I used to think Machine Learning was incredibly difficult, but after Sir Arman explained it, the concepts finally started to make sense. His approach transformed a daunting subject into something much more approachable and easier to grasp. To understand why it felt easier after your lecture, it helps to view ML as a three-step cycle: Representation, Evaluation, and Optimization. First, the model represents the data (like identifying features in an image). Next, it evaluates its own guess—if it thinks a picture of a cat is a dog, it calculates how "wrong" it was. Finally, it optimizes its internal settings to ensure it doesn't make that same mistake next time. This iterative process is what allows an AI to eventually recognize faces, predict stock prices, or translate languages. The ultimate goal of Machine Learning isn't just to remember the data it has already seen, but to generalize. A well-trained model should be able to look at a piece of data it has never encountered before and make an accurate prediction. This is why ML is so revolutionary; it allows us to build tools that can handle the unpredictability of the real world, provided they have been trained on a diverse and high-quality dataset.