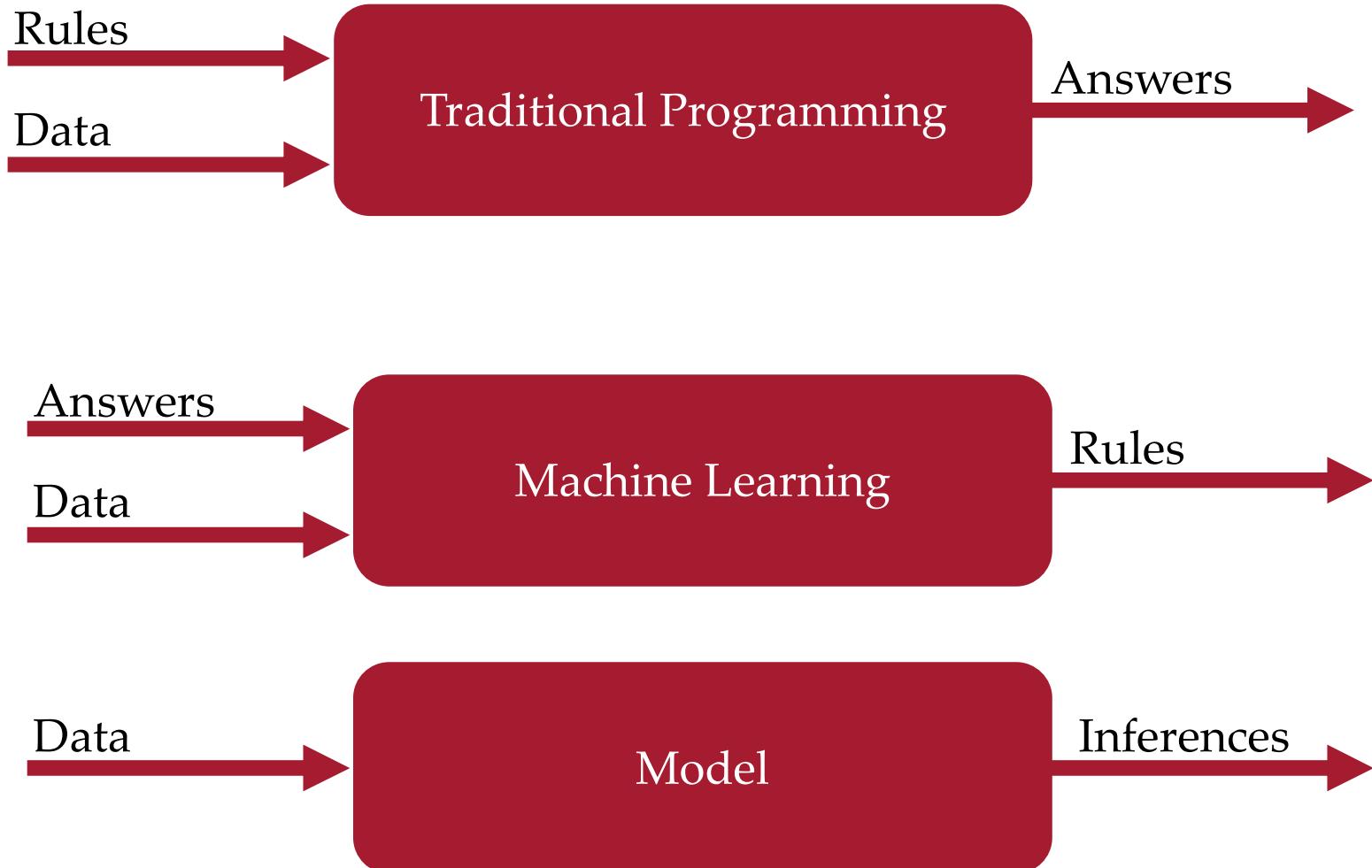


Machine Learning

Dr. Venki

Some slides adopted from Edge Impulse presentations

Machine Learning



Machine Learning



```
if(speed<4){  
    status=WALKING;  
}
```



```
if(speed<4){  
    status=WALKING;  
} else {  
    status=RUNNING;  
}
```



```
if(speed<4){  
    status=WALKING;  
} else if(speed<12){  
    status=RUNNING;  
} else {  
    status=BIKING;  
}
```

// ???


0101001010100101010
1001010101001011101
0100101010010101001
0101001010100101010

1010100101001010101
0101010010010010001
0010011111010101111
1010100100111101011

1001010011111010101
1101010111010101110
1010101111010101011
1111110001111010101

111111111010011101
0011111010111110101
0101110101010101110
1010101010100111110

Label = WALKING

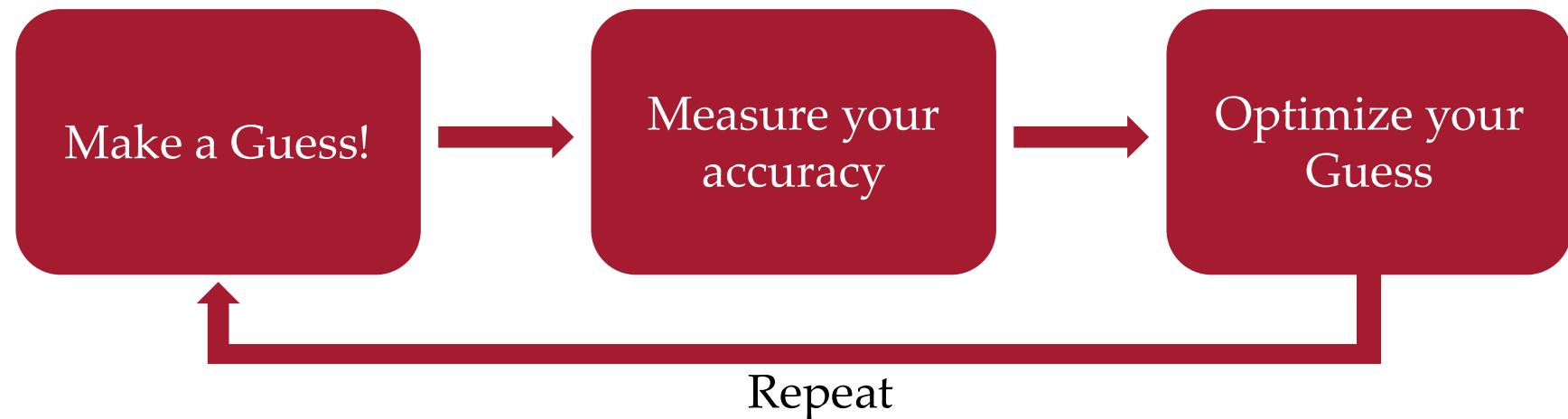
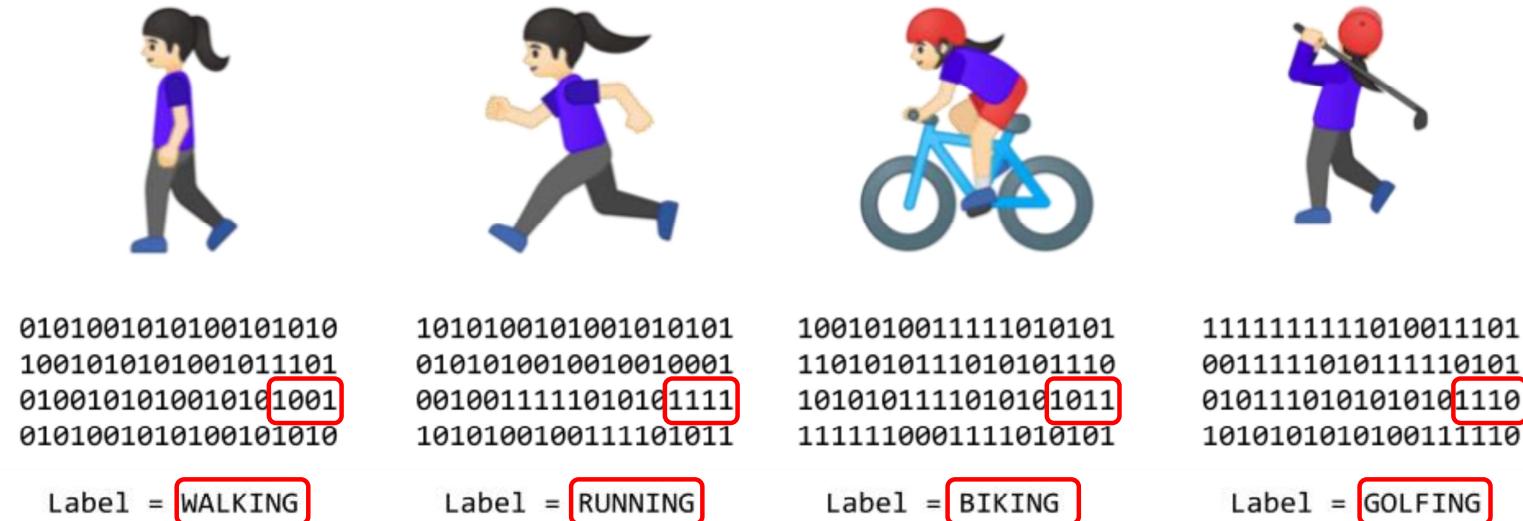
Label = RUNNING

Label = BIKING

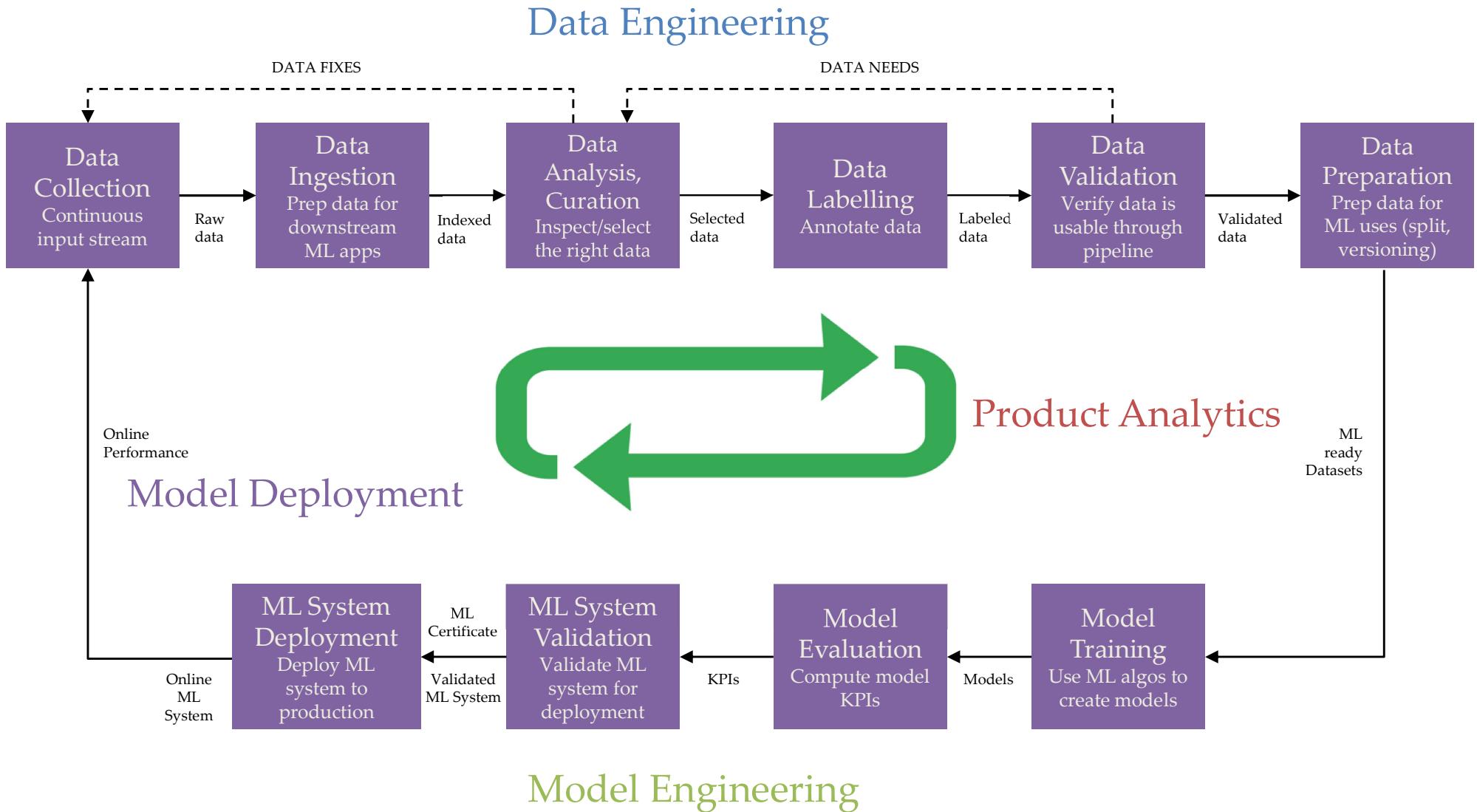
Label = GOLFING



The Machine Learning Paradigm



Life cycle of ML





ML Infrastructure

Data Engineering

- Defining data **requirements**
- **Collecting** data
- **Labelling** the data
- Inspect and **clean** the data
- Prepare data for **training**
- **Augment** the data
- **Add more data**

Model Engineering

- **Training** ML models
- Improving training **speed**
- Setting **target** metrics
- **Evaluating** against metrics
- **Optimizing** model training

ML Infrastructure

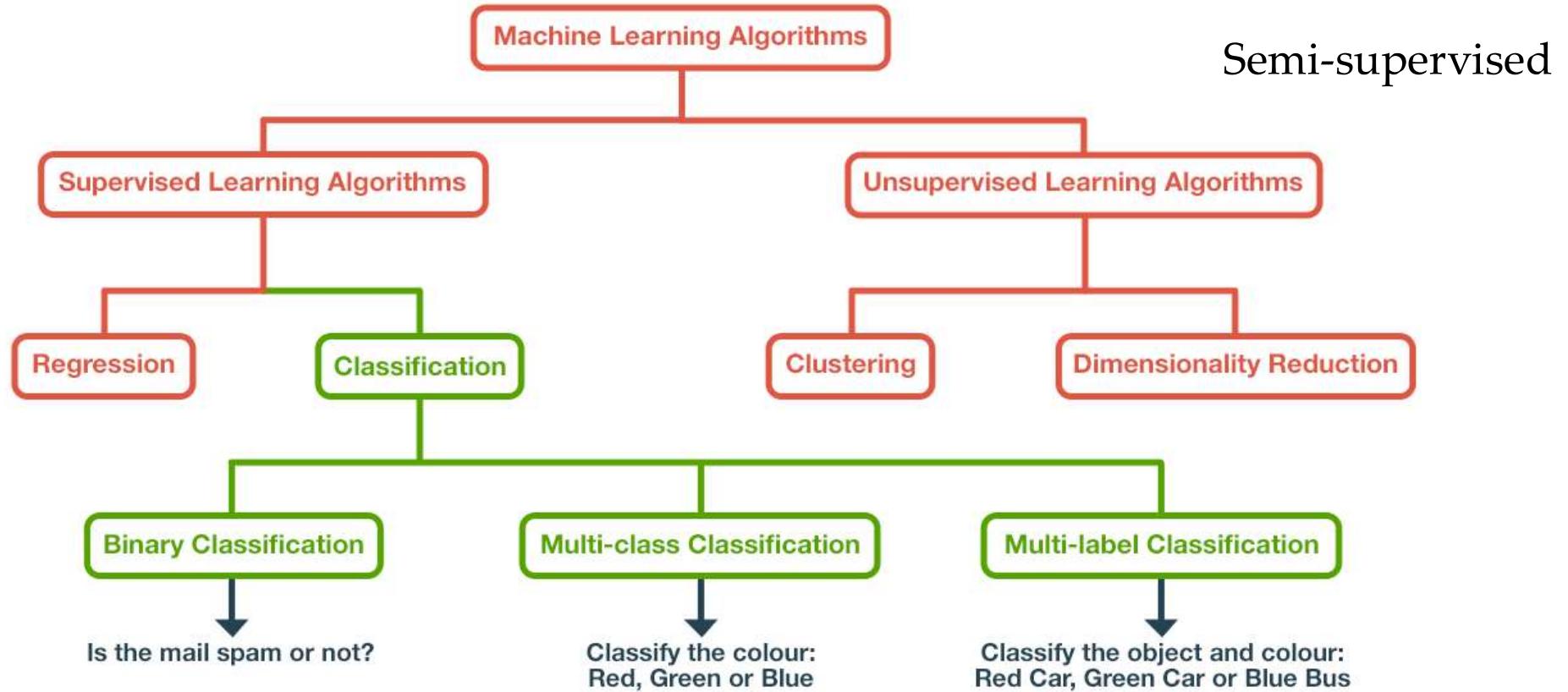
Model Deployment

- Model **conversion**
- **Performance** optimization
- **Energy-aware** optimizations
- **Security** and **privacy**
- **Inference** serving APIs
- **On-device** fine-tuning

Product Analytics

- **Dashboards**
- Field data **evaluation**
- **Value-added** for business
- Opportunities for **advancement** and **improvements**

Classification of ML Algorithms

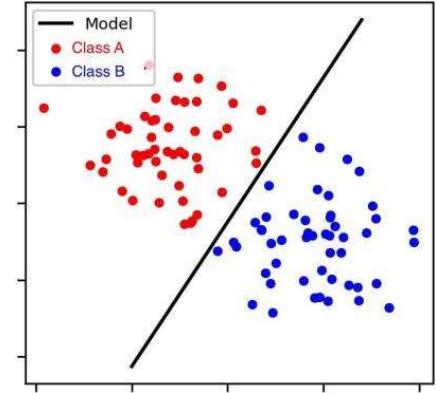
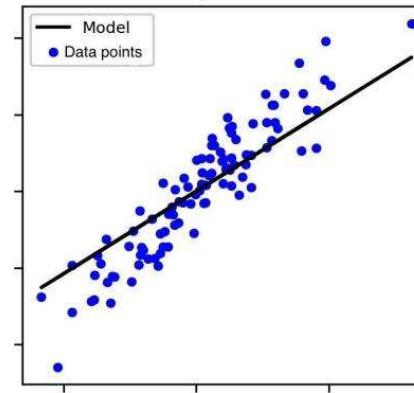


Supervised Machine Learning

2 types of problems it tries to solve:

Regression

- predict numerical (continuous) value
- Linear, Nonlinear Regression



Classification:

- predict categorical (discrete) value
- Naive Bayes Classifier, Support Vector Machines, Logistic Regression,
...

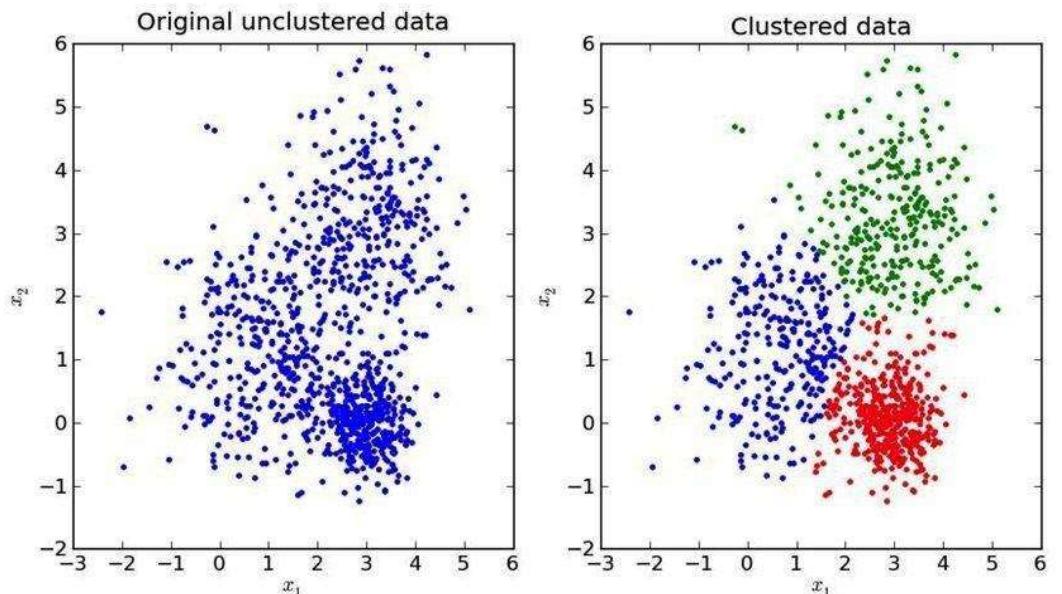
Decision Tree, Random Forest, k-NN, Neural Networks, etc...can solve both problems

Unsupervised Machine Learning

Training data: Unlabeled data

Training:

- extract features and patterns from data itself
- clustering: these features used to label and classify the data into clusters



k-Means clustering, ...