AI2002 – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SPRING 2024 - LECTURE 37-39

Presented By: Mr. Sandesh Kumar
Slides are taken from University of Pennsylvania

What is Machine Learning?

"Learning is any process by which a system improves performance from experience."

- Herbert Simon

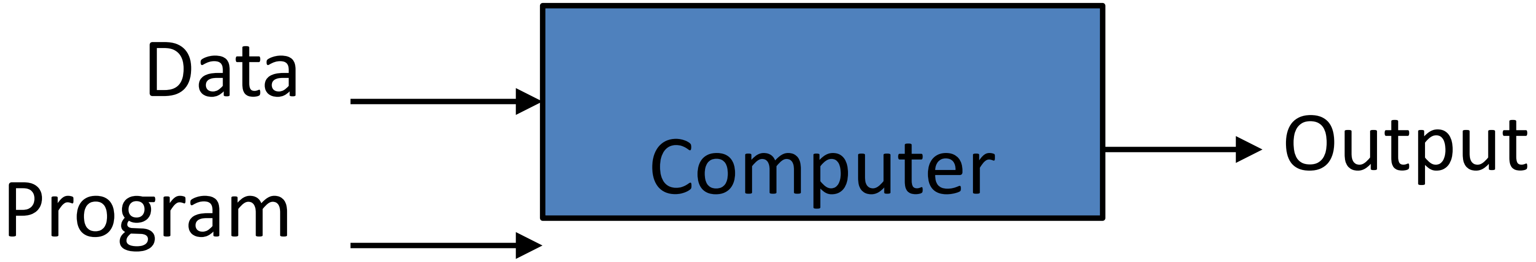
Definition by Tom Mitchell (1998):

Machine Learning is the study of algorithms that

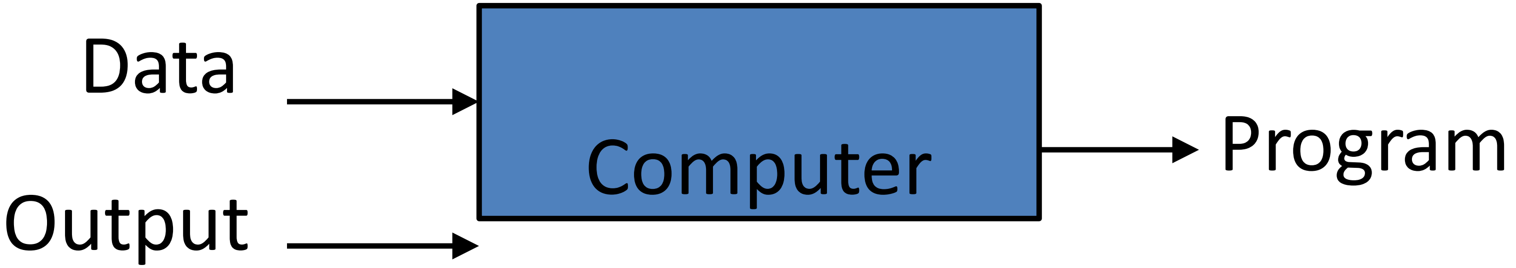
- improve their performance P
- at some task T
- with experience E.

A well-defined learning task is given by <P, T, E>.

Traditional Programming



Machine Learning



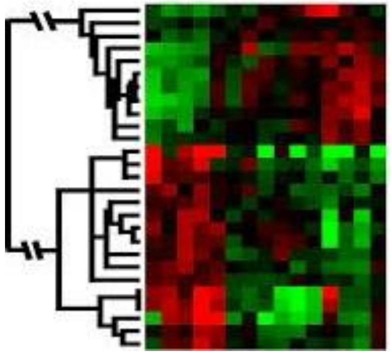
Slide credit: Pedro Domingos

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)



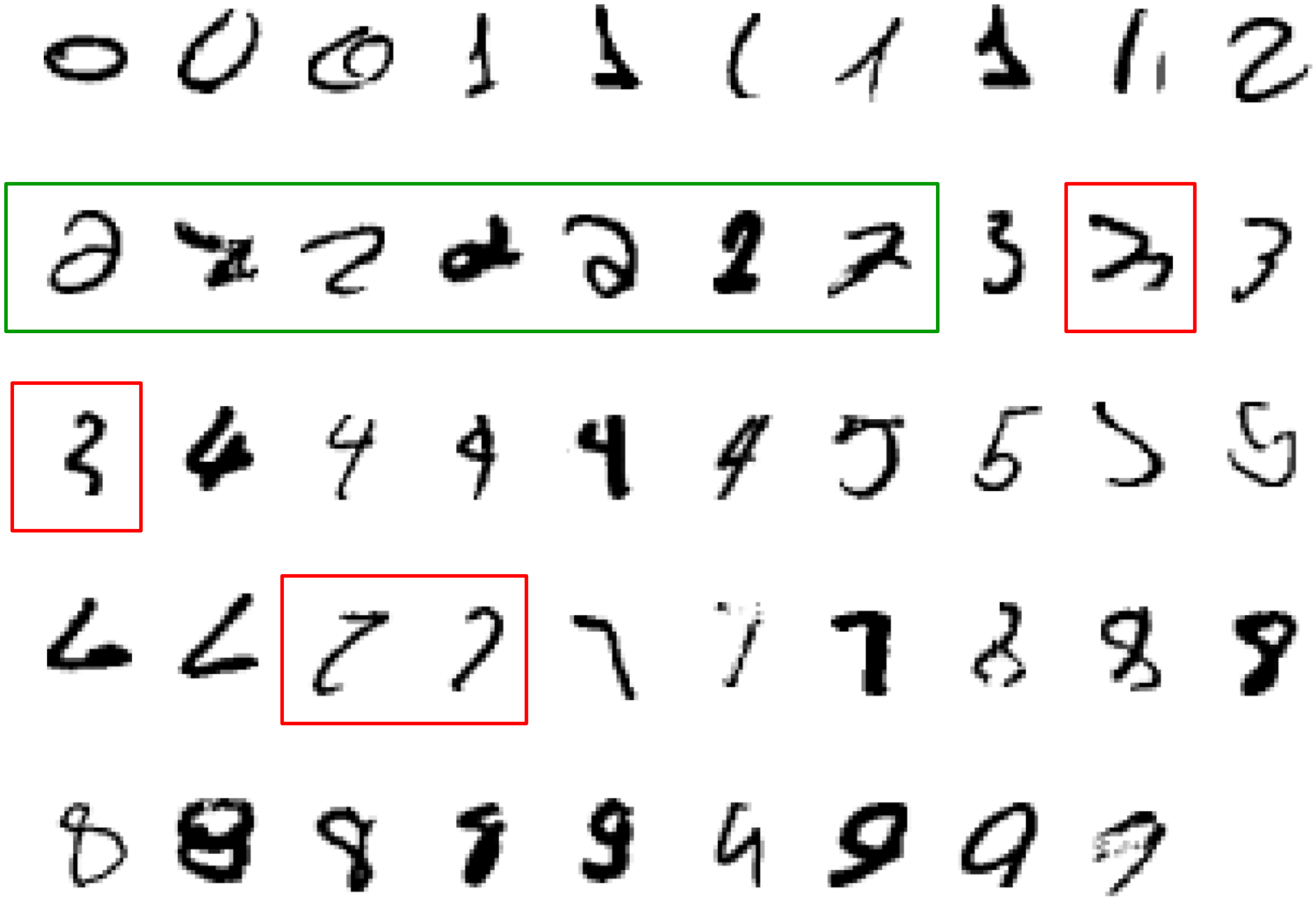



Learning isn't always useful:

- There is no need to "learn" to calculate payroll

Based on slide by E. Alpaydin

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



Slide credit: Geoffrey Hinton

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

Slide credit: Geoffrey Hinton

Sample Applications

- Web search
- Computational biology
- Finance
- E-commerce
- Space exploration
- Robotics
- Information extraction
- Social networks
- Debugging software
- [Your favorite area]

Slide credit: Pedro Domingos

Samuel's Checkers-Player

"Machine Learning: Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed."   -Arthur Samuel (1959)

Defining the Learning Task

Improve on task T, with respect to
performance metric P, based on experience E

T: Playing checkers
P: Percentage of games won against an arbitrary opponent
E: Playing practice games against itself

T: Recognizing hand-written words
P: Percentage of words correctly classified
E: Database of human-labeled images of handwritten words

T: Driving on four-lane highways using vision sensors
P: Average distance traveled before a human-judged error
E: A sequence of images and steering commands recorded while observing a human driver.

T: Categorize email messages as spam or legitimate.
P: Percentage of email messages correctly classified.
E: Database of emails, some with human-given labels

Slide credit: Ray Mooney

Types of Learning

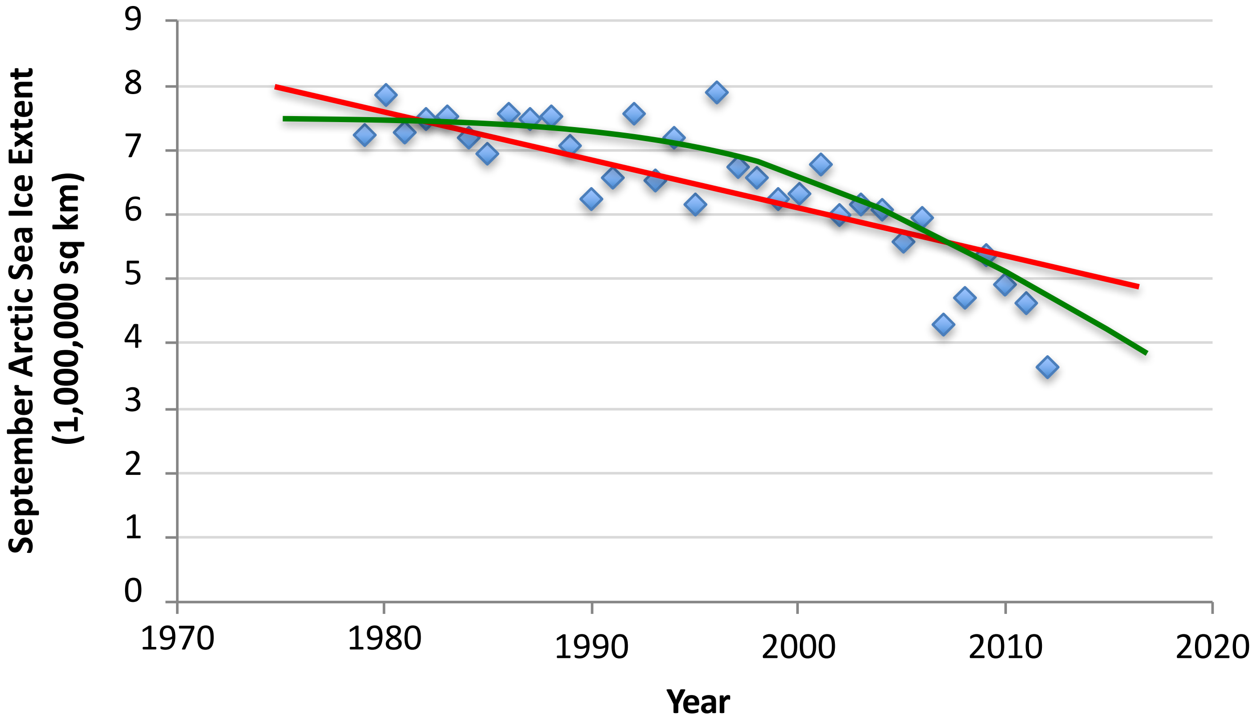
Types of Learning

- **Supervised (inductive) learning**
  - Given: training data + desired outputs (labels)
- **Unsupervised learning**
  - Given: training data (without desired outputs)
- **Semi-supervised learning**
  - Given: training data + a few desired outputs
- **Reinforcement learning**
  - Rewards from sequence of actions

Based on slide by Pedro Domingos

Supervised Learning: Regression

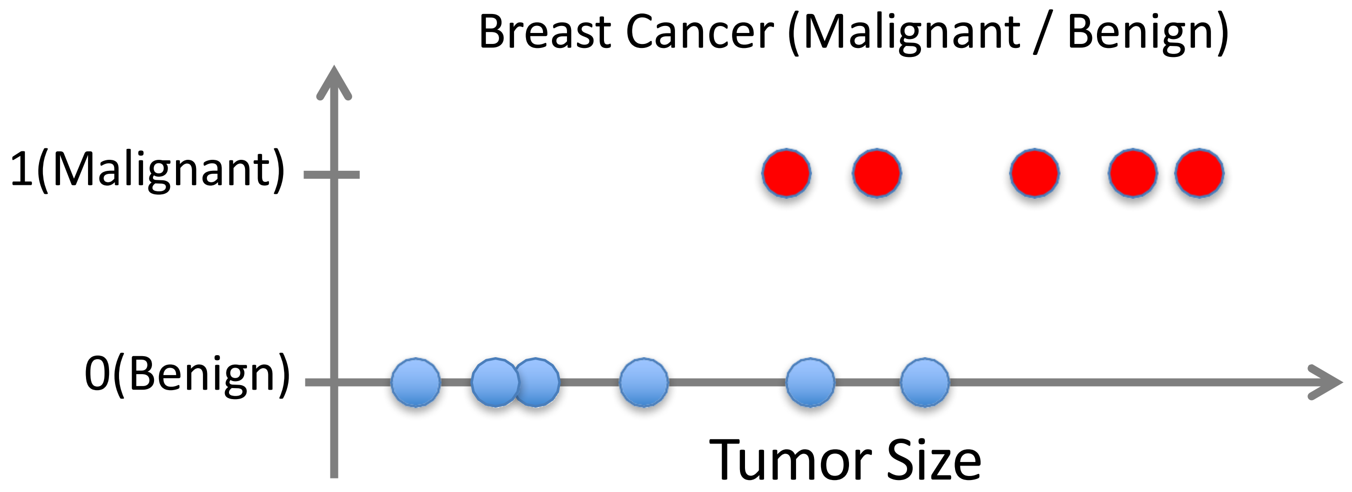
- Given $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$
- Learn a function $f(x)$ to predict y given x
  - y is real-valued == regression



Data from G. Witt. Journal of Statistics Education, Volume 21, Number 1 (2013)

Supervised Learning: Classification

- Given $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$
- Learn a function $f(x)$ to predict y given x
  - y is categorical == classification



Based on example by Andrew Ng

Supervised Learning: Classification

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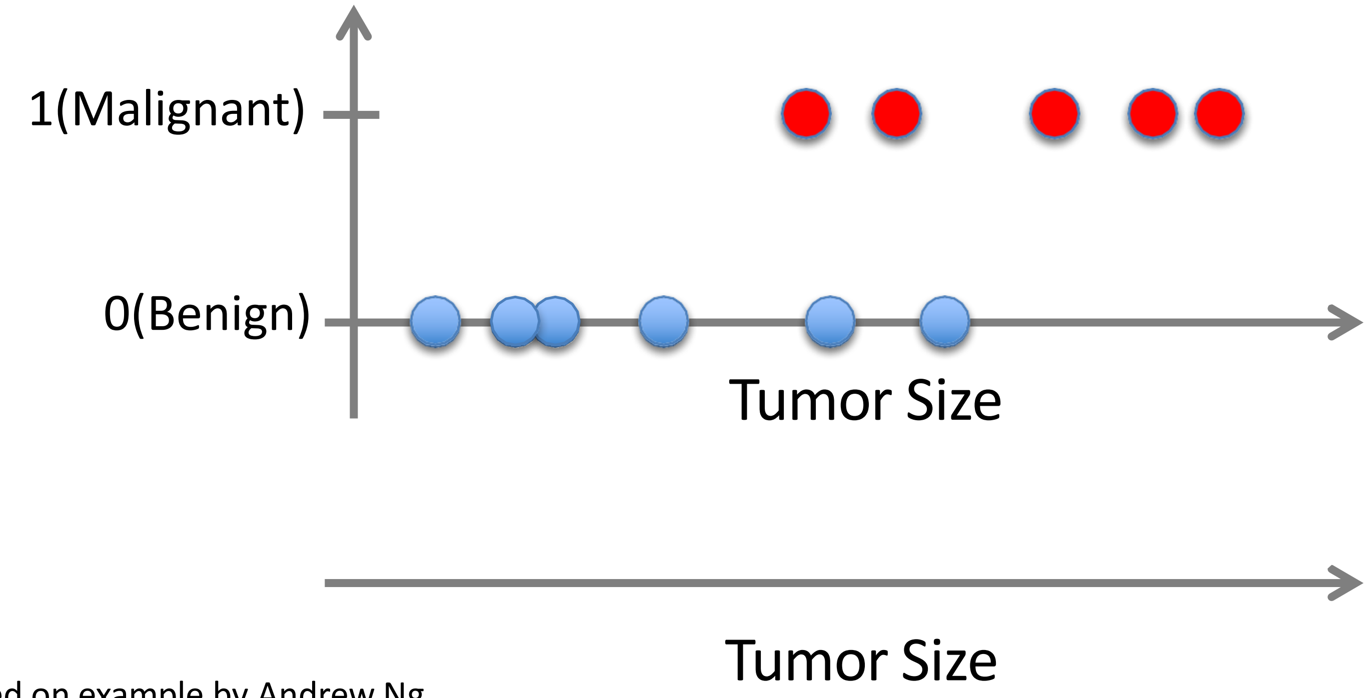
Breast Cancer (Malignant / Benign)



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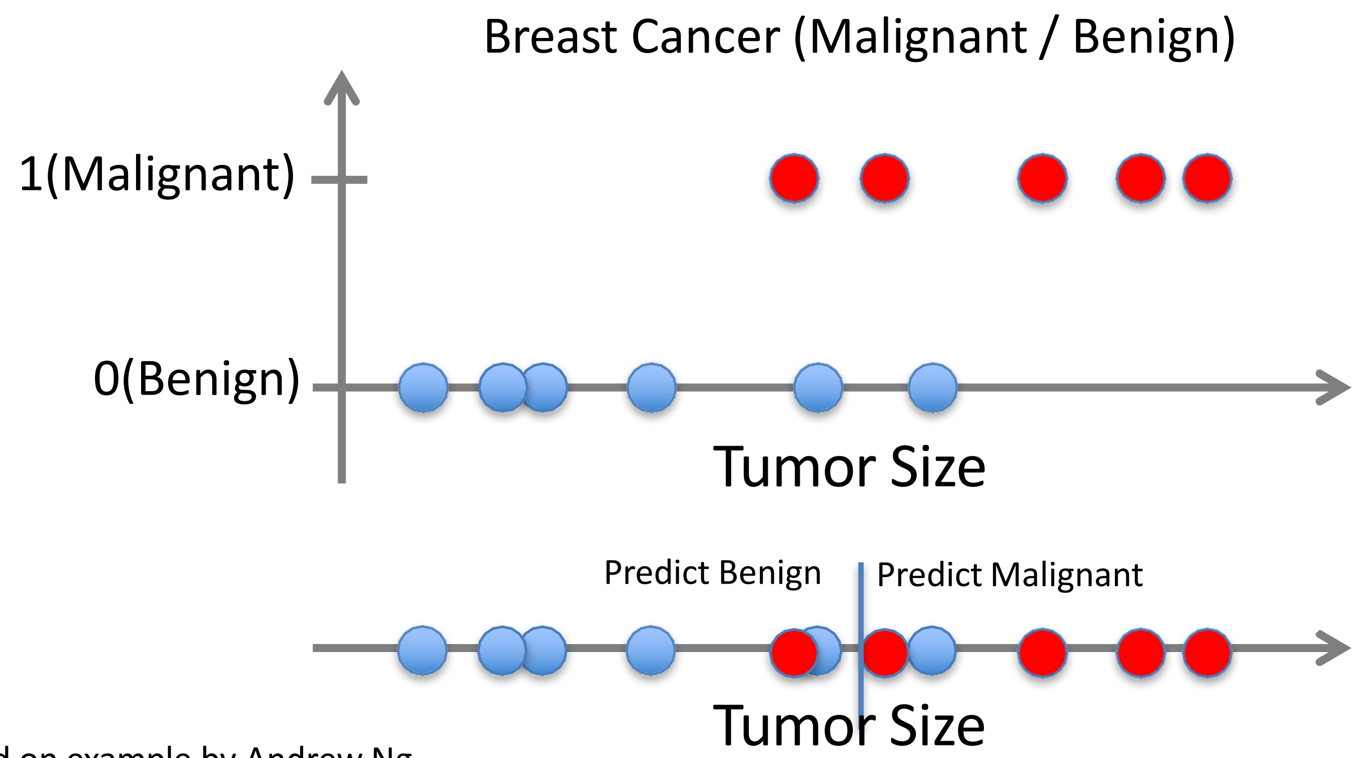
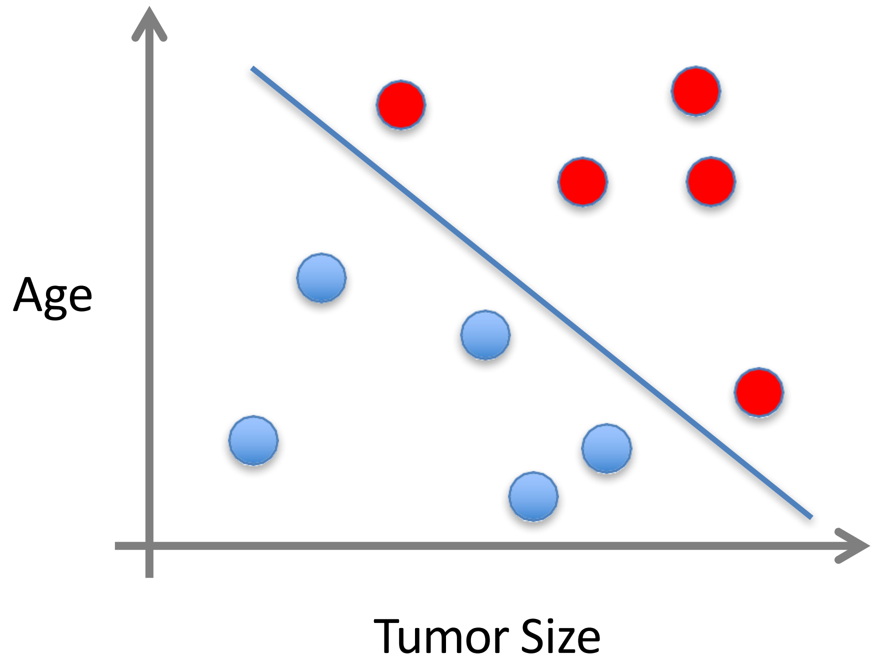


Based on example by Andrew Ng

Supervised Learning

- x can be multi-dimensional
  - Each dimension corresponds to an attribute



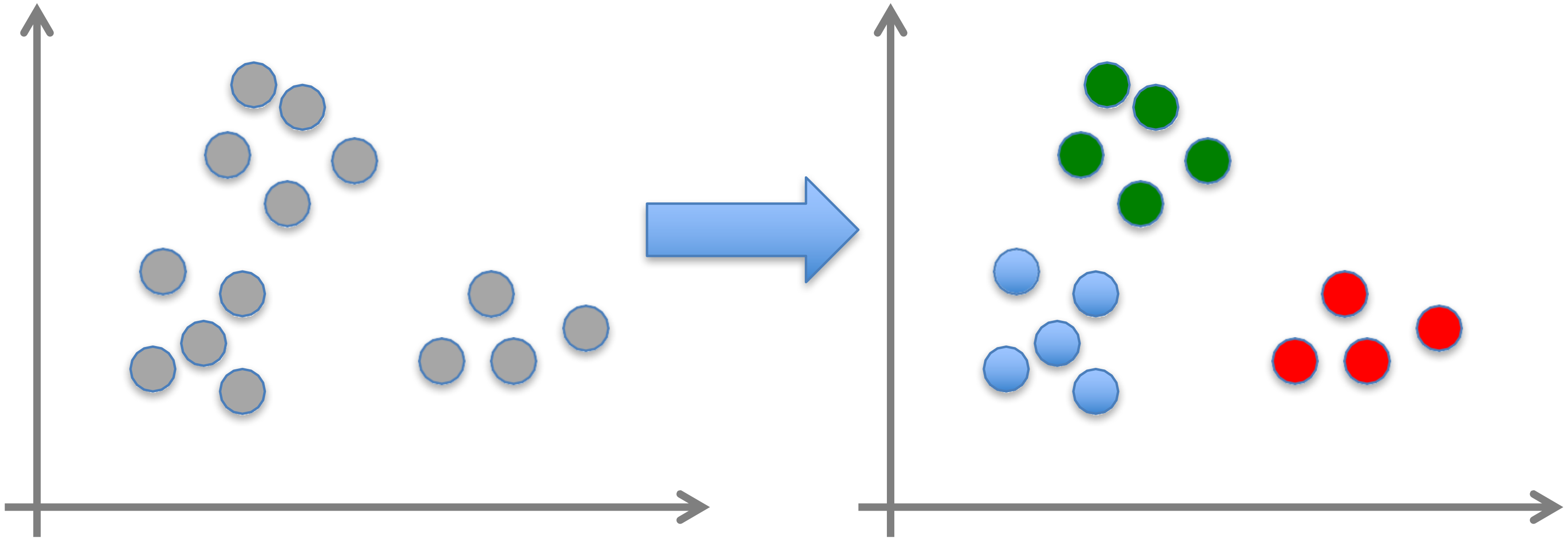
- Clump Thickness
- Uniformity of Cell Size
- Uniformity of Cell Shape

…

Based on example by Andrew Ng

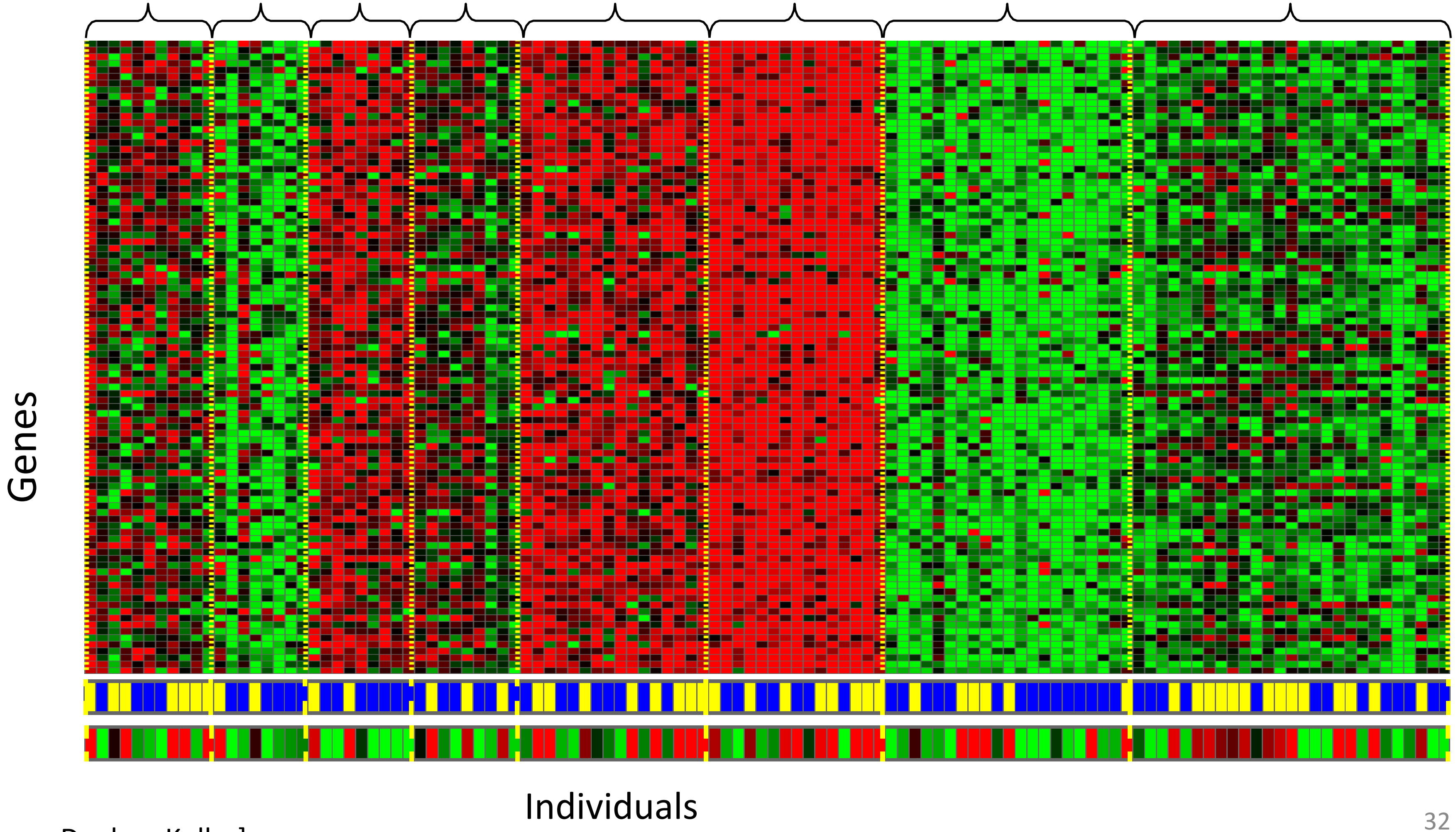
Unsupervised Learning

- Given $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ (without labels)
- Output hidden structure behind the x's
  - E.g., clustering



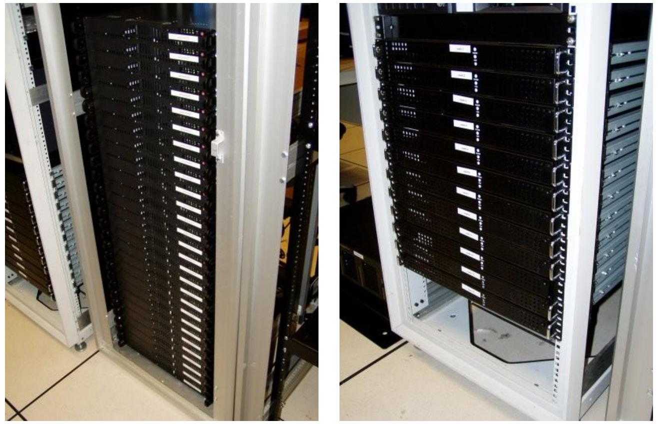
Unsupervised Learning

Genomics application: group individuals by genetic similarity

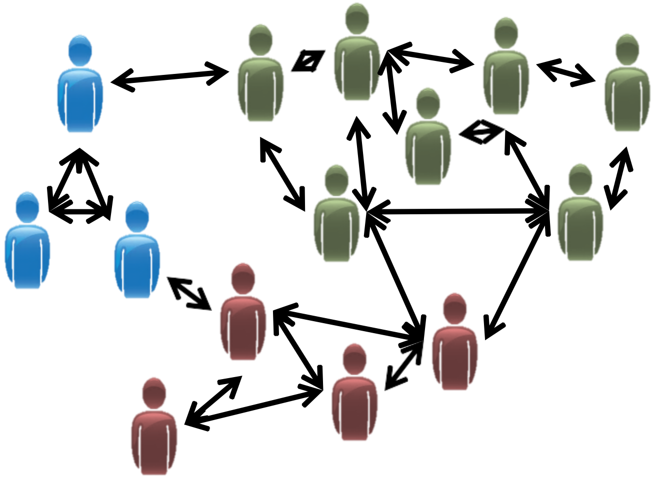


[Source: Daphne Koller]

Unsupervised Learning



Organize computing clusters



Social network analysis

Market segmentation

Astronomical data analysis

Slide credit: Andrew Ng

Unsupervised Learning

- Independent component analysis – separate a combined signal into its original sources

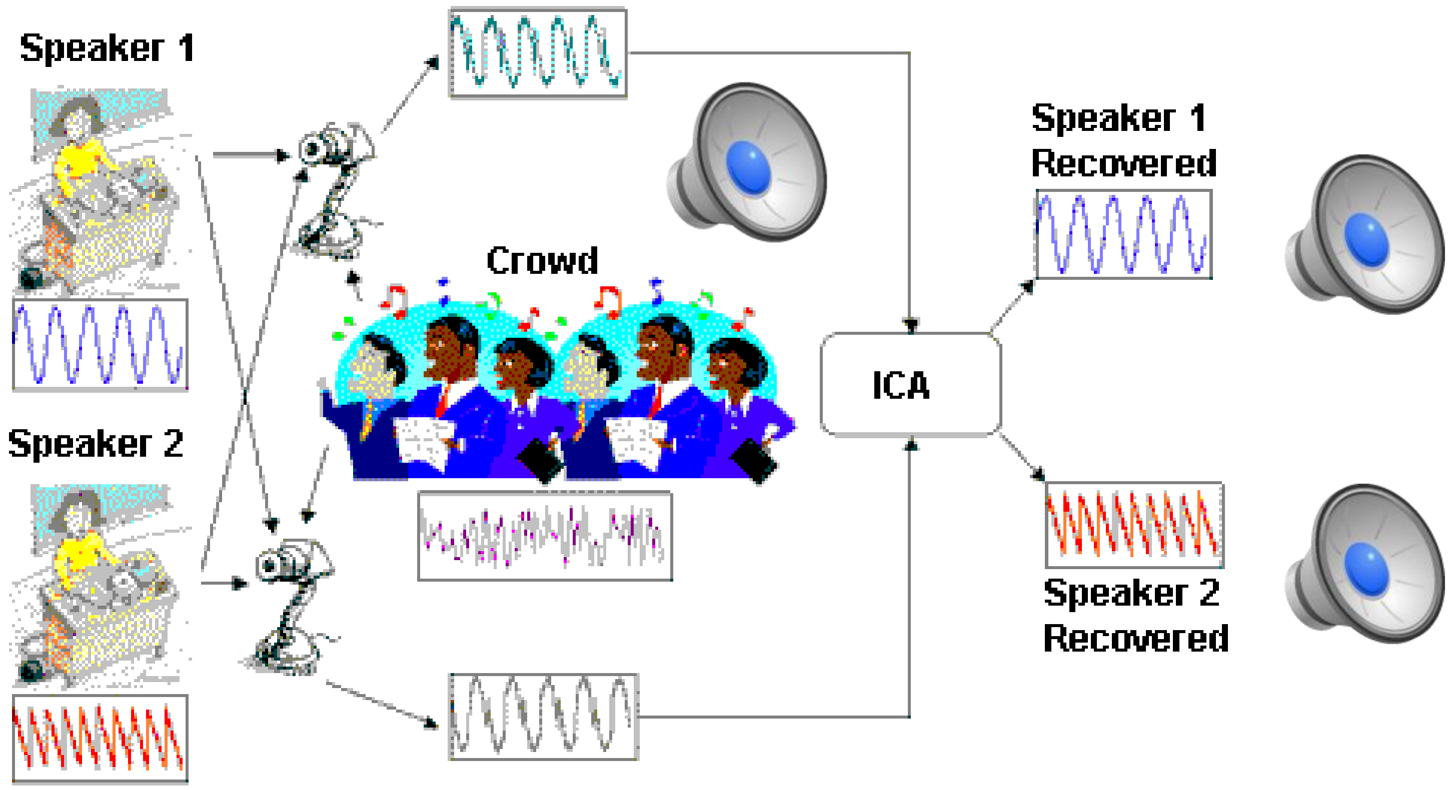


Image credit: statsoft.com Audio from http://www.ism.ac.jp/~shiro/research/blindsep.html

Unsupervised Learning

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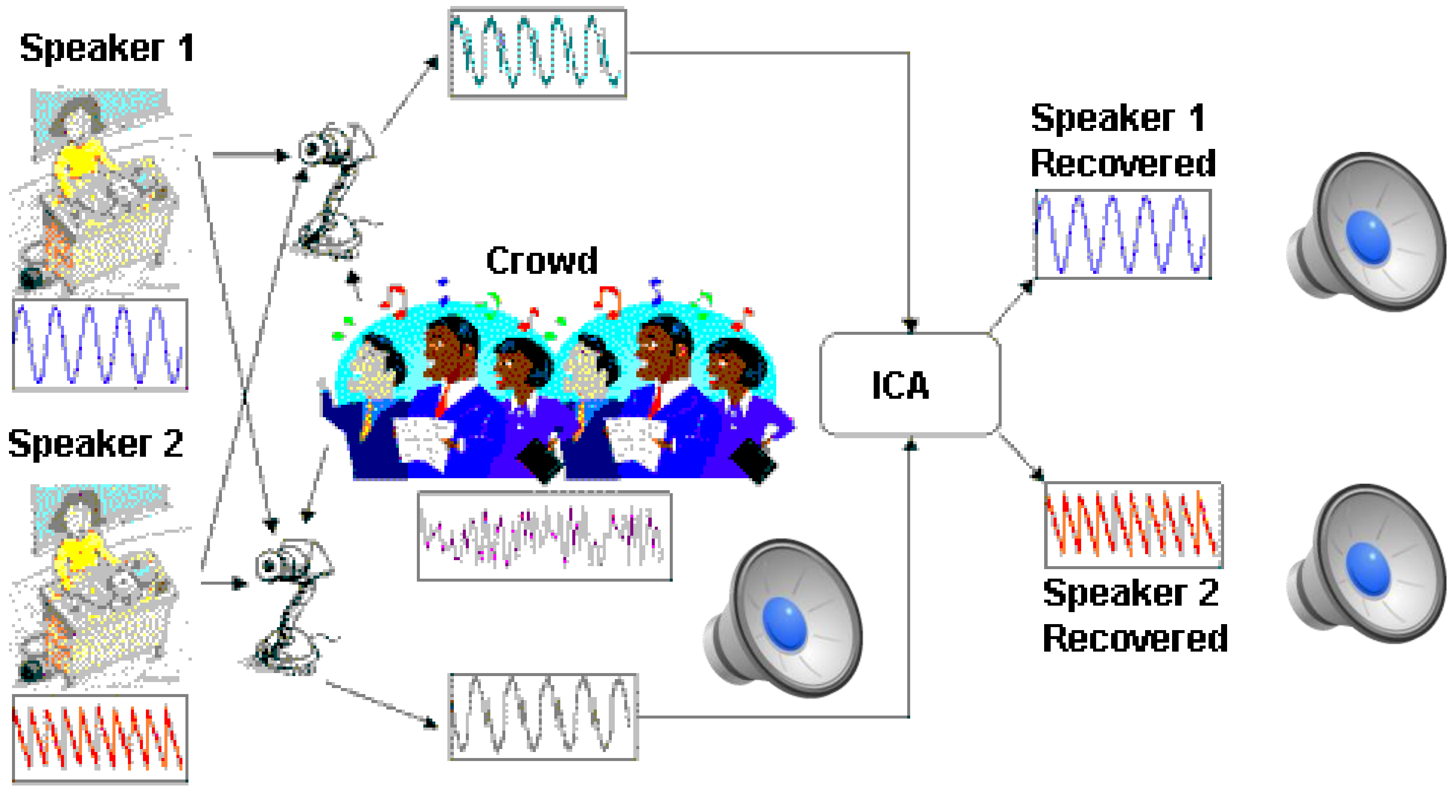

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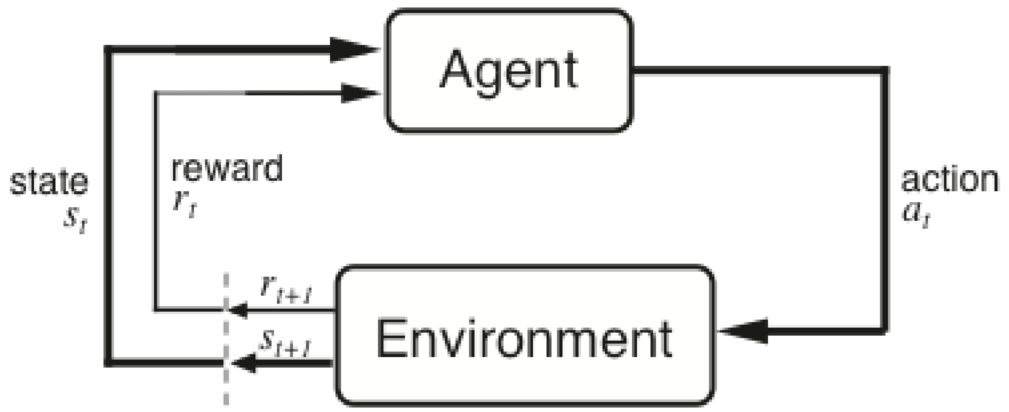
Reinforcement Learning

- Given a sequence of states and actions with (delayed) rewards, output a policy
  - Policy is a mapping from states → actions that tells you what to do in a given state
- Examples:
  - Credit assignment problem
  - Game playing
  - Robot in a maze
  - Balance a pole on your hand

The Agent-Environment Interface



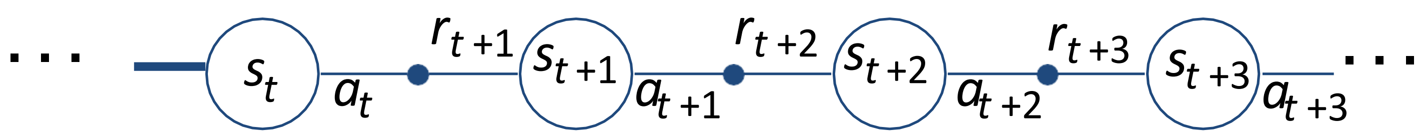
Agent and environment interact at discrete time steps : $t = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

Agent observes state at step t: $s_t \in S$

produces action at step t: $a_t \in A(s_t)$

gets resulting reward : $r_{t+1} \in \Re$

and resulting next state : s_{t+1}



Slide credit: Sutton & Barto

Reinforcement Learning

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4cgWya-wjgY

Inverse Reinforcement Learning

- Learn policy from user demonstrations

Stanford Autonomous Helicopter

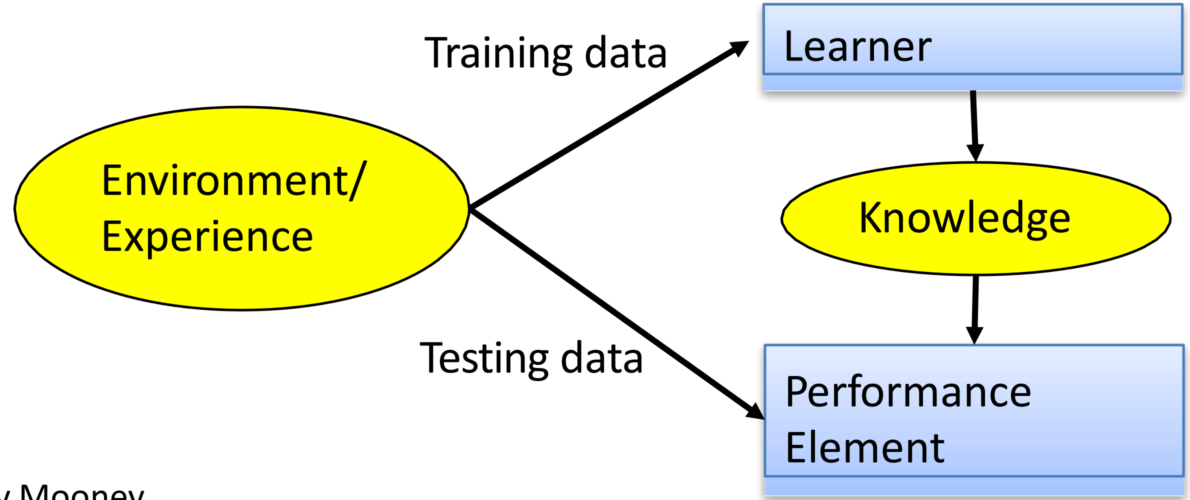
http://heli.stanford.edu/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VCdxqn0fcnE

Framing a Learning Problem

Designing a Learning System

- Choose the training experience
- Choose exactly what is to be learned
  – i.e. the ***target function***
- Choose how to represent the target function
- Choose a learning algorithm to infer the target function from the experience



Based on slide by Ray Mooney

Training vs. Test Distribution

- We generally assume that the training and test examples are independently drawn from the same overall distribution of data
  - We call this “i.i.d” which stands for “independent and identically distributed”

- If examples are not independent, requires ***collective classification***

- If test distribution is different, requires ***transfer learning***

Slide credit: Ray Mooney

ML in a Nutshell

- Tens of thousands of machine learning algorithms
  - Hundreds new every year

- Every ML algorithm has three components:
  - **Representation**
  - **Optimization**
  - **Evaluation**

Slide credit: Pedro Domingos

Various Function Representations

- Numerical functions
  - Linear regression
  - Neural networks
  - Support vector machines
- Symbolic functions
  - Decision trees
  - Rules in propositional logic
  - Rules in first-order predicate logic
- Instance-based functions
  - Nearest-neighbor
  - Case-based
- Probabilistic Graphical Models
  - Naïve Bayes
  - Bayesian networks
  - Hidden-Markov Models (HMMs)
  - Probabilistic Context Free Grammars (PCFGs)
  - Markov networks

Slide credit: Ray Mooney

Various Search/Optimization Algorithms

- Gradient descent
  - Perceptron
  - Backpropagation
- Dynamic Programming
  - HMM Learning
  - PCFG Learning
- Divide and Conquer
  - Decision tree induction
  - Rule learning
- Evolutionary Computation
  - Genetic Algorithms (GAs)
  - Genetic Programming (GP)
  - Neuro-evolution

Slide credit: Ray Mooney

Evaluation

- Accuracy
- Precision and recall
- Squared error
- Likelihood
- Posterior probability
- Cost / Utility
- Margin
- Entropy
- K-L divergence
- etc.

Slide credit: Pedro Domingos

ML in Practice

Loop

- Understand domain, prior knowledge, and goals
- Data integration, selection, cleaning, pre-processing, etc.
- Learn models
- Interpret results
- Consolidate and deploy discovered knowledge

Based on a slide by Pedro Domingos

Lessons Learned about Learning

- Learning can be viewed as using direct or indirect experience to approximate a chosen target function.
- Function approximation can be viewed as a search through a space of hypotheses (representations of functions) for one that best fits a set of training data.
- Different learning methods assume different hypothesis spaces (representation languages) and/or employ different search techniques.

Slide credit: Ray Mooney