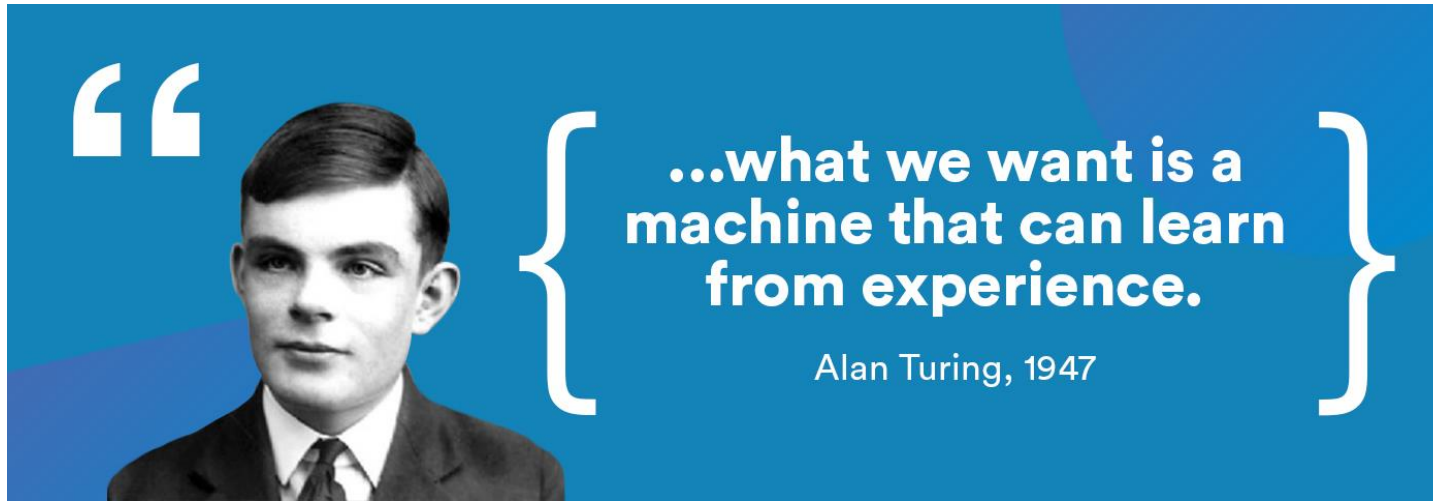
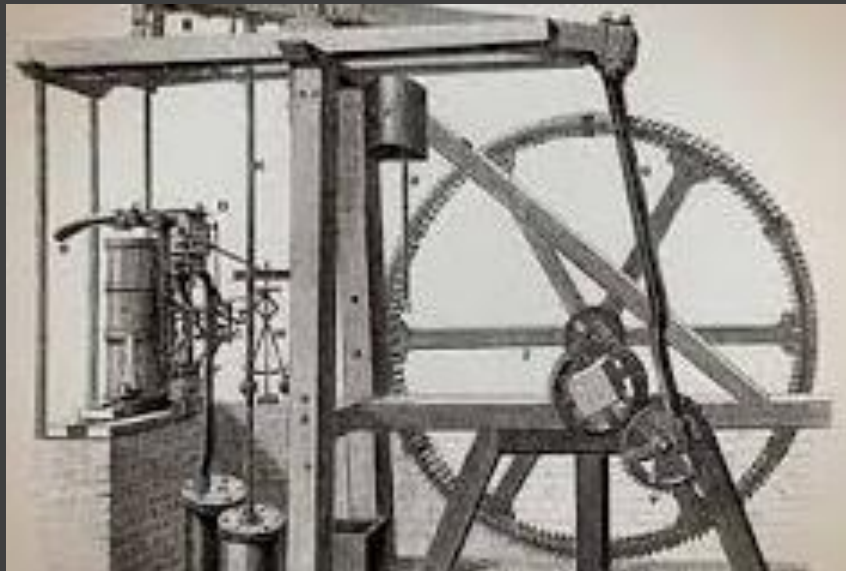
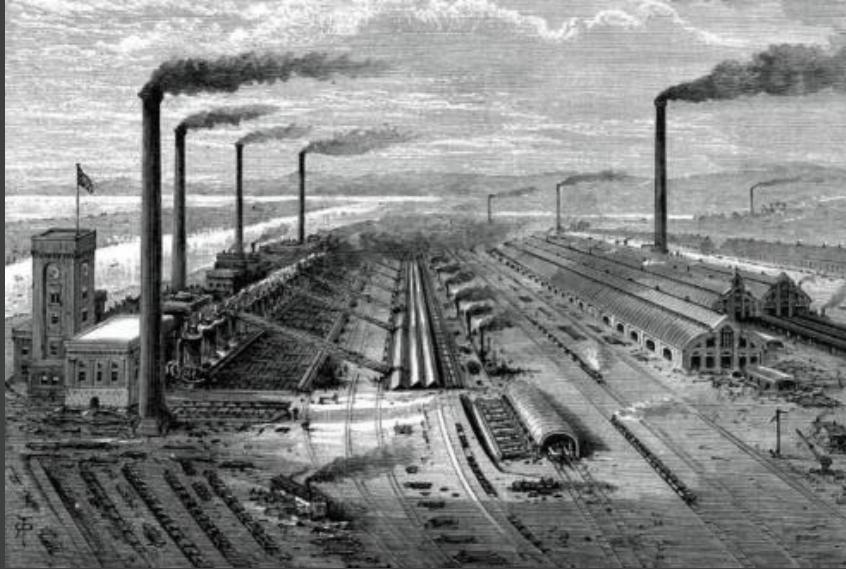


Introduction to Machine Learning

Somebody



- “A breakthrough in machine learning would be worth ten Microsofts” (Bill Gates, Chairman, Microsoft)
- • “Machine learning is the next Internet” (Tony Tether, Director, DARPA)
- “AI is one of the most important things humanity is working on. It is more profound than, I don't know, electricity or fire.” - Sundar Pichai (Google CEO)



UBER

Machine Learning at Uber

UBER
eats

- Personalized Application
- Estimated Time of Arrival

Auto friend tagging suggestion



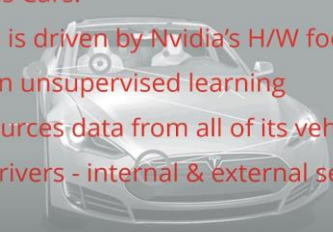
Ads Recommendation

- Recommends ads based on your search history
- Machine Learning is used in generating recommendation
- 35 % of Amazon's revenue is generated by its recommendation system



SCANNING

- Driverless Cars!
- Tesla's AI is driven by Nvidia's H/W focusing mainly on unsupervised learning
- Crowdsources data from all of its vehicles and its drivers - internal & external sensors



- How does Netflix generate a list of movies similar to your interest?
- 75 % of users select movies based on Netflix's recommendation

NETFLIX

Recommender System

ВЫХОД В ГОРОД

- Language is no more a barrier!

ACCESS TO CITY



Google
Translate

Break through language barriers

Machine Learning at Apple

- Smartphone with facial recognition
- Core of the face detection - machine learning algorithms

iPhone

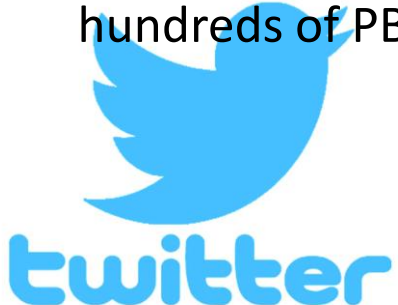




- Google: 3.5 billion search queries every day.²
- Facebook: 350 million photos are uploaded to Facebook each day. Facebook generates 4 petabytes of data every day.
- Every day, 306.4 billion emails are sent, and 5 million Tweets are made in Twitter:
- Astronomy: Satellite data is in hundreds of PB.



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Big data Era

- **1.7MB of data** is created every second by every person during 2020.
- In the last two years alone, the astonishing **90%** of the world's data has been created.
- **2.5 quintillion bytes** of data are produced by humans every day.
- **463 exabytes** of data will be generated each day by humans as of 2025.
- **95 million** photos and videos are shared every day on Instagram.
- By the end of 2020, **44 zettabytes** will make up the entire digital universe.
- Every day, **306.4 billion emails** are sent, and **5 million Tweets** are made.

Why machine learning : Data every where !

"We are drowning in information and starving for knowledge." — John Naisbitt.

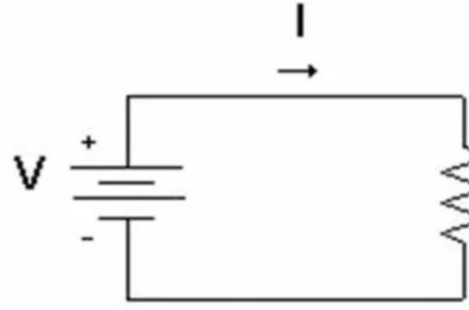
- This deluge of data calls for automated methods of data analysis, which is what machine learning provides.
- Defined as a “set of methods that can automatically detect patterns in data, and then use the uncovered patterns to predict future data, or to perform other kinds of decision making under uncertainty” - Kevin Murphy (Machine Learning : A Probabilistic Perspective)



Whats Machine
Learning ?

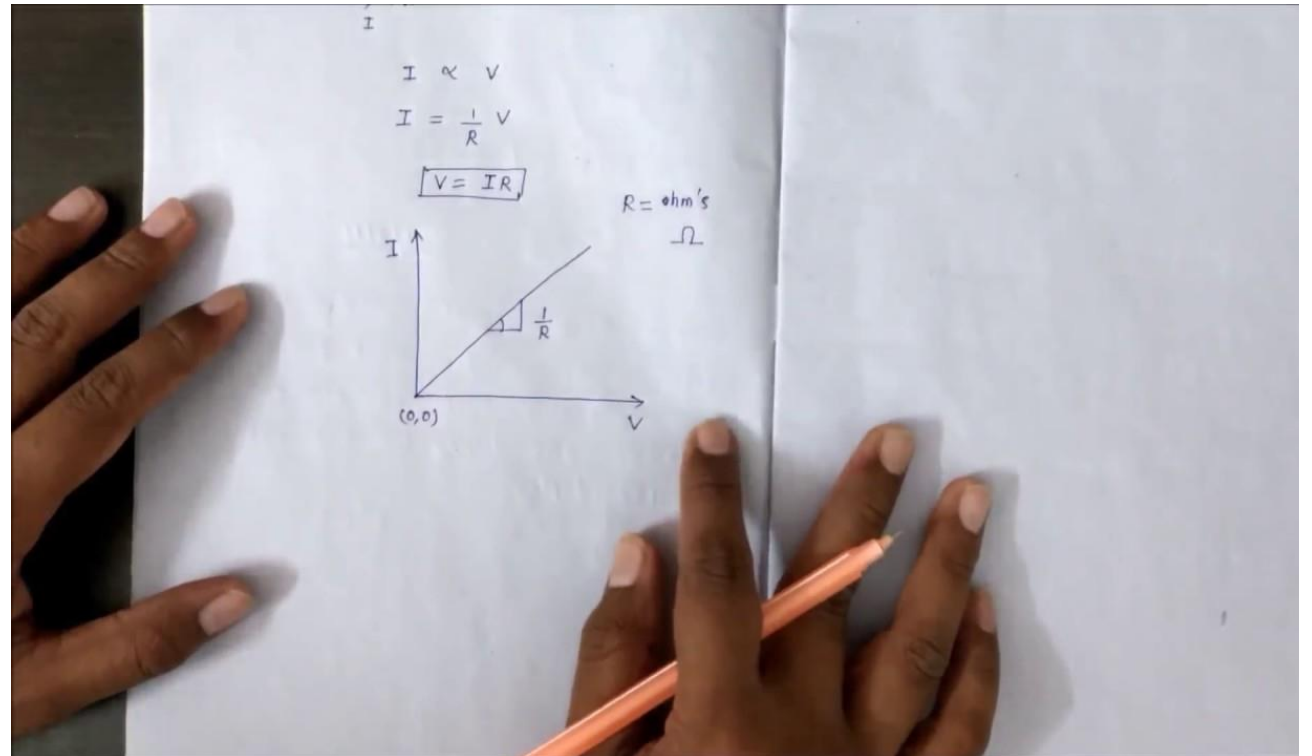
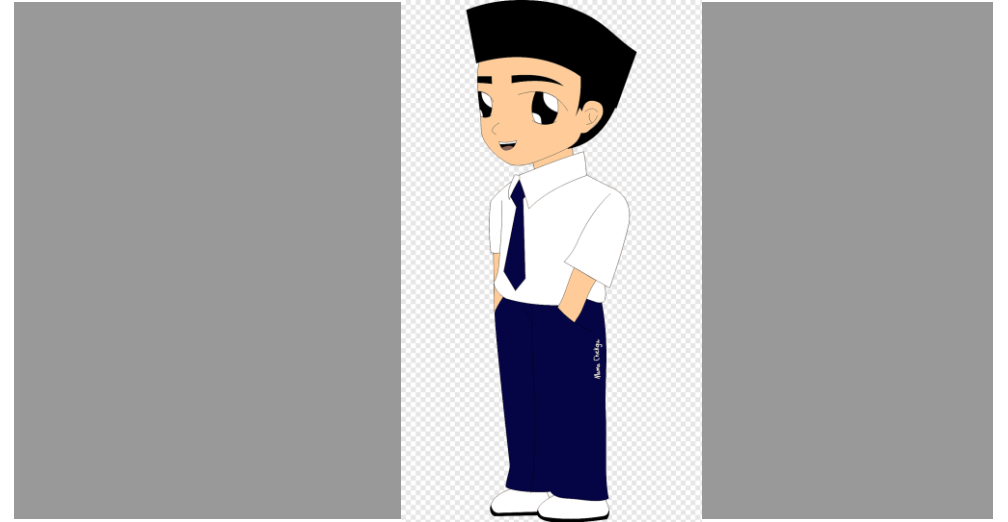


Georg Simon Ohm



Basic Electrical Circ

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$



Estimate Resistance

- Connect the variable voltage supply to both the ends of the rheostat. Connect the ammeter in series of the rheostat. Connect the voltmeter in parallel of the rheostat. Start measuring the voltage and current as you move the rheostat moving hand from minimum position to the maximum position in the steps of constant increase in current.

| Potential difference V (in volt) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Current I (in ampere) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 |

Estimating Resistance is machine learning !

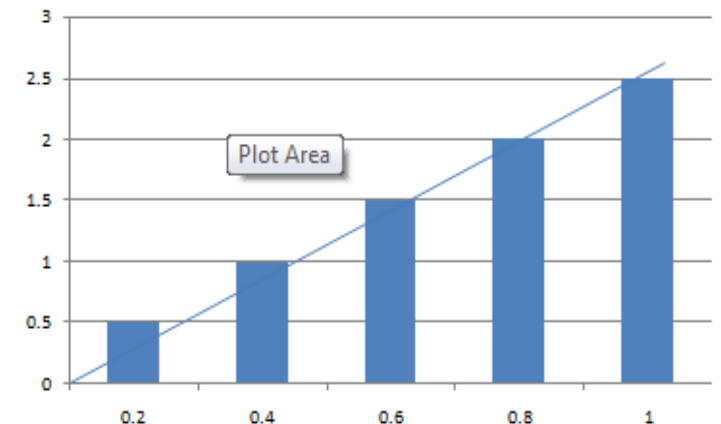
- A currentvoltage characteristic or IV curve (currentvoltage curve) is a relationship, typically represented as a chart or graph, between the electric current through a circuit, device, or material, and the corresponding voltage, or potential difference across it. In the graph, the voltage is plotted along the y-axis and the current is plotted along the x-axis.

$$V = R I$$

resistance is 2.5 ohms!

| Potential difference V (in volt) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Current I (in ampere) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 |

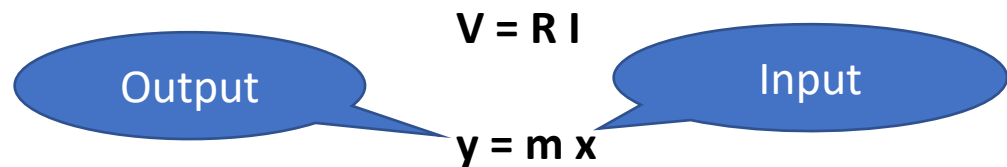
Voltage in volts



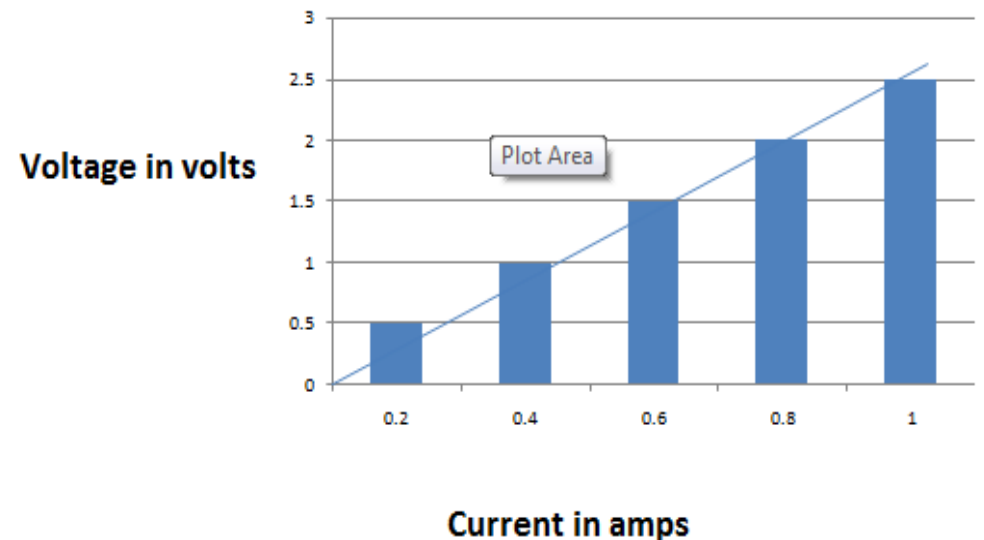
Current in amps

Estimating Resistance is machine learning !

- A currentvoltage characteristic or IV curve (currentvoltage curve) is a relationship, typically represented as a chart or graph, between the electric current through a circuit, device, or material, and the corresponding voltage, or potential difference across it. In the graph, the voltage is plotted along the y-axis and the current is plotted along the x-axis.



| Potential difference V (in volt) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Current I (in ampere) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 |



What's machine learning ?

Human Learning at the age of 6 months.



Converged at the age of 12 months



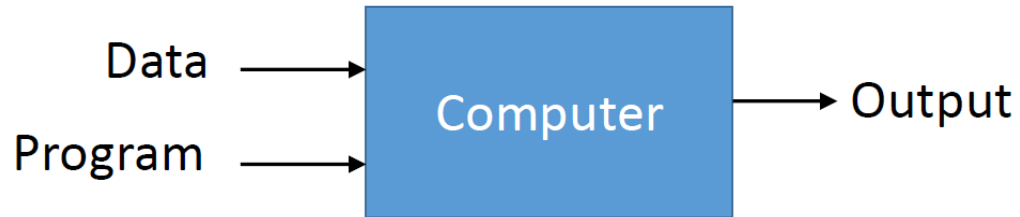
Transfer skills at the age of 14 months



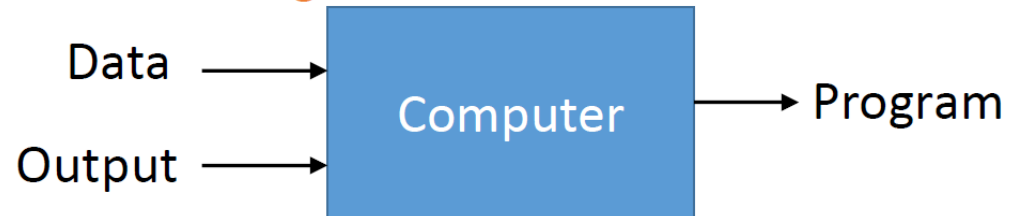
- Algorithms which let machines learn like humans from observations !
- To discover the fundamental principles of learning from data and use them to develop algorithms that can learn like living beings !
- Programming computers to optimize a performance criterion using example data or past experience (Ethem Alpaydin, Machine Learning, 2010)
- How do we create computer programs that improve with experience? (Tom Mitchell)

Machine learning

Traditional Programming



Machine Learning

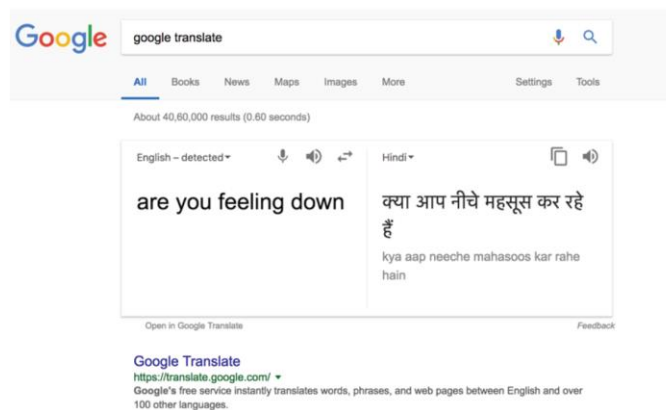


Machine Learning, Data Mining, Knowledge Discovery,
Artificial Intelligence, Statistical Learning, Pattern Recognition,
Computational Learning



ML based applications

-Machine learning has become prominent approach to solve problems in AI domains like computer vision, language and speech processing



Face detection



Viola-Jones method.

Jeopardy! (2011): Humans vs. IBM Watson

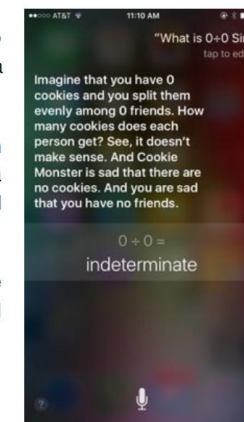


By Rosemaryetoufee (Own work), via Wikimedia Commons

Natural Language Understanding and information extraction!

Speech recognition

- Virtual assistants: Siri (Apple), Echo (Amazon), Google Now, Cortana (Microsoft).
- “They” helps get things done: send an email, make an appointment, find a restaurant, tell you the weather and more.
- Leverage deep neural networks to handle **speech recognition** and **natural language understanding**.



ML based applications

- Machine learning has become prominent approach to solve problems in AI domains like computer vision, language and speech processing
- Early approaches to AI was based on **logic** but applications has to face a lot of uncertain situations and has to perform well on unseen situations.
- Machine learning focused on developing algorithms which could perform well on future unseen data (**generalization performance**) which differentiates it from statistics

Go (2016): Lee Sedol versus Google AlphaGo



(Left) By LG Electronics, via Wikimedia Commons (Right) By Google DeepMind, via Wikimedia Commons

Deep Learning, reinforcement learning, and search algorithms!

Chat bots



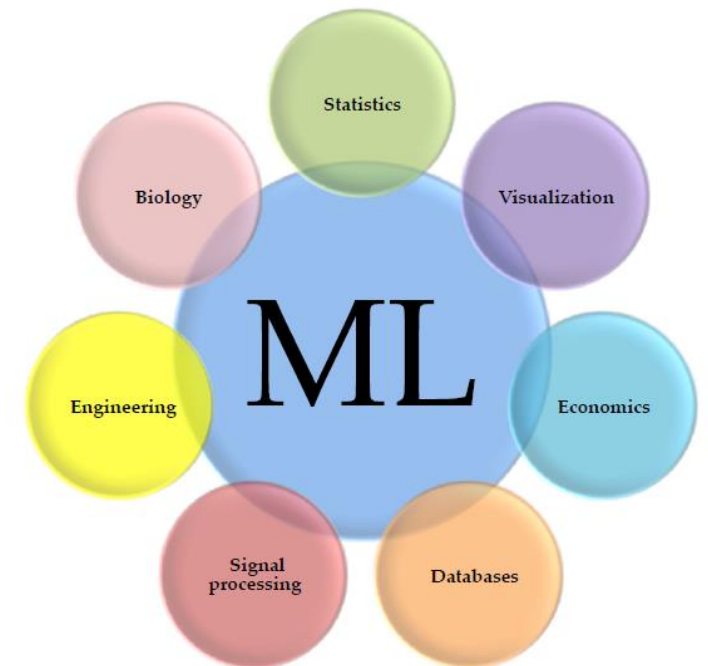
<https://botkit.ai>

Autonomous driving

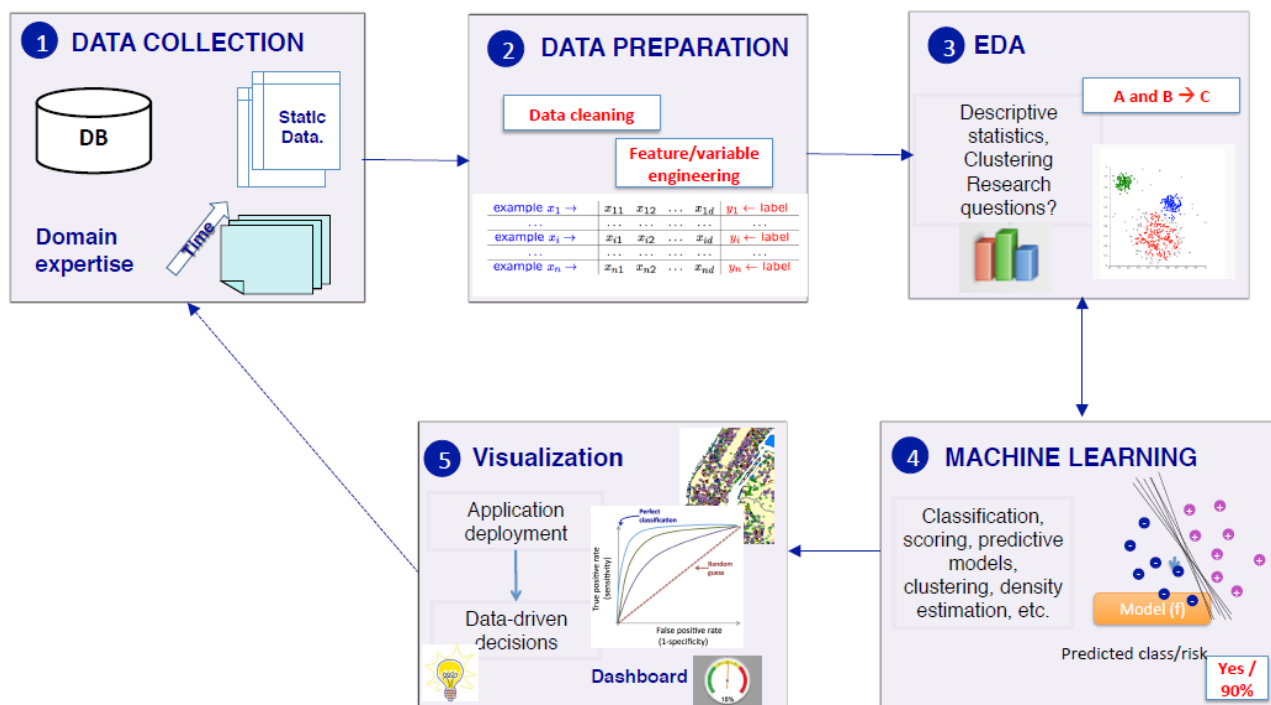


Machine learning is interdisciplinary

- Science (Astronomy, neuroscience, medical imaging, bio-informatics)
- Environment (energy, climate, weather, resources)
- Retail (Intelligent stock control, demographic store placement)
- Manufacturing (Intelligent control, automated monitoring, detection methods)
- Security (Intelligent smoke alarms, fraud detection)
- Marketing (promotions, ...)
- Management (Scheduling, timetabling)
- Finance (credit scoring, risk analysis...)
- Web data (information retrieval, information extraction, ...)



ML in practice



- Understanding domain, prior knowledge, and goals
- Data integration, selection, cleaning, pre-processing, etc.
- Learning models
- Interpreting results
- Consolidating and deploying discovered knowledge
- Loop

Overview of Machine learning

Supervised learning

- Predict an output y when given an input x
- For categorical y : classification.
- For real-valued y : regression.

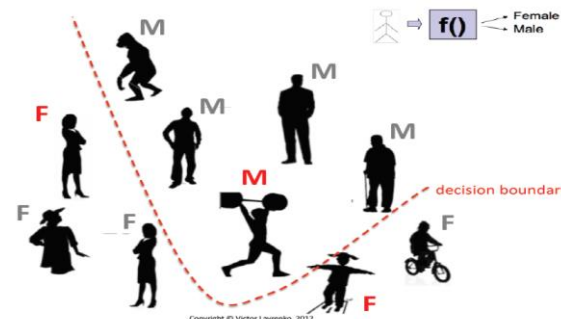
Unsupervised learning

- Create an internal representation of the input, e.g. clustering, dimensionality reduction
- This is important in machine learning as getting labels is often difficult and expensive

Other settings of ML

- Reinforcement learning (learning from “rewards”)
- Semi-supervised learning (combines supervised + unsupervised)
- Active learning, Transfer learning, Structured prediction

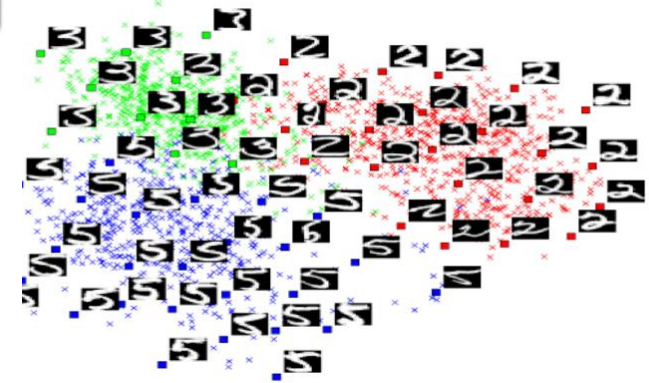
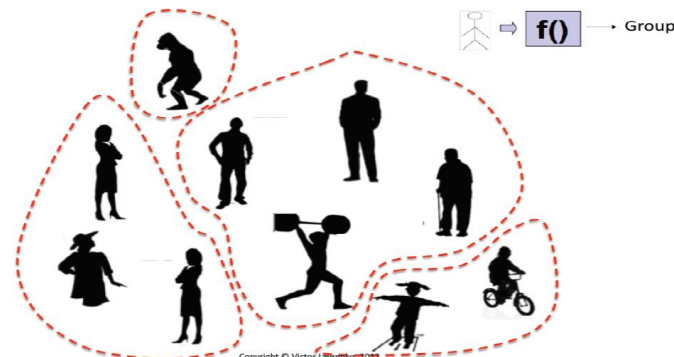
Classification (Supervised Learning)



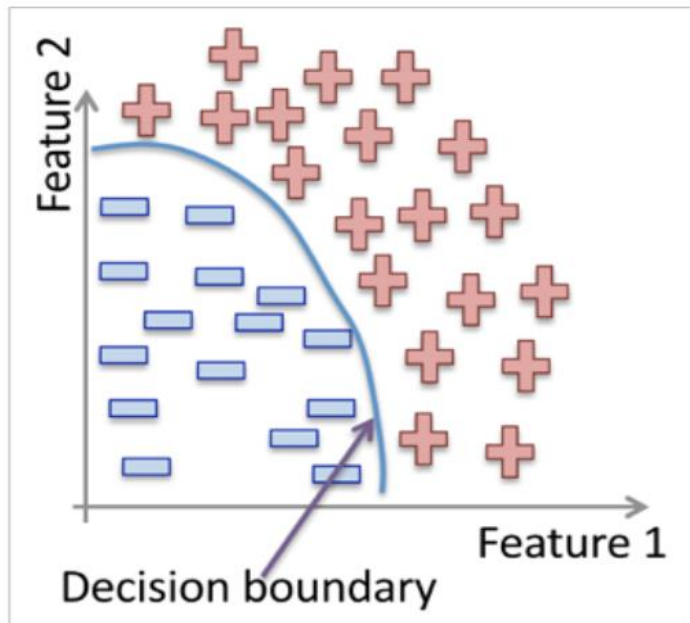
Regression (Supervised Learning)



Clustering (Unsupervised Learning)



Supervised learning (classification)



Input $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R}^d$ and output y a label. Learn a function

$$f : \mathbf{x} \rightarrow y$$

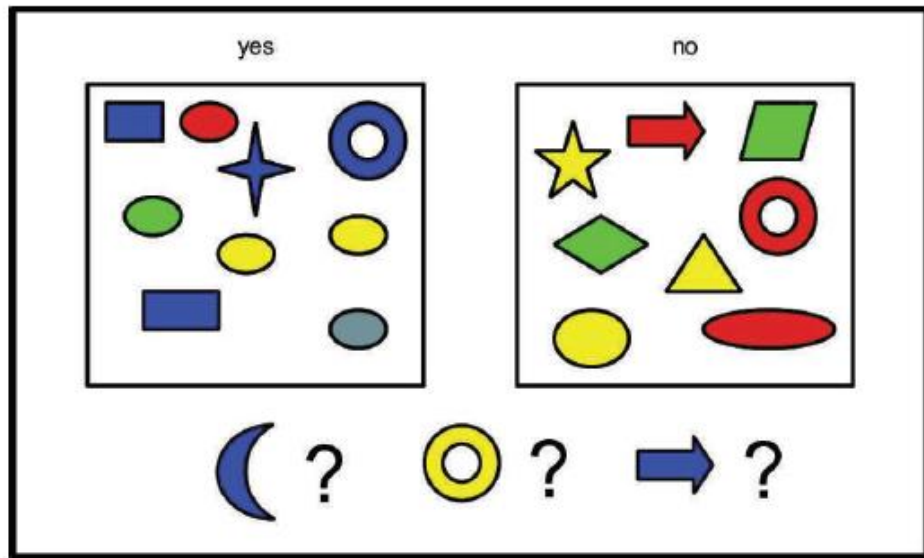
Input

Output

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|
| example $x_1 \rightarrow$ | x_{11} | x_{12} | \dots | x_{1d} | $y_1 \leftarrow \text{label}$ |
| \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots |
| example $x_i \rightarrow$ | x_{i1} | x_{i2} | \dots | x_{id} | $y_i \leftarrow \text{label}$ |
| \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots |
| example $x_n \rightarrow$ | x_{n1} | x_{n2} | \dots | x_{nd} | $y_n \leftarrow \text{label}$ |

| fruit | length | width | weight | label |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| fruit 1 | 165 | 38 | 172 | Banana |
| fruit 2 | 218 | 39 | 230 | Banana |
| fruit 3 | 76 | 80 | 145 | Orange |
| fruit 4 | 145 | 35 | 150 | Banana |
| fruit 5 | 90 | 88 | 160 | Orange |
| ... | | | | |
| fruit n | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Supervised learning (Classification)

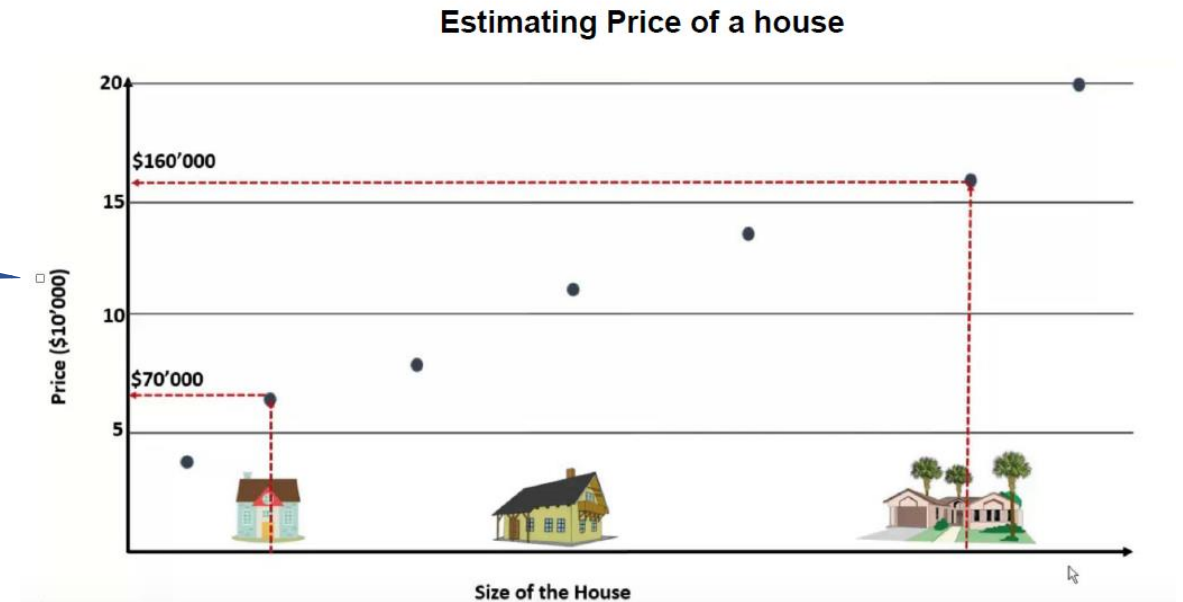


| D features (attributes) | | | Label |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| Color | Shape | Size (cm) | |
| Blue | Square | 10 | |
| Red | Ellipse | 2.4 | |
| Red | Ellipse | 20.7 | 0 |

Supervised learning (Regression)

Input $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R}^d$ and output y a real value. Learn a function
 $f : \mathbf{x} \rightarrow y$

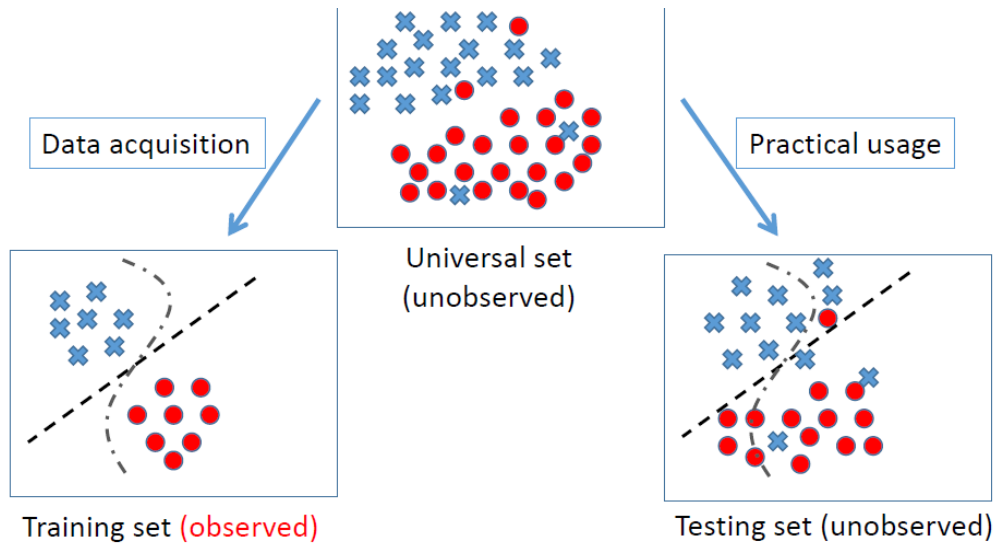
Output



Goal is to learn a function which maps inputs to outputs so that it will predict well on future data points –
Generalization performance

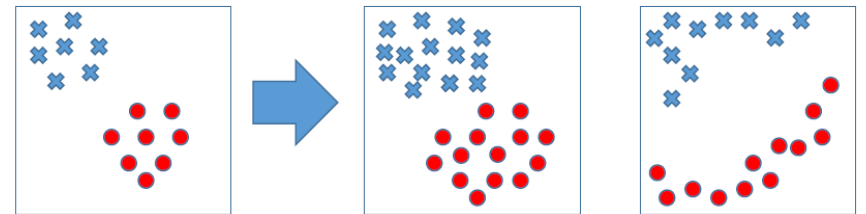
Input

Training and Testing ML models



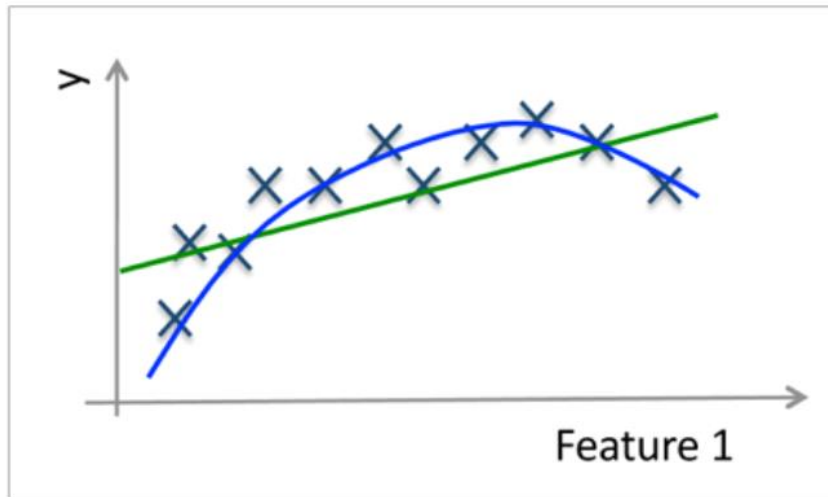
No free lunch rule:

- Training set and testing set may not come from the same distribution
- Need to make some assumptions or bias

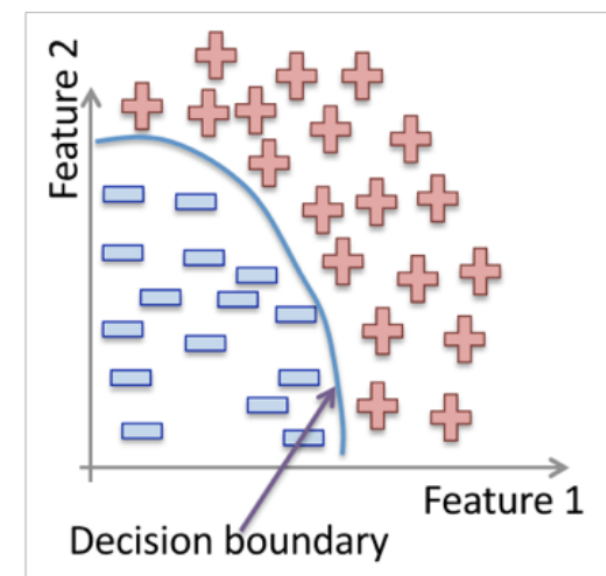


Machine learning algorithms

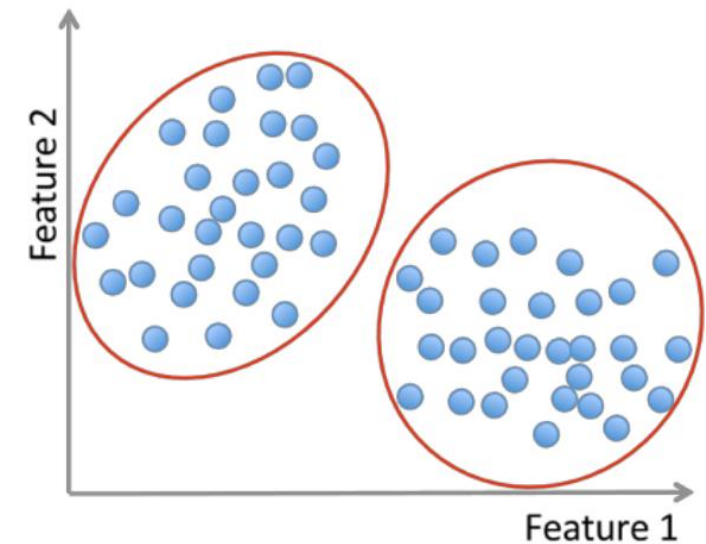
Regression:



Method : Linear regression, support vector regression, gaussian process regression



Methods: Support Vector Machines, neural networks, decision trees, K-nearest neighbors, naive Bayes, etc.



Methods: K-means, gaussian mixtures, hierarchical clustering, spectral clustering, etc.

Brief Syllabus : Foundations of ML

- Overview of machine learning, Basic probabilistic and non-probabilistic models, supervised learning, Non-parametric modeling, Model selection, Unsupervised Learning, Representation Learning, Online Learning, Reinforcement Learning, Ensemble methods, Learning with Sequential Data.
 - Main references:
 - Bishop, Christopher M. Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning. Springer, 2006.
 - Murphy, K. P. (2013). *Machine learning : a probabilistic perspective*. Cambridge, Mass. [u.a.]: MIT Press
 - Hastie, T., R. Tibshirani, and J. H. Friedman. The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. New York, NY: Springer, 2001
 - Mitchell, Tom. Machine Learning. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1997
 - Alpaydin, Ethem Introduction to Machine Learning. MIT Press, 2014.

ML Resources

- MOOCs
 - Coursera, EdX, Udacity
- Conferences/Journals
 - JMLR, Machine Learning, IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems, IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, Annals of Statistics
 - ICML, NIPS, KDD, IJCAI, AAAI, ICDM

ML Datasets

- UCI Repository:
<http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mlearn/MLRepository.html>
- Statlib: <http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/>
- Kaggle
- Many more...

Foundations of ML

- Assume mathematical and programming basics

- Functions, Logarithms and Exponentials
- Vectors, Dot Products, Orthogonality
- Matrices, Matrix Operations, Linear Transformations,
- Eigendecomposition
- Calculus, Differentiation, Integration
- Probability and Statistics
- Functional Analysis, Hilbert Spaces
- Python
- Numpy, Scipy – numerical/scientific computing, linear algebra
- Matplotlib – for plotting
- Scikitlearn – for machine learning

Math

- Chapter 2 of Pattern recognition and machine learning by Christopher Bishop
- Part 1 of Deep Learning book:
<http://www.deeplearningbook.org/>

Mathematics for Machine Learning

<https://mml-book.github.io/>

- Essence of linear algebra:
<http://youtu.be/kjBOesZCoqc>
- Essence of calculus: <https://goo.gl/Hnk1jA>
- Programming
- Practice Python
- <https://try.jupyter.org/>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/>
- Video Tutorials:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cpPG0bKHYKc>
- Play with Numpy, Matplotlib, scikitlearn

Foundations of ML : Evaluation

Tentative Evaluation scheme :

Regular online quizzes (50%) + Assignment and Project (50%)

