- Object of ML to get 1 out of n tasks: classification
- any kind of ML in which o/p is a point in a spectrum: Regression
- where do we get annotations from?
  * Manual annotators (human beings)
  * Available from natural world / nature of data
- Your best algorithm might not be the most efficient one!
- Variance is degree of dispersion in data
- Complexity: computational cost.

Algorithms in ML:

- K Nearest Neighbour :- easiest algo.
  Find n/k nearest neighbour in training set to the test data — compare
- Decision trees
- Bayesian classifiers
- Neural network

Support vector machine : Binary neural network

DATE:
PAGE:

- Regression :-

- linear & logistic Regressions

- Unsupervised ML - not provided with annotations
  - Try to find internal patterns in the data
    - Grouping in data (Clustering)

Algorithms in which guesswork from user is needed - parametric

Bayesian non-parametric algo : dont require parameters, work in a bayesian manner.

- Neural Networks in Unsupervised

Autoencoders
Generative Adversarial Networks.
Deep belief network.

Introduction to Python

Various Kinds of languages
- Hardware level (Machine languages)
  - Assembly languages (had ~~instructions~~ comprehensive to human)
    - High level languages (eg. Python)