

Introduction

Welcome

Machine Learning





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

- 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.

- Grew out of work in AI



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 - E.g., Amazon, Netflix product recommendations

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



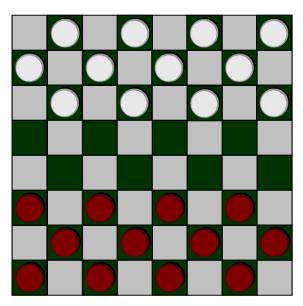
Machine Learning

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What is machine learning

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

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Samuel is not a good player himself!! computer has patience to play thousands of games to learn from it!

- Arthur Samuel (1959). Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.
- Tom Mitchell (1998) Well-posed Learning Problem: A computer program is said to *learn* from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.

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Suppose your email program watches which emails you do or do not mark as spam, and based on that learns how to better filter spam. What is the task T in this setting?

- O Classifying emails as spam or not spam.
- Watching you label emails as spam or not spam.
- The number (or fraction) of emails correctly classified as spam/not spam.
- O None of the above—this is not a machine learning problem.

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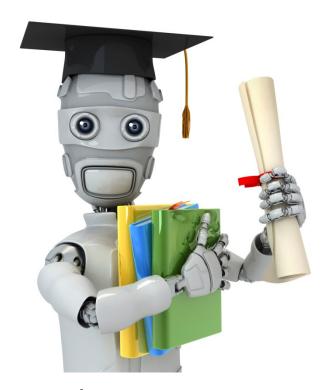
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Machine learning algorithms:

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

Others: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems.

Also talk about: Practical advice for applying learning algorithms.



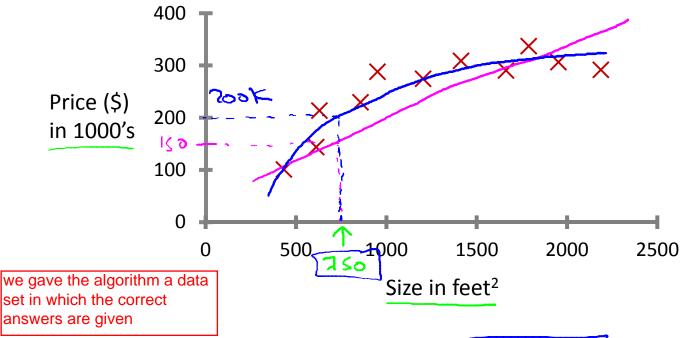
Introduction

Supervised Learning

(1) regression or

(2) classification

Housing price prediction.

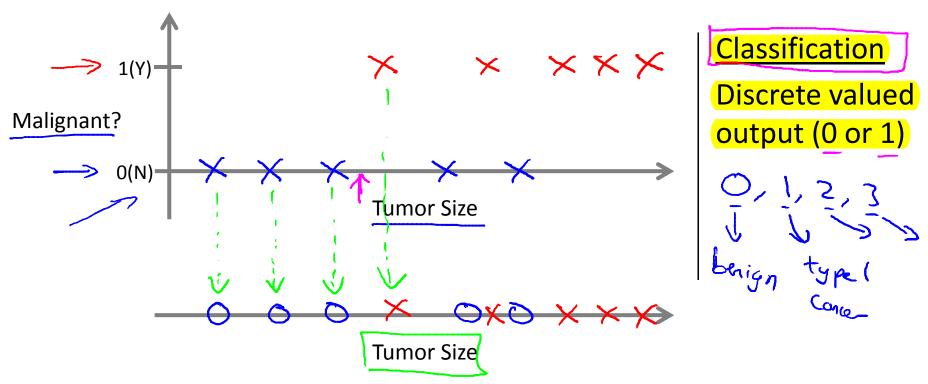


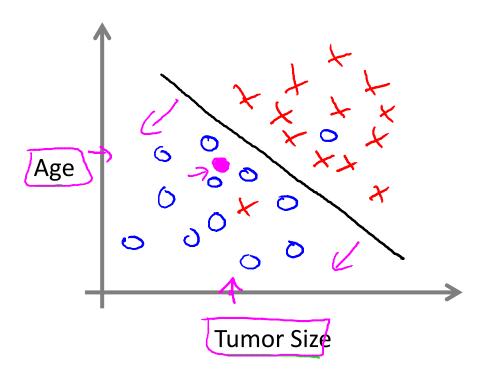
Supervised Learning

"right answers" given

Regression: Predict continuous valued output (price)

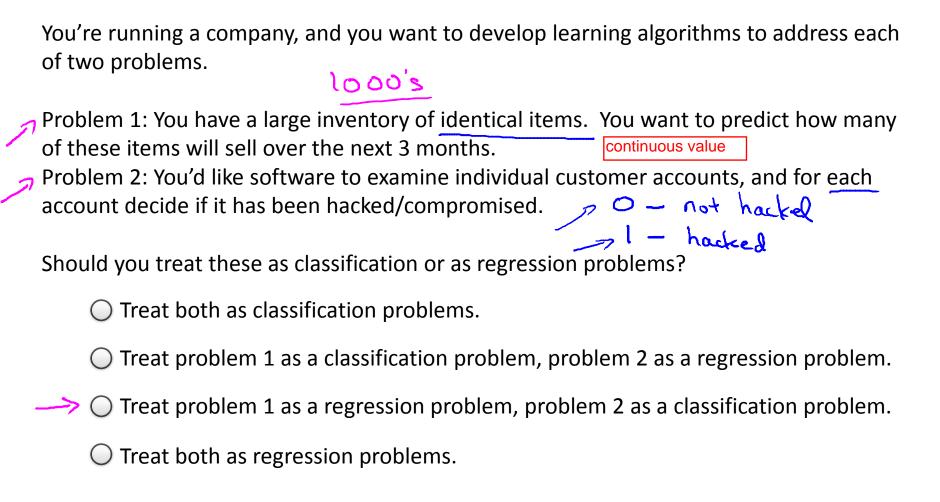
Breast cancer (malignant, benign)





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

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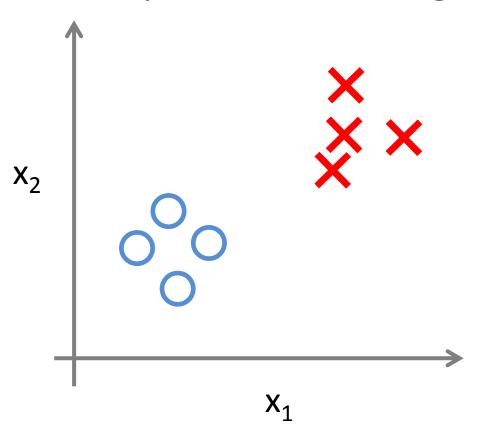


Machine Learning

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Unsupervised Learning

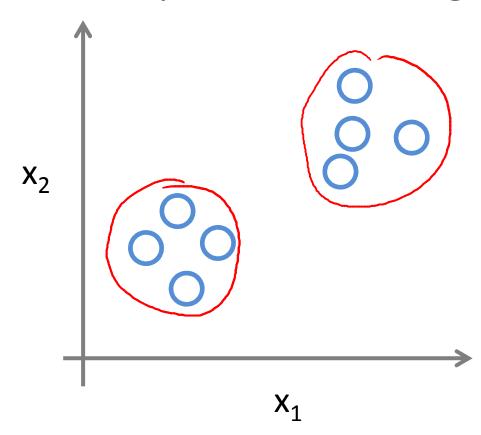
Supervised Learning

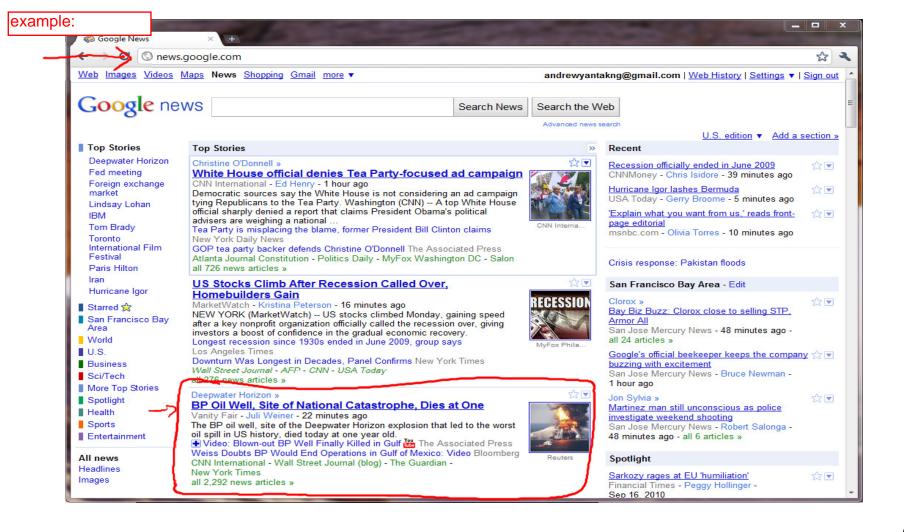


each example is labeled as positive or negative, we know the answer

Unsupervised Learning

we gave data that doesn't have any labels or all have the same label. we give the data set and ask: can you find some structure in the data? then the algorithm breaks the data into 2 clusters => clustering algorithm













Individuals



Individuals



Organize computing clusters



Market segmentation

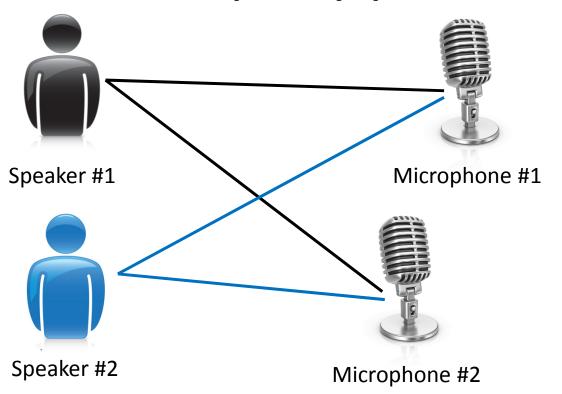


Social network analysis



Astronomical data analysis

Cocktail party problem



Microphone #1:

Output #1:

Microphone #2:

Output #2:

Microphone #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.