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5.2.2. Математические, статистические и инструментальные методы экономики (физико-математические науки, экономические науки)

МАШИННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ С УЧИТЕЛЕМ, С ЧАСТИЧНЫМ ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЕМ УЧИТЕЛЯ, БЕЗ УЧИТЕЛЯ (САМООБУЧЕНИЕ) И С ПОДКРЕПЛЕНИЕМ В СИСТЕМЕ «ЭЙДОС»

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Существуют различные подходы к машинному обучению, отличающиеся **степенью участия человека** в этом процессе в реальном времени. Выделяют обучение с учителем, с частичным привлечением учителя и без учителя (самообучение). Соответственно различают машинное обучение на полностью **размеченных**, частично размеченных и вообще не размеченных данных обучающей выборки. **Разметка данных** состоит в том, что в обучающей выборке системе указывается, к каким обобщенным категориям (классам) относится тот или иной объект обучающей выборки. Возникают естественные вопросы о том:

1. Какие плюсы и минусы есть у упомянутых выше различных подходов к машинному обучению.
2. Какой из этих подходов лучше в том или ином конкретном случае. В данной работе мы на простом интуитивно понятном численном примере рассмотрим, как реализуются приведенные виды машинного обучения в интеллектуальной системе «Эйдос», что позволит нам приблизиться к обоснованному ответу на поставленные вопросы. Приводится подробный численный пример. Может использоваться в качестве лабораторной работы для изучения дисциплин, связанных с машинным обучением

Ключевые слова: АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ СИСТЕМО-КОГНИТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ, АСК-АНАЛИЗ, ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА «ЭЙДОС», МАШИННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ

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5.2.2. Mathematical, statistical and instrumental methods of economics (physical and mathematical sciences, economic sciences)

MACHINE LEARNING WITH A TEACHER, WITH PARTIAL INVOLVEMENT OF A TEACHER, WITHOUT A TEACHER (SELF-STUDY) AND WITH REINFORCEMENT IN THE EIDOS SYSTEM

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There are various approaches to machine learning that differ in the degree of human participation in this process in real time. There are studies with a teacher, with partial involvement of a teacher and without a teacher (self-study). Accordingly, machine learning is distinguished on fully marked up, partially marked up and not marked up data of the training sample at all. The markup of the data consists in the fact that in the training sample the system indicates to which generalized categories (classes) this or that object of the training sample belongs. There are natural questions about:

1. What are the pros and cons of the various approaches to machine learning mentioned above.
2. Which of these approaches is better in a particular case. In this paper, we will use a simple intuitive numerical example to consider how these types of machine learning are implemented in the intelligent Eidos system, which will allow us to get closer to a reasonable answer to the questions posed. A detailed numerical example is given. It can be used as a laboratory work for studying disciplines related to machine learning

Keywords: AUTOMATED SYSTEM-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS, ASC-ANALYSIS, INTELLIGENT SYSTEM "EIDOS", MACHINE LEARNING

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1. Introduction

There are various approaches to machine learning, differing in the degree of human participation in this process in real time. Allocate learning with a teacher, with partial involvement of a teacher and without a teacher (self-learning) [1].

Accordingly, machine learning is distinguished on fully labeled, partially labeled, and not labeled training data at all.

Data markup consists in the fact that in the training sample the system indicates to which generalized categories (classes) this or that object of the training sample belongs.

The data is marked by the teacher (expert) or experience. If this is an experience, then learning is called reinforcement learning.

A similar difference in the degree of human participation between automated control systems (ACS) and automatic control systems (ACS) is known. ACS are control systems in which a person is directly involved in decision-making in real time. ACS are control systems in which a person does not directly participate in decision making in real time.

Similarly for artificial intelligence systems (AI)¹ you can also introduce the concepts of automated machine learning, when a person is directly involved in the process of machine learning as a teacher or expert, and automatic machine learning, in which a person does not directly participate in real time. There is also an intermediate option with the partial involvement of the teacher in the machine learning process.

Of course, for automatic machine learning systems, one cannot say that a person does not take any part in their learning at all. In the case of these systems, he does not take part only in real time, i.e. when the learning process takes place. But a person developed the theoretical foundations of the teaching methods (i.e. mathematical models, algorithms and data structures, etc.) implemented in these systems, then developed the hardware and software of these systems, created them, turned them on and gave the command to act. Therefore, a person took the most direct part in the work of these systems at the stages preceding the training itself, i.e. at the preliminary stages. But from the fact that these stages are preliminary, they do not become less significant than the learning process itself, moreover, they largely determine or predetermine its success, tk. predetermine the very ability of the system to create adequate models on those initial data that will actually be available. And this is far from a trivial task, because data can be, and usually is, highly noisy and fragmented, of small (insufficient) volume, with artifacts, presented in different types of scales and in different units of measurement, etc. and so on. Therefore, the responsibility for the correct and high-quality operation of these systems is always, at least for the time being, borne by a person. small (insufficient)

¹more precisely, for machine learning algorithms that are used by A.I.

volume, with artifacts, presented in different types of scales and in different units of measurement, etc. and so on. Therefore, the responsibility for the correct and high-quality operation of these systems is always, at least for the time being, borne by a person. small (insufficient) volume, with artifacts, presented in different types of scales and in different units of measurement, etc. and so on. Therefore, the responsibility for the correct and high-quality operation of these systems is always, at least for the time being, borne by a person.

Machine learning with a teacher (supervised learning) assumes that each object of the training sample is described in two independent ways: on the one hand, by features, and on the other hand, by belonging to classes.

We will also call the training sample a training sample or a data set (dataset) and we will understand it as the initial data for the development of an intellectual model. Most often, the initial data are empirical data, i.e. data obtained as a result of empirical knowledge (as a result of observation or experiment) [2].

Training Sample Objects will also be called observations.

Signs we will call the values of properties or the values of factors, i.e. the values of the scales used to describe the observation. We will call these scales descriptive scales. They can be of nominal, ordinal, or numeric type.

Classes we will call the generalized categories formed on the basis of one or more observations or objects of the training sample. Classes are the values of the scales used to classify observations. Therefore, we will call these scales classification scales. Classification scales, like descriptive scales, can be of nominal, ordinal, or numerical type.

Semi-supervised machine learning-this is training with the partial involvement of a teacher, i.e. the training dataset contains both labeled and unlabeled data [1], usually these are training and test (i.e., recognizable) samples, respectively. Based on the labeled part of the training sample, a model is formed, in which the unlabeled part is then classified, i.e. class membership is determined for unlabeled observations.

Machine learning without a teacher (self-learning) (unsupervised learning). During unsupervised learning, the system has a data set in which the objects of the training sample are described only by features, but there is no information about whether these objects belong to classes. The intelligent system, analyzing these features, must itself form a system of classes to which the observations belong.

Machine learning with reinforcement (reinforcement learning). Above, we have already drawn an analogy between control systems and artificial intelligence systems. This is more than an analogy, because control systems are artificial intelligence systems for the reason that their models, on the basis of which control decisions are reduced, are based on knowledge about the control object, or rather, about how the control object behaves under the

influence of various factors: control, past and current internal factors, as well as environmental factors. In intelligent adaptive control systems, as part of the control system, there is an artificial intelligence system that not only makes control decisions, but also takes into account the experience and results of actual control to improve the model of the control object, i.e. for its adaptation and preservation and increase of adequacy in the conditions of dynamism of the control object and the environment. This is the famous principle of the duality of control by Alexander Feldbaum [3].

Natural questions arise:

1. What are the pros and cons of the different approaches to machine learning mentioned above.

2. Which of these approaches is better in a particular case.

In this paper, using a simple intuitive numerical example, we will consider how the above types of machine learning are implemented in the Eidos intellectual system, which will allow us to get closer to a reasonable answer to the questions posed.

2. Materials

Data from the UCI repository on the characteristics of living beings were used as initial data [4, 5, 6]. These data are taken from [5]. The source data file can be downloaded from the author's website using a direct link:http://lc.kubagro.ru/Source_data_applications/Applications-000380/Inp_data.xlsx.

3. Method

The author has a number of works on ASC-analysis [7, 8, 9], which describe the stages of ASC-analysis:

1. Cognitive structuring of the subject area.
2. Formalization of the subject area.
3. Synthesis and verification of models.
4. Solving various problems in the most reliable model.

Therefore, in this paper, we will not consider all these stages in detail, but only briefly consider some of them. In addition, this work can be found by downloading the Eidos system from the website of the author and developer of ASC-analysis and Prof. E.V. Lutsenko at the link:<http://lc.kubagro.ru/Aidos-X.exe> and installing in mode 1.3 intelligent cloud Eidos application No.380.

4. Results

4.1. Classification of ASC-analysis problems

In this work, we will not consider the solution of all problems that can be solved using the created models in the Eidos system. There are quite a few of these tasks. The following is a standard list of these tasks for classical ASC-analysis:

1. Task-1. Cognitive structuring of the subject area. Two interpretations of classification and descriptive scales and gradations
2. Task-2. Formalization of the subject area
3. Task-3. Synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models. Multiparameter typing and partial knowledge criteria
4. Task-4. Model Verification
5. Task-5. Choosing the Most Reliable Model
6. Task-6. System identification and forecasting
 - 6.1. Integral criterion "sum of knowledge"
 - 6.2. Integral criterion "semantic resonance of knowledge"
 - 6.3. Important Mathematical Properties of Integral Criteria
 - 6.4. Solving the problem of identification and forecasting in the Eidos system
7. Task-7. Decision Support
 - 7.1. Simplified decision-making as an inverse forecasting problem, positive and negative information portraits of classes, SWOT analysis
 - 7.2. Developed decision-making algorithm in adaptive intelligent control systems based on ASC-analysis and the Eidos system
8. Task-8. Examining the object of modeling by examining its model
 - 8.1. Inverted SWOT Diagrams of Descriptive Scale Values (Semantic Potentials)
 - 8.2. Cluster-constructive analysis of classes
 - 8.3. Cluster-constructive analysis of the values of descriptive scales
 - 8.4. Knowledge Model of the Eidos System and Nonlocal Neurons
 - 8.5. Non-local neural network
 - 8.6. 3d integrated cognitive maps
 - 8.7. 2d-integral cognitive maps of meaningful class comparison (mediated fuzzy plausible reasoning)
 - 8.8. 2d-integrated cognitive maps of meaningful comparison of factor values (mediated fuzzy plausible reasoning)
 - 8.9. cognitive functions
 - 8.10. Significance of descriptive scales and their gradations
 - 8.11. The degree of determinism of classes and classification scales

An example of a description in the IMRAD standard (Scopus and WoS) of solving all these problems in the Eidos system is the work [10].

But there is not only classical ASC-analysis, but also textual, graphical and scenario ASC-analysis [9], and in these variants of ASC-analysis quite a lot of their own specific tasks are solved. You can get acquainted with them by reading the works from the relevant thematic collections of publications, which can be accessed via the links from the page: http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/_Aidos-X.htm.

In this paper, we will consider only the synthesis and verification of models and the solution of the problem of classifying living beings according to their

characteristics in various models created in the following approaches to machine learning.

Names of the created models "ASK-analysis of living beings by their characteristics, machine learning":

- with a teacher (supervised learning);
- without a teacher (self-learning) (unsupervised learning) - the original model;
- without a teacher (self-learning) (unsupervised learning) - classes from clusters;
- with partial involvement of a teacher (semi-supervised learning);
- with reinforcement (reinforcement learning).

4.2. Machine learning with a teacher (supervised learning)

4.2.1. Cognitive structuring of the subject area

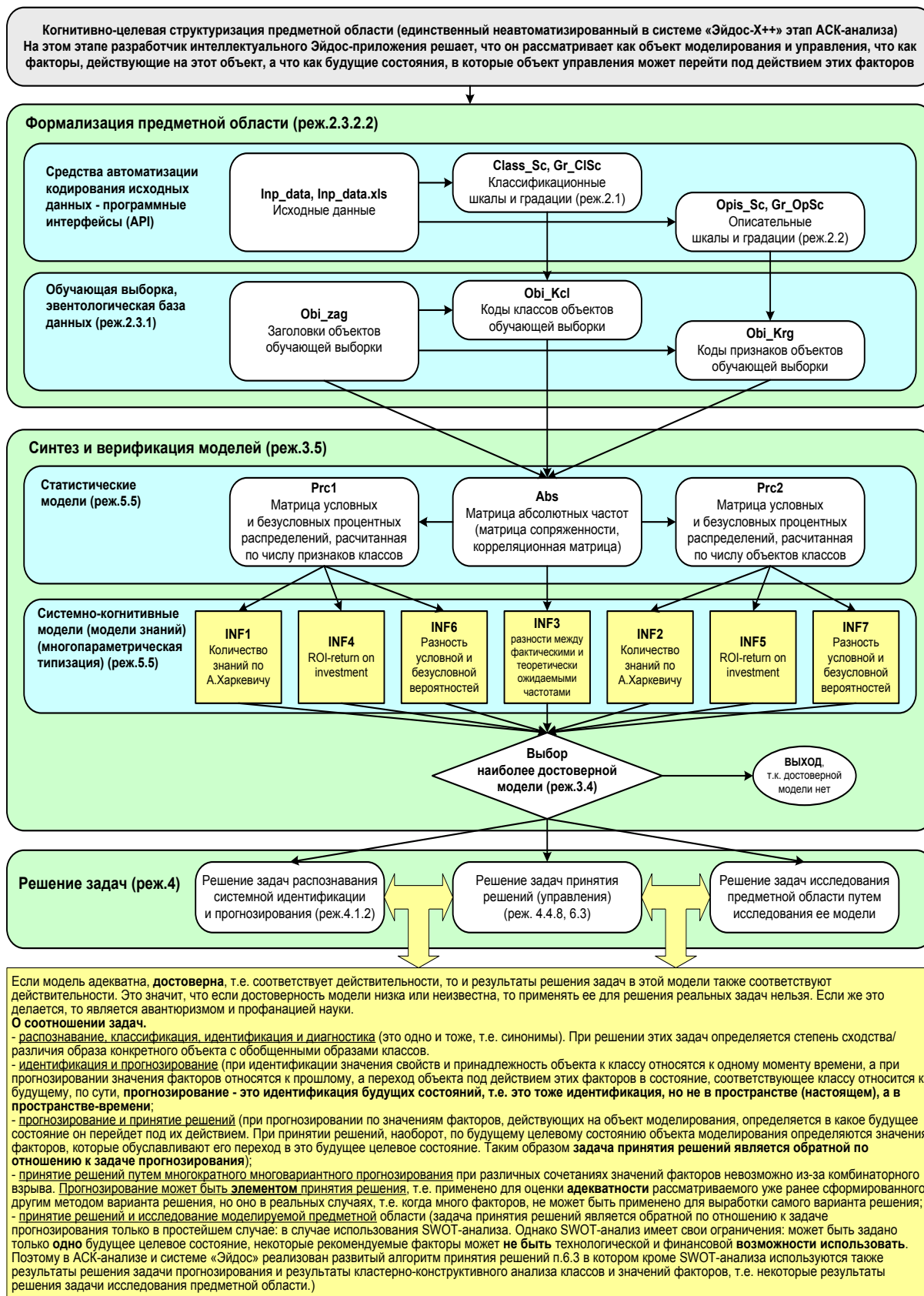
At this stage, the object of modeling (living beings) is determined, as well as descriptive and classification scales that allow describing their characteristics and belonging to classes (Figure 1, tables 1 and 2):

Table1– Classification scales

KOD_CLSC	NAME_CLSC
1	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ
2	ТИП

Table2– Descriptive scales

KOD_OPSC	NAME_OPSC
1	ШЕРСТЬ
2	ПЕРЬЯ
3	ЯЙЦО
4	МОЛОКО
5	ВОЗДУШНЫЙ
6	ВОДНЫЙ
7	ХИЩНИК
8	ЗУБАСТЫЙ
9	ПОЗВОНОЧНИК
10	ДЫШИТ
11	ЯДОВИТЫЙ
12	ПЛАВНИК
13	НОГИ
14	ХВОСТ
15	ДОМАШНИЙ
16	БОЛЬШЕ КОШКИ



Drawing1. Sequence of data, information and knowledge processing in the system "Eidos"

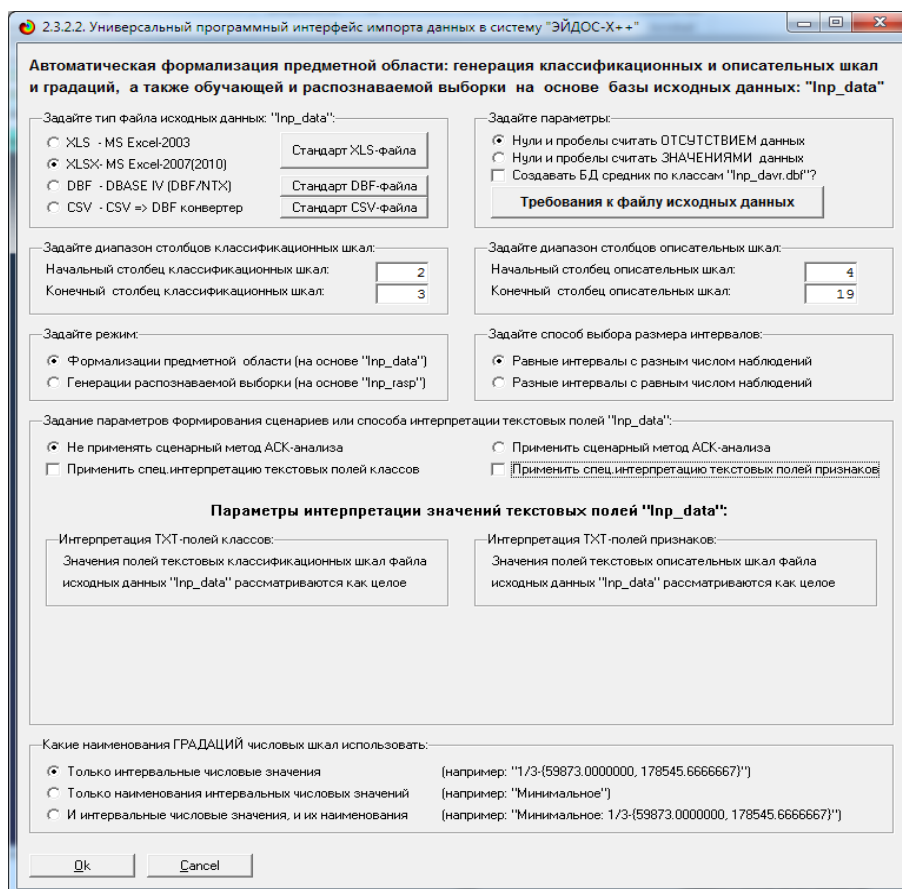
4.2.2. Formalization of the subject area

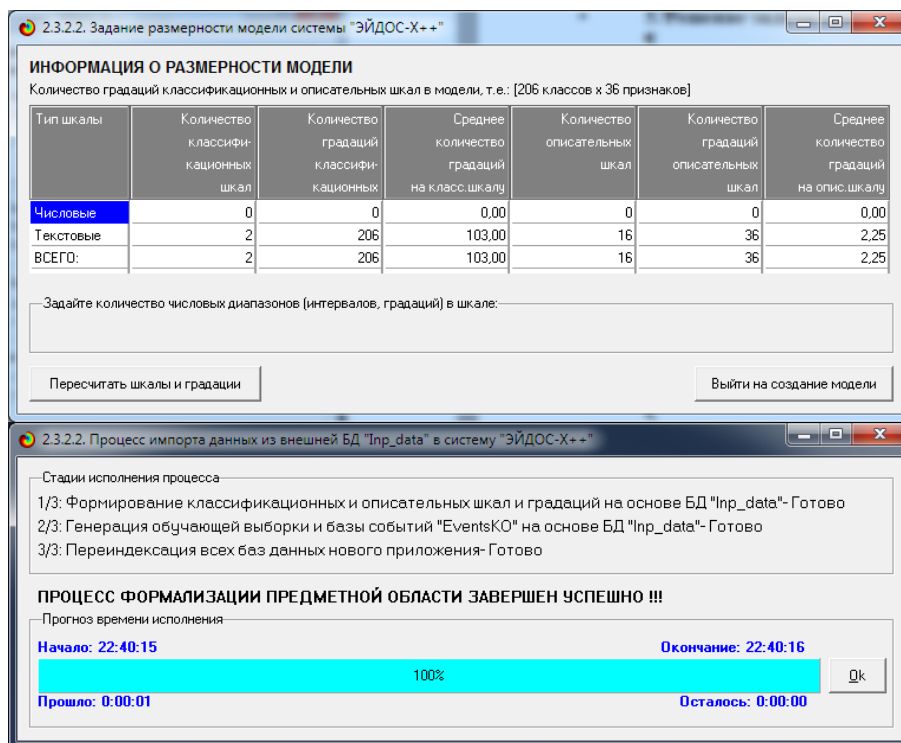
The initial data are taken from [5] (Table 3). In the form of an Excel file, the source data can be downloaded from the Eidos cloud at the link: https://lc.kubagro.ru/Source_data_applications/Applications-000380/Inp_data-ALL_type.xlsx.

Table3– Initial data (fragment)

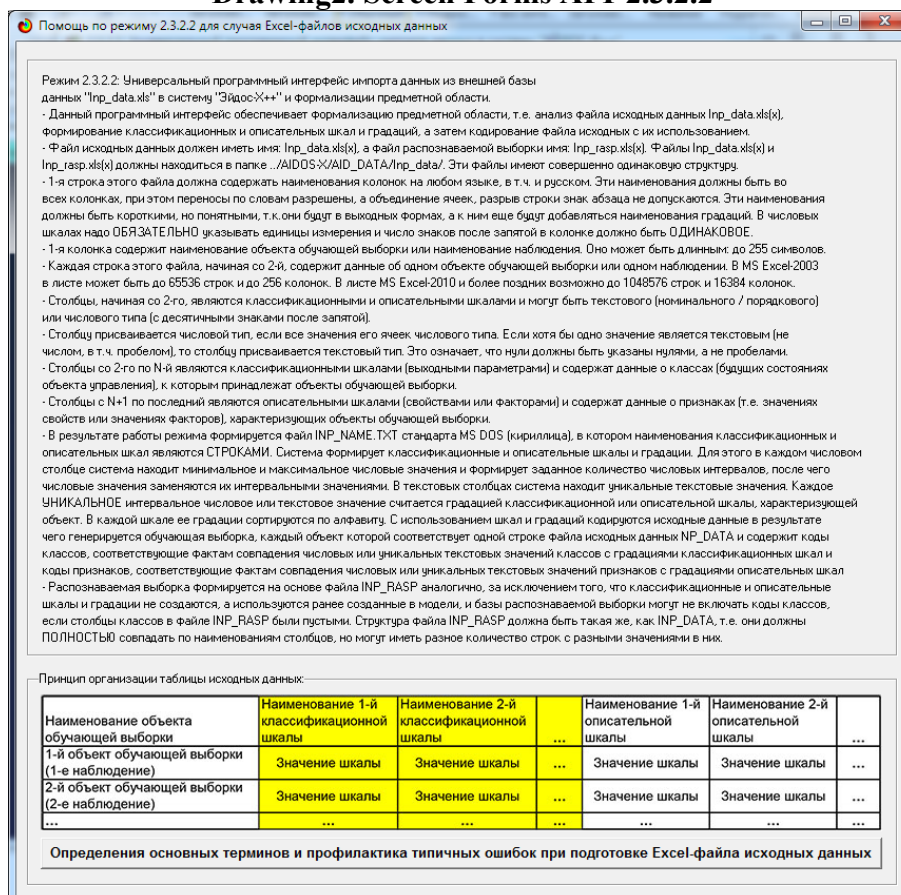
Наименование	Наименование	Тип	Шерсть	Перья	Яйно	Молоко	Воздушный	Водный	Хищник	Зубастый	Помощник	Дышит	Ядовитый	Плавник	Ноги	Хвост	Дованный	Больше кошки
акула-катран	акула-катран	рыбы	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	есть	1/6-нет	есть	нет	есть
антилопа	антилопа	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
ара	ара	птицы	нет	есть	есть	нет	есть	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	нет	нет	2/6-две	есть	есть	нет
бабуи	бабуи	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
барсуک	барсук	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
бегемот	бегемот	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
белка	белка	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	нет
белый медведь	белый медведь	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
бизон	бизон	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	есть	есть
блоха	блоха	насекомые	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	нет	нет	нет	5/6-шесть	нет	нет	нет
богомол	богомол	насекомые	нет	нет	есть	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	5/6-шесть	есть	есть	нет
божья коровка	божья коровка	насекомые	нет	нет	есть	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	5/6-шесть	нет	нет	нет
боров	боров	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
буйвол	буйвол	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
бурый медведь	бурый медведь	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
варан	варан	пресмыкающиеся	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	нет	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	есть	есть
верблюд	верблюд	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	есть	есть
виверина	виверина	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	есть	есть
водорез	водорез	птицы	нет	есть	есть	нет	есть	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	нет	нет	2/6-две	есть	нет	нет
волк	волк	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
вомбат	вомбат	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть

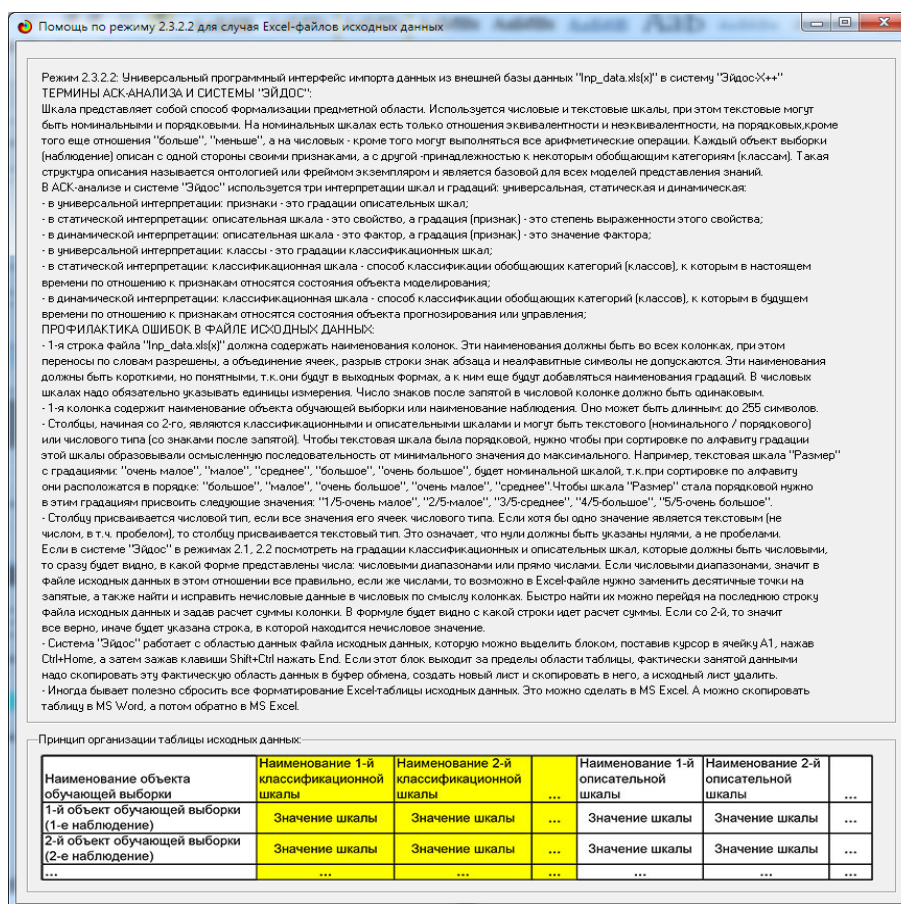
To enter the initial data into the Eidos system, we use the API-2.3.2.2 automated programming interface with the parameters shown in Figure 2. The API-2.3.2.2 help is shown in Figure 3:





Drawing2. Screen Forms API-2.3.2.2





Drawing3. Help API-2.3.2.2

In order to keep class coding consistent in future models:

- sorting of rows in table 3 is done by the name of a living creature;
- the column of names of living creatures in table 3 is placed first, and their types - the second.

This is done because in the Eidos system, classes are sorted by their names in alphabetical order, and the order of classification and descriptive scales in the reference books remains the same as in the original data.

As a result of the work of API-2.3.2.2, classification and descriptive scales and gradations were created (Tables 4 and 5), with the help of which the initial ones were encoded (normalized) (Table 3) and a training sample was obtained (Table 6):

Table4– Classification scales and gradations (in full)

Код	Наименование: ШКАЛА-градация	Код	Наименование: ШКАЛА-градация	Код	Наименование: ШКАЛА-градация
1	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-акула-катран	70	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-комар	139	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пуха
2	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-антилопа	71	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-комнатная муха	140	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пчела медоносная
3	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ара	72	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-корсак	141	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-речной рак
4	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бабуин	73	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-костатка	142	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-россомаха
5	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-барсух	74	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-косуля	143	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-рысь
6	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бегемот	75	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кошка	144	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сайгак
7	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-белка	76	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-краб	145	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-саламандра
8	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-белый медведь	77	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крапивник	146	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-саранча
9	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бизон	78	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крокодил	147	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-свинья
10	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-блоха	79	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крот	148	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-северный опень
11	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-богомол	80	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крылан	149	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сельдь
12	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-божья коровка	81	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крыса	150	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-семга
13	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-боров	82	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-куница	151	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сервал
14	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-буйвол	83	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лама	152	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-серна
15	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бурый медведь	84	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лань	153	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сизарь
16	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-варан	85	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лебедь	154	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сирена
17	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-верблюд	86	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лев	155	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-скат
18	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-визверина	87	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лемур	156	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-скорпион

19	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-водорез	88	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ленивец	157	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-скунс
20	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-волк	89	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-леопард	158	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-слепозмейка
21	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-вомбат	90	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-летучая мышь	159	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-слизняк
22	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-воробей	91	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лиса	160	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-слон
23	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ворона	92	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лошадь	161	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-собака
24	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-выхухоль	93	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лягушка	162	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сова
25	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-гадюка	94	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-майский жук	163	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-соловей
26	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-газель	95	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-макака	164	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сом
27	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-геккон	96	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-мангуст	165	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сорока
28	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-гепард	97	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-мартышка	166	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-стервятник
29	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-гиббон	98	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-медведь	167	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-страус
30	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-гиена	99	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-медведь гризли	168	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-стрекоза
31	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-глухарь	100	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-моллюск	169	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сурок
32	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-голавль	101	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-моль	170	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-тамарин
33	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-голубь	102	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морж	171	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-таракан
34	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-горилла	103	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская звезда	172	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-теленоч
35	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-горлица	104	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская змея	173	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-термит
36	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-горностай	105	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская медуза	174	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-тигр
37	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-девочка	106	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская свинья	175	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-трифон
38	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-дельфин	107	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской конек	176	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-туатара
39	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-деспод	108	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской котик	177	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-туец
40	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-динго	109	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской лев	178	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-тушканчик
41	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-длиннохвостый поугай	110	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской язык	179	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-тулень
42	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-древотаз	111	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-мул	180	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-удав
43	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-дятел	112	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-муравей	181	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-удод
44	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-еж	113	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-муравьед	182	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-утка
45	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-енот	114	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-нанду	183	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-утконос
46	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ехидна	115	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-неразлучник	184	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-фазан
47	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жаба	116	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-норка	185	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-фенек
48	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жаворонок	117	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-норница	186	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-фламинго
49	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жиряф	118	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-оаца	187	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-форель
50	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жук-носорог	119	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-окунь	188	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-хамелеон
51	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-заяц	120	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-олень	189	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-хомяк
52	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-зебу	121	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-омар	190	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-хорек
53	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-землеройка	122	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-опоссум	191	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-цыпленок
54	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-зубатка	123	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-орел	192	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-чайка
55	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-зубр	124	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-орикс	193	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-червь
56	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-игрунка	125	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-оса	194	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-черепаха
57	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кабан	126	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-осел	195	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-шиншила
58	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кайман	127	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-осьминог	196	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-щука
59	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-какаду	128	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-панда	197	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ямкоголовая змея
60	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кальмар	129	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пантера	198	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ястреб
61	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-канарейка	130	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-паук	199	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ящерица
62	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-каракал	131	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пескарь	200	ТИП-земноводные
63	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-карап	132	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пикша	201	ТИП-млекопитающие
64	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кашалот	133	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пингвин	202	ТИП-многоногие
65	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кенгуру-валлаби	134	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пиранья	203	ТИП-насекомые
66	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-киви	135	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-полевка	204	ТИП-пресмыкающиеся
67	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кит	136	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-полоз	205	ТИП-птицы
68	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-коза	137	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-поморник	206	ТИП-рыбы
69	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-койот	138	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пони		

Table5– Descriptive scales and gradations (in full)

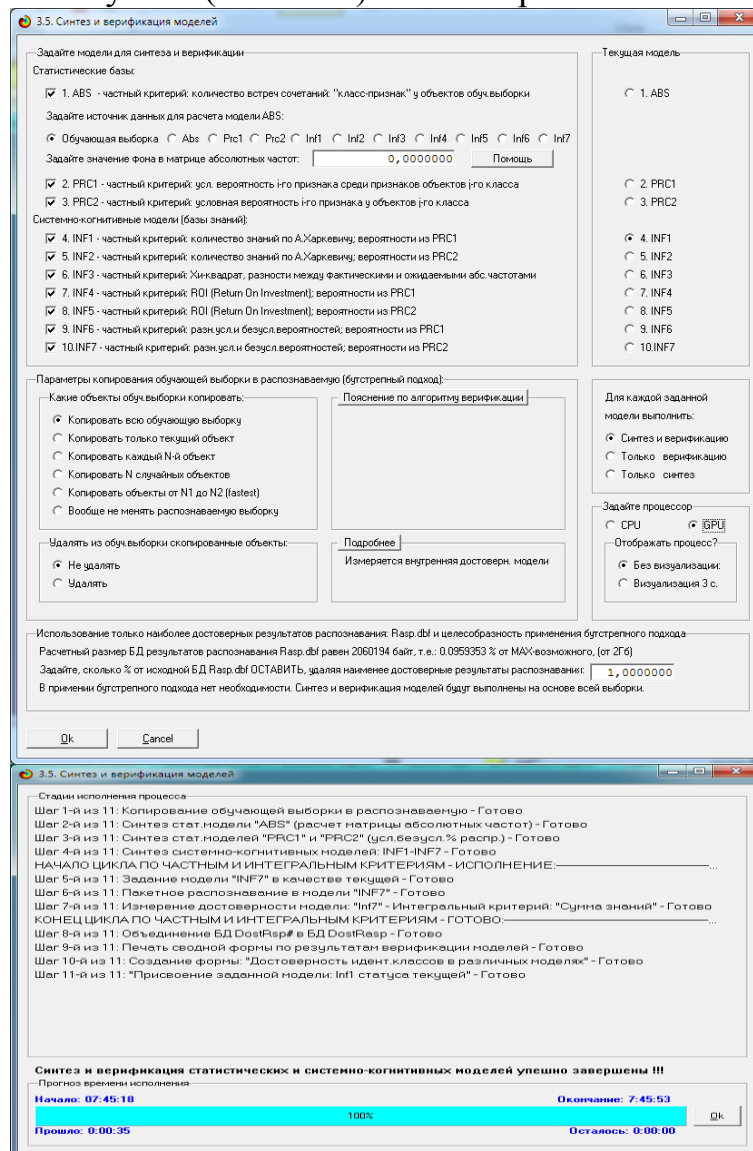
KOD_ATR	NAME_ATR
1	ШЕРСТЬ-есть
2	ШЕРСТЬ-нет
3	ПЕРЬЯ-есть
4	ПЕРЬЯ-нет
5	ЯЙЦО-есть
6	ЯЙЦО-нет
7	МОЛОКО-есть
8	МОЛОКО-нет
9	ВОЗДУШНЫЙ-есть
10	ВОЗДУШНЫЙ-нет
11	ВОДНЫЙ-есть
12	ВОДНЫЙ-нет
13	ХИЩНИК-есть
14	ХИЩНИК-нет
15	ЗУБАСТЫЙ-есть
16	ЗУБАСТЫЙ-нет
17	ПОЗВОНОЧНИК-есть
18	ПОЗВОНОЧНИК-нет
19	ДЫШИТ-есть
20	ДЫШИТ-нет
21	ЯДОВИТЫЙ-есть
22	ЯДОВИТЫЙ-нет
23	ПЛАВНИК-есть
24	ПЛАВНИК-нет
25	НОГИ-1/6-нет
26	НОГИ-2/6-две
27	НОГИ-3/6-три
28	НОГИ-4/6-четыре
29	НОГИ-5/6-шесть
30	НОГИ-6/6-восемь
31	ХВОСТ-есть
32	ХВОСТ-нет
33	ДОМАШНИЙ-есть
34	ДОМАШНИЙ-нет
35	БОЛЬШЕ КОШКИ-есть
36	БОЛЬШЕ КОШКИ-нет

Table6– Training set (fragment)

NAME_OBJ	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N8	N9	N10	N11	N12	N13	N14	N15	N16	N17	N18	N19
акула-катран	1	206	2	4	5	8	10	11	13	15	17	20	22	23	25	31	34	35
антилопа	2	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
ара	3	205	2	3	5	8	9	11	14	16	17	19	22	24	26	31	33	36
бабун	4	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
барсук	5	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
бегемот	6	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
белка	7	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	36
белый медведь	8	201	1	4	6	7	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
бизон	9	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	33	35

4.2.3. Synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models

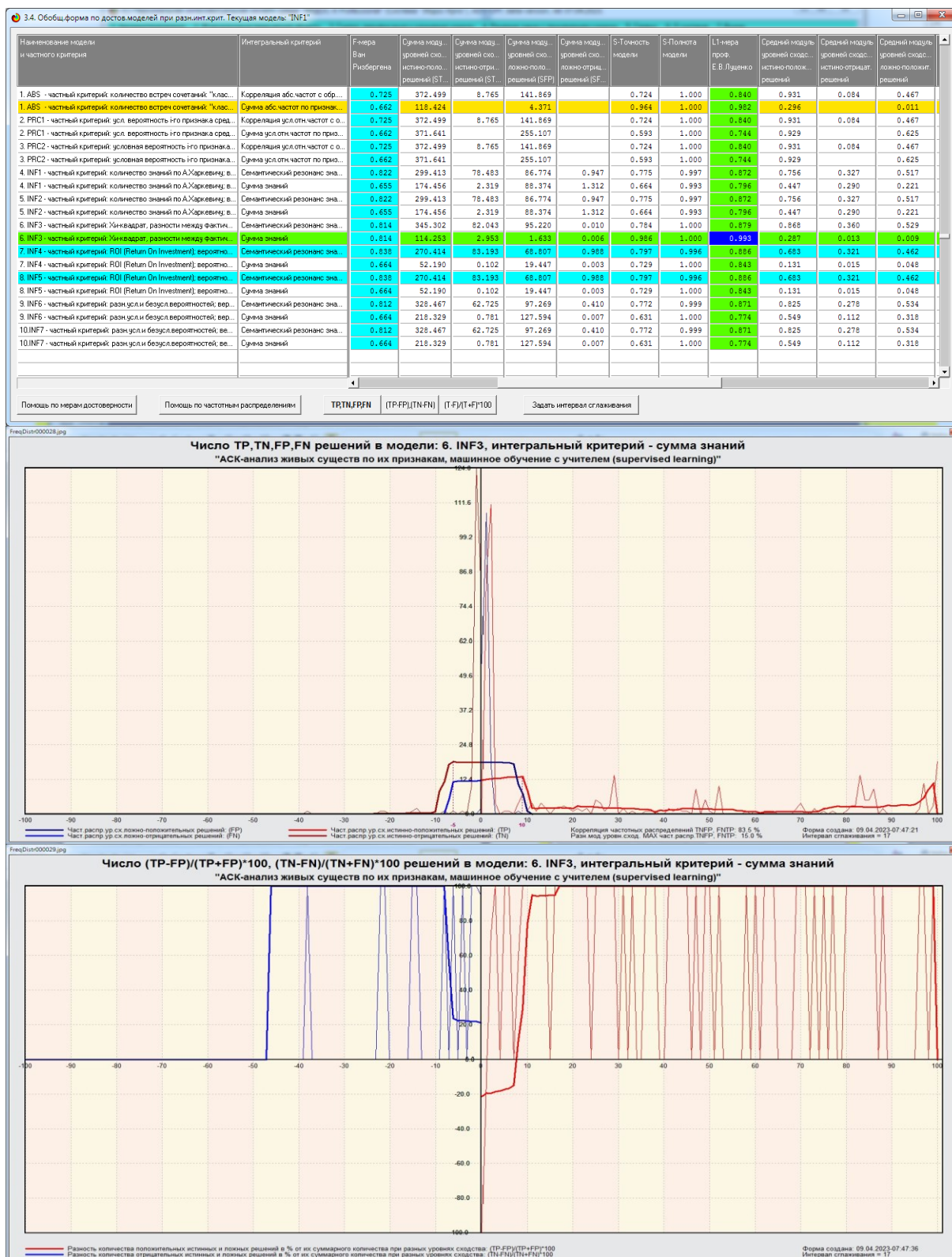
Figure 4 shows screen forms of the mode of synthesis and verification of models of the Eidos system (mode 3.5) with real parameters:



Drawing4. Screen forms of the mode of synthesis and verification of models 3.5

4.2.4. Model Verification

Model verification, i.e. assessment of their reliability is carried out by recognizing the objects of the training sample immediately after the synthesis of models. But the results of this assessment can be viewed in the output forms of mode 3.4 (Figures 5 and 6):



Drawing5. Screen Forms of Model Verification Mode 3.4

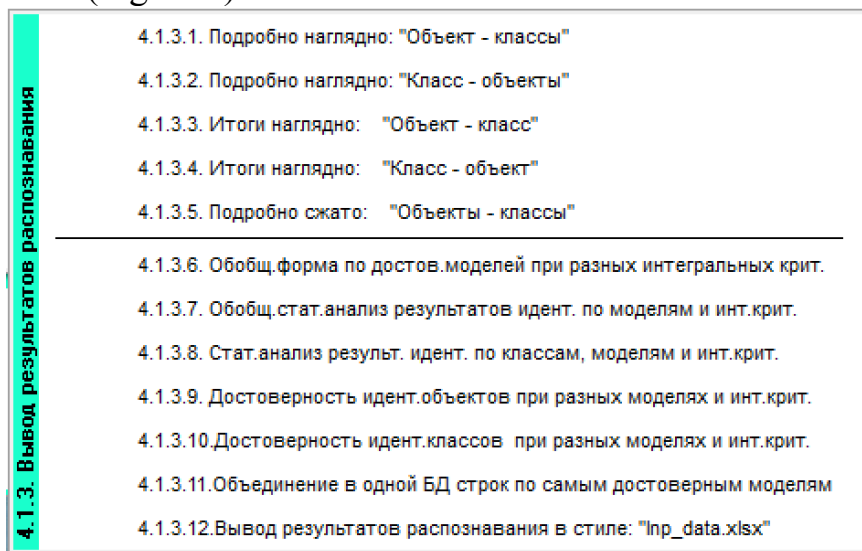


Drawing6. Screen forms of the mode 3.4 for evaluating the reliability of models

These screen forms, shown in Figure 5, show that the created models have quite acceptable reliability (with the parameters specified during the synthesis of the models), which allows them to be correctly used to solve a number of problems, for example, the problem of classifying living beings according to their characteristics.

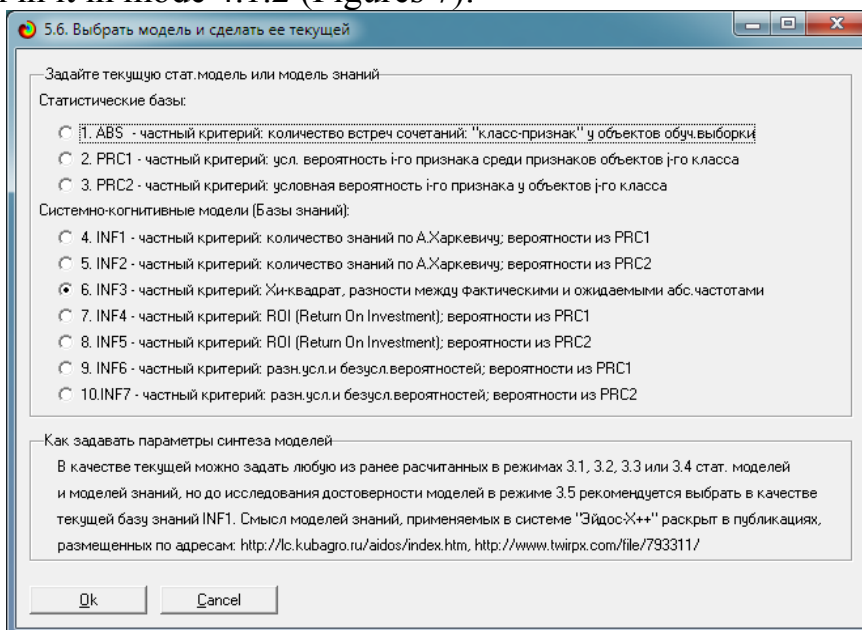
4.2.5. Classification of living beings according to their characteristics

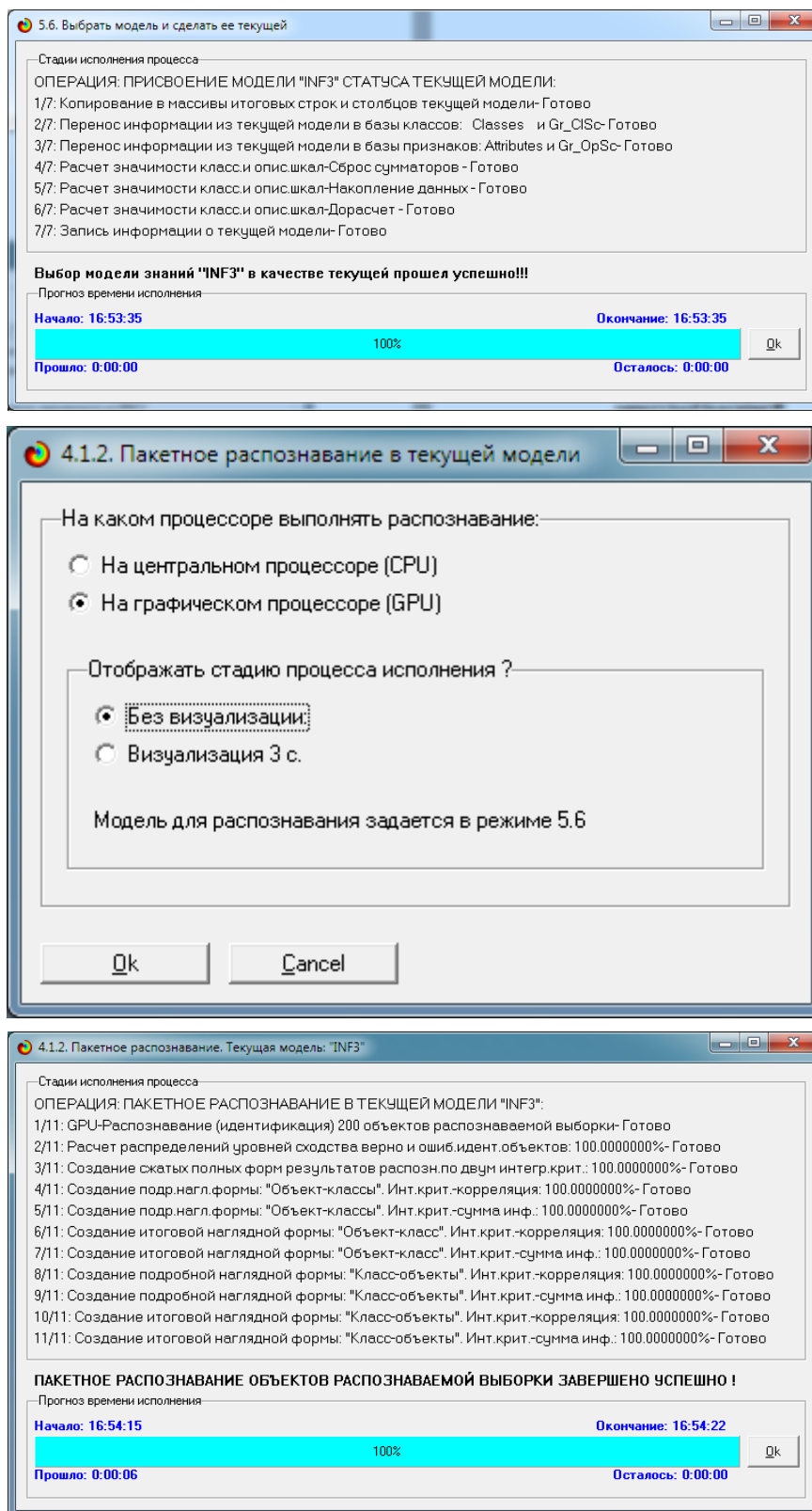
We can see the results of solving this problem in various modes of subsystem 4.1.3 (Figure 6):



Drawing7. Subsystem modes 4.1.3 with recognition results

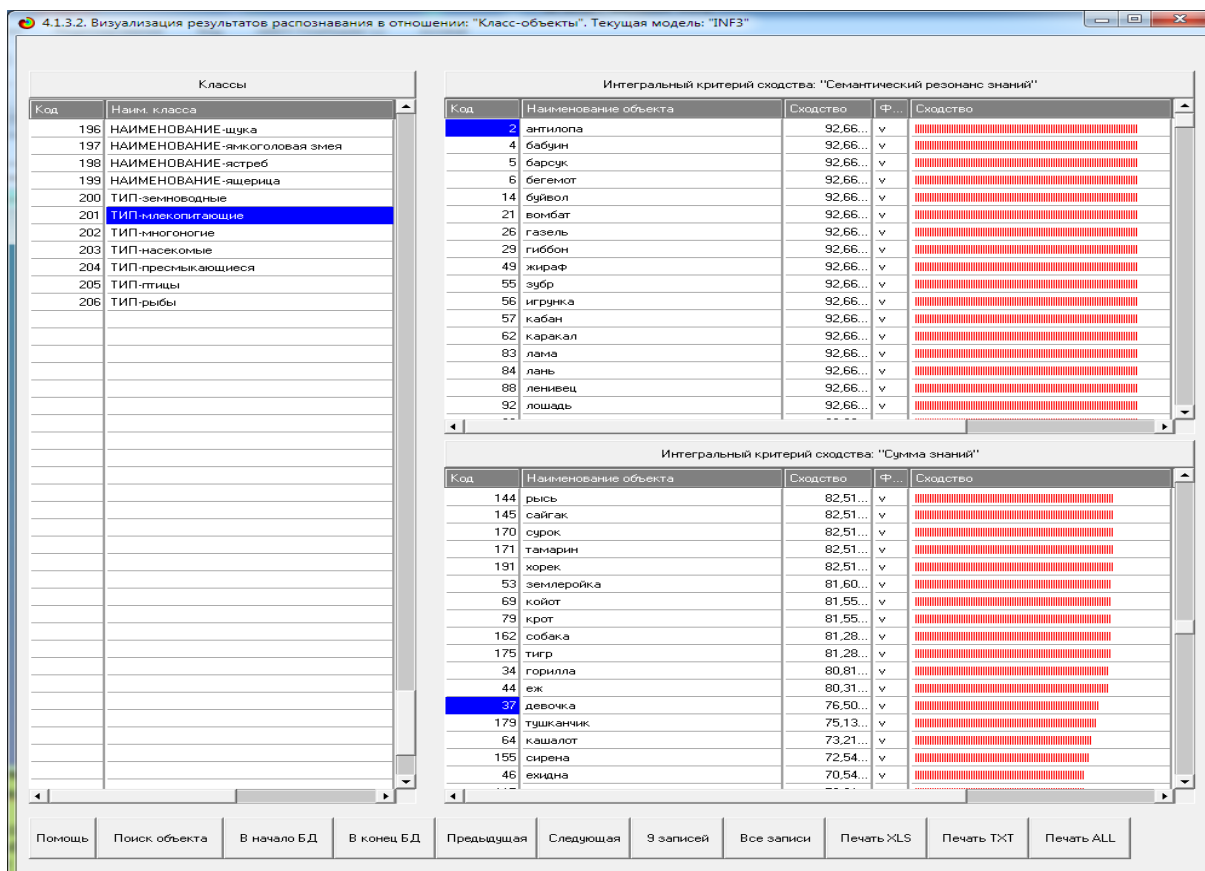
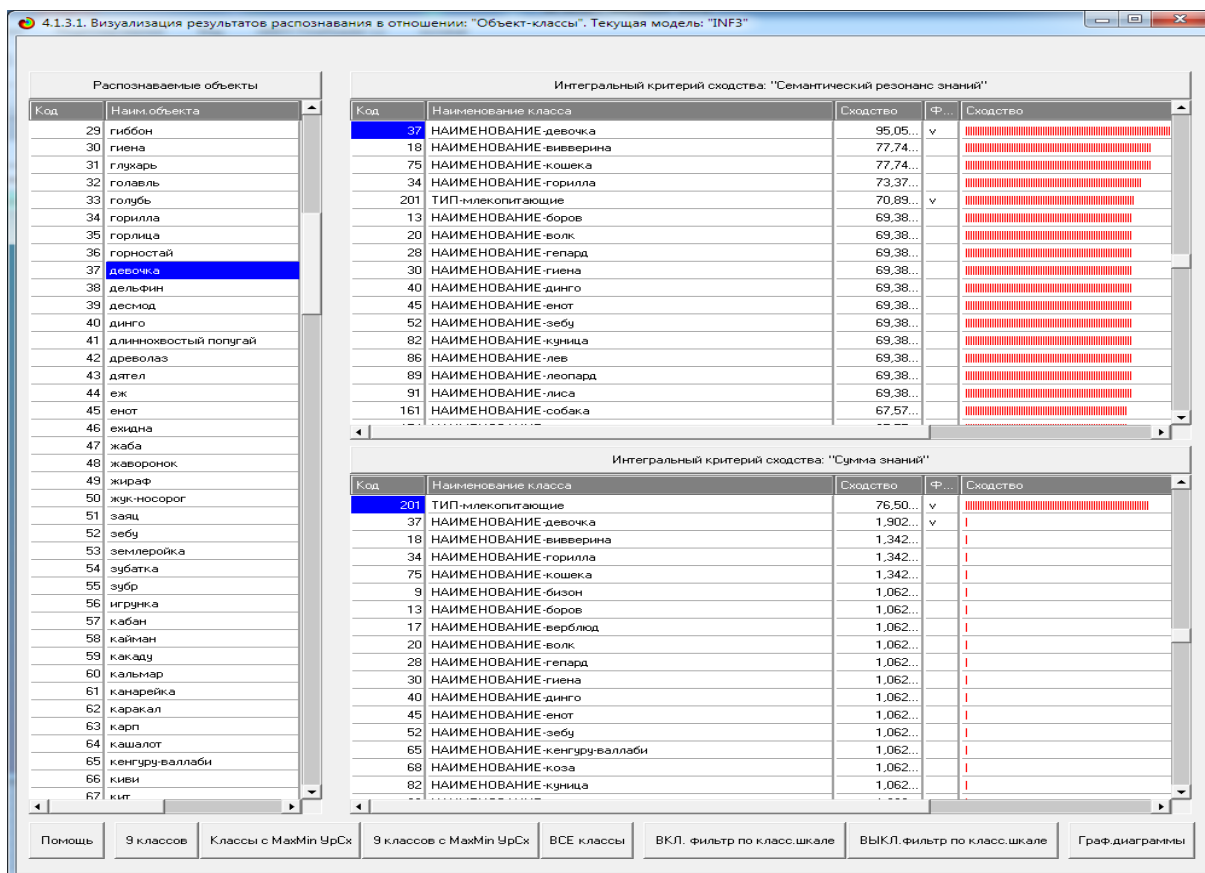
Let's set the INF3 model as the current one in mode 5.6 and perform recognition in it in mode 4.1.2 (Figures 7):





Drawing8. Setting the current INF3 model and recognition in this model

Figure 9 shows some output forms based on the results of solving the problem of classifying living beings according to their characteristics in this model:



Drawing9. Setting the current INF3 model and recognition in this model

4.3. Unsupervised Machine Learning (Self-Learning) (unsupervised learning)

The subsequent machine learning models will be considered more briefly than the 1st one, focusing on what distinguishes these models from each other.

Unsupervised machine learning is carried out in two iterations:

- at the first iteration, a basic model is created, in which each object of the training sample corresponds to a class, and generalizing images of classes (in our example, these are types of living beings) are not created and not marked by the teacher in the source data;

- at the second iteration, a cluster analysis of classes is carried out (or another generalization method is applied), i.e. the unsupervised system itself determines the objects of the training sample that are most similar to each other on unlabeled initial data, and then new classes of different degrees of generalization are created, corresponding to clusters of different agglomerative clustering tree hierarchies.

At each iteration, all stages of the ASC-analysis considered in the section: “4.2. Machine learning with a teacher (supervised learning)” of this work.

After the second iteration, all the problems of ASC-analysis listed in Section 4.1 of this work are solved. But of all these problems, we consider only one: the problem of classification.

4.3.1. First iteration: creating a base model without generic classes

4.3.1.1. Cognitive structuring of the subject area

In this model, the teacher does not indicate to the "Eidos" system what type the living being belongs to, because the system itself determines this based on cluster analysis, but this is done at the second iteration.

Therefore, the classification scales differ from those given in Table 1 and include only the unique name of a living being. Instead of this unique name, one could simply use a meaningless code or number of a living being.

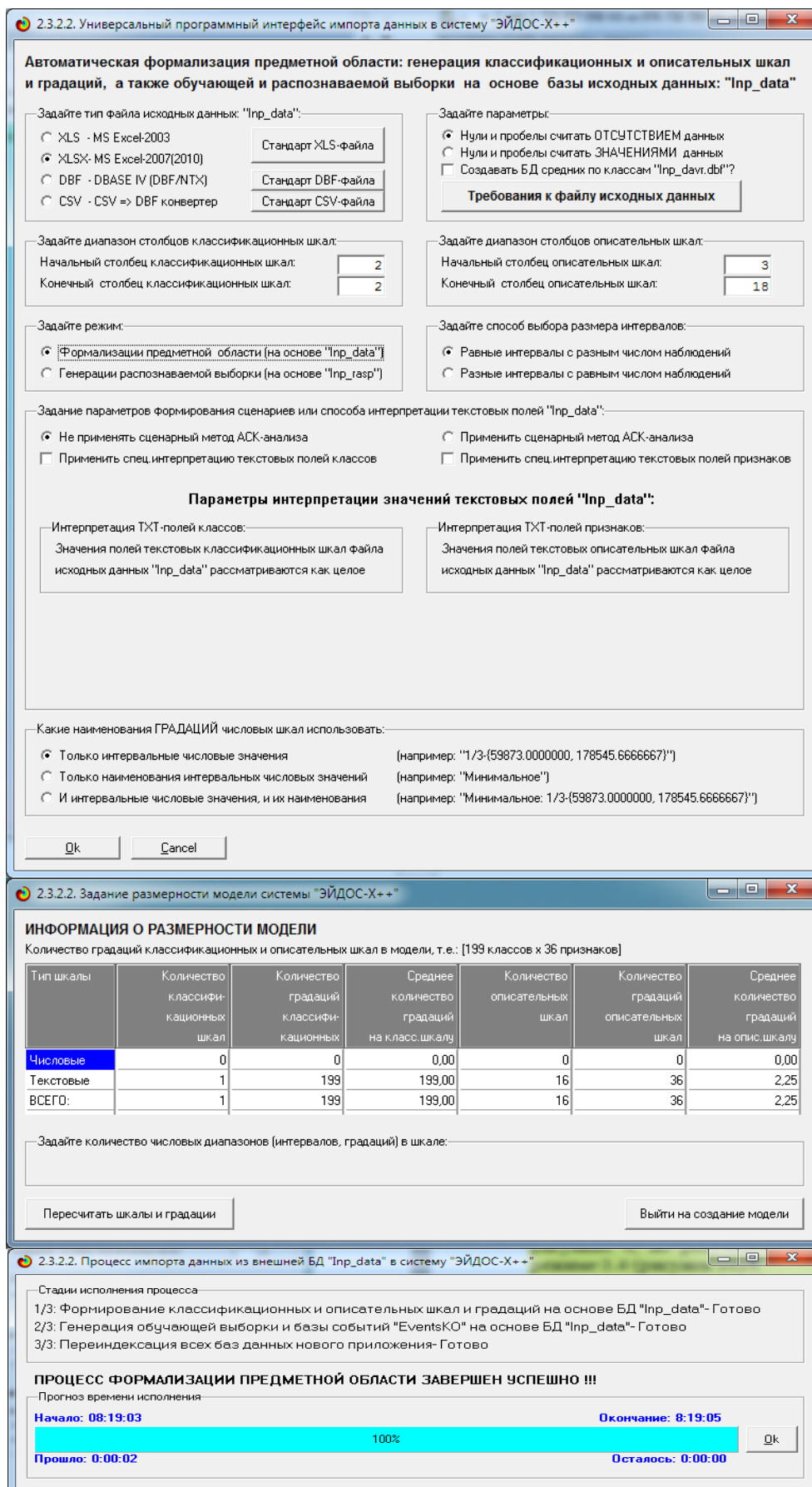
The descriptive scales remain the same as in Table 2.

4.3.1.2. Formalization of the subject area

Before entering the initial data (Table 3) into the system, the column of the initial data file indicating the type of living creatures must be deleted. This file can be downloaded from the Eidos cloud via a direct link:

https://lc.kubagro.ru/Source_data_applications/Applications-000380/Inp_data-ALL-wtype.xlsx/

Accordingly, the ranges of classification and descriptive scales are indicated in API-2.3.2.2 (Figure 10):



Drawing10. Screen Controls API-2.3.2.2

4.3.1.3. Synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models

This problem is solved in mode 3.5 with the parameters shown in Figure 4.

4.3.1.4. Model Verification

This task is solved in mode 3.5 with the parameters shown in Figure 4, but the results of model verification are viewed in mode 3.4 (Figure 11):



Drawing11. Screen forms of the model reliability evaluation mode

If we compare the reliability of models with and without generalized images of classes (types of living beings), we can see that models with generalized images of classes have a higher reliability. This is explained by the fact that the system makes few errors when identifying specific images with generalized class images, since this is a simpler task than identifying specific images with their corresponding classes.

4.3.2. Second iteration: creating a model with generic classes based on clusters

4.3.2.1. Cognitive structuring of the subject area based on the results of cluster analysis of objects based on models of the first iteration

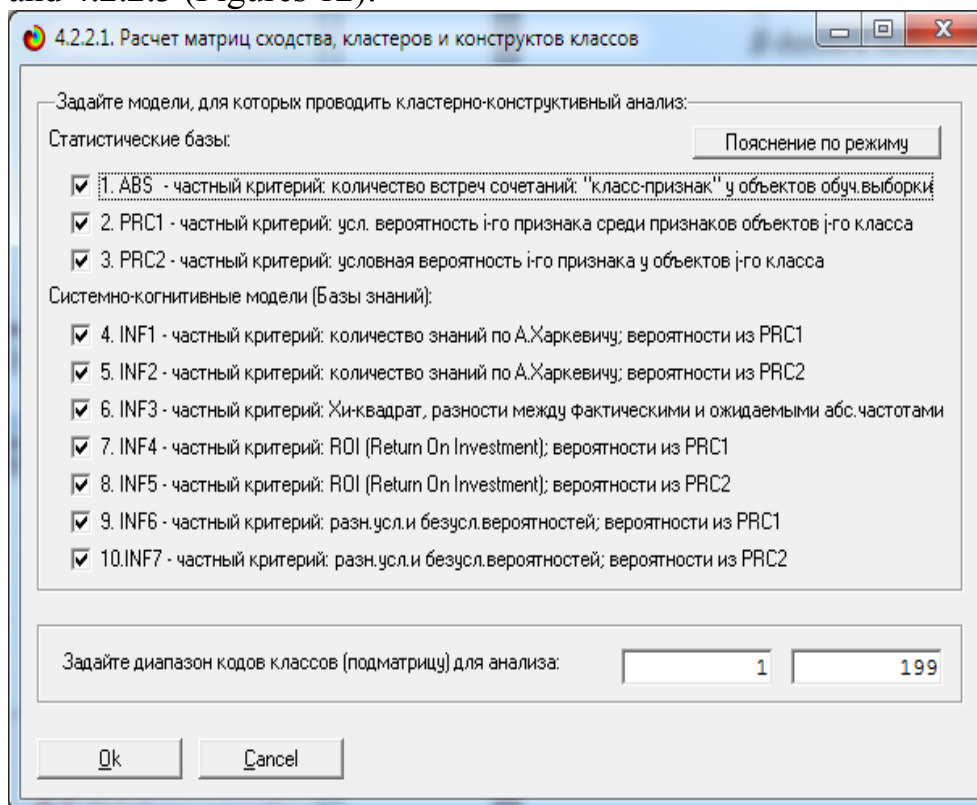
In this model, the teacher does not indicate to the "Eidos" system what type the living being belongs to, because the system itself determines this based on cluster analysis.

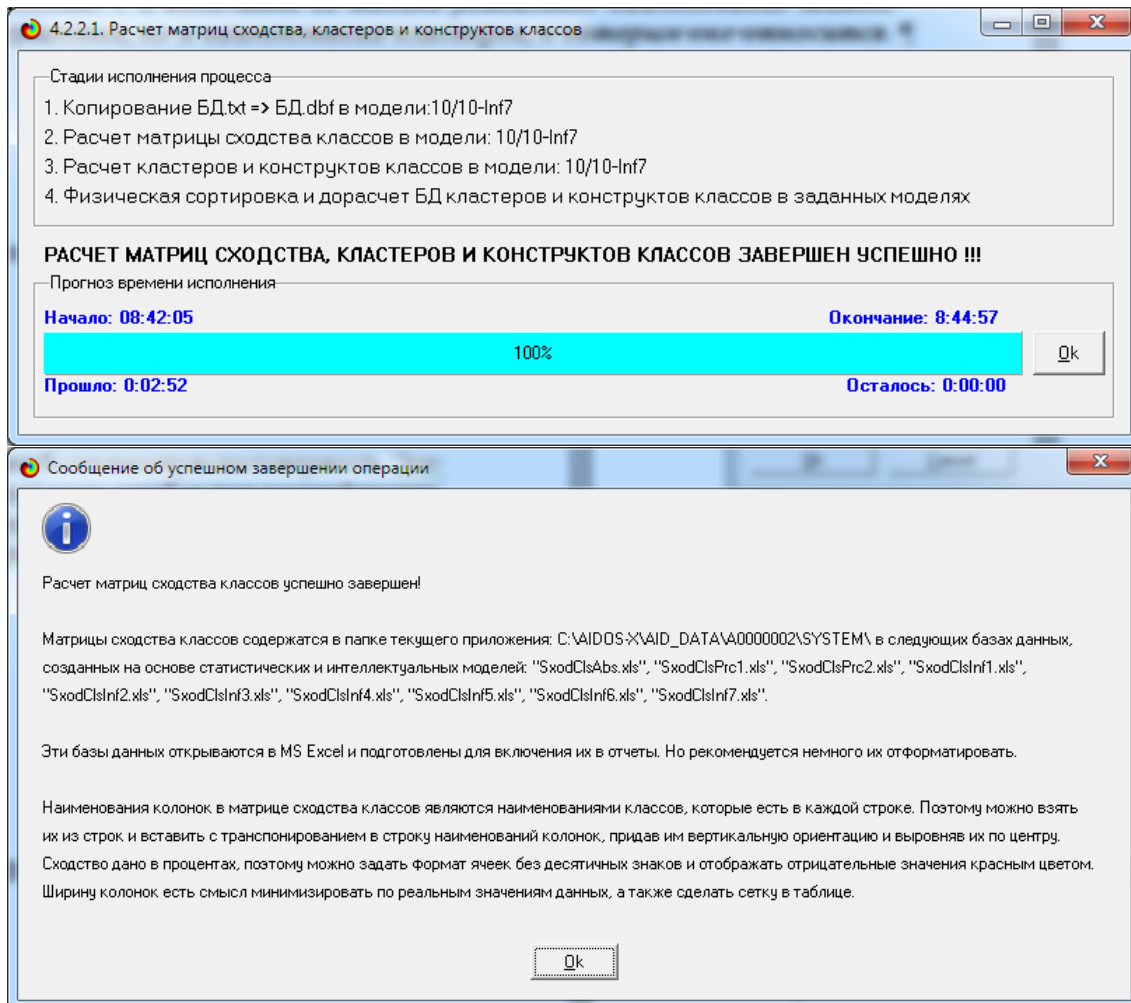
Therefore, the classification scales differ from those given in Table 1 and include not only the unique name of a living being, but also the names of the clusters to which it belongs.

The descriptive scales remain the same as in Table 2.

4.3.2.1.1. Agglomerative cognitive clustering of classes in the first iteration model

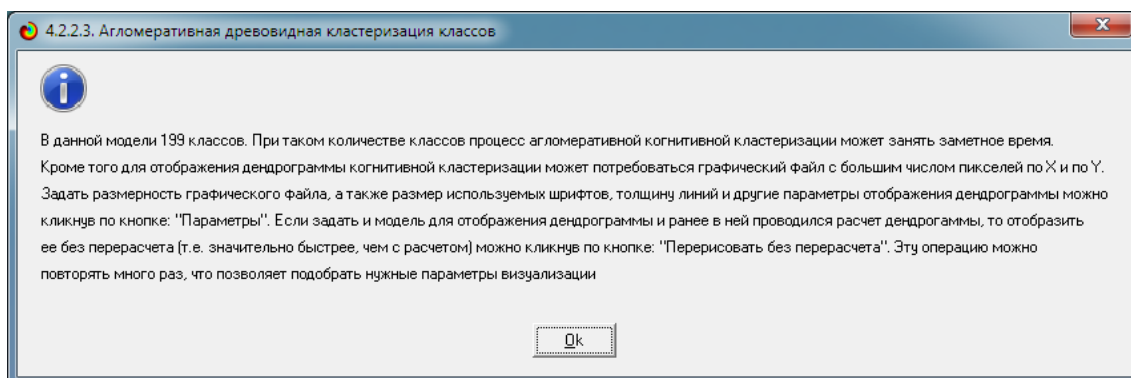
To carry out a cluster analysis of classes, let's run sequentially the modes 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.3 (Figures 12):





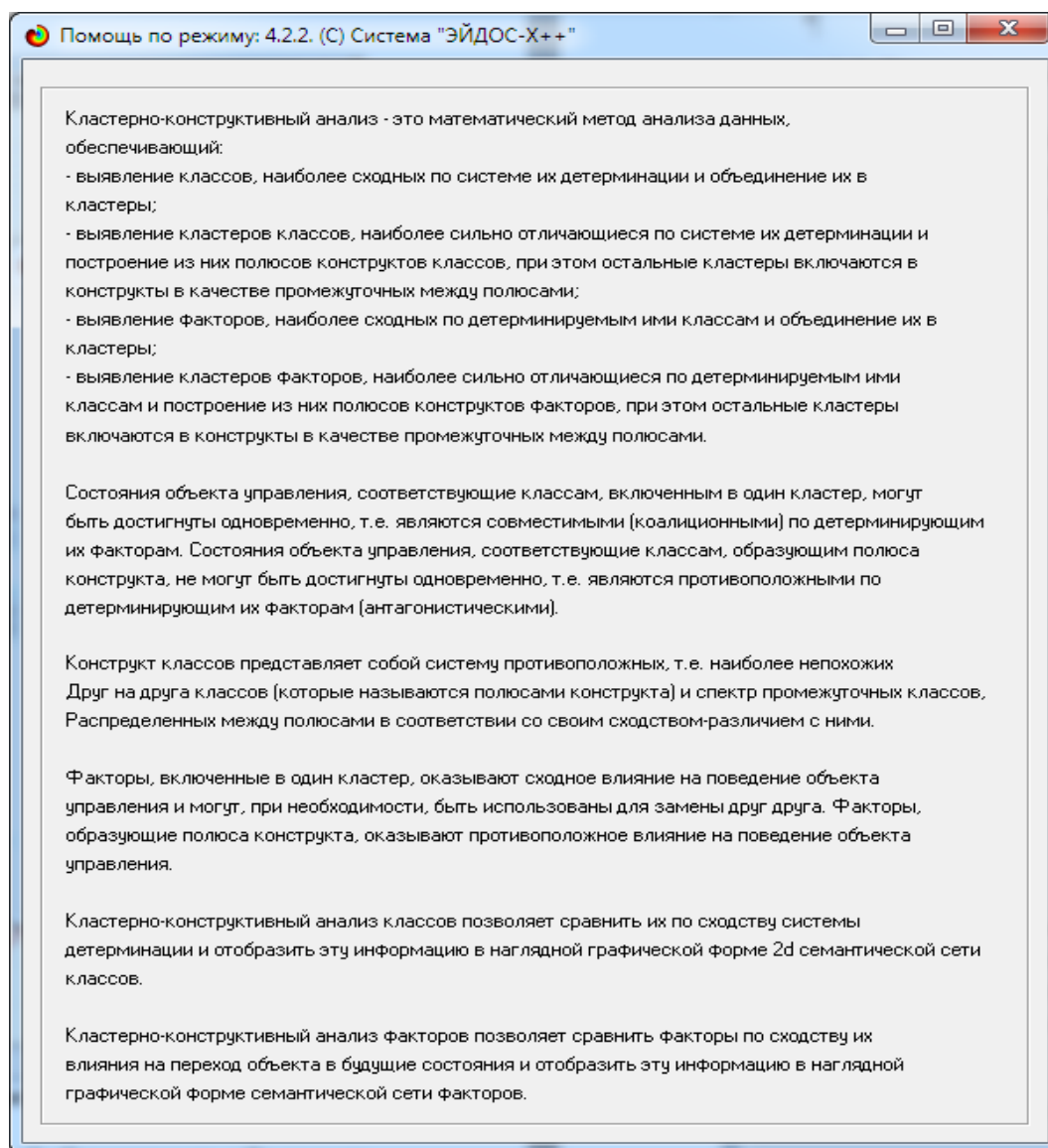
Drawing12. Screen forms of the mode 4.2.2.1 calculating the similarity matrices of classes of various models of the first iteration of machine learning without a teacher

Figure 13 shows the first screen form of the mode of cognitive clustering of classes (mode 4.2.2.3)



Drawing13. The first screen form of the mode of cognitive clustering of classes

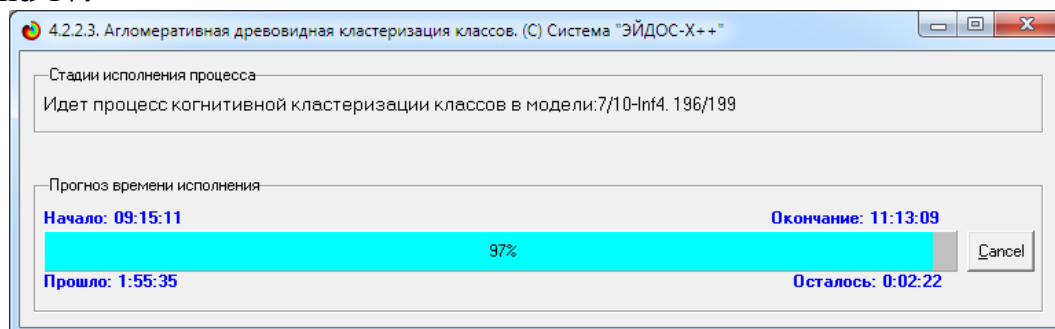
Instead of explaining what constitutes a cluster analysis of classes in the Eidos system, we will give a help of this mode (Figure 14):



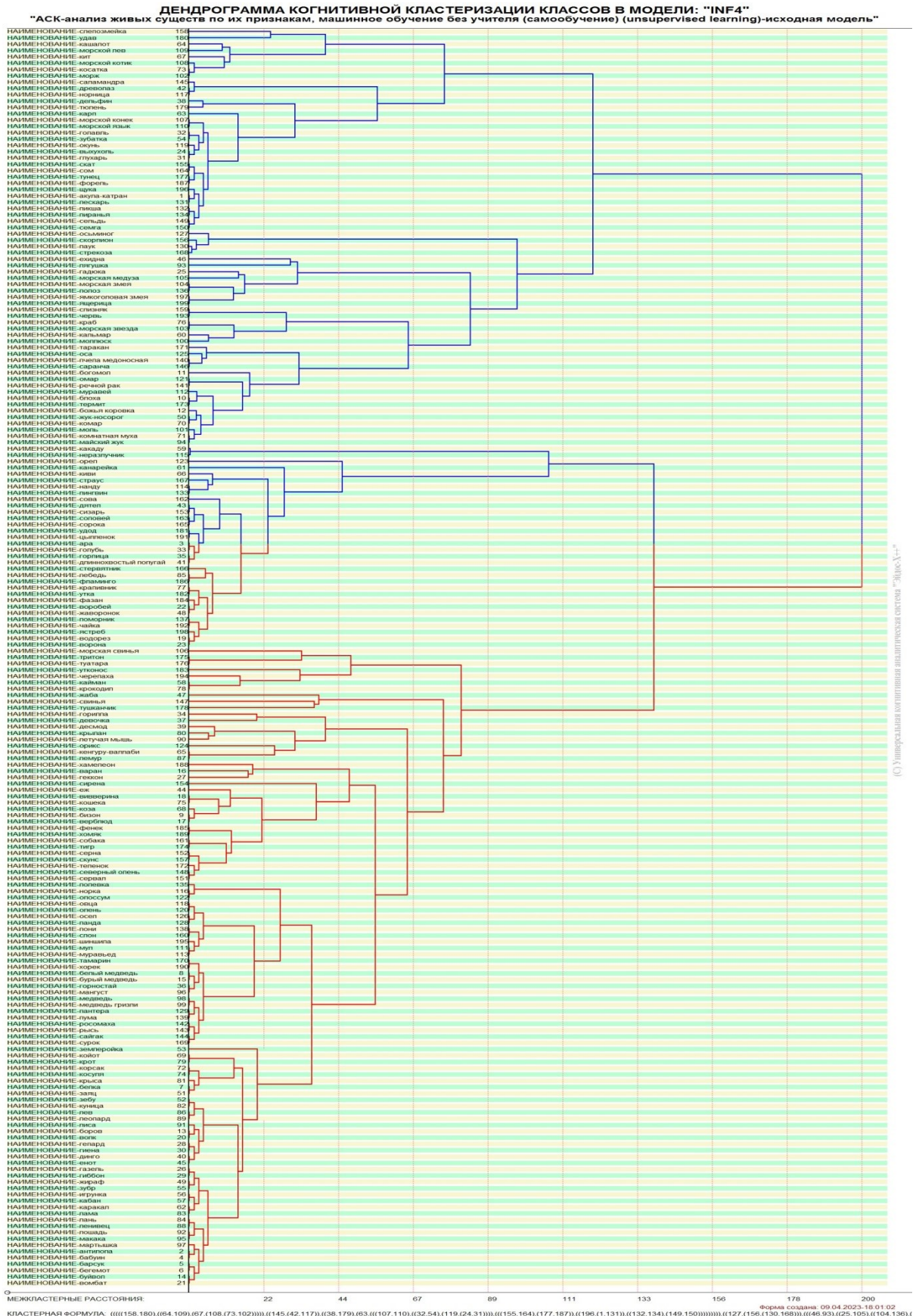
Drawing14. Help mode 4.2.2.1 of the Eidos system

Agglomerative cognitive clustering of classes was proposed by the author and implemented in the Eidos system in 2011 [11, 12].

Figure 15 shows a screen form for displaying the stage and the execution time forecast. The results of cognitive clustering of classes are shown in Figures 16 and 17:

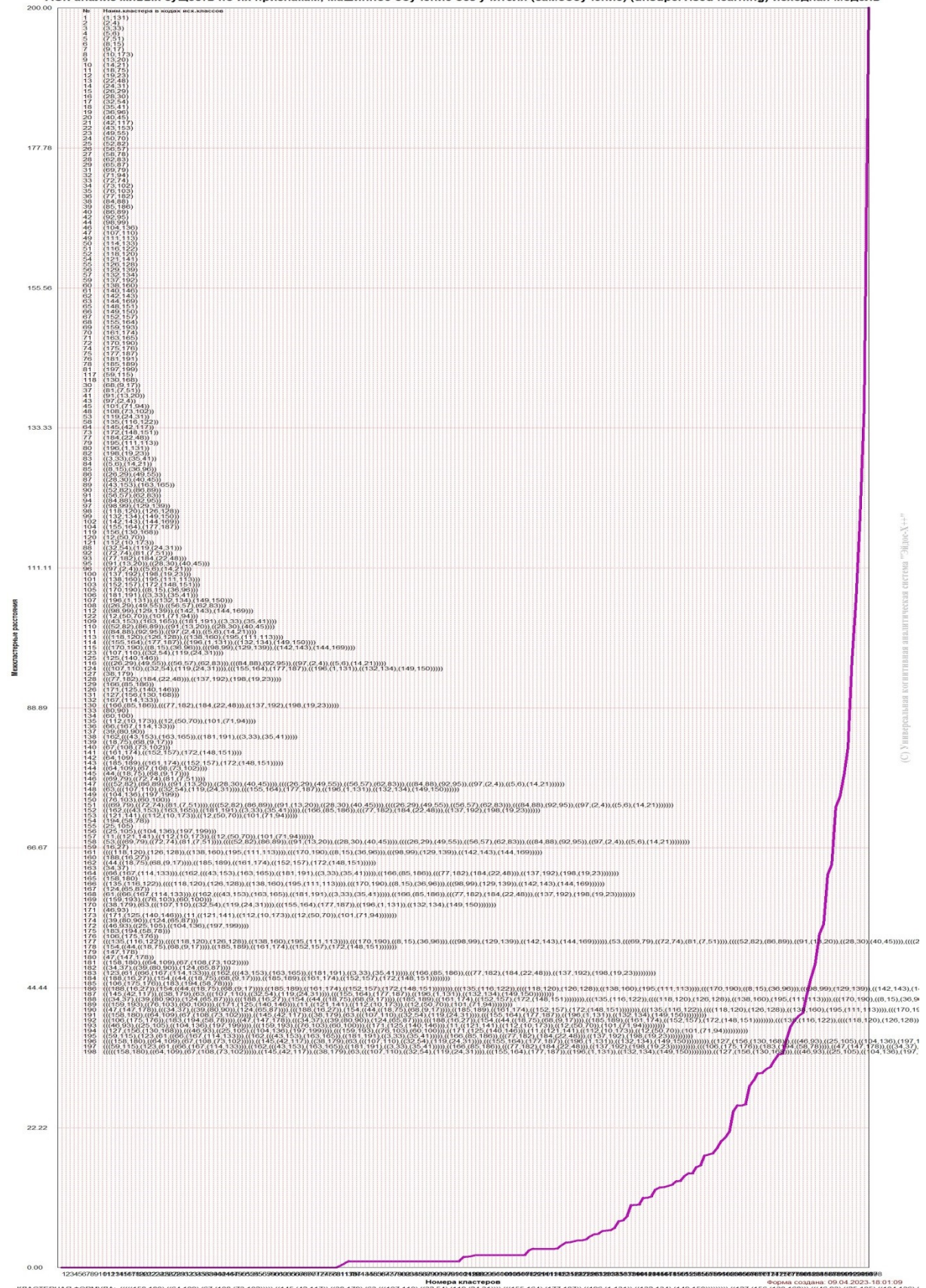


Drawing15. Screen form for displaying the stage and forecasting the execution time



Drawing16. Agglomerative dendrogram of cognitive clustering

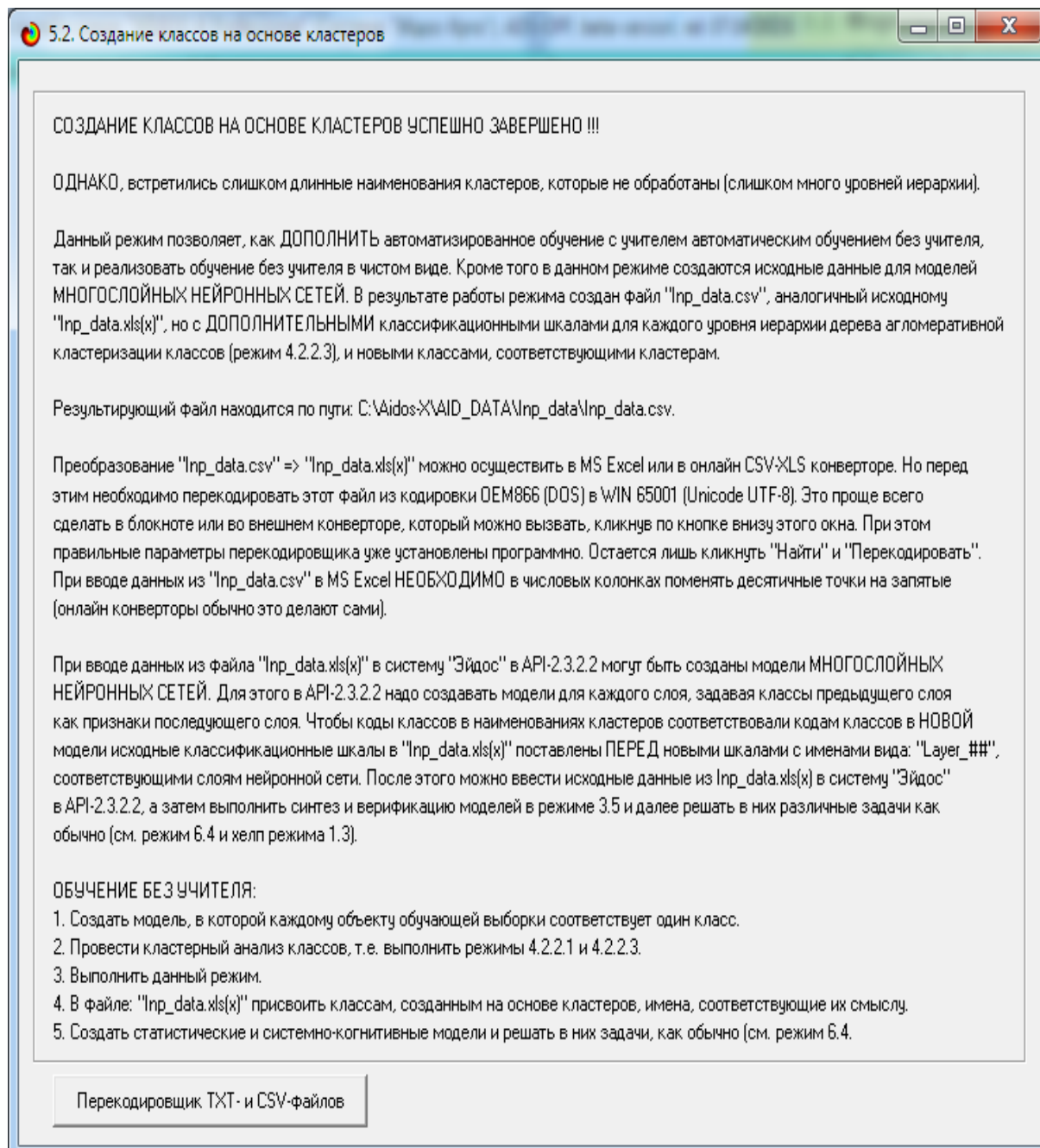
ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ МЕЖКЛАСТЕРНЫХ РАССТОЯНИЙ ПРИ КОГНИТИВНОЙ САМООБРАЗОВАНИИ КЛАССОВ В МОДЕЛИ: "INF4"
"АСК-анализ живых существ по их признакам, машинное обучение без учителя (unsupervised learning)-исходная модель"



Drawing17. Graph of changes in intercluster distances with agglomerative cognitive clustering

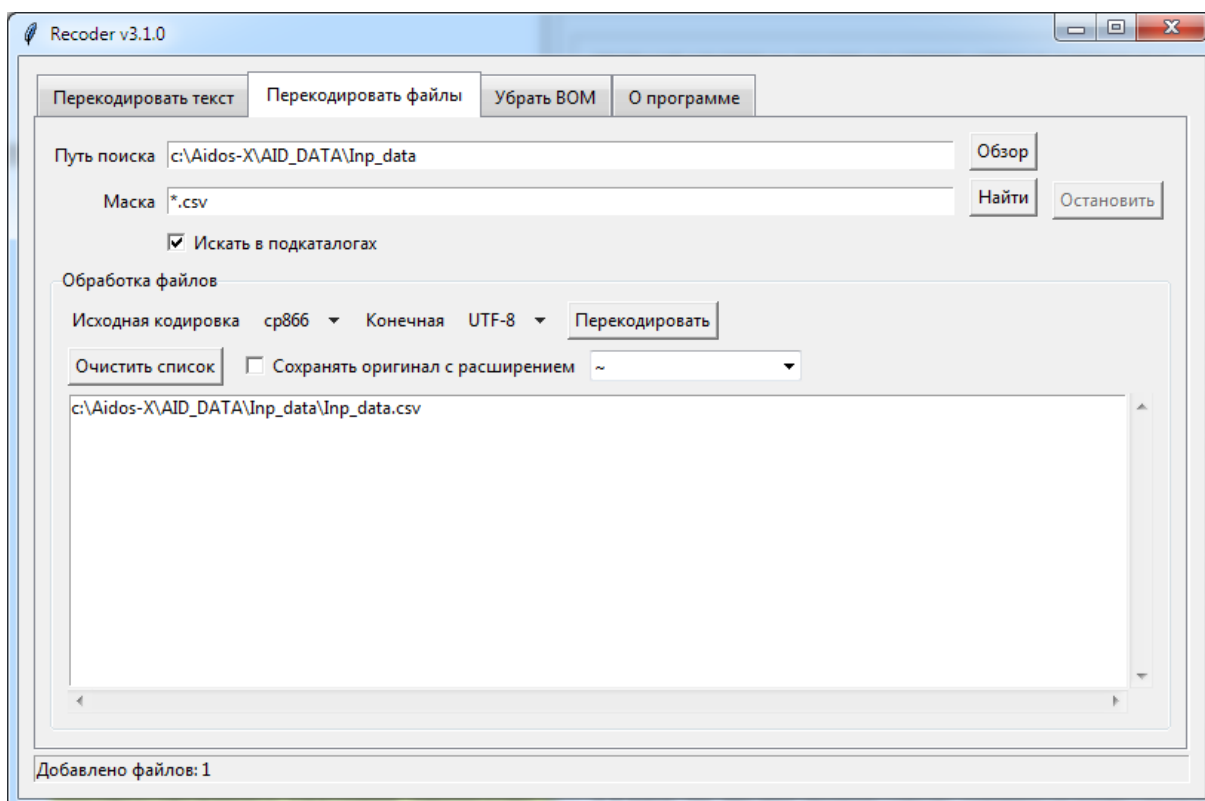
4.3.2.1.2. Formation of initial data with generalizing classes corresponding to clusters based on the results of cognitive clustering in the model of the first iteration

For this purpose, mode 5.2 is intended in the Eidos system. This mode is extremely fast. After execution, the screen form shown in Figure 18 is displayed:



Drawing18. Screen form based on mode results 5.2.

Let's recode the file: c:\Aidos-X\AID_DATA\Inp_data\Inp_data.csv from OEM 866 (DOS) encoding to UTF-8 (Unicode) encoding (Figure 19):



Drawing19. Screen form of the file transcoder

Entering data from a CSV file into MS Excel is carried out using MS Excel tools in the menu item: Data-From text-Delimited-Comma separator, Encoding 65001 (UTF-8).

In this work, it is not possible to present the source data file generated by mode 5.2, due to the fact that it has 200 rows and 28 columns, the length of values in cells reaches 189 characters, for example: ((127.(156.(130.168))).(((46.93).((25.105).((104.136).(197.199))).(((159.193).((76.103).(60.100))).((171.(125.(140.146))).(11.((121.141).((112.(10.173)).((12.(5 0.70)).(101.(71.94)))))))))). Therefore, Table 7 shows only the structure of the source data file, and it is fully available at the link:

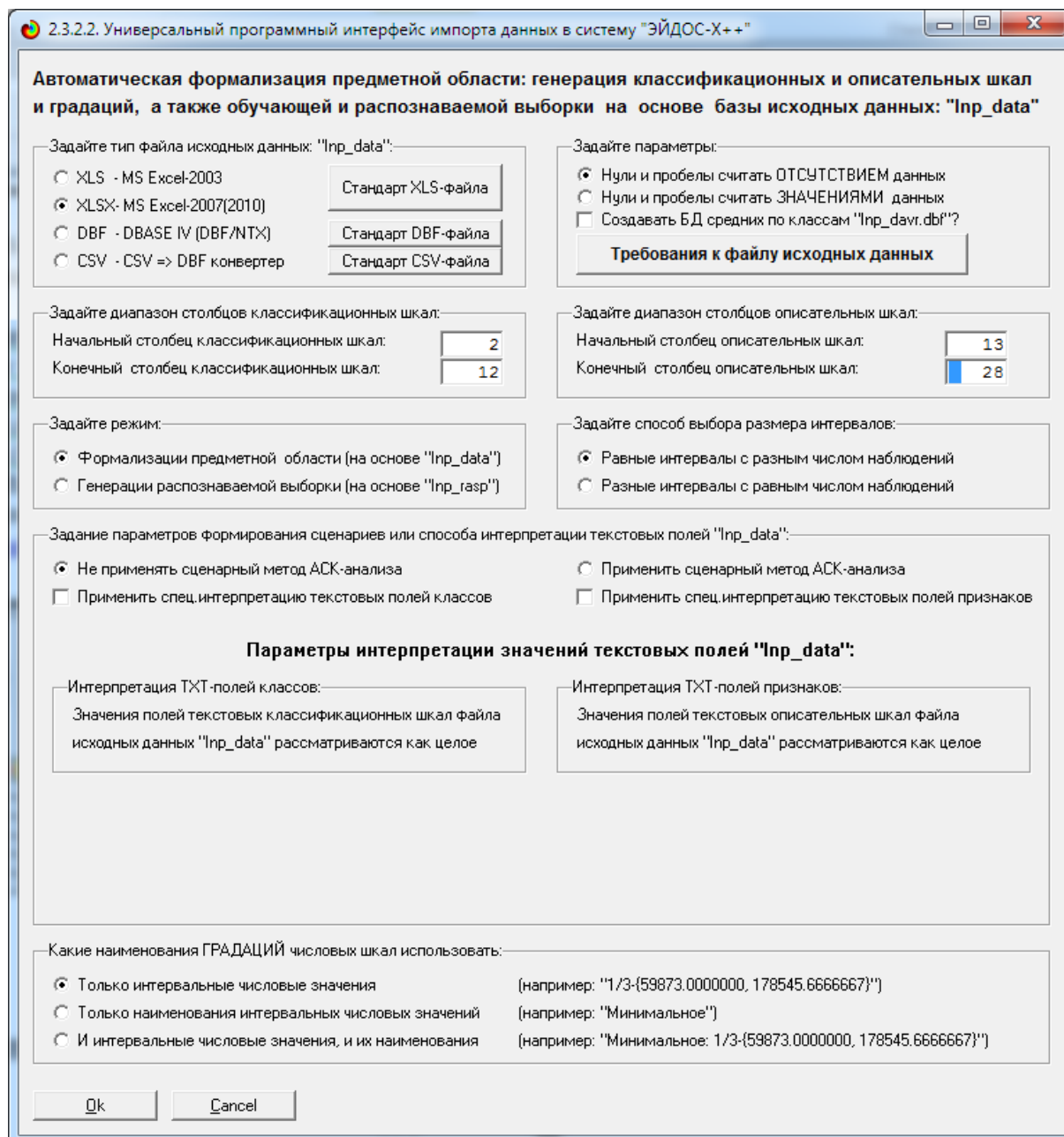
https://lc.kubagro.ru/Source_data_applications/Applications-000380/Inp_data-clusters.xlsx.

Table7– The structure of the initial data file generated by mode 5.2

N1	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	Layer_10	Layer_9	Layer_8	Layer_7	Layer_6	Layer_5	Layer_4	Layer_3	Layer_2	Layer_1	ШЕРСТЬ	ПЕРЬЯ	ЯЙЦО	МОЛОКО	ВОЗДУШНЫЙ	ВОДНЫЙ	ХИЩНИК	ЗУБАСТЫЙ	ПОЗВОНОЧНИК	ДЫШИТ	ЯДОВИТЫЙ	ПЛАВНИК	НОГИ	ХВОСТ	ДОМАШНИЙ	БОЛЬШЕ КОШКИ		

4.3.2.2. Formalization of the subject area

When entering data from the initial data file (Table 7) into the system, API-2.3.2.2 indicates the range of classification scales from 2 to 12, and descriptive scales from 13 to 28 (Figure 20). Before starting this mode, you need to copy the file: Inp_data-clusters.xlsx to Inp_data.xlsx.



Drawing20. Control Screen Form API-2.3.2.2

As a result, classification and descriptive scales and gradations were created, as well as a training sample, which is the initial data encoded (normalized) with their help (Tables 8, 9, 10):

Table8– Classification scales and gradations (in full)

№	Наименование
1	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-акула-катран
2	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-антилопа
3	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ара
4	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бабуин
5	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-барсук
6	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бегемот
7	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-белка
8	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-белый медведь
9	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бизон
10	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-блоха
11	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-богомол
12	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-божья коровка
13	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-боров
14	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-буйвол
15	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-бурый медведь
16	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-варан
17	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-верблюд
18	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-виверина
19	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-водорез
20	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-волк
21	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-воombat
22	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-воробей
23	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ворона
24	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-выхухоль
25	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-гадюка
26	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-газель
27	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-геккон
28	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-герpard
29	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-гибон
30	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-гиена
31	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-глухарь
32	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-голавль
33	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-голубь
34	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-горилла
35	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-горлица
36	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-горностай
37	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-девочка
38	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-дельфин
39	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-десмод
40	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-динго
41	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-длиннохвостый попугай
42	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-древотаз
43	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-дятел
44	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-еж
45	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-енот
46	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ехидна
47	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жаба
48	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жаворонок
49	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жираф
50	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-жук-носорог
51	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-заяц
52	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-зебу
53	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-землеройка
54	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-зубатка
55	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-зубр
56	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-игрунка
57	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кабан
58	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кайман
59	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-какаду
60	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кальмар
61	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-канарейка
62	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-каракал
63	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кароп
64	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кашалот
65	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кенгуру-валлаби
66	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-киви
67	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кит
68	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-коза
69	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-койот
70	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-комар
71	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-комнатная муха
72	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-корсак
73	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-костатка
74	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-косуля
75	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кошка
76	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-краб
77	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-кративник
78	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крокодил
79	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крот
80	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крылан
81	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-крыса
82	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-куница
83	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лама
84	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лань
85	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лебедь
86	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лев
87	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лемур
88	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ленивец
89	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-леопард
90	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-летучая мышь
91	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лиса
92	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лошадь
93	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-лягушка
94	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-майский жук
95	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-макака
96	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-мангуст
97	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-мартышка
98	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-медведь
99	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-медведь гризли
100	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-моллюск
101	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-моль
102	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морж
103	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская звезда
104	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская змея
105	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская медуза
106	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морская свинья
107	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской конек
108	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской котик

109	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской лев
110	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-морской язык
111	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-мул
112	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-муравей
113	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-муравьед
114	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-нанду
115	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-неразлучник
116	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-норка
117	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-норница
118	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-овца
119	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-окунь
120	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-олень
121	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-омар
122	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-опоссум
123	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-орел
124	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-орикс
125	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-оса
126	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-осел
127	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-осьминог
128	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-панда
129	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пантера
130	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-паук
131	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пескарь
132	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-птица
133	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пингвин
134	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пиранья
135	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-полевка
136	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-полоз
137	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-поморник
138	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пони
139	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пума
140	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-пчела медоносная
141	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-речной рак
142	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-росомаха
143	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-рысь
144	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сайгак
145	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-саламандра
146	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-саранча
147	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-свинья
148	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-северный олень
149	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сельдь
150	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-семга
151	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сервал
152	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-серна
153	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сизарь
154	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сирена
155	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-скат
156	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-скорпион
157	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-скулес
158	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-слепозмейка
159	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-слизняк
160	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-слон
161	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-собака
162	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сова
163	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-соловей
164	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сом
165	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сорока
166	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-стервятник
167	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-страус
168	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-стрекоза
169	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-сурок
170	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-тамарин
171	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-таракан
172	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-теленос
173	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-термит
174	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-тигр
175	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-трифон
176	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-туатара
177	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-туец
178	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-тушканчик
179	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-толень
180	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-удав
181	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-удод
182	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-утка
183	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-утконос
184	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-фазан
185	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-фенек
186	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-фламинго
187	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-форель
188	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-хамелеон
189	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-хомяк
190	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-хорек
191	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-цыпленок
192	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-найка
193	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-червь
194	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-черепаха
195	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-шиншила
196	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-щука
197	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ямыколовая змея
198	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ястреб
199	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ-ящерица
200	LAYER 10-((127.156.(130.168))((46.93).(25.105).(104.136).(197.199))((159.193).(76.103).(60.100))((171.125.(140.146))((11.(121.141)).((112.(10.173)).((12.(50.70)).(101.(71.94)))))))))
201	LAYER 10-((59.115).(123.61).(66.167.(114.133))((162.((43.153).(163.165)).((181.191).(3.33).(35.41))))((166.(85.186)).((77.182).(184.(22.48)).((137.192).(198.(19.23)))))))))
202	LAYER 9-((158.180).(64.109).(67.108.(73.102))((145.42.117)).((38.179).(63.((107.110).(32.54).(119.(24.31))))((155.164).(177.187)).((196.(1.131)).((132.134).(149.150)))))))))
203	LAYER 9-((46.93).(25.105).(104.136).(197.199))((159.193).(76.103).(60.100))((171.125.(140.146))((11.(121.141)).((112.(10.173)).((12.(50.70)).(101.(71.94)))))))))
204	LAYER 9-((123.61).(66.167.(114.133))((162.((43.153).(163.165)).((181.191).(3.33).(35.41))))((166.(85.186)).((77.182).(184.(22.48)).((137.192).(198.(19.23)))))))))
205	LAYER 8-((159.193).(76.103).(60.100))((171.125.(140.146))((11.(121.141)).((112.(10.173)).((12.(50.70)).(101.(71.94)))))))))
206	LAYER 8-((145.42.117)).((38.179).(63.((107.110).(32.54).(119.(24.31))))((155.164).(177.187)).((196.(1.131)).((132.134).(149.150)))))))))
207	LAYER 8-((188.(16.27)).(154.(44.(18.75).(68.9.17))((185.189).(161.174)).((152.157).(172.(148.151)))))))))
208	LAYER 8-((53.(69.79)).(72.74).(81.(7.51))((52.82).(86.89)).((91.(13.20)).((28.30).(40.45))((26.29).(49.55)).((56.57).(62.83))((84.88).(92.95)).((97.(2.4)).((5.6).(14.21)))))))))
209	LAYER 8-((63.(66.167.(114.133))((162.((43.153).(163.165)).((181.191).(3.33).(35.41))))((166.(85.186)).((77.182).(184.(22.48)).((137.192).(198.(19.23)))))))))
210	LAYER 7-((69.79).(72.74).(81.(7.51))((52.82).(86.89)).((91.(13.20)).((28.30).(40.45))((26.29).(49.55)).((56.57).(62.83))((84.88).(92.95)).((97.(2.4)).((5.6).(14.21)))))))))
211	LAYER 7-((171.125.(140.146))((11.(121.141)).((112.(10.173)).((12.(50.70)).(101.(71.94)))))))))
212	LAYER 7-((38.179).(63.((107.110).(32.54).(119.(24.31))))((155.164).(177.187)).((196.(1.131)).((132.134).(149.150)))))))))
213	LAYER 7-((66.167.(114.133))((162.((43.153).(163.165)).((181.191).(3.33).(35.41))))((166.(85.186)).((77.182).(184.(22.48)).((137.192).(198.(19.23)))))))))
214	LAYER 7-((154.(44.(18.75).(68.9.17))((185.189).(161.174)).((152.157).(172.(148.151)))))))))
215	LAYER 6-((52.82).(86.89)).((91.(13.20)).((28.30).(40.45))((26.29).(49.55)).((56.57).(62.83))((84.88).(92.95)).((97.(2.4)).((5.6).(14.21)))))))))
216	LAYER 6-((135.(116.122)).((118.120).(126.128)).((138.160).(195.(111.113))((170.190).(8.15).(36.98)).((98.99).(129.139)).((142.143).(144.169)))))))))
217	LAYER 6-((162.((43.153).(163.165)).((181.191).(3.33).(35.41))))((166.(85.186)).((77.182).(184.(22.48)).((137.192).(198.(19.23)))))))))
218	LAYER 6-((44.(18.75).(68.9.17))((185.189).(161.174)).((152.157).(172.(148.151)))))))))
219	LAYER 6-((11.(121.141)).((112.(10.173)).((12.(50.70)).(101.(71.94)))))))))

220	LAYER 6-(63.((107.110),(32.54),(119.24.31))),(155.164),(177.187),(196.1.131),(132.134),(149.150))))))
221	LAYER 5-(((118.120),(126.128),(138.160),(195.111.113))))((170.190),(8.15),(36.96))((98.99),(129.139),(142.143),(144.169))))
222	LAYER 5-(((26.29),(49.55),(56.57),(62.83))),(84.88),(92.95),(97.2.4),(5.6),(14.21))))
223	LAYER 5-(((107.110),(32.54),(119.24.31))),(155.164),(177.187),(196.1.131),(132.134),(149.150))))
224	LAYER 5-((121.141),(112.10.173),(112.50.70),(101.71.94))))
225	LAYER 5-((158.180),(64.109),(67.108.73.102))))
226	LAYER 5-((166.85.186),(77.182),(184.22.48),(137.192),(198.19.23))))
227	LAYER 5-((185.189),(161.174),(152.157),(172.148.151))))
228	LAYER 5-((162.((43.153),(163.165),(181.191),(3.33),(35.41))))
229	LAYER 4-(((118.120),(126.128),(138.160),(195.111.113))))
230	LAYER 4-(((155.164),(177.187),(196.1.131),(132.134),(149.150))))
231	LAYER 4-(((170.190),(8.15),(36.96))((98.99),(129.139),(142.143),(144.169))))
232	LAYER 4-(((43.153),(163.165),(181.191),(3.33),(35.41))))
233	LAYER 4-(((52.82),(86.89),(91.13.20),(28.30),(40.45))))
234	LAYER 4-(((77.182),(184.22.48),(137.192),(198.19.23))))
235	LAYER 4-(((84.88),(92.95),(97.2.4),(5.6),(14.21))))
236	LAYER 4-((106.175.176),(183.194.58.78))))
237	LAYER 4-((107.110),(32.54),(119.24.31))))
238	LAYER 4-((112.10.173),(12.50.70),(101.71.94))))
239	LAYER 4-((161.174),(152.157),(172.148.151))))
240	LAYER 4-((34.37),(39.80.90),(124.65.87))))
241	LAYER 4-((46.93),(25.105),(104.136),(197.199))))
242	LAYER 4-((64.109),(67.108.73.102))))
243	LAYER 4-((69.79),(72.74),(81.7.51))))
244	LAYER 4-((44.((18.75),(68.9.17))))
245	LAYER 3-((26.29),(49.55),(56.57),(62.83))
246	LAYER 3-((98.99),(129.139),(142.143),(144.169))
247	LAYER 3-((12.50.70),(101.71.94))
248	LAYER 3-((137.192),(198.19.23))
249	LAYER 3-((138.160),(195.111.113))
250	LAYER 3-((152.157),(172.148.151))
251	LAYER 3-((159.193),(76.103),(60.100))
252	LAYER 3-((170.190),(8.15),(36.96))
253	LAYER 3-((18.75),(68.9.17))
254	LAYER 3-((181.191),(3.33),(35.41))
255	LAYER 3-((196.1.131),(132.134),(149.150))
256	LAYER 3-((25.105),(104.136),(197.199))
257	LAYER 3-((32.54),(119.24.31))
258	LAYER 3-((39.80.90),(124.65.87))
259	LAYER 3-((72.74),(81.7.51))
260	LAYER 3-((77.182),(184.22.48))
261	LAYER 3-((91.13.20),(28.30),(40.45))
262	LAYER 3-((97.2.4),(5.6),(14.21))
263	LAYER 3-((127.156),(130.168))
264	LAYER 3-((171.125),(140.146))
265	LAYER 3-((183.194.58.78))
266	LAYER 3-((66.167.114.133))
267	LAYER 3-((67.108.73.102))
268	LAYER 2-((104.136),(197.199))
269	LAYER 2-((118.120),(126.128))
270	LAYER 2-((132.134),(149.150))
271	LAYER 2-((142.143),(144.169))
272	LAYER 2-((155.164),(177.187))
273	LAYER 2-((26.29),(49.55))
274	LAYER 2-((28.30),(40.45))
275	LAYER 2-((3.33),(35.41))
276	LAYER 2-((43.153),(163.165))
277	LAYER 2-((5.6),(14.21))
278	LAYER 2-((52.82),(86.89))
279	LAYER 2-((56.57),(62.83))
280	LAYER 2-((76.103),(60.100))
281	LAYER 2-((8.15),(36.96))
282	LAYER 2-((84.88),(92.95))
283	LAYER 2-((98.99),(129.139))
284	LAYER 2-((101.71.94))
285	LAYER 2-((106.175.176))
286	LAYER 2-((108.73.102))
287	LAYER 2-((112.10.173))
288	LAYER 2-((119.24.31))
289	LAYER 2-((12.50.70))
290	LAYER 2-((124.65.87))
291	LAYER 2-((125.140.146))
292	LAYER 2-((135.116.122))
293	LAYER 2-((145.42.117))
294	LAYER 2-((156.130.168))
295	LAYER 2-((166.85.186))
296	LAYER 2-((167.114.133))
297	LAYER 2-((172.148.151))
298	LAYER 2-((184.22.48))
299	LAYER 2-((188.16.27))
300	LAYER 2-((194.58.78))
301	LAYER 2-((195.111.113))
302	LAYER 2-((196.1.131))
303	LAYER 2-((198.19.23))
304	LAYER 2-((39.80.90))
305	LAYER 2-((47.147.178))
306	LAYER 2-((68.9.17))
307	LAYER 2-((81.7.51))
308	LAYER 2-((91.13.20))
309	LAYER 2-((97.2.4))
310	LAYER 1-((1.131))
311	LAYER 1-((10.173))
312	LAYER 1-((104.136))
313	LAYER 1-((107.110))
314	LAYER 1-((111.113))
315	LAYER 1-((114.133))
316	LAYER 1-((116.122))
317	LAYER 1-((118.120))
318	LAYER 1-((121.141))
319	LAYER 1-((126.128))
320	LAYER 1-((129.139))
321	LAYER 1-((13.20))
322	LAYER 1-((130.168))
323	LAYER 1-((132.134))
324	LAYER 1-((137.192))
325	LAYER 1-((138.160))
326	LAYER 1-((14.21))
327	LAYER 1-((140.146))
328	LAYER 1-((142.143))
329	LAYER 1-((144.169))
330	LAYER 1-((147.178))

331	LAYER 1-(148.151)
332	LAYER 1-(149.150)
333	LAYER 1-(152.157)
334	LAYER 1-(155.164)
335	LAYER 1-(158.180)
336	LAYER 1-(159.193)
337	LAYER 1-(16.27)
338	LAYER 1-(181.174)
339	LAYER 1-(183.165)
340	LAYER 1-(170.190)
341	LAYER 1-(175.176)
342	LAYER 1-(177.187)
343	LAYER 1-(18.75)
344	LAYER 1-(181.191)
345	LAYER 1-(185.189)
346	LAYER 1-(19.23)
347	LAYER 1-(197.199)
348	LAYER 1-(2.4)
349	LAYER 1-(22.48)
350	LAYER 1-(24.31)
351	LAYER 1-(25.105)
352	LAYER 1-(26.29)
353	LAYER 1-(28.30)
354	LAYER 1-(3.33)
355	LAYER 1-(32.54)
356	LAYER 1-(34.37)
357	LAYER 1-(35.41)
358	LAYER 1-(36.96)
359	LAYER 1-(38.179)
360	LAYER 1-(40.45)
361	LAYER 1-(42.117)
362	LAYER 1-(43.153)
363	LAYER 1-(48.93)
364	LAYER 1-(49.55)
365	LAYER 1-(5.6)
366	LAYER 1-(50.70)
367	LAYER 1-(62.82)
368	LAYER 1-(66.57)
369	LAYER 1-(68.78)
370	LAYER 1-(69.115)
371	LAYER 1-(60.100)
372	LAYER 1-(62.83)
373	LAYER 1-(64.109)
374	LAYER 1-(65.87)
375	LAYER 1-(69.79)
376	LAYER 1-(7.51)
377	LAYER 1-(71.94)
378	LAYER 1-(72.74)
379	LAYER 1-(73.102)
380	LAYER 1-(76.103)
381	LAYER 1-(77.182)
382	LAYER 1-(8.15)
383	LAYER 1-(80.90)
384	LAYER 1-(84.88)
385	LAYER 1-(85.186)
386	LAYER 1-(86.89)
387	LAYER 1-(9.17)
388	LAYER 1-(92.95)
389	LAYER 1-(98.99)

The agglomerative dendrogram shown in Figure 16 has 15 levels of hierarchy. Each level of the hierarchy of the agglomerative dendrogram of classes corresponds to a neural network layer, in which clusters of this hierarchy level act as neurons, and clusters of the previous hierarchy level act as receptors. At the zero level, the names of living creatures act as neuron classes, and their signs act as receptors (see Table 5). Therefore, a 15-layer neural network is obtained.

However, at the moment, the software implementation of the Eidos system does not allow building neural networks with more than 10 layers, which, however, is quite enough.

Table9– Descriptive scales and gradations ((fragment))

KOD_ATR	NAME_ATR
1	ШЕРСТЬ-есть
2	ШЕРСТЬ-нет
3	ПЕРЬЯ-есть
4	ПЕРЬЯ-нет
5	ЯИЦО-есть
6	ЯИЦО-нет
7	МОЛОКО-есть
8	МОЛОКО-нет
9	ВОЗДУШНЫЙ-есть
10	ВОЗДУШНЫЙ-нет
11	ВОДНЫЙ-есть
12	ВОДНЫЙ-нет
13	ХИЩНИК-есть
14	ХИЩНИК-нет
15	ЗУБАСТЫЙ-есть

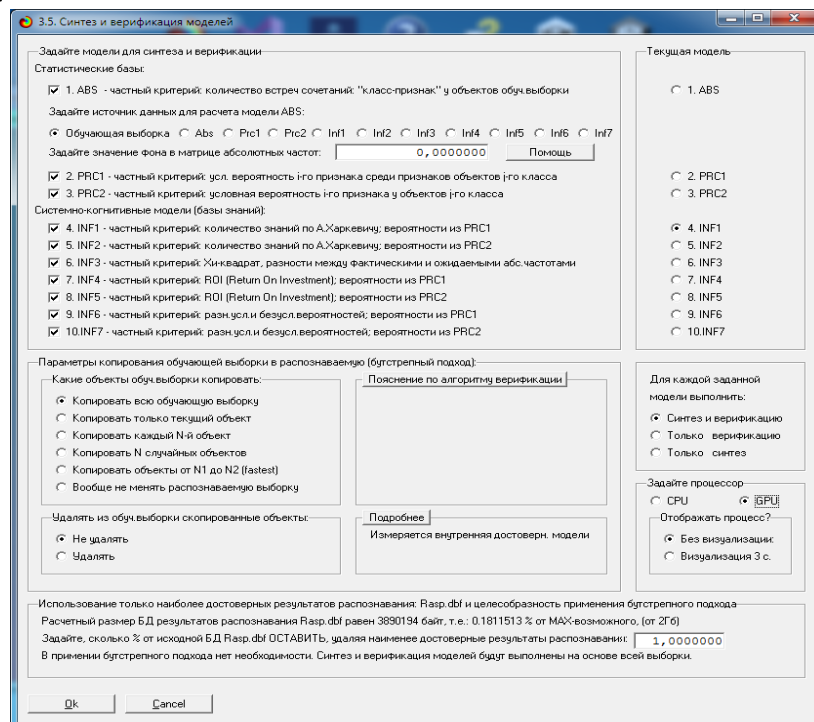
Descriptive scales and gradations in this model (Table 9) do not differ from those created earlier in other models (Table 5).

Table10– Training set (fragment)

NAME_OBJ	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N8	N9	N10	N11	N12	N13	N14	N15	N16	N17	N18	N19	N20	N21	N22	N23	N24	N25	N26	N27	N28	
акула-катран	1		202	206	212	220	223	230	255	302	310	2	4	5	8	10	11	13	15	17	20	22	23	25	31	34	35	
антилопа	2			208	210	215	222	235	262	309	348	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
ара	3	201	204	209	213	217	228	232	254	275	354	2	3	5	8	9	11	14	16	17	19	22	24	26	31	33	36	
бабуин	4			208	210	215	222	235	262	309	348	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
барсук	5			208	210	215	222	235	262	277	365	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
бегемот	6			208	210	215	222	235	262	277	365	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
белка	7			208	210			243	259	307	376	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	36	
белый медведь	8					216	221	231	252	281	382	1	4	6	7	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
бизон	9			207	214	218		244	253	306	387	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	33	35	
блоха	10	200	203	205	211	219	224	238			287	311	2	4	5	8	10	11	14	16	18	19	22	24	29	32	34	36
богомол	11	200	203	205	211	219							2	4	5	8	9	11	13	16	18	19	22	24	29	31	33	36
божья коровка	12	200	203	205	211	219	224	238	247	289			2	4	5	8	9	11	13	16	18	19	22	24	29	32	34	36
бород	13			208	210	215		233	261	308	321	1	4	6	7	10	12	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
бувол	14			208	210	215	222	235	262	277	326	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
бурый медведь	15					216	221	231	252	281	382	1	4	6	7	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
варан	16			207					289	337		2	4	5	8	10	11	13	16	17	19	22	24	28	31	33	35	
верблюд	17			207	214	218		244	253	306	387	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	33	35	
виверина	18			207	214	218		244	253		343	1	4	6	7	10	12	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	33	35	
водорез	19	201	204	209	213	217	226	234	248	303	346	2	3	5	8	9	11	13	16	17	19	22	24	26	31	34	36	
волк	20			208	210	215		233	261	308	321	1	4	6	7	10	12	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
вомбат	21			208	210	215	222	235	262	277	326	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35	
воробей	22	201	204	209	213	217	226	234	260	298	349	2	3	5	8	9	11	14	16	17	19	22	24	26	31	34	36	
ворона	23	201	204	209	213	217	226	234	248	303	346	2	3	5	8	9	11	13	16	17	19	22	24	26	31	34	36	

4.3.2.3. Synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models in which classes are created on the basis of clusters obtained by objective similarity / difference of objects of the training sample by their characteristics

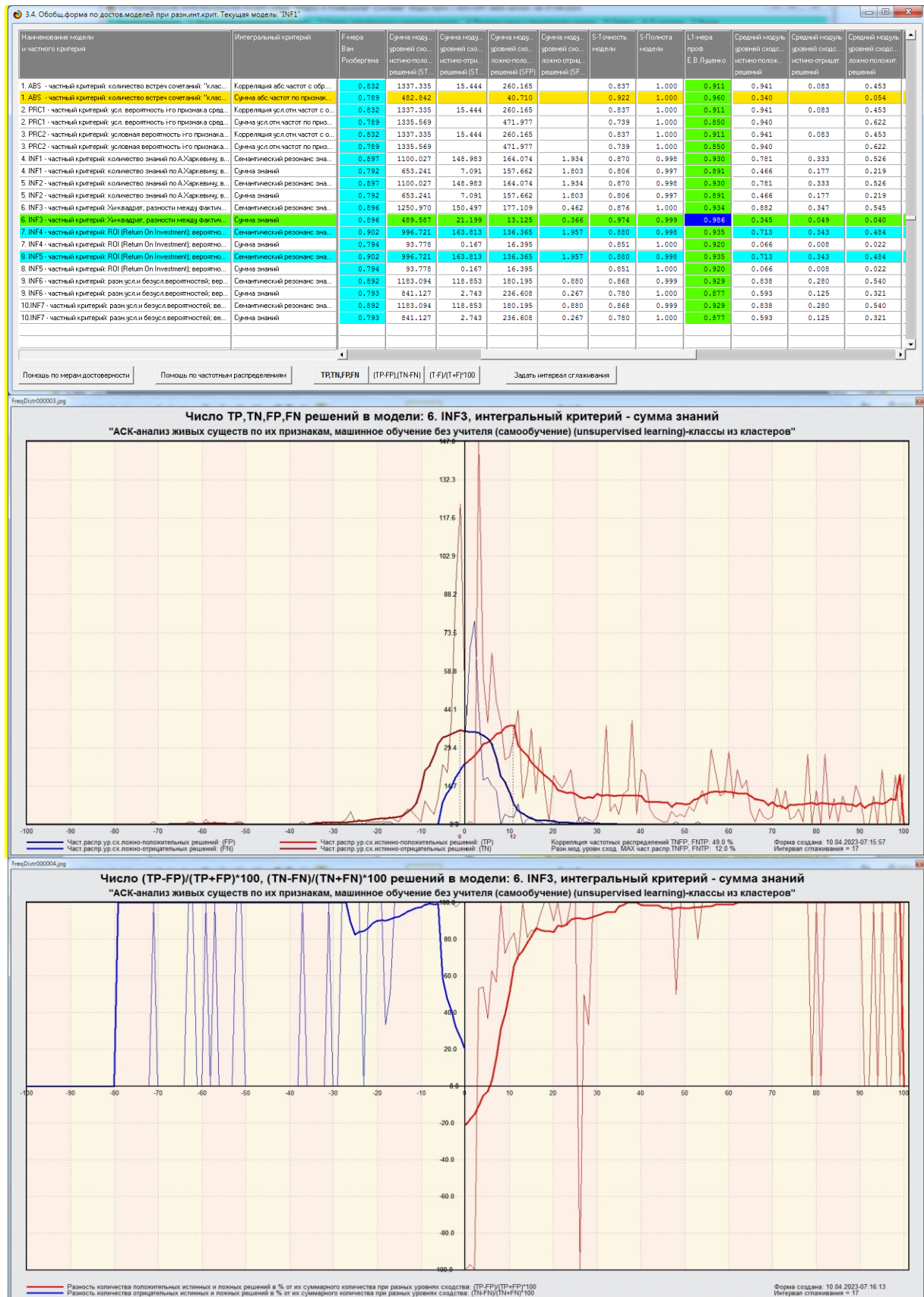
This task is solved in mode 3.5 with the same parameters as before, shown in Figure 21:



Drawing21. Screen form of control of the mode of synthesis and verification of statistical and system-cognitive models

4.3.2.4. Model Verification

Verification of models in which classes are created on the basis of clusters obtained by objective similarity/difference of training sample objects by their characteristics (Figures 16, 17) shows that these models have higher reliability than the original ones (Figure 22):



Drawing22. Screen forms of the mode for assessing the reliability of statistical and system-cognitive models

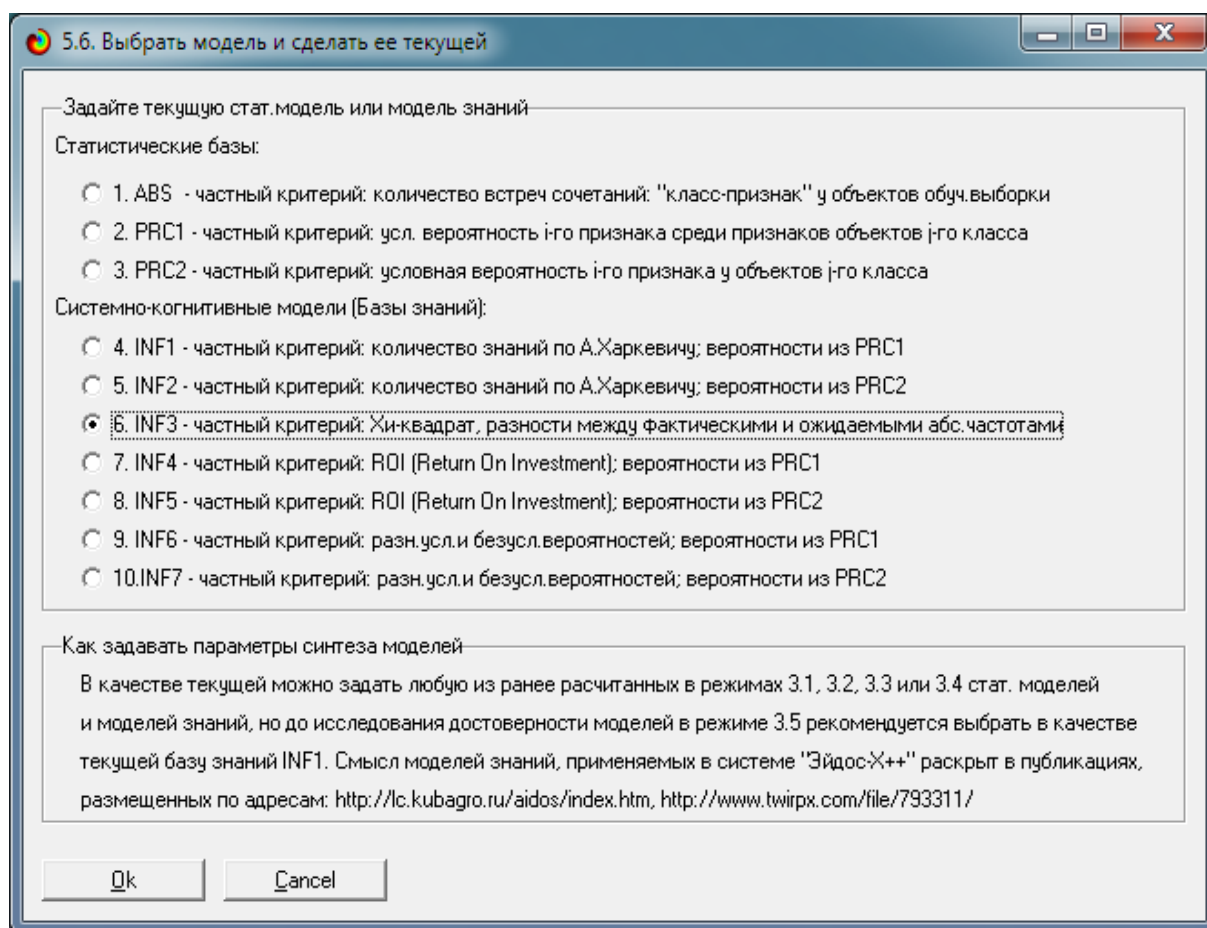
4.3.3. Automatic classification of living beings based on their features by generalized classes created on the basis of clusters

4.3.3.1. Solution of the classification problem in the "Eidos" system

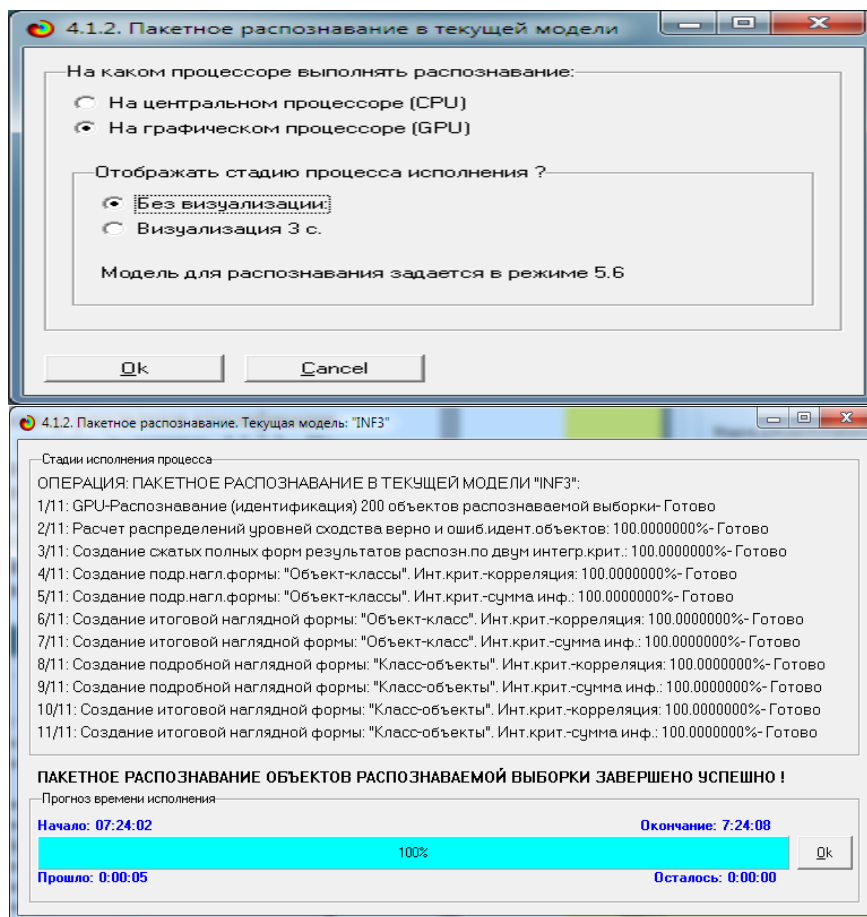
In the Eidos system, there are several ways to solve this problem.

One option is cluster analysis of classes (modes 4.2.2.1, 4.2.2.3). But with 389 classes in the model, the cluster analysis of classes in the Eidos system can take a significant amount of time.

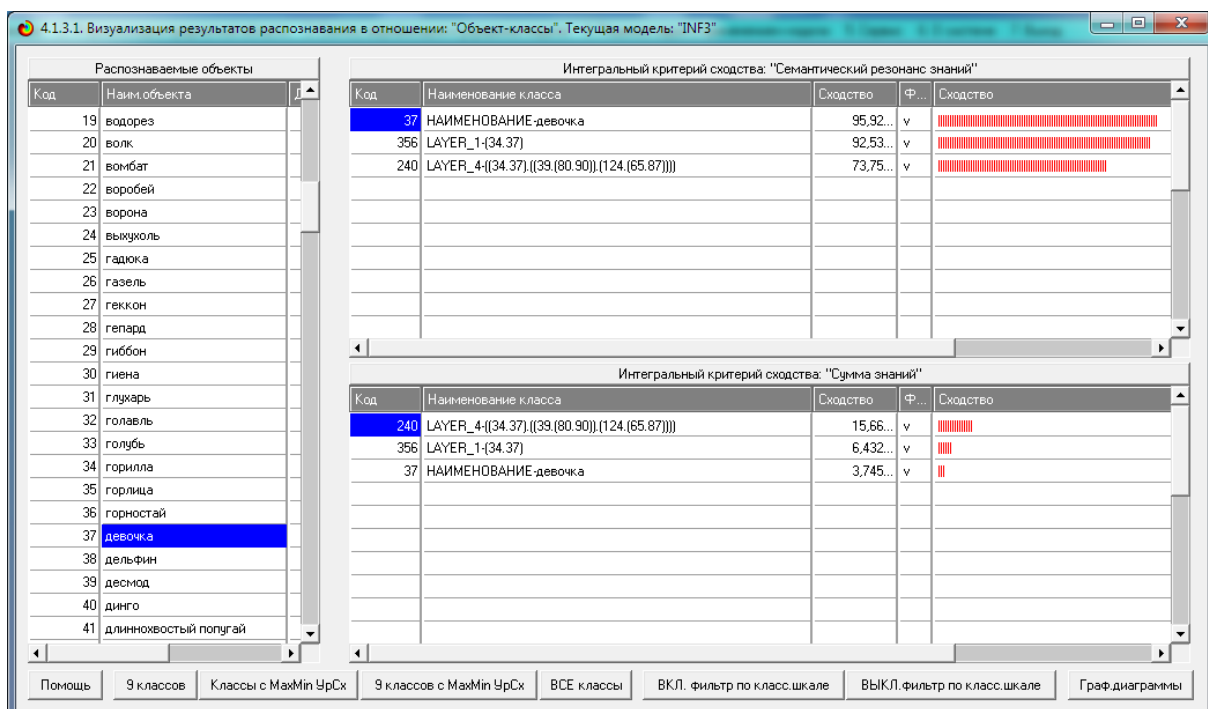
Another option is, which we will consider in this paper, is to view the results of classification of training sample objects by classes in modes 4.1.3.1, 4.1.3.2 and other modes of the classification results output subsystem 4.1.3. But first it is necessary to perform this classification in the most reliable model based on the results of their verification in mode 3.4, i.e. in the Inf3 model (see Figure 22). To do this, in mode 5.6 we will set the system-cognitive model Inf3 as the current model (Figure 23) and in it in mode 4.1.2 we will classify living beings (Figure 24). We will view the classification results in modes 4.1.3.1 and 4.1.3.2 (Figures 25 and 26).



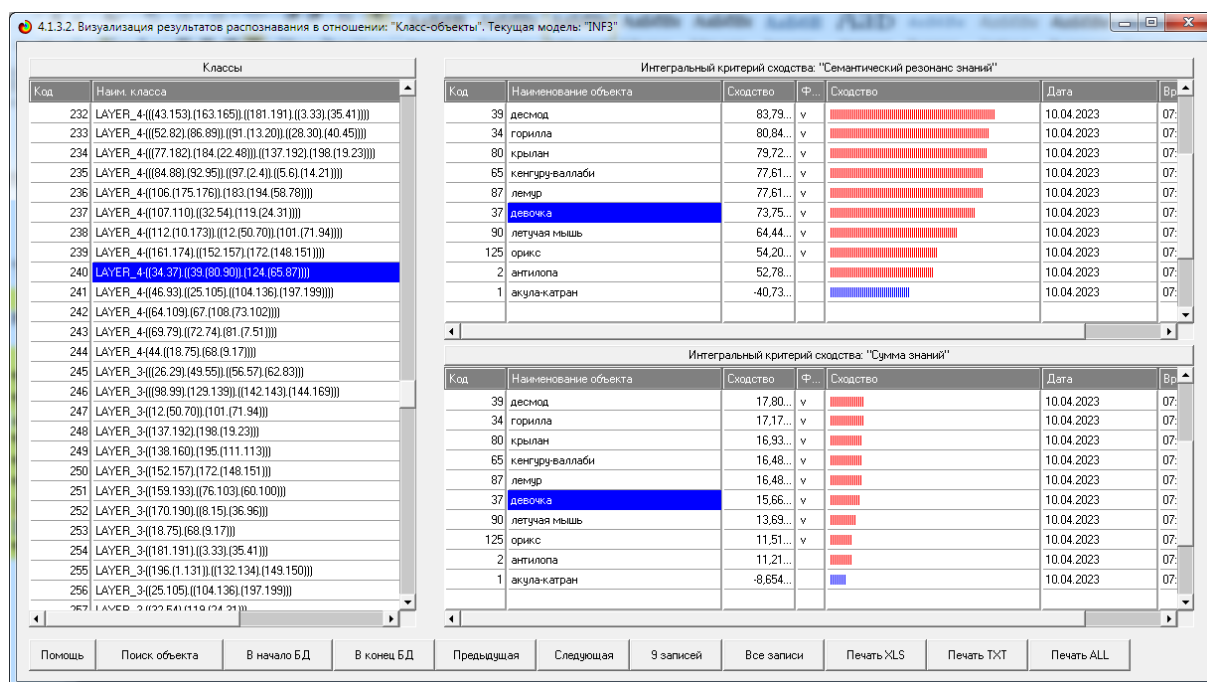
Drawing23. Screen form of the mode 5.6 of giving the system-cognitive model Inf3 the status of the current model



Drawing24. Screen forms mode 4.1.2 classification training sample objects



Drawing25. Screen form of the mode 4.1.3.1 displaying the results of classification of objects of the training sample



Drawing26. Screen form of the mode 4.1.3.2 displaying the results of classification of objects of the training sample

4.3.3.2. Solution of the classification problem in IBM SPSS Statistics

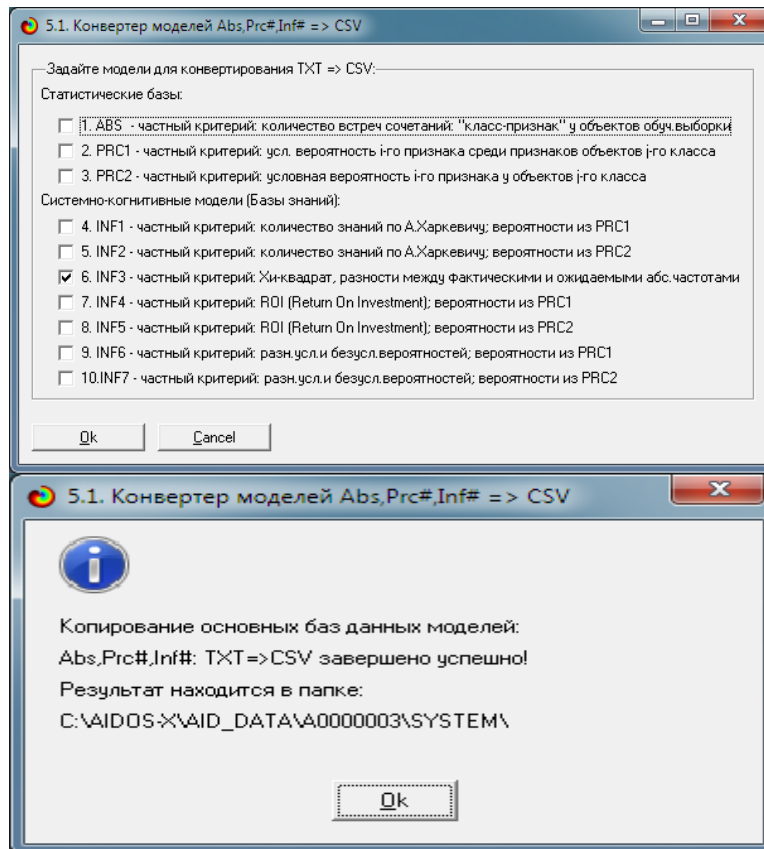
To classify training sample objects by classes in the IBM SPSS Statistics V27 system in the most reliable Inf3 model, it is necessary to convert this model from the internal representation of the Eidos system into a MS Excel file.

For this purpose, the 5.1 mode is intended in the Eidos system. Abs, Prc#, Inf# => CSV model converter. This mode provides transformation of statistical Abs, Prc1, Prc2 and systemic cognitive models Inf1, Inf2, Inf3, Inf4, Inf5, Inf6, Inf7 from TXT standard to CSV standard. This can be especially useful for clustering in IBM SPSS Statistics 27.0.1 IF026. It is very important that this transformation occurs without restrictions on the dimension of the model (the number of classes and the number of features), i.e. for Big Data (Figures 27). In addition, the full names of classes (variables) and features (observations) from the Eidos system model are inserted into the first line of the output file and into the second column, which is very convenient.

The file created in this mode: Inf3.csv re-encode from OEM866 to UTF-8 using the converter <https://anton-pribora.ru/recoder/> or in another way, for example, using an online transcoder.

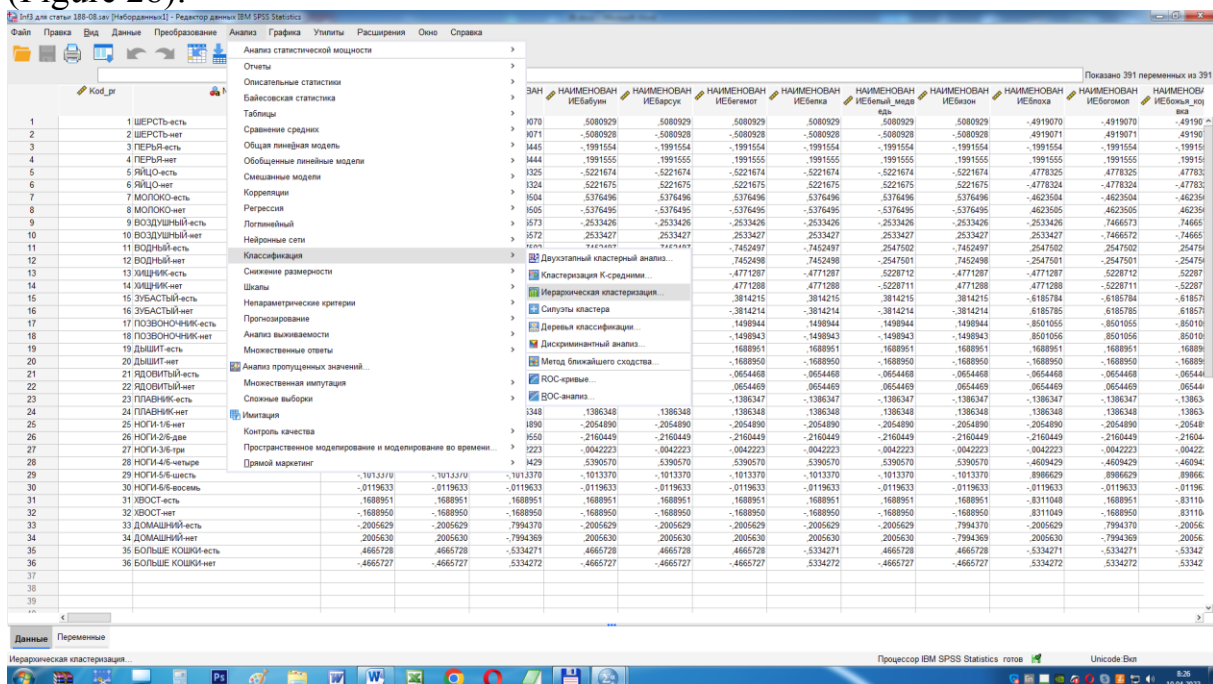
Then we convert the Inf3.csv file to Inf3.xls using the online converter: <https://tableconvert.com/ru/csv-to-excel>. Already in the Excel file itself, in the entire file, we will replace the decimal point with a decimal point.

As a result, we get the file Inf3.xlsx, ready for input into the IBM SPSS Statistics V27 system (Table 11).



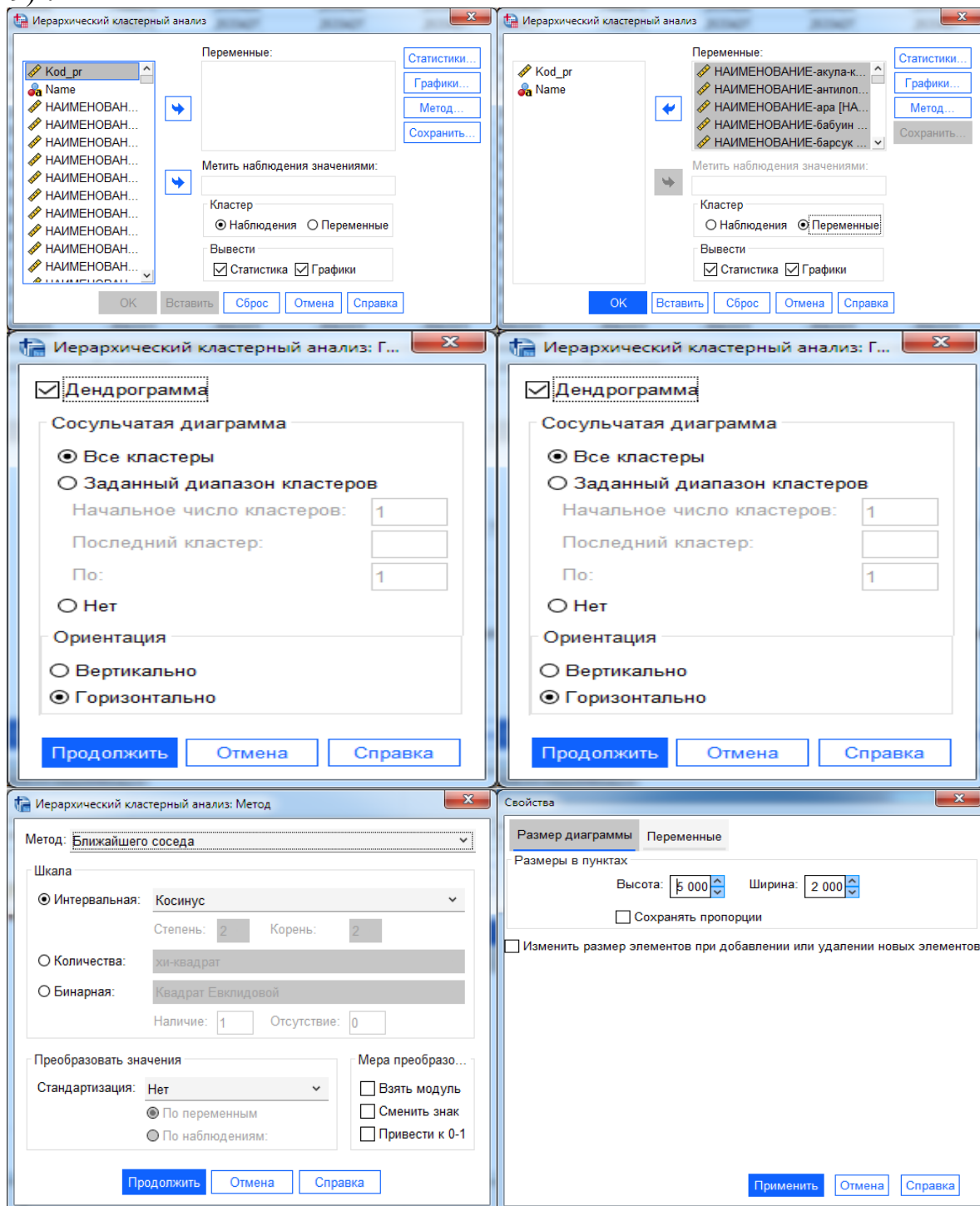
Drawing27. Screen forms of the model converter mode Abs, Prc #, Inf # => CSV (mode 5.1 of the Eidos system)

Then we start the mode: Analysis-Classification-Hierarchical clustering (Figure 28):



Drawing28. Screen form of the system IBM SPSS Statistics V27 with the data of the system-cognitive model Inf3 of the Eidos system

Then, in the hierarchical cluster analysis window, we will transfer all the class names to variables and set all the necessary parameters: statistics, graphs, method, as well as the size of the dendrogram image in the last figure (Figure 29)²:



Drawing29. Windows of hierarchical cluster analysis of the system IBM SPSS Statistics V27 with specified clustering options

²The size is set to 2 times larger so that the names of all 389 variables are registered. To access this window, double-click on the dendrogram image.



Drawing30. Agglomerative dendrogram system *IBM SPSS Statistics V27* obtained according to the system-cognitive model Inf3 of the Eidos system³

³The dendrogram is readable at 500% viewing scale

This dendrogram shows which classes of the 0th layer of the neural network, i.e. living beings, which clusters corresponding to neuron classes of other layers of the neural network are included. On the basis of this, meaningful names can be given to clusters, corresponding to the types of living beings of varying degrees of generality.

In Figures 16, 17, 30, the names of clusters in nested parentheses, separated by commas, indicate the codes of the classes included in these clusters.

4.4. Partially Involved Machine Learning (semi-supervised learning)

4.4.1. Cognitive structuring of the subject area

The modeling object, the factors acting on it and the results of their influence in this method are no different from those given in Section 4.2.1 in Tables 1 and 2, so we will not consider them here.

4.4.2. Formalization of the subject area. The difference between adaptation and model resynthesis

The input data used to build the partially teacher-assisted machine learning model is based on the input data shown in Table 3, but differs from them in that it is not fully labeled by the teacher, but only partially.

This data can be obtained in two ways:

1. In table 3, remove part of the markup carried out by the teacher, for example, simply remove the type names from some objects of the training sample.

2. Add to Table 3 descriptions of new objects for which the type is unknown and which may have not only features previously known from the objects of the training sample, but also new, previously unknown, not found in the objects of the training sample.

In this work, we use the 1st option as an example, because it is technically simpler and sufficient to explain the idea of a machine learning method with partial participation of the teacher, i.e. enough for this article.

But we note that in practice the 2nd option is more common and more important, when the model is created on the basis of one sample (it is called training or training sample), and another sample (recognizable or test) is recognized in this model.

A recognizable sample differs from a training sample not only in that it does not mark the belonging of objects to classes (this membership just needs to be determined on the basis of models created on the basis of the training sample), but also in that the objects of the recognizable sample can be described by features, which are not found in the objects of the training sample, which means that they are not in the descriptive scales and gradations, and they will not be encoded in any way.

In the Eidos system, this option is acceptable. It is implemented by specifying in the API (of which there are currently 6 in the system) the option that the source data is not used to create a model, but to use it to form a recognizable sample.

But there is another option: simply include descriptions of recognizable objects in the training sample without specifying classes. Then their features that are not found in the objects of the training sample will be encoded, but in the created models for these features there will be no information about their relationships with classes.

The objects of the recognizable sample may belong to the general population, in relation to which the training sample is representative. Then the already known, practically the same patterns of relationships between features and classes will apply to them as for the objects of the training sample, and the recognition results based on these patterns will be adequate.

If these adequately recognized objects are marked, included in the training set and the models are recreated, then the subject area of the adequacy of these models in relation to which such an extended training set is representative will change only quantitatively, i.e. insignificant. This is the adaptation of the model.

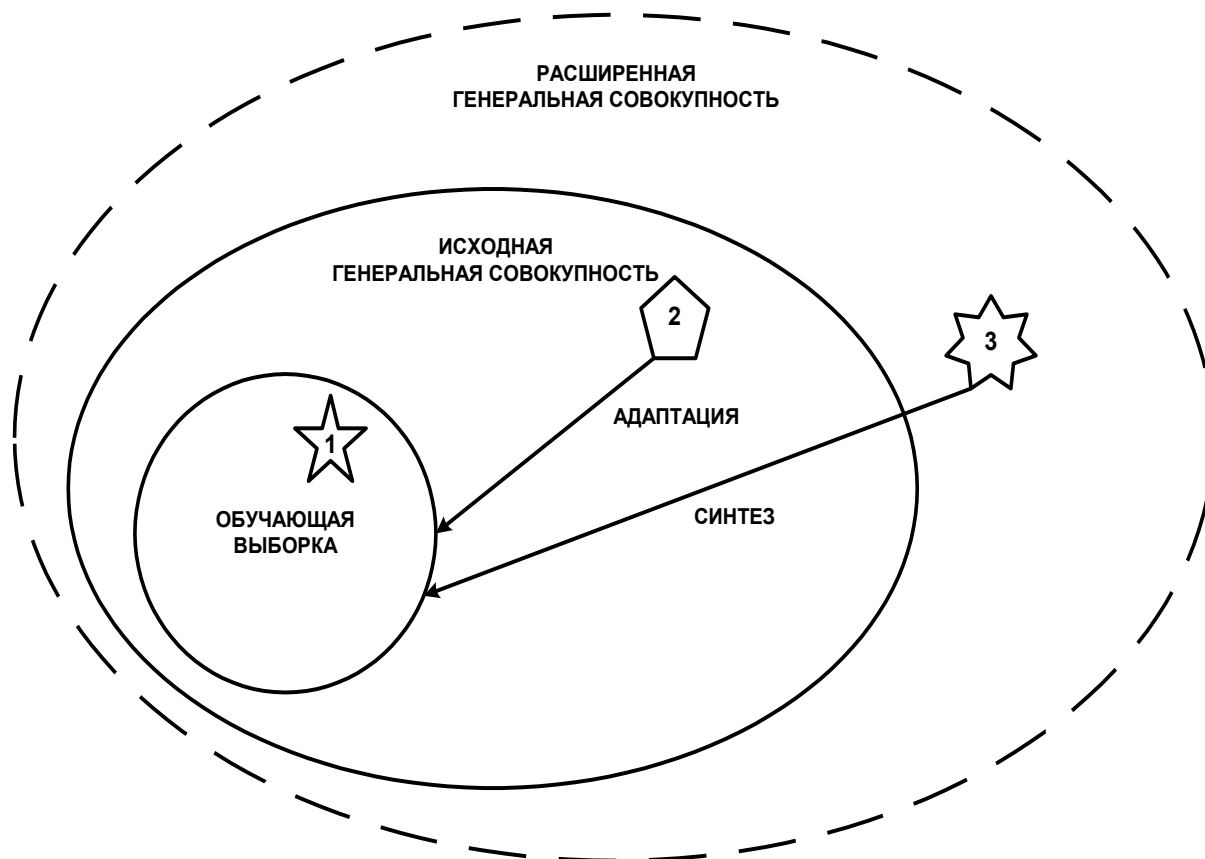
But the objects of the recognizable sample may also have new patterns of relationships between features and classes, previously unknown from the training sample, the degree of belonging to which just needs to be determined. Then for these recognizable objects the recognition results will be inadequate. This means that these objects of the recognizable sample do not belong to the general population, in relation to which the training sample is representative.

If these inadequately recognized objects are marked, included in the training sample and the models are recreated, then the subject area of the adequacy of these models in relation to which such an extended training sample is representative will qualitatively expand. This is the resynthesis of the model (see Figure 31).

When adapting models, classification and descriptive scales and gradations do not change, but insignificantly, quantitatively, non-principally, only the relationships between features and classes in the models change.

When resynthesis models change classification and descriptive scales and gradations and the relationship between features and classes in the models change significantly, qualitatively, fundamentally.

**К ПОЯСНЕНИЮ ПОНЯТИЙ: "АДАПТАЦИЯ И СИНТЕЗ МОДЕЛИ";
"ВНУТРЕННЯЯ И ВНЕШНЯЯ ВАЛИДНОСТЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ МОДЕЛИ"**



**Drawing31. To the question of explaining the meaning of concepts:
"Adaptation and synthesis of the cognitive model of the subject area"**

All these concepts are considered in more detail in the section: “2.3.1. The initial theoretical provisions of the cognitive concept” of the author’s work in 2002 [13].

Given the above, to create comfortable conditions for a future possible resynthesis of the model, it is better to include a recognizable sample in the training one. Then, when the model is resynthesised on the basis of the verified (reliable) information obtained after recognition about the belonging of recognizable objects to classes, only classification scales and gradations will be recreated, and descriptive scales and gradations will not change.

The table shows the initial data obtained from the data in Table 3 by removing the markup by class from some of the objects in the training sample. In other words, some of the training sample objects are labeled by the teacher by class, and some are not labeled and are considered as objects of the recognizable sample. This is the partial participation of the teacher in this method of machine learning.

Table11– Partially teacher-labeled raw data (fragment)

Наименование	Наименование	Тип	Шерсть	Перья	Яйцо	Молоко	Воздушный	Водный	Хищник	Зубастый	Позвоночник	Дышит	Ядовитый	Плавник	Ногт	Хвост	Домашний	Большое копыто
древлоаз	древлоаз		нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	нет	есть	4/6-четыре	нет	нет	нет
жаба	жаба		нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	нет	нет	нет
лягушка	лягушка		нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	нет	нет	нет
лягушка	лягушка	земноводные	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	нет	нет	нет
норница	норница	земноводные	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	нет	нет	нет
саламандра	саламандра	земноводные	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	нет	нет	нет
тритон	тритон	земноводные	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	нет	нет	нет
антилопа	антилопа		есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
бабун	бабун		есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
барсу	барсу		есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
бегемот	бегемот	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
белка	белка	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	нет
белый медведь	белый медведь	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	нет	есть
бизон	бизон	млекопитающие	есть	нет	нет	есть	нет	нет	нет	есть	есть	есть	нет	нет	4/6-четыре	есть	есть	есть

Author's development.

Source: https://lc.kubagro.ru/Source_data_applications/Applications-000380/Inp_data-ALL_type2.xlsx

Table 11 was obtained from Table 3 by sorting by the column: "Type" and deleting the markup according to the classification scale "Type" of the first three objects of the training sample of each type.

Copy the file: Inp_data-ALL_type2.xlsx with the name: Inp_data.xlsx and run the API-2.3.2.2 mode with the parameters shown in Figure 2.

As a result, we will get the classification and descriptive scales and gradations shown in tables 1, 2, 4 and 5. But the training sample will differ in the absence of markup according to the "Type" classification scale (table 12):

Table12– Training set (fragment)

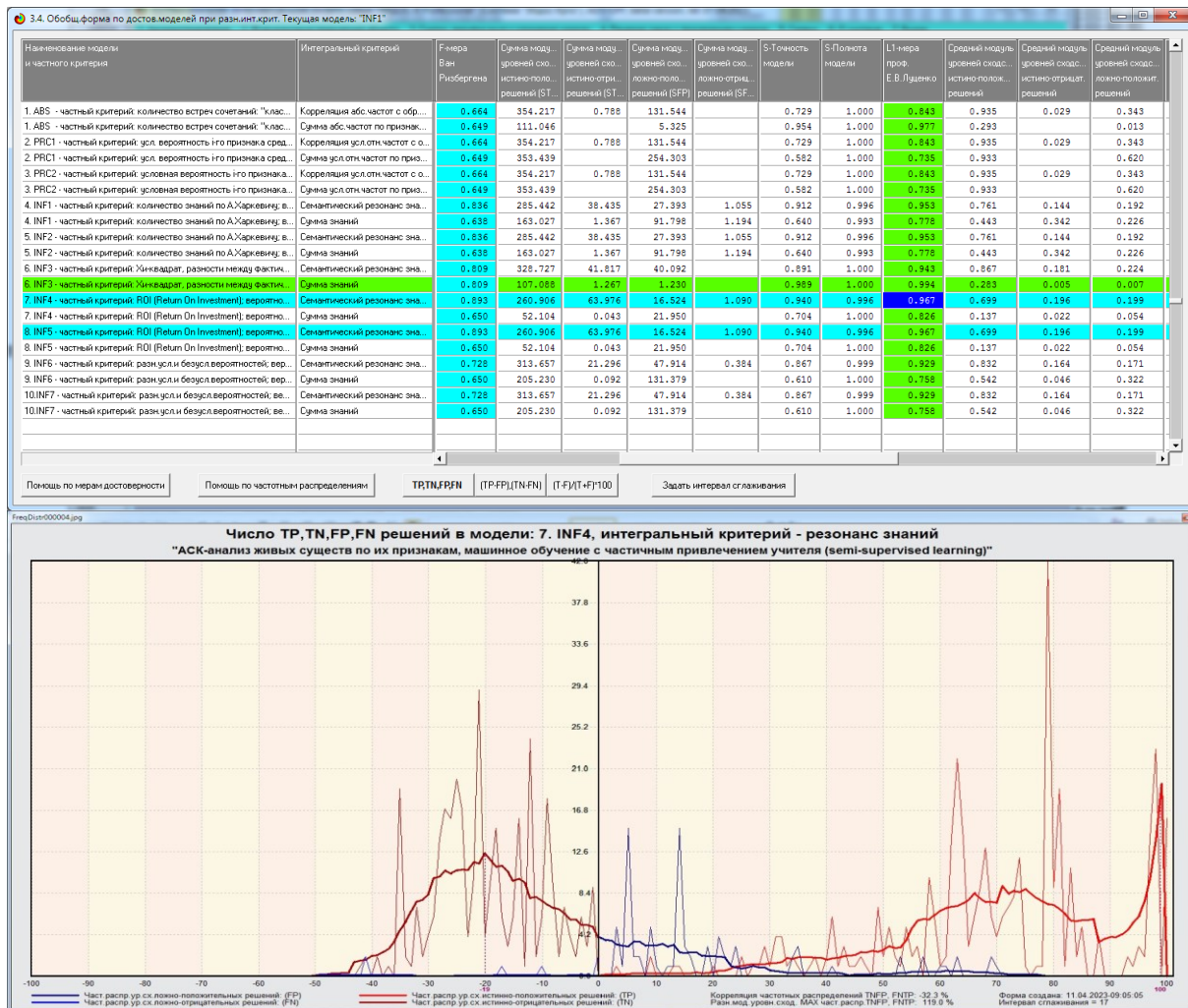
NAME ОБJ	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N8	N9	N10	N11	N12	N13	N14	N15	N16	N17	N18	N19
древлоаз	42		2	4	5	8	10	11	14	16	17	19	22	23	28	32	34	36
жаба	47		2	4	5	8	10	11	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	32	34	36
лягушка	93		2	4	5	8	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	32	34	36
лягушка	93	200	2	4	5	8	10	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	28	32	34	36
норница	117	200	2	4	5	8	10	11	14	16	17	19	22	23	28	32	34	36
саламандра	145	200	2	4	5	8	10	11	14	16	17	19	22	23	28	32	34	36
тритон	175	200	2	4	5	8	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	36
антилопа	2		1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
бабун	4		1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
барсу	5		1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
бегемот	6	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
белка	7	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	36
белый медведь	8	201	1	4	6	7	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
бизон	9	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	33	35
бизон	13	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
буйвол	14	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
бурый медведь	15	201	1	4	6	7	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	34	35
верблюд	17	201	1	4	6	7	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	24	28	31	33	35

4.4.3. Synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models

Synthesis and verification of models is carried out in mode 3.5 of the Eidos system with the parameters shown in Figure 4.

4.4.4. Model Verification

The display of model verification results in mode 3.4 is shown in Figures 32:



Drawing32. Validity of Models in Partially Involved Machine Learning Mode(semi-supervised learning)

From the comparison of figures 5 and 32, we see that the reliability of the models has changed very little.

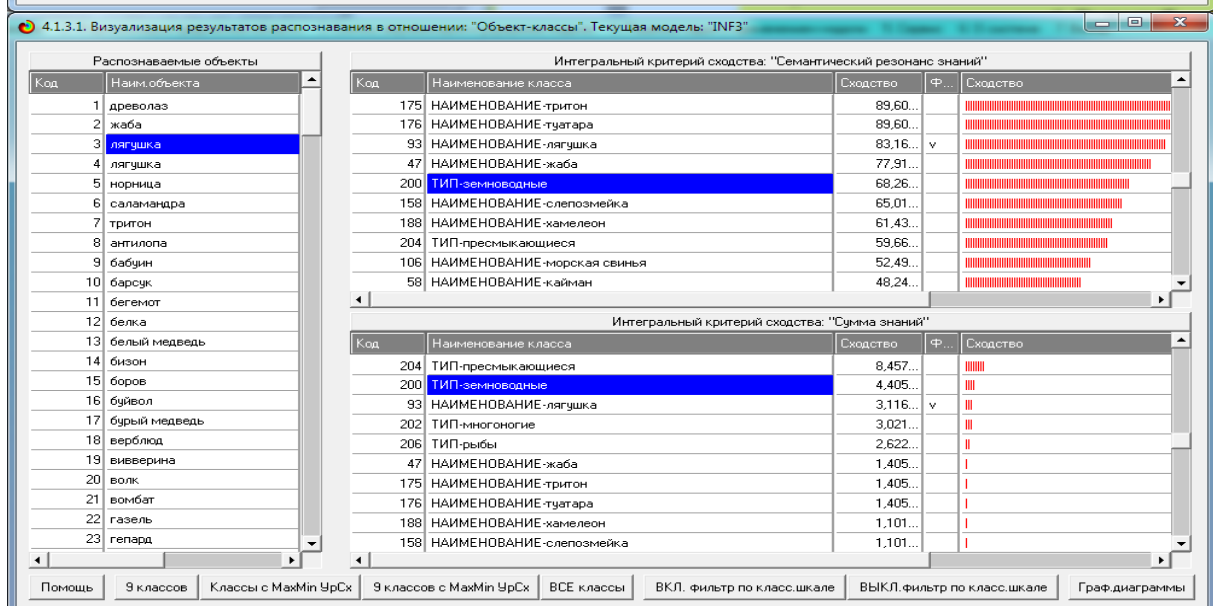
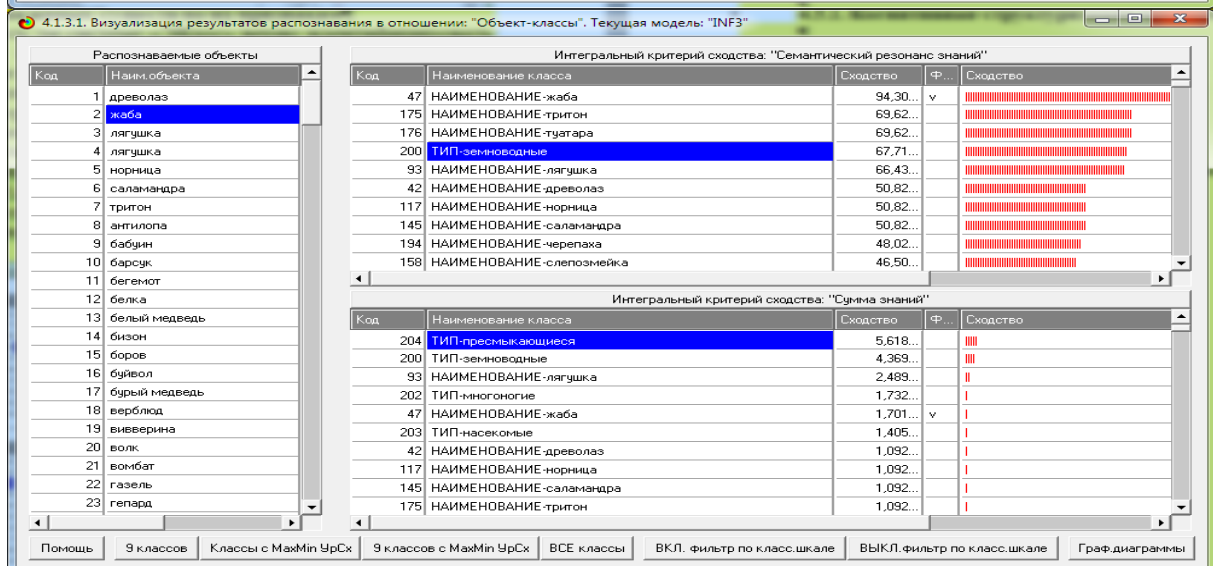
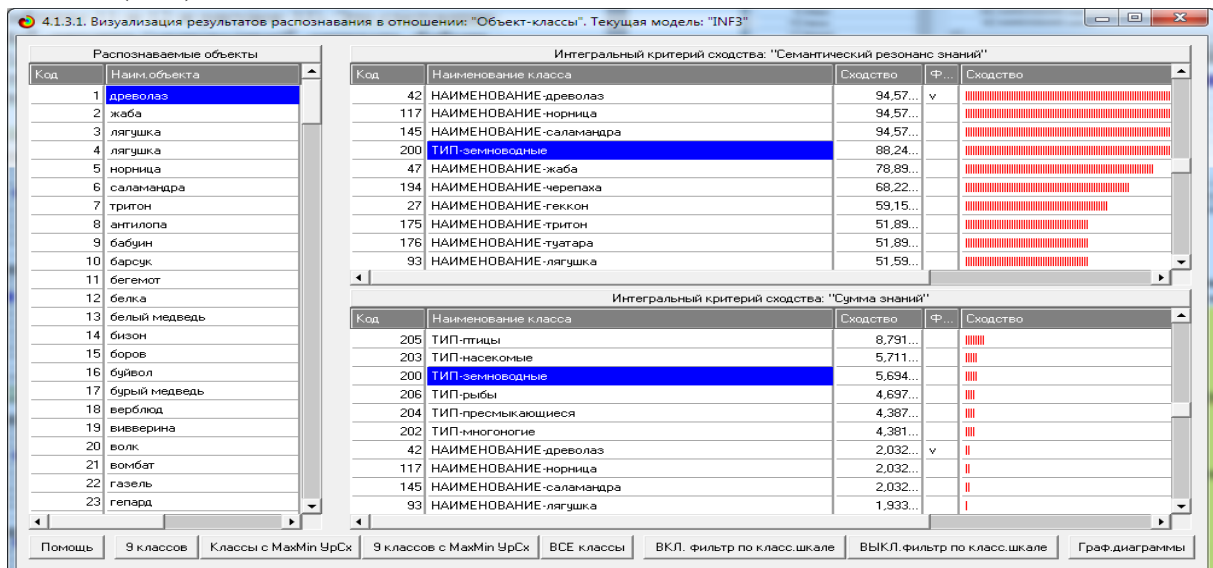
4.4.5. Classification of living beings according to their characteristics

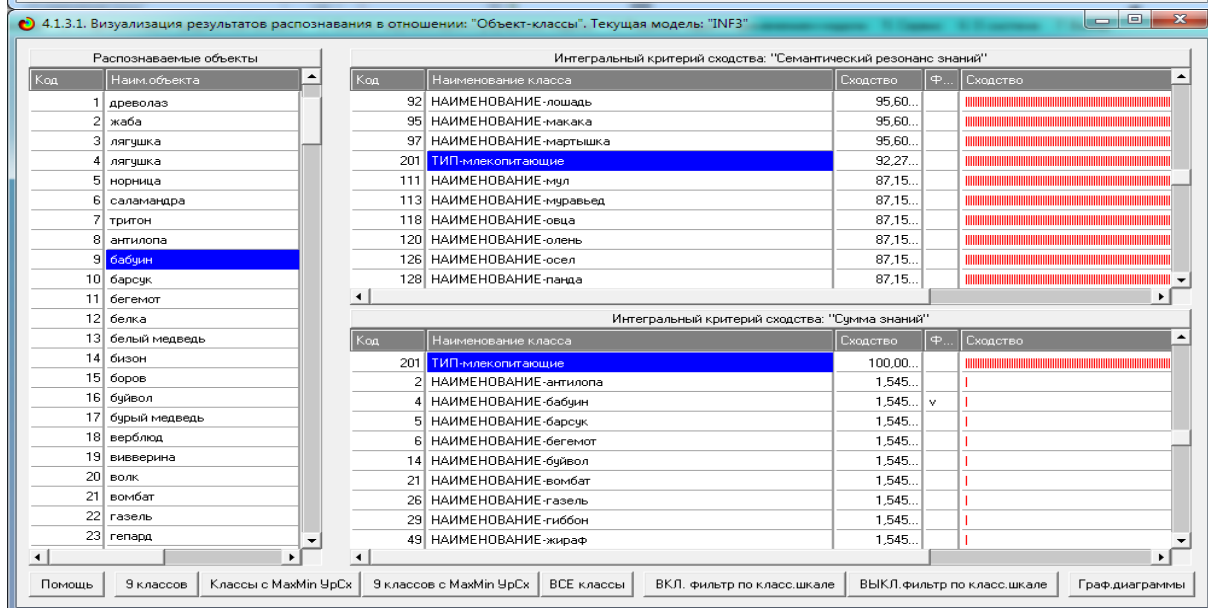
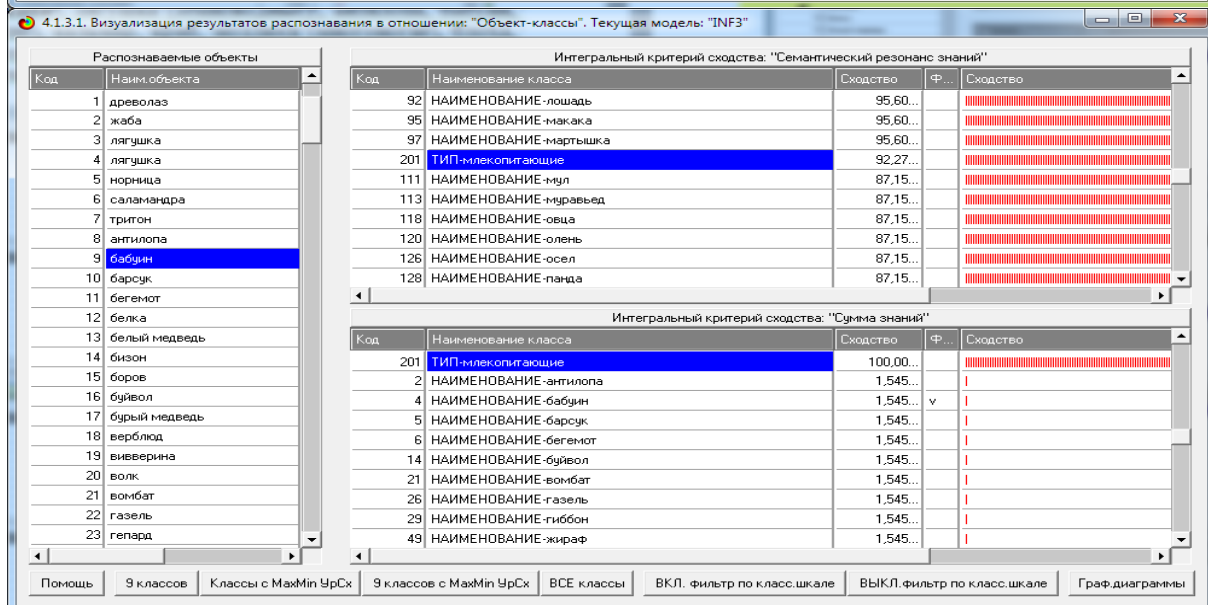
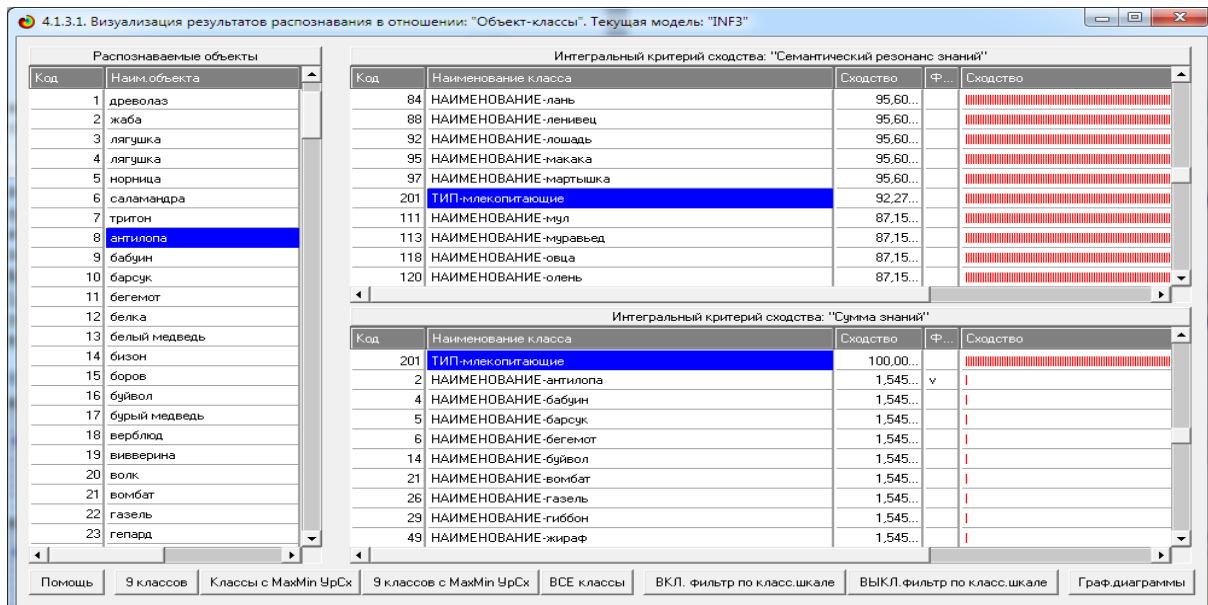
Let's see if the "Eidos" system was able to correctly identify the types of living beings for which the teacher did not mark the objects of the training sample. To do this, in mode 5.6 we will make the current model Inf3, in mode 4.1.2 we will carry out recognition in it, and in modes 4.1.3.1 and 4.1.3.2 we will consider output forms with recognition results by types of those living creatures that were not marked by the teacher in the training sample by types (see tables 11 and 12 and figure 33). These are the following creatures: dart frog, toad⁴, frog (amphibians)⁵, antelope, baboon, badger (mammals), squid, crab, mollusk (many-legged), flea, praying mantis, ladybug (insects), monitor lizard,

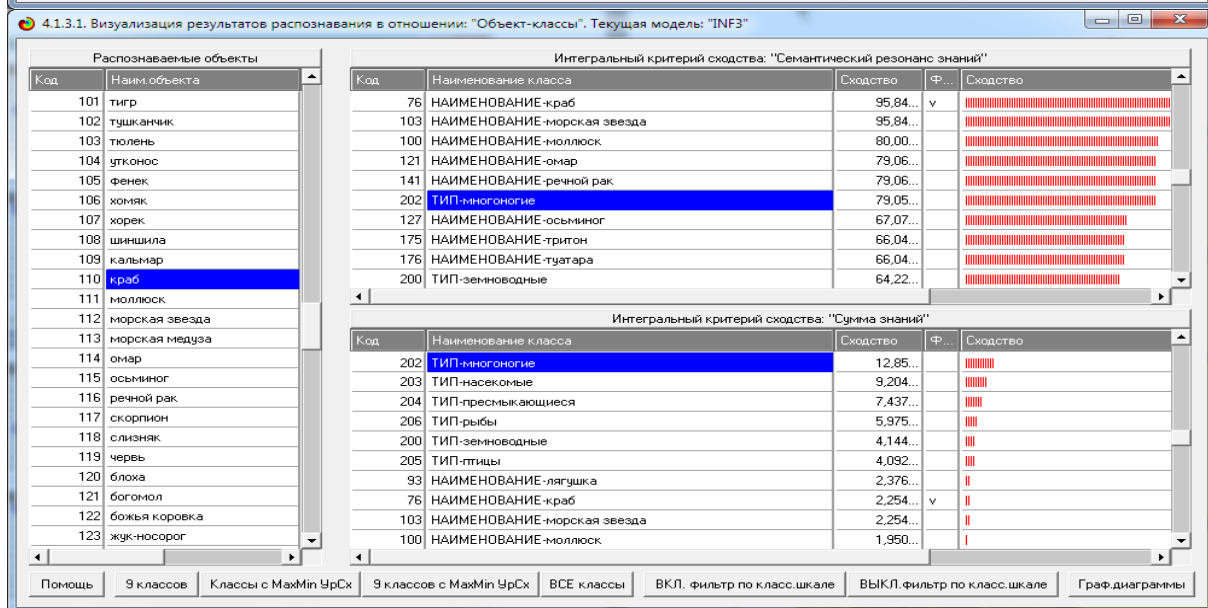
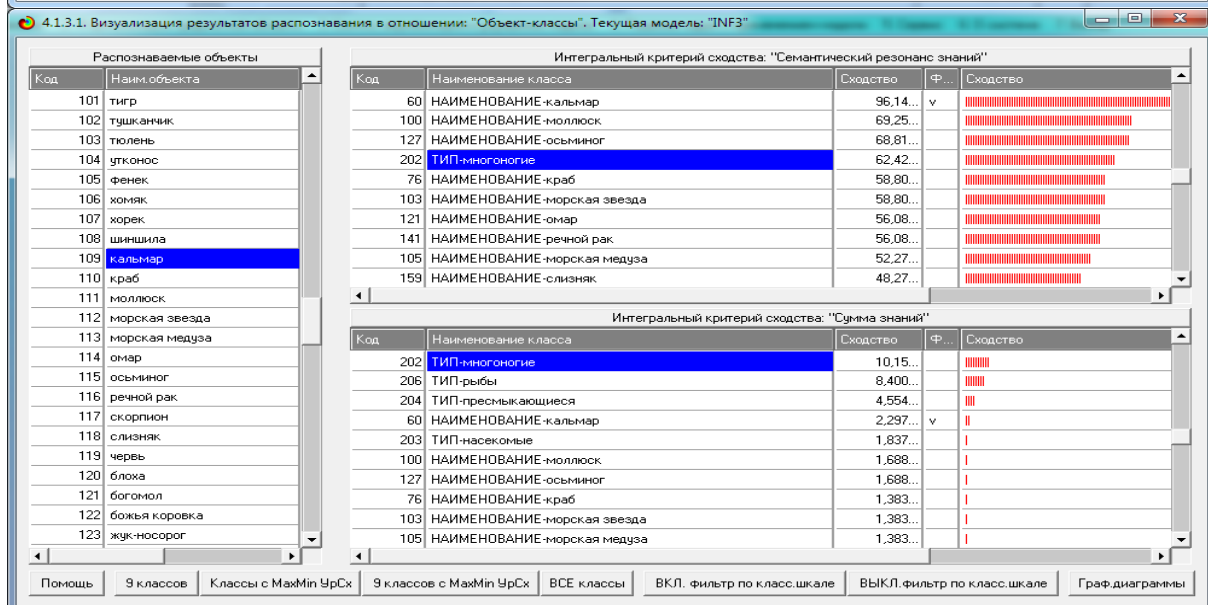
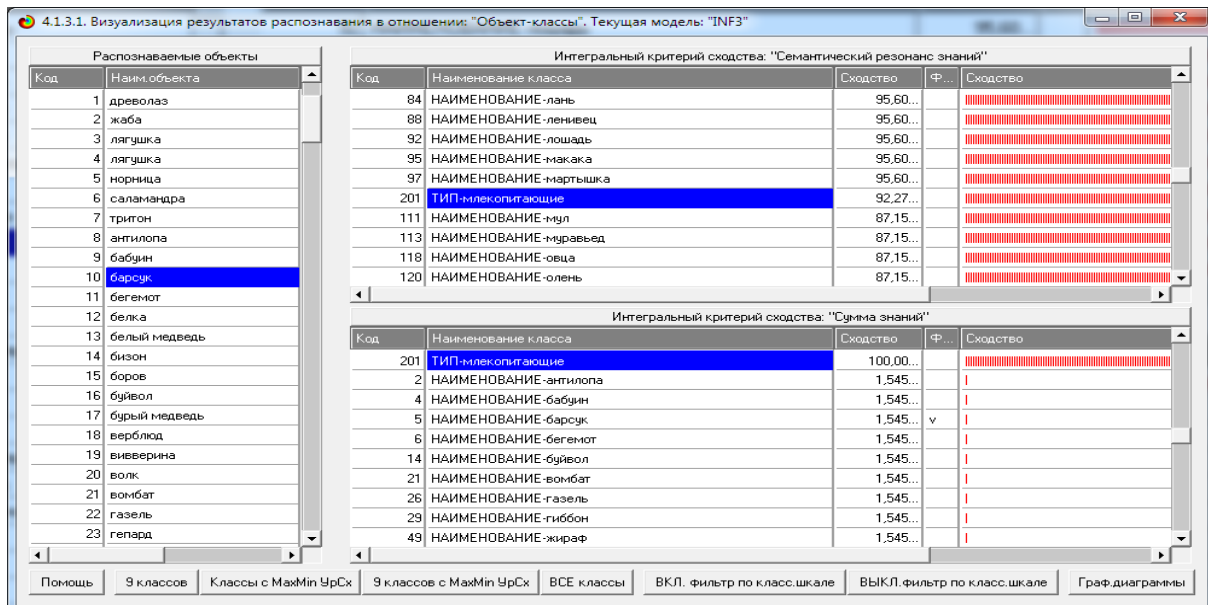
⁴In fact, the toad is a reptile, but we did not change the original data [5].

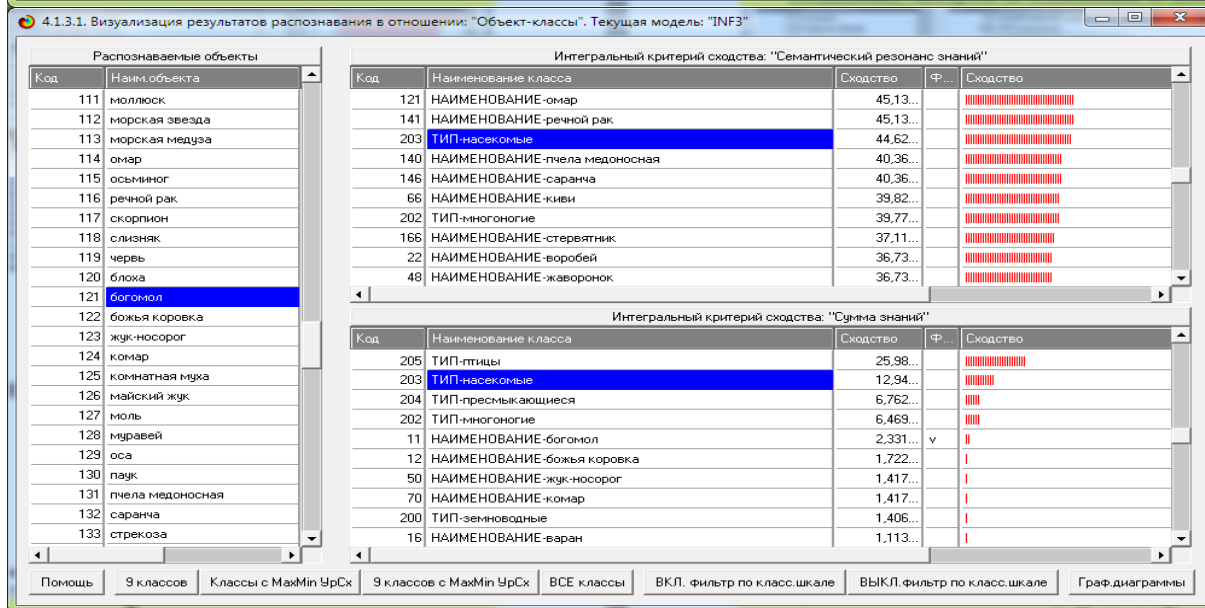
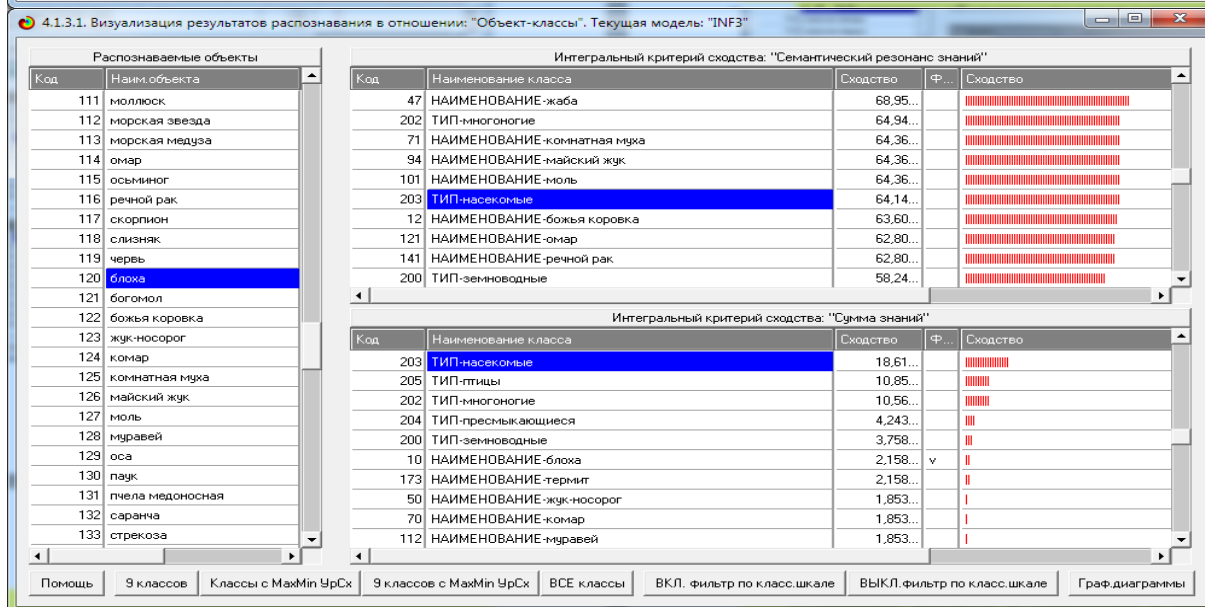
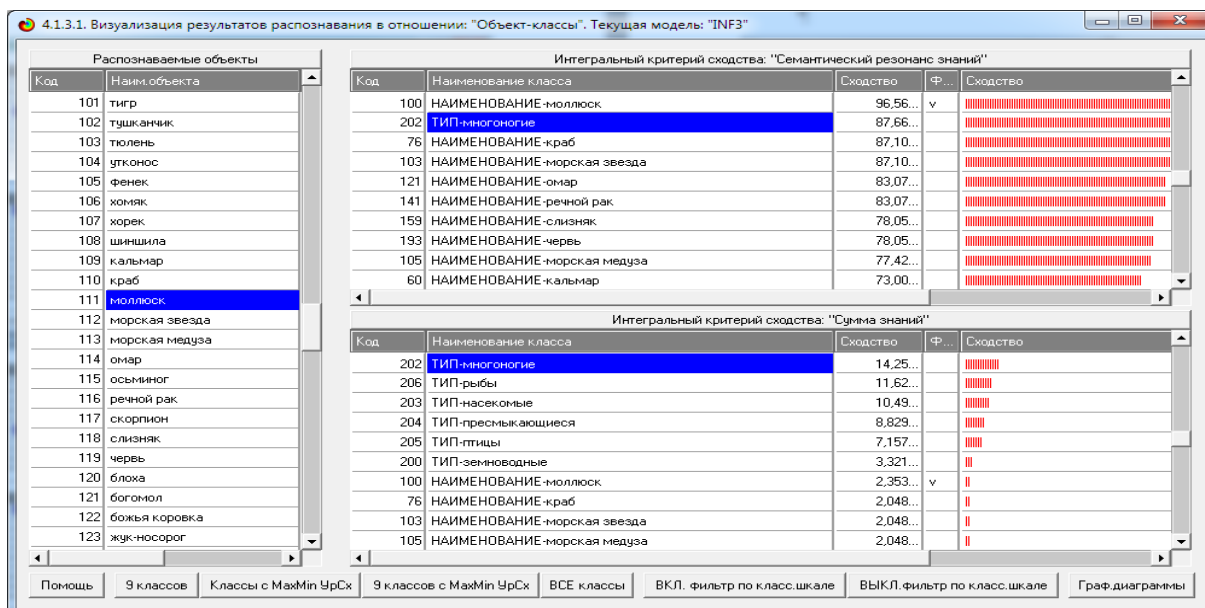
⁵There are two frogs in the training set: one is poisonous and the other is not.

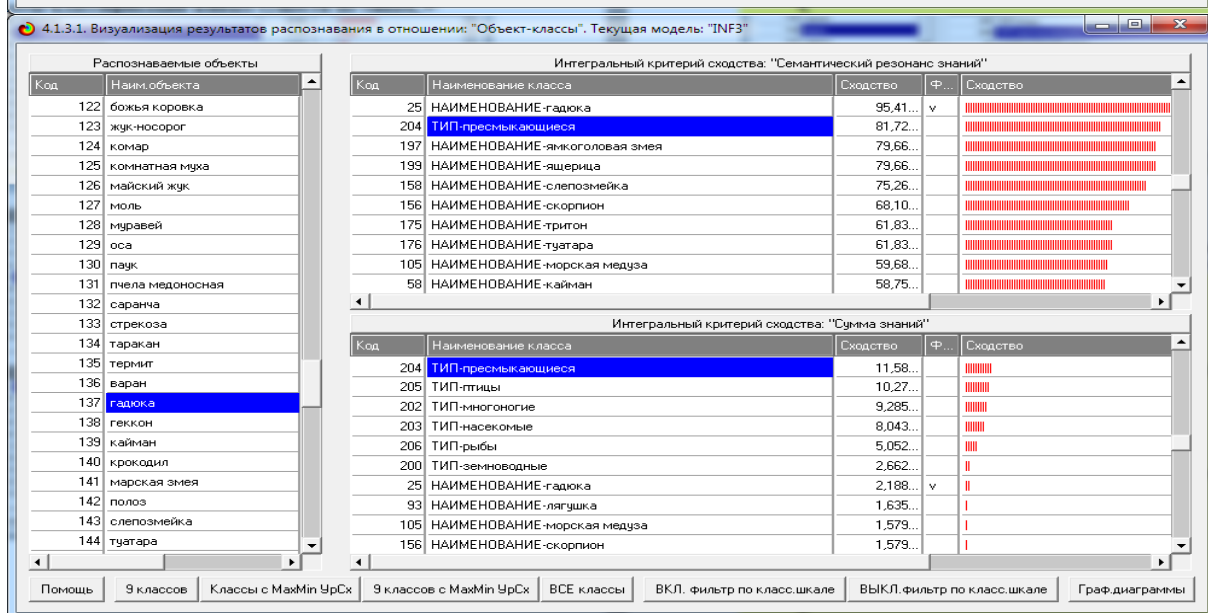
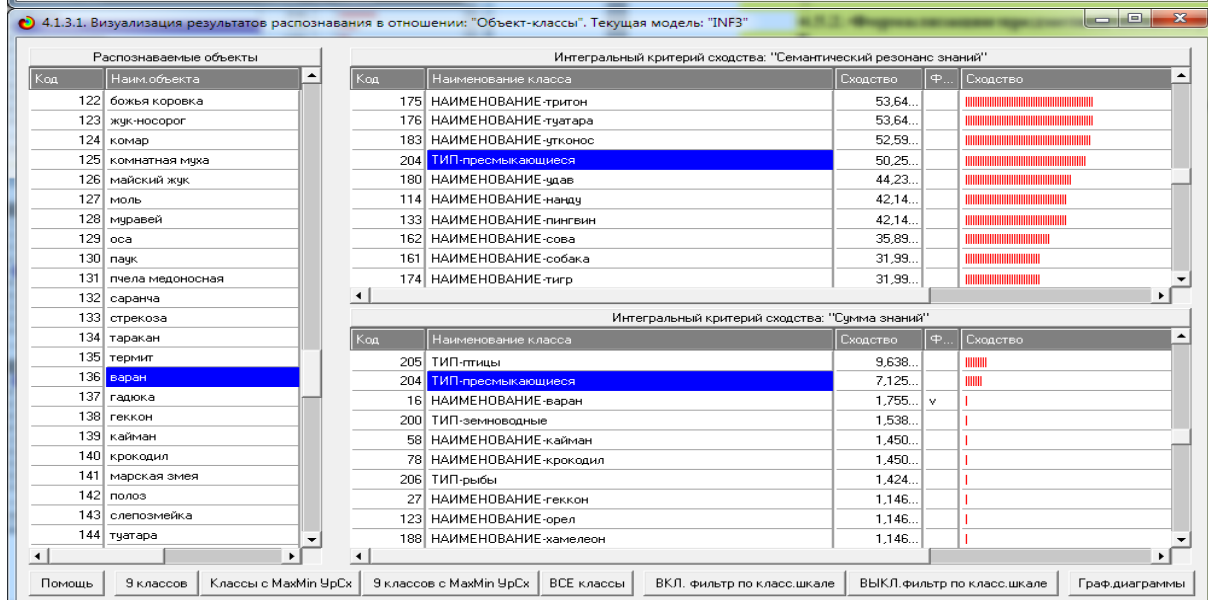
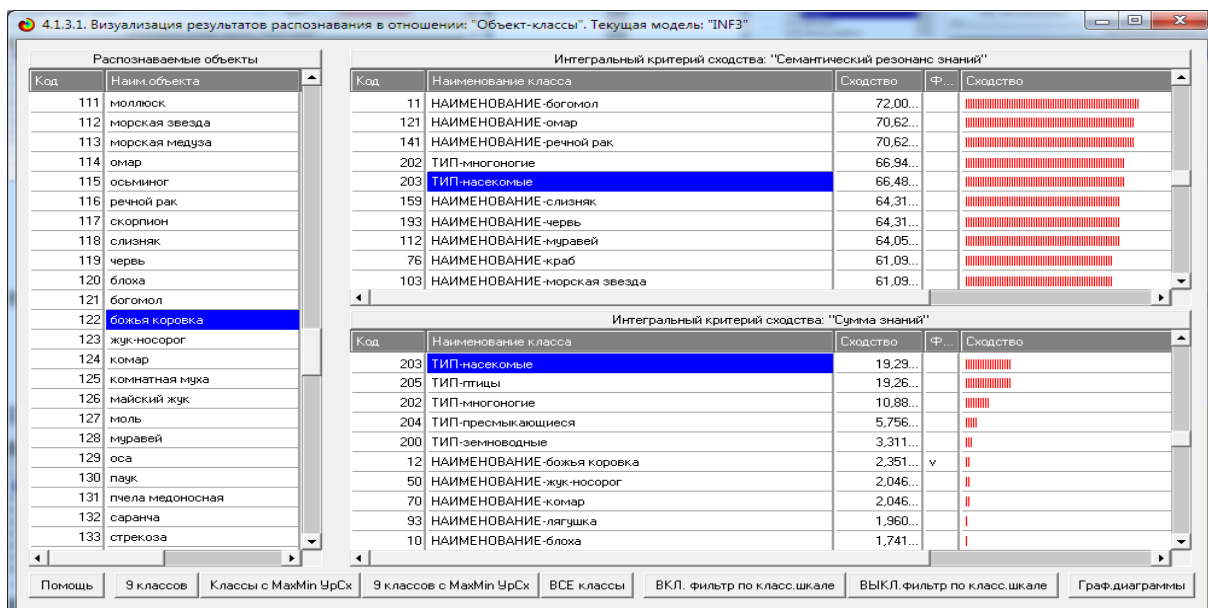
viper, gecko (reptiles), macaw, water cutter, sparrow (birds), katran shark, chub, catfish (fish).

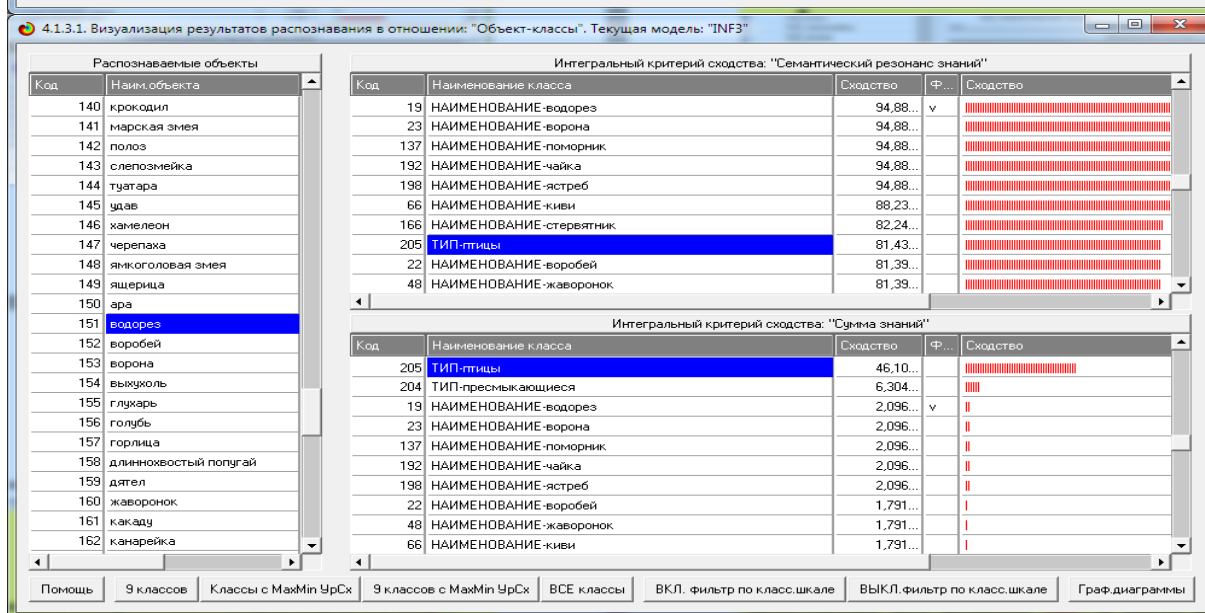
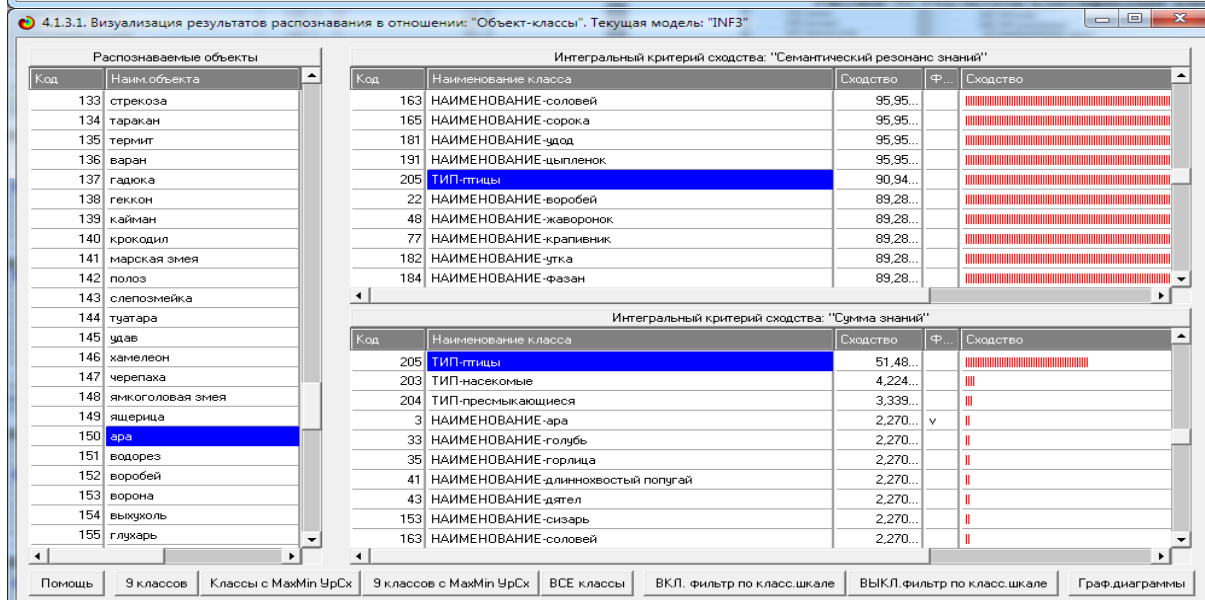
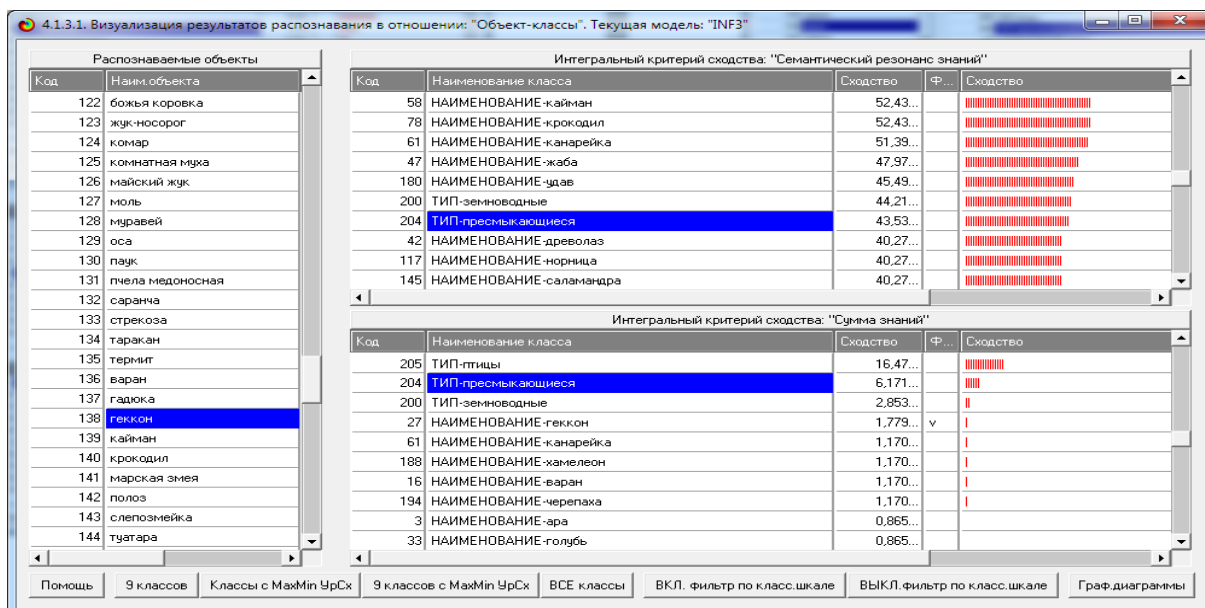


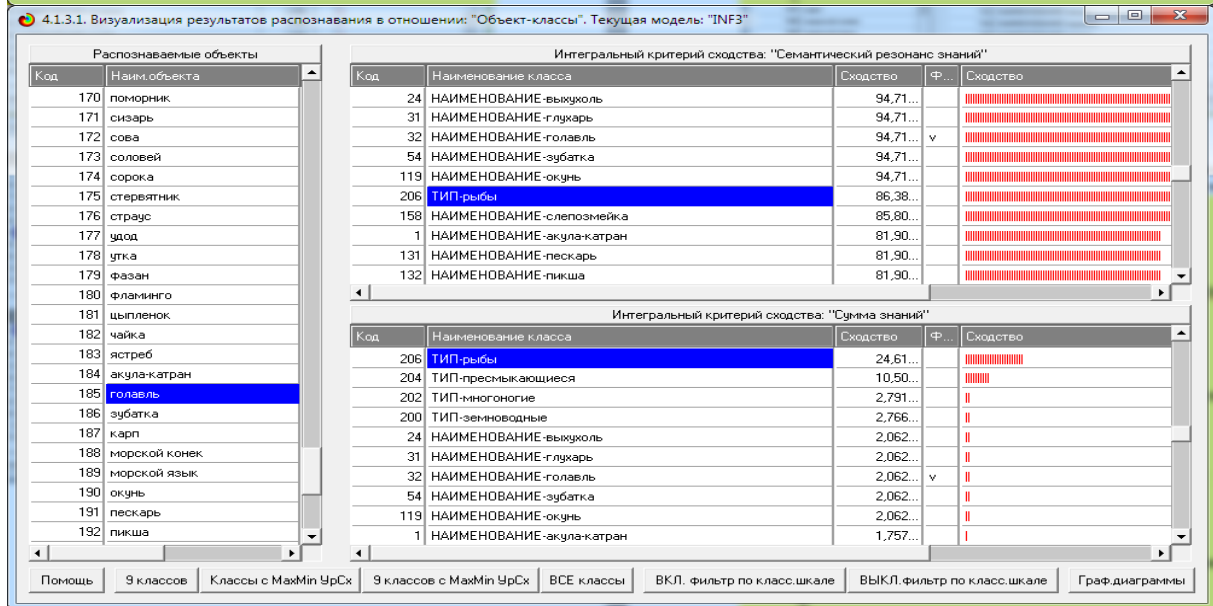
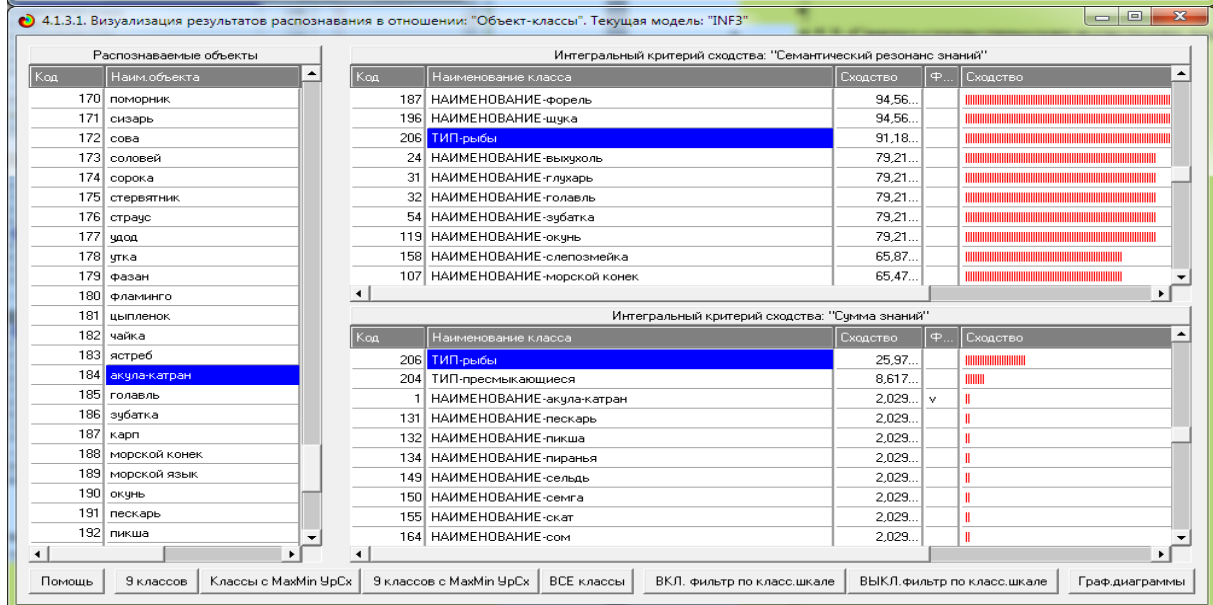
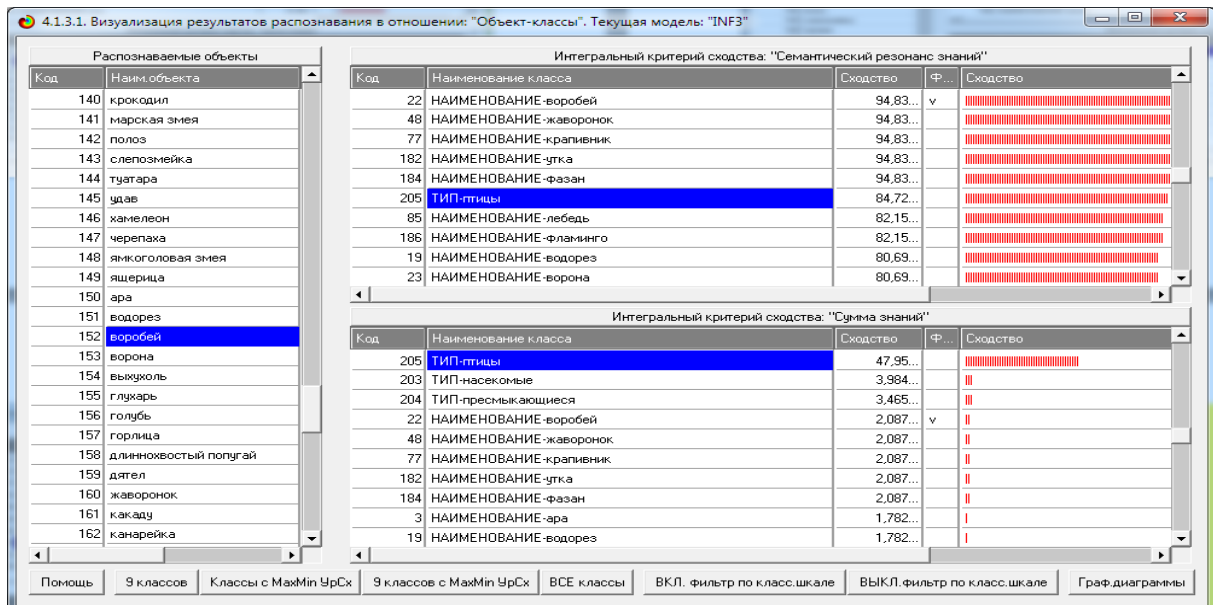


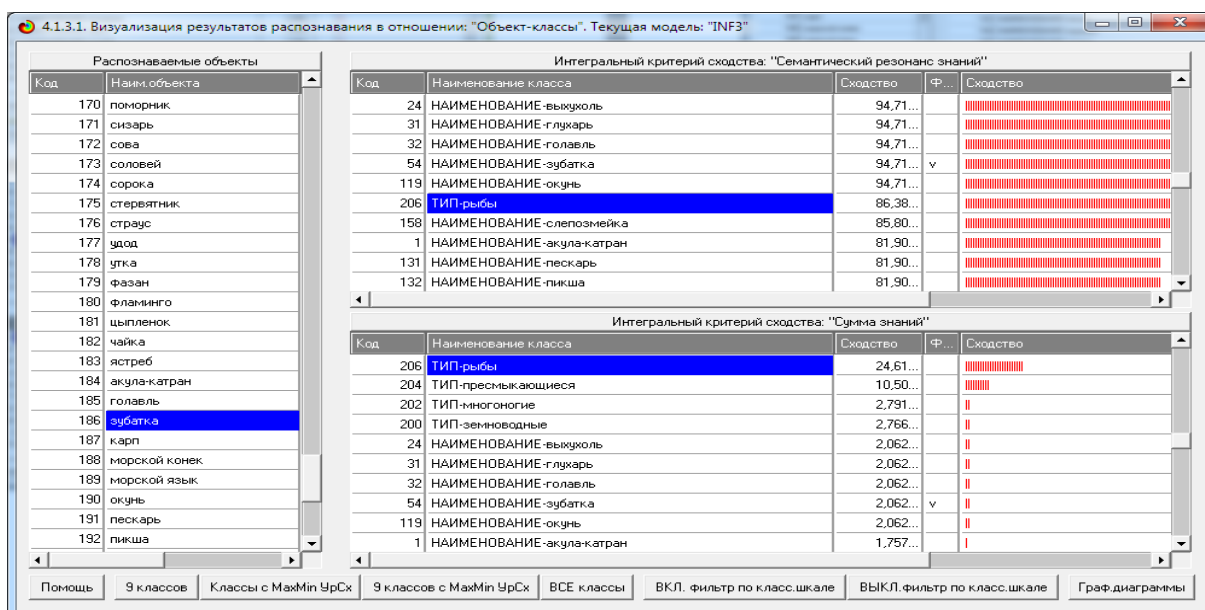












Drawing33. The results of classification by types of living beings, not labeled by the teacher by types in the training sample

From the screen forms shown in Figures 32, we see that the Eidos system confidently classifies living beings by types in the Inf3 model (especially with the integral criterion: "Sum of knowledge"), created on the basis of a training sample in which these creatures were not marked by the teacher by type.

4.5. Machine learning with reinforcement (reinforcement learning)

There are various approaches to machine learning, differing in the degree of human participation in this process in real time. Allocate learning with a teacher, with partial involvement of a teacher and without a teacher (self-learning) [1]. Accordingly, machine learning is distinguished on fully labeled, partially labeled, and not labeled training data at all. Data markup consists in the fact that in the training sample the system indicates to which generalized categories (classes) this or that object of the training sample belongs.

The data is marked by the teacher (expert) or experience. If this is a teacher, then learning is called learning with a teacher or partial involvement of a teacher, if it is an experience, then learning is called reinforcement learning.

In essence, experience, i.e. practice, can be used instead of a teacher for data markup. At the same time, since the system was not initially pre-trained, at the beginning of its work it will behave almost randomly. But as she gains experience, her work will become more and more effective. When the regularities in the subject area change due to going beyond the general population in space or time (in the second case, this is called a violation of ergodicity), the efficiency of the system will first decrease, and then gradually increase again due to adaptation processes and especially resynthesis of the model.

In this case, all the stages of the ASC-analysis considered above:

- cognitive structuring of the subject area;
- formalization of the subject area;
- synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models;
- verification of models;
- classification of living beings according to their characteristics;

In the cycles of adaptation, resynthesis of the model will be performed automatically by the system itself.

5. Discussion

There are various approaches to machine learning, differing in the degree of human participation in this process in real time. Allocate training with a teacher, with partial involvement of a teacher and without a teacher (self-study). Accordingly, machine learning is distinguished on fully labeled, partially labeled, and not labeled training data at all. Data markup consists in the fact that in the training sample the system indicates to which generalized categories (classes) this or that object of the training sample belongs. Natural questions arise:

1. What are the pros and cons of the different approaches to machine learning mentioned above.
2. Which of these approaches is better in a particular case.

In this paper, using a simple intuitive numerical example, we consider how the above types of machine learning are implemented in the Eidos intellectual system, which made it possible to give reasonable answers to these questions. The essence of these answers boils down to the fact that in various problems, depending on the limitations operating in them, certain methods may become preferable.

6. Conclusions

The software tools created by the author and described in this paper, the initial data and the created models are placed in the Eidos cloud under the number **380**, and can be installed in the environment of the Eidos intellectual system, studied and actually applied to compare machine learning models with a teacher (supervised learning), without a teacher (self-learning) (unsupervised learning), with partial involvement of a teacher (semi-supervised learning), with reinforcement (reinforcement learning). And this can be done on any computer in the world on which the Eidos system is installed. The Eidos system is in full open free access on the author's website at: http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/_Aidos-X.htm.

Желающие могут ознакомиться с данной работой в полном варианте на русском языке [14].

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