## Machine learning

Presented by: Dr. Hanaa Bayomi



Lecture 1: Introduction

### REFERENCES

•T. Mitchell, *Machine Learning*, McGraw-Hill

• Peter Flach, Machine Learning. The Art and Science of Algorithms that Make Sense of Data.

• John D. Kelleher, *Fundamental of Machine Learning for predictive Data Analytic.* 

## What is machine learning?

#### **▶** Definition:

Machine = computer, computer program (in this course)

Learning = improving performance on a given task, based on experience / examples

#### > In other words

- instead of the programmer writing explicit rules for how to solve a given problem, the programmer instructs the computer how to learn from examples
- in many cases the computer program can even become better at the task than the programmer is!

## INTRODUCTION

#### **Traditional Programming**



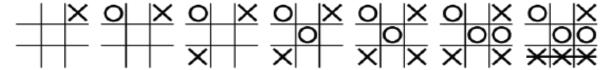
#### **Machine Learning**



# EXAMPLES

#### **Example 1 : Tic-Tac-Toe**

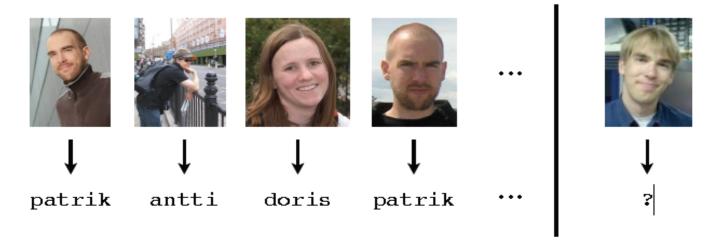
How to program the computer to play tic-tac-toe?



- Option A: The programmer writes explicit rules, e.g. 'if the opponent has two in a row, and the third is free, stop it by placing your mark there', etc (lots of work, difficult, not at all scalable!)
- Option B: Go through the game tree, choose optimally (for non-trivial games, must be combined with some heuristics to restrict tree size)
- Option C: Let the computer try out various strategies by playing against itself and others, and noting which strategies lead to winning and which to losing (='machine learning')

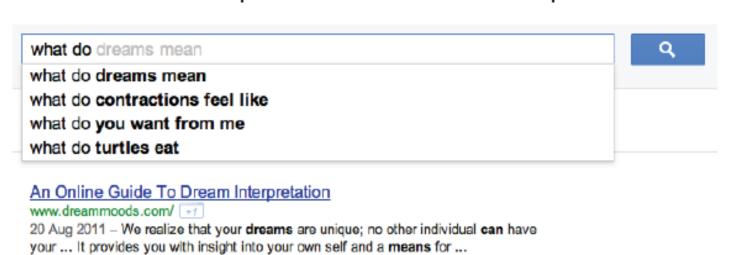
#### **Example 2 : face recognition**

- Face recognition is hot (facebook, apple; security; . . .)
- Programmer writes rules: "If short dark hair, big nose, then it is Mikko" (impossible! how do we judge the size of the nose?!)
- The computer is shown many (image, name) example pairs, and the computer learns which features of the images are predictive (difficult, but not impossible)



#### **Example 3: Prediction of search queries**

- The programmer provides a standard dictionary (words and expressions change!)
- Previous search queries are used as examples!



Dream Moods A-Z Dream Dictionary

www.dreammoods.com/dreamdictionary/ +1

1 Jul 2011 - In analyzing your dreams, you can learn about your deep ...

Dream Dictionary - Teeth Dreams - Common Dreams - Chase Dreams

Type Of Dreams - Dream Themes - Sex - Your Dream Symbol Interpretation

Show more results from dreammoods.com

#### **Example 4: Ranking search results**

- Various criteria for ranking results
- What do users click on after a given search? Search engines can learn what users are looking for by collecting queries and the resulting clicks.

#### nokia

Noin 186 000 000 tulosta (0,08 sekuntia)

#### Mukautettu >

#### Nokia Online Kauppa

Nokia.fi/kauppa Helppoa ja sujuvaa - osta puhelin ja lisälaitteet Nokian kaupasta. Ilmainen autonavigointi ja teline - Ilmaiset karttapalvelut - Lisälaitteet - Puhelimet

#### Nokia, Finland - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia 🛱 - [ Käännä tämä sivu ]

Nokia is a town and a municipality on the banks of the Nokianvirta River (Kokemäenjoki) in the region of Pirkanmaa, some 15 kilometres (9 mi) west of ... en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nokia, Finland - Välimuistissa - Samankaltaisia

#### Nokia - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia 🛱 - [Käännä tämä sivu]

Nokia Corporation OMX: NOK1V, NYSE: NOK, FWB: NOA3) is a Finnish ... en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nokia - Välimuistissa - Samankaltaisia

#### Nokia 5700 XpressMusic - Wikipedia

Nokia 5700 XpressMusic on vuonna 2007 julkaistu nuorten musiikkipuhelin ... fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nokia\_5700\_XpressMusic - Välimuistissa - Samankaltaisia

Näytä lisää tuloksia kohteesta wikipedia.org

#### Nokia (nokia) on Twitter 12 - [Käännä tämä sivu]

News and updates from **Nokia**. The main tweeps at the channels are @jussipekka & @ JGallo02.

twitter.com/nokia - Välimuistissa - Samankaltaisia

#### Ovi Musiikki - porttisi musiikin maailmaan 🟗

Aloitussivu · Nokia Ovi Player · Ovi Musiikki Unlimited .... Nokia.com; Copyright ©2010 Nokia. Kaikki olkeudet pidätetään. music.ovi.com/fi/fi/pc · Välimuistissa

#### YouTube - Lex Nokia anti-ad 2A: "Perustuslaki" 🌣

tammikuu 2009 ... Urkintalaki.fi:n masinoima Lex Nokia -lakiehdotuksen vastainen mainos
Perustuslaki".

www.youtube.com/watch?v=0tDhemyzB3k - Välimuistissa - Samankaltaisia

#### Example 5

- Self-driving cars:
  - Sensors (radars, cameras) superior to humans
  - How to make the computer react appropriately to the sensor data?

Google Cars Drive Themselves, in Traffic



#### Example 6

- Machine translation:
  - Traditional approach: Dictionary and explicit grammar
  - More recently, statistical machine translation based on example data is increasingly being used

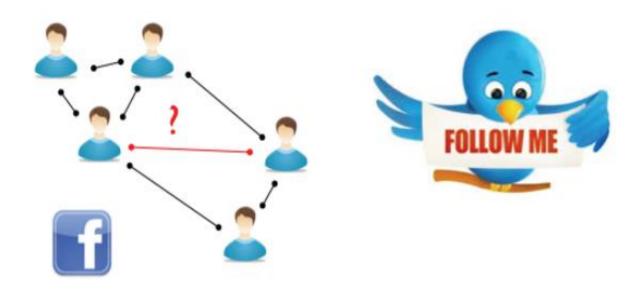


#### Käännös (suomi > englanti)

Computer studies provide an excellent foundation for the work, wherever applicable, or to develop information technology.

#### Example 7

Prediction of friends in Facebook, or prediction of who you'd like to follow on Twitter.



## Problem setup

One definition of machine learning: A computer program improves its performance on a given task with experience (i.e. examples, data).



#### 1- Task

Task: What is the problem that the program is solving?

•Machine learning allows us to tackle tasks that are too difficult to solve with *fixed programs written and designed by human beings*.

• Machine learning is interesting because developing our understanding of machine learning entails developing our understanding of the principles that underlie intelligence.

### 1- Task (Cont.)

Some of the most common machine learning tasks include the following:

- **1- Classification**: In his type of task, the computer program is asked to specify which of k categories some input belongs to.
  - -Classification Algorithms attempt to map inputs into one of a set of classes (Colors, Good and Bad Credit Risks)
- **2- Regression :** In this type of task, the computer program is asked to predict a numerical value given some input.
  - -Regression Algorithms attempt to mapinputs into continuous output (Integers,Real Numbers, Vectors, etc.)

### 1- Task (Cont.)

Some of the most common machine learning tasks include the following:

<u>3- Transcription:</u> In this type of task, the machine learning system is <u>asked to</u> <u>observe a relatively unstructured representation of some kind of data and transcribe it into discrete, textual form.</u>

E.g.: optical character recognition (OCR), where the computer program is shown a photograph containing an image of text and is asked to return this text in the form of a sequence of characters.

**4- Machine translation:** In a machine translation task, the input already consists of a sequence of symbols in some language, and the computer program must convert this into a sequence of symbols in another language.

### 2- Experience

Experience: What is the data (examples) that the program is using to improve its performance?

- Experience is a dataset.
- •A dataset is a collection of many examples.
- An example is a collection of **features** that have been quantitatively measured from some object or event that we want the machine learning system to process.

### 3- performance level

Performance measure: How is the performance of the program (when solving the given task) evaluated?

In order to evaluate the abilities of a machine learning algorithm, we must design a quantitative measure of its performance. Usually this performance measure P is specific to the task T being carried out by the system.

- Accuracy: Accuracy is just the proportion of examples for which the model *produces the correct output*.
- Error Rate: the proportion of examples for which the model *produces an incorrect output*.

#### WHEN DO WE USE MACHINE LEARNING?

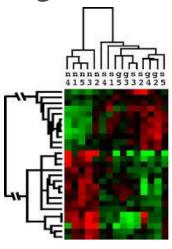
#### ML is used when:

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



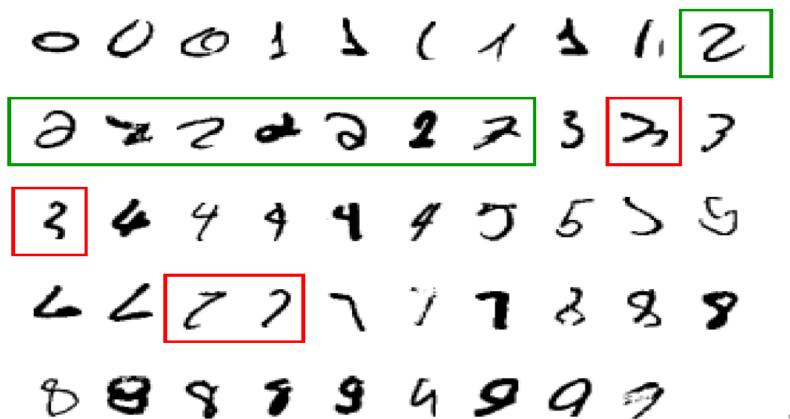






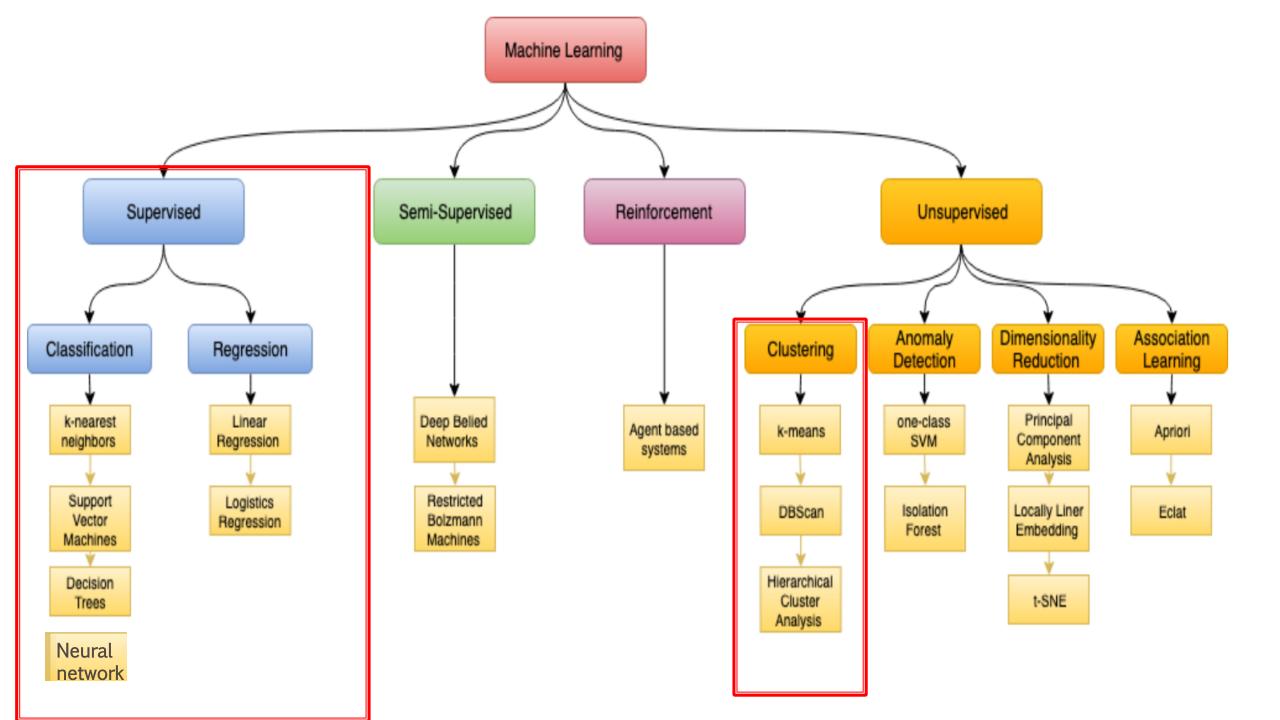
#### WHEN DO WE USE MACHINE LEARNING?

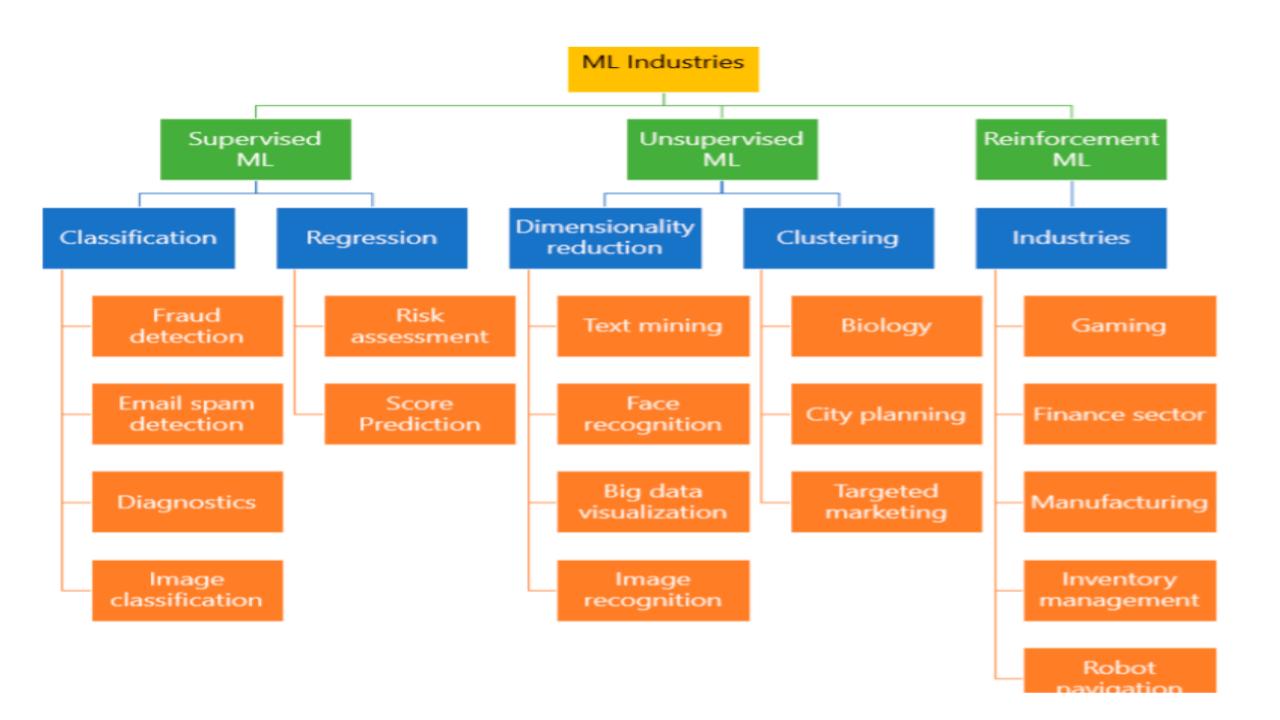
A classic example of a task that requires machine learning: It is very hard to say what makes a 2



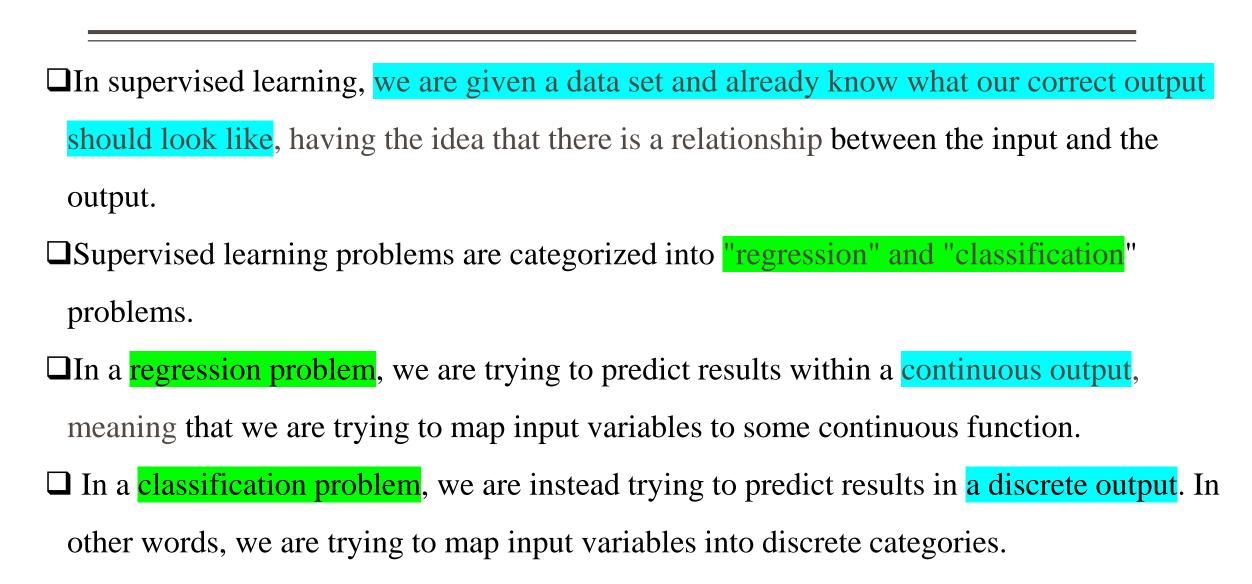
## Some more examples of tasks that are best solved by using a learning algorithm

- Recognizing patterns:
  - Facial identities or facial expressions
  - Handwritten or spoken words
  - Medical images
- Generating patterns:
  - Generating images or motion sequences
- Recognizing anomalies:
  - Unusual credit card transactions
  - Unusual patterns of sensor readings in a nuclear power plant
- Prediction:
  - Future stock prices or currency exchange rates

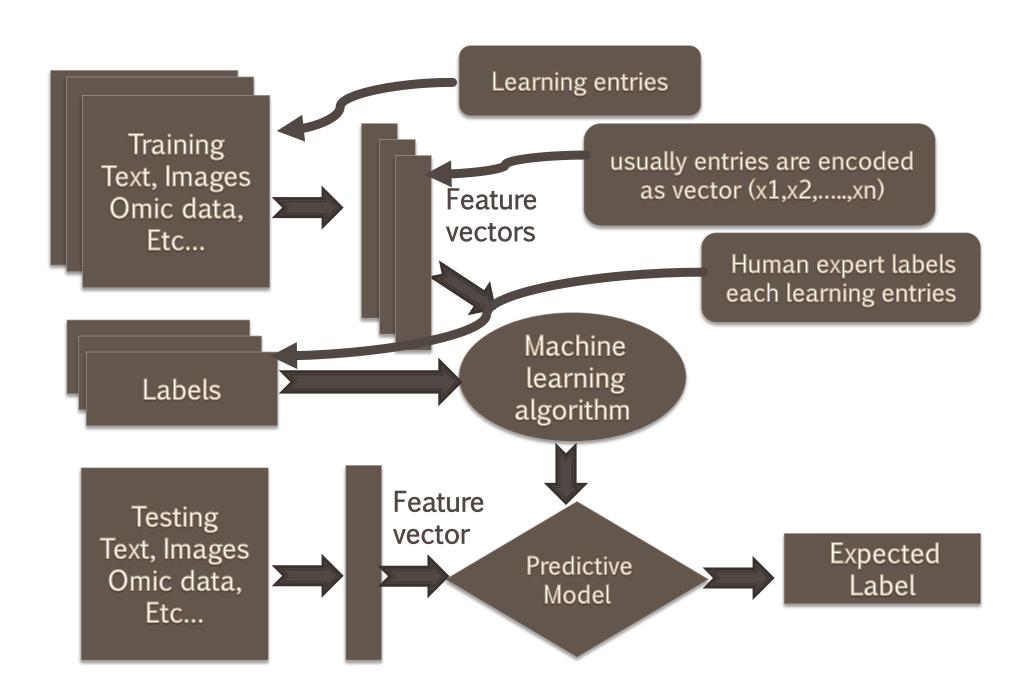




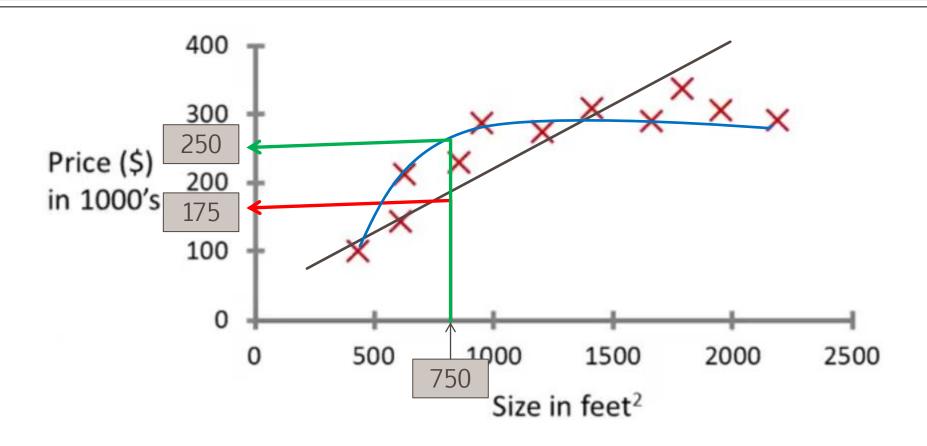
#### **Supervised Learning**



#### SUPERVISED LEARNING PARADIGM



## Housing price prediction



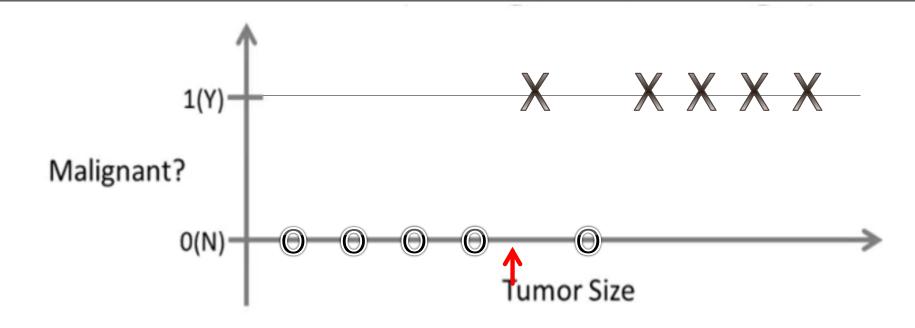
#### **Supervised Learning**

"right answers" or "Labeled data" given

#### Regression:

Predict continuous valued output (price)

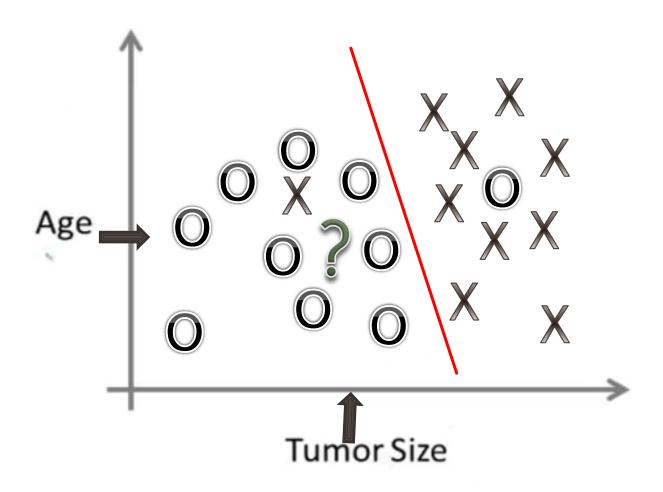
## Lung Cancer (Malignant or benign)



Classification

Discrete valued output (0 or 1)

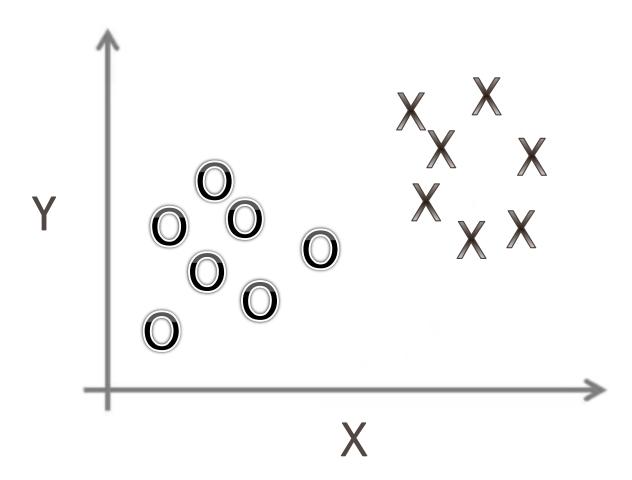
## Lung Cancer (Malignant or benign)



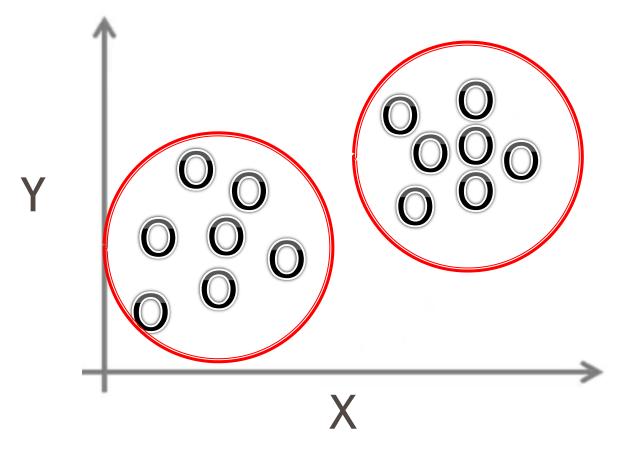
### UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

☐ Unsupervised learning, on the other hand, allows us to approach problems with little or no idea what our results should look like. □ We can derive structure from data where we don't necessarily know the effect of the variables. ☐ We can derive this structure by clustering the data based on relationships among the variables in the data. □With unsupervised learning there is no feedback based on the prediction results, i.e., there is no teacher to correct you.

### SUPERVISED

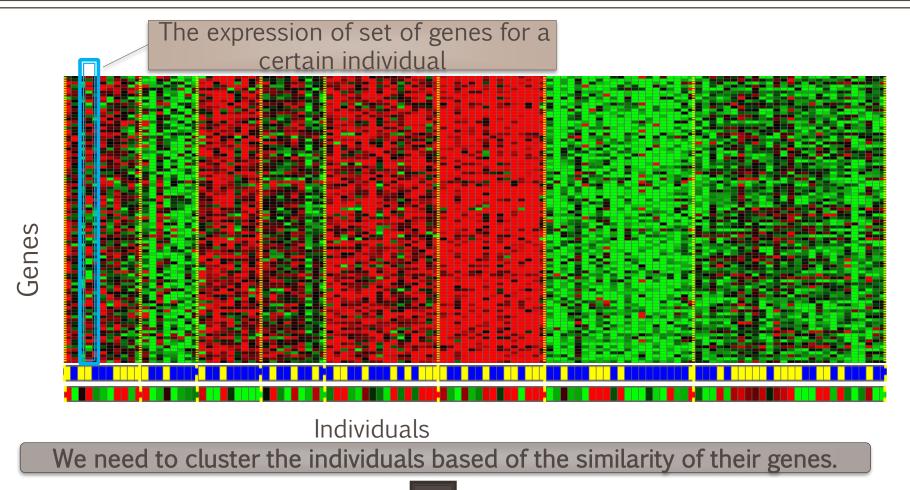


## Unsupervised



Unsupervised learning is where you only have input data and <u>no</u> <u>corresponding output variables</u>.

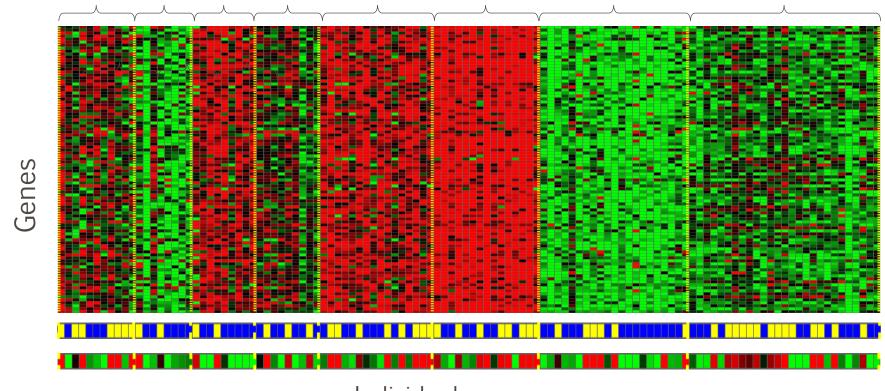
### **Unsupervised Learning applications**





[Source: Daphne Koller]

#### **Unsupervised Learning applications**

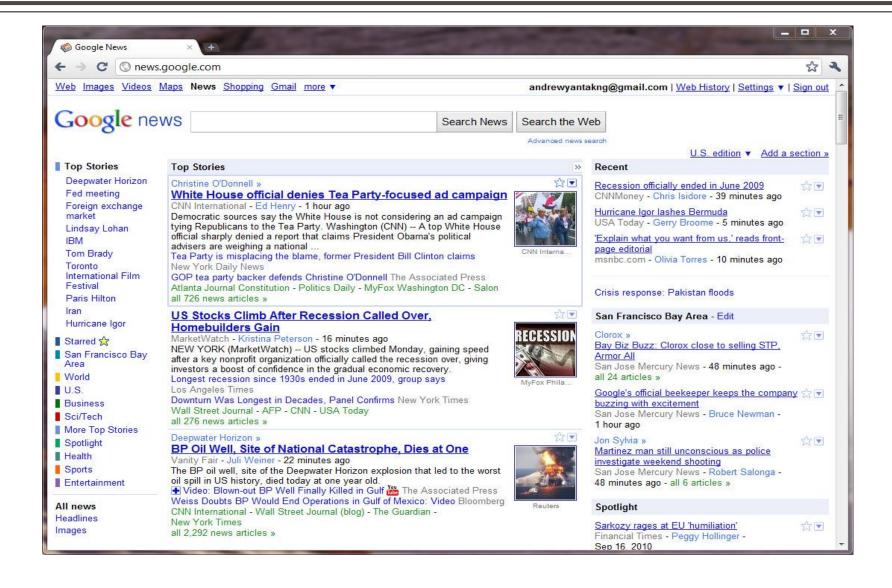


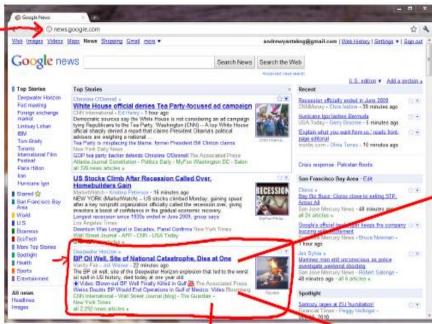
Individuals

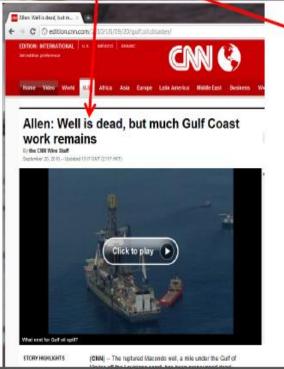
#### Microarray data

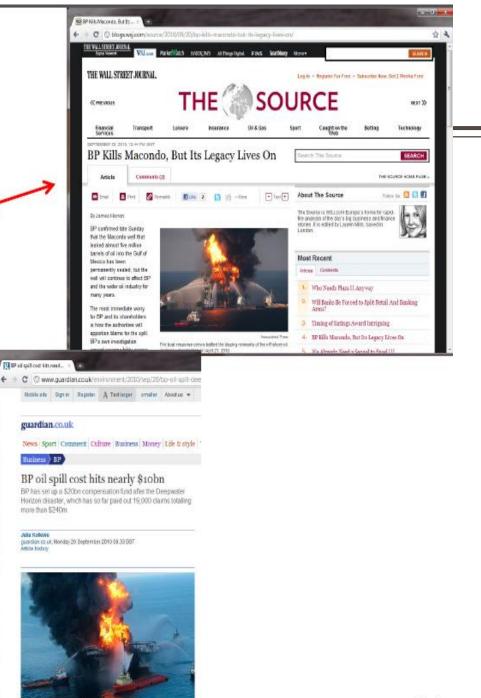
- Have a group of individuals
- On each measure expression of a gene
- Run algorithm to cluster individuals into types of people

#### UNSUPERVISED









IP's costs for the Despurater Horson dissafer here hit \$10on. Photograph

## Learning Types

**Supervised** Unsupervised Discrete Classification Clustering Continuous **Dimensionality** Regression reduction

## Machine Learning types

- Semi-supervised learning
  - mix of Supervised and Unsupervised learning
  - usually small part of data is labelled
- Reinforcement learning
  - Model learns from a series of actions by maximizing a reward function
  - The reward function can either be maximized by penalizing bad actions and/or rewarding good actions
  - Example training of self-driving car using feedback from the environment

## **Grading**

Type	topics	grades	date
<ul><li>Assignment 1</li></ul>	Linear & logistic regression	7.5	20/3/2021
• Exam 1	Up to Naïve bayes	15	10/4/2021
<ul><li>Assignment 2</li></ul>	Decision tree	7.5	17/4/2021
<ul><li>Assignment 3</li></ul>	SVM	10	1/5/2021
<ul><li>project</li></ul>	NN	20	22/5/2021
<ul><li>Final exam</li></ul>	All contents	40	?
Total		100	