

Machine Learning Projects

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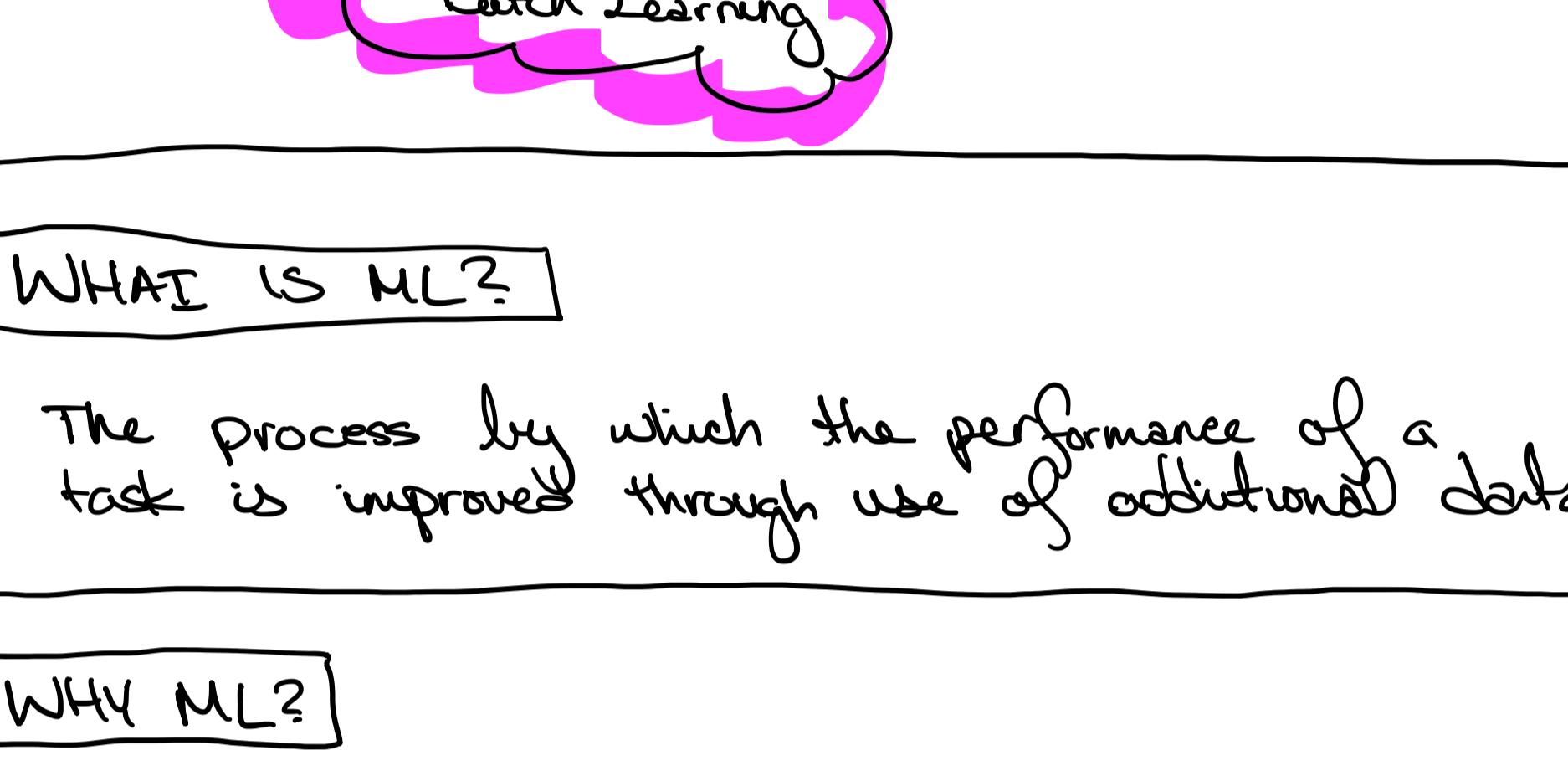
Questions:

- what is machine learning
- why is it useful
- common categories of machine learning
- what is the workflow?



1. study data
2. select model
3. train model w-data
(learning algo w- utility/cost func)
4. apply mode to make predictions.

A map of main regions of ML.



WHAT IS ML?

The process by which the performance of a task is improved through use of additional data.

WHY ML?

- ML is a concise solution to systems which are complex and have a large number of cases.
- ML accounts for more data, more accurately than a programmer could.
- ML is dynamic and can morph with new data, classical programs can not.

TYPES OF ML

they can be combined and are not exclusive. \Rightarrow Attrb is data-type "mileage"
Feature is attrb w val mileage = 15

① Supervised v. Non Supervised - the amount and type of human supervision, during training.

Four Categories,

1. Supervised - includes labels (classif. + regression)
2. UnSupervised
3. Semi-Supervised
4. Reinforcement.

• Classification + Regression Algos can sometimes be exchanged

• Important Supervised - Algos

1. k-nearest neighbours

2. Linear regression

3. Logistic regression

4. Support Vector Machines (SVMs)

5. Decision Trees & Random Forests

6. Neural Network.

• Important UnSupervised, (also has anomaly detection).

1. k-Means

2. Hierarchical Cluster Analysis (HCA) } Clustering

3. Expectation Maximization

4. Principal Component Analysis

5. Kernel PCA

6. Locally-linear Embedding (LLE)

7. t-distributed Stochastic

Neighbour Embedding (t-SNE)

Viz. and Dimensionality Reduction

8. Apriori

9. Eclat

} Association Rule

Learning \rightarrow discovering interesting relationships

• merging several correlated features into 1, is called feature extraction.

② Batch v. Online learning.