CIS 635 - Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining

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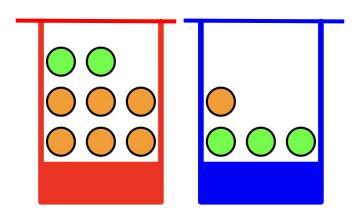
- Will it snow tomorrow? What are the chances?
- Who is going to win in the next NFL games between Texans vs Ravens?
- Translate the following into "French":
 - "English and French are two European languages; they have a lot in common; however they also possess a lot of differences, especially when we talk about conjugations, contractions and gender usages."

- Difference between a regular/standard and an AI/ML algorithm
 - Regular/standard algorithms (Deterministic)
 - AI/ML algorithms (non deterministic, lives with uncertainty)
 - Probability theory is the branch of Math that talks about uncertainty.

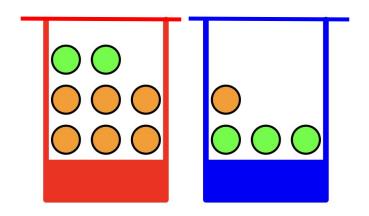
- Fill in the Gaps
 - I am very???......

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 - It's already 7pm; I have been working since early morning, I am very???

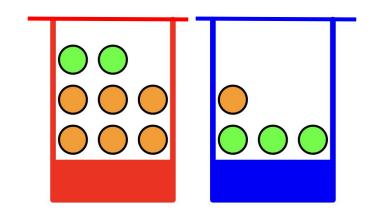
- Let's say, we have two boxes of mixed oranges and apples (as depicted in the right)



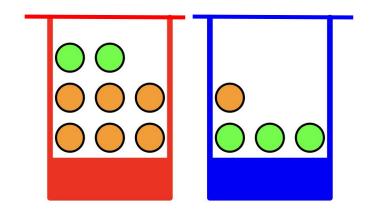
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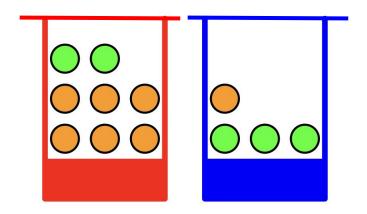
- Let's say, we have two boxes of mixed oranges and apples (as depicted in the right)
- If you are asked to chose a Box (before you see what's inside) which one will you choose?
- If you don't have any **Bias** (say color, or the location of the boxes, etc), assigning a 50%-50% preference is a reasonable assumption



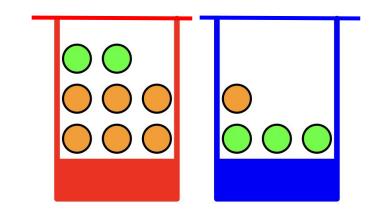
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- If you don't have any bias (say color, or the location of the boxes, etc), assigning a 50%-50% preference is a reasonable assumption
- This is generally known as "Uniform distribution" assumption



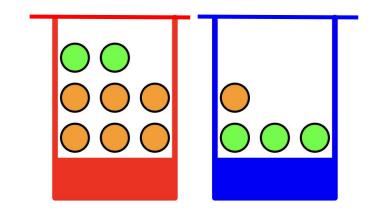
- Let's say, we have two boxes of mixed oranges and apples (as depicted in the right)
- For some unknown reason when some people were asked to choose a fruit from one these two (2) boxes, people preferred the Blue box (60%) and the Red one (40%) of the time.



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 - So we have Two **Random variables**:
 - Box (B), and
 - Fruit (F)
 - Probability of choosing the Red box is,
 p(B=r) = 40/100 = 0.4
 - Probability of choosing the Blue box is,
 p(B=b) = 60/100 = 0.6



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 - p(B=r) + p(B=b) = 1 (Summation rule)
 - Two boxes are completely independent and disjoint



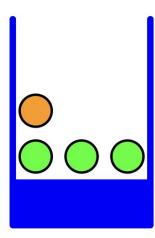
Let's open the boxes, and explore the fruits inside, and explain the content in terms of probabilities.

$$p(F=a|B=b) = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

-
$$p(F=o|B=b)=\frac{1}{4}=0.25$$

-
$$p(F=a|B=b) + p(F=o|B=b)=1$$

Uniform distribution assumption



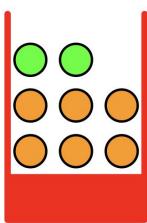
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-
$$p(F=a|B=r) = 2/8 = 0.25$$

-
$$p(F=o|B=b)=6/8=0.75$$

-
$$p(F=a|B=r) + p(F=o|B=r)=1$$

Uniform distribution assumption

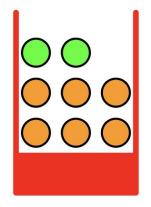


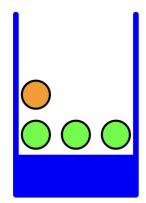
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$$p(F=a) = p(F=a|B=r) p(B=r) + p(F=a|B=b)p(B=b)$$

= 0.25*0.4 + 0.75*0.6
= 0.55

Uniform distribution assumption

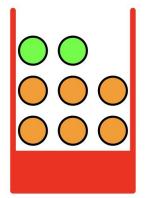


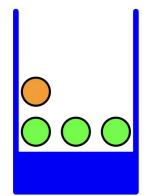


$$p(B = r|F = o) = \frac{p(F = o|B = r)p(B = r)}{p(F = o)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{20}{9} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Bayes' rule/theorem





What we have learned today

- Differences between Standard vs Al solutions
- Uncertainty is attached to AI solutions
- Probability theory is to a tool to explain and manipulate Uncertainty
- Some Basics of Probability theory
 - Summation Rule
 - Bayes Rule
- Our Probability journey starts here