



Lecture 3

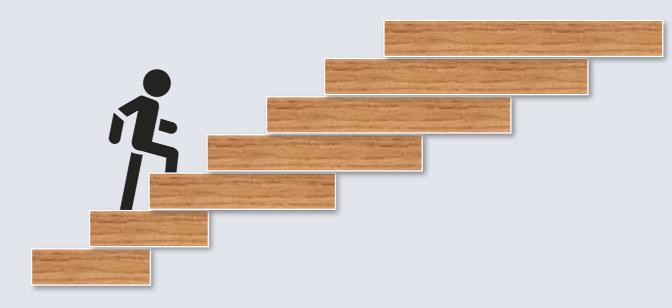
Machine Learning-I

Previous Week Recap (...)

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- Types of Al
 - Based on Capability
 - Based on Functionality
 - Based on Applications
- Working Areas
 - Facial expression recognition
 - Object detection
- Assessment 1 released (Guide)





Today's Contents

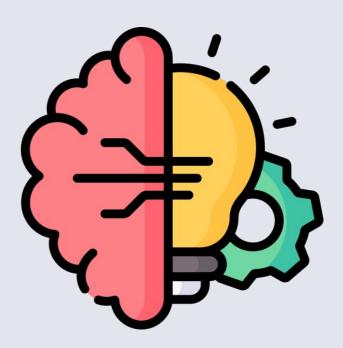


Machine Learning ML

Types of Machine Learning

Relation between ML and AI

Key steps in developing ML model



Today's Contents



Learning Objectives of Today's Lecture

- How Machine Learning ML and Artificial Intelligence AL relates.
- Learning key concepts, algorithms and types in ML.
- Steps involve in developing ML model

Important Directions









What is Machine Learning?





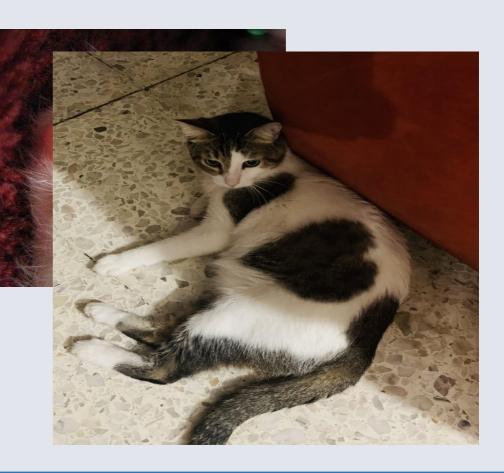




What is Machine Learning?





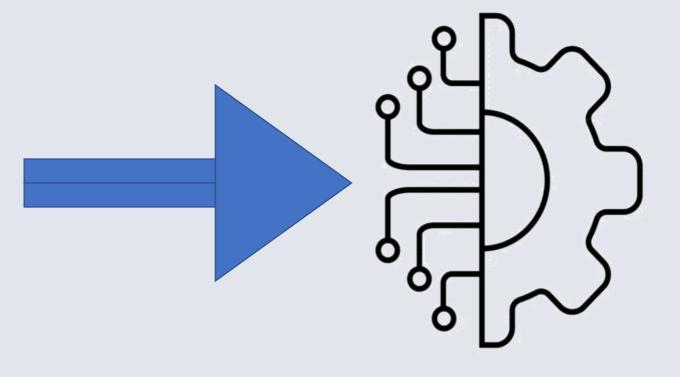


Irregularities in Shape



What is Machine Learning?

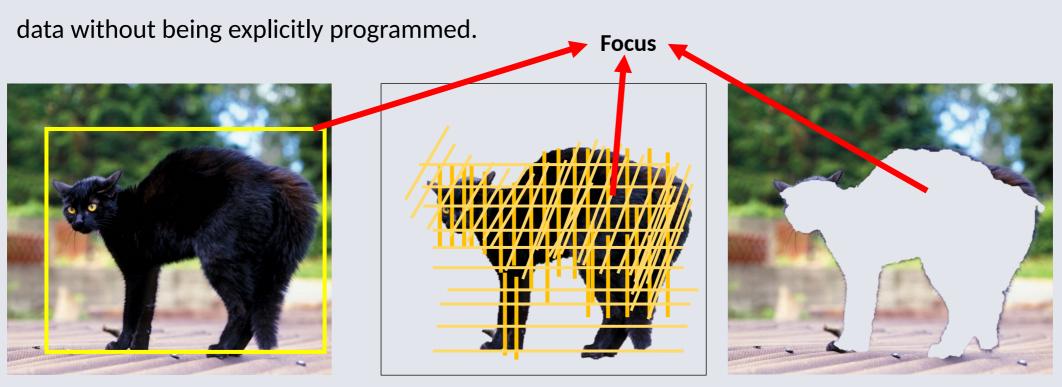






What is Machine Learning ML?

Subfield of AI that focuses on giving machines the ability to learn and make decisions from



Types of Machine Learning

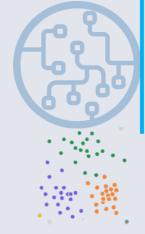




Machine Learning



Supervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning



Reinforcement Learning

Types of Machine Learning





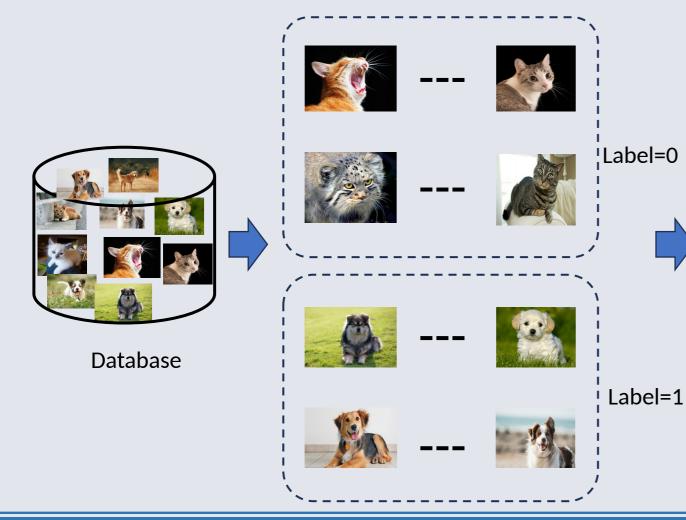


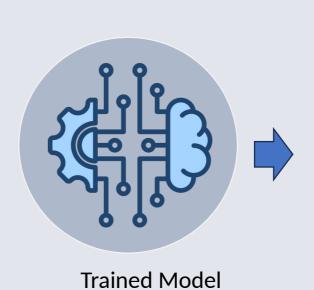
Supervised Learning

- Model training is performed with Label data
- Learning algorithm is provided with inputs and the corresponding correct outputs (labels).



Example 1: Image Classification (*Cat & Dog*)



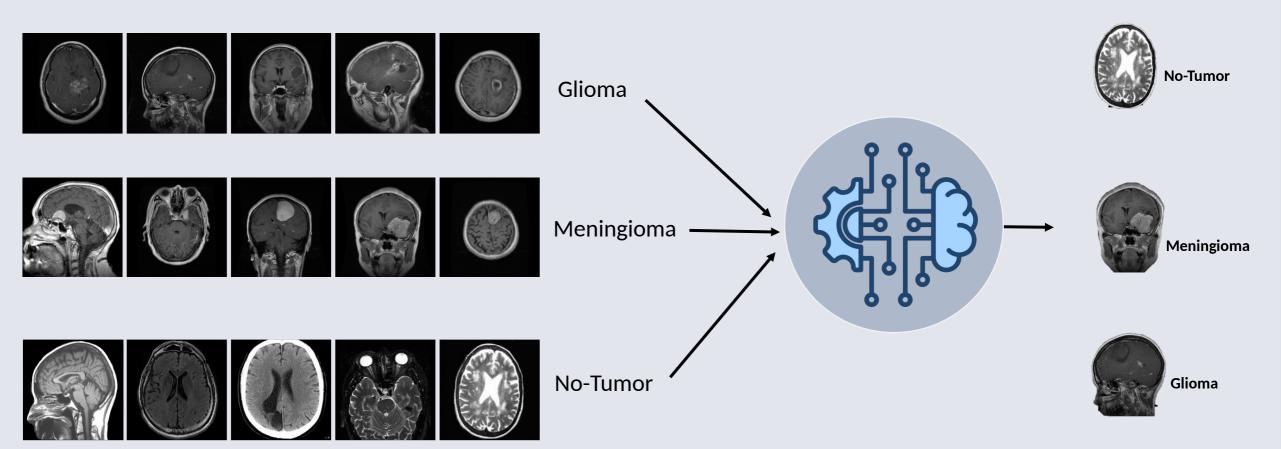




Dog

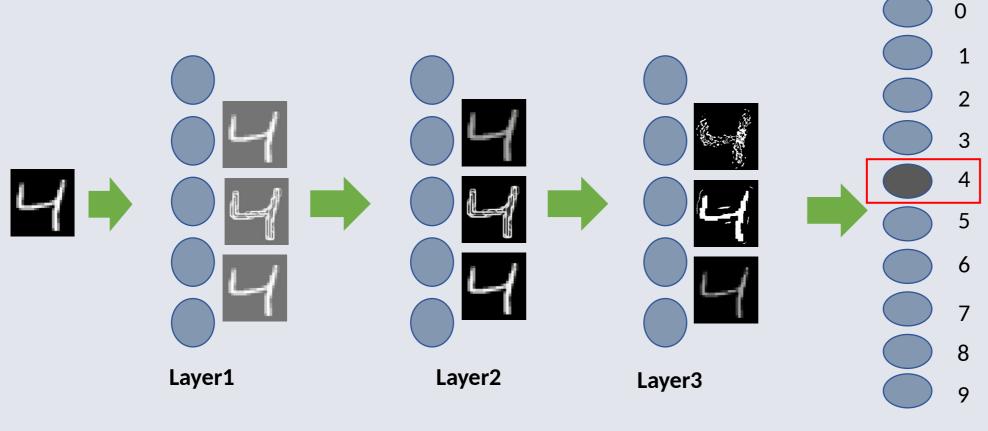


Example 2: Image Classification (*Brain Tumors*)





Example 3: Text Classification (digits classification): DIGITS dataset



Final Output

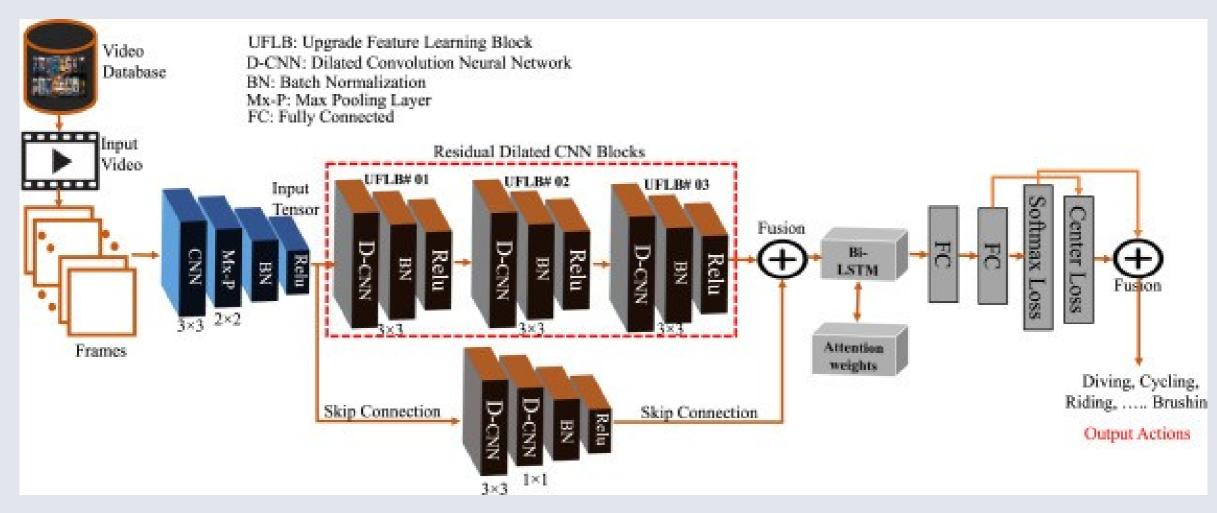


Example 4: Video classification (Activity recognition)





Example 4: Activity recognition





Algorithm in Supervised Learning

• Linear Regression: Predicts continuous outcomes.

Logistic Regression: Used for binary classification tasks.

Support Vector Machines (SVM): Finds the hyperplane that best separates different classes.

Decision Trees: Tree-like models used for both classification and regression tasks.

Types of Machine Learning

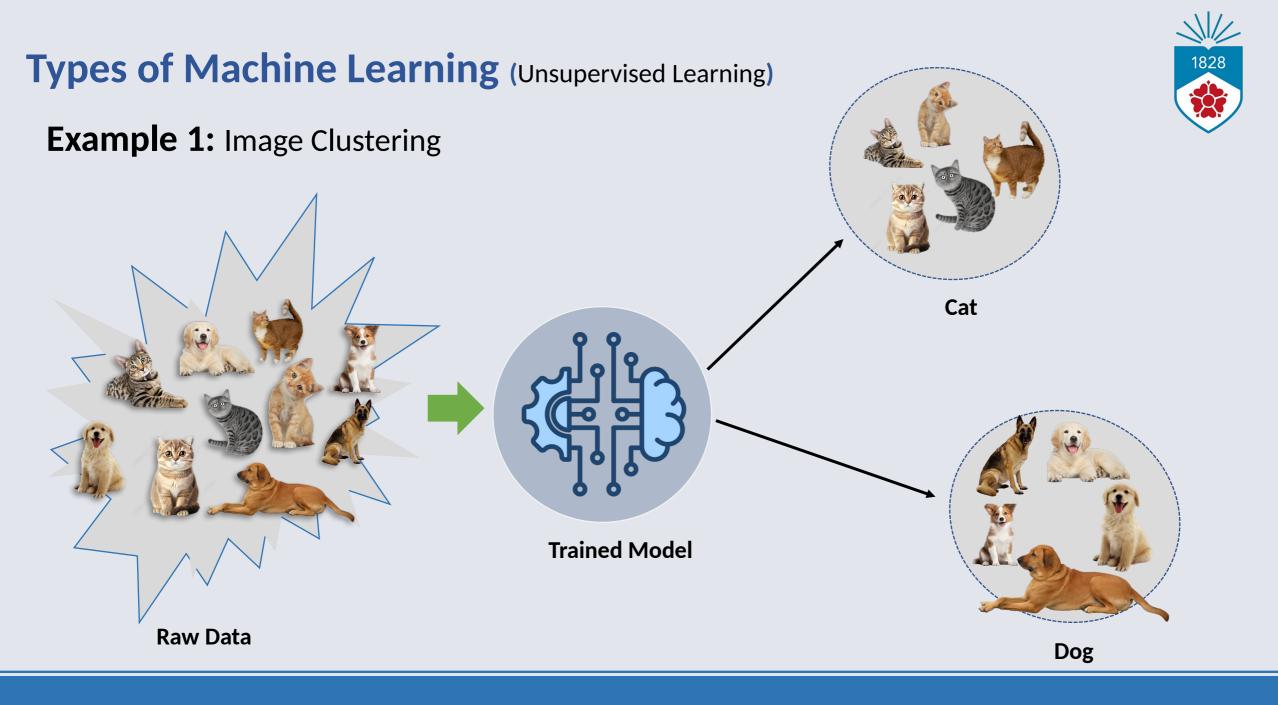






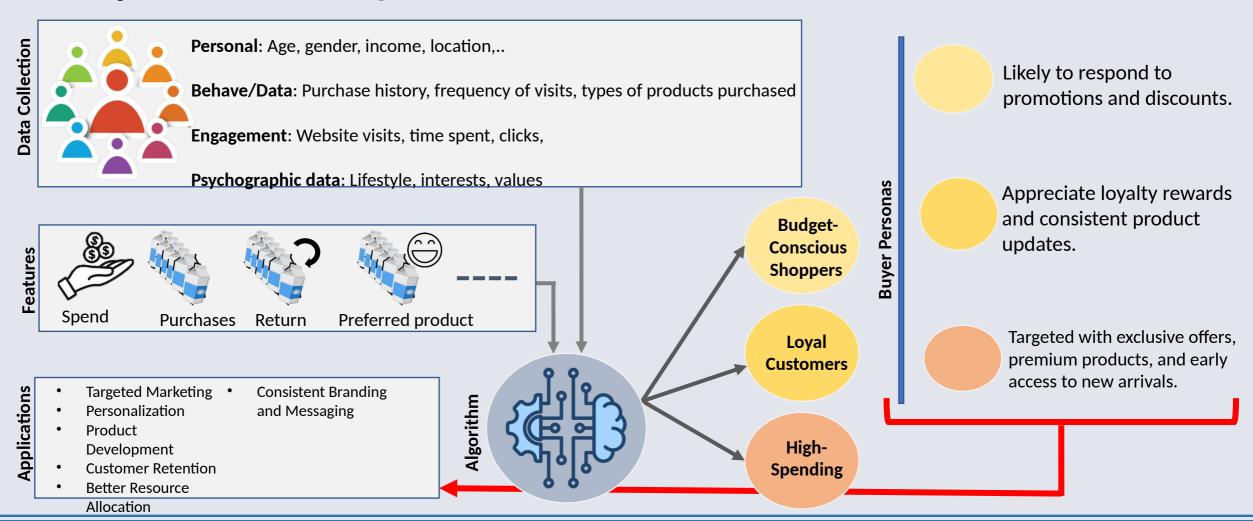
Unsupervised Learning

- Model training is performed without Label data
- Learning algorithm finds patterns/structure/features in the data





Example 2: Customer Segmentation





Algorithms in Unsupervised Learning

• K-means cluster: Divides data into K clusters, each data point belongs to the cluster with the nearest mean...

• Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Reduces the data dimensionality by finding the main components that

capture the most variance..

Types of Machine Learning







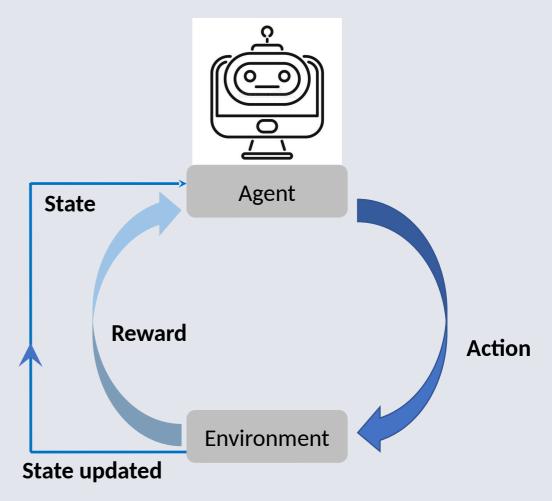
Reinforcement Learning

- Involves an agent that learns to interact with its environment to maximize a reward signal.
- The agent takes actions, receives feedback (reward / punishment), and adjusts its behavior accordingly.



Key Concepts in RL

- Agent: Decision maker/taker.
- Environment: Space the agent interacts with.
- Rewards: Feedbacks/points for positive/good actions.
- Policy: Strategy the agent learns for choosing actions.







Real-world example

Agent: Chicken

Action: Touching Pink circular

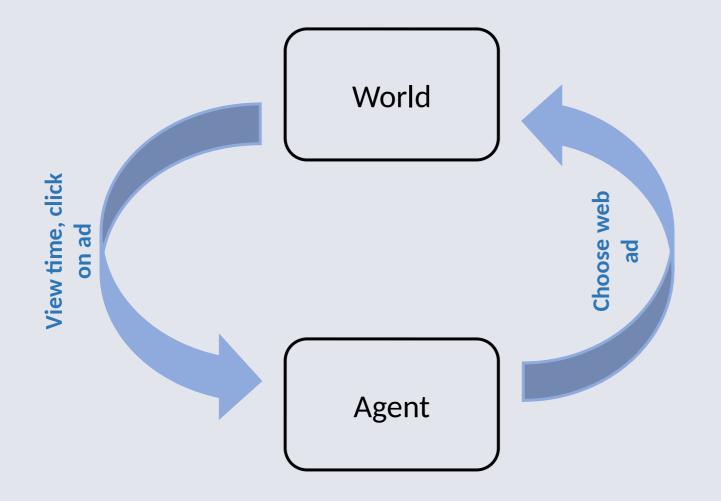
shape page

Reward: + corn grain



Reinforcement learning on a chicken (youtube.com)





Example 1: Web Advertising

Agent: Running a website

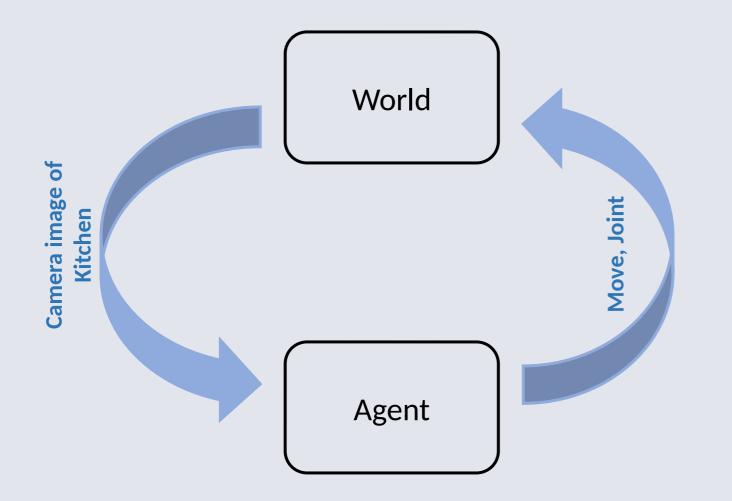
Which web ad has to be choose to give it to a customer

Goal: Choose action to max total expected future reward

:May require balancing immediate and long term rewards

:May require strategic behavior to achieve high rewards





Example 2: Robot Unloading

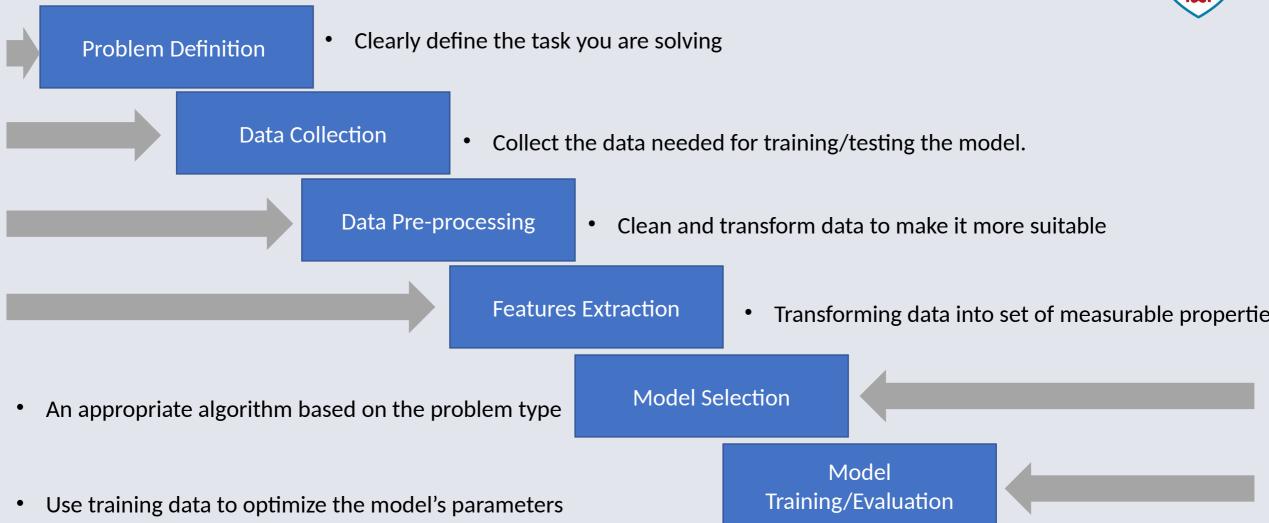
Dishwasher

Agent: Joints movements

Reward + if there no dishes on the counter

Generally, it might the delay reward for long time there's going to be dishes on the counter





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Problem Definition

Clearly define the task you are solving

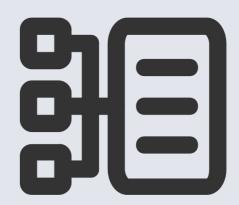
Example: Predicting house prices, classify emails, detect suspicious object, etc.



Data Collection

- Collect the data needed for training/testing the model.
- More high-quality data, better to perform.

Example: House price dataset, image dataset, etc.





Data Pre-processing

Clean and transform data to make it more suitable

Issues: Incomplete, noisy, inconsistent.

Steps: Handling missing values, Normalization, Rescaling.

Features Extraction

Transforming data into a set of measurable properties

Reduce the complexity of data.

Retaining essential information



Examples:

Numerical Data: Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Statistical Features.

Text Data: Bag of Words, Word Embeddings (e.g., Word2Vec), TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency.

Image Data: Edge Detection, Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), CNN

Model/Algorithm Selection

Choose an appropriate algorithm based on the problem type

Classification: Logistic regression, decision trees, SVM.

Regression: Linear regression, random forests.

Clustering: K-Means, hierarchical clustering.



Model Training & Evaluation

Use training data to optimize the model's parameters

•Learns by minimizing the error or loss function.

Evaluation using test set to ensure it generalize well to new data

- Classification Metrics: Accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, Confusion matrix
- Regression Metrics: Mean Squared Error (MSE), R-squared.

Lab Activity

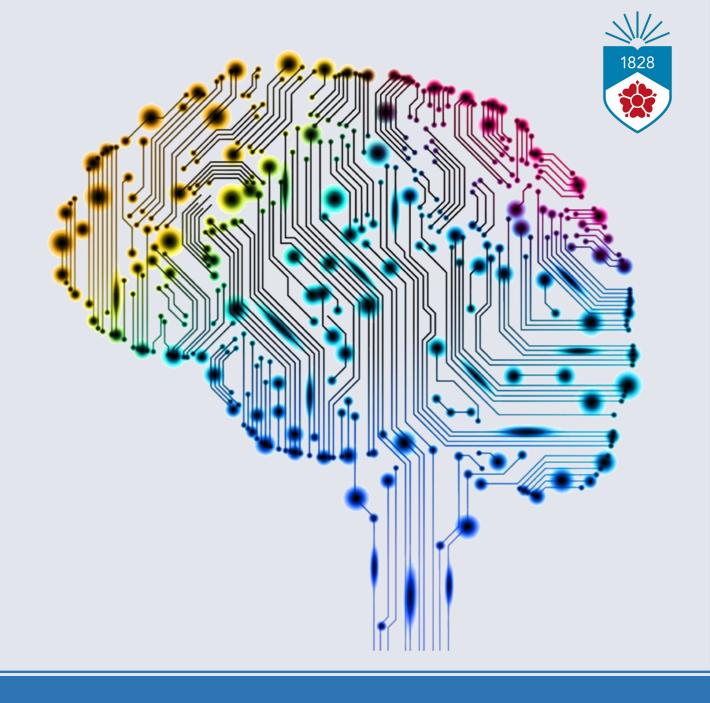


Solve House Price Prediction Problem using LR

Follow the code, write each snippet carefully and run the code.

Next Week

- Key Challenges in Machine Learning
- Supervised Learning
 - Linear Regression
 - Logistic Regression
 - Support Vector Machines (SVM)
 - Decision Trees





Any Question?