What is Machine Learning

Machine Learning (ML) is a subset of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that enables computers to learn from data and make decisions or predictions without being explicitly programmed.

Main Categories of ML

- 1. Supervised Learning:
 - Learns from labeled data.
 - Examples: spam detection, house price prediction.
 - Algorithms: Linear Regression, Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, SVM, KNN, Naive Bayes, Neural Networks.

2. Unsupervised Learning:

- Learns from unlabeled data by identifying patterns.
- Examples: customer segmentation, anomaly detection.
- Algorithms: K-Means, Hierarchical Clustering, PCA, DBSCAN.

3. Semi-Supervised Learning:

- Uses a small amount of labeled data and a large amount of unlabeled data.

4. Reinforcement Learning:

- Learns by interacting with the environment and receiving feedback (reward/punishment).
- Concepts: Agent, Environment, Reward, Q-Learning, Deep Q Networks.

Core Topics in ML

- 1. Data Preprocessing: Handle missing data, encode categorical variables, scale features.
- 2. Feature Engineering: Creating or selecting important variables.
- 3. Model Training: Using algorithms to learn from data.
- 4. Model Evaluation:
 - Classification: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, Confusion Matrix.
 - Regression: MAE, MSE, RMSE, R2.
- 5. Cross-Validation: Split data multiple ways to check model robustness.
- 6. Hyperparameter Tuning: Use Grid Search or Random Search to optimize model settings.
- 7. Underfitting & Overfitting: Balance between too simple or too complex models.
- 8. Ensemble Learning: Combine models for better performance (Bagging, Boosting, Stacking).
- 9. Deep Learning: Neural networks with many layers (CNNs, RNNs, etc.).

Tools & Libraries

- Languages: Python, R

- Libraries: Scikit-learn, TensorFlow, Keras, PyTorch, Pandas, NumPy, Matplotlib

Advanced Topics

- Natural Language Processing (NLP): Text classification, sentiment analysis, transformers.
- Computer Vision: Image classification, object detection.
- Transfer Learning: Reusing pre-trained models on new tasks.
- Generative Models: GANs, VAEs.
- AutoML: Automates model selection and tuning.
- Explainable AI (XAI): Tools like SHAP, LIME for interpreting models.
- Federated Learning: Training on decentralized data.

ML Project Workflow

- 1. Define the problem
- 2. Collect and clean data
- 3. Perform Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
- 4. Choose suitable ML model(s)
- 5. Train the model
- 6. Evaluate the model
- 7. Tune hyperparameters
- 8. Deploy the model
- 9. Monitor and retrain as needed

Machine Learning Mind Map

Machine Learning Mind Map

