

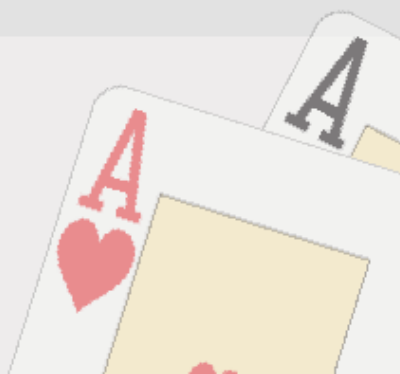
AI Games course

Certificate 2, session 1

Introduction to Machine Learning



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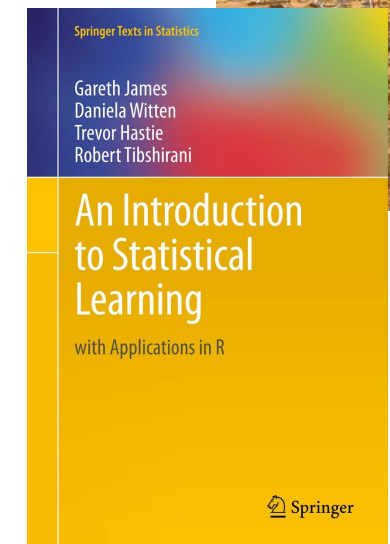
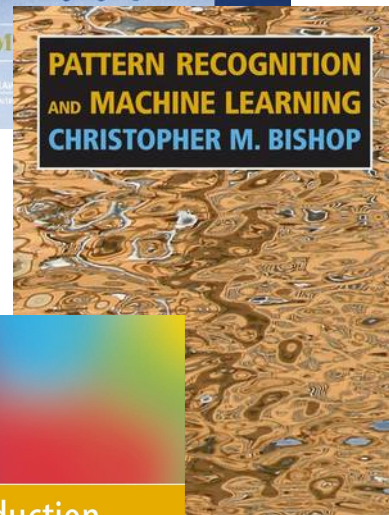
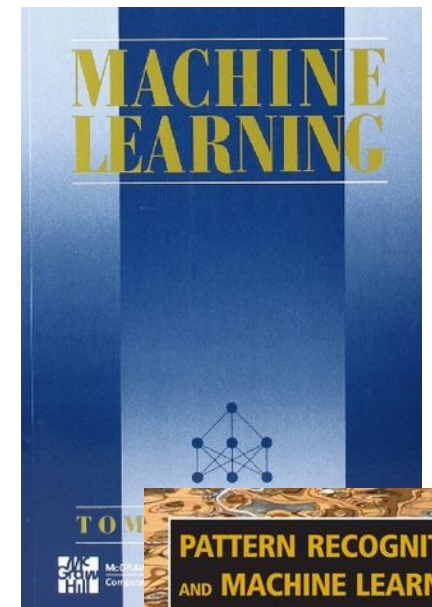


Part 1. A few words about learning



What is learning?

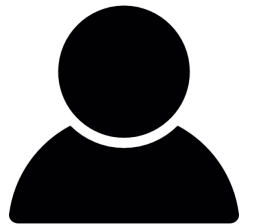
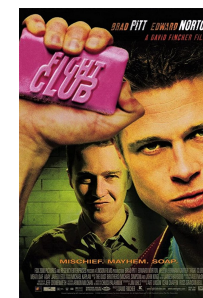
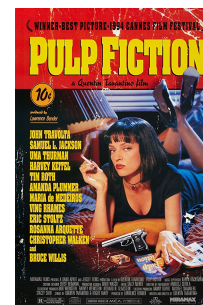
- **Mitchell:** learning is *improving with experience* at some task T according to a performance measure M ;
- systems are not *explicitly programmed* to carry out T ; they are programmed how to learn to carry out T ;
- learning usually means *learning from data*.



Example: choosing a film for a user

IMDb

- Do you like *The Matrix*?
- Do you like *Gladiator*?
- Do you like *Forest Gump*?
- Do you like *Sherlock Holmes*?
- Do you like *Fight Club*?
- Do you like *Pulp Fiction*?
- Do you like *Inception*?



Yes

No

Yes

No

Yes

Yes!

Yes!!

Supervised learning

- collect a set of *data instances*

emails, pictures, user profiles, tweets etc.

- represent them in a machine-readable format, as *vectors of features*

[1, 0, 0, 0.85, -3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 275]

- provide *correct labels* for every data instance

“spam” - “not spam”, age, “solvent” - “insolvent”, topic etc.

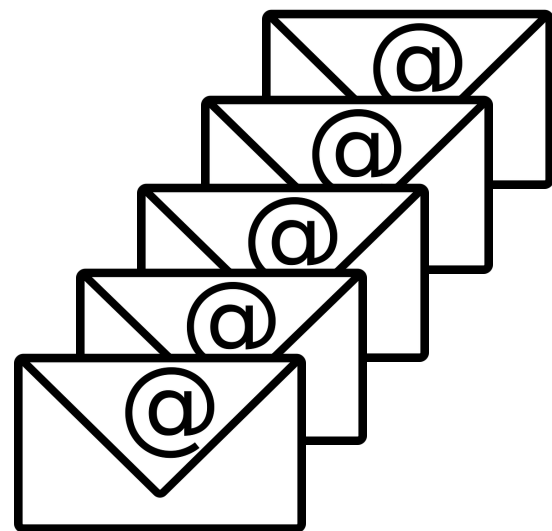
- train a *model* to assign correct labels to instances (potentially unseen)



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Supervised learning

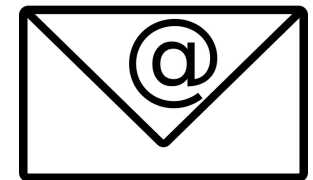


data instances

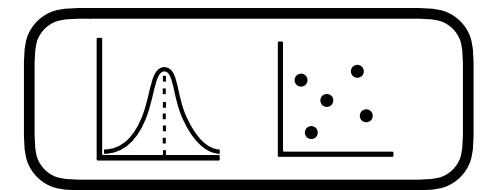


[0,1,1,0,1,0,**spam**]
[1,1,0,1,1,1,**not-spam**]
[0,1,1,0,0,0,**spam**]
[0,1,1,1,1,1,**not-spam**]
[0,0,0,1,1,0,**not-spam**]

feature vectors of instances



a new instance



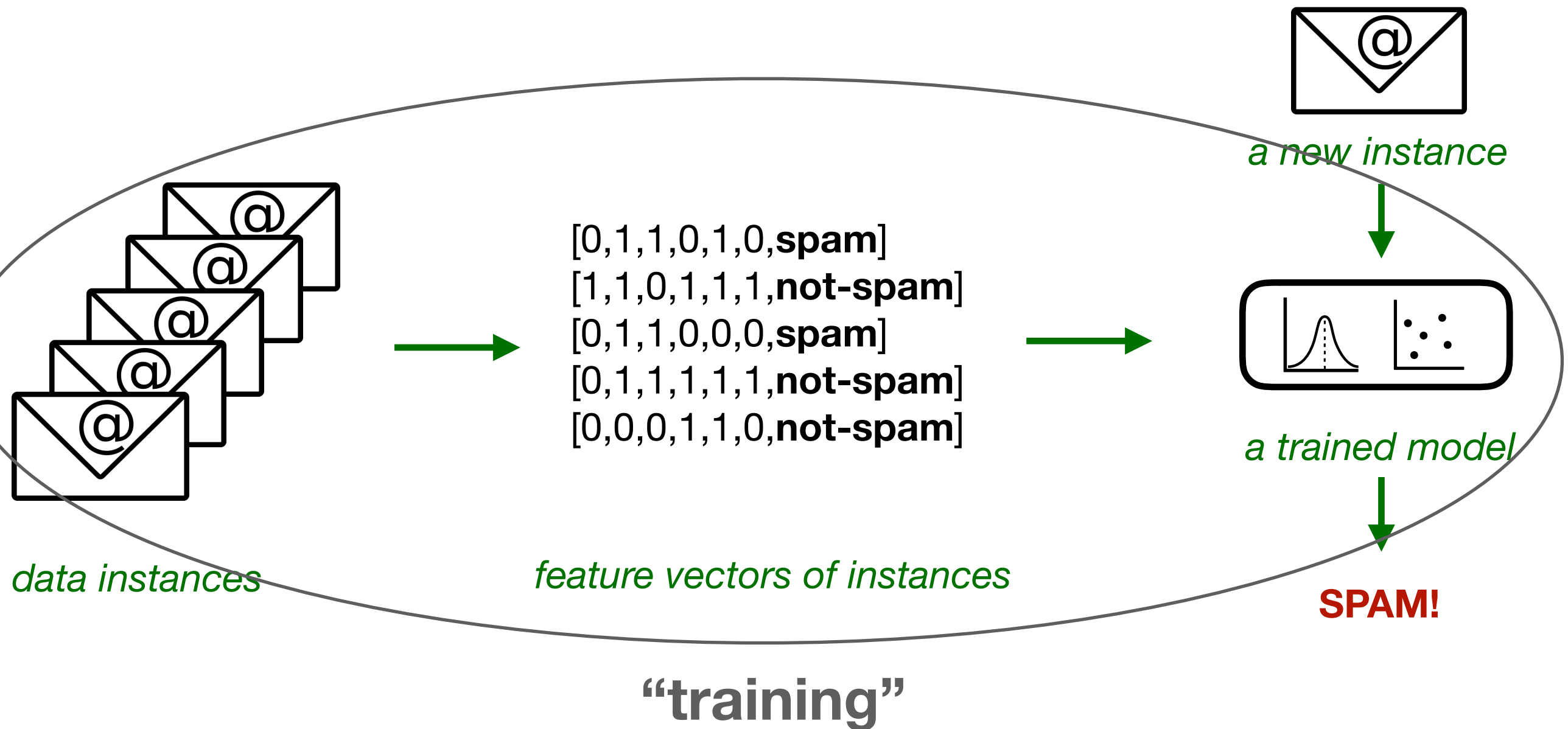
a trained model



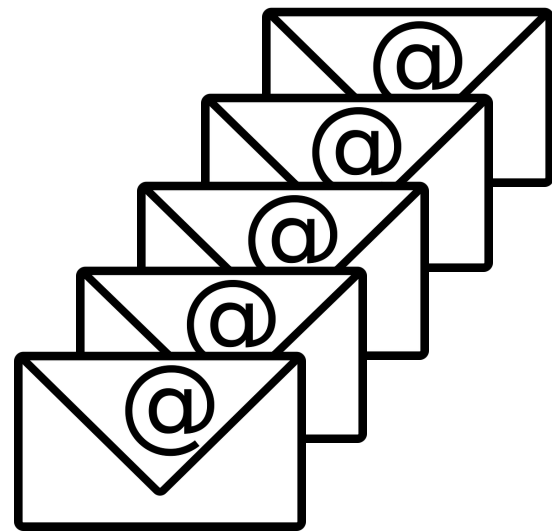
SPAM!



Supervised learning



Supervised learning

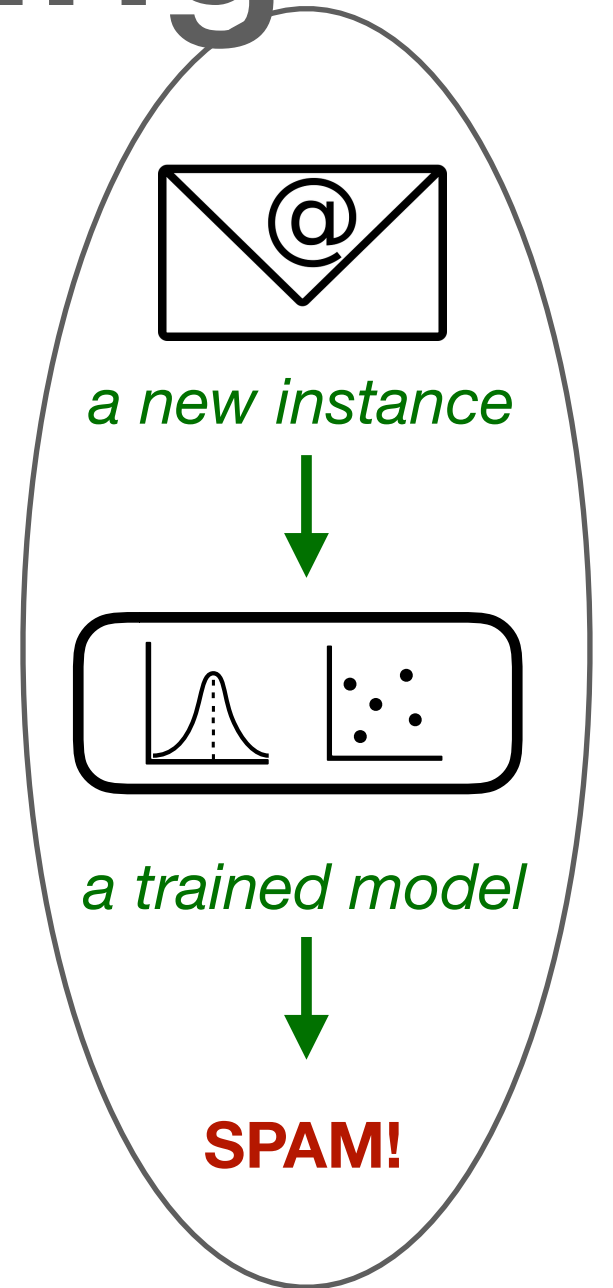


data instances



[0,1,1,0,1,0,**spam**]
[1,1,0,1,1,1,**not-spam**]
[0,1,1,0,0,0,**spam**]
[0,1,1,1,1,1,**not-spam**]
[0,0,0,1,1,0,**not-spam**]

feature vectors of instances



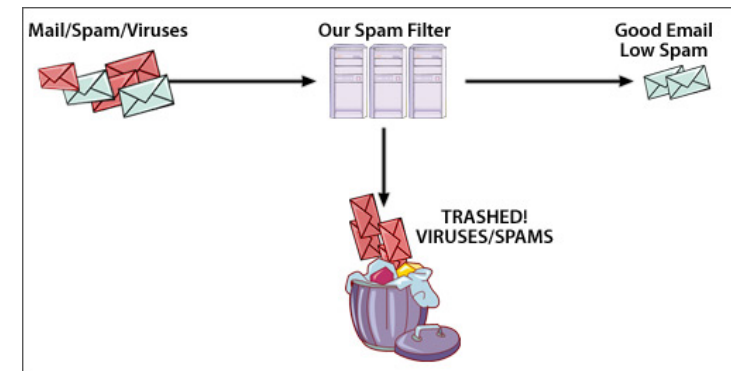
“testing”



Types of learning-1

- **Supervised learning:** we know correct labels

Ex: an email is either “spam” or “not spam”

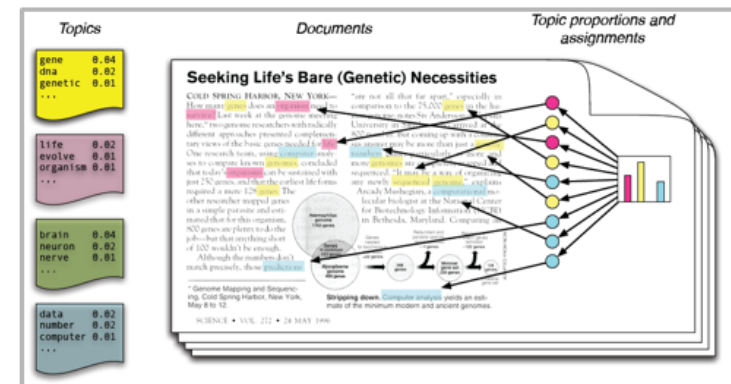


- **Unsupervised learning:** no labels given

Ex: a set of articles you need to group by topics, but you do not know their topic labels

- **Semi-supervised learning:** we know labels for a fraction of data (usually small)

Ex: same set of articles, but for some of them you do know the topic label



Types of learning-2

- **Classification:** labels are categories

Ex1: an email is either “spam” or “not spam”

Ex2: bank clients have a known credit rating **category**



- **Regression:** labels are real numbers

Ex: every bank client has a known numeric credit rating **score**



- **Clustering:** instances are divided into groups (number and type of groups unknown)

Ex: new patients have medical profiles and need to be grouped wrt health issues



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Part 2. Classification example



Bankruptcy prediction

- analytics data on 250 companies:

http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Qualitative_Bankruptcy



- based on the data, we need to decide whether or not a company goes bankrupt,
- i.e., *classify* every instance as *bankrupt* or *not bankrupt*.





features

- for each company there is information on:
 - **industrial risk**: degree of competition, growth of market demand etc.
 - **management risk**: management stability, HR management, business planning etc.
 - **financial flexibility**: direct and indirect financing
 - **credibility**: credit history, relations with financial institutions etc.
 - **competitiveness**: market position, differentiated strategies etc.
 - **operating risk**: production efficiency, effectiveness of sale network etc.
- all attributes can have values *positive (1), average (0), negative(-1)*
- every company is labeled as *bankrupt (B)* or *not bankrupt (NB)*



Bankruptcy dataset

- such a complicated qualitative analysis is captured in a simple, concise, machine-readable form:

The diagram shows a list of bankruptcy dataset entries, each consisting of a sequence of letters (P, N, A, B) followed by a final letter (NB or B). Red arrows point from callout boxes to specific parts of the entries:

- Callout 1: "every line represents information about one company" points to the first line of the list.
- Callout 2: "this company has positive credibility" points to the 'NB' in the second line.
- Callout 3: "this company went bankrupt" points to the 'B' in the last line.

The list of entries is as follows:

```
P,P,A,A,A,P,NB
N,N,A,A,A,N,NB
P,N,N,N,N,N,B
P,P,P,P,P,NB
N,N,N,A,N,P,B
A,A,P,P,P,A,NB
P,P,A,P,P,P,NB
P,N,N,N,A,A,B
...
```

- download [bankruptcy_dataset.txt](#)



Step 1: preprocessing

```
import numpy as np
import re

# parsing input file into an array
file = open('bankruptcy_dataset.txt', 'r')
input = file.read()

input = input.replace('NB', '1')
input = input.replace('P', '2')
input = input.replace('A', '1')
input = input.replace('N', '0')
input = input.replace('B', '2')

instance_strings = input.splitlines()
print(len(instance_strings)) # 250 instances

np.random.shuffle(instance_strings) # important for train-test

instances = []
for s in instance_strings:
    instance = re.split(r",", s)
    instances.append(instance)
print(len(instances))
```



Step 1: creating a dataset

```
# creating a dataset
data = []
targets = []

for i in instances:
    instance_data = i[:6]
    data.append(instance_data)
    target = i[6]
    targets.append(target)

print(len(targets))
print(len(data))

target_names = ['bankrupt', 'not-bankrupt']

dataset = {
    u'data': data,
    u'targets': targets,
    u'target_names': target_names
}
```



Step 3: training a model

```
np.random.seed(0)
indices = np.random.permutation(len(dataset.get('data')))

dataset_X_train = dataset_X[:200] # 80% for training
dataset_Y_train = dataset_Y[:200]
dataset_X_test  = dataset_X[200:] # 20% for testing
dataset_Y_test  = dataset_Y[200:]

# train a model
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
model = KNeighborsClassifier()

model.fit(dataset_X_train, dataset_Y_train)
```



Step 4: Testing the model

```
#test
predictions = model.predict(dataset_X_test)

print(model.predict(dataset_X_test))
print(dataset_Y_test)
```

Output:

predictions

[1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1]

answers

[1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1]

