

About Me



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speak at lots of conferences









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Agenda

- → Data Science and Machine Learning
- → Azure Machine Learning
- → Let's Model and Predict
- → Questions



The Analytics Spectrum





The Value of Data

Companies that use data and business analytics to guide decision making are more productive and experience higher returns on equity than competitors that don't.

- Brad Brown, McKinsey Global Institute

By 2015, organizations integrating high-value, diverse new information types and sources into a coherent information management infrastructure will outperform their industry peers financially by more than 20%.

- Regina Casonato, Gartner



The Size of Data

35,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

According to IDC, the digital universe will grow to 35 zetabyes (35 trillion terabytes) globally by 2020.

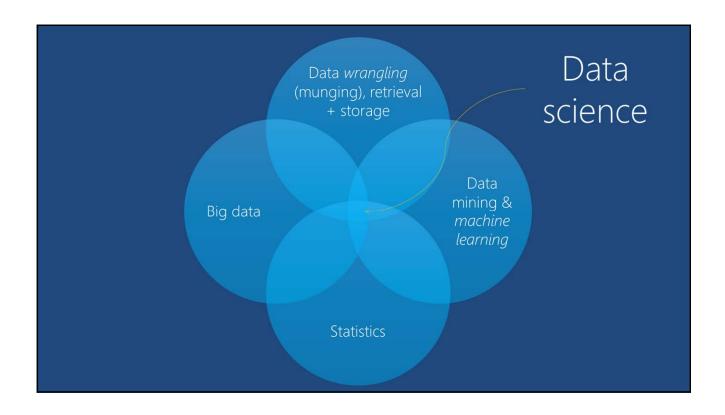


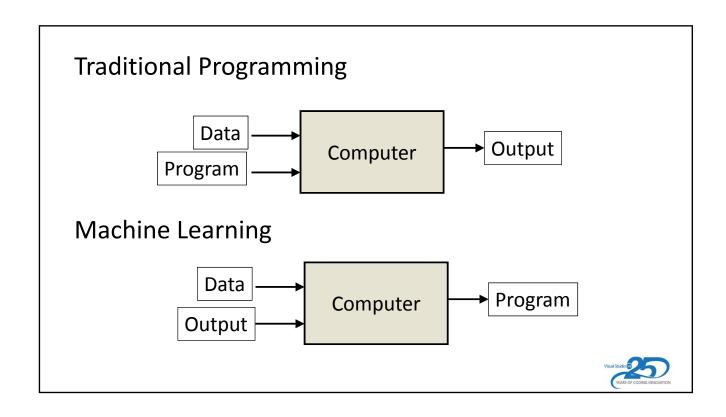
Why is Big Data Valuable?

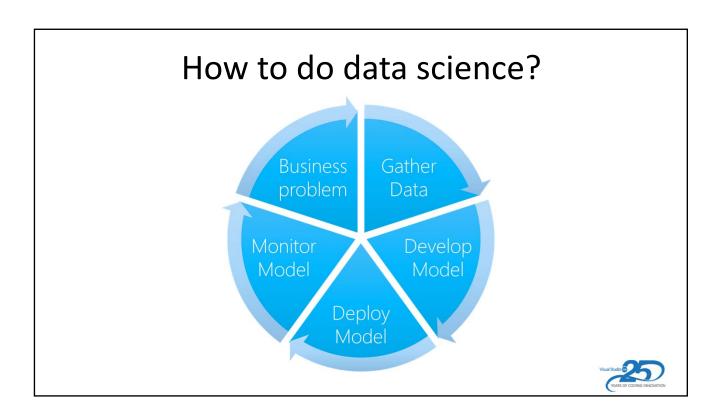
Statistically, big data is important because of the confidence interval (margin of error)

The Confidenence Interval has an inverse relationship with the sample size









Types of Algorithms

Classification Categorize data

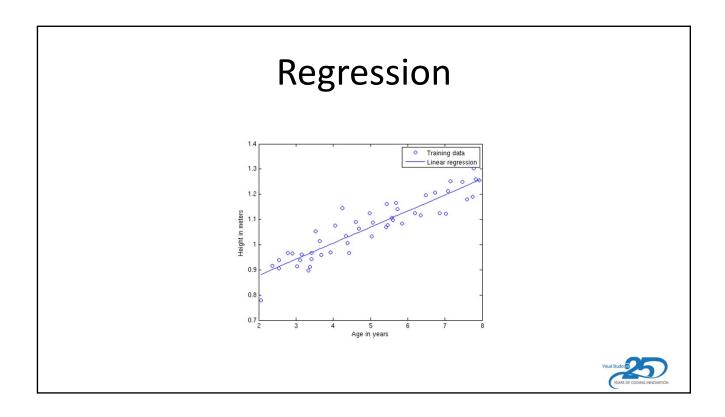
Clustering Discover natural groupings and patterns

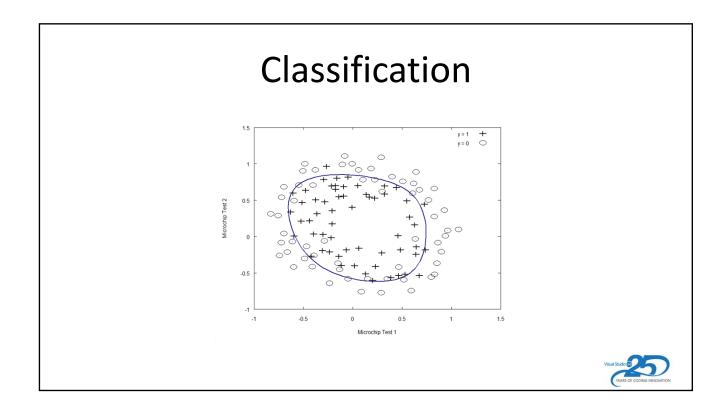
Regression Predict numerical values

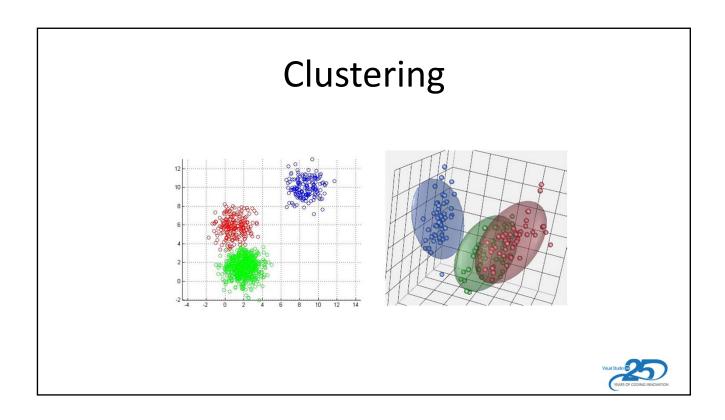
Recommendations Suggestions from associations

Ensembles Multiple models and algorithms together











Ensemble Strategies

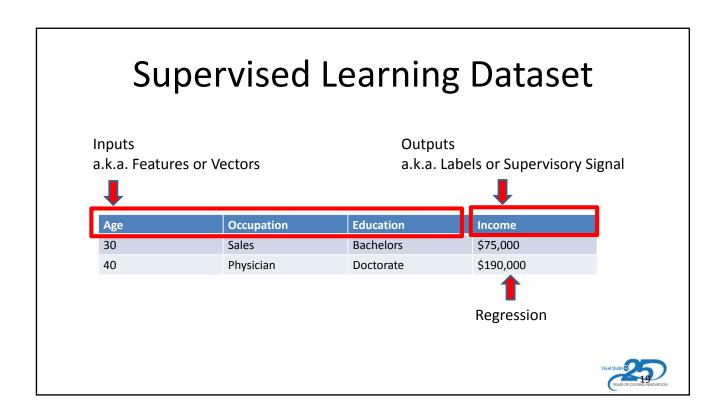
- Bagging
 - different subsets of the data to train each model
- Boosting
 - Additional models focus on misclassified data

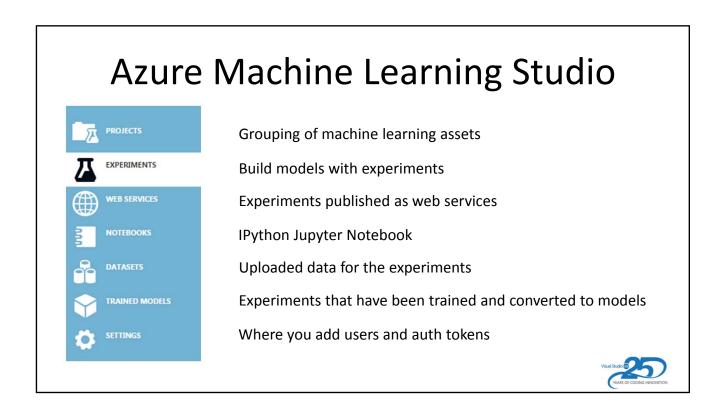


Do we train?

- Supervised learning
 - Trained
 - Model created from known datasets
 - Examples include classification and regression
- Unsupervised learning
 - Untrained
 - Model created by self-analyzing data and inferring patterns and structure
 - Examples include clustering







Creating and Training the Model

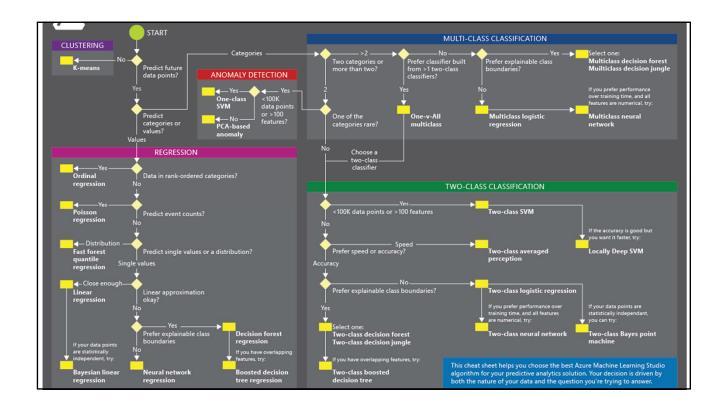
- Clean Data
- Select Columns
- Split Data for training
- Choose an Algorithm



Model Evaluation

- **Mean Absolute Error** (MAE): The average of absolute errors (an *error* is the difference between the predicted value and the actual value).
- **Root Mean Squared Error** (RMSE): The square root of the average of squared errors of predictions made on the test dataset.
- Relative Absolute Error: The average of absolute errors relative to the absolute difference between actual values and the average of all actual values.
- **Relative Squared Error**: The average of squared errors relative to the squared difference between the actual values and the average of all actual values.
- Coefficient of Determination: Also known as the R squared value, this is a statistical metric indicating how well a model fits the data.





Resources

- Azure Machine Learning eBook
 - https://mva.microsoft.com/ebooks
- https://azure.microsoft.com/enus/documentation/services/machine-learning/
- https://azure.microsoft.com/enus/documentation/articles/machine-learning-createexperiment/



Q&A



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