

Introduction to Machine Learning

Khoren Petrosyan
Machine Learning. Winter 2021

Companies:

BetConstruct LLC

Develandoo

Teaching:

ISTC (2018-2019)

YSU (2019-2021)

ACA (2021-now)

Course Outline

- Data Visualization
- Regression Algorithms
- Classification algorithms
- Feature transformations
- Model evaluation techniques
- Neural Networks

Lecture Outline

- What is Machine Learning?
- Machine Learning types
- Practical examples in different fields
- Useful tools

Data Science vs Machine Learning

DS -> using scientific approach to extract meaning and insights from data

ML -> a group of techniques that allow computers to learn from data

Machine Learning

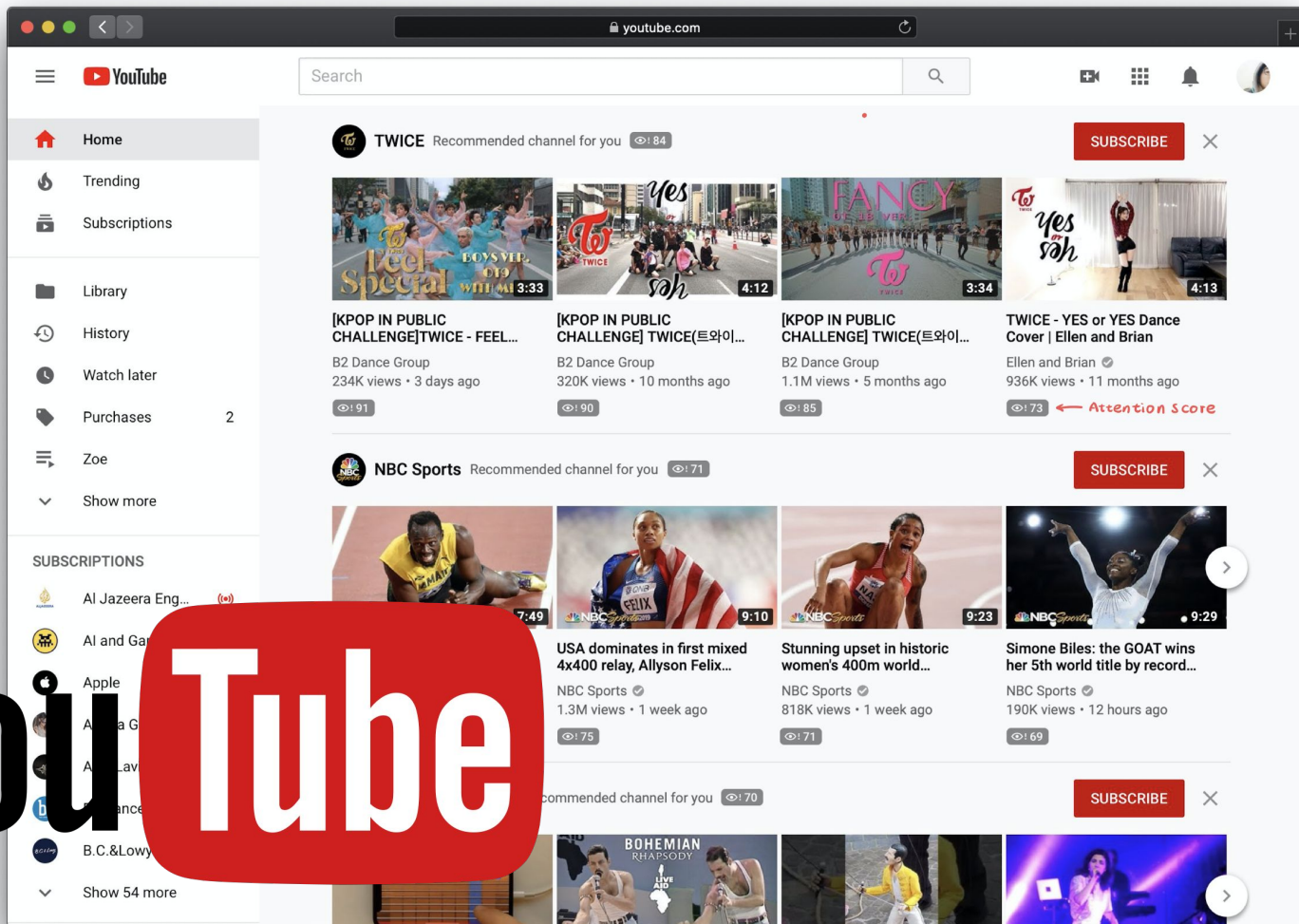
ML -> applying algorithms and generating results?

- **Data preprocessing can be as much as 80-90% of the work**
 - Data Science
 - Data cleaning
 - Transformations

What is Machine Learning?

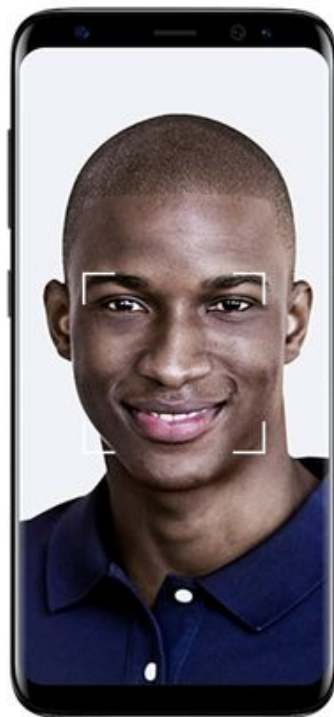
- Data is everywhere and in every field
- Huge amounts of data collected and stored
- Machine learning techniques in our everyday lives

You Tube





Face recognition





Voice assistant





Vacuum robot



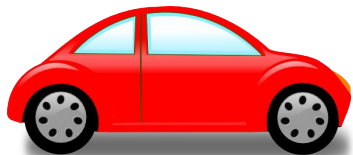


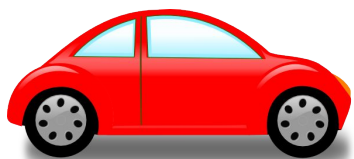
Movies suggestion

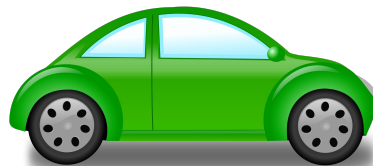


What is Machine Learning?

Machine learning is a study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience.

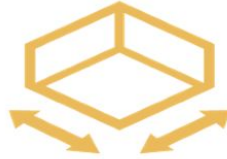






Training Data

Test Data



Size of house



Size of garden



Number of rooms

$$\text{\$} = 1.2 \times \text{Size of house} + 0.7 \times \text{Size of garden} + 3.1 \times \text{Number of rooms}$$



$$\text{\$} = A \times \text{House Icon} + B \times \text{Leaf Icon} + C \times \text{Floor Plan Icon}$$

< Model

Model with unknown A, B and C to be defined

	House Icon	Leaf Icon	Floor Plan Icon	\\$
House 1	=====	=====	=====	=====
House 2	=====	=====	=====	=====
House 3	=====	=====	=====	=====
House 4	=====	=====	=====	=====
...				

< Data

Available data to determine A, B and C
(to fit the model)

Machine Learning

```
graph TD; ML[Machine Learning] --- SL[Supervised Learning]; ML --- UL[Unsupervised Learning]; ML --- RL[Reinforcement Learning];
```

Supervised
Learning

Unsupervised
Learning

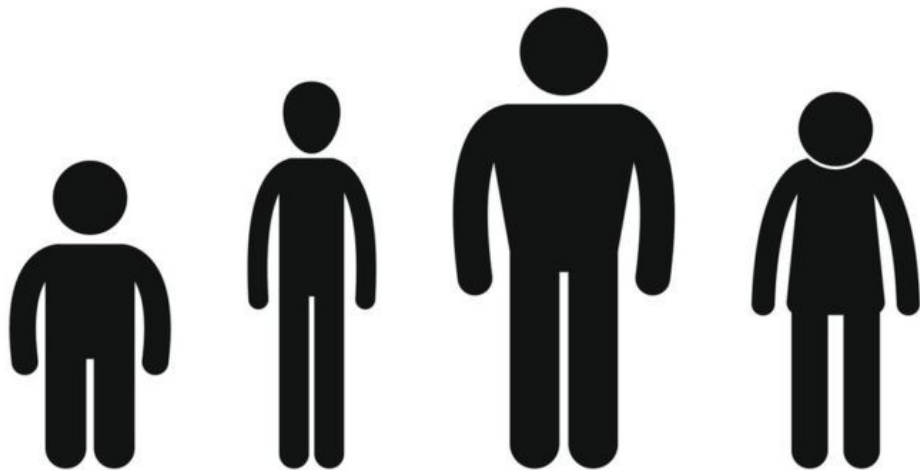
Reinforcement
Learning

Supervised Learning

A supervised model is trained on a labeled dataset of (feature, label) pairs.

Regression Model - numerical label

Problem: Predict weight (number) given height and age

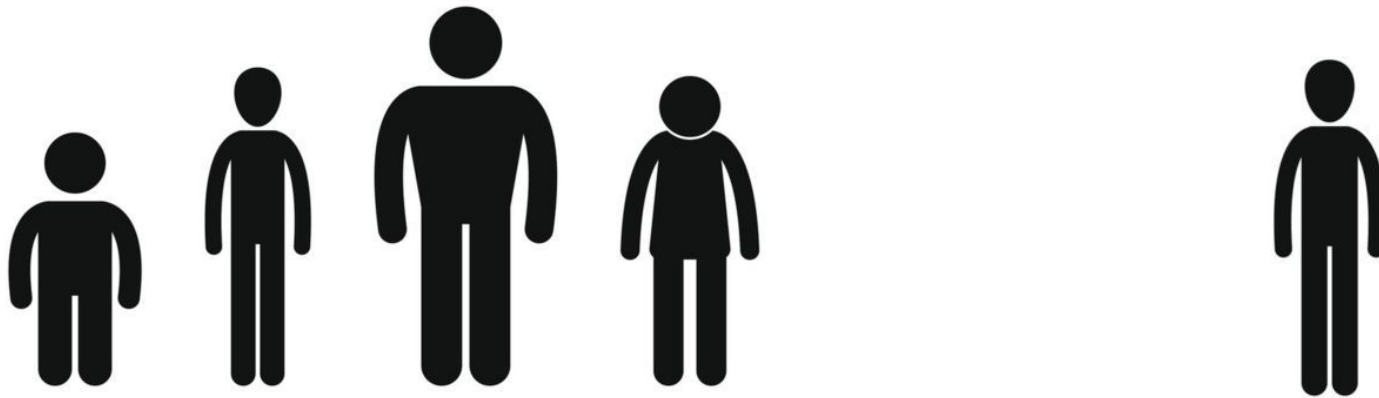


Features:

Height, Age

Label:

Weight



Height:	1.50	1.70	2.10	1.55	1.62
Age:	10	24	40	20	30
Weight:	40	58	80	45	?

Training data

Test data

Predictive Analytics



Forecasting future opportunities and risks

Demand analysis

Billboard advertisement bid

Insurance companies use cases

Etc.

Operation Efficiency

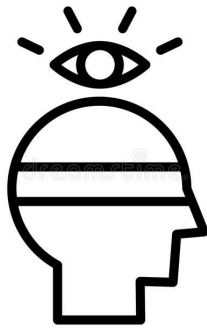


Oven temperature vs shelf-life of cookies

Call center:

Call wait time vs number of complains

Testing intuition



Support for decisions and preventing mistakes

Example: shopping hours increase -> sales increase?

Example: changing some part of device -> more satisfied customers?

Classification Model - categorical label

Problem: Predict if the object is an apple or not (True/False) given color and shape.



Features:

Color, Shape

Label:

True/False



Color:	red	yellow	green	yellow	Green
Shape:	round	round	oval	oval	round
Apple:	True	True	False	False	?

Training data

Test data

More examples

Detecting spam emails (spam vs ham classification)



Music identification (recommending what the person likes)

Supervised Learning

```
graph TD; A[Supervised Learning] --> B[Regression Model]; A --> C[Classification Model]; B --> D[Numerical Label]; C --> E[Categorical Label];
```

Regression
Model



Numerical Label

Classification
Model

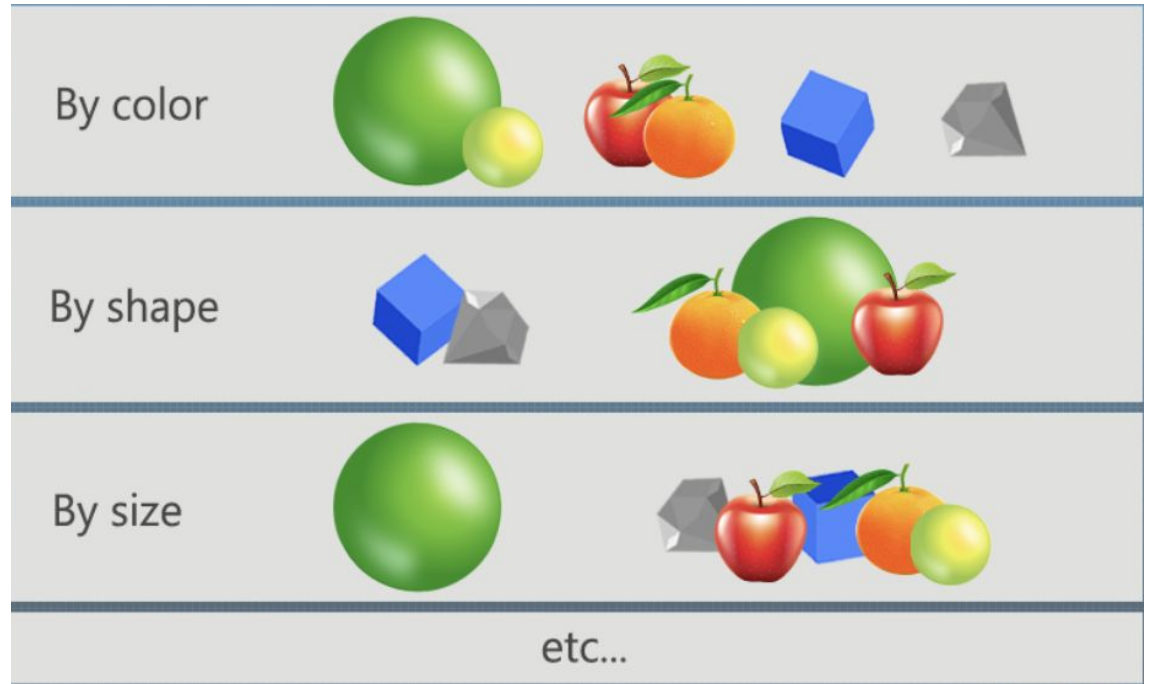


Categorical Label

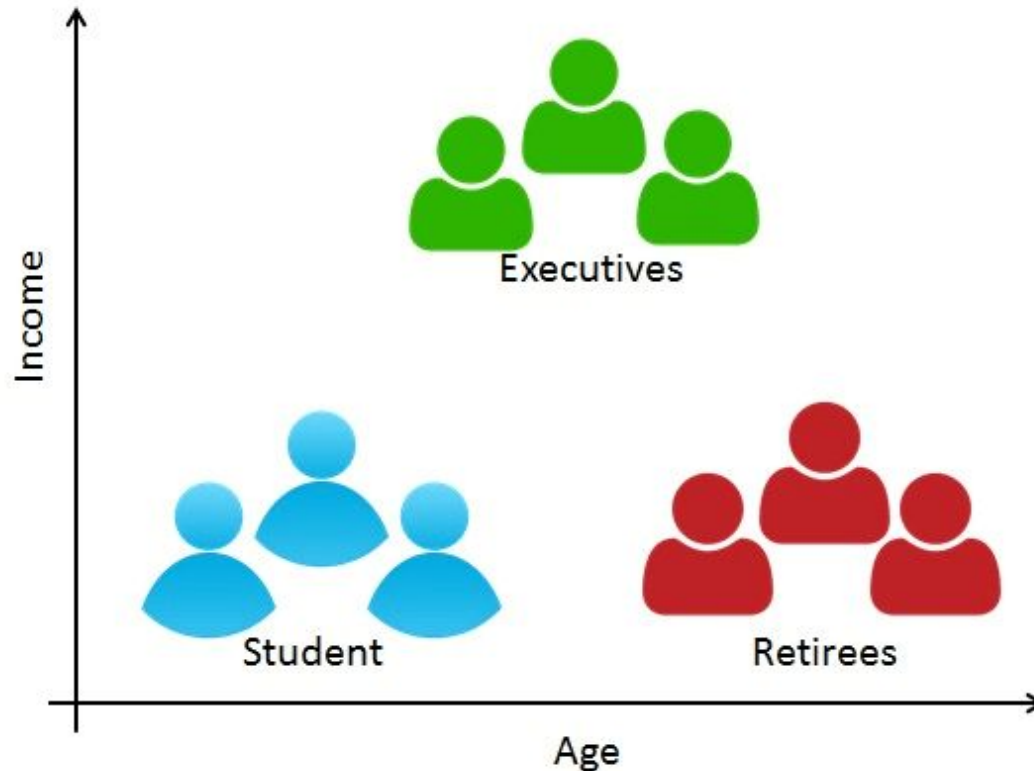
Unsupervised Learning

An unsupervised model is trained on a unlabeled dataset that contains only features but with NO labels

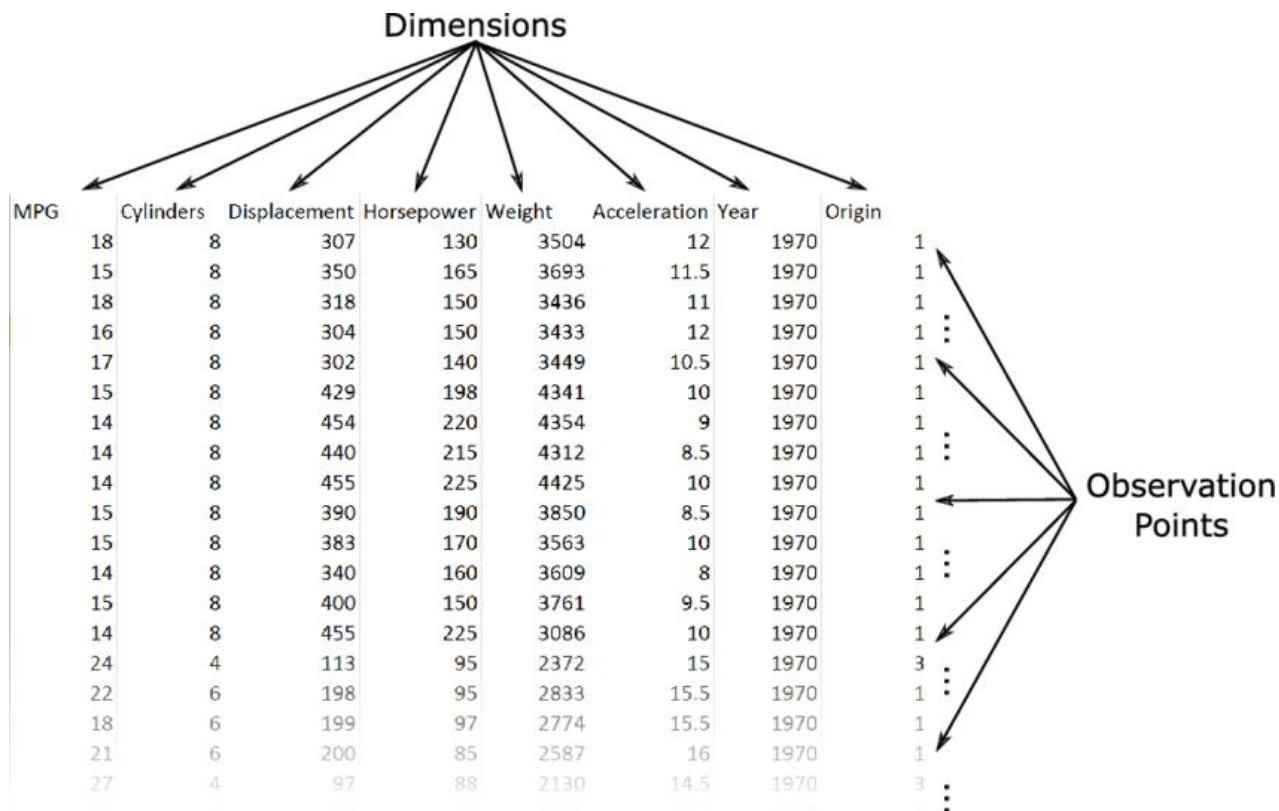
Clustering model - group similar instances together



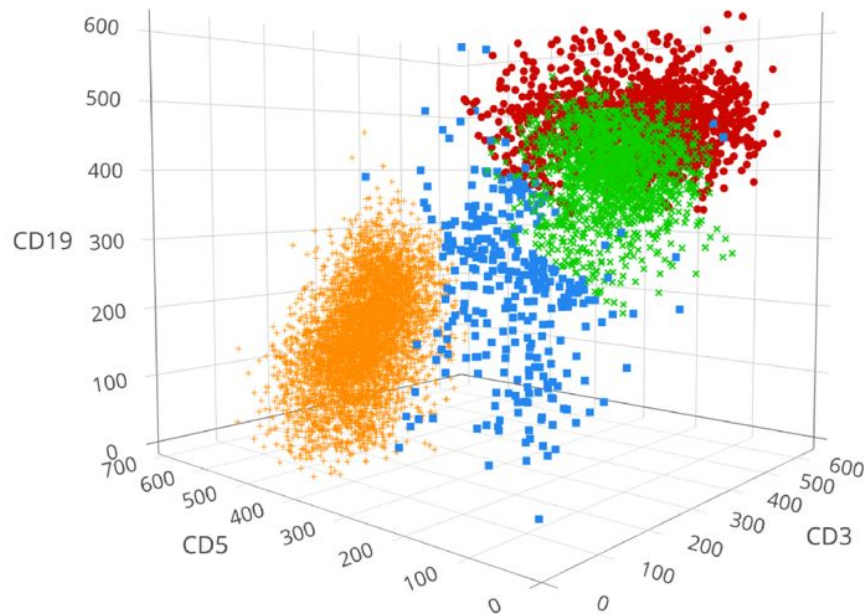
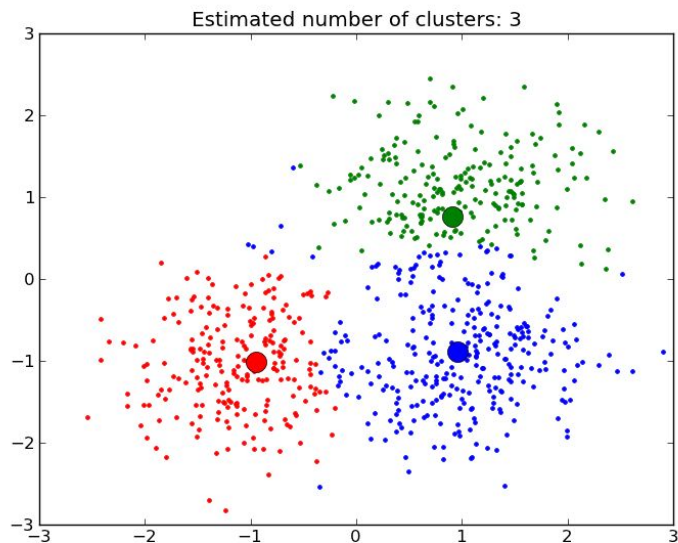
Clustering model - customer segmentation given income and age



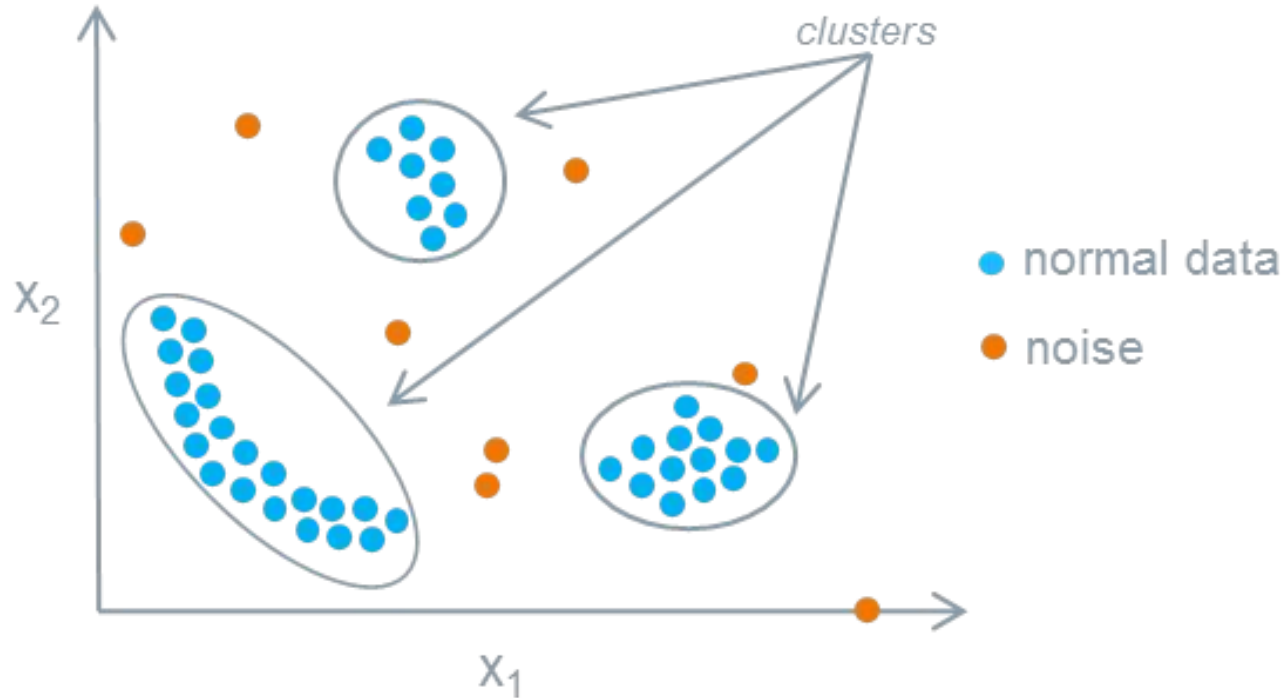
Dimension reduction model - express data with 2-3 dimensions



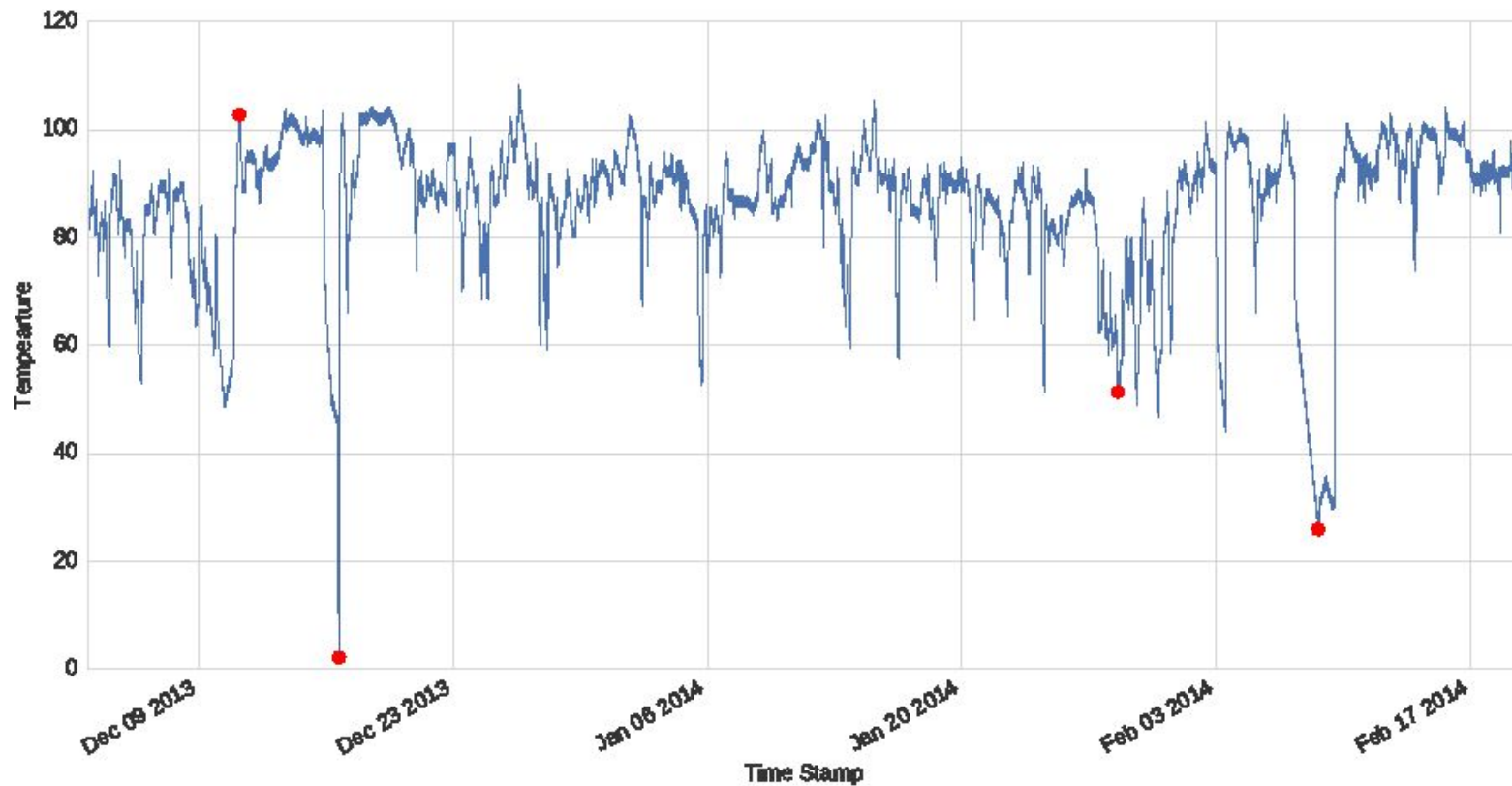
Dimension reduction model - express data with 2-3 dimensions



Anomaly detection - finding outliers



Anomaly detection - finding outliers



More examples

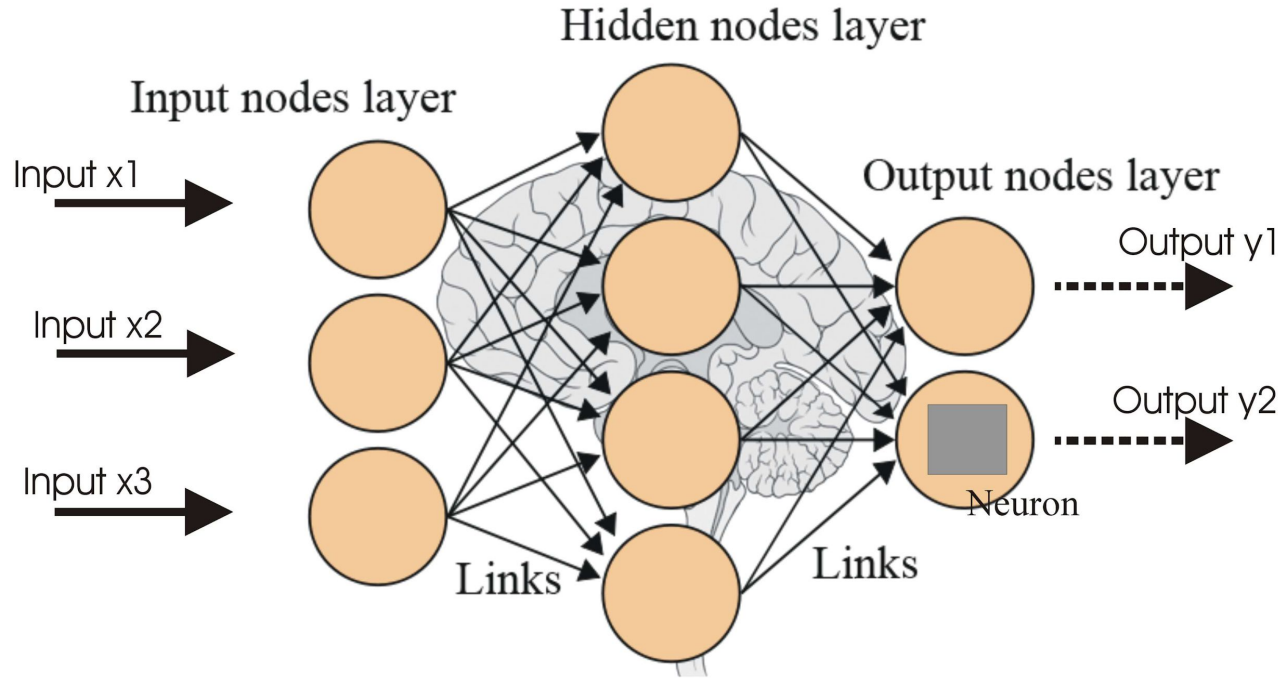
Detecting issues on celular stations

Detecting anomalous return rates

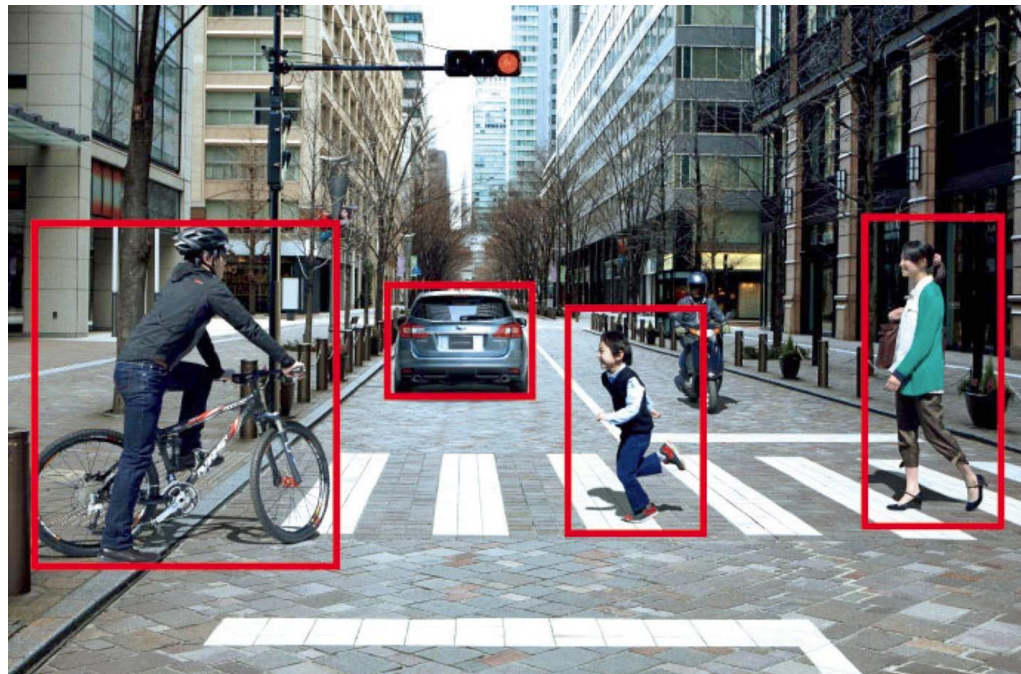
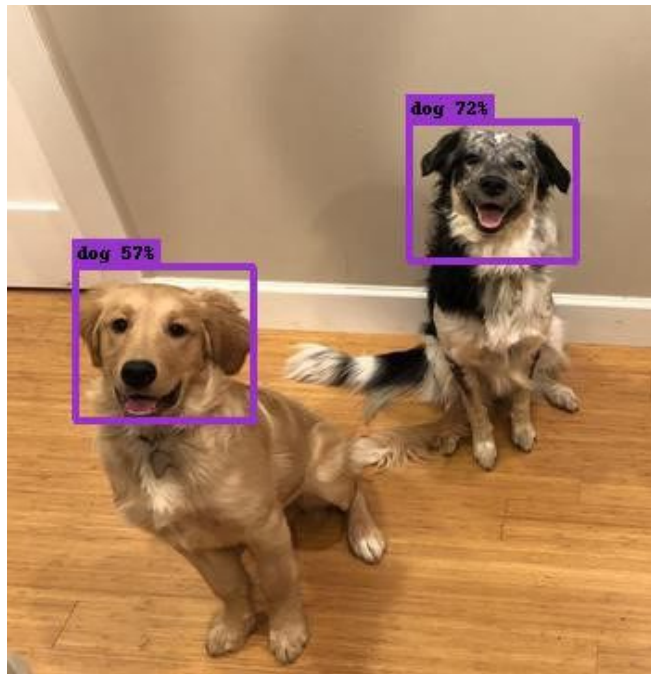
Anomalous behavior of network users



Neural Networks



Convolutional Neural Networks

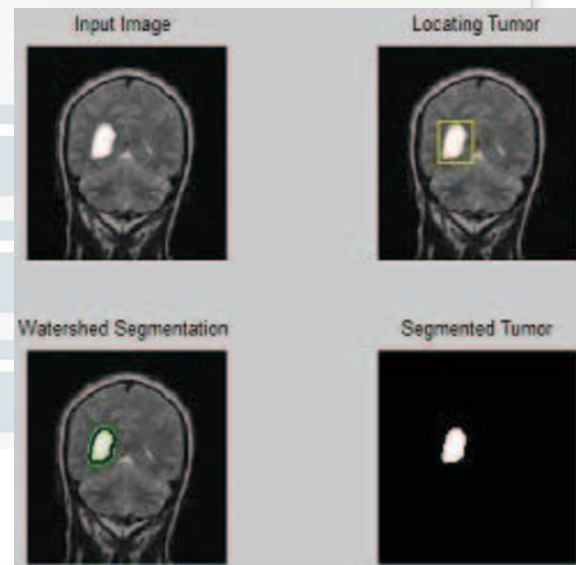
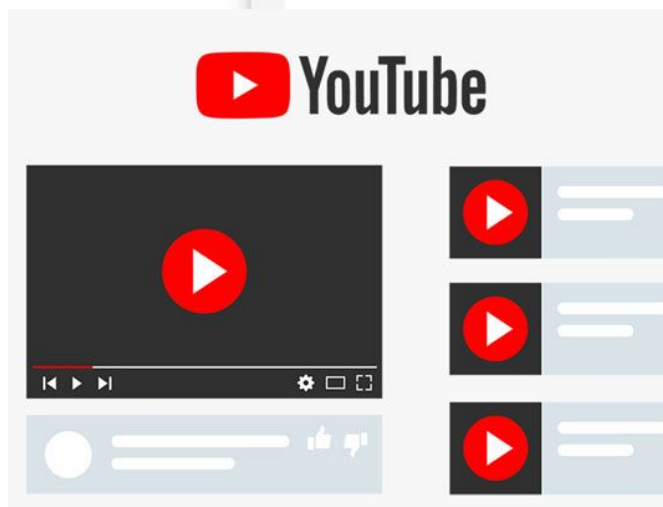
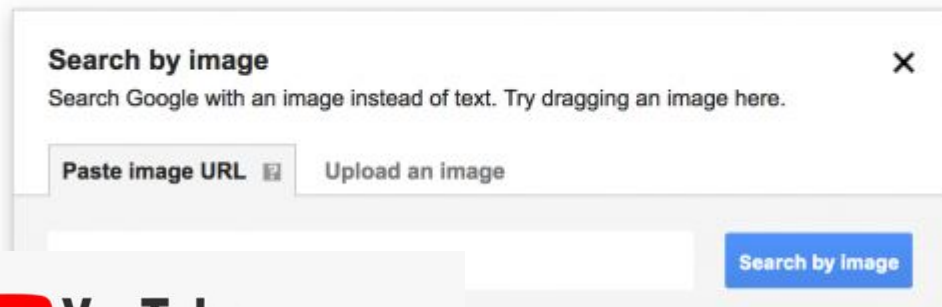


More examples

Visual search

Recommender engines

Tumor identification

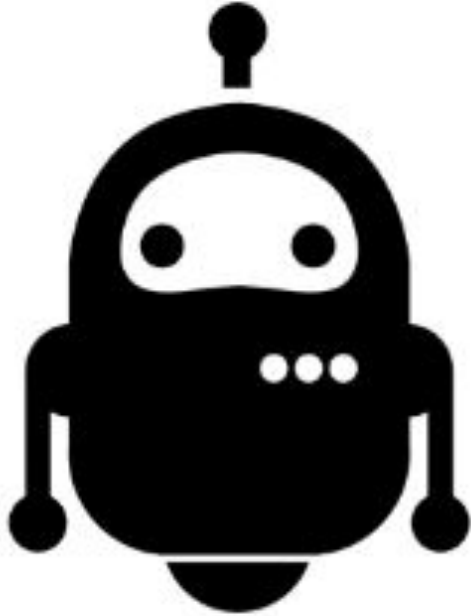


Reinforcement Learning

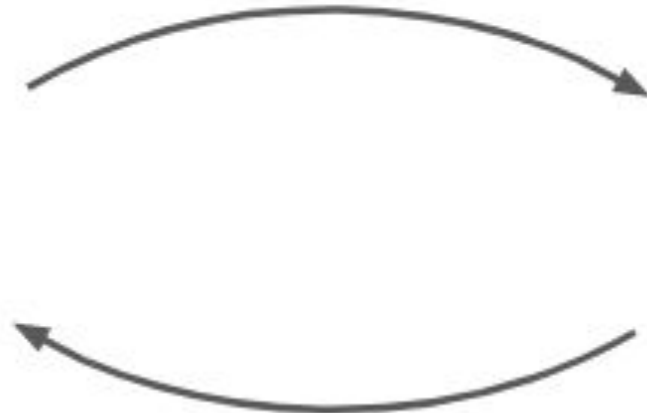
Train a machine learning model to generate a sequence of decisions

(Model)

AGENT



- State $s \in \mathcal{S}$
- Take action $a \in \mathcal{A}$



ENVIRONMENT

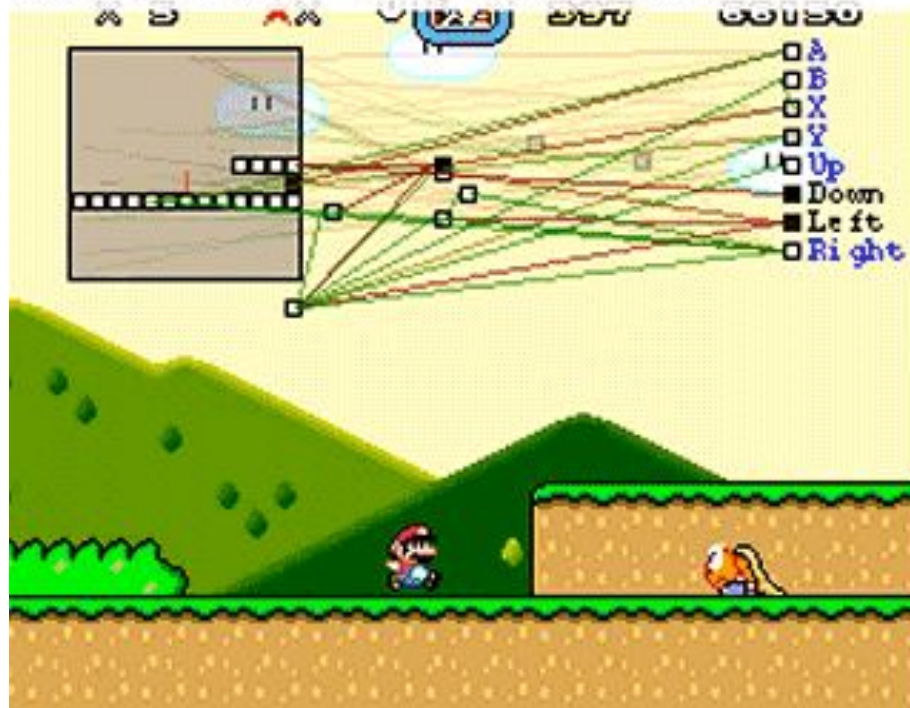


- Get reward r
- New state $s' \in \mathcal{S}$

Mario game

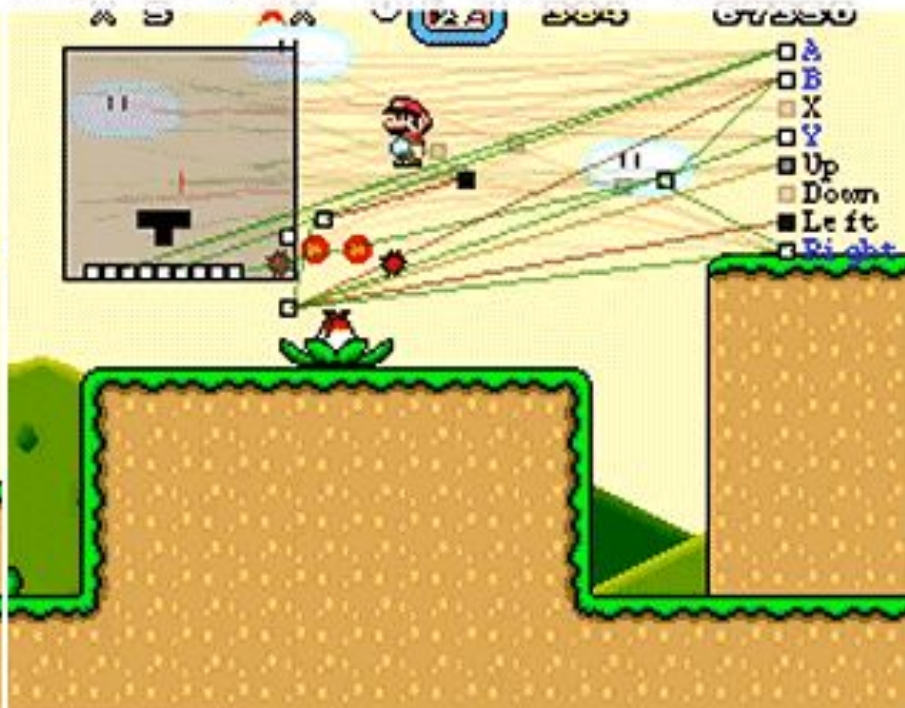
Gen 34 species 14 genome 14 (37%)

Fitness: 230 Max Fitness: 4322



Gen 24 species 31 genome 13 (56%)

Fitness: 975 Max Fitness: 1856



Autonomous car navigation



Environment: street model

Set of actions: 

Scoring: penalty/reward

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ROVzjkkCIA>

Thank you!