



Advanced Data Science

Data Modelling

Session 4

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Agenda

- **Data Modelling**
- **Feature Engineering**

Feature Engineering

Feature Selection

Feature Transformation

Feature Creation
(Encoding, Binning)

Feature Extraction
(Automated in Deep Learning)

Unit I:

Advance Methods of Data Science and Algorithms

Statistics

**Central Limit Theorem;
AB Testing;
Linear Regression**

Comparison

- **Traditional Programming**

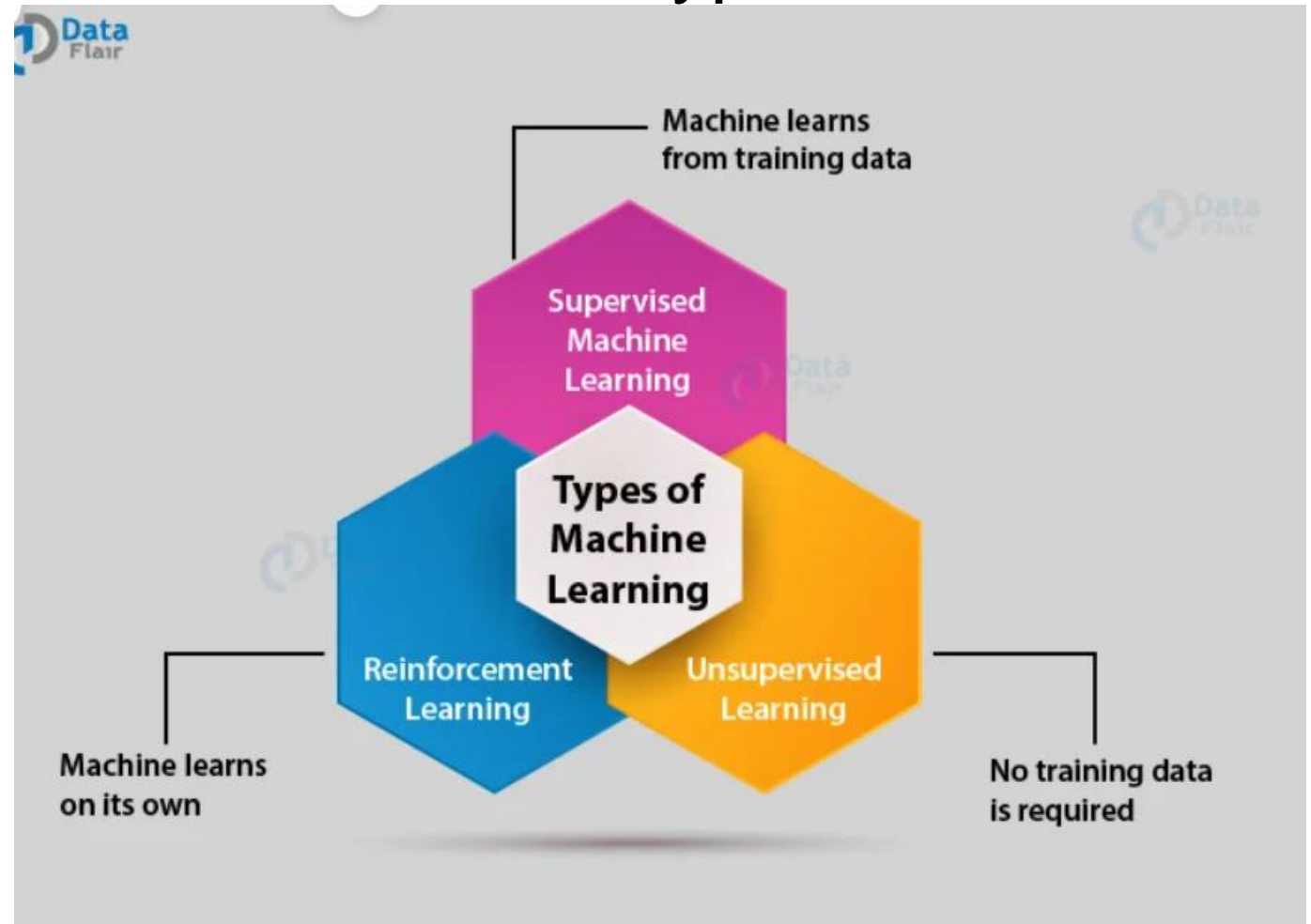


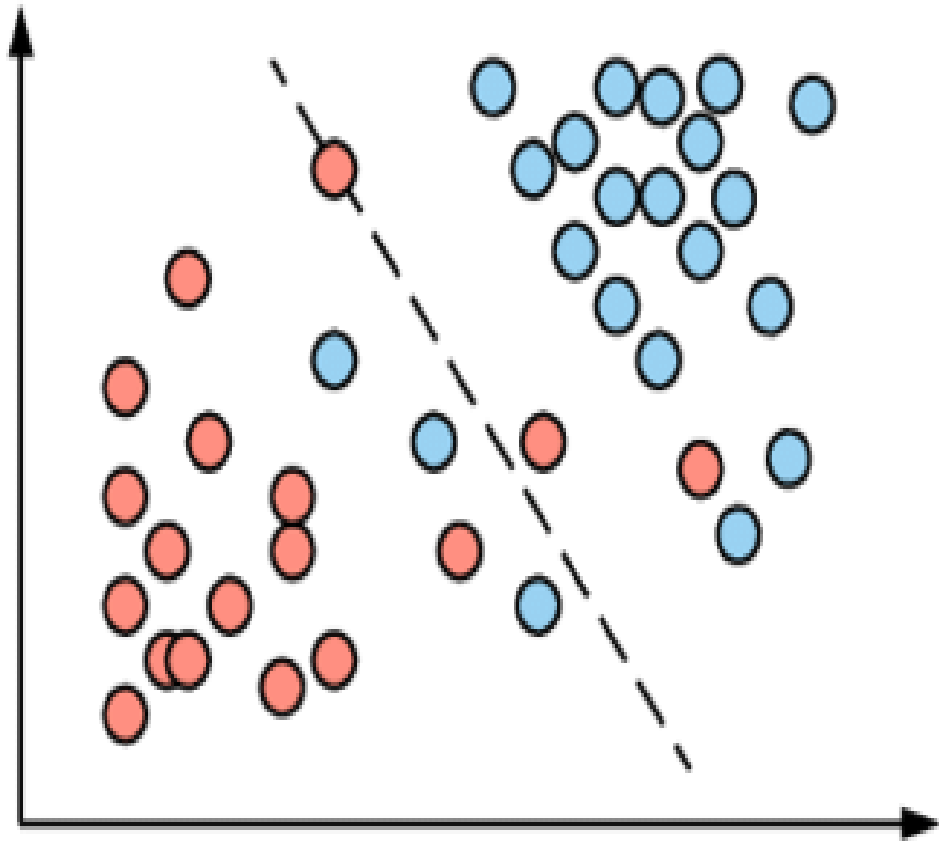
- **Machine Learning**



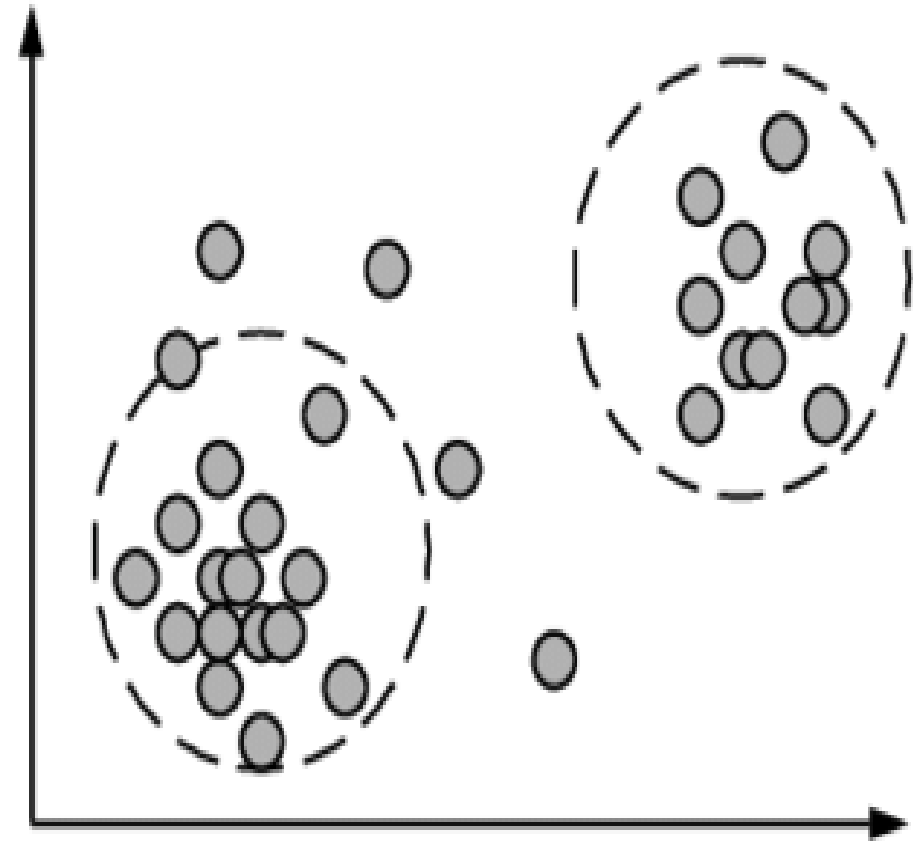
Types of Learning algorithms

- Learning Algorithms can be classified into 3 types as follows –
 - **Supervised Learning**
 - **Unsupervised Learning**
 - **Reinforcement Learning**

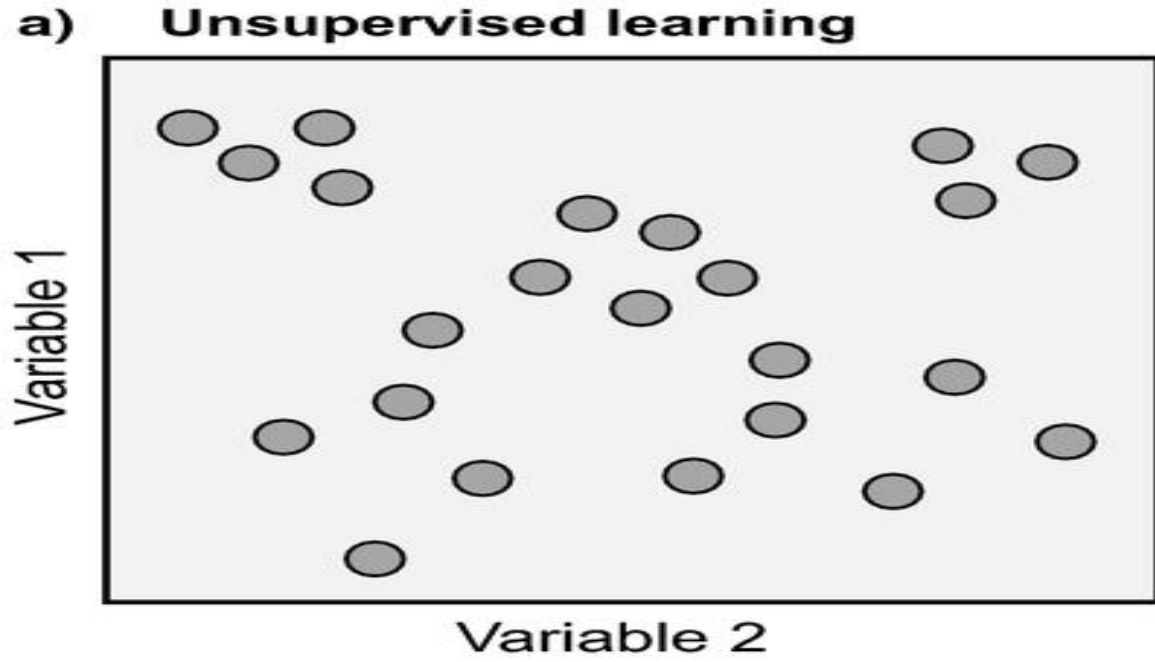




Supervised learning



Unsupervised learning



Types of Machine Learning

Supervised Learning



Train an algorithm on a labeled data set to predict the correct output value for unseen inputs.

- ✓ Input / Output
- ✓ Labeled data
- ✓ "Replicate the right answers"
- ✓ Classification, prediction

Unsupervised Learning



Train an algorithm to find similarities on abnormalities in a data set.

- ✓ Input
- ✓ Unlabeled data
- ✓ "Find patterns in data"
- ✓ Clustering association
- ✓ Anomaly detection, custo-

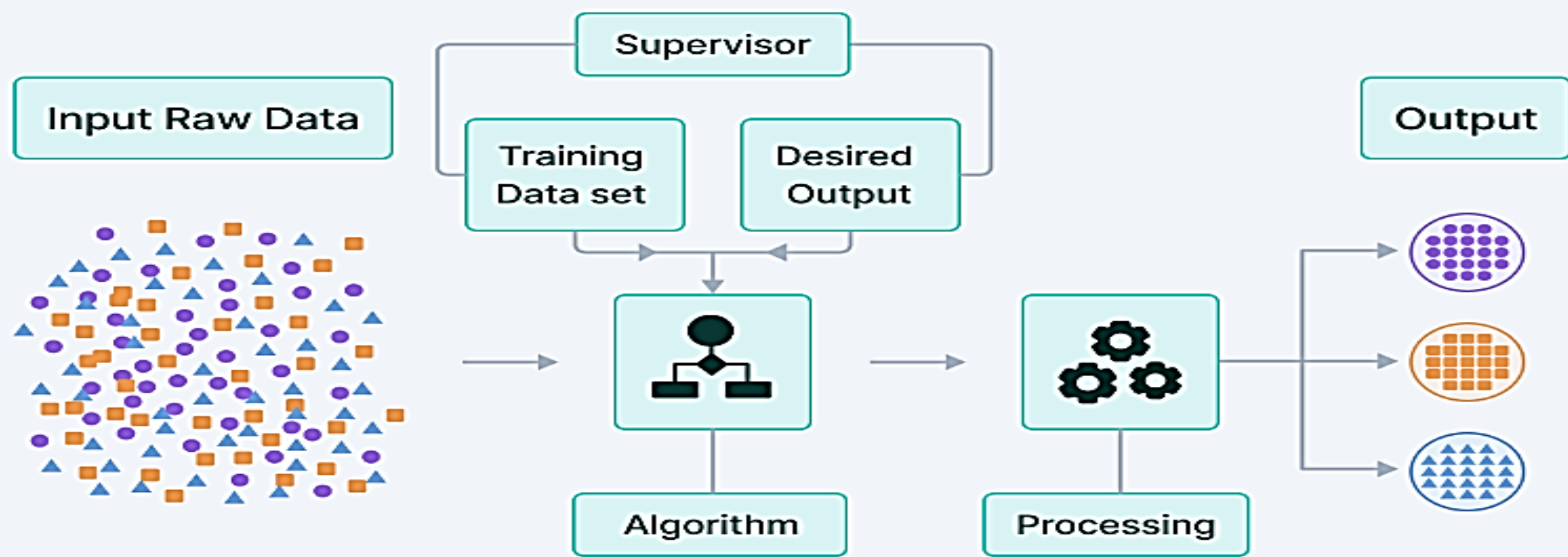
Reinforcement Learning



Learn through trial and error from interaction with an environment.

- ✓ States & actions
- ✓ No data set
- ✓ "Find actions that maximize reward"
- ✓ Decision making

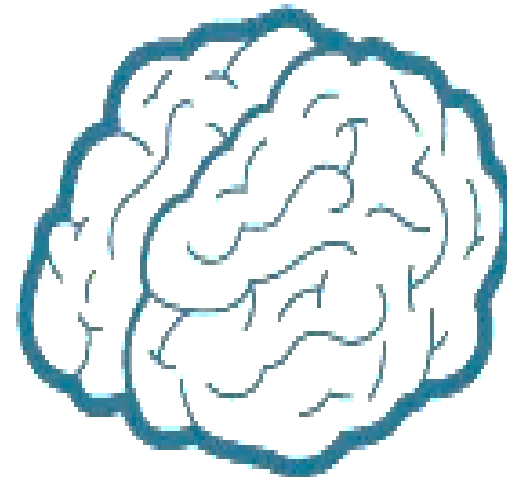
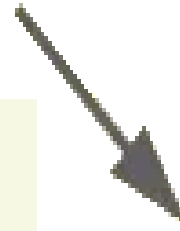
Supervised Learning



Supervised Learning process

Supervised Learning

Input



Model

It's Grapes

Annotations

These are
grapes

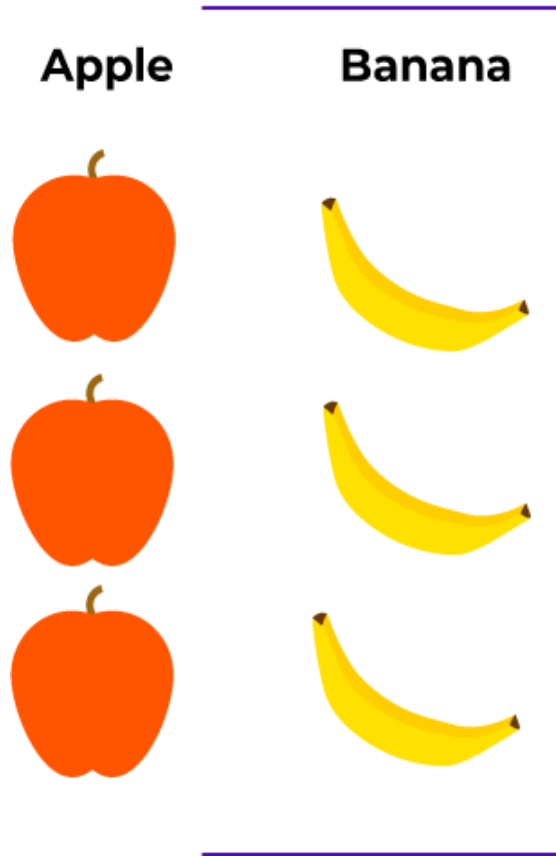


Prediction

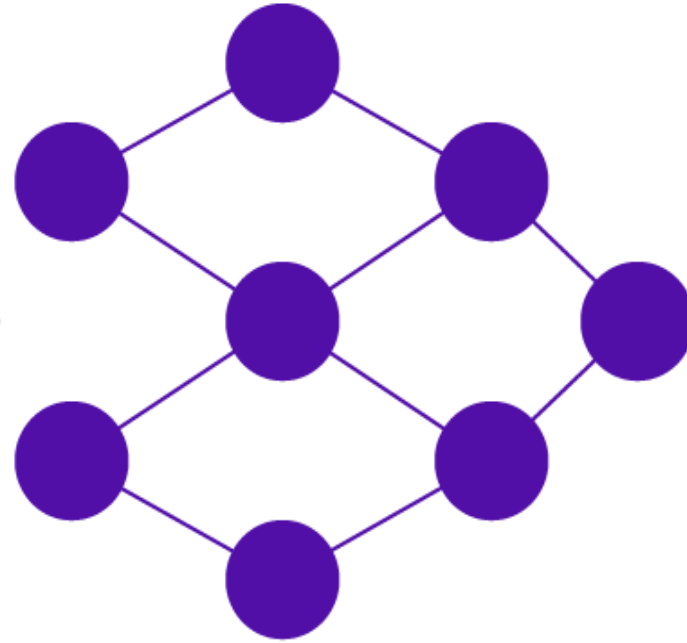
Supervised learning

- machine learning task of learning a function that maps an **input** to an **output** supported example input-output pairs.
- In Supervised Learning, the dataset on which we **train our model is labeled**. There is a clear and **distinct mapping** of input and output. Based on the example inputs, the model is able to get **trained** in the **instances**.
- An example of supervised learning is **spam filtering**.
- Based on the **labeled data**, the model is able to determine if the data is **spam** or **ham**. This is an easier form of **training**.
- Spam filtering is an example of this type of **machine learning algorithm**.

Training Data



ML Algorithm



Model

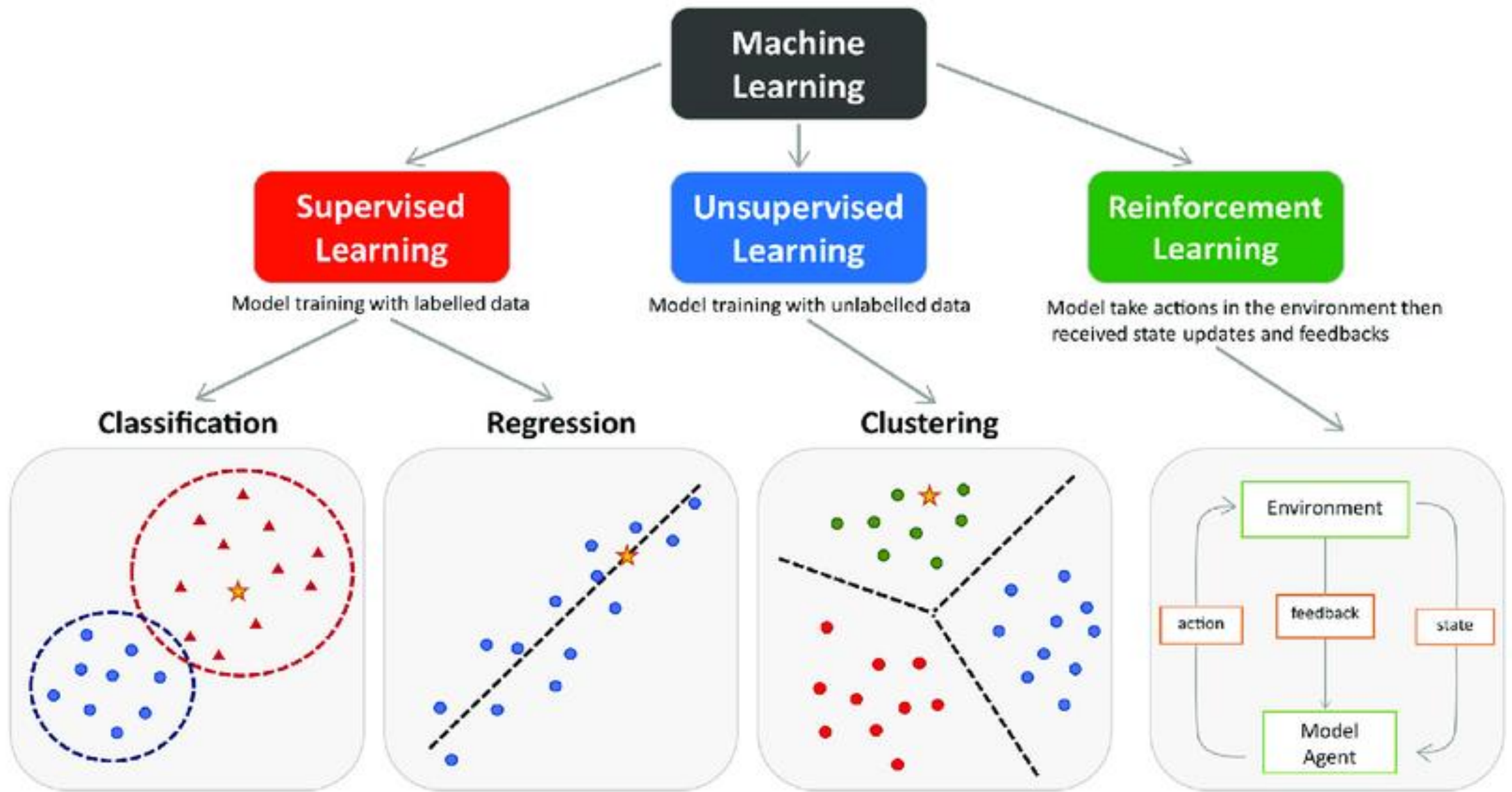


Unseen and
unlabeled data



Prediction

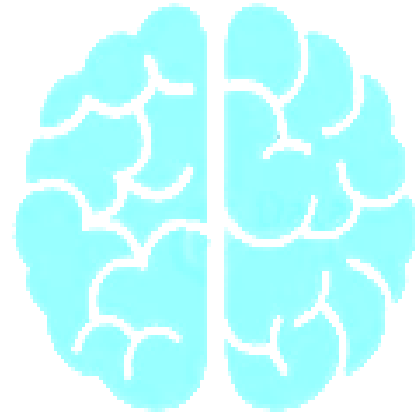
Class: Banana



Input



Unsupervised Learning



Model

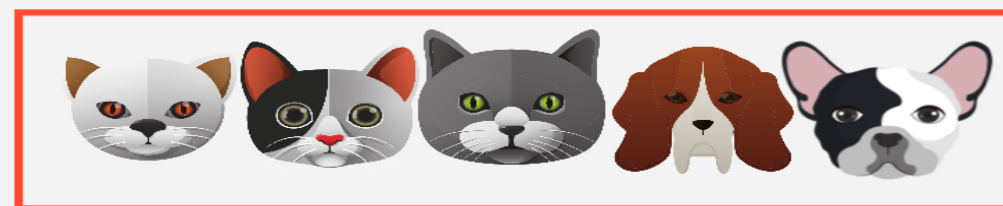
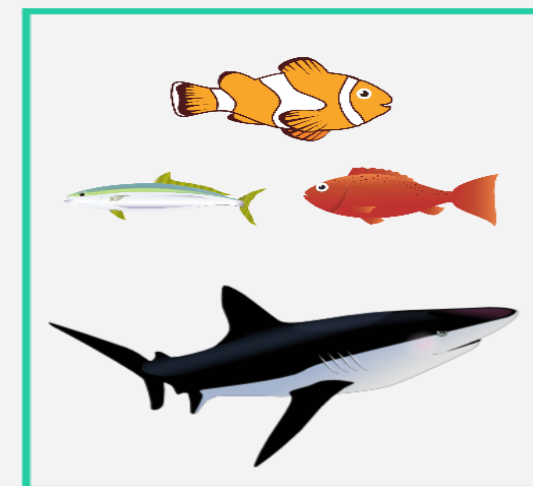
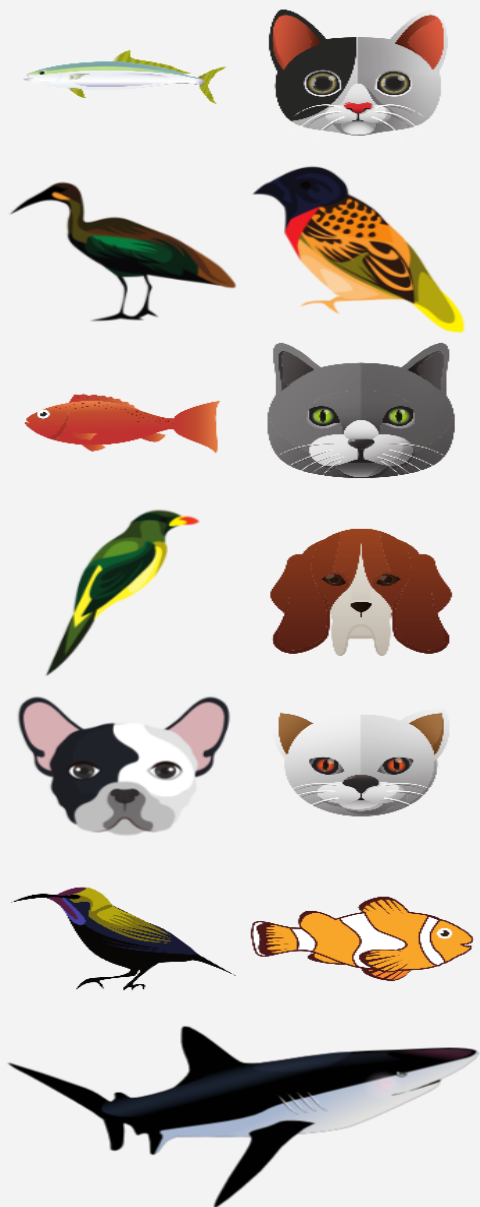
Annotations

**Unsorted
Information**



**Pen & Pencil
Predictions**

No labels



Supervised Learning

data **label**



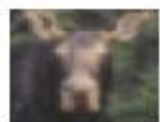
Dog



Bird



Airplane



Deer



Cat



Truck



Ship

Semi-Supervised Learning

data **label**



Dog



Bird



No label



No label



No label



No label



No label

Reinforcement Learning

- Reinforcement learning is one among three basic machine learning paradigms.
- Reinforcement Learning is an emerging and most popular type of Machine Learning Algorithm.
- It is used in various autonomous systems like cars and industrial robotics.
- The aim of this algorithm is to reach a goal in a dynamic environment. It can reach this goal based on several rewards that are provided to it by the system.
- It is most heavily used in programming robots to perform autonomous actions.
- It is also used in making intelligent self-driving cars.

Reinforcement Learning

