

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & CYBER SECURITY

## NEURAL NETWORKS

### *Overview*

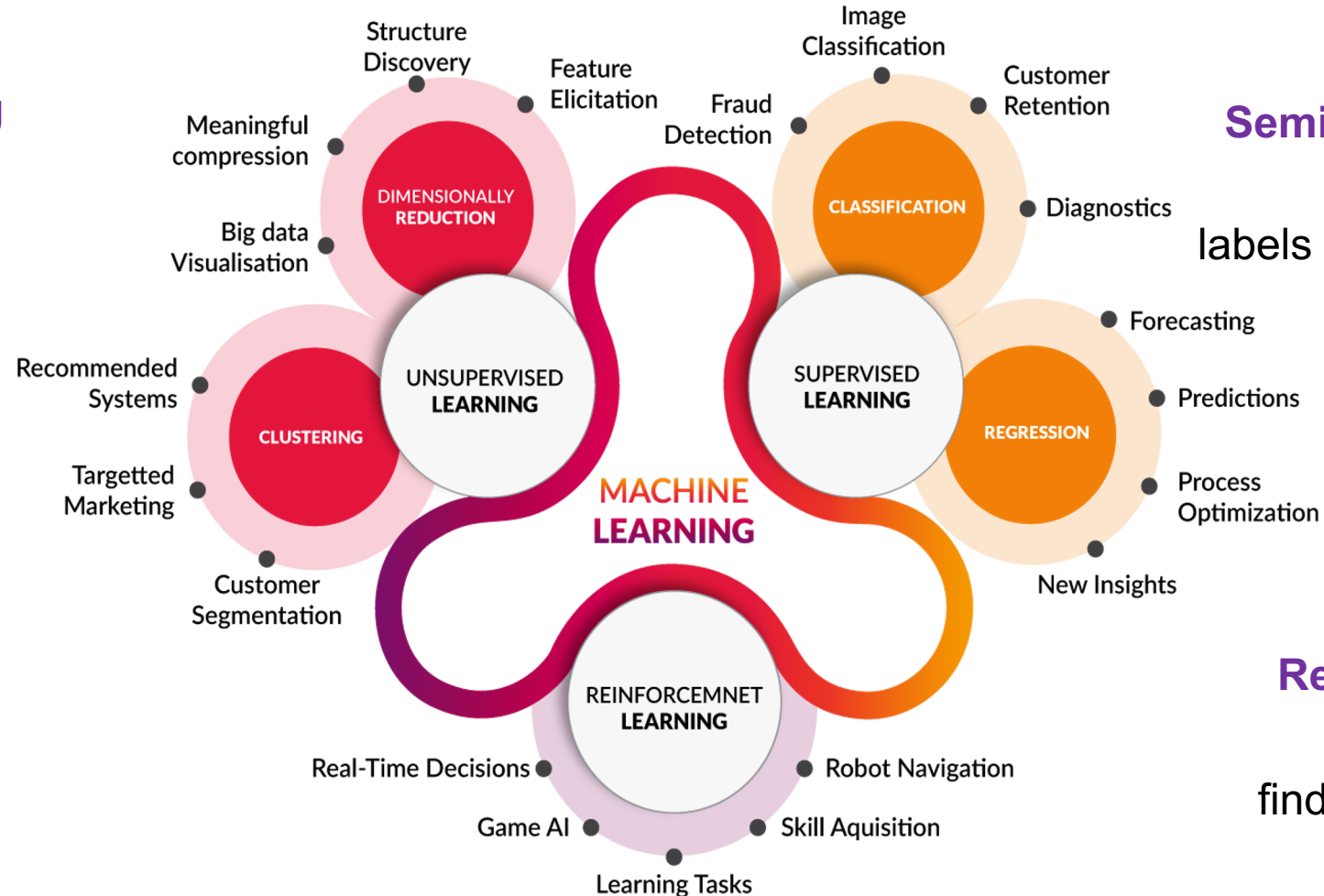
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# Types of machine learning problems

## Unsupervised learning

input data, no labels

- Clustering: group similar data points.
- Density estimation
- Dimensionality reduction
- Outlier/novelty detection



## Supervised learning

labels are provided

- Classification
- Regression

## Semi-Supervised learning

labels for just part of the data

## Reinforcement learning

find a sequence of actions (policy) that reaches a target.

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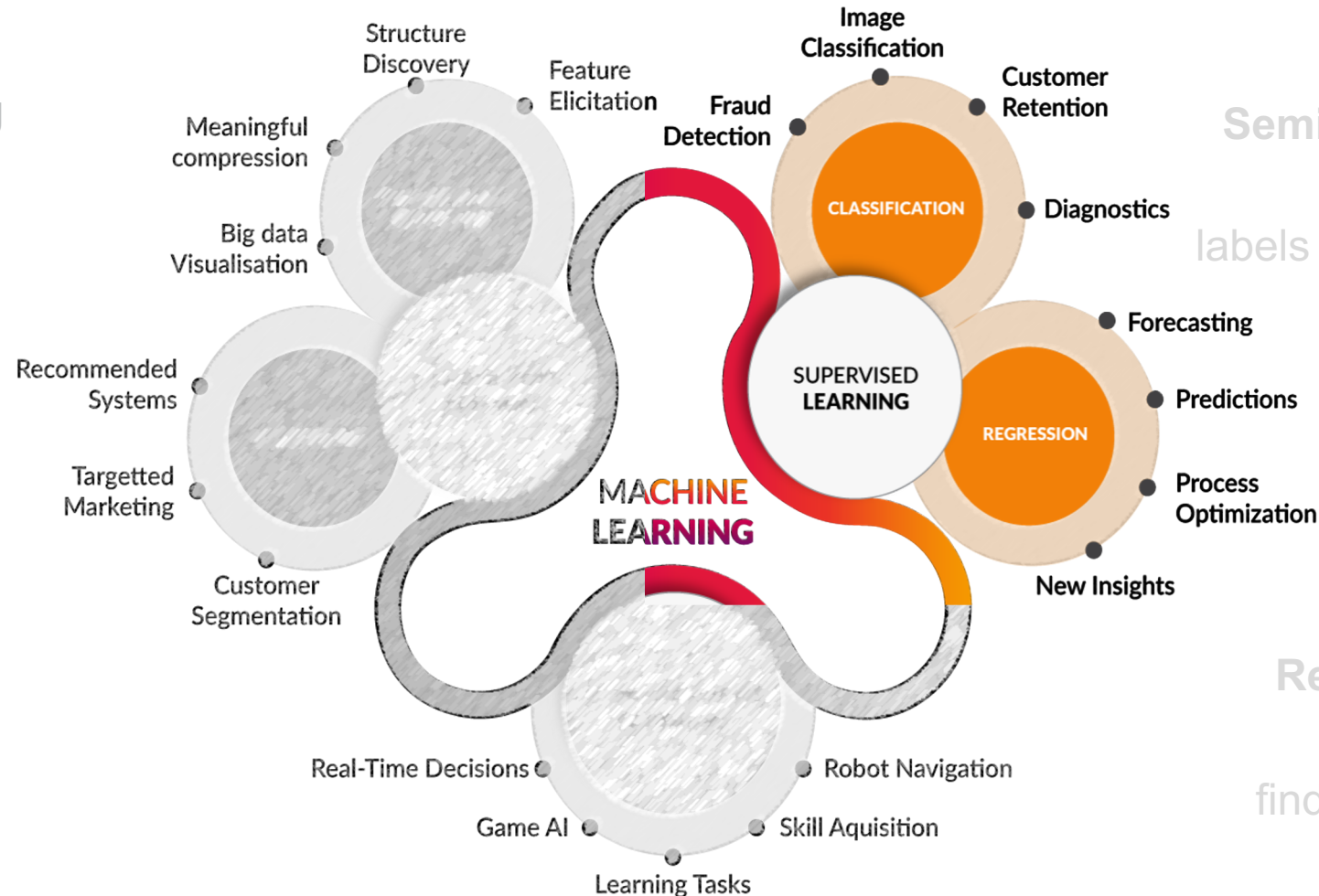
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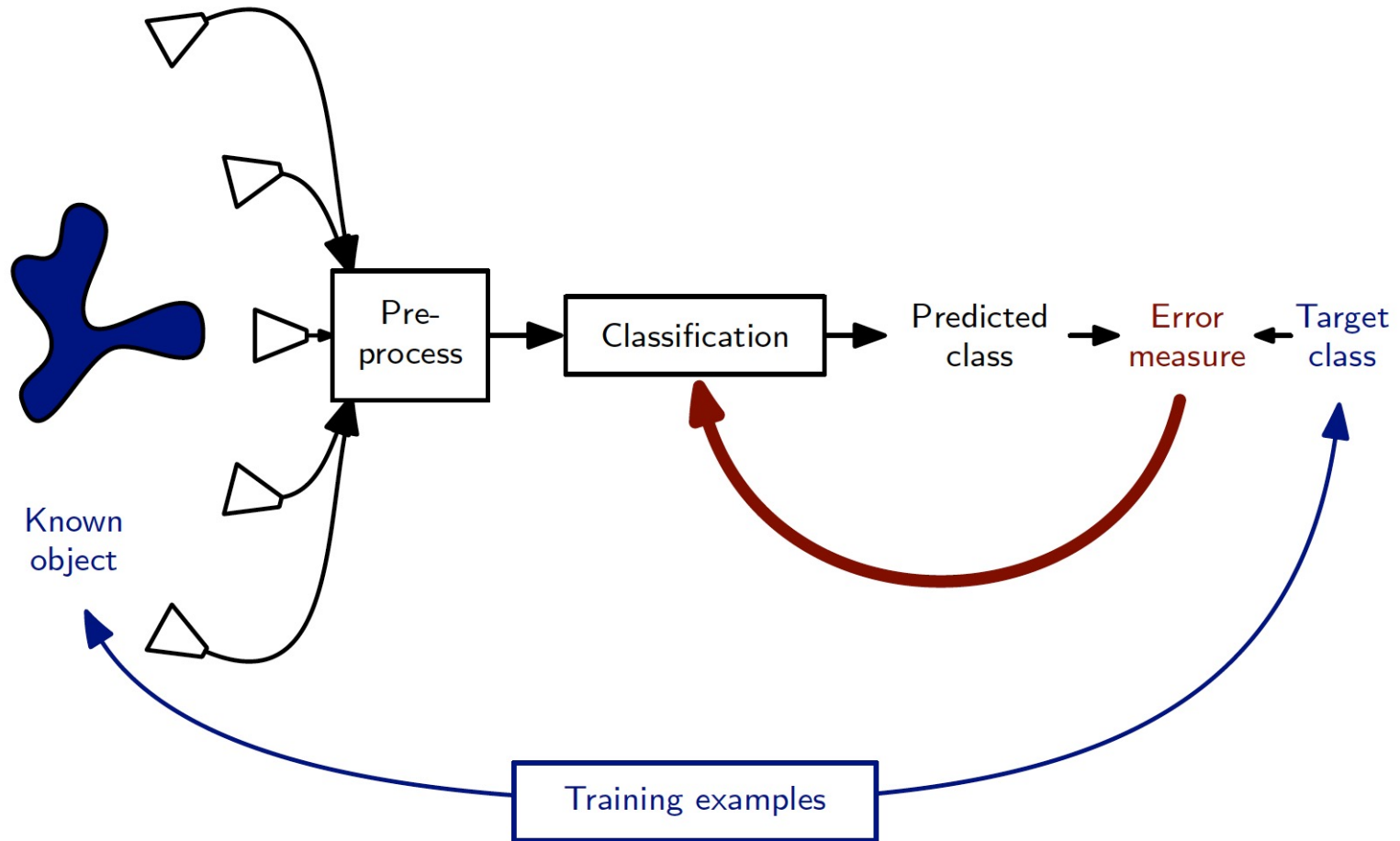
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# Supervised Training - Classification



## Recap

Learning: obtain valid information about a problem from examples

Learning: obtain valid **future** information about a problem from **past experience**

### Probabilistic modelling

- Learn probability distributions over variables
- Independence assumptions: simplicity is key to future validity

### Decision Trees

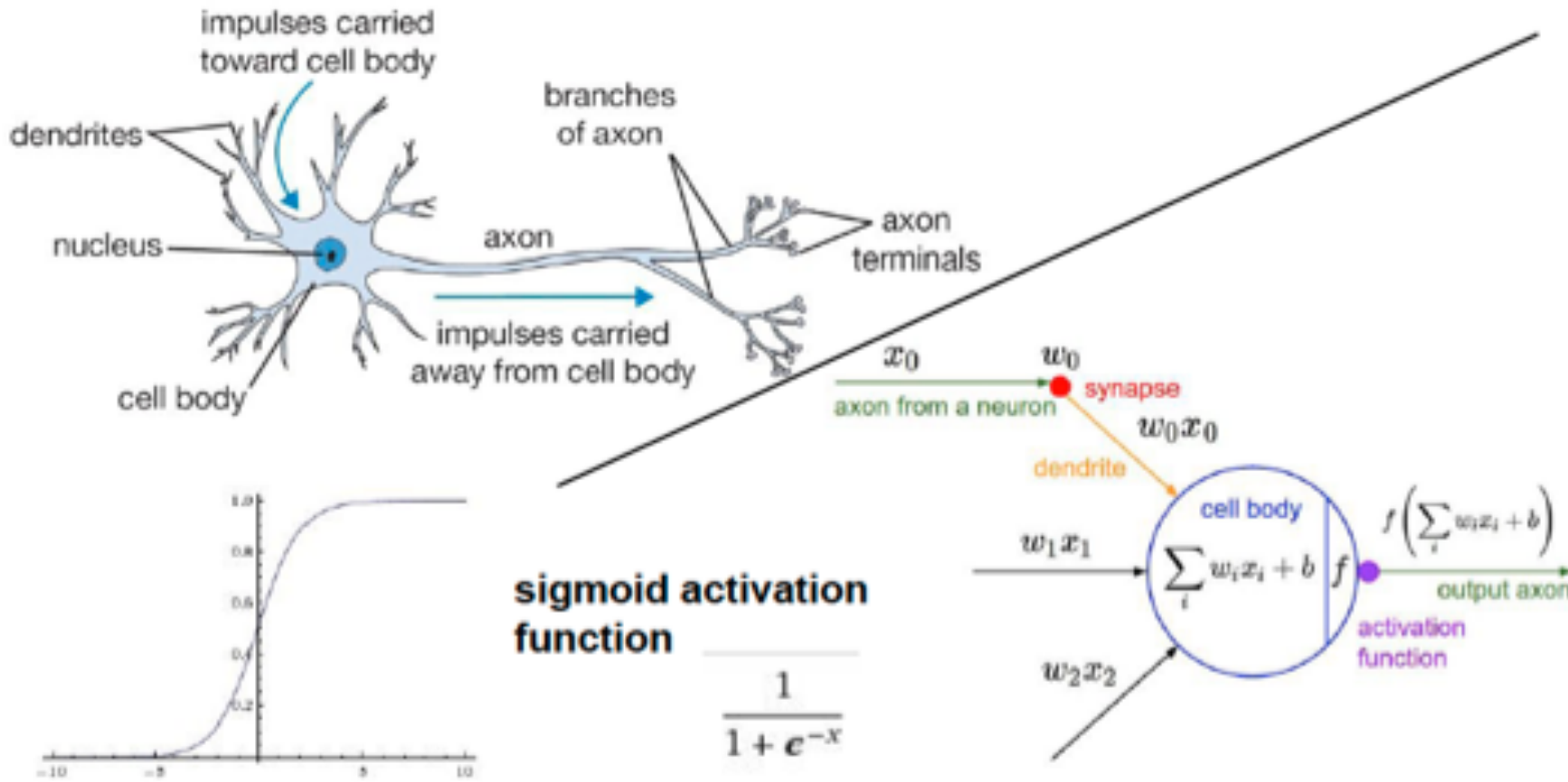
- Learn complex relationships between observed and latent variables
- Discriminant as a combination of piecewise linear, axis-aligned decisions

### Neural Networks

- Create arbitrarily complex functions, with many interdependent parameters
- Network structure allows automated learning

# Why are they called Neural Networks?

Artificial NNs ~ 100M neurons  
Human NNs ~ 5B of neurons



# CONTENTS

- Perceptron learning algorithm
  - Multi-layer perceptrons
  - Regularization
  - Error backpropagation
- 
- Extra material: What comes next? A brief intro to DL & CV