

Machine Learning

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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  
010100101010101010
```

Label = WALKING



```
1010100101001010101  
0101010010010010001  
0010011111010101111  
1010100100111101011
```

Label = RUNNING



```
1001010011111010101  
1101010111010101110  
1010101111010101011  
1111110001111010101
```

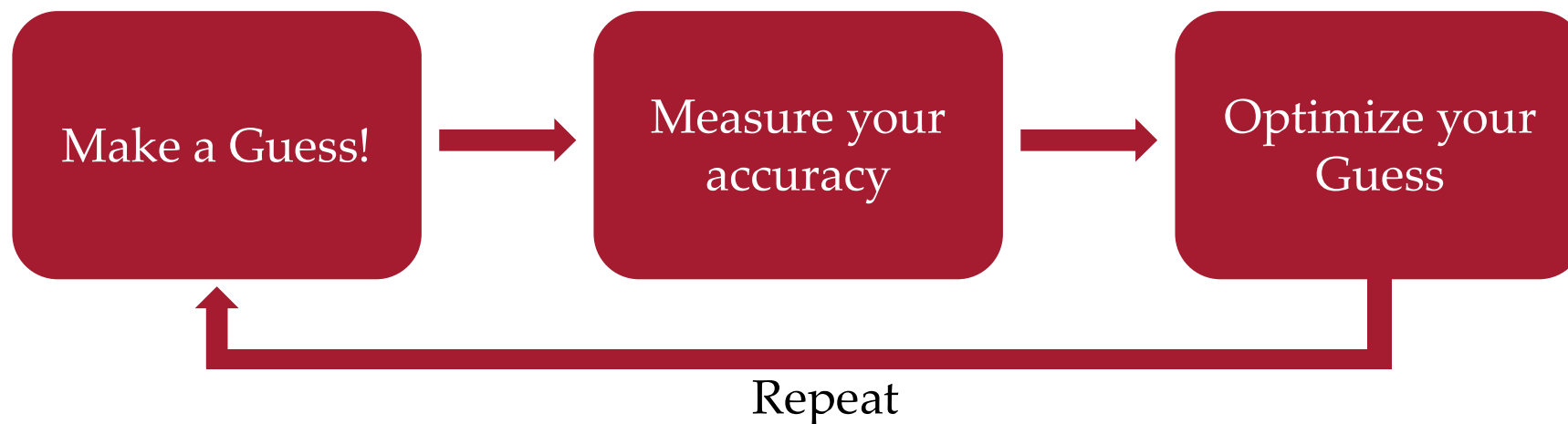
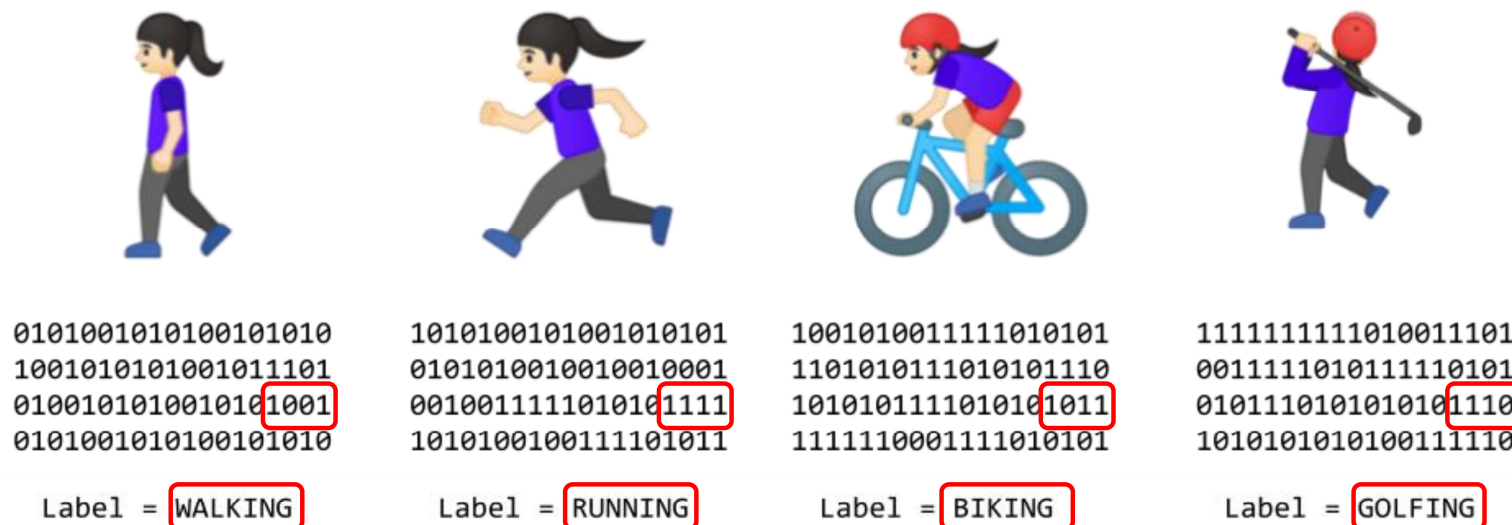
Label = BIKING



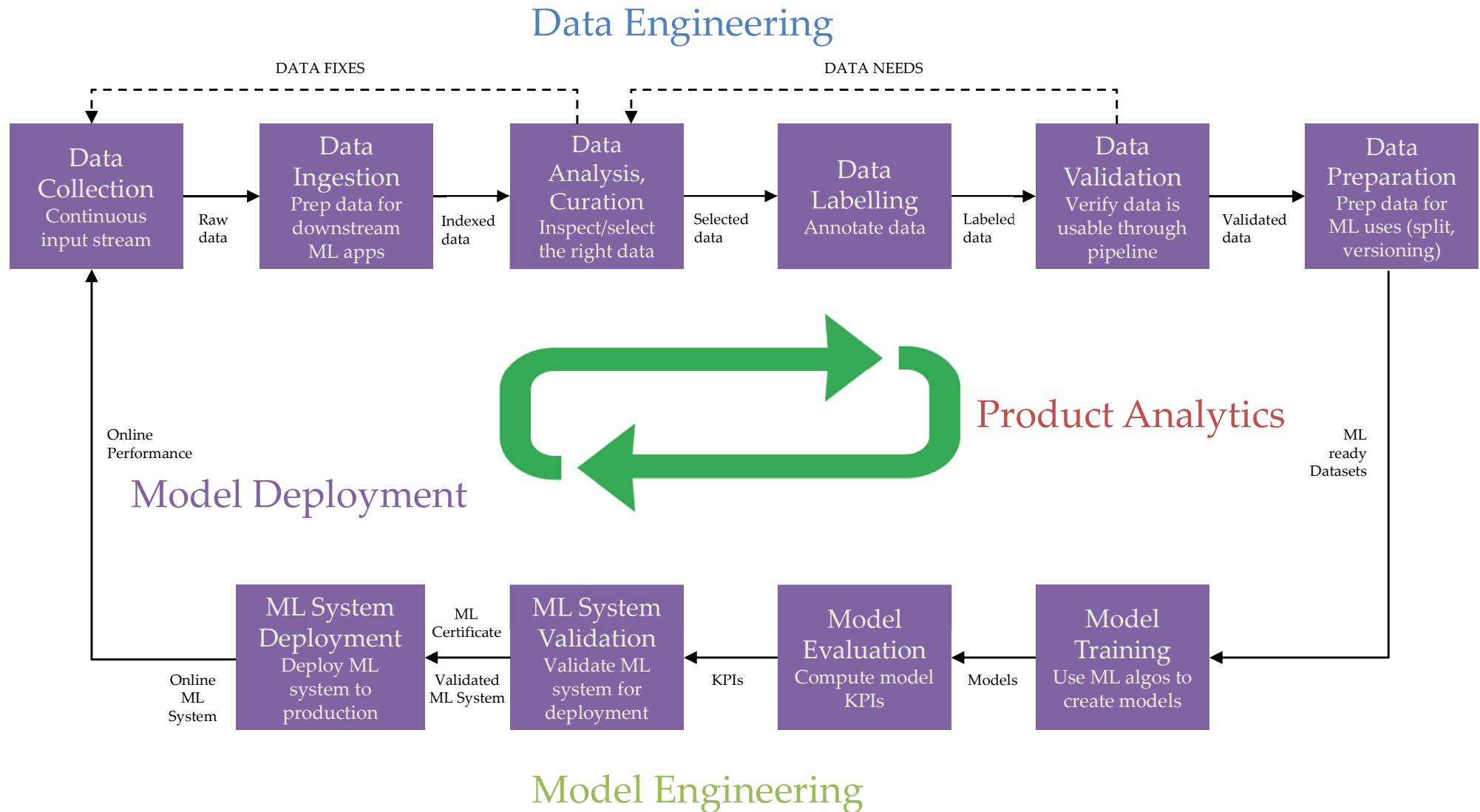
```
1111111111010011101  
0011111010111110101  
0101110101010101110  
1010101010100111110
```

Label = GOLFING

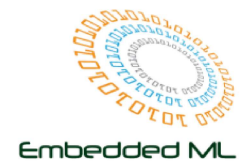
The Machine Learning Paradigm



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



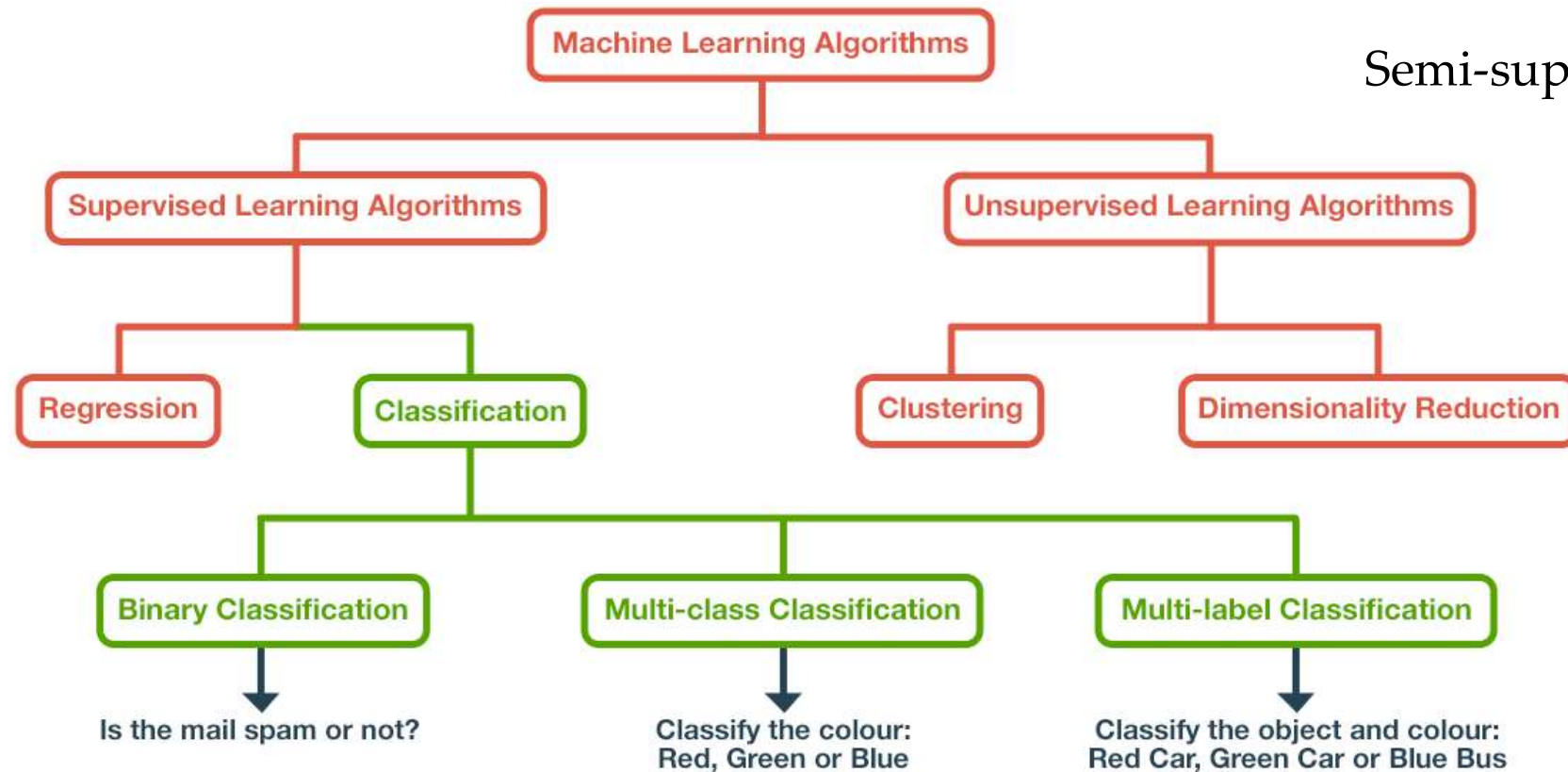
Model Deployment

- **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



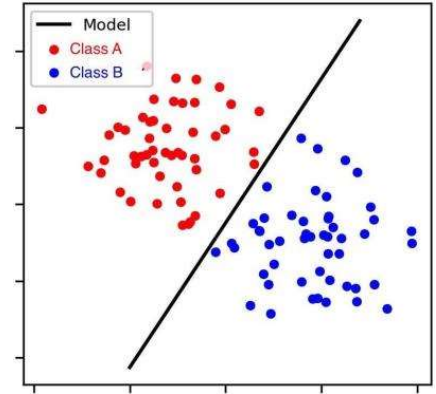
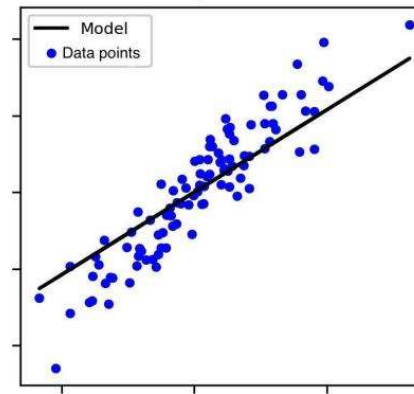
Semi-supervised

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, ...

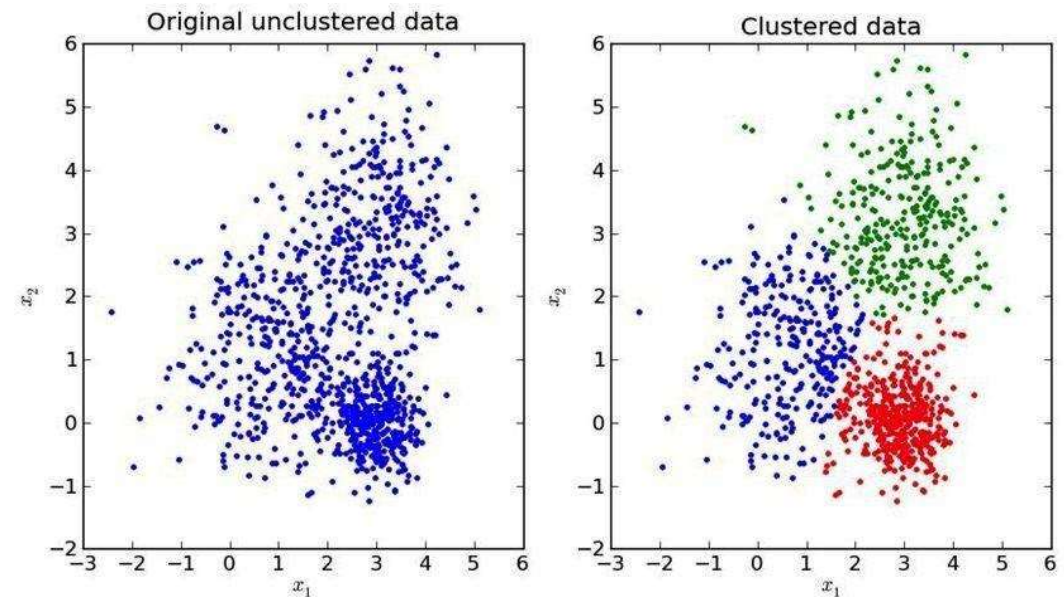
Decision Tree, Random Forest, k-NN, Neural Networks, etc...can solve both problems

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, ...