

Q

Index

```
A
abstraction, 6, 8, 62, 63
accuracy, of linear regression, 230-232
activation functions
  hyperbolic tangent function, 278–279
  identity function, 276
  rectified linear unit function, 277
  sigmoid function. See sigmoid function
  threshold/step function, 276
active learning
  heuristics, 305-306
  query strategies, 306
AdaBoost. See adaptive boosting
ADALINE network model. See adaptive linear neural element network
  model
adaptive boosting, 86, 311
```

adaptive linear neural element (ADALINE) network model, 285-286

```
agglomerative hierarchical clustering, 258–259
AI. See artificial intelligence (AI)
Aibo, 10
Alpha error, 141
AlphaGo program, 2, 29
alternate hypothesis, 141
ANN. See artificial neural network (ANN)
anomaly checking, clustering, 244
anti-monotone property of support measure, 265
Apriori algorithm, for association rule learning, 264–265, 309
Apriori principle rules,
  265-268
area of property, 217, 227
area under curve (AUC) value, 80-81
artificial intelligence (AI), 1, 2, 243
artificial neural network (ANN), 273
  adaptive linear neural element network model, 285-286
  backpropagation, 292-296
  competitive network, 289
```

```
direction of signal flow, 291
  McCulloch-Pitts neural model, 279-281
  multi-layer feed forward network, 288-289
  number of layers, 290-291
  number of nodes in layers, 291
  recurrent neural networks, 289-290
  Rosenblatt's perceptron. See Rosenblatt's perceptron
  single-layer feed forward network, 287–288
  structure of, 275
  weight of interconnection between neurons, 291–292
artificial neurons, 273,
  274–275, 287
association analysis, 16,
  242, 261
  application of, 261
  itemset, 262
  support count, 262
association rule, 262–264. See also association analysis
  Apriori algorithm for, 264–265
  frequent itemset, 265, 267
```

```
strengths and weaknesses, 268
  strong rules, 265, 267
association rule learning algorithm, 308-309
attributes, 35, 36–37
AUC value. See area under curve value
Auto MPG data set, 36, 326, 366
  box plot of, 43
  histogram, 46-47
  'horsepower', 38-39
  mean versus median for, 38
  scatter plot, 51
autoencoders, 304-305
axon, 274
  В
backpropagation algorithm, 292-296
backpropagation networks, 278, 294
backward phase, epochs, 292
backward stepwise selection, 232
bagging. See bootstrap aggregation
```

```
banking industry, machine learning in, 20
Bayes optimal classifier,
  156-157
Bayes rule. See Bayes' theorem
Bayes' theorem, 2, 121-122, 150-151, 158
  concept learning and, 154–157
  likelihood, 152
  posterior probability, 151–152
  prior knowledge, 151
Bayesian Belief network,
  165–166, 171
  conditional independence, 166–170
  independence, 166–170
  in machine learning, 170
Bayesian classifiers, 149
Bayesian concept learning. See also Bayes' theorem; Bayesian Belief
  network
  brute-force Bayesian algorithm, 154-156
  consistent learners, 156
  methods, 148, 149-150
```

Naïve Bayes classifier. See Naïve Bayes classifiers

optimal classification, 156–157

Bayesian interpretation, 119

Bernoulli distributions, 127

best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE), 229

best subset selection, 232

Beta error, 141

bias, 63

bias-variance trade-off, 73–74

big data, 117

binary sigmoid function, 277-278

binomial distribution, 127-128

bioinformatics, 170, 209

biological neural network, 273, 274. See also artificial neural network (ANN)

biological neuron, 273-274

biplot function, 342

bipolar sigmoid function, 278

bivariate random variables, 134-135

BLUE. See best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE)

```
boosting, 86, 310-311
bootstrap aggregation, 86, 310
bootstrap sampling, 70, 71, 335, 375-376
box and whisker plot. See box plots
box plots, 41-43, 369-370
  Auto MPG attributes, 43
  cylinders, 43-44
  data exploration, 329-330
  displacement, 44-45
  model year, 45
  origin, 44
branch and bound search, decision tree, 190-191
branch node, 187
brute-force approach, 266
brute-force Bayesian learning algorithm, 154–156
btissue data set, 343, 344
  C
candidate hypothesis, 149, 152
capping, 54
```

```
caret package, 334, 347
categorical data, 33
  exploring, 47-49
  nominal data, 33-34
  ordinal data, 34
categorical distribution, 129
cdf. See cumulative distribution function (cdf)
central limit theorem, 132, 138
central nervous system (CNS), 273-274
central tendency, 37-39
centroids, 249
chain rule, 120, 166
chi-square test, 234
class, 14, 178
class package, 346
classification algorithms, 180
  decision tree. See decision tree
  k-nearest neighbour, 181–186
  random forest model, 199-201
```

```
support vector machines, 201-209
classification learning steps, 179-180
  algorithm selection, 180
  data pre-processing, 180
  definition of training data set, 180
  evaluation with test data set, 180
  identification of required data, 179
  problem identification, 179
  training, 180
classification model, 66,
  177-178, 182
classification phase, bootstrap aggregation, 310
classification problem, 12
cluster centroids, recomputing, 250-254
cluster package, 338, 349
clustering, 16, 242, 255, 377
  anomaly checking, 244
  customer segmentation, 243
  data mining, 244
```

```
of data set, 251
  different methods, 246-247
  external evaluation, 84
  initial centroids, 252
  internal evaluation, 82-84
  as machine learning task, 244-246
  partitioning-based. See partitioning-based clustering
  text data mining, 243
CNS. See central nervous system (CNS)
competitive network, 289
Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN), 315
computational complexity, 306
concept learning, 150, 154–157
conditional distributions, 136–137
conditional independence, 166–170
conditional probability, 120-121, 165
confusion matrix, 76
confusionMatrix function, 336
consistent learners, 156
```

```
construct frequency table, 162
contains (), 324
contingency table. See two-way cross-tabulations
continuous numeric features, 164–165
continuous random variables, 125-126
  mean and variance, 126
  uniform distribution, 130–131
converging connection, 169–170
convex hull, 206
correlation, 137-138
correlation-based similarity measure, 106
cosine similarity, 109, 110
cost function, 64
covariance, 137–138
CPython, 21
CRAN. See Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)
cross-tab. See two-way cross-tabulations
cross-validation, 71
cumulative distribution function (cdf), 123, 124, 126
```

```
cumulative probability, 161
curve linear negative slope, 220-221
curve linear positive slope, 219–220
customer segmentation, clustering, 243
  D
data, 32, 35-37
  categorical, 32
  collection, errors in, 53
  dictionary, 35
  interval, 34
  nominal, 33-34
  ordinal, 34
  qualitative, 33–34
  quantitative, 34–35
  ratio, 34
data dispersion, 39-40
data exploration
  data pre-processing, 332-334
  plots for, 329-332, 368-371
```

```
statistical functions for, 326-329, 365-368
data frame, 319
data handling commands, 323
data holdout, 374
data input, 6, 62
data manipulation commands, 324–325
data matrix, 101
data mining, 244
data pre-processing, 56, 180, 332-334, 372
  capping of values, 373
  dimensionality reduction, 56
  feature subset selection, 56–57
  imputing standard values, 373
  outliers and missing values, 372-373
data quality, 53
data remediation, 53
  handling outliers, 54
  missing values, 54–55
data set, 32, 150
```

```
Auto MPG, 36
  features, 92
  five-dimensional, 92
data spread, 39
  data dispersion, 39-40
  data value position, 40-41
data types
  mathematical operations on, 322-323
  Python, 357-358
  R language, 318-319
data value position, 40-41
datasets, 369
DBSCAN, 260-261
decision node, 187
decision theory, 140
decision tree, 14, 186-187
  algorithm for, 197
  application, 198-199
  avoiding overfitting in, 197–198
```

branch and bound search, 190-191 building, 188-190 entropy of, 191–196 example, 188 exhaustive search, 190 information gain, 192–197 output variable, 187 post-pruning, 197 pre-pruning, 197, 198 pruning of, 197 strengths, 198 structure, 187 types of nodes, 187 weaknesses, 198 decision tree classifier, 347, 387-388 delta rule, 286 dendrites, 274 dendrogram, 258 density-based clustering, 260-261

```
dependent variable, 216-217, 222, 227-229, 234
descriptive model, 16, 66-67
digital neurons, 273
dimensionality reduction, 56, 232
discrete bivariate random variable, 135, 136
discrete distribution, 129
discrete random variable, 123-125
distance-based clustering, 16
distance-based similarity measure, 106-110
distribution function, 123
diverging connection, 169
divisive hierarchical clustering, 258–259
document-term matrix, 98
double-sided exponential distribution, 134
dplyr package, 324, 339
dummy code categorical variables, 339-340, 379
dummy encoding, 129
  E
e1071 package, 345, 346
```

```
eager learning, 71
Eclat algorithm, 309
eigenvalues, 101, 102
eigenvectors, 101, 102
elastic net, 311
elbow method, 249
  initial centroids, 249-250
  recomputing cluster centroids, 250-254
elbow point, 249, 250
embedded approach, 112
encoding categorical (nominal) variables, 95-97
encoding categorical (ordinal) variables, 97, 340, 380-381
ends_with (), 324
ensemble learning algorithms, 309-311
ensembling, 85, 86, 199
entropy, of decision tree, 191-196
epochs, 292
  backward phase, 292
  forward phase, 292
```

```
error(s)
  in data collection, 53
  due to bias, 73
  due to variance, 73–75
error function. See cost function
error rate, 77
Euclidean distance, 106, 183, 250-251, 307
Euclidean space, 100
evaluation criterion, 110
exclusive-OR (XOR) circuit, 279
exhaustive search, decision tree, 190
expected error reduction, 306
expected model change, 306
expert system, 11
  F
factor, 319
feature, 92
  distance measures between, 108
```

entropy, 106

n-dimensional data set, 107 feature construction, 93, 94–95 dummy coding categorical (nominal) variables, 339-340 encoding categorical (nominal) variables, 95-97 encoding categorical (ordinal) variables, 97, 340 text-specific feature construction, 97-99 transforming numeric (continuous) features, 97, 341 feature discovery, 93 feature engineering, 93 feature extraction. See feature extraction feature subset selection. See feature subset selection feature extraction, 93, 99 linear discriminant analysis, 102, 343-344 principal component analysis, 100-101, 341-342 singular value decomposition, 101-102, 342-343 feature redundancy, 105-110 feature relevance, 104-106 feature selection. See feature subset selection

feature subset selection, 56–57, 93, 102, 344–345

```
approaches, 111-112
  feature redundancy, 105-110
  feature relevance, 104–106
  high-dimensional data, 103-104
  process, 110-111
feature transformation, 93
  feature construction. See feature construction
  feature extraction. See feature extraction
feature vectors, 100
feed forward, 287
filter approach, 111
F-measure, 79–80
for loop, 320
forward phase, epochs, 292
forward stepwise selection, 232
for-while loops, Python, 358-359
foundation rules, 119-120
fraud detection, 29
frequency table, 161, 162
```

```
frequent itemset, 265
frequentist interpretation, 119
FSelector package, 344
full batch gradient descent, 295
  G
Gaussian (normal) distribution, 131–133
Gaussian function, 307
Gaussian radial filter, 308
Gaussian RBF kernel, 208
Gauss-Markov theorem, 229
GBM. See gradient boosting machines (GBM)
generalization, 6, 9, 62
generation versus recognition, 303
ggplot2 library functions, 329
glial cells, 274
Go board game, 2
Google, 2, 29
Google Brain, 2, 29
GPU. See graphics processing unit (GPU)
```

```
gradient boosting machines (GBM), 311
gradient descent, 292
graphics processing unit (GPU), 296
  Η
Hamming distance, 107
healthcare, machine learning in, 21
heteroskedasticity, 229–230
hierarchical clustering, 258
  agglomerative, 258–259
  dendrogram representation, 260
  distance measure, 259-260
  divisive, 258-259
high-dimensional data set, 103-104
histogram, 45-47, 331,
  370-371
  Auto MPG attributes, 46–47
  box plot and, 45
  shapes, 46
holdout method, 67-68, 334
```

```
homogeneous group, 246
horsepower attribute, 38-39, 55, 328
human detection, 62
human learning, 4, 7, 62
  under expert guidance, 4–5
  knowledge gained from experts, 5
  by self, 5
  types of, 4-5
hybrid approach, 112
hybrid recommender system, 163-164
hyperbolic tangent function, 278–279
hyperplane, 201, 202-203
hypothesis testing, 140-142
  Ι
IBM, 1, 2, 22, 28, 177
ICA. See independent component analysis (ICA)
ICU. See intensive care unit (ICU)
identification of required data, 179
identity function, 276
```

if-else statement, 320-321, 359

imputation, 54, 55

incorrect sample set selection, 53

incremental gradient descent, 295

independence, 166–170. See also conditional independence

independent component analysis (ICA), 303-304

independent variables, 216, 227-230

information gain, of decision tree, 192-197

initial centroids, 249-250

instance-based learning, 306–308

insurance industry, machine learning in, 20

intensive care unit (ICU), 176

intercept, interpretation of, 224-225

interdependent, 118

internal node, 187

interval data, 34

iris data set, 15, 329-330, 342, 369-371

irrelevant variables, 231

itemset, 262, 265-266

J

```
Jaccard distance, 107
Jaccard index/coefficient, 107–108
joint cumulative distribution function, 135
joint distribution, 120, 135
joint probability, 120, 165, 166, 167
joint probability density functions, 136
joint probability mass functions, 135-136
Julia programming language, 23
  K
Kappa value, 77
kernel trick, 207-208
kernels, 207
k-fold cross-validation method, 68–70, 335, 374–375
k-means algorithm, 67, 247-255, 349
  appropriate number of clusters, 249
  elbow method, 249-254
  strengths and weaknesses, 248
k-medoids algorithm, 255–257
```

```
k-nearest neighbour (kNN) algorithm, 14
  application, 186
  category of lazy learner, 185-186
  Euclidean distance, 183
  strengths, 186
  student data set, 181-183
  weaknesses, 186
k-nearest neighbour (kNN) classifier, 346, 386-387
kNN algorithm. See k-nearest neighbour (kNN) algorithm
knowledge, 118
knowledge discovery, 16
  \mathbf{L}
L<sub>1</sub> norm, 107
L<sub>2</sub> norm, 107
lab schedule, machine learning in, 353-354
label, 12, 68, 176
labelled input data, 182
labelled training data, 12, 176
Laplace distribution, 134
```

lasso regression, 231

layers, neural network, 290-291

lazy learning, 71

LDA. See linear discriminant analysis (LDA)

leaf node, 187

learning algorithm, 180

learning process of machines, 61-62

learning rate, 296

least mean square (LMS), 286

least squares method, 2

leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV), 68, 70

level of significance, 141

likelihood, 152, 170

linear discriminant analysis (LDA), 102, 343–344, 384–385

linear kernel, 208

linear negative slope, 220

linear positive slope, 219

linear regression model, improving accuracy of, 230

dimensionality reduction, 232

```
shrinkage (regularization) approach, 231
  subset selection, 231–232
linearly separable data, 206
list, 319
LMS. See least mean square (LMS)
logistic regression, 233-236
logit regression. See logistic regression
LOOCV. See leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV)
loops, 320-321
loss function, 64
  M
machine learning (ML), 1, 7, 29
  abstraction, 6, 8
  activities, 30-32
  algorithms, 14
  applications of, 20–21
  in banking industry, 20
  data. See data
  data input, 6, 8
```

```
definition, 5–6
  evolution of, 2–3
  formalism, 9
  foundation of, 2
  generalization, 6, 9
  in healthcare, 21
  in insurance industry, 21
  issues, 23
  languages/tools, 21-23
  problem solving, 9-10
  problems not using, 20
  process, 6
  reinforcement learning, 17–18, 19
  supervised learning, 11-15, 19
  types, 11-20
  unsupervised learning, 16–17, 19
Manhattan distance, 107
MAP hypothesis. See maximum a posteriori (MAP) hypothesis
margin, 203
```

```
marginal distribution, 120
market basket analysis, 261
Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC), 142
MASS package, 343
matches (), 324
mathematical operations on data types, 322-323
MATLAB (matrix laboratory), 22
matplotlib, 368
matrix, 318-319
maximum a posteriori (MAP) hypothesis, 152, 156, 171
maximum likelihood estimation (MLE), 236
maximum likelihood (ML) hypothesis, 152
maximum margin hyperplane (MMH), 205
  linearly separable data, 206
  non-linearly separable data, 207
  support vectors, 206
maximum point of curves, 226-227
McCulloch-Pitts neural model, 279-281
MCMC. See Markov chain Monte Carlo
```

```
mean, 37, 38
mean of random variable, 126, 128, 131
median, 37, 38
memory-based learning, 306-308
merger points, clusters, 258
minimum marginal hyperplane (MMH), 306
minimum point of curves, 226–227
Minkowski distance, 107
missing values, 54
 estimating, 55
 imputing, 55
 records elimination, 54
mixed bivariate random variable, 135
ML. See machine
 learning (ML)
MLE. See maximum likelihood estimation (MLE)
MMH. See maximum margin hyperplane (MMH); minimum marginal hy-
 perplane (MMH)
mode, 34, 49, 55
model, 8
```

```
classification, 75–76
  definition, 63
  descriptive, 66-67
  evaluating performance of, 75–84
  improving performance of, 85–86
  predictive, 65-66
  representation and interpretability, 72–75
  selecting, 63–67
  sensitivity of, 78
  specificity of, 78–79
  training, 67–72
model accuracy, 76
model parameter tuning, 85
model training, 63
  bootstrap sampling, 335
  classification, supervised learning, 336-337
  clustering, 338-339
  holdout, 334
  k-fold cross-validation, 335
```

regression, supervised learning, 337–338 Monte Carlo approximation, 142 Monte Carlo integration, 142 multi layer feed forward network, 394 multicollinearity, 229 multi-layer feed forward network, 288-289, 292 multi-layer feedforward neural network, 350, 352 multi-layer perceptron, 284-285 multinomial distribution, 128-129 multinoulli distribution, 128-129 multiple linear regression, 227-228, 349 heteroskedasticity, 229–230 multicollinearity, 229 multiple random variables bivariate random variables, 134-135 conditional distributions, 136-137 covariance and correlation, 137-138

```
joint distribution functions, 135
  joint probability density functions, 136
  joint probability mass functions, 135-136
mutate function, 339
mutual information, 105
  N
Naïve Bayes classifiers, 171, 346, 386
  applications, 163-164
  assumption, 167
  benefits, 159
  continuous numeric features, 164–165
  parameter estimation
  for, 158
  principles, 158
  problem with, 161–163
  steps, 161
  strengths and weaknesses, 159, 160
  training data for, 160
naiveBayes function, 346
```

```
n-dimensional data set, 92
nerve cell, 273
nervous system, 273
nesting functions, 324
network security, 149
neural network, 302, 392-395. See also artificial neural network (ANN)
  multi-layer feedforward, 350, 352
  single-layer feedforward, 350, 351
neuralnet function, 350
neurolab, 392
neurons, 273, 274
'No Free Lunch' theorem, 65
nodes in layers, 291
noise-free training data, 156
nominal data, 33-34
non-linearly separable
  data, 207
normal random variable, 131–133
null hypothesis, 141
```

```
numerical data, 34
  box plots, 41-45
  central tendency, 37-39
  data dispersion, 39-40
  data spread, 39
  data value position,
  40-41
  exploring, 37–41
  histogram, 45-47
  interval data, 34
  plotting, 41–47
  ratio data, 34-35
numpy library, 367
  0
objective function, 64
OLS. See ordinary least squares (OLS)
one-hot encoding, 129
one_of(), 324
online sentiment analysis, 164
```

```
OOB error. See out-of-bag (OOB) error
ordinal data, 34
ordinary least squares (OLS), 223, 226
outliers, 53, 54
out-of-bag (OOB) error, 200
overfitting, 73, 197–198
  P
PAM algorithm. See partitioning around medoids (PAM) algorithm
pandas library, 361, 378
partial regression coefficients, 227
partitioning around medoids (PAM) algorithm, 256-257
partitioning-based clustering, 247
  k-means algorithm, 247–255
  k-medoids algorithm,
  255-257
pattern discovery, 16
patterns, 15
PCA. See principal component analysis (PCA)
pdf. See probability density function (pdf)
```

```
Pearson correlation coefficient, 106
peripheral nervous system, 273
piping, 324
plyr package, 324
pmf. See probability mass function (pmf)
Poisson distribution, 129
polynomial kernel, 208
polynomial regression model, 232-233
posterior probability, 151-152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 171
prcomp function, 341
precision, 79
prediction, 230
predictive models, 65-66
predictors, 216
preparation, machine learning system, 30
price of property, 217, 227
principal component analysis (PCA), 100-101, 303, 341-342, 381-383
prior knowledge, 151, 165
prior probability, 158, 170
```

```
probabilistic classifications, 158
probabilistic inference process, 170
probability
  posterior, 151-152, 154-156
  prior, 151, 158, 170
  revised, 168
  rules, 148
  unconditional, 168
probability density function (pdf), 125, 126
probability mass function (pmf), 123, 124, 127
probability rule, 151, 162
probability theory, 117
  Bayes rule, 121–122
  Bayesian interpretation, 119
  central limit theorem, 138
  chain rule, 120
  concept, 118-119
  conditional, 120-121
  of correct decisions, 142
```

```
foundation rules, 119-120
  frequentist interpretation, 119
  hypothesis testing, 140-142
  joint, 120
  Monte Carlo approximation, 142
  random variables. See random variables
  sampling distributions, 138–140
  sum rule, 120, 125
  type I and type II errors, 141
  union of two events, 120
problem identification, 179
product rule, 120
pruning of decision tree, 197
purity, cluster algorithms, 84
Python, 21–22
  basic commands, 355-357
  bootstrap sampling, 375–376
  classification model, 376–377
  clustering, 377
```

data exploration. See data exploration data handling commands, 361–365 data holdout, 374 data pre-processing, 372–373 data types, 357-358 feature construction, 378-381 feature extraction, 381–385 feature subset selection, 385 for-while loops, 358-359 if-else statement, 359 *k*-fold cross-validation, 374–375 machine learning lab using, 396–397 mathematical operations, 360-361 model training, 376 neural network, 392-395 purity, 377

https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/machine-learning/9789389588132/xhtml/index.xhtml

regression model, 377

scripts, 356

```
sklearn framework, 376
  supervised learning. See supervised learning
  variables, 357-358
  writing functions, 359–360
Python Anaconda, 355
Python Software Foundation, 21
  Q
qualitative data. See categorical data
quantitative data. See numerical data
query by committee, 306
  R
R language, 22
  basic commands, 317-318
  boxplot, 329-330
  cluster, 338-339
  data exploration. See data exploration
  data types, 318-319
  histogram, 331
  installation, 315
```

```
loops, 320-321
  mathematical operations on data types, 322-323
  model training. See model training
  modelling and evaluation, 334
  scatterplot, 331-332
  scripts management, 316
  writing code in, 316
  writing functions, 321
radial basis function (RBF), 307-308
radial basis function network (RFFN), 307
radial function, 308
random forest classifier,
  347-348, 388
random forest model, 85, 199
  application, 201
  out-of-bag error in, 200
  strengths, 200-201
  weaknesses, 201
random numbers, 67
```

```
random sample, 139
random variables, 122
  Bernoulli, 127
  binomial, 127-128
  bivariate, 134–135
  continuous, 125-126
  discrete, 123-125
  domain of, 122
  multinomial and multinoulli, 128-129
  multiple. See multiple random variables
  normal, 131-133
  Poisson, 129
  standard normal, 132, 133, 138
  uniform, 130-131
randomForest function, 347
ratio data, 34
RBF. See radial basis function
recall, 79
receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, 80-81
```

```
recognition, generation versus, 303
record, 32
rectified linear unit (ReLU) function, 277
recurrent neural networks, 289-290
recursive partitioning, 188
regression, 12, 14-15, 377
  assumptions, 228-229
  common algorithms, 217
  example of, 216
  logistic, 233-235
  maximum likelihood estimation, 236
  multiple linear, 227-230
  polynomial regression model, 232-233
  simple linear. See simple linear regression
  supervised learning, 81–82
regularization algorithms, 311
reinforcement learning, 17–18, 19
ReLU function. See rectified linear unit (ReLU) function
remove outliers, 54
```

```
repeated holdout, 68
representation learning, 301-302
  active learning. See Active learning
  association rule learning algorithm, 308-309
  autoencoders, 304-305
  clustering forms, 305
  ensemble learning algorithms, 309-311
  generation versus recognition, 303
  independent component analysis, 303-304
  instance-based learning, 306-308
  multilayer perceptron, 303
  regularization algorithms, 311
  supervised neural networks, 303
  triangle types, 302
residual, 82, 222
revised probability, 168
RFFN. See radial basis function network (RFFN)
ridge regression, 231
risk prediction, 29
```

ROC curve. See receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve root node, 187 Rosenblatt's perceptron, 281–282 class assignment, 283 class separability, 284 classification by decision boundary, 283 classification with two decision lines, 285 decision boundary, 282 multi-layer perceptron, 284–285 rpart package, 347 R-squared, 82, 377 rule of total probability, 120 S sampling distributions, 138-140 mean and variance, 140 with replacement, 139 without replacement, 139 sampling theory, 70 SAS. See Statistical Analysis System (SAS)

```
scatter plot, 49-51, 331-332, 371
scikit-learn, 22, 373, 374
scripts management, in R language, 316
semi-supervised learning, 176, 305
sensitivity of model, 78
serial connection, 169
set.seed function, 335
Shannon's formula, 106
shrinkage (regularization) approach, 231
Sibyl, 29
sigmoid function, 277
  binary, 277-278
  bipolar, 278
sigmoid kernel, 208
signal flow direction, neural network, 291
silhouette coefficient, 83
silhouette width, 83-84, 378, 390
simple hypothesis, 141
```

```
simple linear regression,
  217-218, 349
  error in, 221
  example, 221-225
  maximum and minimum point of curves, 226-227
  no relationship graph, 221
  ordinary least squares algorithm, 226
  slopes, 218-221
simple matching coefficient (SMC), 108-109
Simple Random Sampling with Replacement (SRSWR), 70
single-layer feed forward network, 287–288
single-layer feedforward neural network, 350, 351
single-valued real function, 122
singular value decomposition (SVD), 101–102, 342–343, 383–384
slopes, linear regression model, 218-219
  curve linear negative slope, 220-221
  curve linear positive slope, 219-220
  linear negative slope, 220
  linear positive slope, 219
```

SMC. See simple matching coefficient (SMC) soma, 274 spam filtering, 163 specificity of model, 78–79 spine.csv, 338 spinem.csv, 338 split, clusters, 258 SPSS. See Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Spyder (Scientific PYthon Development EnviRonment), 355 squares of the errors (SSE), 223 squashing function. See threshold activation function SRSWR. See Simple Random Sampling with Replacement (SRSWR) state space, 124 Statistical Analysis System (SAS), 22 Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), 22–23 stats package, 341, 342 step function, 276

stepwise subset selection method, 232

```
stochastic gradient descent, 295
stopping criterion, 111
strong rules, 265
subset generation, 110
subset selection, linear regression model,
  231-232, 385
  backward stepwise, 232
  best, 232
  forward stepwise, 232
sum of squared error (SSE), 248, 249, 251, 256
sum rule, 120, 125
summary commands, 326
summary function, 337
summation junction, 275
supervised learning, 11, 19, 29, 176. See also unsupervised learning
  bootstrap sampling, 70–71
  classification, 13-14, 75-81, 336-337, 345
  classification algorithms. See classification algorithms
  classification learning steps. See classification learning steps
```

```
classification model, 177-178, 376-377, 386-389
  decision tree classifier, 347
  example of, 12, 176-177
  holdout method, 67–68
  k-fold cross-validation method, 68–70
  kNN classifier, 346
  lazy versus eager learner, 71
  Naïve Bayes classifier, 346
  random forest classifier, 347-348
  regression, 14-15, 81-82,
  337-338, 349, 389-390
  SVM classifier, 348
  unsupervised learning versus, 176, 242
support count, 262
support vector machines (SVM), 201
  application, 209
  classification using hyperplanes, 201-203
  generalization error, 202
  hard margin, 202
```

```
hyperplane, 201, 202-203
  identifying correct hyperplane, 203-205
  kernel trick, 207-208
  margin, 203
  maximum margin hyperplane, 205–207
  strengths, 208
  weaknesses, 208
support vectors, 202, 206
support-based pruning, 265
SVD. See singular value decomposition (SVD)
svd function, 342
SVM. See support vector machines (SVM)
SVM classifier, 348, 389
synapse, 274, 275
  T
target function, 64
10-fold cross-validation, 68
term-document matrix, 98
test data, 13, 180, 182
```

```
text data mining, 243
text-based classification, 149, 163
text-specific feature construction, 97–99
threshold activation function, 275
threshold function, 276
TID list. See Transaction IDs (TID list)
total probability rule, 120
train function, 347
training data, 12, 151, 154, 176, 180, 182
'training data is labelled', 176
training, learning algorithm, 180
training phase, bootstrap aggregation, 310
Transaction IDs (TID list), 309
transforming numeric (continuous) features, 97, 341
triangle types, 302
two-way cross-tabulations, 51–52
type I error, 141
type II error, 141
```

U

```
uncertainty, 118
uncertainty sampling, 306
unconditional probability, 168
underfitting, 72
uniform distribution, 124, 125, 130-131
unstructured data, 92
unsupervised learning, 15–17, 19, 82–84, 105, 241, 349–350. See also super-
  vised learning
  application of, 242-243
  clustering, 338-339, 377-378, 390-392
  supervised learning versus, 242
  \mathbf{V}
validation, 111
validation data, 68
variable reduction, linear regression model, 232
variables, exploring relationship between, 49-52
variance, errors due to, 73–75
variance inflation factor (VIF), 229
variance of random variable, 126, 128, 131
```

```
variance reduction, 306
vector, 318
vector spaces, 100
vectorization process, 98
VIF. See variance inflation factor (VIF)
Voronoi diagram, 251
  W
Waymo, 29
weight of interconnection between neurons, 291-292
while loop, 320
wrapper approach, 111, 112
writing functions, 321
  \mathbf{X}
XOR circuit. See exclusive-OR (XOR) circuit
```