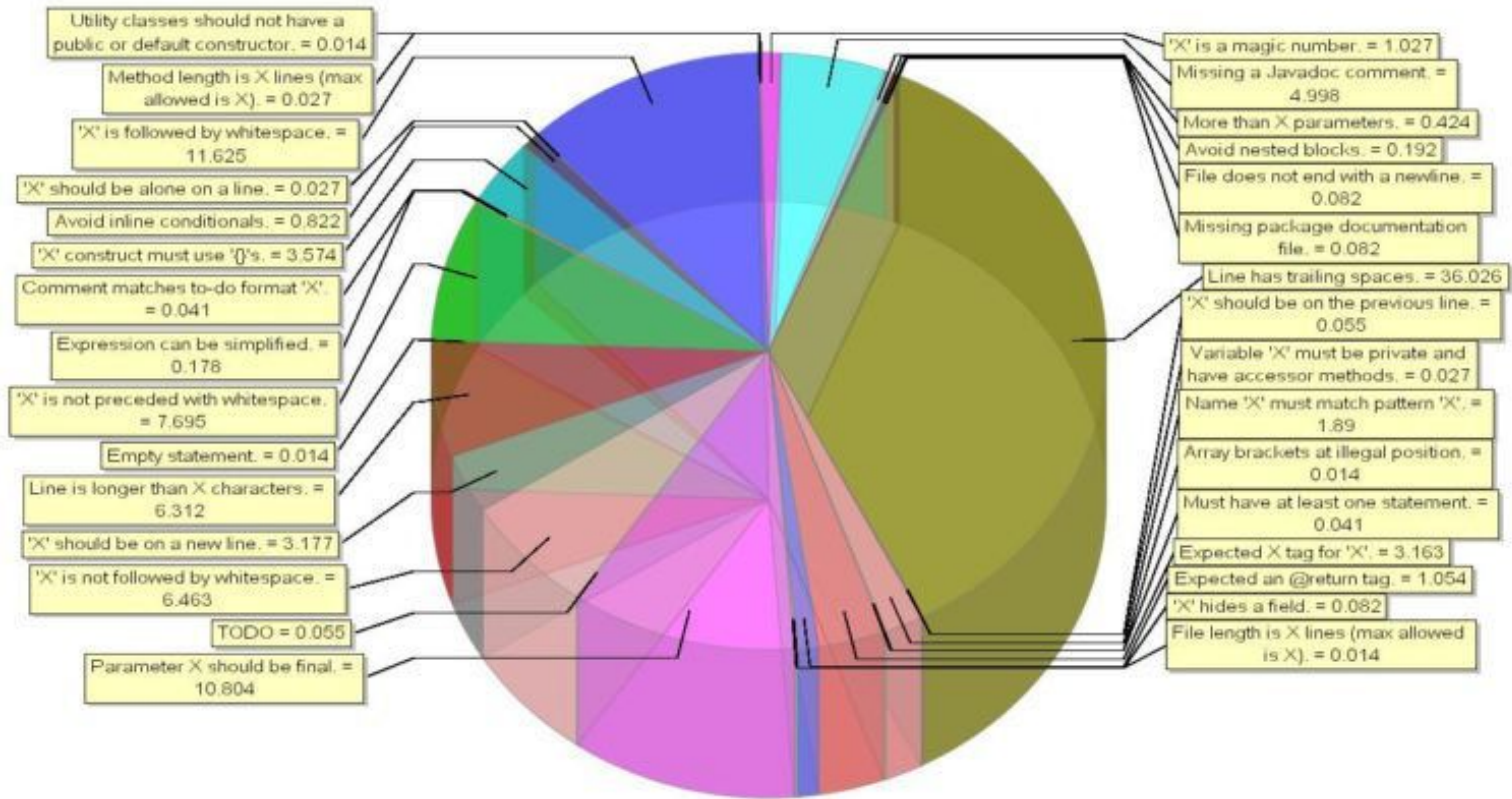


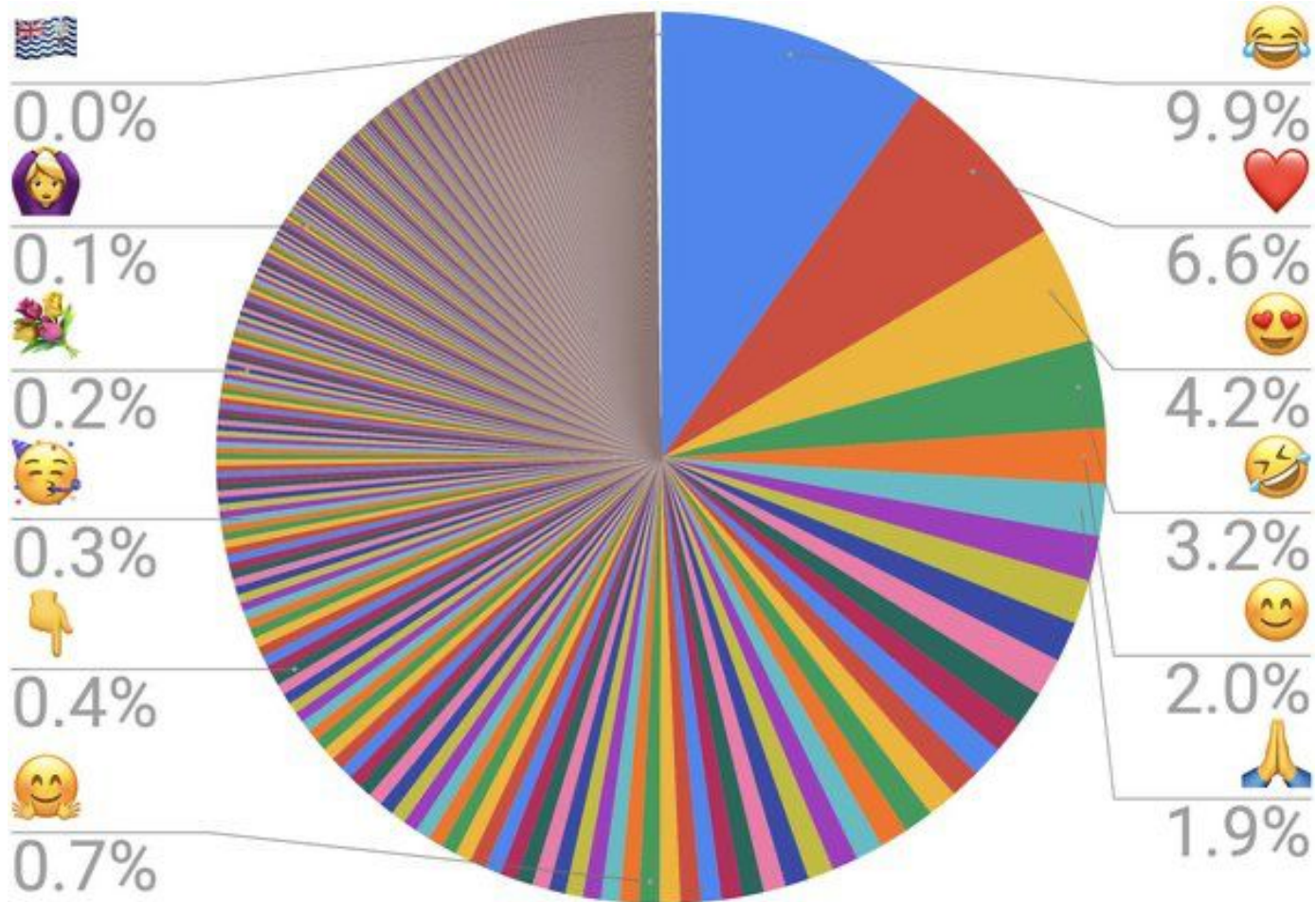
Export von Bananen in Tonnen von 1994-2005

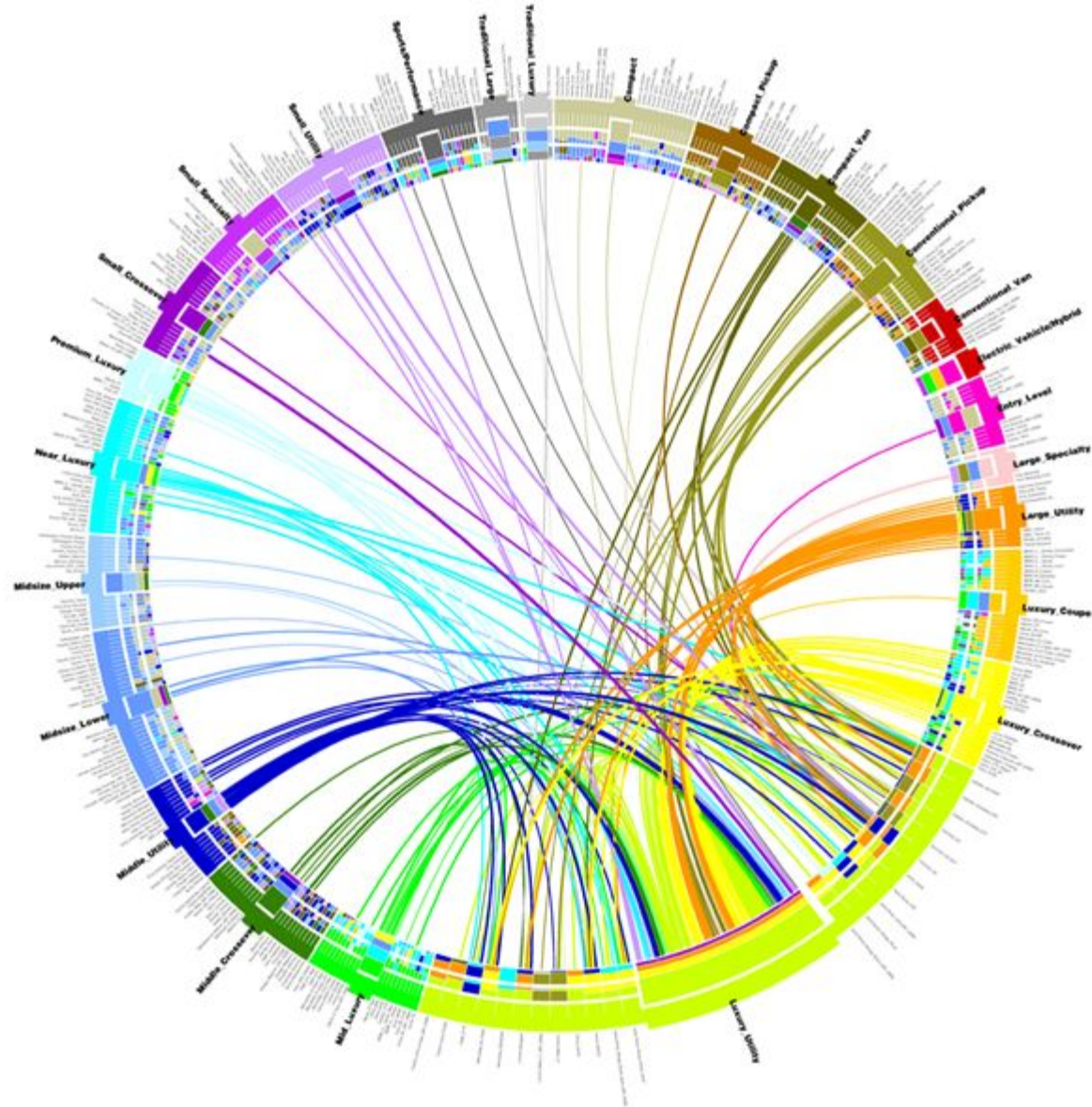


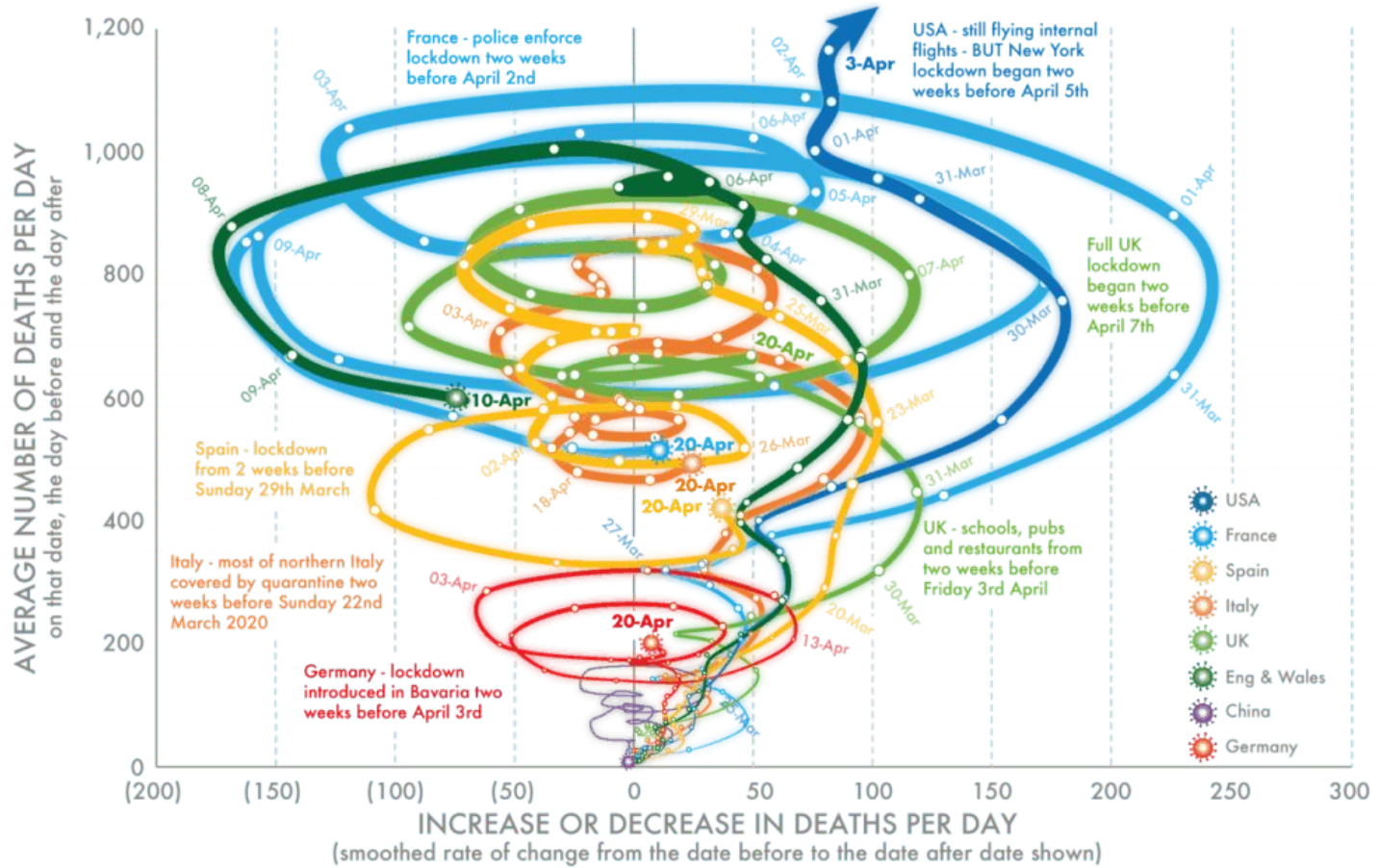
Dr. Hochhaus
Banexport 2005
Daten ZMP











DannyDorling.org. Illustration by Kirsten McClure @orpheuscat

Computational Graphs

 **A little warning** 

Linear Regression as a Computational Graph

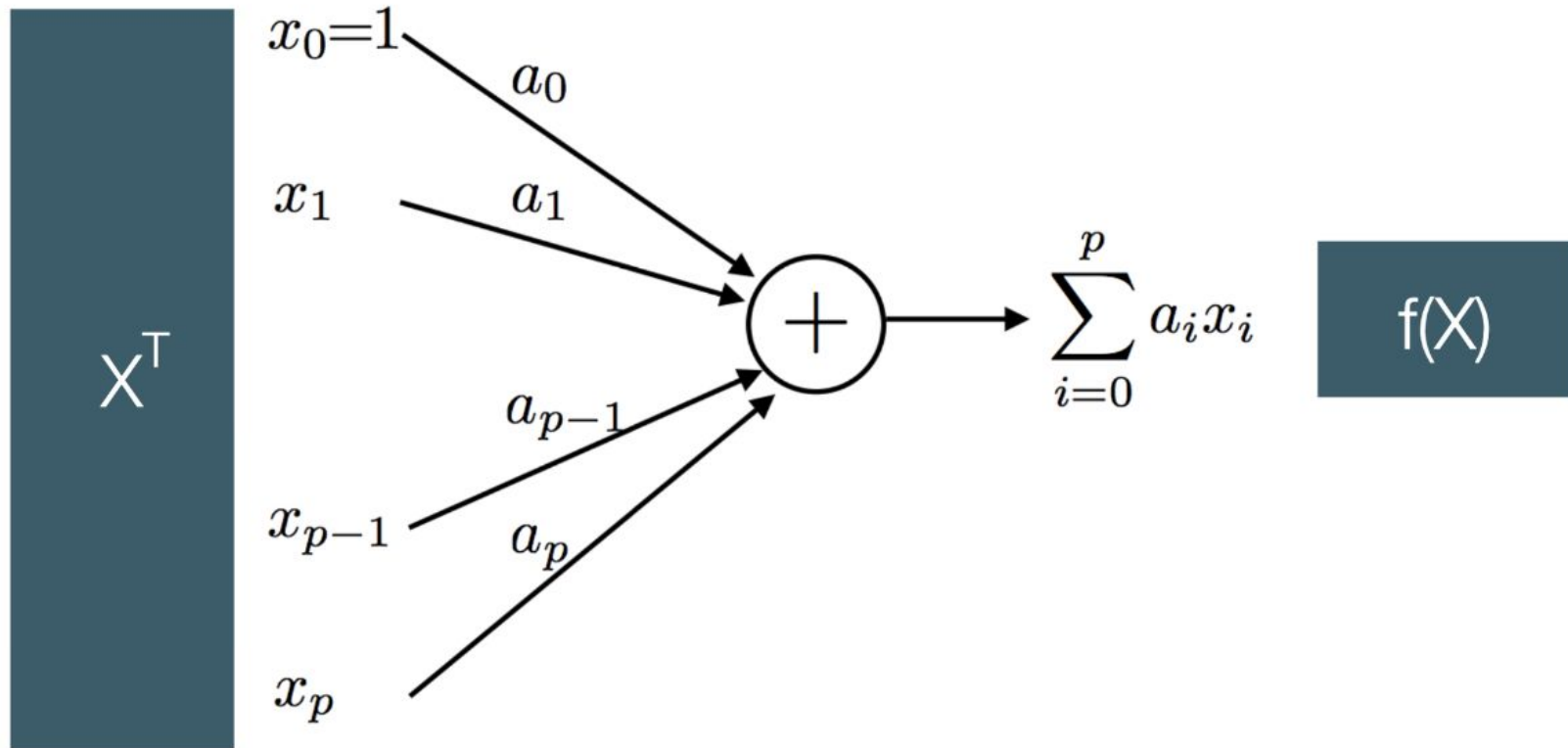
The very simple linear regression we know and love

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1^{(i)} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_2^{(i)} + \hat{\beta}_3 x_3^{(i)} + \hat{\beta}_4 x_4^{(i)}$$

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1^{(i)} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_2^{(i)} + \hat{\beta}_3 x_3^{(i)} + \hat{\beta}_4 x_4^{(i)}$$

- What are the parameters?
- What type of output does this model provide?

Visualising this as a graph



Activation functions

Whiteboard



An introduction to neural networks

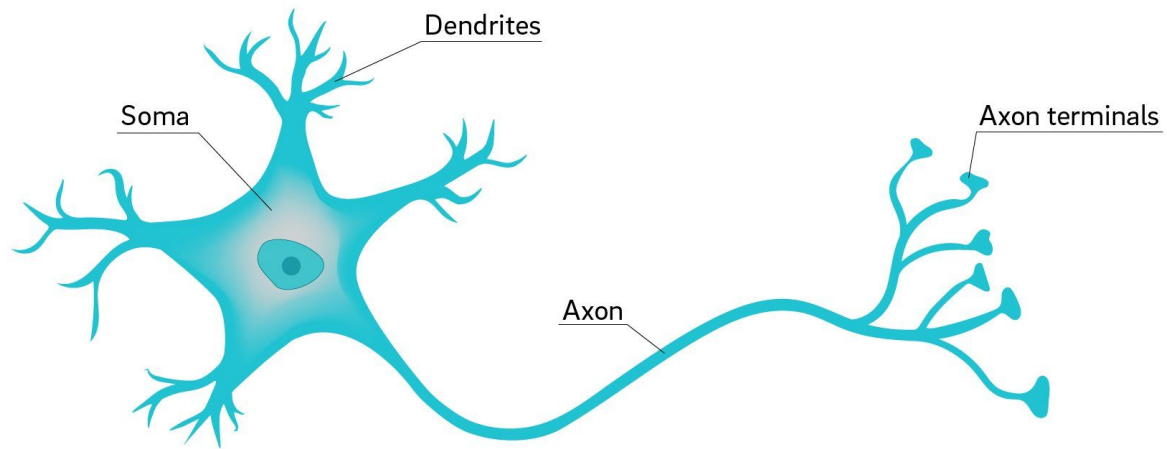
The brain



[Source](#)

Biological neurons

Neuron

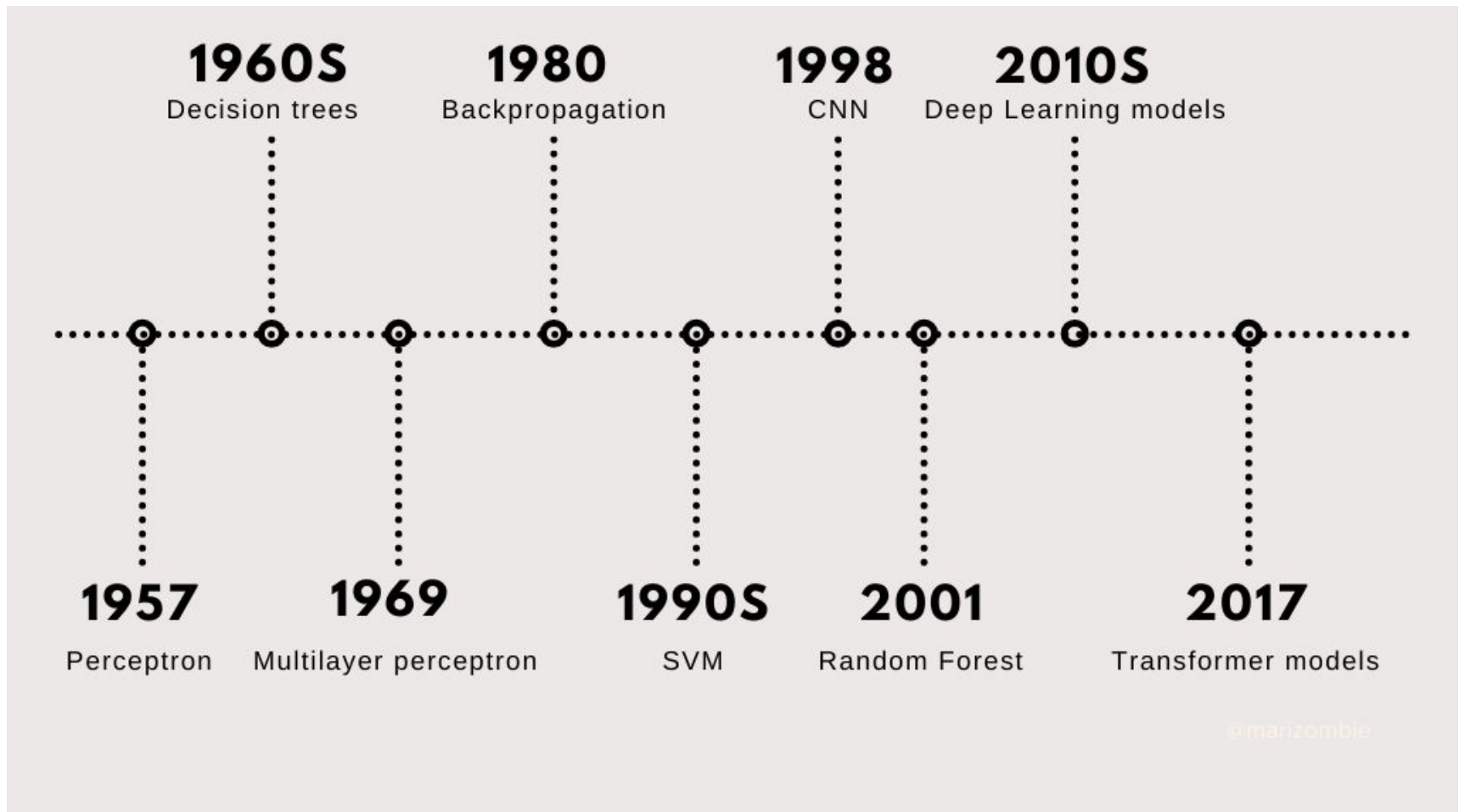


[Source](#)



CONFIDENTIAL: Oxmedica Ltd. 10347756

History of trying to replicate this



[Source](#)



CONFIDENTIAL: Oxmedica Ltd. 10347756



Artificial neurons

Whiteboard



From one neuron to two...

Whiteboard



From two neurons to many neurons...

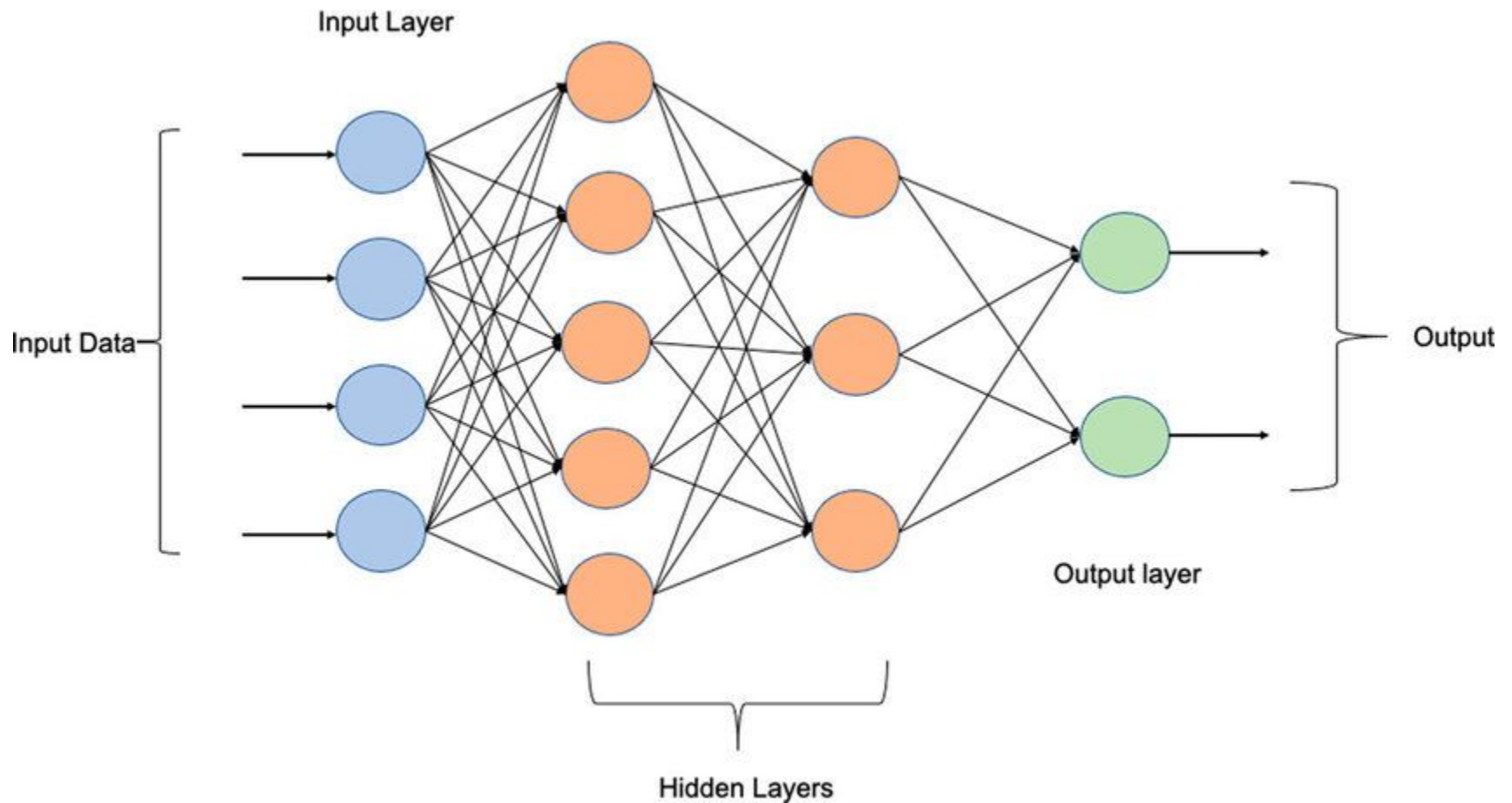
Whiteboard

From one layer to two...

Whiteboard



Turning this into larger networks



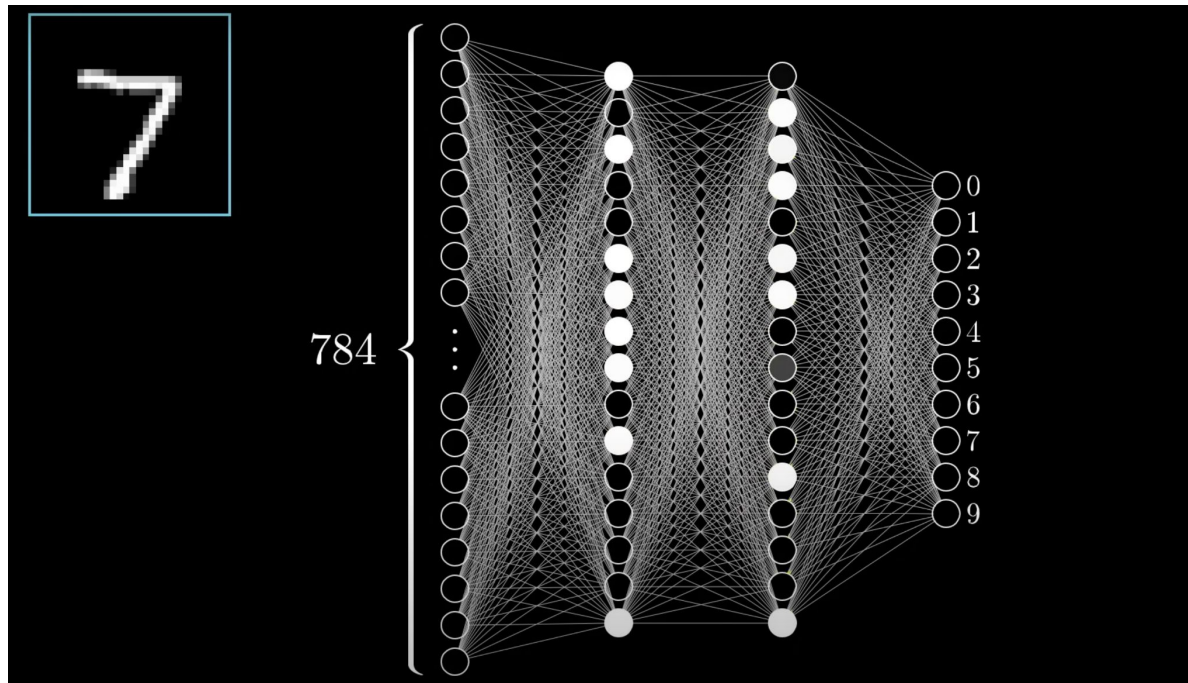
[Source](#)

A explanation for MNIST

[Video Comprehension]

An excellent explainer for the MNIST dataset

- Worth making notes on this!
- We'll discuss key questions afterwards
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aircAruvnKk>



Quick Quiz

Biological: Bigger is (approximately) better

TASK: Guess the average weights of all of these brains
(in kgs)

Elephant: ???

Humans: ???

Monkeys: ???

Hampster: ???

Biological: Bigger is (approximately) better

TASK: Guess the average weights of all of these brains

Elephant: 5.71kg

Humans: 1.32kg

Monkeys: 0.115kg

Hampster: 0.001kg

Artificial: Bigger is better (*all else equal*)

Task: Guess the number of parameters in these models

GPT-1: ???

GPT-2: ???

GPT-3: ???

GPT-4: ???

Artificial: Bigger is better (*all else equal*)

Task: Guess the number of parameters in these models (in millions/billions/trillions)

GPT-1: 117 million

GPT-2: 1.5 billion

GPT-3: 175 billion

GPT-4: (unknown) 175 bn $\rightarrow$ >1 trillion

Scaling laws paper (Kaplan et al. 2020)

Scaling Laws for Neural Language Models

Jared Kaplan *

Johns Hopkins University, OpenAI

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Dario Amodei

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damodei@openai.com

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2001.08361>

Recap questions

1. What are deep learning models? How are they different from other machine learning models?
2. How can a linear regression be represented as a computation graph?
3. What is an activation function?
4. Draw a fully-connected neural network with 4 input features, one hidden layer with 6 neurons and 2 output neurons.
5. Explain the term 'scaling' in deep learning.