Machine Learning

- Arthur Samuel, Machine Learning Pioneer

Machine learning is the "field of study that gives computers"

the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed".

Machine Learning

The program improves its performance through experience.

Here, experience equates to past information/data.

Types of Machine Learning

Three Main Types of Machine Learning:

- 1. Supervised Learning
- 2. Unsupervised Learning
- 3. Reinforcement Learning

Types of Machine Learning

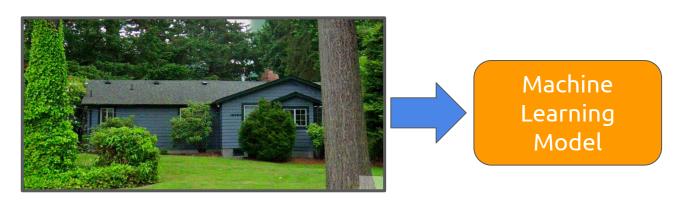
Supervised Learning:

- Labeled data
- Goal: find a function to predict the label/outcome given input data/features.
- Direct feedback

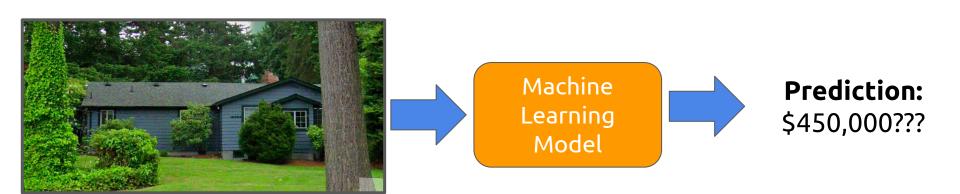
How much will this house sell for?



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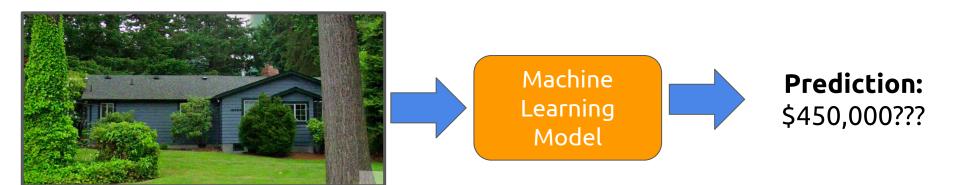


How much will this house sell for?



How much will this house sell for?

You're way off. It's actually \$180,000



How much will this house sell for?

You're way off. It's actually \$180,000

I'll try to do better next time.



Machine Learning Model

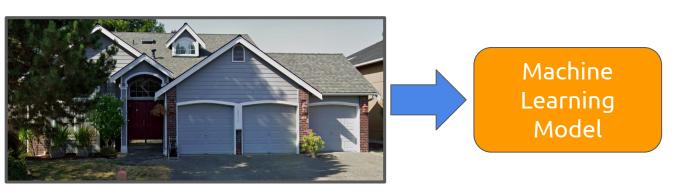


Prediction: \$450,000???

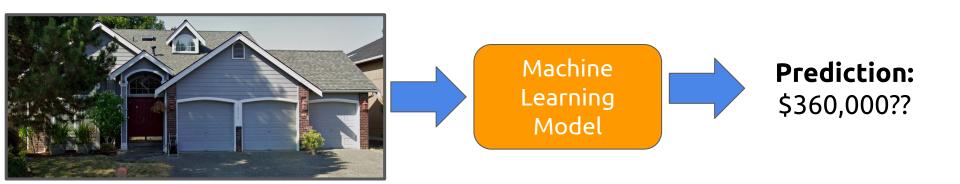
Try again. What about this house?



Try again. What about this house?

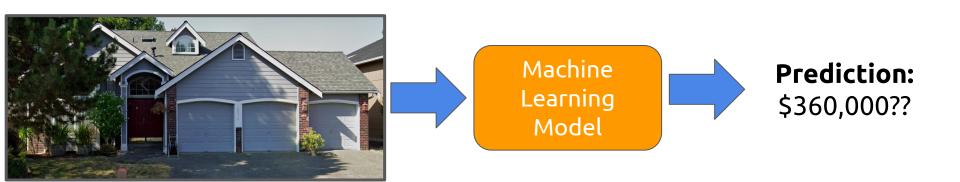


Try again. What about this house?



Try again.
What about this house?

You're closer. It's actually \$285,000



After seeing lots of examples, the model gets better at predicting.

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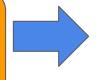


Machine Learning Model

After seeing lots of examples, the model gets better at predicting.







Prediction: \$705,000?

After seeing lots of examples, the model gets better at predicting.

Not bad. It's actually \$719,000





Machine Learning Model



Prediction: \$705,000?

Supervised Learning Models

- Linear/Logistic Regression (common statistical models)
- Decision Trees
- Ensemble Methods
- Neural Networks

These will be the focus of the later portions of the course

Types of Machine Learning

Unsupervised Learning:

- Unlabeled data features but no known outcome
- Goal: find underlying structure in the dataset
- No direct feedback

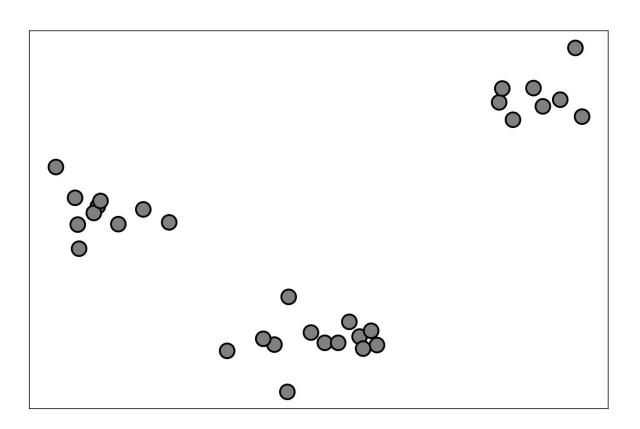
Types of Unsupervised Learning

Four main goals:

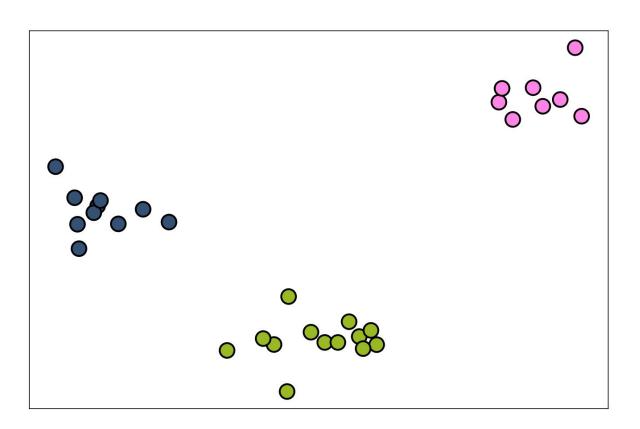
- Embedding: Find a lower-dimensional representation of the data, without losing too much "resolution"
- **Clustering:** discover "clumps" of points (eg. customer segmentation)
- Density Estimation: Approximate the probability distribution of the data (think KDE from seaborn).
- Finding good explanations (**hidden causes** or **sources**) of the data (model the data generation process)

Unsupervised Learning Challenges

- No simple goal, like with supervised learning.
- No teacher/supervisor to provide "correct answers".
- Hard to assess the results obtained no labels, so we can't compute accuracy or MAE.



Can be used to uncover groupings or clusters in a dataset.



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Can give a lower-dimensional representation of a high-dimensional dataset.

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8	X9	x_{10}
0	2.595013	-0.900250	-0.417787	-0.917335	-0.333673	-0.148682	-0.176294	2.574095	-0.085889	-1.572139
1	0.013680	-0.495092	0.447688	1.065596	-1.441302	-0.818622	-0.437475	0.441887	1.393845	-2.387828
2	-0.230319	1.189959	-0.990523	-0.622799	-1.450218	-0.197577	-0.651423	-0.351184	0.142664	1.179185
3	-0.746737	-0.213822	-0.562811	2.582491	-1.555323	-0.443510	-0.284505	-0.762308	-0.387258	0.094279
4	-1.942155	1.025507	0.875429	-1.356284	1.184086	0.357414	0.569523	0.131664	0.719885	0.124905
5	0.475851	0.723243	-0.877883	-1.573716	-0.693388	-0.504333	-1.057207	-0.183671	-0.015274	-0.179363
6	1.129120	0.093178	-0.326481	-0.265502	0.305289	1.726201	-0.033569	0.500447	-1.034352	0.232601
7	2.474474	1.532935	-0.445996	-0.426534	-0.709179	-1.701396	2.255979	0.741835	0.797036	-0.395185
8	-0.086396	-0.254281	0.184538	-0.258440	-1.579722	0.167779	-0.556343	0.725770	-0.273071	-2.273305
9	1.309791	-1.189775	-0.658195	-0.854114	-1.368125	0.299176	-0.040814	0.536397	0.638233	1.533205
10	-0.647555	-0.243093	0.070906	-2.335958	-2.385107	0.782842	0.543407	-0.207614	2.162430	-0.628655
11	1.508285	0.491980	1.465918	1.824885	0.421084	-0.212366	1.389737	2.017906	-1.108551	1.501897
12	1.101790	-0.003095	-0.842642	0.988374	-0.381950	-0.660127	0.679805	-0.399634	0.602226	0.147839
13	0.627606	0.854219	0 412174	-0 197228	0.619822	-0 186393	-1 580918	-0 230607	2 080174	-0.393868

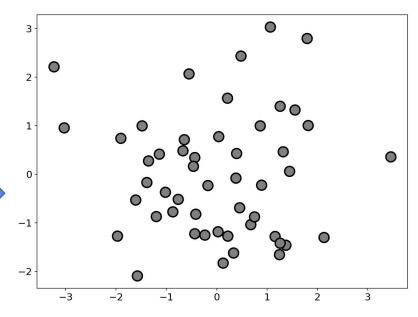
10-Dimensional Dataset

Can give a lower-dimensional representation of a

high-dimensional dataset.

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10-Dimensional Dataset



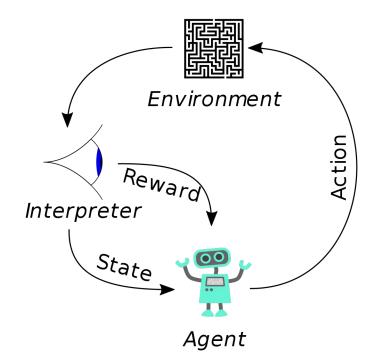
2-Dimensional Representation

Types of Machine Learning

Reinforcement Learning:

An **agent** interacting with an **environment** by taking **actions** with the goal of maximizing a cumulative **reward**.

SELF LEARINING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinforcement_learning#/media/File:Reinforcement_learning_diagram.svg