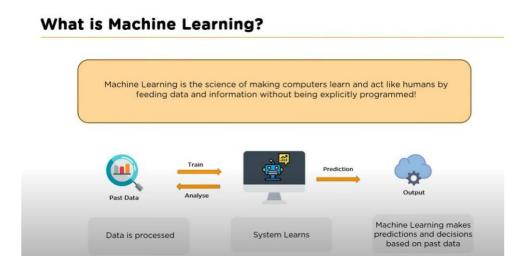
Team ID	PNT2022TMID12178
Project Name	Car resale value prediction

### **PRIOR KNOWLEDGE**

#### **Machine learning**

Machine learning is defined as a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) and computer science which focuses on the use of data and algorithms to imitate the way that humans learn, gradually improving its accuracy.



There are two types of learning in machine learning.

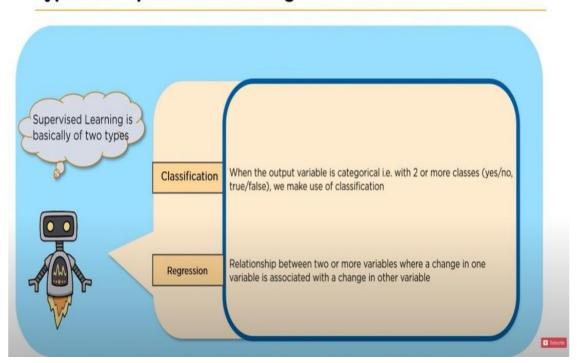
- 1. Supervised learning.
- **2.** Unsupervised learning.

# In Supervised Learning, a model is able to predict with the help of labeled dataset

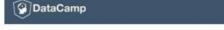
It is defined by its use of labelled datasets to train algorithms that to classify data or predict outcomes accurately. As input data is fed into the model, it adjusts its weights until the model has been fitted appropriately, which occurs as part of the cross-validation process. Supervised learning helps organizations solve for a variety of real-world problems at scale, such as classifying spam in a separate folder from your inbox.

Two types of supervised learning

# **Types of Supervised Learning**



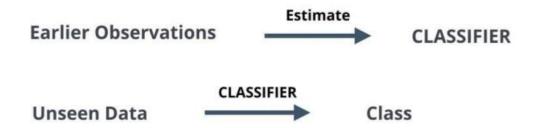
#### 1. Classification



Introduction to Machine Learning

# **Classification Problem**

**Goal:** predict category of new observation





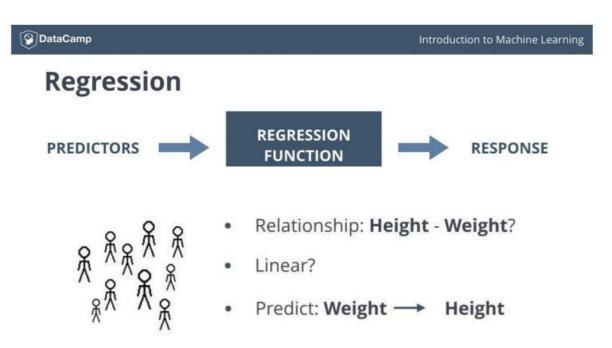
# **Classification Applications**

- Medical Diagnosis
- Animal Recognition

## Important:

- Qualitative Output
- Predefined Classes

## 2. Regression





# **Regression Model**

Fitting a linear function

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

Predictor: Weight

Response: Height

Coefficients:  $\beta_0, \beta_1$ 



Estimate on previous input-output

> lm(response ~ predictor)



Introduction to Machine Learning



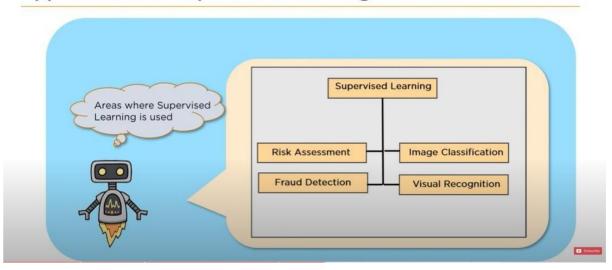
Introduction to Machine Learning

# **Regression Applications**

- Time Subscriptions
- Grades 

  Landing a Job
- Quantitative Output
- Previous input-output observations

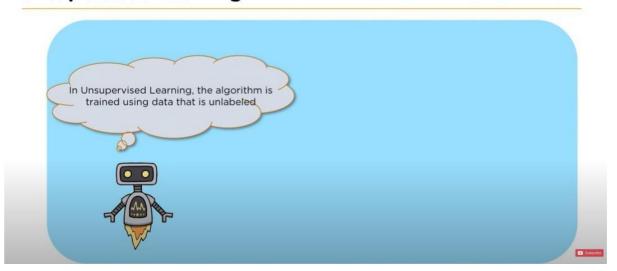
## **Applications of Supervised Learning**



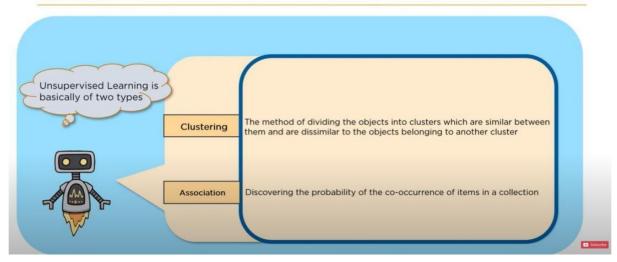
## 3. Unsupervised learning

In unsupervised learning, an algorithm separates the data in a data set in which the data is unlabelled based on some hidden features in the data.

## **Unsupervised Learning**



## **Types of Unsupervised Learning**



### a) Clustering

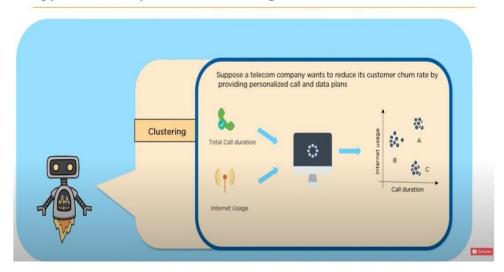
DataCamp



Introduction to Machine Learning

- 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

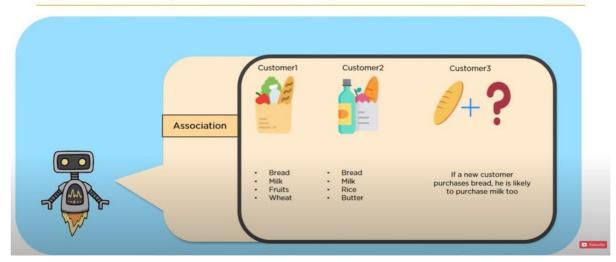
## **Types of Unsupervised Learning**



### b) Association

Association learning is a rule-based machine learning and data mining technique that finds important relations between variables or features in a data set.

# **Types of Unsupervised Learning**



# **Applications of Unsupervised Learning**

