

Machine Learning with Python

Introduction to ML (Part1)

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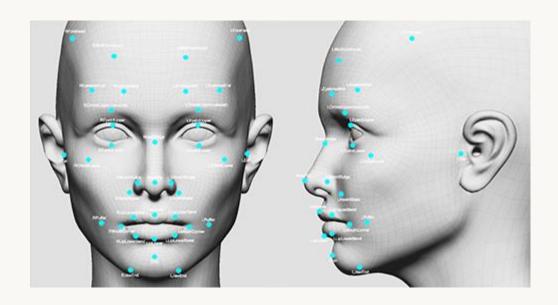
Introduction to Machine Learning

- Motivation
- Machine Learning Definition
- Where is Machine Learning in Computer Science?
- Applications of Machine Learning
- Approaches to Machine Learning
- Learning Process

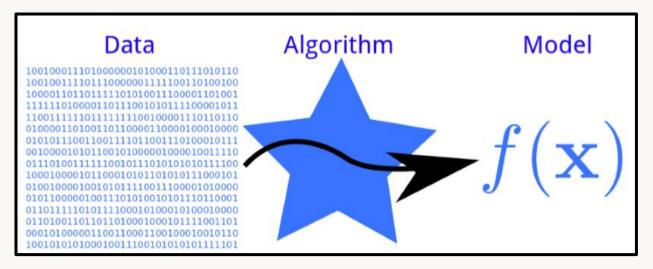
Motivation

Hard problems:

- Pattern recognition
- Computer vision
- Natural language understanding
- Speech recognition
- Robotics ...



What is machine learning?



Machine learning (Alpaydin 2009)

Machine learning is programming computers to optimize a performance criterion using example data or past experience. We have a model defined up to some parameter, and learning is the execution of a computer algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model using the training data or past experience.

Prediction



Now, Lets check his choices:

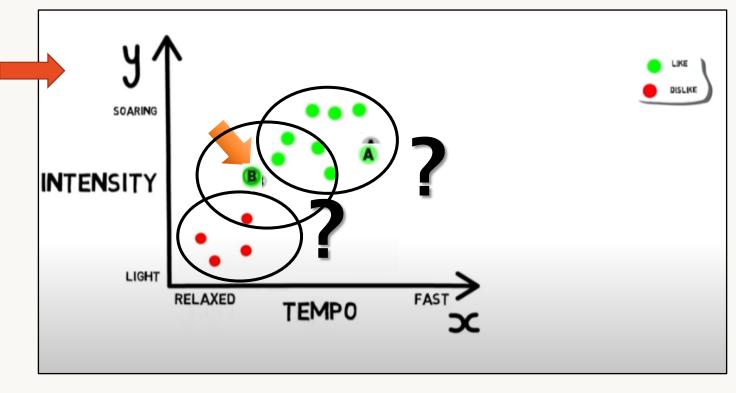


SONG A - FAST TEMPO SOARING INTENSITY

Gender of voice.



SONG B - MEDIUM TEMPO MEDIUM INTENSITY



i.e., K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm

Prediction

Based on seen data, the model should be able to predict properties of new or unseen data

• From a logical perspective, what the model does is **inference**:

based on a limited sample of data, the model **infers** a general <u>rule</u> how the data behave

• Aim of machine learning \rightarrow is to build models that generalize well

The goal of ML is never to make "perfect" guesses, because ML deals in domains where there is no such thing. The goal is to make guesses that are good enough to be useful.

Machine learning is about extracting knowledge from data.

Knowledge from data

- From data to information to knowledge to action
- Data exists in abundance (plenty) (web, text, video, audio, experimental data, data warehouses, deep web ...)
- On the other hand, knowledge is rare and expensive
- Goal: build models that explain the data and allow us to make inferences/predictions

Data Mining

Data mining is the process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of machine learning, statistics, and database systems.

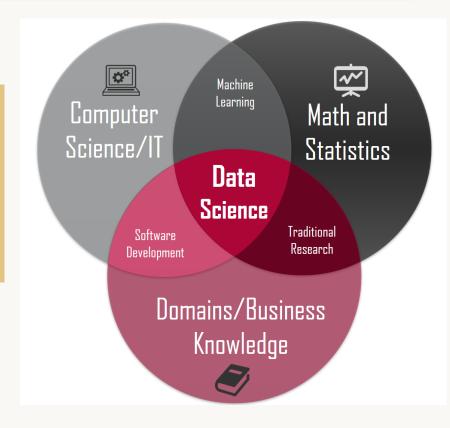
Data mining or knowledge discovery in data applies machine learning algorithms to structured and unstructured databases.

- o Commerce: market basket analysis, CRM (Customer Relationship Management)
- Finances: credit risk assessment, credit card fraud
- Manufacturing: optimization, troubleshooting
- Medicine: diagnosis
- Telecommunications: service optimization
- Bioinformatics: gene expression analysis, sequence alignment
- Text mining: document classification, information extraction

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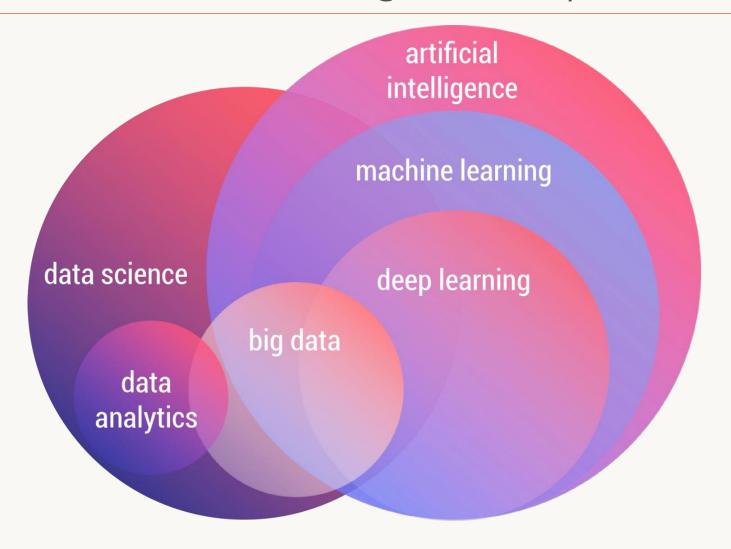
Data Science

Data science is an interdisciplinary field that uses scientific methods, processes, algorithms and systems to extract knowledge and insights from data in various forms, both structured and unstructured, similar to data mining.



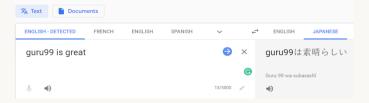
• It is a "concept to unify statistics, data analysis, machine learning and their related methods" in order to "understand and analyze actual phenomena" with data.

Where is Machine Learning in Computer Science?

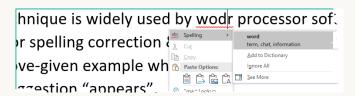


Natural Language Processing (NLP)- Applications

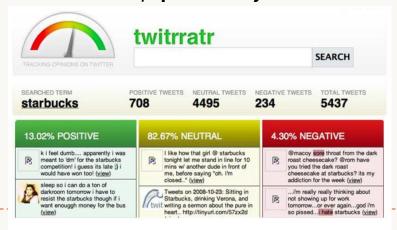
Machine Translation



Grammar Correction



Sentiment/Opinion Analysis



- Text Summarization
- Text Classification
- Speech recognition:
 - Speech to text
 - Text to speech



- Computer vision and image recognition
 - A classifier recognizes various types of vehicles and traffic signs, even in cases that would be difficult for humans (bad weather conditions etc.)
 - Deep learning: autonomous vehicles (NVIDIA)

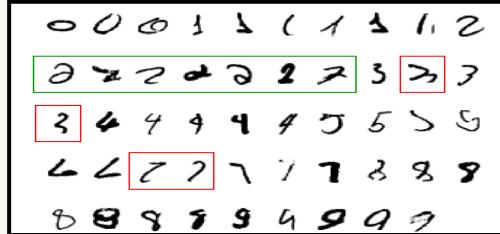


Computer vision and image recognition

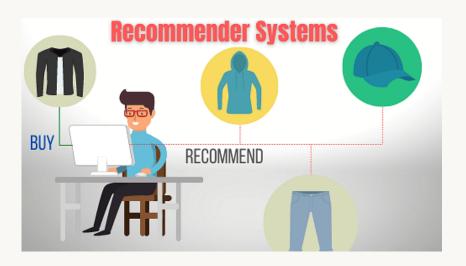
 Deep (dish) learning (Google): Based on a photo of a dish, the system estimates how many calories it has



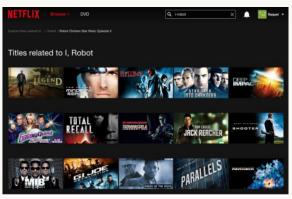
Handwriting recognition



Recommendation engines







Robotics

For example:



Tesla humanoid robot



Flying robot



Playing Game: Alpha Go

Summary:

Machine Learning is used when:

- Human expertise does not exist e.g. navigating on Mars
- Problem that is too hard to be solved algorithmically e.g. speech recognition
- Models must be customized e.g. personalized medicine
- Dynamically adaptable systems e.g., robots, adaptable user interfaces
- Models are based on huge amounts of data e.g., genomics
 - data science, big data, data mining

Contents for the next lectures

- Approaches to Machine Learning
- Learning Process

Any questions?