ED5340 - Data Science: Theory and Practise

L16 - Introduction To Machine Learning

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Course web page: https://ed.iitm.ac.in/~raman/datascience.html

Moodle page: Available at https://courses.iitm.ac.in/

ML - Definition?

Tom Mitchell

- A computer program is said to learn from Experience E wrt some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.
- Broadly Using Data to answers certain questions.

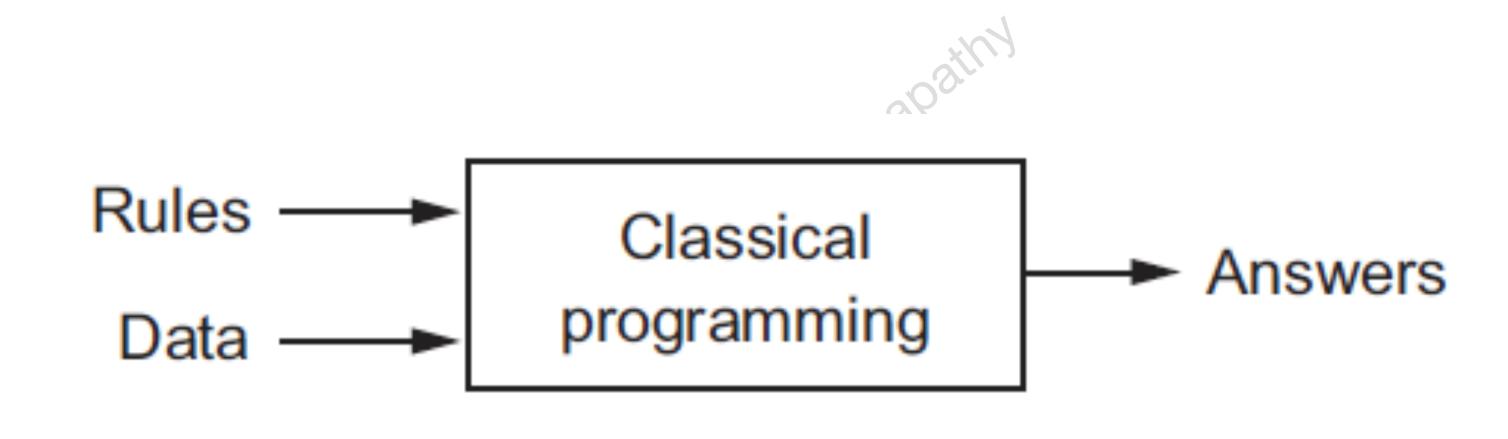
ML - Definition?

Email spam classifier

- A computer program is said to learn from Experience E wrt some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.
 - T Classifying emails as spam or not spam
 - E Labelling email as spam or not (Data)
 - P The number (fraction) of emails correctly classified as spam or not.

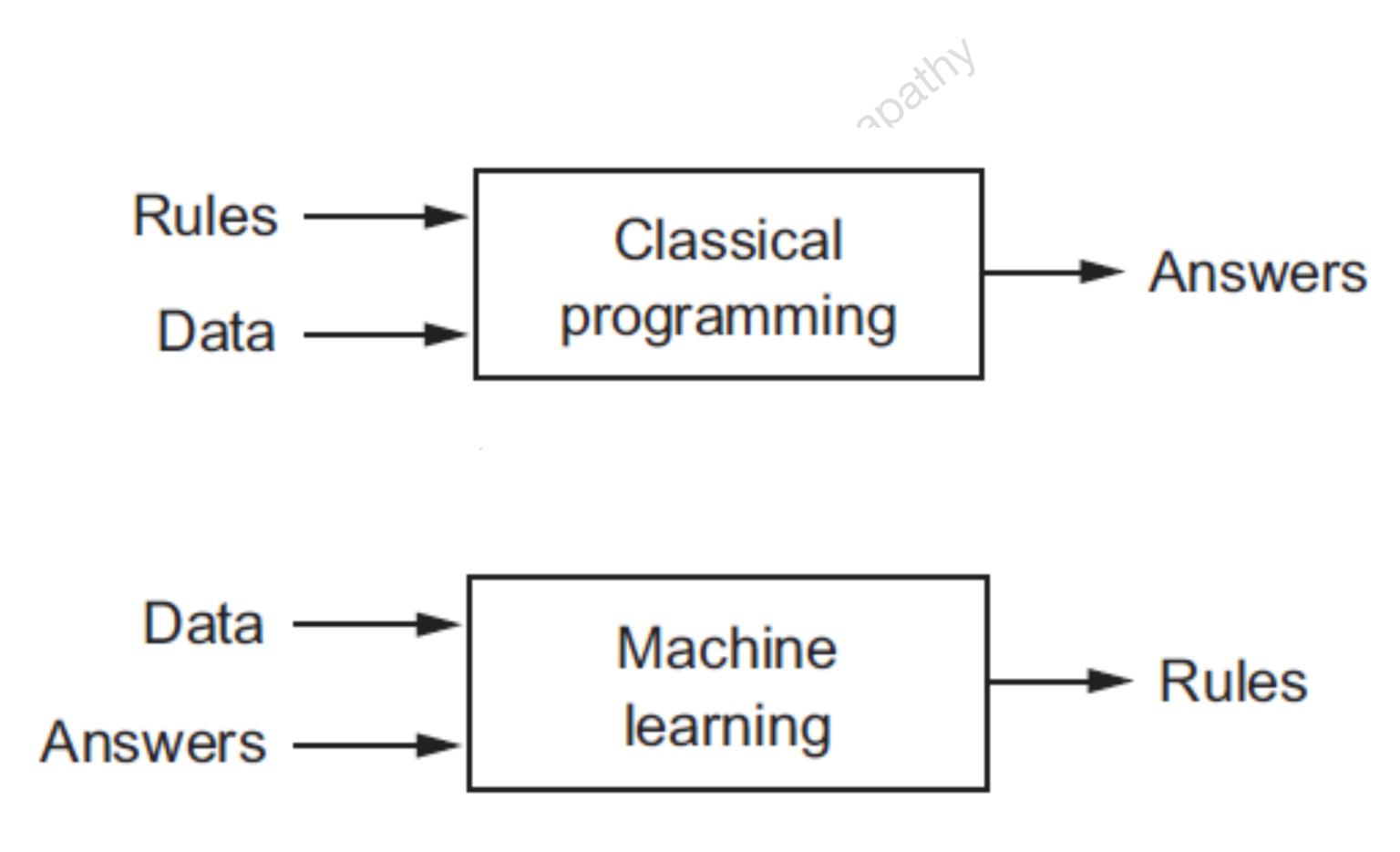
ML - A new programming paradigm

DL using Python - Franchois Chollet et al.



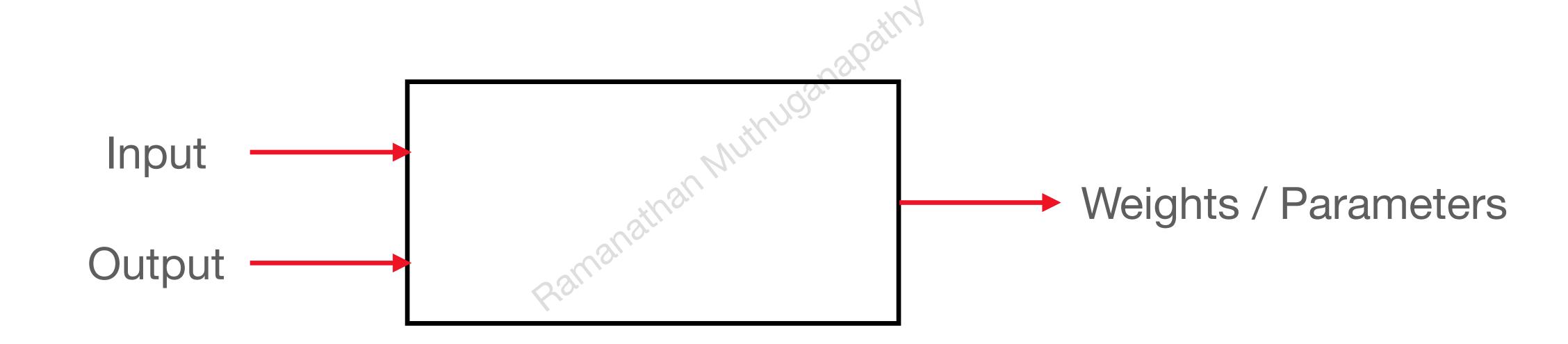
ML - A new programming paradigm

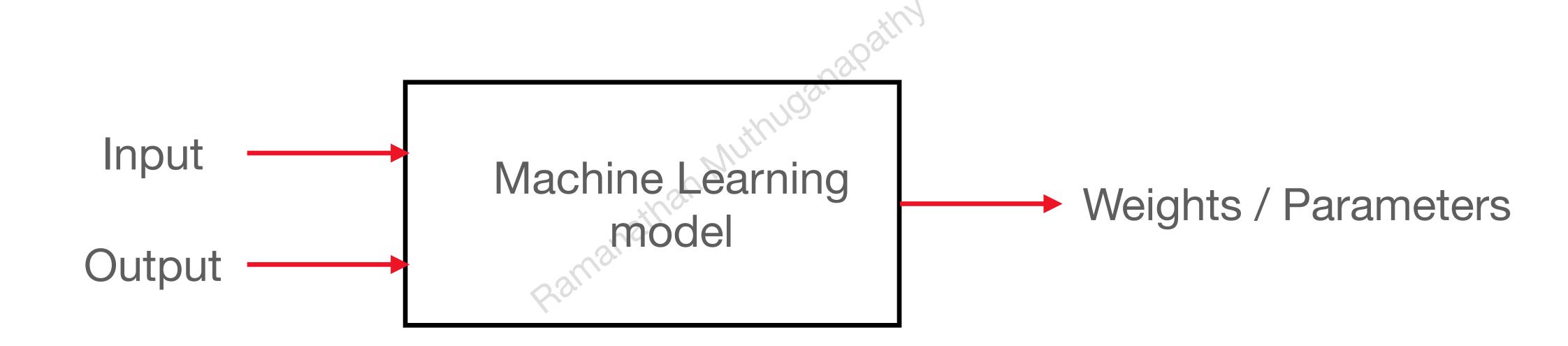
DL using Python - Franchois Chollet et al.



ML - Requirements

- Input Data (usually in numbers form, E.g. point-sets, images, coordinates)
 - Features One or many (single / multiple)
- Output Target values (Answers already known values)
- Learning Mapping of input to output.



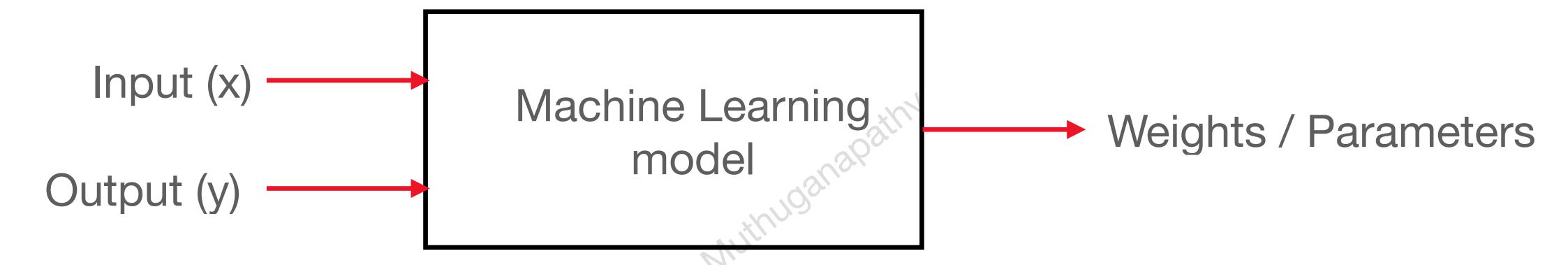


Supervised learning



• Model / Hypothesis Function: E.g. $h_w(x) = w_0 + w_1 x$, $h_w(x) = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2$, $h_w(x) = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$

Supervised learning



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 - Form Linear, Quadratic etc.
 - Weights / Parameters $w's(w_0, w_1,)$

What is that we do in ML?

- Weights / Parameters $w's(w_0, w_1, \dots)$ are the unknown
- In ML, form is given by the user and the ML predicts the weights based on the data
- Ultimately, the weights are identified (Learning the weights).
- Machine does not change the form, it is the user who can change the form.

How are the weights identified?

- Ground truth data Input feature / output (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) are the knowns
- Use a model / hypothesis as h(w)
- Develop an error / cost / loss function $J(w) = J(\mathbf{y}, \bar{\mathbf{y}}) = J(\mathbf{y}, h(w))$
- The weights are identified by
 - $\min J(w)$
- Essentially, ML problem is now reduced to an optimization problem.
- Weights are identified using Optimization.

ML - Algorithms

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning
- Semi-supervised learning



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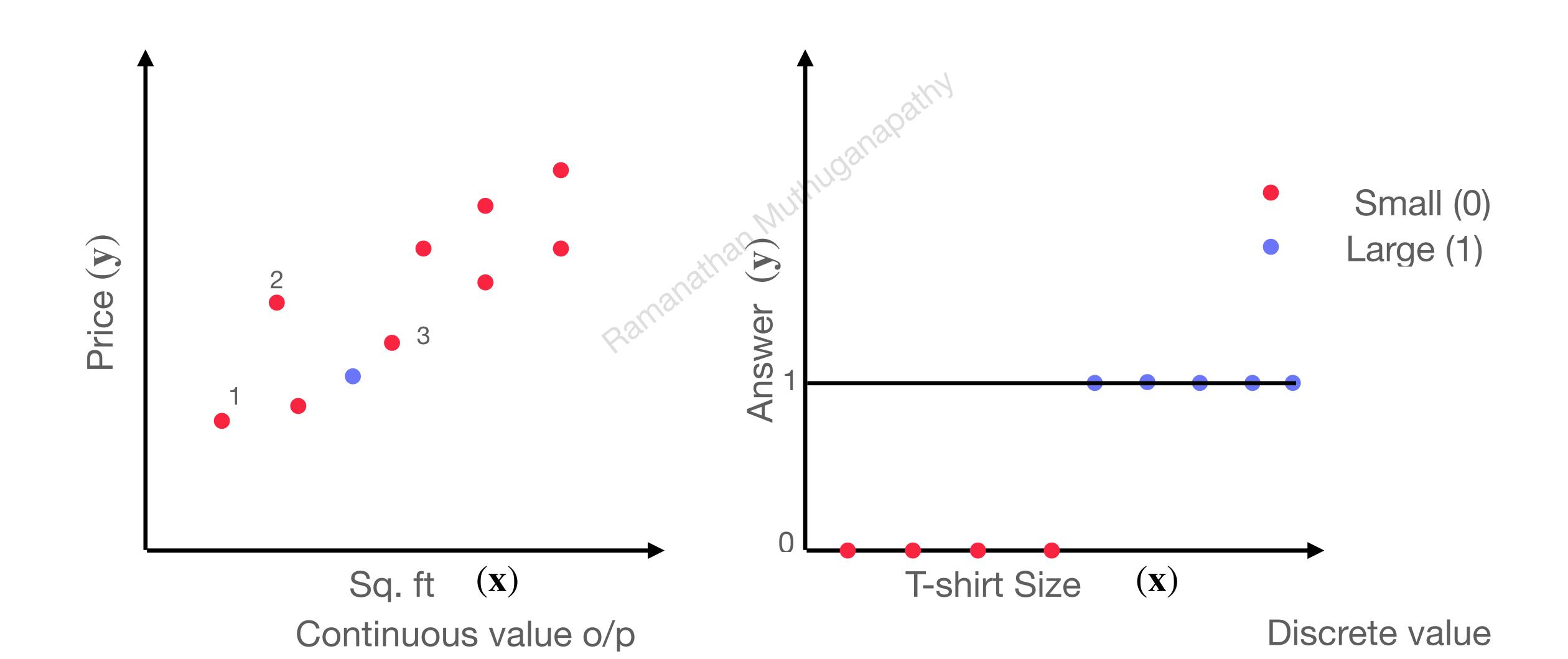


ML - Algorithms

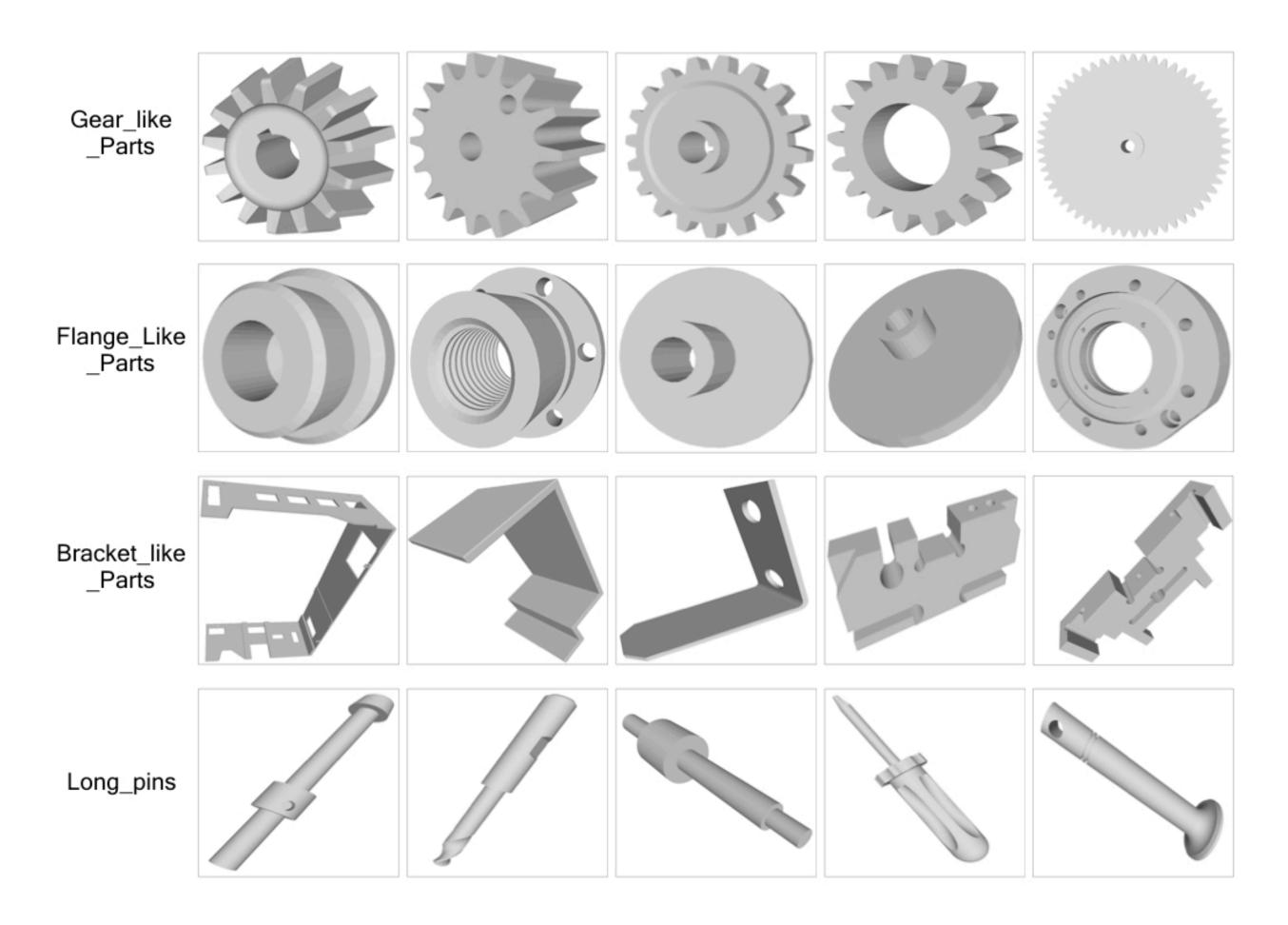
Supervised learning

- Labelled Data (Right answers already given)
 - House price / feet (common example)
 - Experimental data (loading, thermal etc.)
 - Cancerous (Benign or malignant)
 - Geometry Data classifications (MCB, CADNet, CADSketchNet etc.)
 - AlexNet, ImageNet
 - ShapeNet, ModelNet (Mostly using Deep Networks)
- Prediction / Classification problems

Regression vs Classification

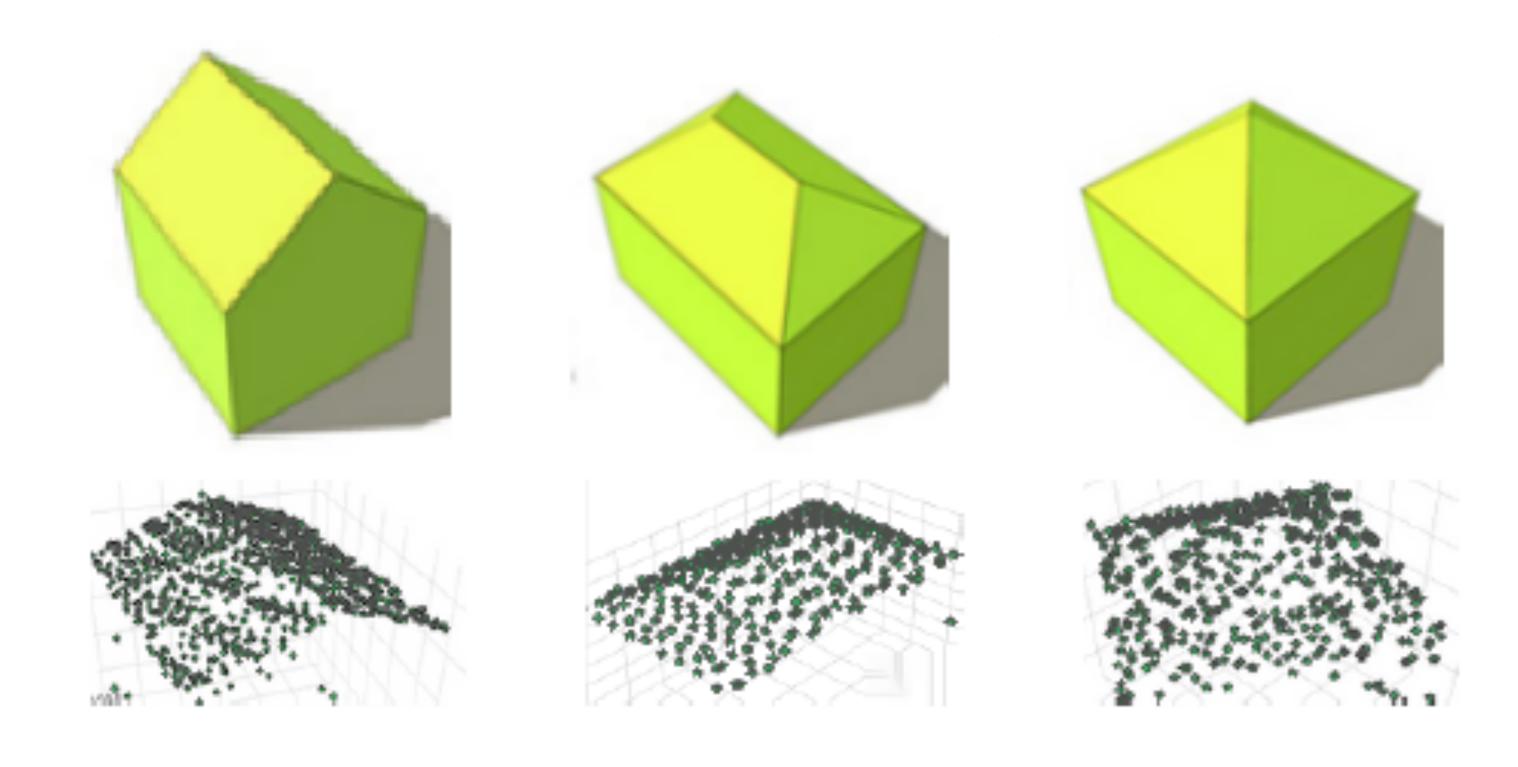


3D Model Classification CADNet



Roof classification

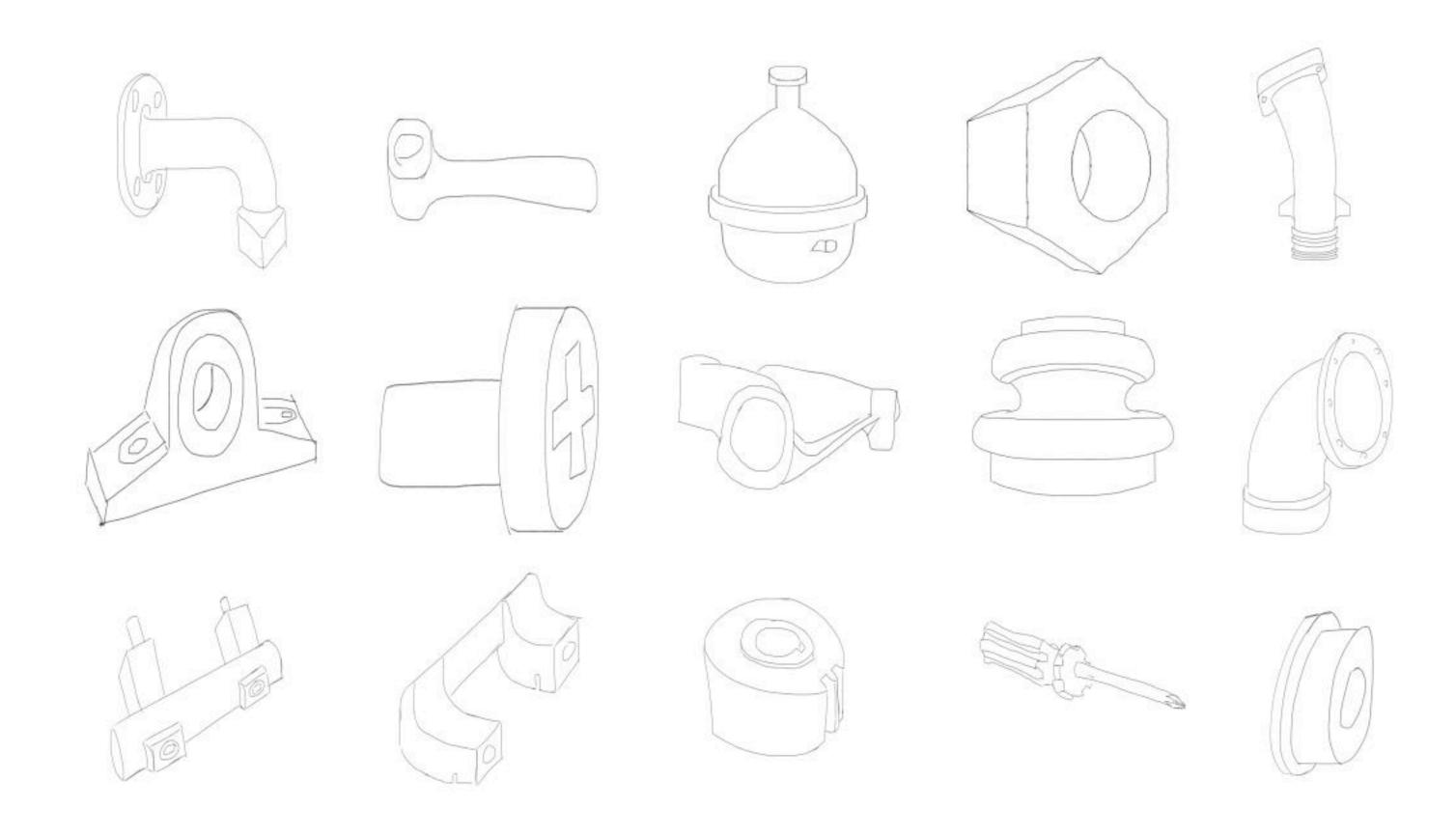
Point cloud data



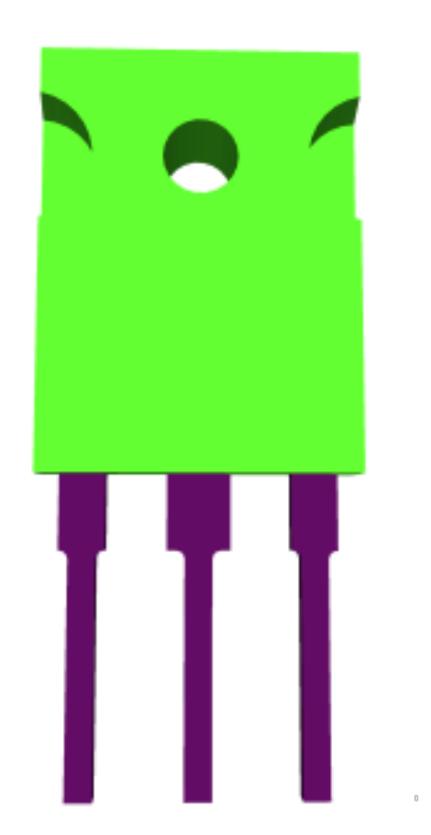
ML - Algorithms Unsupervised learning

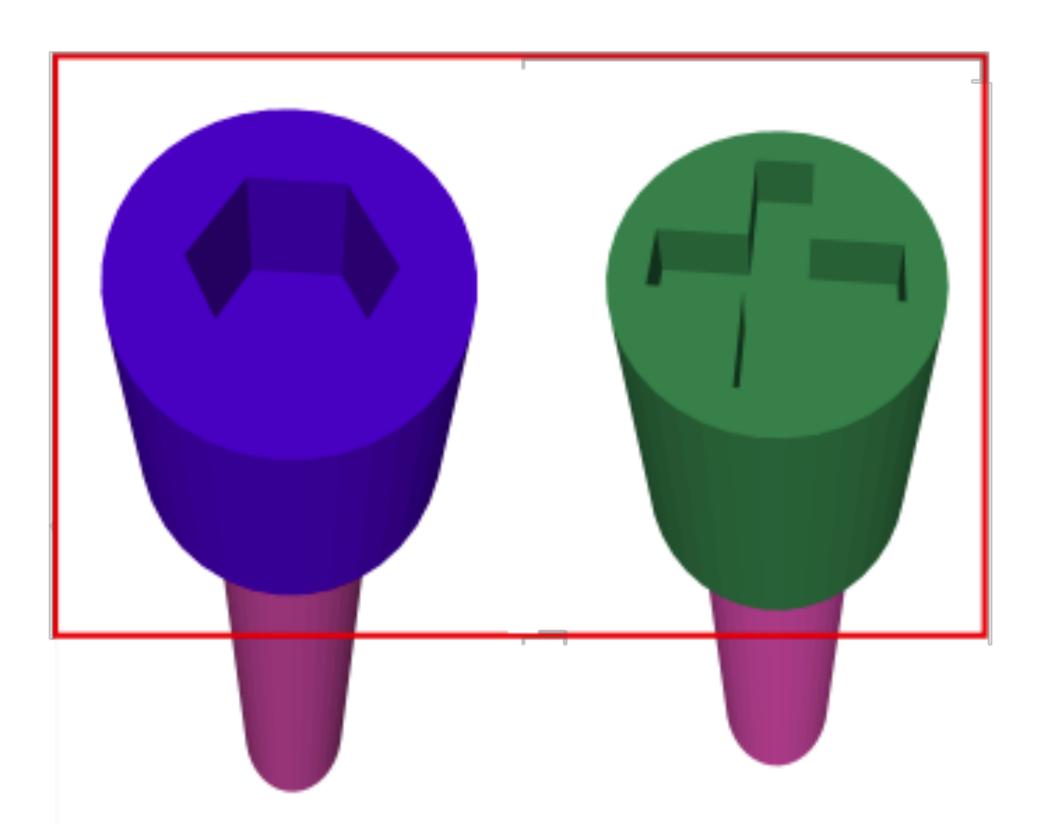
- Data without labelling
 - Market analysis
 - News article analysis
 - Grouping of 3D parts
 - Partial search and retrieval
 - Geometric Classification (ABC Dataset)
 - Social network analysis

Sketches as input CADSketchNet



Clustering Parts of 3D Models





ABC dataset

https://cs.nyu.edu/~zhongshi/publication/abc-dataset/

