

# Machine learning

## Supervised

- Labelled data
- Target is available

## Unsupervised

- Unlabelled data
- No target
- No prediction

### y - continuous Regression

### y categorical Classification

MPG → HP, SP, WT, VOL  
Cont

Choked → Area, income, gender, time, usage  
Cat

### Metrics

- ✓ MSE
- ✓ RMSE
- ✓  $R^2$

- ✓ Linear Reg
- ✓ Decision Tree
- ✓ Random Reg
- ✓ XGBoost Reg

### Logistic Regression ✓

- Decision tree
- KNN Clf
- XGBoost Clf

### Metrics

- Accuracy →
- Precision →
- Recall →
- F1-Score →
- AUC ROC →



Regression → Model

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$y$	$\hat{y}$	$(y - \hat{y})^2$
			actual <span style="color: red;">←</span> (35)	(29)	+6
			43	47	-4
			76	79	-3
					MSE

train

65	61	4
73	70	3
57	54	3

→ unseen data

MSE

$$y = \underline{m}x + \underline{c}$$

$$y = \underline{\beta}_0 + \underline{\beta}_1 x$$

$$y = \underline{\beta}_0 + \underline{\beta}_1 x_1 + \underline{\beta}_2 x_2 + \dots + \underline{\beta}_m x_m$$

$\beta$ 's → Model Parameters

Classification

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$y$	$\hat{y}$
train				
			0	0
			1	0
			1	1
test				
			0	0
			1	0

→ unseen  
→ verifying

Acc

$$\text{Acc} \left( \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

TP	FP
FN	TN



Clustering →

WCSS ✓ - 5

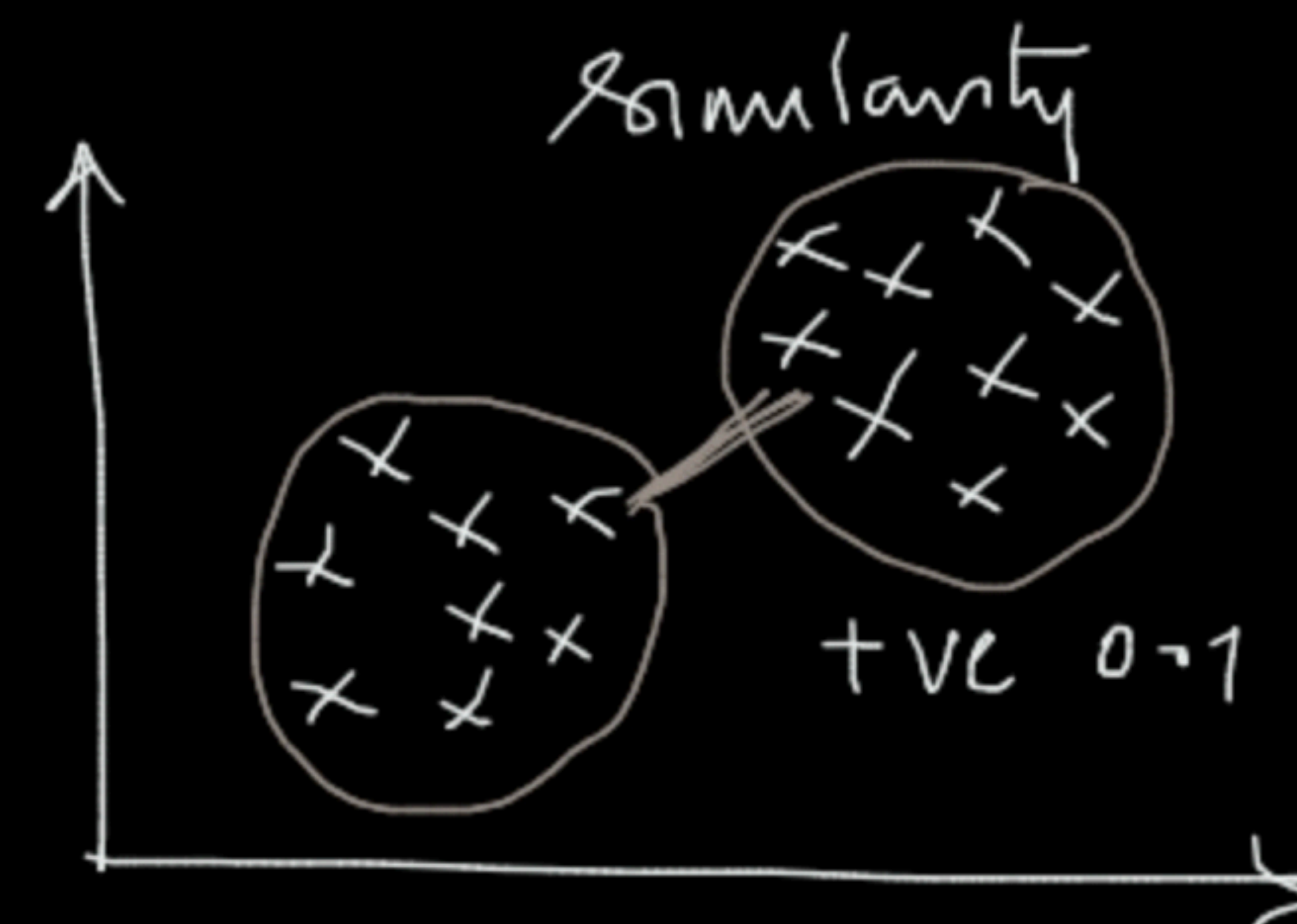
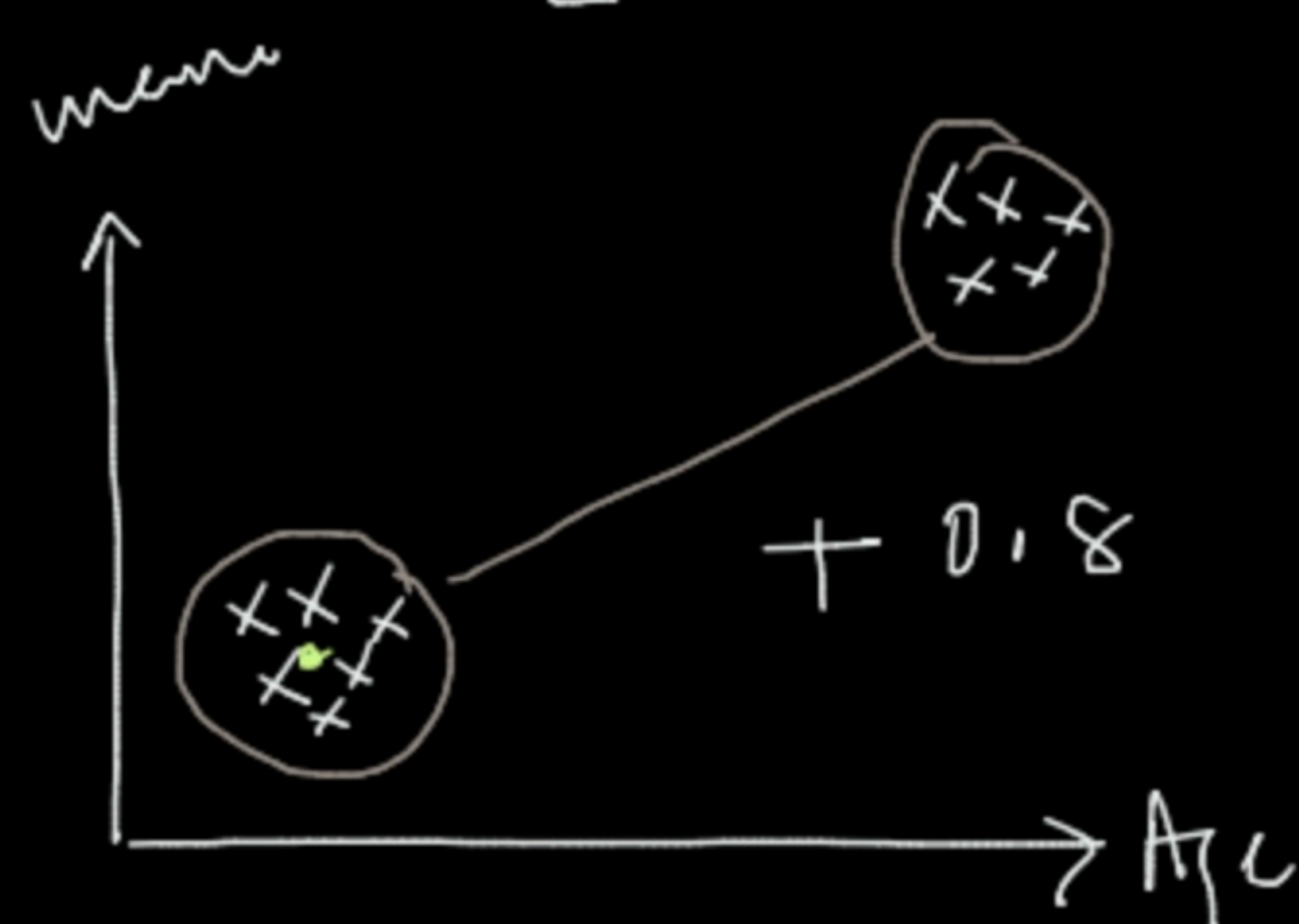
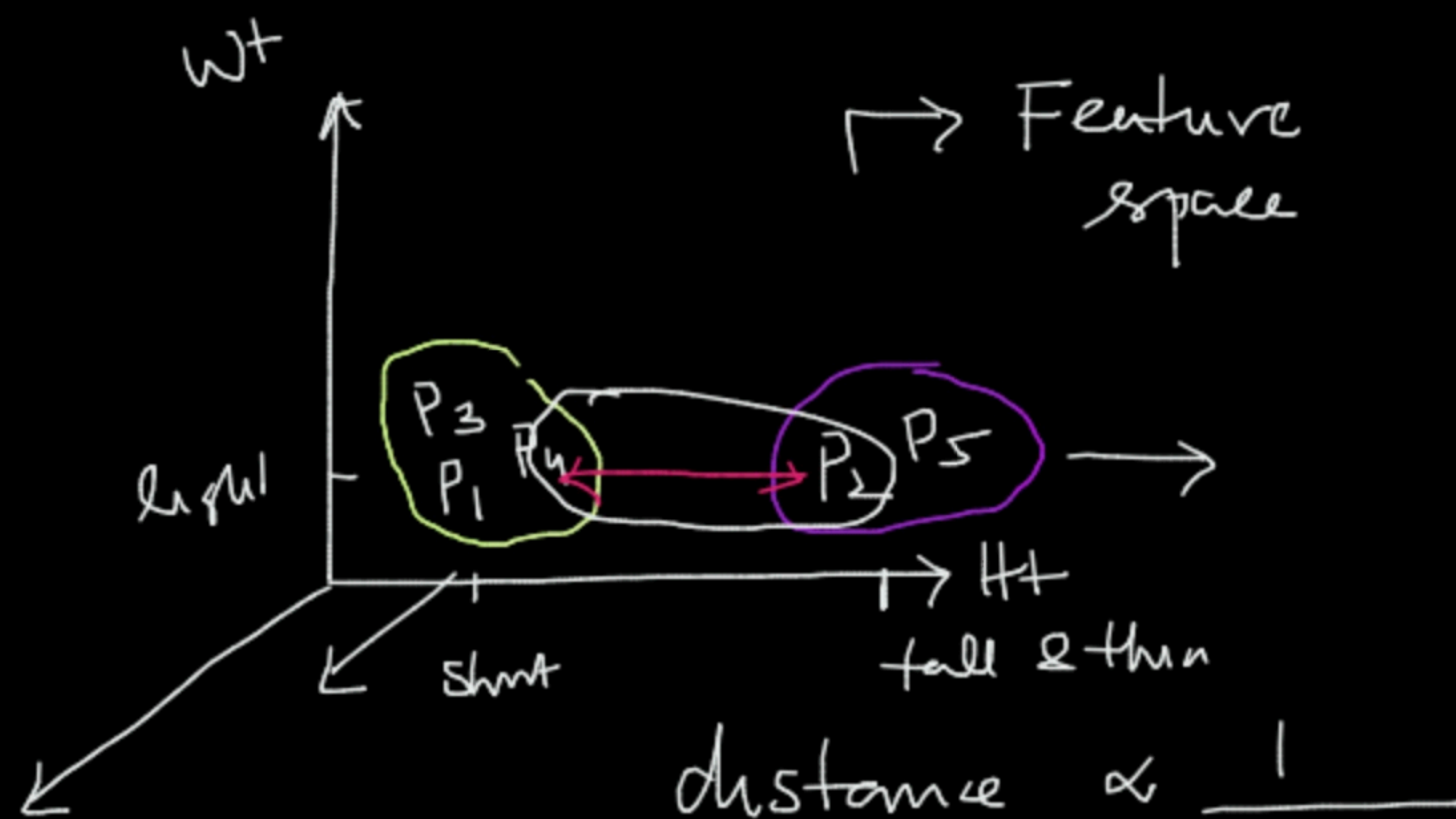
Silhouette score ✓ (-1 to +1)

Dunn Index x

Standardized



	Ht	Wt	Age	name	sex
✓ P <sub>1</sub>	-	-	-	-	-
✓ P <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-
- P <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-	-	-
- P <sub>4</sub>	-	-	-	-	-
✓ P <sub>5</sub>	-	-	-	-	-



(intra cluster distn) Fig 1

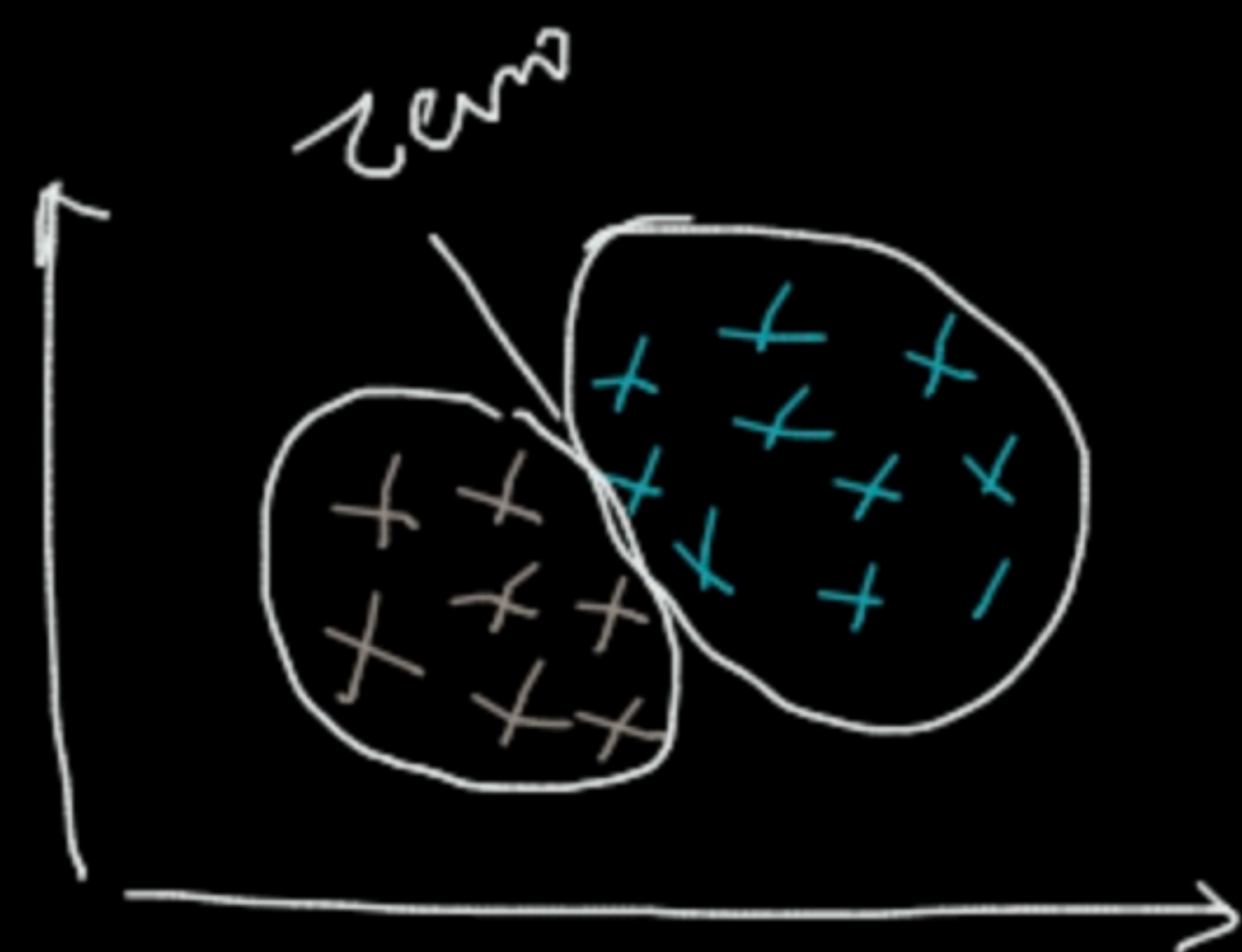
1 WCSS → As small as possible

2 Intercluster distance — As large as possible

Fig 2

→ Silhouette score → -1 to +1



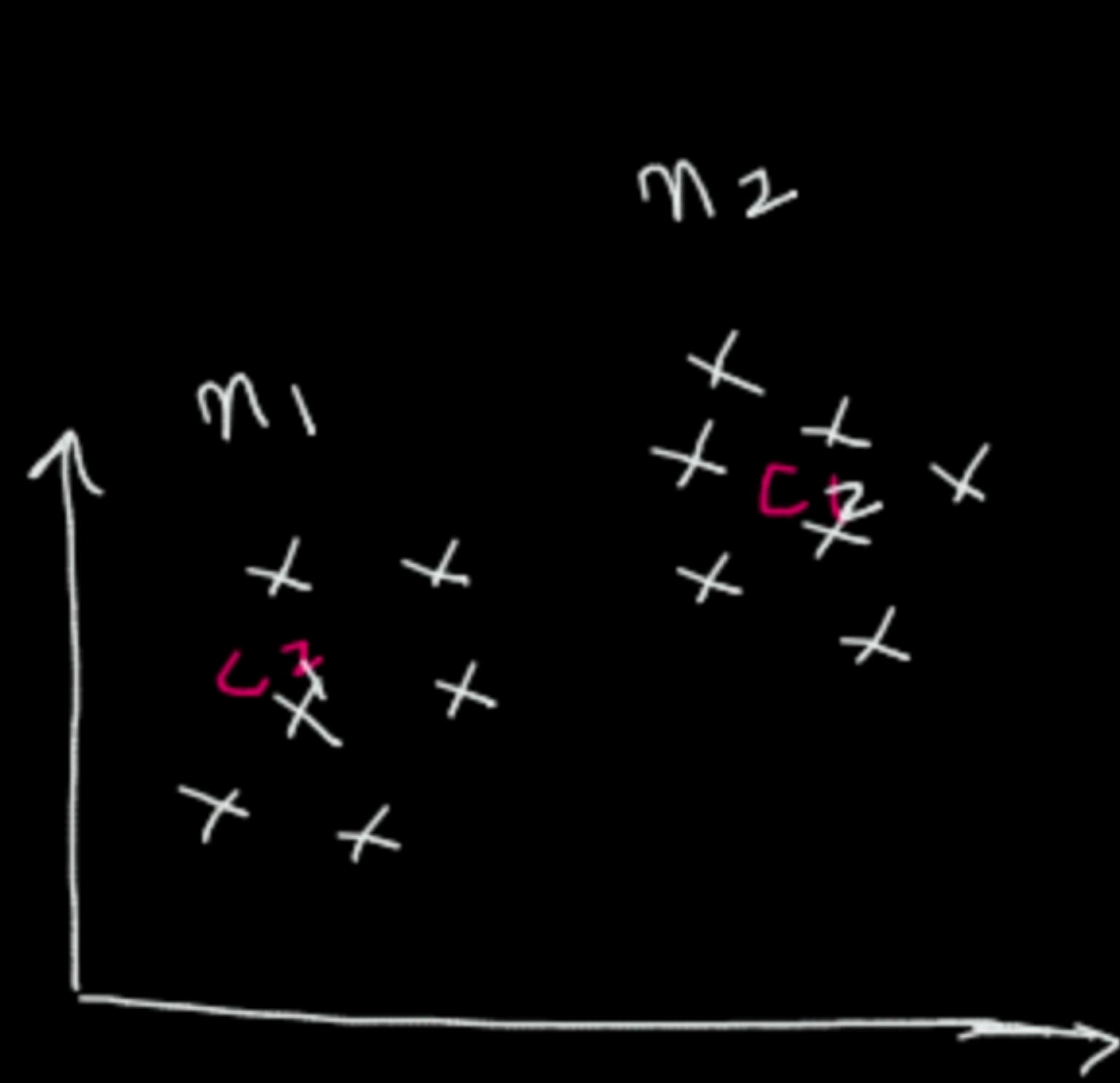


-ve silhouette score



→ KMeans clustering

→ DBSCAN



K-Means Clustering  
 $\rightarrow$  No. of clusters  $\rightarrow 2$

WCSS — Within Cluster sum of squared distances

Task:

Find k centroids s.t. the WCSS is minimum

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - c_1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (x_i - c_2)^2 +$$

+ k clusters

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (x_i - c_j)^2 \rightarrow \text{WCSS}$$

NP hard problems

— Lloyd's approximation





Step 1 Randomly choose  $k$  points from the dataset as centroids

Step 2 Find the distance between every dp and the  $k$  centroids

Step 3 Assign points to the closest centroids

Step 4 Recalculate the centroids

Diagram illustrating the calculation of the new centroid  $C$  based on three points  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2)$ , and  $(x_3, y_3)$ :

$$C = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3} \right)$$

KMeans++

### Problems

1 Initialisation sensitivity

— Final cluster depend on the choice of initial centroids

2 Outliers are not handled properly

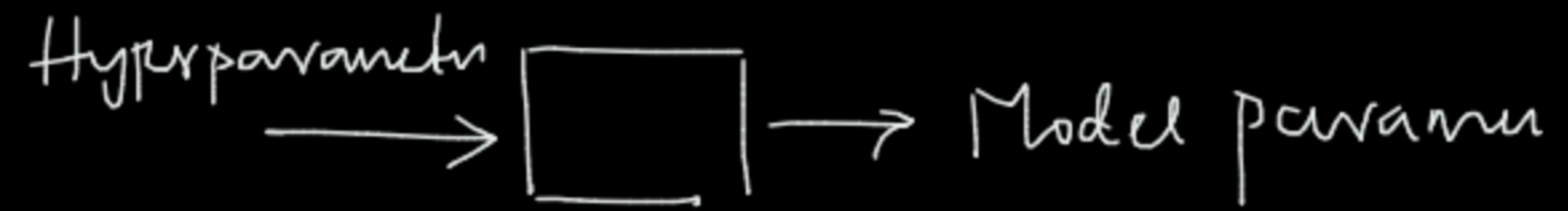


Hyper parameters

— we supply to the model

Model parameters

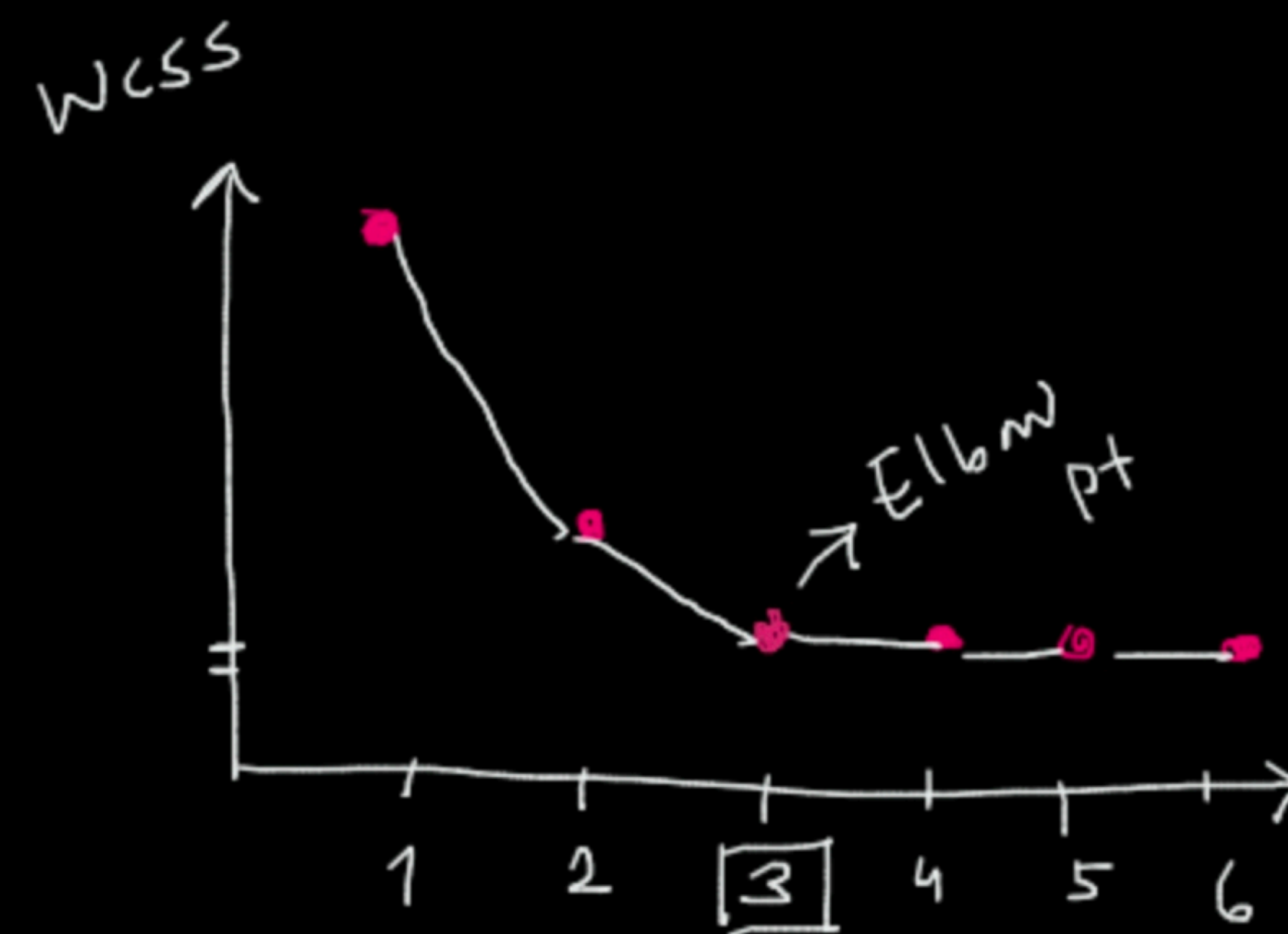
— estimated by the model from the data



$K \rightarrow$  Hyperparameter  
 $\rightarrow$  No. of clusters

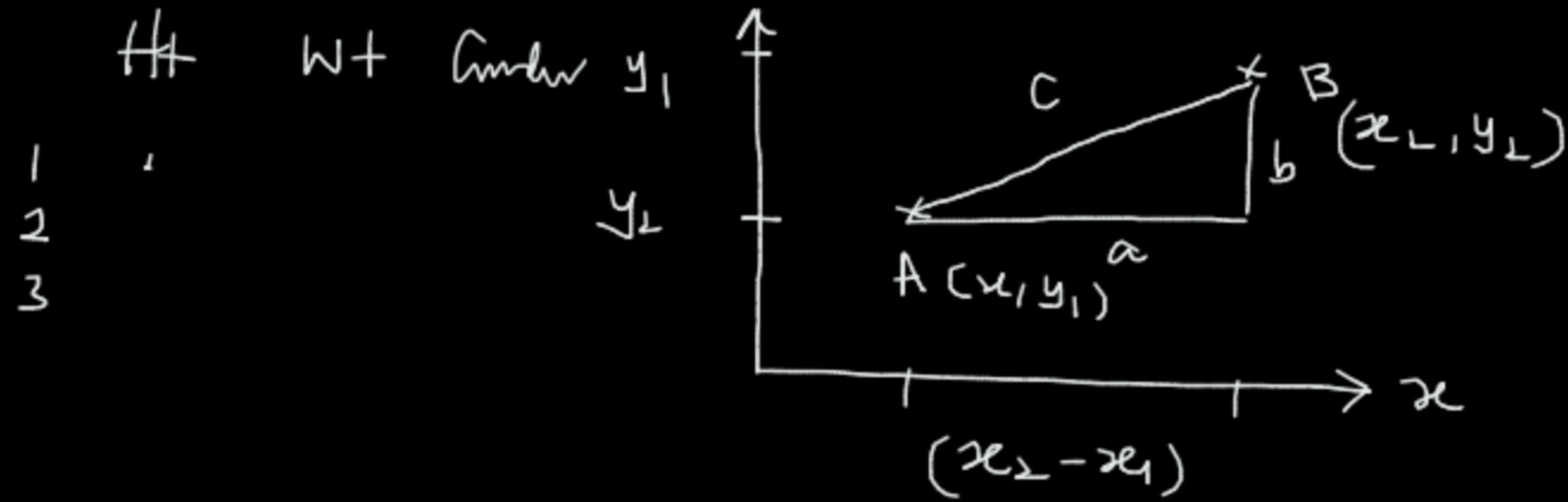
$\rightarrow$  Elbow Method

Attnd Ansu Assgn Not shpn





## Euclidean distance

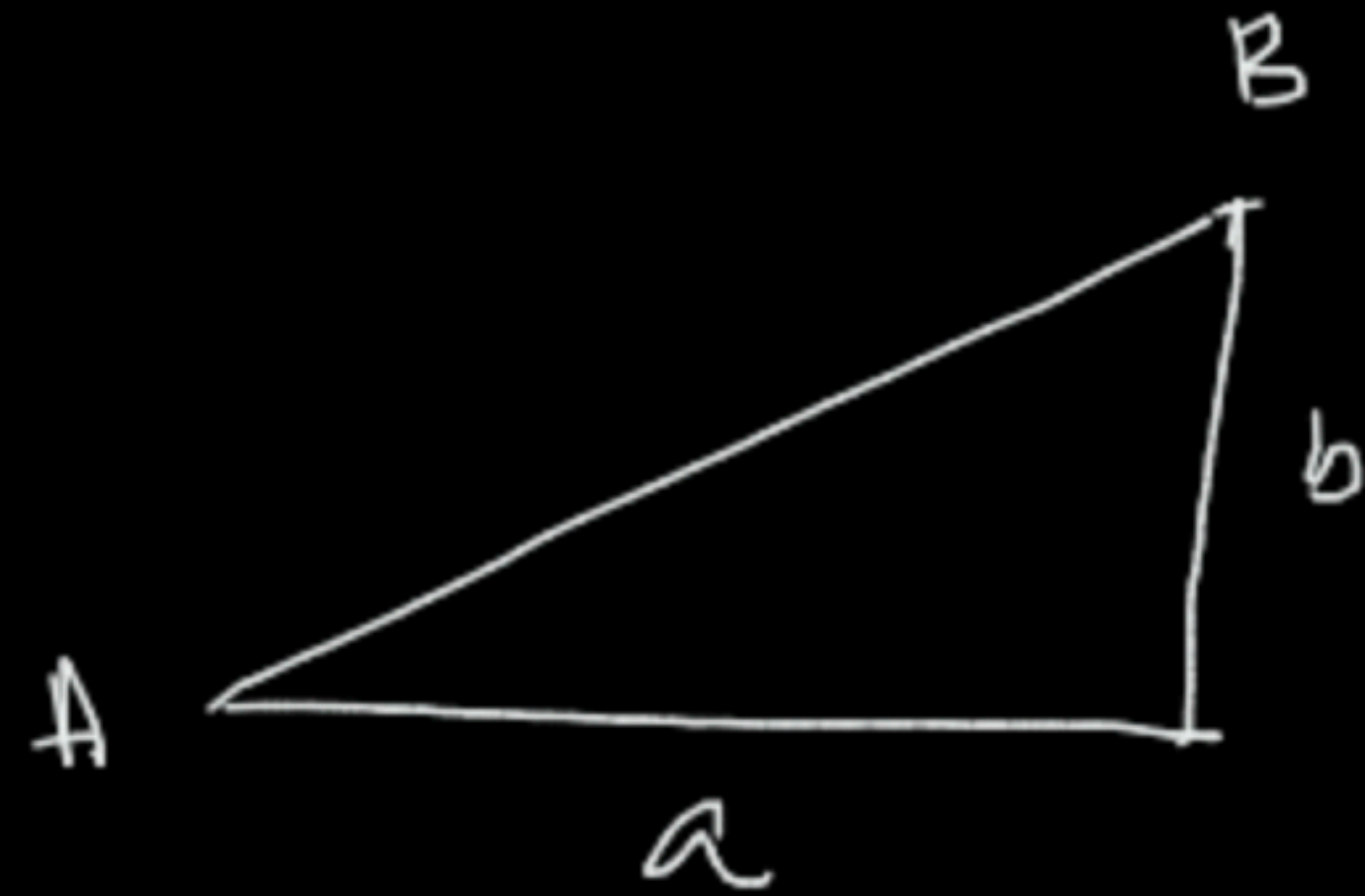


$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

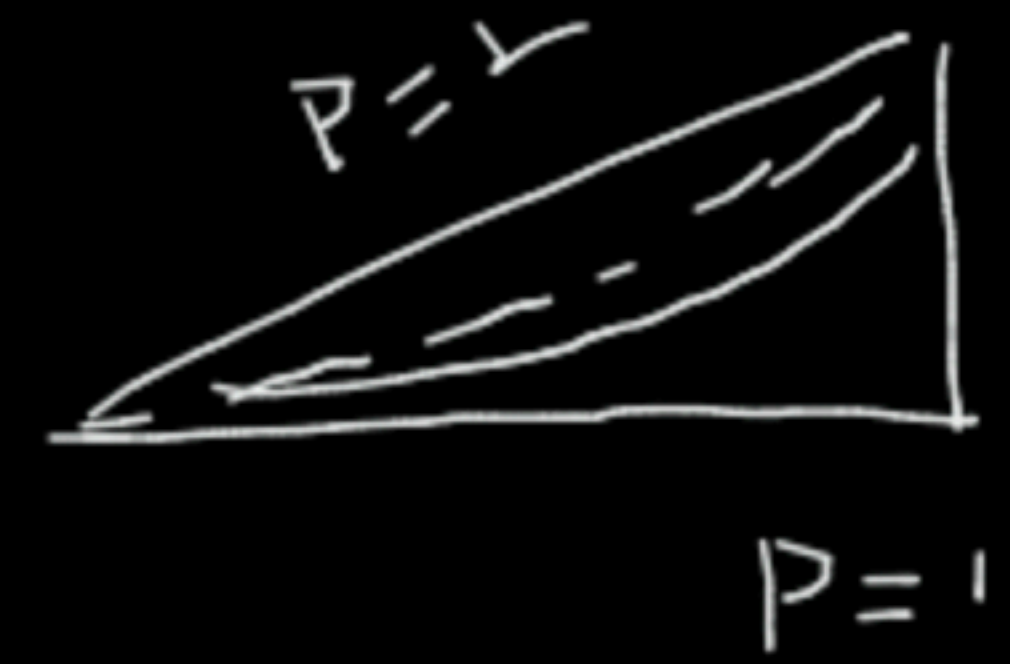
'As the crow flies'

## Manhattan Distance — taxi distance



$$c = a + b$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)$$



Minkowski  $\rightarrow$

$$c = \left[ (x_2 - x_1)^p + (y_2 - y_1)^p \right]^{1/p}$$

$p = 2$ ,  $\left[ (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 \right]^{1/2} \rightarrow$  Eucl.

$p = 1$   $(x_2 - x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)$





All Features  
are Nr

- Euclidean
- Manhattan
- Minkowski
- Mahalanobis

HT WT age

$P_1$

$P_2$

$P_3$

Categorical

Binary Euclidean  
Simple Matching Co-efficient  
Jaccard's dist

$P_1$

$P_2$

Mix of Nr & cat

Gower's dissimilarity  
index

Cond Age income, to Married

$P_1$

$P_2$

$P_3$

Cond Job Married Similar



	✓ Age	✓ Income	
$P_1$	28x	15L	✓
		→	
$P_2$	32x	25L	✓
		→	

$$\sqrt{(28-32)^2 + (15L-25L)^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{16}} + 10,00,000,000,000,000$$

Scaling
 

- Standardize  $\rightarrow z_x = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \rightarrow -3 \text{ \& } +3$
- Normalizing  $\rightarrow N_x = \frac{x - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ \& } 1$

<u>Age</u>	<u>Norm</u>
27	
32	
45	
20 $\rightarrow$	0
54	1

$$\frac{27-20}{54-20} = 7/34 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{54-20}{54-20} = 1$$

$$\frac{20-20}{34} \rightarrow 0$$