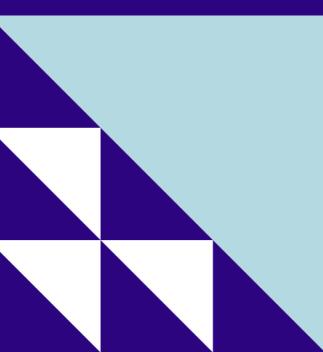


# MODULE 2 : MACHINE LEARNING



# INTRO-TO-MACHINE-LEARNING

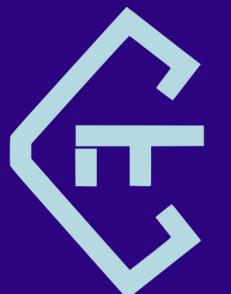
Unveiling the mysteries behind today's AI

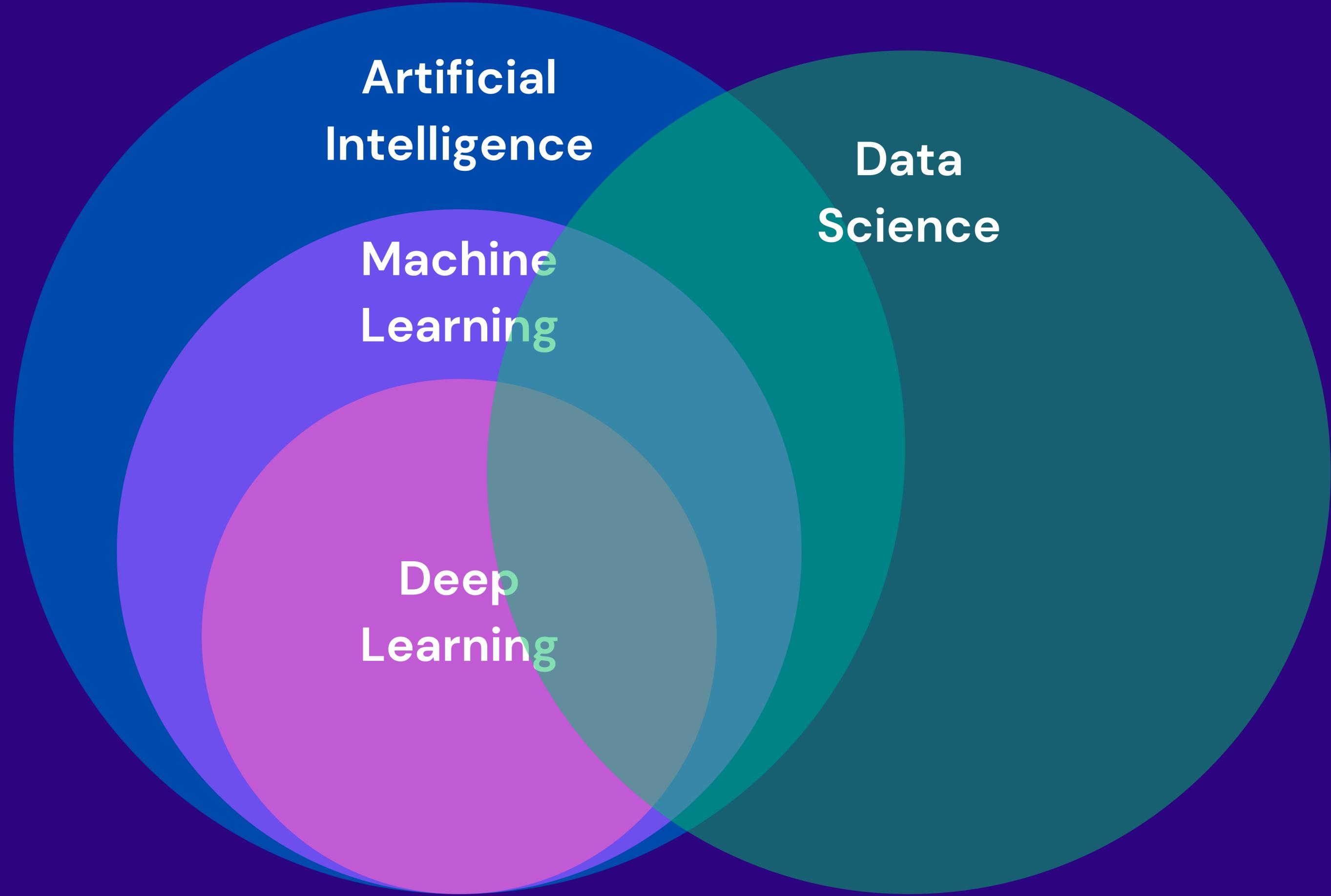


Club Informatique & Télécom  
Data Cell

# Introduction to Machine Learning

- Overview of ML
- Linear Regression (Univariate)
- Code along





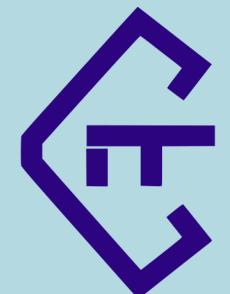
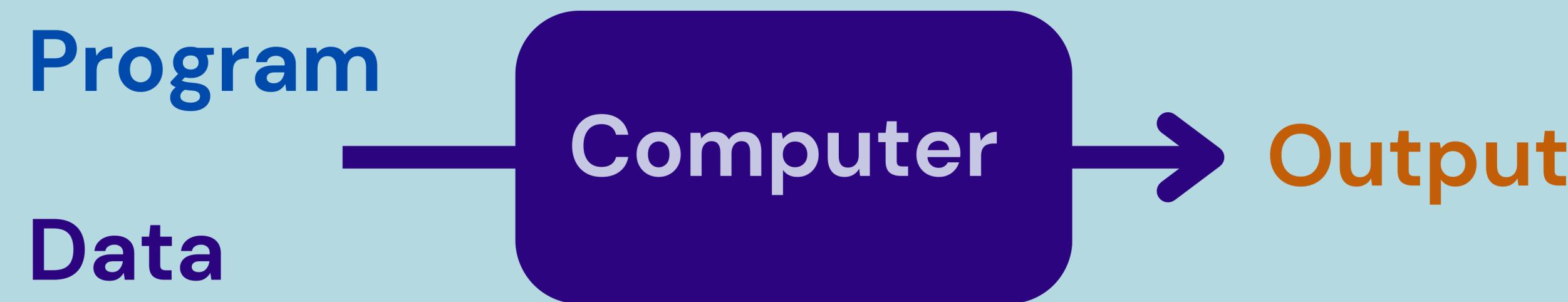
Artificial  
Intelligence

Data  
Science

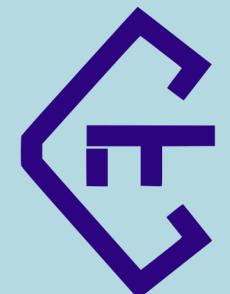
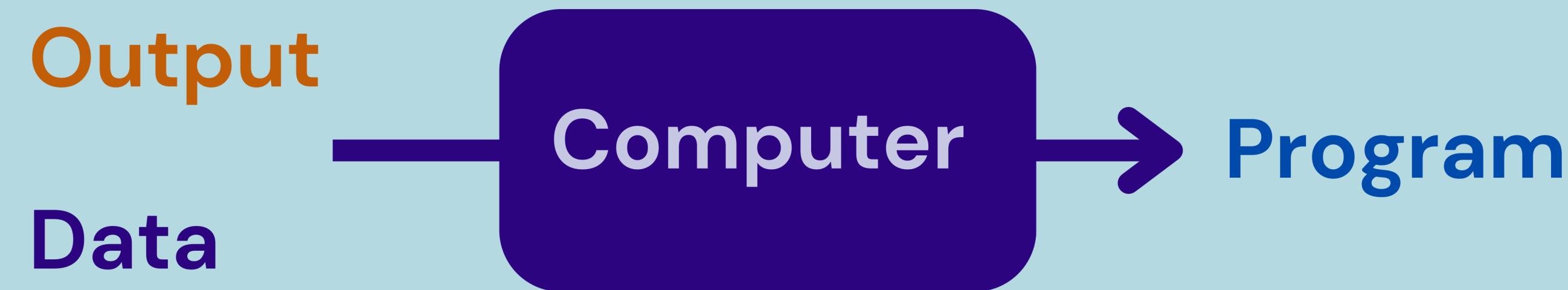
Machine  
Learning

Deep  
Learning

# This is traditional programming



# This is Machine Learning



# Main ML types

**Supervised  
Learning**

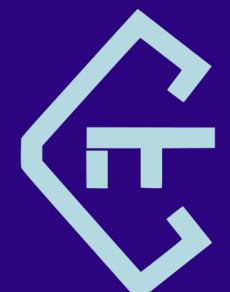
Learning by examples

**Unsupervised  
Learning**

Learning by observation

**Reinforcement  
Learning**

Learning by mistakes



# Main ML subdivisions

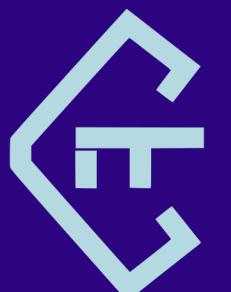
Supervised Learning

Regression

Output is a quantity  
(number)

Classification

Output is a category



# Main ML subdivisions

## Unsupervised Learning

### Clustering

Group unknown data into groups with similar characteristics

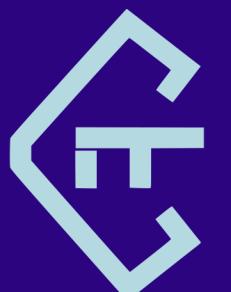
### Anomaly Detection

Identifying data points that fall outside the normal range

and more...

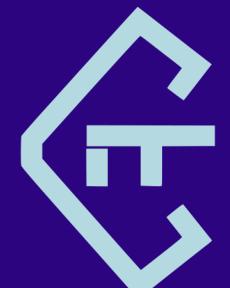
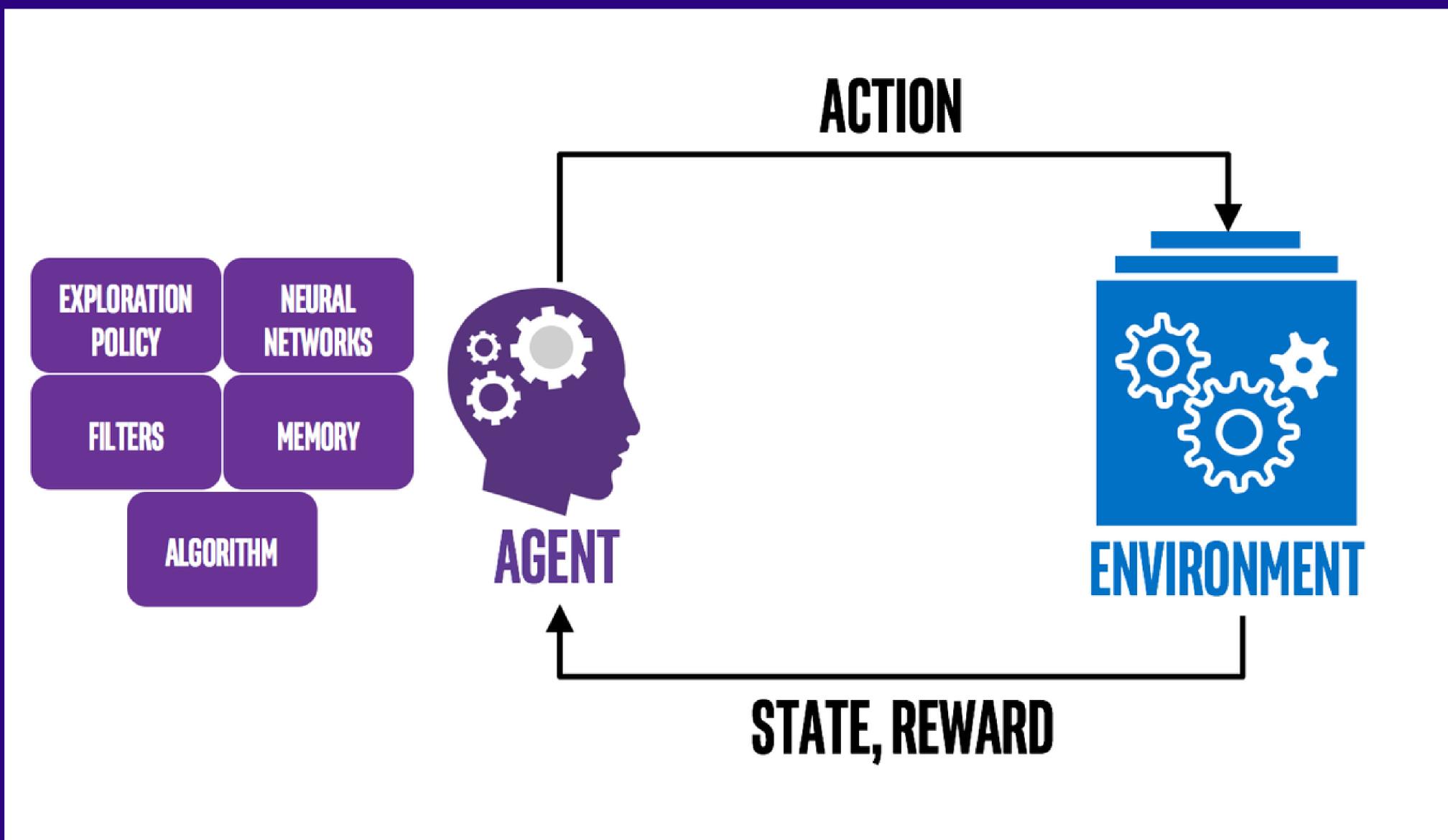
### Dimensionality Reduction

Reduce dimensions while keeping maximum information

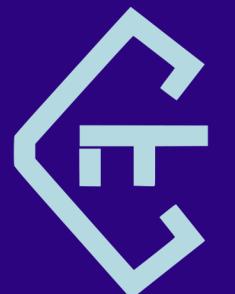


# Main ML subdivisions

## Reinforcement Learning



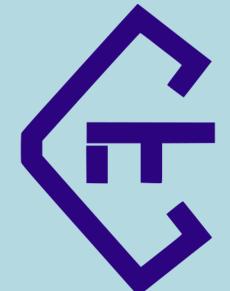
There's more to learn about



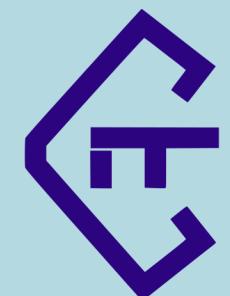
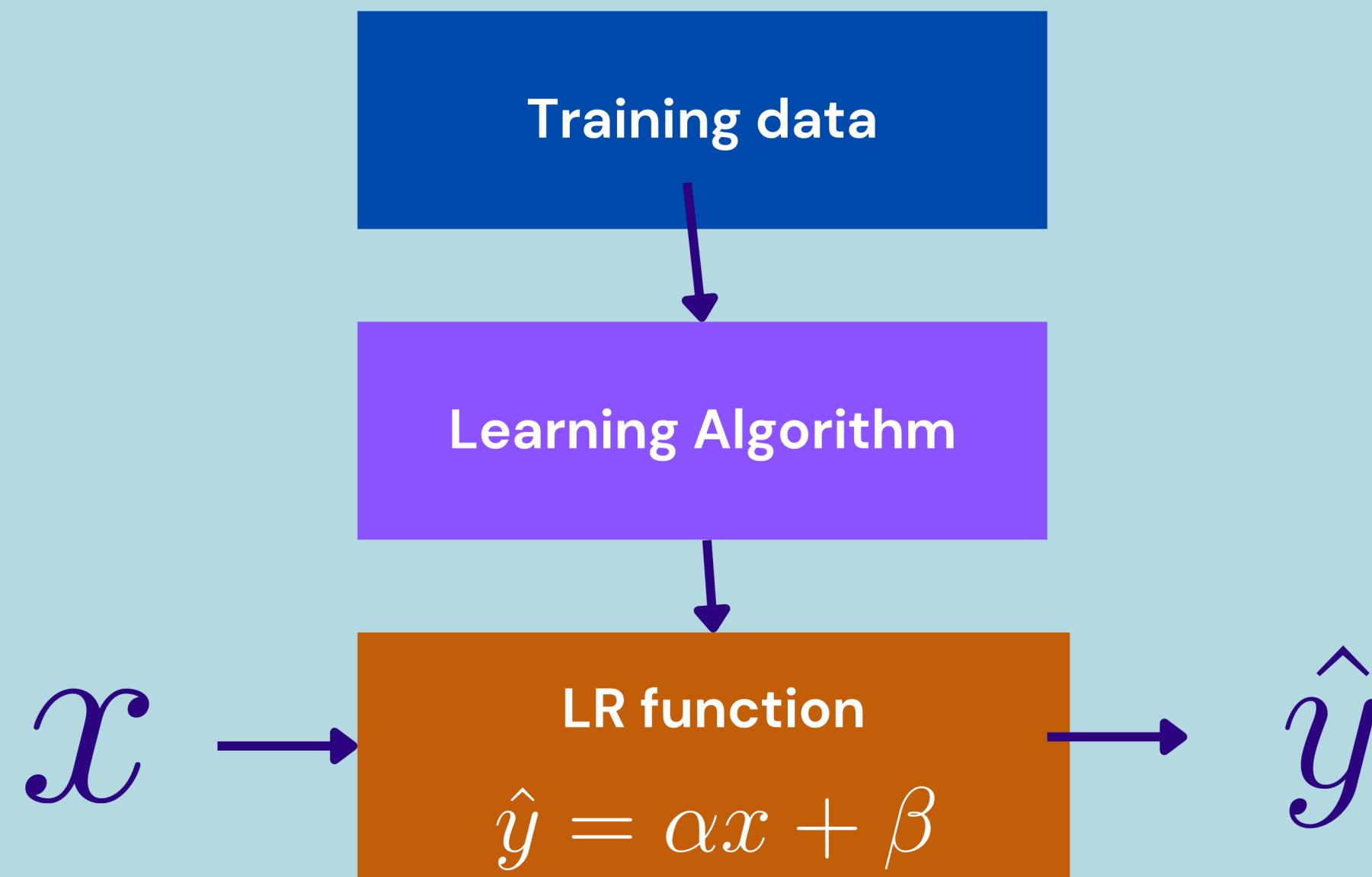
# Linear Regression

Linear Regressor model means fitting a straight line to your data.

~ Andrew Ng

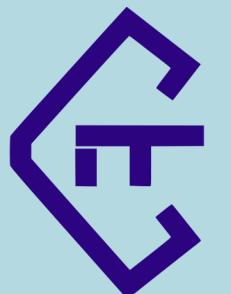


# Intro to Linear Regression



# Linear Regression

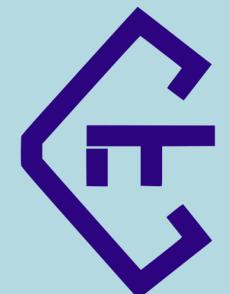
$$f_{\alpha, \beta}(x^{(i)}) = \alpha x^{(i)} + \beta$$



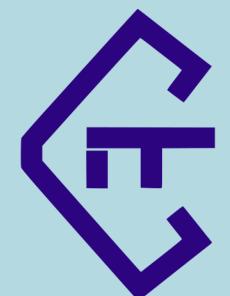
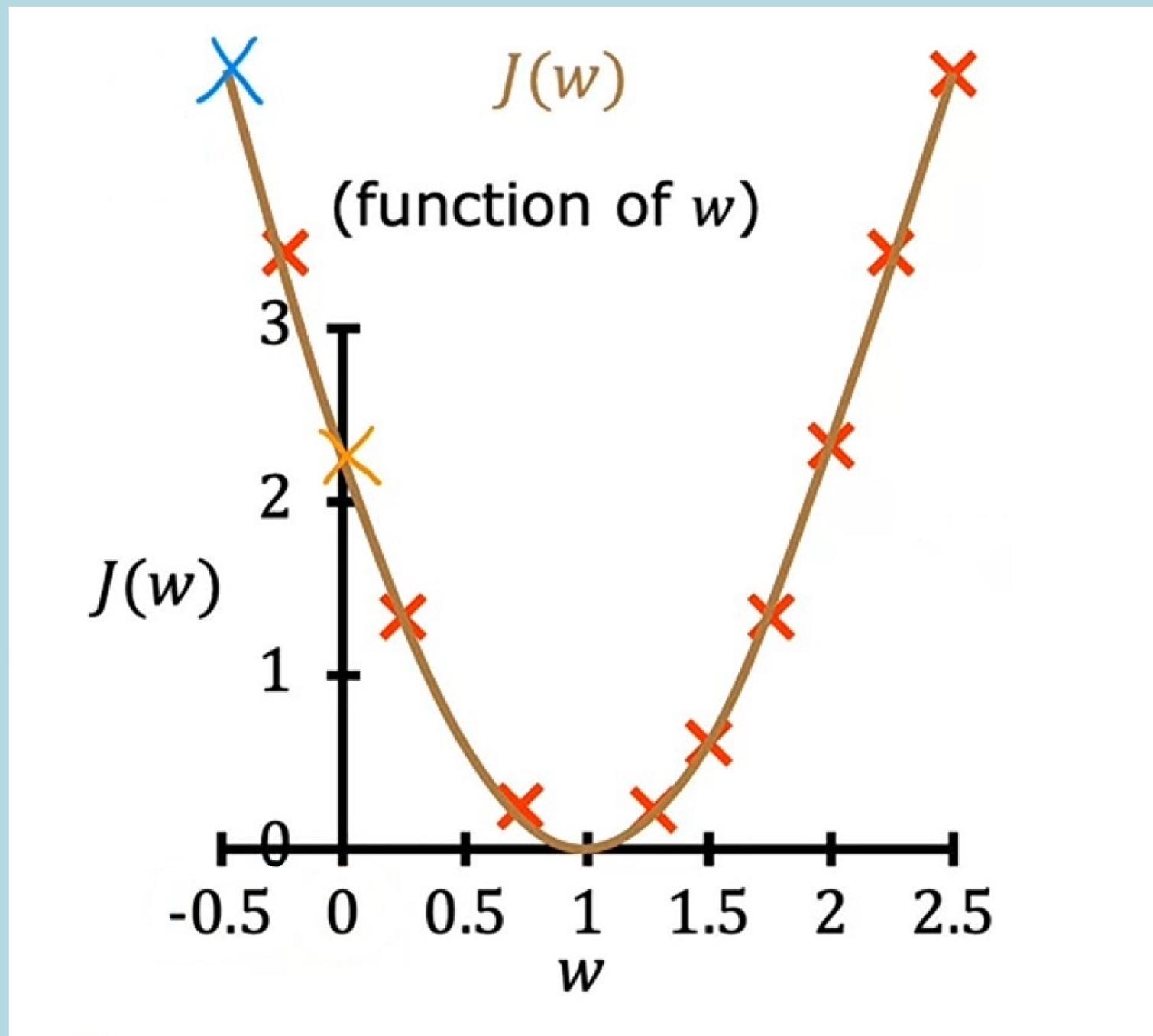
# Cost Function

The cost function tells us how well the model is doing.

$$J(w, b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^n L(f_{w,b}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

# Cost Function



# Gradient Descent Algorithm

Initialize:

$$w_0 \leftarrow \text{initial guess for } w$$

$$b_0 \leftarrow \text{initial guess for } b$$

$$\alpha \leftarrow \text{learning rate}$$

Repeat until convergence:

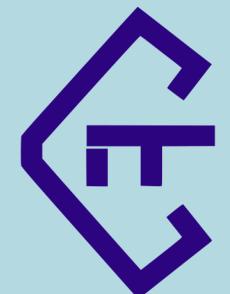
Compute predictions:  $\hat{y}^{(i)} = w \cdot x^{(i)} + b$

Compute the cost function:  $J(w, b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$

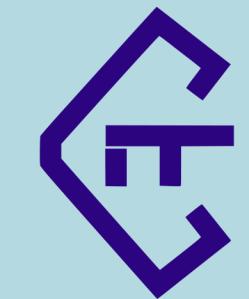
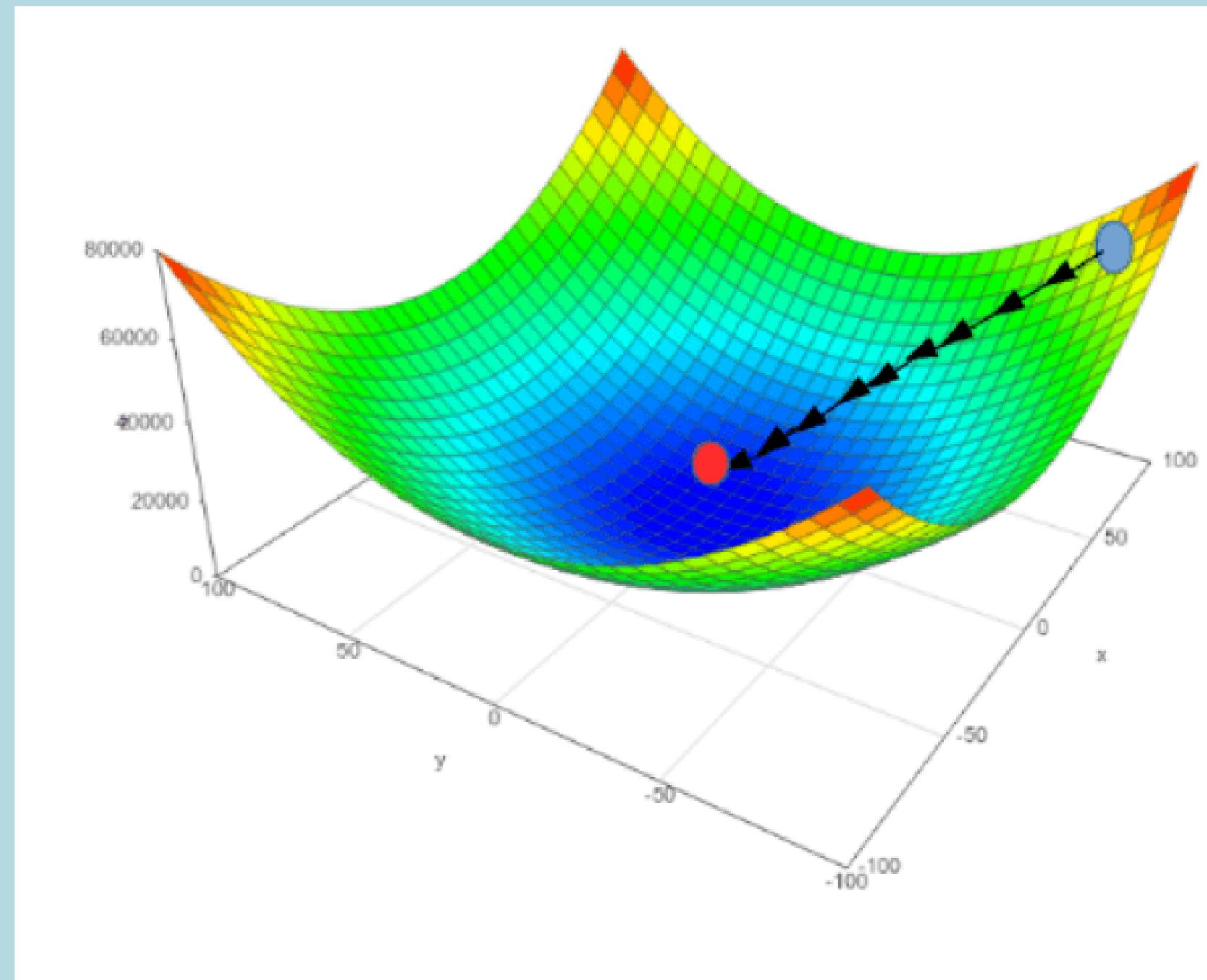
Update weights:

$$w \leftarrow w - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}$$

$$b \leftarrow b - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$



# Gradient Descent Algorithm



# Code along

