

Lesson 3: Machine Learning Basics

Welcome! Explore key machine learning concepts and practical workflows.

See how ML powers spam filtering, Netflix recommendations, and fraud detection saving millions each year.



What is Machine Learning?

Definition

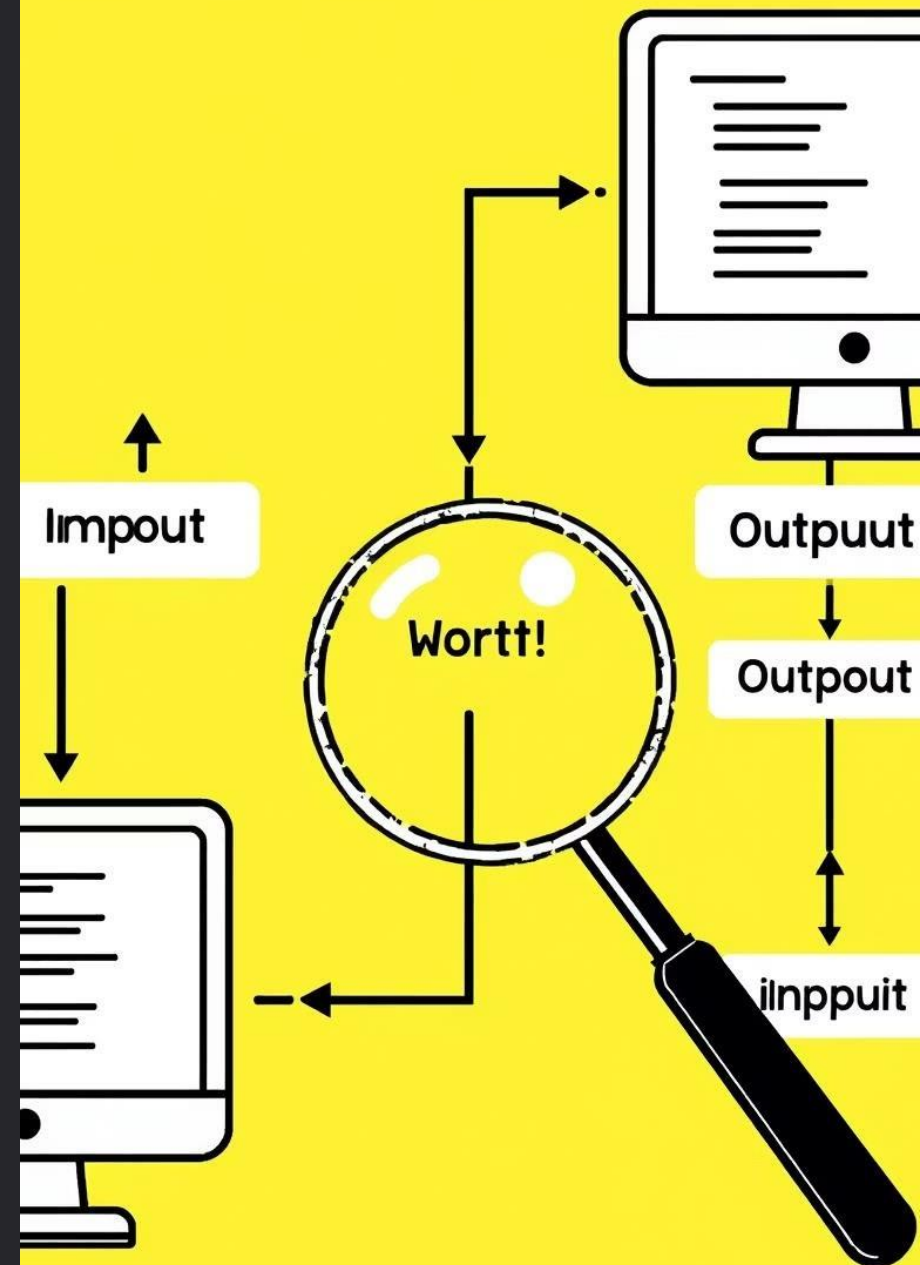
Algorithms learn patterns from data to improve task performance automatically.

Key Idea

Learning occurs without explicit programming, based on experience data.

Historical Note

Arthur Samuel coined ML & enabling computers to learn independently in 1959.



Types of Machine Learning

Supervised Learning

Uses labeled data to predict outcomes like image recognition and sales forecasting.

- Image classification (95%+ accuracy)
- Sales forecasting

Unsupervised Learning

Finds hidden patterns in unlabeled data.

- Customer segmentation
- Anomaly detection

Reinforcement Learning

Learning by trial and error, often used in games and robotics.

- AlphaGo (99.8% win rate)
- Self-driving cars

Machine Learning Workflow

Data Collection

Gather relevant data from multiple sources like APIs and sensors.

Data Preprocessing

Clean and transform data, handling missing values and scaling.

Model Hyperparameter Evaluation

Train using 70-80% of data; test on remaining for metrics like accuracy.

Deployment

Integrate model into apps or services for real-world predictions.

Machine Learning

Data Collection



data from a variety of sources



data preprocessing
organize data



model evaluation

hyperparameter tuning

Model Training



Model Training

hyperparameter tuning

Deployment

Deployment

production for a model



Model Evaluation → Metrics

Accuracy

Proportion of correct predictions; best for balanced datasets.

Precision & Recall

Measure relevance and completeness of positive predictions.

F1 Score & AUC-ROC

Balance precision and recall; evaluate performance across thresholds.

RMSE

Measures average error magnitude in regression tasks; penalizes large errors.

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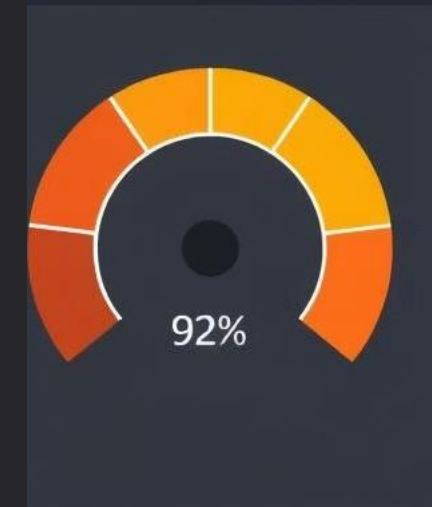
Primary Metrics

Accuracy
85%

Precision
77%

Recall
82%

F1-Score
82%



Reclion



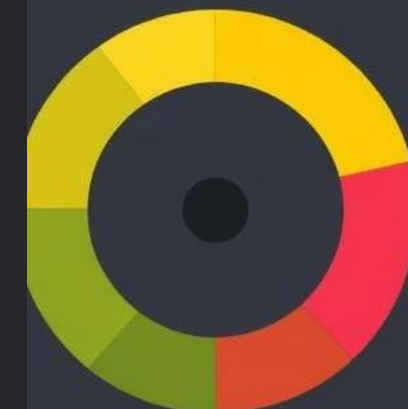
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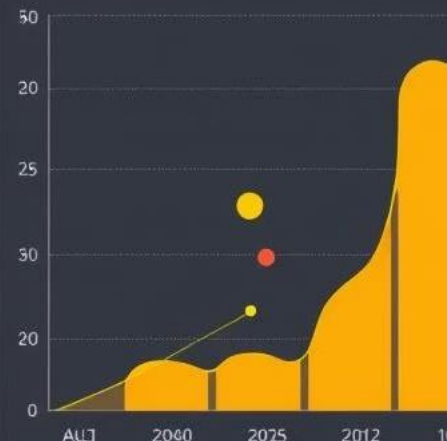
99%

RM

a charts



Soume charts



Small \rightarrow Local \rightarrow Mac \rightarrow Local \rightarrow Local

Overfitting

Excessive focus on training data harms new data performance.

- Use cross-validation
- Apply regularization

Underfitting

Too simple models miss important data patterns.

- Choose complex models
- Add more features

Bias, Variance & Data Quality

Balancing bias and variance is crucial; data noise impacts reliability.

- Clean and unbiased data
- Monitor model explainability



Setting Next Steps

1

Understand ML Fundamentals

Learn types, algorithms, and workflows.

2

Practice Model Training

Work with data and evaluate models effectively.

3

Address Common Problems

Manage overfitting, underfitting, and data quality.

4

Apply to Real Projects

Deploy ML models to solve real-world problems.