

# CW1 - Report Submission (Individual) [PDF Only]

MODULE: (2023) 4COSC008C.2 Trends in Computer Science (IIT Sri Lanka)

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1 UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

2 Trends in Computer Science

4COSC008C

Machine Learning

2 Overview of Machine Learning 3 Describe and compare

two different machine learning techniques

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II

1 INTRODUCTION

⑫ Artificial intelligence includes machine learning, a Statistical analysis tool, that recognizes

patterns and makes predictions based on the data provided. Machine learning involves training models using vast amounts of data which can be used to make predictions by identifying the patterns of the provided data (Bell, 2020).

④ There are several kinds of machine-learning methodologies, including reinforcement learning,

⑬ unsupervised learning, and supervised learning. Supervised learning deals with labelled data

④ while unsupervised learning deals with unlabeled data.

Various industries used machine learning to ease their tasks including health care, finance,

marketing, and more. ⑭ Machine learning can be used to develop recommendation systems based

on the pattern recognized from the previous data. Image recognition and autonomous vehicles

⑮ are also applications of machine learning.

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## ⑥ 2 OVERVIEW OF MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning is a part of Artificial Intelligence that can be used to do their own accurate

predictions. ⑩ Machine learning gives computers the ability to learn and improve about a specific

field without direct programming. El Naqa and Murphy (2015) state that “Machine Learning is

⑧ designed to emulate human intelligence by learning from the surrounding environment”.

### ④ 2.1 Practical Uses of Machine Learning

Machine learning has a wide range of uses in various fields. Examples of some fields that

use machine learning are finance, healthcare, astronomy, climate science, transportation, and

agriculture. Applications that employ machine learning include,

- Personalised feed on social media
- Email spam filters
- Virtual assistants use ML to generate responses and understand voice commands
- Translation tools using ML to increase the accurate
- Product recommendation
- GPS navigation apps use ML to select the fastest route

### ⑥ 2.2 Categories of Machine Learning

⑮ According to Zhang (2010), Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning, Semi-Supervised

Learning, Reinforcement Learning, and Learn to Learn are the main learning types of ML.

2

## ⑦ 3 SUPERVISED LEARNING

### 3.1 Definition of supervised learning

Supervised learning, a fundamental Machine Learning type, uses labeled data sets of inputs and

outputs the user gives for algorithm training. As the amount of data set increases, the model's accuracy also increases.

①⑦ Supervised learning is the most researched kind of machine learning type. The goal of supervised learning is to learn a generic function  $f(x)=y$  from a series of training examples of input-output  $(x,y)$  pairs of the function, such those shown in Table 3.1 (Brynjolfsson and Mitchell, 2017).

Input X Output Y Application

Voice recording Text transcript Speech recognition

Historical market data Future market data Trading bots

Drug chemical properties Treatment efficacy Pharma R&D

Photograph Tag Image tagging

Store transaction details Is the transaction fraudulent? Fraud detection

Recipe Ingredients Customer review Food recommendation

Purchase histories Future purchase behaviours Customer retention

⑤ Table 3.1: Set of training examples of input-output  $(x, y)$  pairs (Brynjolfsson and Mitchell, 2017)

⑧ 3.2 Categories of supervised learning

①⑦ There are two main types of supervised learning Regression and Classification. An algorithm is

⑨ used by the Regression to understand the relationship between the dependent and the independent

variables. ①⑧ Logistic regression, linear regression, and polynomial regression can be defined as

some regression algorithms. They can be used to predict numerical values (Nasteski, 2017).

⑤ To accurately classify test data into distinct categories, the classification uses an algorithm. As

①⑨ an example, in practice, spam can be categorized using supervised learning algorithms and

placed in a different folder from the inbox. Common classification algorithm types include

②⑩ decision trees, support vector machines, and linear classifiers (Nasteski, 2017).

3

④ 4 UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

⑨ 4.1 Definition of unsupervised learning

②① Only input data  $(x)$  and no matching output variables are available in unsupervised learning.

⑦ The goal of unsupervised learning is to model the underlying structure or distribution in the data

to learn more about data. ②① These are called unsupervised learning because unlike supervised

learning there are no correct answers and there is no teacher. Algorithms can use their own

devices to discover and present an interesting structure in the data (Abraham Iorkaa et al., 2021).

④ 4.2 Categories of unsupervised learning

22 According to Naeem et al. 23 (2023) clustering, association, anomaly detection, and autoencoder

17 issues are the four types of unsupervised learning.

- Clustering: The practice of classifying items into groups is known as clustering or clustering analysis (Naeem et al., 2023).
- Association: The unsupervised learning approach of Association Rule Learning is used to uncover associations between variables in massive datasets (Naeem et al., 2023).
- Anomaly detection: Any procedure that discovers outliers in a data set is known as anomaly detection (Naeem et al., 2023).
- Autoencoders: Autoencoders are an unsupervised learning approach that uses neural networks to do representation learning (Naeem et al., 2023).

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10 5 EXAMINING SUPERVISED VS UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

Supervised ML Unsupervised ML

Labeled data Requires labeled data Uses unlabeled data

Data set Data set contains input (x)

and output data (y)

Only have input data (x)

Learning goals Learning a mapping between

input and output pair and en-

ables prediction on unseen

data.

Discovers hidden patterns

4 and structures within the data

Types Classification, Regression Clustering, Association, An-

omaly detection

10 Accurate More accurate Less accurate

Training time Higher time-consuming Less time-consuming

Uses Spam Filtering, Fraud detec-

tion, Machine translation

Market segmentation, Music

recommendation, Outlier de-

tection

24 Table 5.1: 11 Contrasting Supervised and Unsupervised Learning

## 6 CRITICAL EVALUATION

This report equipped the reader with a foundational understanding of machine learning concepts and applications. <sup>(11)</sup> In this report, the author discussed supervised learning and unsupervised learning but there are many new advanced learning technologies like Self-supervised learning, Federated learning, Meta-learning, and Neuro-inspired learning.

## 7 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, machine learning involves different fields, and that improves the productivity of individuals. <sup>(4)</sup> Two machine learning techniques including supervised learning and unsupervised learning within the above chapters, have both pros and cons. The developer of the program needs to select the best type according to the particular use case and the environment.

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<sup>(29)</sup> 4, 51–62.


URL: <sup>(9)</sup> <https://doi.org/10.20544/horizons.b.04.1.17.p05>

Zhang, Y. <sup>(1)</sup> (2010), New advances in machine learning, BoD–Books on Demand.



List of Tables INTRODUCTION OVERVIEW OF MACHINE LEARNING Practical Uses of Machine Learning Categories of Machine Learning

SUPERVISED LEARNING Definition of supervised learning Categories of supervised learning

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

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