

AI > Imagination

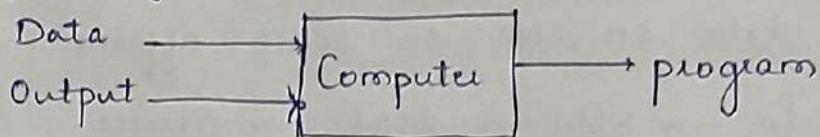
MACHINE LEARNING

"Machine Intelligence is the last invention that humanity will ever need to make."

Machine - learning

• Machine learning :-

It is a field of computer science that uses statistical techniques to give computer systems the ability to "learn" with data, without being explicitly programmed.



* Types of Machine learning :-

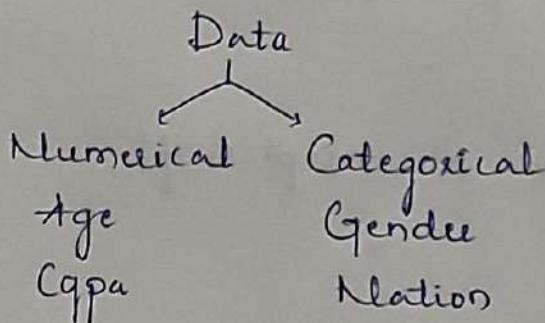
1. Supervised
2. Unsupervised
3. Semisupervised
4. Reinforcement

• Supervised. → i/p & o/p

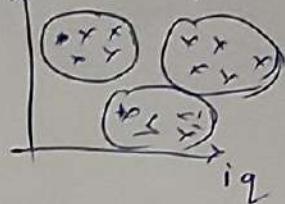
1. Regression → Numerical.
2. Classification → Categorical

• Unsupervised.

1. Clustering
2. Dimensionality Reduction
3. Anomaly detection
4. Association.



Clustering

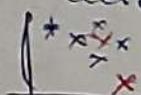


Dimensionality reduction

=> Remove unnecessary columns

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Anomaly detection



Association. -
to supermarket wants,
understanding customer's

- Semisupervised \rightarrow labelling
Google photos \rightarrow
- Reinforcement \rightarrow trial & error \Rightarrow learns to make decisions

* Batch / offline vs online ml : \rightarrow

Take entire data on ml to train offline = Batch

Data \rightarrow Model \rightarrow test \rightarrow Server.

problem \rightarrow

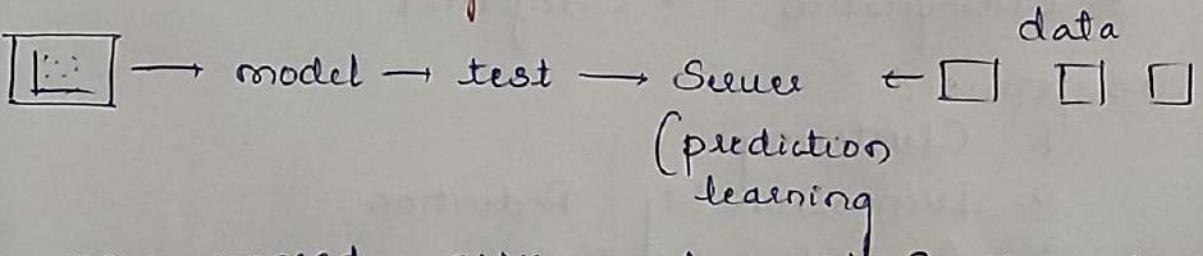
Server \rightarrow not updated
 \downarrow

always retrain

• Disadvantage -

1. lots of data
2. Hardware limitation
3. Availability

* Online Machine learning



Batch = new upgrade = offline = trains it & then deploy on server

Online = learns from the data.

* When to use?

1. where there is a concept drift
2. Cost effective
3. Faster Solution.

• Disadvantage

1. Tricky to use
2. Risky.

| Features | offline learning | Online learning |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Complexity | - less complex as model is constant | - Dynamic complexity as the model keeps evolving |
| Computational power | - fewer computations, - single time batch based training | - Continuous data ingestions result in consequent model refinement |
| Use in production | - easier to implement | - difficult to implement & manage |
| Applications | - Image classification or anything related to ml, where data patterns remains constant without sudden concept drift | - used in finance, economics, health where new data patterns are constantly emerging |
| Tools | - Industry proven tools Eg: Scikit, Tensorflow, pytorch, keras, Spark MLlib | - Active research / New project role Eg: MoA, SAMOA, Scikit-multiflow, StreamDM. |