# ED5340 - Data Science: Theory and Practise

L16 - Introduction To Machine Learning

Ramanathan Muthuganapathy (https://ed.iitm.ac.in/~raman)

Course web page: https://ed.iitm.ac.in/~raman/datascience.html

Moodle page: Available at https://courses.iitm.ac.in/

#### ML - Definition?

#### **Tom Mitchell**

- A computer program is said to learn from Experience E wrt some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.
- Broadly Using Data to answers certain questions.

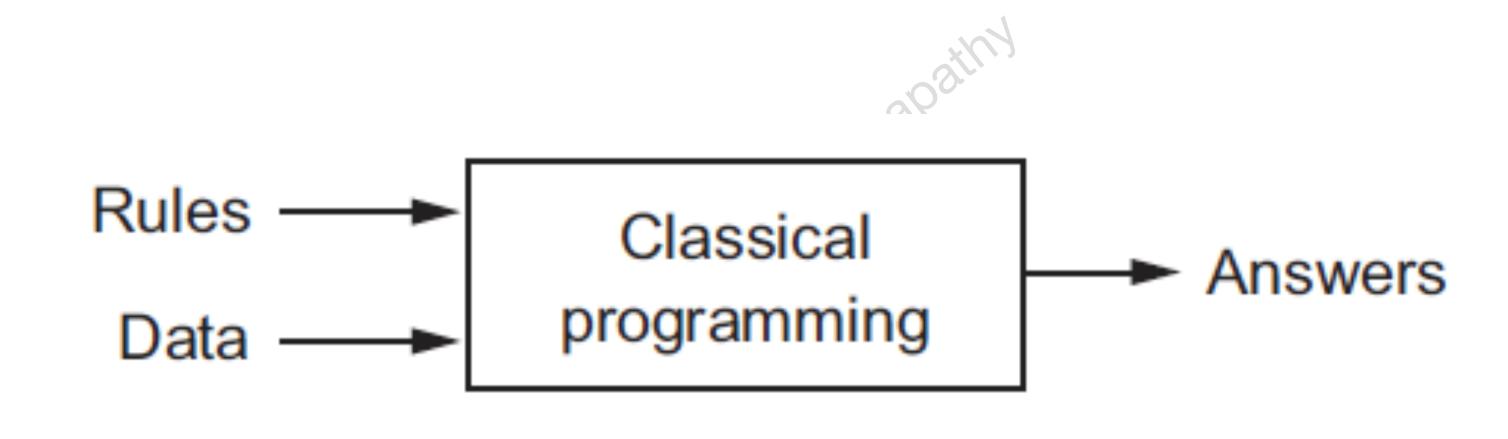
#### ML - Definition?

#### Email spam classifier

- A computer program is said to learn from Experience E wrt some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.
  - T Classifying emails as spam or not spam
  - E Labelling email as spam or not (Data)
  - P The number (fraction) of emails correctly classified as spam or not.

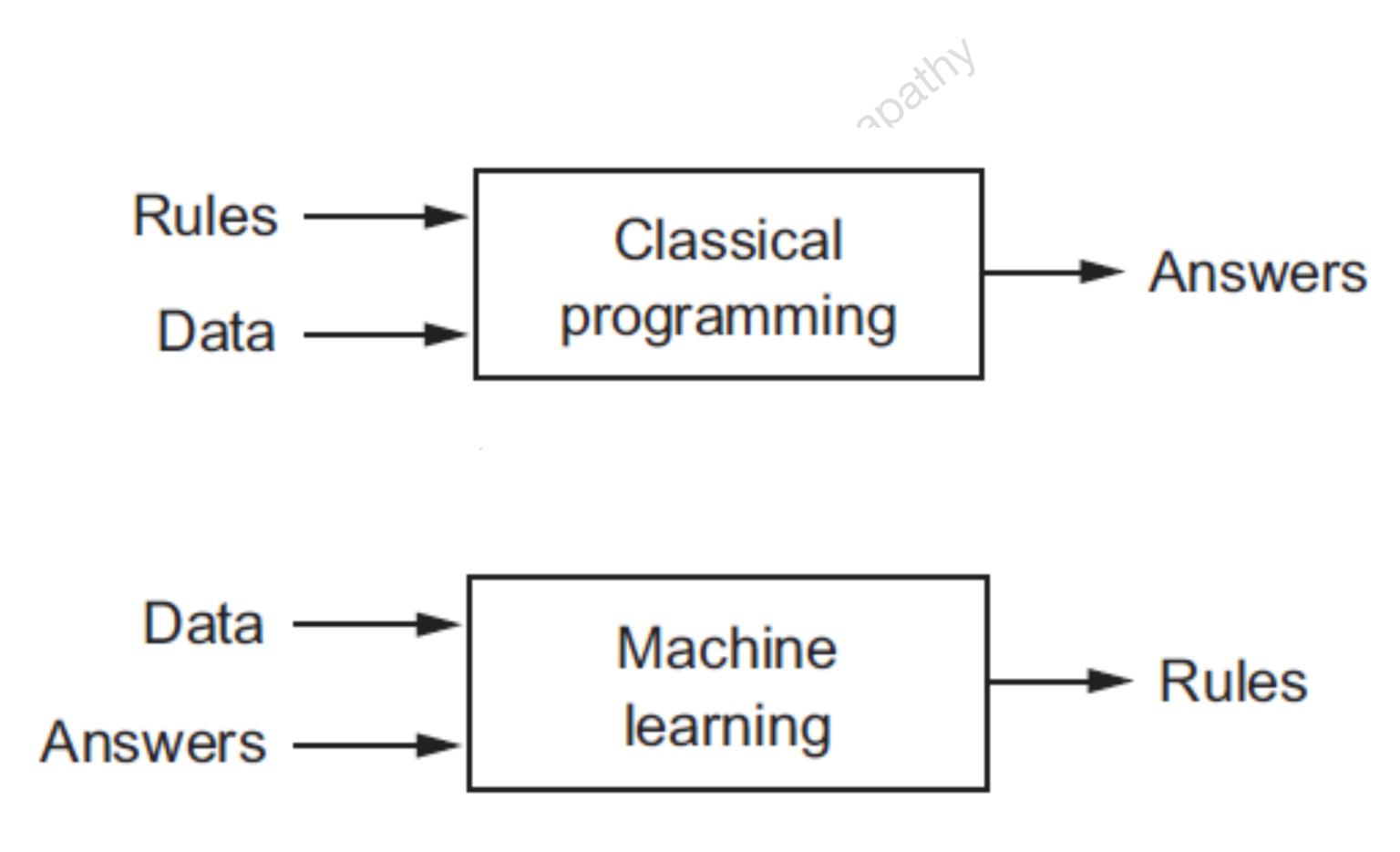
## ML - A new programming paradigm

DL using Python - Franchois Chollet et al.



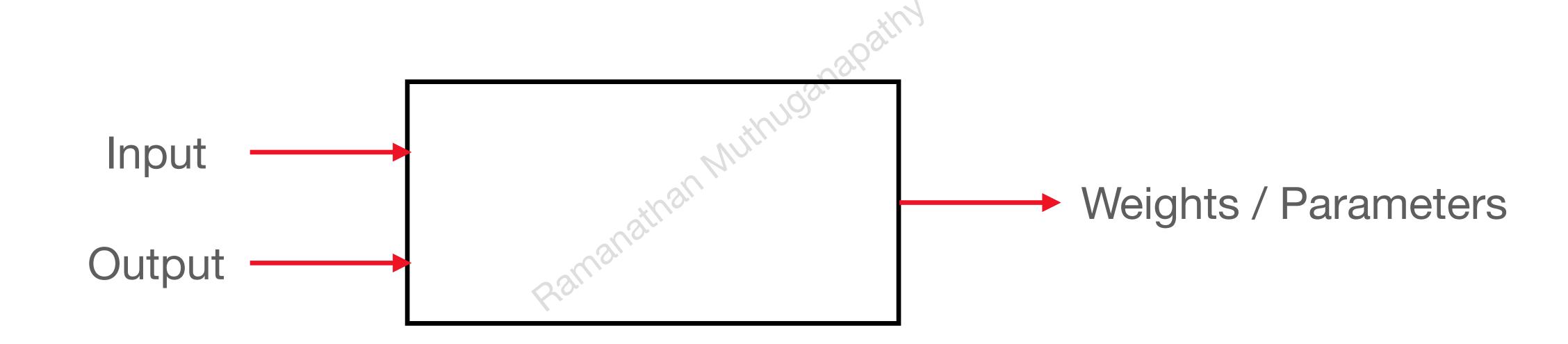
## ML - A new programming paradigm

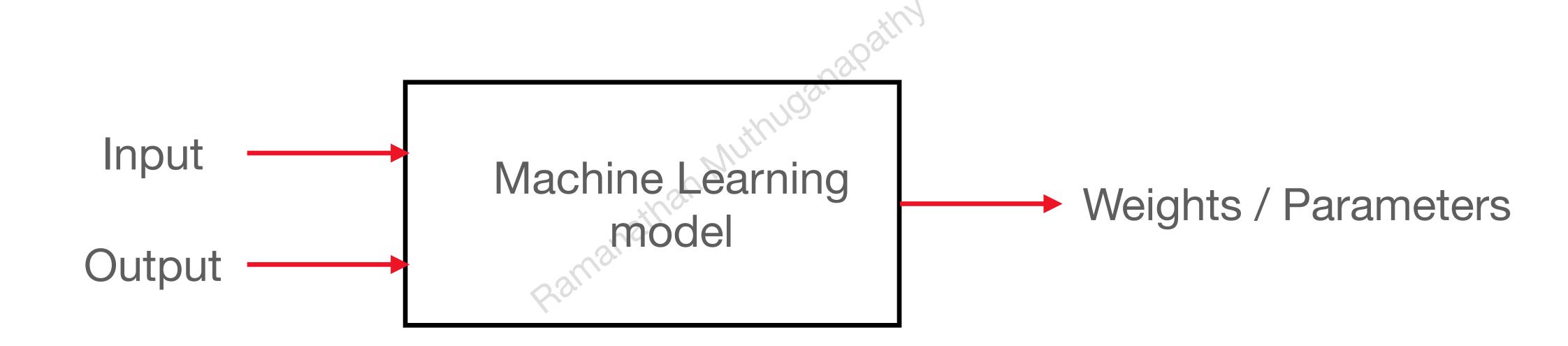
DL using Python - Franchois Chollet et al.



### ML - Requirements

- Input Data (usually in numbers form, E.g. point-sets, images, coordinates)
  - Features One or many (single / multiple)
- Output Target values (Answers already known values)
- Learning Mapping of input to output.



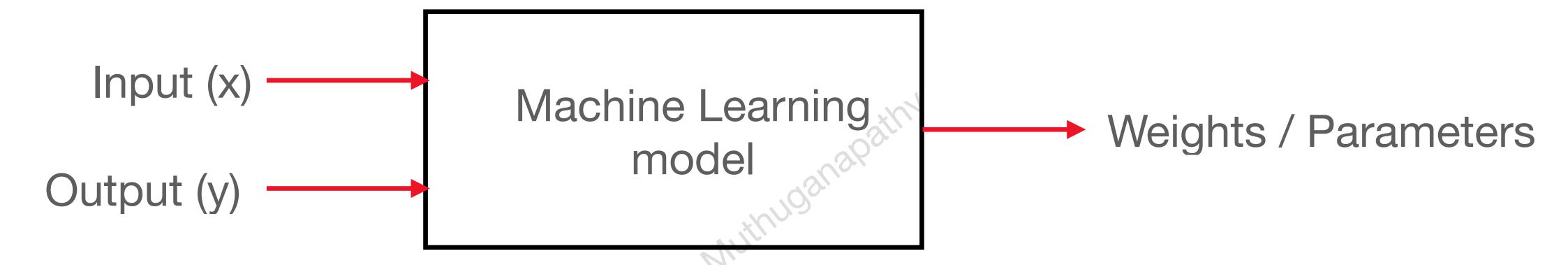


#### Supervised learning



• Model / Hypothesis Function: E.g.  $h_w(x)=w_0+w_1x$  ,  $h_w(x)=w_0+w_1x+w_2x^2, h_w(x)=w_0+w_1x_1+w_2x_2$ 

#### Supervised learning



- Model / Hypothesis: E.g.  $h_w(x)=w_0+w_1x$  ,  $h_w(x)=w_0+w_1x+w_2x^2$  ,  $h_w(x)=w_0+w_1x_1+w_2x_2$ 
  - Form Linear, Quadratic etc.
  - Weights / Parameters  $w's(w_0, w_1, ....)$

#### What is that we do in ML?

- Weights / Parameters  $w's(w_0, w_1, \ldots)$  are the unknown Weights/ Parameters Rules
- In ML, form is given by the user and the ML predicts the weights based on the data
- Ultimately, the weights are identified (Learning the weights).
- Machine does not change the form, it is the user who can change the form.

#### How are the weights identified?

- Ground truth data Input feature / output  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  are the knowns
- Use a model / hypothesis as h(w)
- Develop an error / cost / loss function  $J(w) = J(\mathbf{y}, \bar{\mathbf{y}}) = J(\mathbf{y}, h(w))$
- The weights are identified by
  - $\min J(w)$
- Essentially, ML problem is now reduced to an optimization problem.
- Weights are identified using Optimization.

## ML - Algorithms

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning
- Semi-supervised learning



## ML - Algorithms

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning
- Semi-supervised learning

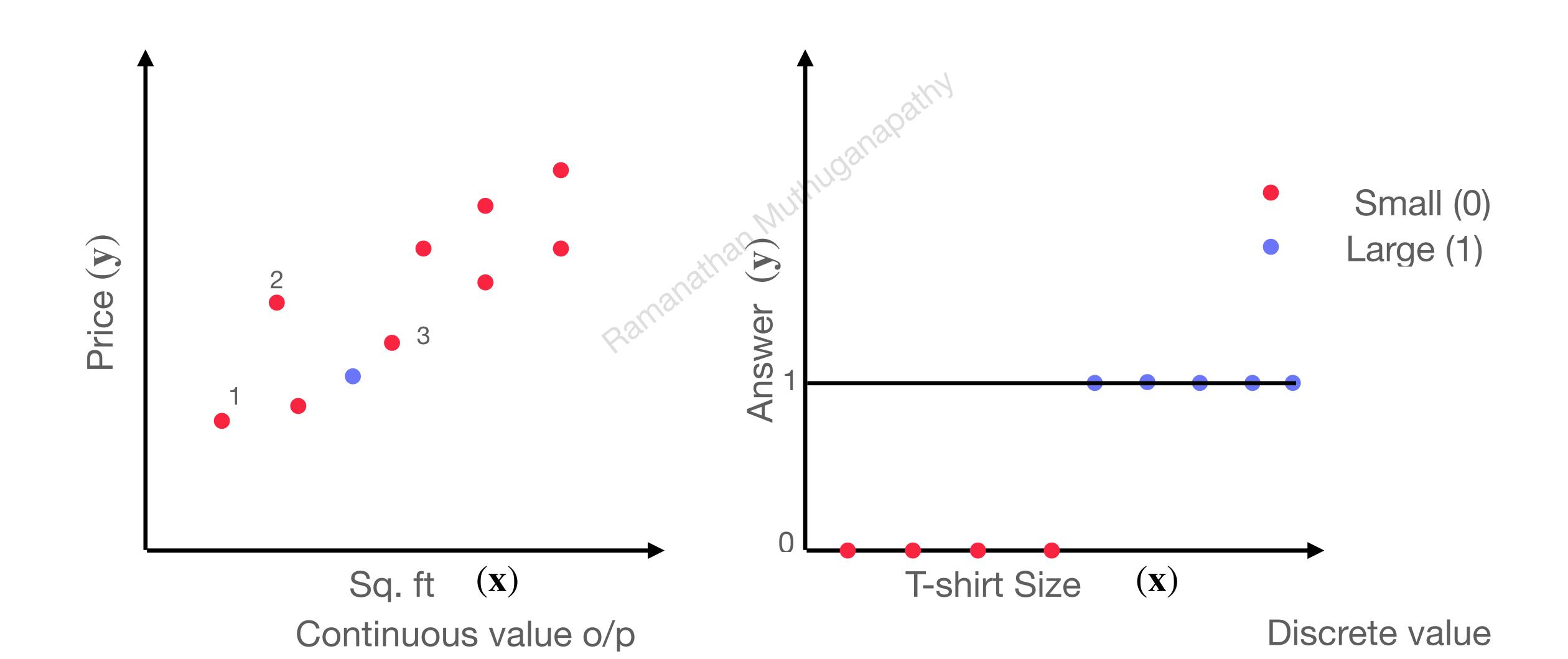


## ML - Algorithms

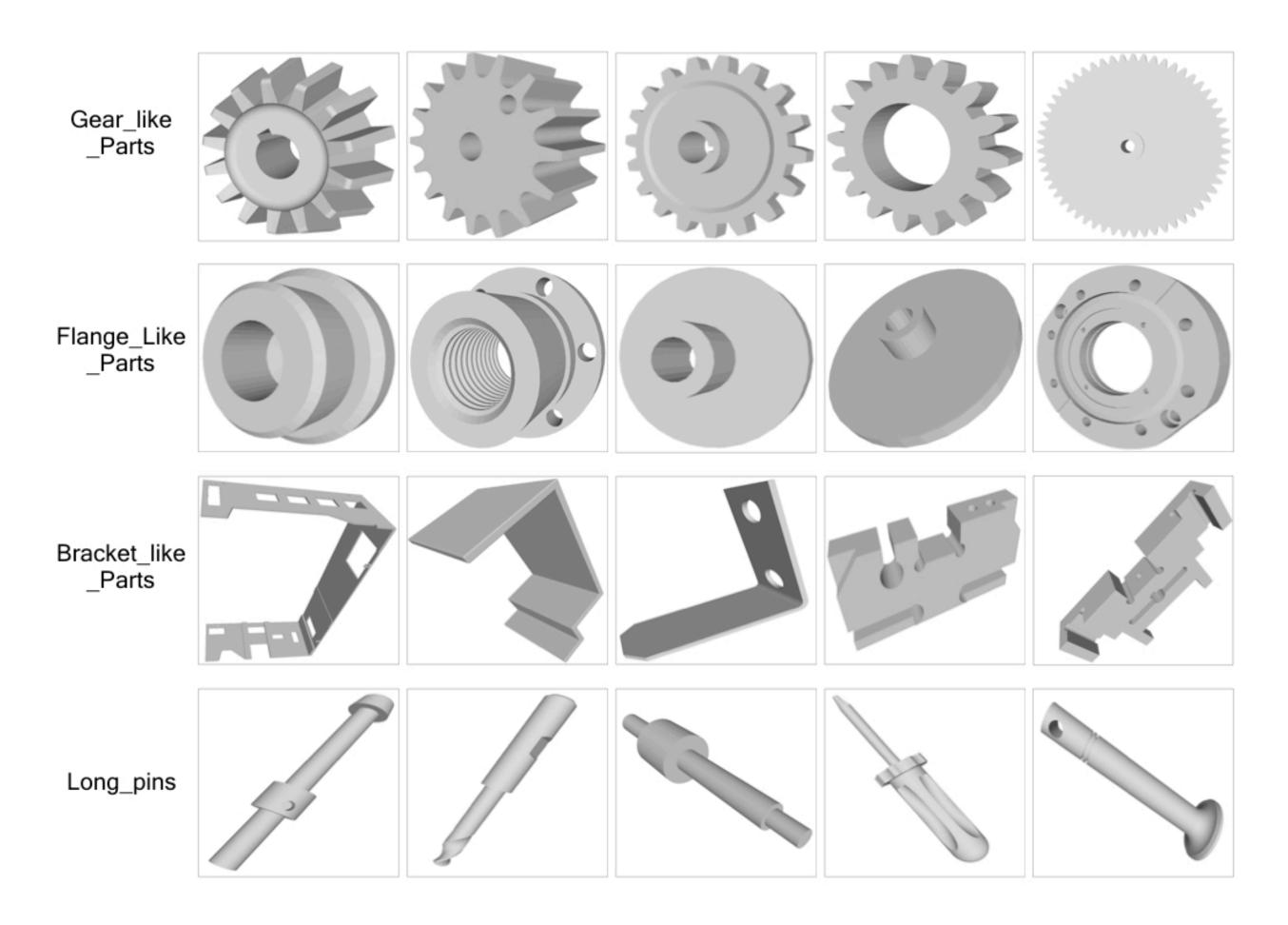
#### Supervised learning

- Labelled Data (Right answers already given)
  - House price / feet (common example)
  - Experimental data (loading, thermal etc.)
  - Cancerous (Benign or malignant)
  - Geometry Data classifications (MCB, CADNet, CADSketchNet etc.)
  - AlexNet, ImageNet Look into this After the existence of AlexNet, it help in boomingof DL
  - ShapeNet, ModelNet (Mostly using Deep Networks)
- Prediction / Classification problems

## Regression vs Classification

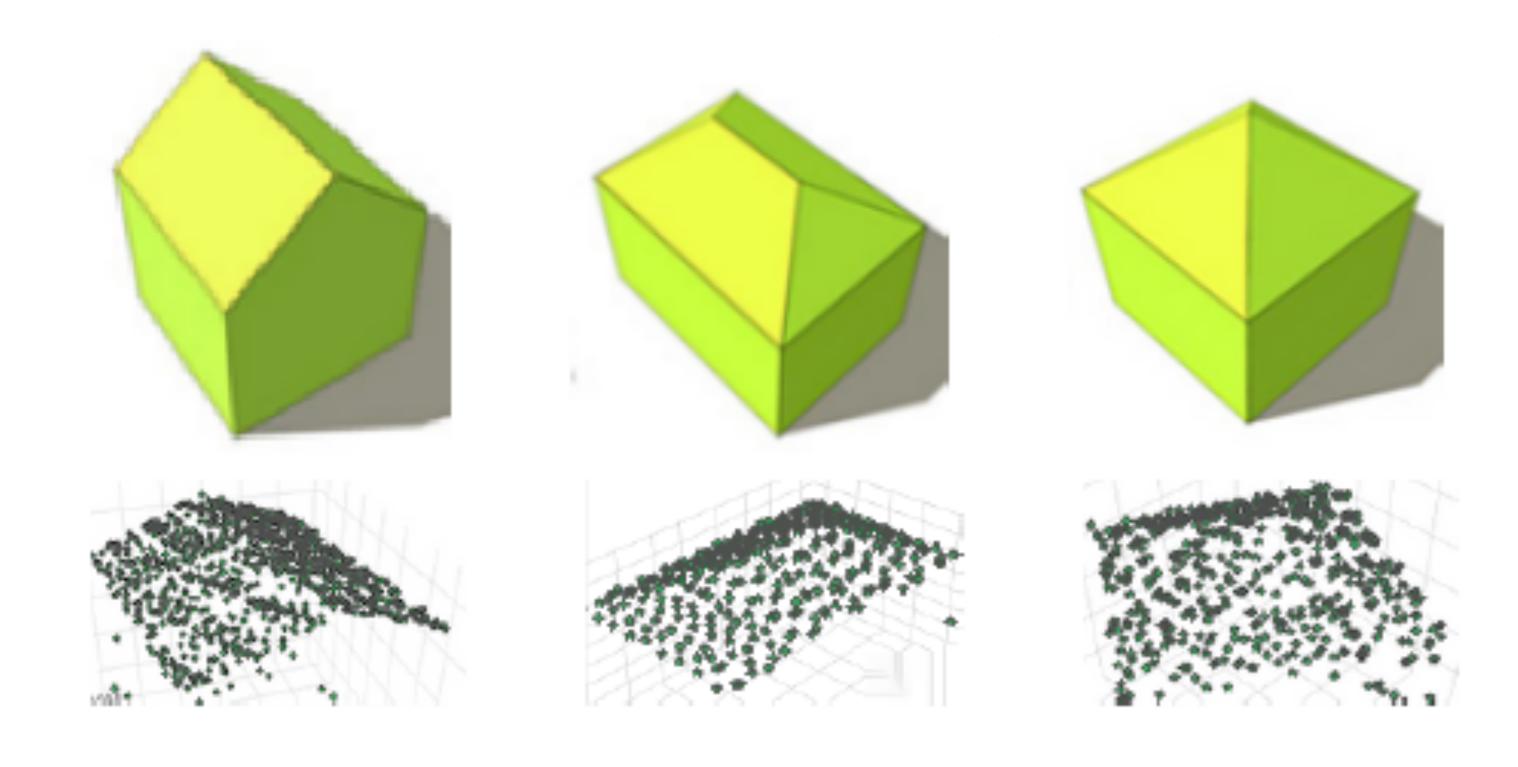


## 3D Model Classification CADNet



#### Roof classification

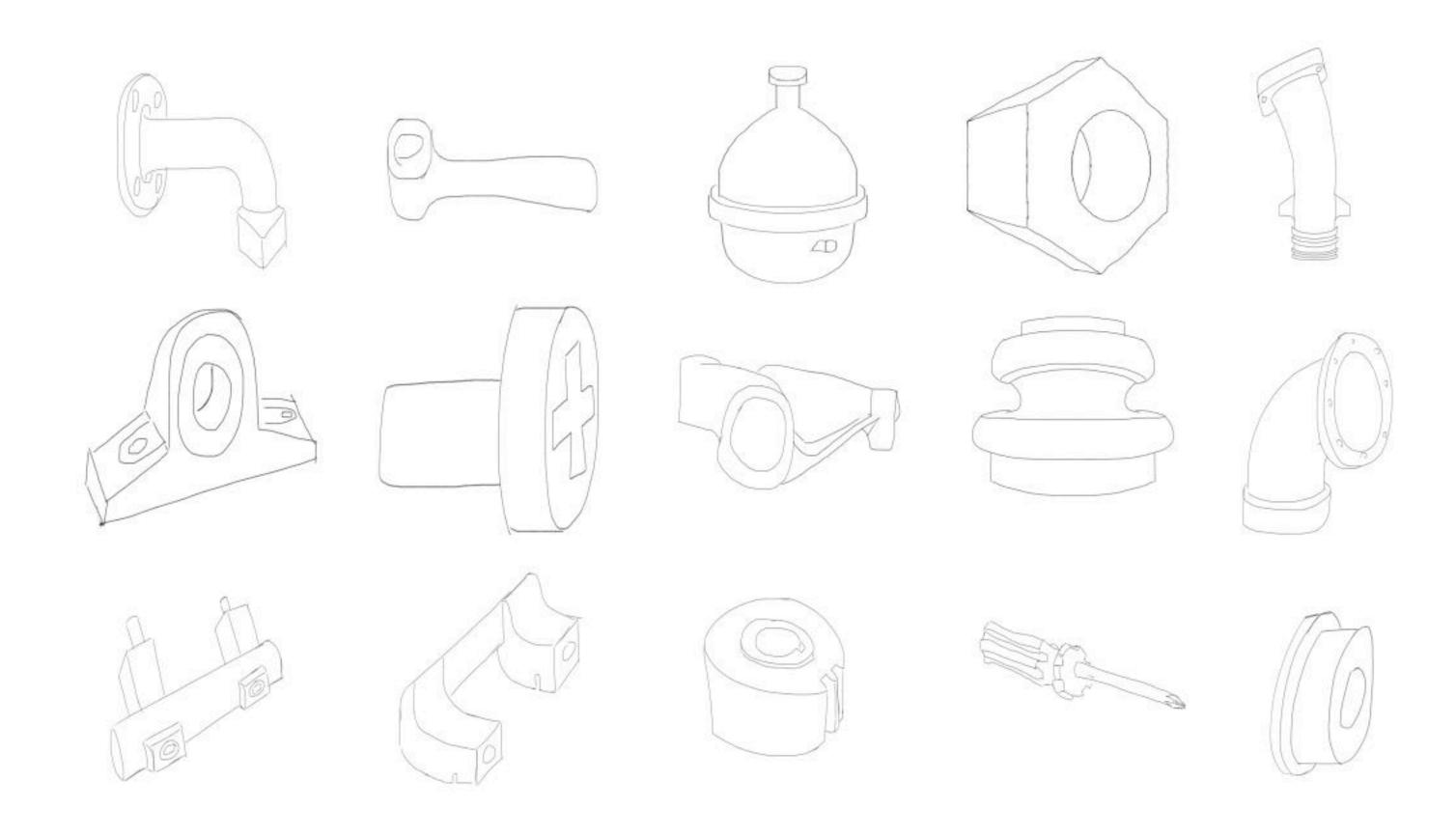
#### Point cloud data



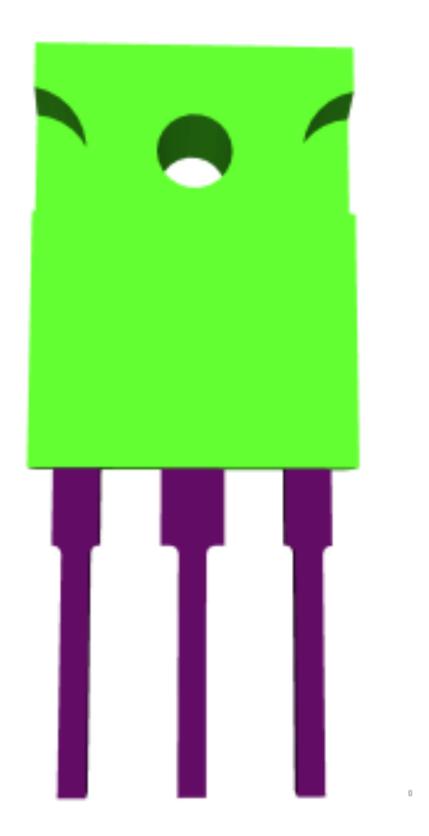
## ML - Algorithms Unsupervised learning

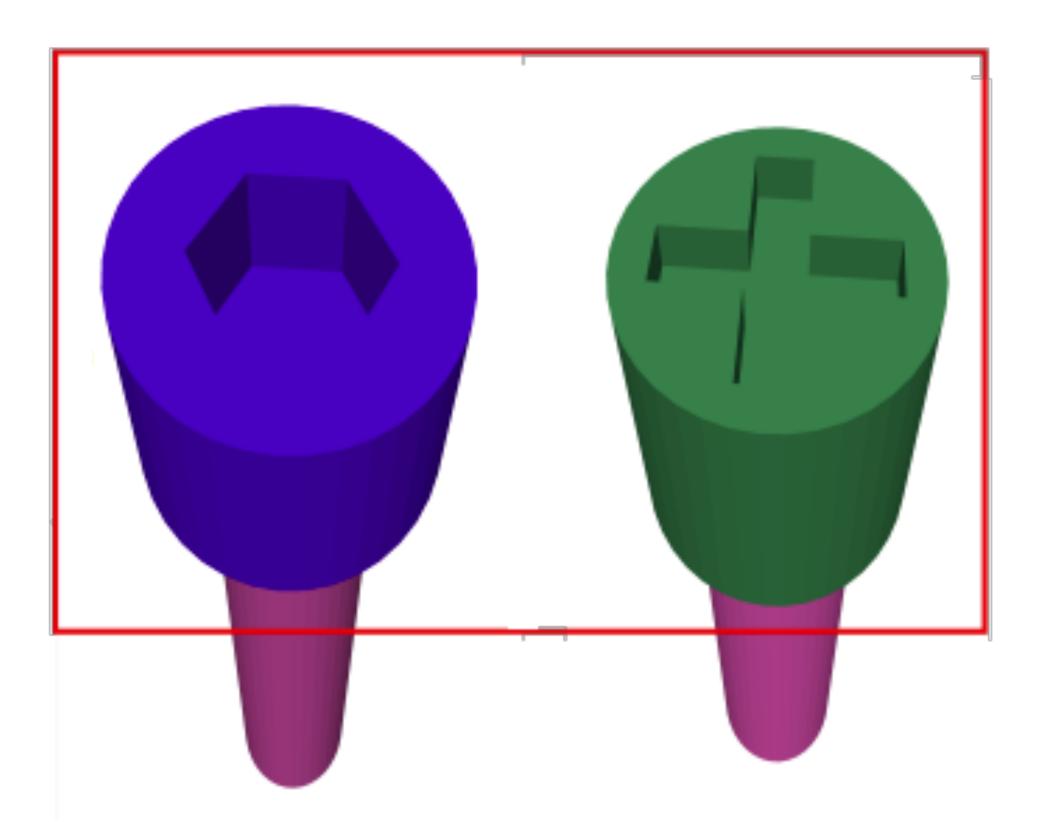
- Data without labelling
  - Market analysis
  - News article analysis
  - Grouping of 3D parts
  - Partial search and retrieval
  - Geometric Classification (ABC Dataset)
  - Social network analysis

## Sketches as input CADSketchNet



## Clustering Parts of 3D Models





#### ABC dataset

https://cs.nyu.edu/~zhongshi/publication/abc-dataset/

