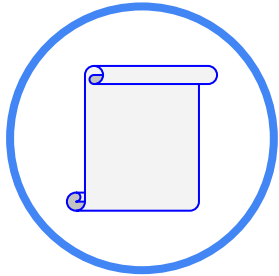


# Machine Learning

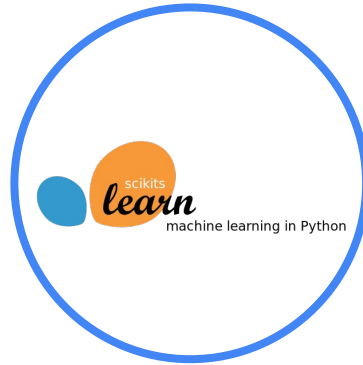
11.12.19 / Us (for the last time)



# Today's Focus



**ML  
Theory**



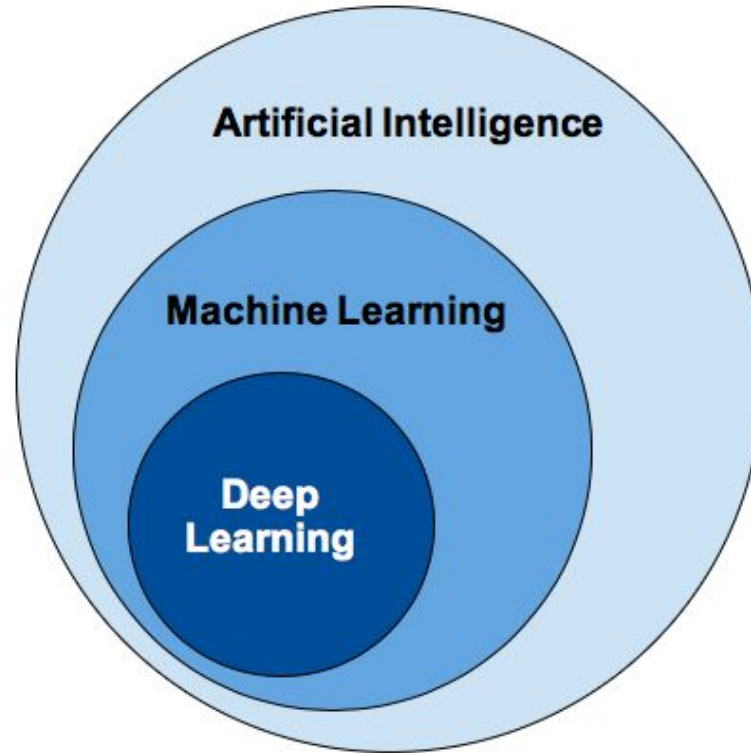
**Scikit-Learn**



**Challenges**

# What is Machine Learning?

# Difference between AI / Machine Learning / Deep Learning



# What is Machine Learning?

- In short, algorithms that can be trained with labelled data. Always with the aim that the algorithms are able to **generalize** in a later stage
  - Make accurate predictions for new objects that were not seen during training
- Machine Learning covers fields of statistics, computer science, psychology and more

# Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning

## Machine Learning

```
graph TD; ML[Machine Learning] --> SL[Supervised Learning]; ML --> UL[Unsupervised Learning];
```

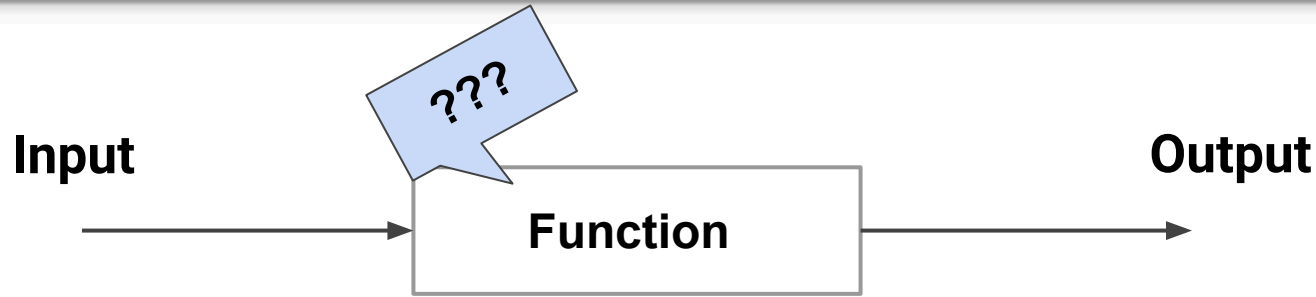
### Supervised Learning

Data is labeled: Classification, Regression, etc.

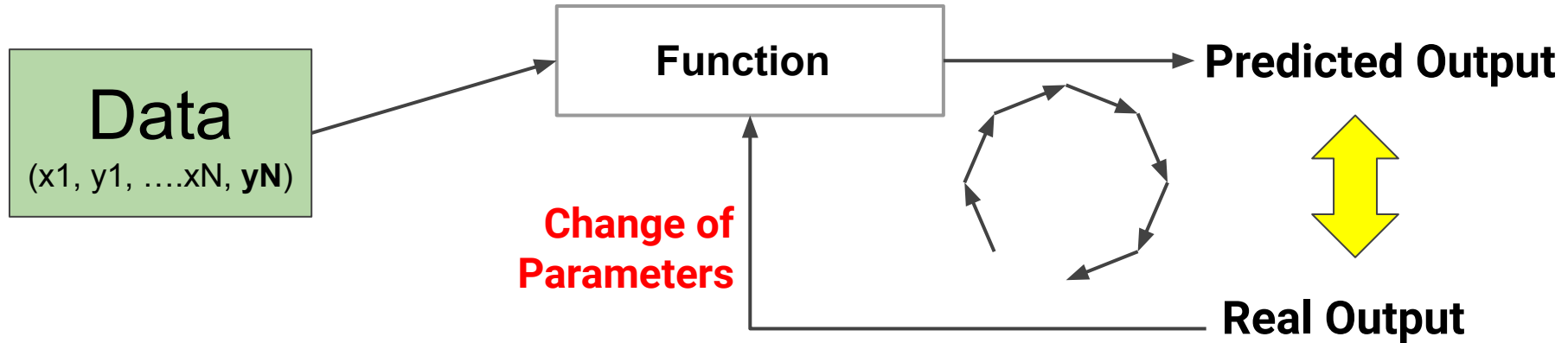
### Unsupervised Learning

Data is unlabeled: Clustering, dimensionality reduction, etc.

# Supervised Machine Learning I



→ WE DO NOT KNOW HOW OUR FUNCTION LOOKS LIKE...



## Supervised Machine Learning

```
graph TD; A[Supervised Machine Learning] --> B[Classification]; A --> C[Regression];
```

### Classification

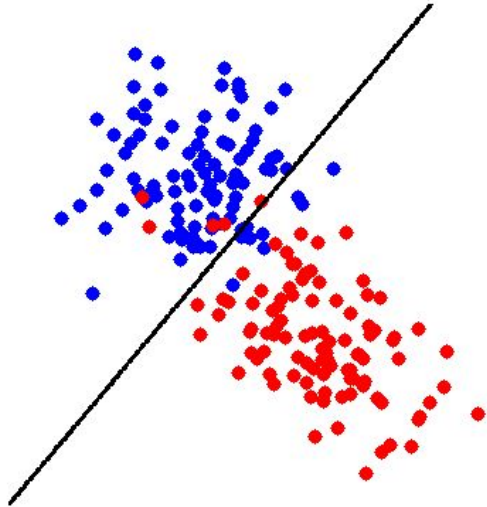
- Target values are **discrete**

### Regression

- Target values are **continuous**

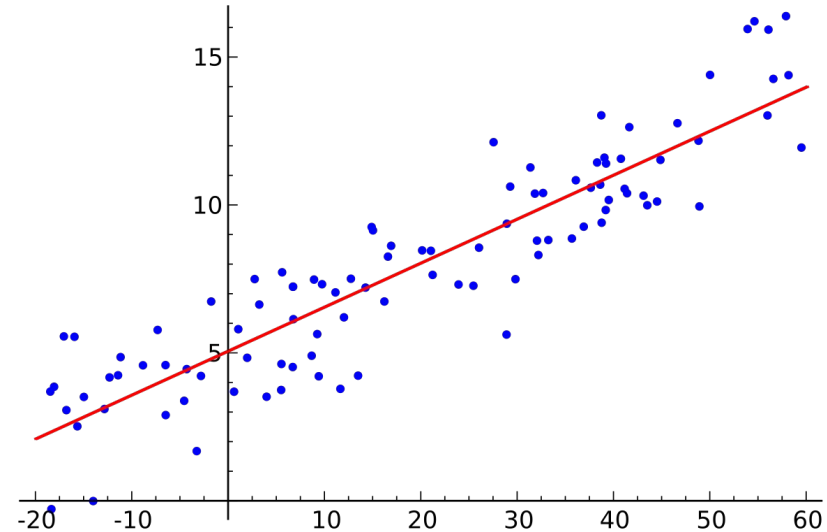


## Classification



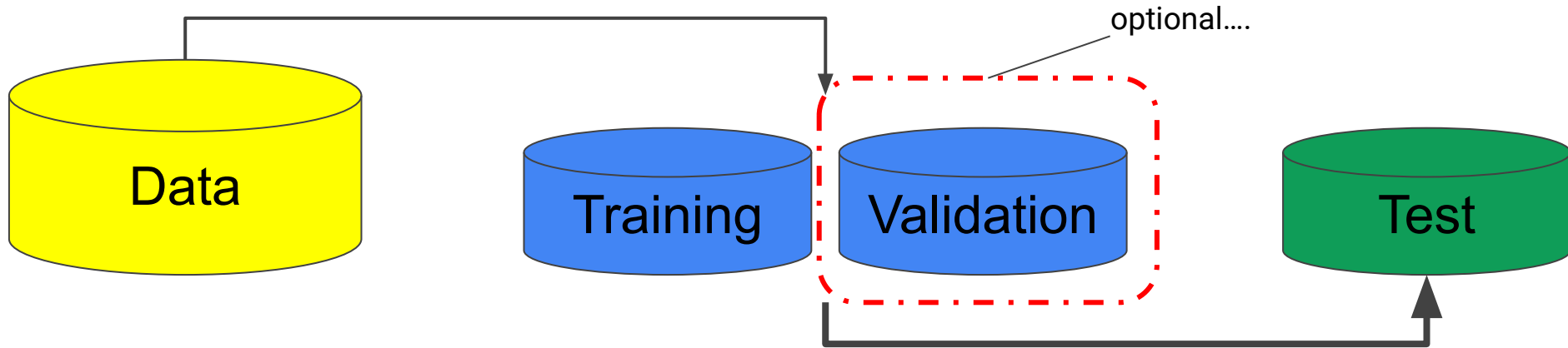
## Supervised Machine Learning

## Regression



# Training vs. Testing

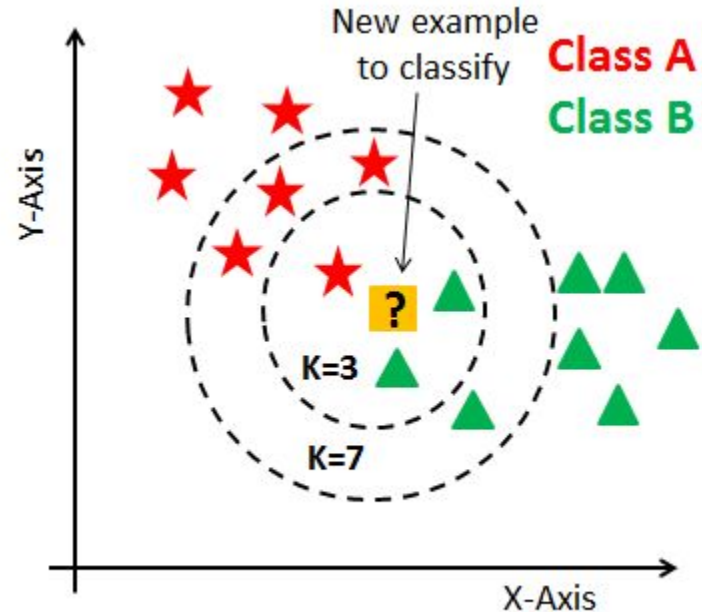
**GOAL:** Our ML is able to **generalize** on completely new data points!



# Our first ML model...

# K-Nearest Neighbour I

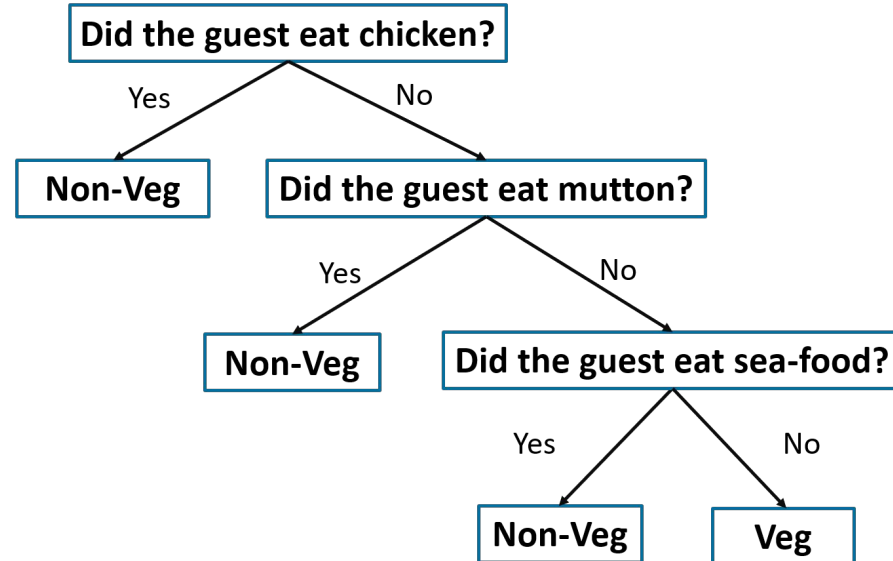
- KNN can be used for classification, but also for regression
- K: number of the nearest neighbours the classifier will take into account in order to make its prediction (hyper-parameter)
- Clear distance metric: *Euclidean norm*



# Our second ML model!

# Decision Tree I

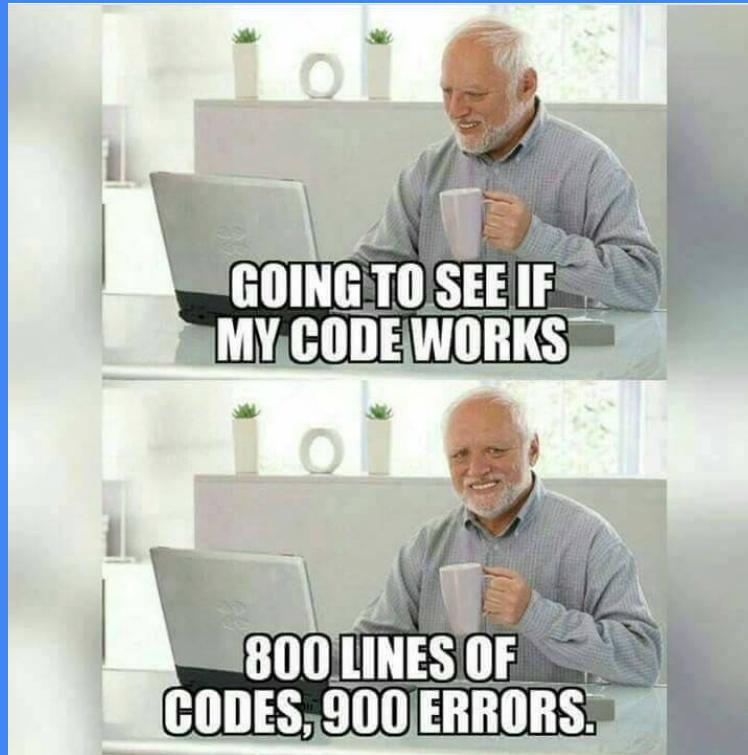
- DT can be used for classification, but also for regression
- The aim of DT is to find a sequence of questions in order to have the best accuracy of classifying the data with fewest steps
- **Easy to interpret!**



Ok, enough theory! 

→ Time for ...

# CODING!

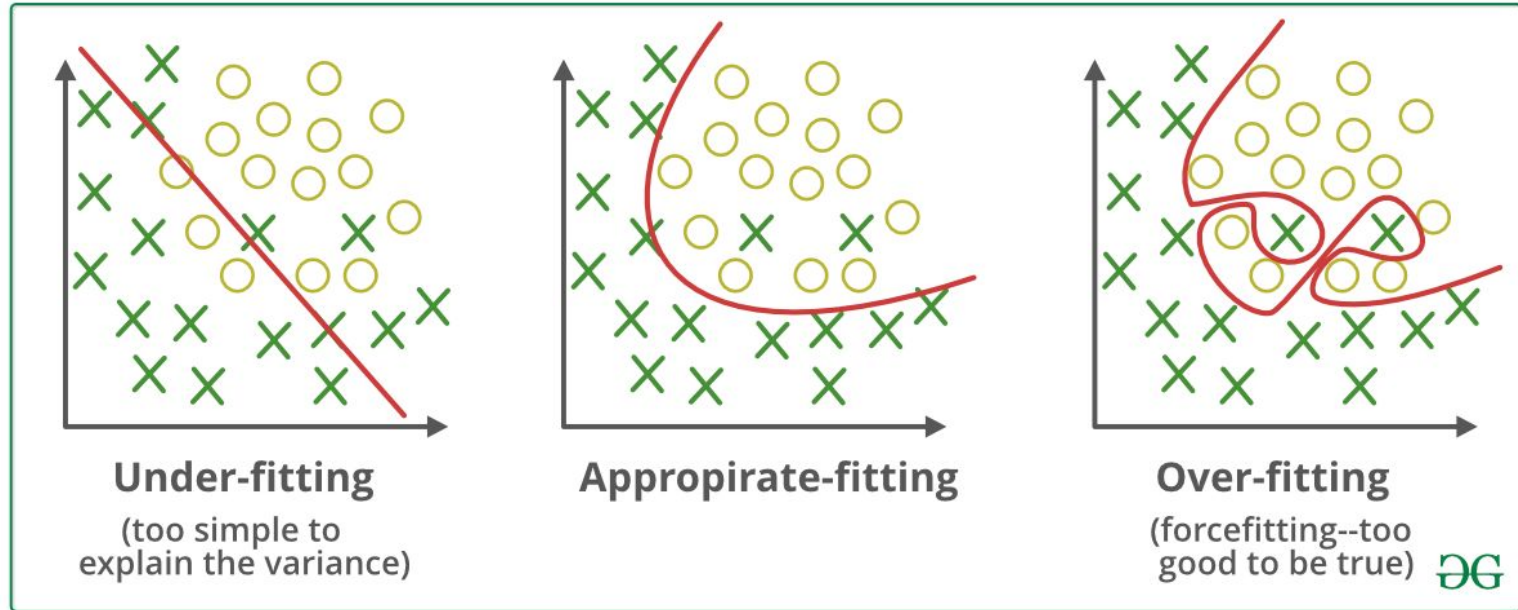




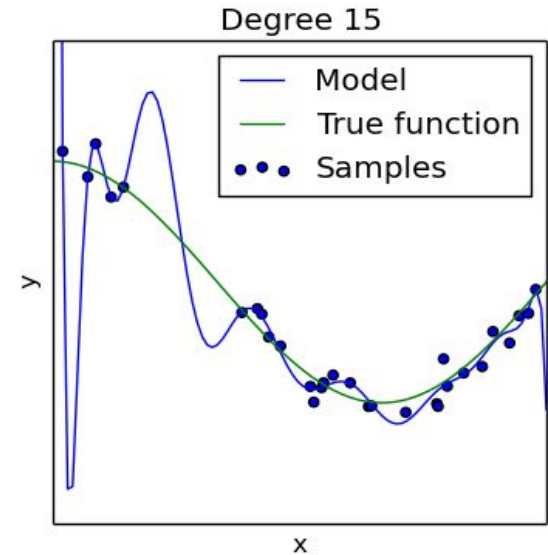
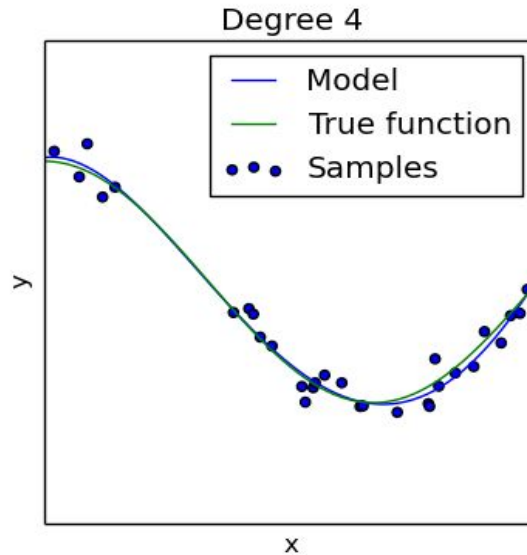
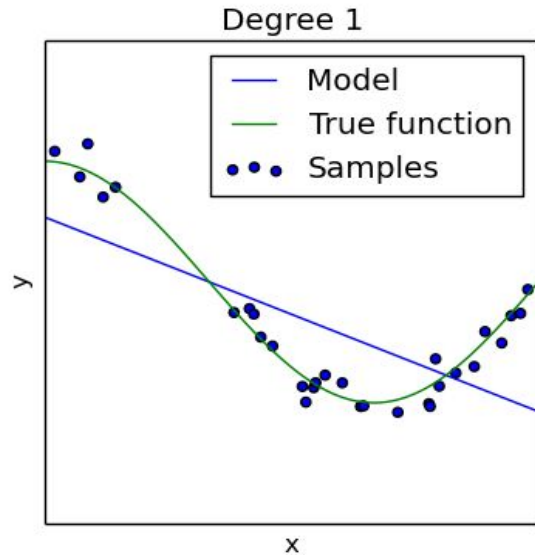
... one last thing 🙌

# Overfitting vs. Underfitting I

## Classification



## Regression



# Great job!

You did it! 🍀 🙌



# Thanks!

## Python team

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### Git:

<https://gitlab.ldv.ei.tum.de/daedalus/python>

