



**BATCH** : **B 150** Data Science  
**LESSON** : **Machine Learning**  
**DATE** : **26.06.2023**  
**SUBJECT** : **Introduction**



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## MACHINE LEARNING INTRO

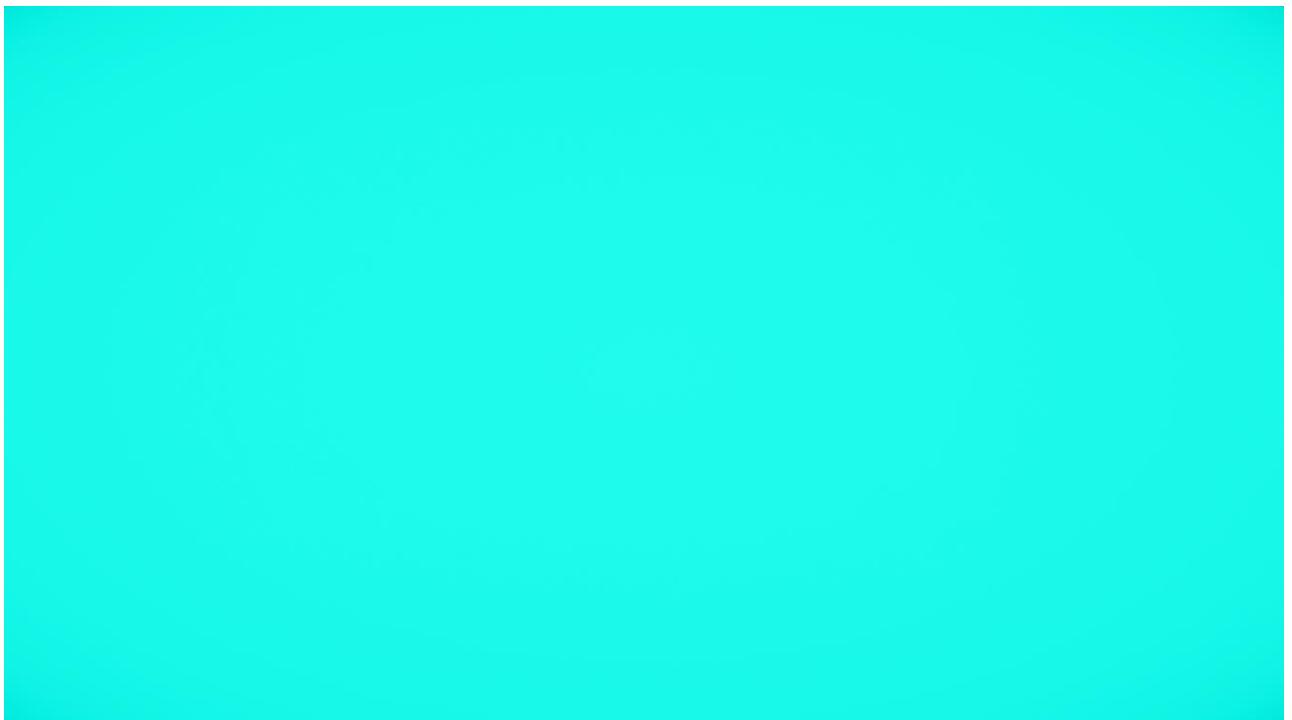


Makine Öğrenmesi Derslerine Giriş



## Peardeck Time !

**ML konularında daha önce  
çalıştım.. Biraz bilim var..**





# Overall Table of Contents



## General Content

- ✓ Data and Machine Learning Introduction
- ✓ Supervised Algorithm
- ✓ Unsupervised Algorithm
- ✓ Capstone Projects



LMS Pre-Class'ta bu dersle  
ilgili kısma çalıştım

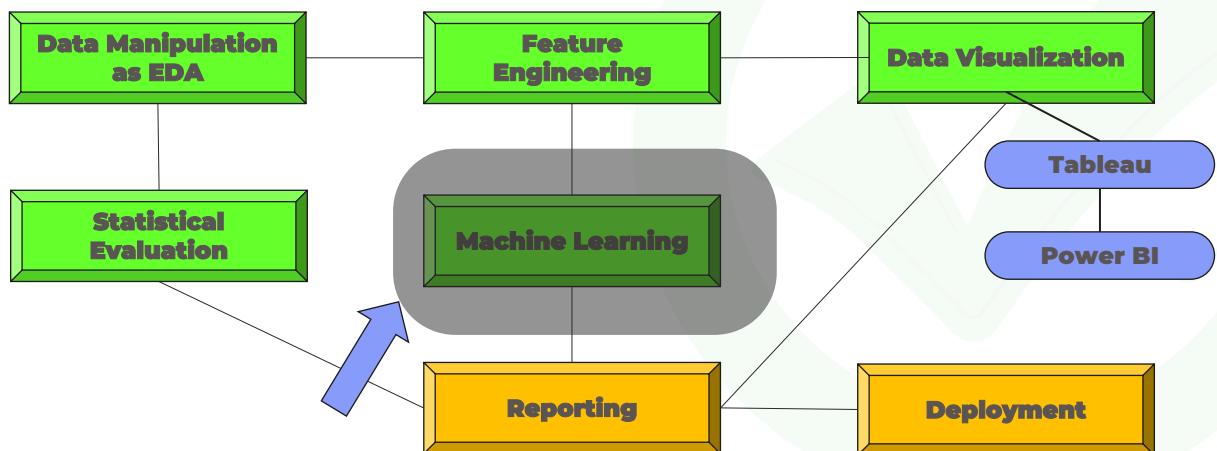


## Peardeck Time

ML deyince alakalı aklıma ilk gelenler..



## Internship Project Steps

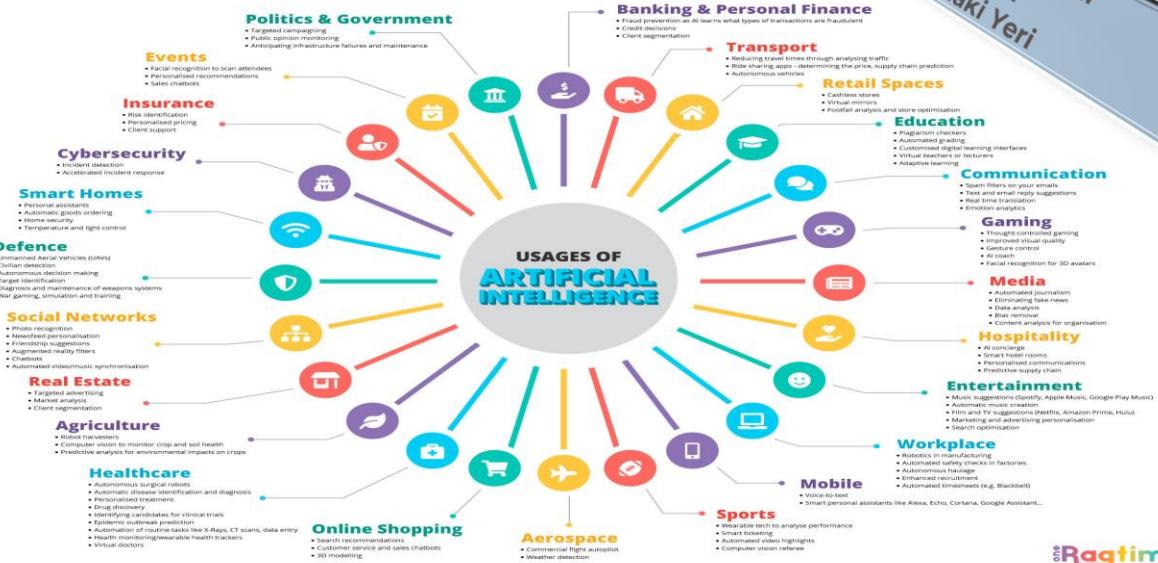




# Summary

Machine Learning

Yapay Zeka (Artificial Intelligence)'nın  
Hayatımızdaki Yeri



onRagtime



# Günlük Yaşamdan Örnekler

Görüntü Tanıma



Siber Güvenlik



Duygu Analizi



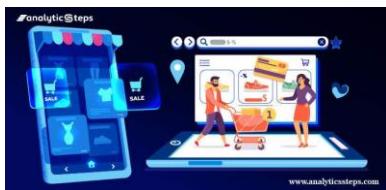
# Günlük Yaşamdan Örnekler



Ürün Tavsiyesi

Sosyal Medya

Sağlık



# Günlük Yaşamdan Örnekler



CHATBOTS

08

GELECEK TAHMİNİ

GOOGLE ÇEVİRİ

07

OTONOM SÜRÜŞ

TRAFİK BİLDİRİMİ

06

SES YARDIMCISI

VİDEO GÖZETİMİ

05

BORSA ANALİZİ

# Summary

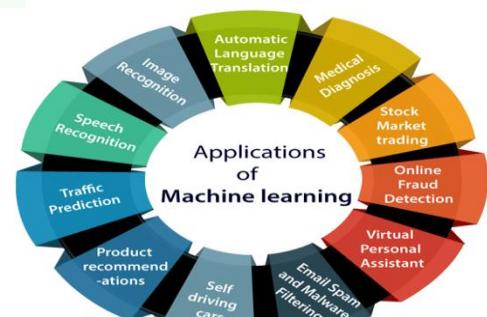


Önsöz

- ✓ ML dünyada genel durumu
- ✓ Hangi sektörler...
- ✓ Neden Python



Machine Learning applications across industries



# ML Area Samples



Recommendation Engines



Credit Scoring

Customer Churn

New Pricing Models

Purchasing Trends

Email Spam Filtering

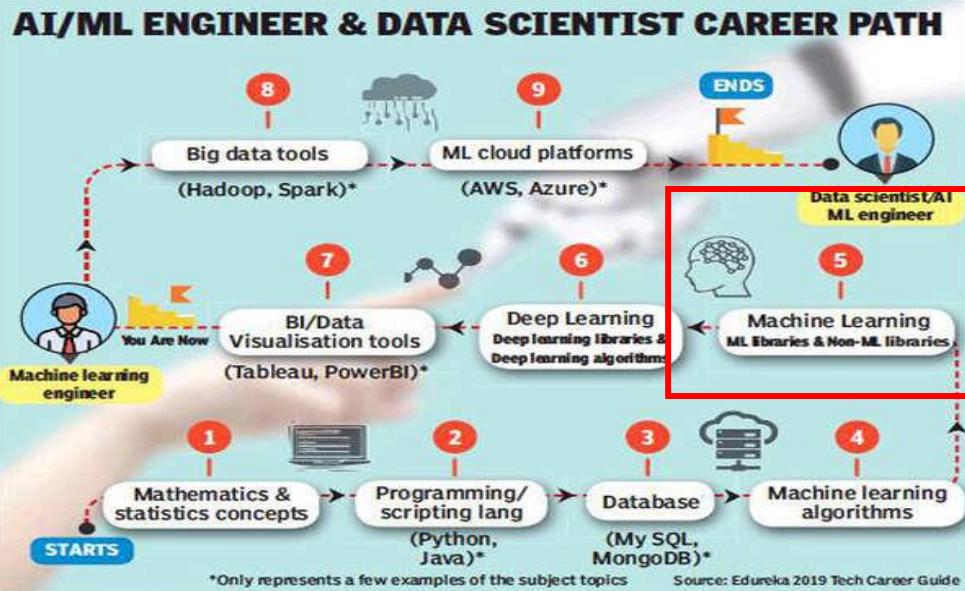
Predictive Inventory Plan

Material and Stock Estimates

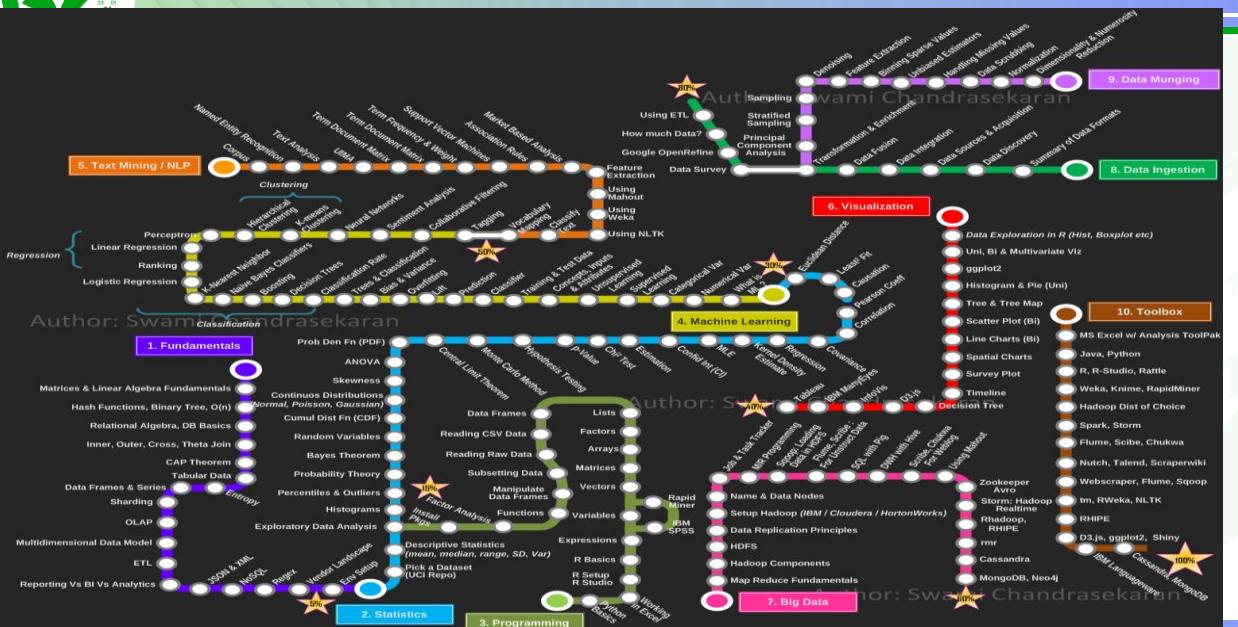
Pattern and Image Recognition



**Where are we ? Run Navigation !!!**



**More Focus... Run Navigation...**



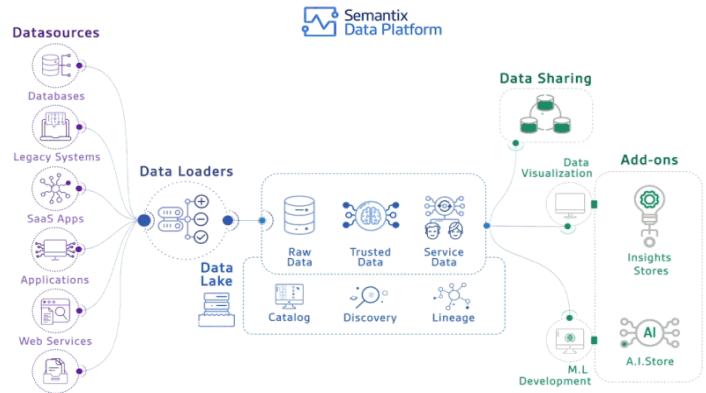


# ML Temel Kavramlar



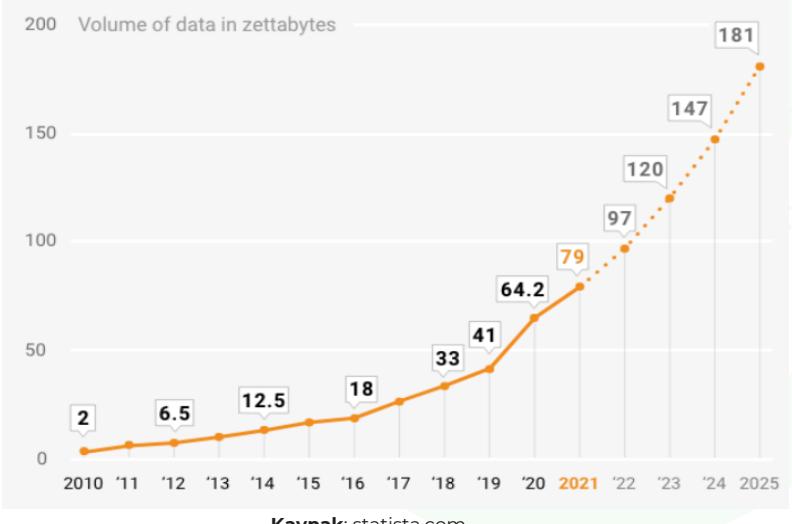
## Data (Veri) nedir ?

- Veri yüzyılımızın petrolüdür
- Big Data Kavramı
- Data Science Kavramı



# DATA HACMI (Yıllık Seyir)

- 2021 de **79 zettabytes** data üretildi.
- 2022 de **94 zettabyte** data üretildi.
- 2025 e kadar **150 zettabytes** den daha fazla data **analiz edilmesi** gerekecek.
- Büttün datanın yaklaşık %90'i replicate, %10'u orijinal-yeni data ([statista.com](http://statista.com))
- 2010-20 arası data etkileşimi %5.000 artmış. ([forbes.com](http://forbes.com))
- Internette üretilen günlük datanın %80-90 i yapılandırılmamış data. ([cio.com](http://cio.com))
- 1 zettabyte = 1 trilyon GB





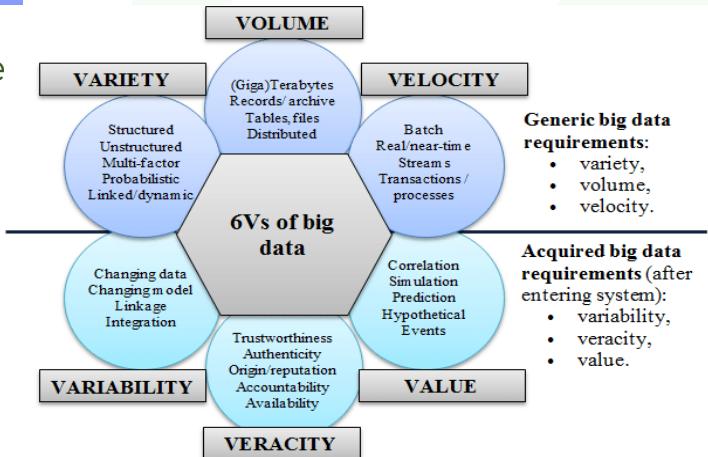
# ML Temel Kavramlar



## 6V formülü

Bir veri setini büyük yapan nedir? Cevap 6V formülü ile açıklanmaktadır

- ✓ Volume (Hacim)
- ✓ Velocity (Hız)
- ✓ Variety (Çeşitlilik)
- ✓ Veracity (Doğruluk)
- ✓ Variability (Değişkenlik)
- ✓ Validity (Geçerlilik)



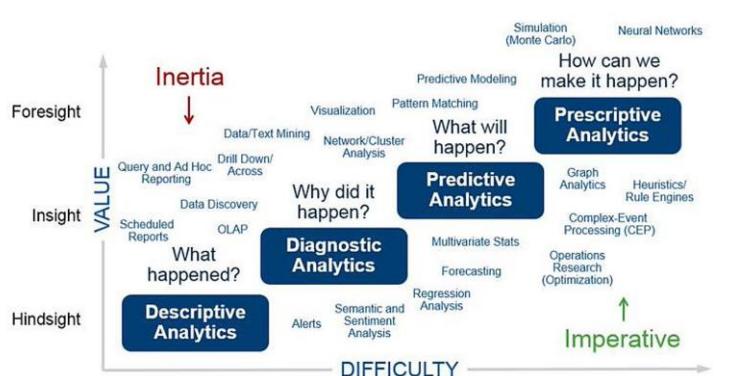
# ML Temel Kavramlar

## Bilgi Üretme

Datadan değerli bilgi nasıl üretilir ?

- ✓ Insight oluşturma
- ✓ Data Analitiği türleri

### The Gartner Analytic Continuum





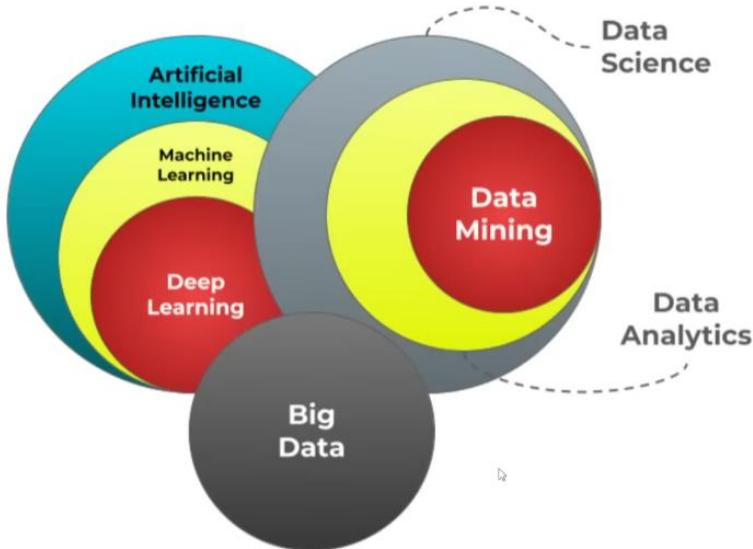
# ML Temel Kavramlar

Datadan değerli bilgi nasıl üretilir?

- Data Analitiği türleri

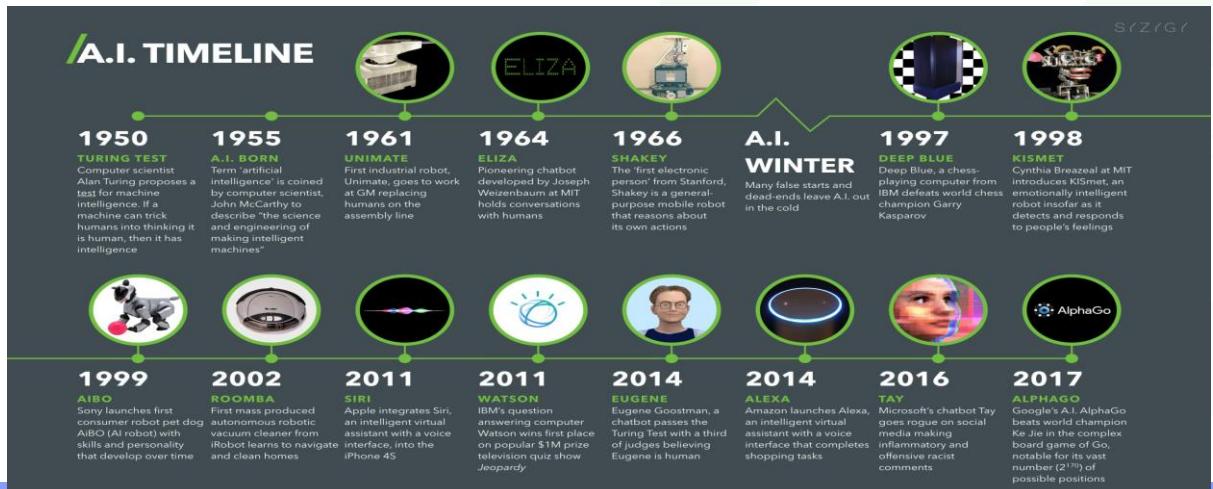


Veri Bize Ne Anlatır ?		
Analitiğin Türü	Cevaplanan Soru	Örnek
Tanımlayıcı	Ne oldu ?	Geçen sene ne kadar ürün sattık ?
Teşhise Yönelik	Neden Oldu ?	Geçen Sene neden sadece A ürünü satabildik ?
Tahmîne Yönelik	Ne Olacak ?	Eğer A ürünü için reklam kampanyası düzenlersek ne kadar satarız ?
Kural Oluşturucu	Nasıl Yapmalı ?	A ürününden 100.000 adet daha satmak için nasıl bir strateji uygulamalıyız ?



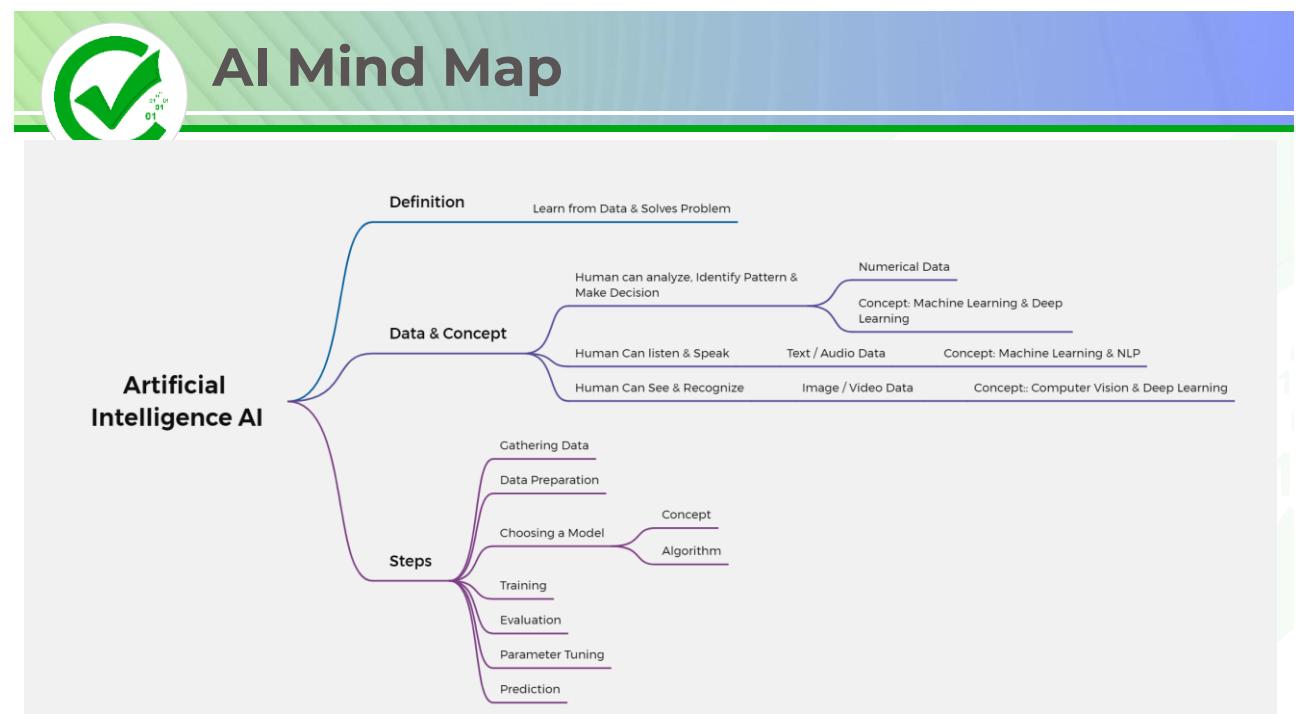
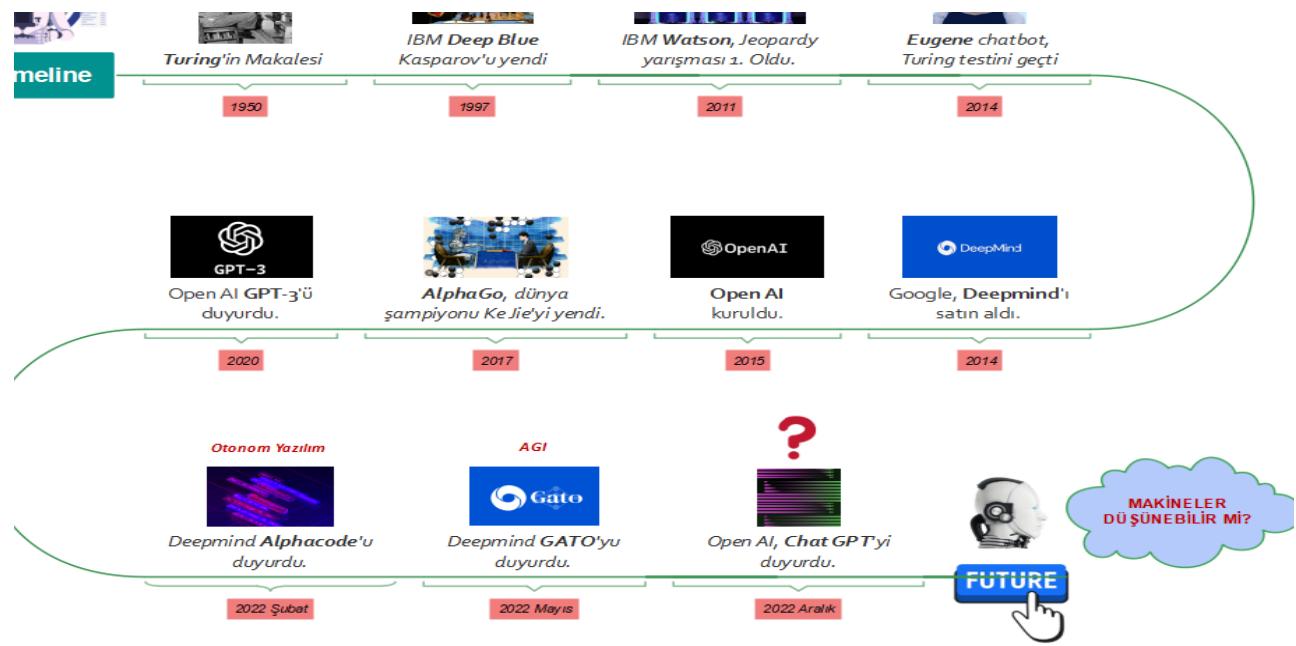
# AI (Yapay Zeka) ve Bileşenleri

## Tanım ve History



## Yapay Zeka Timeline



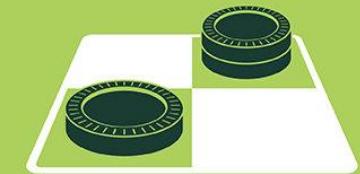


# AI (Yapay Zeka) History



## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Early artificial intelligence stirs excitement.



1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

## MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning begins to flourish.



1990's

2000's

2010's

## DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning breakthroughs drive AI boom.



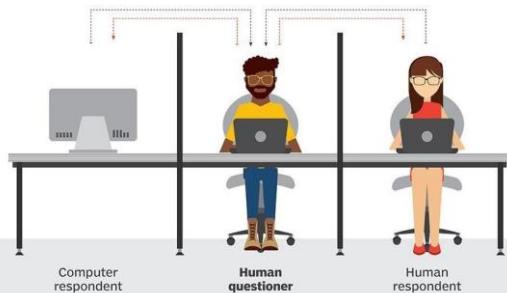
# AI (Yapay Zeka) ve Bileşenleri

## Turing Testi

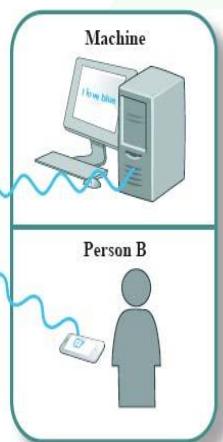
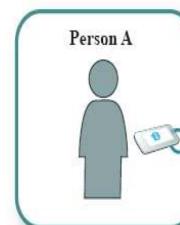
### Turing test

During the Turing test, the human questioner asks a series of questions to both respondents. After the specified time, the questioner tries to decide which terminal is operated by the human respondent and which terminal is operated by the computer.

■ QUESTION TO RESPONDENTS ■ ANSWERS TO QUESTIONER



Is it a person or a machine?



# AI and Future



## 'AI IS THE NEW ELECTRICITY'



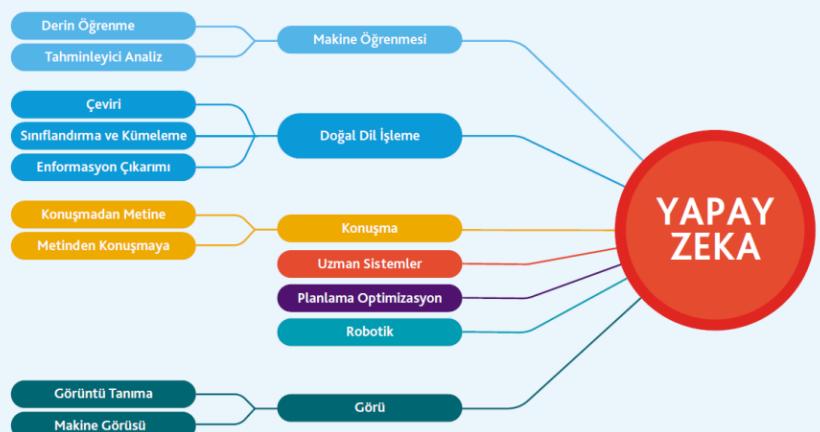
"Just as electricity transformed almost everything 100 years ago, today I actually have a hard time thinking of an industry that I don't think AI will transform in the next several years."

**Andrew Ng**

Former chief scientist at Baidu, Co-founder at Coursera

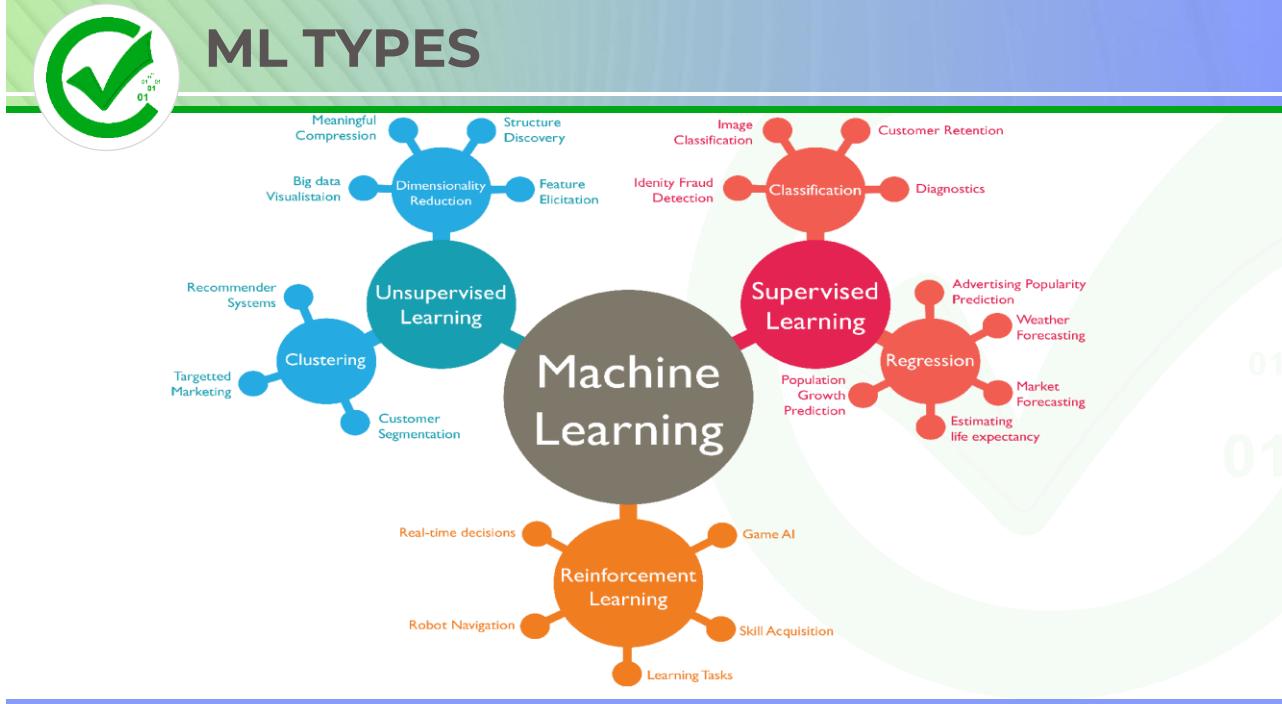
# AI (Yapay Zeka) ve Bileşenleri

## AI Çalışma Alanları



Resim 4: Yapay zeka ve alt dalları (Sanket, 2017)

## ML TYPES



## Machine Learning ve Türleri

### Tanım





# Machine Learning ve Türleri

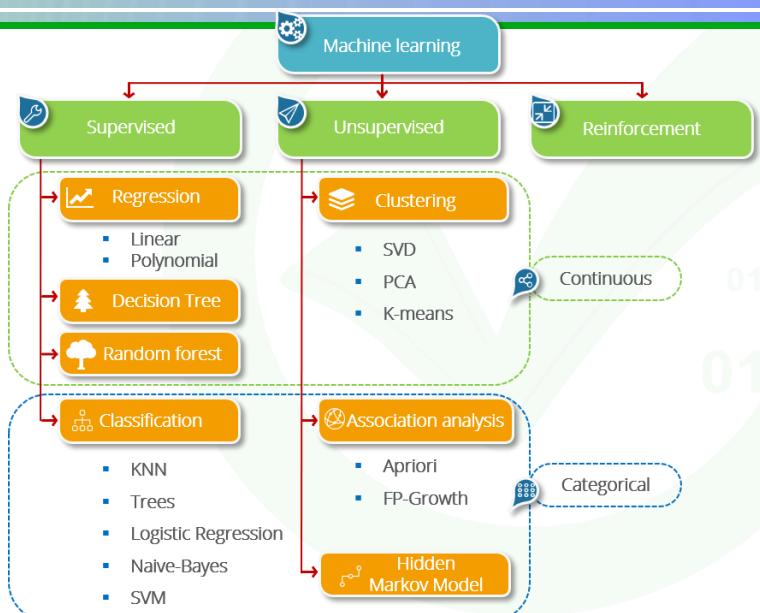
## Bir Örnek



# Machine Learning ve Türleri

## Türleri

- Türleri
- ✓ Supervised
- ✓ Unsupervised
- ✓ Reinforcement
- Labeled - Unlabeled



# Machine Learning ve Türleri



## ML Algoritmasının Türleri

### Denetimli Öğrenme

- Regresyon
- Sınıflandırma

### Denetimsiz Öğrenme

- Kümeleme
- Boyut Azaltma
- Birliktelik Kuralları

### Pekiştirmeli Öğrenme



# ML Algoritmaları



## Types of Machine Learning

### Supervised Learning

#### Classification

- Fraud detection
- Email Spam Detection
- Diagnostics
- Image Classification

#### Regression

- Risk Assessment
- Score Prediction

### Unsupervised Learning

#### Dimensionality Reduction

- Text Mining
- Face Recognition
- Big Data Visualization
- Image Recognition

#### Clustering

- Biology
- City Planning
- Targetted Marketing

### Reinforcement Learning

- Gaming
- Finance Sector
- Manufacturing
- Inventory Management
- Robot Navigation

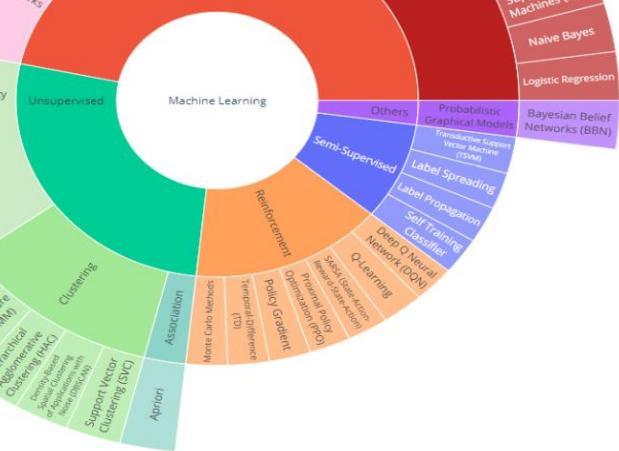
#### Reinforcement

- Markov decision process
- Approximate dynamic programming
- Brute Force

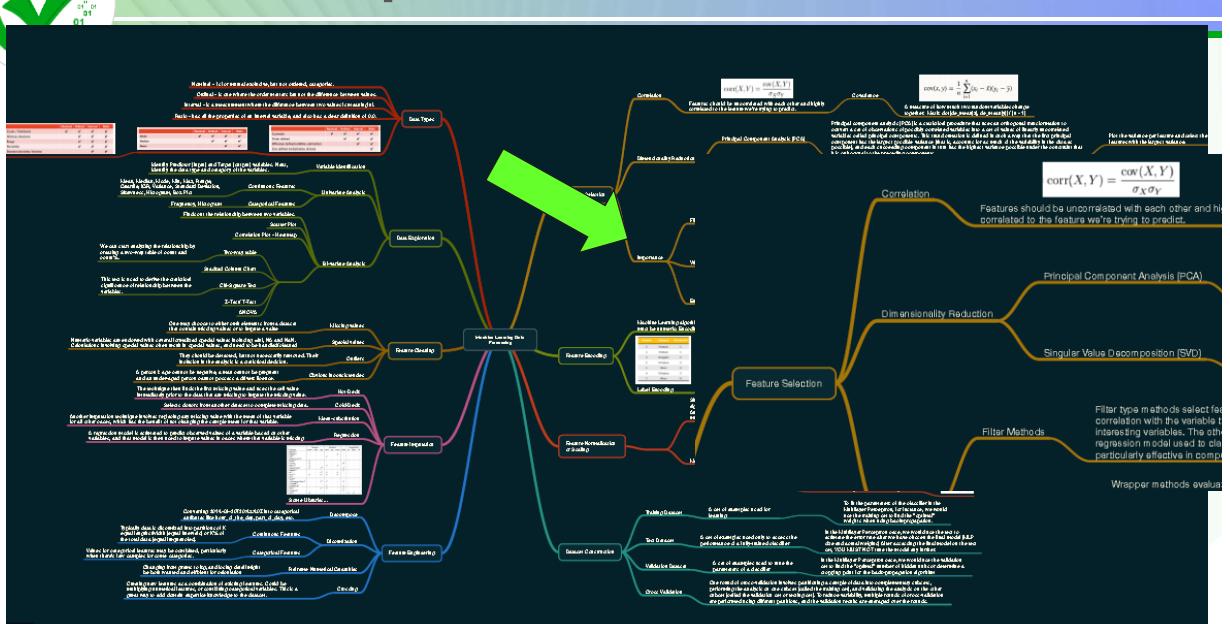
#### Unsupervised

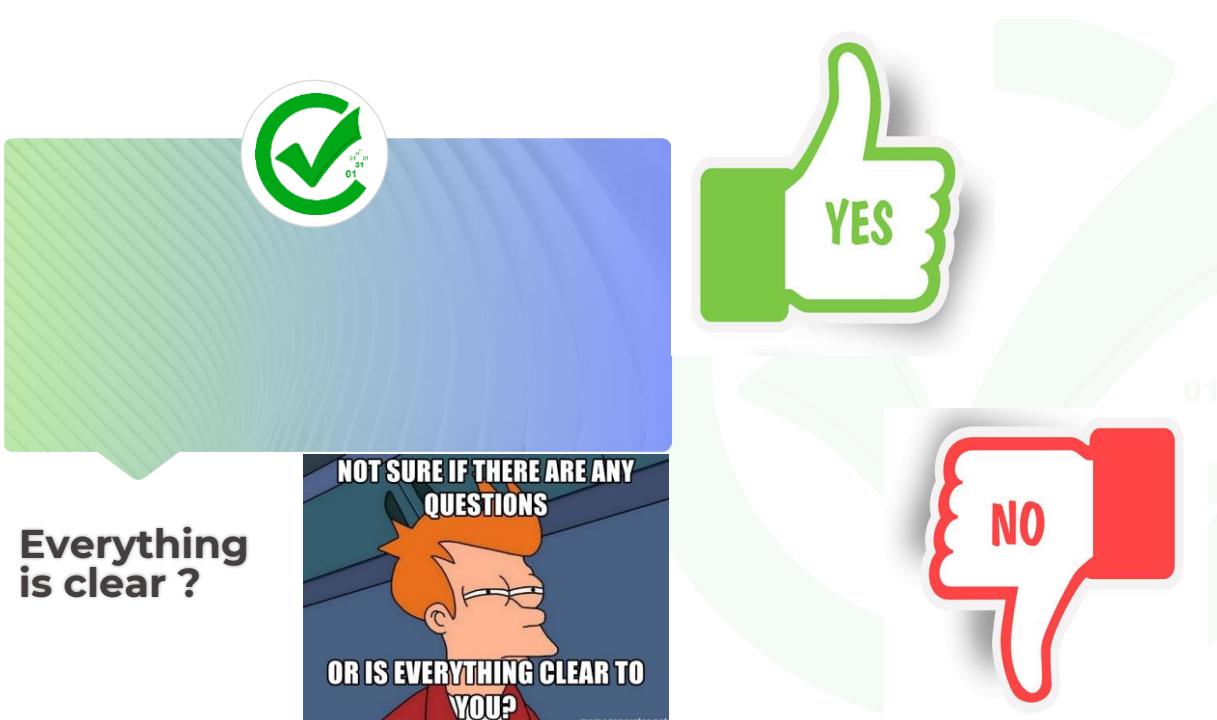
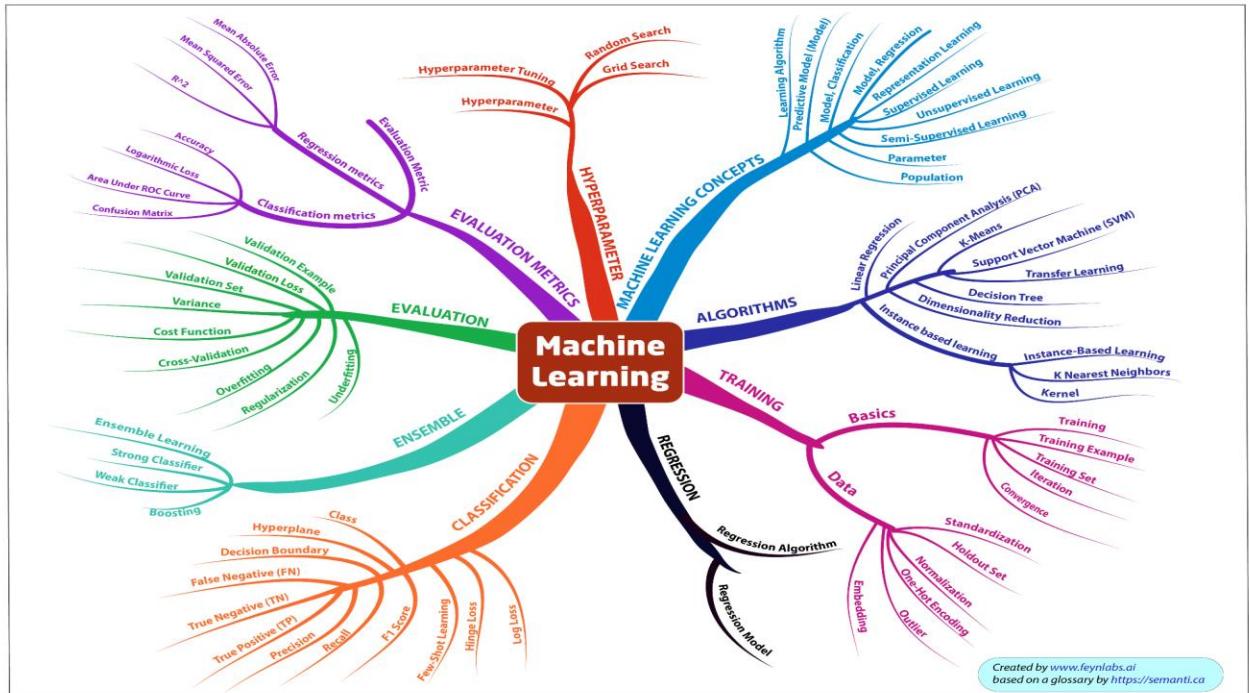
- ❖ Clustering
  - K-means
  - KNN
- ❖ Dimensionality Reduction
  - PCA
  - SVD

# ML Algoritmaları



## Mind Map of ML

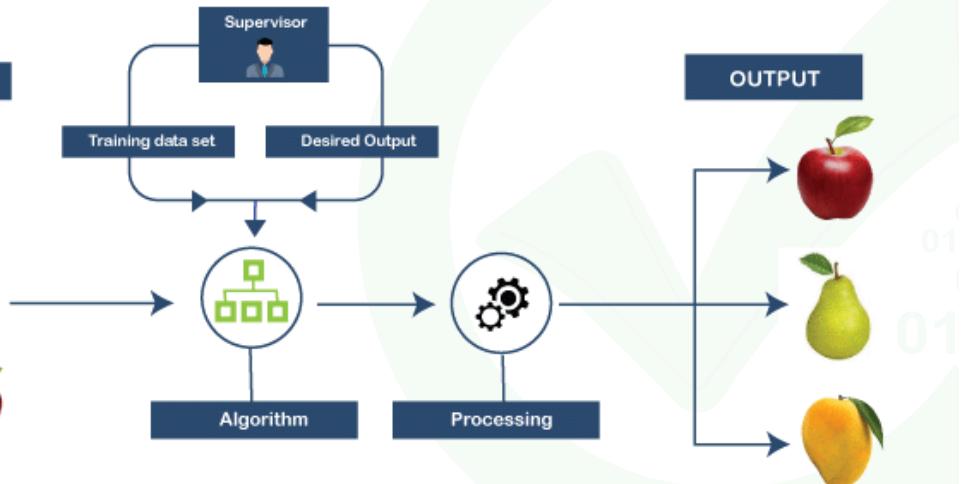




# SUPERVISED LEARNING

*Denetimli Öğrenme*

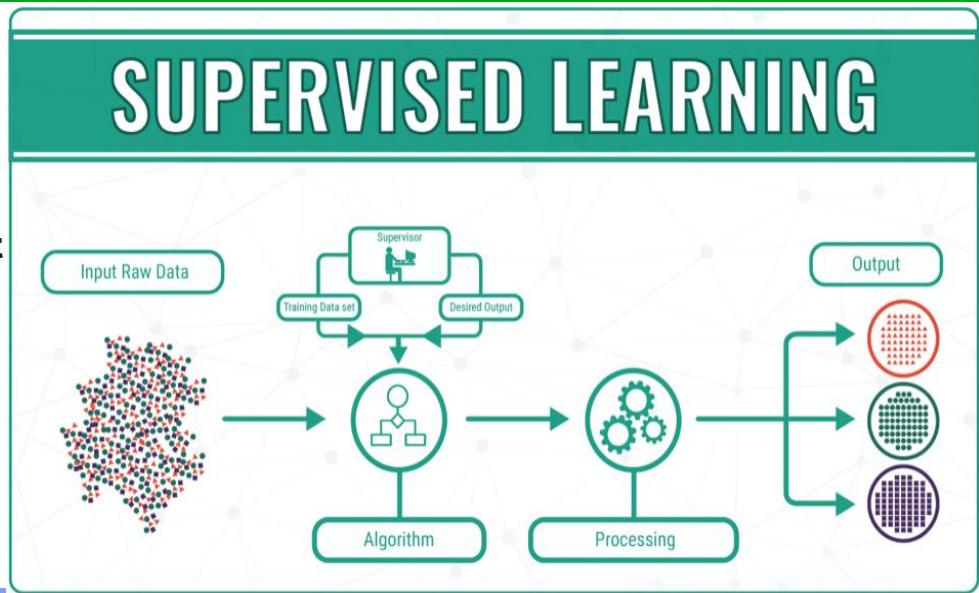
## Supervised Learning





# Supervised Learning

- ✓ Features
- ✓ Target
- ✓ Independent variable
- ✓ Dependent variable



# Supervised Learning

## Feature-Label

- ✓ Features (Independent variable)- X
- ✓ Label (target- dependent var.) - Y

	Features	Label
Observations	size big medium	edge striped normal
	color green yellow green	

Denetimli Öğrenme etiketli veriler üzerinden eğitilir.

Cıktı - Target      Giriş - Feature

Gösterim	Hedef	Öznitelik 1	Öznitelik 2	Öznitelik 3
1	*	*	*	*
2	*	*	*	*
3	*	*	*	*
.				.
.				.
N	*	*	*	*

Gösterim Sayısı

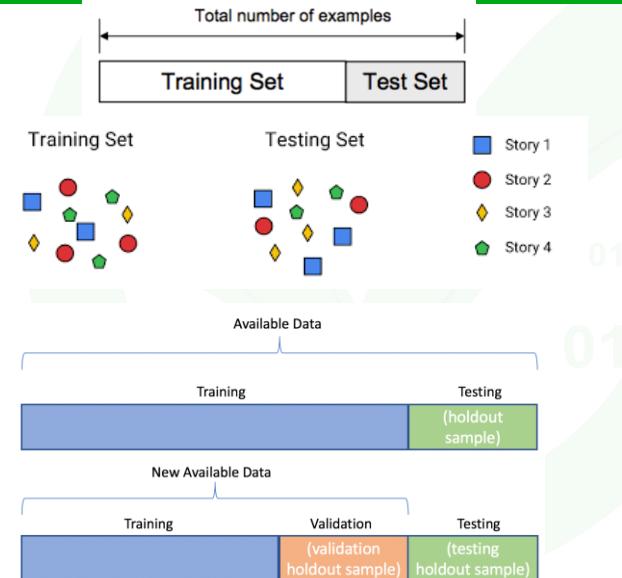
Features					Label
Position	Experience	Skill	Country	City	Salary (\$)
Developer	0	1	USA	New York	103100
Developer	1	1	USA	New York	104900
Developer	2	1	USA	New York	106800
Developer	3	1	USA	New York	108700
Developer	4	1	USA	New York	110400
Developer	5	1	USA	New York	112300
Developer	6	1	USA	New York	114200
Developer	7	1	USA	New York	116100
Developer	8	1	USA	New York	117800
Developer	9	1	USA	New York	119700
Developer	10	1	USA	New York	121600

# Supervised Learning



## Datayı Bölme

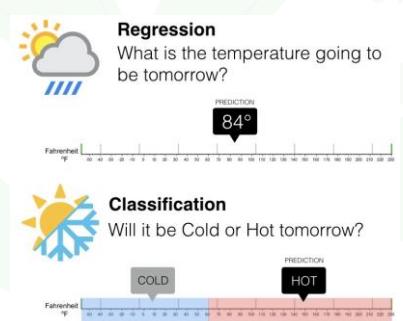
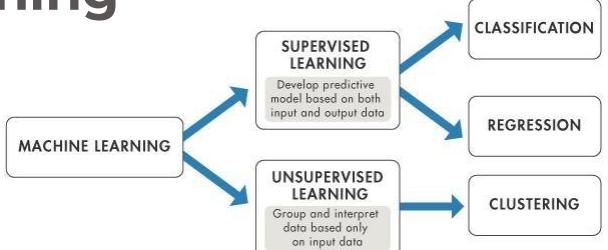
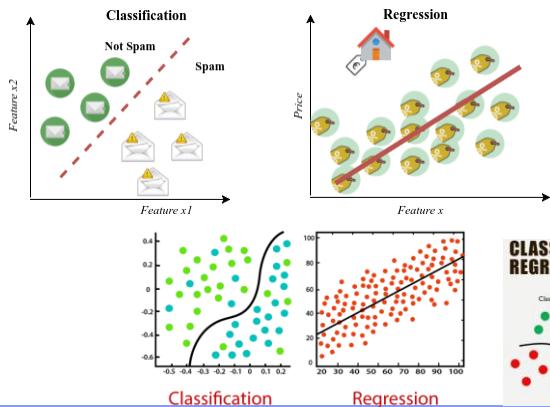
- Data Split
  - Training
  - Test



# Supervised Learning



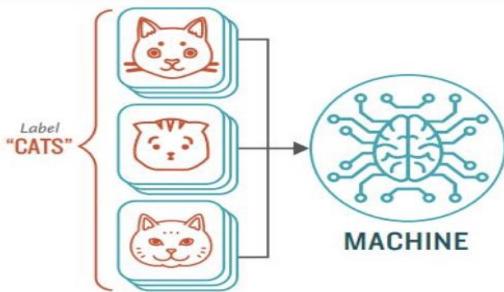
- ✓ Regression
- ✓ Classification



## How Supervised Machine Learning Works

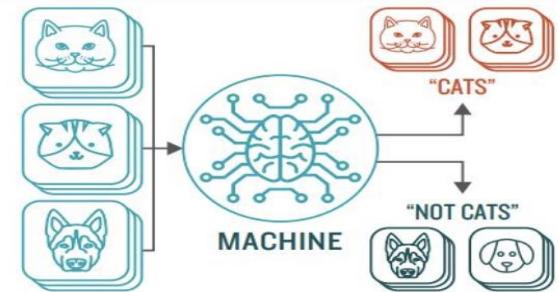
### STEP 1

Provide the machine learning algorithm categorized or "labeled" input and output data from to learn

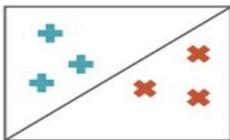


### STEP 2

Feed the machine new, unlabeled information to see if it tags new data appropriately. If not, continue refining the algorithm



### TYPES OF PROBLEMS TO WHICH IT'S SUITED



#### CLASSIFICATION

Sorting items into categories



#### REGRESSION

Identifying real values (dollars, weight, etc.)

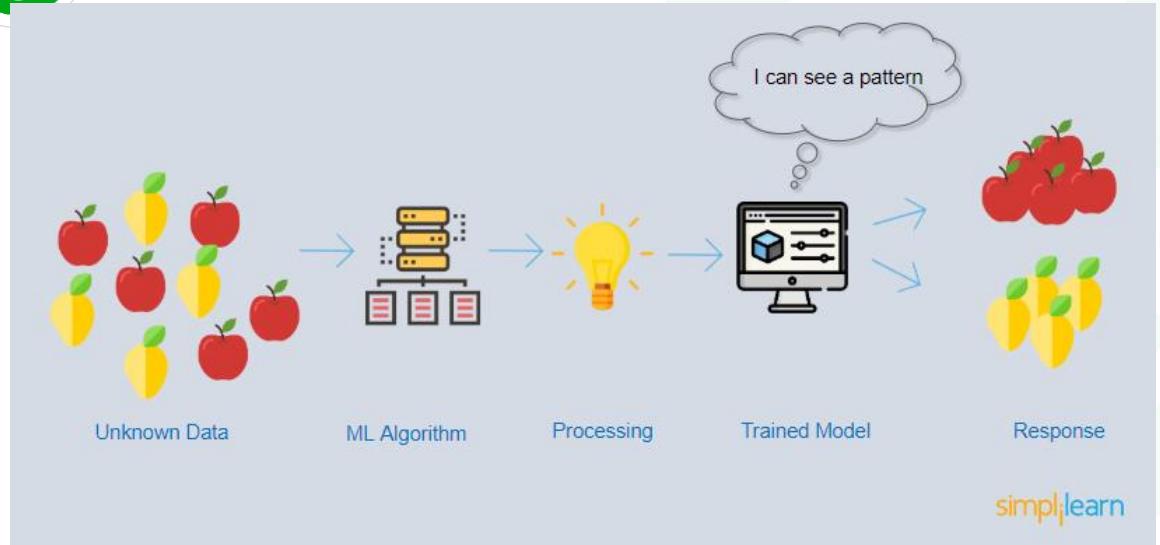
## Supervised Learning – Examples



# UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

Denetimsiz Öğrenme

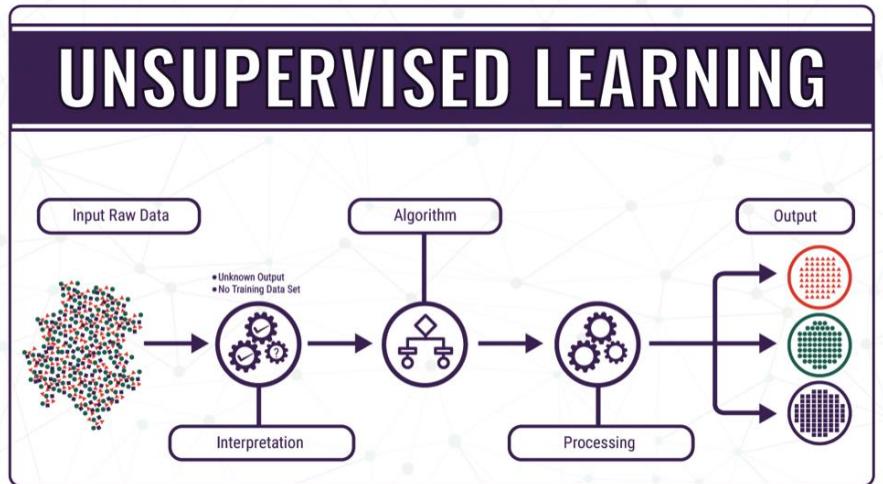
## Unsupervised Learning





# Unsupervised Learning

- ✓ Unlabeled data
- ✓ Insight



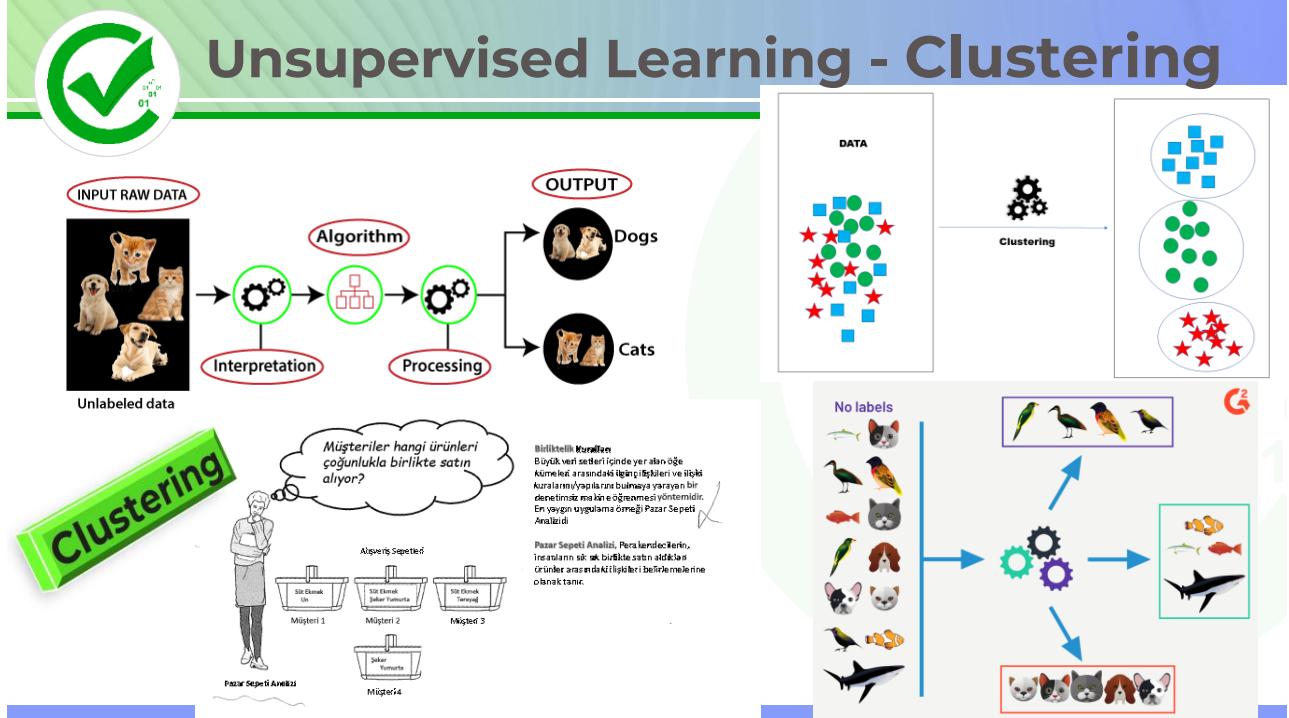
# Unsupervised Learning

Denetimsiz Öğrenme etiketsiz veriler üzerinden eğitilir.

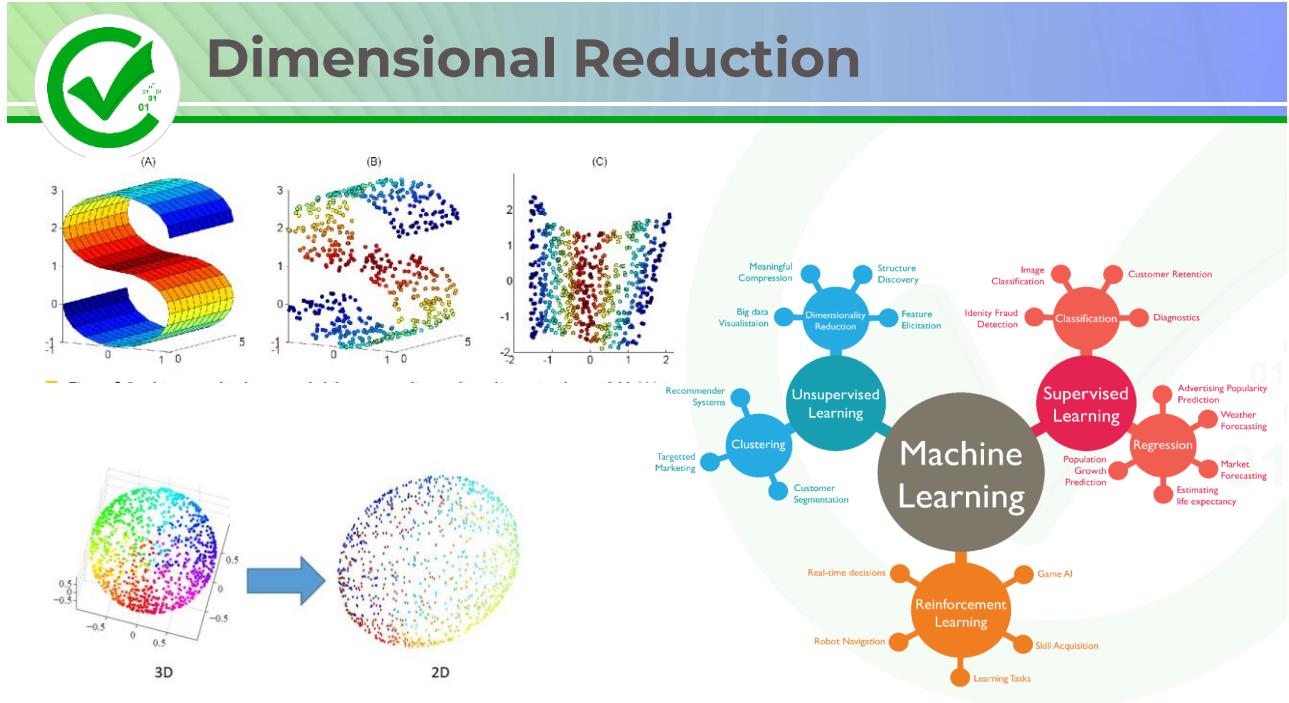
Gözlem	Hedef	Çıktı	Girdi	
Gözlem	Hedef	Öznitelik 1	Öznitelik 2	Öznitelik 3
1	*	*	*	*
2	*	*	*	*
3	*	*	*	*
.				.
.				.
N	*	*	*	*
Gözlem Sayısı				



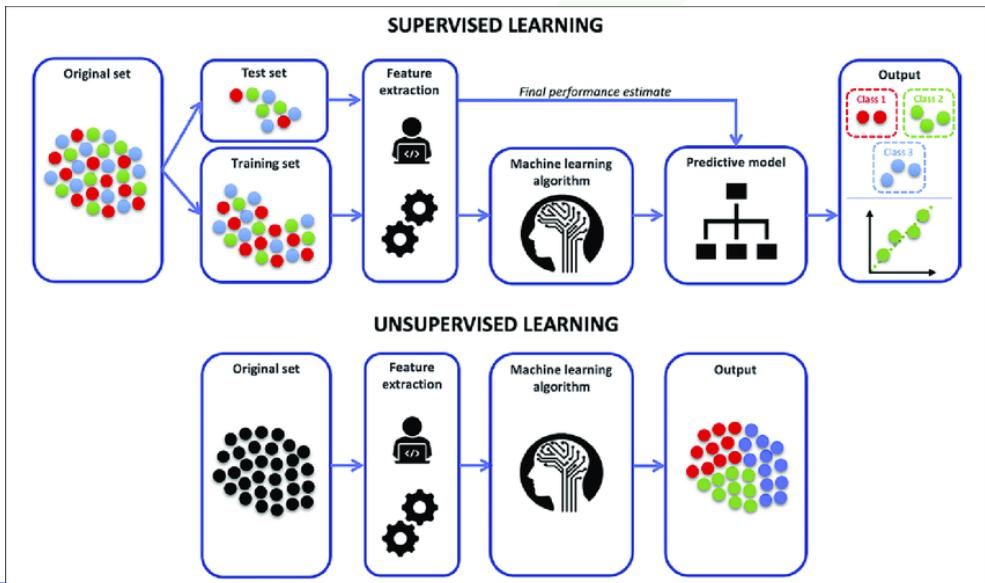
# Unsupervised Learning - Clustering



# Dimensional Reduction



# Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning

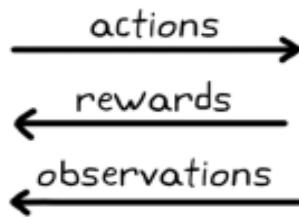


# REINFORCEMENT LEARNING



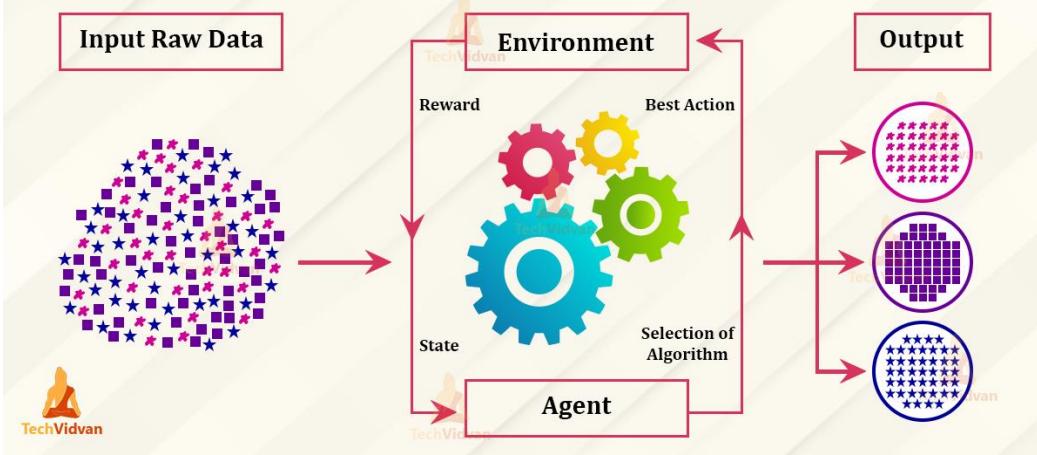
# Reinforcement Learning

agent



# Reinforcement Learning

## Reinforcement Learning in ML





## MACHINE LEARNING STEPS

*Makine Öğrenmesi Aşamaları*



## Machine Learning Steps

### ML Aşamaları

#### 1. Data Toplama (Data Collection)

- ML ilk amacı
- Data, makine öğrenmesiyle çalışan yapay zekanın gıdasıdır
- Veri toplama sırasında karşılaşılan en yaygın sorunlar
  - Hatalı data
  - Data yapısı
  - Eksik data
  - Data dengesizliği
  - Yanlı Data

**“Garbage in, garbage out”**



*Your analysis is as good as your data.*



# Machine Learning Steps

ML Aşamaları

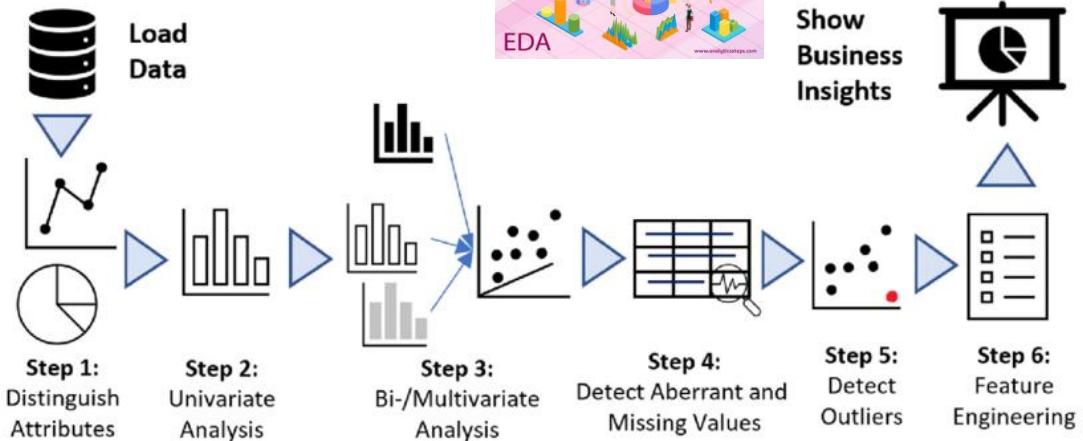
## 2. Data Hazırlama (DATA PREPARATION)

- EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis )
- Data Ön işleme (Data preprocessing)
- Data Seti böölümleme (Data split)



# Machine Learning Steps

## EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)





# Machine Learning Steps

## Data Preprocessing

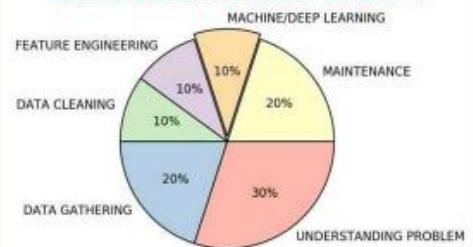
- Verilerin iyi modellenmesi bu adımlın sağlıklı şekilde yürütülmesine bağlıdır. Veri Ön-İşleme adımı (Data Preprocessing) makine öğrenmesi sürecinde en fazla zaman alan kısımdır. **Bir çalışmaya göre, veri bilimciler, zamanlarının %60'ını verileri temizlemek ve düzenlemek için harcamaktadırlar.**

DATA SCIENTIST JOB - EXPECTATION @drangshu



Follow: Dr. Anishuman Ghosh

DATA SCIENTIST JOB - REALITY



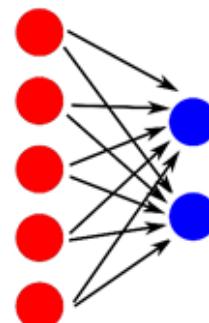
# Machine Learning Steps

## Datayı Hazırlama

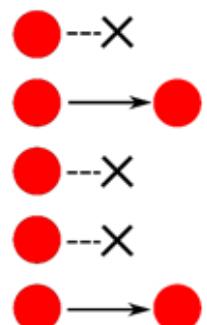
**DATA PREPARATION** (Veri ön işleme) birkaç teknik adıma dayanır:

- Data temizleme
- Data yapılandırma
- Eksik data tamamlama
- Oversampling
- Data Entegrasyonu
- Data normalizasyonu
- Feature Selection
- Feature Extraction
- Data Split

## Feature Extraction



## Feature Selection

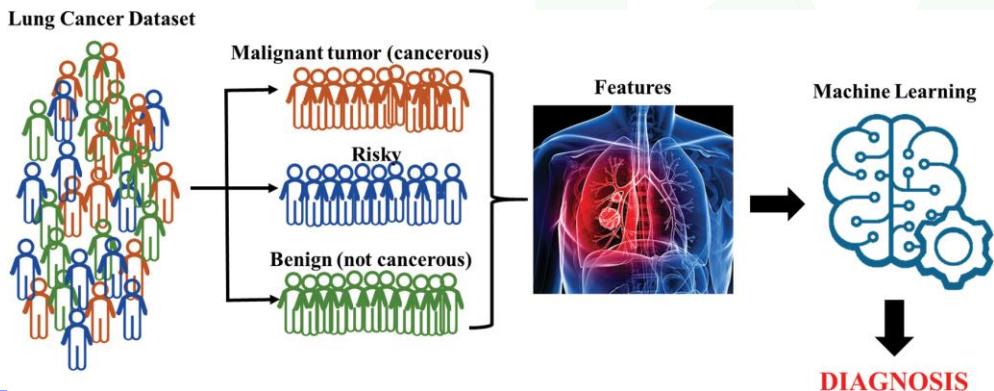




# Machine Learning Steps

## 3. Model Oluşturma (Modelling)

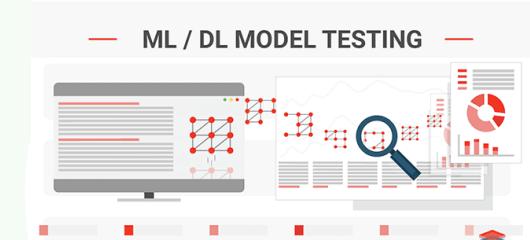
- Training (Algoritmanın Eğitilmesi)
- Testing



# Machine Learning Steps

## 3. Model Oluşturma (Modelling)

- Training
- Testing (Modelin test edilmesi)
- Eğitim ve test aşamaları askerlik sürecine benzetilebilir. Acemi birliğinde eğitim alan asker daha sonra usta birliğine yollanır. Burada tatbikatlara ve hatta komutanları nezaretinde geri operasyonlara katılır. Sadece çok az bir kısmı başarılı ve istekliyse profesyonel asker olarak kariyerine devam edebilir. **Modelin cepheye sürülmemesi sadece eğitim performansına değil, bundan daha çok test performansına bağlıdır.**



# Machine Learning Steps

## 4. Model Değerlendirme (Model Evaluation)

- ✓ Modelin tahmin performansı nasıl ölçülür?
- ✓ Performans ölçümü (Error Metrics)
- ✓ Cross-Validation (Çapraz doğrulama)



Regresyon	Sınıflandırma	Kümeleme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSE</li> <li>• RMSE</li> <li>• AMSE</li> <li>• R2</li> <li>• Düzeltilmiş R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doğruluk</li> <li>• Kesinlik</li> <li>• Duyarlılık</li> <li>• F1</li> <li>• ROC-AUC</li> <li>• Kesinlik-Duyarlılık Grafiği</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARI</li> <li>• MIS</li> <li>• V-measure</li> <li>• Elbow</li> </ul>

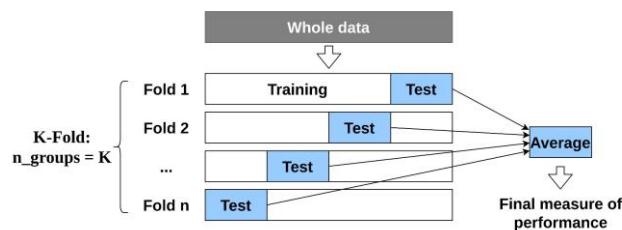
# Machine Learning Steps

## 4. Model Değerlendirme (Model Evaluation)

- ✓ Cross-Validation (Çapraz doğrulama)



### Cross validation

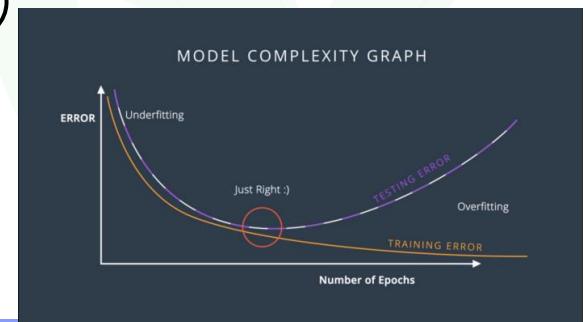
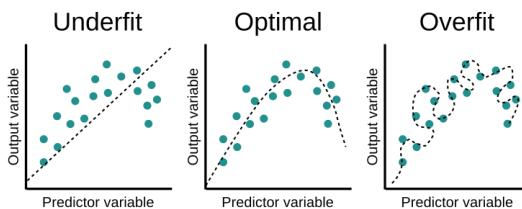




## Machine Learning Steps

### 4. Model Değerlendirme (Model Evaluation)

- Overfitting (Ezberleme) (Aşırı Öğrenme) (Abartılı taklit)
- Training set Test Set



## Machine Learning Steps

### 4. Model Değerlendirme (Model Evaluation)

- Overfitting var, ne yapabiliriz ??

- Cross-validation

STRATIFIED CROSS VALIDATION  
Let no. of observations be 1000

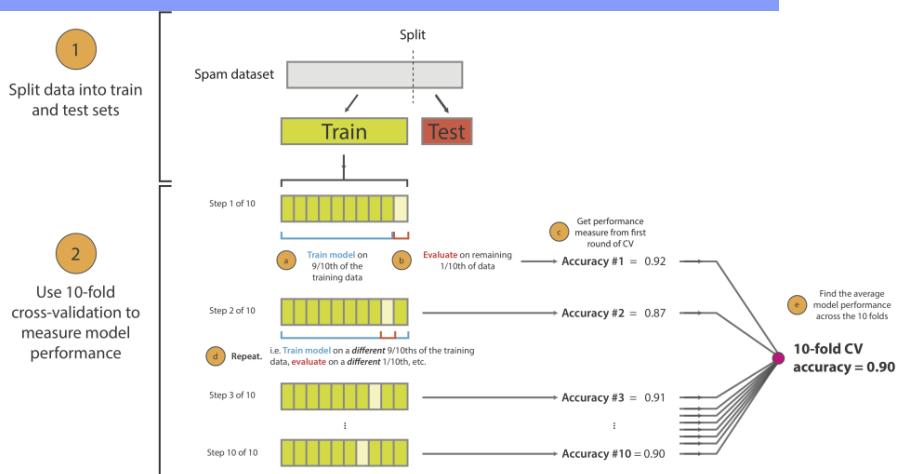


# Cross validation



# Machine Learning Steps

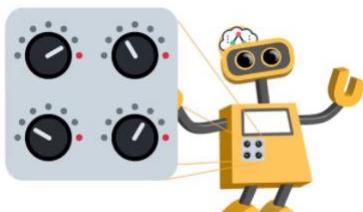
## 4. Model Değerlendirme (Model Evaluation)



# Machine Learning Steps



## 5. Hiper Parametre İnce ayar (HyperParameter Tuning)

Learning Rate:  $10^{-4}$ 

L1 Dropout: 70%



$$RSS_{LASSO} = \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2 + \boxed{L1} \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j|$$



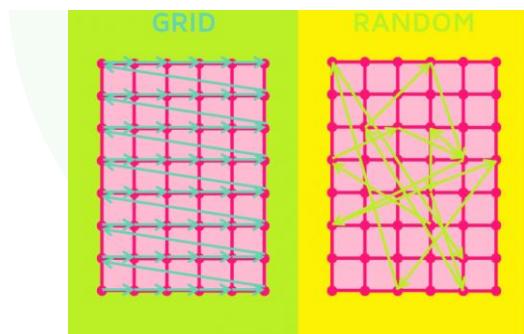
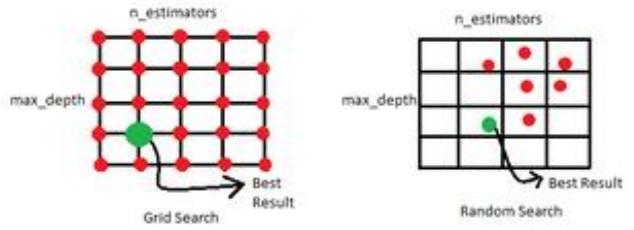
# Machine Learning Steps

## 5. Hiper Parametre İnce ayar (HyperParameter Tuning)

### Grid Search

(hiperparametrelerin optimum değerlerini hesaplamaya çalışan bir ayarlama teknigi)

(belirli bir model için en uygun hiperparametreleri yapılandırmak üzere verileri tarama işlemi)



# Neden Python

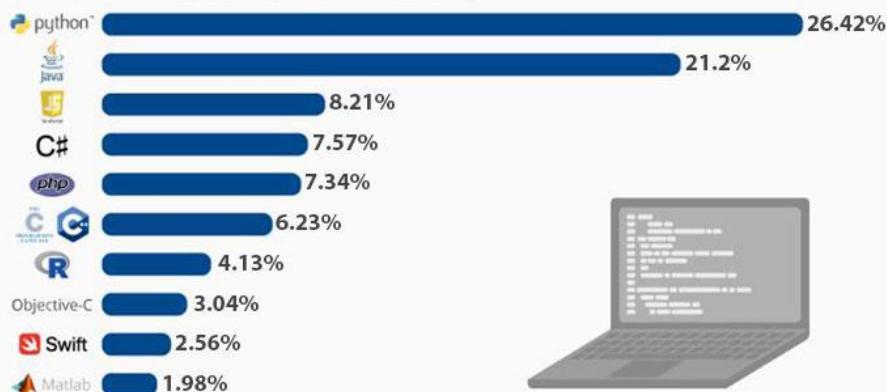


# Neden Python ?



## The Most Popular Programming Languages

Share of the most popular programming languages in the world\*



\* Based on the PYPL-Index, an analysis of Google search trends for programming language tutorials.

Source: Statista 2019

kreyon



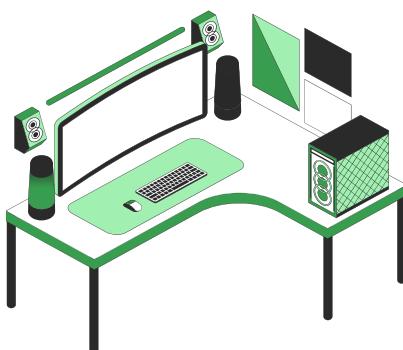
Bu ders benim için  
verimli geçti



Everything is  
clear ?



FINISH



Do you  
have any  
questions?

Send it to us! We hope you learned  
something new.