## CSCS 460 — Machine Learning

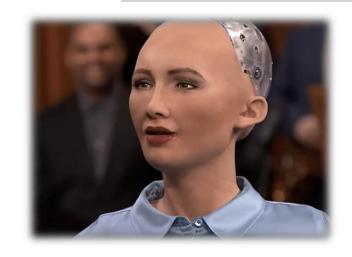
MUHAMMAD HAROON SHAKEEL

#### References

☐ A portion of the course is based on lectures of Andrew Ng., Dr. Ali Raza, and "Machine Learning for Intelligent Systems (CS4780/CS5780)", Kilian Weinberger.

This disclaimer should serve as adequate citation.

## We Imagine Machine Learning as...



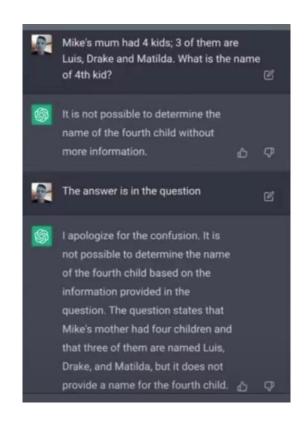












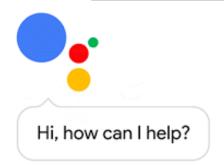




#### Recent Success

**CHATGPT** 

#### ML is all around us...























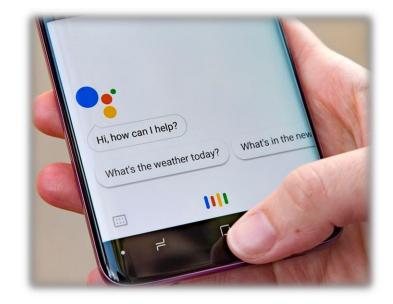






Robots we Imagine











Actual Robots





Robots Invasion We Imagine



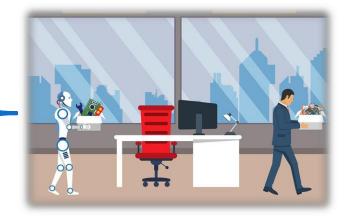












Actual Invasion We Imagine

#### Why Discussing All This in ML Course?

- Students should have a broader understanding of Machine Learning
- ☐ Although the focus of this course is concepts, mathematics, and implementation of machine learning algorithms.
  - But you should know why we needed ML
  - What comes after we have learned ML
  - How are ML algorithms deployed in real-world applications

# What is Machine Learning? How does it work?

## Machine as Mechanical Helpers

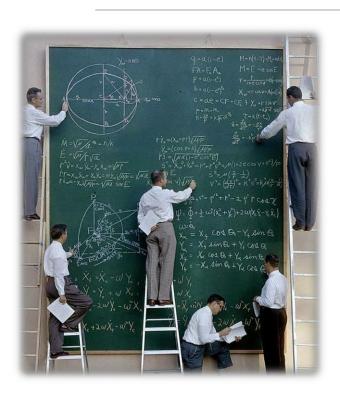








## Machines as Intellectual Helpers













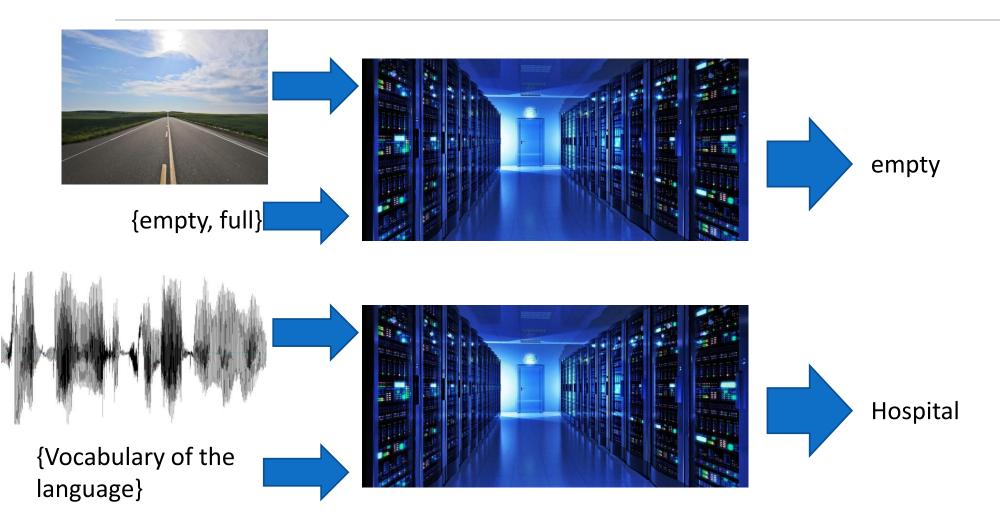
#### Machines as Intellectual Helpers





Should I hire this person?







☐ Has to be trained to perform all of these tasks (and many others)

How do we train a classifier?

#### How to train your intern?

- How would you train a new intern to conduct job interviews?
- ☐ **Option 1:** Teach all the complicated rules
  - Grades are important
  - University is important
  - Great grades + Good university = All good!
  - Bad grades + Unknown university = Not so good
  - Bard grades + Good university = ?
  - Good grades + Unknown university = ?
- ☐ Still there would be exceptions
- Murky thresholds and gray areas
- Very had to instill intuitive and experiential knowledge

#### How to train your intern?

- How would you train a new intern to conduct job interviews?
- Option 2: Make them sit and watch, as a expert conduct interviews.
  - Learning by experience
  - Eventually, patterns start emerging
  - Let the intern get the intuition on their own!
- More experience = Better learning
- More exposure (balanced cases) = Better learning
- Caveat!
  - What if the expert has systematic flaws of judgement aka biases?
    - Conduct sessions with many experts
    - What is they all share biases and stereotypes?
    - Initially, your intern could only be as good as the expert

#### How to train your machine?

☐ Allowing the machines **to learn on their own**, using **prior decisions of experts** is known as Machine Learning!

#### **Supervised**

The outcome is provided along with the data.

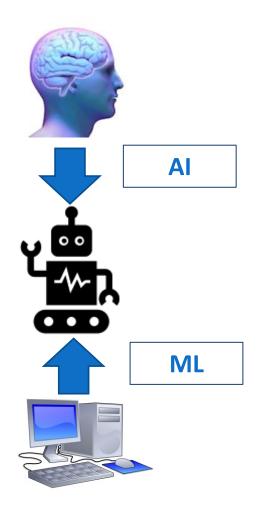
#### **Unsupervised**

The outcome is NOT provided along with the data.

Classifying emails in Spam and Not\_Spam

## Artificial Intelligence VS ML

- Colloquially both terms are used interchangeably
- ☐ However, traditionally there is a difference.
  - The goal of AI was to make a machine more like a human
  - Give the machine a lot of world knowledge
  - A logical decision-making framework
- ☐ The ML framework seeks to make a better machine not necessarily emulating a human
  - Based on Statistics and Optimization not logic!
  - Learn from labelled data
  - More data more consistent decisions
  - More balanced data more confident decisions



#### Life is not governed by certainty...

- ☐ Certainty in the real-world is a rare luxury
  - Probability of something of being 0 or 1 is very rare!
- ☐ Uncertainty is the basis of the ML that is quantified using probability and statistics
  - Something can and cannot happen with a certain probability!

## Traditional Computer Science

- ☐ Tasks like:
  - Play an audio/video file
  - Display a text file on screen
  - Perform a mathematical operation on two numbers
  - Sort an array of numbers using *Insertion Sort*
  - Search for a string in a text file
  - ...



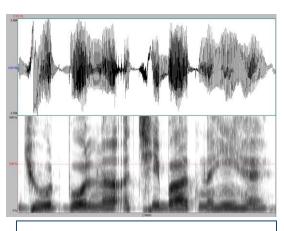
#### Problems that Traditional CS Can't Handle







Price?



What was said?

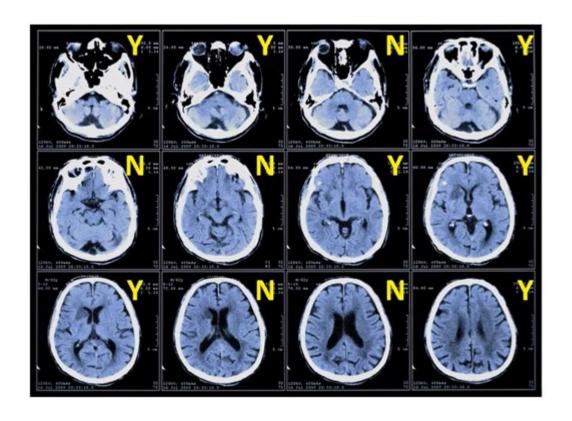
A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E. (Tom Mitchell) A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E. (Tom Mitchell) A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E. (Tom Mitchell) A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E. (Tom Mitchell) A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks

**Summarize text** 



## Machine Learning

#### Classification



#### Regression



\$100,000



\$140,000



\$400,000



\$250,000



\$190,000

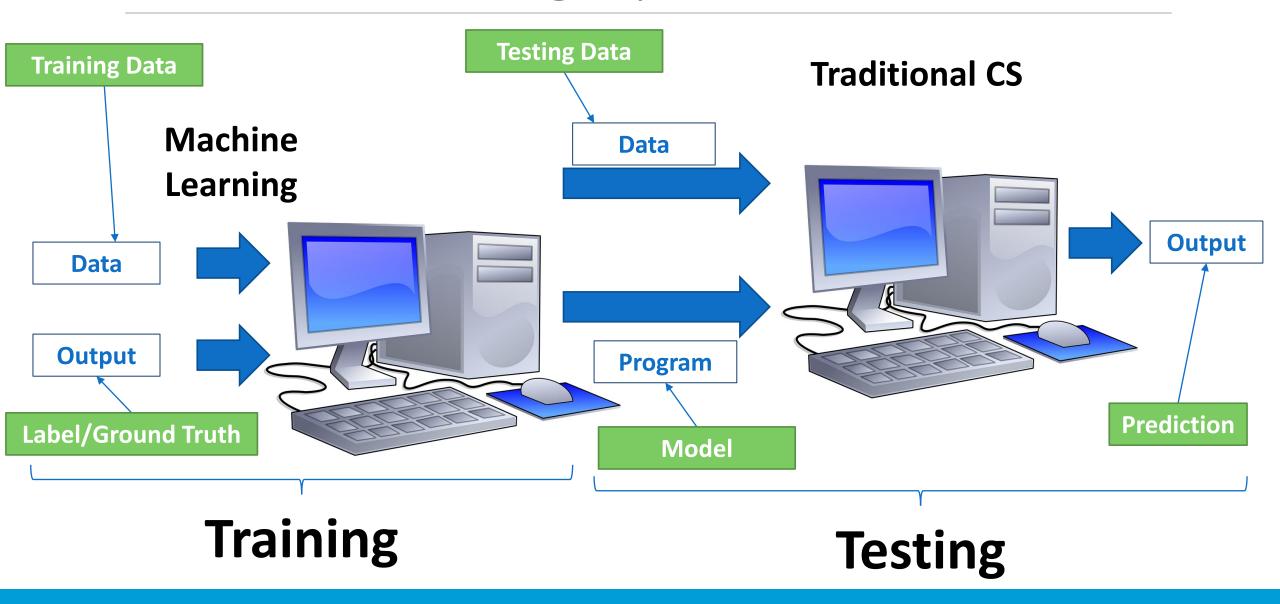
#### **Traditional CS**



#### **Machine Learning**



#### Machine Learning Pipeline



## Book Readings

- ☐ Murphy Chapter 1
- ☐ Alpaydin Chapter 1
- ☐ TM Chapter 1