

# Steps to Solve a Machine Learning Problem

Data
Gathering

Collect data from various sources

Data Preprocessing

Clean data to have homogeneity

Feature Engineerin g

Making your data more

useful

Algorithm Selection & Training

Selecting the right machine learning model

Making Predictions

Evaluate the model



### **Data Gathering**





- Most of the time dependent on human work
- Manual labeling for supervised learning.
- Domain knowledge. Maybe even experts.
- May come for free at times, or "sort of", E.g., Machine Translation.
- The more the better: Some algorithms need large amounts of data to be useful (e.g., neural networks).
- The quantity and quality of data dictate the model accuracy

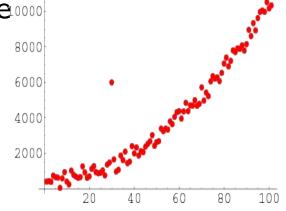
### **Data Preprocessing**





Is there anything wrong with the data?

- Missing values
- Outliers
- Bad encoding (for text)
- Wrongly-labeled examples
- Biased data
- Many more samples of one class than the rest?
- Need to fix/remove data?





### **Feature Engineering**

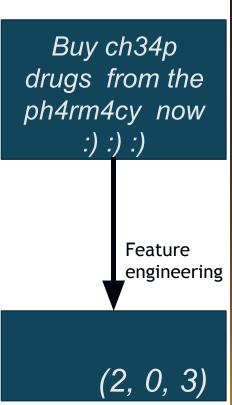




What is FE?

Given a multidimension dataset, extract information based on interrelations among variables.

- A feature is an individual measurable property of a phenomenon being observed
- Our inputs are represented by a set of features.
- To classify spam email, features could be
  - Number of words that have been ch4ng3d like this.
  - Language of the email (0=English, 1=Spanish)
  - Number of emojis



### **Feature Engineering (Cont)**





- Extract more information from existing data without adding "new" data
- With good features, most algorithms can learn faster
- Requires thought and knowledge of

the data

#### Two steps:

- Variable transformation (e.g., dates into weekdays, normalizing)
- Feature creation (e.g., n-grams for texts, if word is capitalized to detect names, etc.)







#### Supervised

- Linear classifier
- Naive Bayes
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Decision Tree
- Random Forests
- k-Nearest Neighbors
- Neural Networks (Deep learning)

#### Unsupervise

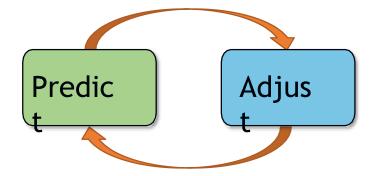
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- PCA
- t-SNE
- k-means
- DBSCAN

### **Algorithm Selection & Training**



- Goal of training: making the correct prediction as often as possible
- Incremental improvement:



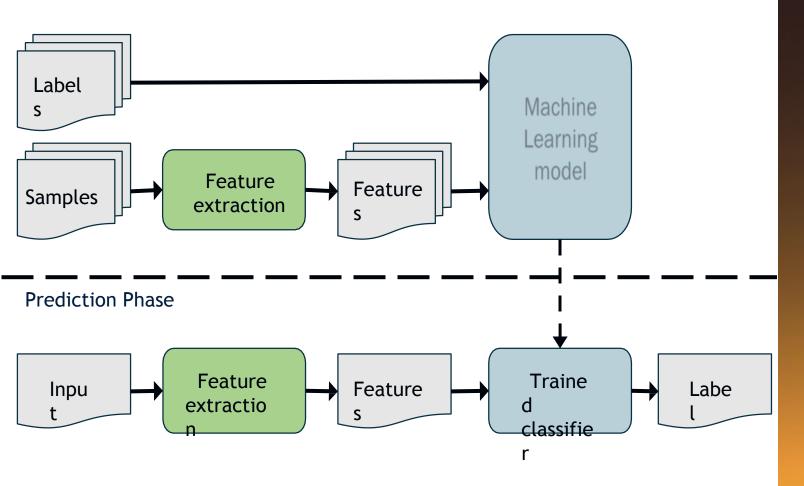
- Use of metrics for evaluating performance and comparing solutions
- Hyperparameter tuning: more an art than a science





### **Making Predictions**

Training Phase









- Q.1 What are the steps to solve ML problems?
- Q.2 Explain Data Gathering?
- Q.3 Explain Data Pre-Processing?
- Q.4 Explain Feature Engineering?
- Q.5 What are the various Algorithm Selection & Training?
- Q.6 Explain Making predictions in ML?



## THANK YOU