





Artificial Intelligence
Mastery Program

Module

Artificial Intelligence Fundamental

Section

Machine Learning







Fundamental of **Machine Learning**

Supervised learning







Paradigma Pemrograman

Traditional Programming & Machine Learning Approach





Traditional Programming



```
if(speed<4){
   status=WALKING;
}</pre>
```



```
if(speed<4){
    status=WALKING;
} else {
    status=RUNNING;
}</pre>
```



```
if(speed<4){
    status=WALKING;
} else if(speed<12){
    status=RUNNING;
} else {
    status=BIKING;
}</pre>
```





Images Source: https://developers.google.com/codelabs/tensorflow-1-helloworld#0







Machine Learning Approach

Supervised Learning

Semi-supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning

Reinforced Learning





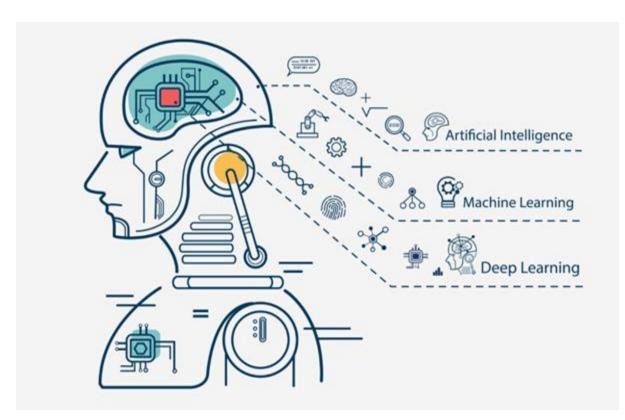


Image Source: Google Image

Bagaimana
ML Approach
dapat dibedakan dari
Traditional Programming?

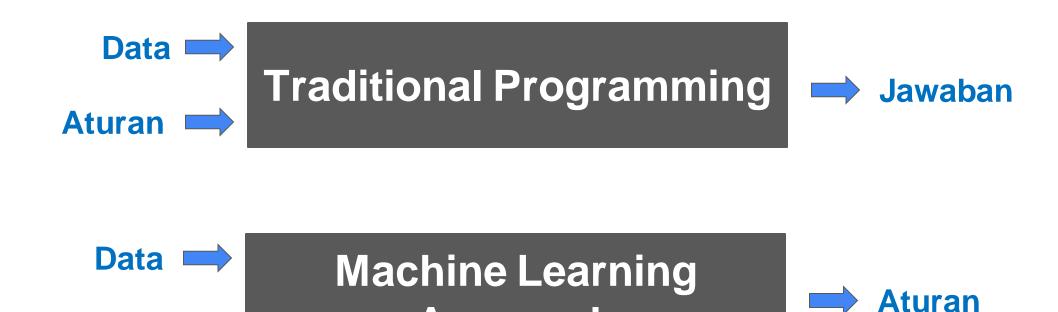


Jawaban





Traditional Programming vs Machine Learning Approach



Approach

Traditional Approach vs Modern Approach





Experiment

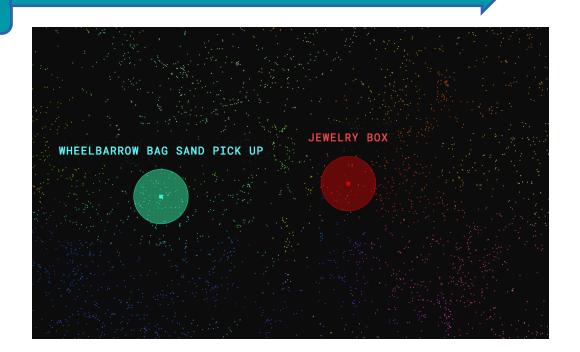
Data + Role

Process

Answers



Traditional Approach



Modern Approach

Experiment

Data + Answers

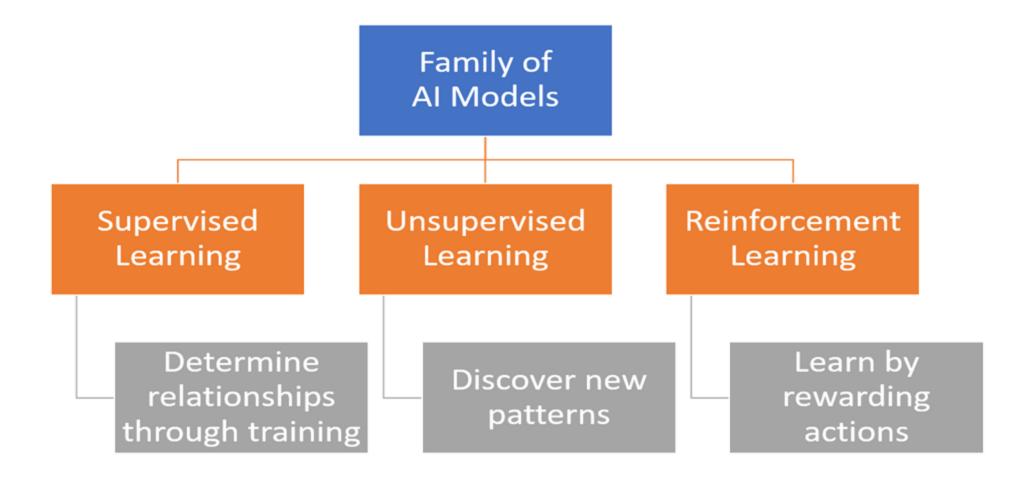
Process

Role













Machine Learning Models

Supervised Learning

Determine relationships through training

Unsupervised Learning

Discover new Patterns







Supervised Learning vs Unsupervised Learning

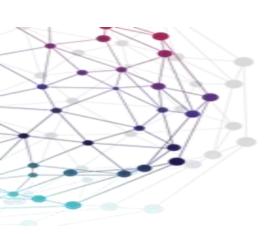






WHAT IS MACHINE LEARNING?







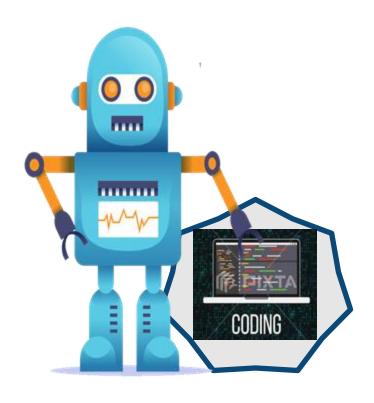
Human v Machine Kompus Merdeko







MANUSIA Belajar dari pengalaman



MESIN Hanya mengikuti "Instruksi" yang diberikan





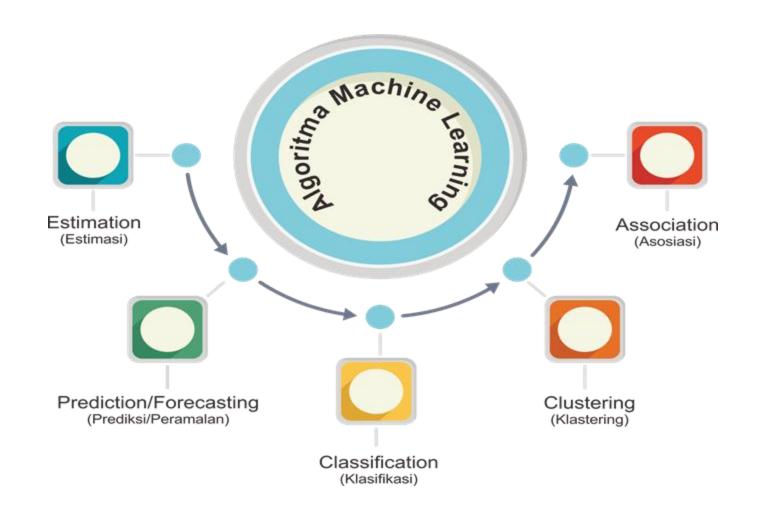
Segmentasi ML

Supervised Learning

- Estimation
- Prediction/Forecasting
- Classification

Unsupervised Learning

- Clustering
- Association





7 Langkah Dalam ML







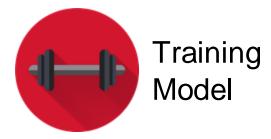
Gathering Data



Preparing Data



Choosing a Model





Evaluation



Tuning Hyperparameter



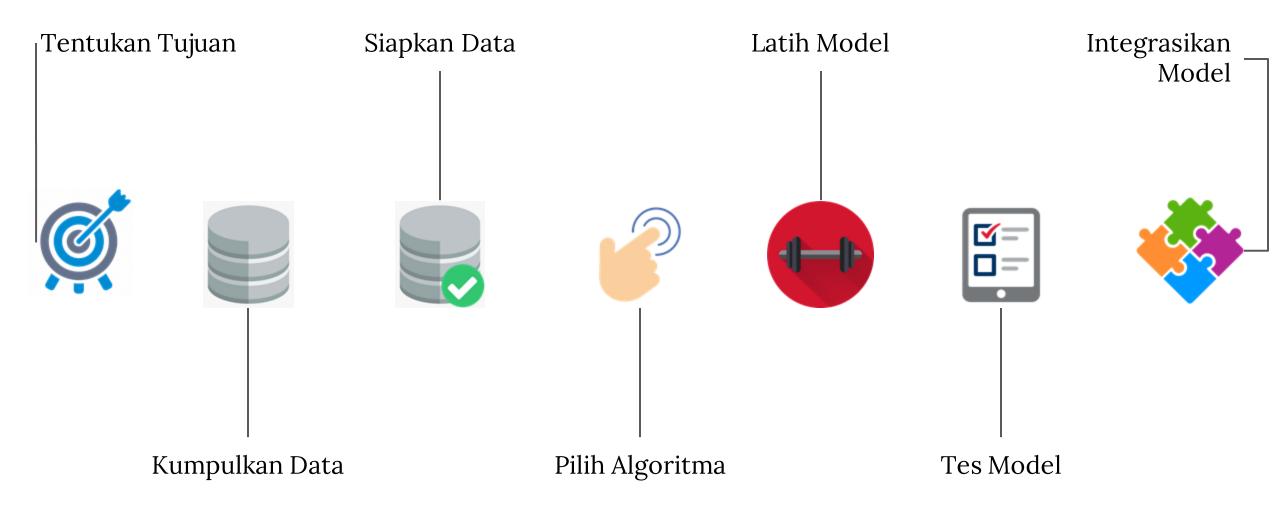
Images Source: Google Image



ML Life Cycle







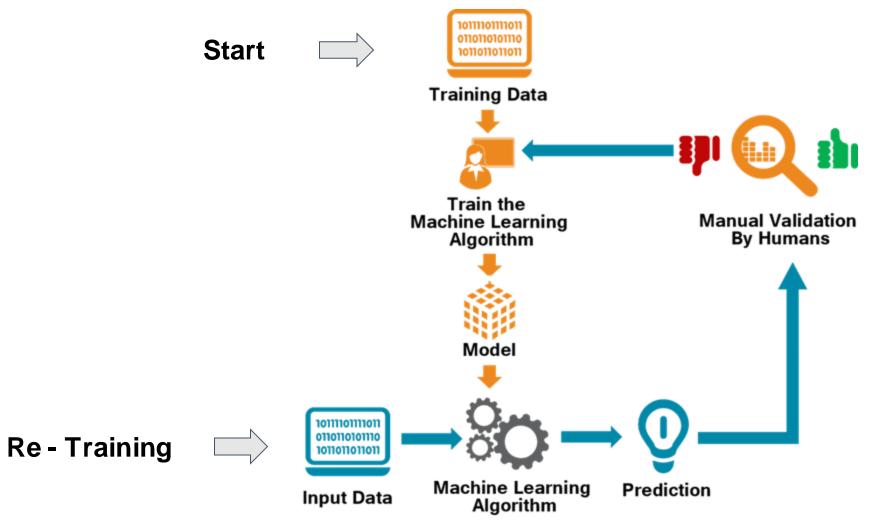
Images Source: Google Image



ML Workflow









Metrics Evaluation





Regression

- o MSPE
- o MSAE
- o R Square
- Adjusted R Square

Classification

- o Precision-Recall
- o ROC-AUC
- Accuracy
- o Log-Loss

Unsupervised Models

- Rand Index
- Mutual Information

Others

- CV Error
- Heuristic methods to find K
- BLEU Score (NLP)







Kelebihan dan Kekurangan ML

Kelebihan

- Mudah dalam mengidentifikasi trend dan pola pada data
- Tidak perlu campur tangan manusia
- Pengembangan dapat dilakukan secara berkelanjutan
- Mampu menangani data multidimensi dan multi-variasi
- Aplikasi/implementasi yang luas

Kekurangan

- Rentan terhadap kesalahan
- Akuisisi data
- Waktu dan sumber daya
- Hasil bersifat interpretasi (tafsiran)





Refleksi







Supervised Learning

Supervised Learning umumnya digunakan untuk menemukan pola dalam data masukan yang diberi label sehingga memungkinkan kita menghasilkan data keluaran yang benar secara efektif.

Ciri-ciri:

- Data training <u>telah diberi label</u>
- Algoritma memprediksi output dari input, contoh algoritma:
 - Klasifikasi (memetakan masukan ke label keluaran)
 - Regresi (memetakan masukan ke keluaran berkelanjutan)

Supervised Learning Workflow





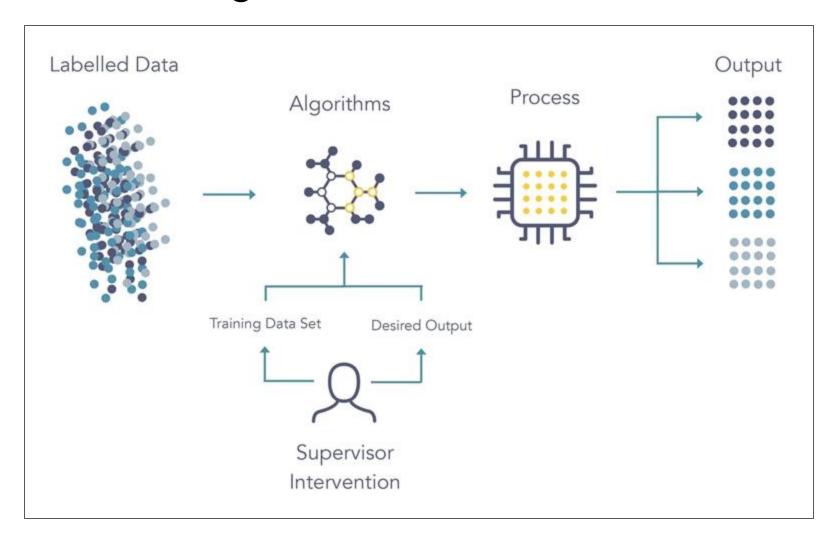
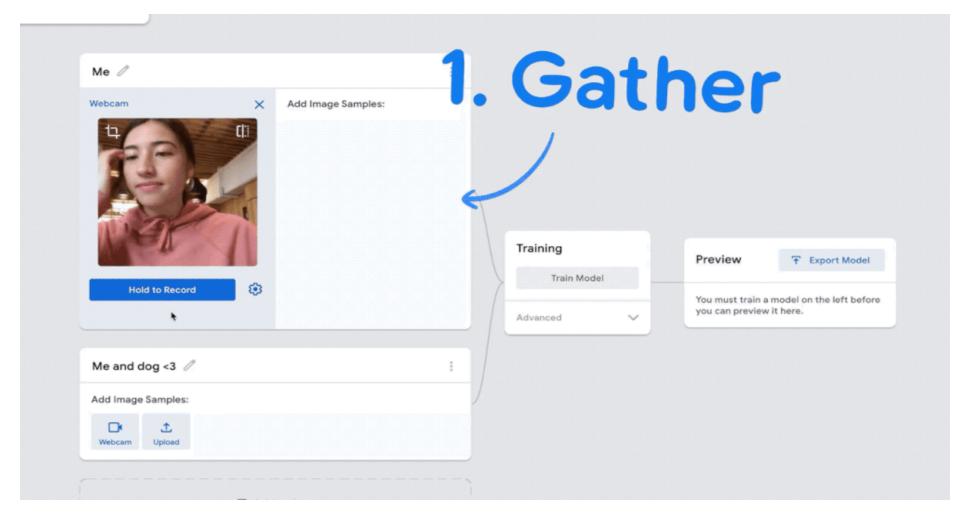


Image Source: https://www.logpoint.com/sv/blogg-sv/explained-siemply-machine-learning/

Supervised Learning Experiment







https://teachablemachine.withgoogle.com/







Unsupervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning umumnya digunakan untuk mempelajari struktur karakteristik data kita tanpa menggunakan label yang disediakan secara eksplisit.

Ciri-ciri:

- Data training <u>tidak berlabel</u>
- Algoritma mempelajari struktur karakteristik dari data masukan, contoh algoritma:
 - Clustering (mempelajari hubungan antara fitur individu)
 - Dimensional Reduction (metode untuk mengurangi fitur)

Unsupervised Learning Workflow





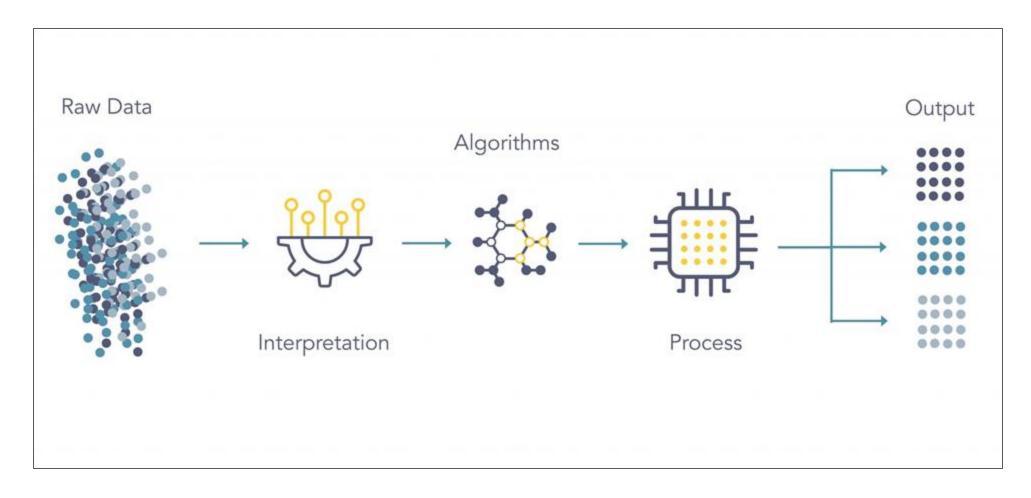
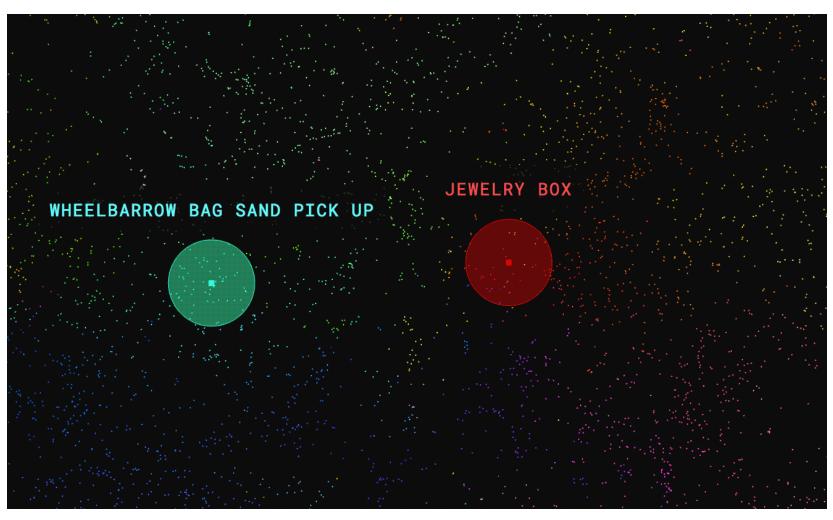


Image Source: https://www.logpoint.com/sv/blogg-sv/explained-siemply-machine-learning/







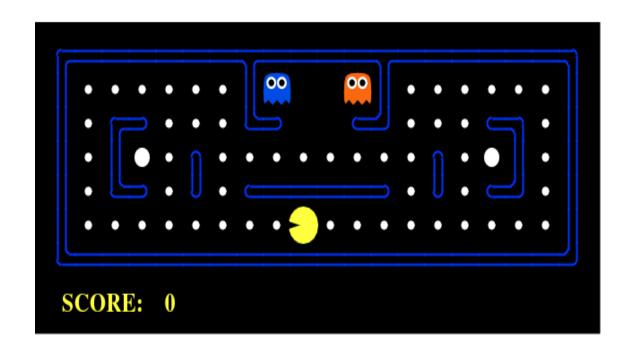


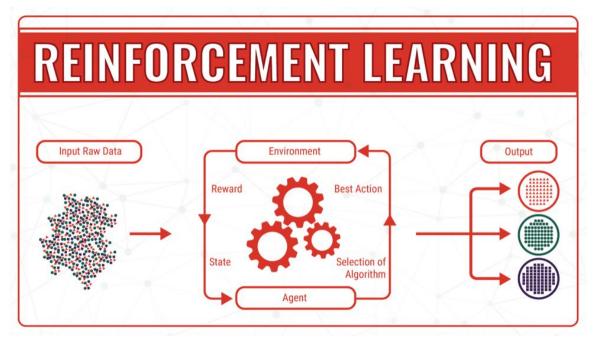
https://experiments.withgoogle.com/ai/drum-machine/view/

Reinforcement Learning Workflow





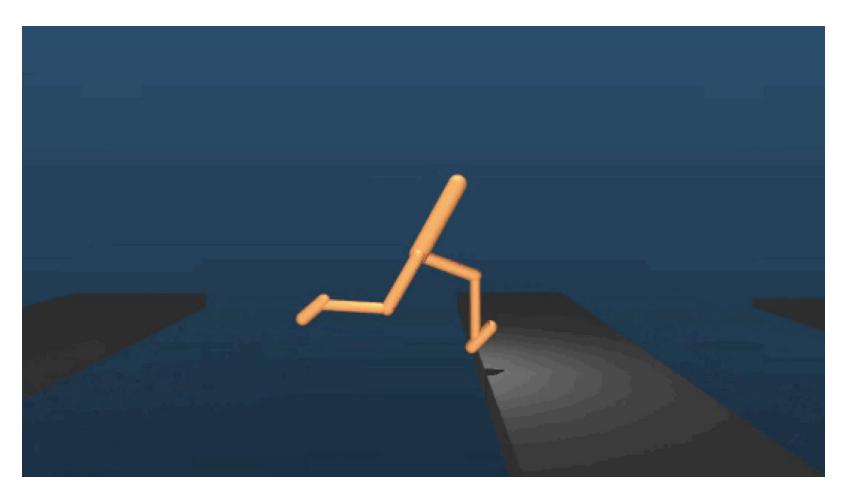




Ragdol; Reinforcement Learning Experiment







https://keiwan.itch.io/evolution







Konsep Machine Learning





Supervised Learning

- Kita tahu apa yang sedang coba untuk kita prediksi. Kita menggunakan sejumlah data dan model machine learning kita mampu untuk men generate prediksi yang kita inginkan.
- Contoh: Memprediksi penjualan rumah berapa tahun kedepan. Mengindentifisi gender berdasarkan foto (computer vision)











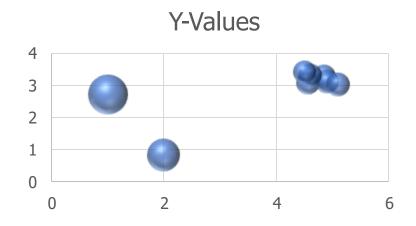


Unsupervised Learning

- Kita tidak tahu apa yang kita coba prediksi. Kita mencoba untuk mengidentifikasi beberapa pola alami dalam data yang mungkin informatif.
- Contoh: Mengindentifikasi "clusters" kelas berdasarkan data dari mahasiswa program AI Mastery







Supervised Learning





Development

We train the model using past data Require Labaelled Data



Production

Trained model makes predictions in production and there is no real time training of model in production

Supervised Learning

Development

Build a model using some data Require unlabelled data



Production

The model discovers patterns, the model is frquently trained in production

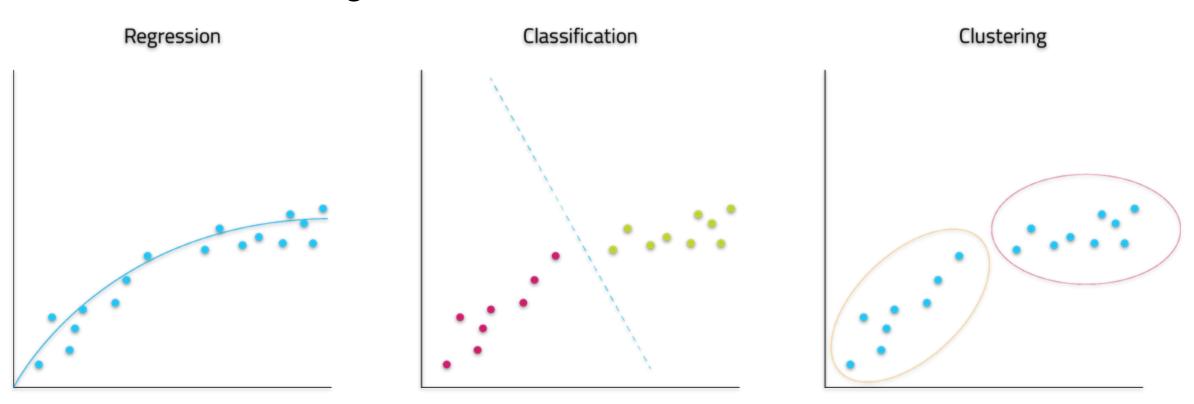
Unsupervised Learning







The Common ML Algorithms



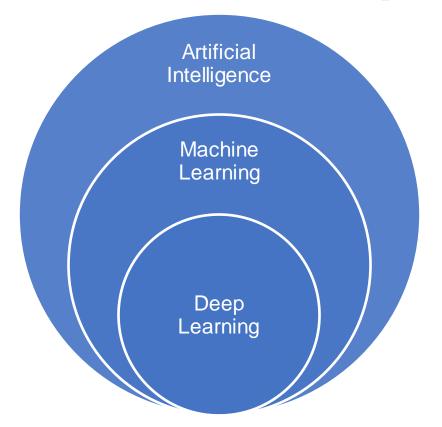
Source: https://www.moogsoft.com/blog/aiops/understanding-machine-learning-aiops-part-2/regression-class-clustering-graph







Review Concept



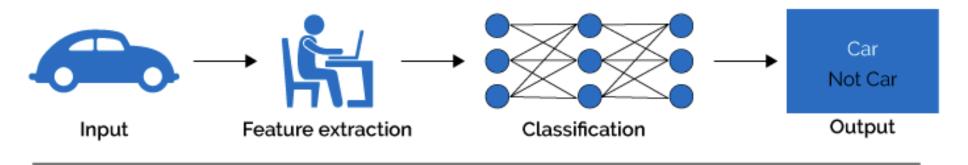
- AI Teknik apa pun yang memungkinkan komputer meniru kecerdasan manusia.
- Machine Learning Bagian dari Al yang memungkinkan mesin untuk mengerjakan tugas dengan lebih baik, dengan pengalaman.
- Deep Learning Bagian dari ML yang memungkinkan software melatih dirinya sendiri untuk melakukan tugas dengan data dalam jumlah besar.

Machine Learning vs Deep Learning

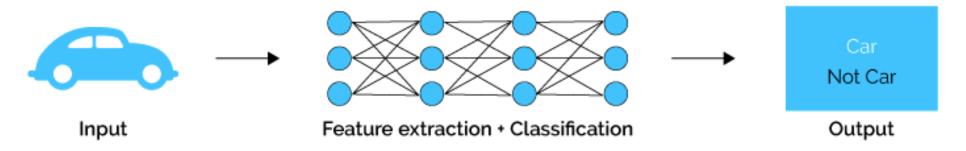




Machine Learning



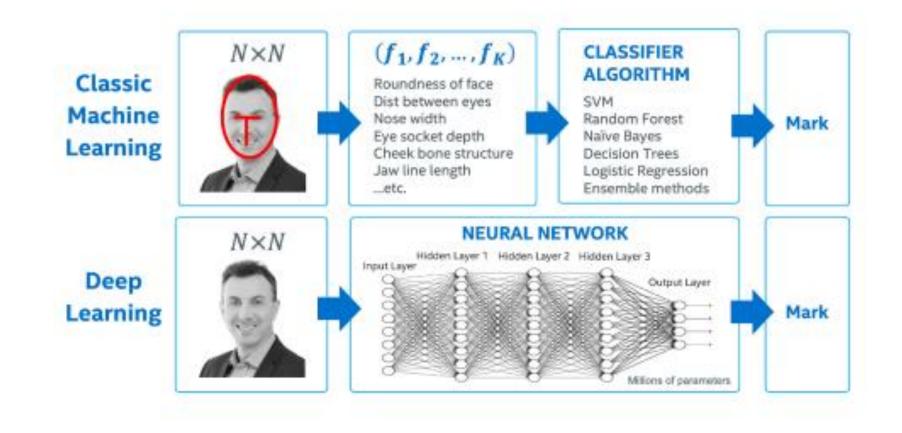
Deep Learning



Machine Learning vs Deep Learning



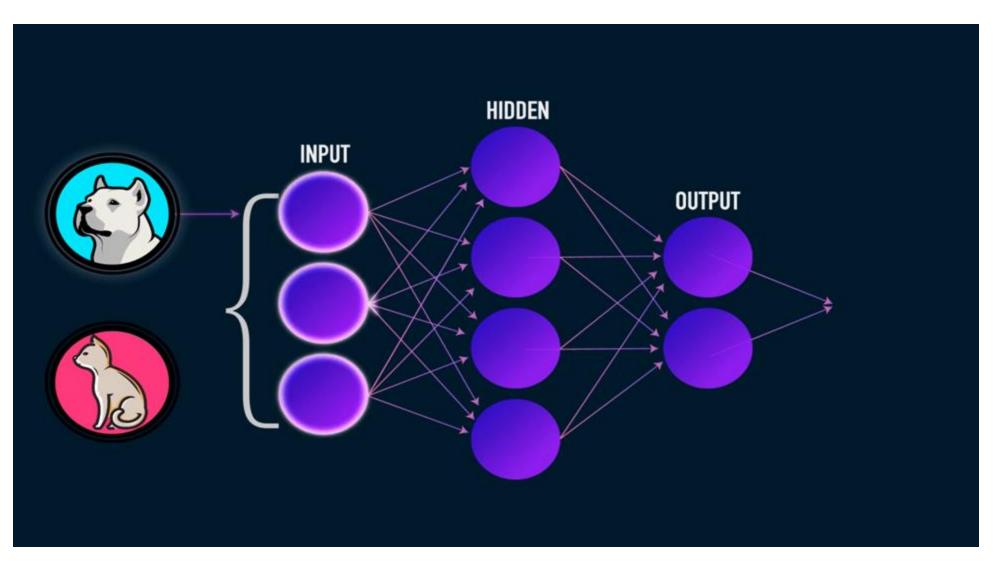




NN; The Behind of Deep Learning and The Black Box













Pengantar Artificial Neural Network

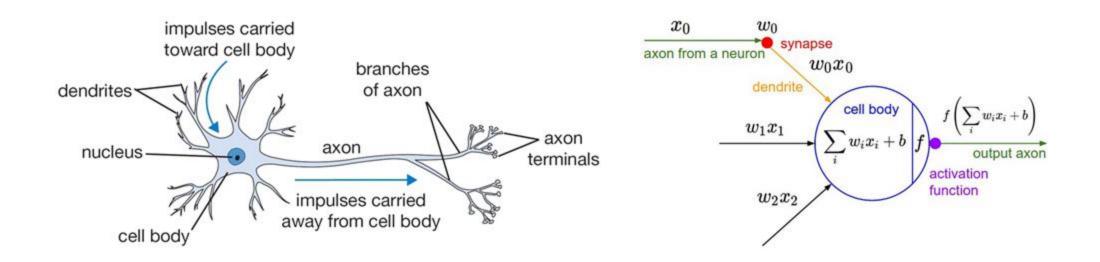






Artificial Neural Networks

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) adalah teknologi Al yang meniru dan terinspirasi dari cara kerja neuron pada otak manusia.



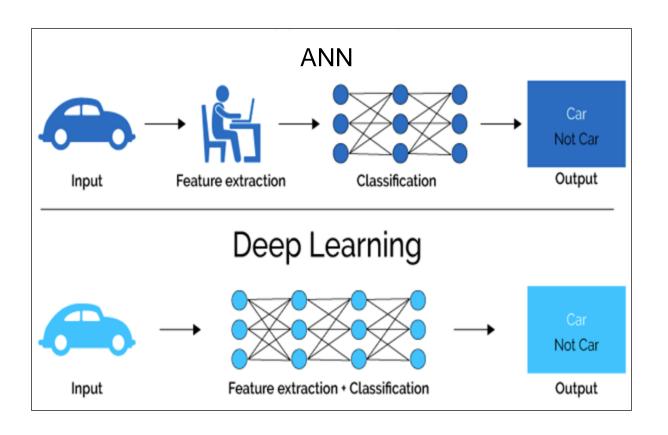




Artificial Neural Networks

ANN merupakan cikal bakal dari teknologi *Deep Learning* yang tersusun atas banyak sekali lapisan *neuron* (*perceptron*).

Deep Learning mampu melatih dirinya sendiri dalam melakukan tugas dengan data yang besar.



Images Source: Google Image







Contoh Penerapan Deep Learning

1. Face Recognition (pengenalan wajah)

Contoh: smartphone yang mampu mendeteksi wajah user

2. Speech Recognition (pengenalan ucapan)

Contoh: memerintahkan smartphone untuk menyetel alarm

3. Character Recognition (pengenalan karakter)

Contoh: verifikasi tanda tangan seseorang







References

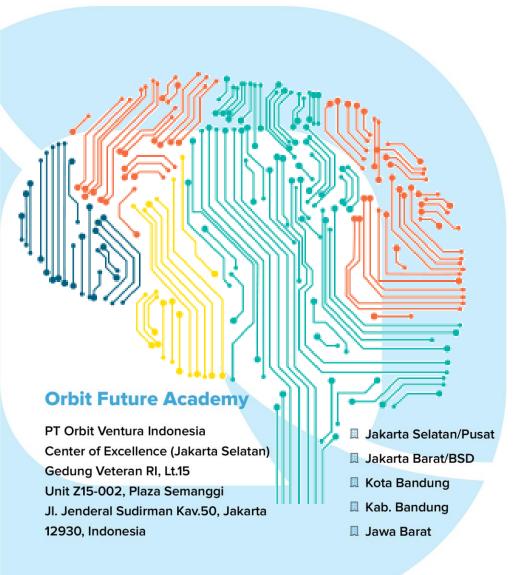
- "Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning" by Zsolt Nagy
- "Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence" by Ameet V Joshi

Artificial Intelligence Mastery Program









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THANK YOU

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