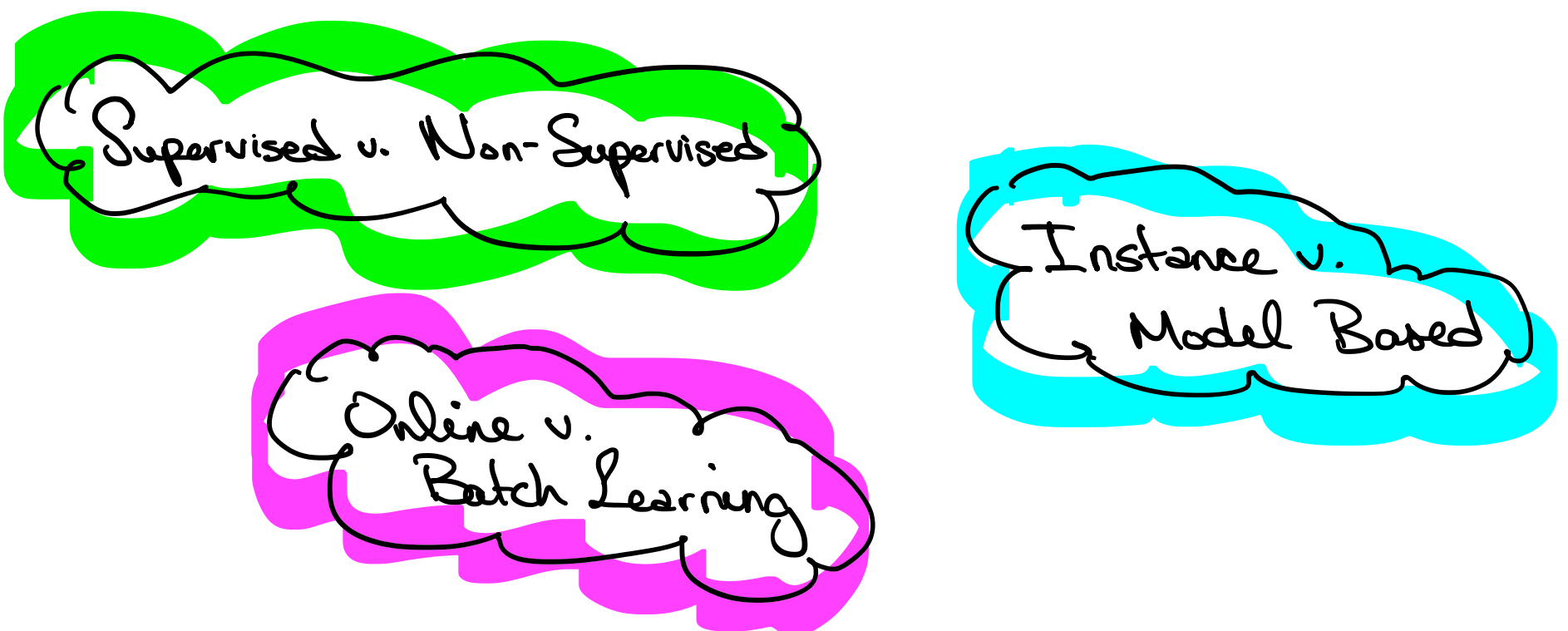


## Questions:

- 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. → Attrib is data-type "mileage"  
Feature is attrib 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)
  3. Expectation Maximization
  4. Principal Component Analysis
  5. Kernel PCA
  6. Locally-Linear Embedding (LLE)
  7. t-distributed Stochastic Neighbour Embedding (t-SNE)
- } Clustering
- } Viz. and Dimensionality Reduction

8. Apriori
  9. Eclat
- } Association Rule Learning → discovering interesting relationships

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

- ② Batch v. Online Learning.