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CSCE 580: Introduction to AI

Lecture 12: Machine Learning

PROF. BIPLAV SRIVASTAVA, AI INSTITUTE

26TH SEP 2024

Carolinian Creed: "I will practice personal and academic integrity."

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Organization of Lecture 12

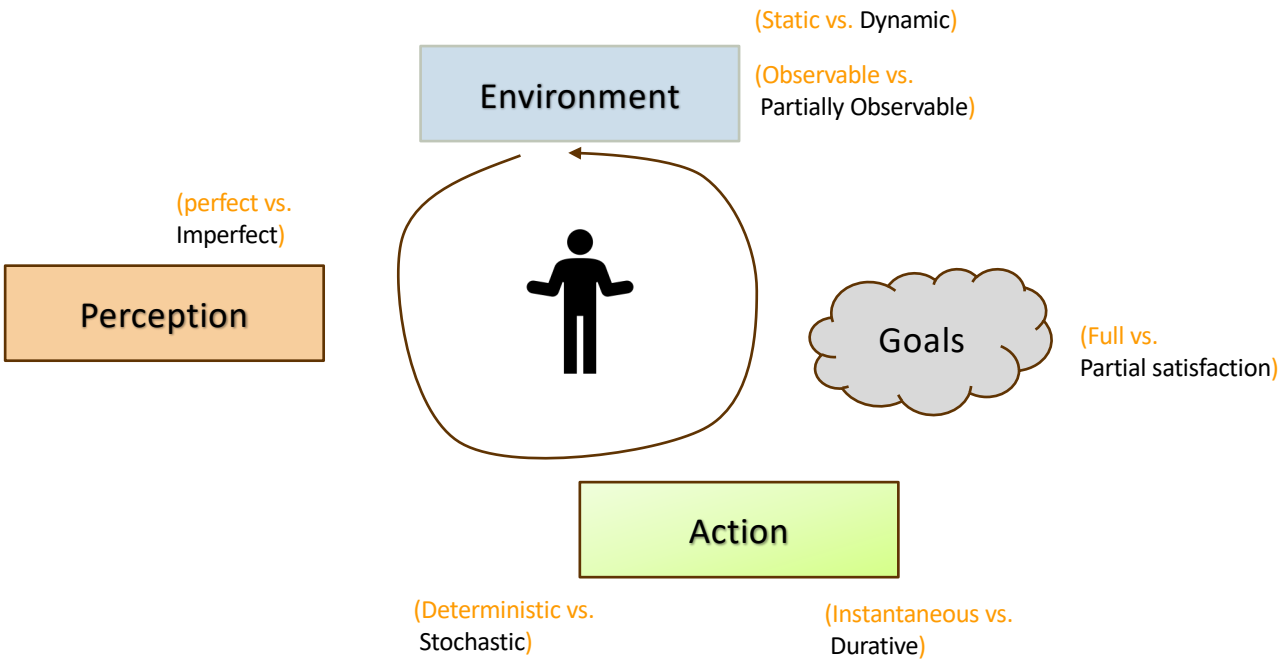
- Introduction Segment
  - Recap of Lecture 11
- Main Segment
  - Problem Settings
  - Data preparation and feature engineering
  - Solving classification problems
  - Quiz 2
- Concluding Segment
  - Course Project Discussion
  - About Next Lecture – Lecture 13
  - Ask me anything

Introduction Section

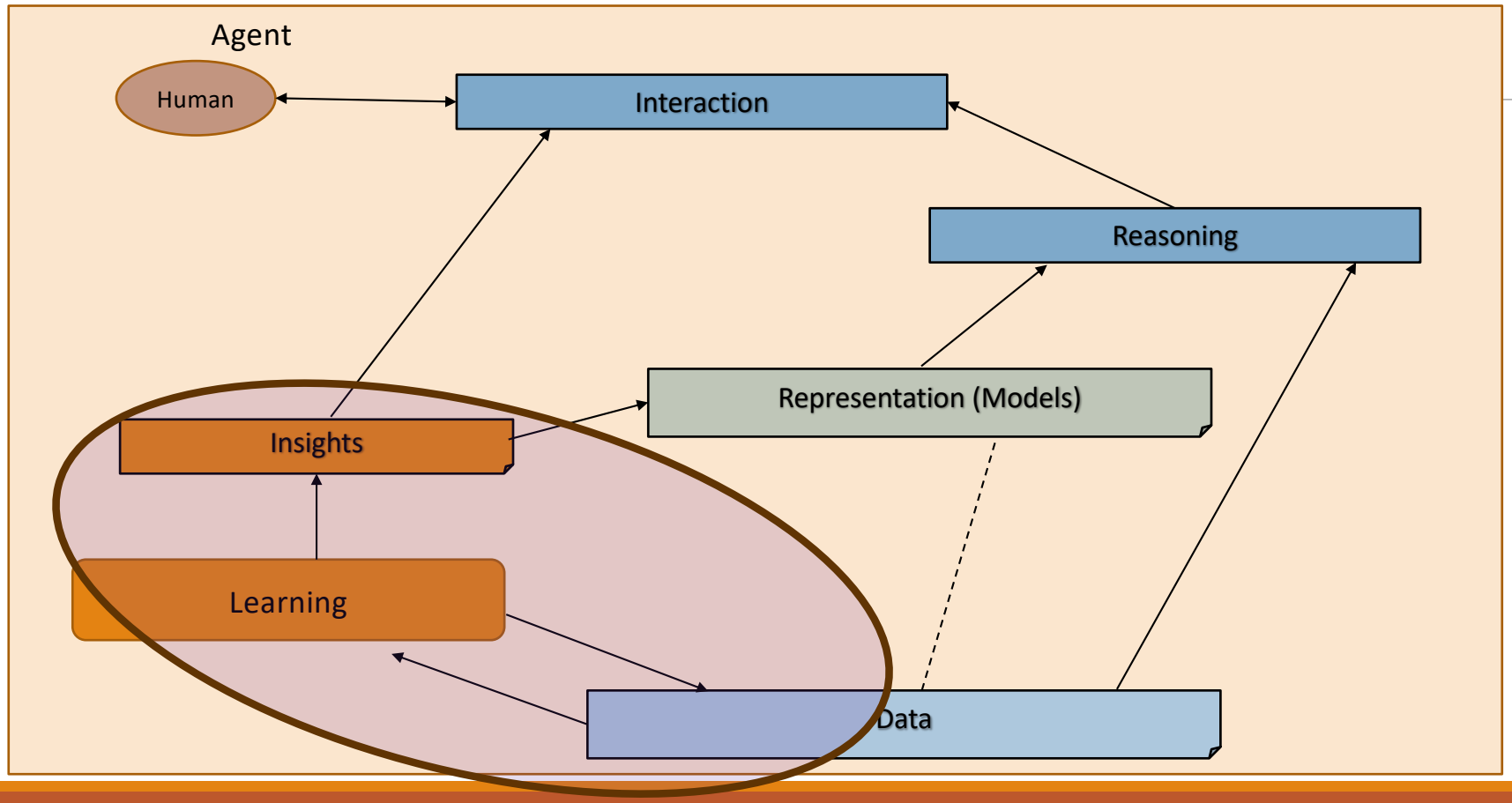
Recap of Lecture 11

- Constraint Satisfaction Problem
- Optimization Problems

Intelligent Agent Model



Relationship Between Main AI Topics



Where We Are in the Course

CSCE 580/ 581 – In This Course

- Week 1: Introduction, Aim: Chatbot / Intelligence Agent
- Weeks 2-3: Data: Formats, Representation and the Trust Problem
- Week 4-5: Search, Heuristics - Decision Making
- Week 6: Constraints, Optimization – Decision Making
- Week 7: Classical Machine Learning – Decision Making, Explanation
- Week 8: Machine Learning - Classification
- Week 9: Machine Learning - Classification – Trust Issues and Mitigation Methods
- Topic 10: Learning neural network, deep learning, Adversarial attacks
- Week 11: Large Language Models – Representation, Issues
- Topic 12: Markov Decision Processes, Hidden Markov models - Decision making
- Topic 13: Planning, Reinforcement Learning – Sequential decision making
- Week 14: AI for Real World: Tools, Emerging Standards and Laws; Safe AI/ Chatbots

Main Section

Credit: Retrieved from internet

Machine Learning – Insights from Data

- Descriptive analysis
  - Describe a past phenomenon
  - **Methods**: classification (feedback from label), clustering, dimensionality reduction, anomaly detection, neural methods, reinforcement learning (feedback from hint/ reward)
- Predictive analysis
  - Predict about a new situation
  - **Methods**: time-series, neural networks
- Prescriptive analysis
  - What an agent should do
  - **Methods**: simulation, reinforcement learning, reasoning

- New areas
  - Counterfactual analysis
  - Causal Inferencing
  - Scenario planning

Nomenclature

Column, Attribute, Feature

Row, Item

	PID	ST_NUM	ST_NAME	OWN_OCCUPIED	NUM_BEDROOMS	NUM_BATH	SQ_FT
2	100001000	104	PUTNAM	Y	3	1	1000
3	100002000	197	LEXINGTON	N	3	1.5	--
4	100003000		LEXINGTON	N	n/a	1	850
5	100004000	201	BERKELEY	12	1	NaN	700
6		203	BERKELEY	Y	3	2	1600
7	100006000	207	BERKELEY	Y	NA	1	800
8	100007000	NA	WASHINGTON		2	HURLEY	950
9	100008000	213	TREMONT	Y	1	1	
10	100009000	215	TREMONT	Y	na	2	1800

Types of Attributes/ Columns

- Numeric: has number as value in computational sense; all mathematical functions are valid.
  - Example: SQ_FT
- Categorical: has distinct values
  - Nominal: each value is incomparable with other
    - Example: OWN_OCCUPIED, ST_NAME
  - Ordinal: the values can be ordered
    - Example: ST_NUM, NUM_BEDS
- Comment:
  - Q: what type is a binary variable?
  - A: depends on the semantics – nominal (gender), ordinal (number basements).

	PID	ST_NUM	ST_NAME	OWN_OCCUPIED	NUM_BEDROOMS	NUM_BATH	SQ_FT
2	100001000	104	PUTNAM	Y	3	1	1000
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9	100008000	213	TREMONT	Y	1	1	
10	100009000	215	TREMONT	Y	na	2	1800

Why is Type of Variable Important

- Handling of missing values
- Distance between
  - Values
  - Data items
- Used for measuring accuracy, error
- Guiding the learning process
  - Selection of algorithms

Concepts

- **Input data**: data available
  - **Training data**: used for training a learning algorithm and get a model
    - [Optional] **Validation data**: used to tune parameters
  - **Test data**: used to test a learning model

- **Classification problem**
  - Separating data into classes (also called labels, categorical types)
  - One of the attributes is the class label we are trying to learn
  - Class label is the **supervision**
- **Clustering problem**
  - We are trying to learn grouping of data
  - There is no attribute indicating membership in the groups (hence, **unsupervised**)
- **Prediction problem**
  - Learning value of a continuous variable

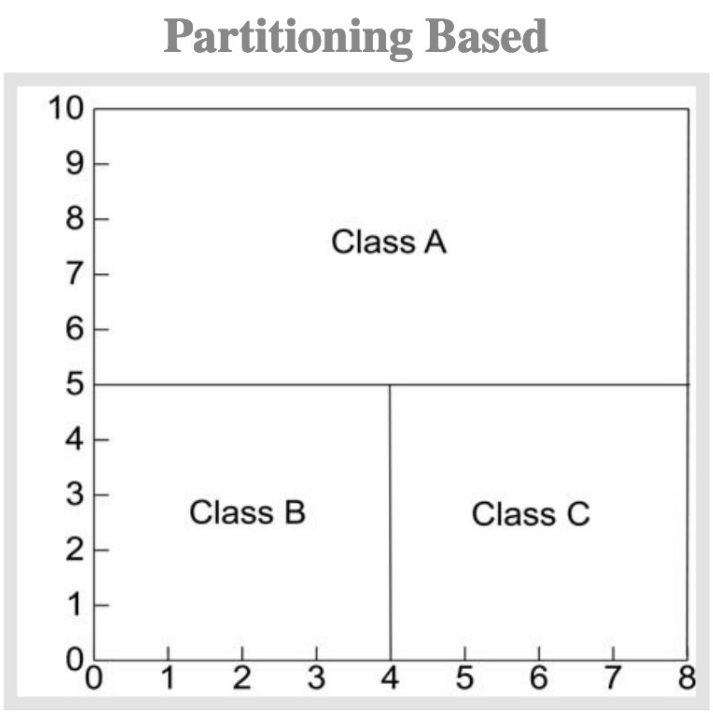
Reference: https://machinelearningmastery.com/difference-test-validation-datasets/
https://www2.seas.gwu.edu/~bell/csci243/lectures/classification.pdf

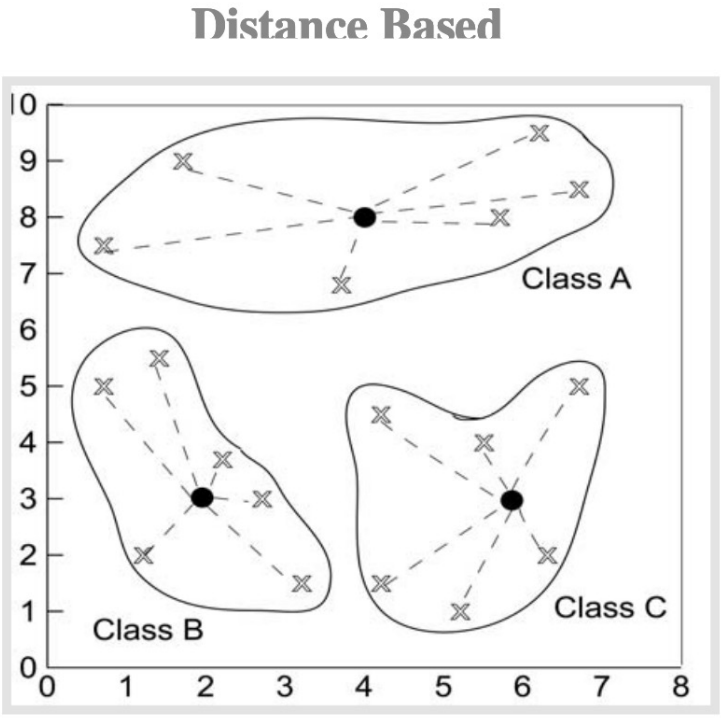
Sample Learning Task

- COVID-19 data

Notebook: https://github.com/biplav-s/course-d2d-ai/blob/main/sample-code/l6-l7-l8-supervised-ml/Supervised-Regression-Classification.ipynb

Methods for Classification

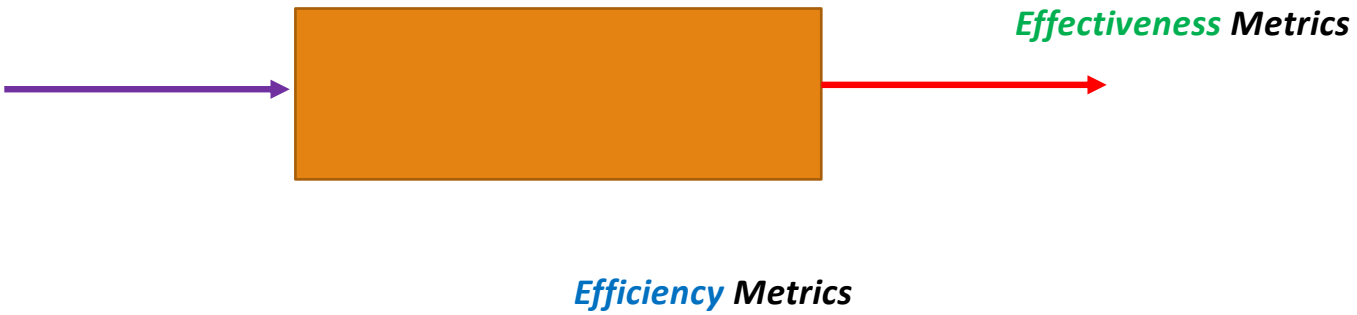




Source: https://www2.seas.gwu.edu/~bell/csci243/lectures/classification.pdf

Metric Types

- **Effectiveness**: what the **user** of a system sees, primarily cares about
- **Efficiency**: what the **executor** in a system sees, primarily cares about



Example: Predicting COVID cases

- **Effectiveness**: what the **user** of a system sees, primarily cares about
  - *How accurate (high) is the prediction?*
  - *How low is the error?*
- **Efficiency**: what the **executor** in a system sees, primarily cares about
  - *How low is the error?*
  - *How fast was prediction made?*
  - *How stable is the prediction to change in data?*

Example: Detecting Spam in Email

- **Effectiveness**: what the **user** of a system sees, primarily cares about
  - *How many spams identified?*
  - *How many spams missed?*
- **Efficiency**: what the **executor** in a system sees, primarily cares about
  - *How fast were spams detected?*
  - *How much memory was used per million emails processed ?*

Comparing Classification Methods

- Predictive accuracy
- Interpretability: providing insight
- Robustness: handling noisy data

- Speed
- Scalability: large volume of data

Source: Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques, by Jiawei Han and Micheline Kamber

Metrics: Accuracy, Precision, Recall

	Predicted class		
Actual Class		Class = Yes	Class = No
	Class = Yes	True Positive	False Negative
	Class = No	False Positive	True Negative

Accuracy =
(TP+TN)/
(TP+FP+FN+TN)

Precision =
(TP)/
(TP+FP)

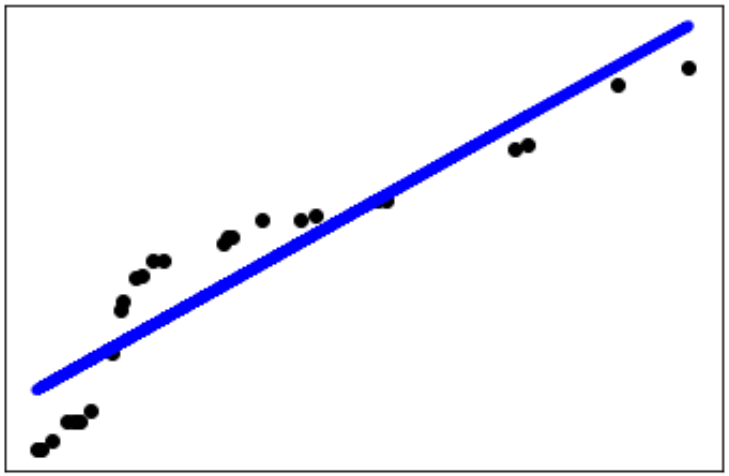
Recall =
(TP)/
(TP+FN)

F1 Score: *Harmonic Mean*

1/F1 = 1/Precision + 1/Recall

F1 = 2*(Recall * Precision) /
(Recall + Precision)

Linear Regression



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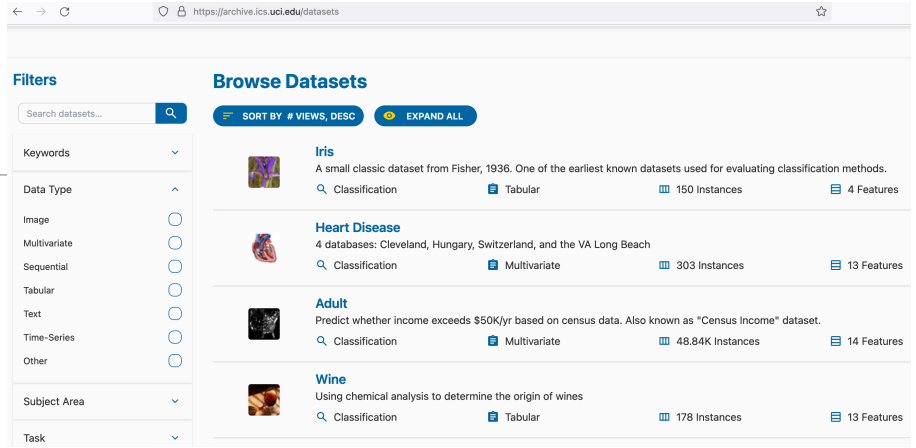
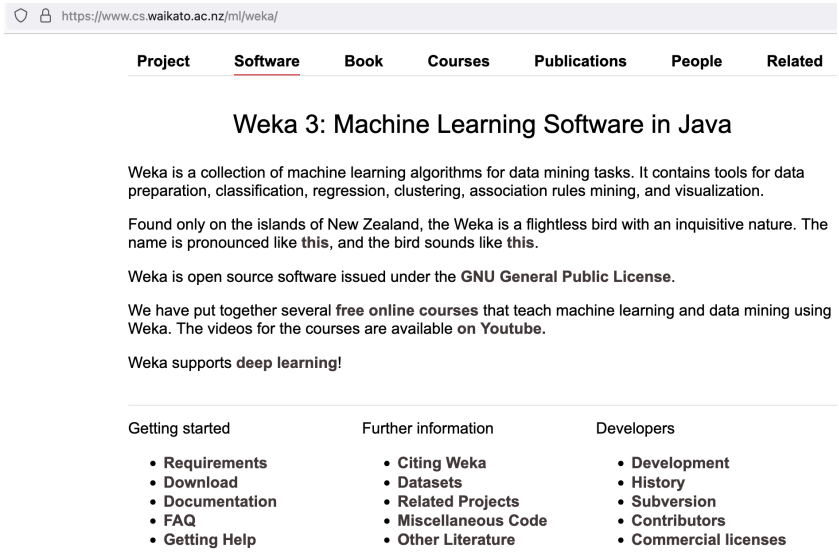
Reference and Demo

- Data: UCI Datasets
  - https://archive.ics.uci.edu/datasets
  - Browse or search





- Tools:
  - Weka - https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/
  - Download tool and dataset
- Libraries
  - Scikit - https://scikit-learn.org/stable/

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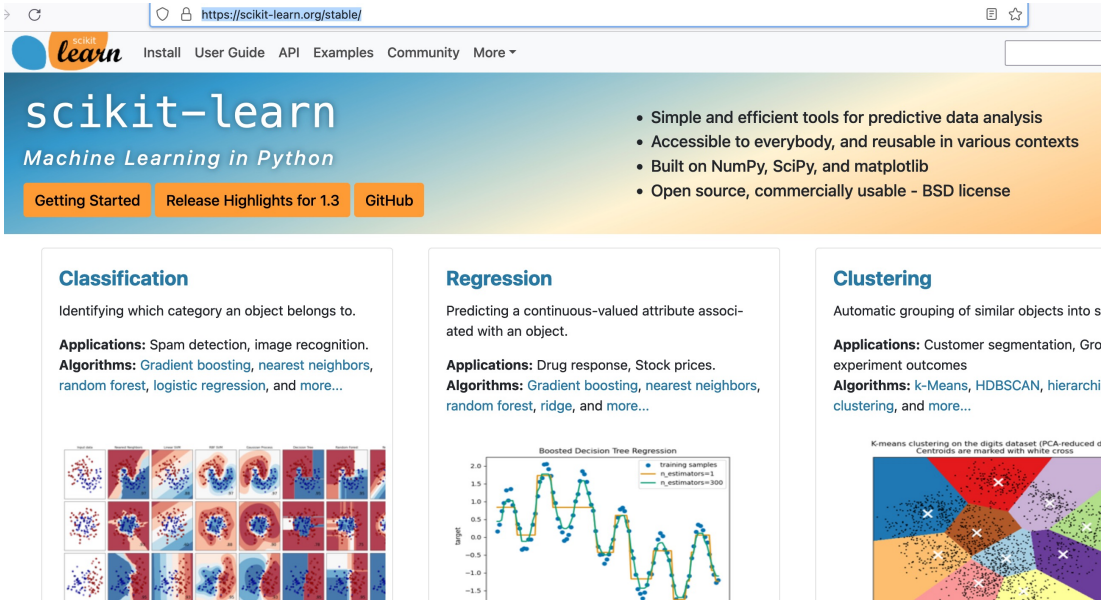

Exercise: German Credit

- Check in UCI
- Look at variants
  - https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/573/south+german+credit+update

Exercise: Alive@25 from Quiz1/Q4

- Discussion lead by students

Lecture 12: Summary

- We talked about
  - Problem Settings
  - Data preparation and feature engineering
  - Solving classification problems
- Quiz 2

Course Project

Discussion: Projects

- New: two projects
  - Project 1: model assignment
  - Project 2: single problem/ llm based solving / fine-tuning/ presenting result

Project Discussion

1. Go to Google spreadsheet against your name
2. Enter model assignment name and link from (http://modelai.gettysburg.edu/)

1. Create a private Github repository called "CSCE58x-Fall2024-<studentname>-Repo". Share with Instructor (biplav-s) and TA (vishalpallagani)
2. Create Google folder called "CSCE58x-Fall2024-<studentname>-SharedInfo". Share with Instructor (prof.biplav@gmail.com) and TA (vishal.pallagani@gmail.com)
3. Create a Google doc in your Google repo called "Project Plan" and have the following by next class (Sep 5, 2024)

Timeline
1. Title:
2. Key idea: (2-3 lines)
3. Data need:
4. Methods:
5. Evaluation:
6. Milestones
    1. // Create your own
7. Oct 3, 2024

Reference: Project 1 Rubric (30% of Course)

Assume total for Project-1 as 100

- **Project results** – 60%
  - Working system ? – 30%
  - Evaluation with results superior to baseline? – 20%
  - Went through project tasks completely ? – 10%
- **Project effort**s – 40%
  - Project report – 20%
  - Project presentation (updates, final) – 20%
- **Bonus**
  - Challenge level of problem – 10%
  - Instructor discretion – 10%
- **Penalty**
  - Lack of timeliness as per your milestones policy (right) - up to 30%

Milestones and **Penalties**

- Project plan due by Sep 5, 2024 **[-10%]**
- Project deliverables due by Oct 3, 2024 **[-10%]**
- Project presentation on Oct 8, 2024 **[-10%]**

About Next Lecture – Lecture 13

Lecture 13: Machine Learning

- Structured Data: Supervised Methods
  - Decision trees/ random forest
  - The variety of methods
  - Choosing a method that works

- Reading material:
  - "Which ML to Use" with title: Data-driven advice for applying machine learning to bioinformatics problems https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5890912/
  - "10 tips with title": Ten quick tips for machine learning in computational biology https://biodatamining.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13040-017-0155-3

7	Sep 10 (Tu)	Search - Uninformed
8	Sep 12 (Th)	Search - Informed; Heuristics
9	Sep 17 (Tu)	Local search
10	Sep 19 (Th)	Adversarial games and search
11	Sep 24 (Tu)	Constraints & optimization
12	Sep 26 (Th)	Machine Learning - Basics
13	Oct 1 (Tu)	Machine Learning – Classification – Decision Trees, Random Forest, NBC, Gradient Boosting, ML-Text
14	Oct 3 (Th)	ML – Unsupervised / Clustering