

**Paradigms of Machine Learning**

Code: 106574  
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2504392 Artificial Intelligence	OT	3	1
2504392 Artificial Intelligence	OT	4	0

## Contact

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## Teaching groups languages

You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject. Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2023.

## Prerequisites

It is important to have completed the subjects "Fundamentals of Machine Learning" and "Neural Networks and Deep Learning".

## Objectives and Contextualisation

The objective of this subject is to provide comprehensive training in a wide range of machine learning paradigms, including (but not limited) to unsupervised learning, supervised learning, semi-supervised learning and reinforcement learning.

Students will learn, implement and use a range of techniques and algorithms covering the most relevant learning paradigms.

They will derive their own implementations, as well as explore existing libraries, and apply this new knowledge to solve practical problems.

## Competences

- Artificial Intelligence
- Act within the field of knowledge by evaluating the social, economic and environmental impact beforehand.
- Analyse and solve problems effectively, generating innovative and creative proposals to achieve objectives.

- Develop strategies to formulate and solve different learning problems in a scientific, creative, critical and systematic way, knowing the capabilities and limitations of the different existing methods and tools.
- Introduce changes to methods and processes in the field of knowledge in order to provide innovative responses to society's needs and demands.
- Know, understand, use and apply appropriately the mathematical foundations necessary to develop systems for reasoning, learning and data manipulation.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Work cooperatively to achieve common objectives, assuming own responsibility and respecting the role of the different members of the team.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Adapt and reuse existing models in different domains.
2. Analyse and solve problems effectively, generating innovative and creative proposals to achieve objectives.
3. Critically analyse different time series models and use them to analyse and model sequential data and time series.
4. Identify the social, economic and environmental implications of academic and professional activities for the field of knowledge.
5. Propose new ways of measuring the success or failure of implementing innovative proposals or ideas.
6. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
7. Understand different machine learning paradigms, and decide on the most appropriate learning method according to the characteristics of the data to be analysed.
8. Weigh up the risks and opportunities of both your own and others' proposals for improvement.
9. Work cooperatively to achieve common objectives, assuming own responsibility and respecting the role of the different members of the team.

## Content

- Unsupervised learning  
Paradigm and review of techniques and algorithms, including metrics to evaluate the results.
- Supervised learning  
Paradigm and review of techniques and algorithms, including metrics to evaluate the results.
- Hybrid paradigms  
Semi-supervised learning, including Self-training and Co-training.  
Self-supervised learning
- Reinforcement learning  
Tabular solutions, including Dynamic programming and Monte Carlo methods.  
Approximate solutions, including deep reinforcement learning methods.
- Advanced paradigms  
Data-related paradigms, including transfer learning and domain adaptation.  
Task-related paradigms, including multitask learning and lifelong learning.

## Methodology

There will be three types of teaching activities:

1. Theory sessions
2. Evaluable practical exercises
3. Project

Theory sessions: Presentation of the theoretical content of the subject. For each of the topics studied, the main theoretical concepts and mathematical formulation are exposed, as well as the corresponding algorithmic solutions. Additionally, non-evaluable practical exercises could be proposed in order to reinforce the understanding of the topics covered in the theory classes. During these sessions, we will address the resolution of practical exercises (problems) in Python environment.

Evaluable practical exercises: These practical exercises will be carried out during the semester, where students will have to individually solve a set of problems covering the contents of the subject.

Project: The project will be carried out during the semester, where students will have to solve a specific problem of certain complexity. The projects will be solved in groups of 2 students. These working groups must be maintained during the development of the whole project and must be self-managed in terms of distribution of roles, work planning, assignment of tasks, management of available resources, conflicts, etc. Each group will work autonomously to develop the project.

The above activities will be complemented by a system of tutoring and consultations outside class hours.

All the information of the subject and the related documents that the students need will be available at the virtual campus (cv.uab.cat).

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Non-evaluable practical activities	21	0.84	1, 2, 7
Theory	21	0.84	1, 7, 5
Type: Autonomous			
Evaluable practical activities	42	1.68	1, 3, 7, 8, 5, 6
Project	50	2	1, 2, 7, 5, 6, 9

## Assessment

To assess the level of student learning, a formula is established that combines knowledge acquisition and the ability to solve problems.

### Final grade

The final grade is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Final grade} = 0.4 * \text{Theory} + 0.2 * \text{Practical Activities} + 0.4 * \text{Project}$$

This formula will be applied as long as the theory grade and the project are  $\geq 5$ .

If the final grade computed through the aforementioned formula is  $\geq 5$ , but it does not reach the minimum required in any of the evaluation activities, then a final grade will be 4.5.

### 1. Theory

The theory grade aims to assess the individual abilities of the student in terms of the theoretical content of the subject, this is done continuously during the course through two partial exams:

$$\text{Theory Grade} = 0.5 * \text{Grade Exam 1} + 0.5 * \text{Grade Exam 2}$$

The midterm exam (Exam 1) is done in the middle of the semester, and it serves to eliminate part of the subject if it is passed. The final exam (Exam 2) is done at the end of the semester and serves to eliminate the rest of the subject if it is passed.

In order to obtain a final pass theory grade, it will be required for the partial exam grades 1 and 2 to be both  $\geq 4$ .

In case the theory grade does not reach the adequate level to pass, the students can take a recovery exam, destined to recover the failed part (1, 2 or both) of the continuous evaluation process.

## 2. Practical Activities

The aim of the practical activities is to become familiar with the practical implementation of the theoretical concepts.

$$\text{Practical Activities} = \text{Equal weighting of all practical exercises in the course}$$

## 3. Project

The project requires that the students work in groups and design an integral solution to the defined challenge. In addition, the students must demonstrate their teamwork skills and present the results to the class.

Each of the two projects is evaluated through its deliverable and an oral presentation to the class. The participation of students in all activities (preparing the deliverable and presentation) is necessary in order to obtain a project's grade.

The project grade is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Project} = 0.7 * \text{Deliverables} + 0.3 * \text{Presentation}$$

If performing the above calculation yields  $\geq 5$ , but the student did not participate in any of the activities (deliverable, presentation), then a final grade of 4.5 will be given to the project.

There is no recovery of the projects: in case of not presenting a deliverable or a grade does  $< 5$ , the student will not be able to pass the subject.

## Important notes

Notwithstanding other disciplinary measures deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the academic regulations in force, evaluation activities will be suspended with zero (0) whenever a student commits any academic irregularities that may alter such evaluation (for example, plagiarizing, copying, letting copy, etc.). The evaluation activities qualified in this way and by this procedure will not be recoverable. If you need to pass any of these assessment activities to pass the subject, this subject will be failed directly, without opportunity to recover it in the same course.

In case there the student does not deliver any exercise solutions, does not attend any project presentation session during the laboratory sessions and does not take any exam, the corresponding grade will be a "non-evaluable". In another case, the "no shows" count as a 0 for the calculation of the weighted average.

In order to pass the course with honours, the final grade obtained must be equal or higher than 9 points. Because the number of students with this distinction cannot exceed 5% of the total number of students enrolled in the course, it is given to whoever has the highest final marks. In case of a tie, the results of the partial exams will be taken into account.

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Individual exams	40%	4	0.16	7, 4
Practical activities	20%	4	0.16	1, 3, 2, 7, 6
Project deliverable	28%	4	0.16	1, 2, 7, 5, 6, 9
Project presentation	12%	4	0.16	2, 7, 8, 5, 9

## Bibliography

- *Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction (Second edition)*. R. S. Sutton, A. G. Barto, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 2018.
- *Deep Reinforcement Learning Hands-On*. M. Lapan, Packt Publishing, 2018.

## Software

We will use Python, the standard machine learning libraries (such as NumPy, Matplotlib, SciKit Learn, Pandas, etc) and Gymnasium library for reinforcement learning practical exercises.