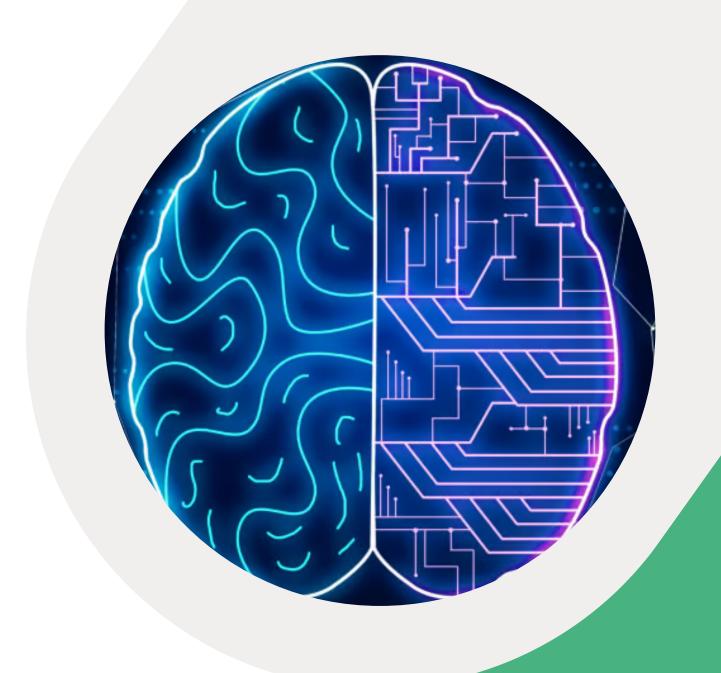


# AYUDANTÍA 3

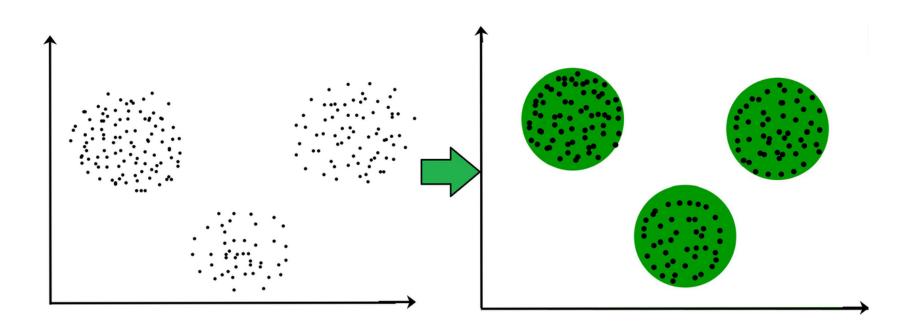
Machine learning

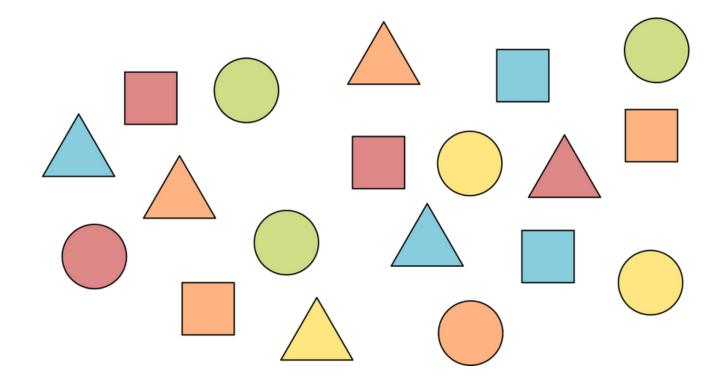




# ¿Qué es Machine Learning?



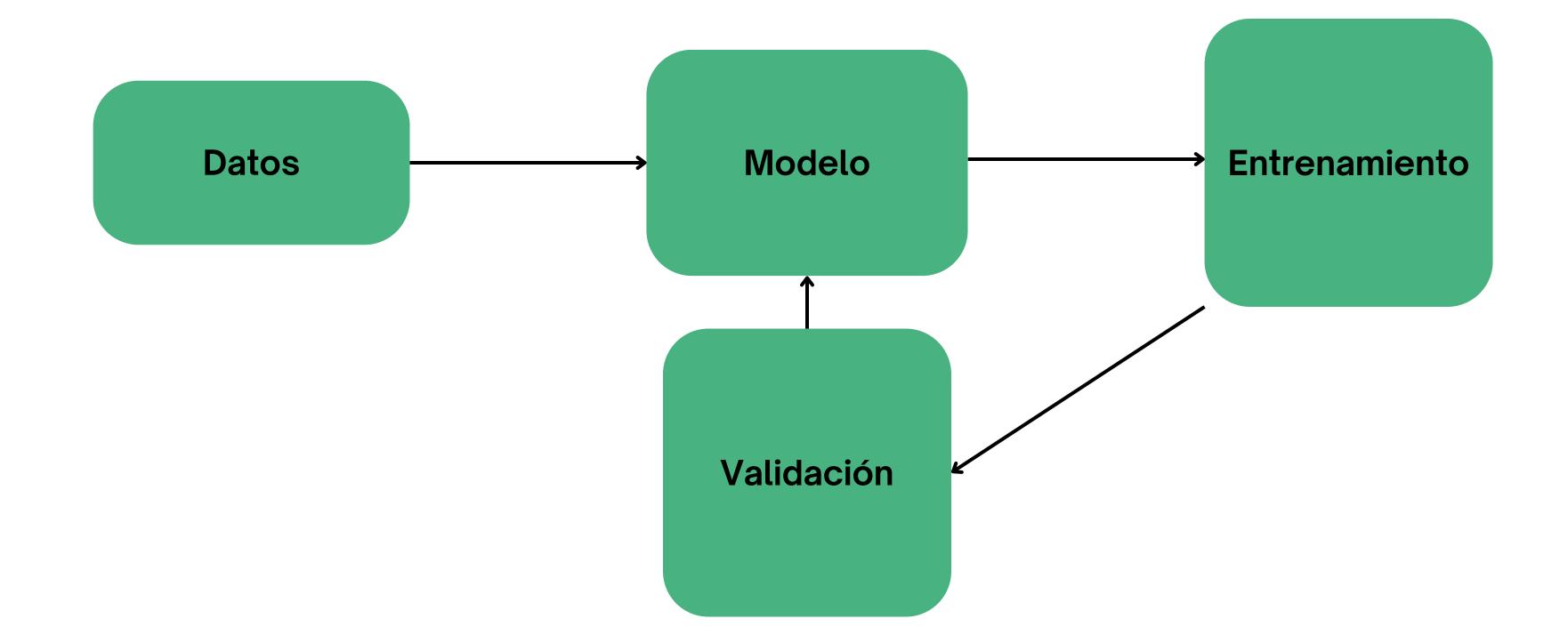






### Machine Learning

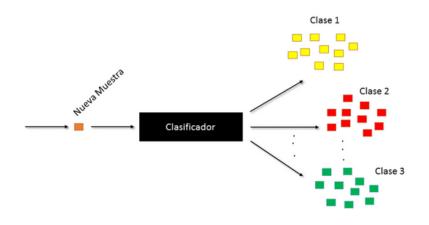
### Proceso general

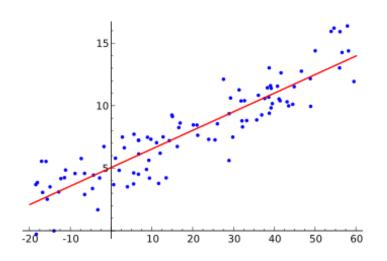




### Supervisado







Clasificador: le damos un valor de clase dentro de posibles labels.

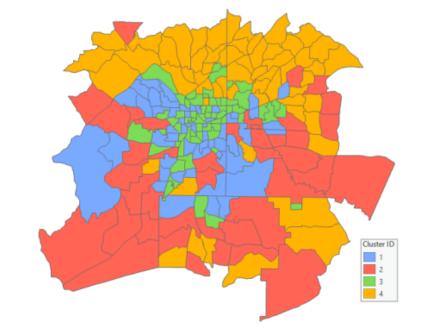
Regresión: Obtenemos un valor en base a nuestros datos.

## Machine Learning

#### No Supervisado



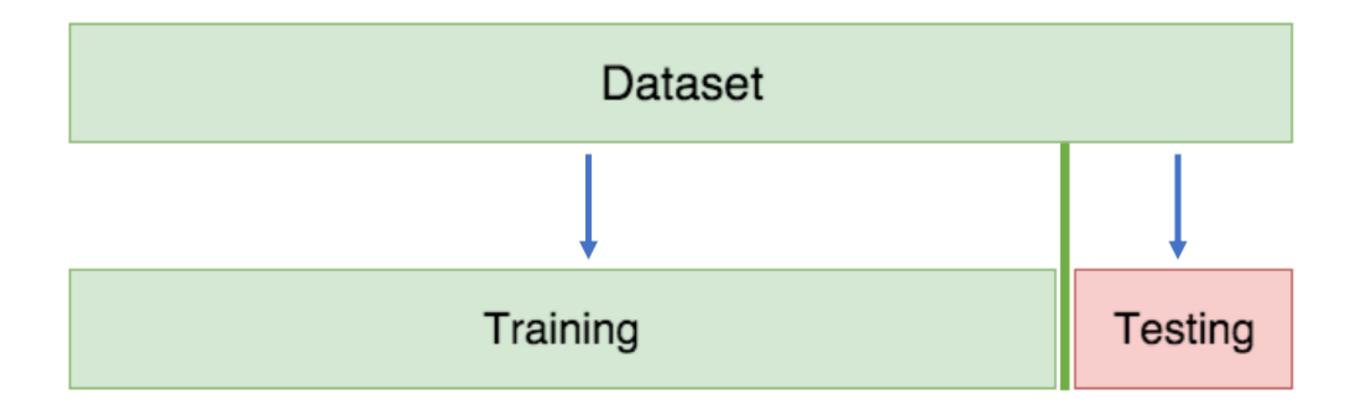
Type	Level	Description
Location	I/B <sup>†</sup>	Geocoded position of the unit
SES	I B	Socioeconomic status
Aesthetic	I/B	Aesthetic perception index of the nearest geocoded image (individual) or averaged at the urban block level
Political	I/B	Proportion of a political choice in the Constitutional plebiscite or in the Chilean Presidential Elections (first round)
Land use	I/B	Proportion/M <sup>2‡</sup> of land use of the urban block according to a land use typology*
Demographic	I B	Sex, age, proportion of immigrants  Age, proportion of immigrants/women





### Machine Learning

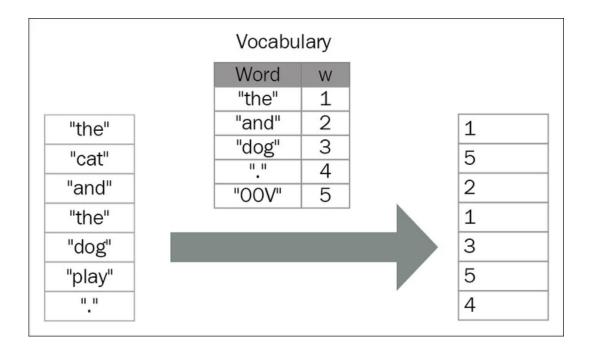
#### Uso de los Datos

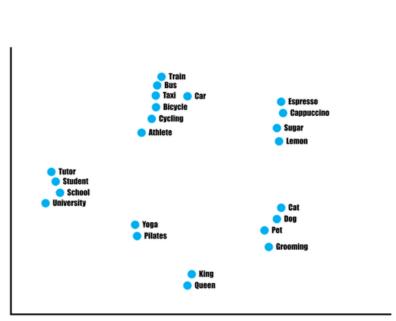


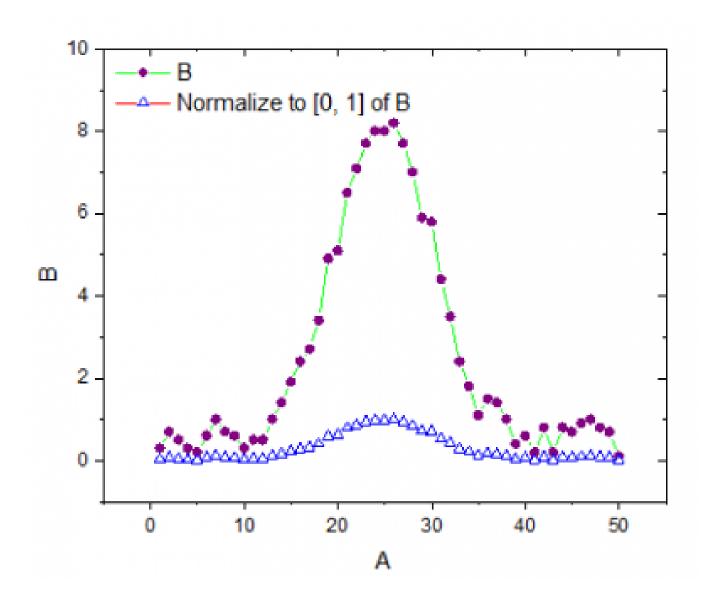


### Machine Learning

### Encoding y normalización









## ¿Cómo usar Machine Learning?

#### Funciones y modelos



#### **Datos:**

train\_test\_split(): Sirve para dividir nuestros datos en un dataset de entrenamiento y uno de prueba

#### Modelos:

SVC()
DecissionTreeClassifier
KNeighborsClassifier
DecisionTreeRegressor

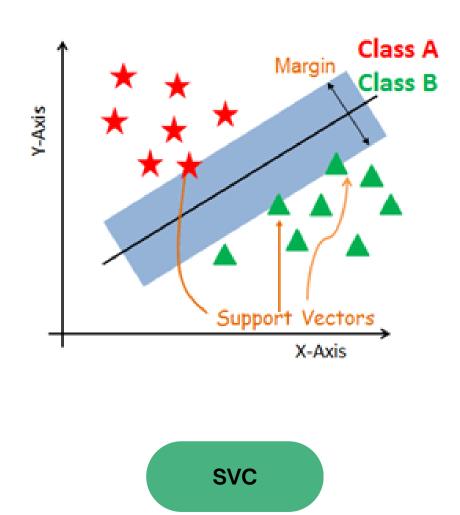
#### **Metricas:**

mean\_squared\_error balanced\_accuracy\_score accuracy\_score

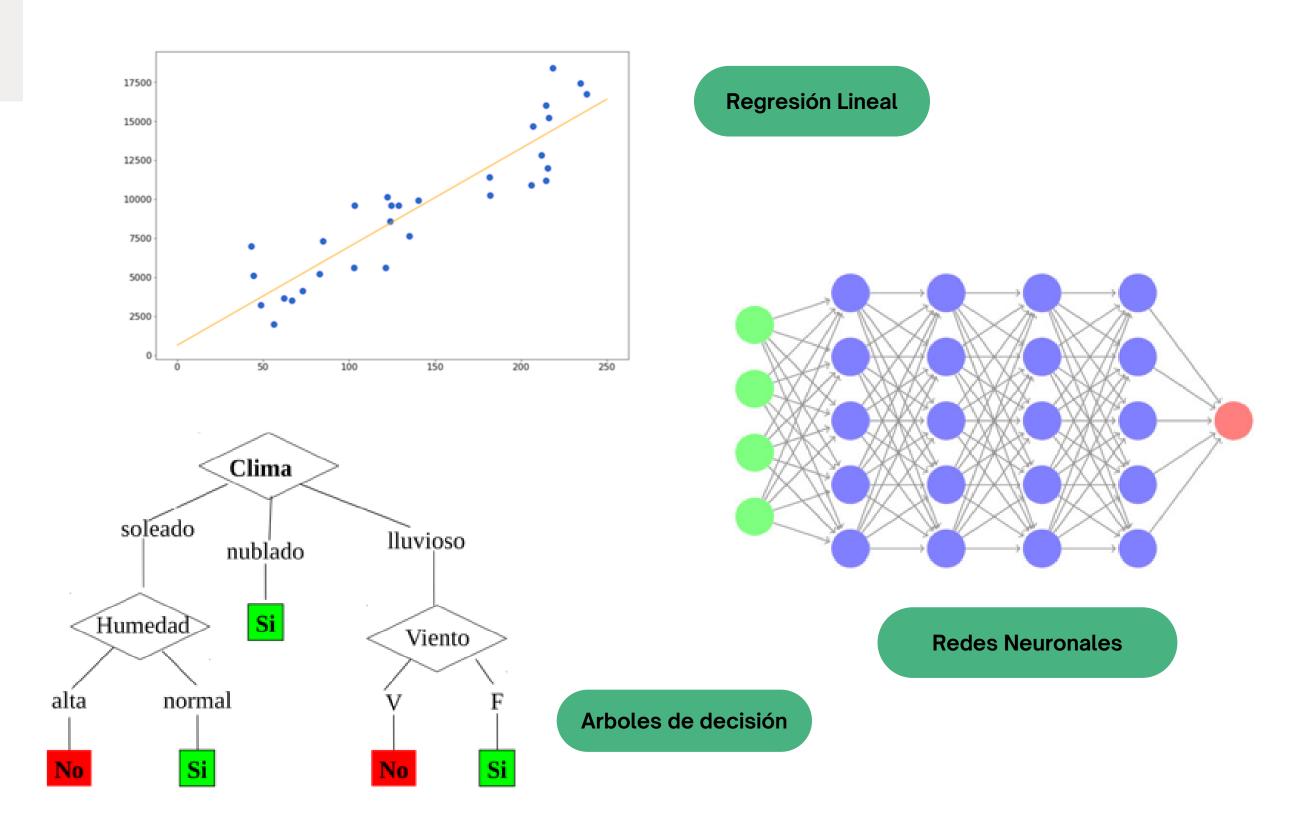
Los invito a buscar muchas más cosas que pueden hacer en Scikit-learn!



### Algunos modelos



### Machine Learning





# MUCHAS GRACIAS!

