

CSCI 111 Web Programming and Problem Solving  
Section 1

PART III Artificial Intelligence

Weeks [12 - 15]

Week-12-lecture-1: Machine Learning

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- Machine Learning
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There is no clear definition of "intelligence"

# INTRODUCTION

*programs use algorithms upon data and return result*

**data + algorithms = result**

*AI use data and their results to develop algorithms for another results*

**data + results = algorithms**

INTRODUCTION. Some scary math

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5$$

INTRODUCTION. Some scary math

$$P(A|B) = 0.7$$

# INTRODUCTION. Some scary math

Conditional probability.

The probability that an event A occurs given that another event B already occurs.

$$P(A|B) = 0.7$$

A - Snow

B - Live in Astana

*The probability that it snows today given that we live in Astana is 70%*

# $ML \subset AI$

## Artificial Intelligence (AI)

### Machine Learning (ML)

- supervised
  - classification
  - regression
- unsupervised
- reinforcement

### Neural Networks (NN)

Deep Learning (DL)  
big data, strong AI



# AI Examples

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

## Machine Learning (ML)

- supervised
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Neural Networks (NN)

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big data, strong AI

# ML Example. Buy a phone.

BUY A PHONE

Human. Logic and Reasoning.

Look carefully for features such as  
brand, price, memory, display size, camera  
etc.

Find the most optimal combination.

# ML Example. Buy a phone.

BUY A PHONE

Human. Experience.

Ask friends what phone they have and what they like and dislike about it.

Form a list of information and use that list to decide.

# ML Example. Buy a phone.

Human. Experience. —→ Machine Learning. Data.

Ask friends **what phone** they have and **what they like** and **dislike** about it.

**Form a list** of information **then** use that list to **decide**.

Remember —→ Formulate —→ Predict.

# ML Example. Buy a phone.

Machine Learning use Data:

phone name	like	dislike
iphone 16 pro	photo camera	video camera
iphone 16	display size	price
Samsung s24	S Pen	weight
Huawei Mate X3	double screen	operating system

**Decide:**

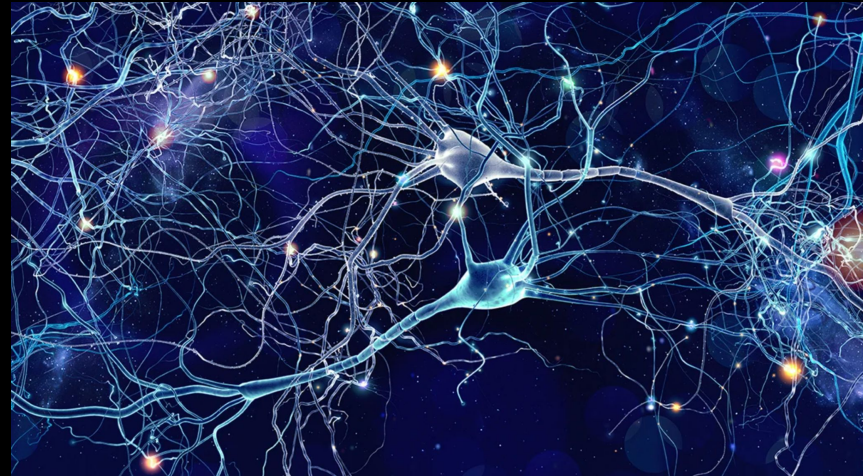
*best phone name*

# Deep Learning ( $DL \subset ML$ )

Neurons - are the fundamental units of the brain and nervous system, the cells responsible for

- receiving sensory input from the external world,
- sending motor commands to our muscles,
- transforming and relaying the electrical signals at every step in between.

Approximately 86 billion neurons  
form 100 trillion connections in human brain.



<https://qbi.uq.edu.au/brain/brain-anatomy/what-neuron>  
<https://hms.harvard.edu/news/new-field-neuroscience-aims-map-connections-brain>  
[https://www.nature.com/scitable/blog/brain-metrics/are\\_there\\_really\\_as\\_many/](https://www.nature.com/scitable/blog/brain-metrics/are_there_really_as_many/)  
<https://news.ucr.edu/articles/2020/07/24/neurons-are-genetically-programmed-have-long-lives>

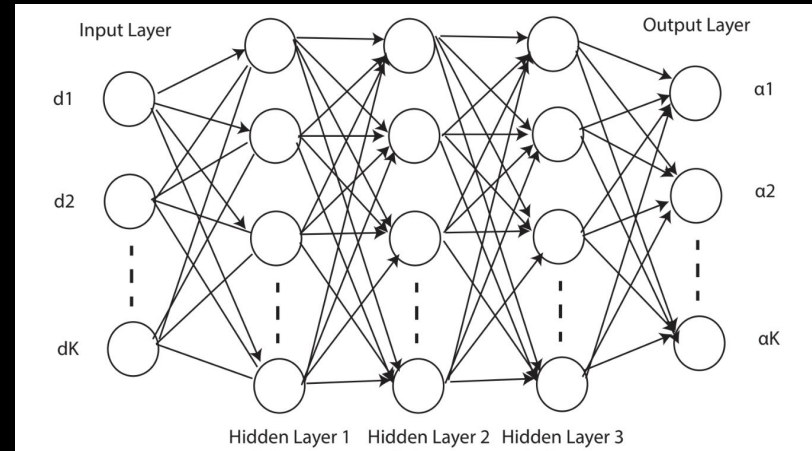
# Deep Learning ( $DL \subset ML$ )

(Artificial) Neural Networks (NN) are meant to mimic how the human brain operates.

Deep Learning is a field of ML which use NN.

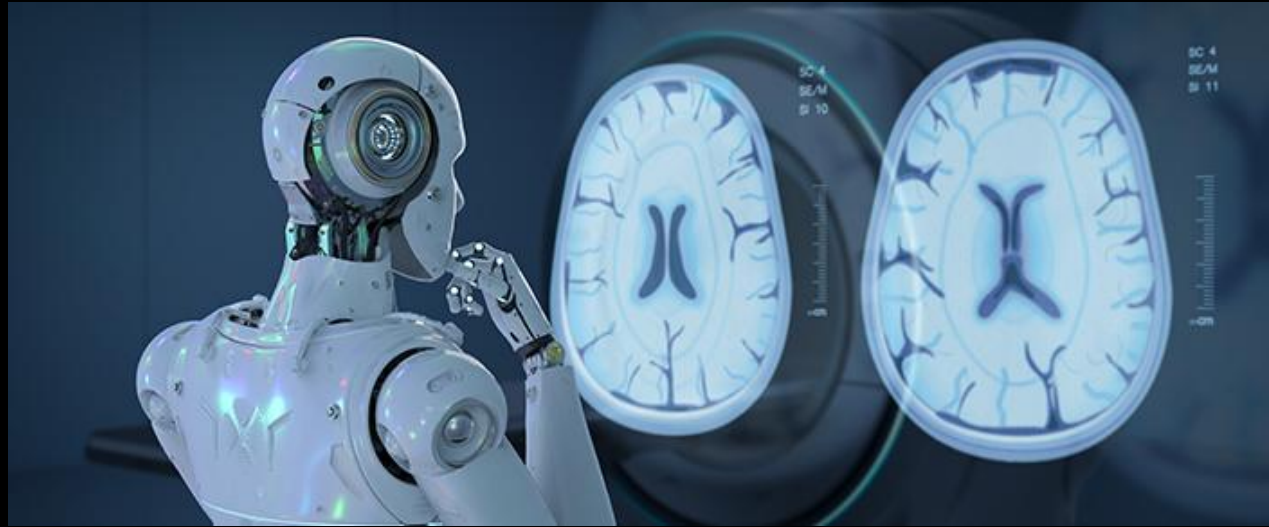
DL popularity due to:

- Processors became fast enough
- Storage became large enough
- Training and tuning improved



# Deep Learning Application Examples

- Image recognition
  - Medical Diagnosis





# Deep Learning Application Examples

- Image recognition
  - Medical Diagnosis
  - Face Detection



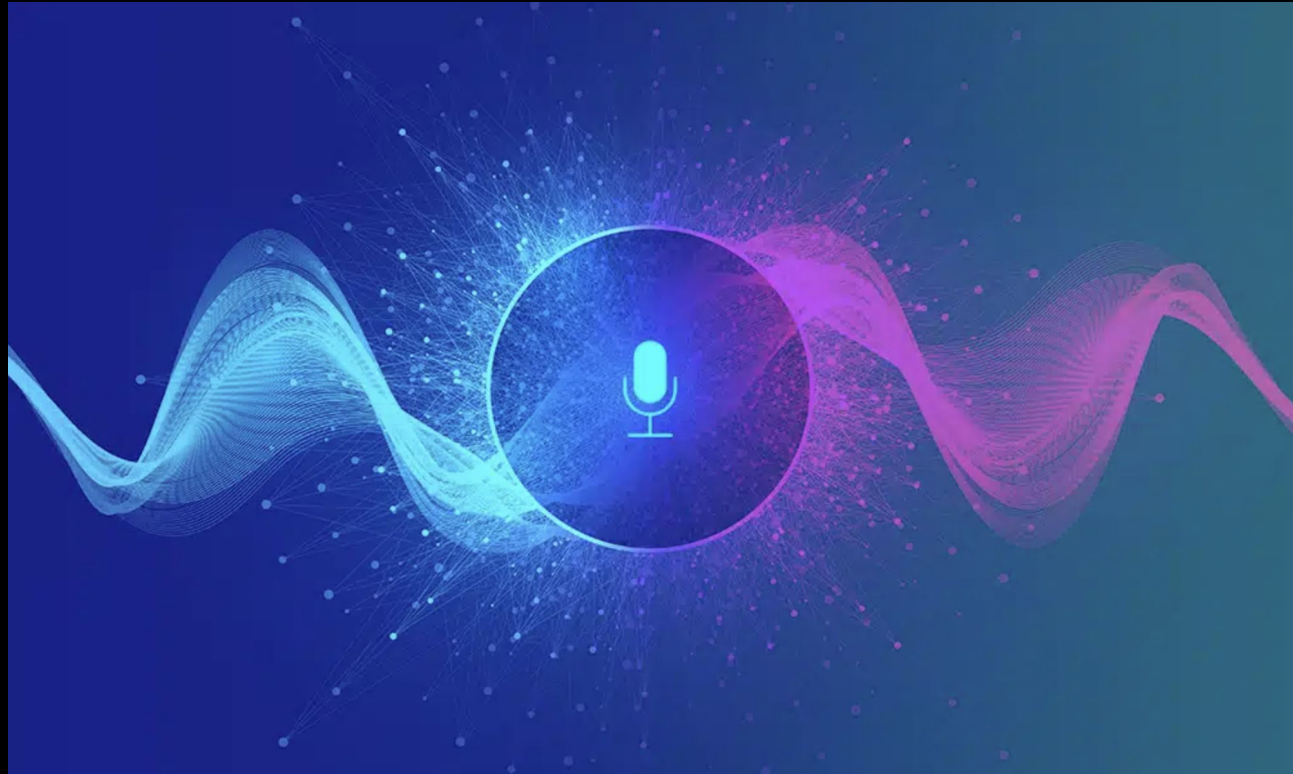
# Deep Learning Application Examples

- Image recognition
  - Medical Diagnosis
  - Face Detection
  - Self-driving cars



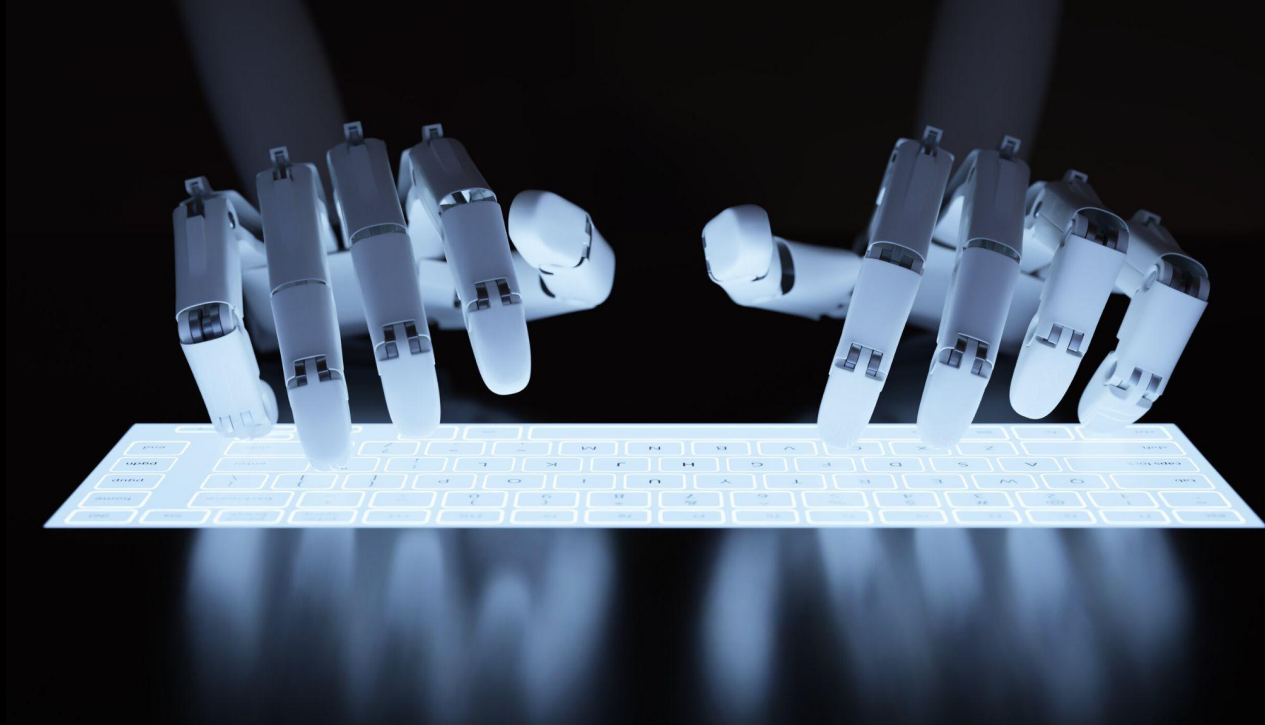
# Deep Learning Application Examples

- Image recognition
  - Medical Diagnosis
  - Face Detection
  - Self-driving cars
- Voice Recognition



# Deep Learning Application Examples

- Image recognition
  - Medical Diagnosis
  - Face Detection
  - Self-driving cars
- Voice Recognition
- Text generation



# Machine Learning

Teach computer to

- REMEMBER data
- *FORMULATE ~~rule~~ model*
- PREDICT the result

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**Algorithm** - is a set of steps to solve a problem. In ML to build a model.

# Machine Learning

Teach computer to

- REMEMBER data
- *FORMULATE ~~rule~~ model*
- PREDICT the result

**Model** - is a set of rules that represent our data and can be used to make predictions

**Algorithm** - is a set of steps to ~~solve a problem~~ build a model.



# SPAM from Friend. Model 1.

Our friend Kenes often sends us messages.

Looking at the last 10 messages we recognize that mostly they are not urgent:

There are 6 spam messages and 4 not spam

*When new message is received we may roughly conclude that it is **spam**.*

# SPAM from Friend. Model 2.

We start to look at emails and pay attention to days of the week:

Monday: Meaningful

Tuesday: Meaningful

Saturday: Spam

Sunday: Spam

Sunday: Spam

Wednesday: Meaningful

Friday: Meaningful

Saturday: Spam

Tuesday: Meaningful

Thursday: Meaningful

*When new message is received on weekends we may roughly conclude that it is spam.*

# SPAM from Friend. Model 3.

Once we meet Kenes and he asks **why have I missed his birthday last Sunday.**

# SPAM from Friend. Model 3.

Once we meet Kenes and he asks **why have I missed his birthday last Sunday.**

We need to look at data again:

1 KB: Meaningful

2 KB: Meaningful

16 KB: **Spam**

20 KB: **Spam**

18 KB: **Spam**

3 KB: Meaningful

5 KB: Meaningful

25 KB: **Spam**

1 KB: Meaningful

3 KB: Meaningful

*Any email of size 10 KB or larger is spam, and any email of size less than 10 KB is meaningful.*

# SPAM from Friend. Model 4.

Monday: Meaningful	1 KB: Meaningful
Tuesday: Meaningful	2 KB: Meaningful
Saturday: Spam	16 KB: Spam
Sunday: Spam	20 KB: Spam
Sunday: Spam	18 KB: Spam
Wednesday: Meaningful	3 KB: Meaningful
Friday: Meaningful	5 KB: Meaningful
Saturday: Spam	25 KB: Spam
Tuesday: Meaningful	1 KB: Meaningful
Thursday: Meaningful	3 KB: Meaningful

days of the week and size are **features**

*If an email is larger than 10 KB or it is sent on the weekend, then it is classified as spam.  
Otherwise, it is classified as meaningful.*

# SPAM from Friend. More Models.

Monday: Meaningful	1 KB: Meaningful
Tuesday: Meaningful	2 KB: Meaningful
Saturday: Spam	16 KB: Spam
Sunday: Spam	20 KB: Spam
Sunday: Spam	18 KB: Spam
Wednesday: Meaningful	3 KB: Meaningful
Friday: Meaningful	5 KB: Meaningful
Saturday: Spam	25 KB: Spam
Tuesday: Meaningful	1 KB: Meaningful
Thursday: Meaningful	3 KB: Meaningful

*If the email is sent during the week,  
then it must be larger than 15 KB  
to be classified as spam.*

*If the email is sent during the weekend,  
then it must be larger than 5 KB  
to be classified as spam.*

*Otherwise, it is classified as meaningful.*

# SPAM from Friend. More Models.

Monday: Meaningful	1 KB: Meaningful
Tuesday: Meaningful	2 KB: Meaningful
Saturday: Spam	16 KB: Spam
Sunday: Spam	20 KB: Spam
Sunday: Spam	18 KB: Spam
Wednesday: Meaningful	3 KB: Meaningful
Friday: Meaningful	5 KB: Meaningful
Saturday: Spam	25 KB: Spam
Tuesday: Meaningful	1 KB: Meaningful
Thursday: Meaningful	3 KB: Meaningful

*Consider the number of the day, where  
Monday is 0,  
Tuesday is 1,  
Wednesday is 2,  
Thursday is 3,  
Friday is 4,  
Saturday is 5,  
Sunday is 6.*

*If we add the number of the day and  
the size of the email (in KB),  
and the result is 12 or more,  
then the email is classified as spam.  
Otherwise, it is classified as meaningful.*

# Machine Learning

REMEMBER: Look at a huge table of data.

FORMULATE MODEL: Go through many rules and formulas, and check which model fits the data best.

PREDICT: Use the model to make predictions about future data.



# SPAM from Friend. Some More Features.

- If the email has two or more spelling mistakes, then it is classified as spam.
- If it has an attachment larger than 10 KB, it is classified as spam.
- If the sender is not in our contact list, it is classified as spam.
- If it has the words buy and win, it is classified as spam.
- Otherwise, it is classified as meaningful.

*if (size) > 10*

*and*

*if (number of spelling mistakes) + (number of appearances of the word “buy”) > 10*

*then we classify the message as spam.*

*Otherwise, we classify it as meaningful.*

# Terms

"Machine Learning - is a common sense done by a computer."

*Grokking Machine Learning, Luis Serrano 2021*

"Machine Learning is a subfield of computer science that gives computers the ability to learn without being programmed"

*Arthur Samuel, IBM Journal of Research and Development, Vol. 3, 1959*

"Artificial intelligence refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions."

*Investopedia 2022*

"Artificial Intelligence is the set of all tasks in which a computer can make decisions"

*Grokking Machine Learning, Luis Serrano 2021*

# Summary

Machine Learning is ...

- not difficult to start
- applied in science, social problems, medicine etc.
- common sense, done by a computer. It mimics the ways humans think to make decisions quickly and accurately.
- make decisions based on previous data by computers like humans make decisions on experience.

# Self work

<https://www.w3schools.com/ai/default.asp>

[https://www.w3schools.com/ai/ai\\_history\\_brain.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/ai/ai_history_brain.asp)

Serrano, L., 2021. *Grokking machine learning*. Simon and Schuster. Chapter 1