

PREPARATION PHASE

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

DATE	22 AUGUST 2022
TEAM ID	PNT2022TMID02261
PROJECT NAME	EARLY DETECTION OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:

Machinelearning:

Supervised and Unsupervised Learning In Machine Learning | Machine Lea...
What is Machine Learning?
Watch later Share Info

Machine Learning is the science of making computers learn and act like humans by feeding data and information without being explicitly programmed!

Past Data → Train → System Learns → Prediction → Output

Analyse

Data is processed

System Learns

Machine Learning makes predictions and decisions based on past data

1:12 / 9:39 • What is Machine Learning?

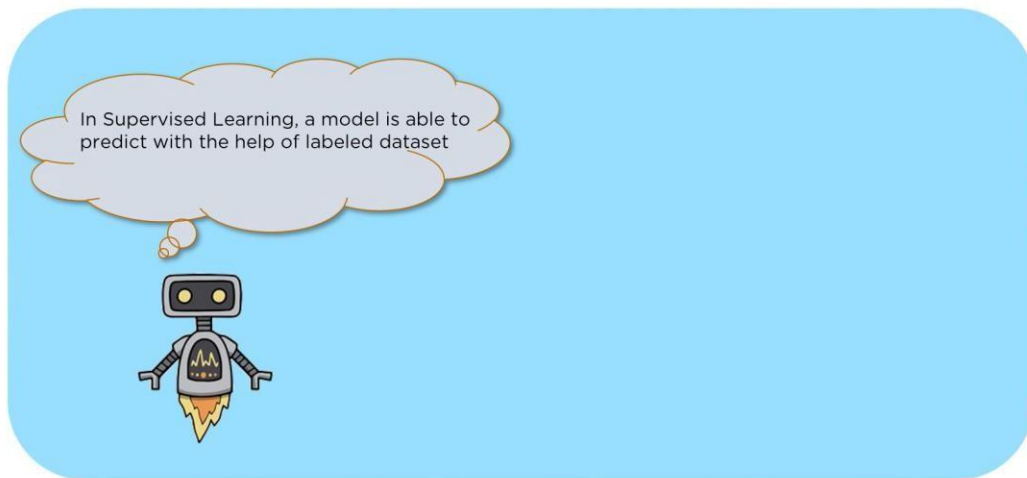
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Machinelearningisdefinedasmakingmachineslearnandact ashumansbyfeedingthem withdata.

Therearetwotypesoflearninginmachinelearning:

1. Supervisedlearning:

Supervised Learning

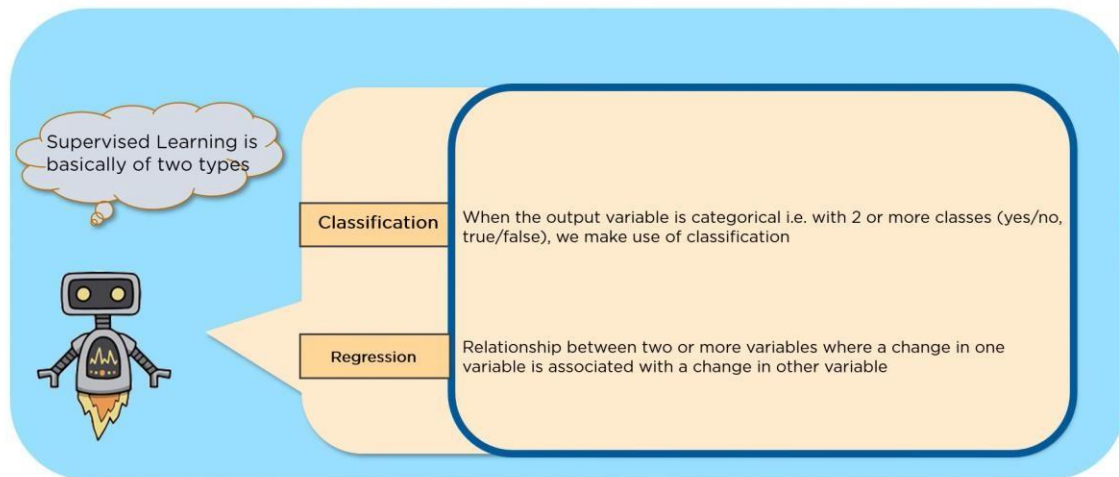


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Supervised learning is done with the help of a labelled dataset.

Types of Supervised Learning



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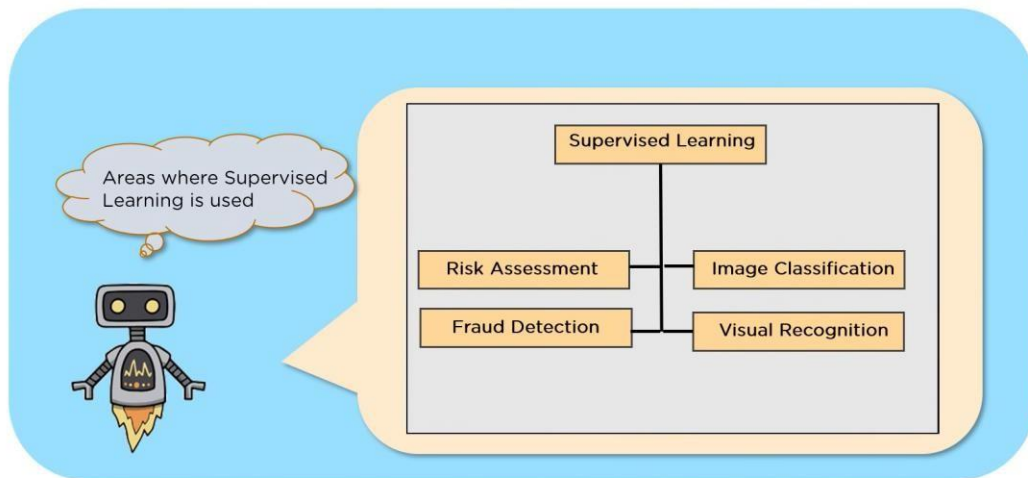
There are two types of supervised learning:

a) Classification

b) Regression

Applications of supervised learning:

Applications of Supervised Learning



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2. Unsupervised learning:

Unsupervised Learning



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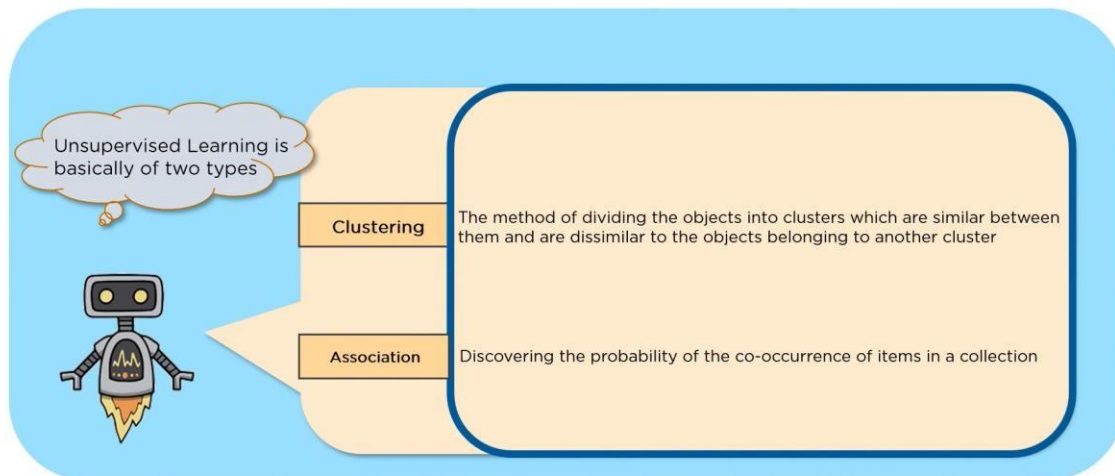
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Unsupervised learning is defined as using unlabeled data to train the model.

Types of unsupervised learning:

- a) Clustering
- b) Association

Types of Unsupervised Learning

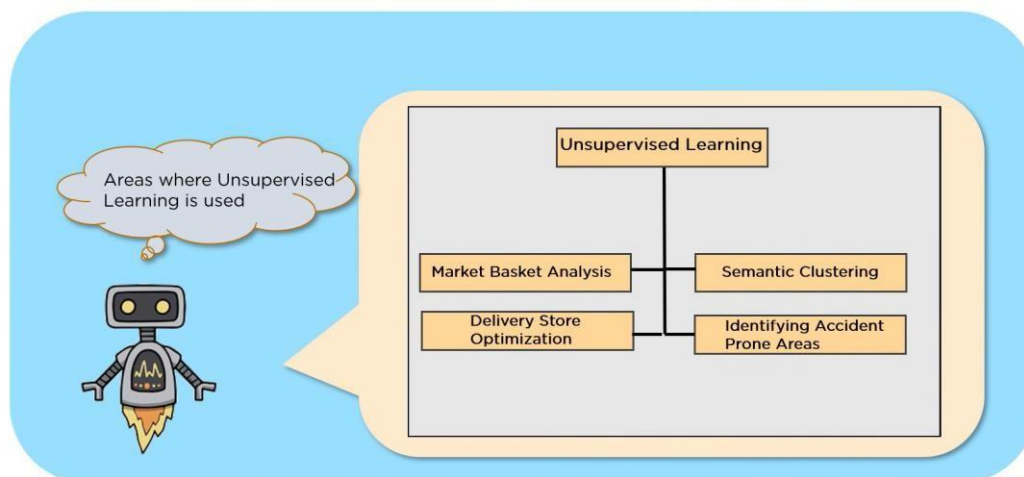


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Applications of unsupervised learning:

Applications of Unsupervised Learning



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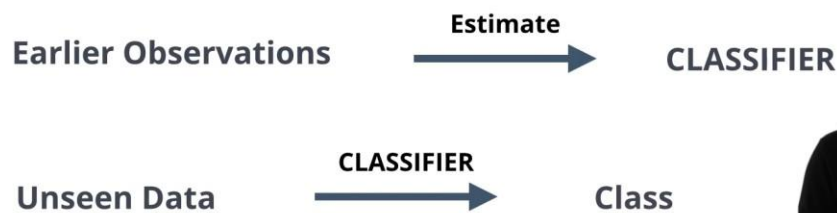
Classification:



Introduction to Machine Learning

Classification Problem

Goal: predict category of new observation



Introduction to Machine Learning

Classification Applications

- Medical Diagnosis
- Animal Recognition

Important:

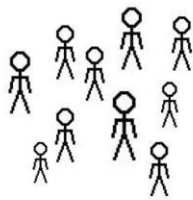
- Qualitative Output
- Predefined Classes



Regression:



Regression



- Relationship: **Height - Weight?**
- Linear?
- Predict: **Weight** → **Height**



Regression Model

Fitting a **linear** function

$$\text{Height} \approx \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{Weight}$$

- **Predictor:** Weight
- **Response:** Height
- **Coefficients:** β_0, β_1

Estimate on previous input-output

```
> lm(response ~ predictor)
```



Regression Applications

- Payments → Credit Scores
- Time → Subscriptions
- Grades → Landing a Job
- Quantitative Output
- Previous **input-output** observations



Clustering:

Clustering

- **Clustering:** grouping objects in clusters
 - *Similar* within cluster
 - *Dissimilar* between clusters
- **Example:** Grouping similar animal photos
 - No labels
 - No **right** or **wrong**
 - Plenty possible clusterings

