机器学习算法分类

- 规则学习(Association rule learning):探究变量之间的关联关系
- 监督学习(Supervised learning): 从特性中预测结果,包括以下算法,
 - 分类 (Classification)
 - 回归 (Regression)
 - 排序 (Ranking)
 - 有序类别 (Ordered categories)
- 非监督学习(Unsupervised learning):从数据中寻找模式,包括以下算法,
 - 降维 (Dimensionality reduction)
 - 聚类 (Clustering)
- 半监督学习(Semi-supervised learning): Predict outcome for unlabeled butknown instances.
- 强化学习(Reinforcement learning):Maximize cumulative reward.

用Python进行机器学习

- 在过去几十年中,Python已经成为科学计算任务的一流工具,包括对大型数据集的分析和可视化。尽管该语言在最初设计的时候并不是专门为数据分析和科学计算,但依靠Python开发环境发展的第三方package构建了活跃的生态系统。其中包括:
- Numpy:用于处理规则的矩阵格式的数据
- Scipy:用于科学计算
- Pandas:用于处理不均匀和标记的数据
- Matplotlib:用于完成满足出版要求的数据可视化
- IPython:用于交互式执行和共享代码
- Scikit-Learn:用于机器学习

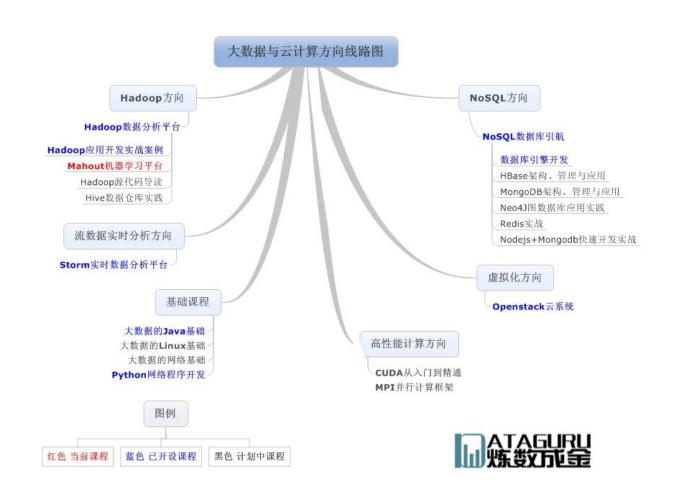
在炼数成金课程线路图中的位置





在炼数成金课程线路图中的位置





课程目标



- 熟悉课程里所介绍的各种算法的细节
- 懂得如何使用这些算法去解决实际场景问题
- 熟悉了解常用的机器学习和数据挖掘软件。
- 育成目标:数据分析师,算法设计师,具备算法设计能力的高层次程序员

什么是机器学习



- 机器学习是指是一门多领域交叉学科。专门研究计算机或其它软硬件设备怎样模拟或 实现人类的学习行为,以获取新的知识或技能,重新组织已有的知识结构使之不断改 善自身的性能。
- 应用机器学习技术到产品中,给用户带来"机器具备人类般高智能"的震撼性体验。
- 人力成本又越来越高,机器学习能降低企业成本,提高投入产出比。
- 第二次机器革命——以具备人类智能为核心价值的机器占主导地位(第一次机器革命 ——动力系统革命),对国家软实力具有重要作用。
- 机器学习是人工智能研究的核心内容。它的应用已遍及人工智能的各个分支,如专家系统、自动推理、自然语言理解、模式识别、计算机视觉、智能机器人等领域。
- 机器学习在数据挖掘里被大量使用,其技术内涵几乎通用,可以看作同一座山峰在不同视角下的侧影。

机器学习比较活跃的领域



- 数据分析和数据挖掘:机器学习实现一套工具、方法或程式,从现实世界的海量数据里提炼出有价值的知识,规则和模式。并把该提炼成果应用到前台系统,辅助业务的进行,使其达到更好的效果,例如推荐,辅助决策(沙盘推演,博弈,预测结果), 精准辨别,参与服务等,使到业务能产生更大的效益
- 图像和语音识别:语音输入,OCR,手写输入,通讯监控,车牌识别,指纹识别,虹膜识别,脸像识别
- 智慧机器 , 机器人:生产线机器人 , 人机对话 , 电脑博弈

推荐系统



- 当当网的图书推荐
- 汽车之家的同类汽车推荐
- 淘宝的同类商品推荐
- 新浪的视频推荐
- 百度知道的问题推荐
- 社交推荐
- 职位推荐

推荐系统:京东商城





百度知道





百度知道



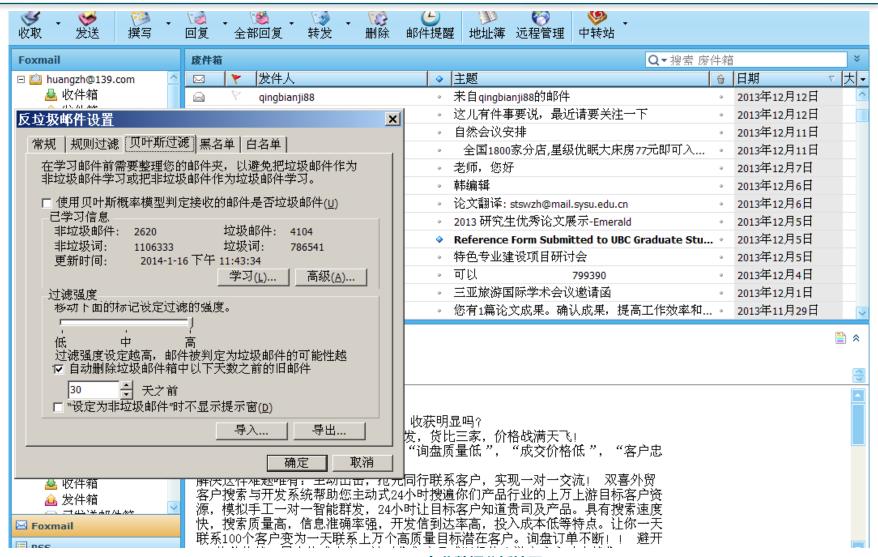
问题分类
手机提问 NEW
电脑/网络 硬件 常见软件 互联网
生活 服装/首饰 美容/塑身 购物
医疗健康 内科 妇产科 人体常识
体育/运动 足球 篮球 健身
电子数码 新机厂 無相机/摄像机
商业/理财 股票 财务税务 创业投资
教育/科学 理工学科 外语学习
社会民生 法律 求职就业 时事政治

等待您来回答		更多提问〉	
我关注的关键词	我关注的分类	为我推荐的问题	
春暖花开性吧		0回答	
圖10 铁观音的茶叶梗子能泡茶喝吗?对身体好吗?			
穿越火线获得英雄武器黑龙的办法了!!!![已失效]			
■5 给一个可以测定输入的float类型数据小数位数的多少的			
在常州市老人机哪卖得好?			
跪求小漠国服第一系列泽拉斯三分钟的时候背景音乐			
手拿包什么牌子好呢? 请问			
■ 100 品牌折扣店			
想参加云南14年法检考试,	但基础有些差,想报个培训	班, 0回答	

文化/艺术

贝叶斯分类:判定垃圾邮件





垃圾邮件判断原理



- 分词
- 贝叶斯公式与贝叶斯分类器

若 B₁,B₂,...为一系列互不相容的事件,且

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i = \Omega, \qquad P(B_i) > 0, i = 1, 2, ...$$

则对任一事件 A,有

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_i)P(A|B_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(B_k)P(A|B_k)}$$
, $i = 1,2,...$



网页自动分类



- 自动化门户系统(百度新闻,谷歌新闻等)
- 搜索引擎根据用户标签类型推送不同类别的搜索结果



评论自动分析

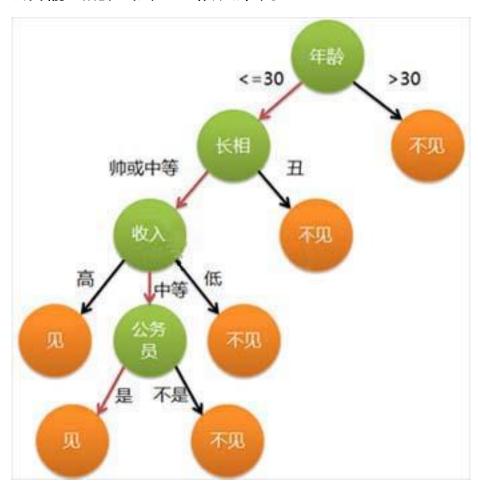


酒店详情	酒店点评 (3027)	立即预订
luya**** 2013-12-23	总评: ■■■■■■ 5.0 卫生:5 服务:5 设施:5 位置:5 价格便宜 性价比高 交通便捷 靠近市区 服务不错。[详情]	豪华房 有用(0)
luya**** 2013-12-23	总评: ■■■■■ 5.0 卫生:5 服务:5 设施:5 位置:5 价格公道 性价比高 交通便捷 酒店餐厅很好吃 服务也很到位。[详情]	高級房 有用(0)
luya**** 2013-12-23	总评: ■■■■■ 5.0 卫生: 5 服务: 5 设施: 5 位置: 5 五星級酒店而言 价格便宜 性价比高 交通便捷 服务到位。[详情]	豪华房 有用(0)
1100**** 2013-12-23	总评: ■■■■■ 5.0 卫生:5 服务:5 设施:5 位置:5 价格合理,出行方便[详情]	高級房 有用(0)
	酒店回复: 2013-12-24 尊敬的顾客您好,感谢您入住上海明悦大酒店并对我们酒店做出的肯定,期待您的下次光临!	
300720**** 2013-12-23	总评: ■■■■ 3.8 卫生:5 服务:5 设施:3 位置:2 在携程订购的话给的房间都是最小的。别的还行[详情] 来自:手机用户 酒店回复: 2013-12-24	高級单人房有用(0)
109216**** 2013-12-23	尊敬的顾客您好,感谢您入住上海明悦大酒店并对我们酒店做出的肯定,期待您的下次光临! 总评: ■■■■■ 5.0 卫生:5 服务:5 设施:5 位置:5 还不错。[详情]	高級单人房

决策树



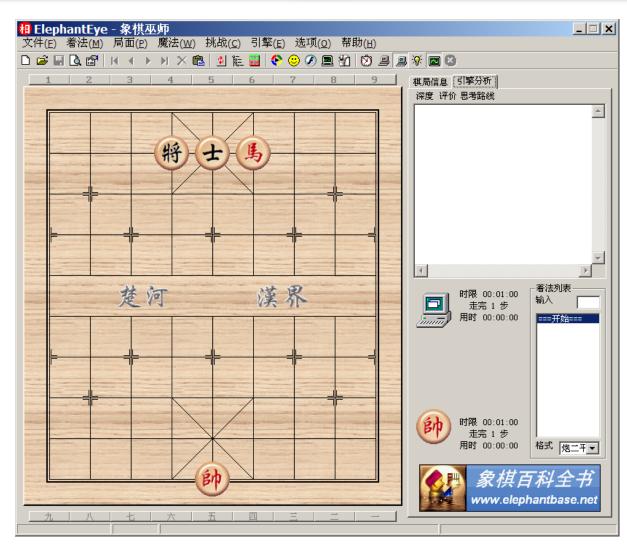
■ 给出样本集,学习后输出的产物是一颗决策树



智能博弈:中国象棋云构想



- 局面标准化
- 局面评估函数
- 棋谱学习



频繁模式挖掘









语音识别



- 语音输入
- 规范化语音:嘀嘀打车
- 语音属主鉴别

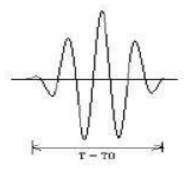


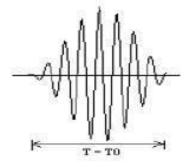


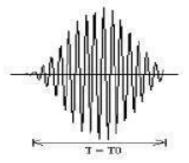
图像识别



- 指纹、虹膜纹识别
- 脸像识别
- 车牌识别
- 动态图像识别
- 小波分析

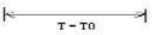


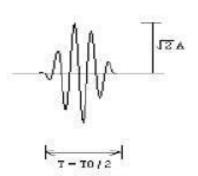




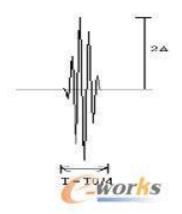
B: 短时傅里叶变换基函数示意图







C: 小波变换基函数示意图



软件



- R
- Weka
- Matlab
- Python
- 参考: http://blog.csdn.net/hzxhan/article/details/8548801

R的CRAN Task View





→ C cran.dataguru.cn







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Software R Sources **R** Binaries <u>Packages</u> Other

Documentation Manuals **FAOs** Contributed

CRAN Task View: Machine Learning & Statistical Learning

Maintainer: Torsten Hothorn

Contact: Torsten. Hothorn at R-project.org

Version: 2014-03-07

Several add-on packages implement ideas and methods developed at the borderline between computer science and statistics - this field of research is usually referred to as machine learning. The packages can be roughly structured into the following topics:

- Neural Networks: Single-hidden-layer neural network are implemented in package nnet (shipped with base R). Package RSNNS offers an interface to the Stuttgart Neural Network Simulator (SNNS).
- Recursive Partitioning: Tree-structured models for regression, classification and survival analysis, following the ideas in the CART book, are implemented in rpart (shipped with base R) and tree. Package rpart is recommended for computing CART-like trees. A rich toolbox of partitioning algorithms is available in Weka, package RWeka provides an interface to this implementation, including the J4.8-variant of C4.5 and M5. The Cubist package fits rule-based models (similar to trees) with linear regression models in the terminal leaves, instance-based corrections and boosting. The C50 package can fit C5.0 classification trees, rule-based models, and boosted versions of these.

Two recursive partitioning algorithms with unbiased variable selection and statistical stopping criterion are implemented in package party. Function ctree() is based on non-parametrical conditional inference procedures for testing independence between response and each input variable whereas mob () can be used to partition parametric models. Extensible tools for visualizing binary trees and node distributions of the response are available in package party as well.

An adaptation of rpart for multivariate responses is available in package mypart, For problems with binary input variables the package LogicReg implements logic regression. Graphical tools for the visualization of trees are available in package maptree.

Trees for modelling longitudinal data by means of random effects is offered by package REEMtree, Partitioning of mixture models is performed by RPMM. Computational infrastructure for representing trees and unified methods for predition and visualization is implemented in partykit. This infrastructure is used by package evtree to implement evolutionary learning of globally optimal trees. Oblique trees are available in package oblique tree.

- Random Forests: The reference implementation of the random forest algorithm for regression and classification is available in package randomForest. Package ipred has bagging for regression, classification and survival analysis as well as bundling, a combination of multiple models via ensemble learning. In addition, a random forest variant for response variables measured at arbitrary scales based on conditional inference trees is implemented in package party, randomSurvivalForest offers a random forest algorithm for censored data. Quantile regression forests quantregForest allow to regress quantiles of a numeric response on exploratory variables via a random forest approach. The varSeIRF and Boruta packages focus on variable selection by means for random forest algorithms. For large data sets, package biggf computes random forests in parallel and uses large memory objects to store the data.
- Regularized and Shrinkage Methods: Regression models with some constraint on the parameter estimates can be fitted with the lasso2 and lars packages. Lasso with simultaneous updates for groups of parameters (groupwise lasso) is available in package grplasso; the groreg package implements a number of other group penalization models, such as group MCP and group SCAD. The L1 regularization path for generalized linear models and Cox models can be obtained from functions available in package almost, the entire lasso or elastic-net regularization path (also in elasticnet) for linear regression, logistic and multinomial regression models can be obtained from package glmnet. The penalized package provides an alternative implementation of lasso (L1) and ridge (L2) penalized regression models (both GLM and Cox models). Package RXshrink can be used to identify and display TRACEs for a specified shrinkage path and to determine the appropriate extent of shrinkage. Semiparametric additive hazards models under lasso penalties are offered by package ahaz. A generalisation of the Lasso shrinkage technique for linear regression is called relaxed lasso and is available in package relaxo. Fisher's LDA projection with an optional LASSO penalty to produce sparse solutions is implemented in package penalizedLDA. The shrunken centroids classifier and utilities for gene expression analyses are implemented in package pamr. An implementation of multivariate adaptive regression splines is available in package earth. Variable selection through clone selection in SVMs in penalized models (SCAD or L1 penalties) is implemented in package penalizedSVM. Various forms of penalized discriminant analysis are implemented in packages hda, rda, sda, and SDDA. Package LiblineaR offers an interface to the LIBLINEAR library. The nevreg package fits linear and logistic regression models under the the SCAD and MCP regression penalties using a coordinate descent algorithm. High-throughput ridge regression (i.e., penalization with many predictor variables) and heteroskedastic effects models are the focus of the bigRR

Python



- Guido van Rossumzai 1989年创立了Python
- I wrote python!
- Python语言的特点
- NumPy
- SciPy http://scipy.org/install.html
- Matplotlib http://matplotlib.org/



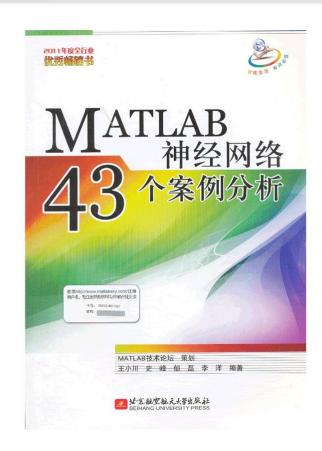
DATAGURU专业数据分析社区

机器学习 讲师 黄志洪 33

MATLAB



- MATLAB=matrix+laboratory,是由美国
 mathworks公司发布的主要面对科学计算、可视化以及交互式程序设计的高科技计算环境。
- MATLAB和Mathematica、Maple并称为三大数学软件。它在数学类科技应用软件中在数值计算方面首屈一指。MATLAB可以进行矩阵运算、绘制函数和数据、实现算法、创建用户界面、连接其他编程语言的程序等,主要应用于工程计算、控制设计、信号处理与通讯、图像处理、信号检测、金融建模设计与分析等领域。
- 具有功能完备强大的神经网络包



MATLAB





WEKA



- WEKA=Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis
- 免费的,非商业化的,基于JAVA环境下开源的机器学习以及数据挖掘软件。
- Weka的主要开发者来自新西兰的Waikato大学。
- 官网: http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/
- Petaho : http://community.pentaho.com/projects/data-mining/



具有代表性的算法



- 回归预测及相应的降维技术:线性回归,Logistic回归,主成分分析,因子分析,岭回 归,LASSO
- 分类器:决策树,朴素贝叶斯,贝叶斯信念网络,支持向量机,提升分类器准确率的 Adaboost和随机森林算法
- 聚类与孤立点判别
- 人工神经网络