## Algorithmic approaches: overview

- "algorithmic approach", "machine learning", "data mining"
- dominated by computer scientists, business analysts, ...
- Big Data
- Goals: predictive power, robustness, computational efficiency
- "Develop an algorithm" rather than "build a model"
- Techniques:
  - **ensembles** (bootstrap, cross-validation, random forests)
  - regularization or penalization (ridge regression, lasso)
  - **smoothing** (additive models)

**Key references**: (De'ath and Fabricius 2000; Hastie, Tibshirani, and Friedman 2009; Borcard and Legendre 2011; P. Legendre and Legendre 2012)

## {r} fortunes::fortune("machine learning")

Borcard, Daniel, and Pierre Legendre. 2011. Numerical Ecology with R. 2011 edition. New York: Springer.

De'ath, Glenn, and Katharina E. Fabricius. 2000. "Classification and Regression Trees: a Powerful yet Simple Technique for Ecological Data Analysis." Ecology~81~(11) (November): 3178–3192. doi:10.1890/0012-9658(2000)081[3178:CARTAP]2.0.CO;2. http://www.esajournals.org/doi/abs/10.1890/0012-9658(2000)081%5B3178: CARTAP%5D2.0.CO%3B2.

Hastie, Trevor, Robert Tibshirani, and J. H Friedman. 2009. The Elements of Statistical Learning Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction. New York: Springer. http://public.eblib.com/EBLPublic/PublicView.do?ptiID=437866.

Legendre, P., and Loic F. J. Legendre. 2012. *Numerical Ecology.* 3 edition. Elsevier.