

Unit 4

Learning

(10 Hours)

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Concept of Learning

4.3 Types of Learning: Supervised, Unsupervised and Reinforcement Learning

4.4 Learning by Genetic Algorithms

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4.5.1 Introduction, Biological Neural Networks Vs. Artificial Neural Networks (ANN),

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4.5.3 Activation Functions: Linear, Step Sigmoid,

4.5.4 Types of ANN: Feed-forward, Recurrent, Single Layered, Multi-Layered,

4.5.5 Application of Artificial Neural Networks, Learning by Training ANN, Perceptron Learning, Back-propagation Learning

4.1 Introduction

- Learning is a key aspect of intelligence in both humans and machines.
- In Artificial Intelligence (AI), learning refers to the ability of a system to improve its **behavior or performance by gaining experience from data or interactions with the environment**. Instead of being programmed with fixed rules, a learning system adapts its internal structure based on past observations.
- The importance of learning in AI arises from the complexity and dynamic nature of real-world problems. Many situations cannot be solved using **static rules because environments change and new patterns emerge over time**.
- Learning allows AI systems to recognize patterns, **make predictions, and take decisions automatically**.
- Today, learning techniques form the foundation of applications such as **speech recognition, image processing, medical diagnosis, recommendation systems, robotics, and autonomous systems**.

A baby is naturally curious and does not know what electricity is. When the baby **first puts a finger into an electric socket**, it receives a painful shock. This pain becomes a negative experience. The next time the baby sees the socket, it **avoids** touching it. This **change in behavior happens** because of past experience. Therefore, this situation clearly shows **learning**, where behavior improves through experience. It is a simple and real-life example of **reinforcement learning**, in which an action followed by punishment teaches what should not be done.



Is this learning?

Yes.

The baby has **learned from experience**.

Why is it learning?

At first:

- The baby **does not know** what electricity is.
- There is **no prior knowledge** or warning.
- The action (putting a finger in the socket) is done **out of curiosity**.

What happens:

- The baby receives a **shock** (pain).
- This pain acts as **negative feedback** (penalty).

Next time:

- The baby **avoids** putting the finger into the socket.
- The behavior **changes due to past experience**.

 A **change in behavior due to experience** is the **definition of learning**.

Learning using AI terms

Real Life (Baby)	AI / Learning Concept
Baby	Agent
Electric socket	Environment
Putting finger in socket	Action
Electric shock (pain)	Negative reward (penalty)
Avoiding socket next time	Learned behavior / Policy

Which type of learning is this?

 **Reinforcement Learning**

Because:

- There is **no teacher** telling the baby what is right or wrong
- Learning happens through **trial and error**
- Behavior is guided by **reward and punishment**

No.	Domain	Situation (Experience)	Feedback (Reward / Punishment)	Learned Behavior
1	Child Safety	Baby touches electric socket	Electric shock (pain)	Avoids touching the socket
2	Home Safety	Child touches hot stove	Burn / pain	Avoids touching hot objects
3	Animal Behavior	Dog goes near fire	Heat and pain	Stays away from fire
4	Animal Training	Dog sits when given command	Food reward	Repeats sitting behavior
5	Education	Student forgets homework	Teacher scolds	Submits homework on time
6	Road Safety	Person crosses road carelessly	Near accident	Uses zebra crossing
7	Workplace	Employee misses deadline	Warning from manager	Manages time better
8	Sports	Player ignores warm-up	Muscle injury	Always warms up before playing
9	Daily Life	Person slips on wet floor	Fall and pain	Walks carefully on wet floor
10	Nature / Animals	Monkey touches electric fence	Electric shock	Avoids the fence

4.2 Concept of Learning

In AI, learning can be understood as a process through which a system acquires **knowledge and improves its performance over time**. A system is said to learn if its performance on a given task improves with experience. This experience is usually provided in the form of data, examples, or feedback from the environment.

- Collecting data or experiences
- Extracting useful information or patterns
- Updating internal parameters or knowledge structures
- Using the updated knowledge to perform better in future situations

Learning is evaluated using a performance **measure such as accuracy, error rate, speed, or reward.**

For example, if a program learns to classify emails more accurately as spam or non-spam after seeing more examples, it is considered to have learned. Thus, learning bridges the gap between raw data and intelligent behavior.

	Age	Gender	Education Level	Job Title	Years of Experience	Salary
1	32	Male	Bachelor's	Software Engineer	5	90000
2	28	Female	Master's	Data Analyst	3	65000
3	45	Male	PhD	Senior Manager	15	150000
4	36	Female	Bachelor's	Sales Associate	7	60000

374	29	Female	Bachelor's	Junior Project Manager	2	40000
375	34	Male	Bachelor's	Senior Operations Coordinator	7	90000
376	44	Female	PhD	Senior Business Analyst	15	150000

[https://github.com/sanjeevlcc/notes_2081/blob/main/Simulation%20and%20modeling/CCT%20AI%20ML%20trainings%202025/Day_2/Models/Salary_Prediction_Model_using_Multiple_Linear_Regression%20\(1\).ipynb](https://github.com/sanjeevlcc/notes_2081/blob/main/Simulation%20and%20modeling/CCT%20AI%20ML%20trainings%202025/Day_2/Models/Salary_Prediction_Model_using_Multiple_Linear_Regression%20(1).ipynb)

```
#example
```

```
predict_salary(age=30,gender='Male',education_level='Bachelors',job_title='Data Scientist',years_of_experience=15)
```

Predicted Salary for Input: NPR 85905.37

Concept of Learning using KNN (Simple Example)

Given Data (6 People)

Each person is described using **two features:**

- Age
- Cigarettes per day

Person	Age	Cigarettes/Day	Class
P1	22	10	Smoker

New Person (Unknown Class)

Age	Cigarettes/Day
26	11

KNN Algorithm ($k = 3$, simple idea)

1. Measure distance between the new person and all 6 people

P2	25	12	Smoker
P3	28	15	Smoker
P4	23	0	Non-Smoker
P5	27	1	Non-Smoker
P6	30	0	Non-Smoker

2. Select 3 nearest neighbors

3. Use majority voting to decide the class

Nearest Neighbors (Closest 3)

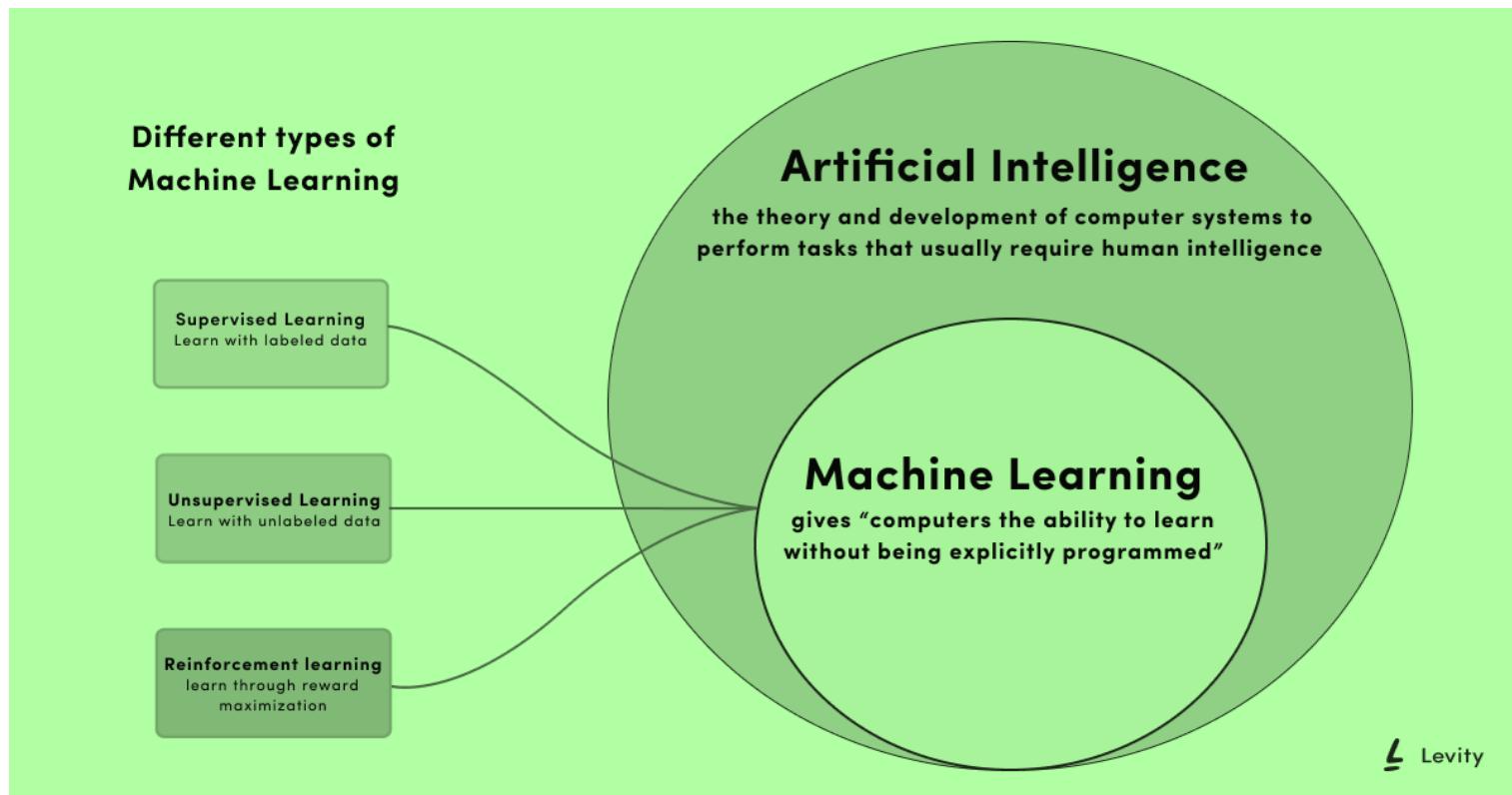
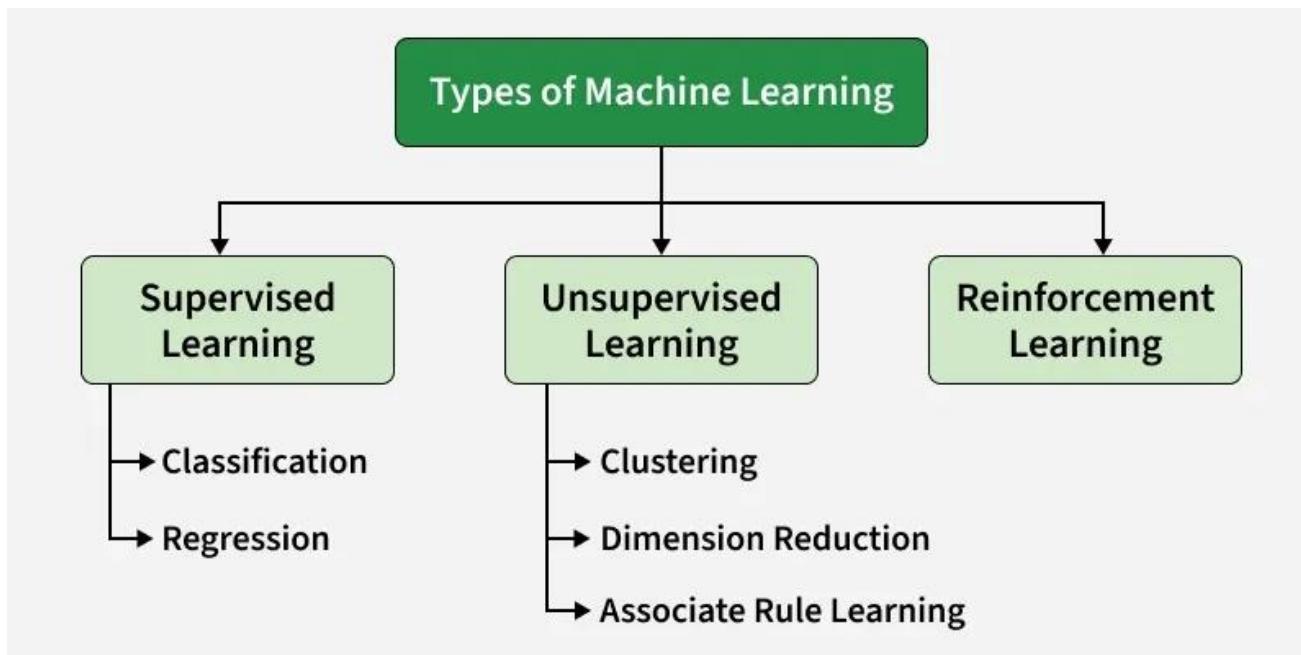
- P2 (25, 12) → Smoker
- P1 (22, 10) → Smoker
- P3 (28, 15) → Smoker

Output (Learning Result)**Smoker = 3****Non-Smoker = 0** **Prediction: Smoker****Why this is Learning?**

- The system **uses past data (experience)**
- It **compares new data with known examples**
- It **classifies without explicit rules**

 This is **supervised learning** using the **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm**.

In Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, learning methods are classified based on how a system receives information and feedback. The three main types of learning are **Supervised Learning**, **Unsupervised Learning**, and **Reinforcement Learning**.



4.3.1 Supervised Learning

Supervised learning is a type of learning in which the system is trained using **labeled data**. Each input is provided with a **correct output**, and the system learns by comparing its predicted output with the actual output.

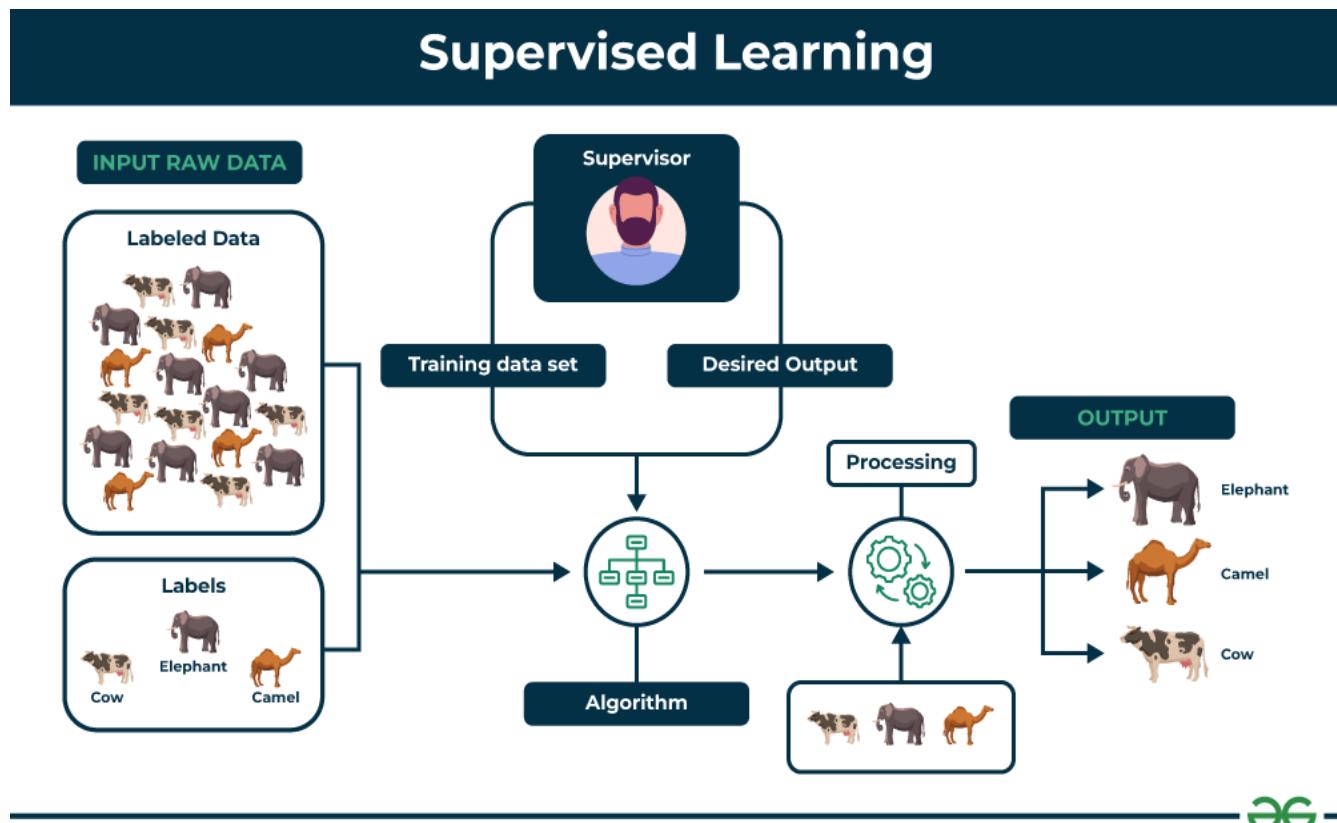
The objective of supervised learning is to learn a mapping between input and output so that the system can correctly predict outputs for new, unseen data.

Key characteristics

- Uses labeled training data
- Learning is guided by a “teacher” (known output)
- Error is calculated and minimized

Common tasks

- Classification
- Regression



Examples

1. Email Spam Detection

Emails are labeled as *spam* or *not spam*. The system learns patterns and classifies new emails.

2. Student Result Prediction

Inputs: study hours, attendance, test scores
Output: pass or fail

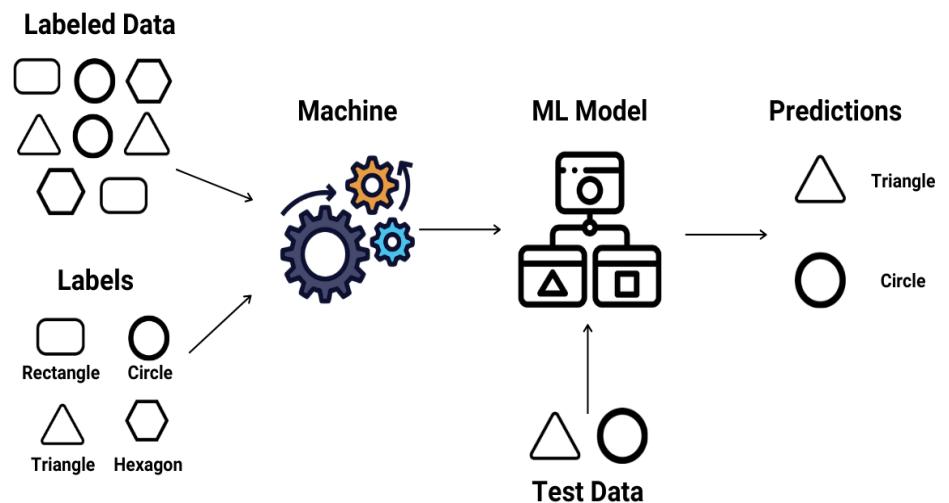
3. Salary Prediction

Inputs: experience, education, skills
Output: salary amount

Popular algorithms

- Linear Regression
- Decision Tree
- K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)
- Support Vector Machine (SVM)
- Neural Networks

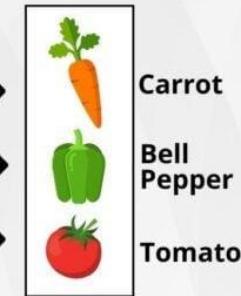
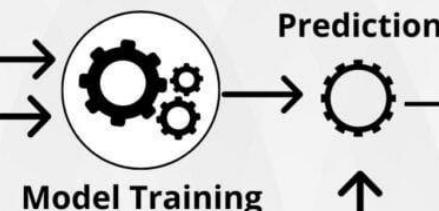
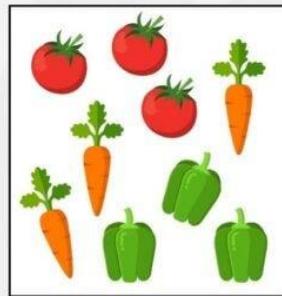
Supervised Learning



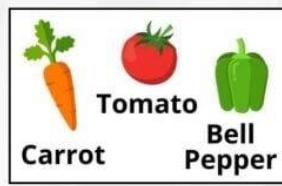
SUPERVISED LEARNING

Supervised machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence that focuses on training models to make predictions or decisions based on labeled training data.

Labeled Data

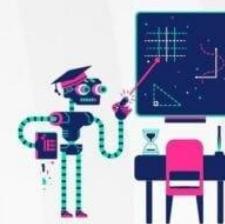


Labels



DatabaseTown

Test Data



4.3.2 Unsupervised Learning

Unsupervised learning is a type of learning in which the system is trained using **unlabeled data**. The system does not know the correct output in advance and must discover hidden patterns or structures on its own.

Key characteristics

- No labeled output data
- No teacher or guidance
- Learns structure from data

Common tasks

- Clustering
- Association
- Dimensionality reduction

Examples

1. Customer Segmentation

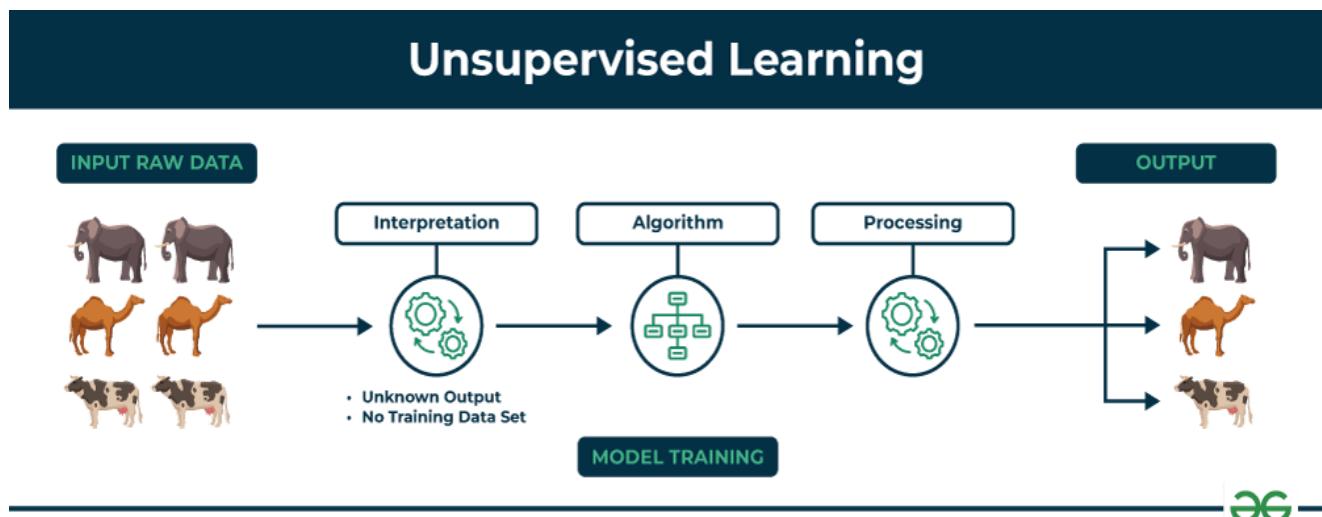
Customers are grouped based on buying behavior without predefined labels.

2. Grouping Students

Students are grouped based on marks or interests without naming groups in advance.

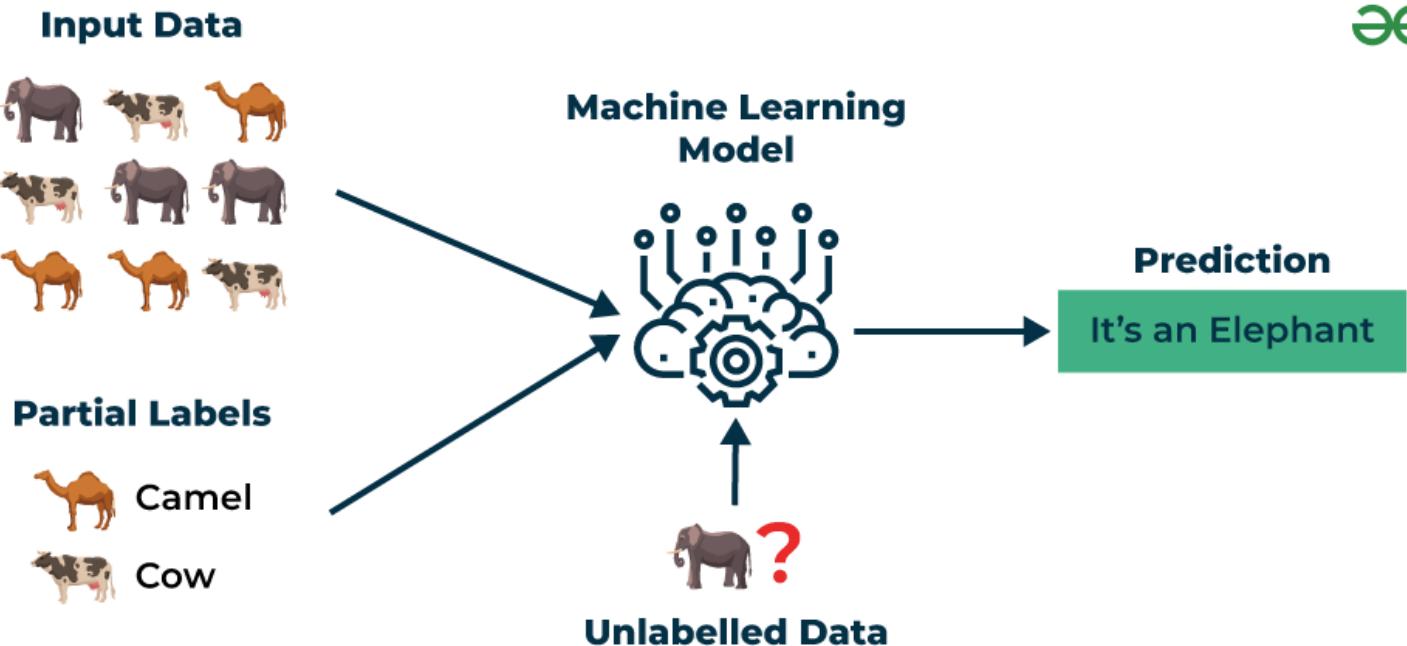
3. Market Basket Analysis

Finding products that are often bought together.



Popular algorithms

- K-Means Clustering
- Hierarchical Clustering
- Apriori Algorithm
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



4.3.3 Reinforcement Learning

Reinforcement learning is a type of learning where an **agent learns by interacting with an environment**. The agent performs actions and receives feedback in the form of **rewards or punishments**.

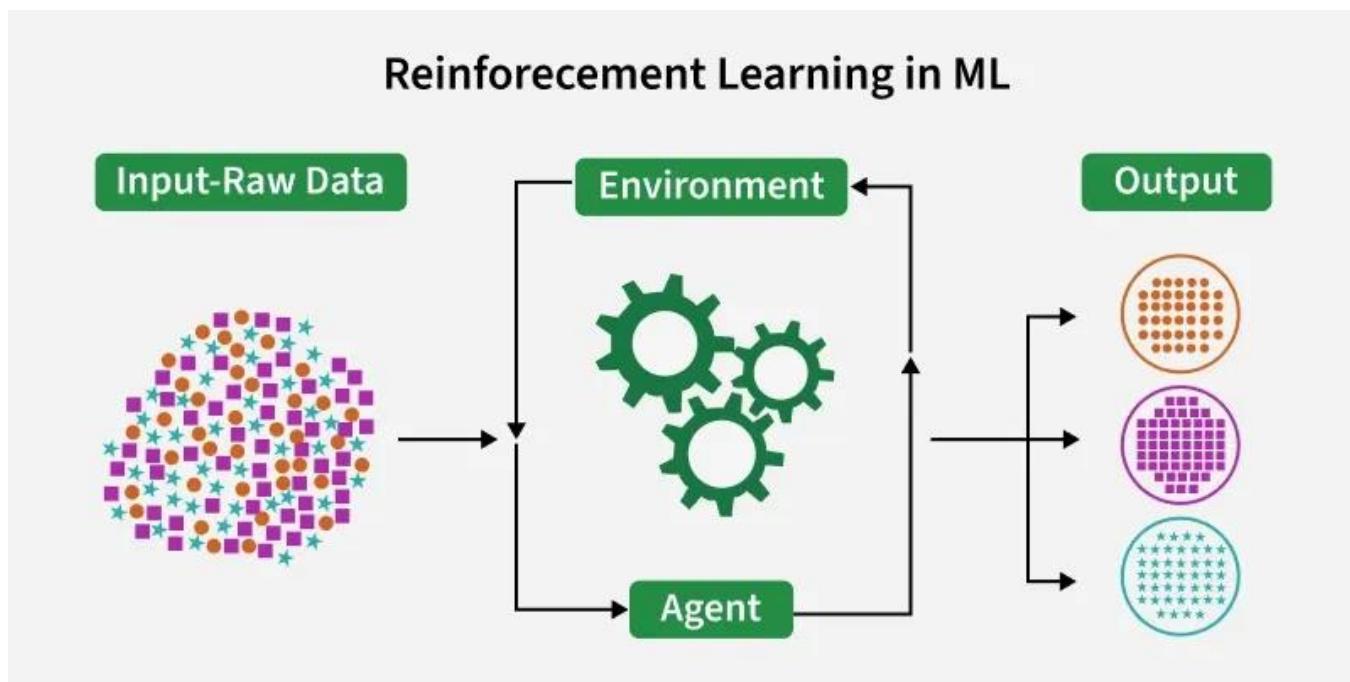
The goal is to learn a strategy (policy) that **maximizes total reward over time**.

Key characteristics

- Learning through trial and error
- No labeled data
- Feedback is delayed
- Behavior is guided by reward or punishment

Main components

- Agent
- Environment
- Action
- Reward



Examples

1. Baby Touching Electric Socket

Pain acts as punishment, and the baby avoids the socket next time.

2. Dog Training

Dog sits → gets food (reward) → repeats action.

3. Game Playing (Chess / Video Games)

Winning gives reward; losing gives penalty.

4. Robot Navigation

Robot learns the best path by avoiding obstacles and reaching the goal.

Popular algorithms

- Q-Learning
- SARSA
- Deep Q-Network (DQN)

Comparison

Learning Type	Data Used	Feedback	Example
Supervised	Labeled data	Correct output	Spam detection
Unsupervised	Unlabeled data	No feedback	Customer clustering
Reinforcement	Interaction data	Reward / punishment	Game playing

KNN Numerical (Smoking Prediction)

Question

You are given data of **10 people** with two features:

- **Age (years)**
- **Cigarettes per day**

Class label: **Smoker (S) or Non-Smoker (NS)**

Use **KNN** to predict whether the **new person** is **Smoker or Non-Smoker** for **k = 1, 2, 3** using **Euclidean distance**:

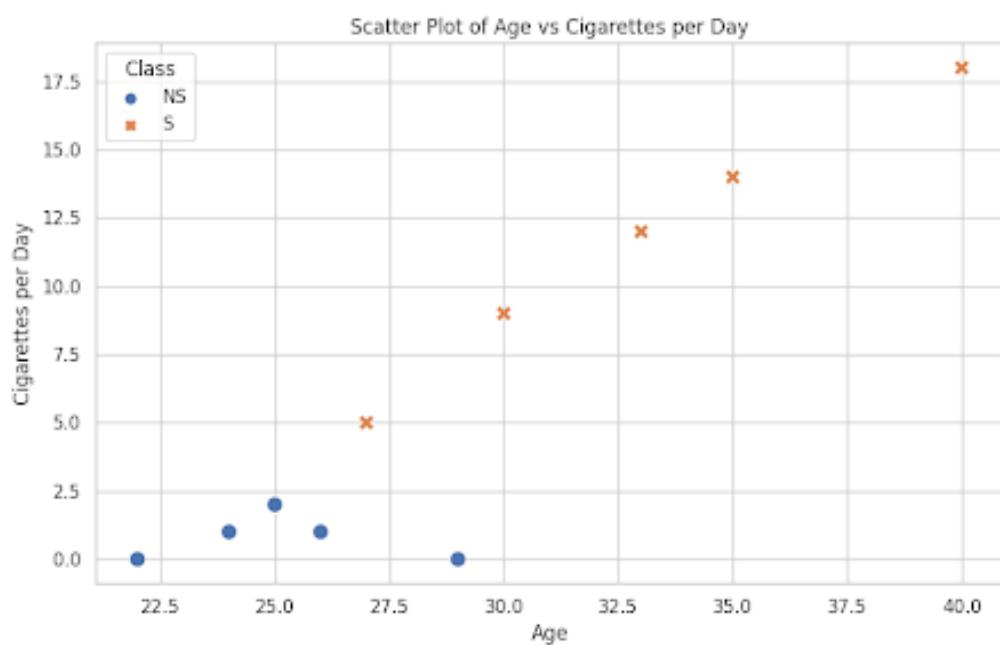
$$d = \sqrt{(Age_2 - Age_1)^2 + (Cig_2 - Cig_1)^2}$$

Given Training Data (10 People)

Person	Age	Cig/Day	Class
P1	22	0	NS
P2	24	1	NS

P3	25	2	NS
P4	26	1	NS
P5	29	0	NS
P6	27	5	S
P7	30	9	S
P8	33	12	S
P9	35	14	S
P10	40	18	S

New Person (Query Point) : X = (Age = 26, Cig/Day = 4)



Step 1: Compute Distances from X

Person	Point (Age, Cig)	Class	Distance to X
P6	(27, 5)	S	$\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = 1.414$
P3	(25, 2)	NS	$\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = 2.236$
P4	(26, 1)	NS	$\sqrt{0^2 + 3^2} = 3.000$
P2	(24, 1)	NS	$\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = 3.606$
P5	(29, 0)	NS	$\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5.000$
P1	(22, 0)	NS	$\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 5.657$
P7	(30, 9)	S	$\sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = 6.403$
P8	(33, 12)	S	$\sqrt{7^2 + 8^2} = 10.630$
P9	(35, 14)	S	$\sqrt{9^2 + 10^2} = 13.454$
P10	(40, 18)	S	$\sqrt{14^2 + 14^2} = 19.799$

Step 2: Sort Nearest Neighbors (Smallest distance)

1. P6 (S) — 1.414
2. P3 (NS) — 2.236

Predictions

For k = 1

Nearest neighbor = **P6 (Smoker)**

→ **Prediction: Smoker**

For k = 2

Neighbors: **P6 (S)** and **P3 (NS)** → **1 Smoker, 1 Non-Smoker (Tie)**

Tie rule (common): choose the class of the closest neighbor

Closest is **P6 (S)**

→ **Prediction (k=2): Smoker**

(Note: Another tie rule is “distance-weighted voting”; but nearest-neighbor tie break is simplest.)

For k = 3

Neighbors: **P6 (S), P3 (NS), P4 (NS)**

Votes → Smoker = 1, Non-Smoker = 2

→ **Prediction (k=3): Non-Smoker**

Final Answer

- **k = 1 → Smoker**
- **k = 2 → Smoker (tie → pick nearest)**
- **k = 3 → Non-Smoker**

Question: KNN Classification (Study vs Non-Study)

Study Hours per Day**Attendance (%)**Class label: **Study (S)****Non-Study (NS)**

Use the **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)** algorithm to classify a new person: **Janaki** for $k = 1, 2, 3$, and 4 using Euclidean distance.

Training Data

Person	Study Hours	Attendance	Class
Kritika	6	85	S
Suraj	5	80	S
Bindya	7	90	S
Surakshya	6	88	S
Aswriya	8	92	S
Suraksha	5	82	S
Durga	6	86	S
Ramesh	2	60	NS
Sita	1	55	NS
Gopal	3	65	NS
Nabin	2	62	NS

Prakash	4	70	NS
Anil	3	68	NS
Mina	1	50	NS
Sunita	2	58	NS
Pooja	7	89	S
Kiran	6	84	S
Bikash	3	66	NS
Deepak	4	72	NS
Laxmi	7	91	S

New Person (To Be Classified)

Name	Study Hours	Attendance
Janaki	5	83

Tasks

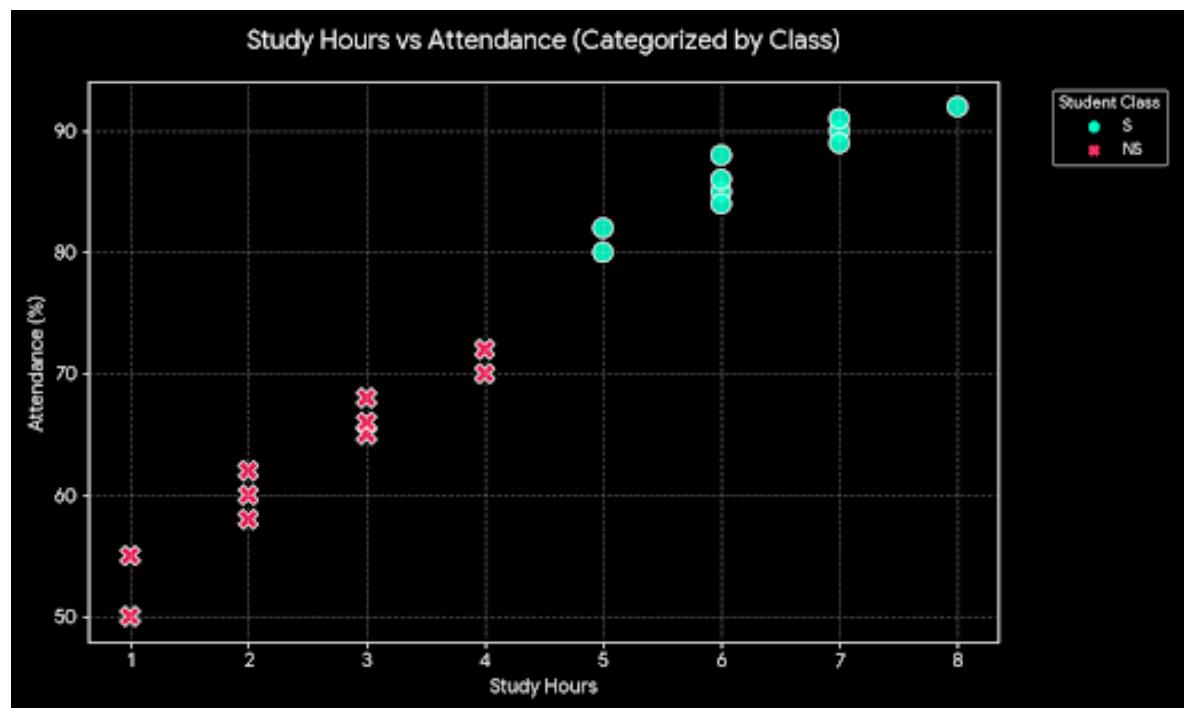
1. Calculate the distance of Janaki from all people.
2. Identify the nearest neighbors.

○ Predict Janaki's class for: **k = 1** **k = 2** **k = 3** **k = 4**

Nearest Neighbors (Closest First)

Neighbor	Distance	Class
Suraksha (5,82)	Very close	S
Kiran (6,84)	Close	S
Kritika (6,85)	Close	S
Suraj (5,80)	Slightly farther	S

(All nearest neighbors belong to **Study (S)** group.)



Predicted Class

$k = 1 \rightarrow$ Study

$k = 2 \rightarrow$ Study

$k = 3 \rightarrow$ Study

$k = 4 \rightarrow$ Study

*Using the KNN algorithm, Janaki is classified as a **Study** person for all values of k (1, 2, 3, and 4), because the nearest neighbors mostly belong to the Study category.*

Question: KNN Classification (Exercise vs Non-Exercise)

A health survey collected data from **10 people**.

Each person is described using two attributes:

- **Daily Walking Time (minutes)**
- **Body Mass Index (BMI)**

Class label:

- **Exercise (E)**
- **Non-Exercise (NE)**

Use the **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)** algorithm with **Euclidean distance** to classify a **new person**.

Training Dataset (10 People)

Person	Walking Time (min)	BMI	Class
Asha	40	22	E
Rohan	35	23	E
Meena	45	21	E
Suman	30	24	E

Anita	50	20	E
Bikram	10	29	NE
Hari	15	28	NE
Nisha	12	30	NE
Prabin	20	27	NE
Sita	18	26	NE

New Person (To Be Classified)

Name	Walking Time (min)	BMI
Kamal	28	25

Tasks

1. Calculate the Euclidean distance between Kamal and each of the 10 people.
2. Identify the nearest neighbors.
3. Predict Kamal's class using KNN for: **k = 1** **k = 3** **k = 5**

OR

A health survey represents 10 people as coordinate points where **X = walking time (minutes)** and **Y = BMI**. Each person is labeled as **Exercise (E)** or **Non-Exercise (NE)**. The given points are: Asha (40,22), Rohan (35,23), Meena (45,21), Suman (30,24), Anita (50,20) labeled E; and Bikram (10,29), Hari (15,28), Nisha (12,30), Prabin (20,27), Sita (18,26) labeled NE. A new person, **Kamal**, has coordinates (28,25). Using the **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)** algorithm with Euclidean distance, classify Kamal as Exercise or Non-Exercise for **k = 1, 3, and 5**.

4.4 Learning by Genetic Algorithms

Genetic Algorithms (GA) are **search and learning techniques** inspired by the process of **natural evolution**. They are used to find **optimal or near-optimal solutions** to complex problems where traditional methods are slow or ineffective.

In genetic algorithms, learning occurs by **evolving better solutions over generations**, rather than learning from labeled data or direct feedback.



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Basic Idea of Genetic Algorithms

Genetic Algorithms imitate the principle of “**survival of the fittest**”.

A population of possible solutions is created, and the best solutions are selected, combined, and modified to produce improved solutions.

Each solution is treated as an **individual**, and its quality is measured using a **fitness function**.

Key Components of Genetic Algorithms

1. Chromosome

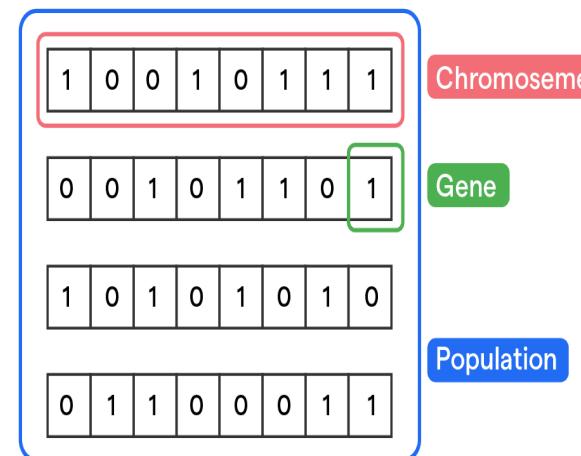
A chromosome represents a **possible solution** to a problem.

It is usually encoded as a **binary string**, numbers, or symbols.

Example:

101101 → a possible solution

Genetic Algorithms



2. Population

A population is a **set of chromosomes** (solutions) at a given time.

Example:

{101101, 110010, 011011, 100111}

3. Fitness Function

The fitness function evaluates **how good a solution is**.

- Higher fitness → better solution
- Lower fitness → weaker solution

Example:

Fitness = total profit, accuracy, or performance score

4. Selection

Selection chooses the **best chromosomes** for reproduction.



Common methods:

- Roulette wheel selection
- Tournament selection

Better solutions have a **higher chance of being selected**.

5. Crossover

Crossover combines two parent chromosomes to produce new offspring.

Example:

Parent 1: 101|011

Parent 2: 110|100

After crossover:

Child 1: 101100

Child 2: 110011

6. Mutation

Mutation randomly changes some bits to maintain diversity.

Example:

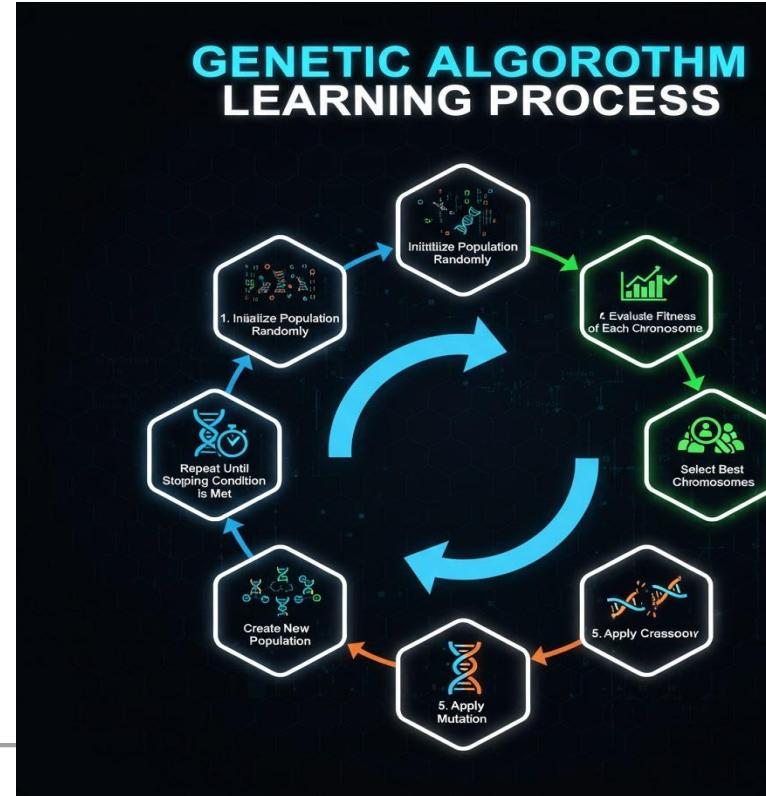
Before mutation: 101100

After mutation: 101110

Mutation helps avoid **local optimum** solutions.

Genetic Algorithm Learning Process

1. Initialize population randomly
2. Evaluate fitness of each chromosome
3. Select best chromosomes
4. Apply crossover
5. Apply mutation
6. Create new population
7. Repeat until stopping condition is met



Why GA is Considered Learning

- GA **improves solutions over time**
- Uses **experience from previous generations**
- Adapts solutions based on fitness
- Does not require explicit programming rules

👉 This improvement through experience represents **learning**.

Suitable Examples

Example 1: Exam Timetable Scheduling

A college wants to create an exam timetable with:

- No subject clashes
- Minimum gaps between exams

GA generates multiple timetables, evaluates them using a fitness function, and evolves better schedules over generations.

From many features, GA selects the **best subset** that gives maximum accuracy. Poor feature combinations are eliminated, and better ones are evolved.

Example 3: Path Finding in Robotics

A robot must find the shortest path avoiding obstacles. GA tries different paths and gradually learns the **best route**.

Advantages of Genetic Algorithms	Limitations of Genetic Algorithms
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Works well for complex and large search spaces• Does not require gradient or mathematical model• Avoids getting stuck in local optimum• Can handle multi-objective problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Computationally expensive• No guarantee of exact optimal solution• Requires careful parameter tuning• Slower than traditional methods for simple problems

Applications of Genetic Algorithms



Optimization problems



Combinational optimization



Machine learning



Evolutionary robotics



Image and signal processing

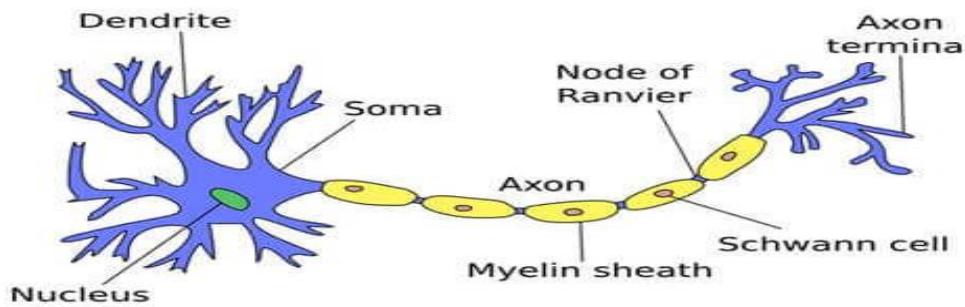
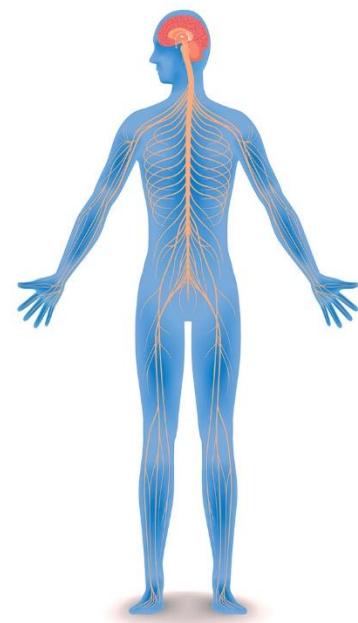


Financial modeling

4.5 Learning with Neural Networks

Learning with Neural Networks refers to the process by which a system learns patterns, relationships, or functions from data by adjusting internal parameters called **weights**. Neural Networks are inspired by the working of the **human brain**, where learning occurs through experience and repeated exposure.

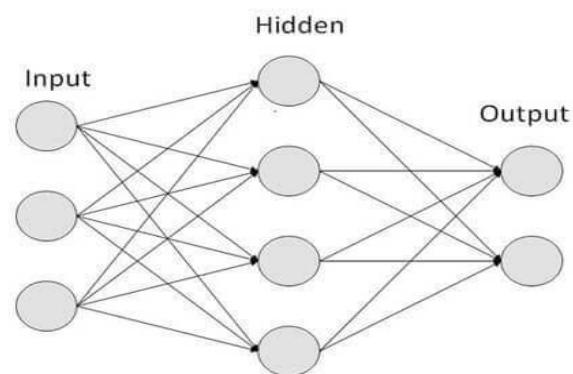
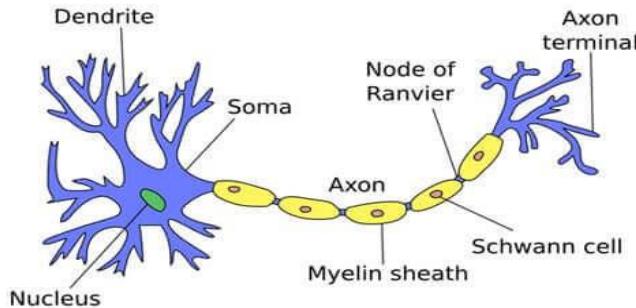
A neural network consists of interconnected processing units called **neurons**. These neurons work together to process **input data** and produce an **output**. Learning in neural networks happens when the network modifies its weights to reduce errors between the predicted output and the actual output.



Neural Networks are widely used because they can:

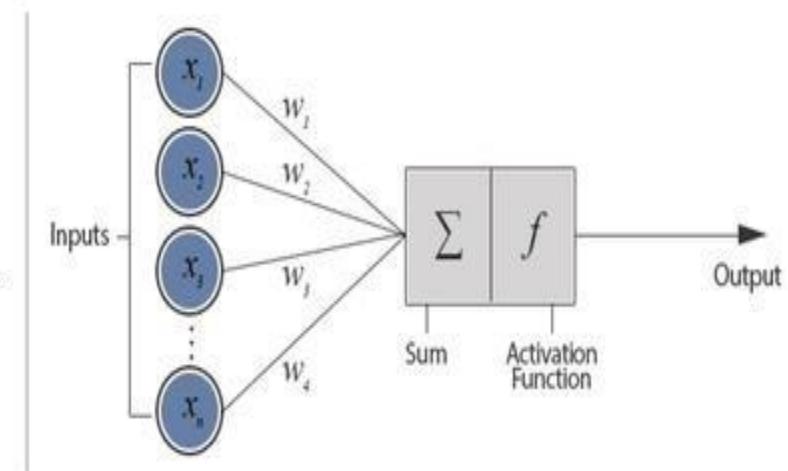
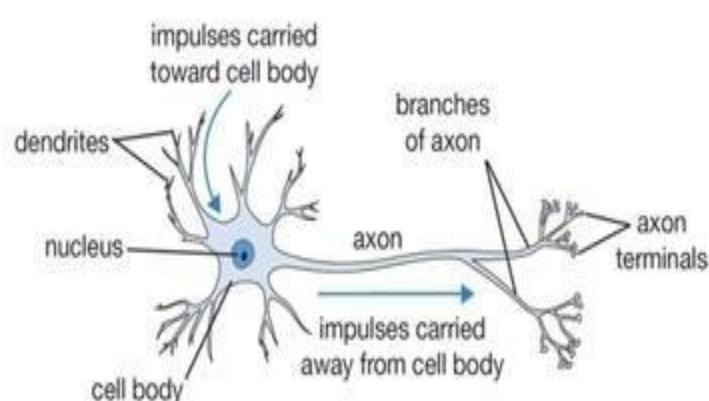
- Learn complex and non-linear relationships
- Generalize knowledge to **unseen data**
- **Improve performance** with more training data

Applications include image recognition, speech recognition, handwriting recognition, medical diagnosis, stock prediction, and **natural language processing**.



Biological Neural Networks	Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)
Biological Neural Networks exist in the human brain and nervous system.	Artificial Neural Networks are computer-based models inspired by biological neurons.
Key characteristics:	Key characteristics:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurons are biological cells • Communication occurs through electrical and chemical signals • Learning happens by strengthening or weakening synapses • Extremely complex and highly parallel • Capable of learning, reasoning, and creativity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurons are mathematical functions • Communication happens through numerical weights • Learning occurs by adjusting weights using algorithms • Faster and scalable on machines • Designed for specific tasks
Example:	Example:
Humans learning to recognize faces or languages through experience.	A neural network trained to recognize handwritten digits or predict house prices.

Biological Neuron versus Artificial Neural Network



Comparison Table: Biological NN vs ANN

Aspect	Biological Neural Network	Artificial Neural Network
Nature	Biological	Mathematical / Computational
Processing Unit	Neuron	Artificial neuron
Signal Type	Electrical & chemical	Numerical values
Learning Method	Synaptic strength changes	Weight adjustment
Speed	Slow but highly parallel	Fast but less parallel
Flexibility	Very high	Task-specific
Energy Efficiency	Very high	Lower

4.5.2 Mathematical Model of ANN

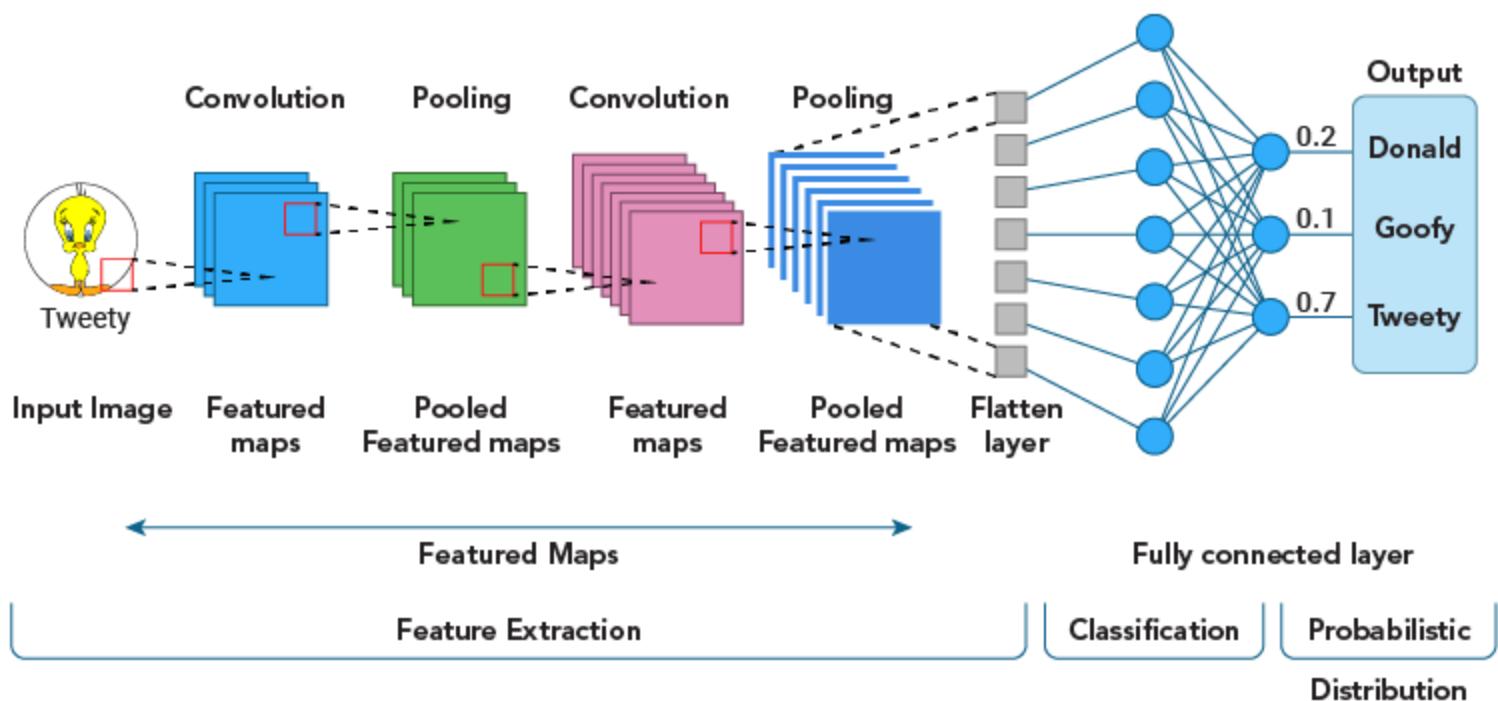
<https://www.mdpi.com/2673-9984/6/1/4>

<https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR2103402.pdf>

A mathematical model of an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) expresses how input variables are mathematically transformed through layers of neurons to produce an output prediction.

In the MDPI study, ANN was used to predict **nickel removal efficiency** based on input parameters (initial concentration, adsorbent dosage, pH).

An ANN **captures complex non-linear relationships** between inputs and outputs by learning weights and biases through training data.



4.5.3 Activation Functions: Linear, Step Sigmoid

4.5.4 Types of ANN: Feed-forward, Recurrent, Single Layered, Multi-Layered,

4.5.5 Application of Artificial Neural Networks, Learning by Training ANN, Perceptron Learning, Back-propagation Learning