Machine Learning

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What is a Neural Network?

- Procedurally Generated Function
- Complex Adaptive System

Uses

- Pattern Recognition
- Forecasting events
- Controlling vehicles
- Anomaly Detection

Building Your Own Neural Network

Perceptron

- Takes multiple inputs and gives an output
- Inputs are weighted between -1 and 1, then summed to generate the output
- Additionally, perceptrons can include a bias.
- Can only solve linearly separable problems

```
x = 12 weight = 0.5
y = 4 weight = -1
12(0.5) + 4(-1) = 6 + -4
Output = 2
```

Generating Weights

- 1. Provide the perceptron with inputs for which there is a known answer
- 2. Ask the perceptron to guess an answer
- 3. Compute the error
- 4. Adjust all weights according to the error
- 5. Repeat

Methods of Learning

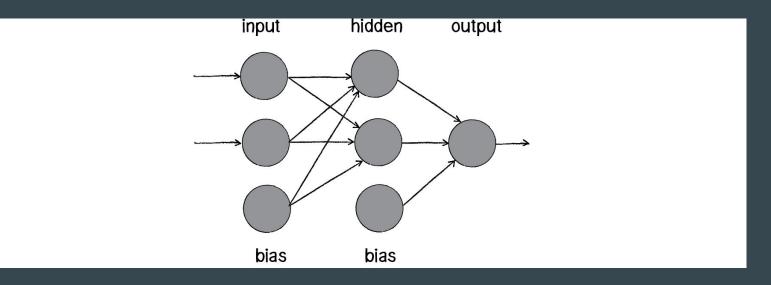
- Supervised
- Unsupervised
- Reinforcement

Decision Classifiers

• Chose a classifier based on the type of problem which you are trying to solve

Networks

- ******Perceptrons can only solve linearly separable problems.********
- Networks of perceptrons are needed to solve more complex problems.
- Input Layer, Hidden Layers, Output layers



Adjusting Network Weights

- Achieved by using back propagation
- The weights are adjusted based on the error of the network, so in order to adjust weights properly you must start at the output layer and work backwards
- Achieved through a sigmoid function



Python Guide

\$ wget www.cs.hope.edu/~dane.linsky/student.zip

Declare a dictionary.....dict = { }

Declare a list....list = []

For each.....for item in list:

Add to dictionary....dict[key] = value

Add to listlist.append(item)

Get from dictionary.....dict[key]

- You do not declare types
- You do not end lines with ;
- You do not put (and) around loop conditions
- Instead of using { and } for blocks you use indentation

Limitations With Neural Networks

- Over-Fitting
- Often actual algorithm exists
- Not 100% accurate
- Requires a lot of training