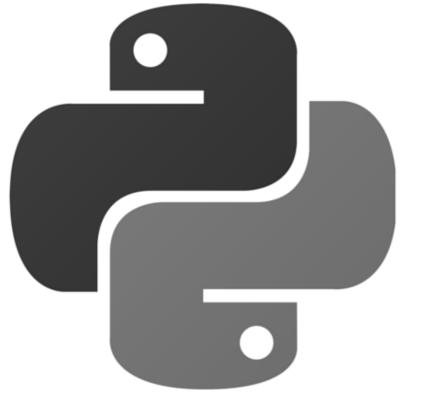
python



Class: Machine Learning



Topic



Introduction to Machine Learning

What We Have Learnt

Getting started with exploratory data analysis



Machine Learning

What We Will Learn

Introduction

Examples

Tasks Performed

Algorithms

Advance Concepts

Implementation Using Credit Default Dataset



Getting Started

What is Machine Learning?

"Machine Learning is the field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed"

- Arthur Samuels, 1959



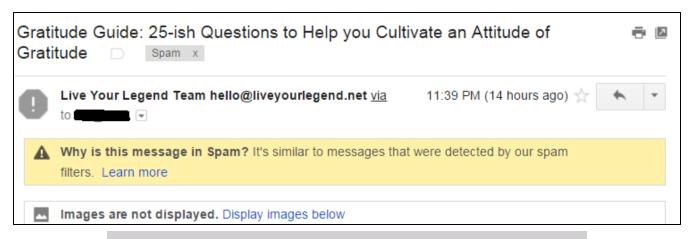
"A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E."

- Tom Mitchell, Carnegie Mellon University



Our Daily Lives

Gmail Spam Filtering



Any popular e-mail service provider today can mark e-mails as spam with a reasonable degree of accuracy



Our Daily Lives

Product Recommendation by Ecommerce Websites

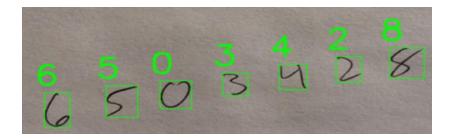


Application of machine learning algorithms



Our Daily Lives

Handwritten Character Recognition



Machine learning algorithms can classify handwritten digits with close to 100% accuracy



Our Daily Lives





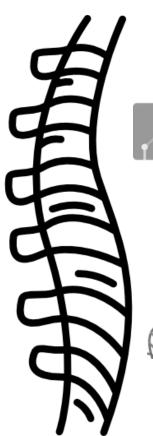
Auto pilot on Tesla cars

Self-driving cars from Google





Ideas and Methodologies





Probability and Statistics

Computer Science





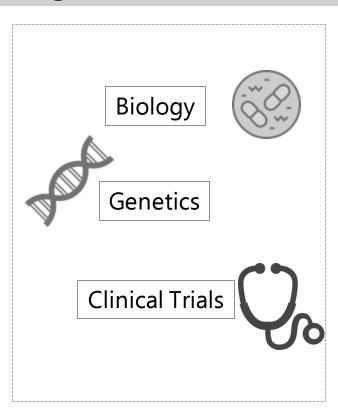
Computational Biology

Backbone of modern Machine Learning theory



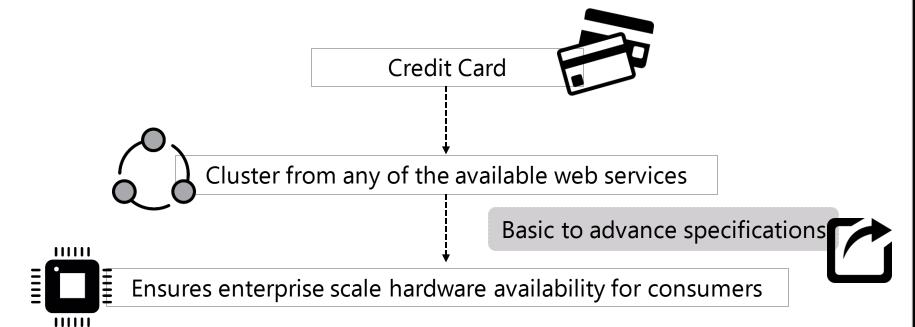
Ideas and Methodologies

Fields from Social Sciences



Ideas and Methodologies

Advent of Modern Computing Power



Ideas and Methodologies



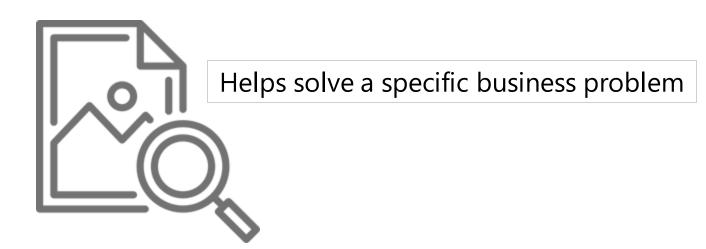
Good results on problems considered historically difficult to solve have given Machine Learning much popularity in Press



Starting point should be a question with a specific business context in mind



Why is Image Recognition Important?





The Process



Why do you think predicting whether a customer will default credit card payment next month is useful from a business perspective



The Process

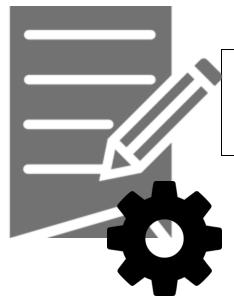


Data relevant to the question needs to be gathered

Historical data helps the machine learn from it



The Process



Once the machine learns from historical data, it needs some additional data to determine how well it has learnt

The Process

Example



Probability/This course

There is classroom material that helps the students learn the concepts along with some real life examples

Once classroom lectures are done, students get evaluated based on an examination at the end of the course

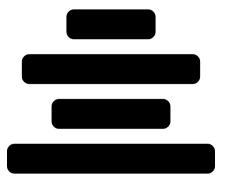
Questions may not come from the materials that were studied



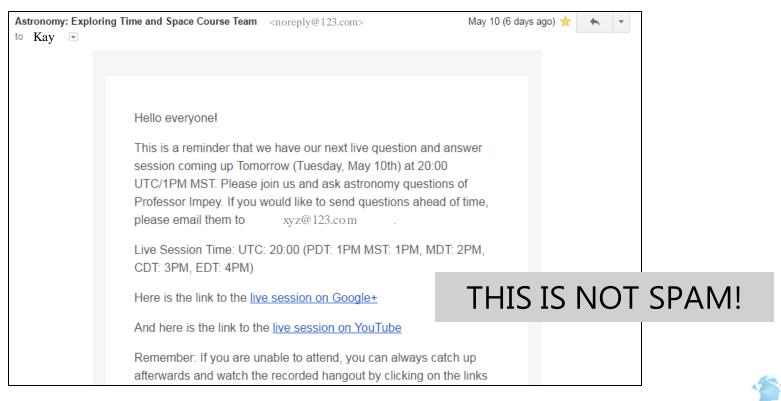
The Process

Data

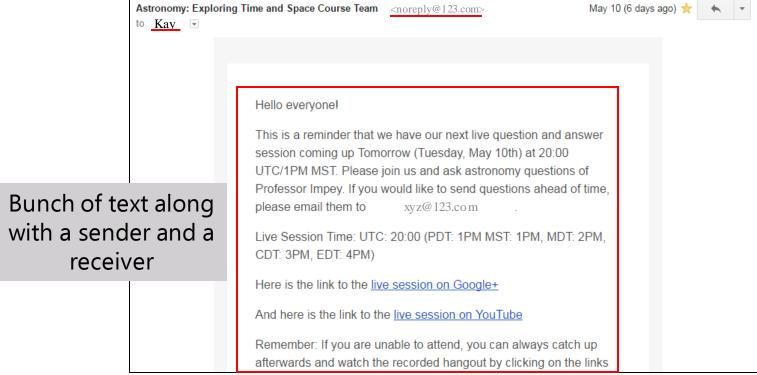
Raw data comes in different formats



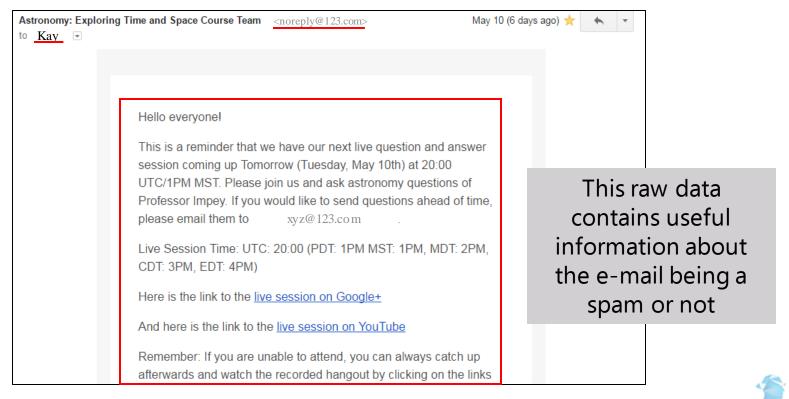
The Process



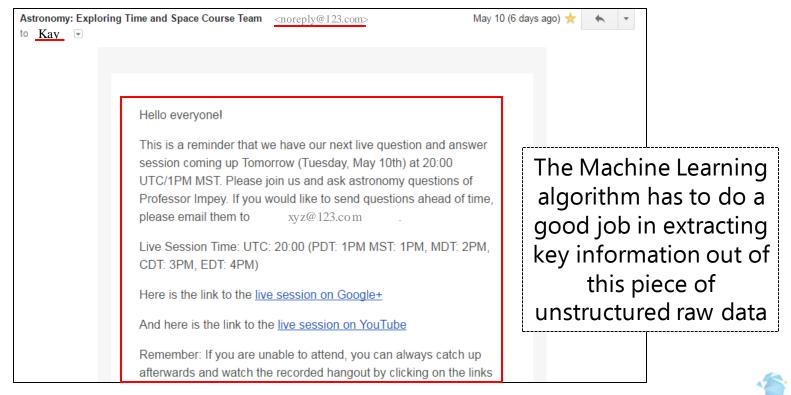
The Process



The Process

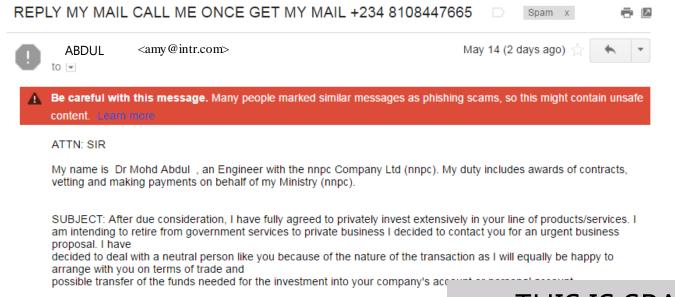


The Process



The Process

Data

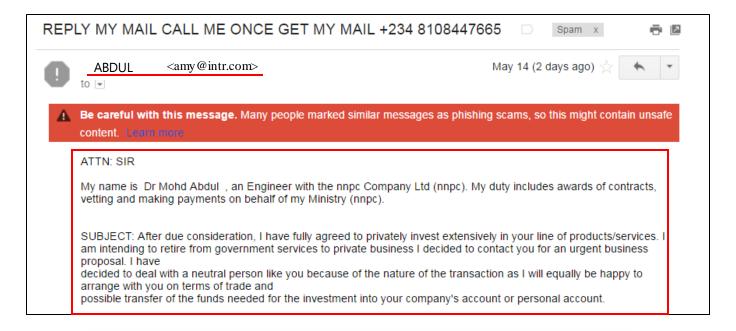


THIS IS SPAM!



The Process

Data



The sender, the e-mail text contain some useful information about the legitimacy of the e-mail



The Process

How do we get a machine to extract information out of raw data that will help it learn a specific problem?

Conversion of raw data to useful machine readable informative features is called **feature engineering**

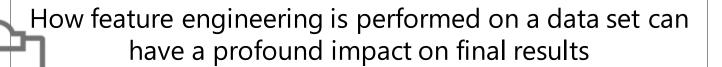


Going Back



During the exploratory analysis, the average bill amount for each customer over the last 6 months was taken – a form of feature engineering

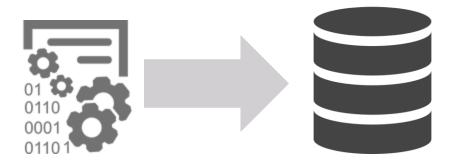
The number of features is only limited by creativity and imagination





Starting Point

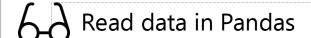
Going from seemingly unstructured data to something that is more tidy, clean and structured



Starting Point

Print shape





Credit Data



29000 rows and 25 columns

Row – customer



Column – information about the customer



Rectangular format **Tidy Data**



Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES



3 e-mails

Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

Whether or not the sender is in the receiver's contact list



Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

x1 is a Boolean value – it can take one of 2 possible values – True or False



Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

Counts the number of special characters in the e-mail, denoted by **x2**



Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

This is also a Boolean which marks whether the e-mail is spam



Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

This is the variable that needs to be predicted using Machine Learning algorithm

Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

This variable is called a **response**



Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

Also known as **Outcome** or **Dependent** variable



Example

Email No.	Sender in Contact List (x1)	Number of special Characters (x2)	Spam
1	YES	4	NO
2	NO	23	YES
3	YES	45	YES

Alternative terms for features are **independent** variables, explanatory variables



Exercise



Think of some more interesting features that you can construct from the raw data that might be useful in classifying an e-mail as spam or not

Recap

Introduction to Machine Learning

What is Machine Learning?

Examples

Evolution

Getting Started

Feature Engineering



Next

Types of Tasks, Machine Learning Algorithms and Linear Regression

