

The background is a blurred image of a document. It features a line graph with a jagged, fluctuating line. A pen is visible in the upper right corner, pointing towards the graph. There are some numbers visible on the graph, such as '2.5' and '2.47'.

# Machine Learning

Iman Mossavat

# Your ML Teacher



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**Fontys ICT since August  
2022**



**Teaching (including  
prior semesters):**

Academic Preparation

S7 AI–Advanced

smart industry (DA&ML)

S1 Coach & teacher (SW)

S3 SW Agile Coach

Internship Coach (AI)



**Research:**

Always looking for  
competent Interns!



**Math and Science club**

[Science and Math Club](#)

# Timeline

Mashhad

(1979-2002)

Ferdowsi University of  
Mashhad

Control Systems

Fuzzy logic & Genetic  
Algorithms

Tehran

(2002-2005)

Sharif University

Cryptography

Provable Security

Singapore

(Jul. 2005- Feb. 2007)

National University of  
Singapore

Signal Processing

Holographic Data Storage

Eindhoven

(Feb 2007- ...)

Technical University of  
Eindhoven / ASML/Fontys

(Bayesian) Machine  
Learning

TUE (2007-2011)  
ASML (2011-2022)  
Fontys (2022-...)

# What I have been busy with during my career

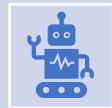
now



Then



Learning by humans



Learning by computers



Mathematical foundations of Information



Modeling the Physical World

# Code

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## **We strive to be professional**

Treat all classmates and instructors with respect and consideration.



## **We are original and investigative**

Research

Do not settle down until you understand

Test your stuff, know your stuff



Please program how does  
a cat look like





So many different cats



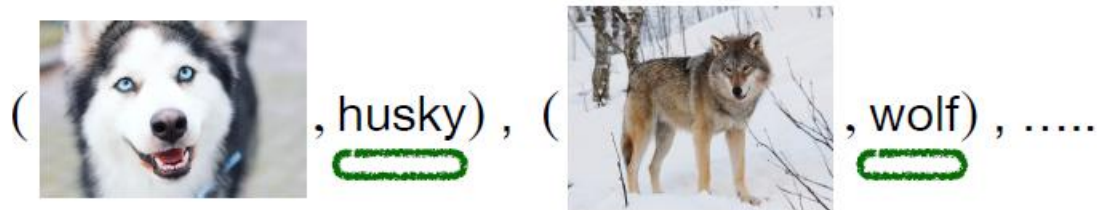
# Machine Learning: Focusing on WHAT vs. HOW

Task: recognising dogs (huskies) from wolves



It is very hard to program how an image of a husky and wolf should look like at pixel-level.

Instead of defining what a husky and a wolf are, provide **labeled data** of huskies and wolves and provide a means to recognize **patterns** in the image:







# Car Track Example





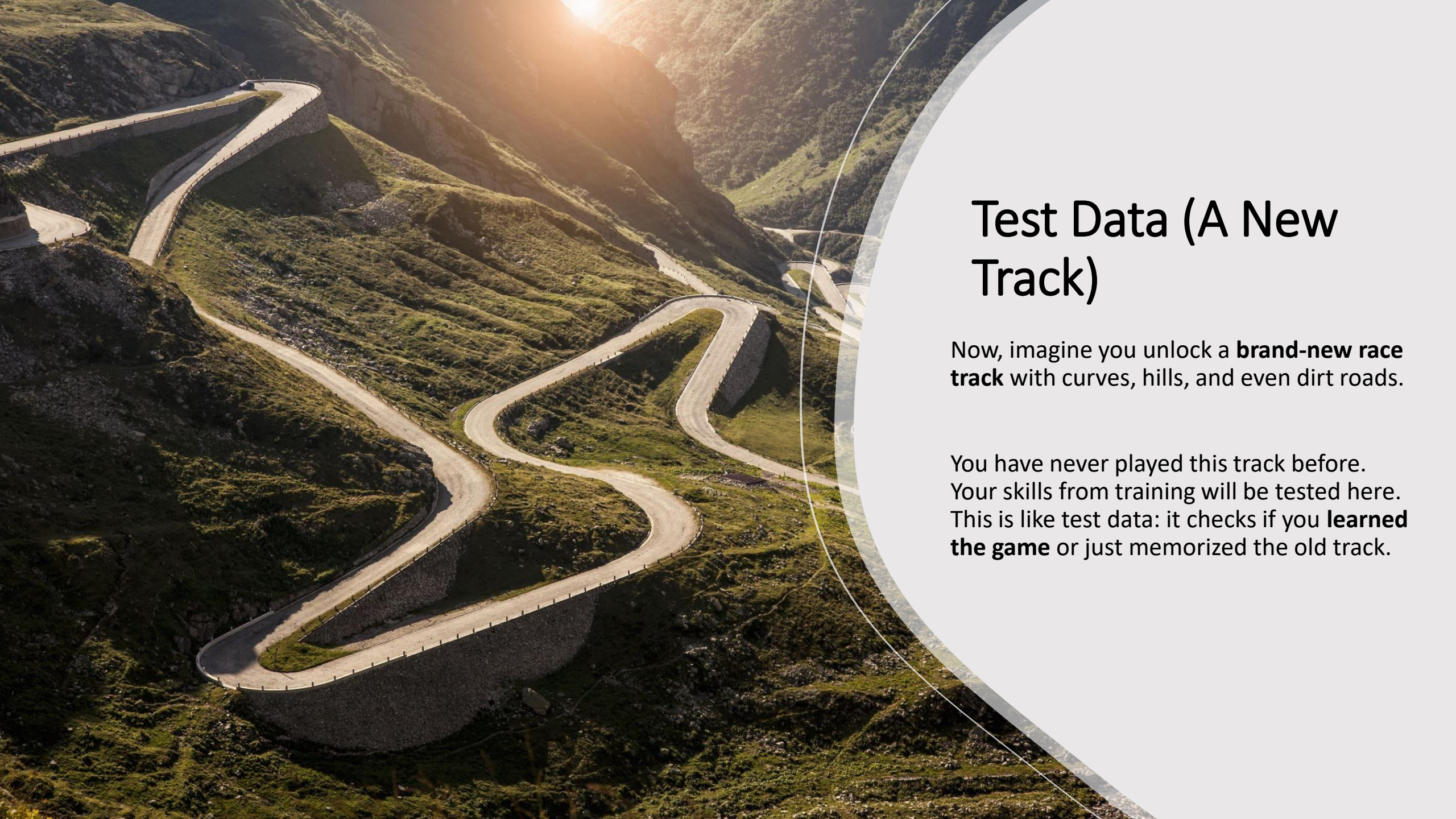


# Training Data (Practice Races)

At first, you practice on a **simple track**: a simple loop with clear roads.

You play the same track over and over, learning how to **steer, accelerate, and drift**. This is like training data: you get better by practicing on specific examples.






## Test Data (A New Track)

Now, imagine you unlock a **brand-new race track** with curves, hills, and even dirt roads.

You have never played this track before.  
Your skills from training will be tested here.  
This is like test data: it checks if you **learned the game** or just memorized the old track.





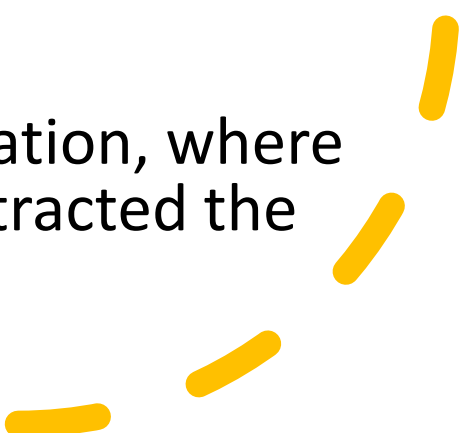
## Generalization (Being a Pro Anywhere)

If you're really good at the game, you won't just win on the first track, you'll be able to race on **any track** and still do well!

That means you have **generalized** your racing skills.

But if you **only memorized** the turns of the first track and struggle everywhere else, that means you **overfitted**: you didn't truly learn how to race, you just memorized one track.

In reality we have an in between situation, where we partly memorized, and partly abstracted the skills.



# Efficient generalization is the name of the game.

You may not have seen many examples of a snake, but you will quickly recognise them and differentiate them from other animals.



# The research assignment

A thick, hand-drawn style orange line underlining the text.



# The research assignment

- Tell (a) what you found, (b) what surprised you, and (c) what you are still unsure about.
- How would this affect society positively and negatively?
- Do you trust this ML system? Why or why not?
- What's a big misconception you noticed?

# Capture & compare



What are the 3 key takeaways?



What are the patterns you found across topics?

# Closure



If you only had another hour, what would you want to find out next?



What was most surprising across all four domains?



Do these examples change how you think about ML in everyday life?

# Training Example in Google Colab

You can get free compute on Google Colab.

See an example here (this example contains many important concepts you need to understand when it comes to training models)

