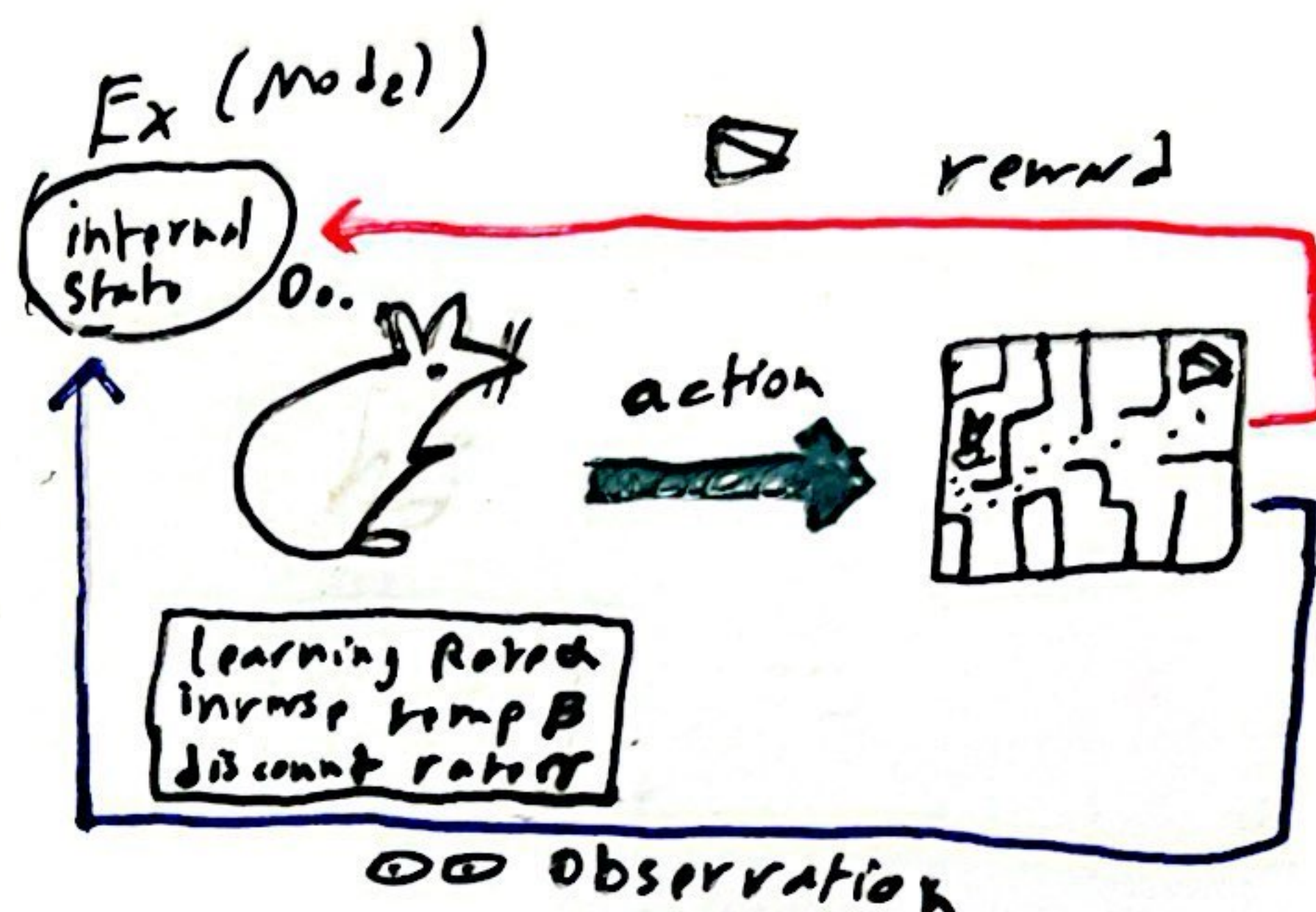


Reinforcement Learning

- a new Branch of ML Different from supervised or unsupervised learning as it operates on a different principal.
- instead of learning from pre labeled examples (supervised) or finding patterns in unlabeled data (unsupervised) it learns from interaction and feedback

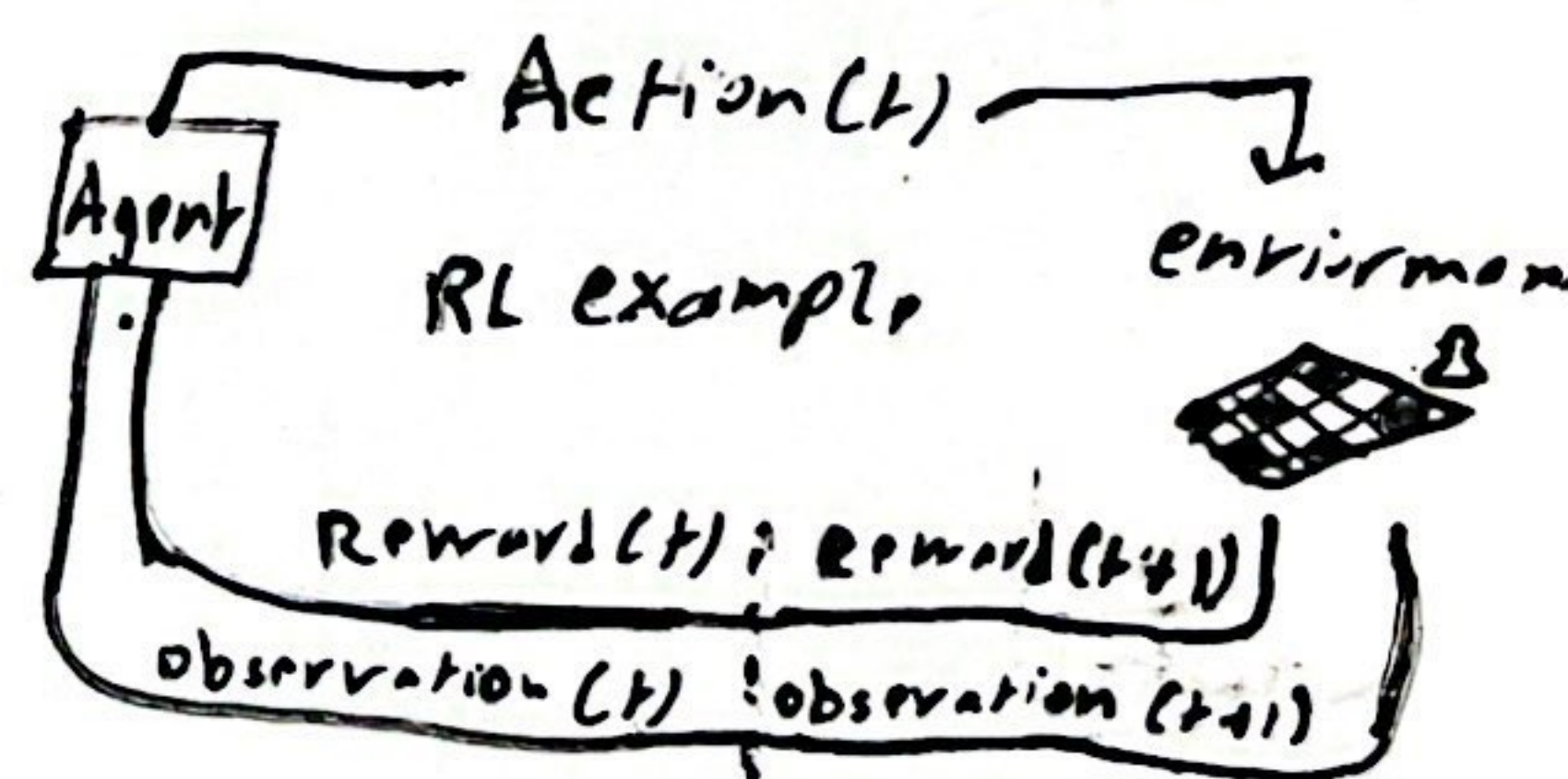
* unlike supervised learning where EX's have clear right answers RL is more like training a pet the model

- learns from trial and error
- getting reward for good decisions and
- penalized for poor ones



* for ex a Reinforcement learning algorithm can learn to play chess by playing 1000's of game against itself. receiving positive reward for for winning moves and neg rewards for losing ones

Good for: sequential decision making
Game control
Robotic control etc



Feature (input, independent var, predictor var, attr)

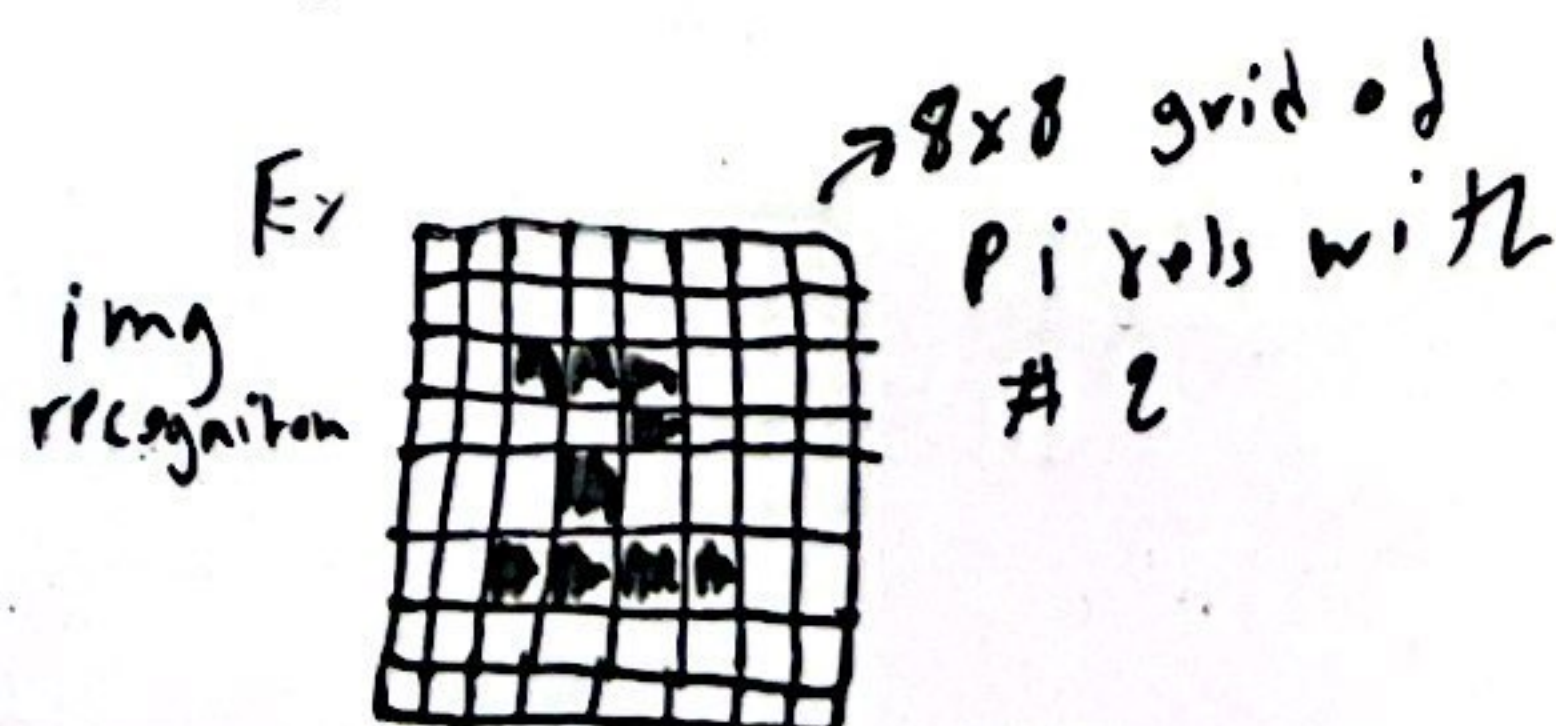
- is a specific piece of info or characteristic used as input for a ML model (any measurable prop that helps model make prediction)

Ex's: Feature target (answer)

Feature				target (answer)
Td	name	age	income	marriage status
1	John	24	\$1,000	single
2	Dor	41	\$21,000	married
.

ML algo: \leftarrow
(learn mapping from feature to target)

- there can be many features



- 64 features with 10 targets (0-9)