

Agenda :-

1. What is Data?
2. What is Information?
3. Types of Data.
4. What is ML?
5. Types of ML.
6. Common Apps of ML

7. Data platforms.
for finding
datasets.

1. What is Data?

85

85 % - Score of
a student
in an exam.

8. Odd no.
9. Temp
eg:- 1. Count of some object
2. Score
3. Age
4. %
5. marks
6. int
7. Speed.
10. runs of batsmen

85 - abstract → Data is values

85.1. - conclusion.



Information



Data with some context.

85 runs

&
Values can either
be a numerical
or text value
or image
or audio

Data - Values — [Numerical
Text

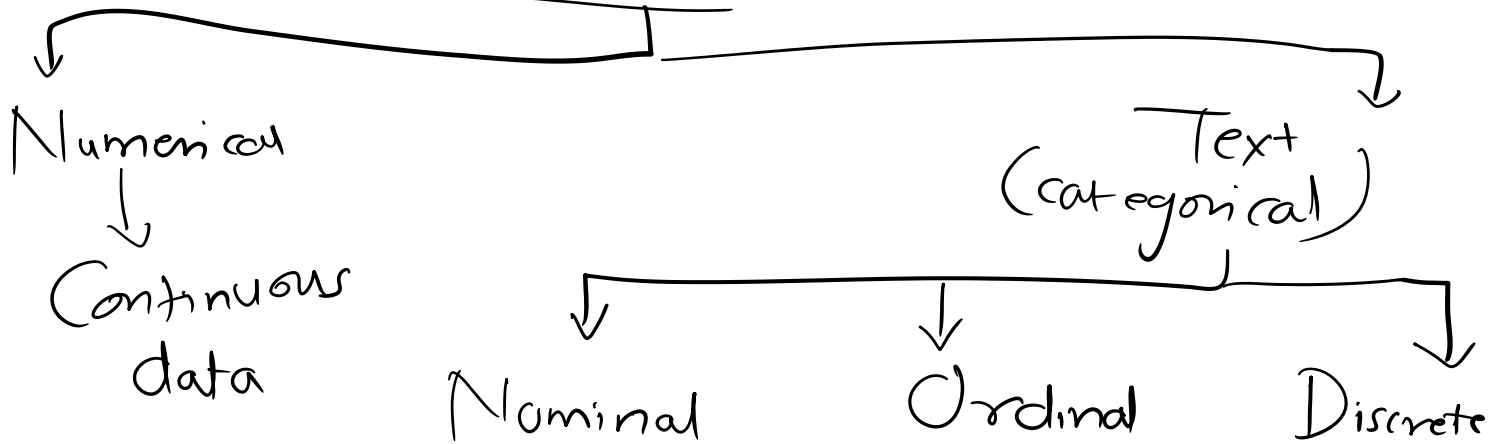
Numerical value — 85

Text value — Paris

Paris
↓
Data

place Paris, France
holly ^{word} ← Paris hitman
actor name

3. Type of Data :-



Continuous Data :- eg :- Height & Weight

↓

A data on which you can apply meaningful arithmetic operations like avg, sum, std dev.....

1 st	165.3 cm	57.3 kg
2 nd	172.4 cm	60.5 kg
	165.32 cm	
	165.325 cm	
	165 cm 166 cm	

Categorical Data :-

Nominal	Ordinal	Discrete
eg: ① State of a country ② Name of all employees.	eg: - ① Grades of a student in an exam like A, B, C, etc. ② Reviews of a restaurant like Good, Bad, Avg, poor.	eg: - ① Rating of a product like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 etc. ② NPS rating 1, 2, 3, <u>etc.</u>

Nominal :- Data has no specific order
 (No - minal) eg :- Name of all emp
 (No - order) Name of States of a country

_____ X _____ X _____ X _____
Ordinal :- Data here has a specific order
 (Order) eg :- Grades :- A, B, C, D, E
 (Ord - inal) Rating :- Good, Bad, Poor.

Discrete :- A numerical data on which you cannot perform any mathematical operations like avg, sum, std-dev.....

eg:- 1 2 3 4 5

1.5

3.7564

3

4

3.7 (3) (4)

0, 40, 60, 80, 100

↓
Numerical
 ↓

Cannot apply any arithmetic
operations on this data.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{100} - \underline{100} \\
 \underline{80} - \underline{100} = \underline{80} \\
 \underline{\underline{60}} - \underline{\underline{80}} = \underline{\underline{60}} \\
 \underline{\underline{40}} - \underline{\underline{60}} = \underline{\underline{40}} \\
 \underline{\underline{0}} - \underline{\underline{40}} = \underline{\underline{0}}
 \end{array}$$

Age :- 35 or 36 or 34

35.5436

Discrete :- ① No decimal values
② Whole Nos. 1, 2, 3,

☆: Note:- Most of times discrete data will be "id's" columns.

eg:- Emp. ID
 Passenger ID
 Student ID

{ 1
 2
 ...
 99
 100

avg of Emp ID

$$100 / 2 = \underline{\underline{50}}$$

★ What is Machine Learning?

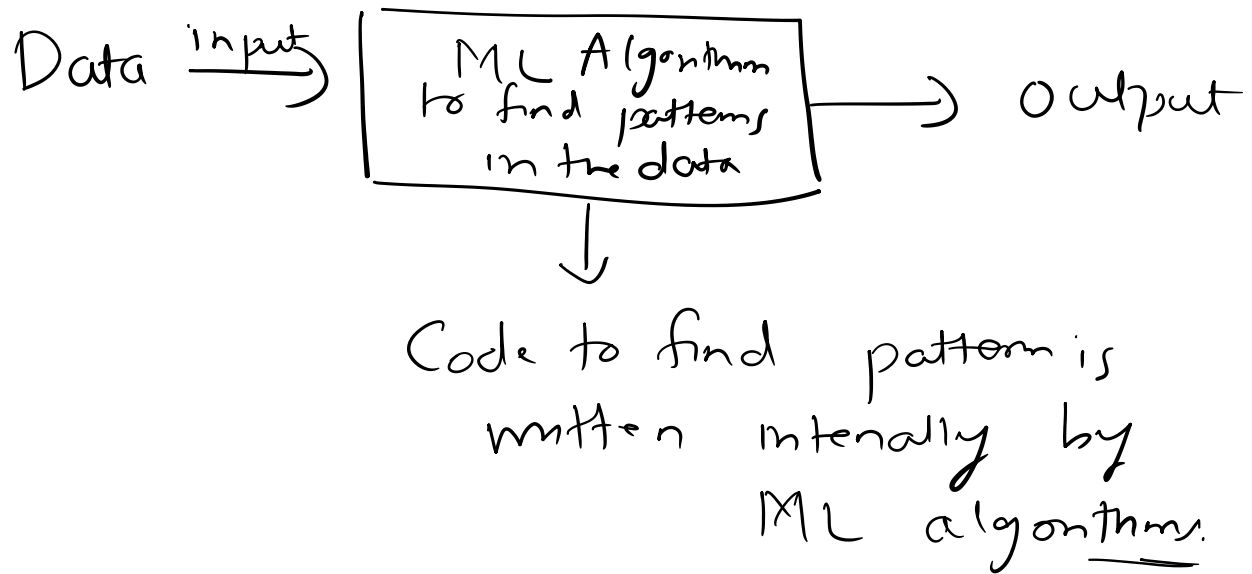
Before ML :-

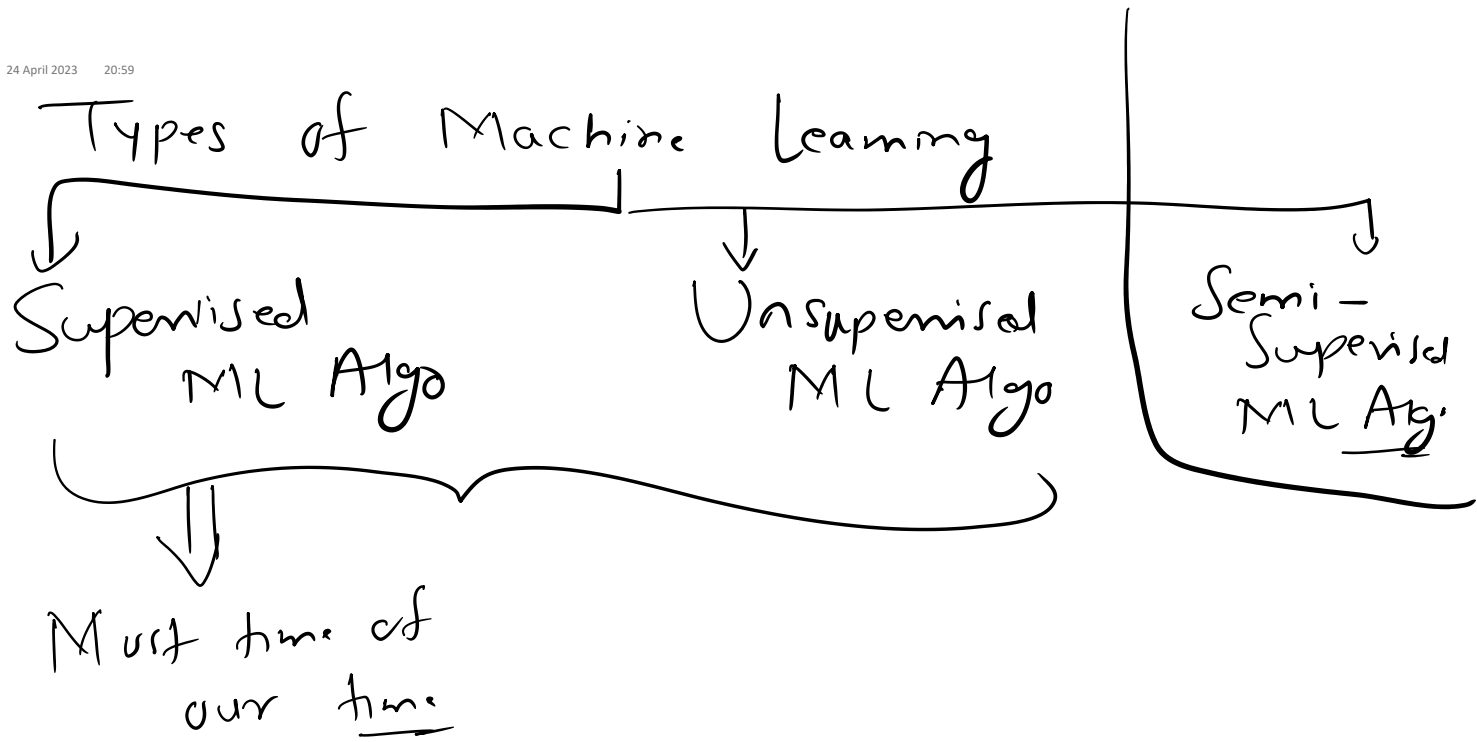
Data $\xrightarrow{\text{input}}$

Programmer
will write
code to
find patterns
from the
data

\longrightarrow Output

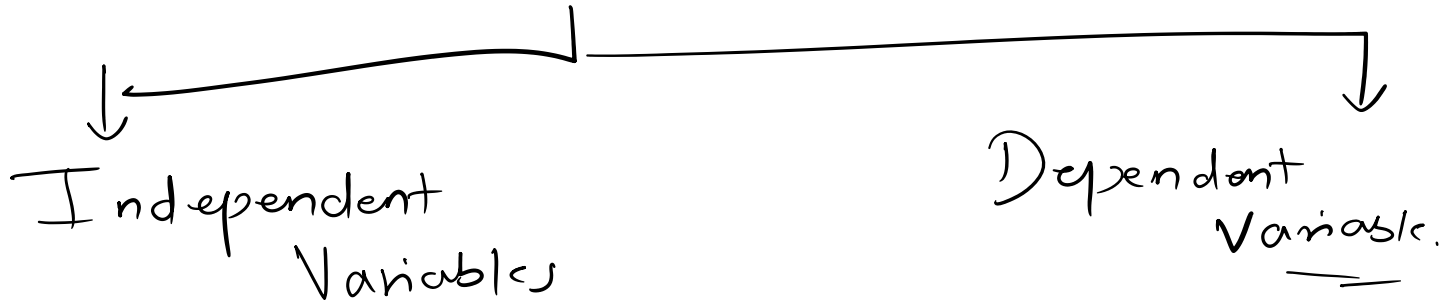
With Machine Learning :-





Variable / Features / Columns

In a dataset, there are 2 types of Variables



Yrs. of Exp	Salary
10	2,50,000
5	1,50,000
⋮	⋮

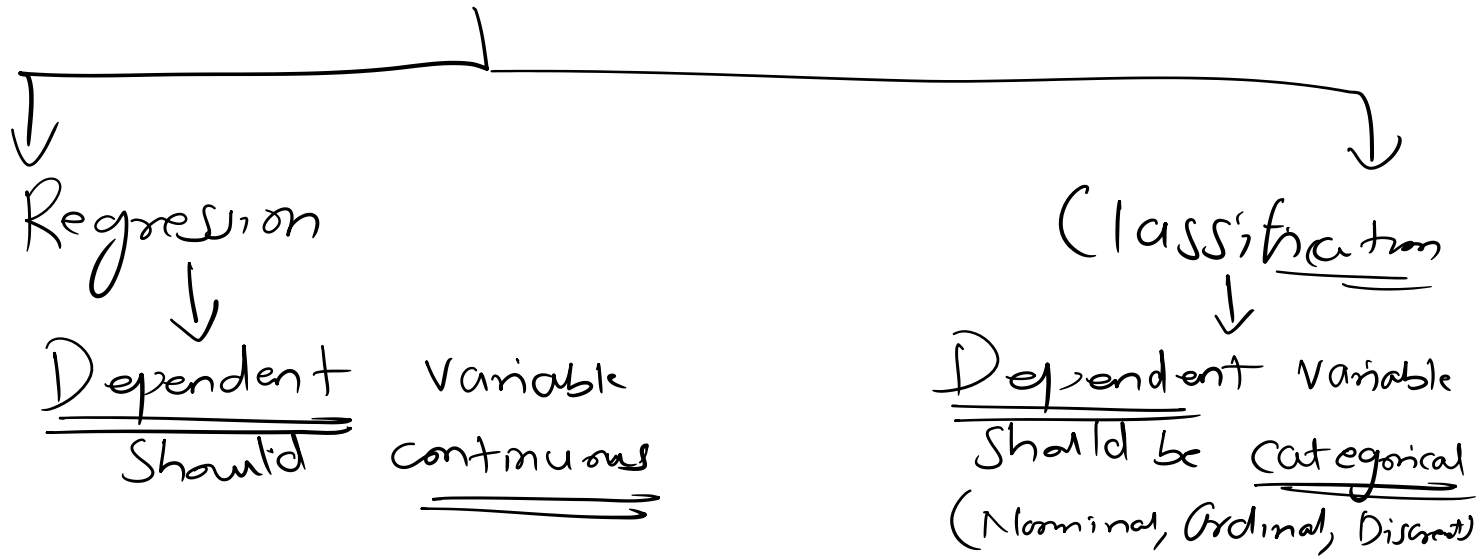
Salary :-
Dependent
Variable

Yrs. of Exp :-
Independent Variable

ML process:-

- ① Dependent Variable (In a dataset there will be only 1 dependent variable & many Independent Variables)
- ② Always find the data types of columns

① Supervised :-



Regression :- Linear Reg, Decision Tree Regressor,
Random Forest Regressor, Knn Regressor,
SVM Regressor, etc.

Classification :- Log. Reg, Decision Tree Classifier,
Random Forest Classifier, Knn Classifier
SVM Classifier, NB Classifier

Common Applications of ML Alg. :-

- ①. ChatGPT
- ②. Amazon Product Recommendation
- ③. Alexa, Siri
- ④. Self-Driving Cars.
- ⑤. Netflix Movie Recommendation

② UnSupervised ML Algorithm :-

★. No Dependent Variable

KMeans
Clustering,
DBSCAN,
Hierarchical
Clustering

③ Semi Supervised ML Algorithm :-

Research

① Online Jupyter Notebook :- Google Colab.

