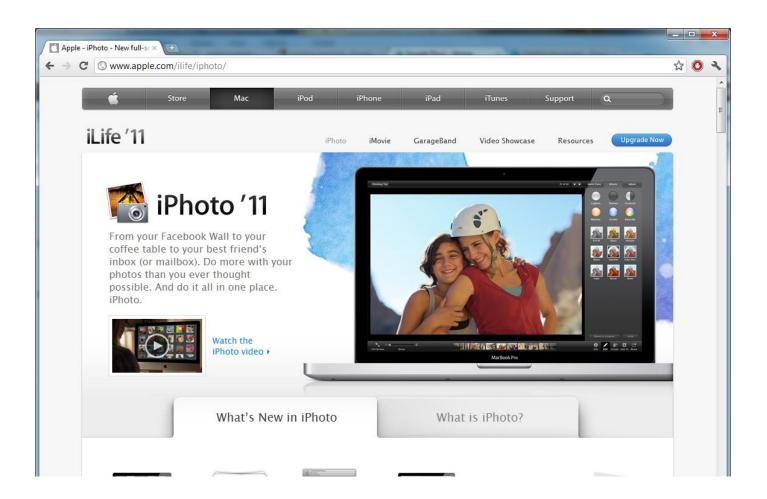


Introduction

Welcome

Machine Learning





Machine Learning

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

Examples:

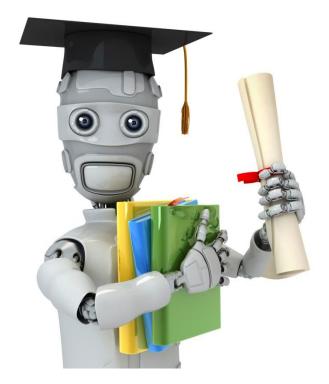
- Database mining
 - Large datasets from growth of automation/web.
 - E.g., Web click data, medical records, biology, engineering
- Applications can't program by hand.
 - E.g., Autonomous helicopter, handwriting recognition, most of Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision.

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- Self-customizing programs
 - E.g., Amazon, Netflix product recommendations
- Understanding human learning (brain, real AI).



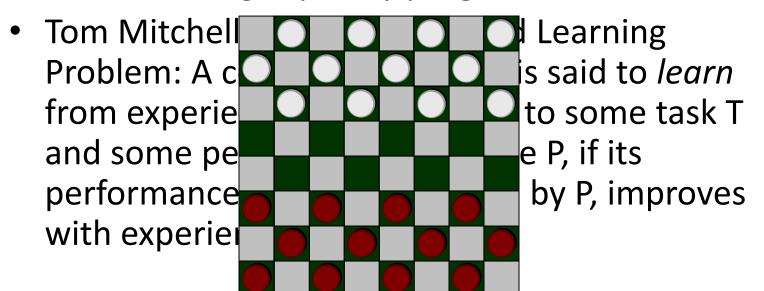
Machine Learning

Introduction

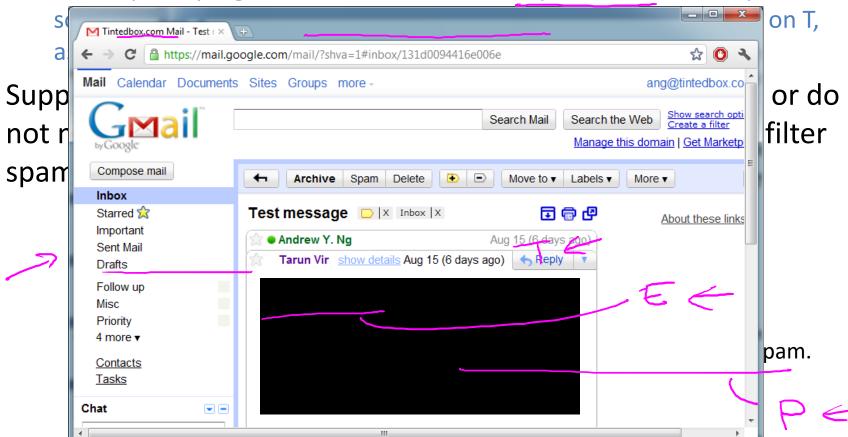
What is machine learning

Machine Learning definition

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



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

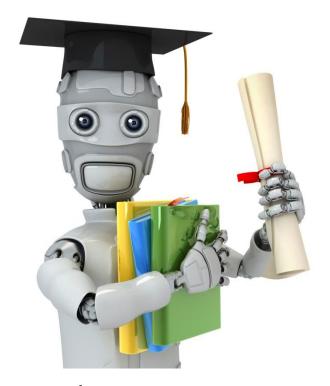


Machine learning algorithms:

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

Others: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems.

Also talk about: Practical advice for applying learning algorithms.

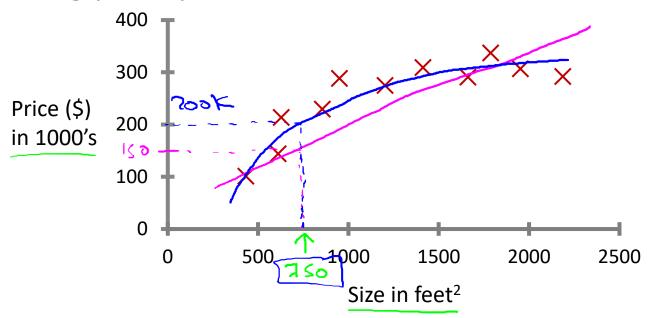


Machine Learning

Introduction

Supervised Learning

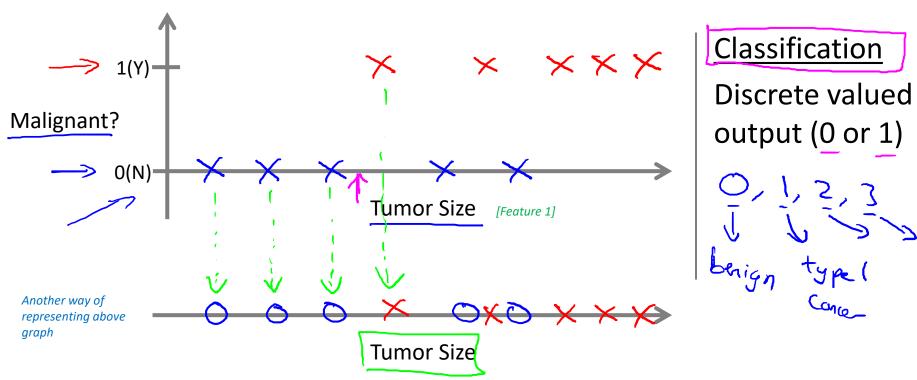
Housing price prediction.



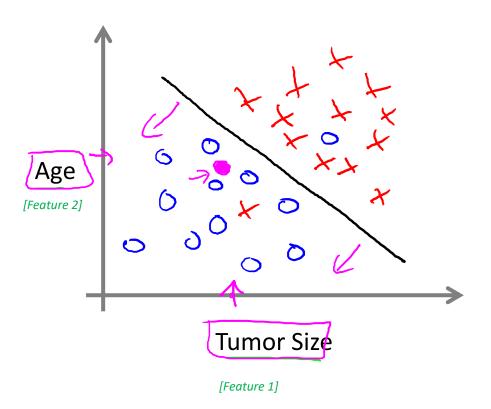
Supervised Learning 'right answers' given

Regression: Predict continuous valued output (price)

Breast cancer (malignant, benign)

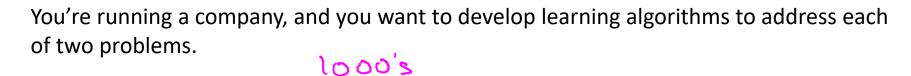


We have given training data set (past medical records) which tells whether a particular tumor size lead to a breast cancer or not. We want to know, the given tumor size falls in which category



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

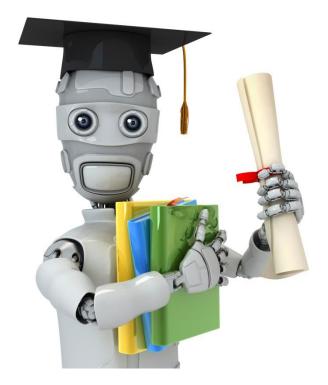
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- Problem 1: You have a large inventory of identical items. You want to predict how many of these items will sell over the next 3 months.
- Problem 2: You'd like software to examine individual customer accounts, and for each account decide if it has 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.
- \longrightarrow \bigcirc Treat problem 1 as a regression problem, problem 2 as a classification problem.
 - O Treat both as regression problems.

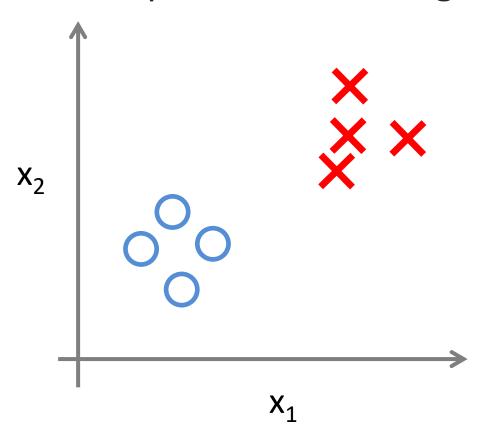


Machine Learning

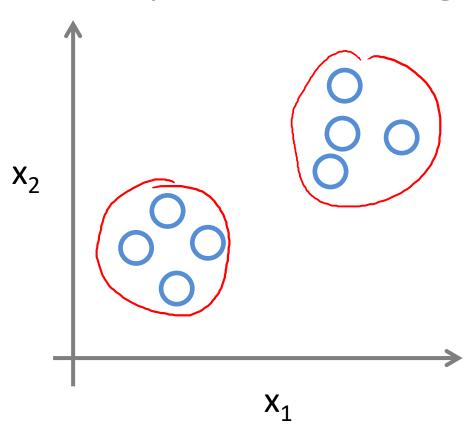
Introduction

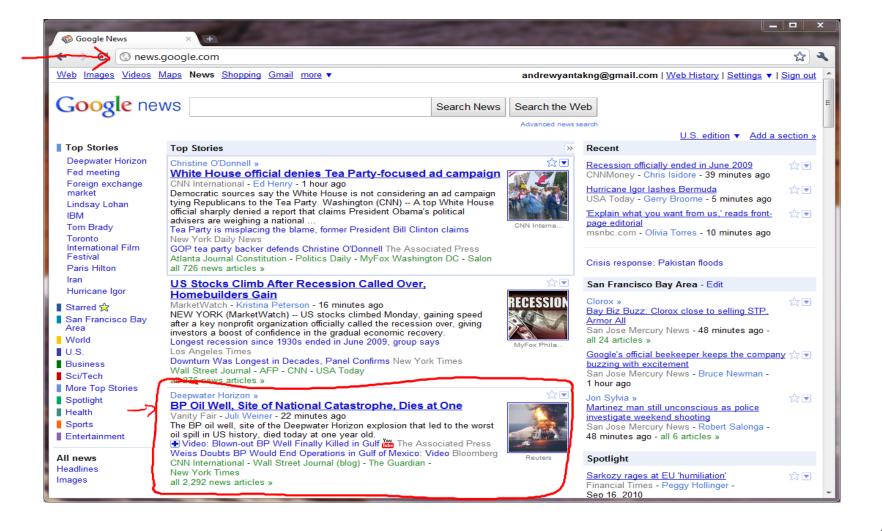
Unsupervised Learning

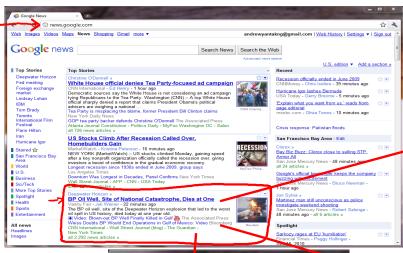
Supervised Learning

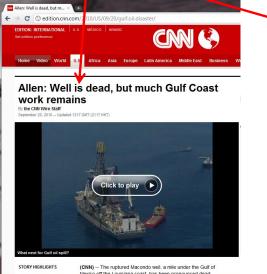


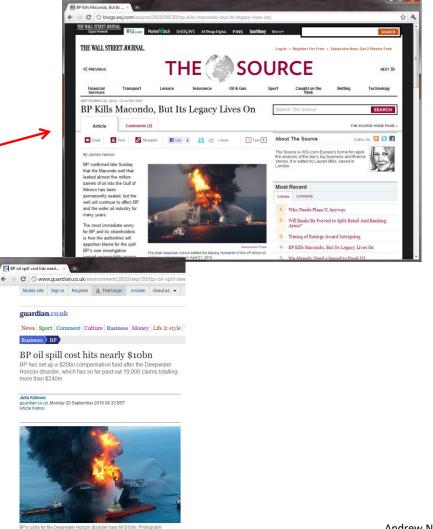
Unsupervised Learning

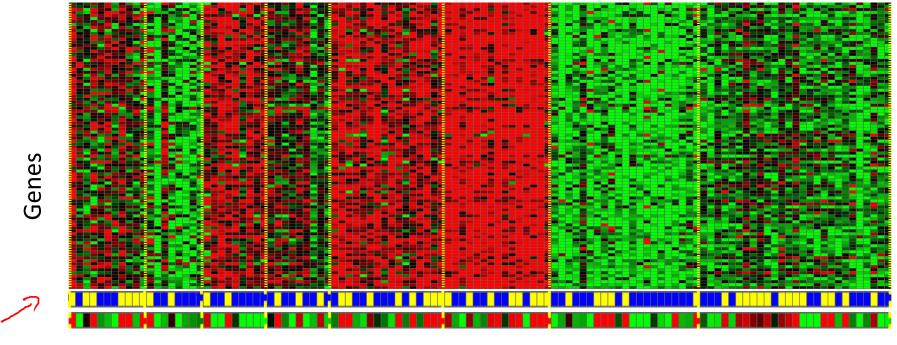




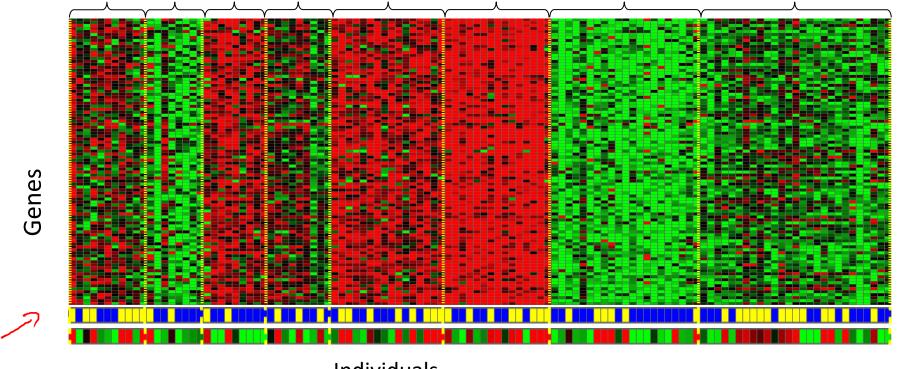








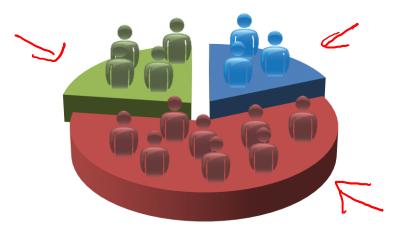
Individuals



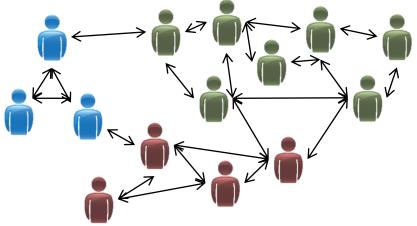
Individuals



Organize computing clusters



Market segmentation

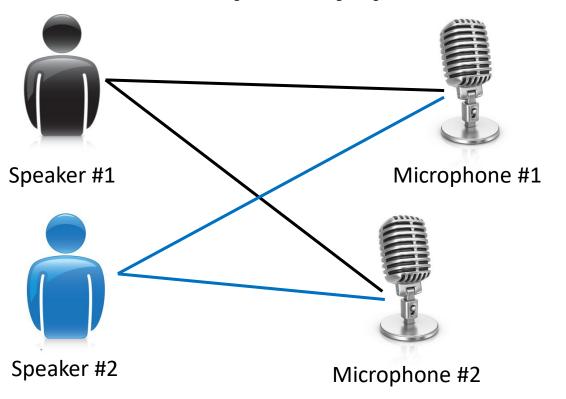


Social network analysis



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.