

Learning Systems

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Outline

- Overview of Machine Learning
 - Definition
 - Examples
 - Where is This Headed?

Part I:

Overview of Machine Learning

Machine Learning: Defining Question

- The field of Machine Learning seeks to answer the question:
“How can we build computer systems that automatically improve with experience, and what are the fundamental laws that govern all learning processes?”

Machine Learning Tasks

- The question covers a broad range of learning tasks, such as:
 - How to design autonomous mobile robots that learn to navigate from their own experience?
 - How to data mine historical medical records to learn which future patients will respond best to which treatments?
 - How to build search engines that automatically customize to their user's interests?

What Is a Learning Problem?

- A *Learning Problem* is defined in terms of a:
 - Task T
 - Performance metric P
 - Type of experience E
- We say that a machine learns if the system reliably improves its performance P at task T , following experience E
- Depending on how we specify T , P , and E , the learning task might also be called by names such as data mining, autonomous discovery, database updating, programming by example, etc.

Place of Machine Learning within Computer Science

- *The application is too complex for people to manually design the algorithm*
 - Software for sensor-base perception tasks, such as speech recognition and computer vision
 - All of us can easily label which photographs contain a picture of our mother, but none of us can write down an algorithm to perform this task
- *The application requires that the software customize to its operational environment after it is fielded*
 - One example of this is speech recognition systems that customize to the user who purchases the software
 - Machine learning here provides the mechanism for adaptation
- The machine learning niche within the software world is growing rapidly:
 - Bookstores that customize to your purchasing preferences
 - Email readers that customize to your particular definition of spam
 - ...

Example Learning Problem I

<i>Patient103</i> time=1	→	<i>Patient103</i> time=2	...	→	<i>Patient103</i> time=n
Age: 23		Age: 23			Age: 23
FirstPregnancy: no		FirstPregnancy: no			FirstPregnancy: no
Anemia: no		Anemia: no			Anemia: no
Diabetes: no		Diabetes: YES			Diabetes: no
PreviousPrematureBirth: no		PreviousPrematureBirth: no			PreviousPrematureBirth: no
Ultrasound: ?		Ultrasound: abnormal			Ultrasound: ?
Elective C-Section: ?		Elective C-Section: no			Elective C-Section: no
Emergency C-Section: ?		Emergency C-Section: ?			Emergency C-Section: Yes
...	

- Given:
 - 9714 patient records, each describing a pregnancy and birth
 - Each patient record contains 215 features
- Learn to predict:
 - Classes of future patients at high risk for *Emergency Cesarean Section*

Example Learning Results I

<i>Patient103</i> time=1	<i>Patient103</i> time=2	...	<i>Patient103</i> time=n
Age: 23	Age: 23		Age: 23
FirstPregnancy: no	FirstPregnancy: no		FirstPregnancy: no
Anemia: no	Anemia: no		Anemia: no
Diabetes: no	Diabetes: YES		Diabetes: no
PreviousPrematureBirth: no	PreviousPrematureBirth: no		PreviousPrematureBirth: no
Ultrasound: ?	Ultrasound: abnormal		Ultrasound: ?
Elective C-Section: ?	Elective C-Section: no		Elective C-Section: no
Emergency C-Section: ?	Emergency C-Section: ?		Emergency C-Section: Yes
...

- One of 18 learned rules:

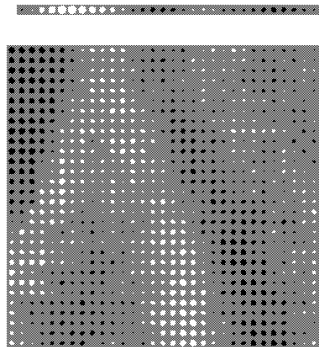
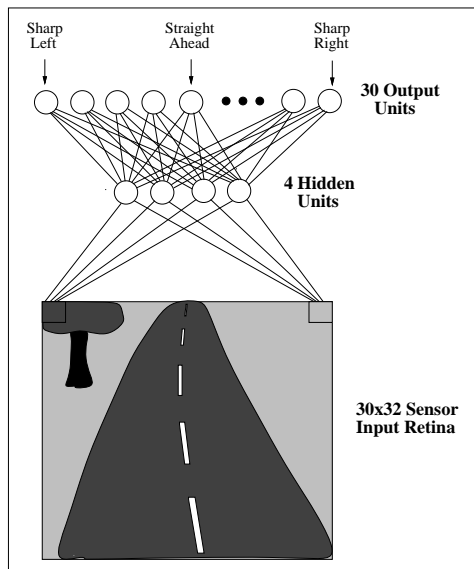
If No previous vaginal delivery, and
 Abnormal 2nd Trimester Ultrasound, and
 Malpresentation at admission
Then Probability of Emergency C-Section is 0.6

Over training data: $26/41 = .63$,

Over test data: $12/20 = .60$

Example Learning Problem II

ALVINN [Pomerleau] drives 70 mph on highways



Applications in Security

- **Network Intrusion Detection:**

- Learn to recognize intrusion attempts from observing examples of intrusions
- Learn to describe normal traffic so that anomalous behavior can be uncovered
- State-of-the-art approaches has achieved a detection rate of 71% with only 50 false alarms per week when tested on the DARPA Intrusion Detection Evaluation Benchmark

- **Bio-surveillance:**

- A variety of US government efforts to detect and track disease outbreaks now use machine learning
- *RODS project*:
 - * Real-time collection of admissions reports to emergency rooms across western Pennsylvania
 - * The use of machine learning software to learn the profile of typical admissions so that it can detect anomalous patterns of symptoms and their geographical distribution

Where is This Headed?

- **Today:** *tip of the iceberg*
 - First-generation algorithms: neural nets, decision trees, regression ...
 - Applied to well-formated database
 - Budding industry
- **Opportunity for tomorrow:** *enormous impact*
 - Learn across full mixed-media data
 - Learn across multiple internal databases, plus the web and news-feeds
 - Learn by active experimentation
 - Learn decisions rather than predictions
 - Cumulative, lifelong learning
 - Programming languages with learning embedded?