

K NEAREST NEIGHBORS

Brian Chung

Whats cool in ML? <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/350/6266/1332.full>

Review / Exit Tickets

Numpy

Project Overview

Various topics

Milestone 1

AGENDA

Goals for the session:

- Finish up Pandas
- First Learning model!

PANDAS OVERVIEW

Let's see some more interesting tools using **pandas**

Pandas— A scientific computing library built for python on top of numpy, providing high performance data structures and operations on those data structures

Brings data aggregation and split-apply-combine features to Python, ala Excel++.

IV. CLASSIFICATION PROBLEMS

	<i>continuous</i>	<i>categorical</i>
<i>supervised</i>	<i>regression</i>	<i>classification</i>
<i>unsupervised</i>	<i>dimension reduction</i>	<i>clustering</i>

Here's (part of) an example dataset:

Fisher's iris dataset (1936)

sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	virginica
5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	virginica

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(also called *features*)

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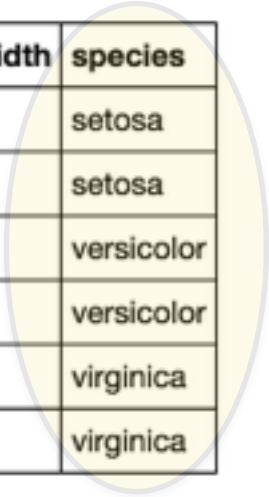
\mathbf{X} = independent variables
(also called *features*)

\mathbf{y} = class labels
(qualitative)

Q: What does “supervised” mean?

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A: We know the labels.



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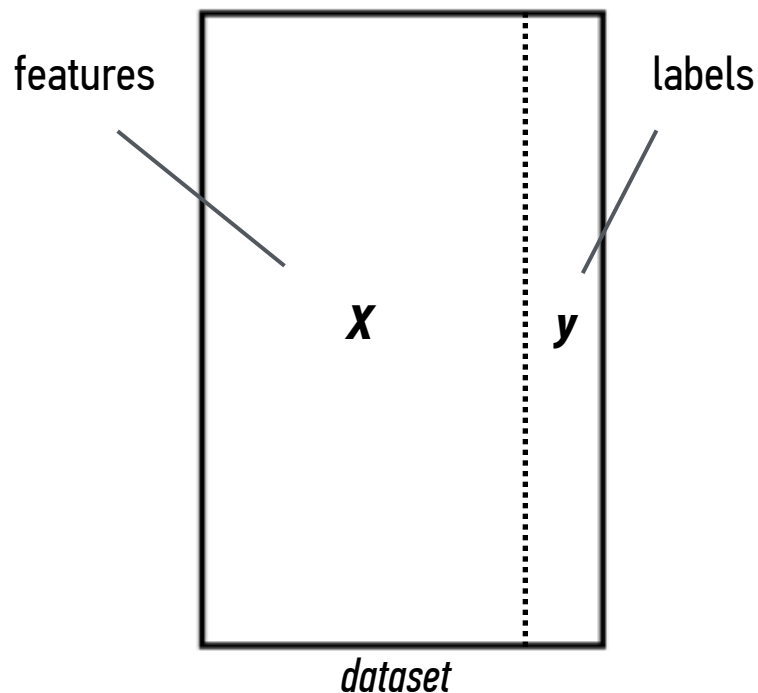
Q: How does a classification problem work?

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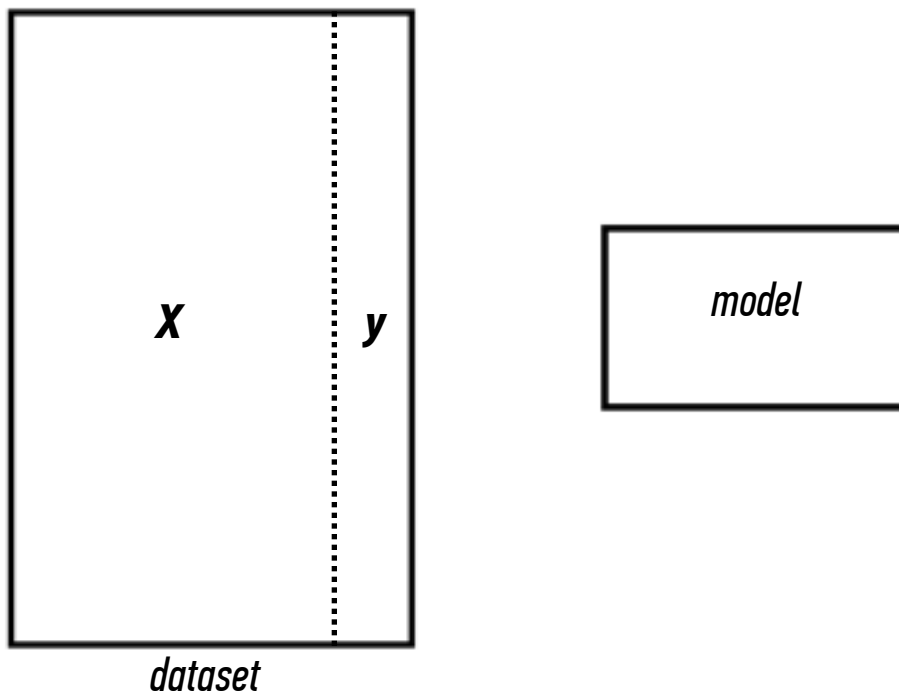


dataset

Q: How does a classification problem work?



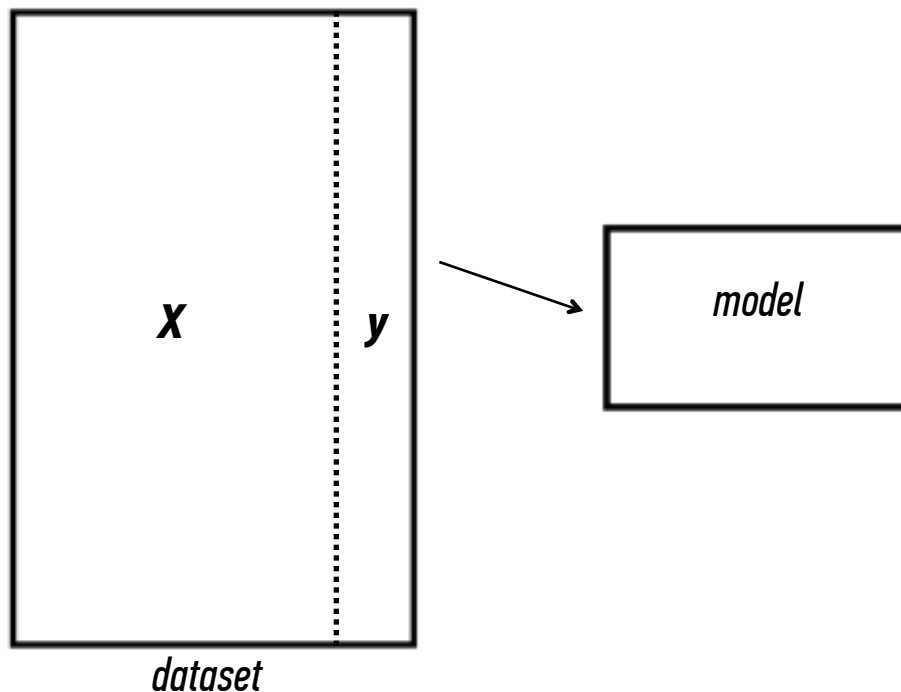
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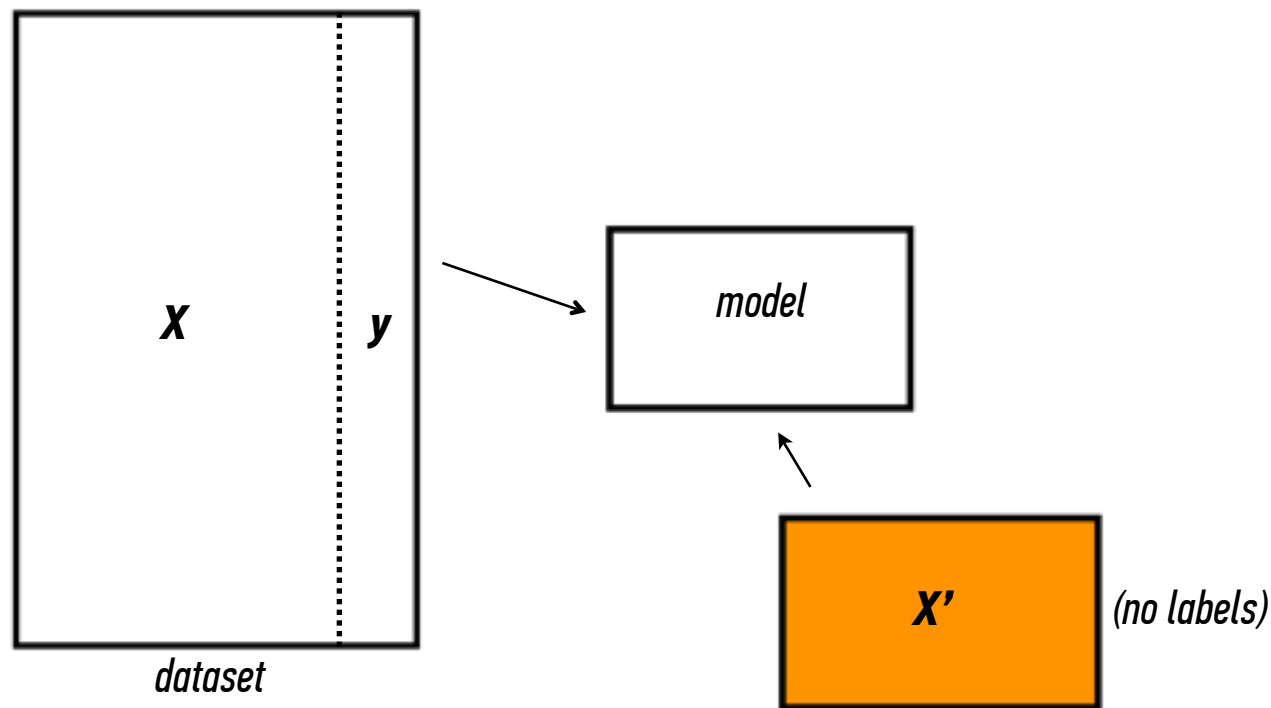
1) train model

*model 'learns' how
 \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{y} relate to
each other*



Q: How does a classification problem work?

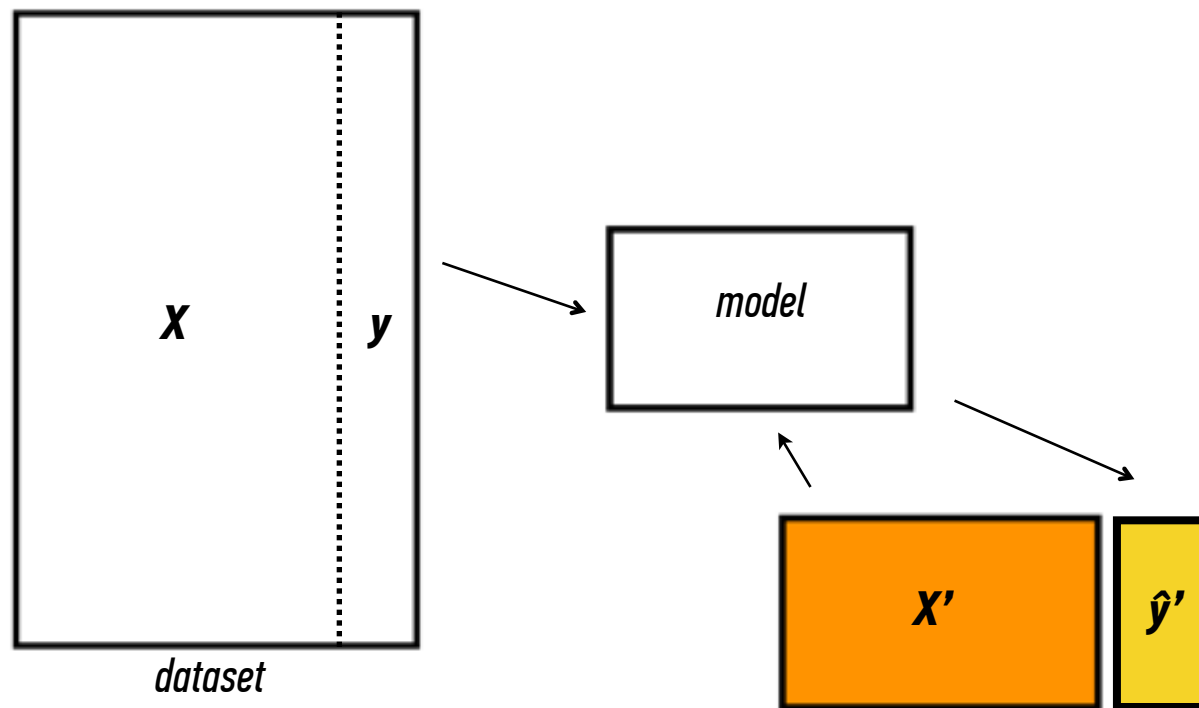
- 1) *train model*
- 2) *make predictions*



Q: How does a classification problem work?

- 1) *train model*
- 2) *make predictions*

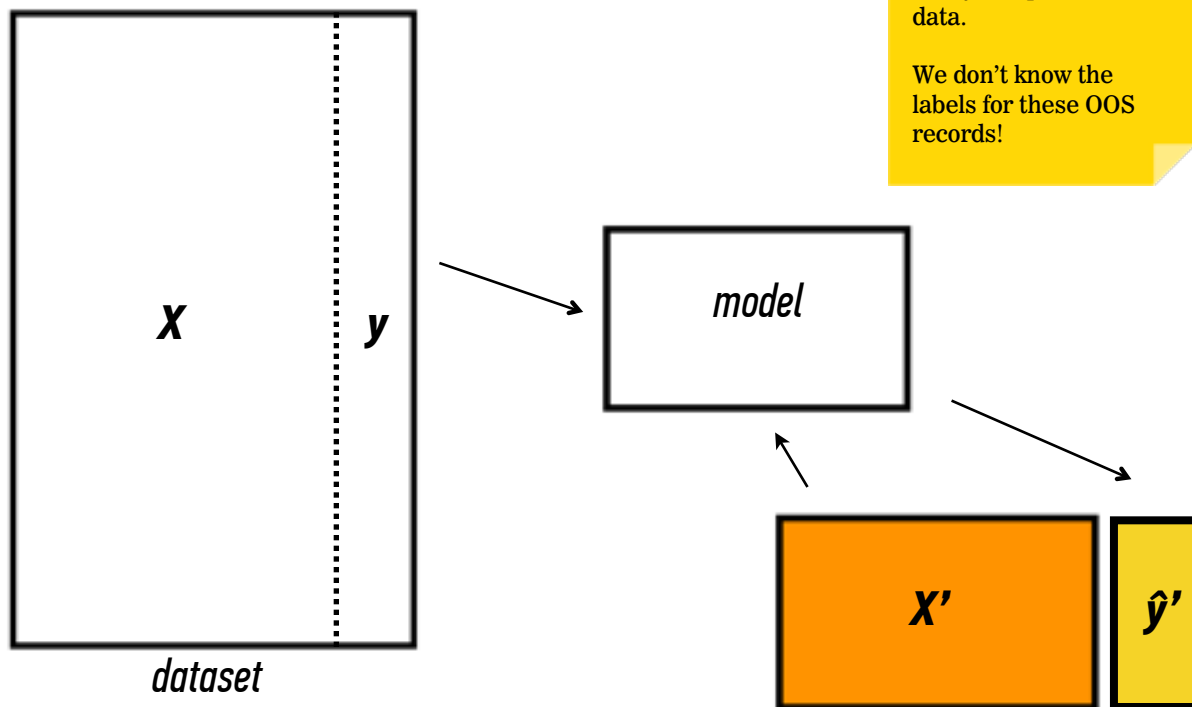
*model applies
what it learned
to new dataset X'*



Q: How does a classification problem work?

- 1) train model*
- 2) make predictions*

*model applies
what it learned
to new dataset X'*



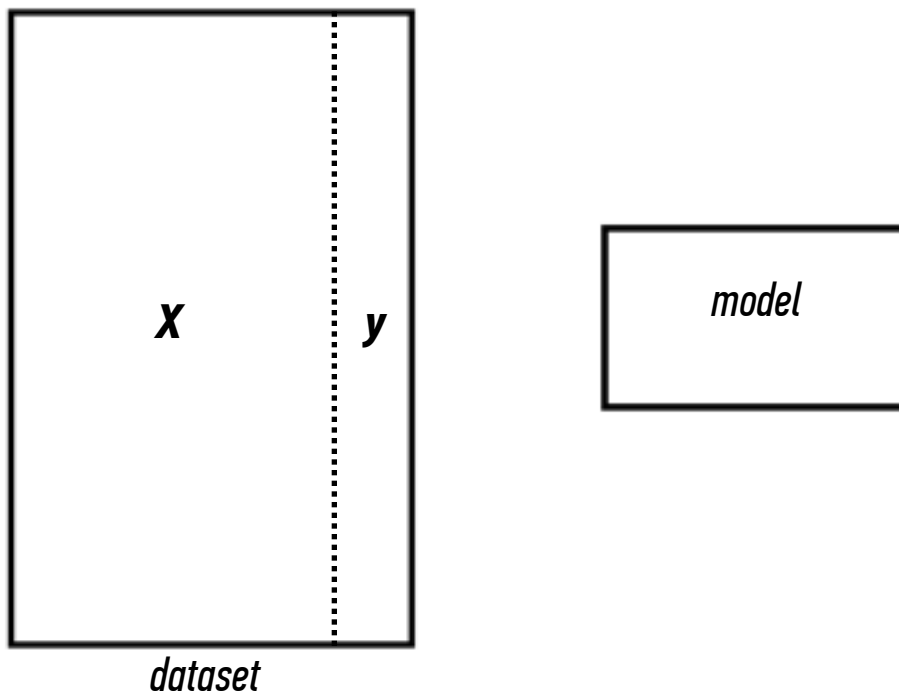
QUESTION

***HOW
DO YOU
MEASURE
THE
QUALITY?***

supervised

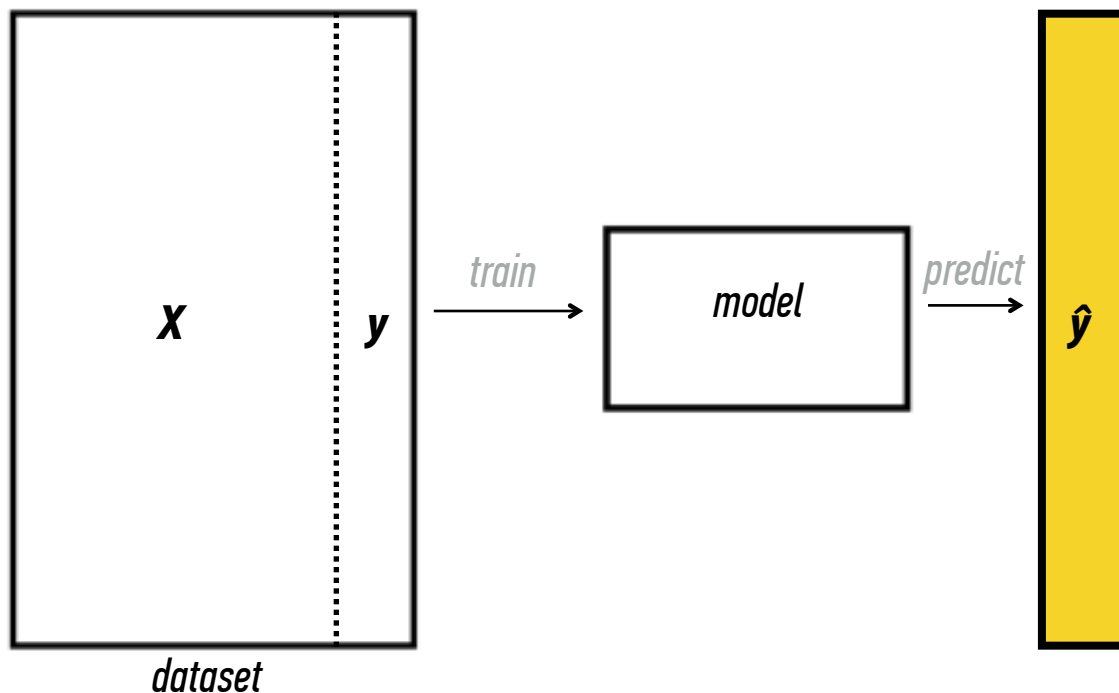
test out your predictions

Q: How do we test the model's predictions?



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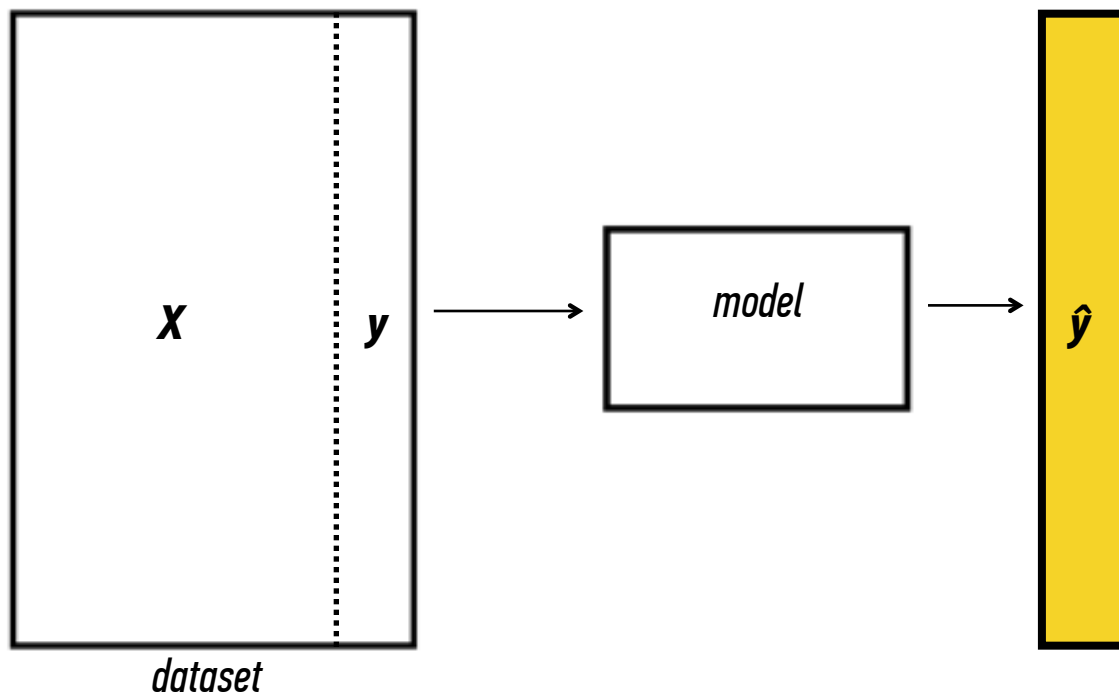
We could apply the model on the given dataset \mathbf{X} and test predictions \mathbf{y}



Q: How do we test the model's predictions?

We could apply the model on the given dataset X and test predictions y

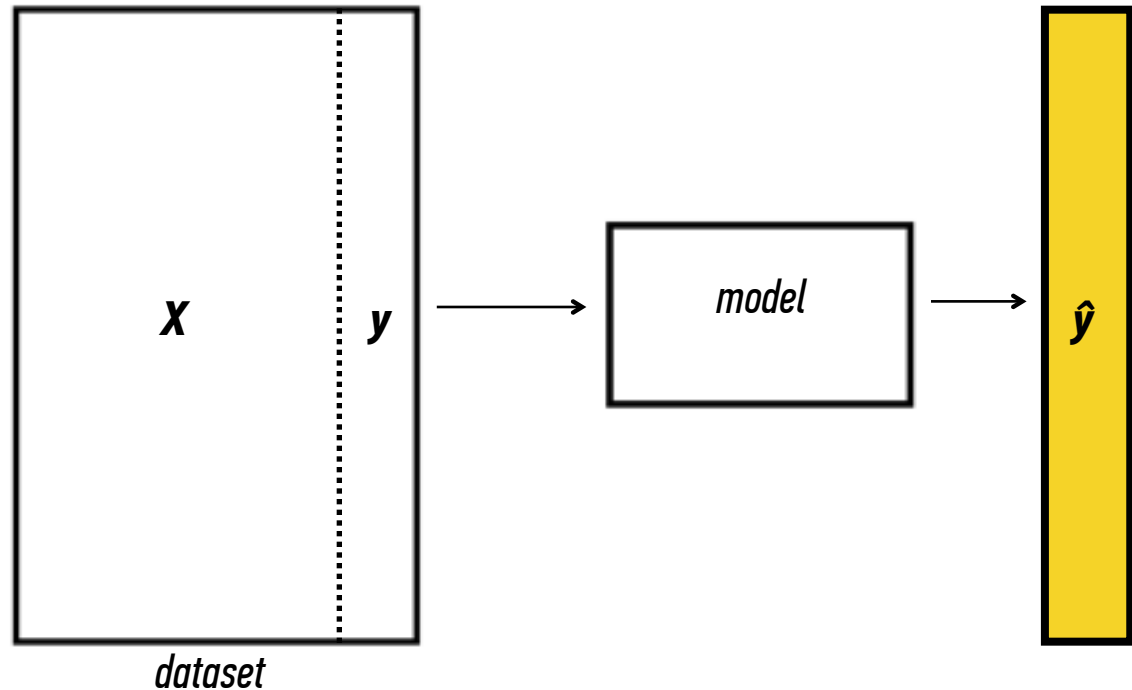
What could possibly go wrong here?



Q: How do we test the model's predictions?

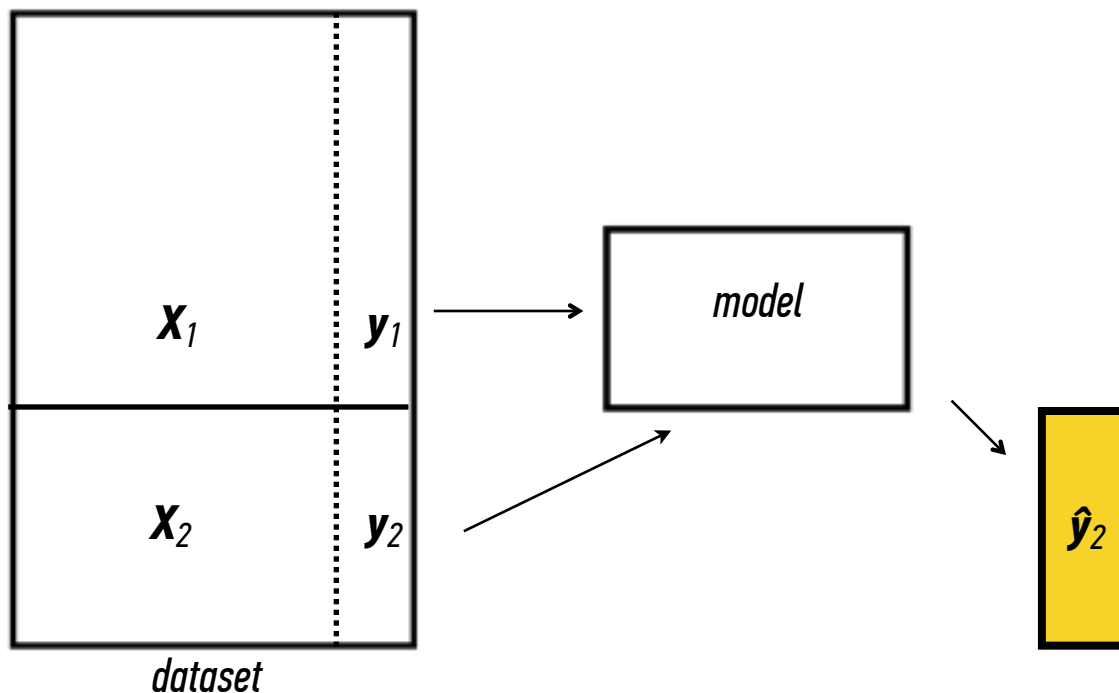
We could apply the model on the given dataset X and test predictions y

***Model could just have memorized all labels
(like a cheating student)***



Q: How do we test the model's predictions?

*Train model on a part
of \mathbf{X} , and test the results
on the rest of the data*



Q: What steps does a classification problem require?

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dataset

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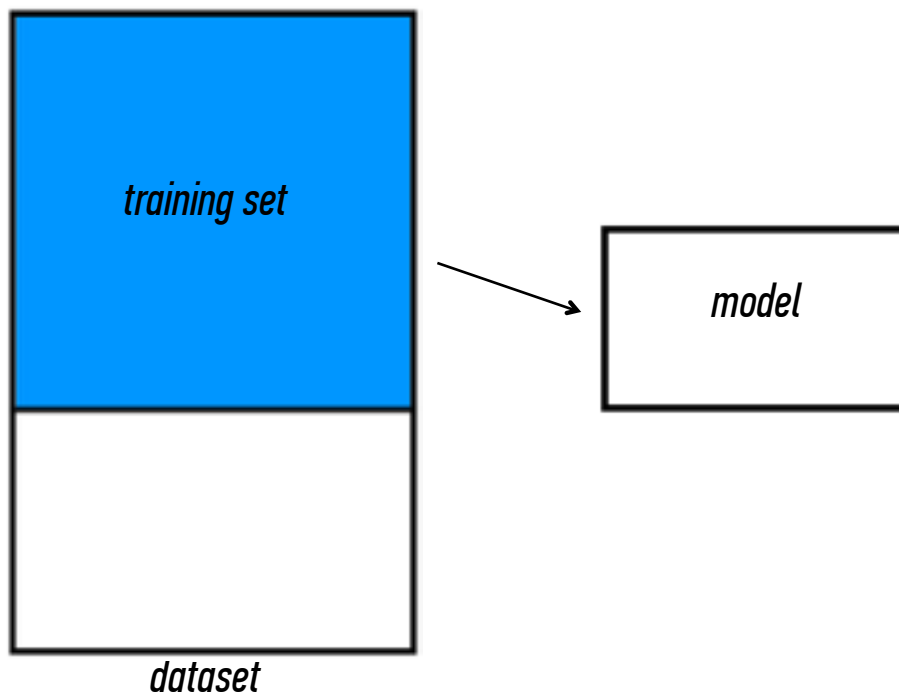
1) split dataset



dataset

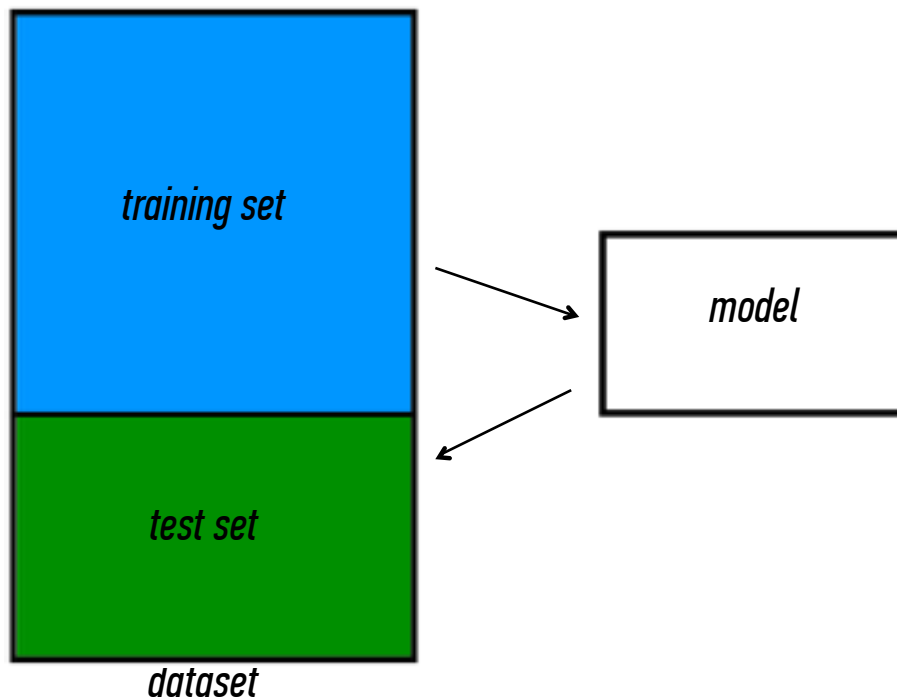
Q: What steps does a classification problem require?

- 1) split dataset*
- 2) train model*



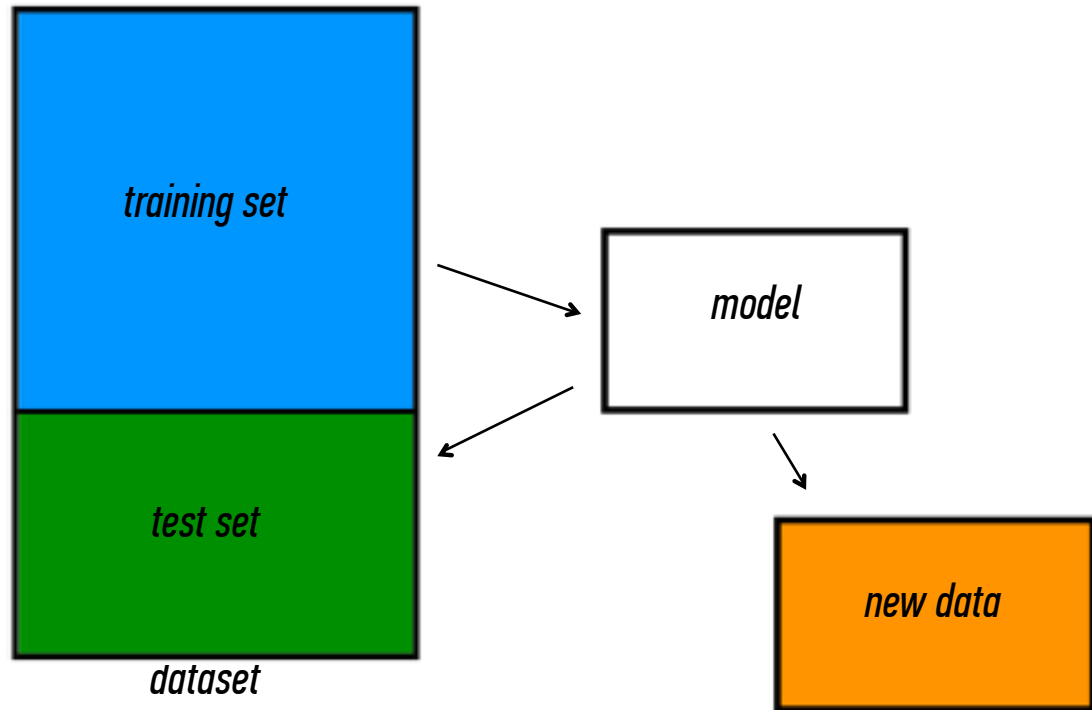
Q: What steps does a classification problem require?

- 1) split dataset*
- 2) train model*
- 3) test model*



Q: What steps does a classification problem require?

- 1) split dataset*
- 2) train model*
- 3) test model*
- 4) make predictions*



	<i>continuous</i>	<i>categorical</i>
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All supervised machine learning problems require using a training and test set

INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

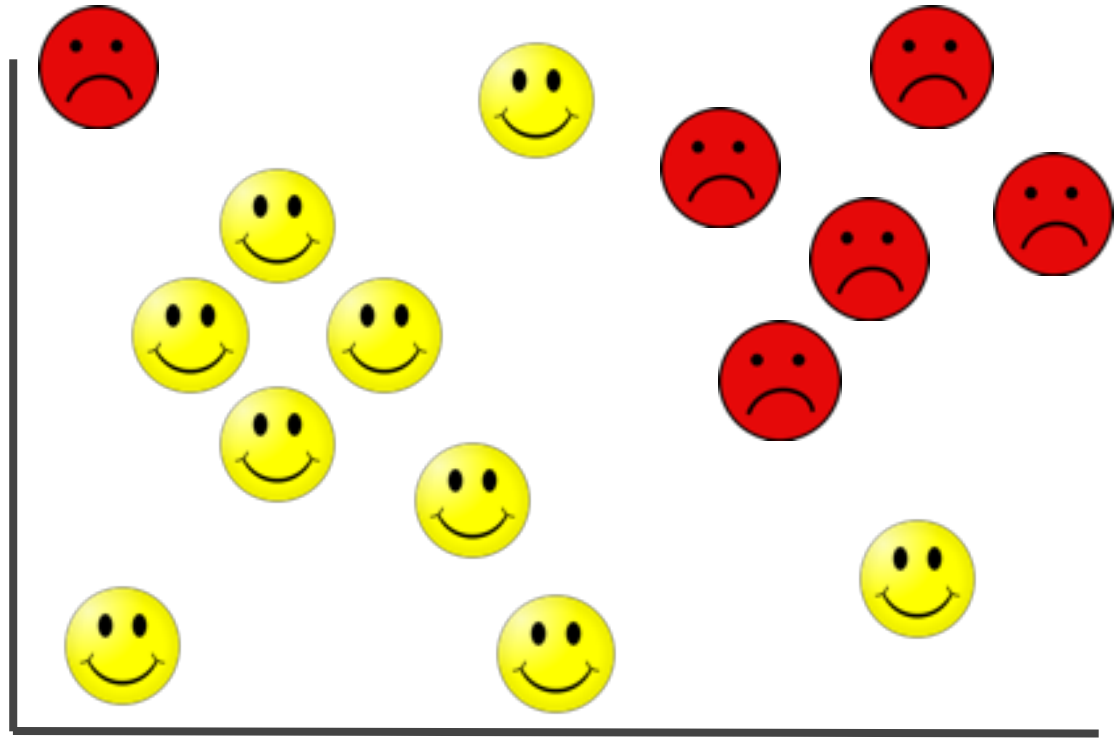
KNN CLASSIFICATION

	<i>continuous</i>	<i>categorical</i>
<i>supervised</i>	<i>regression</i>	<i>classification</i>
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kNN

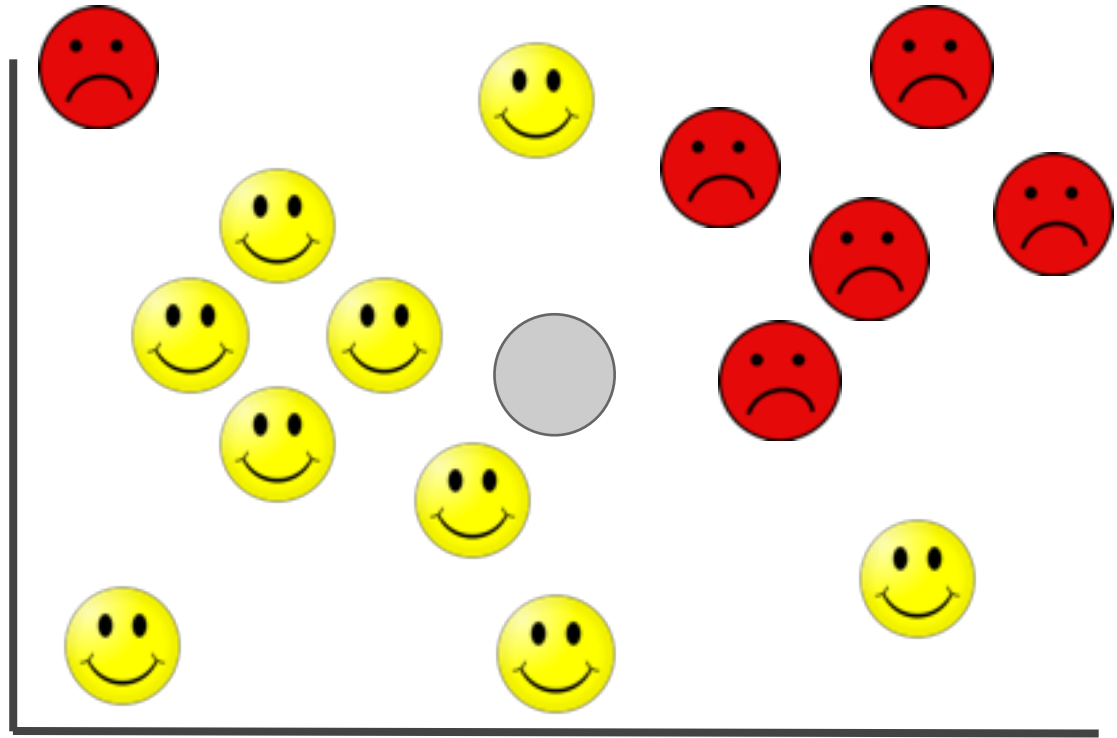
*Supervised problem
(labeled data)*

*Categorical data
(happy vs. sad)*



Want to predict:

is the grey face happy?

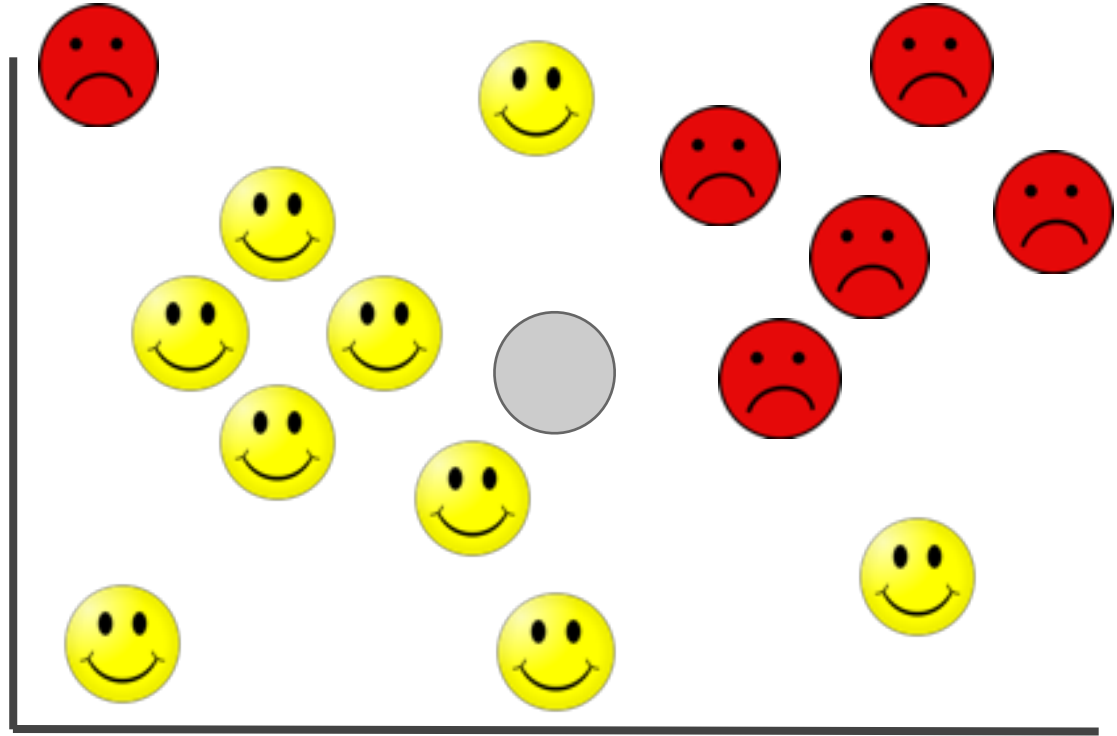


Want to predict:

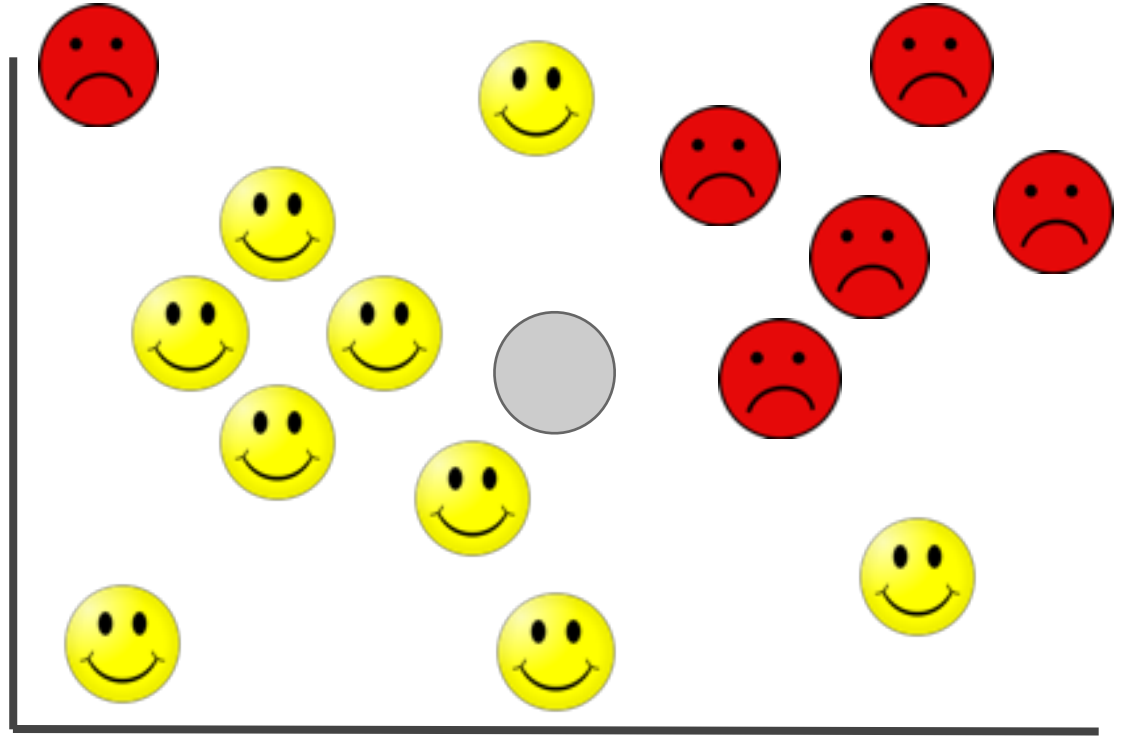
is the grey face happy?

*what do **you** think?*

why?

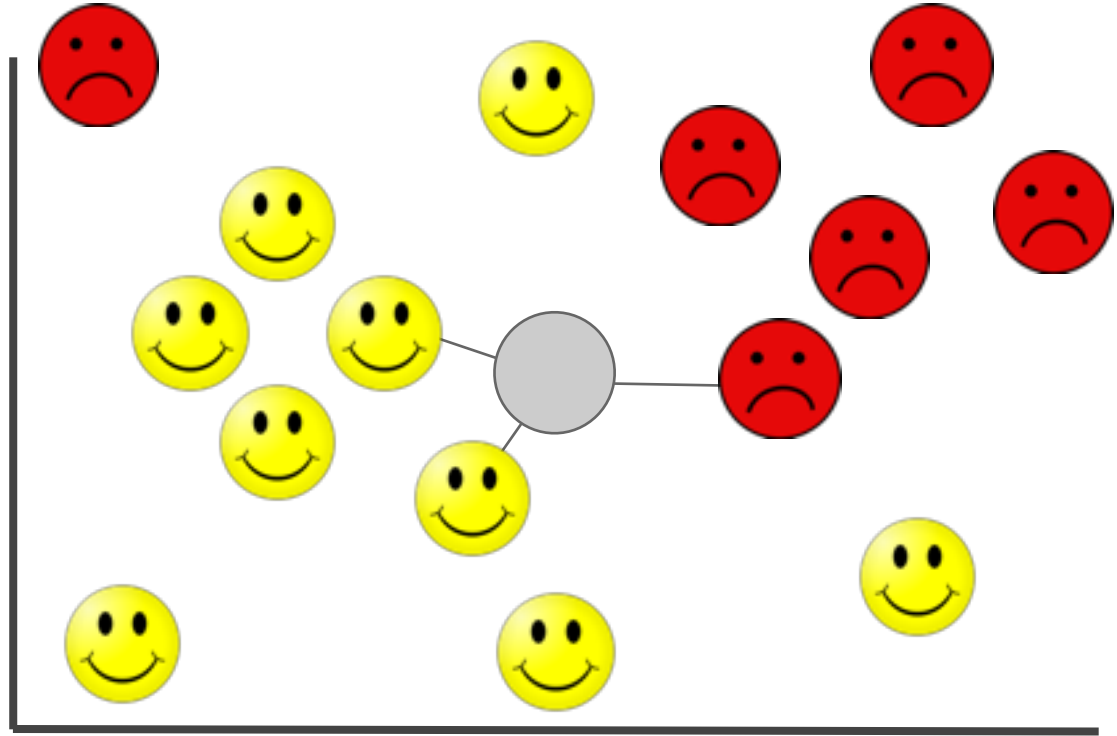


Choose k
e.g., $k = 3$



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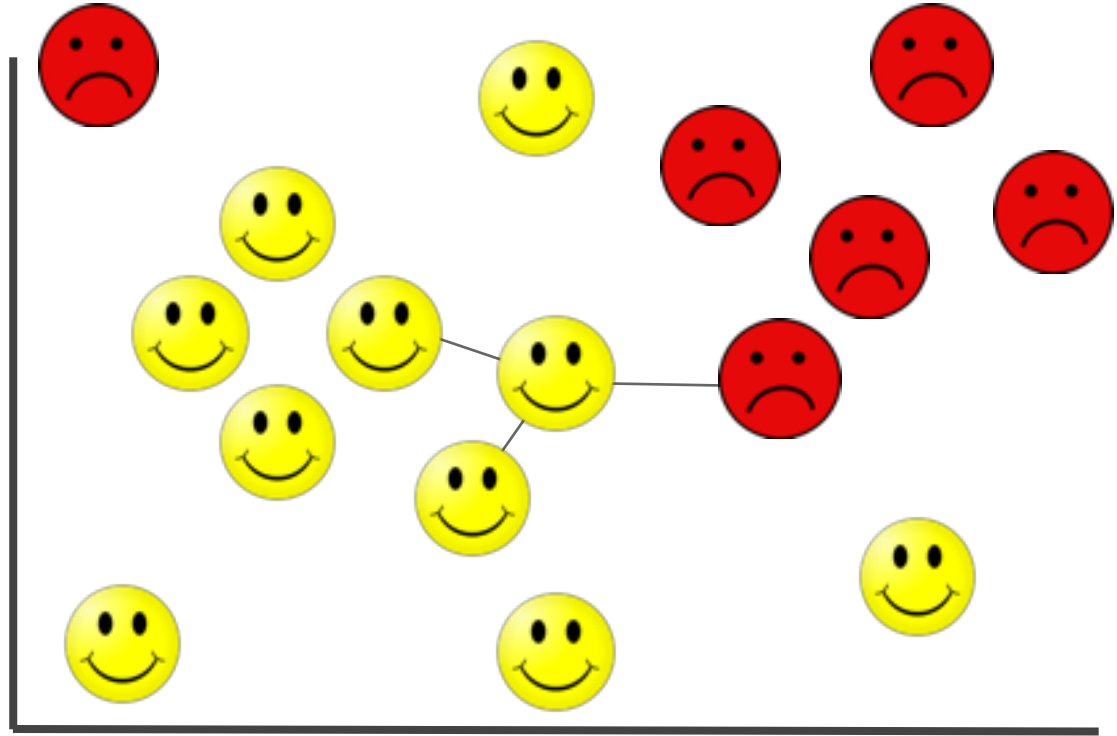
Find k nearest neighbors



Choose k
e.g., $k = 3$

Find k nearest neighbors

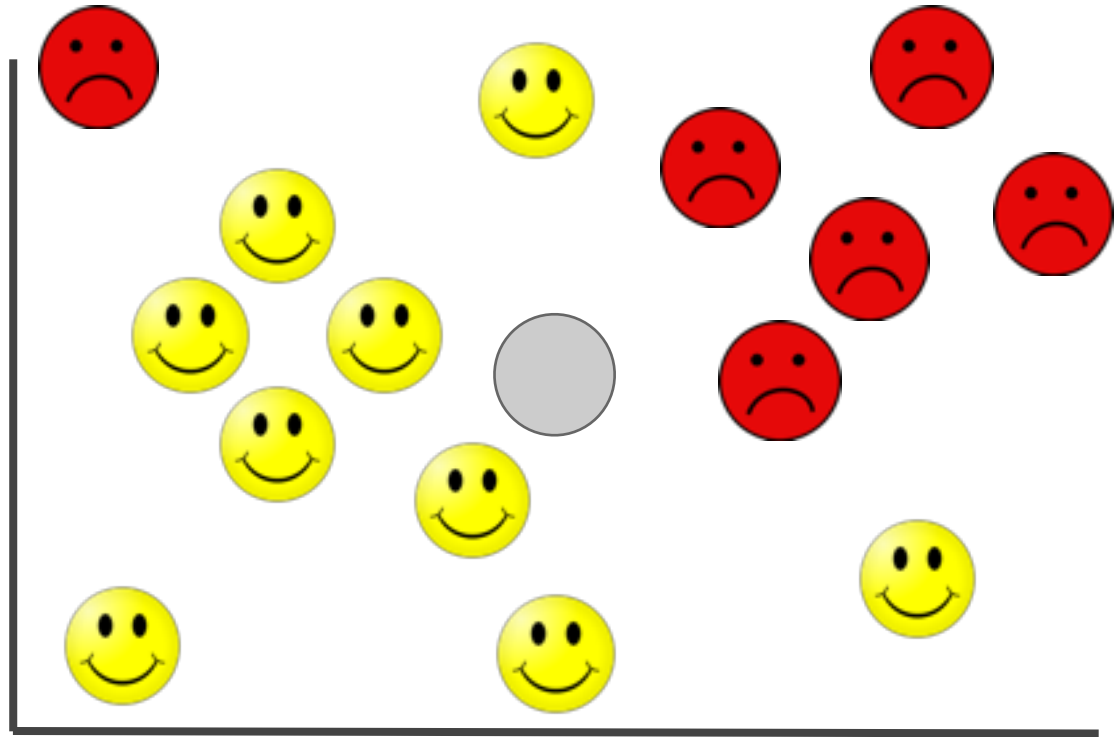
Take majority vote



QUESTION

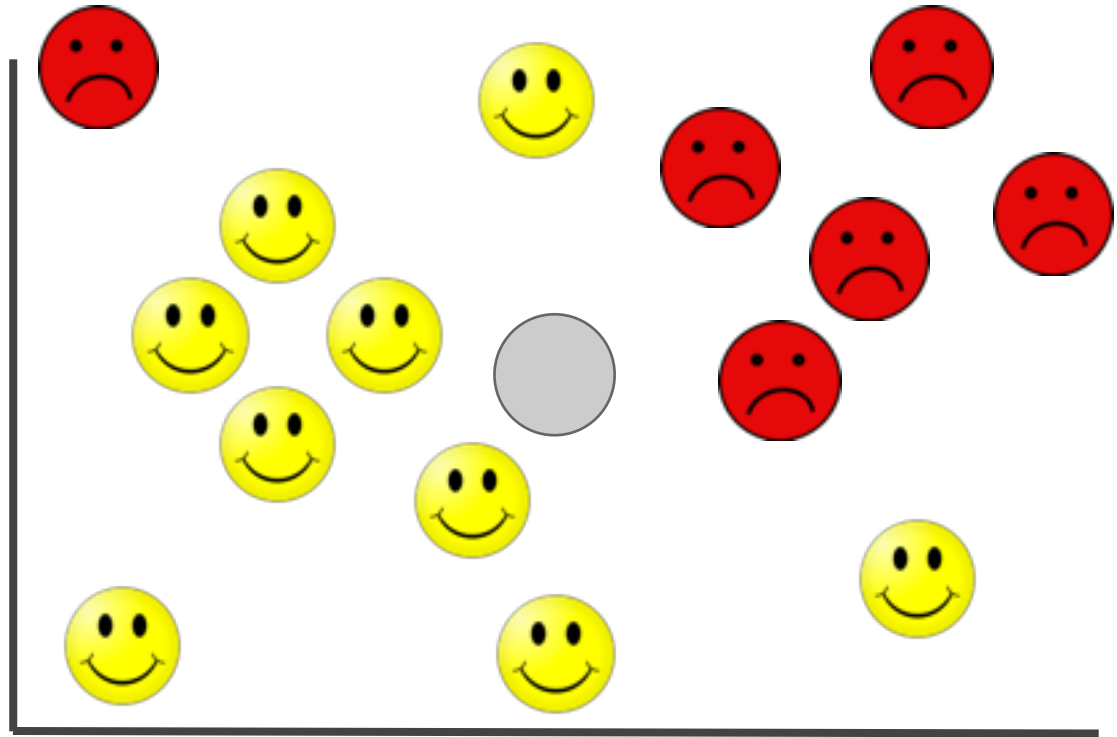
CAVEATS OF KNN

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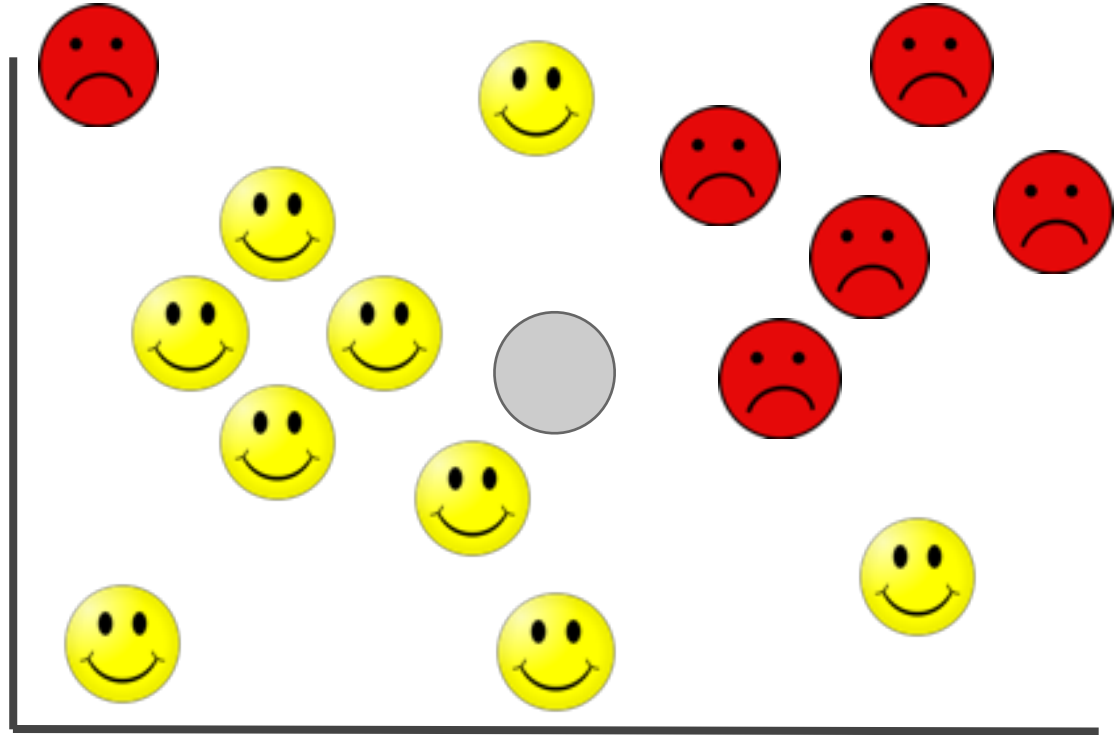
What k ?



Q: What could possibly go wrong here?

What k ?

What if $k = 1000$?

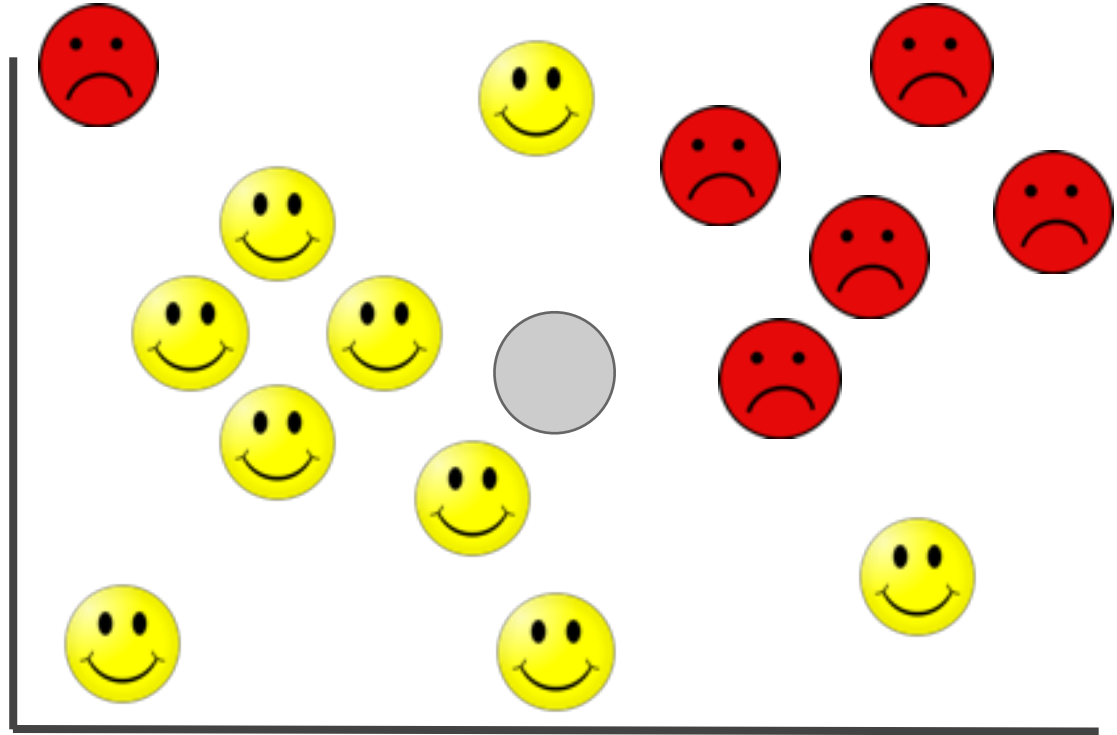


Q: What could possibly go wrong here?

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What if $k = 1000$?

What is 'nearest'?

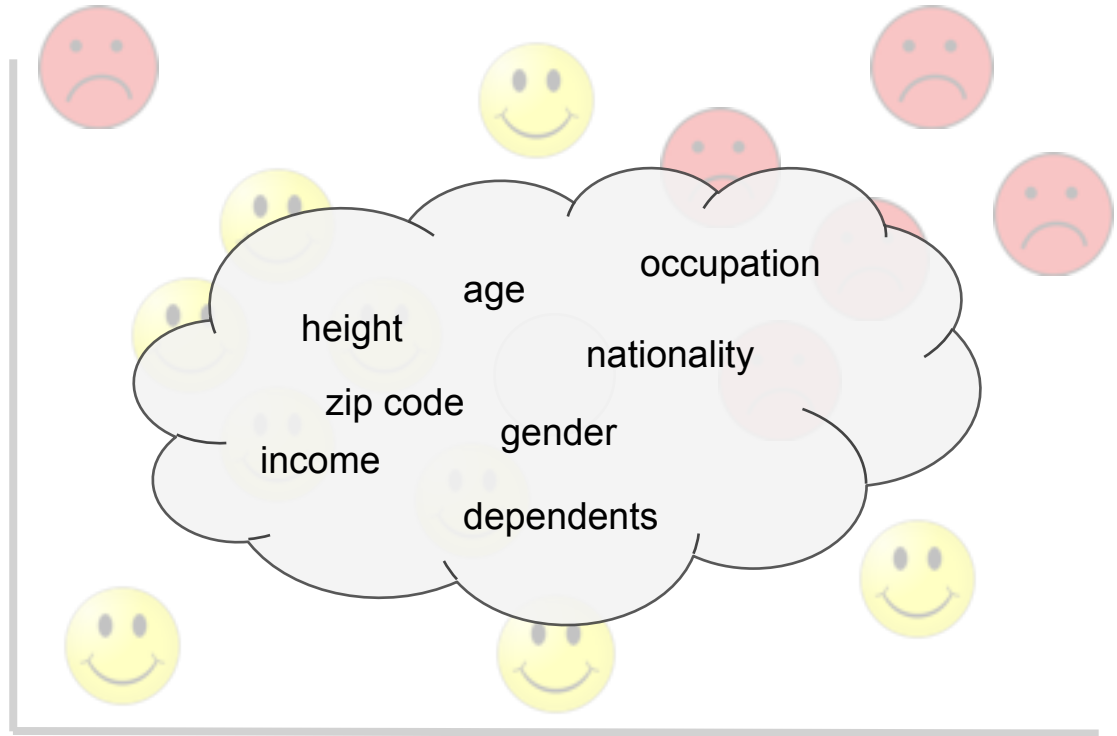


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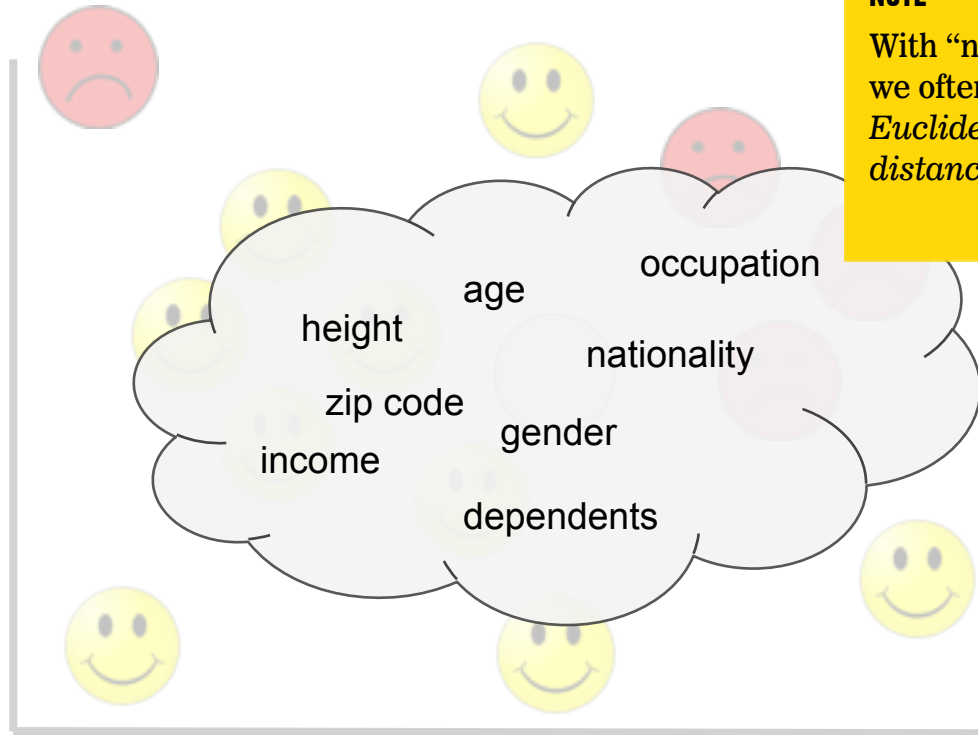


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NOTE

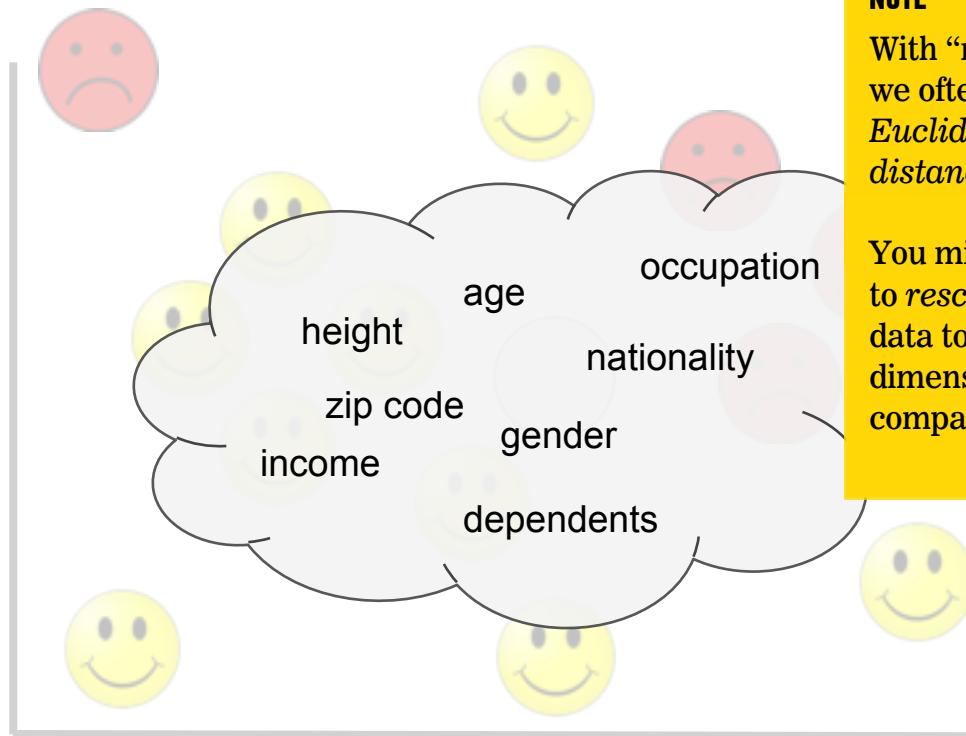
With “nearest” we often mean *Euclidean distance*

Q: What could possibly go wrong here?

What k ?

What if $k = 1000$?

What is 'nearest'?



NOTE

With “nearest” we often mean *Euclidean distance*

You might want to *rescale* your data to make the dimensions comparable

INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

DISCUSSION

Exit Tickets! DAT-1, Lesson 3, KNN

Homework 2 Due Dec 16 before class

I will be available after class to help with homeworks

Project Milestone 1 Due Jan 21 before class