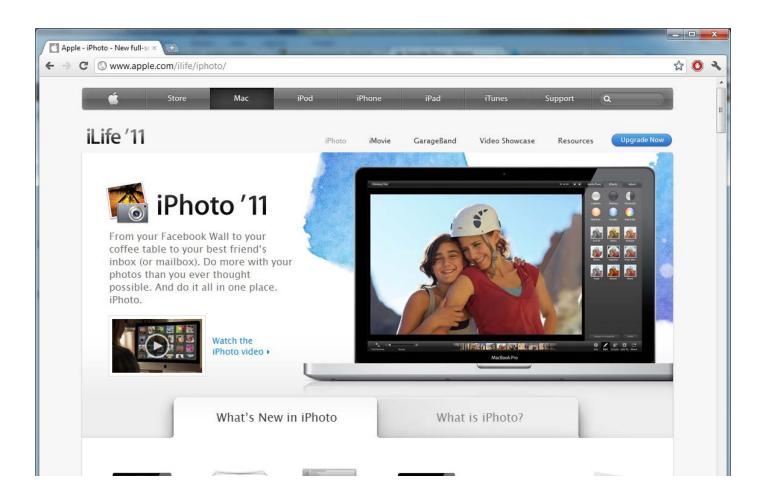


# Introduction

# Welcome

Machine Learning





#### **Machine Learning**

- Grew out of work in Al
- New capability for computers

#### **Examples:**

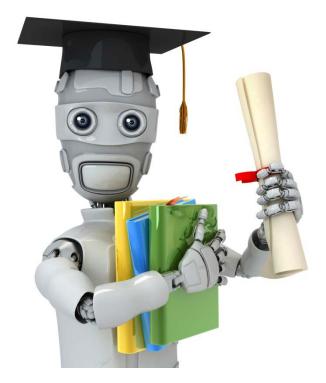
- Database mining
  - Large datasets from growth of automation/web.
  - E.g., Web click data, medical records, biology, engineering
- Applications can't program by hand.
  - E.g., Autonomous helicopter, handwriting recognition, most of Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision.

#### Machine Learning

- Grew out of work in Al



- Understanding human learning (brain, real AI).



Machine Learning

# Introduction

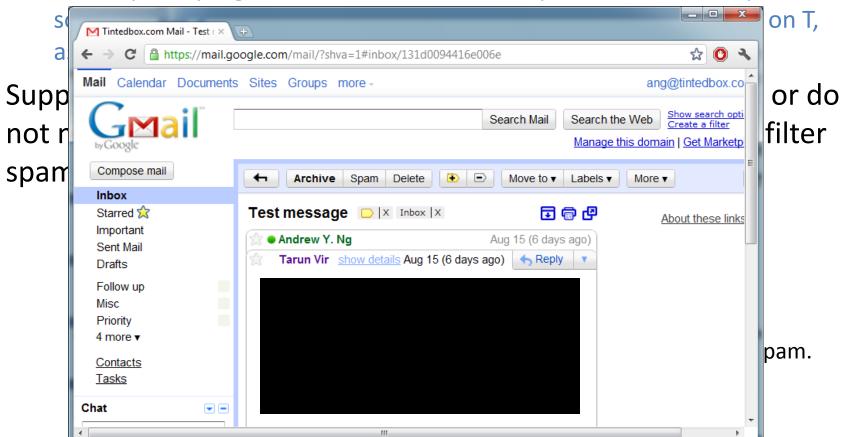
# What is machine learning

# Machine Learning definition

 Arthur Samuel (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.

 Tom Mitchell Learning Problem: A c is said to *learn* to some task T from experie and some pe e P, if its by P, improves performance with experied

#### "A computer program is said to *learn* from experience E with respect to

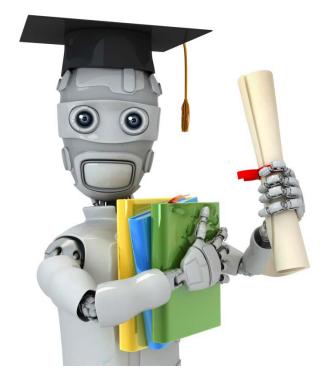


#### Machine learning algorithms:

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

Others: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems.

Also talk about: Practical advice for applying learning algorithms.

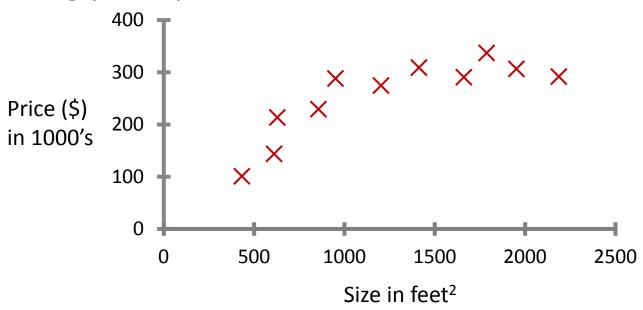


**Machine Learning** 

## Introduction

# Supervised Learning

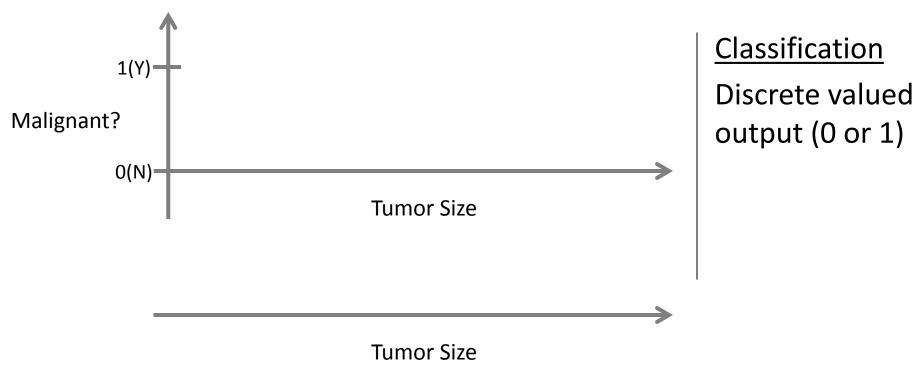
#### Housing price prediction.

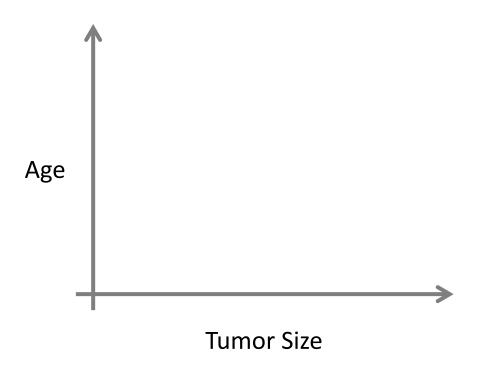


Supervised Learning "right answers" given

Regression: Predict continuous valued output (price)

#### Breast cancer (malignant, benign)





- Clump Thickness
- Uniformity of Cell Size
- Uniformity of Cell Shape

• • •

You're running a company, and you want to develop learning algorithms to address each of two problems.

Problem 1: You have a large inventory of identical items. You want to predict how many of these items will sell over the next 3 months.

Problem 2: You'd like software to examine individual customer accounts, and for each account decide if it has been hacked/compromised.

Should you treat these as classification or as regression problems?

- Treat both as classification problems.
- Treat problem 1 as a classification problem, problem 2 as a regression problem.
- Treat problem 1 as a regression problem, problem 2 as a classification problem.
- O Treat both as regression problems.

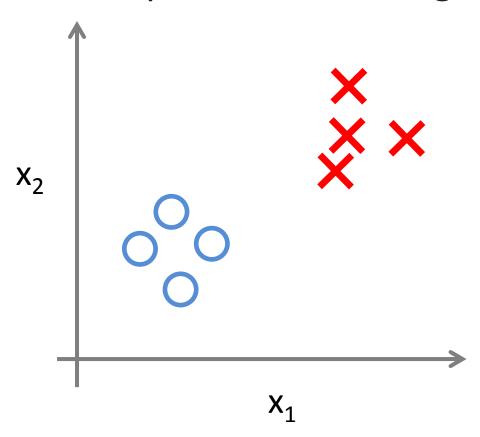


Machine Learning

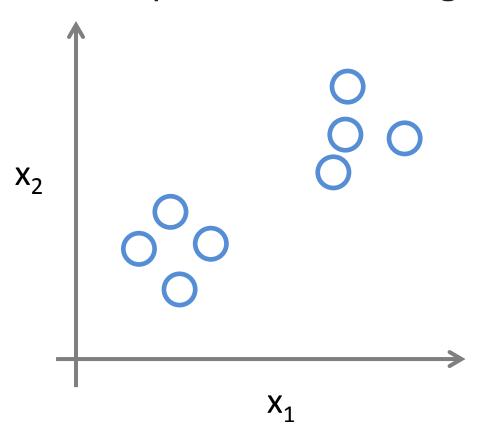
## Introduction

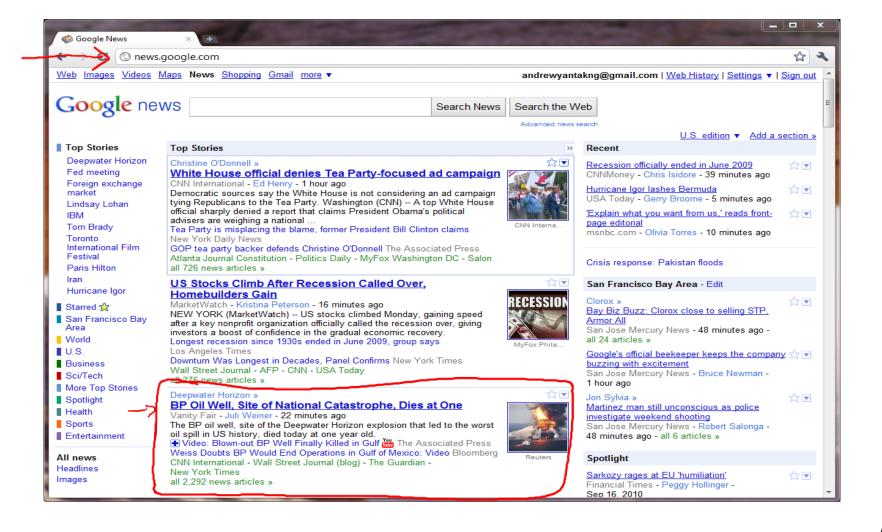
# Unsupervised Learning

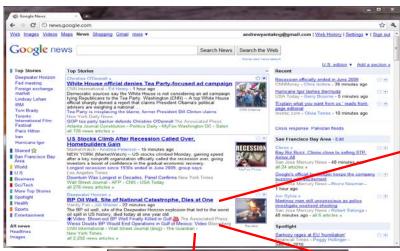
#### **Supervised Learning**

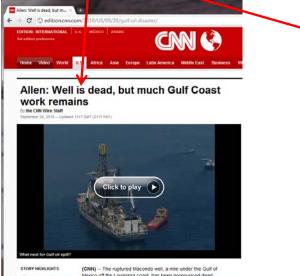


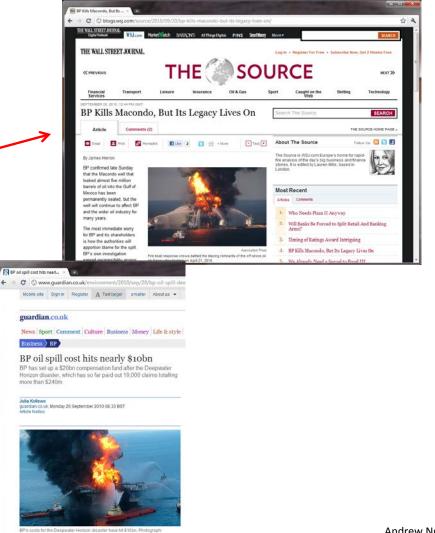
#### **Unsupervised Learning**

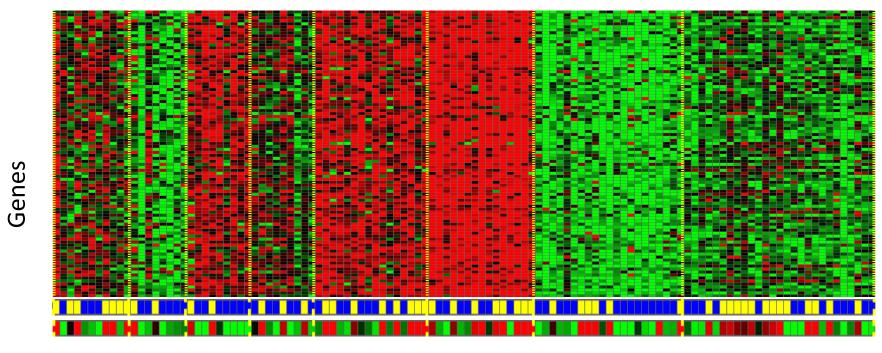




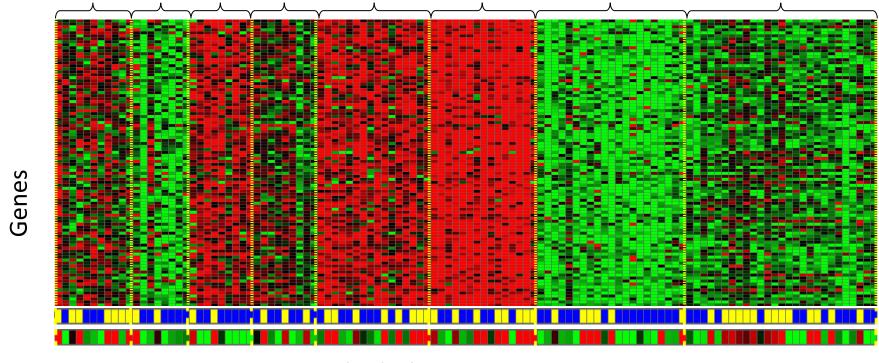








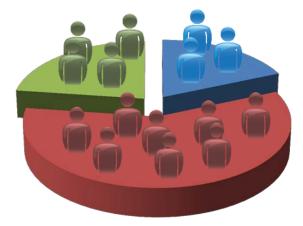
Individuals



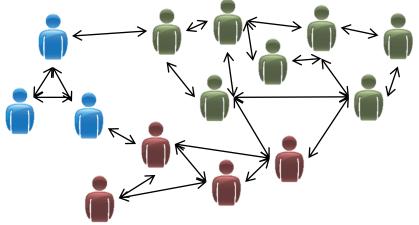
Individuals



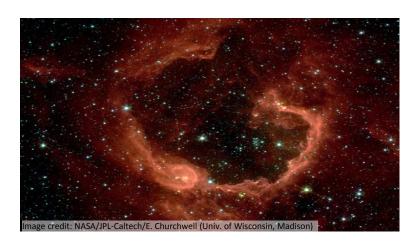
Organize computing clusters



Market segmentation

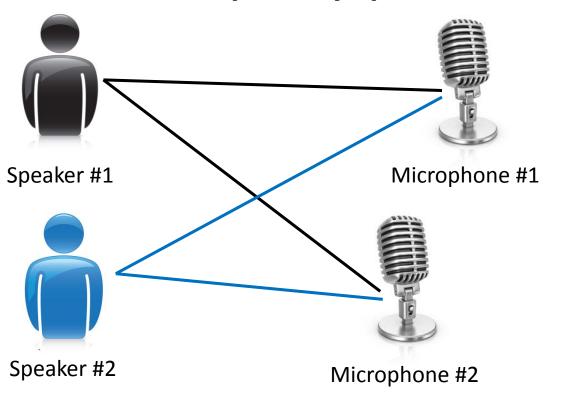


Social network analysis



Astronomical data analysis

# Cocktail party problem



Microphone #1: 

Output #1:

Microphone #2: 

Output #2:

Microphone #1: Output #1: ◆

Microphone #2: 

Output #2:

### Cocktail party problem algorithm

[W,s,v] = svd((repmat(sum(x.\*x,1),size(x,1),1).\*x)\*x');

Of the following examples, which would you address using an <u>unsupervised</u> learning algorithm? (Check all that apply.)

- Given email labeled as spam/not spam, learn a spam filter.
- Given a set of news articles found on the web, group them into set of articles about the same story.
- Given a database of customer data, automatically discover market segments and group customers into different market segments.
- Given a dataset of patients diagnosed as either having diabetes or not, learn to classify new patients as having diabetes or not.