

June 30 - July 3, 2025

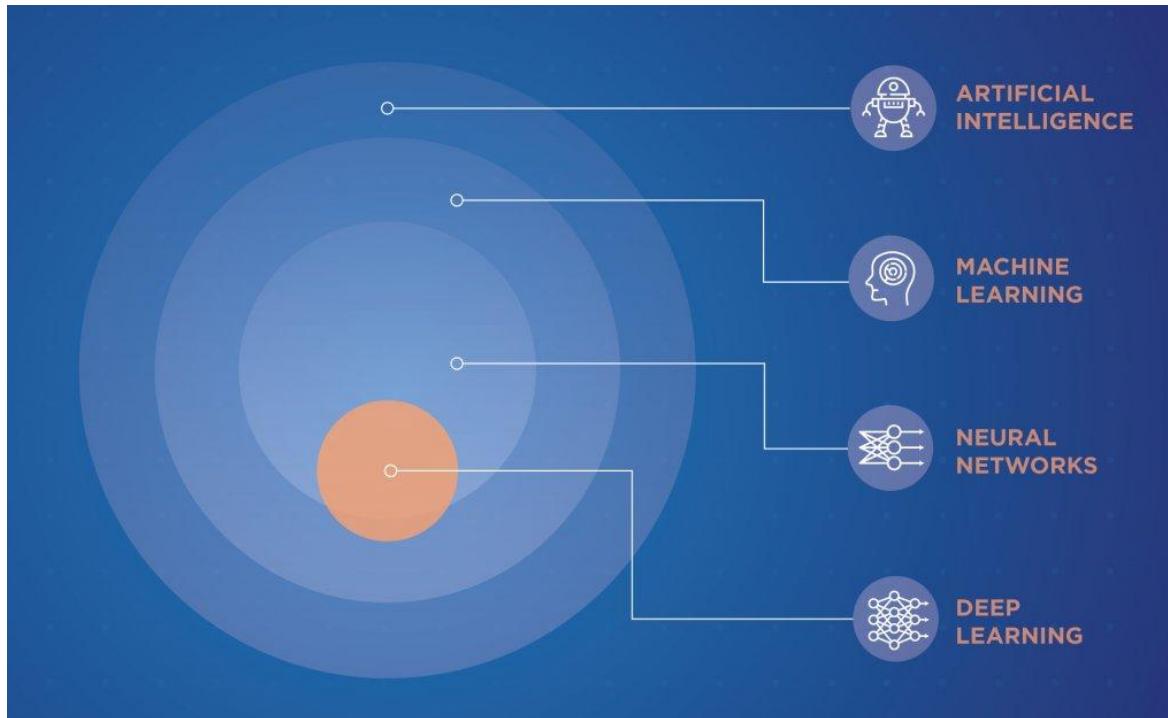
an introduction to machine learning

July 2, 2025

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AI > machine learning > deep learning



machine learning

general workflow

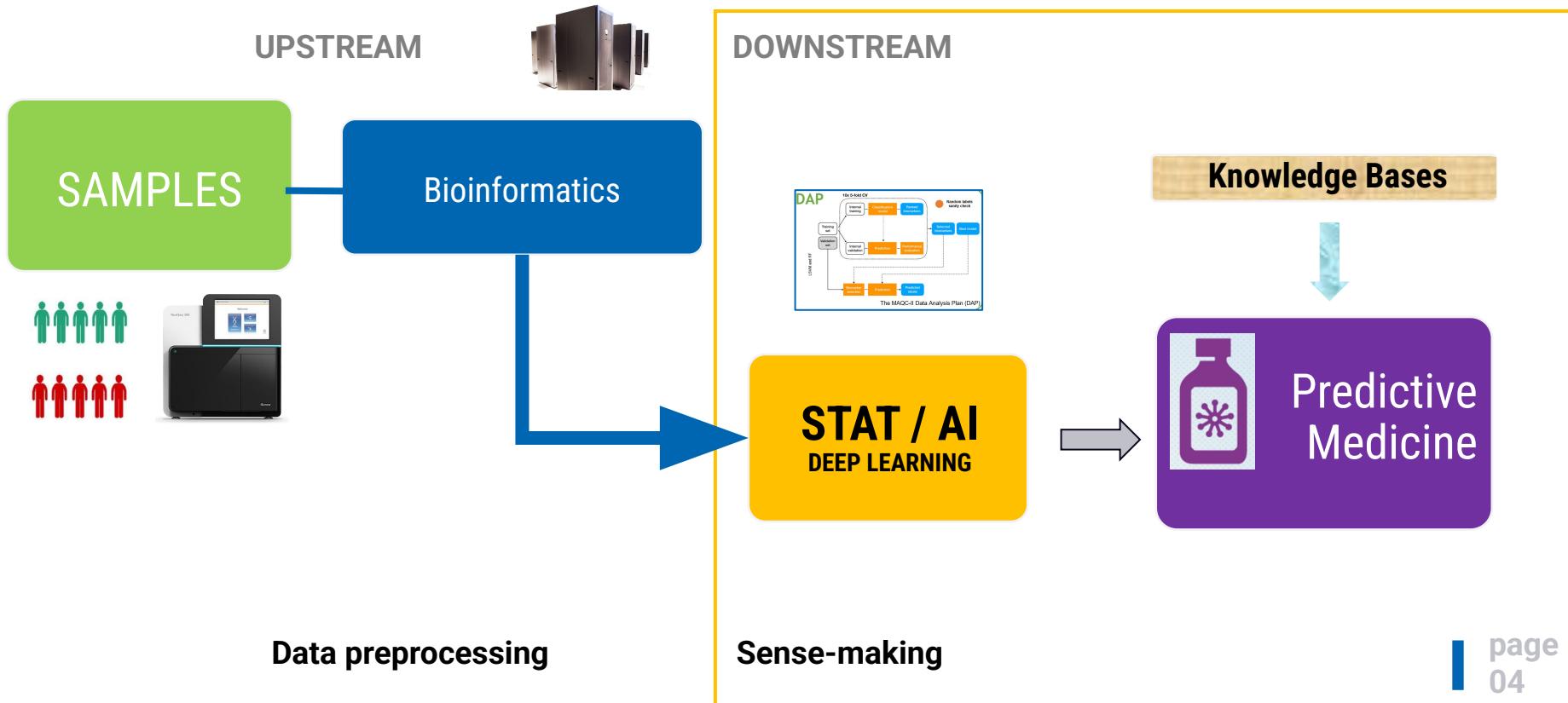


Supervised
(predict an outcome)

Unsupervised
(discover patterns)

computational biology

a conceptual pipeline



how are things learned?

- Through memorization
 - Memorize as many facts as you can
 - Declarative knowledge, statements of truth
 - Limited by time necessary to observe facts and memory to store them
- Through inference
 - Deduce new information from old knowledge
 - Imperative knowledge
 - Limited by the accuracy of the deduction process: it's essentially a predictive activity and the underlying assumption is that the past can predict the future
- Machine Learning
 - We give data to a program
 - We want the program to **infer useful information from implicit patterns** in the data
 - And we want to use this to **make predictions** on data we haven't seen yet

learning

universal process

learning seems a characteristic aspect of human ingenuity, but it is a **general** process, based on the assimilation of examples and experiences and the synthesis of information

a **continuous** process, building capacity to respond to **change** and not just the mere execution of rules

empiric process

in order to learn how to identify objects and acquire basic activities, it is essential to have **examples** and to be able to integrate skills



we learn from examples, often through a teacher, modifying actions and decision from our mistakes



machine learning

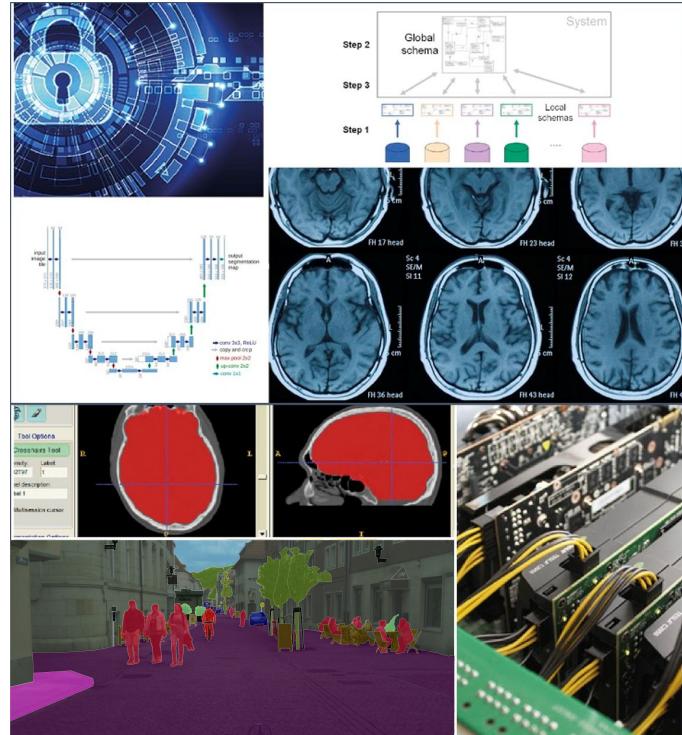
“the ability to learn making predictions and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed”



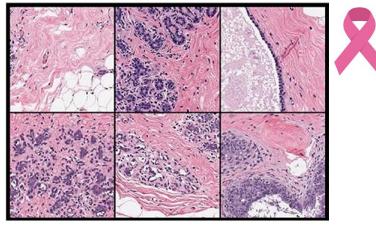
arthur samuel, 1959

AI can solve problems such as autonomous driving, facial recognition, and simultaneous translation.

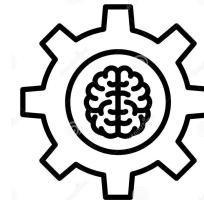
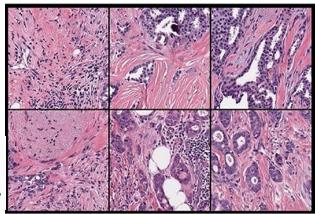
Health improvement is now among its most ambitious goals.



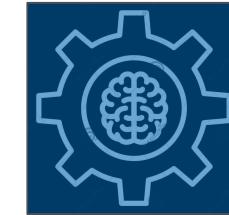
machine learning paradigm “train to predict”



training data

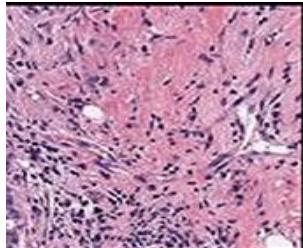


model



trained model

training



1%

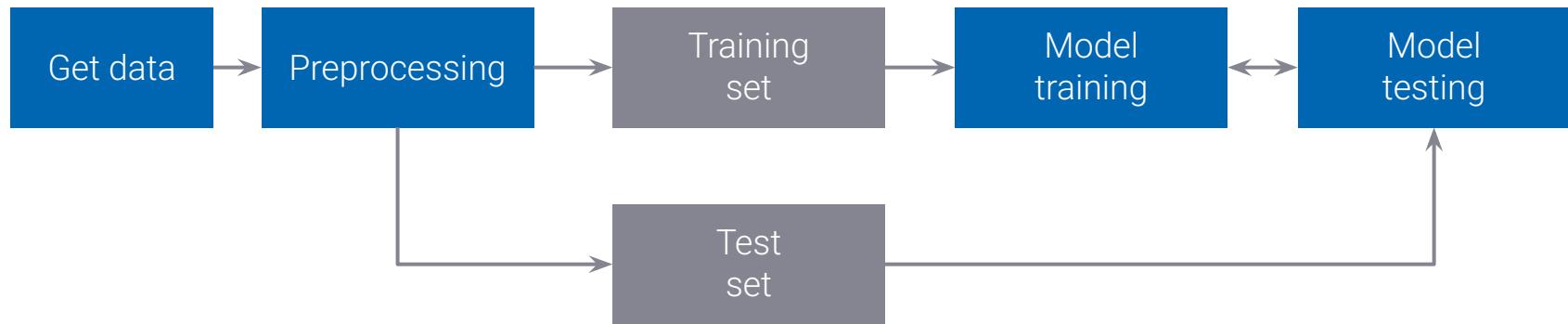
prediction



99%

new data

machine learning paradigm



TRAINING SET

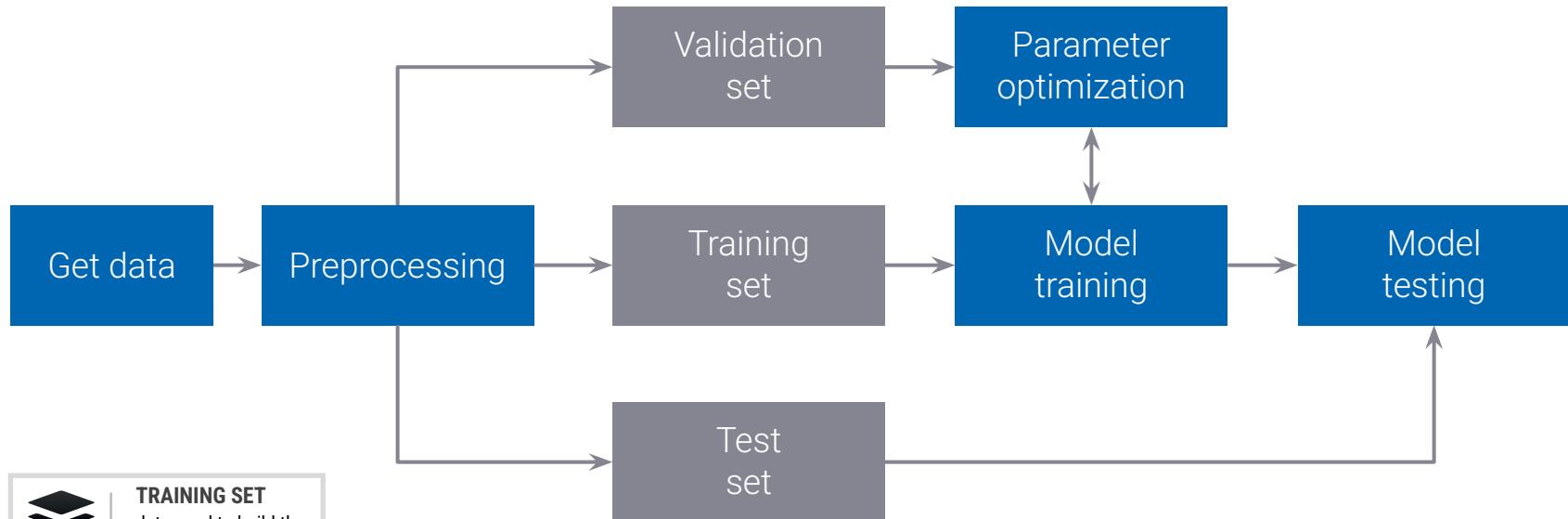
data used to build the model



TEST SET

to test the model on unseen data

machine learning paradigm



TRAINING SET

data used to build the model



VALIDATION SET

to find model's optimal parameters



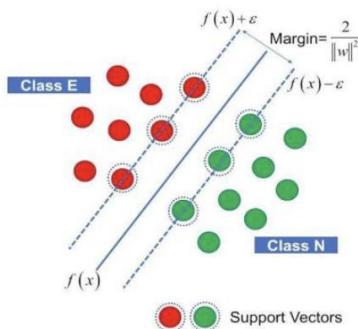
TEST SET

to test the model on **unseen** data

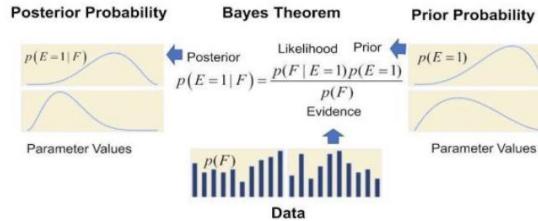
machine learning algorithms

- Logistic Regression
- Tree-based methods
- K-Nearest Neighbors
- Support Vector Machines
- Naïve Bayes
- K-Means clustering
- Neural Networks

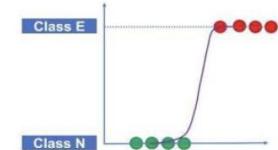
a. Support Vector Machine



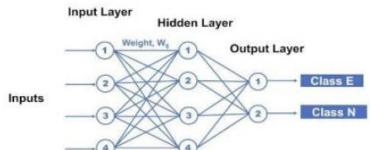
b. Naïve Bayes



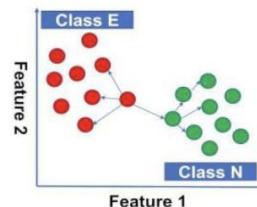
c. Logistic regression



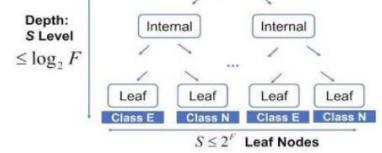
d. Artificial Neural Network (ANN)



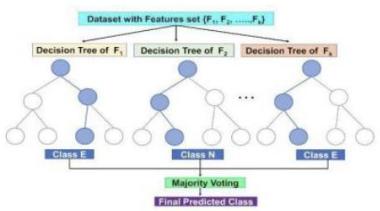
e. k-Nearest Neighbors



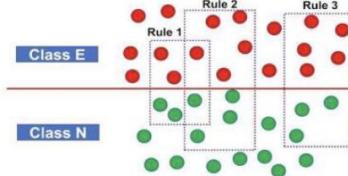
f. Decision Trees



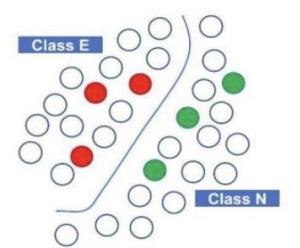
g. Random Forest



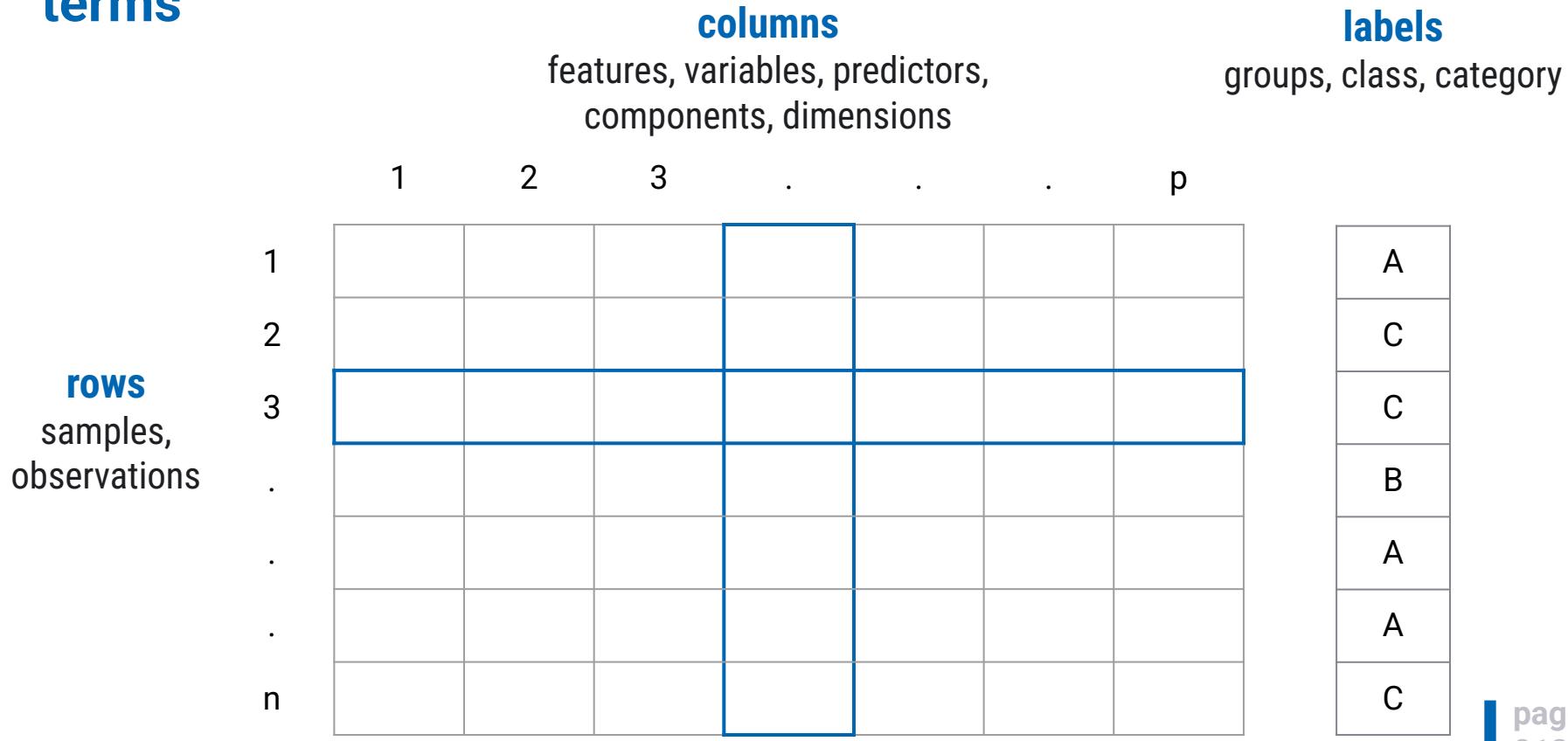
h. CN2 Classifier



i. Laplacian SVM

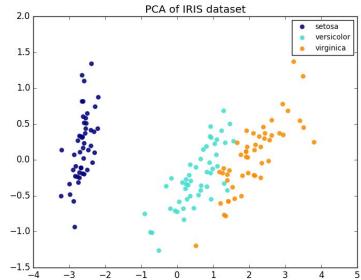
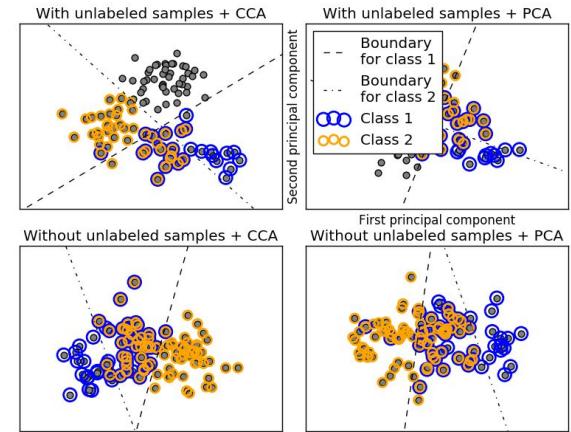


machine learning terms

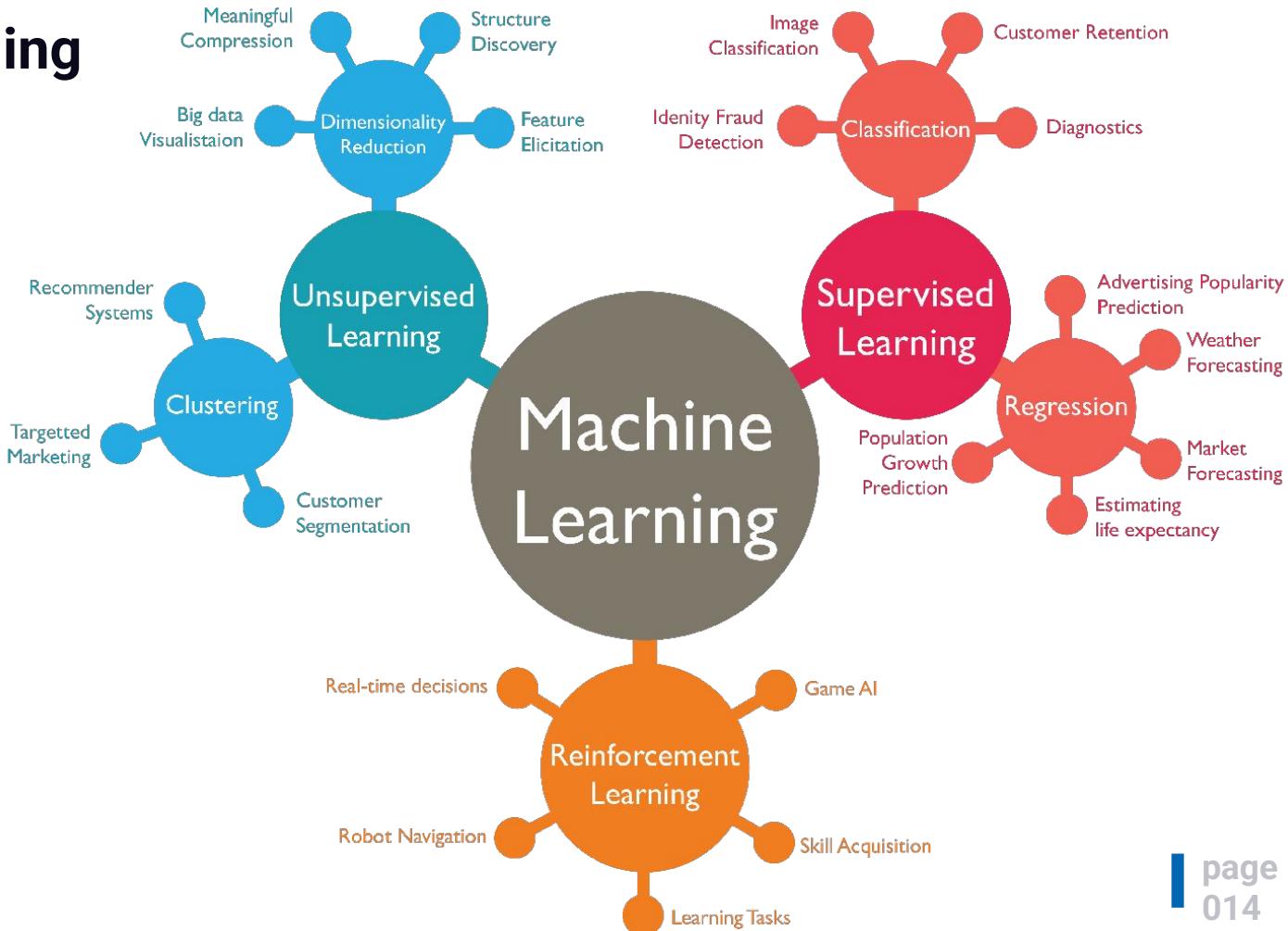


machine learning tools

- Free machine learning library for **Python**
- Open Source (BSD)
- Simple **fit / predict / transform** methods
- Python / NumPy
- Features various classification, regression and clustering algorithms including support vector machines, random forests, gradient boosting, k-means...

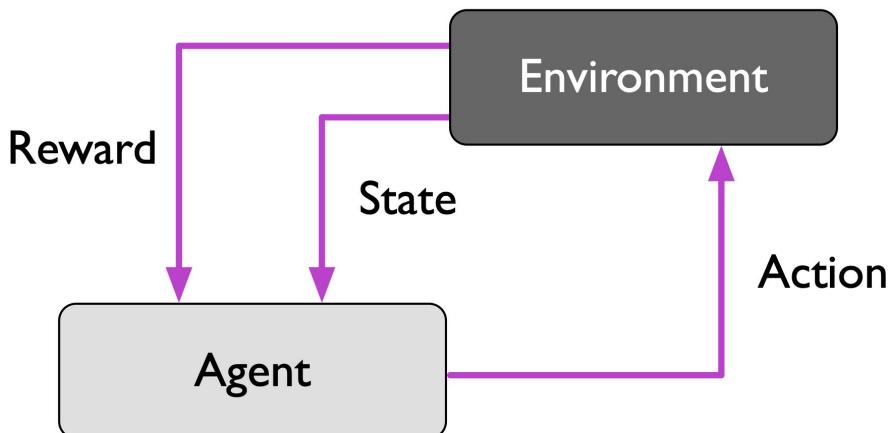


machine learning types



reinforcement learning

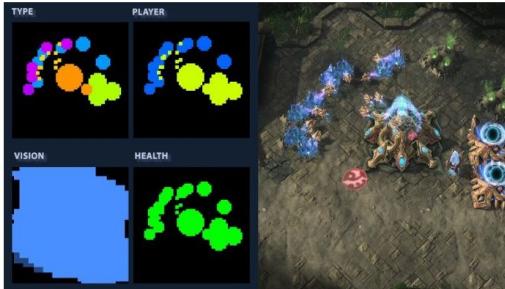
- Agents learn to **take actions in an environment** so as to **maximize** some notion of cumulative **reward**



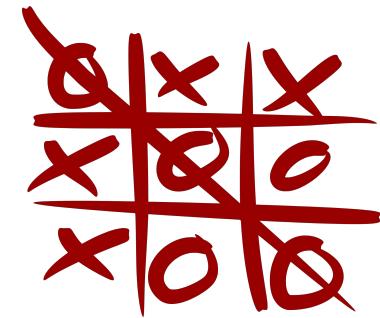
reinforcement learning



 AlphaGo

The logo for AlphaGo consists of a blue circle with three white circles around it, followed by the word 'AlphaGo' in a serif font.

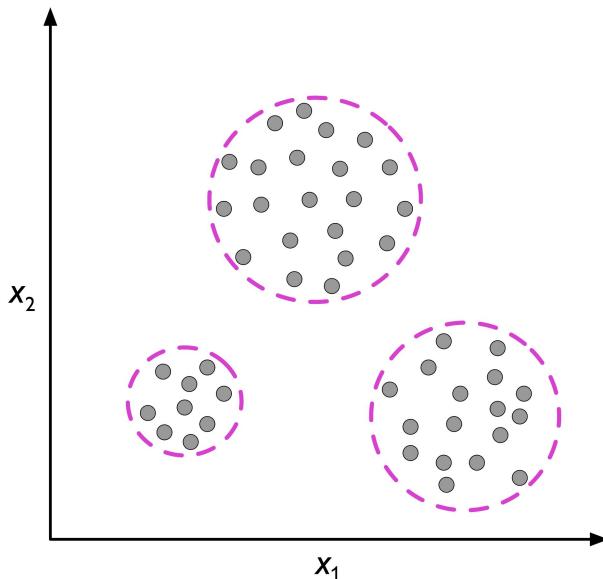
multi-armed bandits



unsupervised learning

Data has **no labels** 🤝 no external teacher to supervise

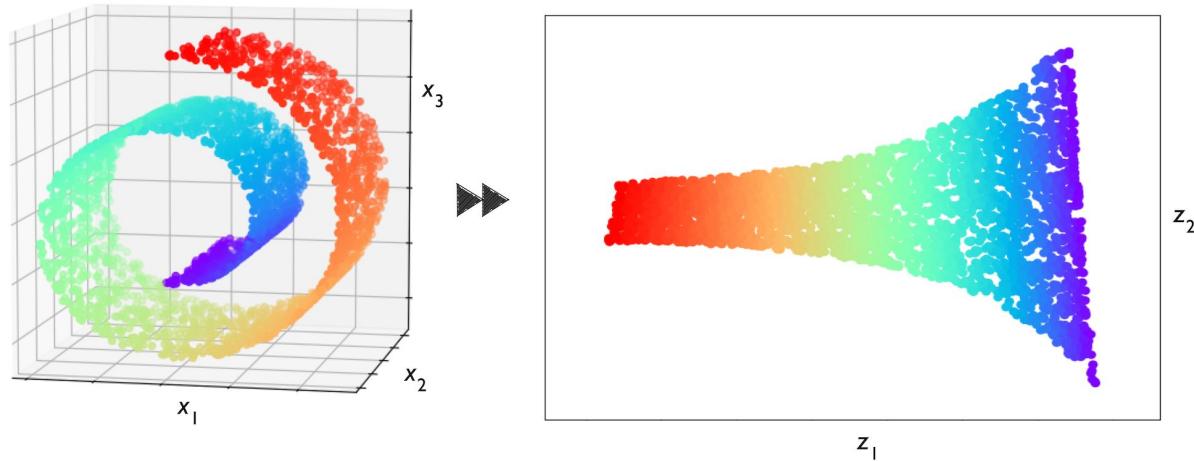
A. Group observations into clusters (clustering)



unsupervised learning

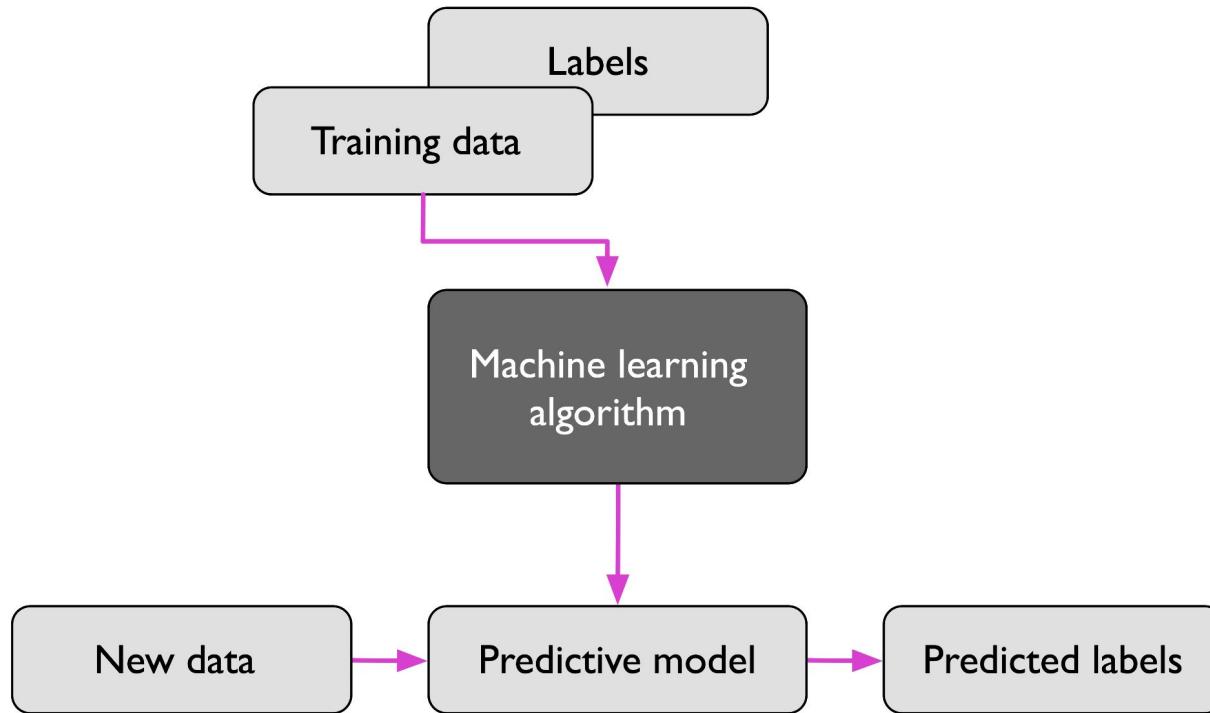
Data has **no labels** 🤞 no external teacher to supervise

B. Reduce the number of features (dimensionality reduction)



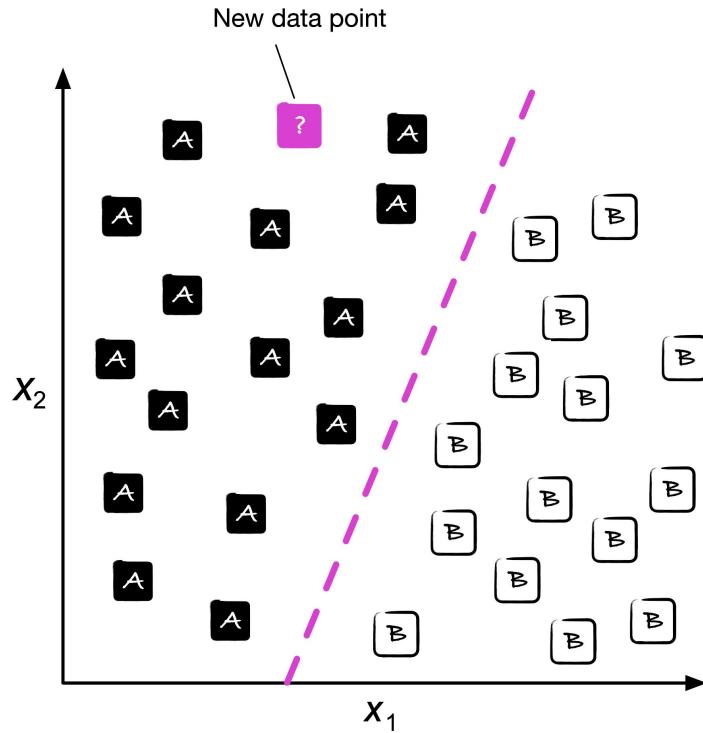
supervised learning

Data has **labels** 🤝 external teacher supervises the training



supervised learning

Predict categorical class labels: **classification**



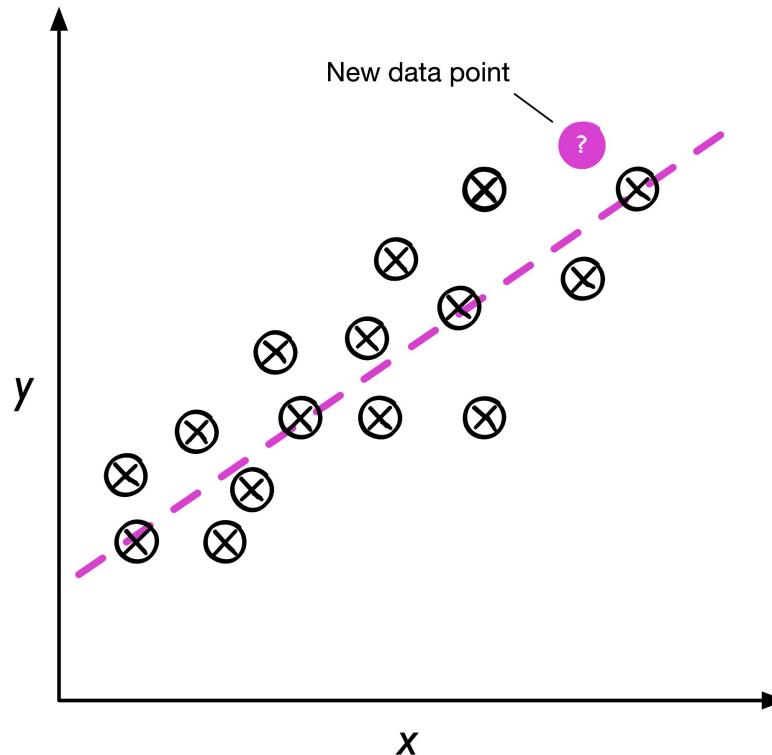
supervised learning

Predict categorical class labels: **classification**

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
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8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

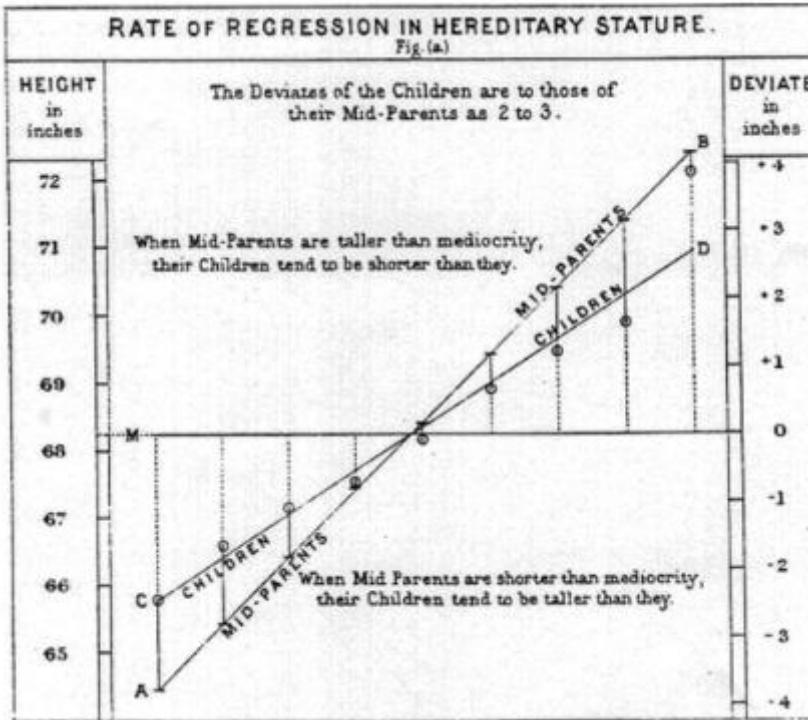
supervised learning

Predict continuous outcomes: **regression**



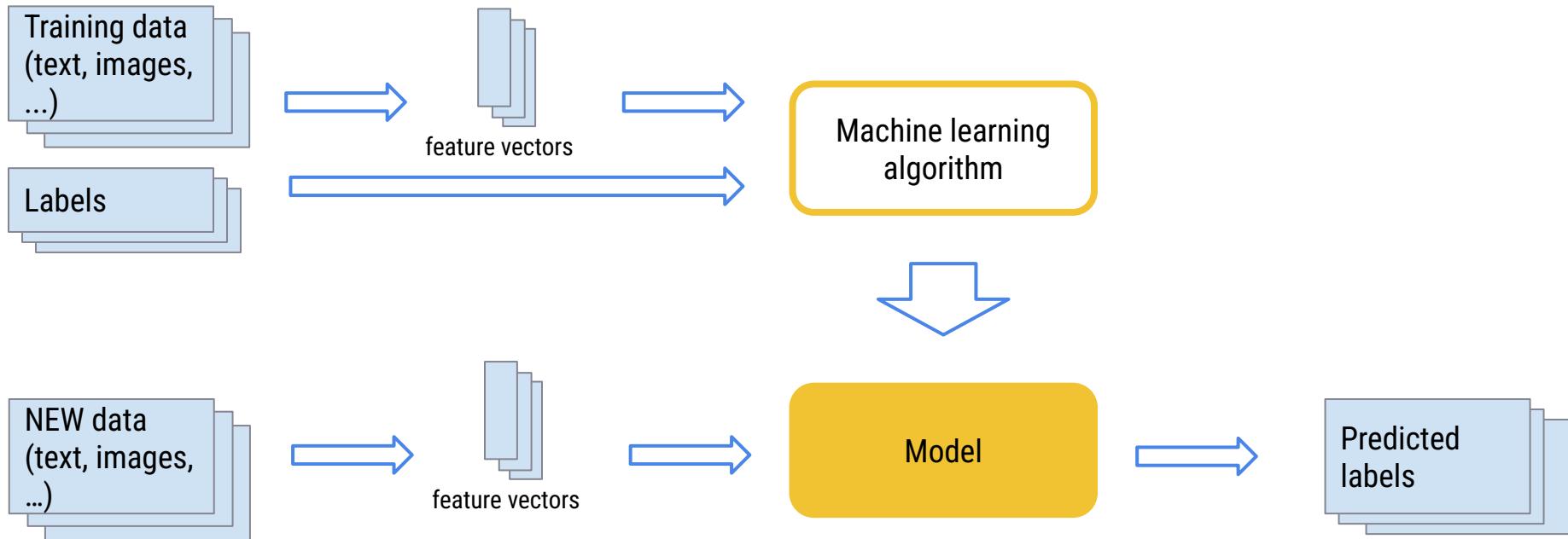
supervised learning

Predict continuous outcomes: regression



Galton F. "Regression towards mediocrity in hereditary stature" (1886)

supervised learning a conceptual workflow



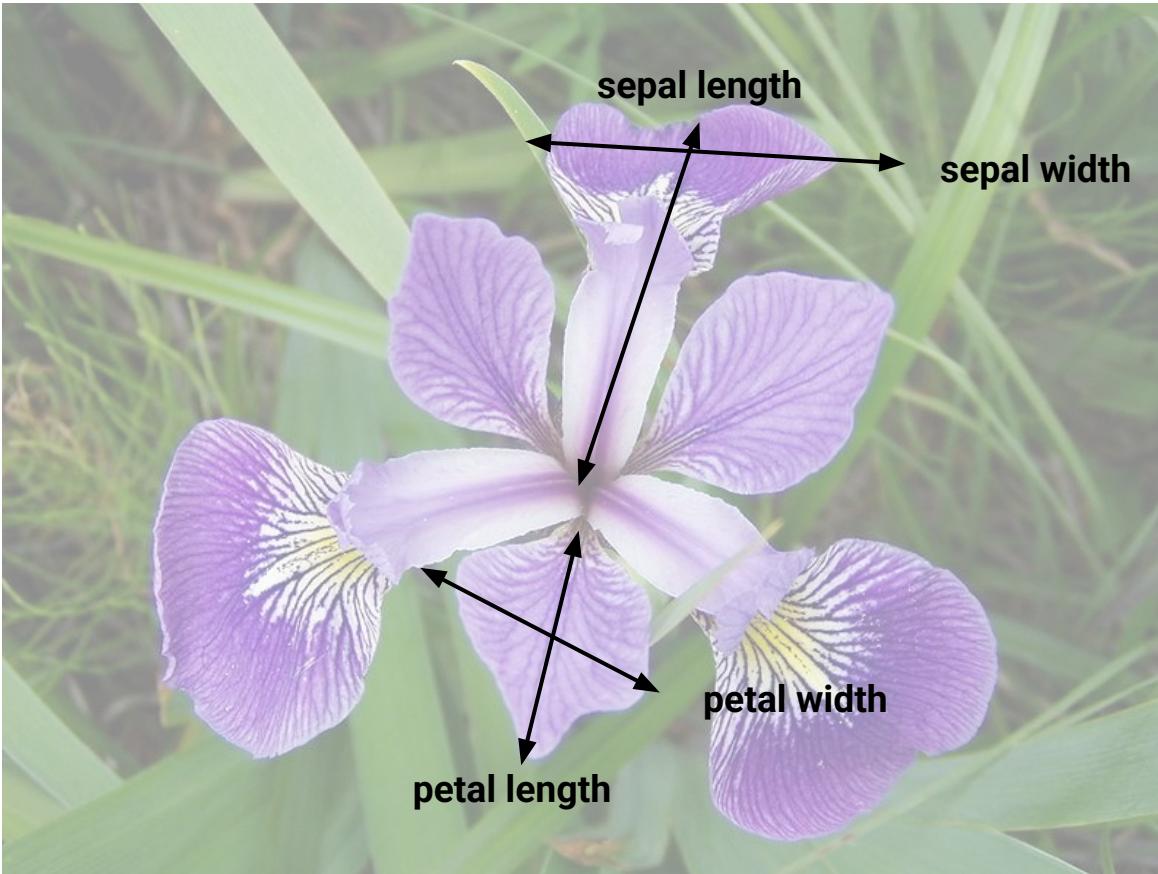
working example

iris flower data set

- Or Fisher's *Iris* data set, or Anderson's *Iris* data set
- Describes a set of measurements collected for three distinct Iris species (*Iris setosa*, *Iris virginica* and *Iris versicolor*)
 - Sepal width and length
 - Petal width and length
- Introduced to describe Fisher's linear discriminant model, became a classical machine learning example



| petal vs sepal



iris dataset in practice



features:
attributes of the data

target:
what has to be predicted

sepal length	sepal width	petal length	petal width	species
6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica
6.4	2.8	5.6	2.1	virginica
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa

to the notebook!



day3/machine_learning_partial.ipynb

thank you / grazie !



Acks

Giuseppe Jurman
Margherita Francescato

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