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Today we will

- 1. Learn core terms: ML vs DS vs AI, un/supervised learning, model, training vs inference, label vs feature, regression vs classification
- 2. Your first machine learning model: Jupyter notebook, Colab, predicting house prices

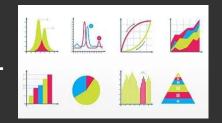
What is Machine Learning?

Arthur Samuel: "Machine Learning algorithms enable the computers to learn from data, and even improve themselves, without being explicitly programmed"

Data



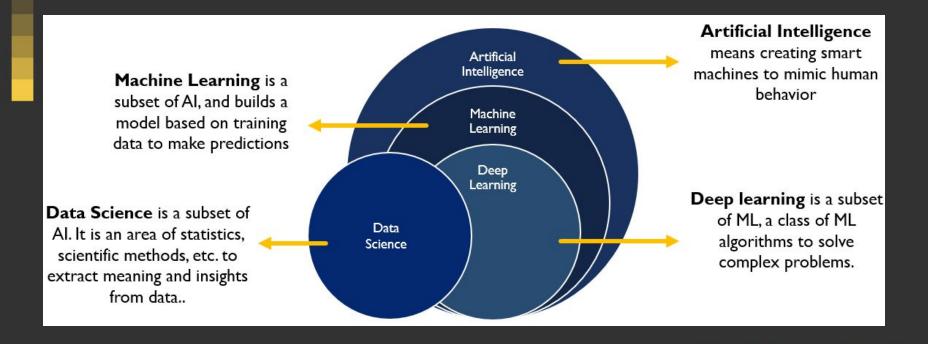
Statistics



Predictions



ML vs Data Science vs Al



Key ML terms

Label - thing we're predicting (y variable in simple linear regression): price, spam etc

Feature - data/input (x variable in simple linear regression): area, sender's address etc

Labeled data - c 100 Unlabeled data 90 Model - relation 80 score Training - crea 70 statistics for it Slope 60 Inference - usi Intercept 50 Regression model

you predict it)
rice are higher than other
lel labeled data/x and apply
pel/y.

o make real predictions. ue of a house in California?

Classification model predicts discrete values. Is this email message spam or not spam?

Build your ML model

kaggle.com/kernels/fork/1404276

colab.research.google.com



More tutorial: kaggle.com/learn/intro-to-machine-learning

Solution

```
home data.columns
y = home data.SalePrice
feature names = ['LotArea', 'YearBuilt', '1stFlrSF', '2ndFlrSF', 'FullBath',
'BedroomAbvGr','TotRmsAbvGrd']
X = home data[feature names]
print(X.describe())
print(X.head())
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
iowa model = DecisionTreeRegressor(random state=1)
iowa model.fit(X, y)
print(X.head())
print(iowa model.predict(X.head()))
print(y.head())
```

You've learned

- 1. Core terms: ML vs DS vs AI, un/supervised learning, model, training vs inference, label vs feature, regression vs classification
- 2. Trained your first machine learning model: Jupyter notebook, Colab, predicting house prices