

# Framing Problems in Machine Learning

An Introduction

# Types of Problems

- Before jumping into modeling, decide on what problem you want to work on and whether a model is suitable for solving the problem



# Types of Problems

- If a model could potentially help solve a problem: what is the input, and what is the output?



# Regression

- From input variables, predict a continuous (real-numbered) value

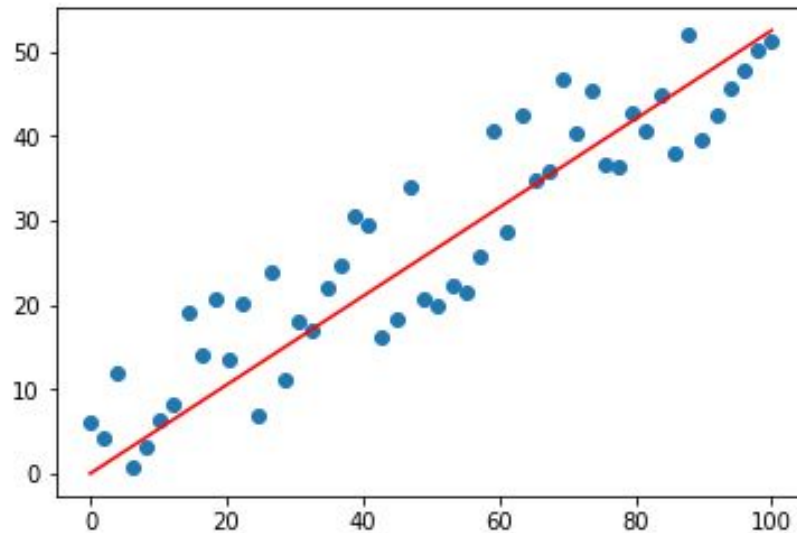


Image source:

<https://www.kaggle.com/code/sasakitetsuya/dog-and-cat-classification-by-mobilenet>

# Classification

- From input variables, predict a class that the data point belongs to
- e.g., image classification

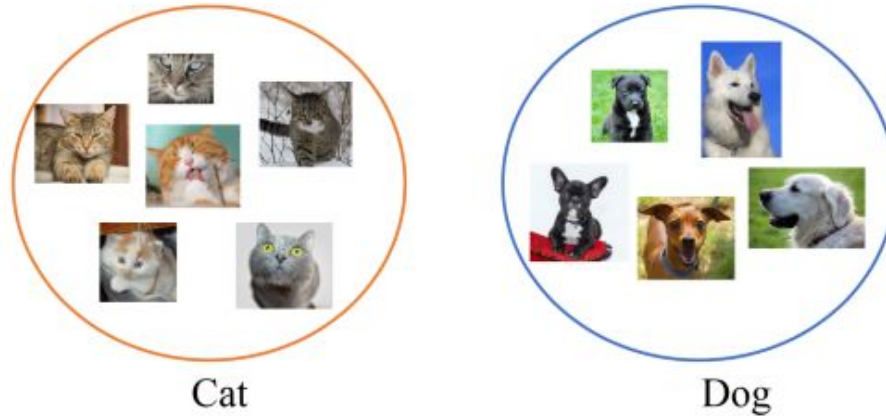


Image source:

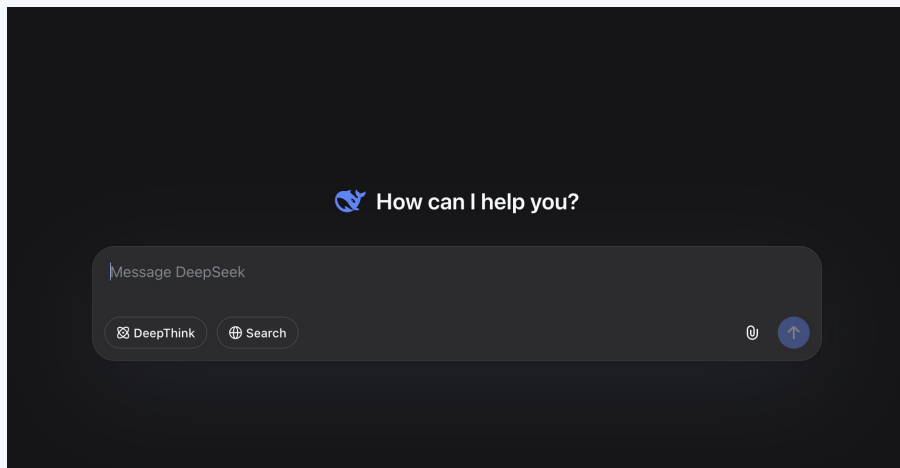
<https://www.kaggle.com/code/sasakitetsuya/dog-and-cat-classification-by-mobilenet>

# Other Types of Problems

- Text-to-text (e.g., using an LLM)
  - Text-to-image (e.g., image generation using diffusion models)
  - Image-to-text (e.g., captioning)
  - Image-to-image (e.g., segmentation)
- 
- These problems can be decomposed into regression and classification problems (predicting more than one value), but there exists special paradigms to deal with these cases

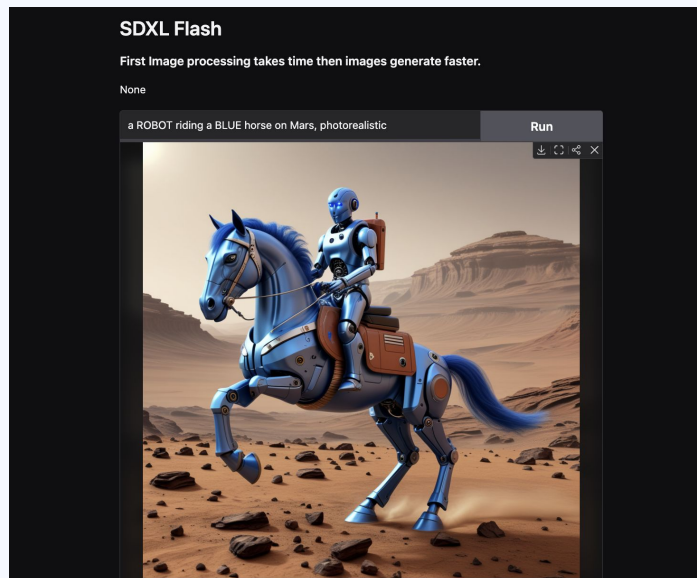
# Other Types of Problems

- Text-to-text (e.g., using an LLM)



# Other Types of Problems

- Text-to-image (e.g., diffusion models)





# Other Types of Problems`

- Image-to-text (e.g., captioning)



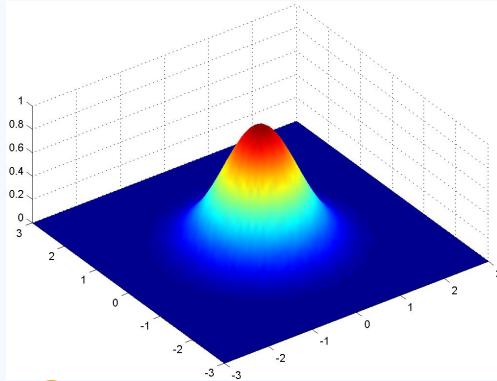
# Other Types of Problems

- Image-to-image (e.g., segmentation)

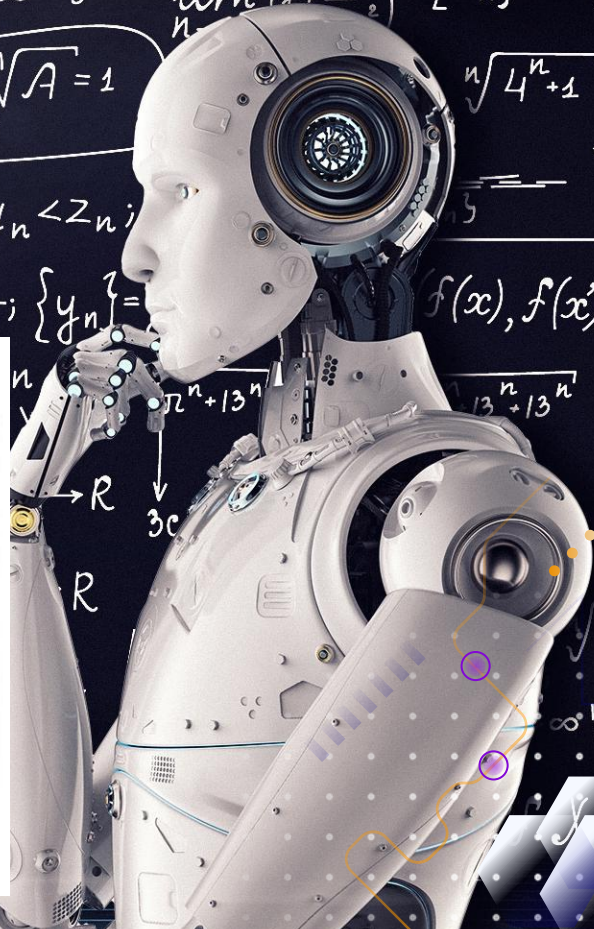
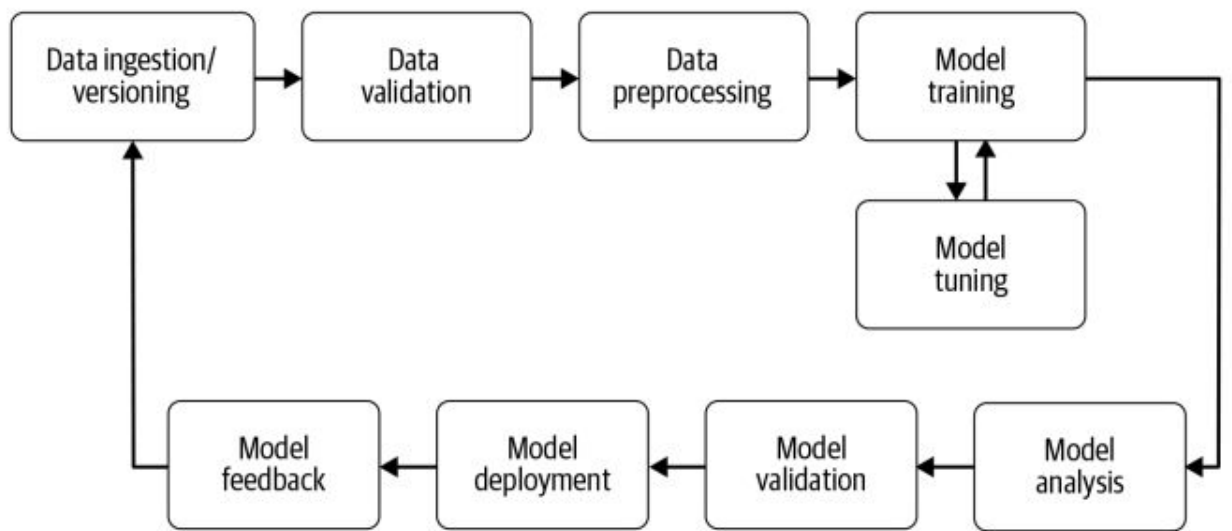


# Examples

- What kind of problem is predicting exam scores?
- What kind of problem is spam detection?



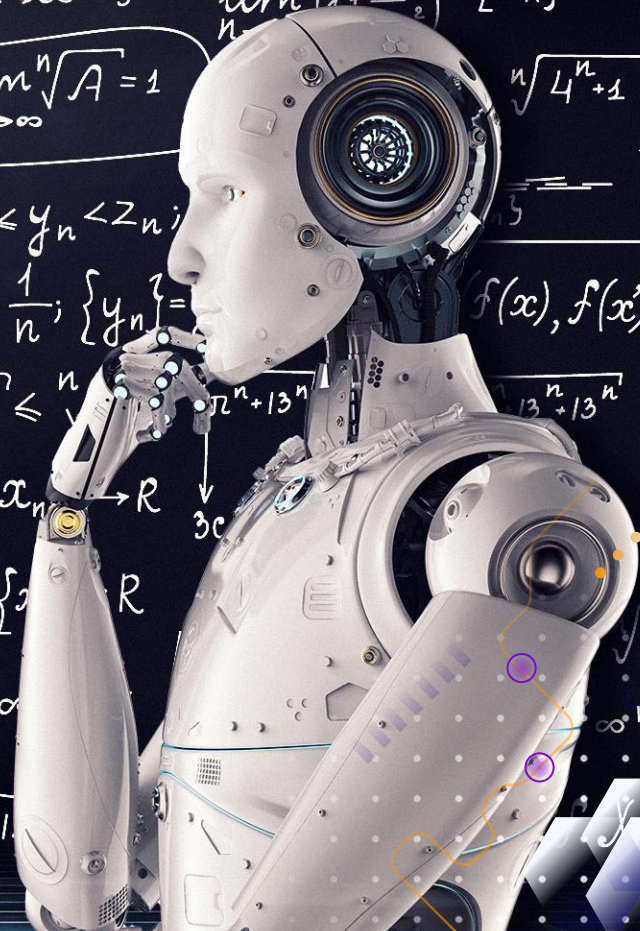
# Machine Learning Procedure





# When to Use Machine Learning

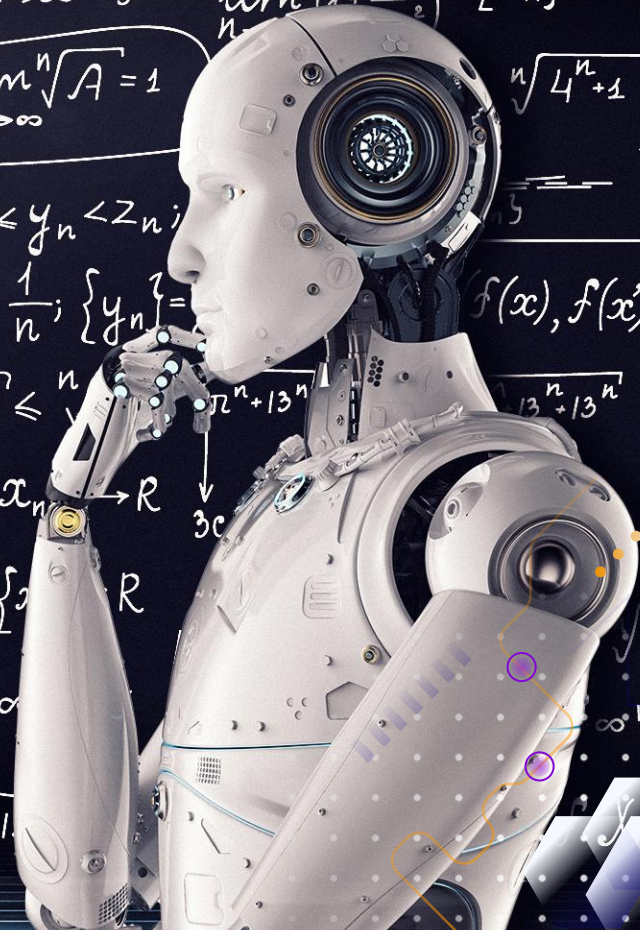
- If you already have a good fixed rule-based solution (such as a fixed mathematical formula), you might not need to use machine learning
- unless you can see significant room for improvement (like if there are so many cases that it's impractical to enumerate them all)





# When to Use Machine Learning

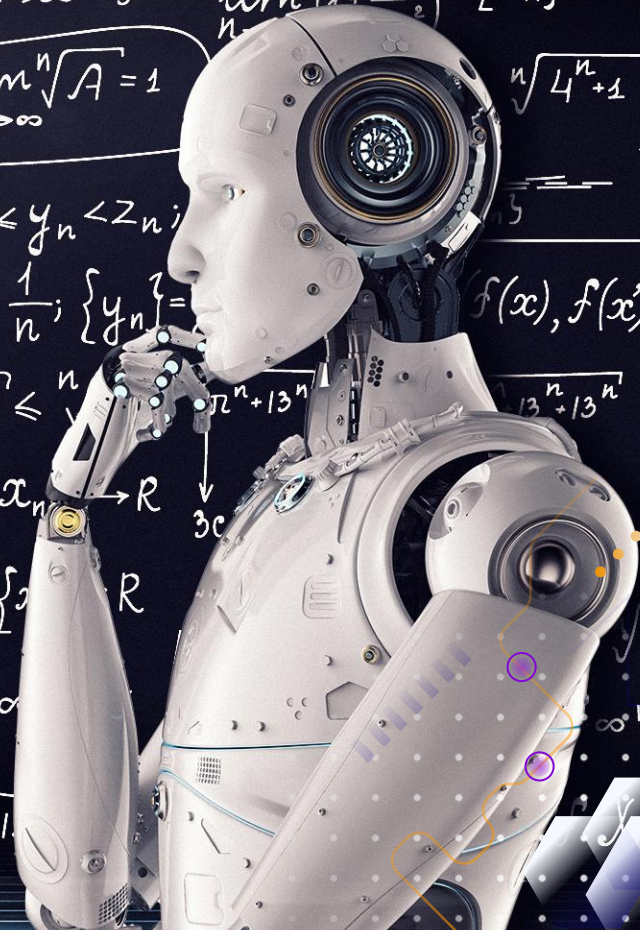
- One of the downsides of machine learning is that it makes things less interpretable
- Interpretability of your solution is key to building trust with your potential users and fellow researchers





# When to Use Machine Learning

- Every machine learning problem is an optimization problem
- If you encounter an optimization problem on a dataset, or if you need to solve such a problem to explore structures within the data, machine learning is the right tool 😊







# Instructions for use

If you have a free account, in order to use this template, you must credit [Slidesgo](#) by keeping the [Thanks](#) slide. Please refer to the next slide to read the instructions for premium users.

## **As a Free user, you are allowed to:**

- Modify this template.
- Use it for both personal and commercial projects.

## **You are not allowed to:**

- Sublicense, sell or rent any of Slidesgo Content (or a modified version of Slidesgo Content).
- Distribute Slidesgo Content unless it has been expressly authorized by Slidesgo.
- Include Slidesgo Content in an online or offline database or file.
- Offer Slidesgo templates (or modified versions of Slidesgo templates) for download.
- Acquire the copyright of Slidesgo Content.

For more information about editing slides, please read our FAQs or visit our blog:

<https://slidesgo.com/faqs> and <https://slidesgo.com/slidesgo-school>

# Framing Problems in Machine Learning

# Types of Problems

- Before jumping into modeling, what is the input, and what is the output?

# Regression

- From input variables, predict a continuous (real-numbered) value

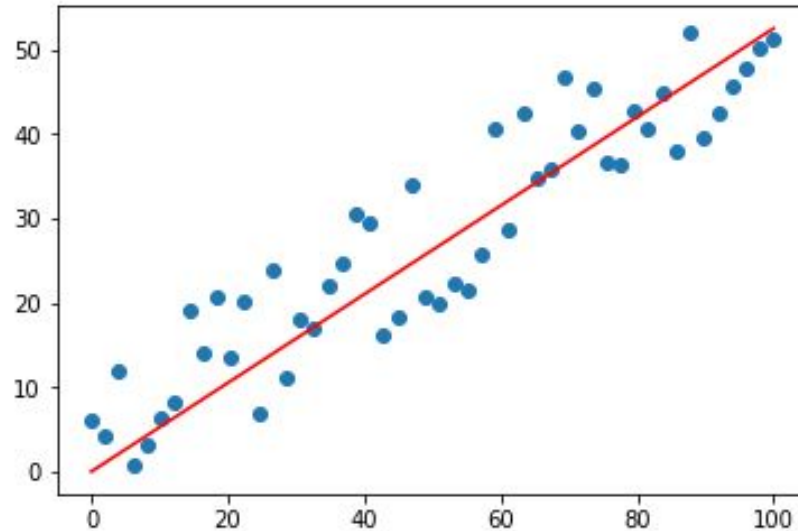
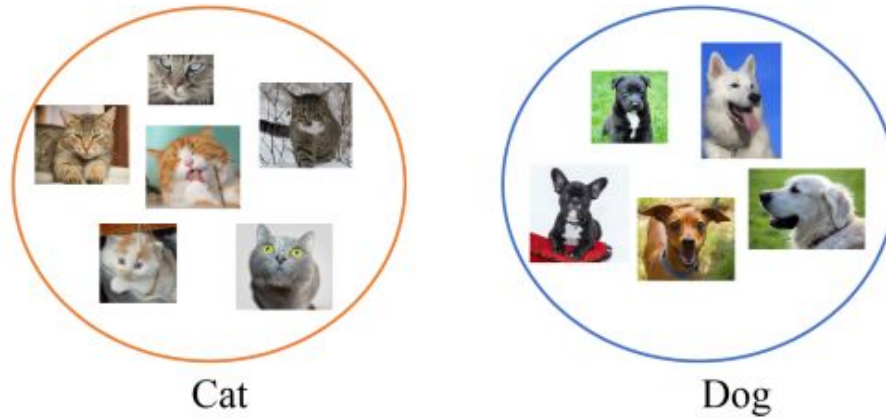


Image source: <https://ml-explained.com/blog/linear-regression-explained>

# Classification

- From input variables, predict a class that the data point belongs to
- e.g., image classification



# Other Types of Problems

- Text-to-text (e.g., using an LLM)
- Text-to-image (e.g., image generation using diffusion models)
- Image-to-text (e.g., captioning)
- Image-to-image (e.g., segmentation)
- These problems can be decomposed into regression and classification problems (predicting more than one value), but there exists special paradigms to deal with these cases

# Examples

- What kind of problem is predicting a score?
- What kind of problem is spam detection?

# When to Use Machine Learning

- Every machine learning problem is an optimization problem
- If you encounter an optimization problem on a dataset, or if you need to solve such a problem to explore structures within the data, machine learning is the right tool 🙌