

# Department of AI&DS

## MACHINE LEARNING 22AD2203 R/A/P

Topic:

## INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING

Session - 02

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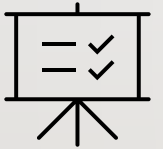
## AIM OF THE SESSION

To know students about the Machine Learning and types of Machine Learning techniques.

## INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

This session is designed to:

1. Understand the Machine Learning.
2. Identify the types of Machine Learning.



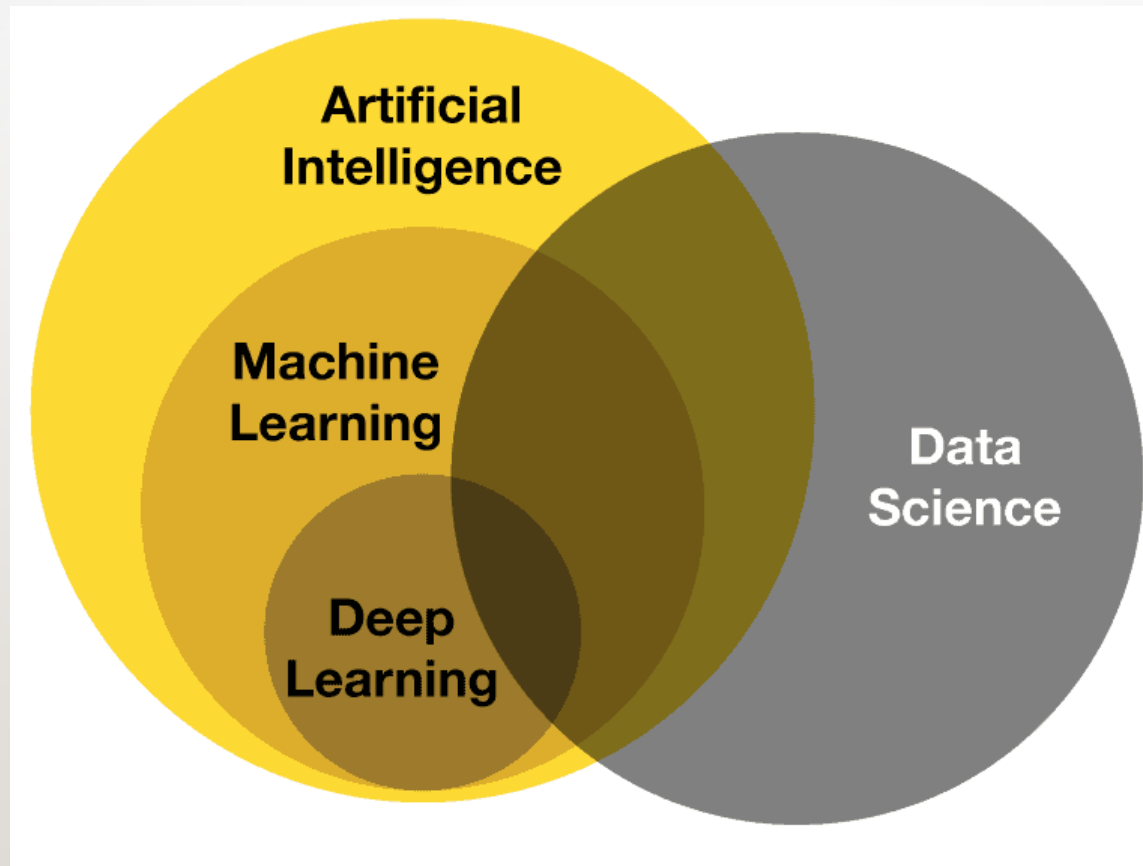
## LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this session, you should be able to:

1. Define Machine Learning, and
2. Describe the Machine Learning techniques.



# INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING

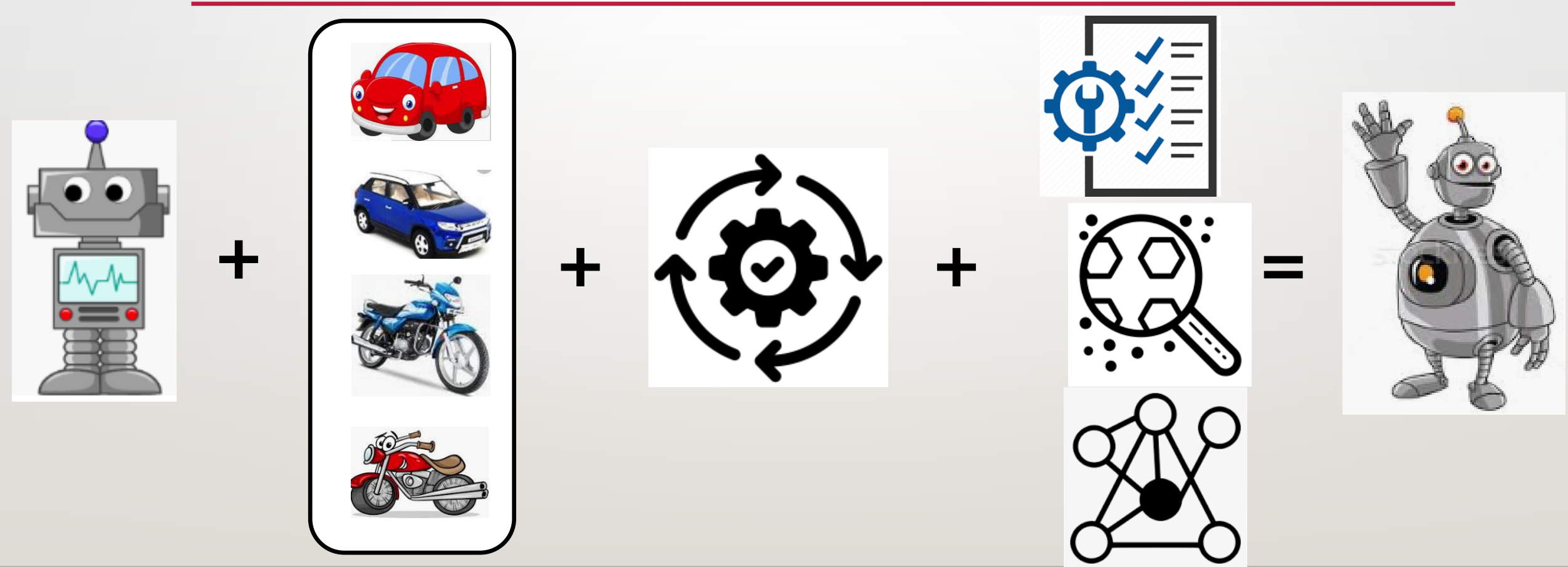


# MACHINE LEARNING

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- **Machine learning** a branch of artificial intelligence, is about the construction and study of systems that can learn from data.
- Machine Learning can empower computers learn and behave more intelligently.
- Machine learning explore algorithms/build model:
  - Learn from data.
  - Use the model for prediction, decision making or solving some task.


# MACHINE LEARNING



# MACHINE LEARNING

- For example, a machine learning system could be trained on email messages to learn to distinguish between spam and non-spam messages. After learning, it can then be used to classify new email messages into spam and non-spam folders.
- There is a wide variety of machine learning tasks and successful applications. **Optical character recognition**, in which printed characters are recognized automatically based on previous examples, is a classic example of machine learning.

# REAL LIFE EXAMPLES



1



Over 75% of what you watch is recommended by Netflix

Recommendations are made by machine learning

2

## Amazon Alexa



3



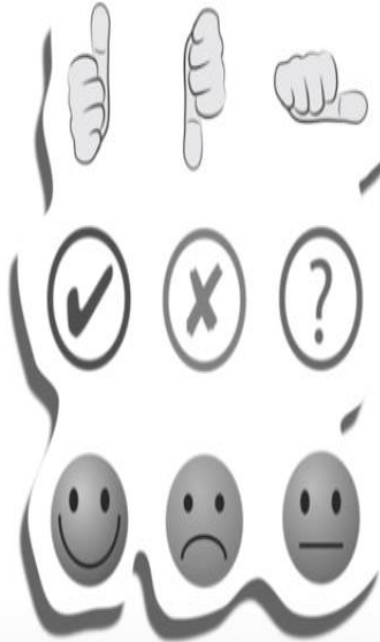


# APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING

HEALTHCARE



SENTIMENT  
ANALYSIS



FRAUD  
DETECTION

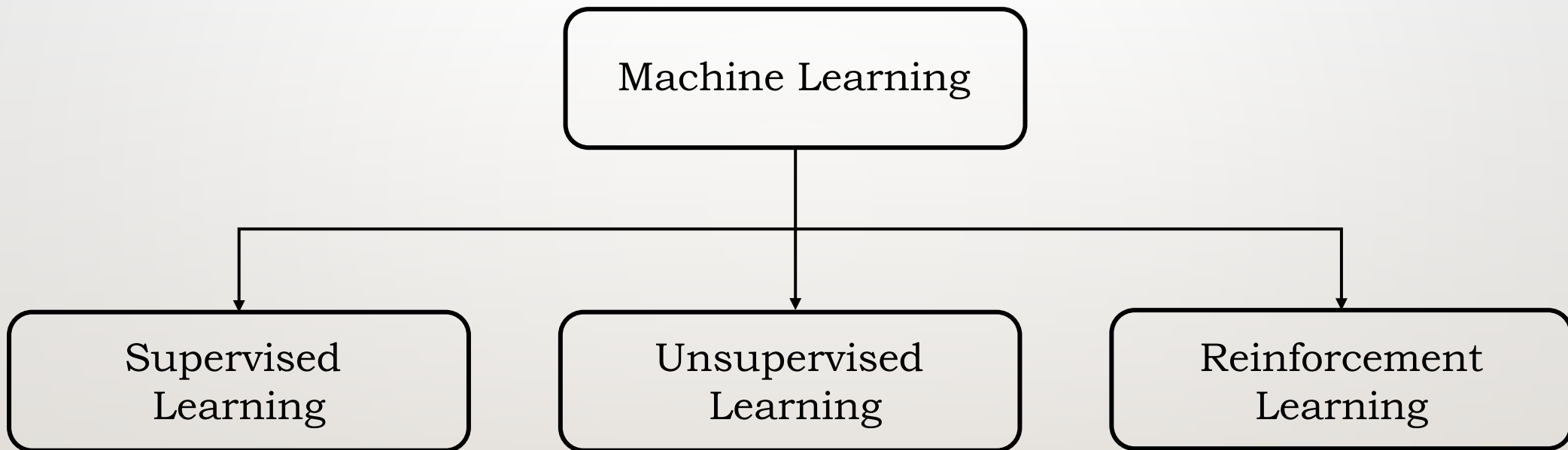


E-COMMERCE





# TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING







# SUPERVISED LEARNING

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- In supervised learning, we need something called a Labelled Training Dataset.
- In supervised learning, a labeled training dataset with the correct responses is provided, and based on this training dataset, the algorithm generalizes to respond correctly to all possible inputs.

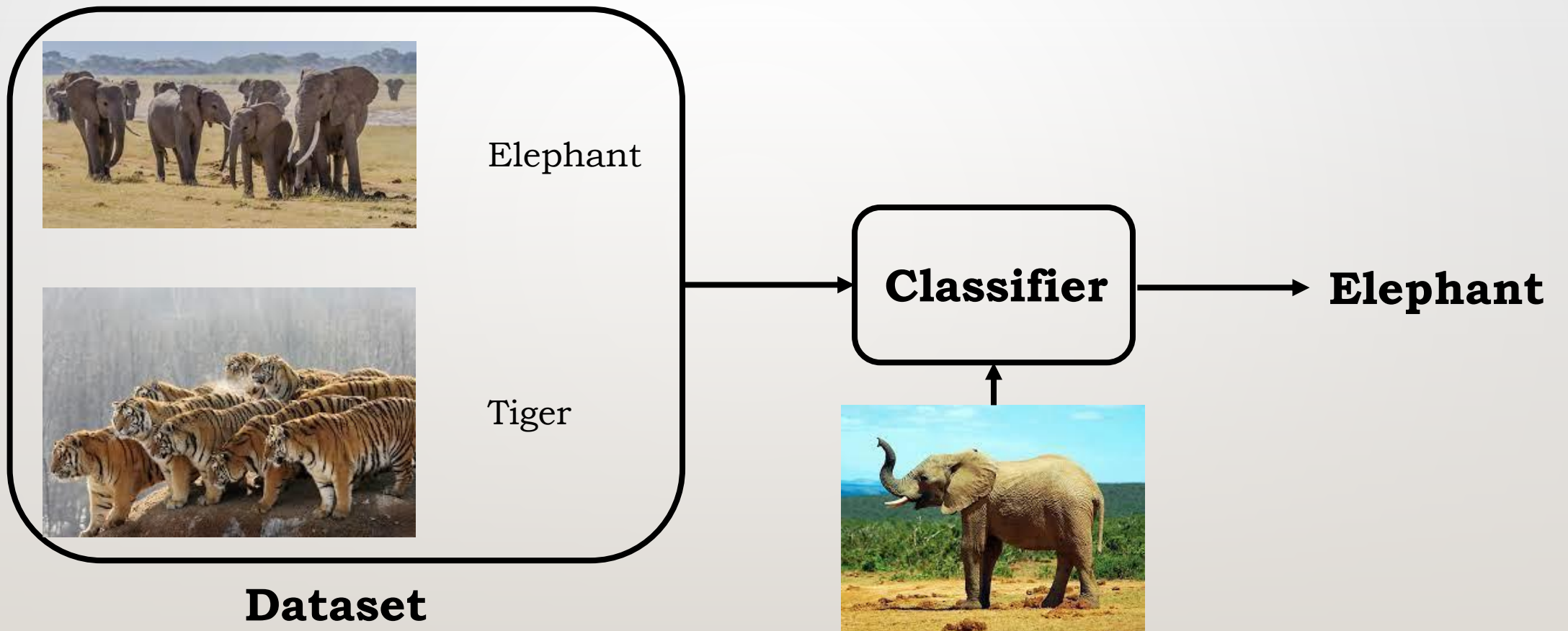
# SUPERVISED LEARNING

	<b>CAR</b>
	<b>CAR</b>
	<b>BIKE</b>
	<b>BIKE</b>
Samples	Labels

**= Training Dataset**

$$f(\blacksquare, \text{Image of Yellow Sports Car}) = \text{CAR}$$

# CLASSIFICATION



# REGRESSION



**Dataset**

$$f(\text{Area}, \text{House}) = 10400.00$$

# REGRESSION

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- If the possible output values of the function are continuous real values, then it is called Regression.
- The Classification and Regression problems are supervised, because the decision depends on the characteristics of the ground truth labels or values present in the dataset, which is defined as experience.

# UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

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- In unsupervised learning, correct responses are not provided.
- The algorithm tries to identify similarities between the inputs so that inputs that have something in common are categorized together.
- The task is to identify the patterns like group the similar objects together.



# UNSUPERVISED LEARNING



Samples

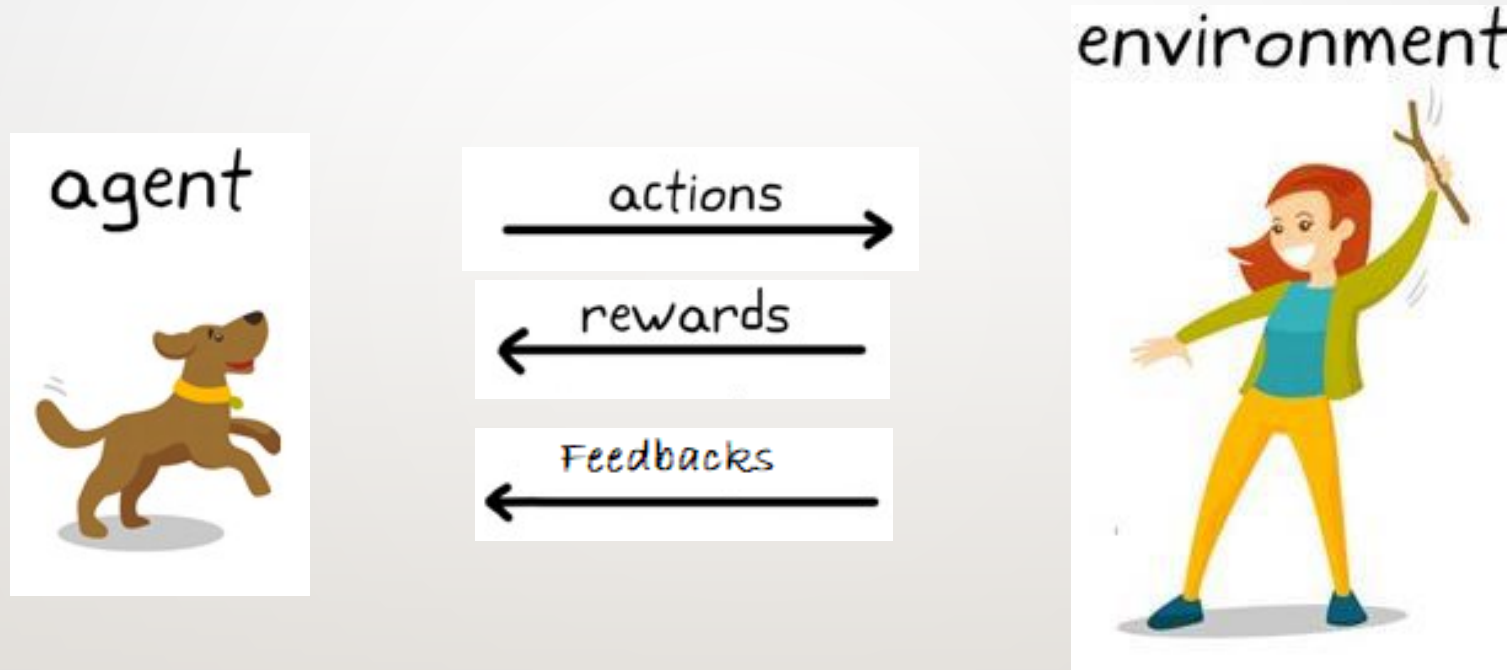
**Dataset**



**Clustering**

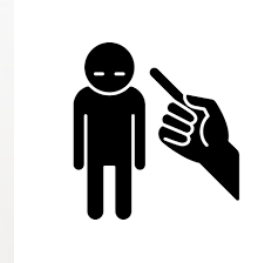
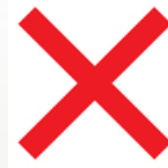
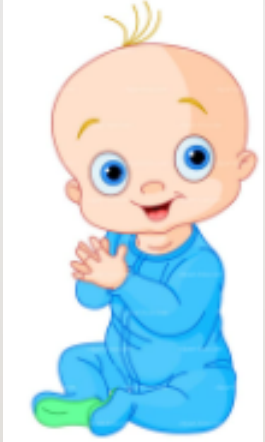
# REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

- It is also known as learning from trials and errors.

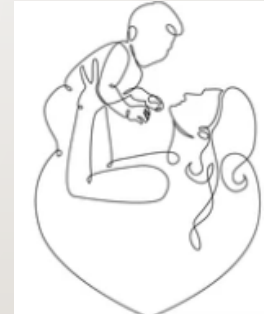


# REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

- Baby learn from the trials and errors.



**Punishment**



**Reward**

## Self-Assessment Questions

1. Machine learning is a subset of which of the following?

- (a) Data science
- (b) Data learning
- (c) Deep learning
- (d) Artificial Intelligence**

2. Among the following identify the one which is not a type of machine learning paradigm.

- (a) Supervised learning
- (b) Unsupervised learning
- (c) Semi-supervised learning**
- (d) Reinforcement learning

## Self-Assessment Questions

3. Identify the type of learning in which labeled training data is used.

- (a) Supervised learning**
- (b) Unsupervised learning
- (c) Semi-supervised learning
- (d) Reinforcement learning

4. Which of the following are common classes of problems in machine learning?

- (a) Classification
- (b) Regression
- (c) Clustering
- (d) All of the above**

## REFERENCES FOR FURTHER LEARNING OF THE SESSION

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### Text Books:

1. Mitchell, Tom. Machine Learning. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1997. ISBN: 9780070428072.
2. MacKay, David. Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2003. ISBN: 9780521642989.

### Reference Books:

1. EthemAlpaydin “Introduction to Machine Learning “, The MIT Press (2010).
2. Stephen Marsland, “Machine Learning an Algorithmic Perspective” CRC Press, (2009).

### Sites and Web links:

1. Data Science and Machine Learning: <https://www.edx.org/course/data-science-machinelearning>.
2. Machine Learning: <https://www.ocw.mit.edu/courses/6-867-machine-learning-fall-2006/>.

**THANK YOU**

**Team – MACHINE LEARNING**