

# Johns Hopkins Engineering

## **Applied Machine Learning for Mechanical Engineers**

Machine Learning Fundamentals, Part 1, A



JOHNS HOPKINS  
WHITING SCHOOL  
of ENGINEERING

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- By the end of this lecture you will be able to:
  - Describe problems that machine learning addresses
  - Describe how machine learning works in general
  - Describe training and testing data
  - Describe supervised and unsupervised machine learning

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- Problems
  - Estimation problems
  - Recognition problems
  - Feature extraction problems
  - Acceleration

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

## ■ Estimation Problems

- Estimate materials' strength using materials' properties
- Estimate housing prices in a region
- Estimate state of damage in wind turbine blades
- Estimate damage condition of rotating machinery
- Earthquake prediction

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

## ■ Recognition Problems

- Identify a particular type of cracks on the surface of materials
- Identify facial expressions
- Identify certain species by scrapping tweets or flicker photos
- Identify faces or location of eyes in a picture

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

## ■ Feature Extraction

- Reconstruction of turbulent flows with machine learning
- Bearing fault diagnosis based on feature extraction
- Machine learning based feature extraction for quality control in a production line

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

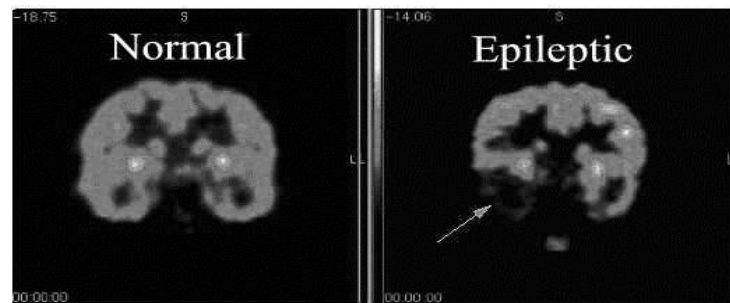
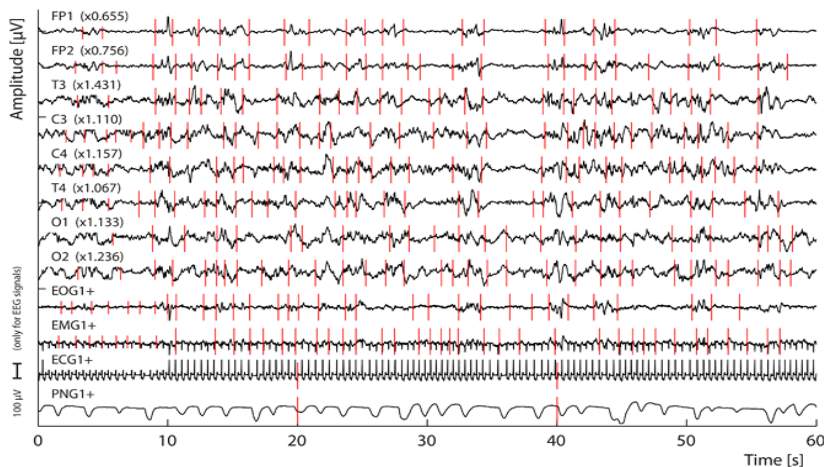
## ■ Acceleration

- Accelerated non-destructive materials characterizations
- Accelerated Materials Design of Lithium Superionic Conductors by Machine Learning
- Adaptive machine learning framework to accelerate molecular dynamics

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

## ■ Epileptic or not?

- Physician: 65% accurate
- Machine: 97% accurate
  - Analysis of EEG (electroencephalogram) records in an epileptic patient using wavelet transform (Adeli et al. 2003, Neuroscience Methods)





# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- Machine Learning in General
  - Mimic the way human brain learns and respond.
    - Requires data to learn (training data)
    - Requires data to evaluate the learning (testing or evaluation data)



# Overview of Machine Learning in General

## ■ Machine Learning in General



- Mimic the way human brain learns and respond.
  - Learn patterns
  - Learn difference
  - Learn characteristics, attributes, measures, or features

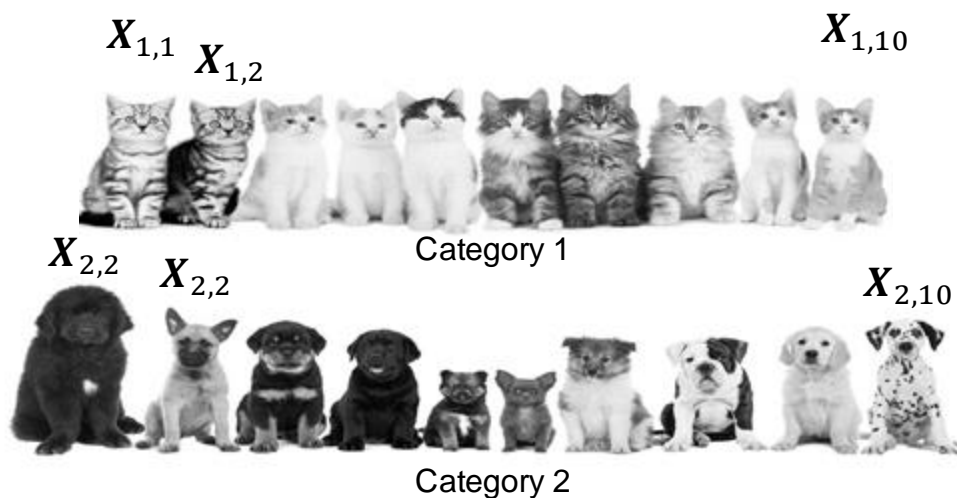
# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- Machine Learning in General
  - Mimic the way human brain learns and respond.



# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- Machine Learning in General
  - Mimic the way human brain learns and respond.



$$X_{i,j} = [X_{i,j,1}, X_{i,j,2}, \dots, X_{i,j,N}]$$



Testing data  
Category 1 or 2?

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- Machine Learning in General
  - Data
    - Training
    - Evaluating (or testing) data (accuracy/error)
  - Train a student with course materials and hundreds of sample problems (study day and night and go over materials multiple times!)
  - Evaluate the “trained” student with a dozens of evaluating problems and compare student answers to the correct answers (final score!)

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- Machine Learning in General

- Supervised machine learning for supervised problems

- data (whether training or testing) has two parts, input data and output data
    - Example: student needs to mathematically estimate the compressive strength of materials (can be compared with actual results from lab experiment)

- Unsupervised machine learning for unsupervised problems:

- data (whether training or testing) has only input data and no output data
    - Example: student needs to describe the characteristics of damage on a metal surface (might have an infinite way of describing the damage, no true answer but one can judge how relevant the description is to damage in general)

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- Machine Learning in General
  - Classifiers for classification problems
    - Output/s is/are in form of categories, classes, or integers
    - Example: classification of cracks in materials
  - Regressors for regression problems
    - Output/s is/are in form of real values
    - Example: estimation of housing prices in future

# Overview of Machine Learning in General

- In this lecture, you learned about:
  - Problems that machine learning addresses
  - How machine learning works in general
  - Training and testing data
  - Supervised and unsupervised machine learning
- In the next lecture, we will talk about training and testing data in machine learning





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