

Introduction

Welcome

Machine Learning





- Grew out of work in Al
- New capability for computers

Examples:

- Database mining

<u>Large datasets</u> from growth of automation/web.

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

- Applications can't program by hand.

E.g., Autonomous helicopter, handwriting recognition, most of Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision.

- Grew out of work in AI



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 - E.g., Amazon, Netflix product recommendations

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- Self-customizing programs
 - E.g., Amazon, Netflix product recommendations
- Understanding human learning (brain, real AI).



Machine Learning

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What is machine learning

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

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new

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.

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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?

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

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Machine learning algorithms: two most popular machine learning algorithms

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

teach the computer to how to do sth

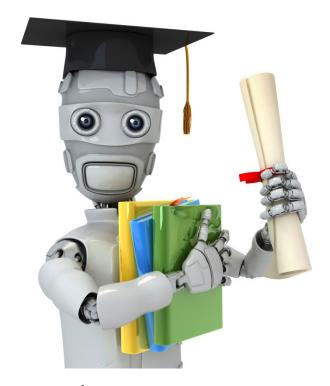
let the computer to learn by itself

other types of machine learning algorithms (later)

Others: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems.

important!

Also talk about: Practical advice for applying learning algorithms.

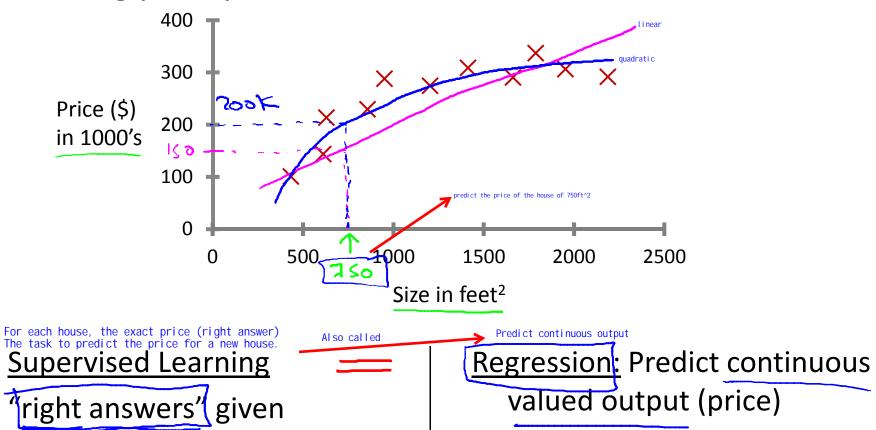


Machine Learning

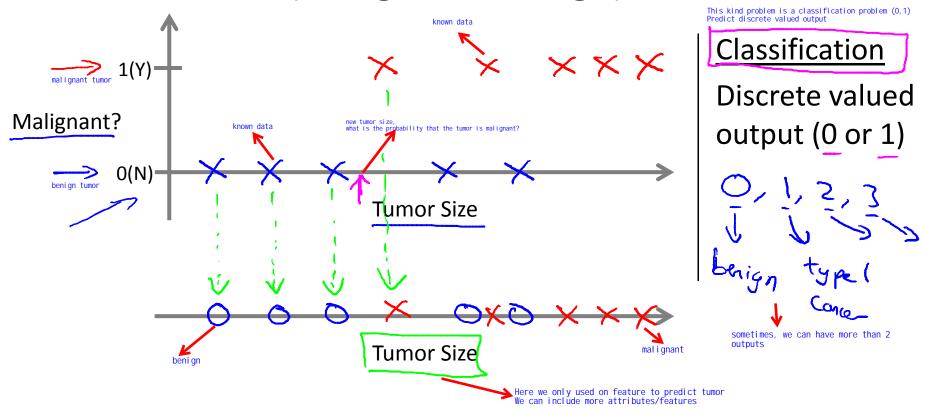
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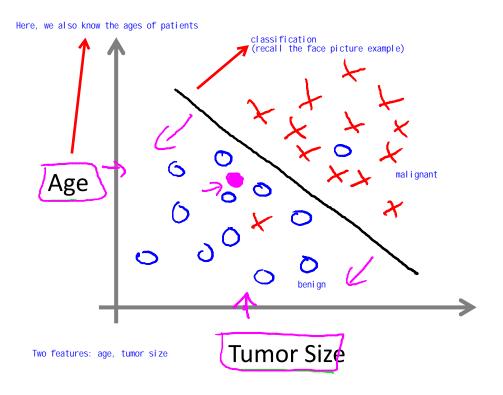
Supervised Learning

Housing price prediction.



Breast cancer (malignant, benign)

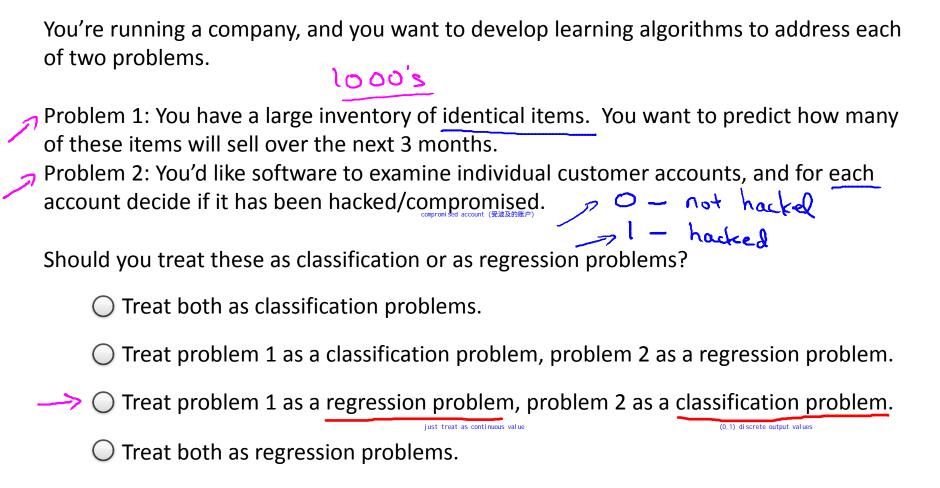


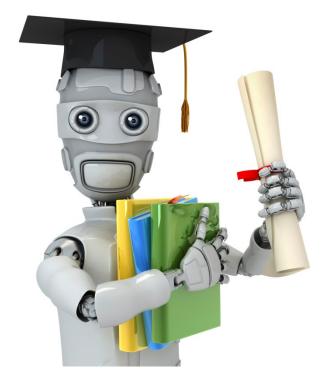


We can also include many other features. Some learning algorithms use infinite number of features (computer limited memory). (support vector machine allows the computer to deal with infinite features)

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

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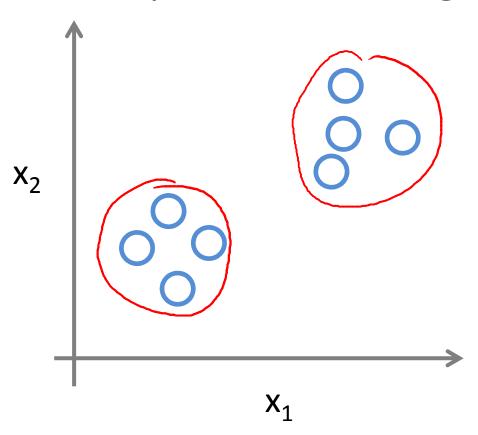
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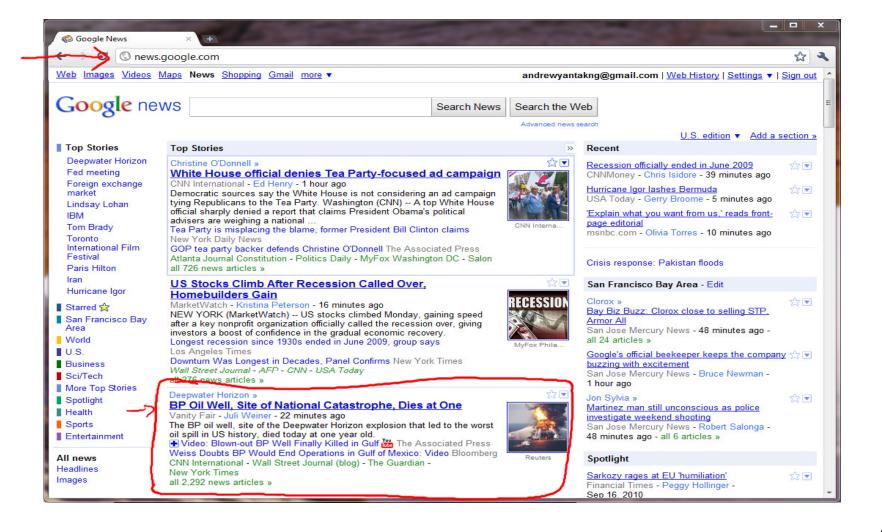
Unsupervised Learning

Supervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning













Individuals



Individuals



Organize computing clusters



Market segmentation

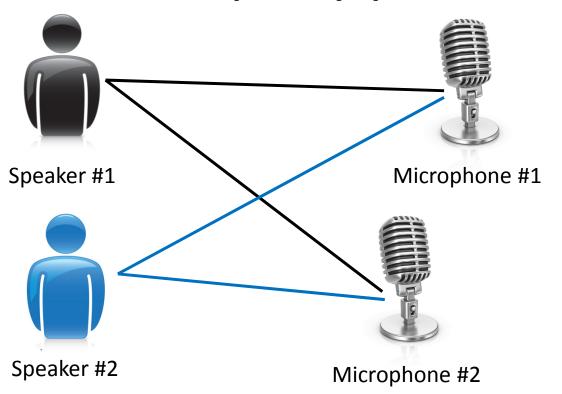


Social network analysis



Astronomical data analysis

Cocktail party problem



Microphone #1:

Output #1:

Microphone #2:

Output #2:

Microphone #2:
Output #2:

Cocktail party problem algorithm

[W,s,v] = svd((repmat(sum(x.*x,1),size(x,1),1).*x)*x');

Of the following examples, which would you address using an <u>unsupervised</u> learning algorithm? (Check all that apply.)

- Given email labeled as spam/not spam, learn a spam filter.
- Given a set of news articles found on the web, group them into set of articles about the same story.
- Given a database of customer data, automatically discover market segments and group customers into different market segments.
- Given a dataset of patients diagnosed as either having diabetes or not, learn to classify new patients as having diabetes or not.