

SE 544: Introduction to Machine Learning

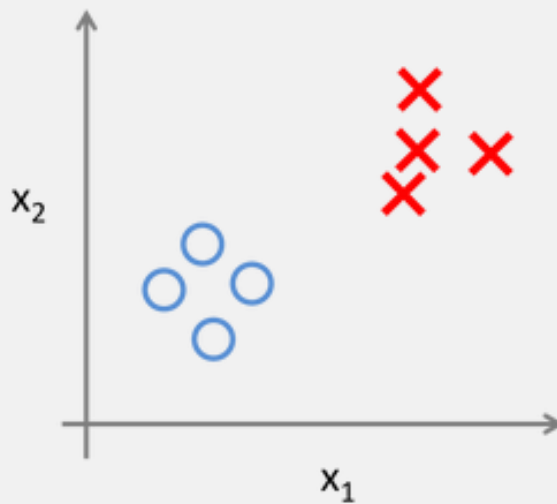
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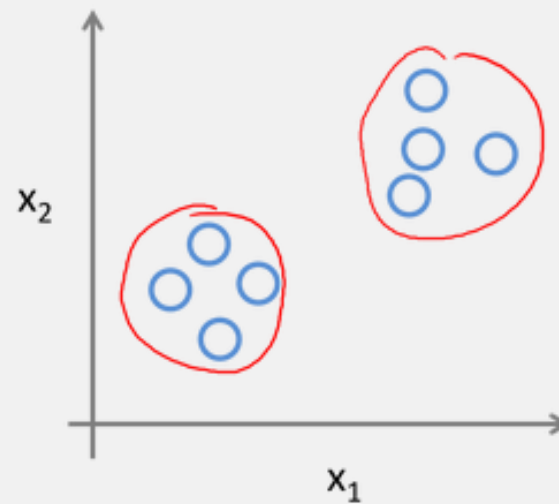
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Supervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning



Machine Learning Algorithms

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

Others

- Reinforcement learning
- Semi-supervised learning

Classical Machine Learning

Task Driven

Supervised Learning

(Pre Categorized Data)

Classification

(Divide the socks by Color)

Eg. Identity
Fraud Detection

Regression

(Divide the Ties by Length)

Eg. Market
Forecasting

Data Driven

Unsupervised Learning

(Unlabelled Data)

Clustering

(Divide by Similarity)

Eg. Targeted
Marketing

Association

(Identify Sequences)

Eg. Customer
Recommendation

Dimensionality Reduction

(Wider Dependencies)

Eg. Big Data
Visualization

Obj: Predications & Predictive Models

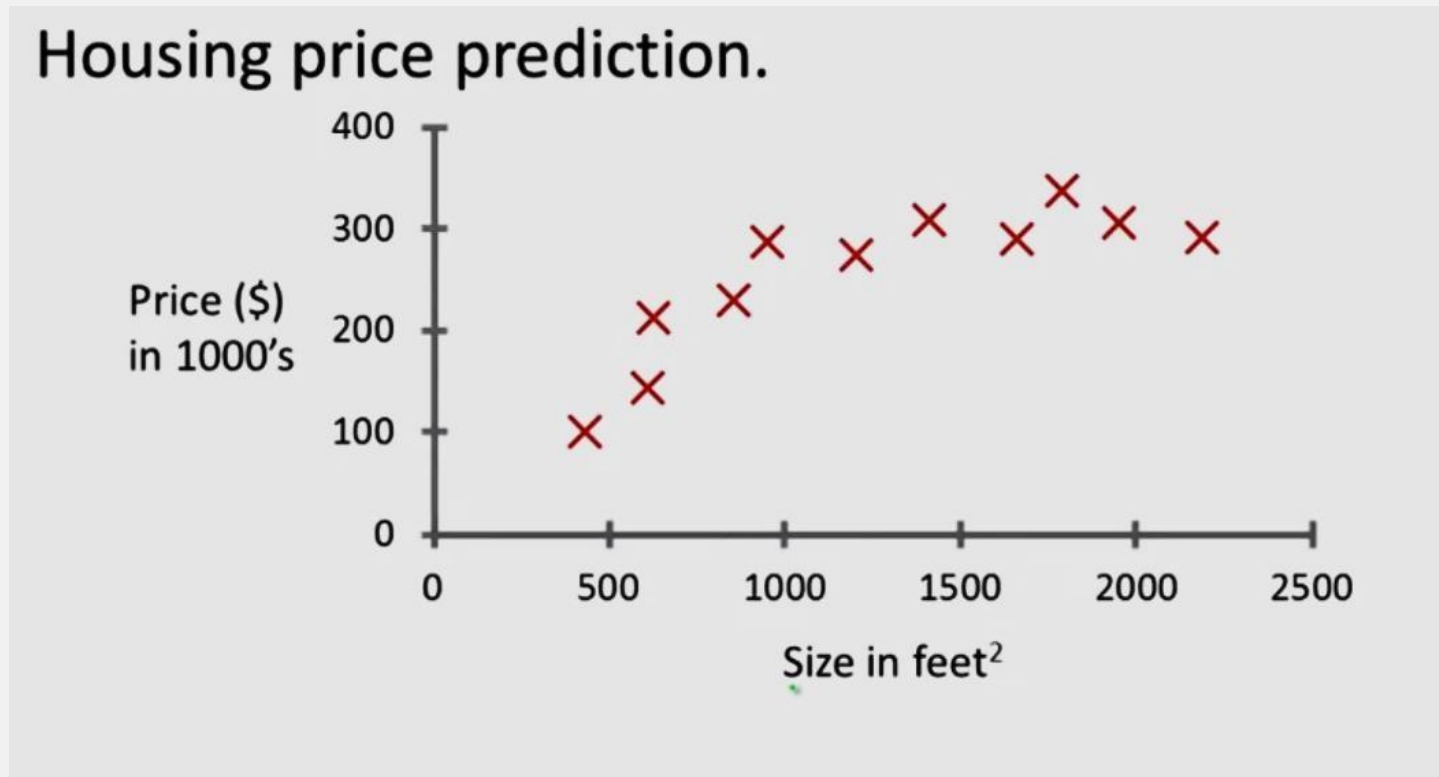
Pattern/ Structure Recognition



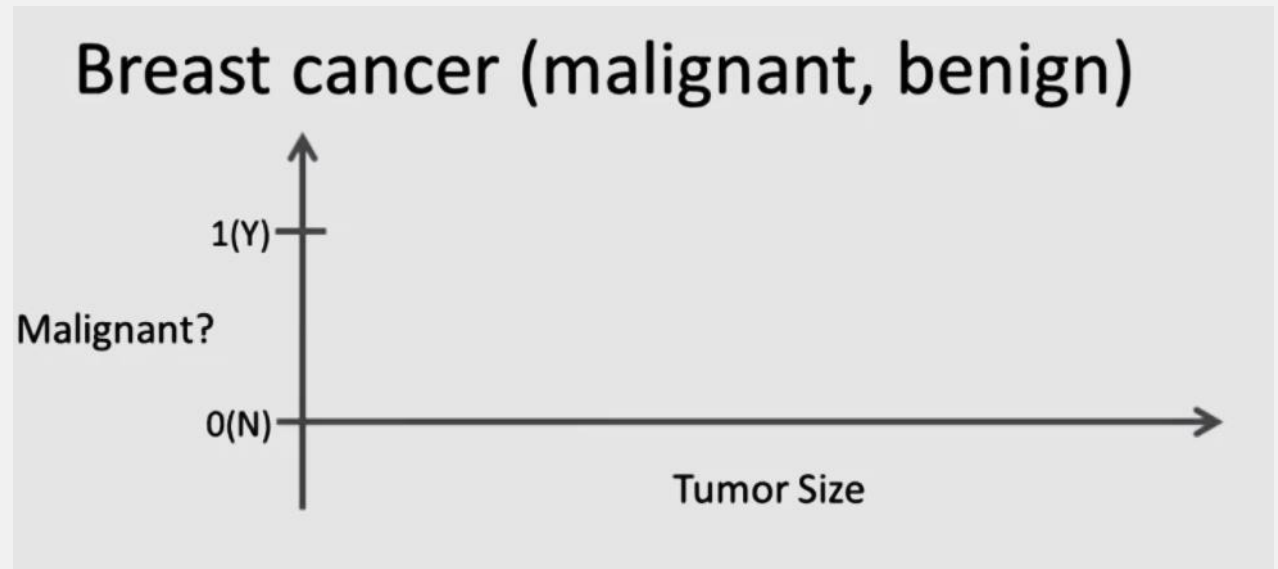
- QA -



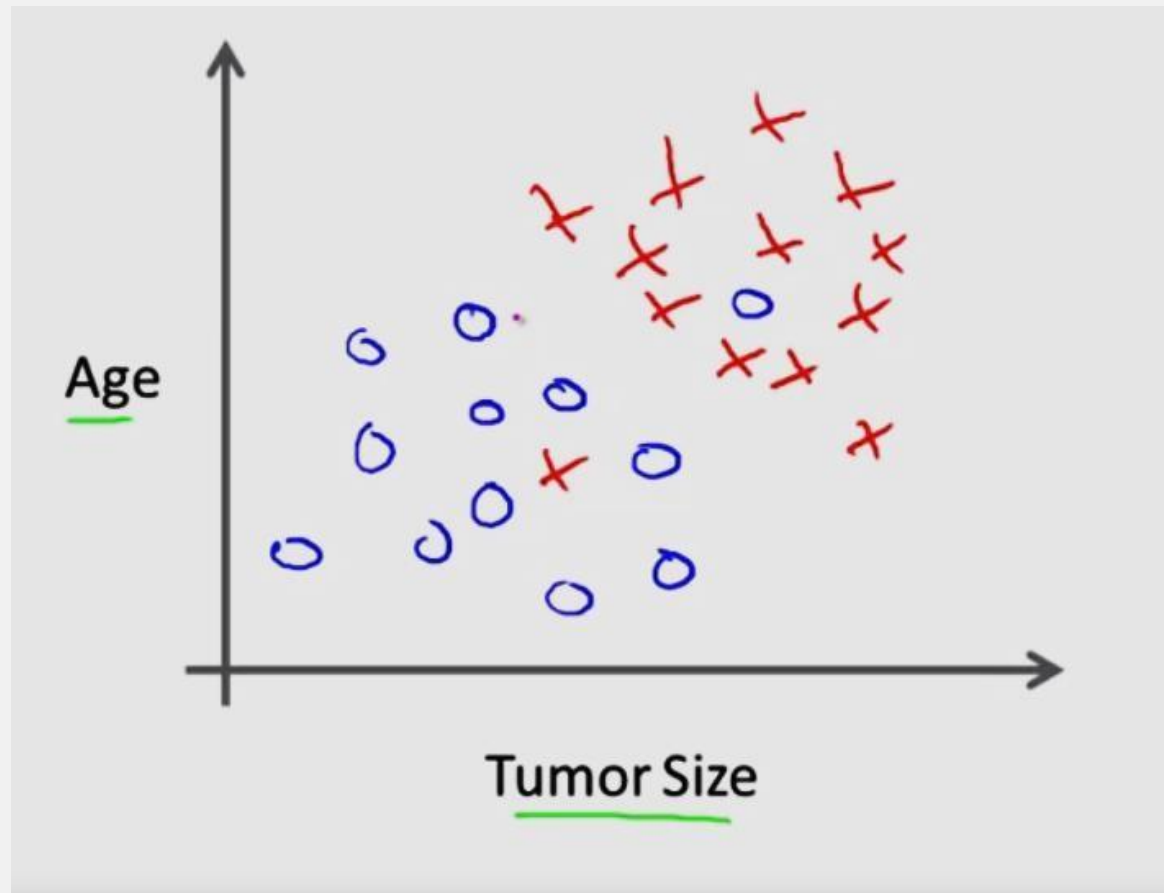
- Supervised learning (regression)



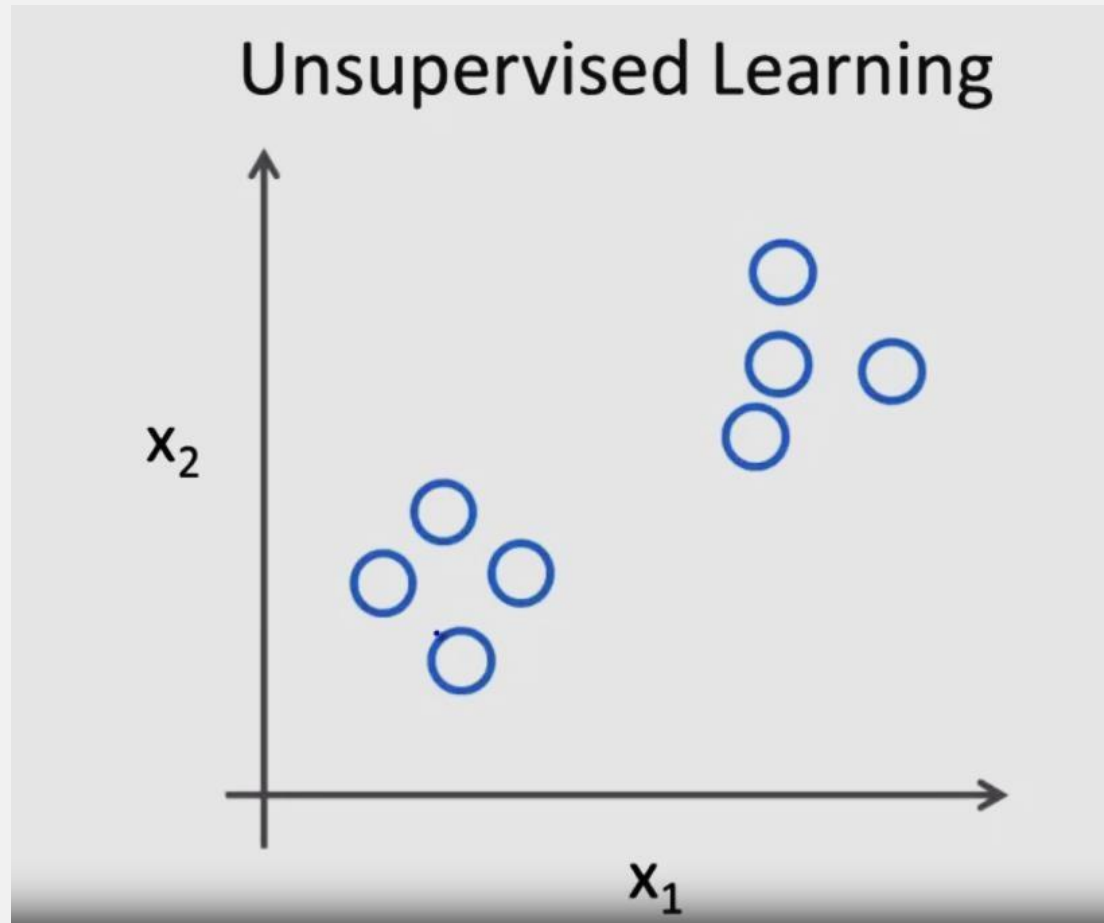
- Supervised learning (classification)



- Supervised learning (classification)



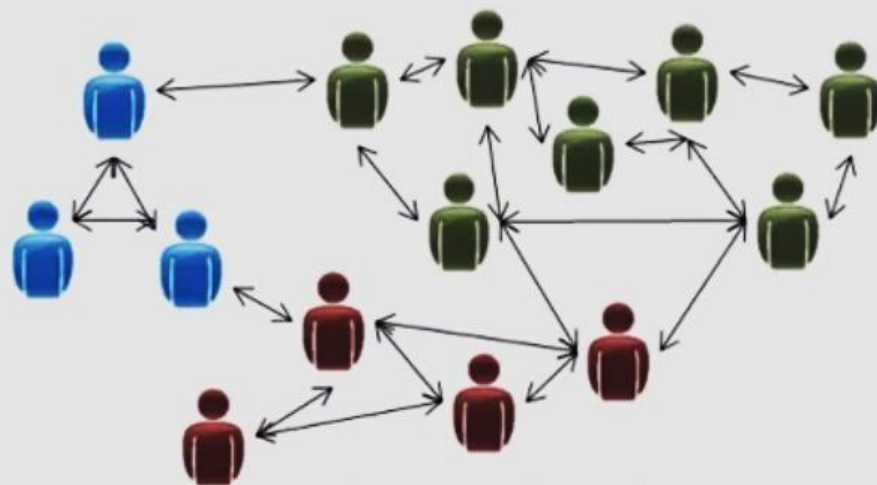
- Unsupervised learning (clustering)



- Example



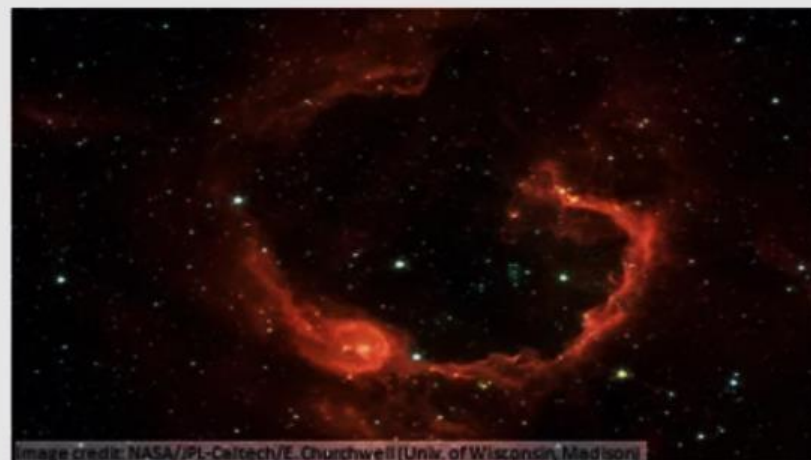
Organize computing clusters



Social network analysis



Market segmentation



Astronomical data analysis

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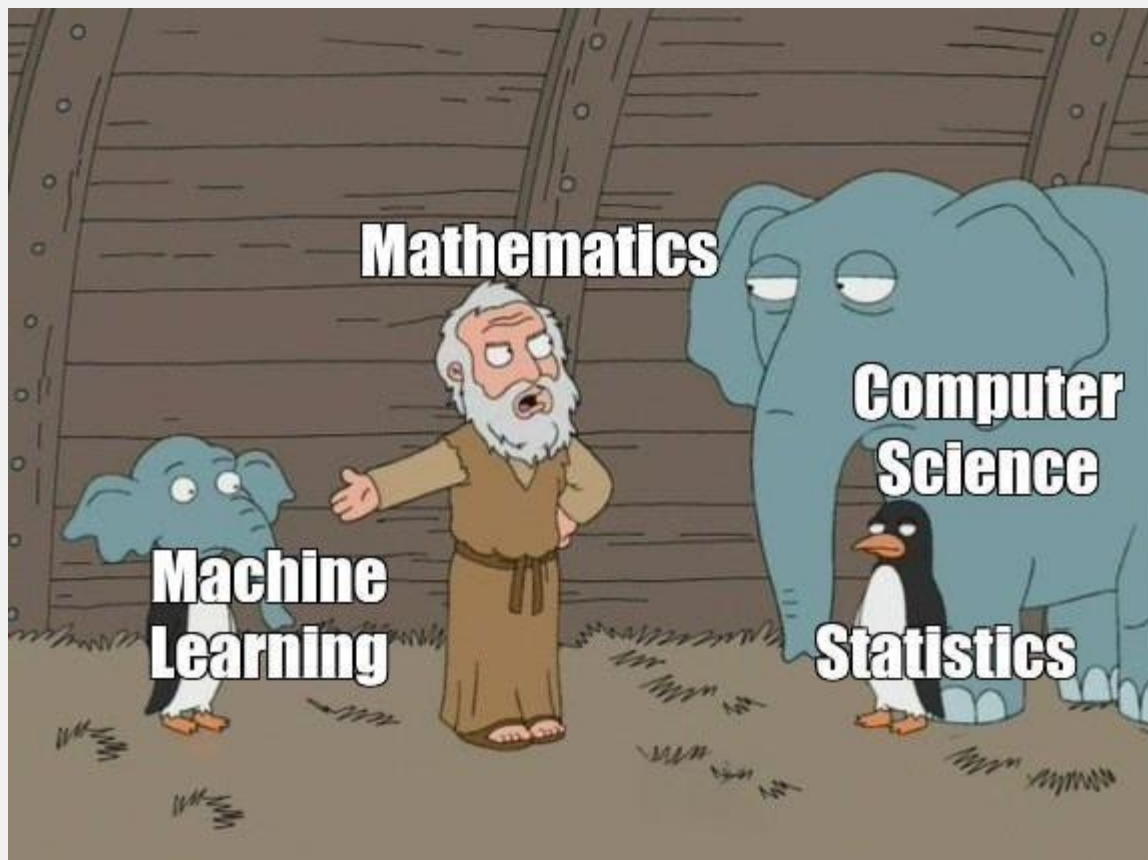


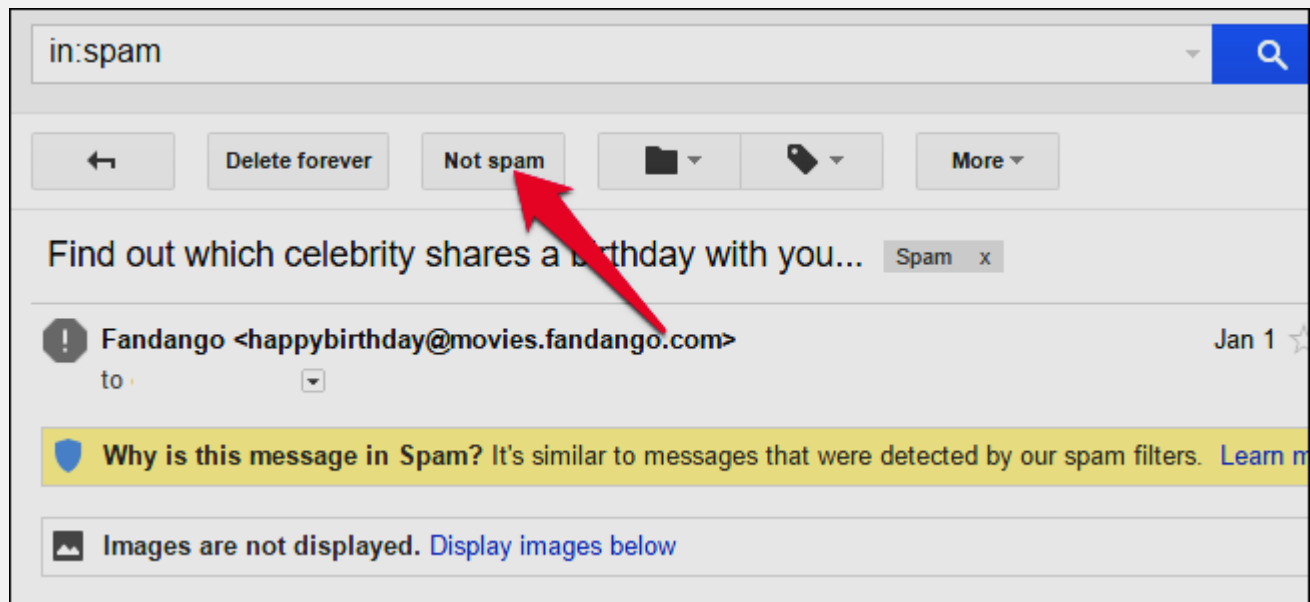
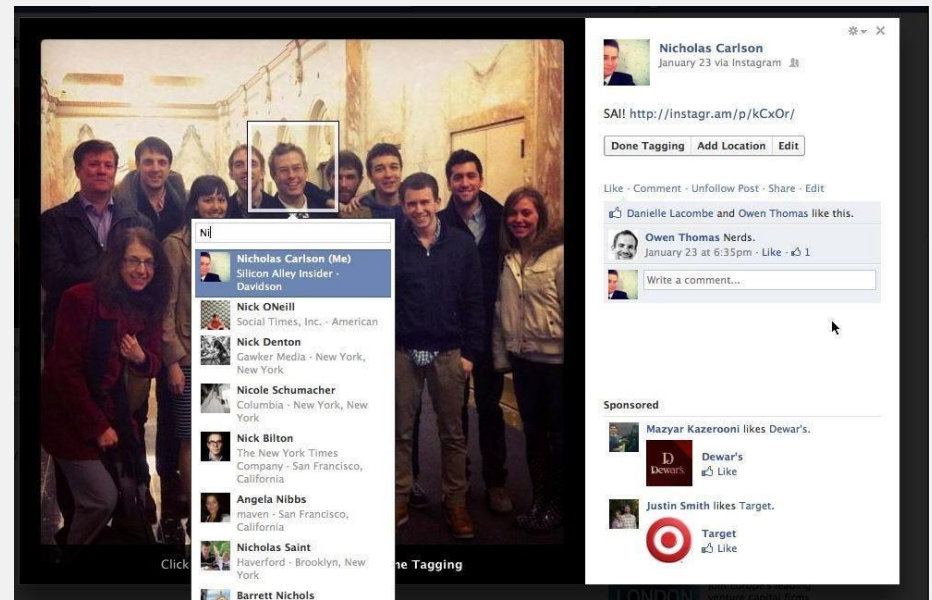
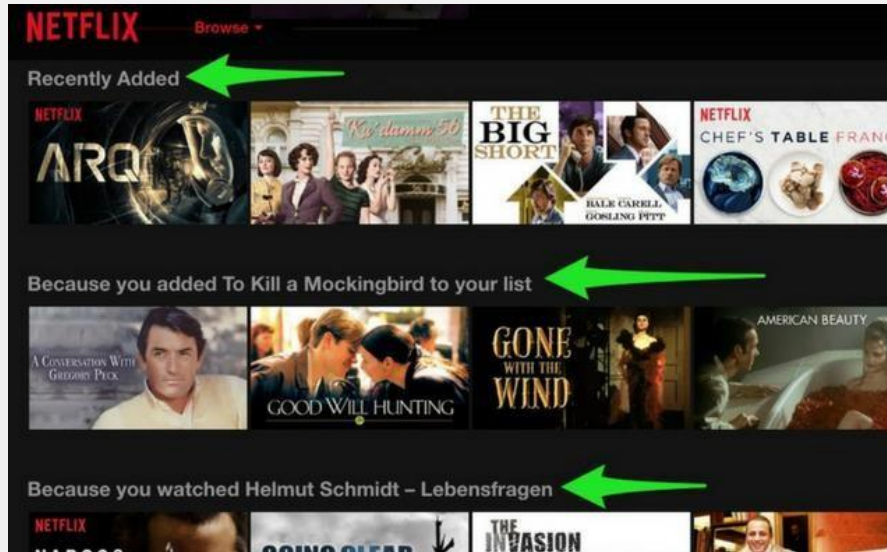
Let's have a look into the

Course Planning

- **What to do**
- **Not to do**

Welcome!





Machine Learning

- New capability for computers
- AI is the new electricity

Examples

1. Database mining

Mining information from large data on web/memory

- E.g., Web click data, medical records, biology, engineering

2. Automation and replacement of hand

- E.g., Autonomous vehicle, handwriting recognition, natural language processing, Computer vision

3. Self customizing programs

- E.g., Amazon, Netflix recommendation

4. Understanding human learning (brain, real AI)



Machine Learning definition

- 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 .

- QA -

“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 .”

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?

- ☐ 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.
- ☐ None of the above—this is not a machine learning problem.

