# Computing Decisions

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Associate Dean of Teaching Faculty
Khoury College of Computer Sciences

#### Who am I?

• 1st Gen















**Computing Decisions** 

#### Who am I?

1st Gen ■



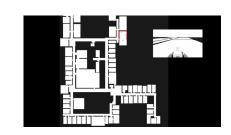


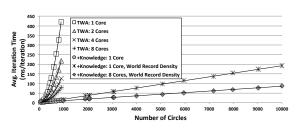


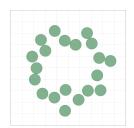




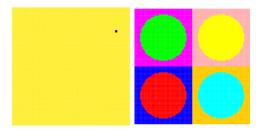


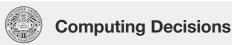












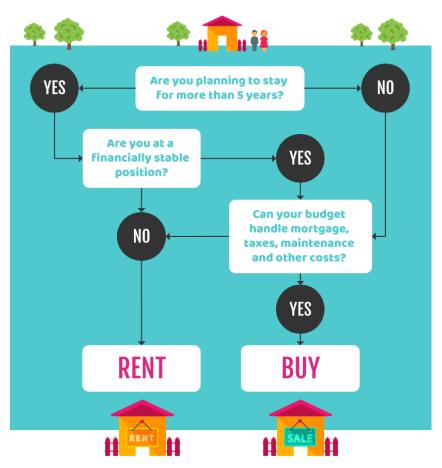
#### What is this?

## SHOULD YOU RENT OR BUY?



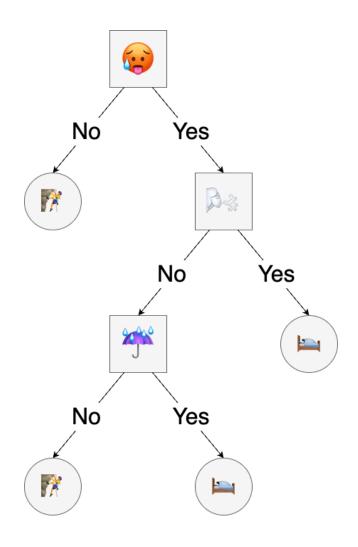
#### What is this?

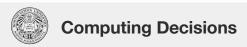
# SHOULD YOU RENT OR BUY?



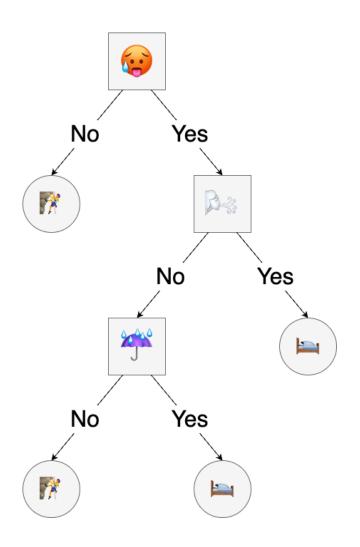
- Data representation that captures (useful) experience
- When properly interpreted, a process for making decisions (effectively)

## Let's Practice Interpreting Data



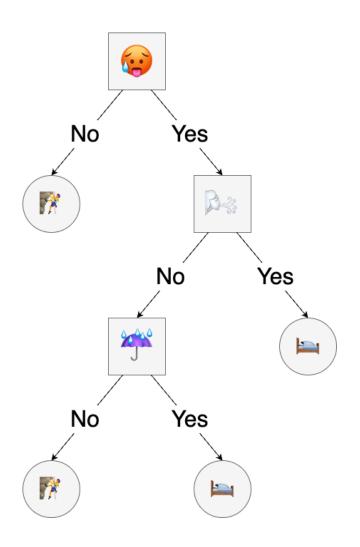


## Data + Computing -> Decision



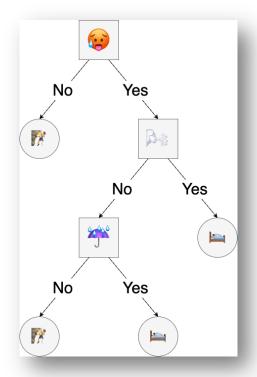
		***	A Si
1	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Yes	Yes	No
3	No	No	Yes
4	Yes	No	No

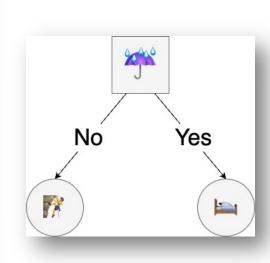
## Data + Computing -> Decision

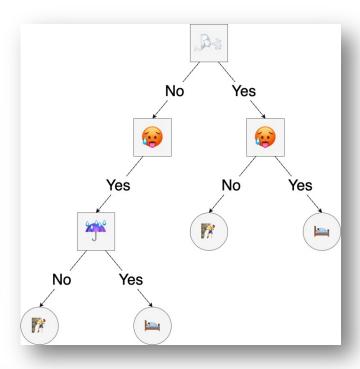


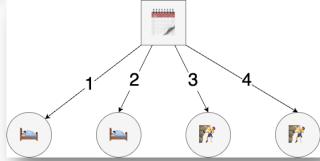
		***	A Si	
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Yes	Yes	No	
3	No	No	Yes	<b>F</b>
4	Yes	No	No	<b>M</b>

## Tradeoffs in Data Representation









## How to **Generate** a Representation?

- If we have some data, what steps (algorithm) would produce the "best" representation of how to compute the decision based upon the data?
- Such a machine learning approach might be useful for other problems

		***	3	
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Yes	Yes	No	
3	No	No	Yes	<b>F</b>
4	Yes	No	No	

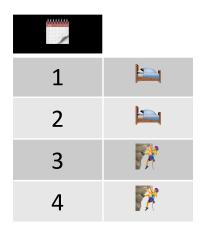
#### One Idea: ID3

- The Iterative Dichotomiser 3 algorithm (Ross Quinlan, 1986) decides based upon the column (feature) that provides the greatest immediate gain in certainty
  - This approach is considered "greedy"
- If there is remaining uncertainty, these are then handled one-by-one (iteratively) with the same methodology as above
  - A recursive "divide-and-conquer" approach

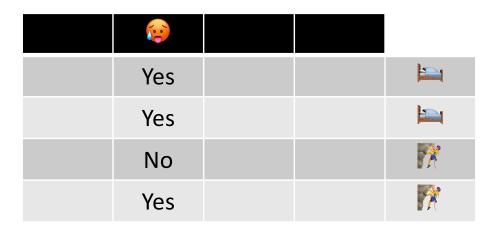
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2	Yes	Yes	No	
3	No	No	Yes	
4	Yes	No	No	

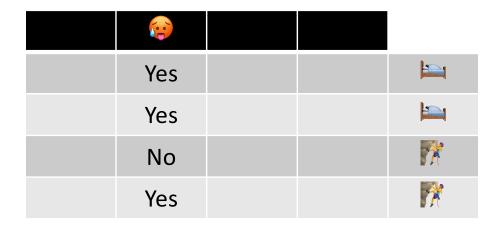
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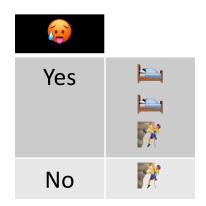
1		
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1	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Yes	Yes	No	
3	No	No	Yes	
4	Yes	No	No	

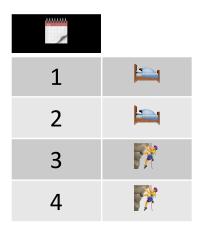


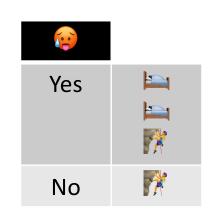


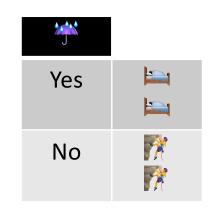


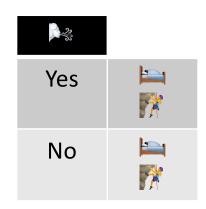
			23	
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Yes	Yes	No	
3	No	No	Yes	
4	Yes	No	No	

1	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Yes	Yes	No	
3	No	No	Yes	
4	Yes	No	No	







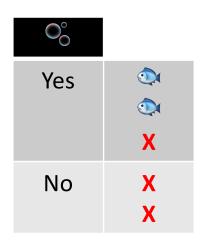


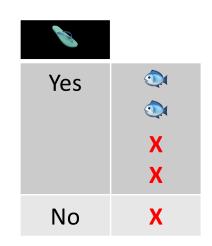


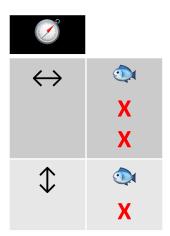
**Computing Decisions** 

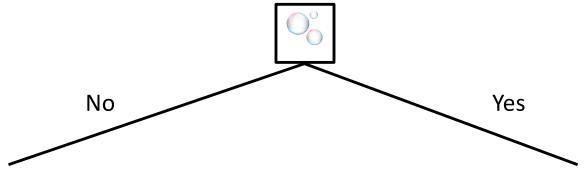
${\sf O}_{\!\sf O}^{\!\circ}$		S. C.	
Yes	Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	<b></b>
Yes	Yes	<b>\$</b>	<b></b>
Yes	No	$\leftrightarrow$	X
No	Yes	<b>\( \)</b>	X
No	Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	X

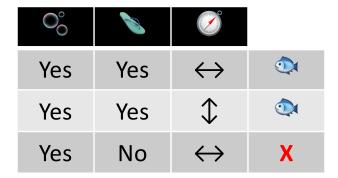
$O_{\!O}^{\!\circ}$	8		
Yes	Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	<b></b>
Yes	Yes	<b>\$</b>	
Yes	No	$\leftrightarrow$	X
No	Yes	<b>\$</b>	X
No	Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	X



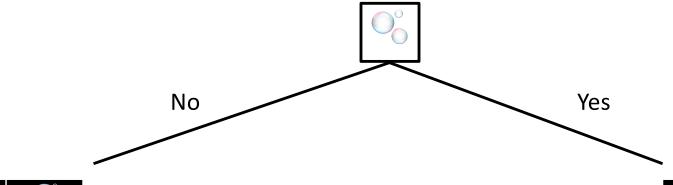




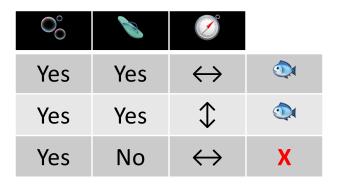




No	Yes	<b>\$</b>	X
No	Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	X



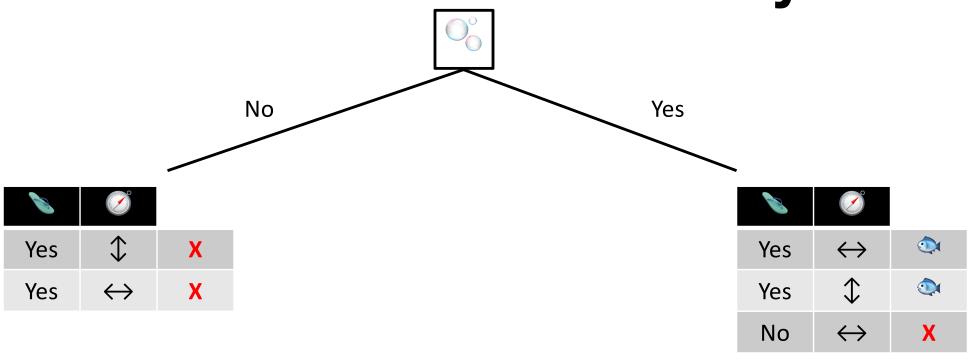
	Manage	
Yes	<b>\$</b>	X
Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	X

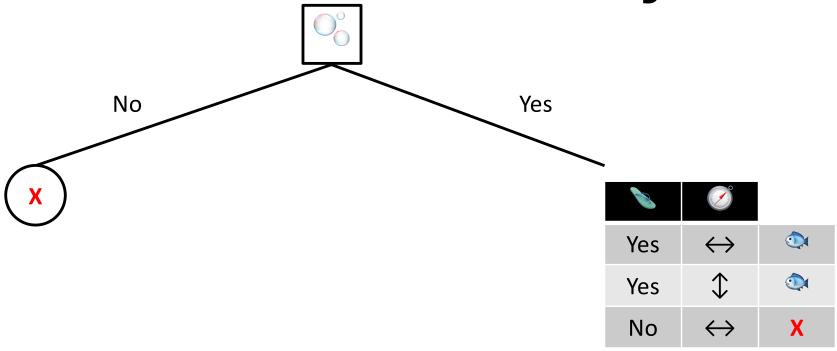


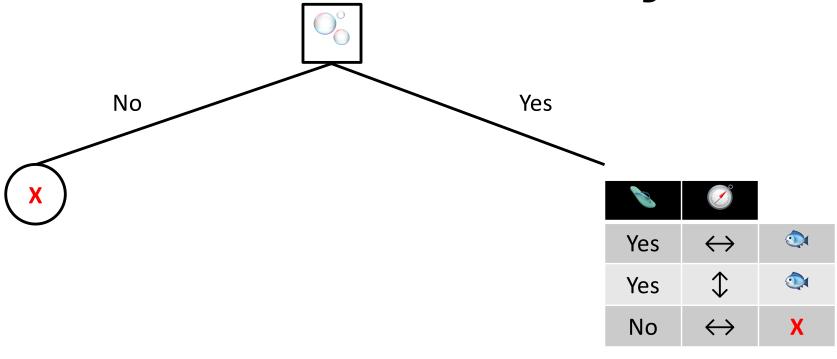
No	Yes	<b>\$</b>	X
No	Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	X

8	Constant of the Constant of th	
Yes	$\leftrightarrow$	<b></b>
Yes	<b>\( \)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
No	$\leftrightarrow$	X

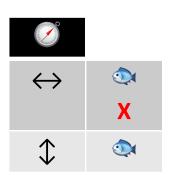


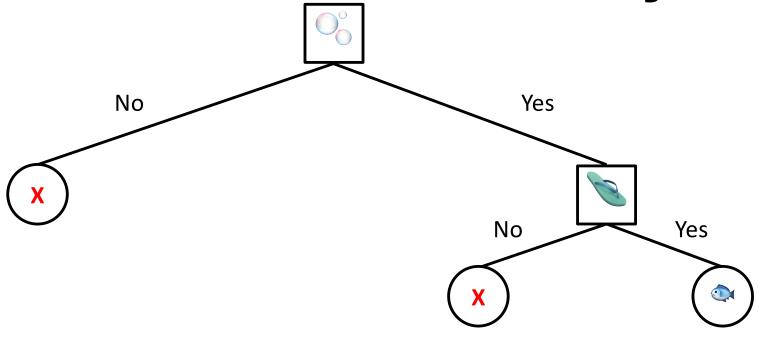


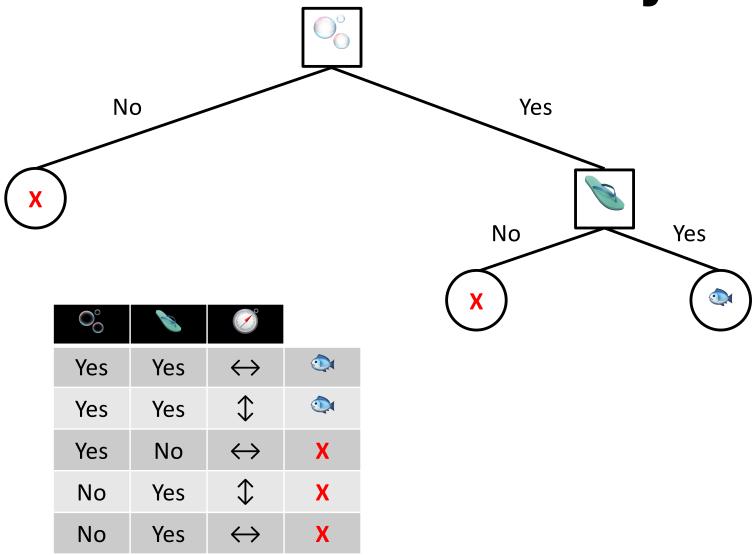




8	
Yes	<b>①</b>
No	X







## Additional Paths for Exploration

How to...

- program a computer to do this automatically (including how to calculate certainty & handle numeric data)?
- analyze this approach (including the efficacy & efficiency)?
- apply alternate learning algorithms (including those that produce other representations)?





#### Thank You!!

**Questions?** 

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