





We need to know if this cat is male or female

Machine Learning algorithm learns from examples,



set of sample objects (samples) is called

Machine Learning algorithm learns from examples,



set of sample objects (samples) is called training set

Each object (?)



can be described with a set of parameters called ?

Each object (instance)



can be described with a set of parameters called ?

Each object (instance)



can be described with a set of parameters called **features**

Tail length f_1 : $\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$...

Tail length f_1 : $\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$...

Furriness f_2 :



• • •



Tail length f_1 :





Furriness f_2 :





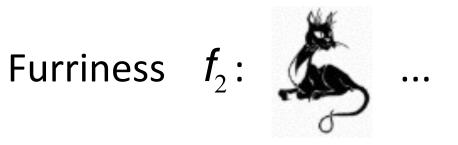
Form a

$$\mathbf{f} = (f_1, f_2)$$

Tail length f_1 :









Form a **feature vector** $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, f_2)$

$$\mathbf{f} = (f_1, f_2)$$

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a ?

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a **dataset**

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a **dataset**

Instance

Cat 1

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a **dataset**



Instance Feature 1

Cat 1 8 cm

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a **dataset**





Instance Feature 1 Feature 2
Cat 1 8 cm 546 h/cm2

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a **dataset**





Instance Feature 1 Feature 2 ?
Cat 1 8 cm 546 h/cm2 M

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a **dataset**





Instance	Feature 1	Feature 2	Class
Cat 1	8 cm	546 h/cm2	M

Together feature vectors and corresponding classes form a **dataset**

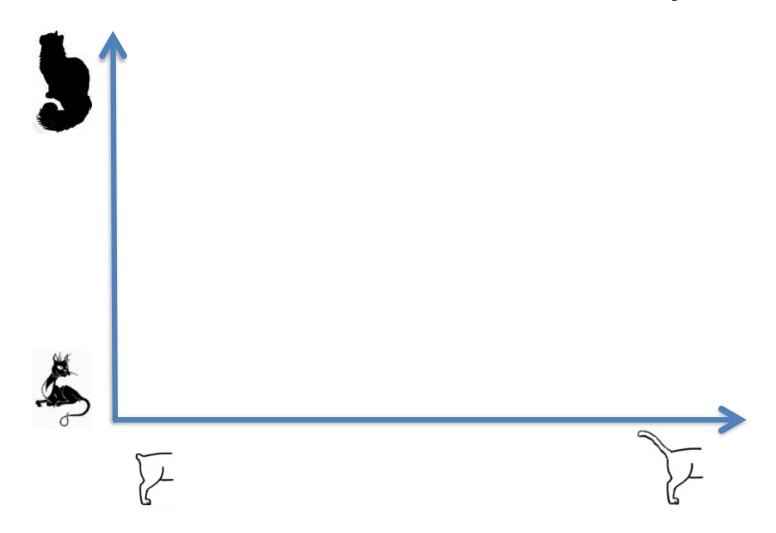


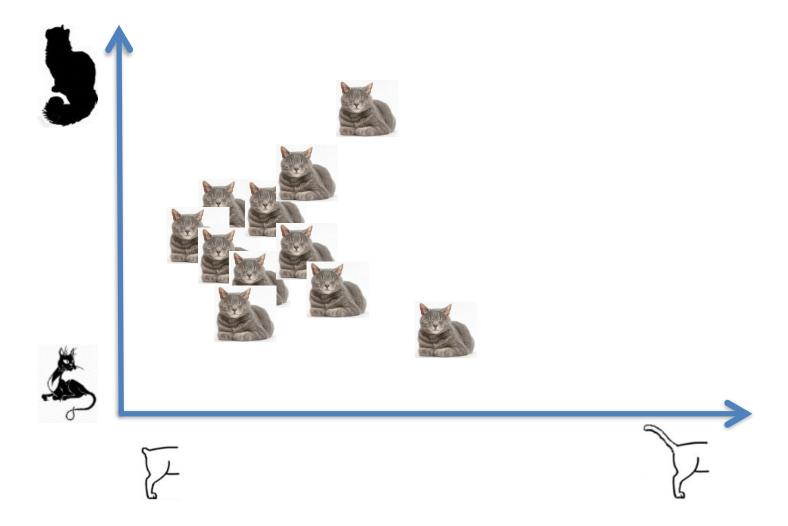


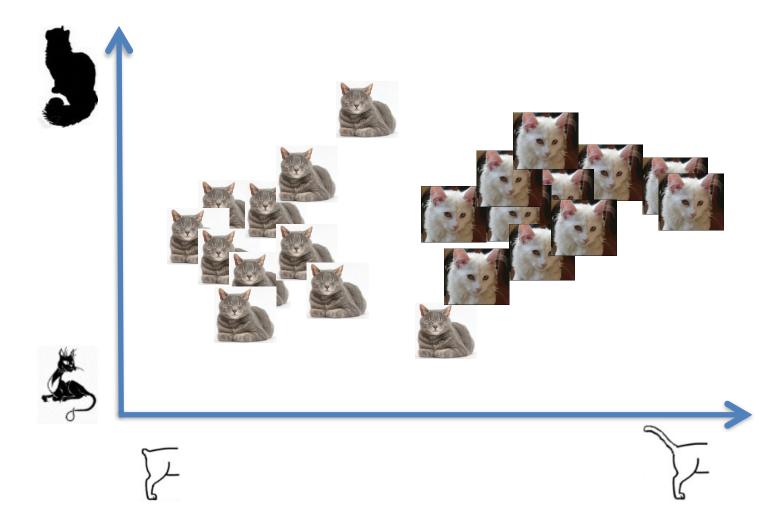
Instance	Feature 1	Feature 2	Class
Cat 1	8 cm	546 h/cm2	M
Cat 2	7.5 cm	363 h/cm2	M
• • •	• • •	•••	• • •
Cat N	11 cm	614 h/cm2	F

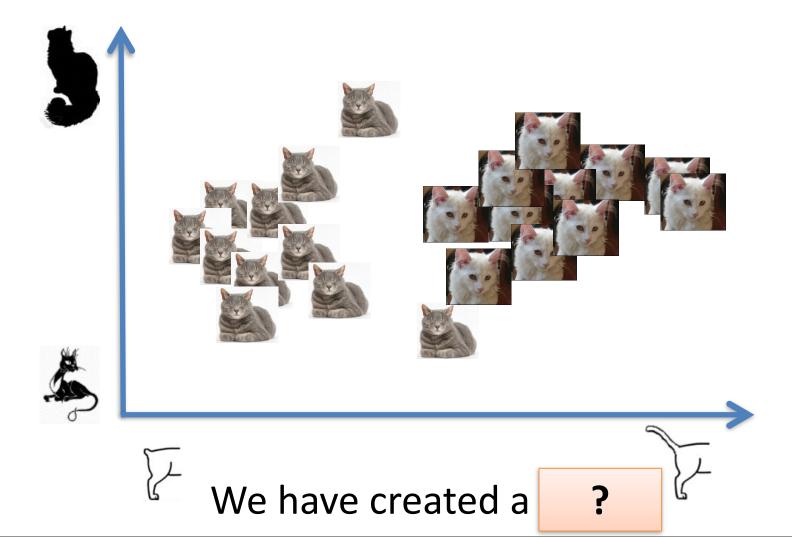
Feature vector lives in a

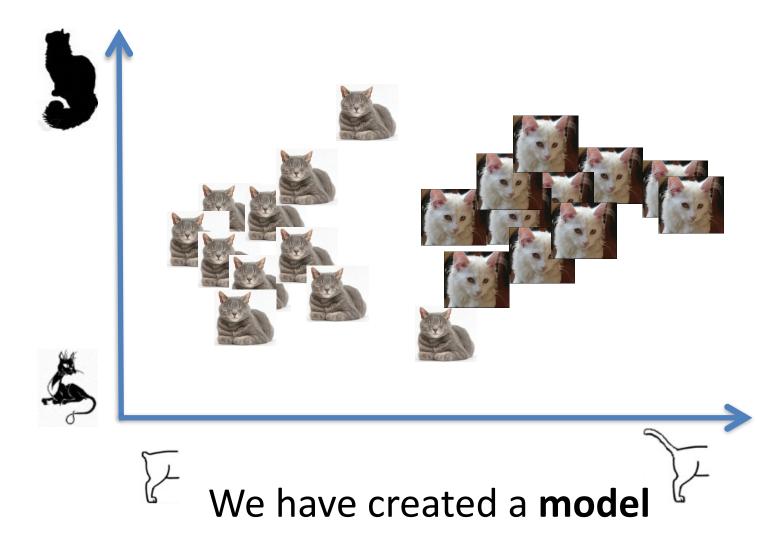
?

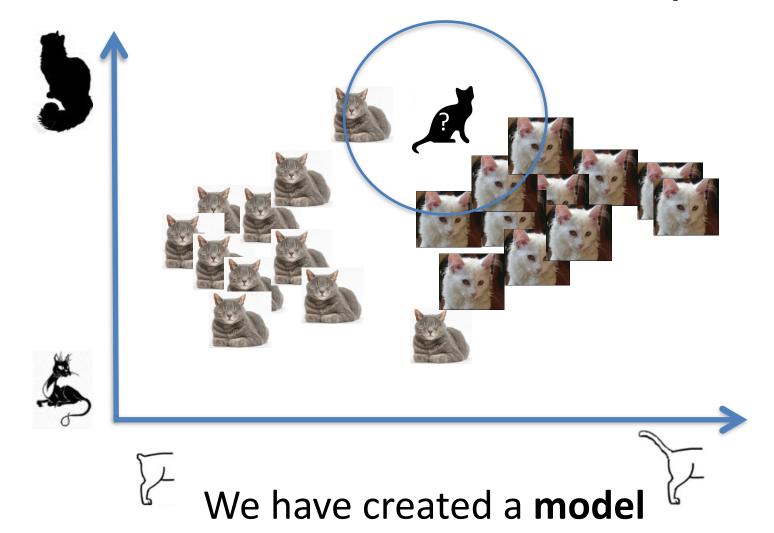


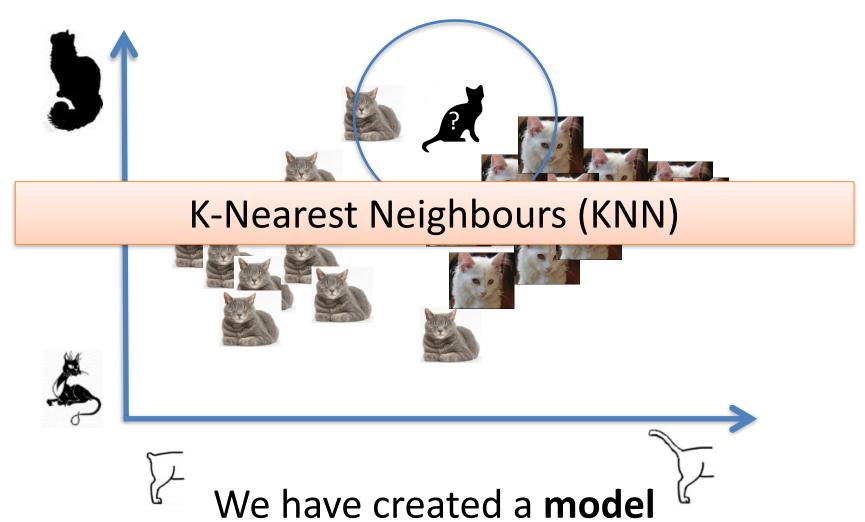












- Decision trees
- C4.5
- · Random forests
- Bayesian networks
- · Hidden Markov models
- Artificial neural network
- Data clustering
- Expectation-maximization algorithm
- · Self-organizing map
- Radial basis function network
- Vector Quantization
- Generative topographic map
- Information bottleneck method
- IBSEAD
- Apriori algorithm
- · Eclat algorithm
- FP-growth algorithm
- · Single-linkage clustering
- · Conceptual clustering
- K-means algorithm
- · Fuzzy clustering
- Temporal difference learning
- Q-learning
- · Learning Automata
- Monte Carlo Method
- SARSA

- AODE
- Artificial neural network
- Backpropagation
- Naive Bayes classifier
- Bayesian network
- Bayesian knowledge base
- Case-based reasoning
- Decision trees
- Inductive logic programming
- Gaussian process regression
- Gene expression programming
- Group method of data handling (GMDH)
- Learning Automata
- Learning Vector Quantization
- Logistic Model Tree
- Decision trees
- Decision graphs
- Lazy learning

- · Instance-based learning
- Nearest Neighbor Algorithm
- · Analogical modeling
- Probably approximately correct learning (PAC
- Symbolic machine learning algorithms
- · Subsymbolic machine learning algorithms
- Support vector machines
- · Random Forests
- · Ensembles of classifiers
- Bootstrap aggregating (bagging)
- Boosting (meta-algorithm)
- Ordinal classification
- Regression analysis
- Information fuzzy networks (IFN)
- ANOVA
- · Linear classifiers
- · Fisher's linear discriminant
- · Logistic regression
- Naive Bayes classifier
- Perceptron
- Support vector machines
- · Quadratic classifiers
- k-nearest neighbor
- Boosting