

A primer guide

Machine Learning project steps

AI (Artificial Intelligence) refers to the development of systems/machines that can perform tasks that historically only humans could do e.g.

- Reasoning
- Decision making
- Problem-solving
- Language Translation
- Perceptions

---Industry-wise impact---

Healthcare: AI is making significant contributions in diagnosing diseases, drug discovery, personalized treatment plans, etc.

Finance: The financial industry uses AI for fraud detection, algorithmic trading, risk assessment, customer service, etc.

Transportation: Autonomous vehicles, and traffic management systems utilize AI to improve safety and efficiency in transportation.

Entertainment: content recommendation, game design, special effects where AI is making significant contributions

Retail: Product recommendations, personalized user journey, customer support where AI is making a major improvement

Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning

Supervised Learning

- Linear Regression
- Logistics Regression
- Nive Bays
- K-Nearest Neighbors
- Decision Trees
- Support Vector

Unsupervised Learning

- K-Means Clustering
- Hierarchical Clustering
- Gaussian Mixtures
- PCA
- Boosting

Semi-supervised Learning

- Label Propagation
- Self-training

Reinforcement Learning

- Deep Q-Networks (DQN)
- Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)
- Actor-Critic Methods

Deep Learning

ANN (Artificial neural networks)

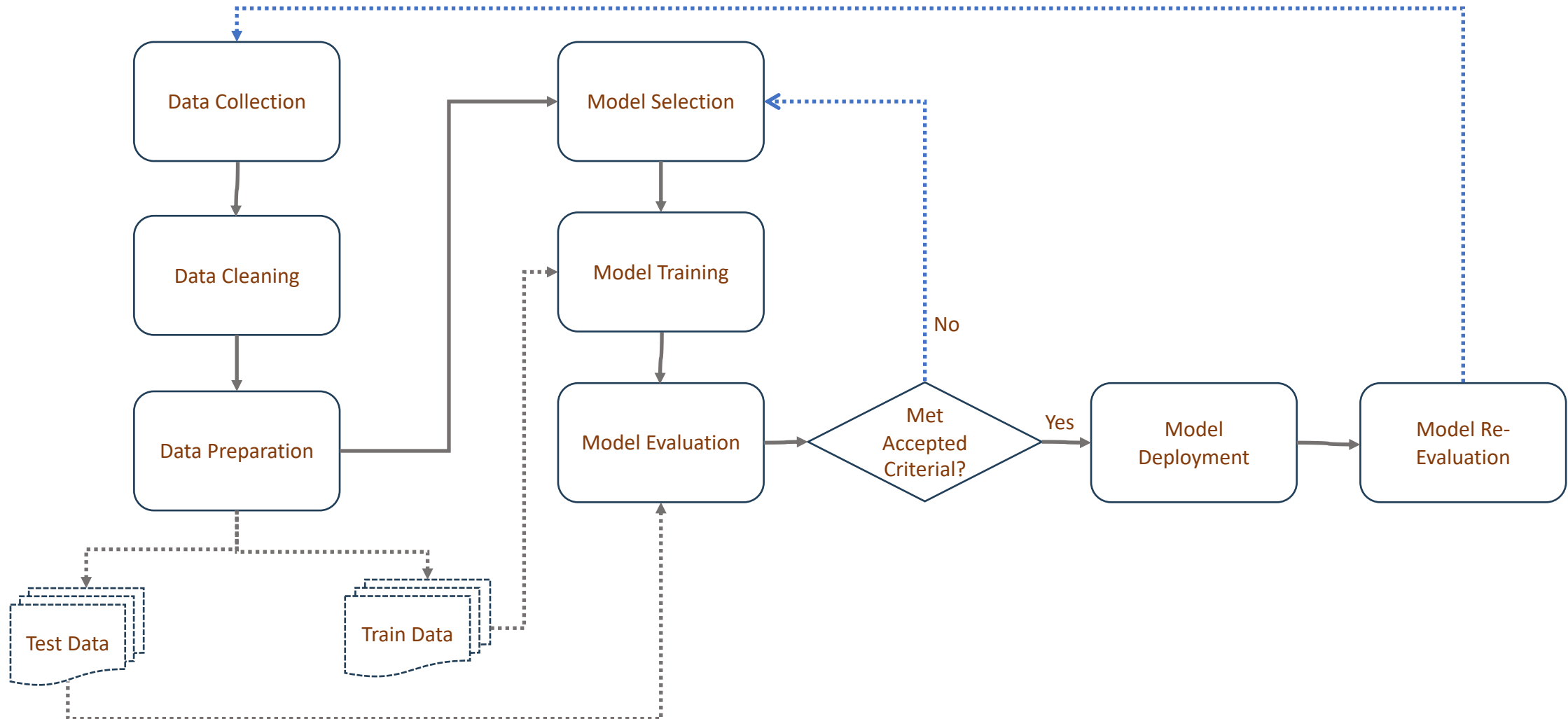
CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

RNN (Recurrent Neural Network)

LNP

Transformer

- GPT
- Bard



Data Collection

- In this step data for the problem statement are collected . Data can be collected from various data source e.g.
 - Domain specific transactional data
 - Web Analytics
 - GPS Sensor
 - Social network

Data Cleaning

- This step refers to the process of
 - Selection of feature variable (in our example use-case; House age, Distance from nearest MRT station, Number of convenience stores)
 - Removal of unwanted data (No, Transaction Date, Latitude, Longitude)
 - Filling missing values in feature columns with mean /median of the columns/ KNN
 - Feature encoding (turning text into numbers)
 - Feature normalization (scaling / standardization)

Data Preparation

- In Data preparation steps we generally split our sample data in 2 categories
 1. Train data (70% ~ 80%) – used for training the selected model
 2. Test data (20% ~ 30%) – used for validate the accuracy of the model

Model Selection

- Model selection is a process of fitting the dataset into a standard ML model algorithm . Our current dataset is best fit for Linear Regression algorithm. Python sklearn library provides an exhaustive list to ML model algorithm .

Model Training

- In this process model is trained by using Training data created during “Data Preparation” step

Model Evaluation

- In this process model is evaluated buy using Test data created during “Data Preparation step” . Versus matrix are captured to see the performance of the model.

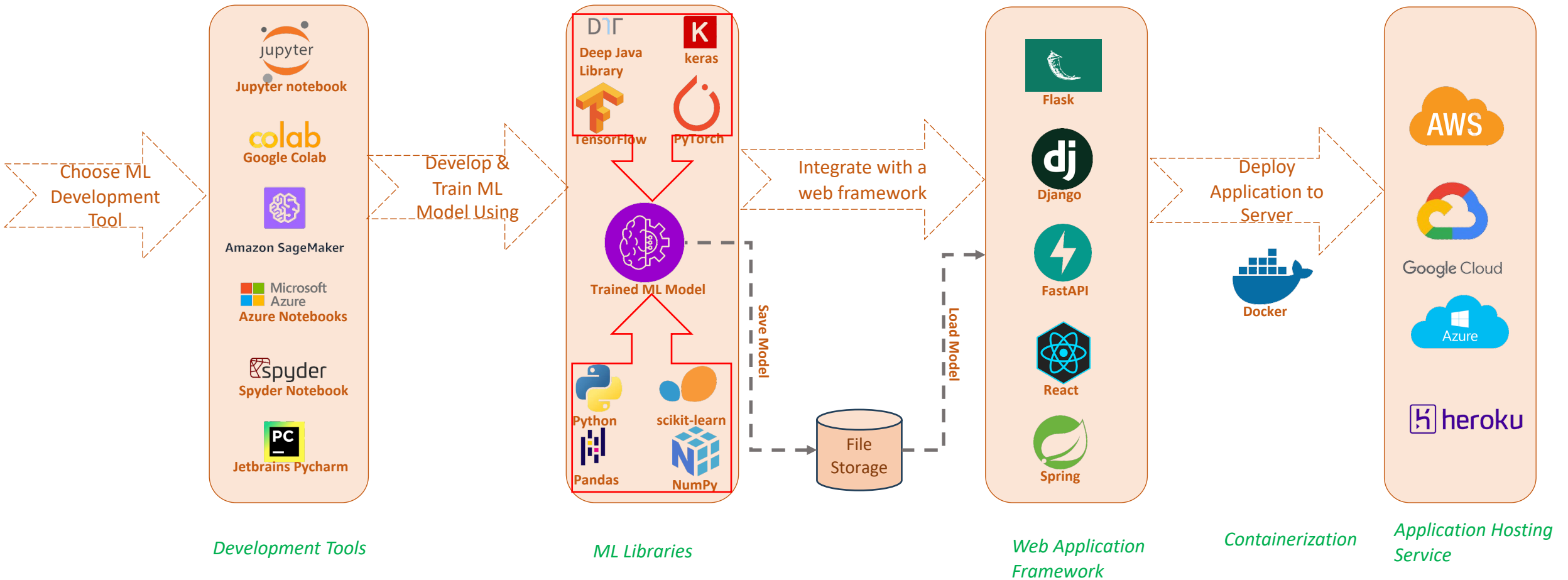
Model Deployment

- Once the model is tuned and evaluated model needs to be deployed. One common deployment methodology is to expose the model as web services API. Steps to expose as API.
 - Export the trained model as a pickle/joblib/HDF5 file
 - Read the model in Python flask/fastapi and expose it as restful web services

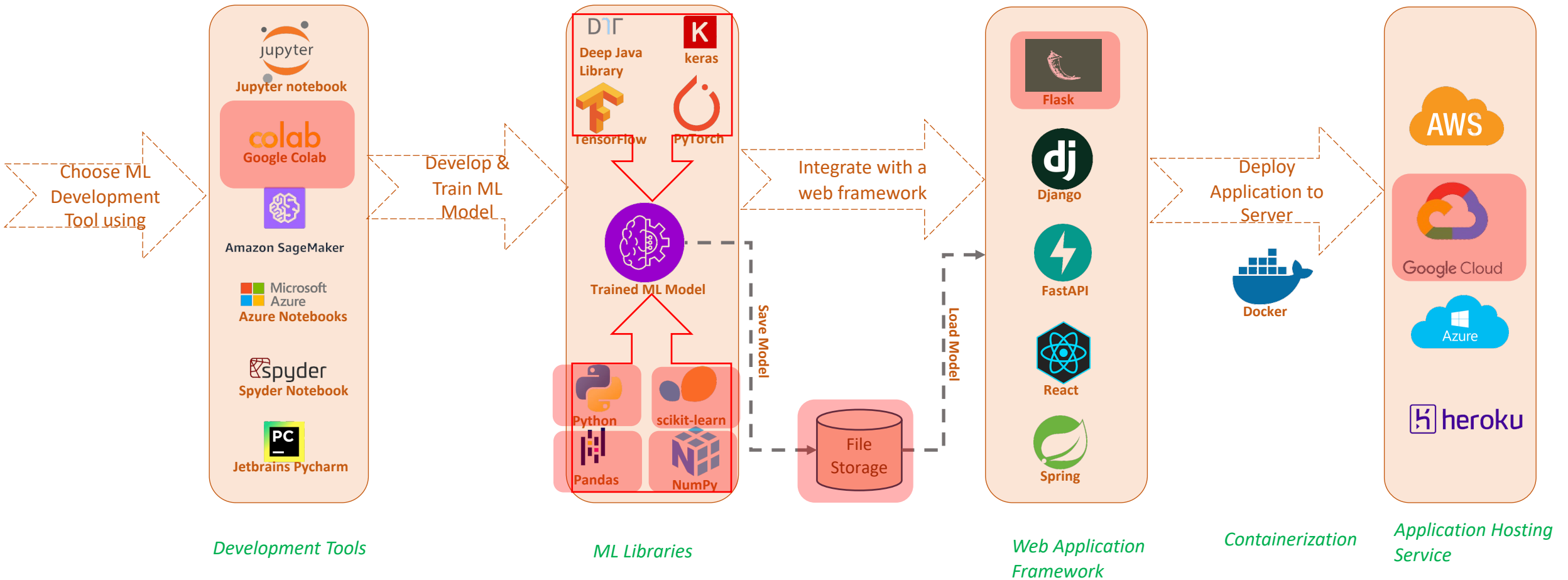
Model Re-Evaluation

- In general, a model needs to be re-evaluated again
 - If the model was trained in a smaller dataset
 - If a new set of data is accumulated
 - If the model is outdated

Development & Deployment process.



Development & Deployment process. (used in hands-on example)



To explain various steps in ML project. We will use "Real estate price prediction" data set . The Kaggle link for the data set <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/quantbruce/real-estate-price-prediction>

*Note ** this dataset is collected from the public domain and not related to any project (or any proprietary data)*

This dataset has 414 sample data . We will create a ML model to predict the price per unit area of a house based on -

- 1.Age of the house
- 2.Distance from nearest MRT satiation
- 3.Number of convenience stores

No	transaction date	house age	distance to the nearest MRT station	number of convenience stores	latitude	X6 longitude	house price of unit area
1	2012.917	32	84.87882	10	24.98298	121.54024	37.9
2	2012.917	19.5	306.5947	9	24.98034	121.53951	42.2
3	2013.583	13.3	561.9845	5	24.98746	121.54391	47.3
4	2013.5	13.3	561.9845	5	24.98746	121.54391	54.8
5	2012.833	5	390.5684	5	24.97937	121.54245	43.1

Please refer the attachment for code sample

Model development code in pdf

RealState_Prediction.pdf

Model deployment code in pdf

ML_Web.pdf

THANK YOU