

Lecture Slides for

INTRODUCTION TO

Machine Learning

2nd Edition

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CHAPTER 1:

Introduction

Why “Learn” ?

- Machine learning is programming computers to optimize a performance criterion using example data or past experience.
- There is no need to “learn” to calculate payroll
- Learning is used when:
 - Human expertise does not exist (navigating on Mars),
 - Humans are unable to explain their expertise (speech recognition)
 - Solution changes in time (routing on a computer network)
 - Solution needs to be adapted to particular cases (user biometrics)

What We Talk About When We Talk About “Learning”

- Learning general models from a data of particular examples
- Data is cheap and abundant (data warehouses, data marts); knowledge is expensive and scarce.
- Example in retail: Customer transactions to consumer behavior:

*People who bought “Blink” also bought “Outliers”
(www.amazon.com)*
- Build a model that is *a good and useful approximation* to the data.

Data Mining

- Retail: Market basket analysis, Customer relationship management (CRM)
- Finance: Credit scoring, fraud detection
- Manufacturing: Control, robotics, troubleshooting
- Medicine: Medical diagnosis
- Telecommunications: Spam filters, intrusion detection
- Bioinformatics: Motifs, alignment
- Web mining: Search engines
- ...

What is Machine Learning?

- Optimize a performance criterion using example data or past experience.
- Role of Statistics: Inference from a sample
- Role of Computer science: Efficient algorithms to
 - Solve the optimization problem
 - Representing and evaluating the model for inference

Applications

- Association
- Supervised Learning
 - Classification
 - Regression
- Unsupervised Learning
- Reinforcement Learning

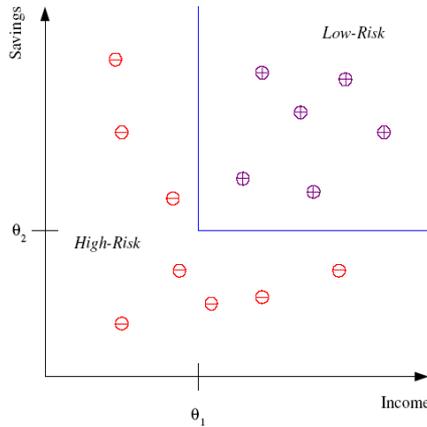
Learning Associations

- Basket analysis:
 $P(Y | X)$ probability that somebody who buys X also buys Y where X and Y are products/services.

Example: $P(\text{chips} | \text{beer}) = 0.7$

Classification

- Example: Credit scoring
- Differentiating between **low-risk** and **high-risk** customers from their *income* and *savings*



Discriminant: IF $income > \theta_1$ AND $savings > \theta_2$
THEN **low-risk** ELSE **high-risk**

Classification: Applications

- Aka Pattern recognition
- Face recognition: Pose, lighting, occlusion (glasses, beard), make-up, hair style
- Character recognition: Different handwriting styles.
- Speech recognition: Temporal dependency.
- Medical diagnosis: From symptoms to illnesses
- Biometrics: Recognition/authentication using physical and/or behavioral characteristics: Face, iris, signature, etc
- ...

Face Recognition

Training examples of a person



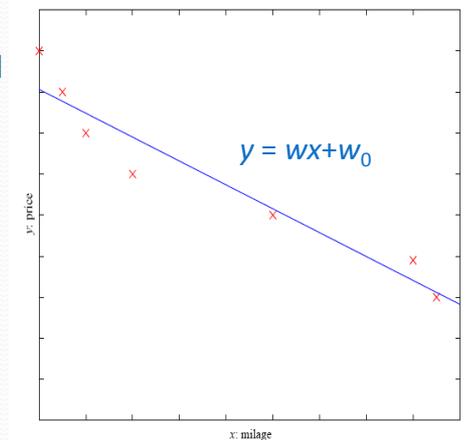
Test images



ORL dataset,
AT&T Laboratories, Cambridge UK

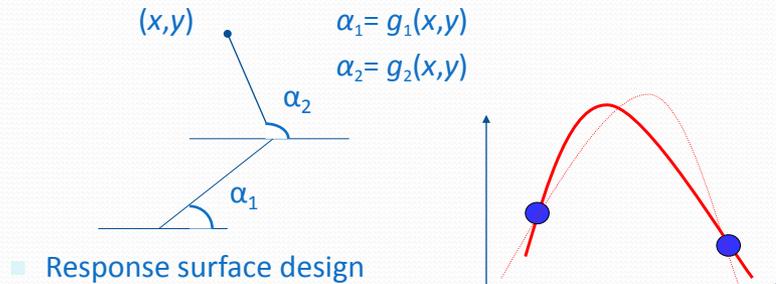
Regression

- Example: Price of a used car
- x : car attributes
- y : price
- $y = g(x | \theta)$
- $g(\cdot)$ model,
- θ parameters



Regression Applications

- Navigating a car: Angle of the steering
- Kinematics of a robot arm



Supervised Learning: Uses

- Prediction of future cases: Use the rule to predict the output for future inputs
- Knowledge extraction: The rule is easy to understand
- Compression: The rule is simpler than the data it explains
- Outlier detection: Exceptions that are not covered by the rule, e.g., fraud

Unsupervised Learning

- Learning “what normally happens”
- No output
- Clustering: Grouping similar instances
- Example applications
 - Customer segmentation in CRM
 - Image compression: Color quantization
 - Bioinformatics: Learning motifs

Reinforcement Learning

- Learning a policy: A sequence of outputs
- No supervised output but delayed reward
- Credit assignment problem
- Game playing
- Robot in a maze
- Multiple agents, partial observability, ...

Resources: Datasets

- UCI Repository: <http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mllearn/MLRepository.html>
- UCI KDD Archive:
<http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/summary.data.application.html>
- Statlib: <http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/>
- Delve: <http://www.cs.utoronto.ca/~delve/>

Resources: Journals

- Journal of Machine Learning Research www.jmlr.org
- Machine Learning
- Neural Computation
- Neural Networks
- IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks
- IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence
- Annals of Statistics
- Journal of the American Statistical Association
- ...

Resources: Conferences

- International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML)
- European Conference on Machine Learning (ECML)
- Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS)
- Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence (UAI)
- Computational Learning Theory (COLT)
- International Conference on Artificial Neural Networks (ICANN)
- International Conference on AI & Statistics (AISTATS)
- International Conference on Pattern Recognition (ICPR)
- ... International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN)