Title: Rule-based machine learning

URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule-based_machine_learning

PageID: 51997474

Categories: Category: Machine learning algorithms

Source: Wikipedia (CC BY-SA 4.0).

Supervised learning

Unsupervised learning

Semi-supervised learning

Self-supervised learning

Reinforcement learning

Meta-learning

Online learning

Batch learning

Curriculum learning

Rule-based learning

Neuro-symbolic Al

Neuromorphic engineering

Quantum machine learning

Classification

Generative modeling

Regression

Clustering

Dimensionality reduction

Density estimation

Anomaly detection

Data cleaning

AutoML

Association rules

Semantic analysis

Structured prediction

Feature engineering

Feature learning

Learning to rank

Grammar induction

Ontology learning

Multimodal learning

Apprenticeship learning
Decision trees
Ensembles Bagging Boosting Random forest
Bagging
Boosting
Random forest
k -NN
Linear regression
Naive Bayes
Artificial neural networks
Logistic regression
Perceptron
Relevance vector machine (RVM)
Support vector machine (SVM)
BIRCH
CURE
Hierarchical
k -means
Fuzzy
Expectation-maximization (EM)
DBSCAN
OPTICS
Mean shift
Factor analysis
CCA
ICA
LDA
NMF
PCA
PGD
t-SNE
SDL
Graphical models Bayes net Conditional random field Hidden Markov
Bayes net
Conditional random field
Hidden Markov
RANSAC
k -NN

Local outlier factor
Isolation forest
Autoencoder
Deep learning
Feedforward neural network
Recurrent neural network LSTM GRU ESN reservoir computing
LSTM
GRU
ESN
reservoir computing
Boltzmann machine Restricted
Restricted
GAN
Diffusion model
SOM
Convolutional neural network U-Net LeNet AlexNet DeepDream
U-Net
LeNet
AlexNet
DeepDream
Neural field Neural radiance field Physics-informed neural networks
Neural radiance field
Physics-informed neural networks
Transformer Vision
Vision
Mamba
Spiking neural network
Memtransistor
Electrochemical RAM (ECRAM)
Q-learning
Policy gradient
SARSA
Temporal difference (TD)
Multi-agent Self-play
Self-play
Active learning
Crowdsourcing
Human-in-the-loop

Mechanistic interpretability **RLHF** Coefficient of determination Confusion matrix Learning curve **ROC** curve Kernel machines Bias-variance tradeoff Computational learning theory Empirical risk minimization Occam learning **PAC** learning Statistical learning VC theory Topological deep learning **AAAI ECML PKDD NeurIPS ICML ICLR IJCAI** ML **JMLR** Glossary of artificial intelligence List of datasets for machine-learning research List of datasets in computer vision and image processing List of datasets in computer vision and image processing Outline of machine learning Rule-based machine learning (RBML) is a term in computer science intended to encompass any machine learning method that identifies, learns, or evolves 'rules' to store, manipulate or apply. [1] [2][3] The defining characteristic of a rule-based machine learner is the identification and utilization of a set of relational rules that collectively represent the knowledge captured by the Rule-based machine learning approaches include learning classifier systems, [4] association rule learning, [5] artificial immune systems, [6] and any other method that relies on a set of rules,

While rule-based machine learning is conceptually a type of rule-based system, it is distinct from traditional rule-based systems, which are often hand-crafted, and other rule-based decision

each covering contextual knowledge.

makers. This is because rule-based machine learning applies some form of learning algorithm such as Rough sets theory [7] to identify and minimise the set of features and to automatically identify useful rules, rather than a human needing to apply prior domain knowledge to manually construct rules and curate a rule set.

Rules

Rules typically take the form of an '{IF:THEN} expression', (e.g. { IF 'condition' THEN 'result'}, or as a more specific example, {IF 'red' AND 'octagon' THEN 'stop-sign}). An individual rule is not in itself a model, since the rule is only applicable when its condition is satisfied. Therefore rule-based machine learning methods typically comprise a set of rules, or knowledge base, that collectively make up the prediction model usually known as decision algorithm. Rules can also be interpreted in various ways depending on the domain knowledge, data types(discrete or continuous) and in combinations.

RIPPER

Repeated incremental pruning to produce error reduction (RIPPER) is a propositional rule learner proposed by William W. Cohen as an optimized version of IREP. [8]

See also

Learning classifier system

Association rule learning

Associative classifier

Artificial immune system

Expert system

Decision rule

Rule induction

Inductive logic programming

Rule-based machine translation

Genetic algorithm

Rule-based system

Rule-based programming

RuleML

Production rule system

Business rule engine

Business rule management system

References