

# Μηχανική Μάθηση

Εργαστήριο Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης και Συστημάτων Μάθησης

# Τί είναι μια γάτα;



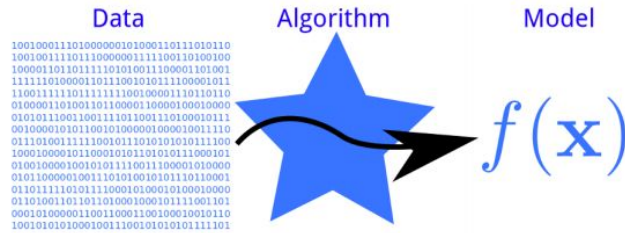
# Τί είναι μια γάτα;



# Πώς μαθαίνουμε τί είναι μια γάτα;

# Ορισμοί της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

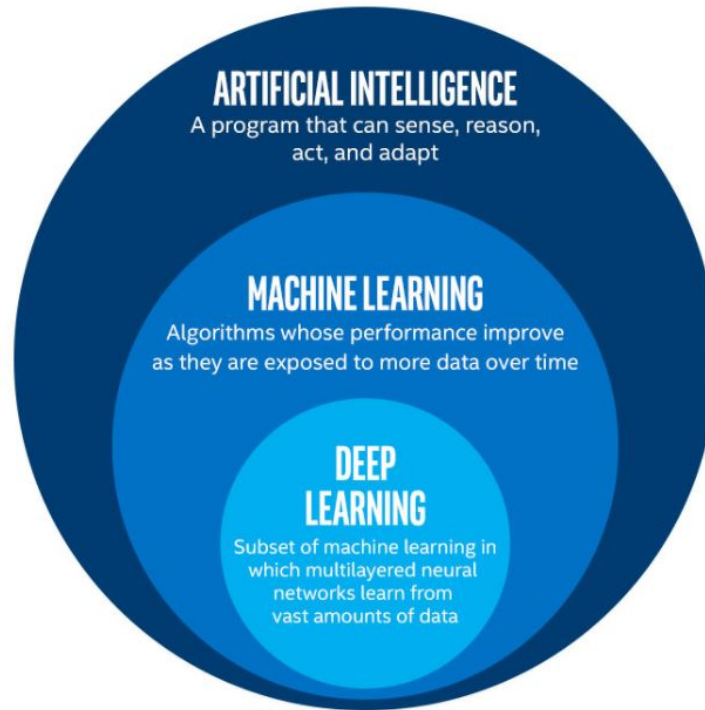
*The subfield of computer science that “gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed”.*  
(Arthur Samuel, 1959)



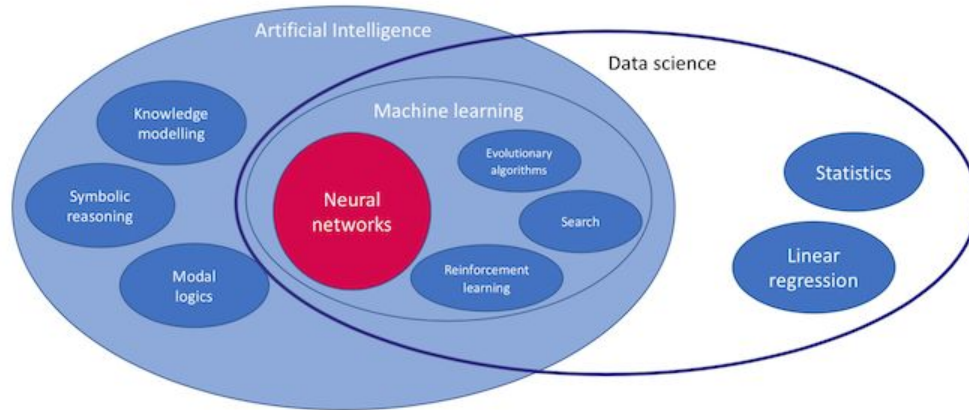
Using data for answering questions  
Training Predicting

*A computer program is said to learn from experience  $E$  with respect to some class of tasks  $T$  and performance measure  $P$  if its performance at tasks in  $T$ , as measured by  $P$ , improves with experience  $E$ .”*  
(Tom Mitchell, 1997)

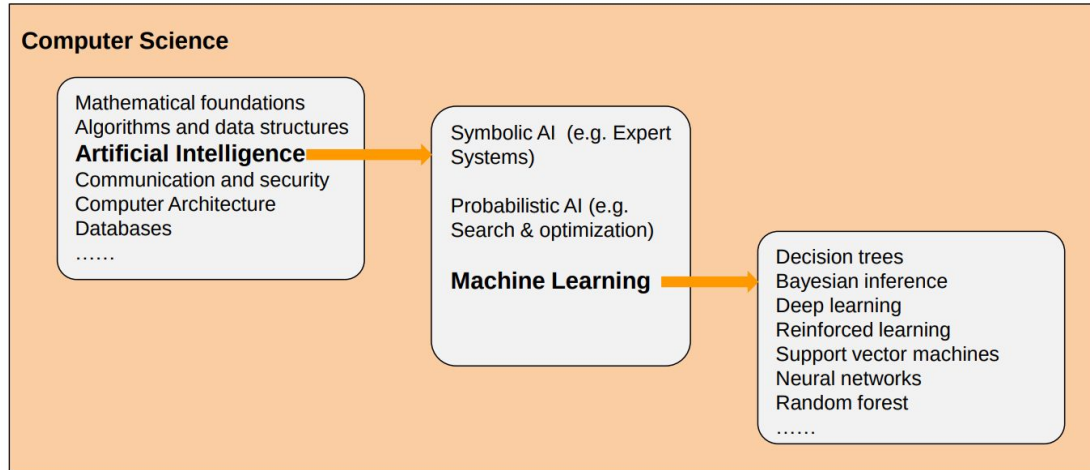
# Ευφυή υπολογιστικά συστήματα



# Ευφυή υπολογιστικά συστήματα



# Επιστήμη Υπολογιστών, AI και Μηχανική Μάθηση



Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of Computer Science that uses algorithms and techniques to mimic human intelligence

Machine Learning (ML) is one of several AI techniques for sophisticated cognitive tasks

# A Paradigm Shift from Traditional AI

## Traditional AI techniques



- **Static** – hard-coded set of steps and scenarios
- **Rule Based** – expert knowledge
- **No generalization** – handling special cases is difficult

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## Machine Learning



- **Dynamic** – evolves with data, finds new patterns
- **Data driven** – discovers knowledge
- **Generalization** – adapts to new situations and special cases



# Στατιστική - AI - Μηχανικής Μάθηση



Symbolic AI

“Let us sit down with the world’s best chess player, Ekpe Okorafor, and put his knowledge into a computer program”

Mathematical/Statistical AI

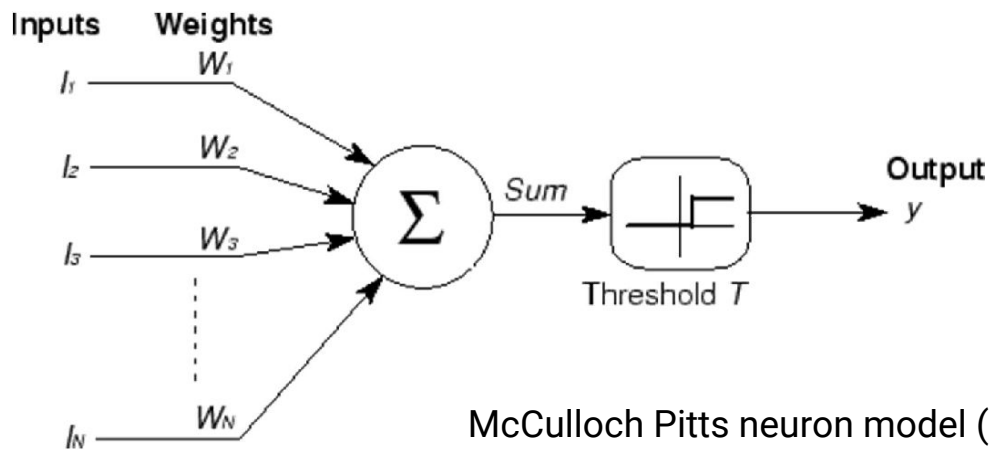
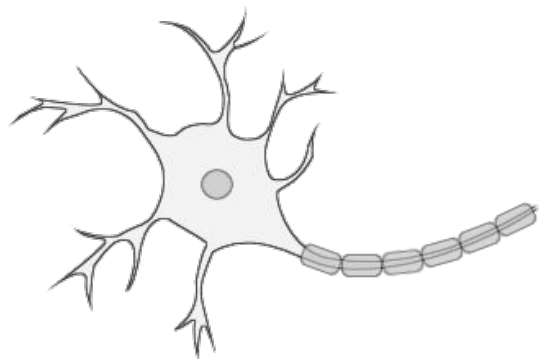
“Let us simulate all the different possible moves and the associated outcomes at each single step and go with the most likely to win”

Machine Learning Approach

**“Let us show millions of examples or real life and simulated games (won and lost) to the program, and let it learn from experience”**

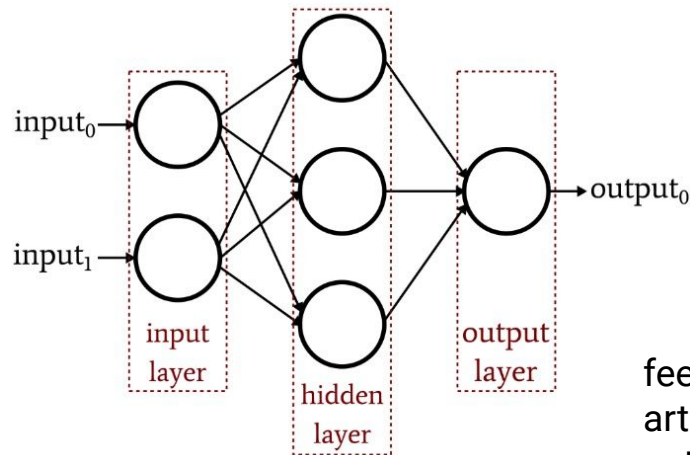
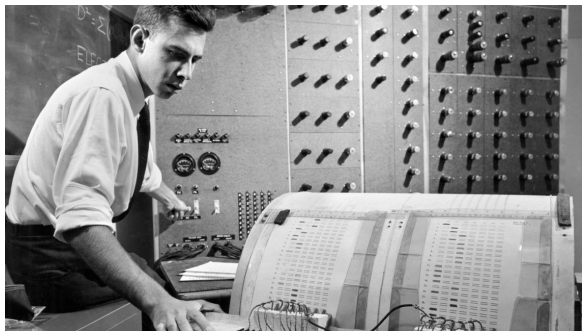
# Βιομημητισμός (Biomimicry)

Βιομημητισμός και μάθηση ή πώς η Μηχανική Μάθηση διαφοροποιείται από τη Στατιστική



McCulloch Pitts neuron model (1943)

# Perceptron (1958) - Multilayer Perceptron (80s)



feedforward  
artificial neural  
network (ANN).

## Perceptron Training Rule

- Weights modified for each example
- Update Rule:

$$w_i \leftarrow w_i + \Delta w_i$$

where

$$\Delta w_i = \eta(t - o)x_i$$

learning rate    target value    perceptron output    input value

# Πότε χρησιμοποιούμε Μηχανική Μάθηση

Tasks programmers can't describe

Complex multidimensional problems that can't be solved by numerical reasoning

Hand writing



Weather Forecasting



Health Care Outcomes



Cognitive Reasoning



Network Intrusion

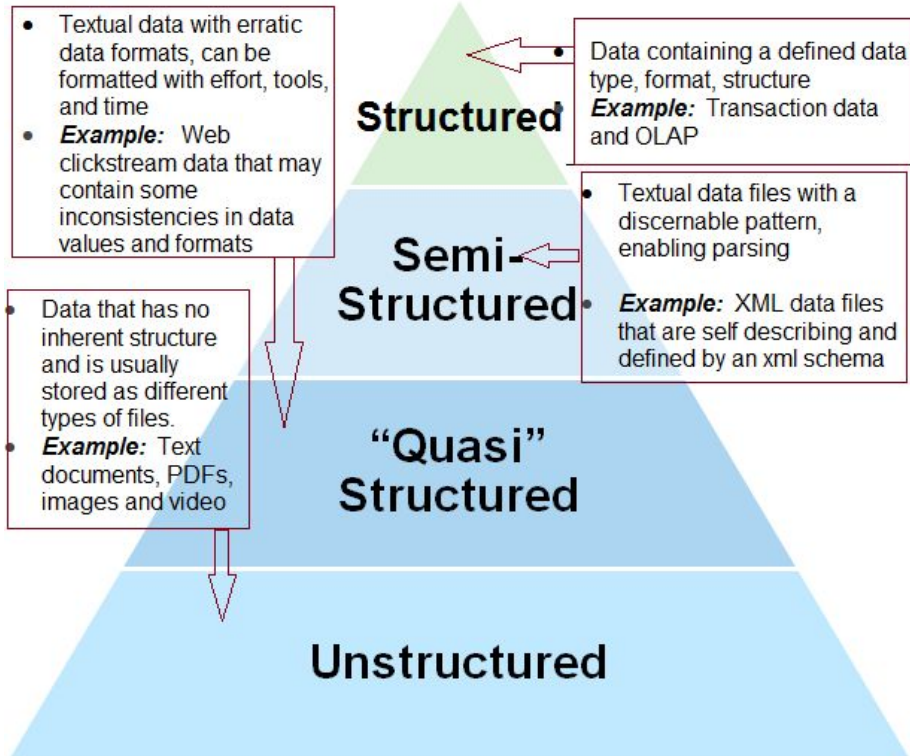


Movie Recommendation

# Δομημένα και αδόμητα δεδομένα

	Structured Data	Unstructured Data
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre-defined data models</li><li>• Usually text only</li><li>• Easy to search</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No pre-defined data model</li><li>• May be text, images, sound, video or other formats</li><li>• Difficult to search</li></ul>
<b>Resides in</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relational databases</li><li>• Data warehouses</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Applications</li><li>• NoSQL databases</li><li>• Data warehouses</li><li>• Data lakes</li></ul>
<b>Generated by</b>	Humans or machines	Humans or machines
<b>Typical applications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Airline reservation systems</li><li>• Inventory control</li><li>• CRM systems</li><li>• ERP systems</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Word processing</li><li>• Presentation software</li><li>• Email clients</li><li>• Tools for viewing or editing media</li></ul>
<b>Examples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dates</li><li>• Phone numbers</li><li>• Social security numbers</li><li>• Credit card numbers</li><li>• Customer names</li><li>• Addresses</li><li>• Product names and numbers</li><li>• Transaction information</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Text files</li><li>• Reports</li><li>• Email messages</li><li>• Audio files</li><li>• Video files</li><li>• Images</li><li>• Surveillance imagery</li></ul>

# Δομημένα και αδόμητα δεδομένα



Τα δομημένα δεδομένα είναι ποιοτικά, “ακριβά” και λίγα. Κατάλληλα για κλασική TN, άμεση χρήση πχ σε κανόνες.

Τα αδόμητα δεδομένα είναι χαμηλής ποιότητας, “φθυνα” και πάρα πολλά. Χρήση Μηχανικής Μάθησης, έμμεση χρήση: πρέπει να μάθουμε από τα δεδομένα (Learning from Data)

# Μηχανική Μάθηση, Big Data, Hardware, Software

## Data

Data already available everywhere

Low storage costs: everyone has several GBs for “free”

Hardware more **powerful** and **cheaper** than ever before

## Devices

Everyone has a computer fully packed with sensors:

- GPS
- Cameras
- Microphones

Permanently connected to Internet

## Services

Cloud Computing:

- Online storage
- Infrastructure as a Service

User applications:

- YouTube
- Gmail
- Facebook
- Twitter

Supervised

Unsupervised

Reinforcement

# Είδη της Μηχανικής Μάθησης



# Είδη της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

Supervised

Learn through **examples** of which we know the desired output (what we want to predict).

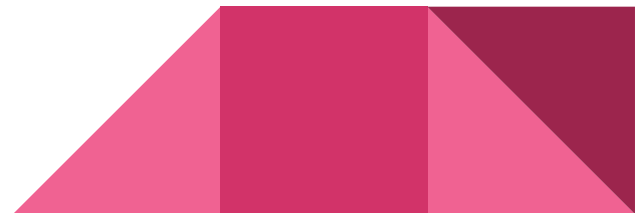
*Is this a cat or a dog?*

Unsupervised

*Are these emails spam or not?*

*Predict the market value of houses, given the square meters, number of rooms, neighborhood, etc.*

Reinforcement

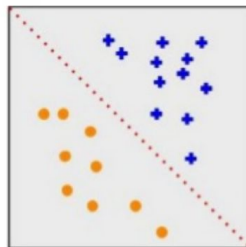


# Είδη της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

Supervised

Classification

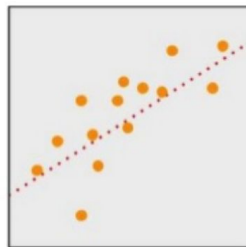
Output is a **discrete** variable (e.g., cat/dog)



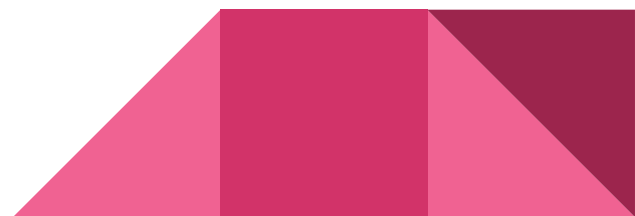
Unsupervised

Regression

Output is **continuous** (e.g., price, temperature)



Reinforcement



# Είδη της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

Supervised

There is **no desired output**. Learn something about the data. *Latent* relationships.

Unsupervised

*I have photos and want to put them in 20 groups.*

*I want to find anomalies in the credit card usage patterns of my customers.*

Reinforcement



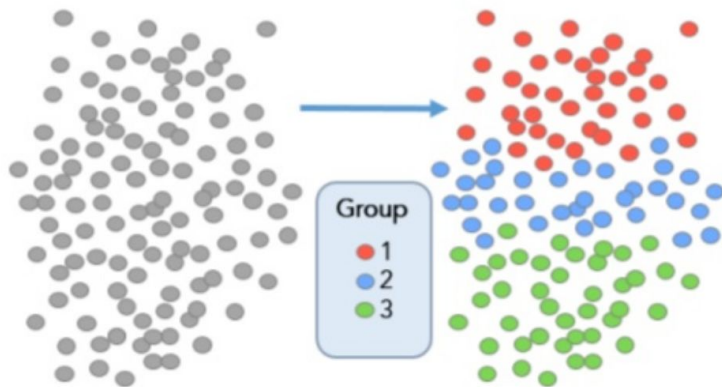
# Είδη της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

Supervised

Useful for learning structure in the data (**clustering**), hidden correlations, reduce dimensionality, etc.

Unsupervised

Reinforcement



# Παραδείγματα αλγορίθμων MM

## Supervised

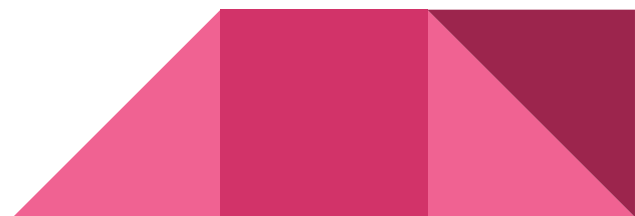
- Linear classifier
- Naive Bayes
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Decision Tree
- Random Forests
- k-Nearest Neighbors
- **Neural Networks (Deep learning)**

## Unsupervised

- PCA
- t-SNE
- k-means
- DBSCAN

## Reinforcement

- SARSA- $\lambda$
- Q-Learning



# Είδη της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

Supervised

An agent **interacts** with an **environment** and watches the result of the interaction.

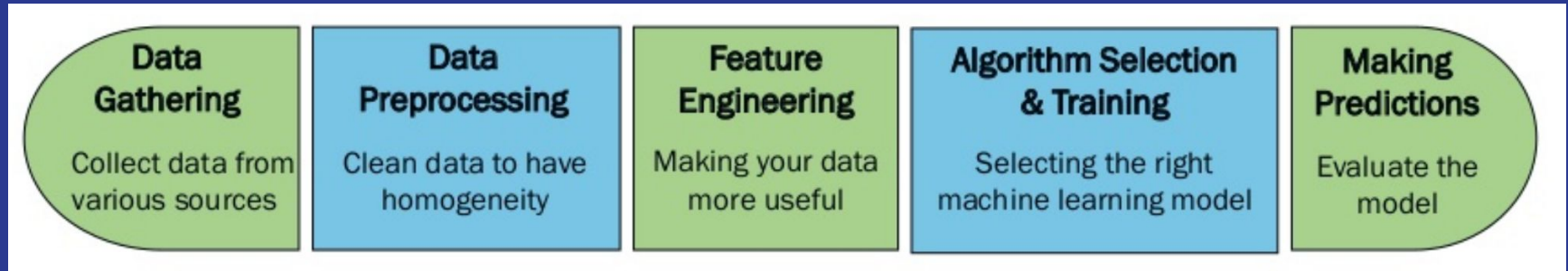
Unsupervised

Environment gives feedback via a positive or negative **reward signal**.

Reinforcement



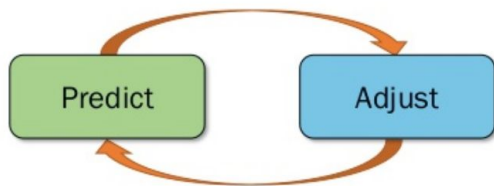
# Επίλυση ενός προβλήματος MM



# Επιλογή Αλγορίθμου και Εκπαίδευση

**Goal of training:** making the correct prediction as often as possible

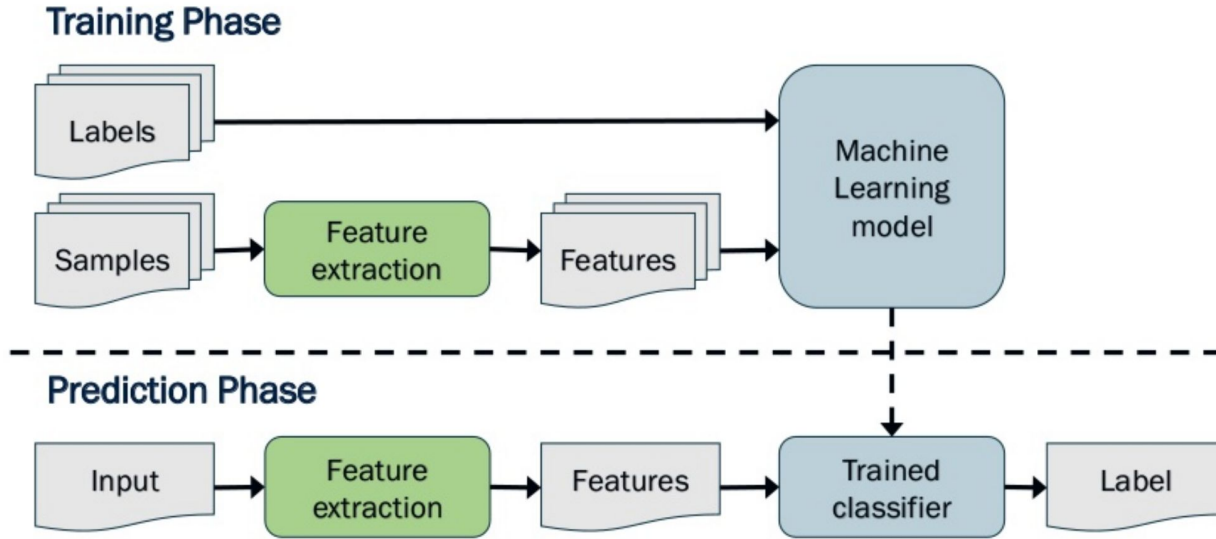
- Incremental improvement:



- Use of metrics for **evaluating** performance and comparing solutions
- **Hyperparameter tuning:** more an art than a science
- Every ML algorithm has three components:
  - **Representation**
  - **Optimization**
  - **Evaluation**



# Πρόβλεψη - Inference



# Representation & Features

(αναπαράσταση και χαρακτηριστικά)

Raw Data

```
0: {  
  house_info: {  
    num_rooms: 6  
    num_bedrooms: 3  
    street_name: "Shorebird Way"  
    num_basement_rooms: -1  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

Raw data doesn't come to us as feature vectors.

Feature Engineering

Feature Vector

```
[  
  6.0,  
  1.0,  
  0.0,  
  0.0,  
  0.0,  
  9.321,  
  -2.20,  
  1.01,  
  0.0,  
  ...,  
]
```

Process of creating features from raw data is **feature engineering**.

# Τα δεδομένα

- Για να εφαρμόσουμε μεθόδους Μηχανικής Μάθησης χρειαζόμαστε έναν ελάχιστο όγκο δεδομένων, που αποικαλούμε σύνολο δεδομένων (data set)
- Το σύνολο δεδομένων αποτελείται από έναν αριθμό δειγμάτων (samples)
- Κάθε δείγμα είναι ένα διάνυσμα που αποτελείται από χαρακτηριστικά (features)

# Τα δεδομένα

- Συνήθως κάθε δείγμα αναπαριστά αριθμητικά μια μέτρηση ή μια οντότητα από τον φυσικό κόσμο
- Παράδειγμα: μετρήσαμε σήμερα τη μέση θερμοκρασία ( $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), νεφοκάλυψη (10%) και τη βαρομετρική πίεση (1013,2 mbar). Το διάνυσμα του σημερινού δείγματος θα είναι [25 10 1013,2]. Το αυριανό δείγμα θα έχει κάποιες άλλες τιμές κοκ.

# Τα δεδομένα

- Πολλές φορές δεν μας δίνονται μετρήσεις αλλά πρέπει να δημιουργήσουμε εμείς τα χαρακτηριστικά, να κάνουμε δηλαδή εξαγωγή χαρακτηριστικών (feature extraction) από τα αντικείμενα της συλλογής. Παραδείγματα:
- Συλλογή εικόνων: μετατρέπουμε κάθε εικόνα σε ένα διάνυσμα όπου τα χαρακτηριστικά είναι τιμές ιστογραμμάτων χρωμάτων
- Συλλογή κειμένων: μετατρέπουμε κάθε κείμενο σε ένα διάνυσμα όπου κάθε χαρακτηριστικό είναι η συχνότητα εμφάνισης κάθε λέξης

# Τα δεδομένα

- Ειδικά στην επιβλεπόμενη μάθηση, σε κάθε δείγμα αντιστοιχεί και μια ετικέτα κατηγορίας ή κλάσης (class label) ή μια τιμή εξόδου. Για παράδειγμα στο δείγμα καιρού [25 10 1013,2] της σημερινής μέρας μπορεί να αντιστοιχεί :
  - η ετικέτα “Εβρεξε” ή
  - η τιμή εξόδου 1,5 που αντιστοιχεί στα mm βροχής που παρατηρήθηκαν τη συγκεκριμένη μέρα
- Οι ετικέτες ή οι τιμές χρησιμοποιούνται για την εκπαίδευση του συστήματος στην επιβλεπόμενη μάθηση

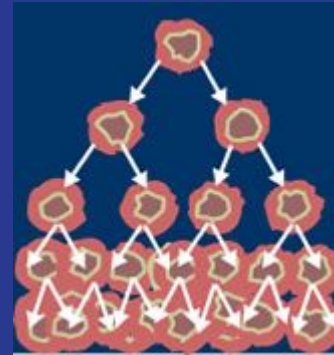
# Παράδειγμα dataset: [Wisconsin Breast Cancer](#)

## Attribute Information:

- 1) ID number
- 2) Diagnosis (M = malignant, B = benign)  
3-32)

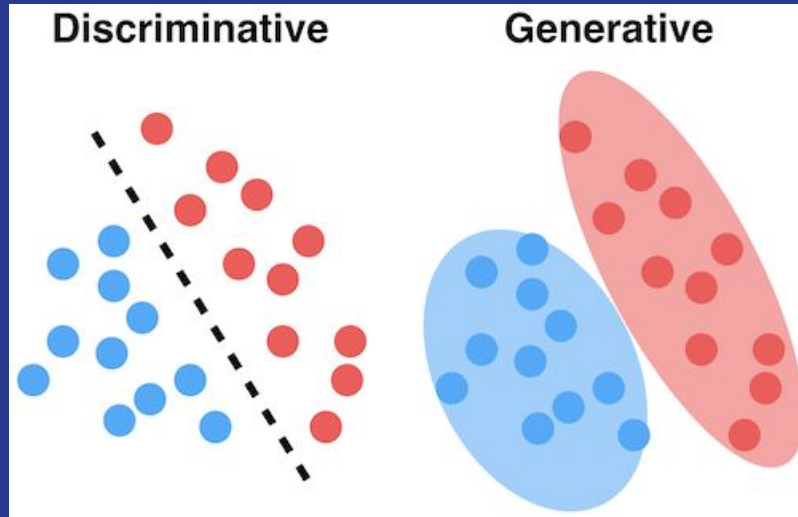
Ten real-valued features are computed for each cell nucleus:

- a) radius (mean of distances from center to points on the perimeter)
- b) texture (standard deviation of gray-scale values)
- c) perimeter
- d) area
- e) smoothness (local variation in radius lengths)
- f) compactness ( $\text{perimeter}^2 / \text{area} - 1.0$ )
- g) concavity (severity of concave portions of the contour)
- h) concave points (number of concave portions of the contour)
- i) symmetry
- j) fractal dimension ("coastline approximation" - 1)



```
842302,M,17.99,10.38,122.8,1.001,0.1184,0.2776,0.3001,0.1471,0.2419,0.07871,1.095,0.9053,8.589,153.4,0.006399,0.04904,0.05373,0.01587,0.03003,0.006193,25.38,17.33,184.6,2019,0.1622,0.6656,0.7119,0.2654,0.4601,0.1189
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849014,M,19.81,22.15,130,1260,0.09831,0.1027,0.1479,0.09498,0.1582,0.05395,0.7582,1.017,5.865,112.4,0.006494,0.01893,0.03391,0.01521,0.01356,0.001997,27.32,30.88,186.8,2398,0.1512,0.315,0.5372,0.2388,0.2768,0.07615
8510426,B,13.54,14.36,87.46,566.3,0.09779,0.08129,0.06664,0.04781,0.1885,0.05766,0.2699,0.7886,2.058,23.56,0.008462,0.0146,0.02387,0.01315,0.0198,0.0023,15.11,19.26,99.7,711.2,0.144,0.1773,0.239,0.1288,0.2977,0.07259
8510653,B,13.08,15.71,85.63,520,0.1075,0.127,0.04568,0.0311,0.1967,0.06811,0.1852,0.7477,1.383,14.67,0.004097,0.01898,0.01698,0.00649,0.01678,0.002425,14.5,20.49,96.09,630.5,0.1312,0.2776,0.189,0.07283,0.3184,0.08183
8510824,B,9.504,12.44,60.34,273.9,0.1024,0.06492,0.02956,0.02076,0.1815,0.06905,0.2773,0.9768,1.909,15.7,0.009606,0.01432,0.01985,0.01421,0.02027,0.002968,10.23,15.66,65.13,314.9,0.1324,0.1148,0.08867,0.06227,0.245,0.07773
8511133,M,15.34,14.26,102.5,704.4,0.1073,0.2135,0.2077,0.09756,0.2521,0.07032,0.4388,0.7096,3.384,44.91,0.006789,0.05328,0.06446,0.02252,0.03672,0.004394,18.07,19.08,125.1,980.9,0.139,0.5954,0.6305,0.2393,0.4667,0.09946
```

# Generative - Discriminative

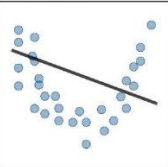


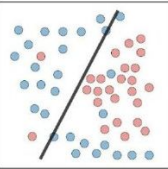
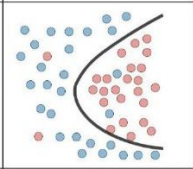
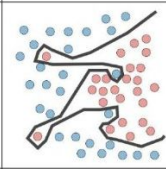


- Τα δεδομένα είναι διανύσματα σε ένα χώρο μεγάλων διαστάσεων
- Παραμετρικοί αλγόριθμοι (πχ GMM)
- Μη-Παραμετρικοί Αλγόριθμοι (πχ SVM)

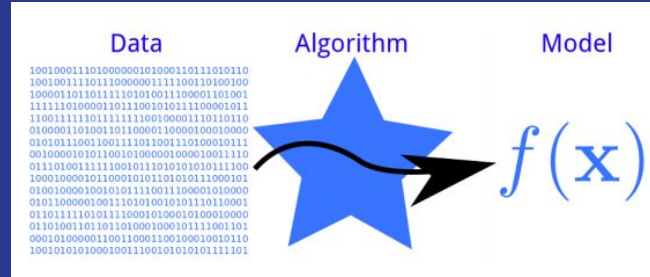


# Bias-Variance Tradeoff

(Ανταλλαγή Προκατάληψης-Διακύμανσης)

	Underfitting	Just right	Overfitting
Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- High training error</li><li>- Training error close to test error</li><li>- High bias</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Training error slightly lower than test error</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Low training error</li><li>- Training error much lower than test error</li><li>- High variance</li></ul>
Regression			
Classification			

# Γενίκευση (Generalization)



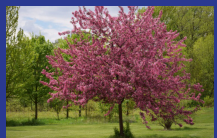
Έχοντας δει κάποια παραδείγματα, μπορεί το σύστημα να αντιμετωπίσει “σωστά” νέα παραδείγματα που δεν έχει “δει” ποτέ; -> **Γενίκευση, Μάθηση**

# Πώς μαθαίνουμε;

- Υποσυμβολικό επίπεδο αντίληψης (δεδομένα)
- Συμβολικό επίπεδο αντίληψης (?)
- Γενίκευση



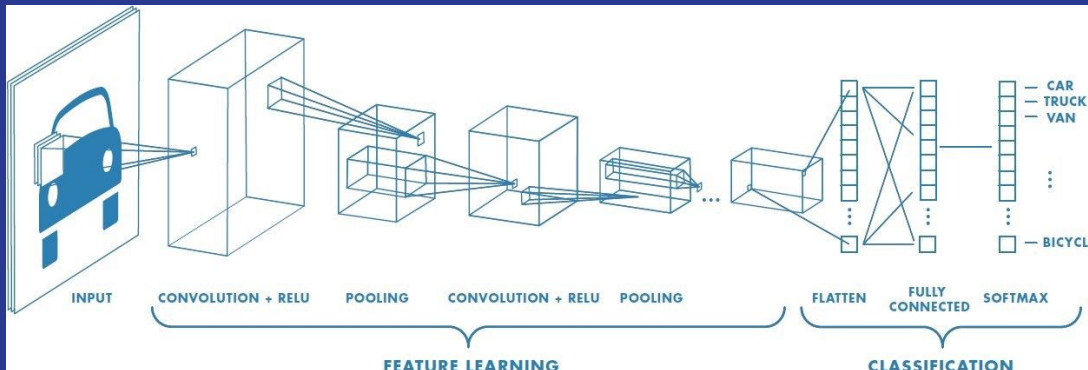
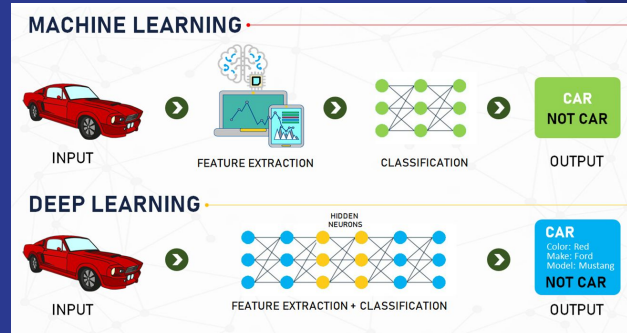
Καλή γενίκευση: “αντίστοιχο” της συμβολικής αναπαράστασης του δέντρου, δεν γνωρίζουμε τους δικούς μας μηχανισμούς μάθησης  
Υπερεκπαίδευση: αναγνωρίζουμε μόνο ότι έχει τη μορφή κωνοφόρου  
Υποεκπαίδευση: ό,τι είναι πράσινο είναι δέντρο

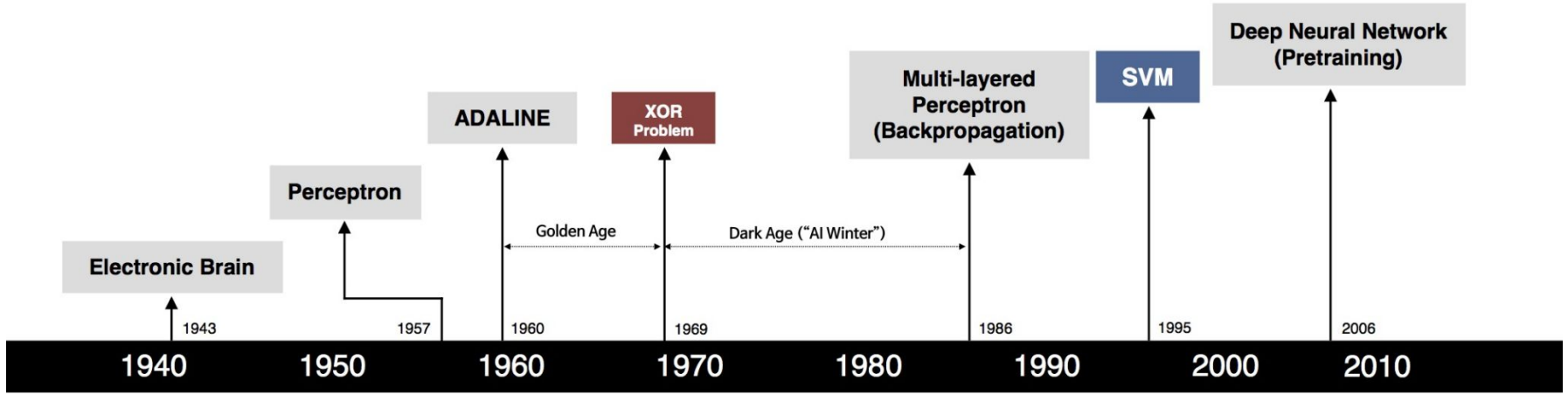


-> Η Γενίκευση σημαίνει αναπόφευκτα (αποδεκτό) **σφάλμα**  
-> Η Γενίκευση σημαίνει όμως και **ευρωστία, προσαρμοστικότητα, ανακάλυψη**

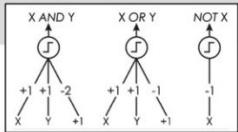
# Βαθιά Μάθηση

- συνελκτικά δίκτυα
- αυτόματη εξαγωγή χαρακτηριστικών
- μεταφορά μάθησης





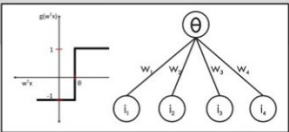
S. McCulloch – W. Pitts



- Adjustable Weights
- Weights are not Learned



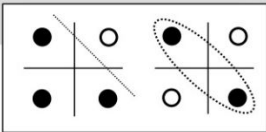
F. Rosenblatt B. Widrow – M. Hoff



- Learnable Weights and Threshold



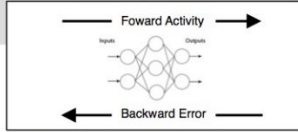
M. Minsky – S. Papert



- XOR Problem



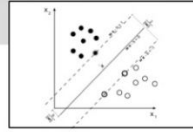
D. Rumelhart – G. Hinton – R. Williams



- Solution to nonlinearly separable problems
- Big computation, local optima and overfitting



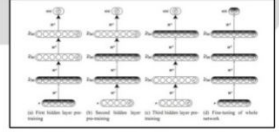
V. Vapnik – C. Cortes



- Limitations of learning prior knowledge
- Kernel function: Human Intervention



G. Hinton – S. Ruslan



- Hierarchical feature Learning

# Η εποχή της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

- Περισσότερα δεδομένα - Internet
- Αλγοριθμικές εξελίξεις
- Αλματώδης βελτίωση hardware
- Καλές βιβλιοθήκες (λογισμικό)
- **Strong AI vs Weak AI**

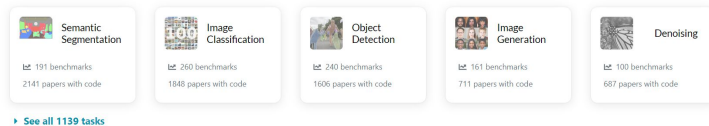
Computer Vision και NLP είναι τα πεδία με τα περισσότερα tasks

## Browse State-of-the-Art

5,521 benchmarks 2,489 tasks 56,105 papers with code

<https://paperswithcode.com/>

### Computer Vision



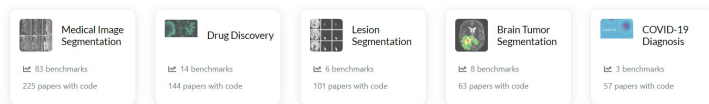
▶ See all 1139 tasks

### Natural Language Processing



▶ See all 484 tasks

### Medical



▶ See all 221 tasks

# Η εποχή της Μηχανικής Μάθησης

TECHNOLOGY

The New York Times

*Turing Award Won by 3 Pioneers in Artificial Intelligence*



From left, Yann LeCun, Geoffrey Hinton and Yoshua Bengio. The researchers worked on key developments for neural networks, which are reshaping how computer systems are built. From left, Facebook, via Associated Press; Aaron Vincent Elkaim for The New York Times; Chad Buchanan/Getty Images

Το Turing Award του 2019 απονεμήθηκε σε τρεις “γίγαντες” της MM (NY times article)

...αλλά πάντα υπάρχει (γόνιμος) αντίλογος  
-Schmidhuber-

*Αναμφίβολα όμως, το βραβείο αυτό είναι η παγκόσμια επιστημονική (και όχι μόνο) αναγνώριση ότι η Μηχανική Μάθηση, παρότι τελείως αντισυμβατική (ένας υπολογιστής που... κάνει λάθη) είναι πλέον αποδεκτή ως ένα απολύτως έγκυρο και καθοριστικό για το μέλλον υπολογιστικό παράδειγμα.*