



# WELCOME

## Machine Learning

# Machine Learning

• • • • •  
Day-1

**Presented by**  
**R Sreenivas**  
**M Tech**  
**RGUKT RK Valley**

# Classroom Teaching Plan

---

**01**

**Subject  
Discussion**

**02**

**In class  
Assignments**

**03**

**Daily  
Assignments**

**04**

**Aptitude  
Problems**

**05**

**Coding  
Problems**

# Agenda

01

Introduction to ML

02

ML Vs Traditional Programming

03

In class assignment

04

Aptitude

05

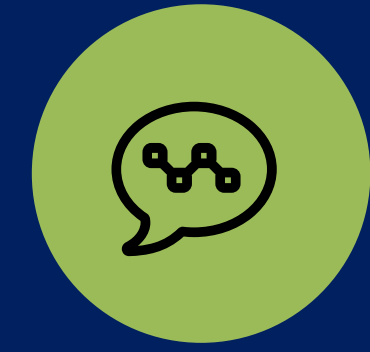
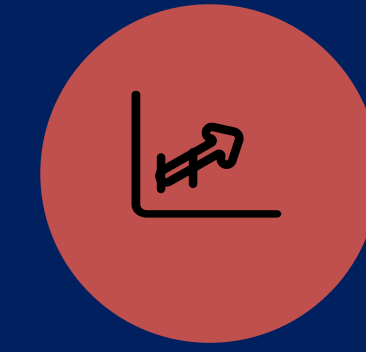
Coding



# *First Step in Artificial Intelligence*

## *Machine Learning*

# Artificial Intelligence (AI)



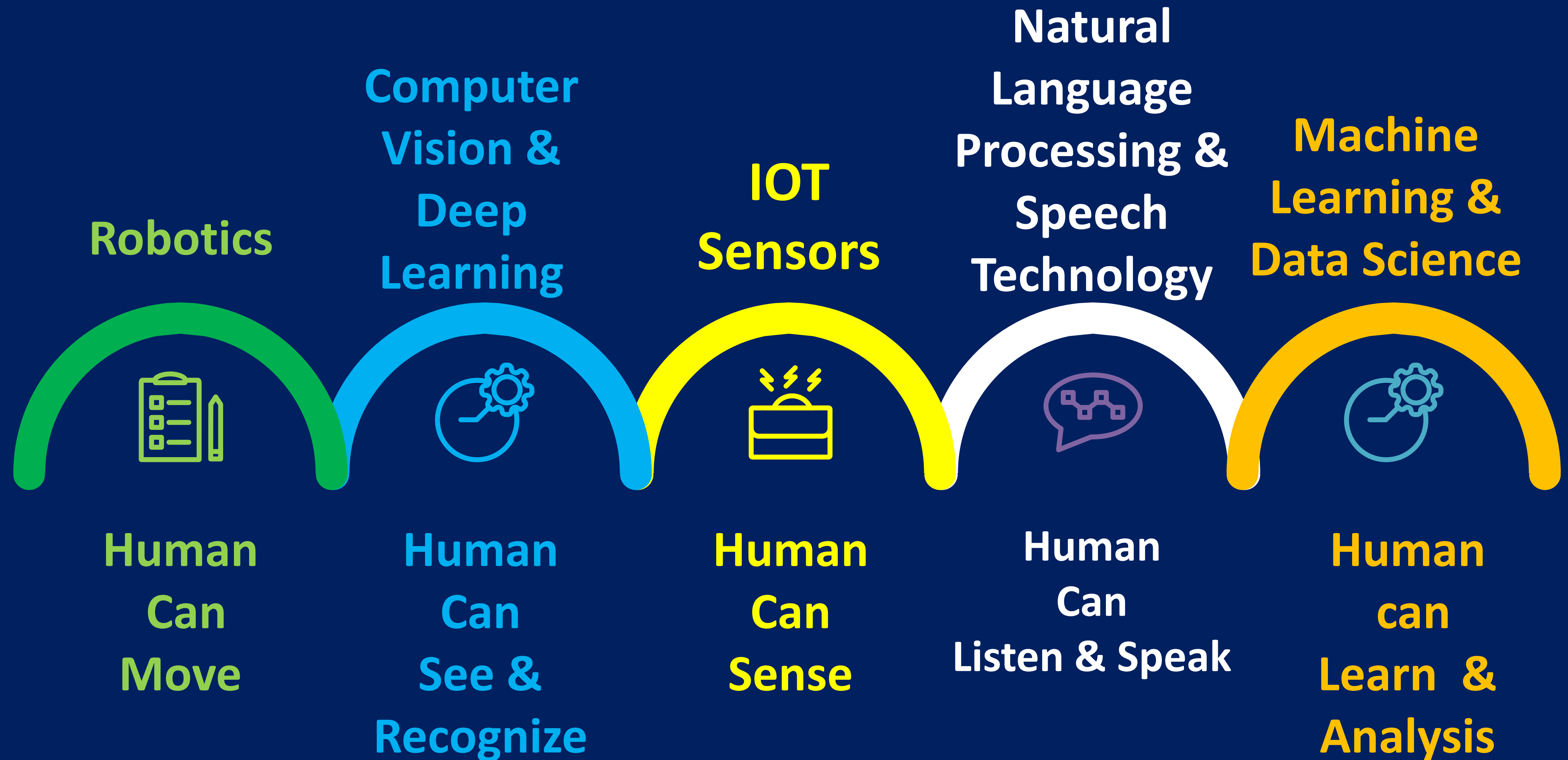
AI is a branch of computer science by which we can create intelligent machines which can behave like a human, think like humans, and able to make decisions like a human.

AI exists when a machine can have human skills such as learning, reasoning as solving problems.

AI

# Artificial Intelligence

---







A Venn diagram illustrating the relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and Deep Learning (DL). The diagram consists of three concentric circles on a dark blue background. The outermost circle is light blue and labeled 'AI'. Inside it is an orange circle labeled 'ML'. Inside the 'ML' circle is a yellow circle labeled 'DL'. The circles are nested, indicating that DL is a subset of ML, and ML is a subset of AI. There are also large, semi-transparent blue shapes in the corners of the image.

AI

ML

DL



# Machine Learning



**What is ML ?**



**How to Learn ?**

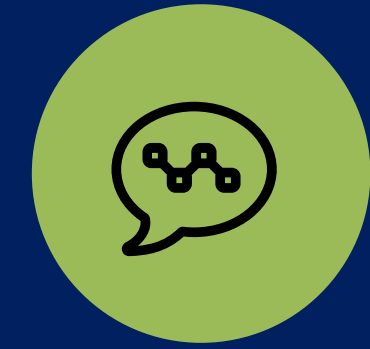
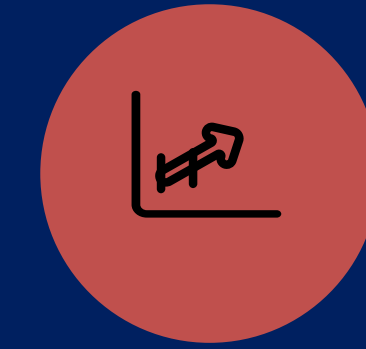


**Why we Learn ?**



**Applications**

# Machine Learning



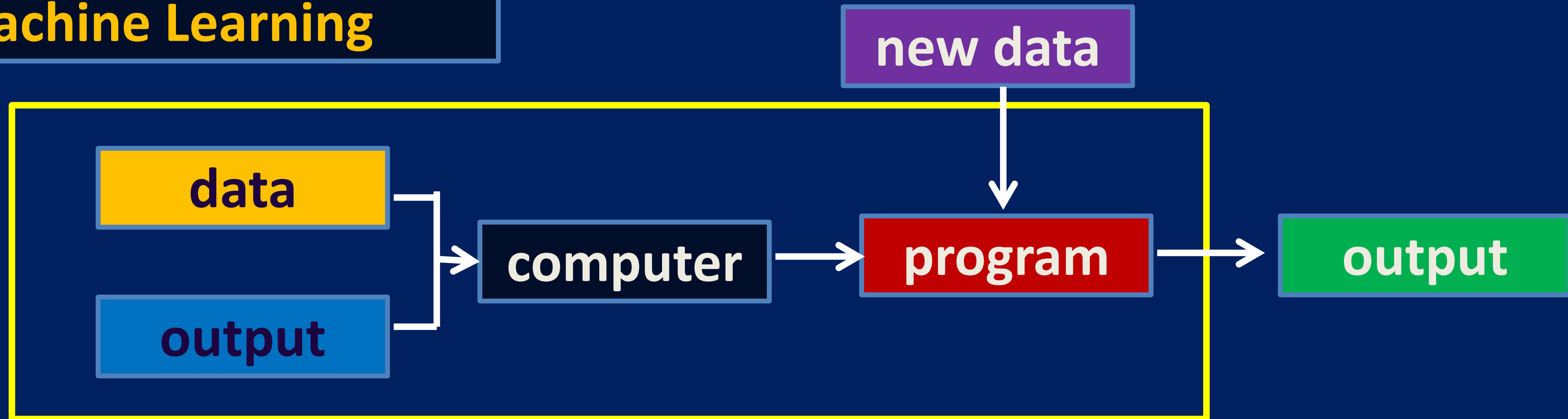
Machine Learning is a concept which allows the machine to learn from the experience using algorithms, and that too without being explicitly programmed. *~ Arthur Samuel (1959)*

A computer program is said to learn “ if its performance at a task  $T$  , as measured by a performance  $P$ , improves with experience  $E$ .” *~ Tom Mitchell(1997)*

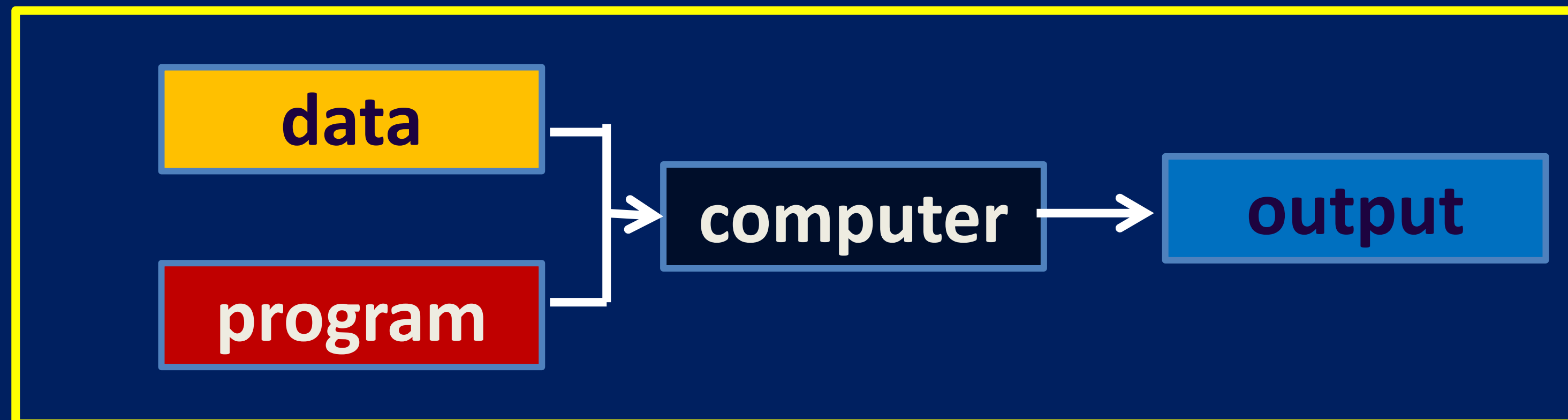


# Machine Learning Vs Traditional Programming

## Machine Learning



## Traditional Programming



# How to Start ML

---

Programming  
language



Python  
R  
Java  
C++

Mathematics



Linear algebra  
Calculus  
Statistics  
Probability

Types of  
Learning

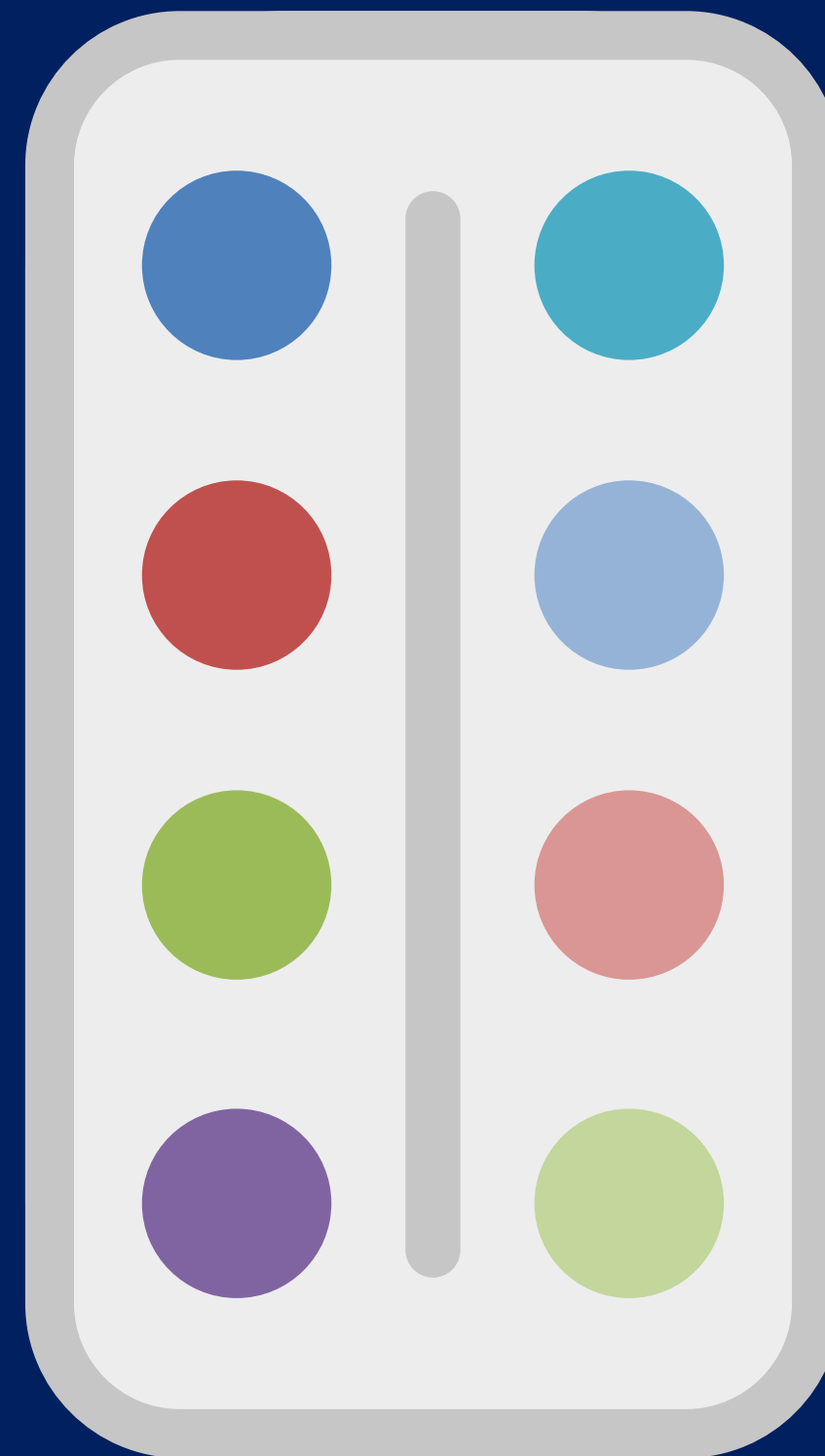


Supervised  
Unsupervised  
Reinforcement



# Why we learn ML

**JOB**



**Research &  
Development**



**Weather Prediction**



**Fraud detection**



**Diseases detection**



**Robot Navigation**



**Diseases classifications**



**Social Media Analysis**



**Autonomous Vehicle**



**Customer segmentation**



**Recommendation systems**



**Applications of ML**

# Quiz

**Which of the following true about ML ?**

**A) Machine Learning is a field of computer science**

**B) ML is type artificial intelligence that extract patterns out of raw data by using an algorithm or method**

**C) The main focus of ML is to allow computer systems learn from the experience without being explicitly programmed**

**D) All the above**

# Quiz

In traditional computer programming, you give input commands, What do you give input with machine learning

A) patterns

B) programs

C) rules

D) data

# Quiz

**How machine learning is related to Artificial Intelligence ?**

**A) AI focuses on classification, while ML is about clustering data**

**B) ML is a type of AI that relies on learning through data**

**C) AI is form of Unsupervised machine learning**

**D) AI & ML are same**

# Quiz

Many of the advances in ML have come from improved \_\_\_\_\_

A) Statistics

B) Structured data

C) Availability

D) Algorithms

# Quiz

Machine learning is subset of \_\_\_\_\_

A) Deep Learning

B) Computer Vision

C) Natural Language Processing

D) Artificial Intelligence



## Aptitude ( Time and Work )

A can do a work in 15 days and B can do in 20 days. If they work on it together for 4 days , then the fraction work that is left is :

A)  $\frac{1}{4}$

B)  $\frac{1}{10}$

C)  $\frac{7}{15}$

D)  $\frac{8}{15}$

A's 1 day work =  $\frac{1}{15}$

B's 1 day work =  $\frac{1}{20}$

( A+B )'s 1 day work =  $\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{7}{60}$

( A+B)'s 4 days work =  $\frac{7}{60} * 4 = \frac{7}{15}$

The remaining work =  $1 - \frac{7}{15} = \frac{8}{15}$

## Aptitude ( Time and Work assignment )

A can lay railway track between two given stations in 16 days and B can do the same work in 12 days . With help of C, they did the job in 4 days only. Then, C alone can do the work in \_\_\_\_\_ days

A)  $9 \frac{1}{5}$  days

B)  $9 \frac{2}{5}$  days

C)  $9 \frac{3}{5}$  days

D) 10

# Coding ( Strings )

## Word reversal

Input : Hello world      Output: world Hello

```
public class Main extends Solution {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String sentence = "Welcome to Coding Practice";  
        String reversedSentence =  
            reverseWords(sentence);  
        System.out.println(reversedSentence);  
    }  
}
```

```
class Solution{  
    public static String reverseWords(String input)  
    {  
        String[] words = input.split(" ");  
        StringBuffer reversed = new  
            StringBuffer();  
        for (int i = words.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
            reversed.append(words[i]);  
            reversed.append(" ");  
        }  
        return reversed.toString();  
    }  
}
```

# Coding ( **Strings assignments** )

## **String reversal**

**Input : Hello world      Output: olleH dlrow**

**Thank you**