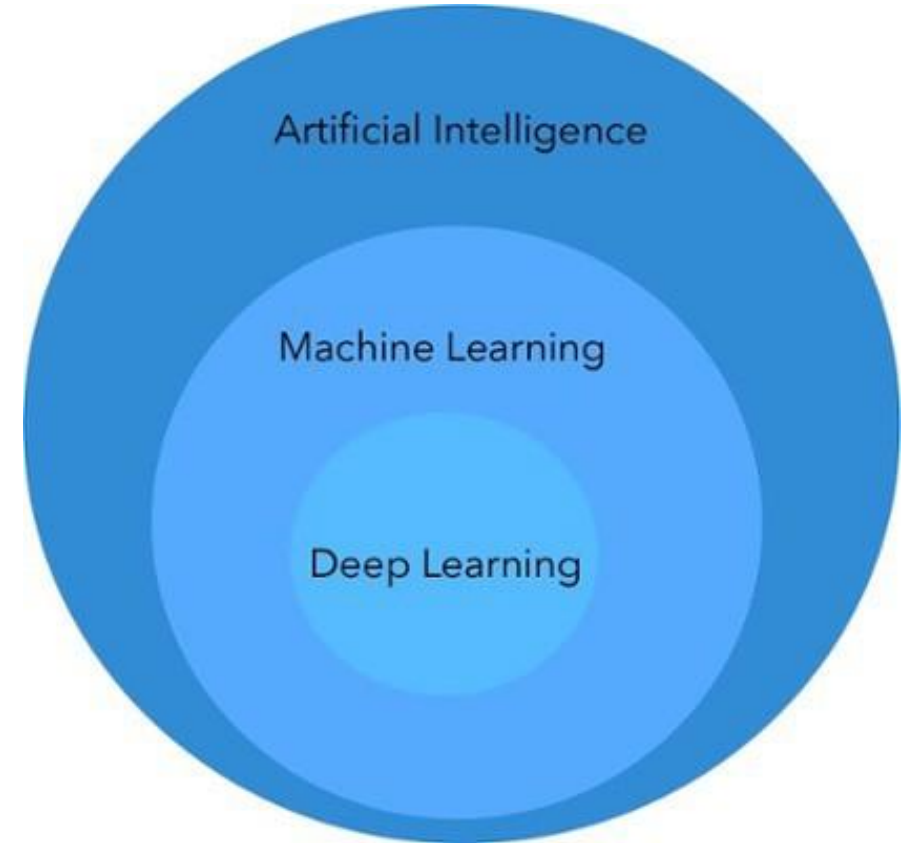
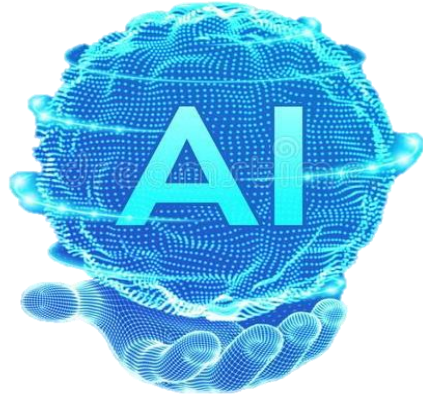


AI is a technique of getting machines to work and behave like humans.





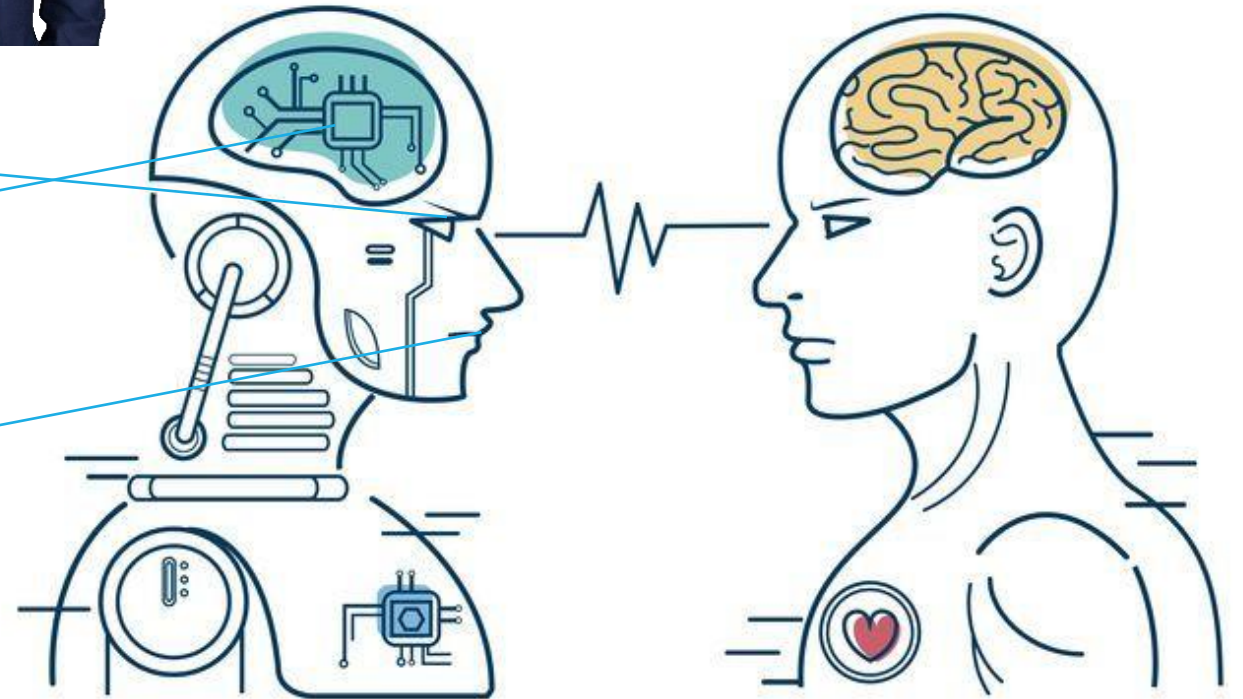
Artificial vs HUMAN Intelligence

Image Processing

Computer Vision

Neural Network

Natural Language Processing



Machine Learning

Machine learning is an application of artificial intelligence (AI) that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.

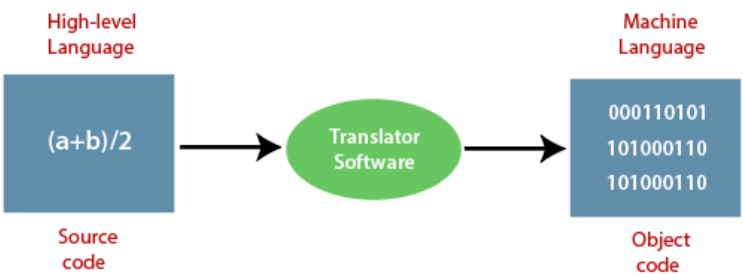




Machine learning and AI are built on mathematical principles like Calculus, Linear Algebra, Probability, Statistics, and Optimization

Static Programming

Compiler



Java

```
int a=9;
int b =4;
int c;
c = a/b  2.25
println(c)  2
```

take input

translator

t.V

t.V & l.v

Result



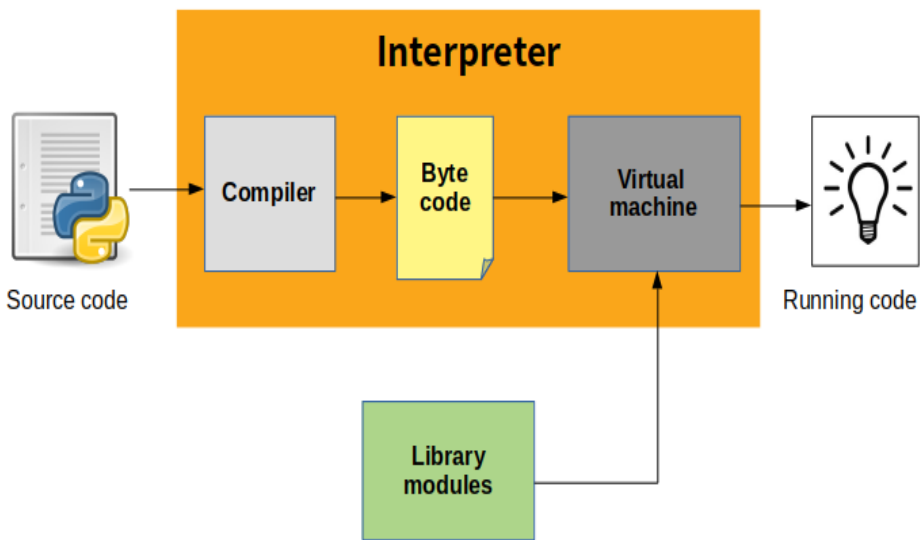
Dynamic Programming

Interpreter

Take input

Translator

Result







16 Famous Companies that uses PYTHON

Quora

Spotify

NASA

YouTube

Google

edX

yelp

reddit

YAHOO!

Dropbox

IBM

Pinterest

Instagram

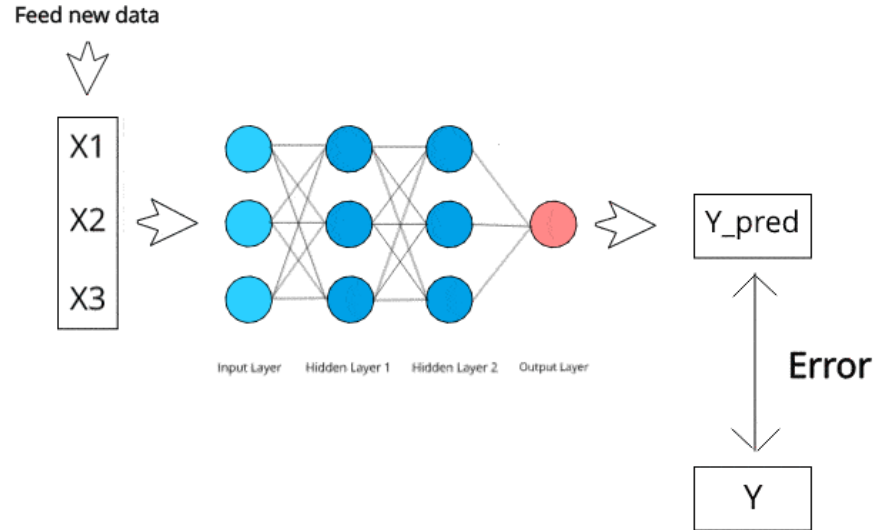
DISQUS

Eventbrite

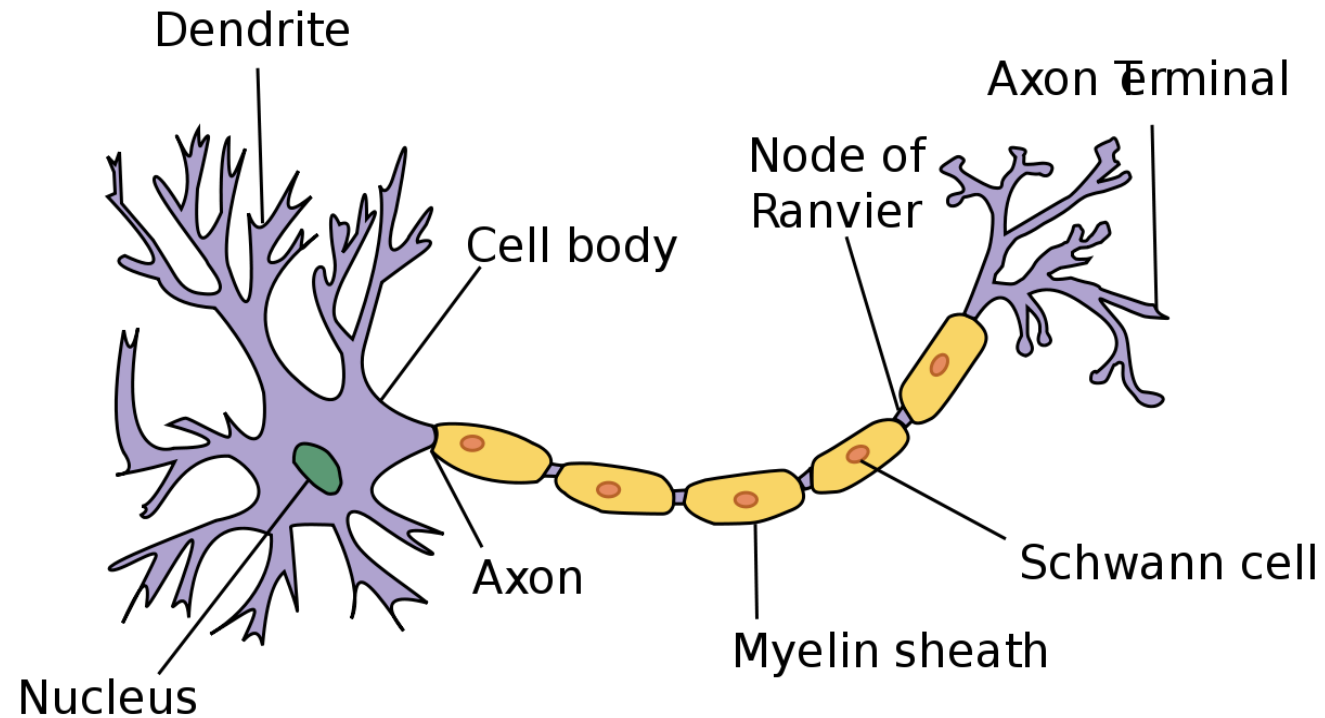
UBER

Neural Network

A neural network is a series of algorithms that endeavors to recognize underlying relationships in a set of data through a process that mimics the way the human brain operates



Neuron Structure

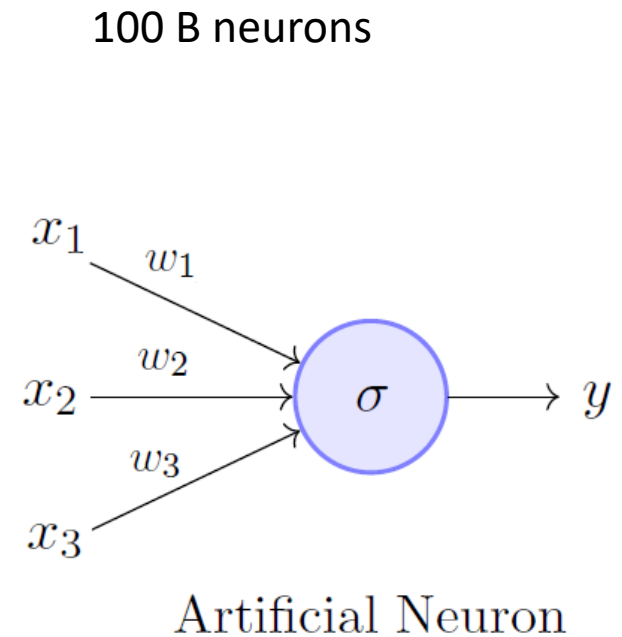


Dendrites: Receives signal from other neurons

Cell body: Sum of all the inputs

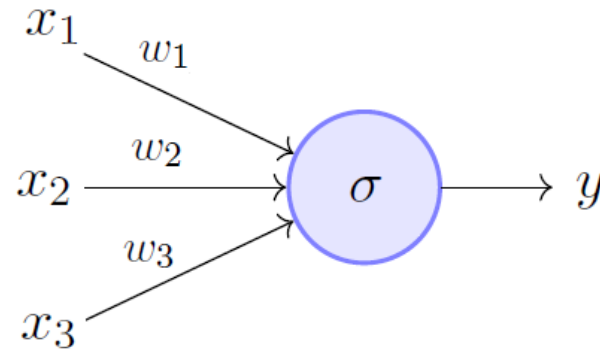
Nucleus: signal transmitted to the next neuron from axon terminal

Axon: Used to transmit the signals to other cells.



Artificial Neural Network

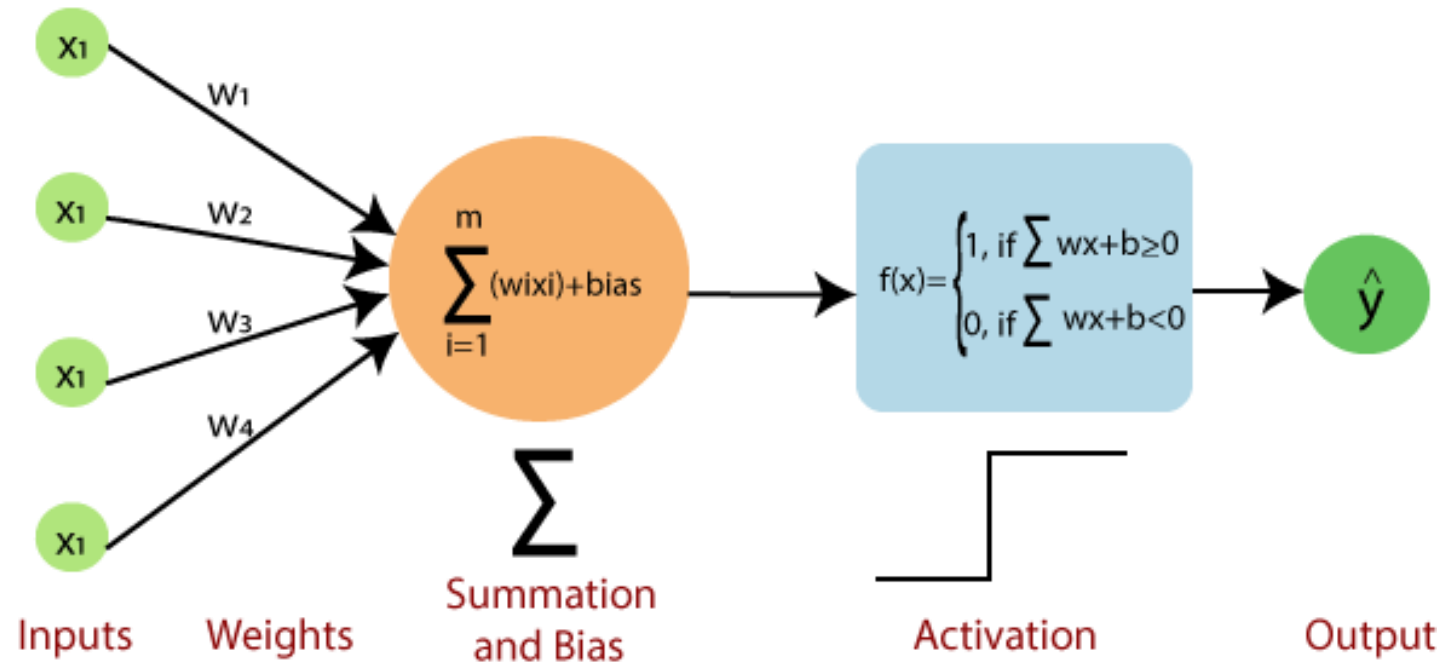
Perceptron's were developed in the 1950s and 1960s by the scientist Frank Rosenblatt



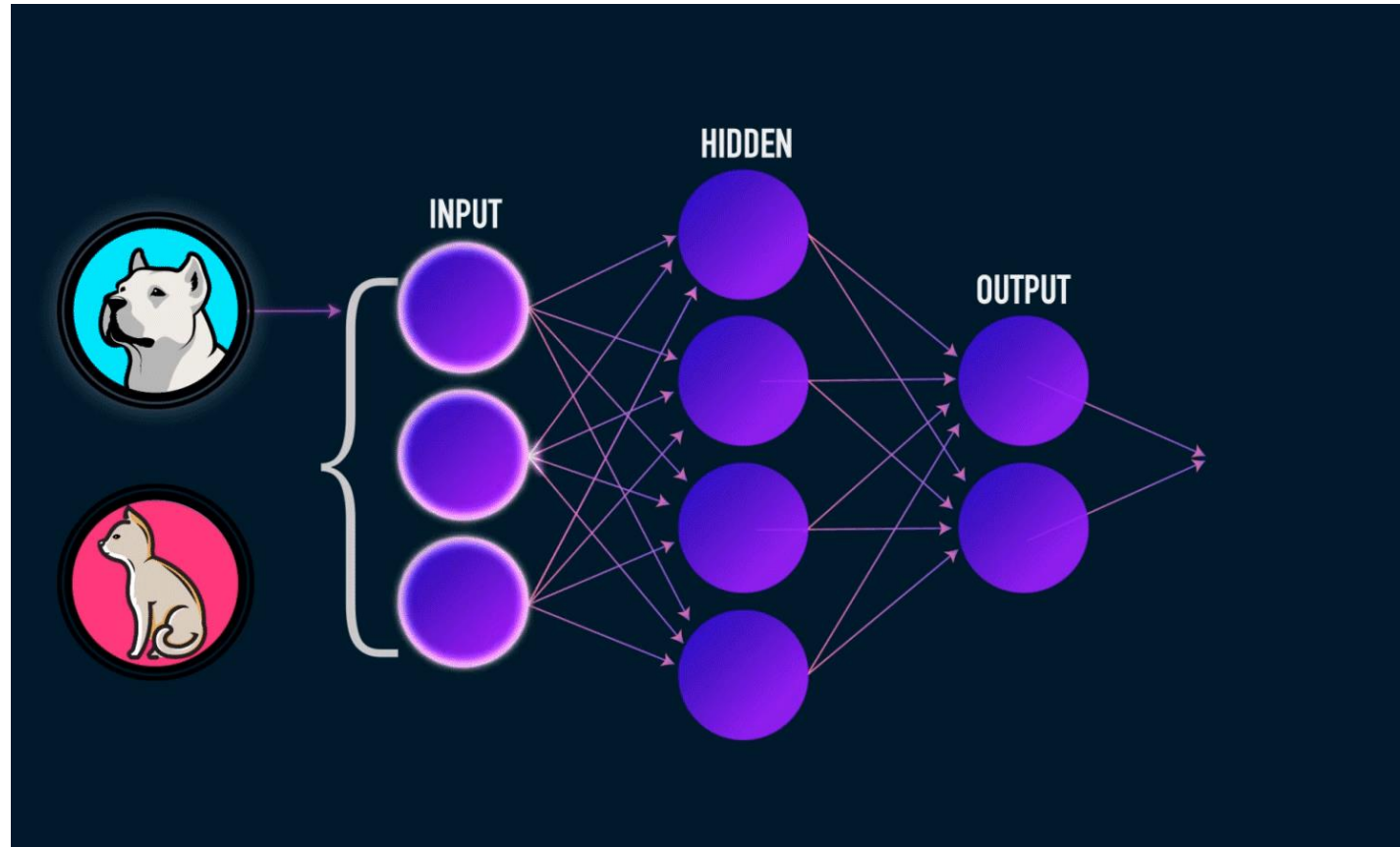
Artificial Neuron

Artificial Neuron is called as Perceptron

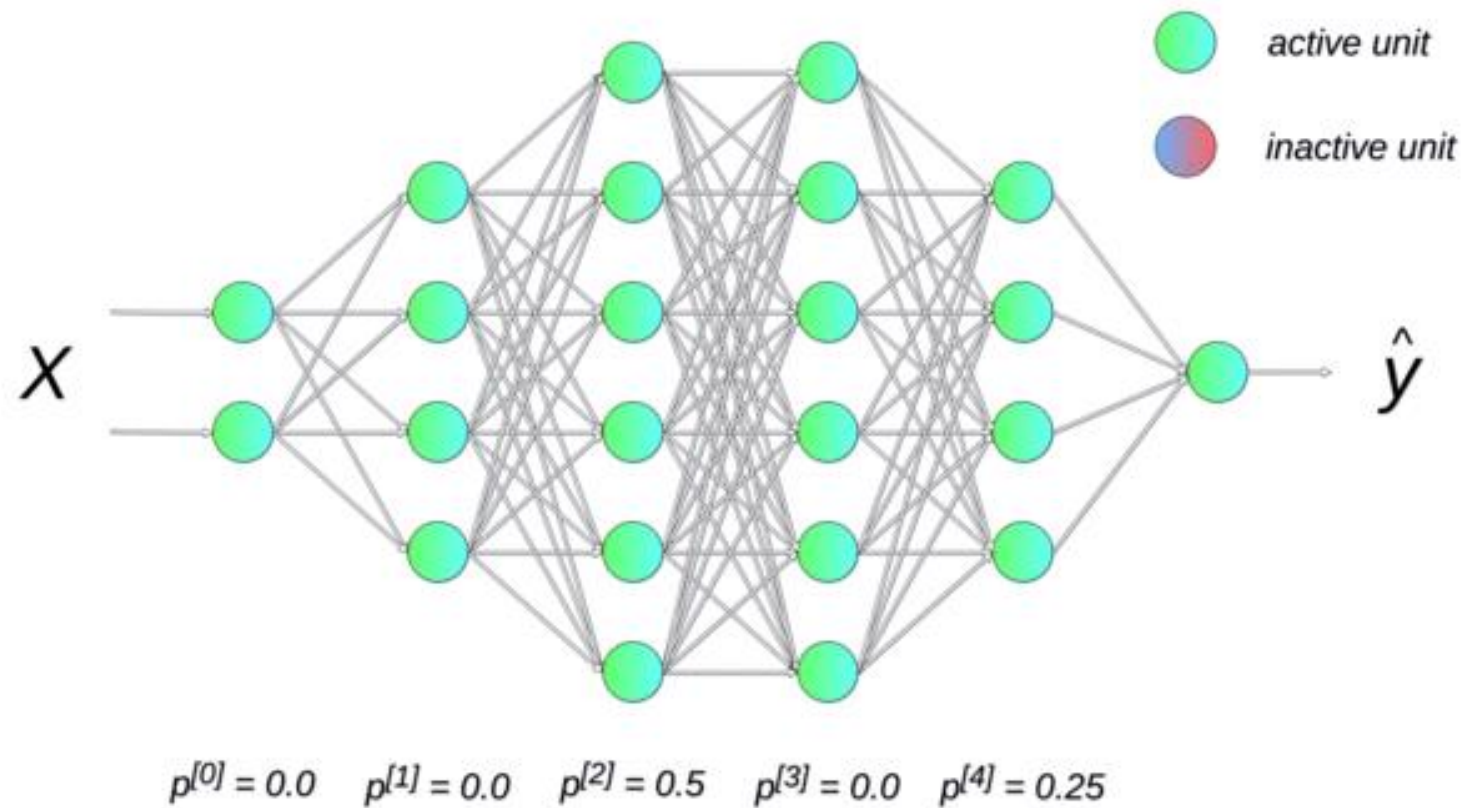
Single Layer perceptron



How does Neural Network works



Multilayer perceptron



Backpropagation

Practical Implementation

[illegible]

Label Encoder

	Temperature	Color	Target	Temp_label_encoded
0	Hot	Red	1	1
1	Cold	Yellow	1	0
2	Very Hot	Blue	1	2
3	Warm	Blue	0	3
4	Hot	Red	1	1
5	Warm	Yellow	0	3
6	Warm	Red	1	3
7	Hot	Yellow	0	1
8	Hot	Yellow	1	1
9	Cold	Yellow	1	0

Feature Scaling

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

μ == Mean

σ == Standard Deviation

Keras & Tensorflow



Keras is an open-source neural-network library written in Python

Keras is the recommended library

It's a high level api which, runs above Tensorflow, Theano, CNTK

Keras always needs a backend framework

Easy to use and fast development





TensorFlow is a open source library for numerical computation that makes machine learning faster and easier.

Written in Python & C++

Machine Learning application like Neural Network

Gives keras as a framwork

Both the high and low api

No support for windows

Only support for python language



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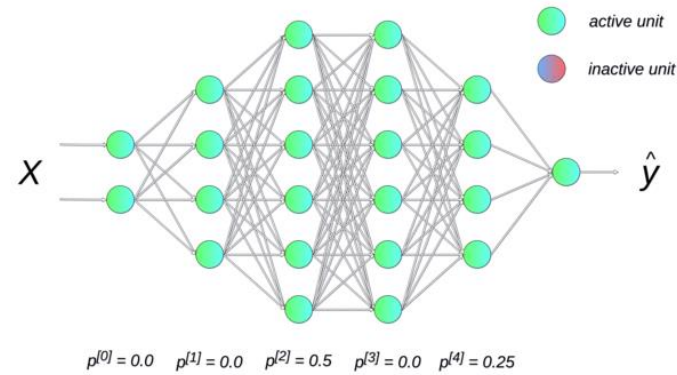
Both the high and low api

No support for windows

Only support for python language

Activation Function

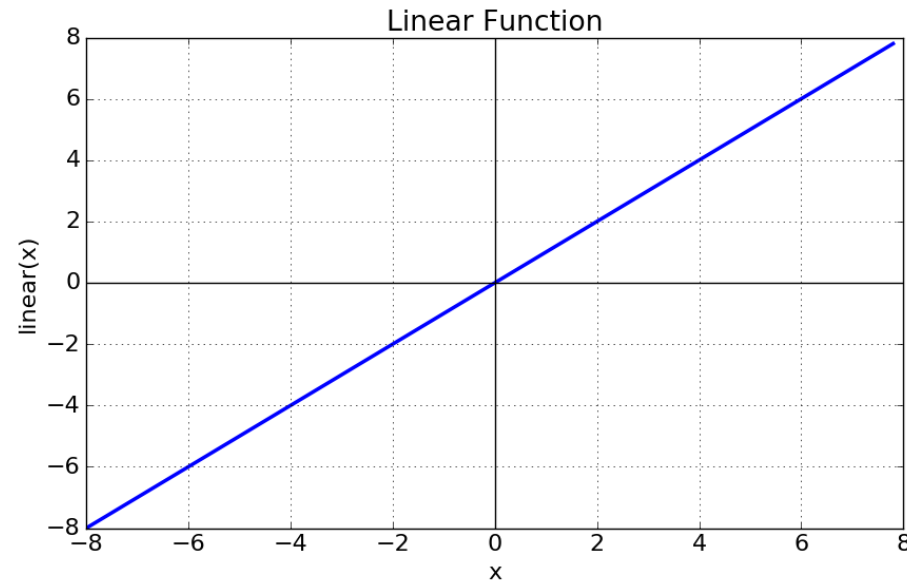
Activation function will decide whether the neuron should be activated or not.



Linear Activation Function

Non-Linear Activation Function

Linear Activation Function



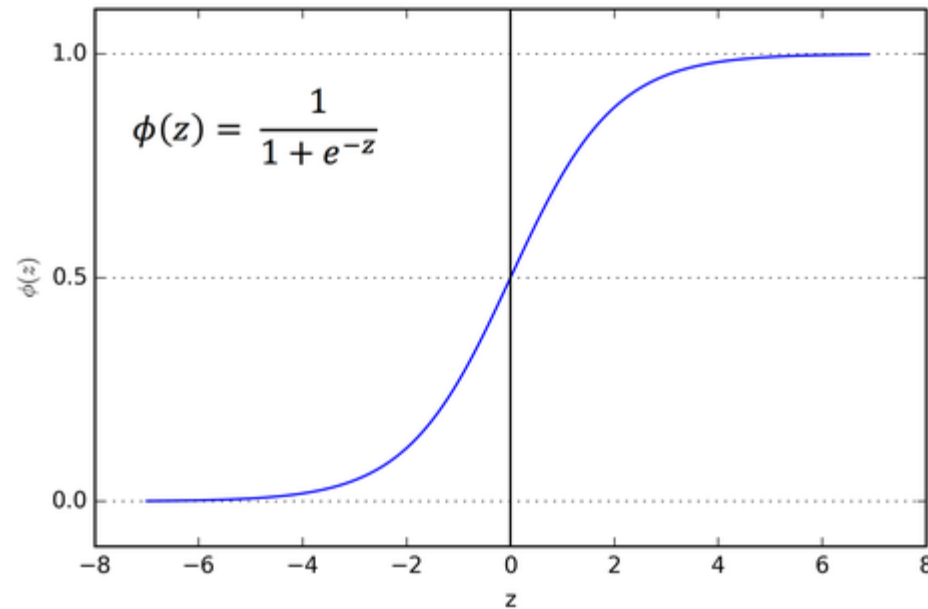
Equation : $f(x) = x$

Range : (-infinity to infinity)

It doesn't help with the complexity or various parameters of usual data that is fed to the neural networks.

Non-Linear Activation Function

1. Sigmoid or Logistic Activation Function



Range: 0-1

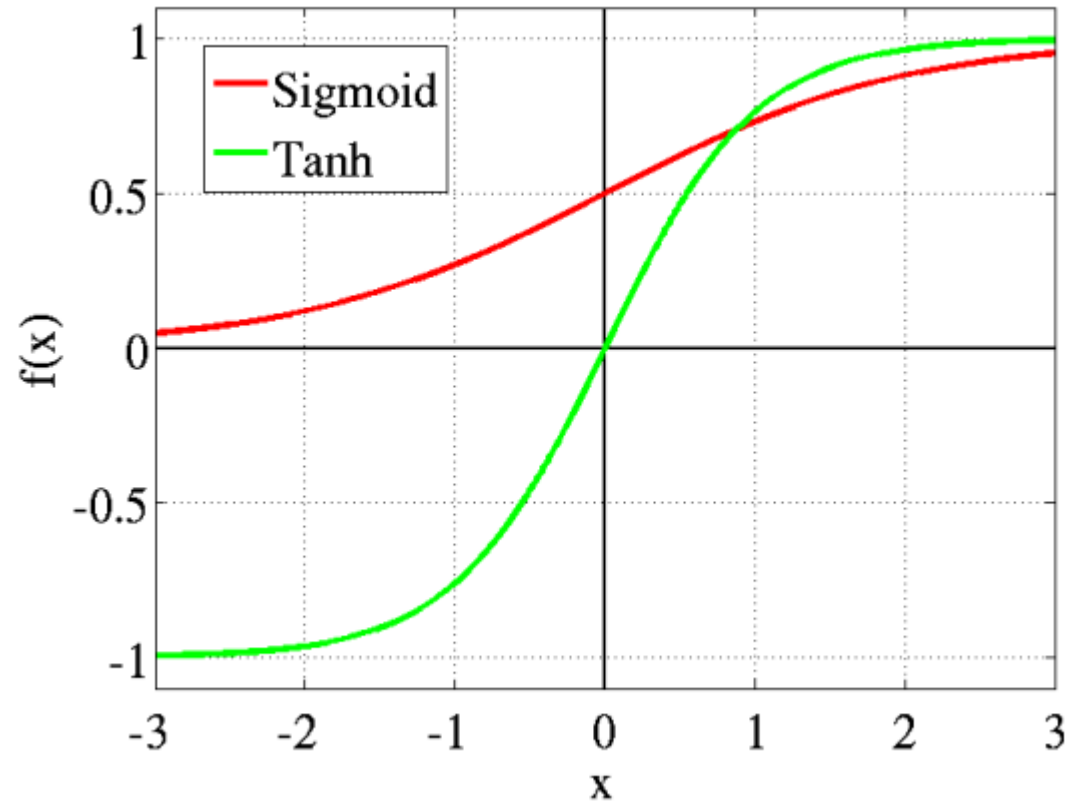
Since probability of anything exists only between the range of **0 and 1**, sigmoid is the right choice.

2. Softmax Activation Function

Multiclassification in softmax regression model

Binary classification in logistic regression model

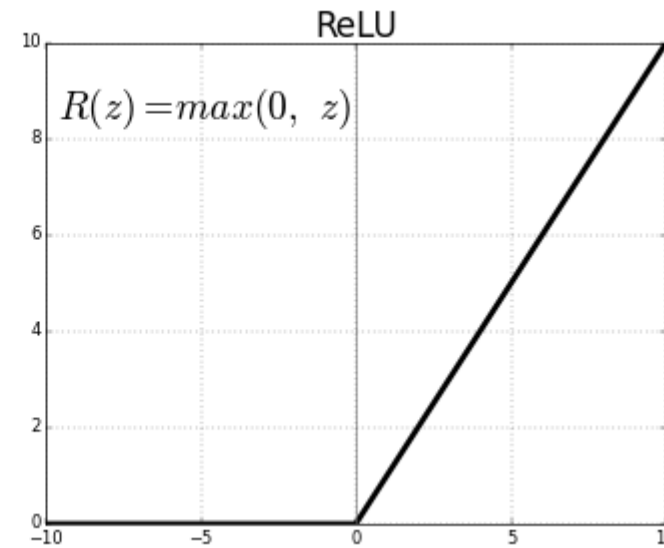
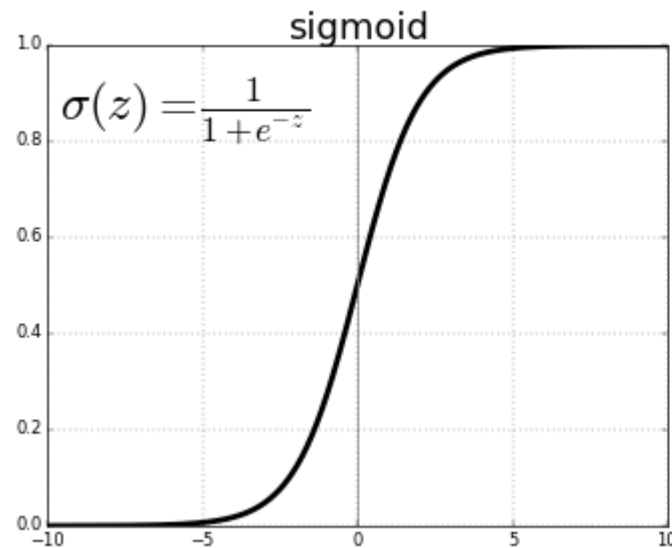
3. Tanh or hyperbolic tangent Activation Function



The range of the tanh function is from (-1 to 1).

4. ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) Activation Function

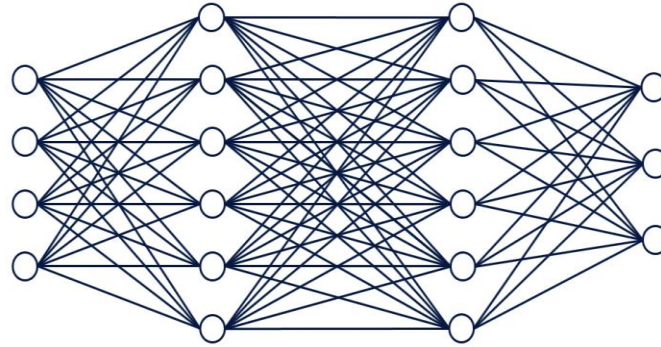
The ReLU is the most used activation function.



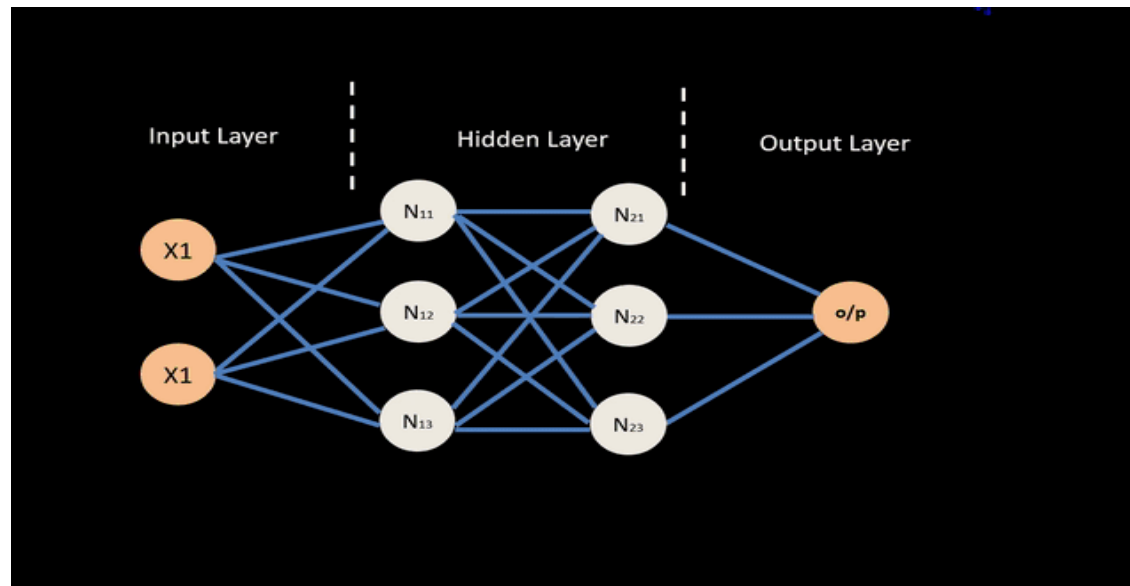
$f(z)$ is zero when z is less than zero and $f(z)$ is equal to z when z is above or equal to zero.

Range: [0 to infinity)

Backpropagation

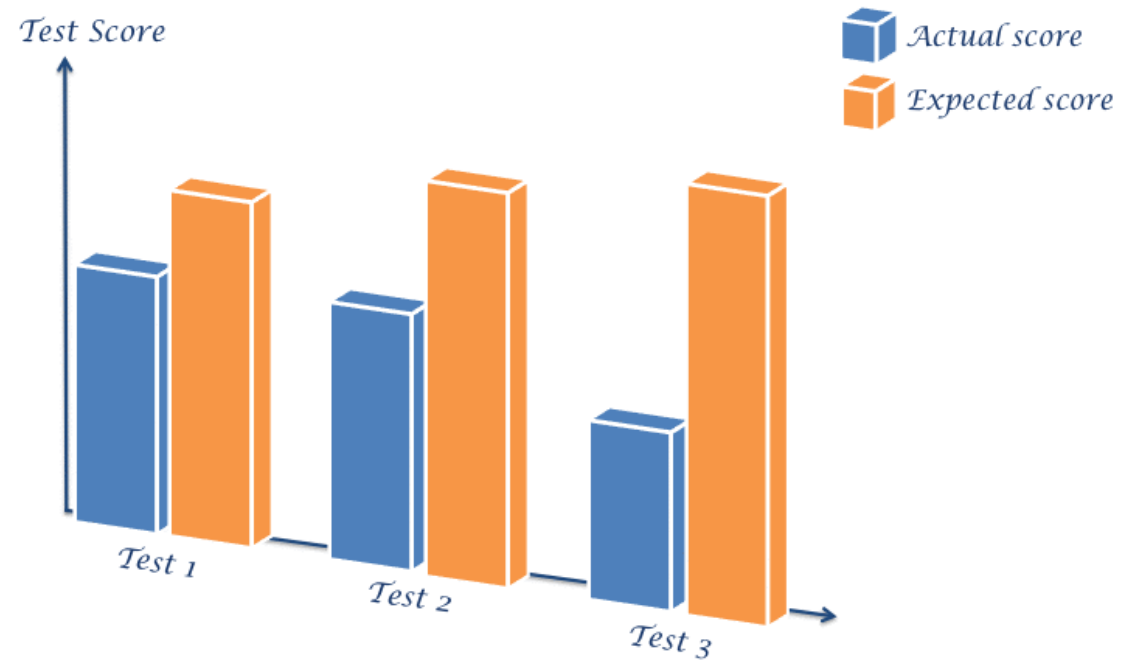


Training neural network

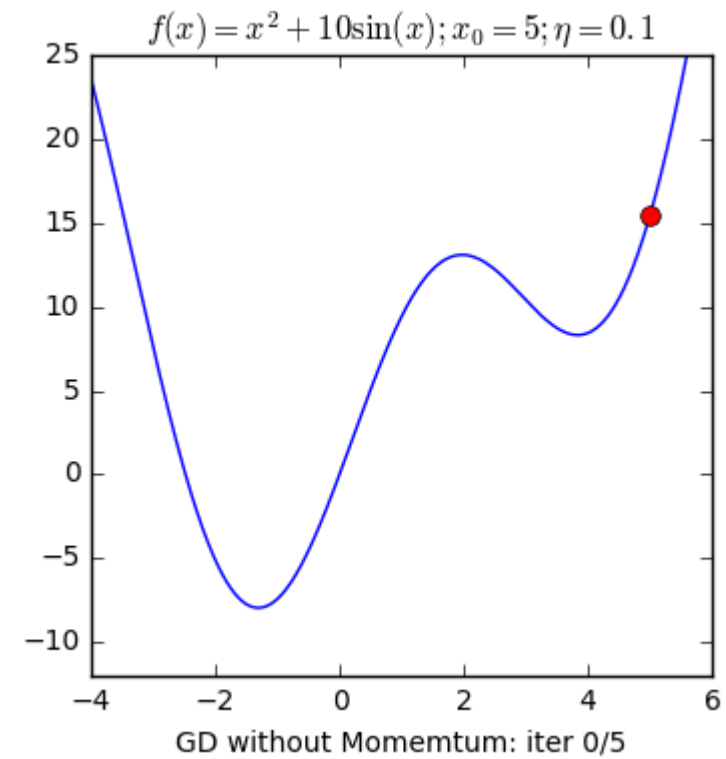
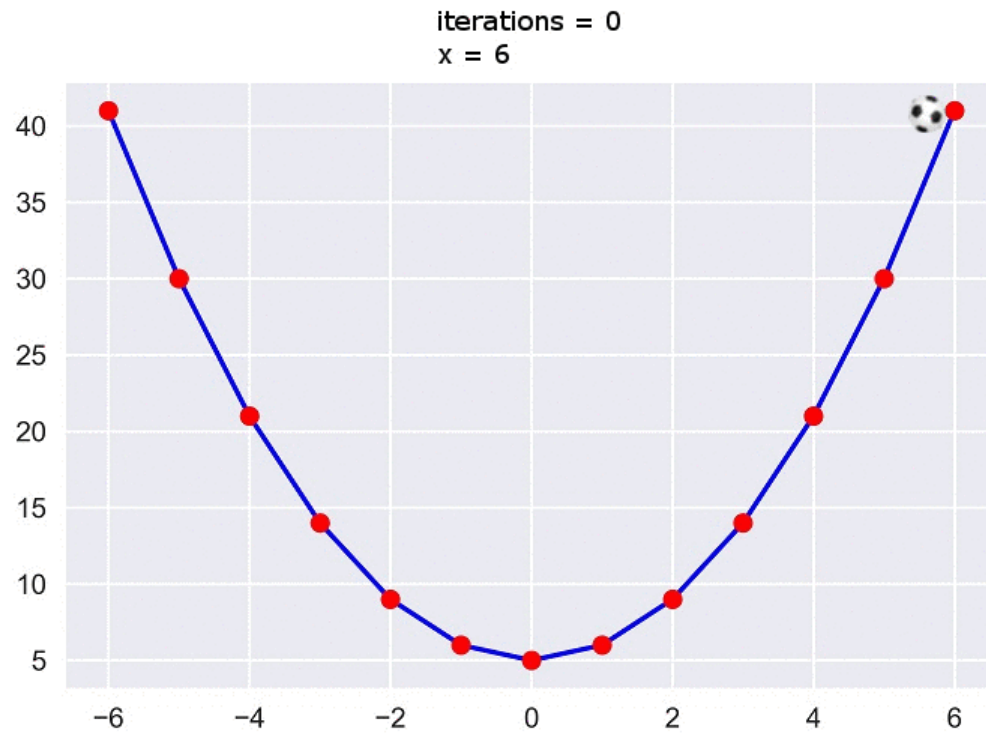


The method calculates the gradient of the error function with respect to the neural network's weights.

Cost Function



Gradient Descent



Epoch and batch size

Epoch

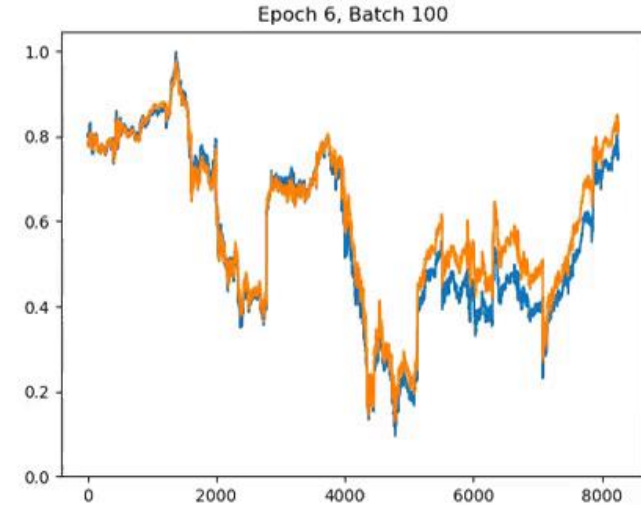
- An Epoch represents one iteration over the entire dataset

Batch Size

- Batch size: We can't pass the entire dataset into the neural network at once. So, we divide the dataset into number of batches.

Iteration

- If we have 10000 of rows as data and a batch size of 200, then one epoch should contain $10000/200 = 50$



Confusion Matrix

n=165	Predicted: NO	Predicted: YES	
Actual: NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual: YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
	55	110	

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Process of Machine Learning for creating Project



Data

Schema

Sampling over Time

Volume

+



Model

Algorithms

More Training

Experiments

+



Code

Business Needs

Bug Fixes

Configuration