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MACHINE LEARNING- WEEK-1

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DSBA CURRICULUM DESIGN

FOUNDATIONS

- Data Science Using Python
- Statistical Methods for Decision Making

CORE COURSES

- Advanced Statistics
- Data Mining
- Predictive Modelling
- Machine Learning(Week-1/5)
- Time Series Forecasting
- Data Visualization
- SQL

DOMAIN APPLICATIONS

- Financial Risk Analytics
- Marketing Retail Analytics

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LEARNING OBJECTIVE OF THIS MODULE

- Supervised Learning : KNN & Naïve Bayes
- Ensemble Techniques: Bagging, Boosting, Cross-validation and SMOTE
- Text Mining & Sentiment Analysis

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THIS SESSION

- Naïve Bayes
- K Nearest Neighbour (KNN)

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TRY ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING

- Is KNN a Non-Parametric Method?
- Does Naive Bayes work on conditional probability?
- Naïve Bayes is “naïve” because of its assumptions?

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BROAD OVERVIEW – Naïve Bayes

What we want to know; the Posterior probability of Class j given a predictor x

The Likelihood; the probability of the predictor given a Class j. Its computed from the training-set.

The Prior probability of Class j; what we know about the class distribution before we consider x.

$$P(Class_j \mid x) = \frac{P(x \mid Class_j) \times P(Class_j)}{P(x)}$$

The Evidence. In practice, there's interest only in the numerator (denominator is effectively constant)

Applying the independence assumption

$$P(x \mid Class_j) = P(x_1 \mid Class_j) \times P(x_2 \mid Class_j) \times \ldots \times P(x_k \mid Class_j)$$

Substituting the independence assumption, we derive the Posterior probability of Class j given a new instance x' as...

$$P(Class_j \mid x') = P(x'_1 \mid Class_j) \times P(x'_2 \mid Class_j) \times \ldots \times P(x'_k \mid Class_j) \times P(Class_j)$$

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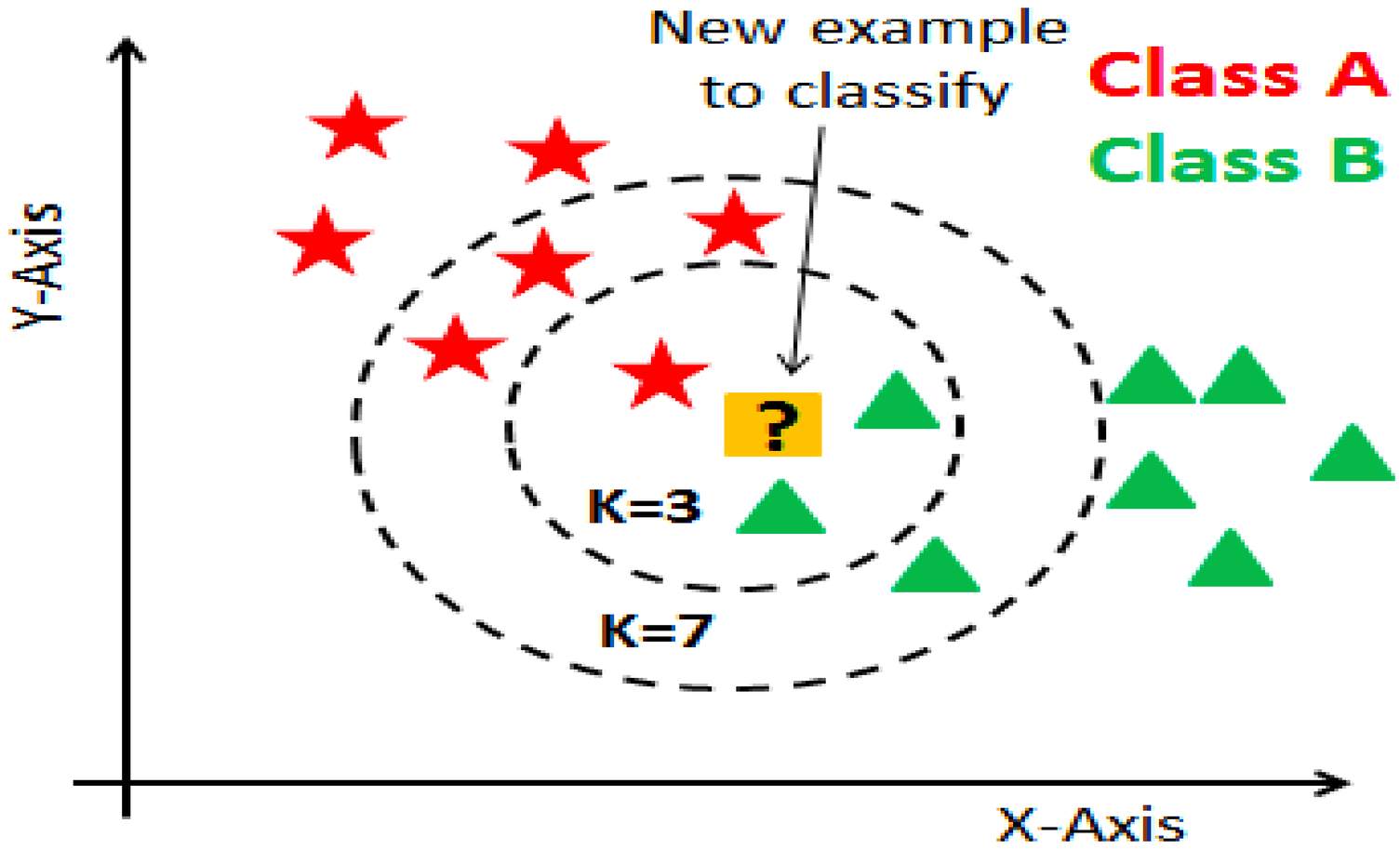
BROAD OVERVIEW - KNN



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Industry Application

The modern systems are now able to use k-nearest neighbor for visual pattern recognition to scan and detect hidden packages in the bottom bin of a shopping cart at check-out. If an object is detected that's an exact match for an object listed in the database, then the price of the spotted product could even automatically be added to the customer's bill. While this automated billing practice is not used extensively at this time, the technology has been developed and is available for use.

K-nearest neighbor is also used in retail to detect patterns in credit card usage. Many new transaction-scrutinizing software applications use kNN algorithms to analyze register data and spot unusual patterns that indicate suspicious activity.

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CASE STUDY- Project Choice

University of Torinto is to launch some new programs and want to know about there target audience(that is Which student should be pitched for which course/program). They hired you to do the analysis and predict which program a student will choose out of Academic Programs and Vocational Programs on the basis of the information given such as socio-economic status, the type of school attended (public or private), gender and their prior reading, writing, math and science scores.

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ANY QUESTIONS

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HAPPY LEARNING