Machine learning (ML) is a broad field of AI, enabling systems to learn from data.

ML algorithms improve accuracy without explicit programming.

Deep learning (DL) is a subset of ML using artificial neural networks.

DL networks have many layers (hence "deep"), enabling complex pattern recognition.

ML typically requires feature engineering; DL often learns features automatically.

DL generally needs much more data and computational power than traditional ML.

DL excels in tasks like image recognition and natural language processing.