

# OSM Lecture and Exercises

Akito Sakurai

# Handouts

• At

<http://www.sakurai.comp.ae.keio.ac.jp/classes/2015OSMLandE.html>

or



**講義資料**

大学院  
情報理工学専攻

- 情報処理論 (秋学期, 月曜) 限: 12-101
- 2015年度 講義資料 [\\*\\*\\*](#)
- プログラミング特論 (春学期, 月曜) 限: 12-208
- 2003年度 講義資料
- 人間システム8 (秋学期, 火曜) 限: 25-601
- 2002年度 講義資料
- 人間社会システム特別講義 (秋学期, 水曜) 限: 12-106

学部  
管理工学科2年生

- プログラミング言語 (春学期, 月曜) 限: 703/704
- 2015年度 講義資料
- 管理工学概論 データマイニングと機械学習 (春学期 5/12)
- 2003年度 講義資料

管理工学科3年生

- 知的機械論 (秋学期, 火曜) 限: 201
- 2015年度 講義資料 [\\*\\*\\*](#)
- アルゴリズム論 (秋学期, 月曜) 限: 11-31
- 2003年度 講義資料

実験演習  
管理工学科3年生

- 演習
- 2015年度 資料 (2015.08.15)

International Course  
2015 Handouts (2015.11.18)

**Handouts**

- Very brief introduction
- Bayesian inference and naïve Bayes (with an exercise)
- Decision Tree (with an exercise)

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# Machine Learning

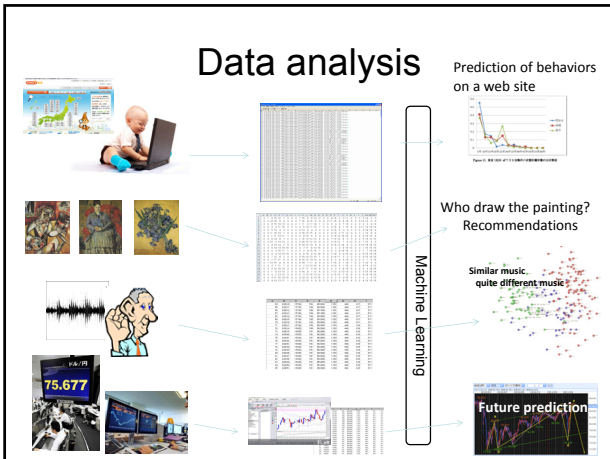
Akito Sakurai

# Contents

- Very brief introduction (this)
- Bayesian inference and naïve Bayes
  - With an exercise
- Decision tree
  - With an exercise

# What is the Machine Learning

- ML is a science/engineering field of
  - For a given set of samples (tiny or huge), predict some attributes of an unseen samples
    - By building a model of the given data, or
    - Directly (without building a model), or infer some actions to get benefits.
  - ML is a branch of AI (artificial intelligence) and also is a backbone of many AI research fields



- ### Types of Machine Learning
- Supervised Learning
    - Classification
    - Regression
    - Time series analysis
  - Unsupervised Learning
    - Clustering
    - Association rule mining
  - Reinforcement Learning

### Supervised Learning

- $P(x,y)$ : true distribution (not known)
- $D$ : training samples drawn from  $P(x,y)$

	x	y
D	57,M,195,0,125,95,39,25,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0
	78,M,160,1,130,100,37,40,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1
	69,F,180,0,115,85,40,22,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0
	18,M,165,0,110,80,41,30,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1
	54,F,135,0,115,95,39,35,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0	1
	84,F,210,1,135,105,39,24,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0
	89,F,135,0,120,95,36,28,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0	1
	49,M,195,0,115,85,39,32,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0	0
	40,M,205,0,115,90,37,18,0	0
	74,M,250,1,130,100,38,26,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1
	77,F,140,0,125,100,40,30,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1	0

We want to infer  
71,M,160,1,130,105,38,20,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 ?

Numbers are from Ramakrishnan and Gehrke. Database Management Systems, 3rd Edition.

### Supervised Learning

Well-defined goal:  
Learn  $Q(x,y)$  that is a good approximation to  $P(x,y)$  from training sample  $D$   
Or  
Infer  $y$  for a given and unseen  $x$ , where  $(x,y)$  is drawn from  $P(x,y)$

Well-defined error metrics:  
Accuracy, RMSE, ROC, ...

### Un-Supervised Learning

Training dataset:

57,M,195,0,125,95,39,25,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0
78,M,160,1,130,100,37,40,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1
69,F,180,0,115,85,40,22,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0
18,M,165,0,110,80,41,30,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1
54,F,135,0,115,95,39,35,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0	1
84,F,210,1,135,105,39,24,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0
89,F,135,0,120,95,36,28,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0	1
49,M,195,0,115,85,39,32,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0	0
40,M,205,0,115,90,37,18,0	0
74,M,250,1,130,100,38,26,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1
77,F,140,0,125,100,40,30,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1	0

Unseen data:  
71,M,160,1,130,105,38,20,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 ?

