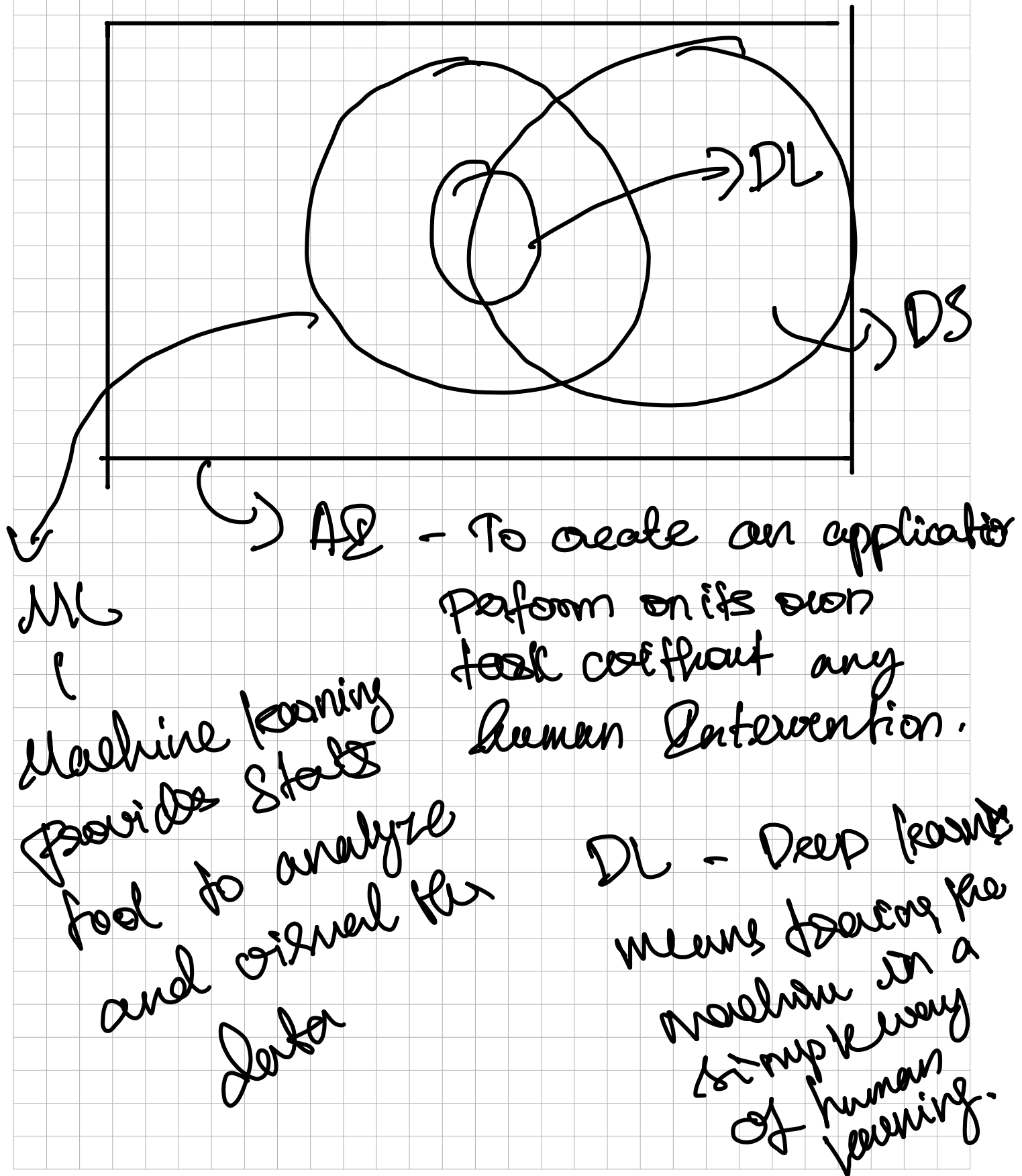


① Introduction to Machine Learning.

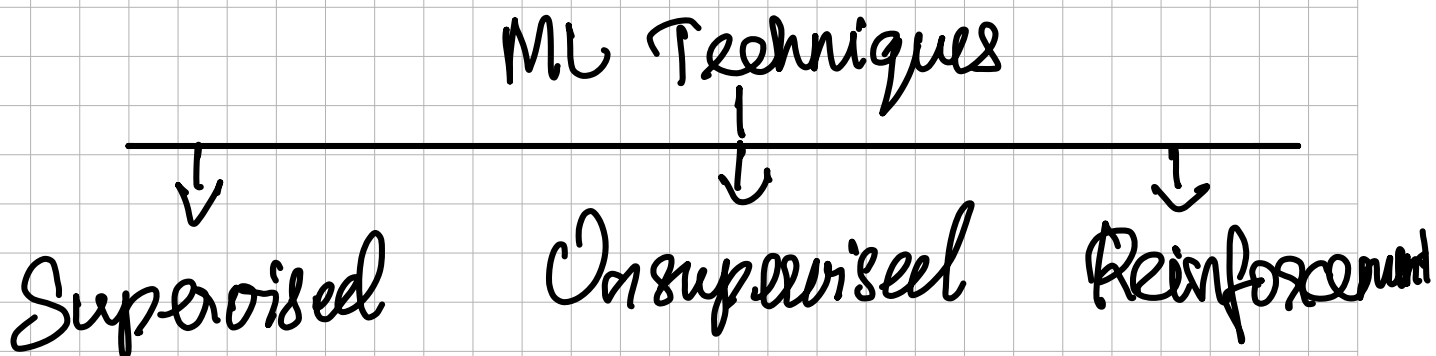


we use the multi layer Neural network for Deep learning. It's so complex but it is possible to do that.

Data Scientist:

Data Scientist means the person who can able to manipulate and analyze the data based on the use case.

② Types of machine learning:



Supervised ML:

(let's see an example:

Dataset

features \Rightarrow Size of the house } Independent feature
 \Rightarrow # of Rooms }
 \Rightarrow Price of the house \rightarrow Dependent or o/p feature

Regression example too \hookrightarrow

<u>Size of house</u>	<u># of Rooms</u>	<u>Price</u>
5000	5	450K
6000	6	600K
7000	6	650K
8000	7	700K

The o/p feature changes according to the input feature

\hookrightarrow continuous Number o/p features-

Supervised ML have two Problem Statements:

① Regression.

② Classification.

① Regression:

* In Regression Problem Statement, we'll have an output feature.

* And that output feature will be continuous.

② Classification:

* If the output feature is categorical, then, it is classification.

Regression is used when the output is a number (continuous)

Classification is used when the output is category / class.

Classification example: o/p feature
↓

No. of study
hours

No. of
Play time

Pass/
fail

7

3

Pass

2

6

fail

Binary classification - 2 types of o/p feature

multiple classification - more than two o/p features.

② unsupervised machine learning:

Example: Customer Segmentation

In unsupervised ML, we don't need to predict anything, we just need to group / cluster a specific dataset.

Salary

20k

30k

40k

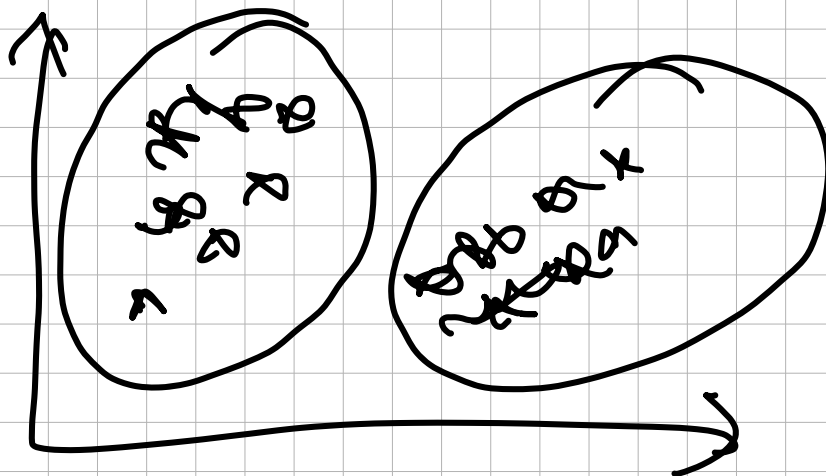
Spending Score

9

7

2

(Higher the better).



③ Reinforcement Learning

Reinforcement learning is a type of reward based learning system. In this, the Machine will learn by itself, if the o/p is correct, the machine learning model will be notified as a reward system so it knows it's going on a correct path.

