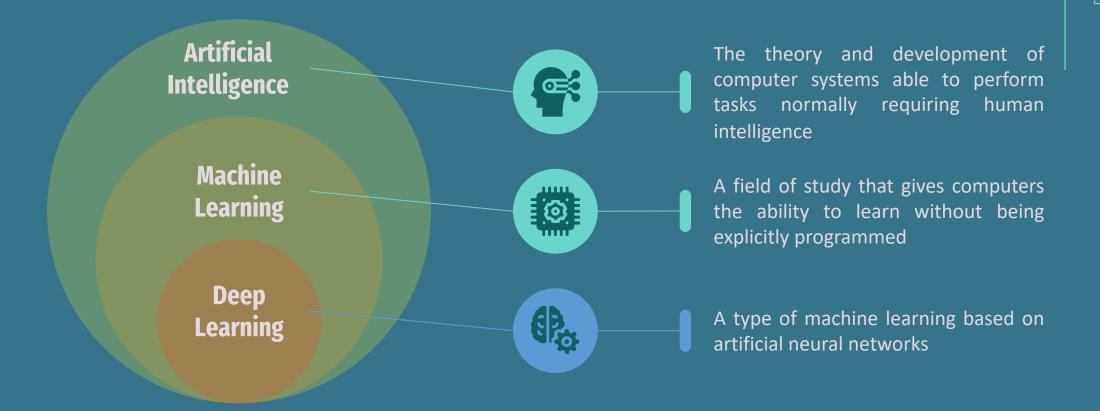


Introduction to Machine Learning & Applications in the Insurance Industry

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Al vs ML vs DL





Use cases for ML

Healthcare

- Medical Imagining and diagnostics
- Personalized medicine
- Predictive approach to treatment

Finance

- Algorithmic trading
- Fraud detection and prevention
- Portfolio management





Telecom

- Anomaly detection
- Predictive maintenance
- Churn prediction

Manufacturing

- Energy consumption forecasting
- Predictive quality and yield
- Supply chain management



ML in the Insurance Industry

Insurance Policy Pricing

Fraud Detection

Claims Forecasting



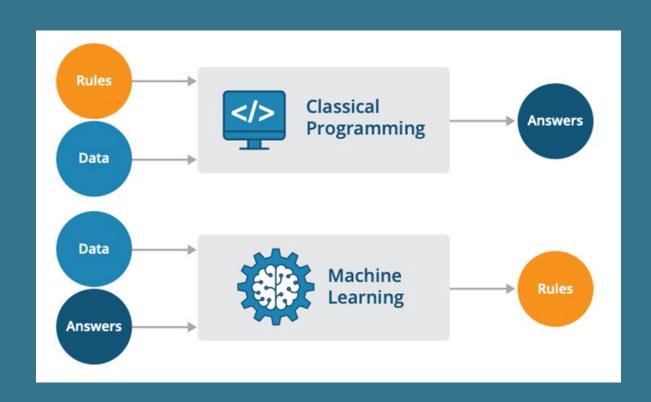
Customer Service & Chatbots

Product Personalization

Risk Management



Traditional Programming vs ML



Machine Learning: Field of study gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.

Arthur Samuel



What is ML?

Learning is any process by which a system improves performance from experience.

Herbet Simon

Machine Learning is the study of algorithms that

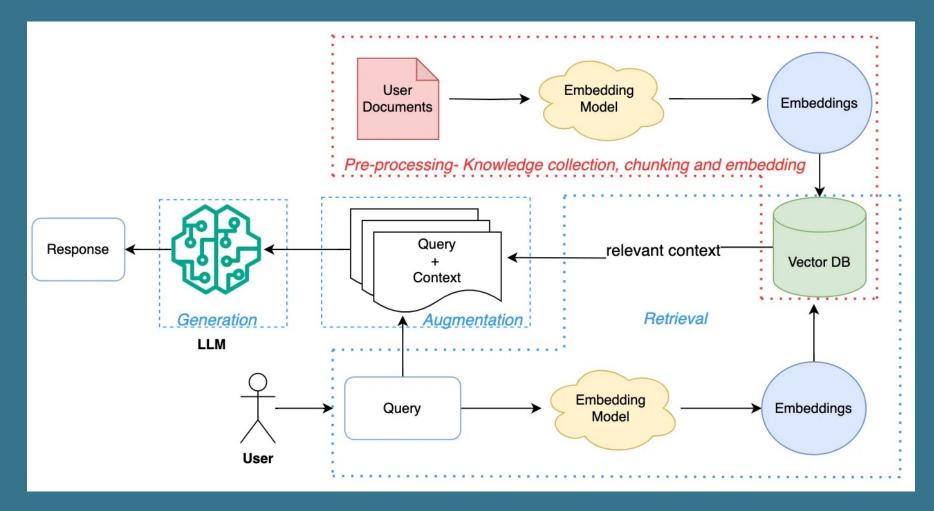
- Imporve their performance P
- At some task T
- With experience *E*

As well-defined learning task is given by $\langle P,T,E\rangle$.

Tom Mitchell



Building LLM application using RAG





Types of Learning

Supervised (inductive) learning

Given training data + desired outputs (labels)

Unsupervised learning

Given training data (without desired outputs)



Semi-supervised learning

Given training data + a few of desired outputs

Reinforcement learning

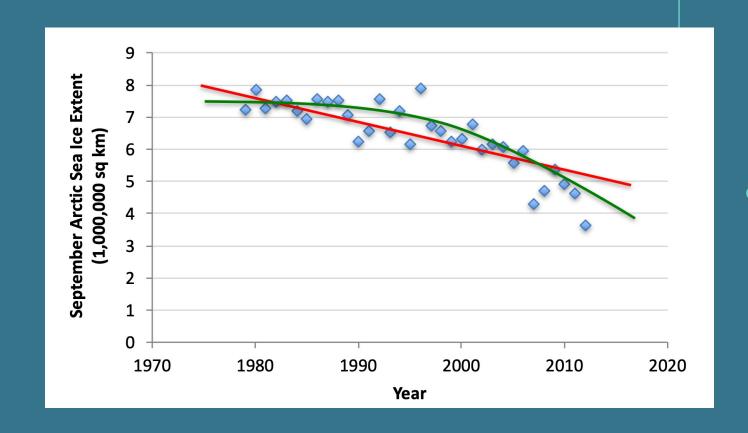
Rewards from sequence of actions



Supervised Learning: Regression

Given $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ Learn a function f(x) to predict y given x

y is real-valued == regression



Supervised Learning: Regression



Stock Price Prediction



Housing prices



Sales Forecasting



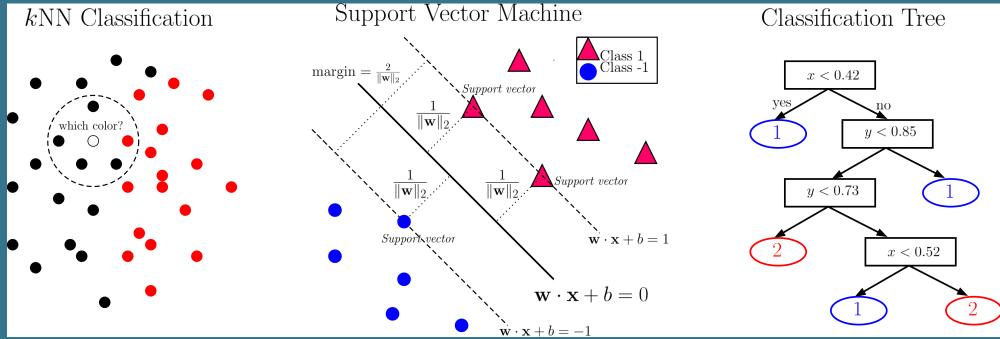
Risk Analysis



Supervised Learning: Classification

Given $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ..., (x_n, y_n)$ Learn a function f(x) to predict y given x

y is categorical == classification





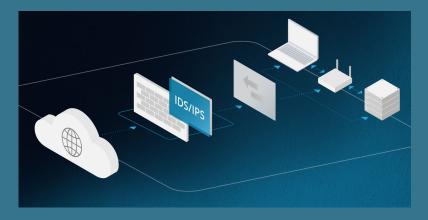
Supervised Learning: Classification



Customer Churn Prediction



Email Spam Detection



Intrusion Detection System



Sentiment Analysis

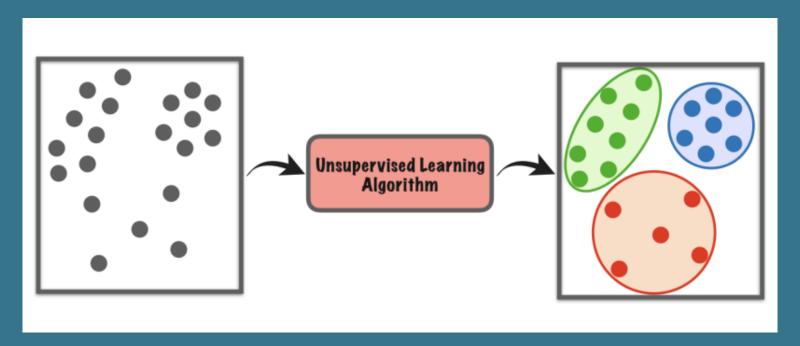


Unsupervised Learning

Given $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ (without labels)

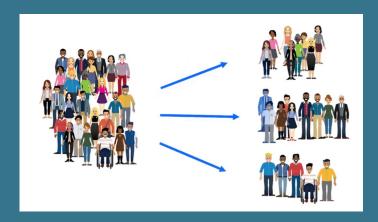
Output hidden structure behind the x's

• E.g., clustering





Unsupervised Learning



Market segmentation



Social network analysis



Organize computing clusters



Group individuals by genetic similarity



Reinforcement Learning

Given a sequence of states and actions with (delayed) rewards, output a policy

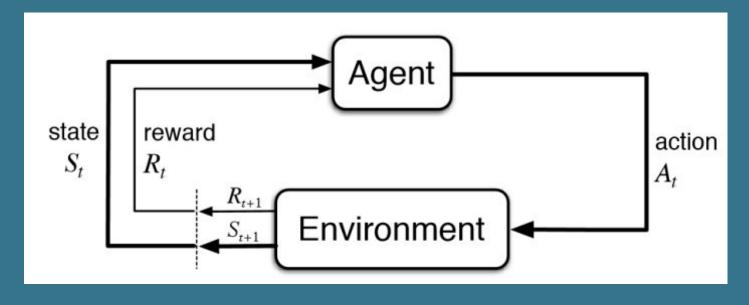
• Policy is a mapping from states to actions that tells you what to do in a given state

Examples:

- Trading and finance
- News recommandation
- Natural Language Processing
- Helthcare
- Gaming
- Marketing and advertising



Agent-Environment Interface



Agent and environment interact at discret time steps: t = 0,1,...,k

Agent observes state at step $t: s_t \in S$ produces action at step $t: a_t \in A(S)$ gets resulting reward: $r_{t+1} \in R$ and resulting next state: s_{t+1}



ML Life Cycle

1. Gathering Data

- Identify various data sources
 - Collect data
 - Integrate the data

6. Deployment

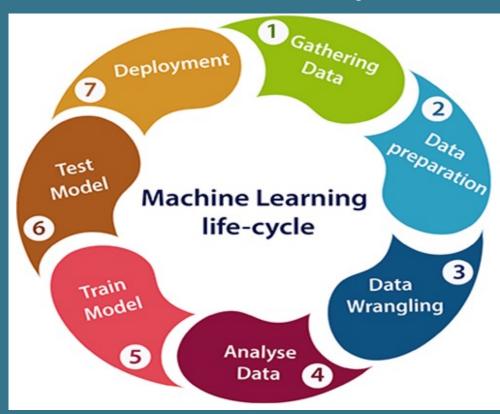
 Deploy the model in the real system

6. Test Model

 Testing the model and determines some metrics

5. Train Model

 Understand the various patterns, rules, and features



2. Data Preparation

Data exploration

Data pre-processing

3. Data Wrangling

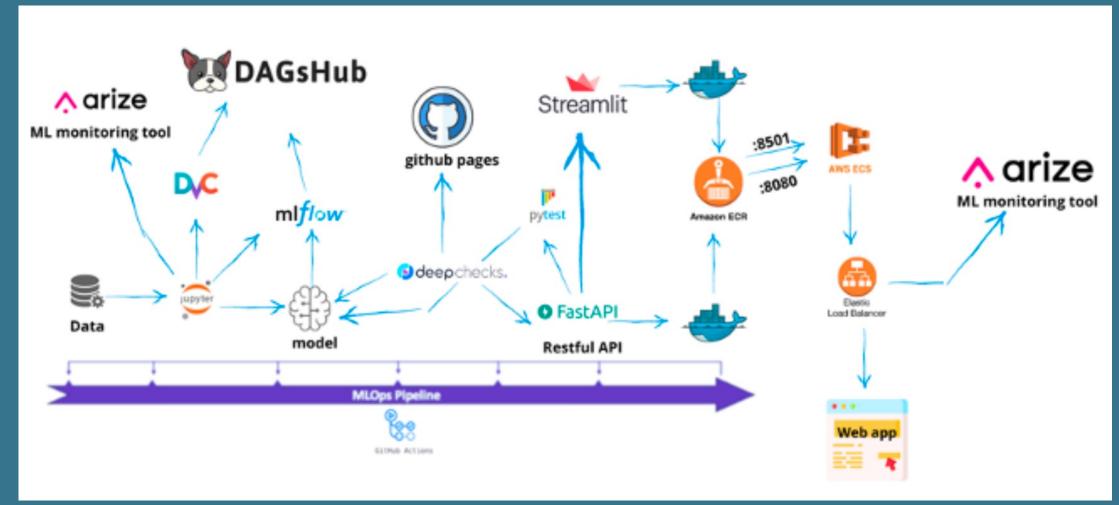
- Missing values
- Duplicate data
- Invalid data
 - Noise

4. Data Analysis

- Selection of analytical techniques
- B. Ben Hamed •
- Building models
- Review the result



MLOps for Reliability





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