

Content

Definition of ML

History

Application of ML

Types of ML

Difference Between Types of M/c Learning

Problem Types of ML

Different types of data for machine

Content

Different approaches for Machine learning models

Algorithms for types of ML

Example of Supervised ,Unsupervised and reinforcement machine learning

Applications of ML

Different Use Cases for ML models

Different Terms uses in the machine learning models

Life Cycle of ML models

Machine learning (ML) is the study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience and by the use of data.

Its self learning process without explicitly involved any users. It learn from past data or experienced.

History

HISTORY

Alan Turing



1950



Can machines think like humans?

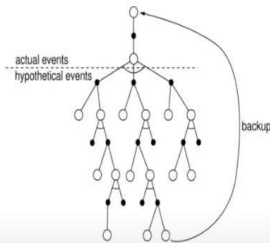
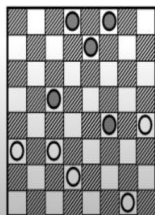


IBM

Arthur Samuel



1952



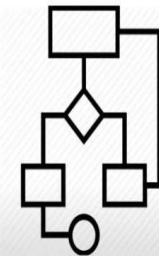
Self learning

Frank Rosenblatt

PERCEPTRON



1958



History

1979

Stanford Cart



Stanford students built the Stanford Cart, a remotely-controlled, autonomous cart that could navigate on its own and avoid bumping into objects. It was designed to help study the remote control of a Moon rover.

NETTALK

1985



Terry Sejnowski

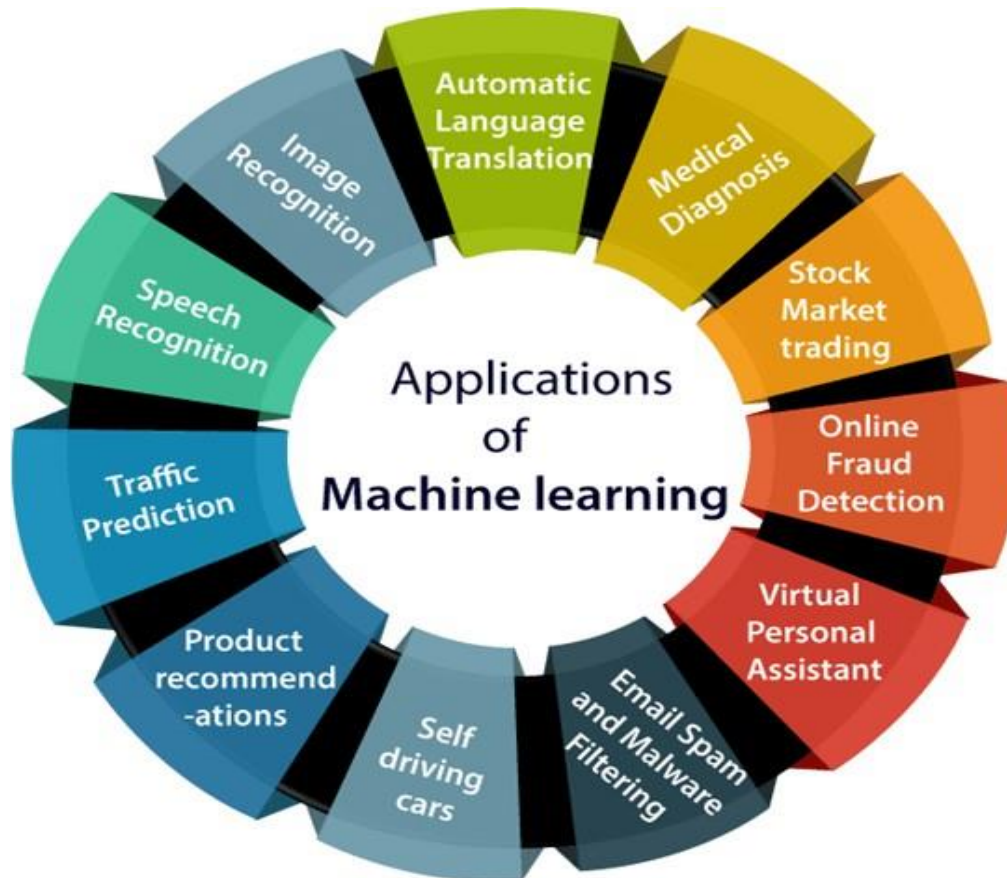
word pronounce learning

Terrence Sejnowski invented NETtalk, an ML-based computer program that could perform cognitive tasks like a human. With written English text and phonetic transcriptions as input, it learned to “talk” like a baby.



In October 2015, the distributed version of AlphaGo defeated the European Go champion Fan Hui, a 2-dan (out of 9 dan possible) professional, five to zero. This was the first time a computer Go program had beaten a professional human player on a full-sized board without handicap.

Application of M/C Learning



Agenda

Introduction to
Machine Learning

01

02

Types of Machine
Learning

Supervised vs Unsupervised
vs Reinforcement learning

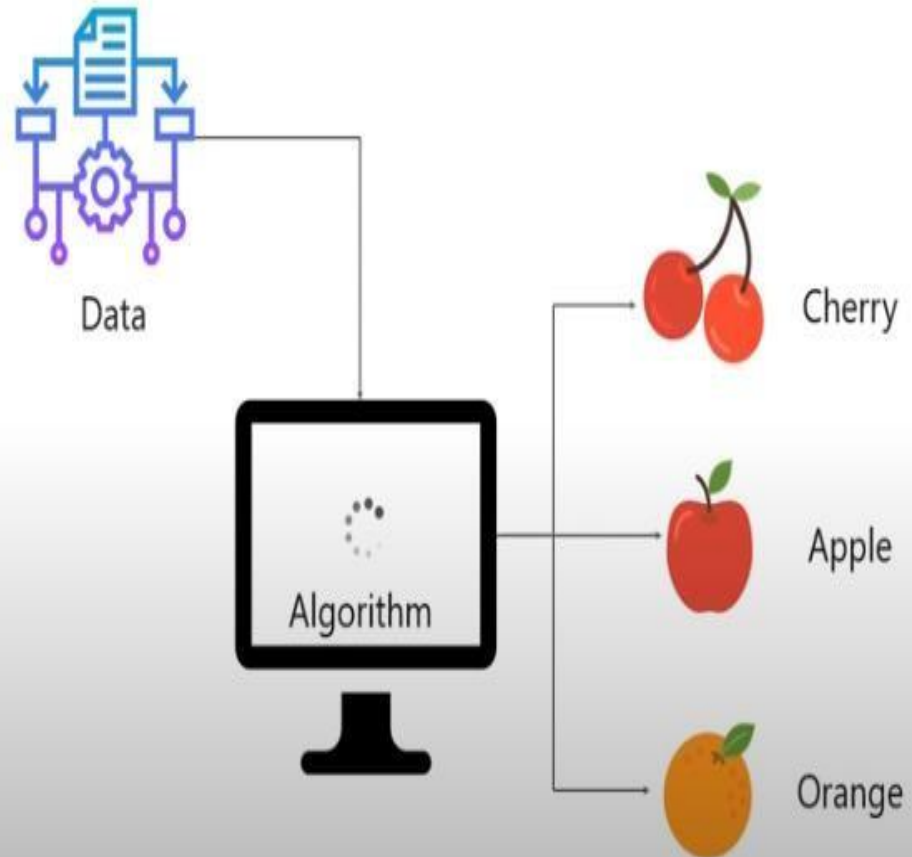
03

04

Use Cases

What Is Machine Learning?

Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI) which provides machines the ability to learn automatically & improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.



Types Of Machine Learning



Supervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning



Reinforcement Learning

Difference Between Types of M/c Learning

Definition

Definition

Type of Problems

Type of data

Training

Aim

Approach

Output Feedback

Popular Algorithms

Applications

Play (k)

Supervised learning is a method in which we teach the machine using labelled data



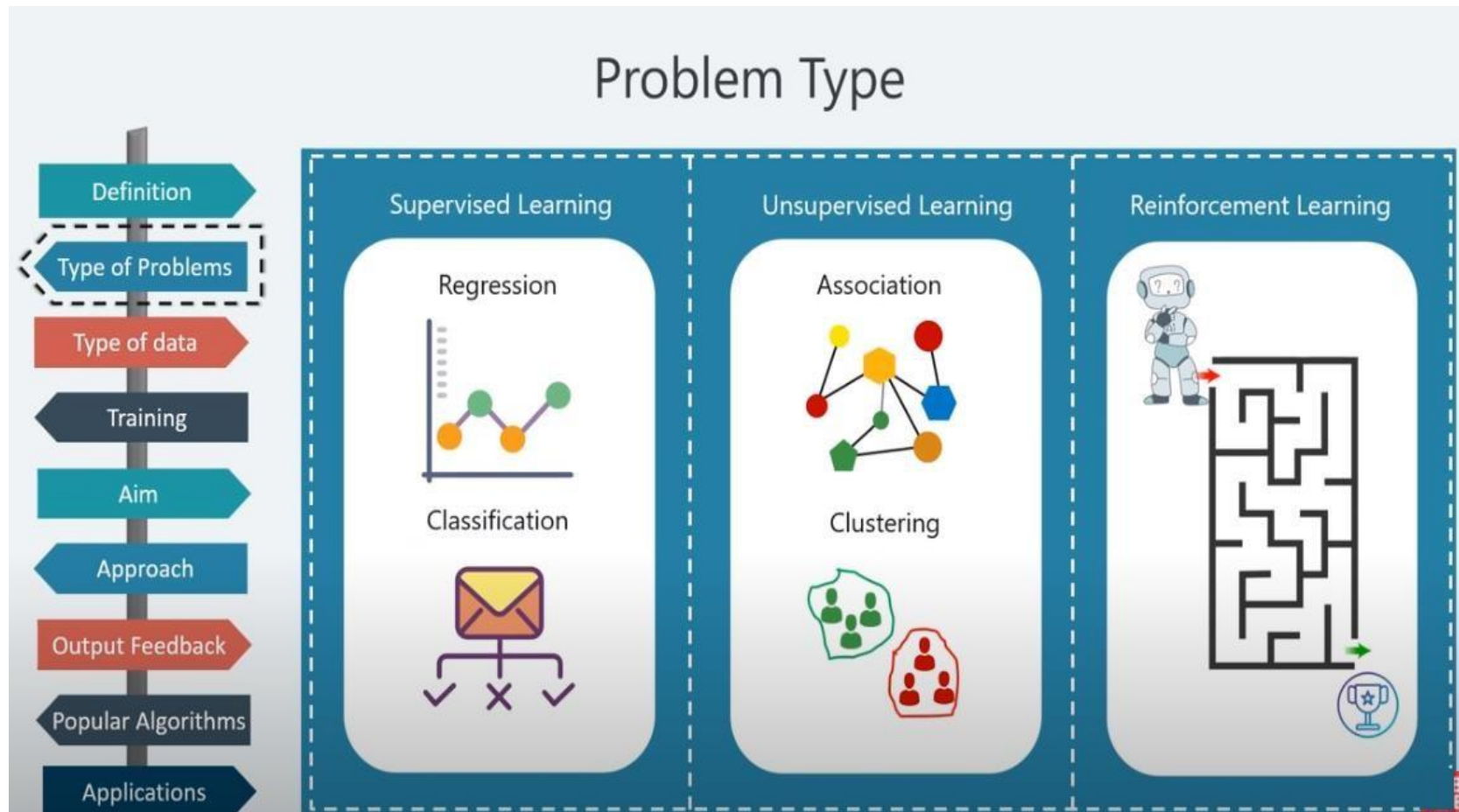
In unsupervised learning the machine is trained on unlabelled data without any guidance



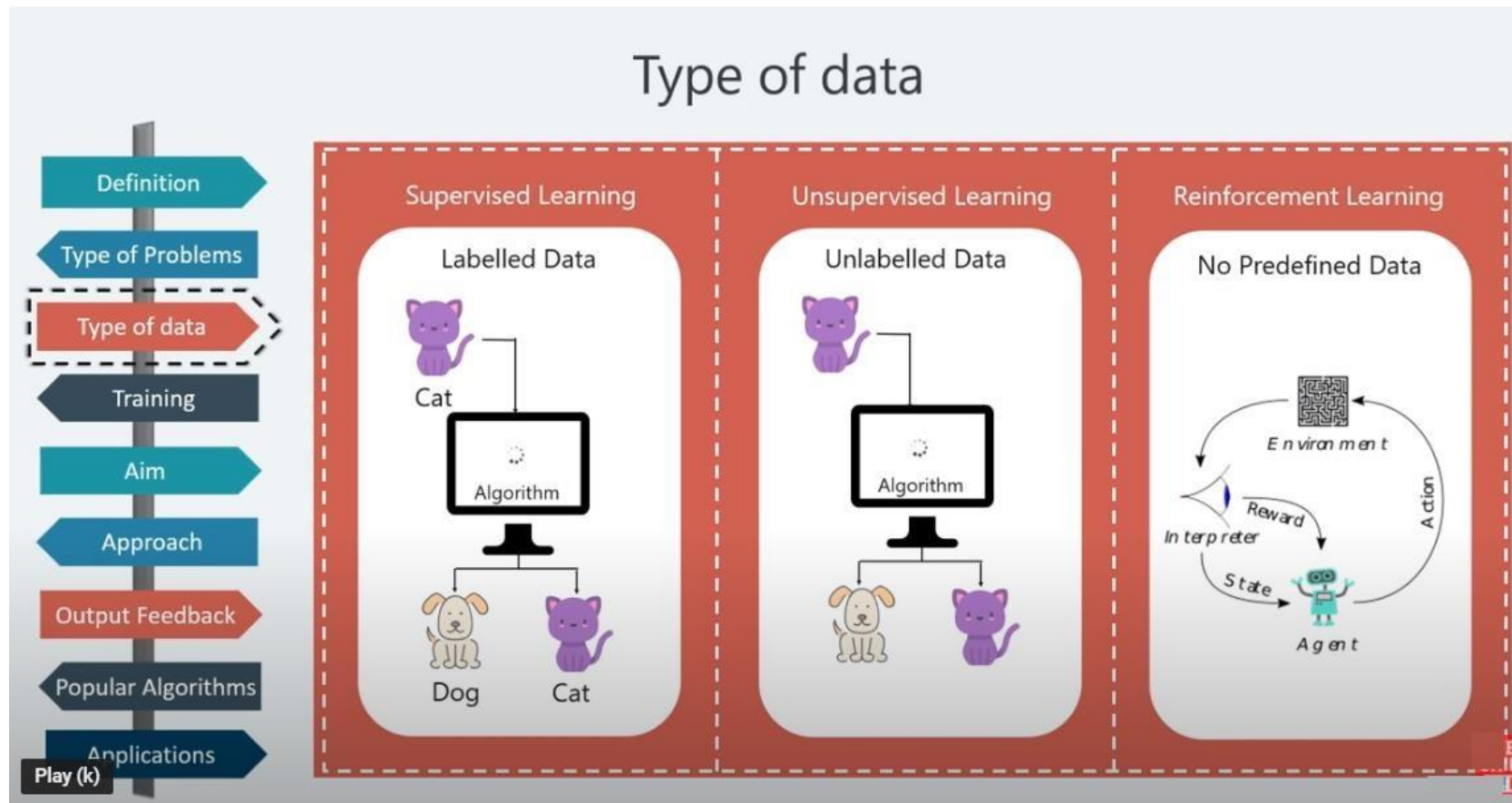
In Reinforcement learning an agent interacts with its environment by producing actions & discovers errors or rewards



Problem Types



Types of Data



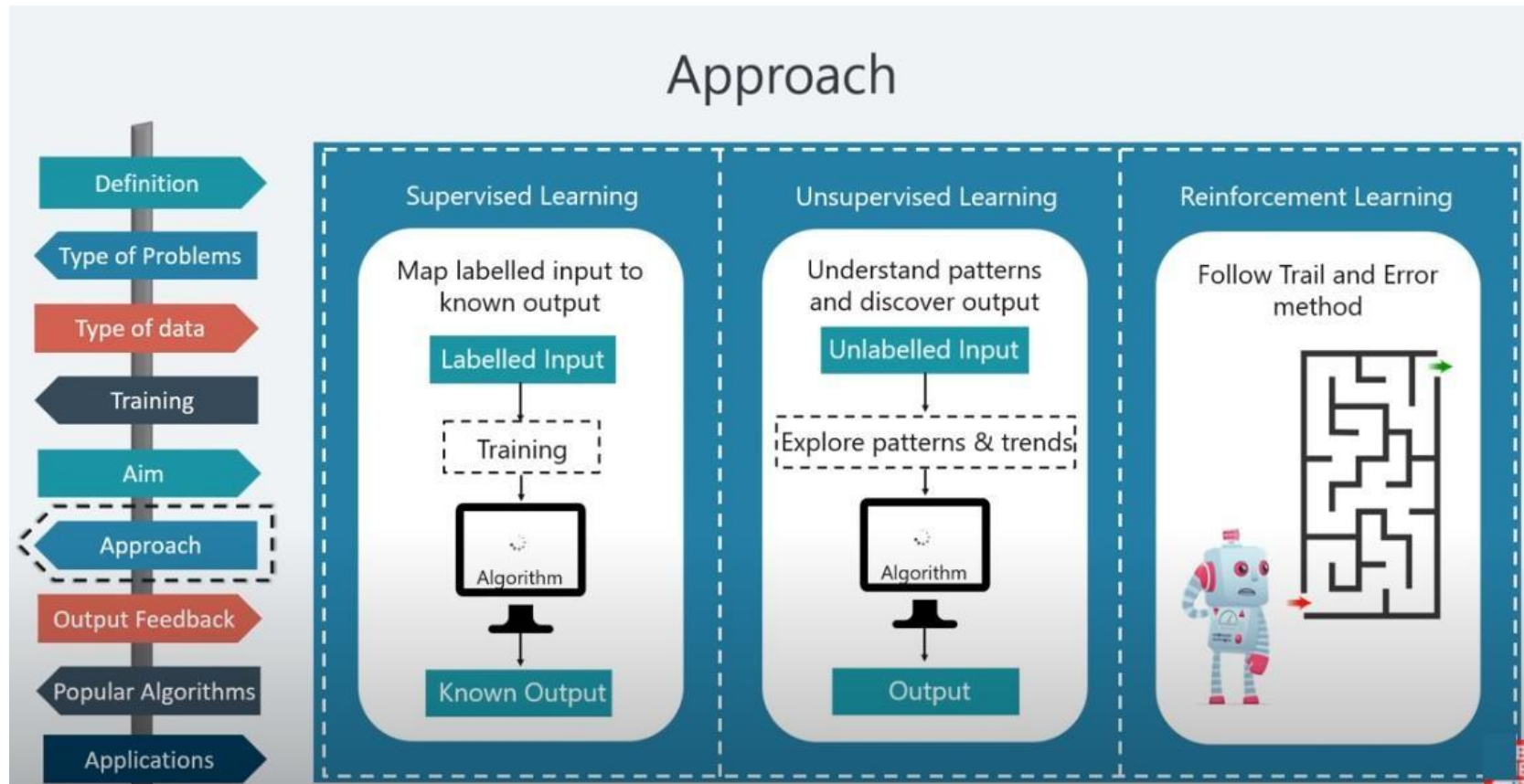
Training



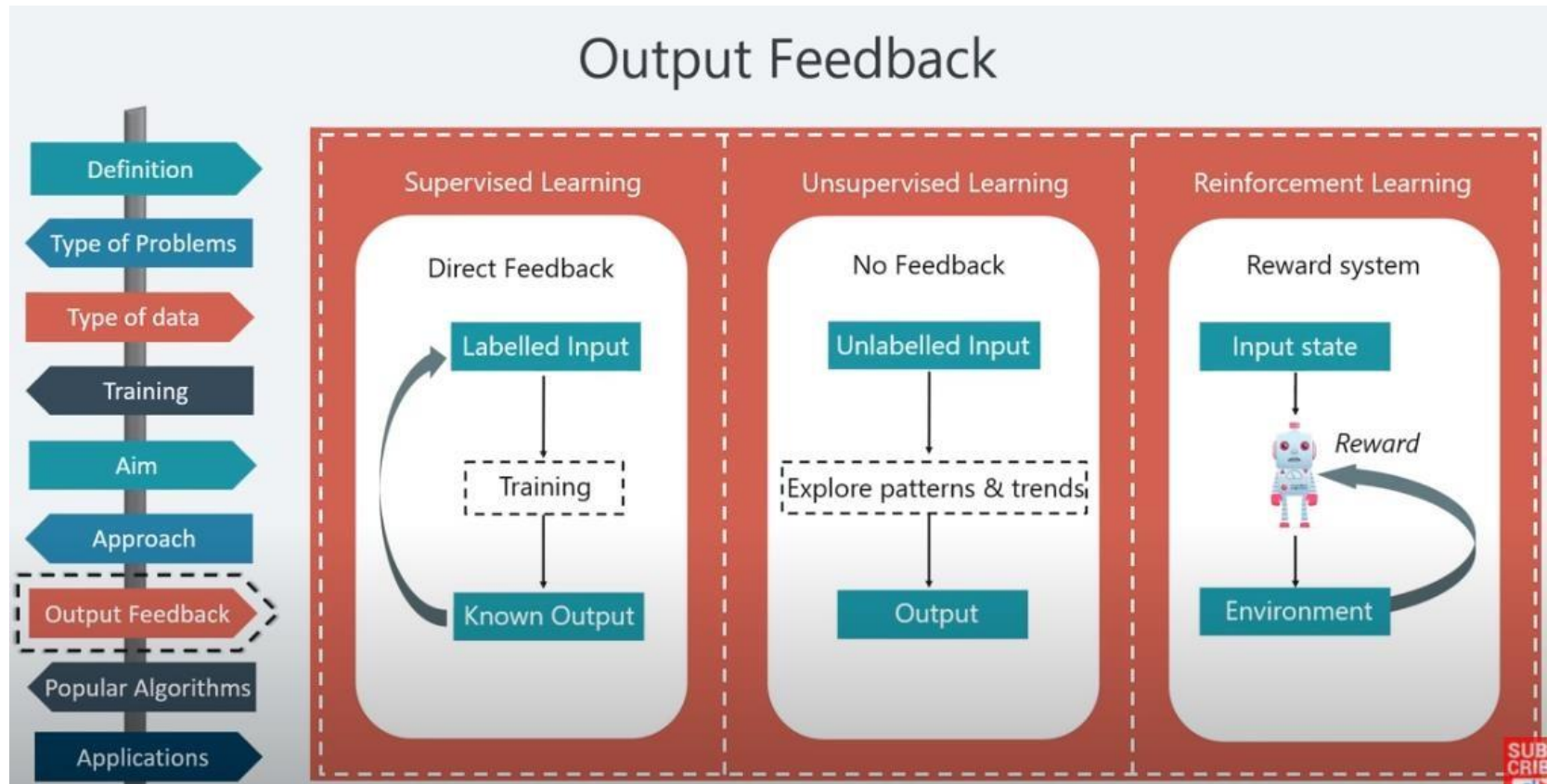
Aim



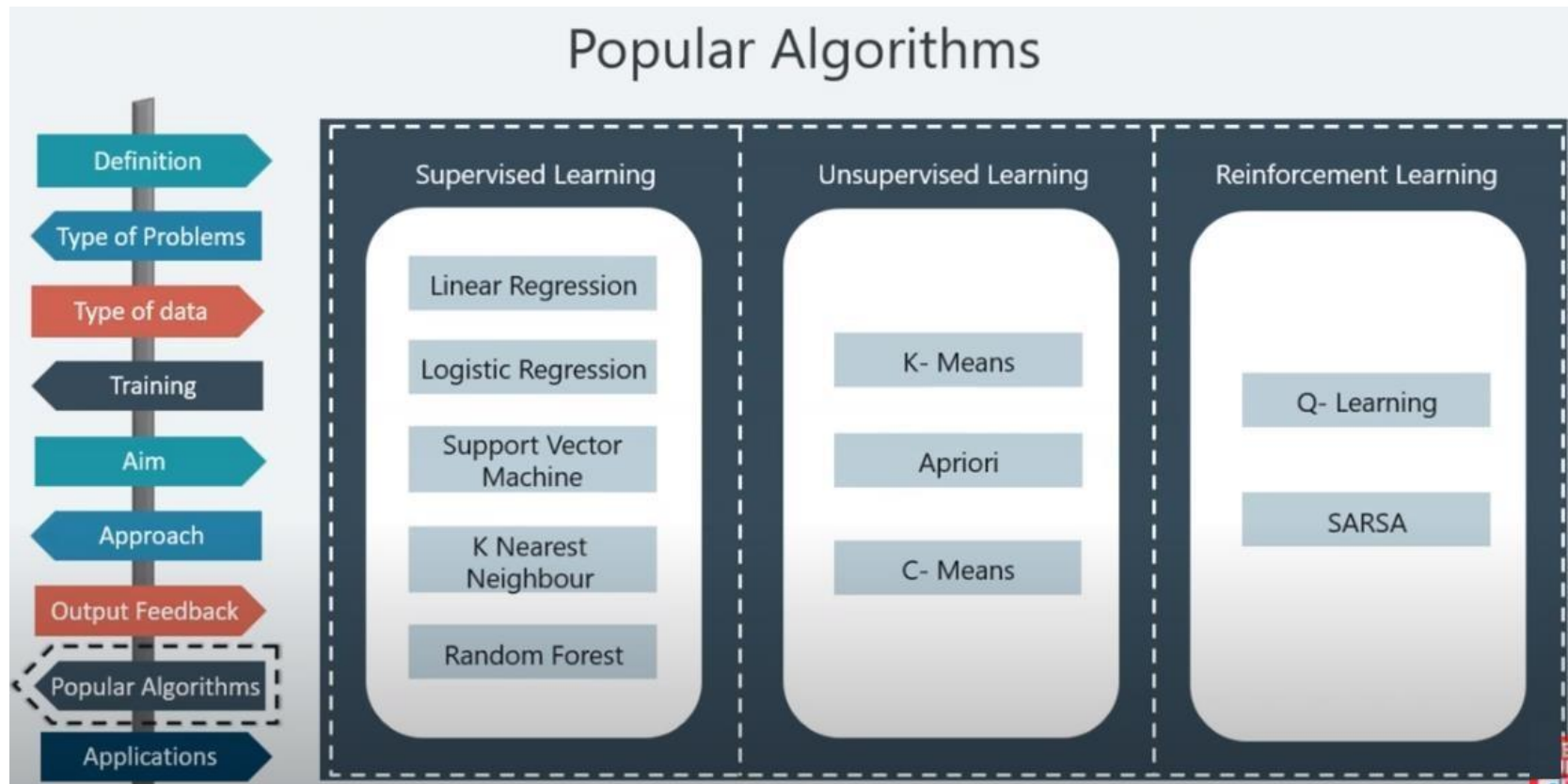
Approach



Approach



Algorithms



Real Life Example of Supervised machine learning

Email Filtering

Image Classification

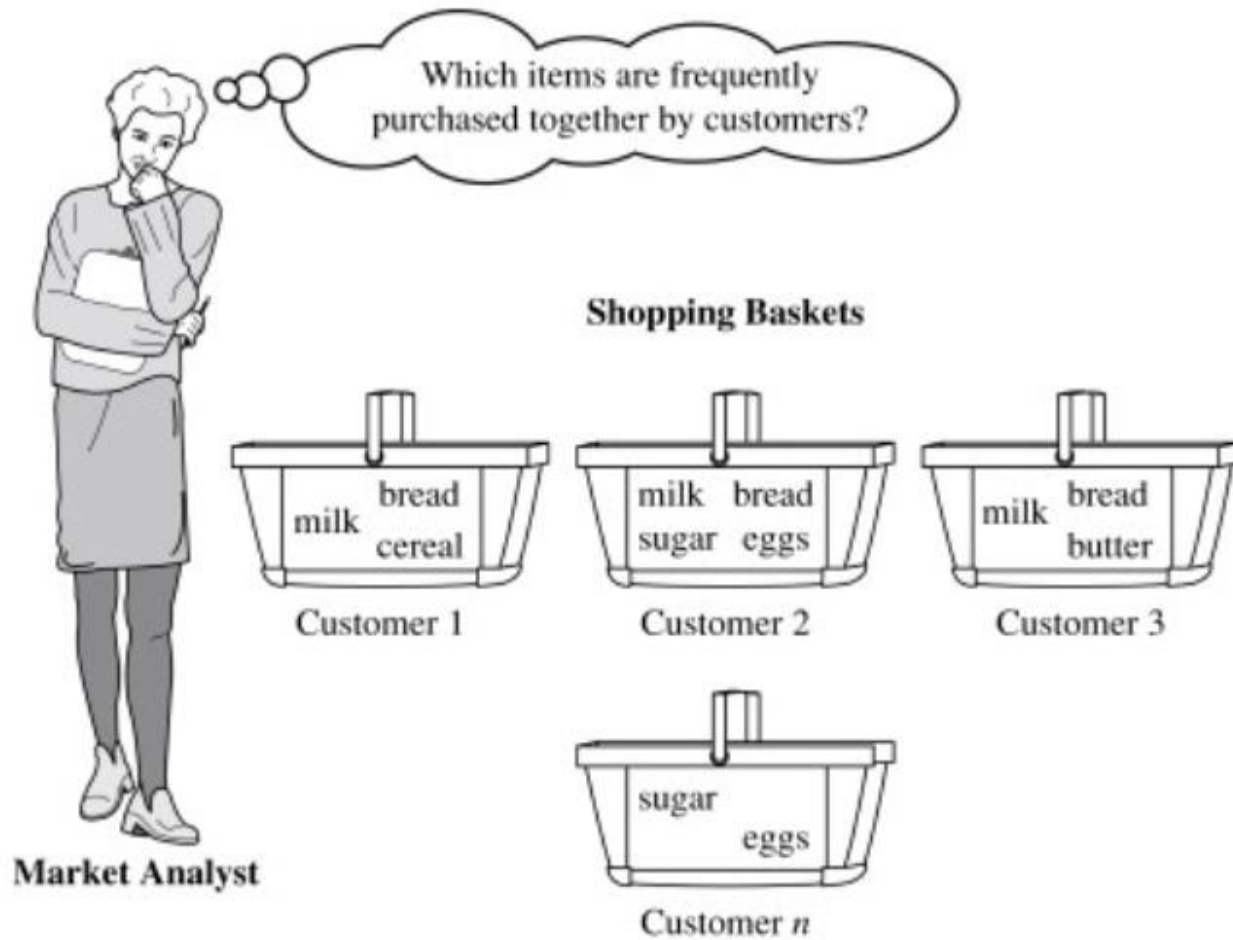
Fraud Detection

Visual Recognition

Different recommendations system :

Amazon, Facebook, Google, Netflix, Youtube, Contains supervised learning techniques.

Real Life Example of Unsupervised machine learning



Real Life Example of Reinforcement machine learning

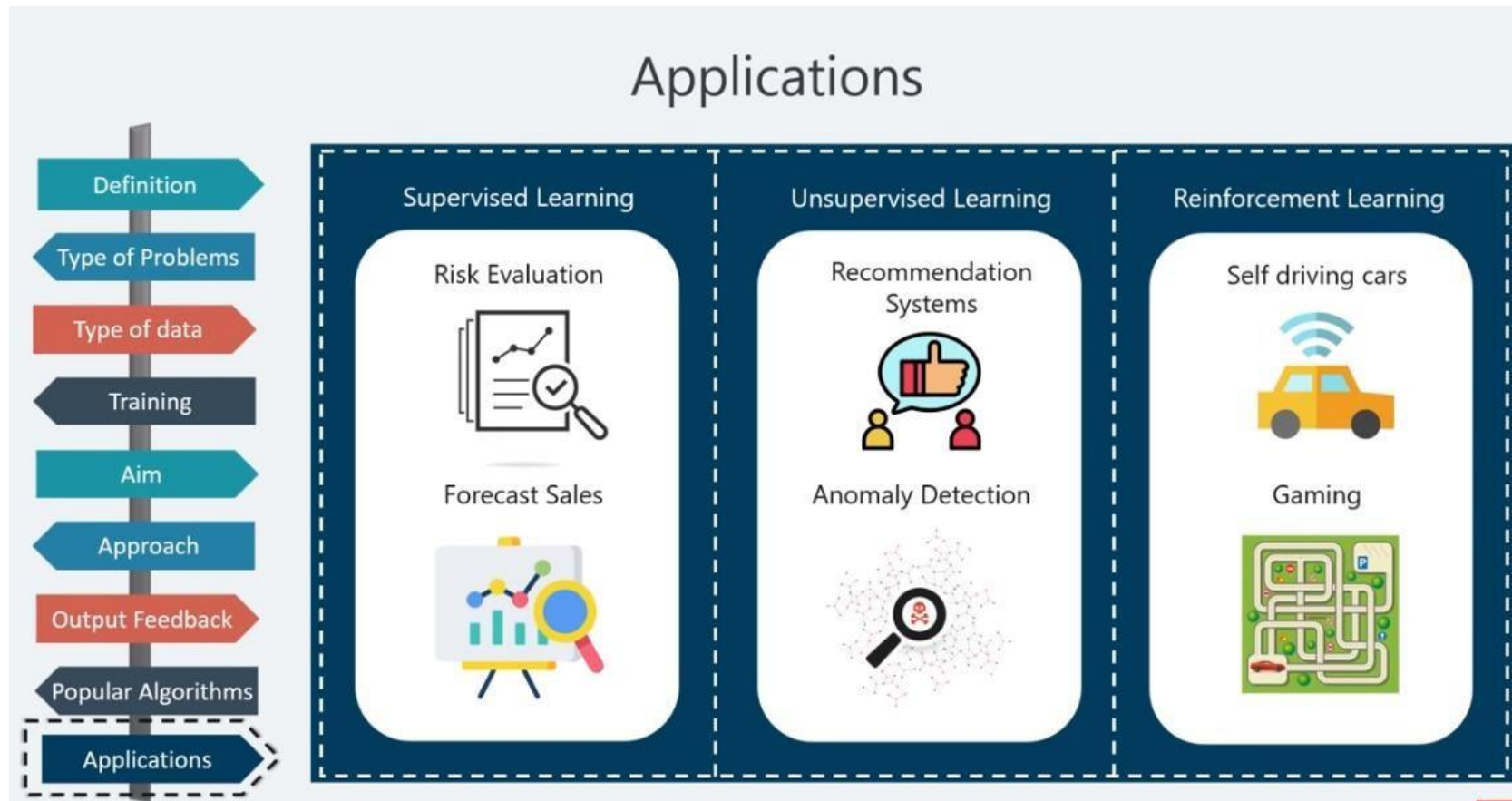
Robots equipped with visual sensors from to learn their surrounding environment

Traffic analysis and real-time road processing by video segmentation and frame-by-frame image processing

CCTV cameras for traffic and crowd analytics

Scanners to understand and interpret text

Applications

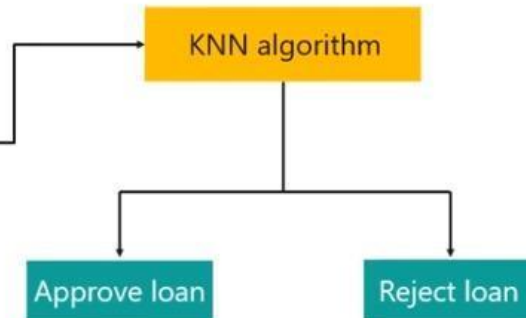


Use Cases

Use Case 1

Problem Statement: Study a bank credit dataset and make a decision about whether to approve the loan of an applicant based on his profile

\$ Account.Balance	: int	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 4 2 ...
\$ Duration.of.Credit..month.	: int	18 9 12 12 12 10 8 6 18 24 ..
\$ Payment.Status.of.Previous.Credit:	int	4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 2 ...
\$ Purpose	: int	2 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 ...
\$ Credit.Amount	: int	1049 2799 841 2122 2171 2241
\$ Value.Savings.Stocks	: int	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 ...
\$ Length.of.current.employment	: int	2 3 4 3 3 2 4 2 1 1 ...
\$ Instalment.per.cent	: int	4 2 2 3 4 1 1 2 4 1 ...
\$ Sex...Marital.Status	: int	2 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 ...
\$ Guarantors	: int	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
\$ Duration.in.Current.address	: int	4 2 4 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 ...
\$ Most.valuable.available.asset	: int	2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 3 4 ...
\$ Age..years.	: int	21 36 23 39 38 48 39 40 65 23
\$ Concurrent.Credits	: int	3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 ...
\$ Type.of.apartment	: int	1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 ...
\$ No.of.Credits.at.this.Bank	: int	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 ...
\$ Occupation	: int	3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 ...
\$ No.of.dependents	: int	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 ...
\$ Telephone	: int	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
\$ Foreign.Worker	: int	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 ...



https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1cuKljFSMx3eDm3_LTyh-OjIUs4nIQYdf#scrollTo=x2RUPvunWH0E

Use Cases

Use Case 2

Problem Statement: To establish a mathematical equation for distance as a function of speed, so you can use it to predict distance when only the speed of the car is known.

```
> cars
  speed dist
1     4    2
2     4   10
3     7    4
4     7   22
5     8   16
6     9   10
7    10   18
8    10   26
9    10   34
10   11   17
11   11   28
12   12   14
13   12   20
14   12   24
15   12   28
```

Linear Regression
algorithm

Predict the distance, when the
speed of a car is given

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1cuKljFSMx3eDm3_LTyh-OjIUs4nIQYdf?usp=sharing

Use Cases

Use Case 3

Problem Statement: To cluster a set of movies as either good or average based on their social media out reach

	director_facebook_likes	actor_3_facebook_likes	actor_1_facebook_likes	cast_total_facebook_likes
Avatar	0	855	1000	4834
Pirates of the C...	563	1000	40000	48350
Spectre	0	161	11000	11700
The Dark Knigh...	22000	23000	27000	106759
John Carter	475	530	640	1873
Spider Man 3	0	4000	24000	46055
Tangled	15	284	799	2036
Avengers: Age ...	0	19000	26000	92000
Harry Potter an...	282	10000	25000	58753
Batman v Super...	0	2000	15000	24450
Superman Retur...	0	903	18000	29991
Quantum of Sol...	395	393	451	2023
Pirates of the C...	563	1000	40000	48486

K-means Algorithm

Popular Movies

Non-popular Movies

Use Cases

Use Case 4

Problem Statement: To perform Market Basket Analysis by finding association between items bought at the grocery store

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	citrus fruit	semi-finish	margarine	ready soups				
2	tropical fruit	yogurt	coffee					
3	whole milk							
4	pip fruit	yogurt	cream cheese	meat spreads				
5	other vegetables	whole milk	condensed milk	long life bakery product				
6	whole milk	butter	yogurt	rice	abrasive cleaner			
7	rolls/buns							
8	other vegetables	UHT-milk	rolls/buns	bottled beverage	liquor (appetizer)			
9	pot plants							
10	whole milk	cereals						
11	tropical fruit	other vegetables	white bread	bottled wine	chocolate			
12	citrus fruit	tropical fruit	whole milk	butter	curd	yogurt	flour	bottled wine
13	beef							
14	frankfurter	rolls/buns	soda					
15	chicken	tropical fruit						

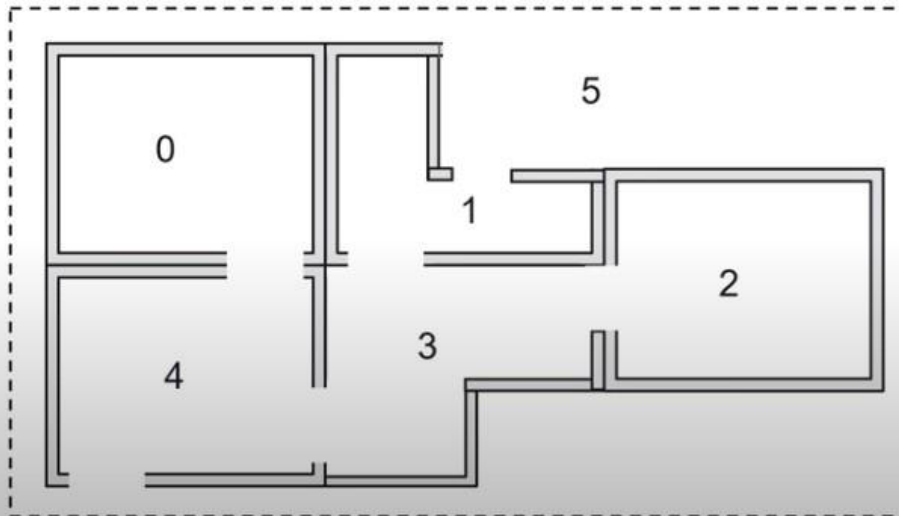
Association rule mining &
Apriori Algorithm

Perform Market Basket Analysis

Use Cases

Use Case 5

Problem Statement: Place an agent in any one of the rooms (0,1,2,3,4) and the goal is to reach outside the building (room 5)



Q-learning Algorithm

Reach room #5

Terms.....

Labels

Label is a value or thing we are trying to predict.

The label could be future price of a product, it can be whether the email needs to be routed to SPAM or INBOX

If we take example of following equation :

$$Y = Mx + C$$

So Y is the label in this case.

Terms.....

Features

A feature is an input variable - the x variable in simple linear regression

$$Y = Mx + C$$

A simple machine learning project might have just one feature.

while a more complex machine learning project could use hundreds of features like:

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{100}

In the modeling and prediction of what would be the future price of product, the features could include the following:

- Pack size of the product
- Month of the year
- Competitors price of similar product

Terminologies.....

Examples

An "**example**" is a particular instance of data.

Examples are of two categories:

- Labeled

This includes both features and Label

- Unlabeled

This includes only features

Terminologies.....

Labelled Examples

Here first 3 columns are features and 4th column is the label

Labelled examples are use to train and test the models to be used for predictions.

month of the year	pack size	competitor price	Products retail price
1	small	10	9.5
2	small	11	10.5
3	small	10.5	10
4	small	9.5	9

Terminologies.....

Unlabelled Examples

It contains only features and no label

The model trained using labelled examples is then used to predict the labels on unlabelled examples

month of the year	competitor		
	pack size	price	
1	small	10	
2	small	11	
3	small	10.5	
4	small	9.5	

Terminologies.....

Model

It defines the relationship between features and label.

This relationship is derived by trying to fit various readily available algorithms or writing an custom algorithm.

Two key terms related to models are :

- Training – This is the process where we feed the labelled data to the model and make it learn the relationship between features and label
- Prediction – This is the process we feed unlabelled data to the trained model and obtain the values of labels

Terminologies.....

Regression vs Classification

A regression model predicts continuous values.

For example, regression models make predictions that answer questions like the following


- What is the value of a house in California?
- What is the probability that a user will click on this ad?

A classification model predicts discrete values.

For example, classification models make predictions that answer questions like the following:

- Is a given email message spam or not spam?
- Is this an image of a dog, a cat, or a hamster?

Terminologies.....

- Analytics : Descriptive, Predictive , Prescriptive.
 - Visualization : Data in to Graphs
- 

Terminologies.....

- DataSet
- DataFrame
- Data
- RawData

Storage of data

Terminologies.....

- Outliers
- Missing Values/Imputation
- Feature Selection/Dimensionality Reduction
- Imbalance Data: Oversampling and Undersampling
- Time Series Data
- Feature Engineering

Terminologies.....

Outliers = ODDS

Detecting Outliers:

BoxPlot

Quartiles

Scatter Plot

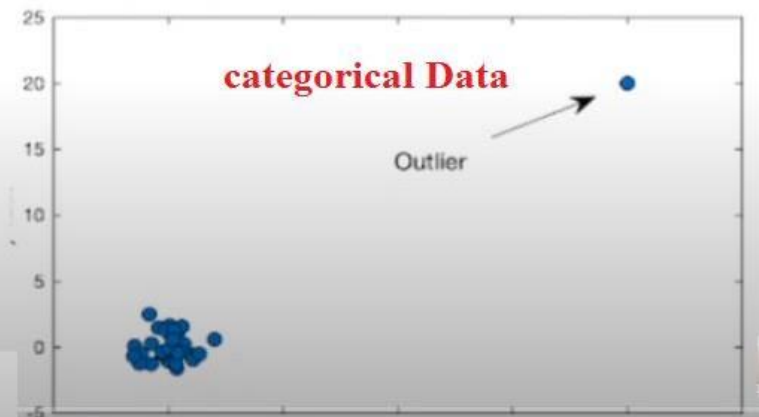
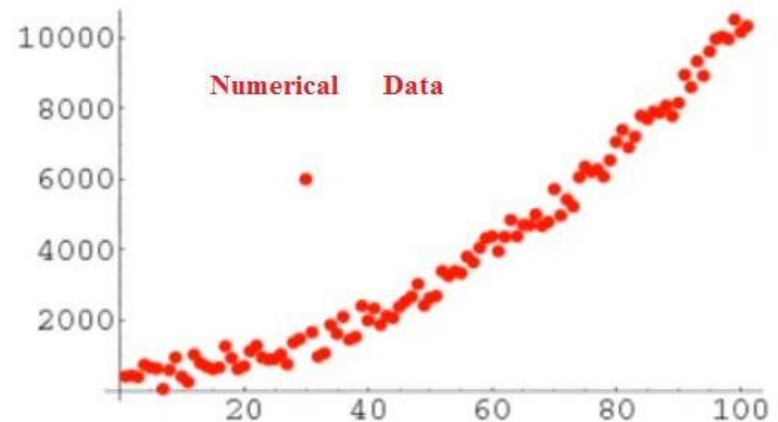
Z-score

Treating Outliers

Capping

Deletion

Replacing by mean, median and mode



Terminologies.....

Input and Output

- Input Variables | Features | Columns | Dimensions | Characteristics | Independent Variables | X | Multiple
- Output variables | Outcome | Result | Target | Y | Dependent Variables | Y Predicted | Single

Terminologies.....

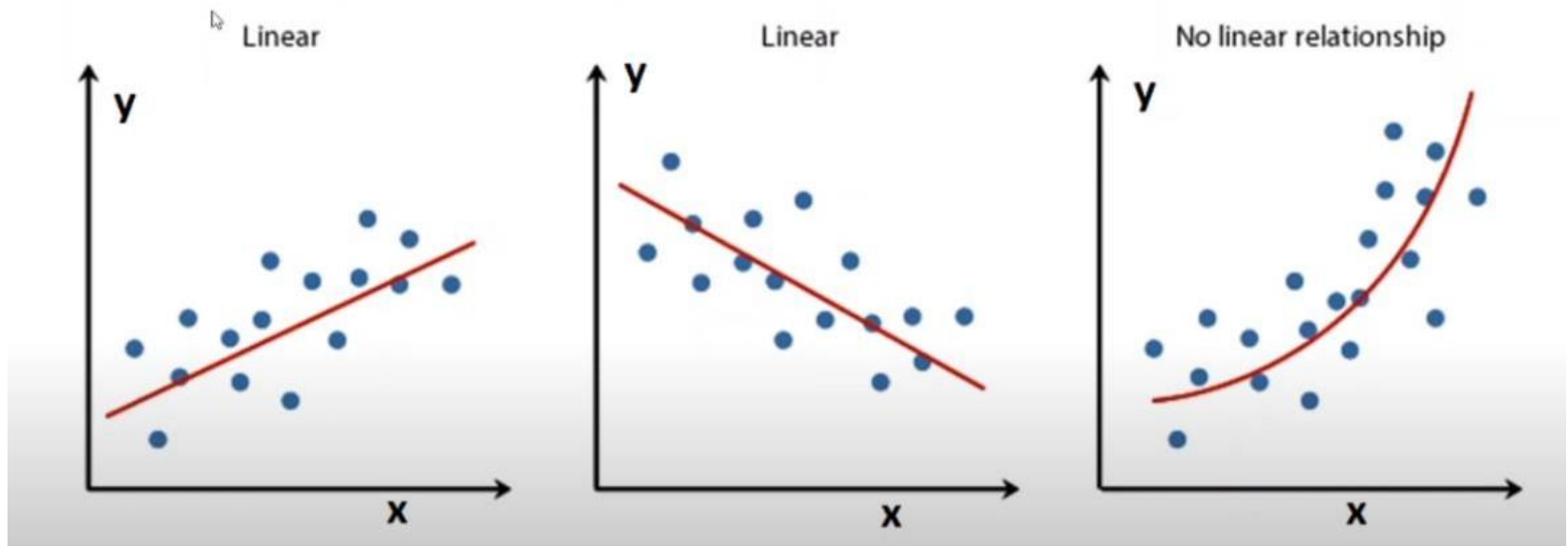
Normalization

Normalization = Scaling

Normalization means to scale a variable to have a values between 0 and 1 .
Goal of Normalization is to change the values of numerical columns in the dataset to a common scale, without distorting differences in the ranges of values.

Terminologies.....

Linear Relationship and Non-Linear Relationship



Terminologies.....

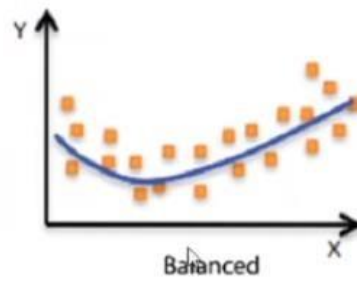
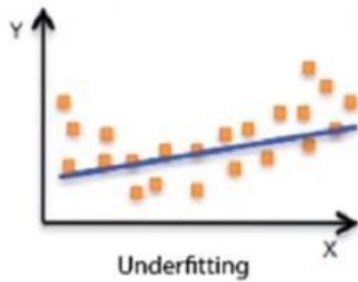
Train and Test Splitting

- X_{train} , Y_{train}
- X_{test} , Y_{test}

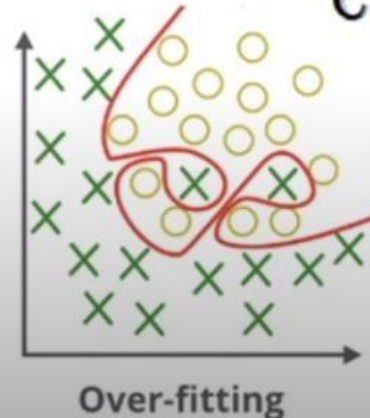
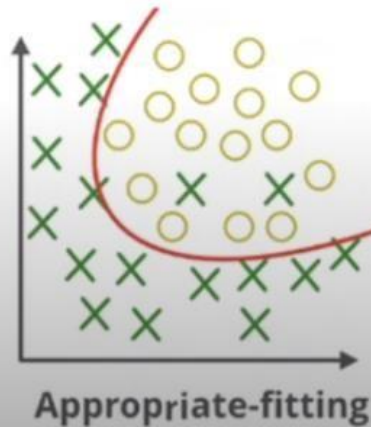
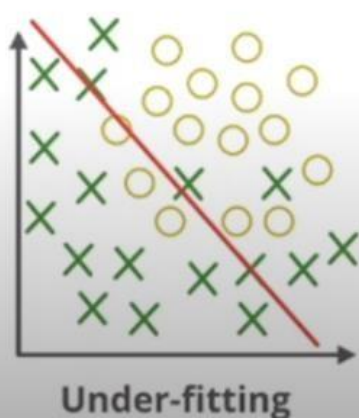
Random State and Sample Size

Terminologies.....

Underfitting and Overfitting

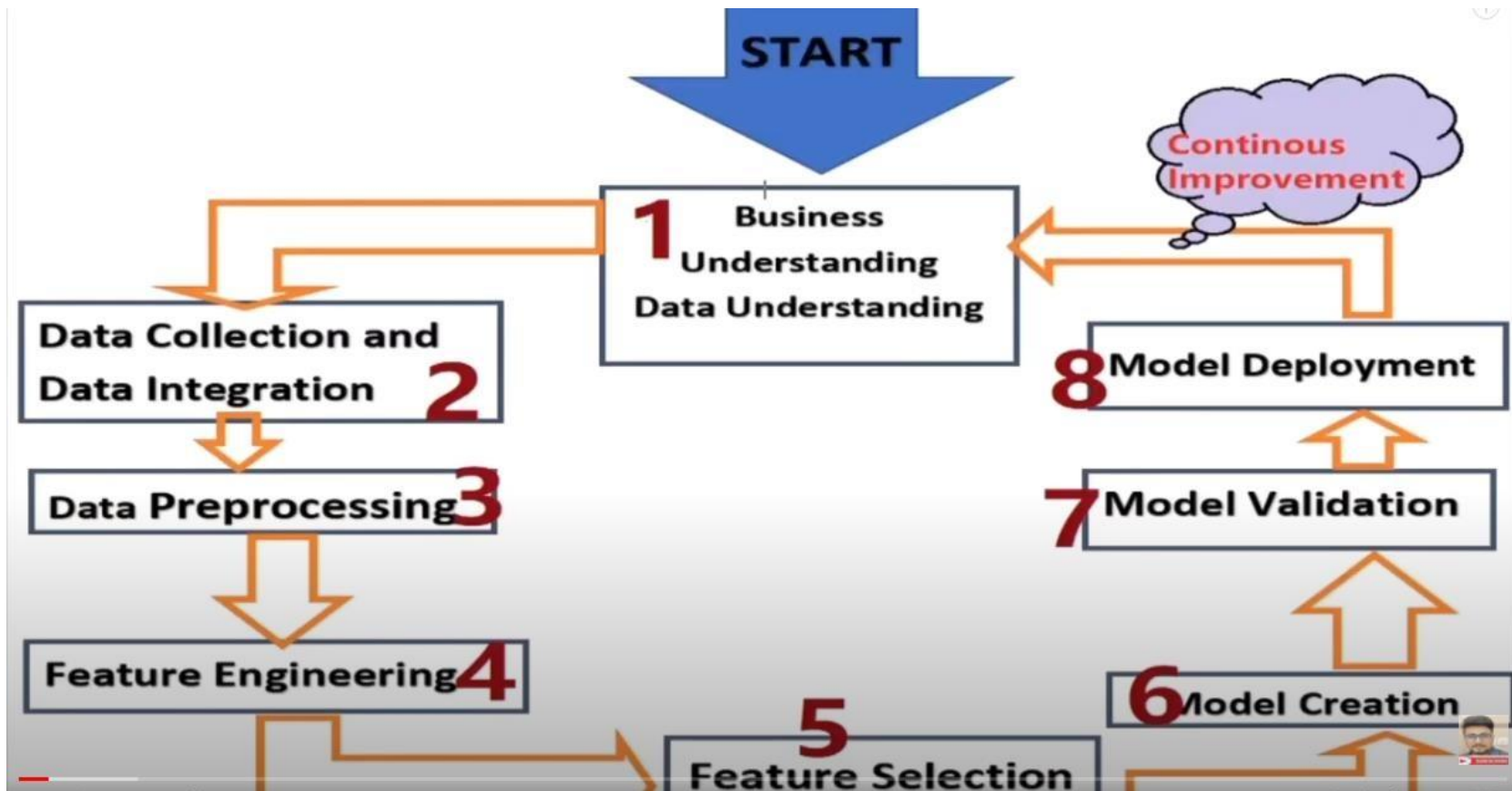


REGRESSION



CLUSTERING

Life Cycle



Conti....

1) BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING AND DATA UNDERSTANDING

- Nature of business
- Requirements
- What we need ?
- Goal (Prediction , Descriptive and Prescriptive)
- Final Deployment (On-premises or Clodu) (Online or Offline Learning)
- UAT
- Timelines/Deadlines
- Read all Documents/SOPS

Conti.....

2) DATA COLLECTION AND INTEGRATION

- Type of Data (structured/unstructured or offline/online)
- Source of Data (on premises or Cloud)
- Size of data
- Format of data
- Data transport
- Data Ingestion/Data Collection from all sources
- Data Integration (BODS ETL)

Conti....

3) DATA PREPROCESSING (cd mouz)

- Unstructured in to Structured Format of data.
- **Cleaning** : (Noise,Special Chars,Lower),
- Removing **Duplicate**,
- Removing **Missing**,
- Removing **Outliers**,
- **Unicode**,
- Removing **Zeroes** values(imputation,
- **Rounding**,
- **Formatting** and **Repairing**(MCORDF)
- Organize the data : version control of data , auditing , maintaining data, Court Reviews conferences.

Conti.....

4) FEATURE ENGINEERING (td soieng)

- Data **Transformation** : Normalization (skewing (z-score)), Logarithm $\log(x)$ (heteroscedasticity), $1/x$, \sqrt{x} , $\exp(x)$
- **Discretization** : Binning , Equal frequency discretization, Equal length discretization,
- **Scaling** : Standardization , Min-Max Scaling, Mean Scaling, Max Absolute Scaling, Unit norm-Scaling
- **One hot encoding** , dummy variables , Rare variables .
- **Imbalance dataset** : SMOTE, SMOTetomek , SMOTEEN
- **Extracting** features from text: Bag of words, Tfidf, n-grams, Word2vec, topic extraction
- create some **new** features by using domain knowledge from domain expertise or by using internet and google.
- Performing Statistical and **Graphical** Data Analysis (EDA) : story telling

Conti....

5) Feature Selection

- Convert many features in to important features
- Correlation, Heat Matrix (covariance)
- Multi colinearity (RIDGE, Combining)
- Backward Elimination
- PCA
- NMF
- ICA and FastICA
- SVD

Sklearn library and scikit library

Conti.....

6) Model Creation

- Basis of EDA , we consider Algorithms.
- Free Lunch Theorem **no model is work well for every problem meaning of Free lunch theorem**
- We consider at least 5 to 6 models.
- **Regression** : Linear, Lasso, SVR, Random Forest Classifier, Adaboost Regressor , XG Boost Regressor
- **Classification**: Logistics, SVC, NB, Random Forest Classifier, Adaboost Classifier , XG Boost Regressor, Light GBM and CatGBM
- **Anomaly detection** : Isolation Forest , logistics and Local outlier Factor.

Conti.....

7) Model Validation and Model Selection

- We will apply cross validation on all models
- Time and effort and resources if need to consider.
- Tradeoff between Bias/variance and True Positive/True Negative.
- Best Model will be selected for further tuning. (confusion matrix in case of Imbalance Dataset)
- Hyper Parameter optimisation is always important (Grid Search and Random Search)
- Automated code should be written that which model out of these 4-5-6 models.

Conti.....

8) Model Deployment

- Will generate the pickle file for ML Models
- Develop Front end API using Flask or Django framework
- On premises or Cloud
- Storing the prediction in the Storage.
- Setting up the logging and monitoring frameworks to generate reports and dashboards based on the client requirements and to do continuous monitoring the output to find out whether the model is performing well or not.

Conti.....

Continuous Improvement

- Internal Evaluation
- External Evaluation
- UAT done by customer to check how model is responding as per their expectations

Scikit-learn

- Scikit-learn (Sklearn) is the most useful and robust library for machine learning in Python. It provides a selection of efficient tools for machine learning and statistical modeling including classification, regression, clustering and dimensionality reduction via a consistence interface in Python. This library, which is largely written in Python, is built upon NumPy, SciPy and Matplotlib.

-

Features

Rather than focusing on loading, manipulating and summarising data, Scikit-learn library is focused on modeling the data. Some of the most popular groups of models provided by Sklearn are as follows –

- **Supervised Learning algorithms** – Almost all the popular supervised learning algorithms, like Linear Regression, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree etc., are the part of scikit-learn.
- **Unsupervised Learning algorithms** – On the other hand, it also has all the popular unsupervised learning algorithms from clustering, factor analysis, PCA (Principal Component Analysis) to unsupervised neural networks.
- **Clustering** – This model is used for grouping unlabeled data.
- **Cross Validation** – It is used to check the accuracy of supervised models on unseen data.

Continue

- **Dimensionality Reduction** – It is used for reducing the number of attributes in data which can be further used for summarisation, visualisation and feature selection.
- **Ensemble methods** –As name suggest, it is used for combining the predictions of multiple supervised models.
- **Feature extraction** – It is used to extract the features from data to define the attributes in image and text data.
- **Feature selection** –It is used to identify useful attributes to create supervised models.

Dataset Loading

- A collection of data is called dataset. It is having the following two components –
- **Features** –The variables of data are called its features. They are also known as predictors, inputs or attributes.
- **Feature matrix** –It is the collection of features, in case there are more than one.
- **Feature Names** –It is the list of all the names of the features.
- **Response** –It is the output variable that basically depends upon the feature variables. They are also known as target, label or output.
- **Response Vector** –It is used to represent response column. Generally, we have just one response column.
- **Target Names** –It represent the possible values taken by a response vector.
- Scikit-learn have few example datasets like **iris** and **digits** for classification and the **Boston house prices** for regression.

