

# FOUNDATIONS OF MACHINE LEARNING

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ANUSH SANKARAN

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# OVERVIEW OF THE COURSE

## Week

## Topics

Week 1

Intro to ML  
Discovering ML Use Cases & ML in Business

Week 2

Python- Hands On  
Supervised Learning & Regression

Week 3

Neural Network - 1  
Neural Network -2 (Bias, Variance) & Hands ON

Week 4

Kernel Learning & SVM  
Practical Advice for ML projects.

Week 5

Boosting  
Decision Trees, Random Forest, & xgBoost

Week 6

Unsupervised Learning  
Clustering & Dimensionality Reduction

Week 7

Time Series Data Analysis  
Imputation & Prediction Systems

Week 8

ML Use Cases from Products & Research

## COURSE OUTCOMES

- ▶ Understand the fundamental concepts of different machine learning models
  - ▶ Supervised learning
  - ▶ Unsupervised learning
- ▶ Ability to formulate a business problem as machine learning task. Identify machine learning opportunities in businesses.
- ▶ Appreciate the challenging involved in data driven machine learning problems
- ▶ Ability to manage the building of tools and products that involves different aspects of machine learning

## EASY LOGISTICS: GITHUB

- ▶ Github Repo: <https://github.com/goodboyanush/isme-bangalore-Oct-Nov-2019>
- ▶ Lectures slides, Hands-on code, Assignment solutions
- ▶ Have any doubt in my lectures or assignments?
  - ▶ Go ahead and create an issue in the repo!
  - ▶ I will try to answer them asap!
  - ▶ Everyone will be benefitted by the questions asked by one

**WEEK 1:**

**INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING**

**BUILDING THE ML MINDSET IN BUSINESS**

# WHAT IS MACHINE LEARNING?

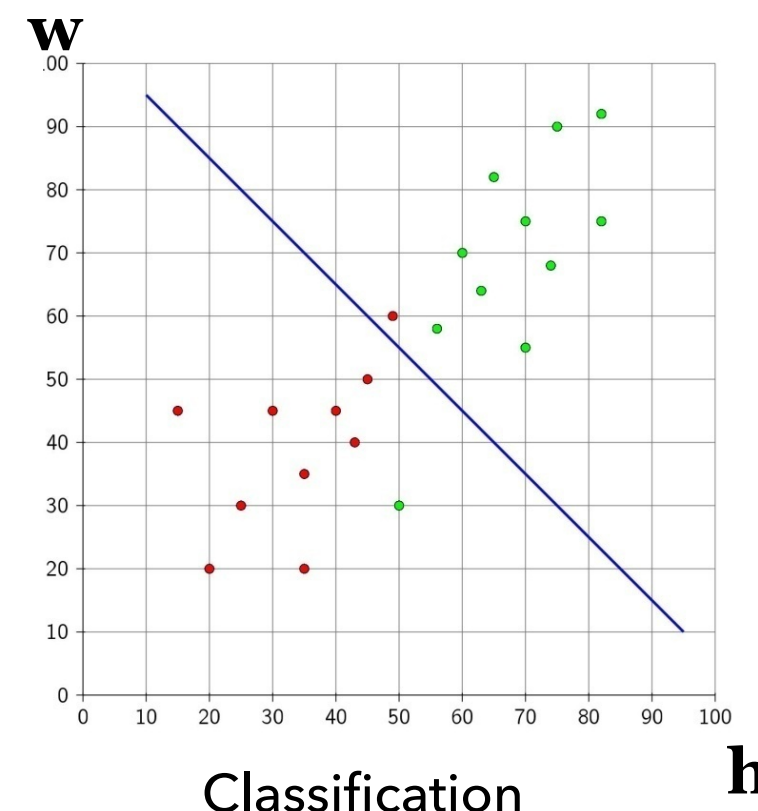
- Learn a classifier: learn a mapping function



Instances/ Input Data Points

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. M: \langle h_1, w_1 \rangle \\ 2. F: \langle h_2, w_2 \rangle \\ 3. \dots \\ \dots \\ N. M: \langle h_n, w_n \rangle \end{array} \right\}$

Labelled Features



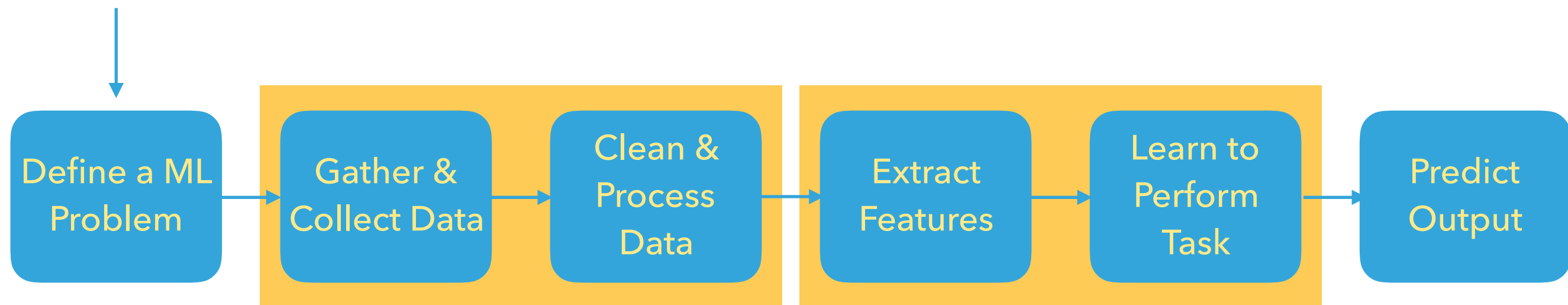
1. **Boundary**: Can be linear or non-linear boundary

2. **Method**: Can be a generative classifier or discriminative classifier

Examples: Naïve Bayes, Decision trees, Neural Network, Support Vector Machines etc.

# MACHINE LEARNING PIPELINE

What are we focussing on today's lecture?



1. Articulate the problem (task)
2. Data Drive Strategy: Look for labelled data
3. Design your data for the task
4. Determine easily obtained inputs
5. Determine easily quantifiable outputs

# COMMON LINGO

Input data/ Features

Output  
Task Label

Instances

Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
LP001003	Male	Yes		1 Graduate	No	4583	1508	128	360	1	Rural	N
LP001005	Male	Yes		0 Graduate	Yes	3000	0	66	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001006	Male	Yes		0 Not Graduate	No	2583	2358	120	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001008	Male	No		0 Graduate	No	6000	0	141	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001011	Male	Yes		2 Graduate	Yes	5417	4196	267	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001013	Male	Yes		0 Not Graduate	No	2333	1516	95	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001014	Male	Yes	3+	Graduate	No	3036	2504	158	360	0	Semiurban	N
LP001018	Male	Yes		2 Graduate	No	4006	1526	168	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001020	Male	Yes		1 Graduate	No	12841	10968	349	360	1	Semiurban	N
LP001024	Male	Yes		2 Graduate	No	3200	700	70	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001028	Male	Yes		2 Graduate	No	3073	8106	200	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001029	Male	No		0 Graduate	No	1853	2840	114	360	1	Rural	N
LP001030	Male	Yes		2 Graduate	No	1299	1086	17	120	1	Urban	Y
LP001032	Male	No		0 Graduate	No	4950	0	125	360	1	Urban	Y
LP001036	Female	No		0 Graduate	No	3510	0	76	360	0	Urban	N

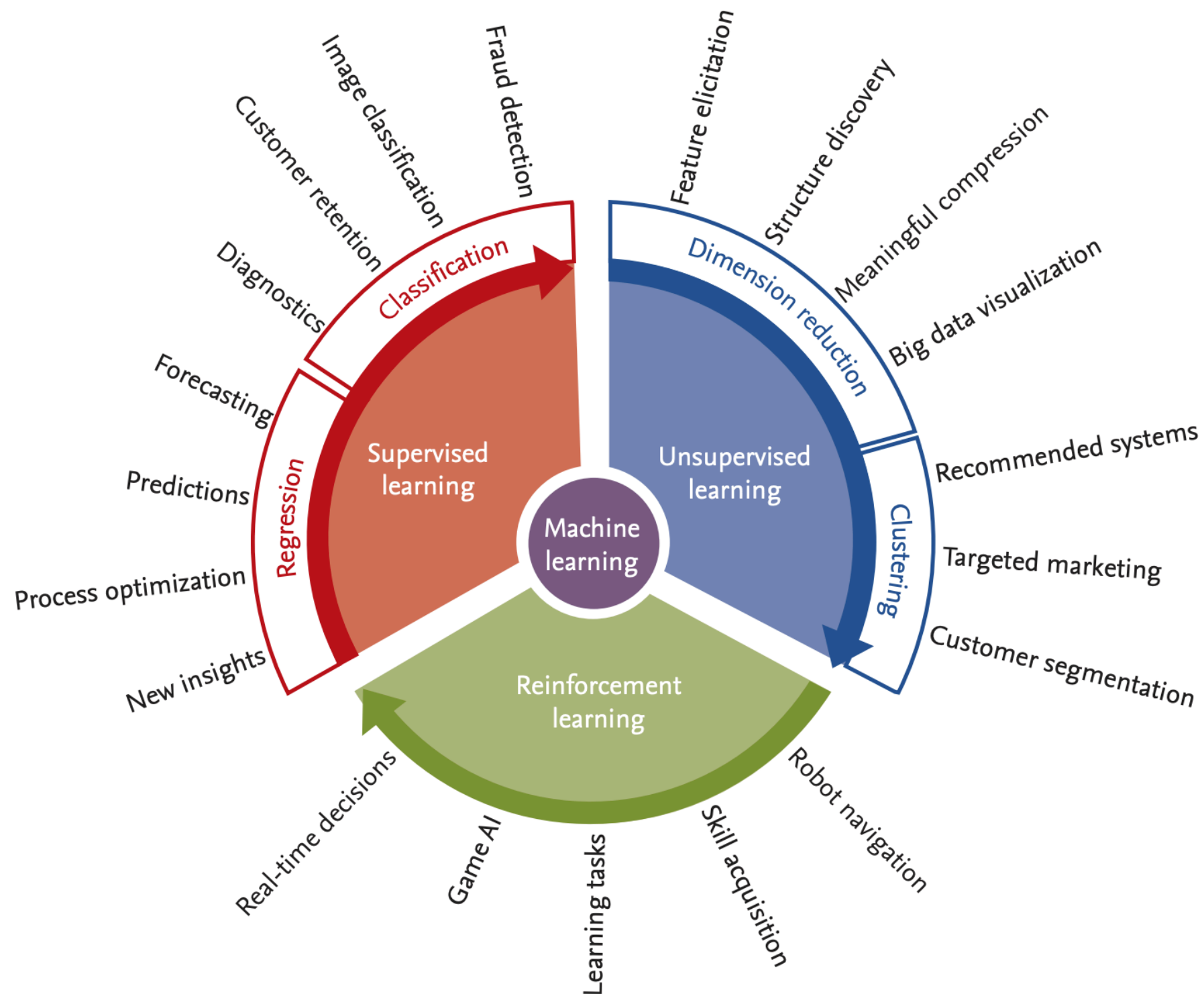
Seen data / Training data

Unseen data/ Test data

LP001038	Male	Yes		0 Not Graduate	No	4887	0	133	360	1	Rural	
LP001043	Male	Yes		0 Not Graduate	No	7660	0	104	360	0	Urban	
LP001046	Male	Yes		1 Graduate	No	5955	5625	315	360	1	Urban	
LP001047	Male	Yes		0 Not Graduate	No	2600	1911	116	360	0	Semiurban	



# DIFFERENT TYPES OF ML ALGORITHMS



# THE ML MINDSET

*"Machine Learning changes the way you think about a problem.*

*The focus shifts from a mathematical science to a natural science, running experiments and using statistics, not logic, to analyse its results."*

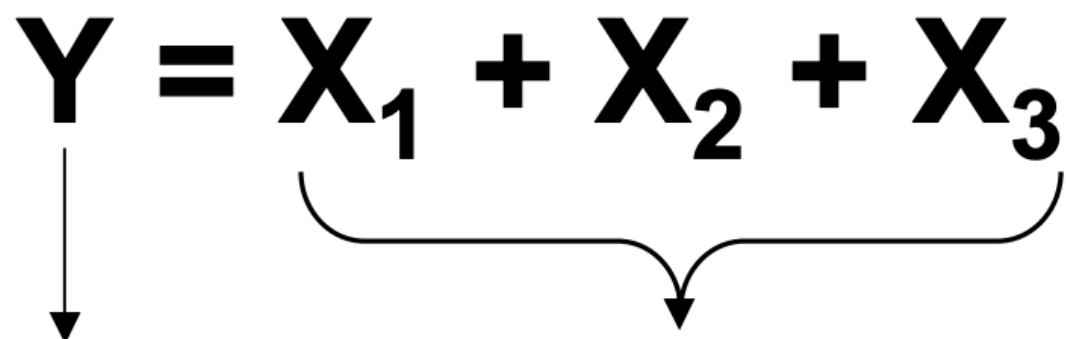
- **Peter Norvig**

# THE ML MINDSET

Step	Example
1. Set the research goal.	I want to predict how heavy traffic will be on a given day.
2. Make a hypothesis.	I think the weather forecast is an informative signal.
3. Collect the data.	Collect historical traffic data and weather on each day.
4. Test your hypothesis.	Train a model using this data.
5. Analyze your results.	Is this model better than existing systems?
6. Reach a conclusion.	I should (not) use this model to make predictions, because of X, Y, and Z.
7. Refine hypothesis and repeat.	Time of year could be a helpful signal.

Get Comfortable with Some Uncertainty !

## REGRESSION – LINGO

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2 + \mathbf{X}_3$$


Dependent Variable

Independent Variable

Outcome Variable

Predictor Variable

Response Variable

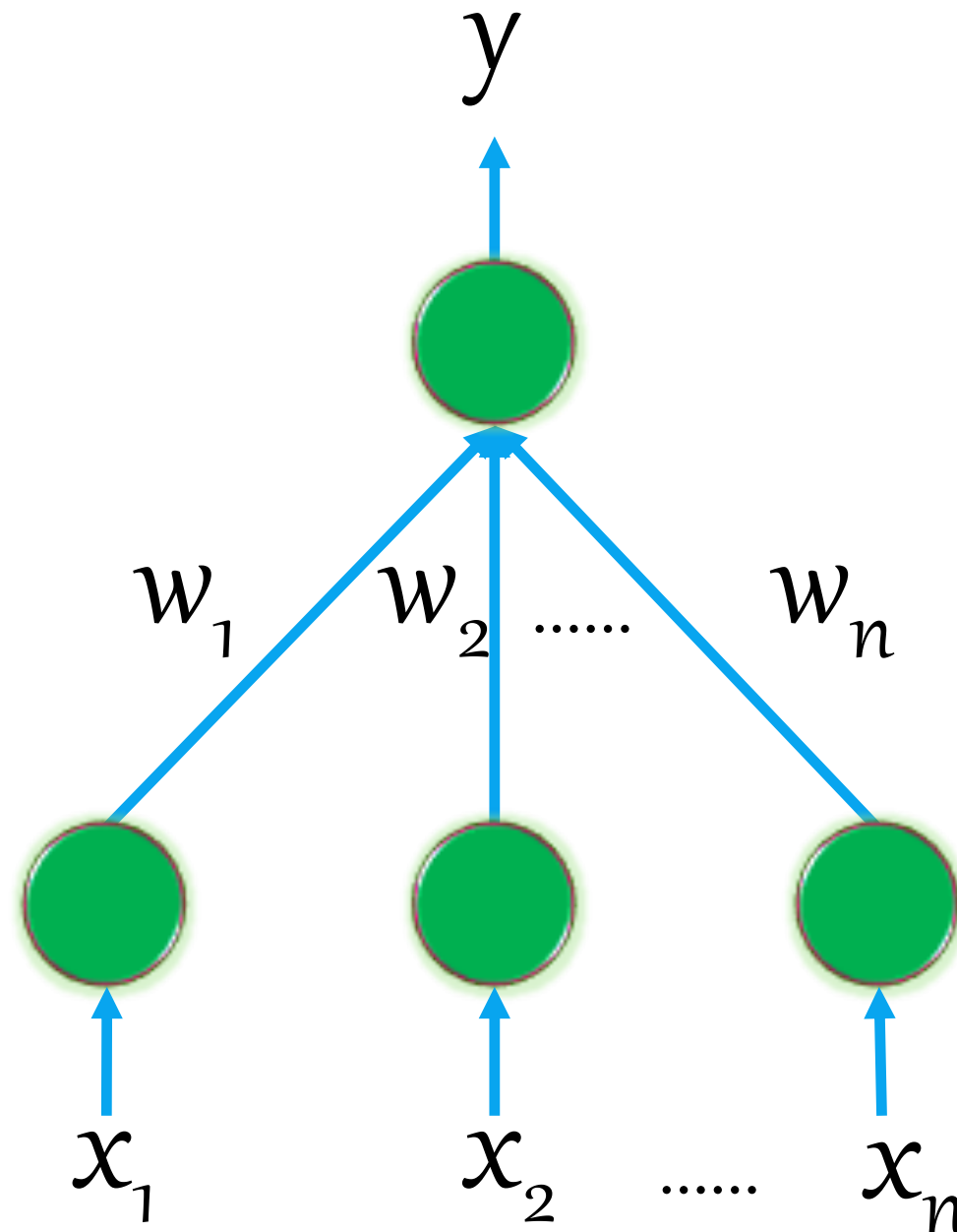
Explanatory Variable

# LINEAR REGRESSION – ACTIVATION FUNCTION

$$y = f(\sum_i w_i x_i)$$

$$\text{Error} = (y - y')^2$$

Residual Sum of Squares (RSS)

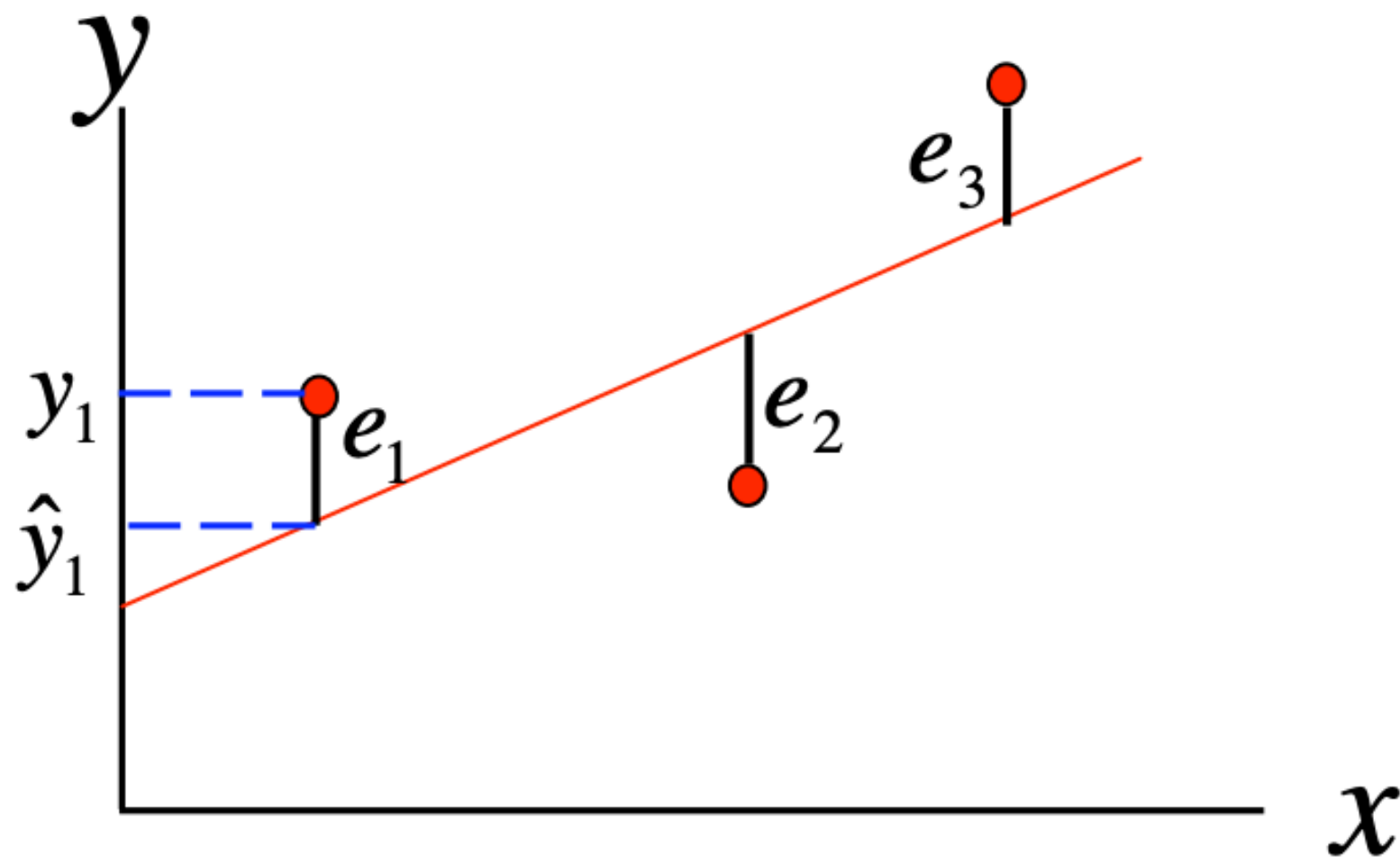


Update  $\mathbf{w}$  in such a way that the error is minimized !

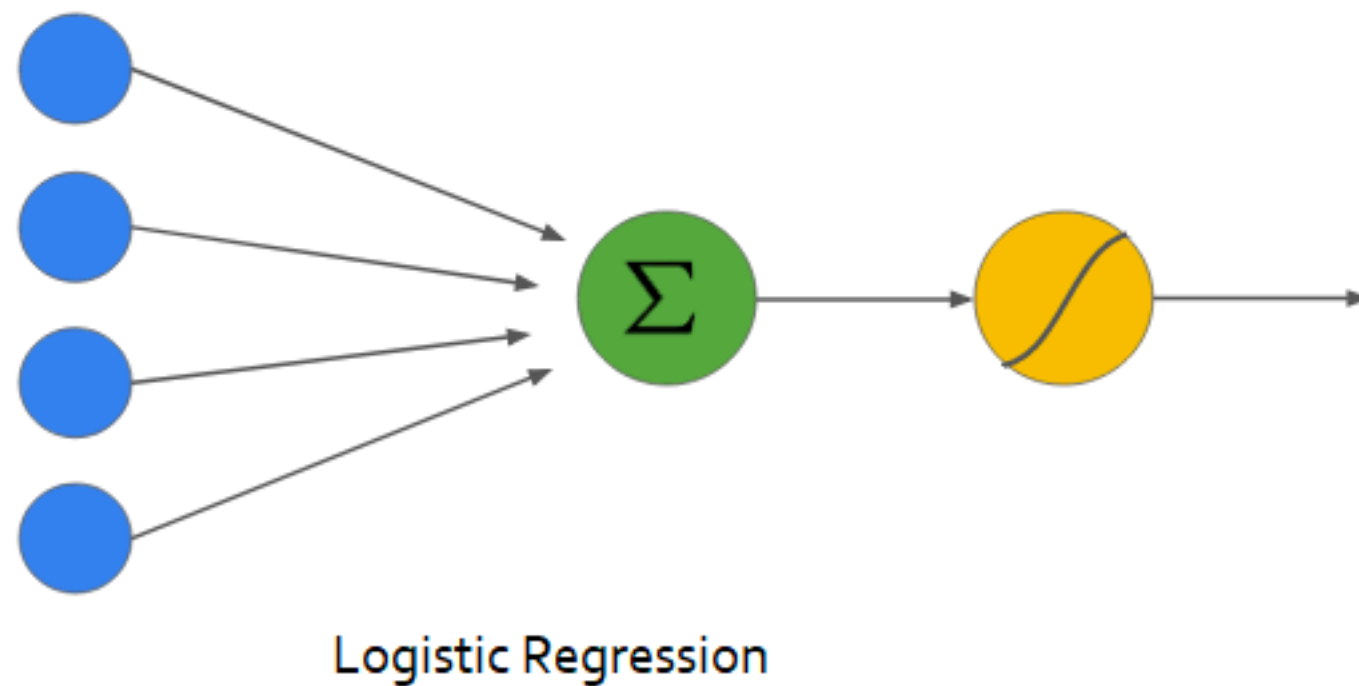
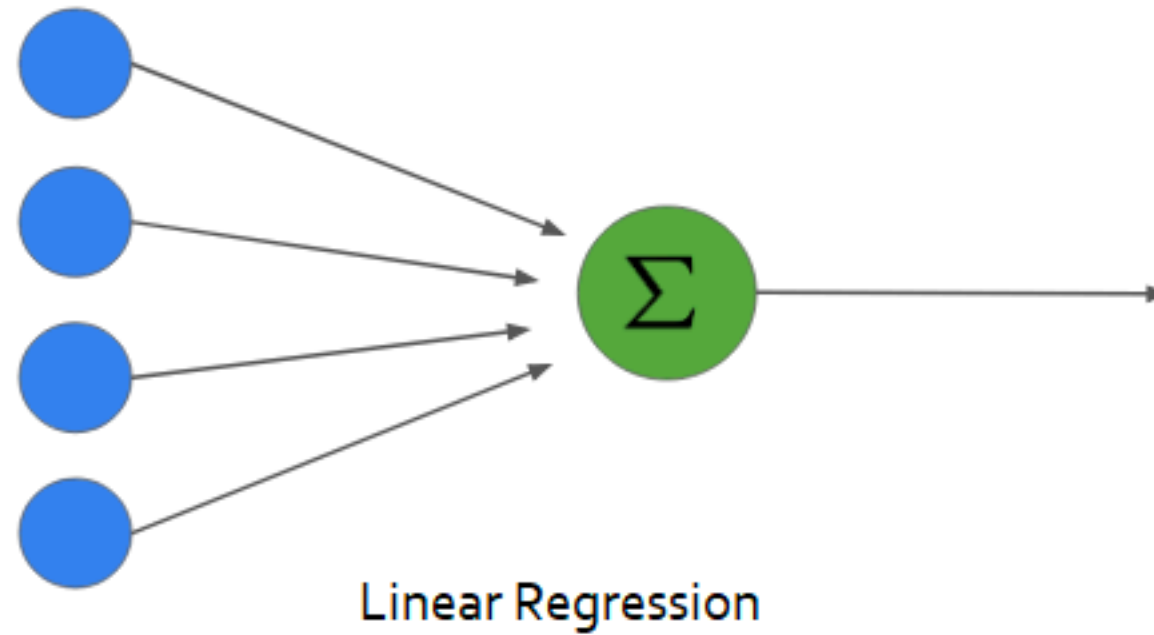
# RESIDUAL SUM OF SQUARES

$$e_1 = y_1 - \hat{y}_1$$

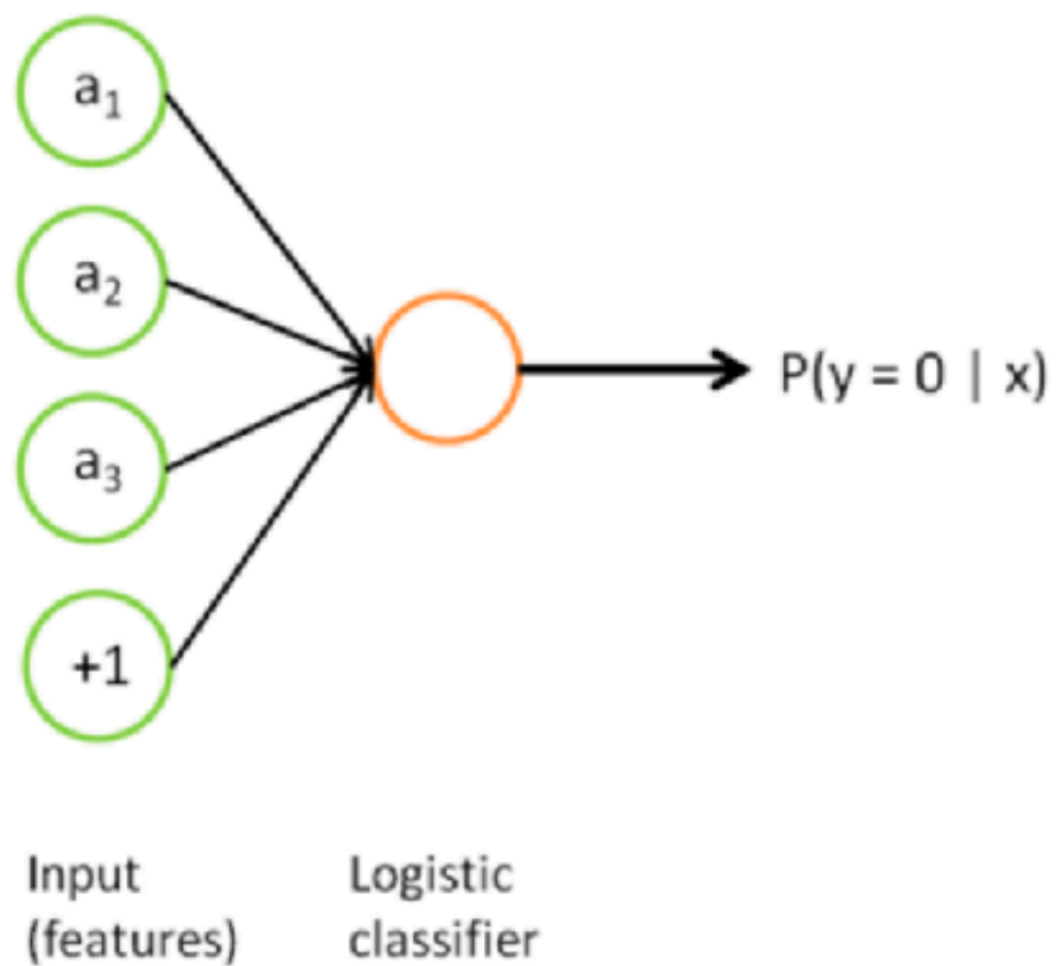
$$e_2 = y_2 - \hat{y}_2$$



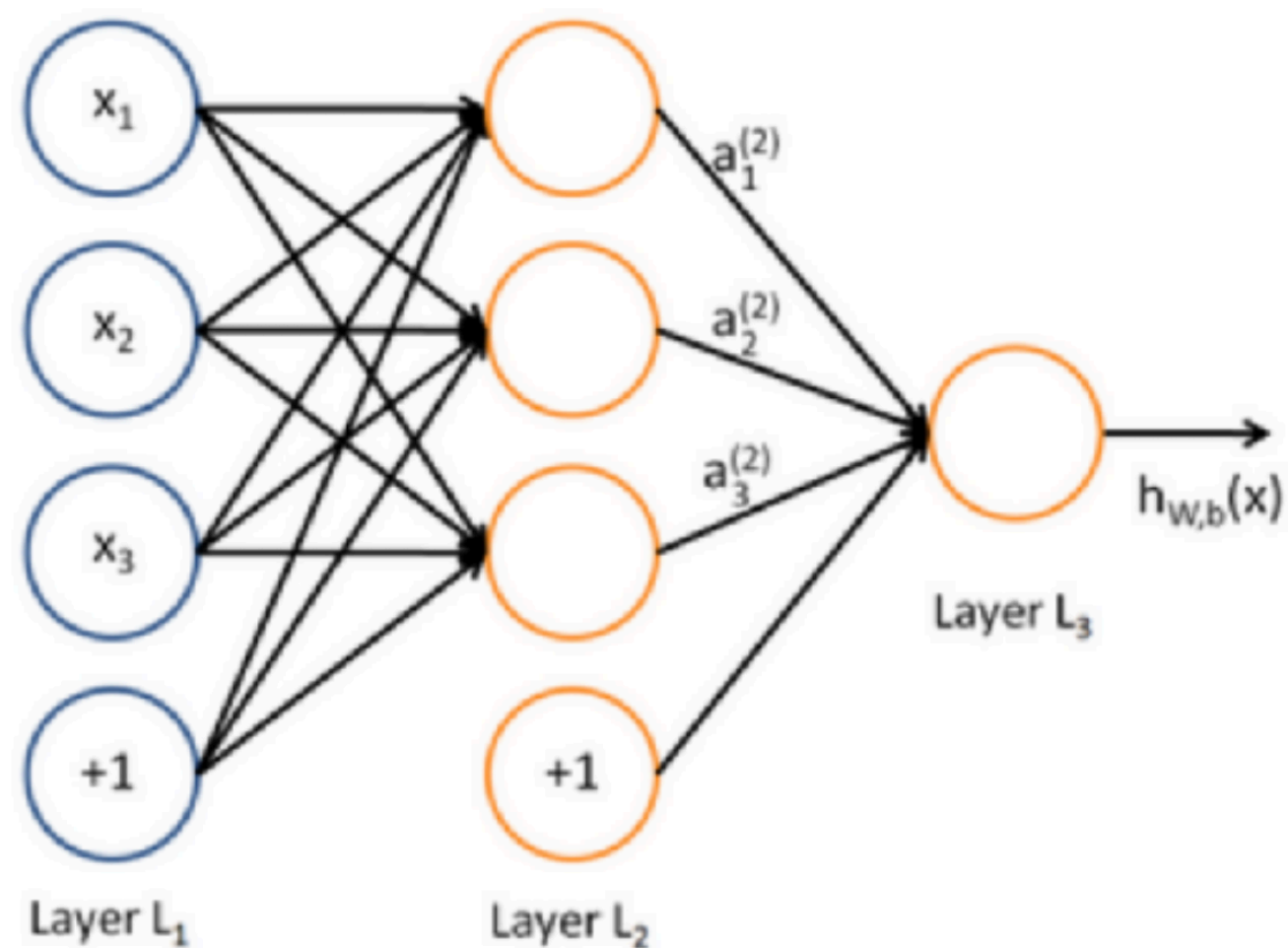
# LINEAR VS. LOGISTIC REGRESSION



# NEURAL NETWORKS



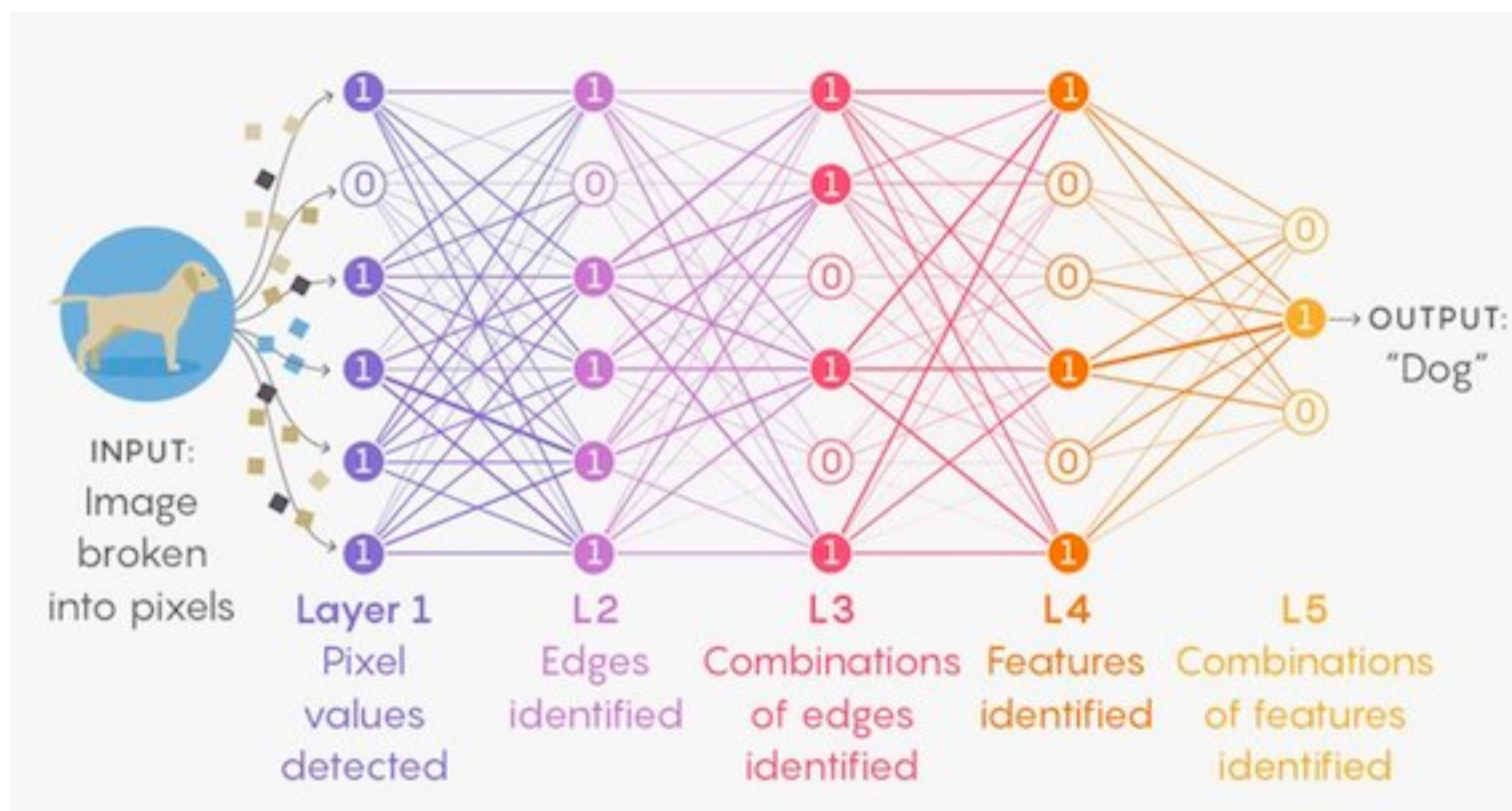
**Logistic Regression**



**Neural Network**



# NEURAL NETWORKS



# THANK YOU – NEXT WEEK

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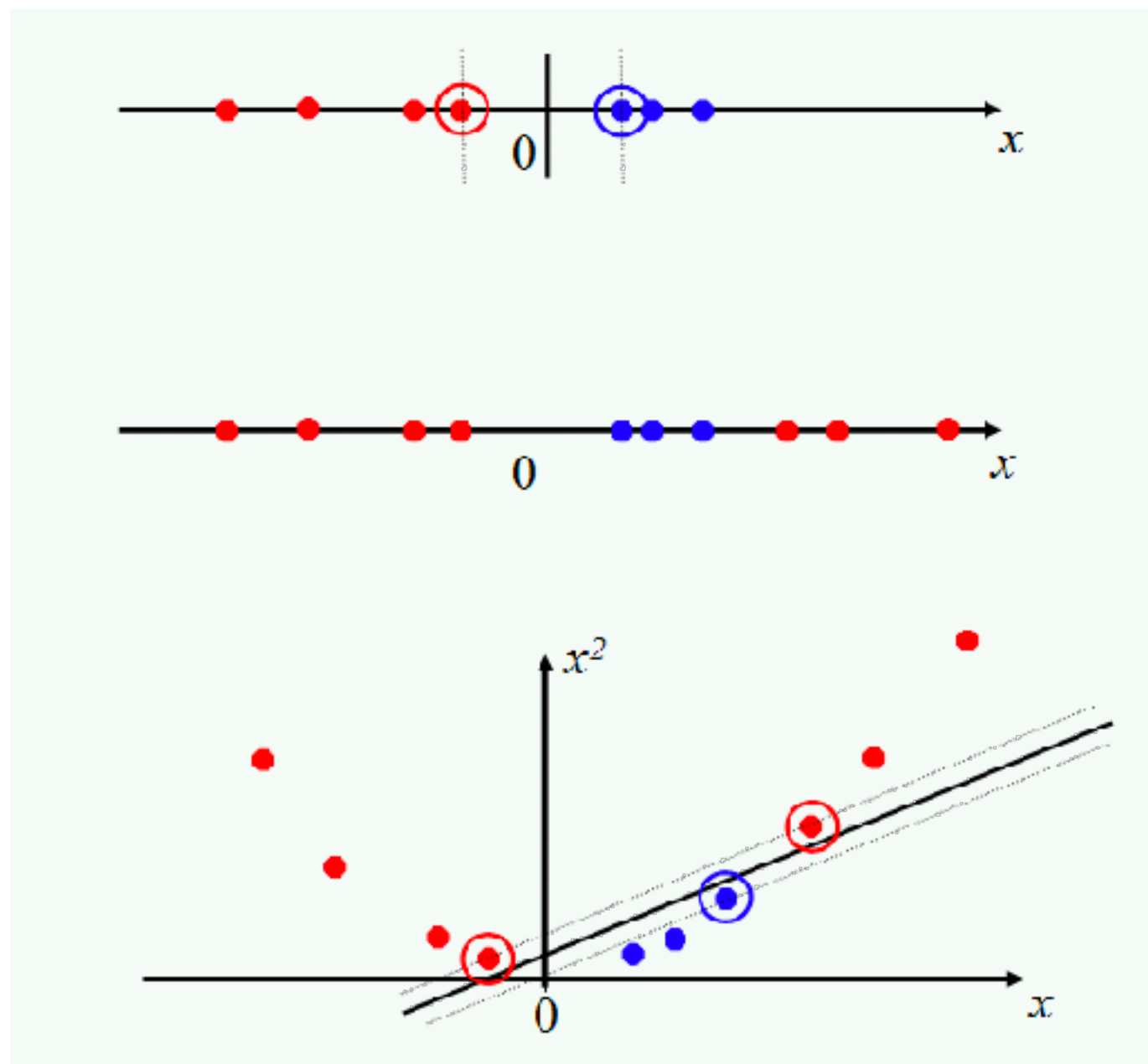
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Imputation & Prediction Systems

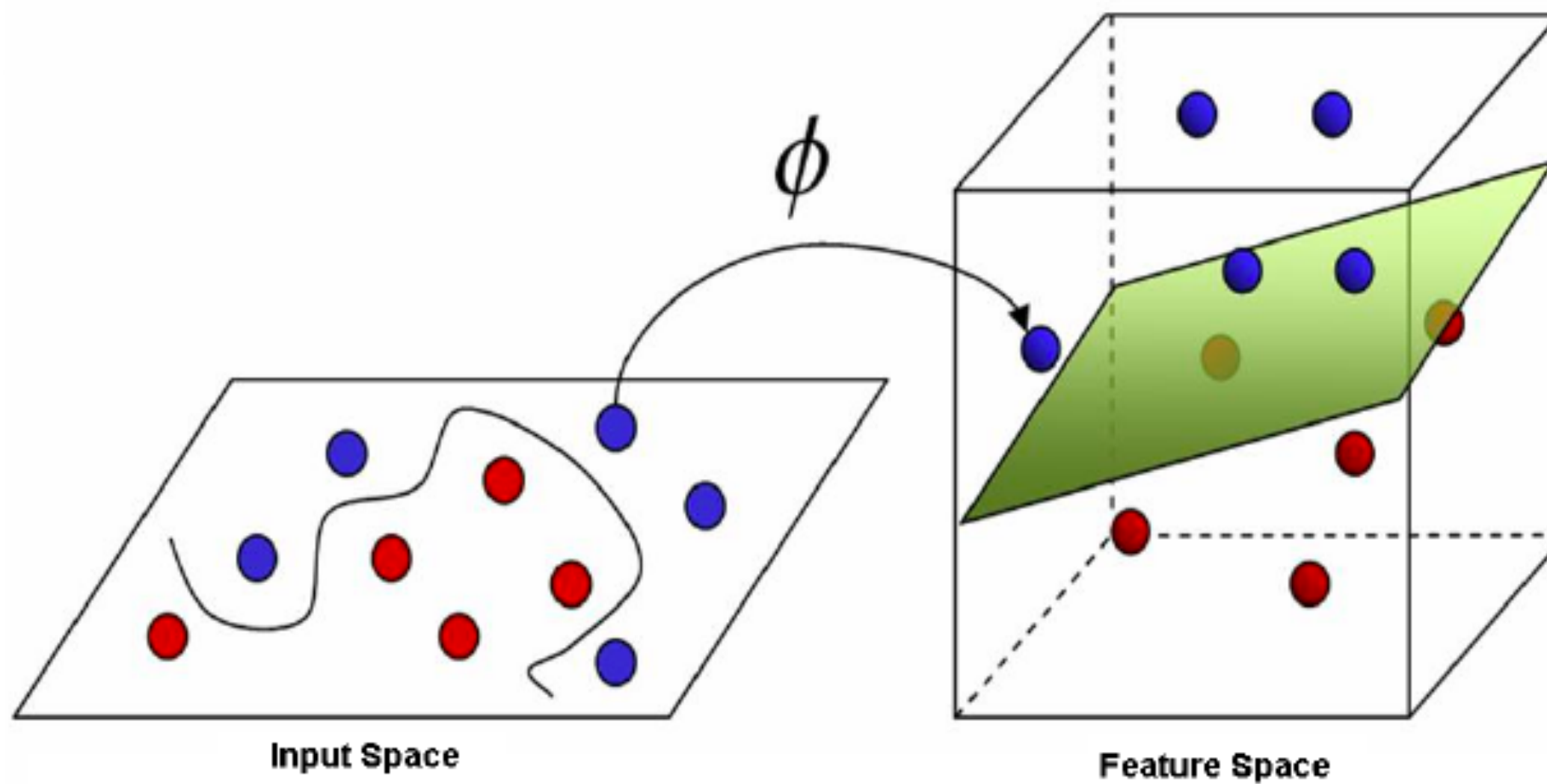
Week 8

ML Use Cases from Products & Research

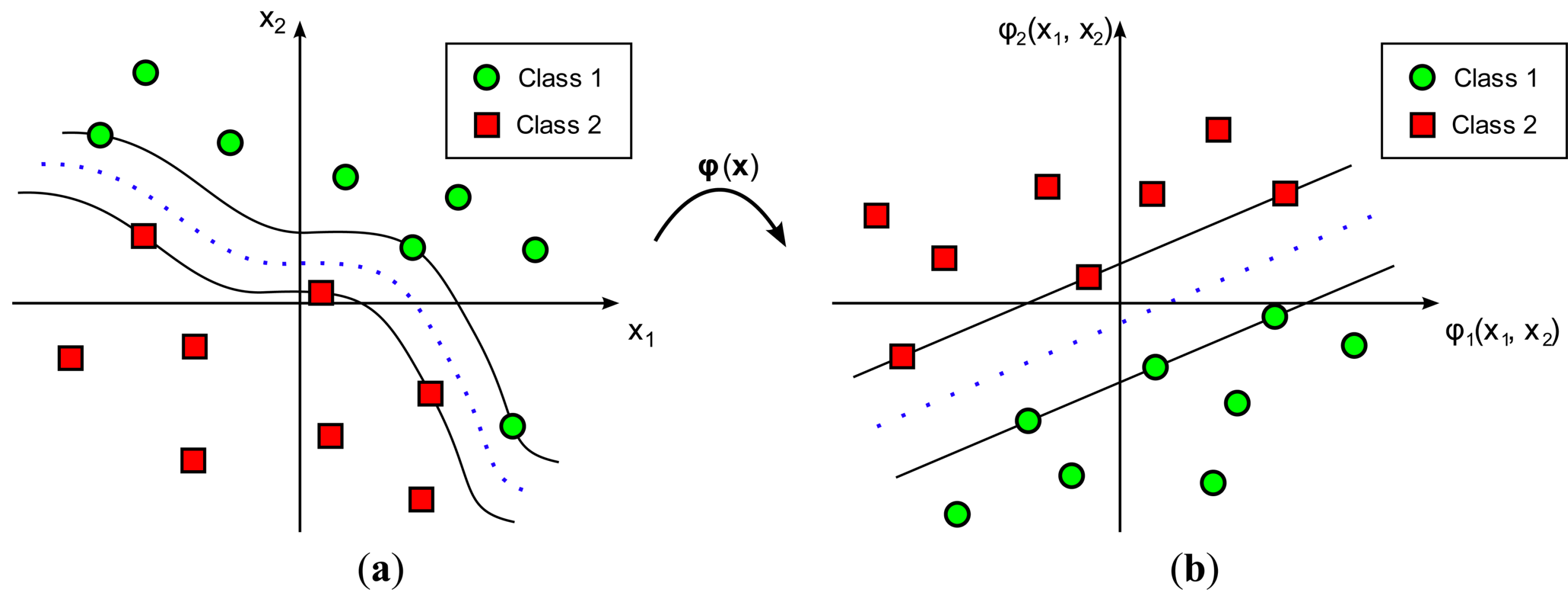
# KERNEL TRICK



# KERNEL LEARNING

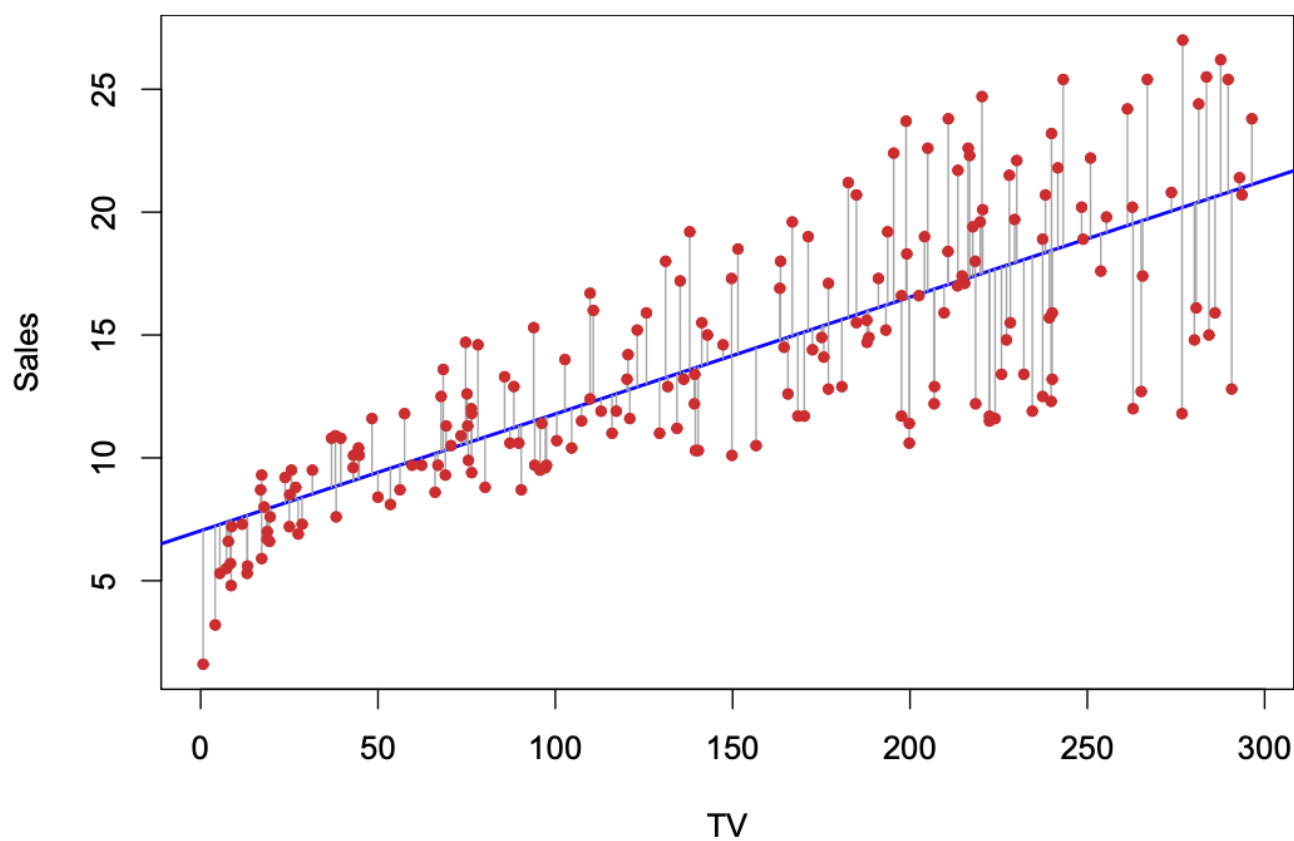


# KERNEL LEARNING

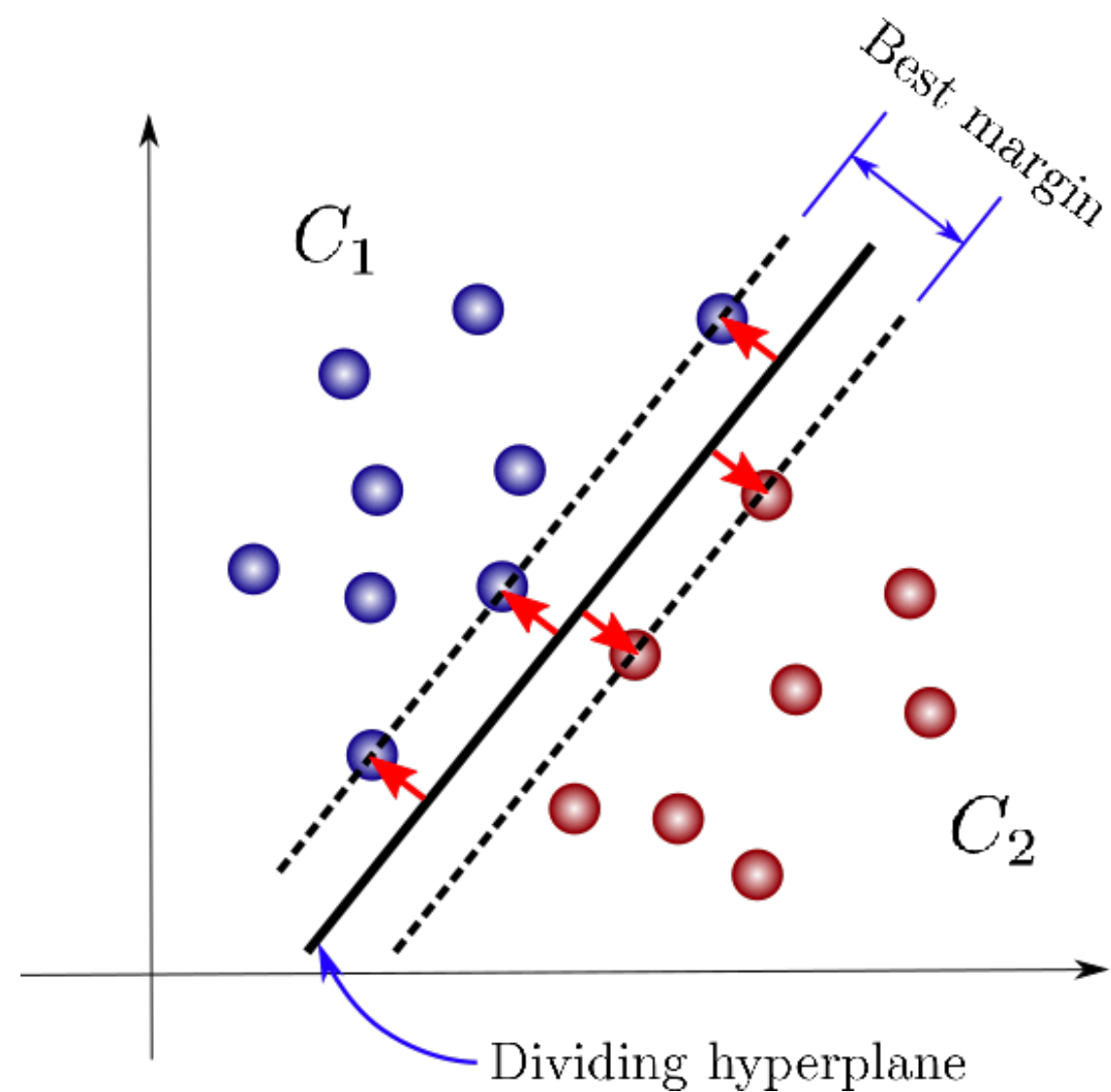


# SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES

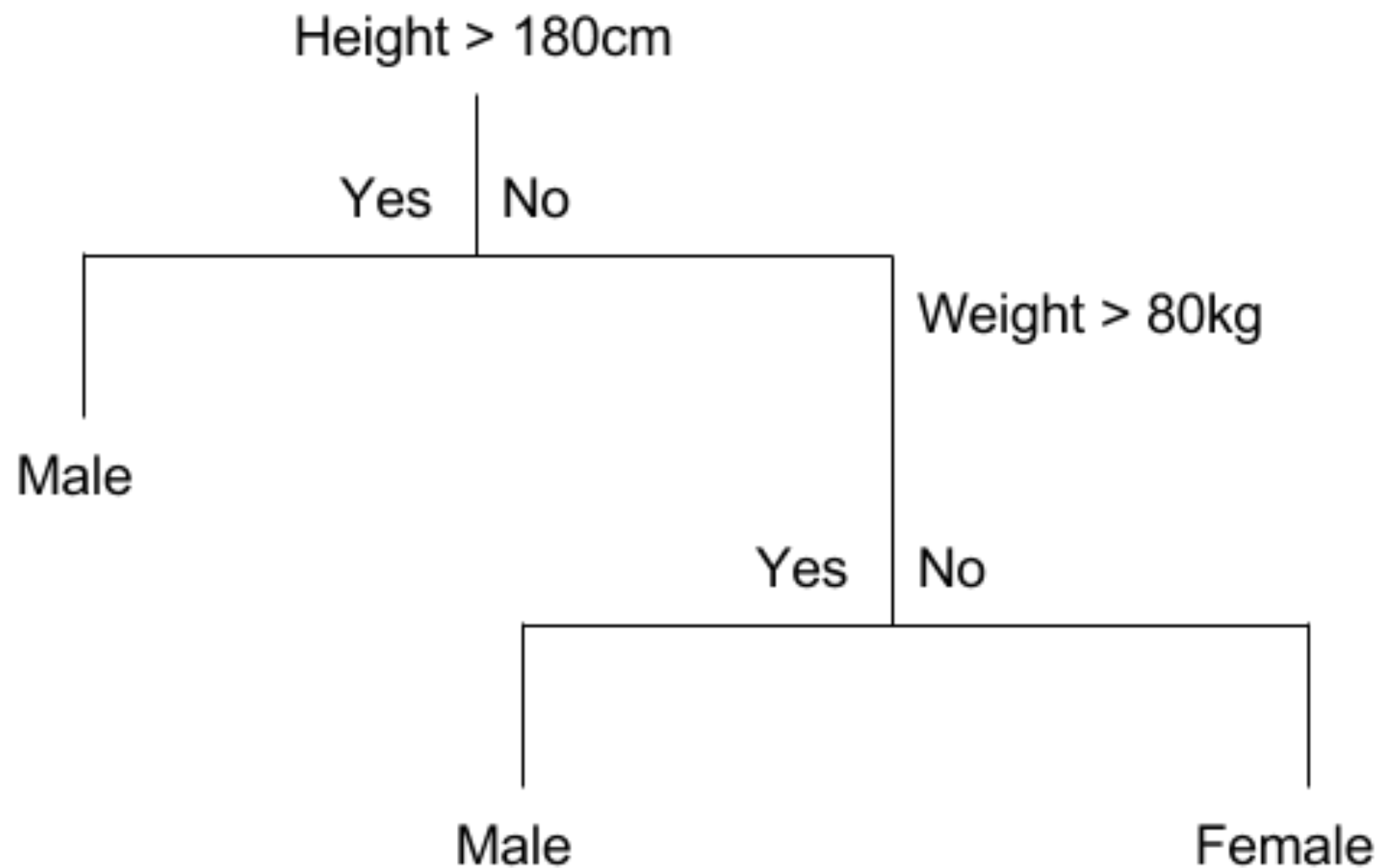
Regression



SVM

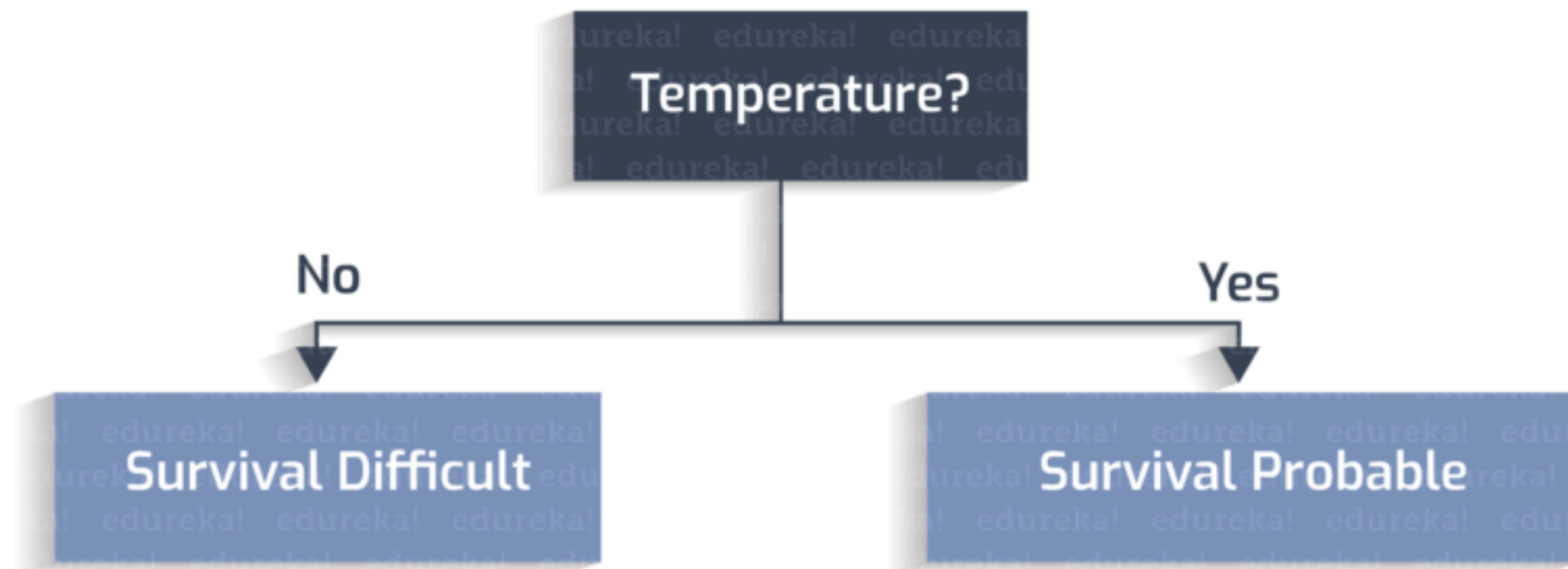


# DECISION TREES



# DECISION TREE

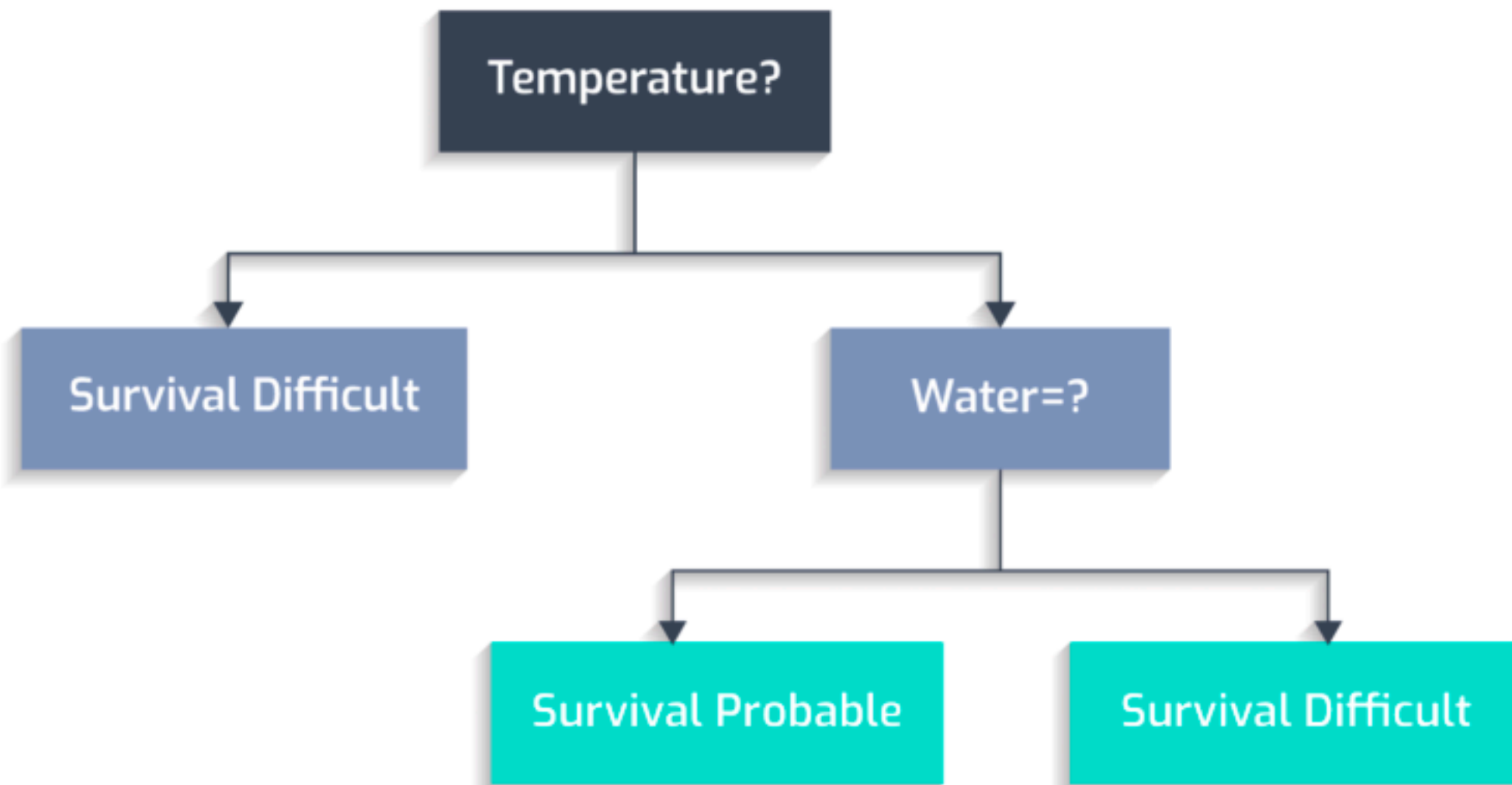
edureka!





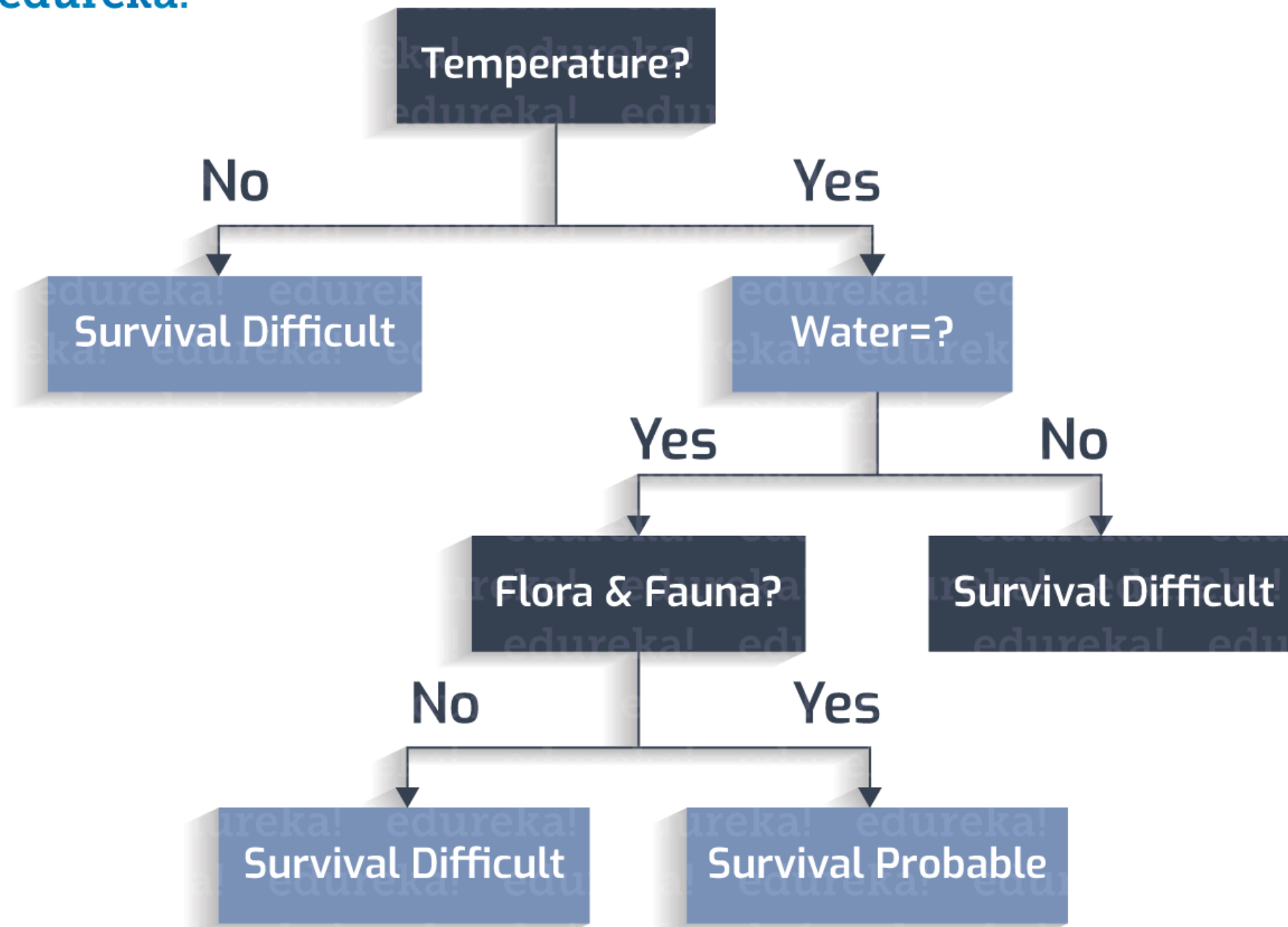
# DECISION TREES

edureka!



# DECISION TREES

edureka!



# DECISION TREES

edureka!

