

Machine Learning

Machine Learning (ML) is a field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.



Detecting Spam Emails

An email:

- Spam
- Not spam

Depends on the user

There's no implementation

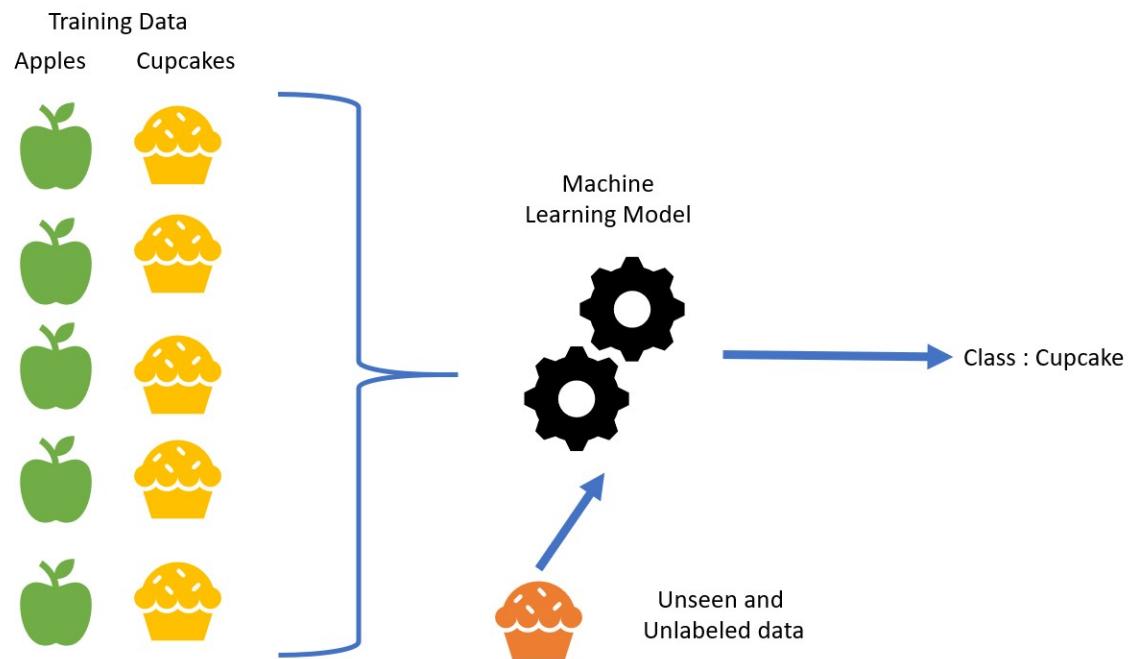
Spam Email Detection

- 10,000 emails
 - Spam emails
 - Not spam emails
- 10,001th email
 - Spam or not spam?
- ML algorithms use historical data as input to predict new output values

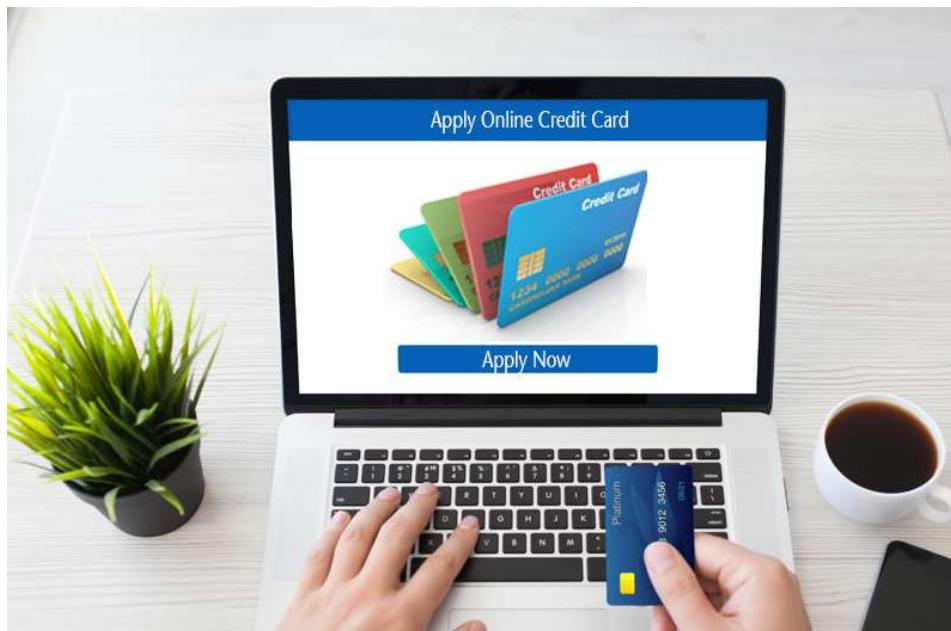


Supervised Learning

- Supervised Learning is a type of ML, where machines are trained using labeled data, and based on the labeled data, machines predict the output.



Supervised Learning Example



Age	Income	Occupation	Credit Score	Approve?
35	\$80K	Engineer	731	Yes
54	\$50K	Teacher	740	Yes
21	\$20K	Student	658	No
23	\$100K	Data Scientist	690	Yes
...
25	\$40K	Sales Rep.	695	???

- Labels: Yes/No

Supervised Learning Types

1) Classification

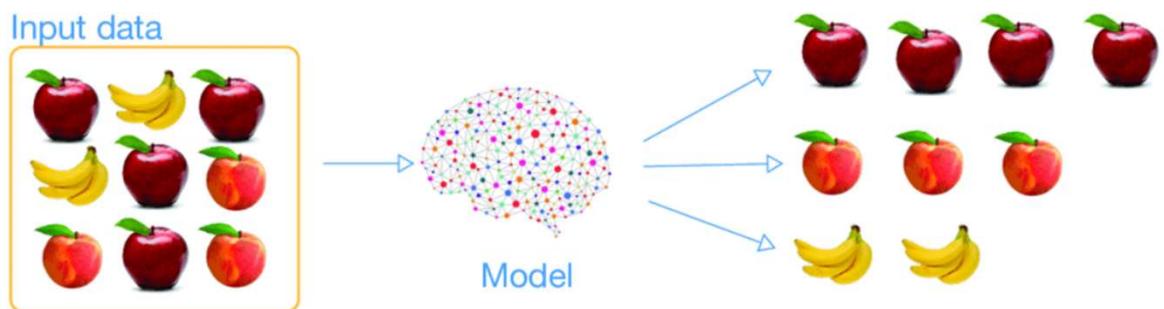
- Binary Classification: Dividing data into two categories
 - Ex: Credit card application
 - Approve or Deny
- Multi-class Classification: Classifying into multiple categories
 - Ex: Weather prediction
 - Sunny, Rainy, Snowing, etc.

2) Regression: Predicting continuous values

- Ex: House price prediction
 - \$500K, \$750K, \$1M, etc.

Unsupervised Learning

- Unsupervised Learning uses ML algorithms to analyze and cluster unlabeled data.
- The algorithms discover patterns in data without human help.



Unsupervised Learning Example



Supermarkets use unsupervised learning algorithms

- Basket analysis via association rule algorithm

Machine Learning

- ✓ To design a learning system, we must know the TPE factors:
 - ✓ Task
 - ✓ Performance Measure
 - ✓ Experience (Training)
- ✓ Spam email detection learning problem:
 - ✓ Task T: To recognize and classify emails into 'spam' or 'not spam'.
 - ✓ Performance measure P: Total percent of emails being correctly classified as 'spam' (or 'not spam') by the program.
 - ✓ Experience E: A set of emails with given labels ('spam' / 'not spam')