

DR. ALVIN'S PUBLICATIONS

CATEGORIES OF MACHINE LEARNING

SUPERVISED / UNSUPERVISED /
REINFORCEMENT LEARNING
DR. ALVIN ANG



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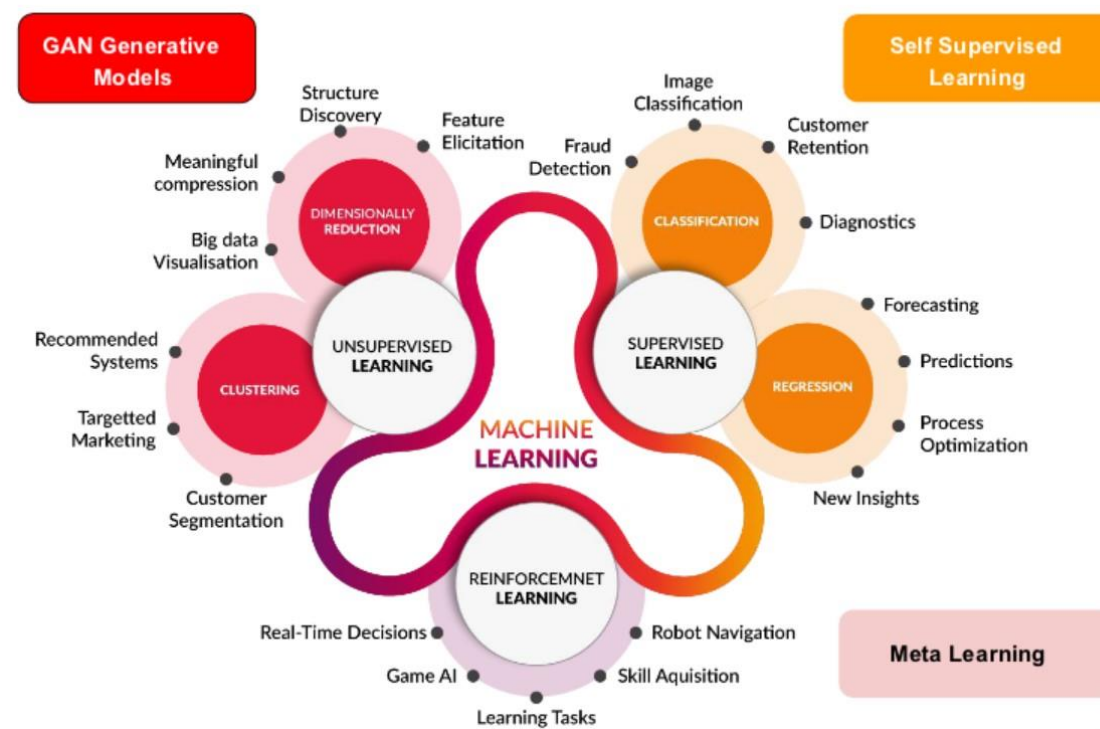
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I. DIFFERENCES

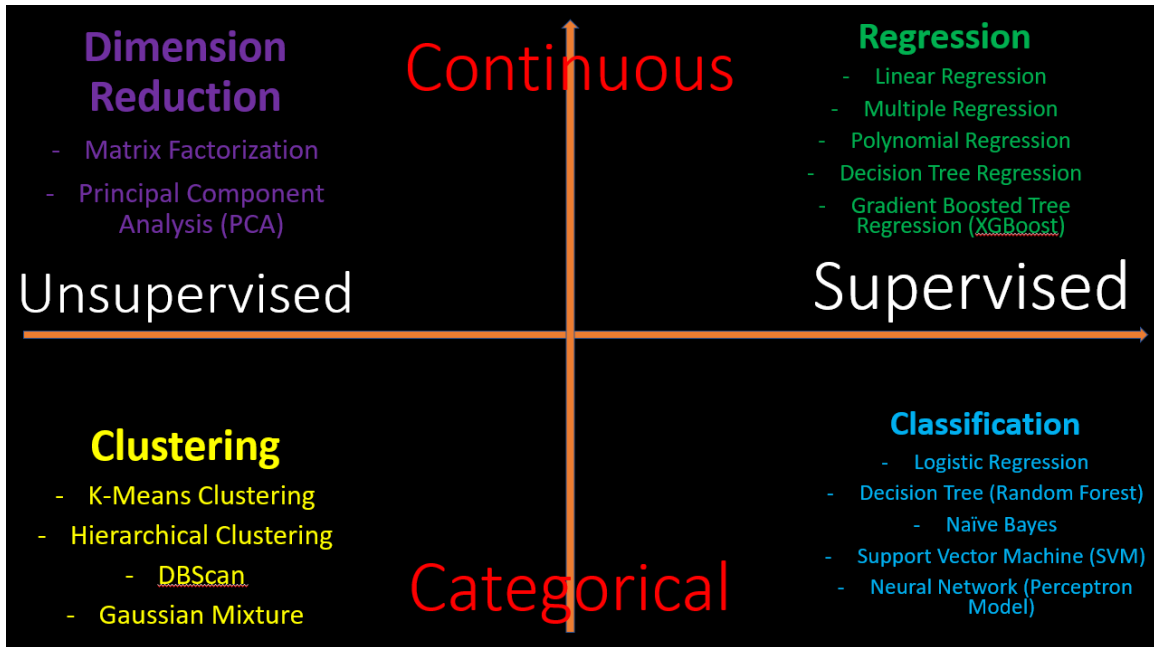
	Supervised	Unsupervised	Reinforcement
Definition	Machine Learns using Pre-labeled Data.	Machine is trying to Cluster/ Categorize Unlabeled data (without any guidance).	An agent interacts with its environment by performing actions & learning from errors and rewards.
Approach	<p>Supervised learning</p>	<p>Unsupervised learning</p>	<p>Reinforcement learning</p>
Is there a Physical Environment?	No	No	Yes
Types of Data	Labeled Data	Unlabeled Data	No Predefined Data
Examples of Data Input Types	E.g. Spreadsheets with labels.... Images with labels... Basically just “1-dimensional”...	E.g. Spreadsheets without labels... Images without labels... Basically just “1-dimensional”... meaning	E.g. Robots... Self Driving Cars... Data input is complex where Audio and Video could be a

	meaning if its images, its just images, not combined with audio.	if its images, its just images, not combined with audio.	combination (of both)
Types of Problems	Regression + Classification	Association + Clustering	Reward-Based
Training	External Supervision	No Supervision	No Supervision
Objective	Calculate Outcomes	Discover Underlying Patterns	Learn a Series of Action



II. SUPERVISED VS UNSUPERVISED

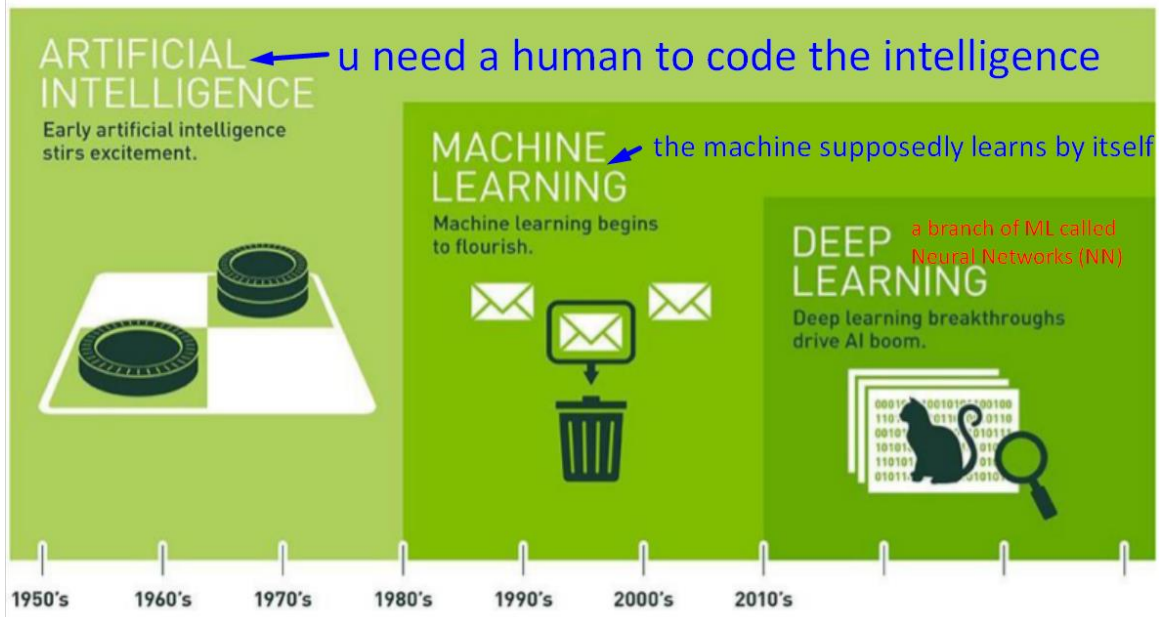
Below shows the various Machine Learning Algorithms.



Note:

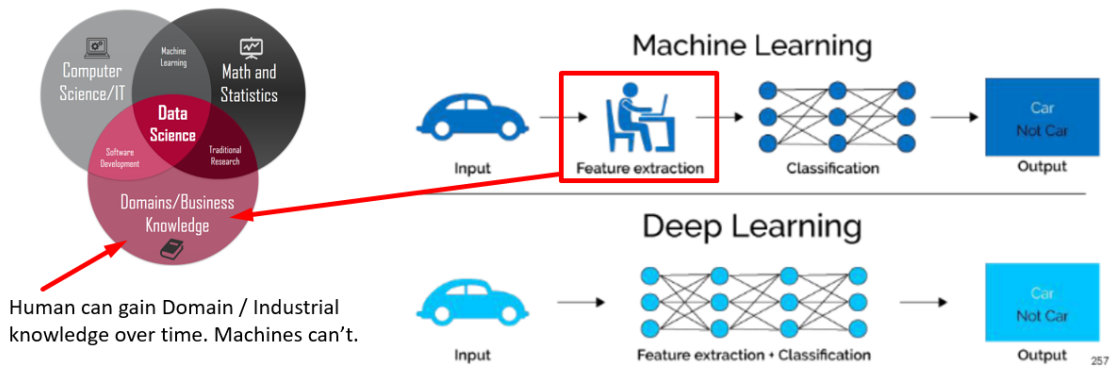
- Deep Learning = Neural Network
- Thus, Deep Learning is a subset of Machine Learning.

III. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MACHINE LEARNING VS DEEP LEARNING



Key Difference between ML vs DL

- ML = Humans are needed for Feature Extraction (using Business Acumen / Domain Knowledge)
- DL = Humans are NOT needed. DL models the human brain, thus able to pick up Domain Knowledge Artificially.





ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

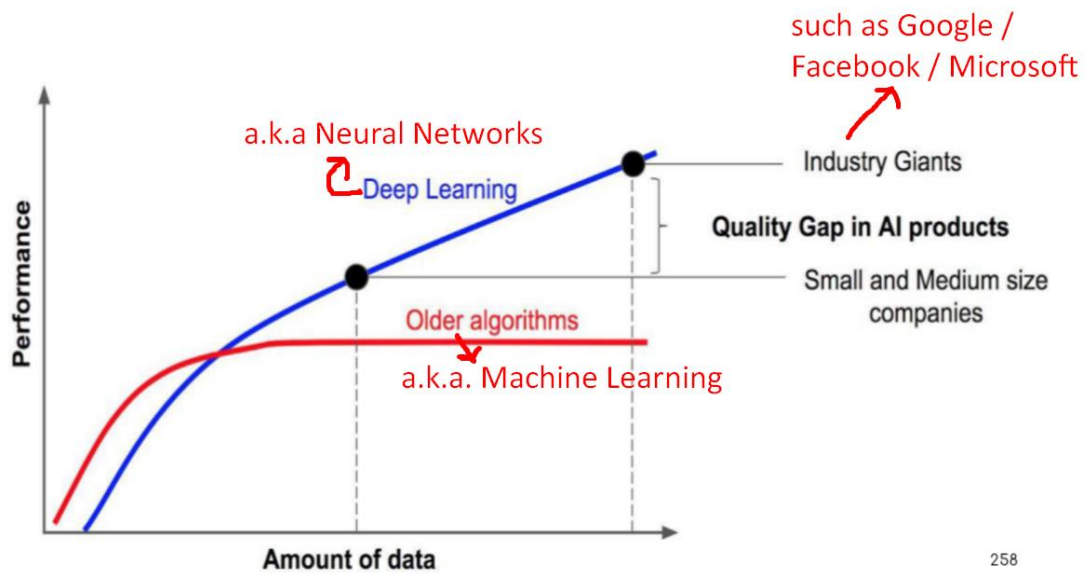
Programs with the ability to learn and reason like humans

MACHINE LEARNING

Algorithms with the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed

DEEP LEARNING

Subset of machine learning in which artificial neural networks adapt and learn from vast amounts of data



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- If you are using “Older Algorithms” (Machine Learning algorithms), they are good only for small amounts of data.
- They might even outperform Deep Learning (Neural Network) model.
- However, as your data grows significantly larger, Deep Learning outperforms other Machine Learning algorithms.
- That is why Google is willing to give you the software Tensorflow for free.
- And Facebook is willing to give you Pytorch for free.
- Because you don’t have the amount of data they have – and the processing power capacity.
- The Quality Gap in AI products start to widen as your data grows larger.

REFERENCES

<https://towardsdatascience.com/what-is-machine-learning-a-short-note-on-supervised-unsupervised-semi-supervised-and-aed1573ae9bb>

<https://intellipaat.com/blog/supervised-learning-vs-unsupervised-learning-vs-reinforcement-learning/>

ABOUT DR. ALVIN ANG



Dr. Alvin Ang earned his Ph.D., Masters and Bachelor degrees from NTU, Singapore. He is a scientist, entrepreneur, as well as a personal/business advisor. More about him at www.AlvinAng.sg.