# INTRODUCTION TO MODELING

#### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

### TODAY'S LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of today's lesson, you will be able to:

Explain what a model is and how models are used

Identify different types of models

Understand, implement, and explain a simple linear regression model

#### INTRODUCTION

## Modeling Basics

#### **MODELING BASICS**

- **Modeling** is something humans do naturally.
- We **collect data** more or less constantly.
  - We abstract and simplify that data.
    - And we (hopefully!) **update** our models with new information.

#### **MODELING BASICS**

"Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful."

- George Box, 1987

#### **MODELING BASICS**

"Because, if this was not the case ... human beings, faced with the daily wondrousness of everything, would go around wearing big, stupid grins ... and say 'Wow!' a lot."

- Terry Pratchett Small Gods

#### WHY DO DATA SCIENTISTS MODEL?

- We model to make predictions
  - How long will it take me to get to class?
  - How much money should I expect to make as a new Data Scientist?
- We model to make inferences
  - What is the effect of temperature on traffic?
  - How does education affect salary?

#### TWO KINDS OF MODELING

- **Computational modeling** is the process of writing simulations to estimate or predict how a system will behave.
- **Machine learning modeling** applies an algorithm to data in order to 'teach' a computer to do something without writing that something explicitly.
- We do the second kind in this course; but it's good to remember that the first kind exists because it's really cool.

#### **TERMINOLOGY**

- X the independent/explanatory variables we use to predict
- Y the dependent/target variable we want to predict
  - $\widehat{\boldsymbol{Y}}$ : (pronounced 'y-hat') is our predicted value of  $\boldsymbol{Y}$

#### **GOALS**

- Model the relationship between X and Y
- Build a model that gets Y as close as possible to y-hat
- Use our observed values of X and a model to generate y-hat