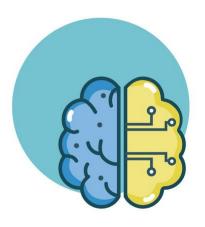
INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING

INTRODUCTION

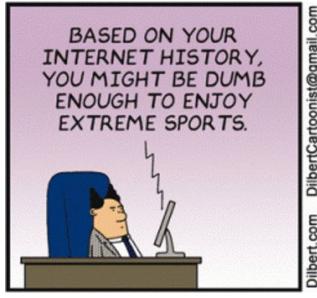


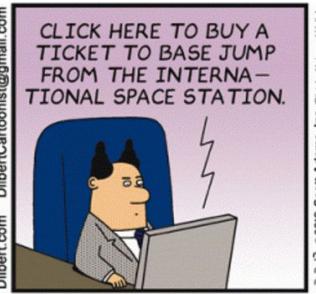
Elisa Ricci

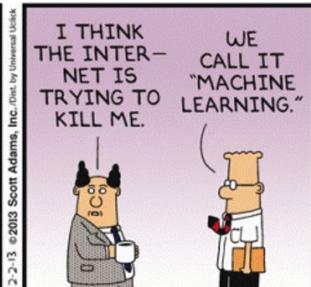


OUTLINE

- What is Machine Learning?
- Why it is worth studying it?







Machine learning is the study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience. It is seen as a part of artificial intelligence.



ChatGPT 3.5 v

In supervised learning, the algorithm learns from labeled data, where the inputs are paired with corresponding outputs. The goal is to learn a mapping from inputs to outputs, which can then be used to make predictions on new, unseen data.

In unsupervised learning, the algorithm learns from unlabeled data, where there are no predefined output labels. Instead, the algorithm seeks to find patterns, structure, or relationships in the data.

Semi-supervised learning combines elements of both supervised and unsupervised learning, using a small amount of labeled data along with a larger amount of unlabeled data.

Reinforcement learning involves training an algorithm to make sequences of decisions by rewarding it for good decisions and penalizing it for bad ones, based on feedback from its environment.

Machine learning has a wide range of applications, including but not limited to image and speech recognition, natural language processing, recommendation systems, medical diagnosis, and autonomous vehicles.



what is machine learning (in a sentence)?



ChatGPT

Machine learning is the field of study that gives computers the ability to learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.



Message ChatGPT...





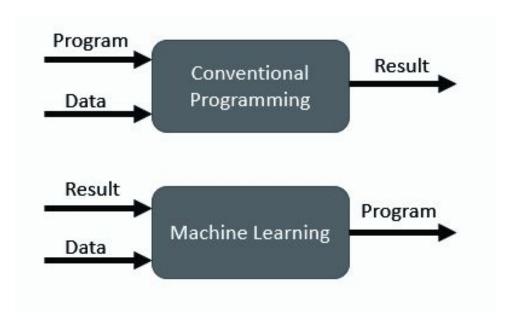




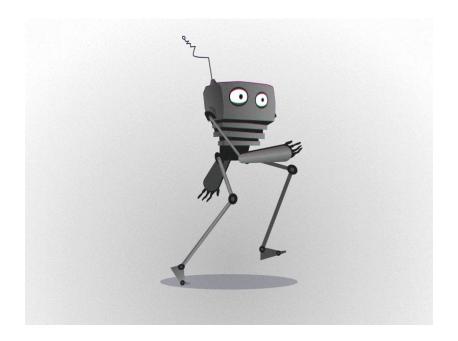
Machine learning is the science of getting computers to act without being explicitly programmed.

A. Samuel (1959)

MACHINE LEARNING IDEA



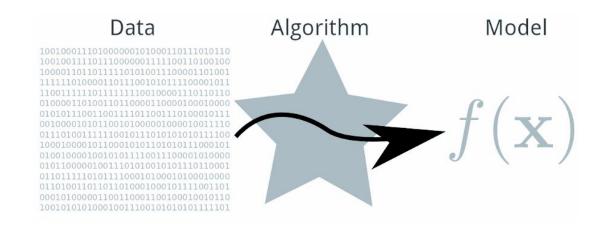
MACHINE LEARNING IDEA



...if we want a robot to be able to walk, we could program the robot to **learn to walk**, or we could attempt to **directly write a program** that specifies how to walk manually.

MACHINE LEARNING IDEA

- ML allows computers to acquire knowledge.
- Knowledge is acquired through algorithms by learning and inferring from data.
- Knowledge is represented by a model.
- The model is used on future data.



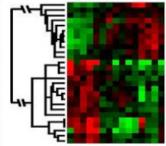
ML is used when:

- Human expertise does not exist (navigating on Mars)
- Humans cannot explain their expertise (speech recognition)
- Models must be customized (personalized medicine)
- Models are based on huge amounts of data (genomics)





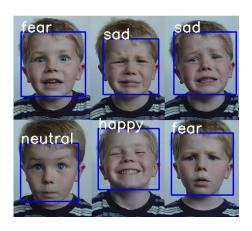


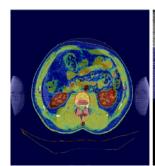


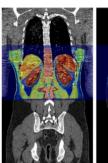
- Learning isn't always useful:
 - There is no need to "learn" to calculate payroll

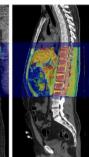
• **Recognizing** patterns:

- Handwritten digits
- Facial identities or facial expressions
- Medical images

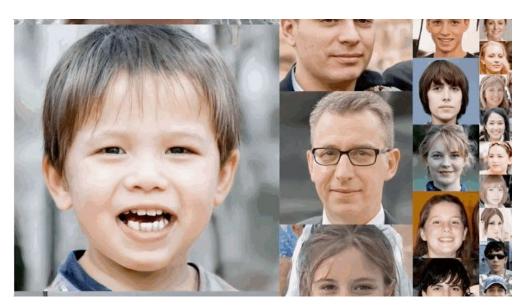




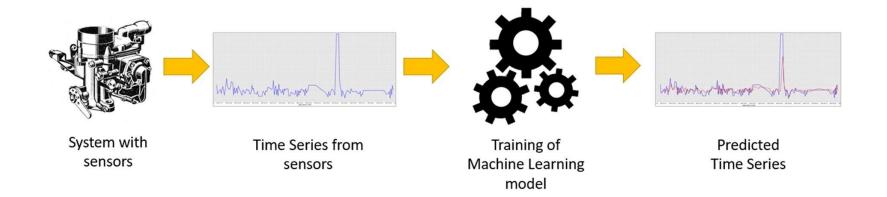




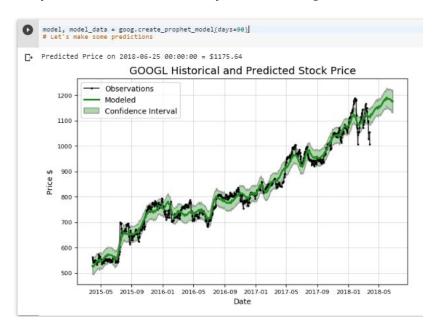
- Generating patterns:
 - Generating images or motion sequences



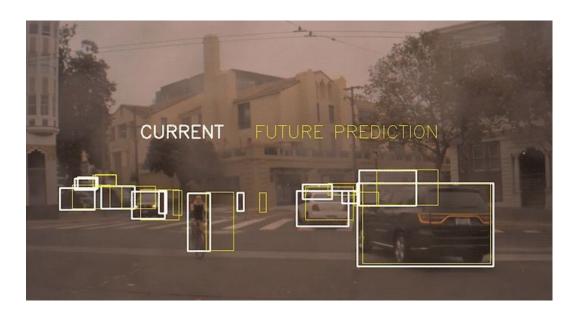
- Recognizing anomalies
 - Unusual credit card transactions
 - Unusual patterns of sensor readings



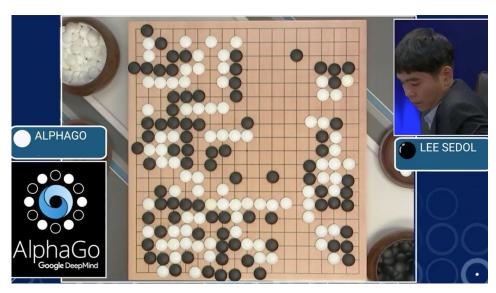
- Prediction:
 - Future stock prices or currency exchange rates



- Prediction:
 - Autonomous driving



- Predict best moves
 - Play Go against humans





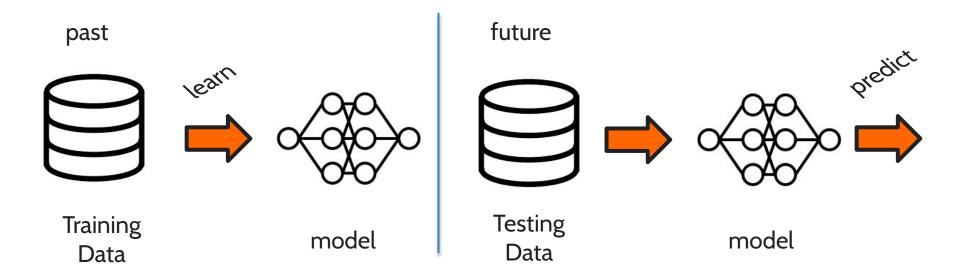
It is concerned with the automatic discovery of regularities in data through the use of computer algorithms and with the use of these regularities to take actions.

Christopher M. Bishop

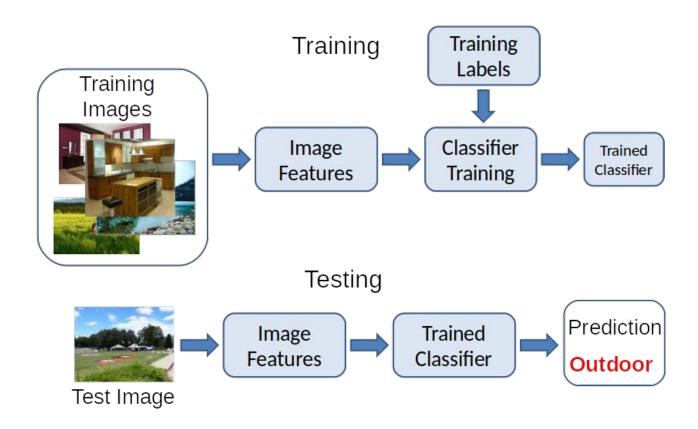


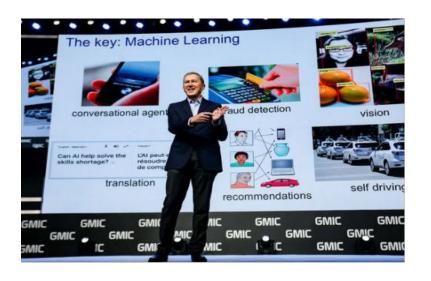
The goal of machine learning is to develop methods that can **automatically detect patterns** in data, and then to use the uncovered patterns to **predict future data** or other outcomes of interest.

Kevin P. Murphy



AN EXAMPLE





A computer program is said to learn from **experience E** with respect to some class of **tasks T** and performance **measure P**, if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.".

T. Mitchell (1970)

- Machine Learning is the study of algorithms that:
 - improve their performance P
 - \circ at some task T
 - with experience E

A well-defined learning task is given by a triplet <T, P, E>.

Can you give some examples?

• A well-defined learning task is given by $\langle T, P, E \rangle$.

T: Recognizing handwritten words

P: Percentage of words correctly classified

E: Database of human-labeled images of handwritten words

T: Driving on four-lane highways using vision sensors

P: Average distance traveled before a human-judged error

E: A sequence of images and steering commands recorded while observing a human driver.

T: Categorize email messages as spam or legitimate.

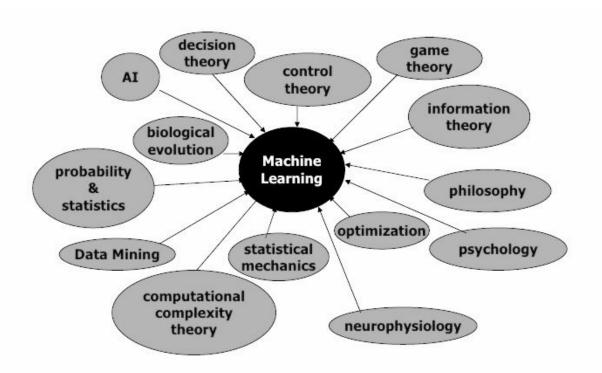
P: Percentage of email messages correctly classified.

E: Database of emails, some with human-given labels

RELATED DISCIPLINES

- data mining: data analysis, not prediction, though often involves some shared techniques
- *inference* and/or *estimation* in statistics
- pattern recognition in engineering
- signal processing in electrical engineering
- optimization

RELATED DISCIPLINES



MACHINE LEARNING, AI & DEEP LEARNING

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Programs with the ability to learn and reason like humans

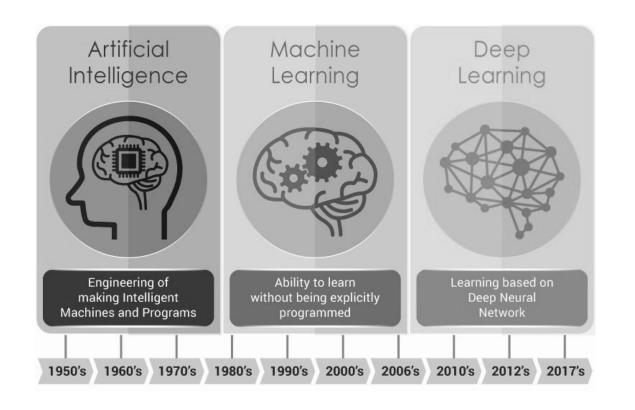
MACHINE LEARNING

Algorithms with the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed

DEEP LEARNING

Subset of machine learning in which artificial neural networks adapt and learn from vast amounts of data

MACHINE LEARNING, AI & DEEP LEARNING



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IS...



Our ultimate objective is to make programs that learn from their experience as effectively <u>as humans do.</u>

J. McCarthy, 1958



Machine learning is the science of getting computers to act without being explicitly programmed.

A. Samuel (1959)

MACHINE LEARNING SUCCESS STORIES

Face detection (2002)



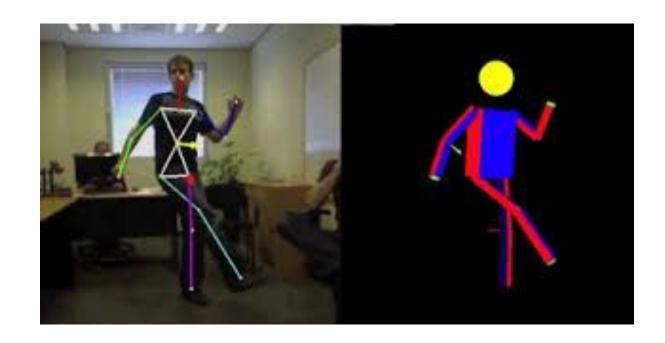
MACHINE LEARNING SUCCESS STORIES

Pedestrian Detection (2005)



MACHINE LEARNING SUCCESS STORIES

Body Tracking (RGB-D)



DEEP LEARNING IS...

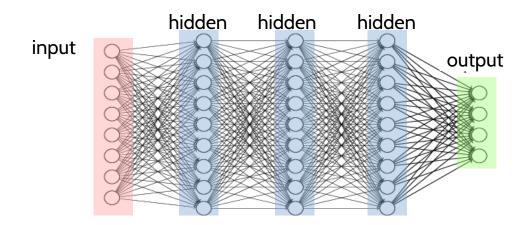


"Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction"

Nature

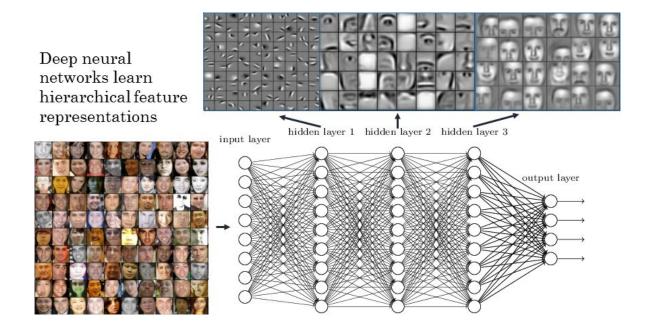
DEEP LEARNING IS...

Deep Learning means using a neural network with several layers of nodes between input and output



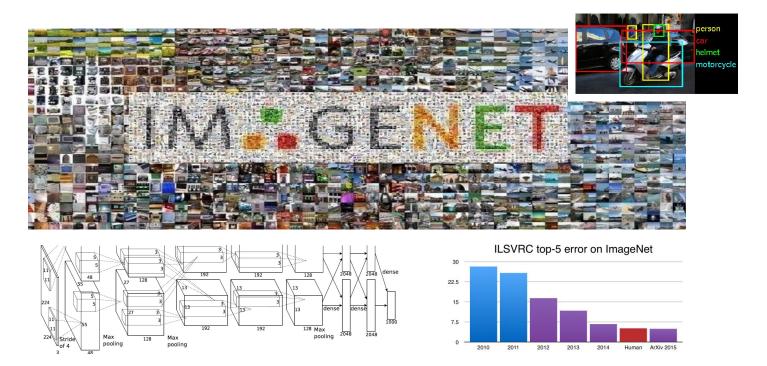
DEEP LEARNING IS...

The series of layers between input and output compute relevant features automatically in a series of stages, just as our brains seem to.



DEEP LEARNING SUCCESS STORIES

Object recognition (2012)



Object detection

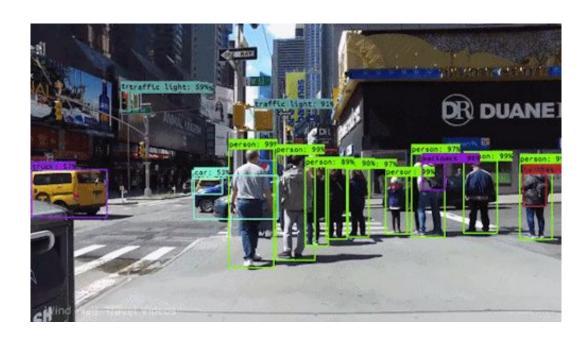




Image captioning (2015)



"man in black shirt is playing guitar."



"construction worker in orange safety vest is working on road."



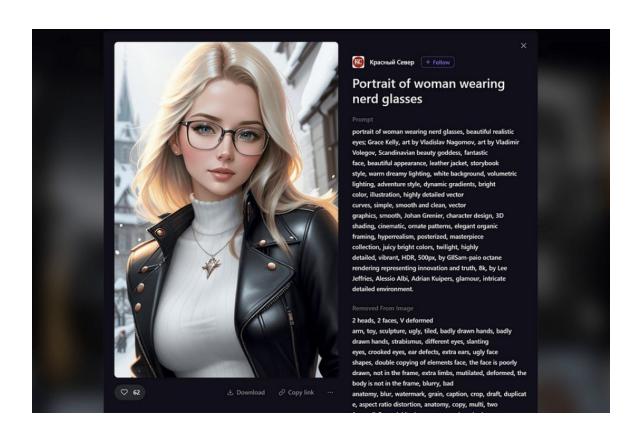
"two young girls are playing with lego toy."

Image synthesis (2016)





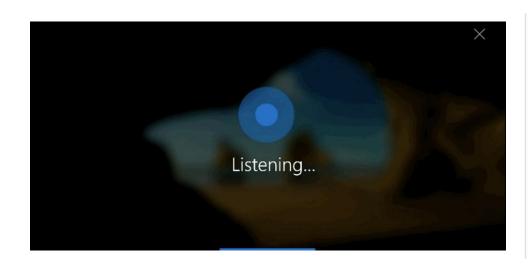
Text to Image synthesis (2022)

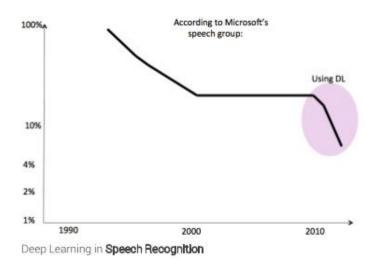


Video synthesis (2024)

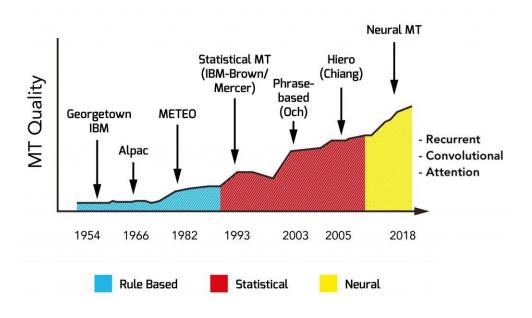


Speech Recognition (2009)

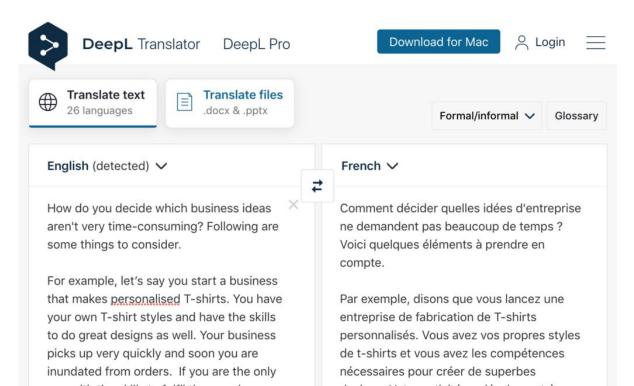




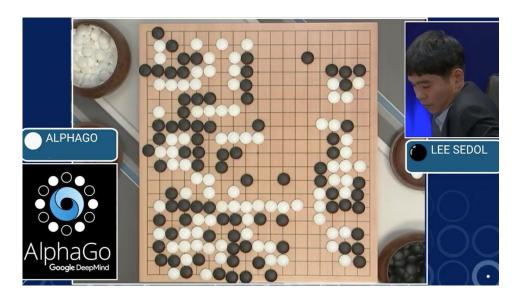
Neural Machine Translation (2014)



Neural Machine Translation



AlphaGO (2015)



ChatGPT (2022)



What is ChatGPT?





ChatGPT is a chatbot designed to assist with customer support, conversation, and information gathering tasks. It uses natural language processing and GPT-3 technology to generate responses that are tailored to the user's input. ChatGPT can handle a wide range of queries and provide answers in real-time, making it a valuable tool for businesses looking to improve their customer support experience.

< 2/2





DEEP LEARNING REVOLUTION: WHY NOW?

- Flood of available data
- Increased computational power
- Growing number of ML algorithms and theory developed by researchers
- Increased support from industry

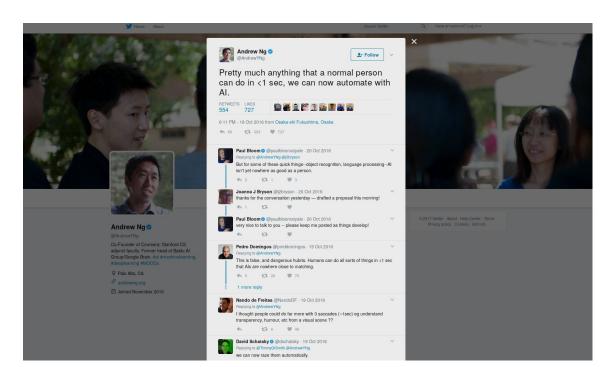
WHY STUDYING MACHINE LEARNING?

Machine Learning is everywhere.

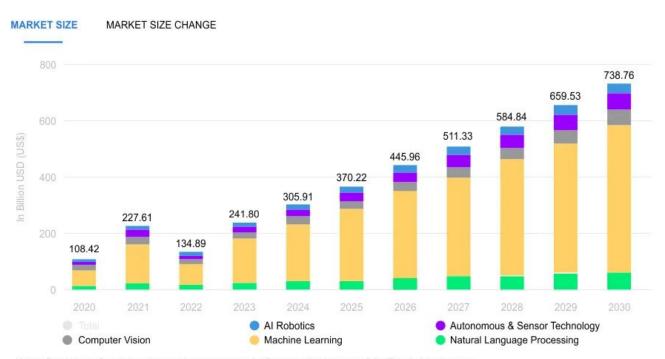


WHY STUDYING MACHINE LEARNING?

Machine Learning is everywhere.



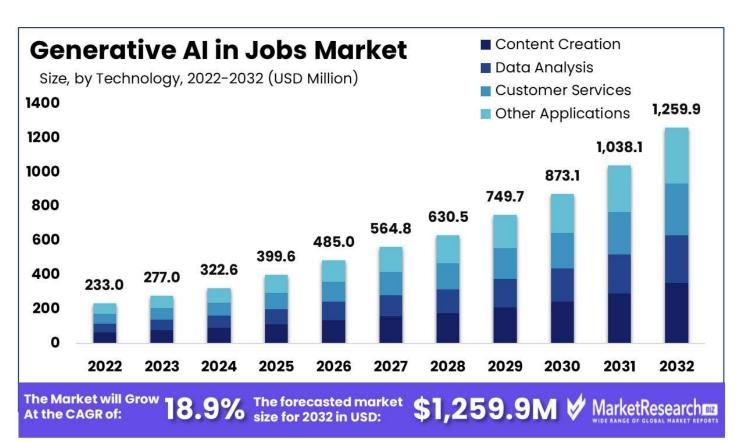
MACHINE LEARNING JOBS



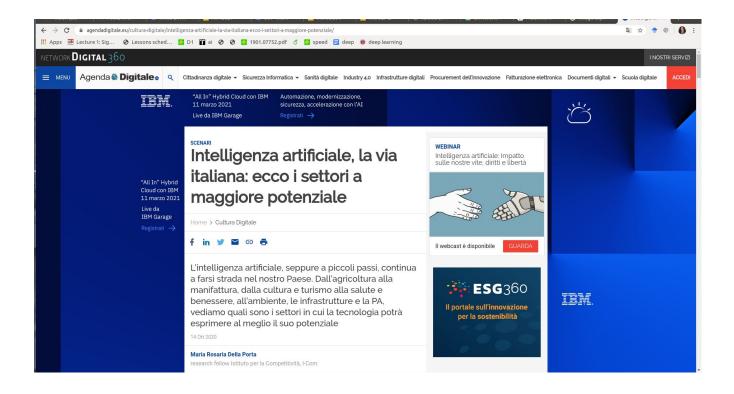
Notes: Data shown is using current exchange rates and reflects market impacts of the Russia-Ukraine war.

Most recent updateL Aug 2023 Source: Statista Market Insights

MACHINE LEARNING JOBS



MACHINE LEARNING JOBS



BENEFITS

Efficiency

Automate repetitive tasks, increasing efficiency and productivity.

Decision Support

Analyze vast amounts of data to provide valuable insights for decision-making.

Accuracy

ML systems can perform complex tasks with precision and accuracy.

Innovation

Development of innovative solutions and technologies.



Algorithmic Bias

Al can perpetuate biases in decision-making, impacting fairness.

Privacy Concerns

Al technologies raise privacy issues through the collection and analysis of massive amounts of personal data.

RISKS





Facial recognition systems have shown biases against certain demographics, leading to discriminatory outcomes in law enforcement and surveillance.



Misinformation by Chatbots

Al-powered chatbots have spread misinformation and fake news, leading to widespread confusion and mistrust in online information sources.



Job Displacement

Automation thanks to ML may lead to widespread job loss, particularly in industries relying on routine tasks.

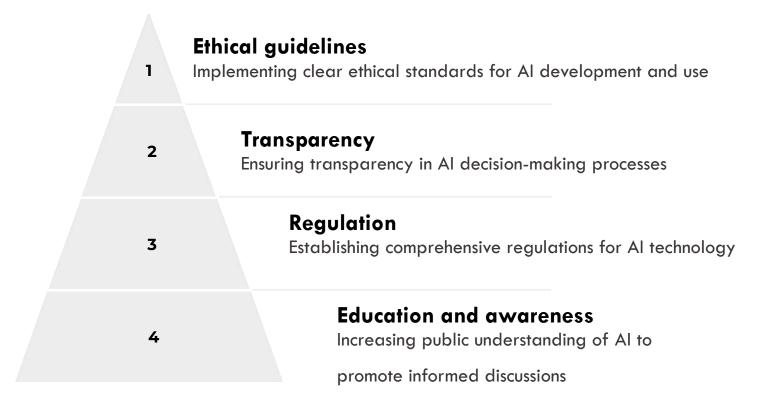
Growing and declining occupations, globally

These are the jobs that have grown or declined the most over the past 5 years.



:lining jobs, and their associated occupational change indices, were identified by tracking how each occup n of total hiring on Linkedin's platform. Hiring information is gleaned based on when a member states they s that the occupation's share of total hiring is growing, while a negative index means that the occupation i

MITIGATING THE RISKS



QUESTIONS?

