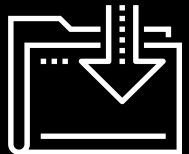




# Capstone Project: Segment 2

Data Boot Camp  
Lesson 20-2.2



# The Big Picture



# Project Segments

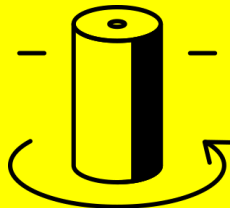
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## This Week: “Build The Pieces”



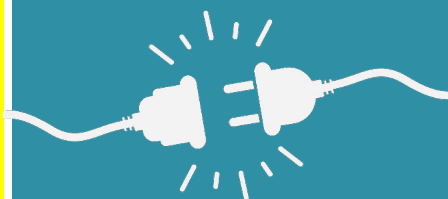
### Sketch It Out

Decide on your overall project, select your question, and build a simple model. You'll connect the model to a fabricated database, using comma-separated values (CSV) or JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) files, to prototype your idea.



### Build the Pieces

Train your model and build out the database you'll use for your final presentation.



### Plug It In

Connect your final database to your model, continue to train your model, and create your dashboard and presentation.



### Put It All Together

Put the final touches on your model, database, and dashboard. Lastly, create and deliver your final presentation to your class.

# This Segment: Capstone Project

---

By the end of this segment, you'll will have:



Connected your machine learning model into the project



Optimizing the integration of the database into the project



Have all necessary GitHub branches merged



Finalized your dashboard

Module 20

# Today's Agenda

# Today's Agenda

---

By completing today's activities, you'll...

01

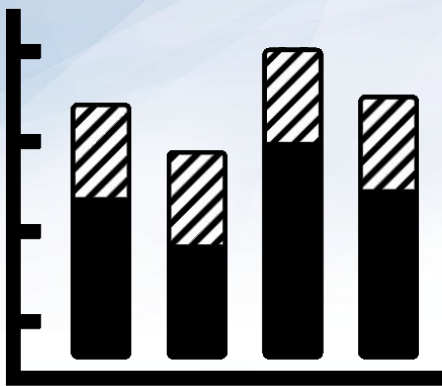
Articulate the use cases for each machine learning model

02

Decide which machine learning model will fit their project best



Make sure you've downloaded  
any relevant class files!



## Please respond to the following poll:

How are you feeling about the current state of your project?

1. It's ready for the next stage!
2. I'm a little stressed, but it will be ready for the next stage in time.
3. I'm really worried. Help!
4. I haven't started yet. Help!

**Suggested Time:**  
5 minutes



# Final Project: Session 2



# Final Project: Session 2

---

At this stage in the project you should have the following completed:

01

Move from a preliminary model into your machine learning model.

02

The mockup database is integrated and refined.

03

The visuals that help tell the data story are created.

04

Merge in branches and create new ones for this segment's tasks.

05

Create an outline or storyboard for the final dashboard.

# Group Project Check-In

Collaboration is key for team success.

## Assigning roles

Know who is working on what part of the project

## Handling blockers

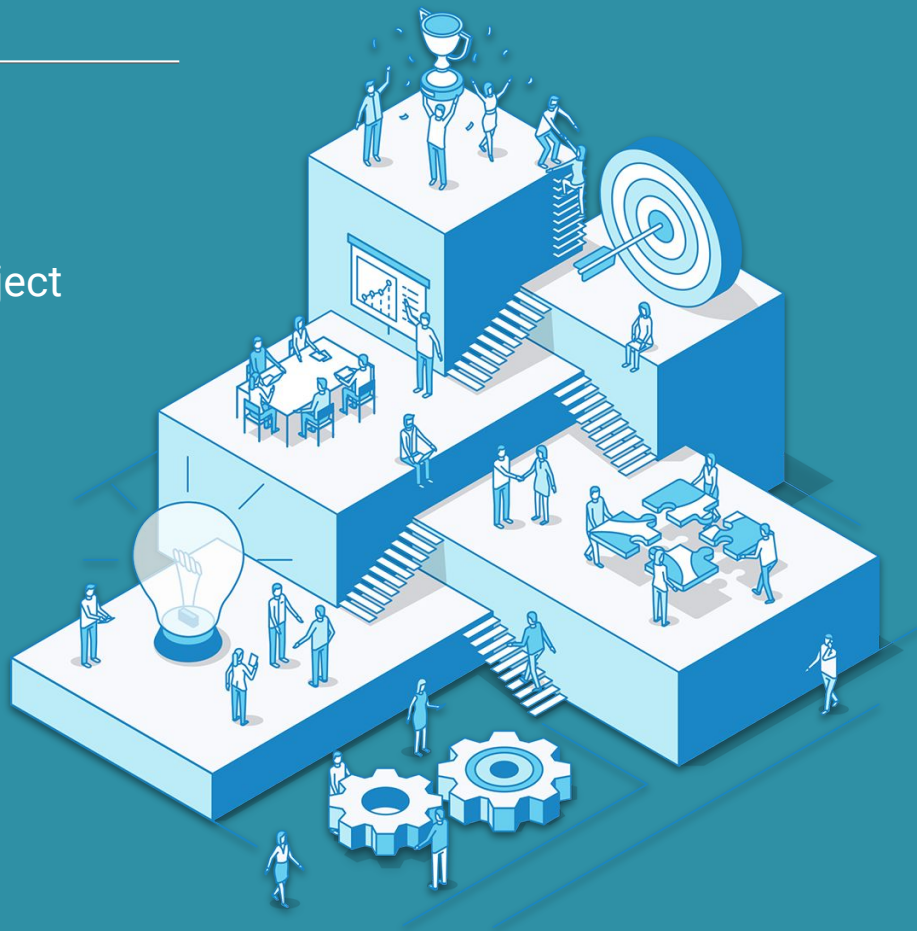
What work do you need others to finish before you can progress?

Are there database or ML issues?

## Using Github

- Creating branches
- Reviewing pull requests

Plan what needs to be done by next week



# Final Project: Session 2

---

Today's class will consist of the following:

Work on your project with your group.

TA's and myself will be circulating among the groups.

In the check-ins you will:

Show us your progress you have made as if we were shareholders.

In the check-ins we will:

- Answer questions.
- Help you work through sticking points.

# Shareholder Update Pitch

---

We will spend some time with each group and review the progress you have made so far for your project as if we were shareholders for the business you work for.

This pitch /update should contain the following:



A draft of the Google slides.



GitHub repo and `README.md` file with description.



A brief explanation of the description of ML model from preprocessing to training and testing.



An overview of your database with tables and relationship, and a connection string (SQLAlchemy or PyMongo).



A blueprint for the dashboard or storyboard (this can be part of the Google slides).



Where you plan on being at by next week.

# Choose Your Machine Learning Model



In this demonstration, we will go over steps to help you and your team decide if you need to pick a new model or optimize your current model.

# Step 1: Analyze the input data.

---

If the input has data is labeled, choose a **supervised learning model**.

The Pima diabetes dataset had labeled data, so this was a good dataset for supervised learning.

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1

# Step 1: Analyze the input data.

---

If the input data is unlabeled, choose the **unsupervised learning model**.

The Boston marathon dataset was a good dataset to classify runners into age groups since there was no "age group" category.

```
Index(['Bib', 'Name', 'Age', 'M/F', 'City', 'State', 'Country', 'Citizen',  
      'Unnamed: 8', '5K', '10K', '15K', '20K', 'Half', '25K', '30K', '35K',  
      '40K', 'Pace', 'Proj Time', 'Official Time', 'Overall', 'Gender',  
      'Division'],  
      dtype='object')
```



# Step 1: Analyze the input data.

---

If the input data contains a large number of variables or is in a non-tabular format, consider a **deep learning model**.

The IBM dataset we used to predict if an employee was at risk of attrition was a good example of a dataset with a large number of variables—with 35 columns.

```
Index(['Age', 'Attrition', 'BusinessTravel', 'DailyRate', 'Department',  
      'DistanceFromHome', 'Education', 'EducationField', 'EmployeeCount',  
      'EmployeeNumber', 'EnvironmentSatisfaction', 'Gender', 'HourlyRate',  
      'JobInvolvement', 'JobLevel', 'JobRole', 'JobSatisfaction',  
      'MaritalStatus', 'MonthlyIncome', 'MonthlyRate', 'NumCompaniesWorked',  
      'Over18', 'OverTime', 'PercentSalaryHike', 'PerformanceRating',  
      'RelationshipSatisfaction', 'StandardHours', 'StockOptionLevel',  
      'TotalWorkingYears', 'TrainingTimesLastYear', 'WorkLifeBalance',  
      'YearsAtCompany', 'YearsInCurrentRole', 'YearsSinceLastPromotion',  
      'YearsWithCurrManager'],  
      dtype='object')
```

## Step 2: Analyze the output data.

If the output of the model should predict a value or outcome, **choose regression**.

For the Pima diabetes dataset, we used a regression model to predict outcome.

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1

## Step 2: Analyze the output data.

---

If the output of the model should be the name of a group or class, choose **classification**.

For the Boston marathon dataset, we used classification to group runners into age groups.

```
Index(['Bib', 'Name', 'Age', 'M/F', 'City', 'State', 'Country', 'Citizen',  
      'Unnamed: 8', '5K', '10K', '15K', '20K', 'Half', '25K', '30K', '35K',  
      '40K', 'Pace', 'Proj Time', 'Official Time', 'Overall', 'Gender',  
      'Division'],  
      dtype='object')
```

## Step 2: Analyze the output data.

---

If the output of the model should be the name of a group or class, choose **classification**.

For the IBM dataset, we determined accuracy of the model so we can use it to classify whether an employee is at risk of attrition.

```
Index(['Age', 'Attrition', 'BusinessTravel', 'DailyRate', 'Department',  
      'DistanceFromHome', 'Education', 'EducationField', 'EmployeeCount',  
      'EmployeeNumber', 'EnvironmentSatisfaction', 'Gender', 'HourlyRate',  
      'JobInvolvement', 'JobLevel', 'JobRole', 'JobSatisfaction',  
      'MaritalStatus', 'MonthlyIncome', 'MonthlyRate', 'NumCompaniesWorked',  
      'Over18', 'OverTime', 'PercentSalaryHike', 'PerformanceRating',  
      'RelationshipSatisfaction', 'StandardHours', 'StockOptionLevel',  
      'TotalWorkingYears', 'TrainingTimesLastYear', 'WorkLifeBalance',  
      'YearsAtCompany', 'YearsInCurrentRole', 'YearsSinceLastPromotion',  
      'YearsWithCurrManager'],  
      dtype='object')
```

## Step 2: Analyze the output data.

---

If the output of the model should identify closely related data points, choose **clustering**.

We could also use clustering to classify runners from the Boston marathon dataset into age groups because the data points are closely related.

```
Index(['Bib', 'Name', 'Age', 'M/F', 'City', 'State', 'Country', 'Citizen',  
      'Unnamed: 8', '5K', '10K', '15K', '20K', 'Half', '25K', '30K', '35K',  
      '40K', 'Pace', 'Proj Time', 'Official Time', 'Overall', 'Gender',  
      'Division'],  
      dtype='object')
```



Once you have a firm idea of the data you have and what you hope to get out of it, it's time to look at what algorithm you will run.

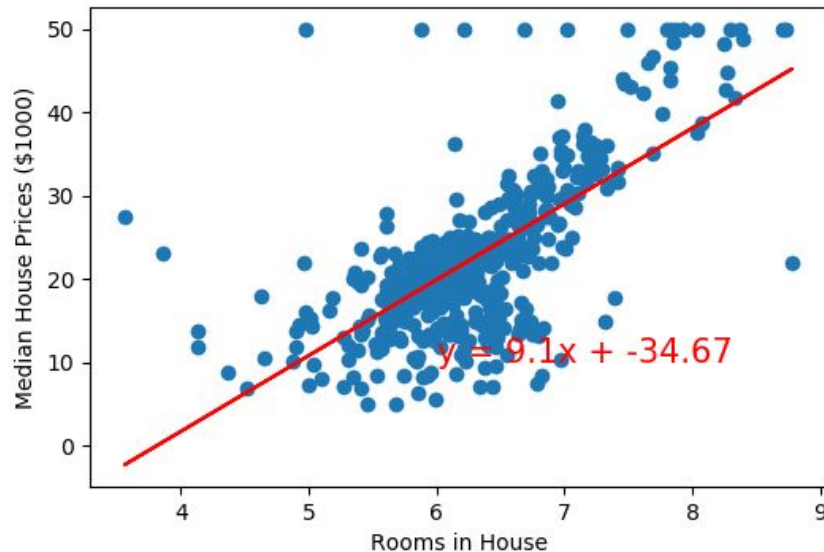
## Step 3: Choose your algorithm

---

**Linear regression** is used to predict continuous variables.

It will take in a set of factors and attempt to learn patterns from them to predict a numerical value.

If new data is added, the model will predict the result based on learned patterns—for example, determining the weight of a person based on caloric intake, height, and activity level.

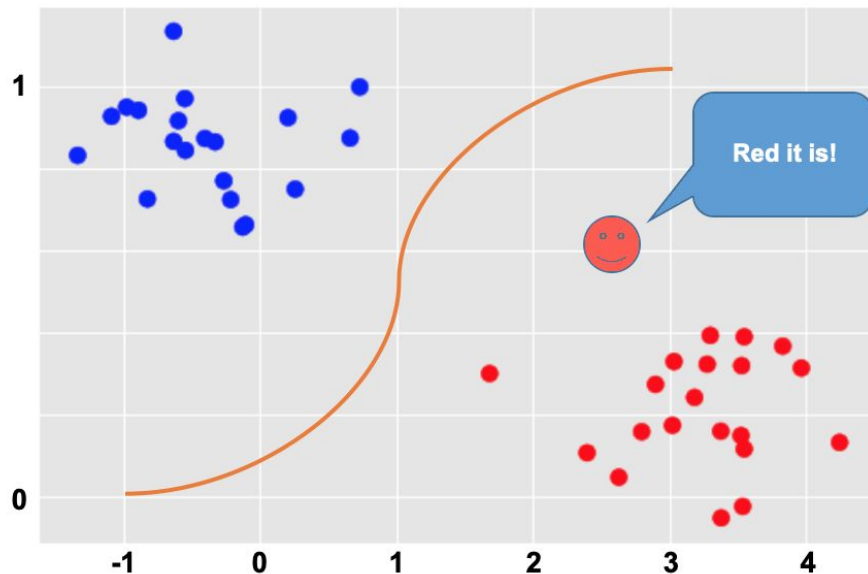


## Step 3: Choose your algorithm

**Logistic regression** is typically used to predict binary outcomes, meaning that there are only two possible outcomes.

The model analyzes the available data and, when presented with a new sample, mathematically determines its probability of belonging to a class.

If the probability is above a certain cutoff point, the sample is assigned to that class. If the probability is below the cutoff point, the sample is assigned to the other class—for example, determining if a person will vote "Yes" or "No" on an issue based on things like income, location, and family size.

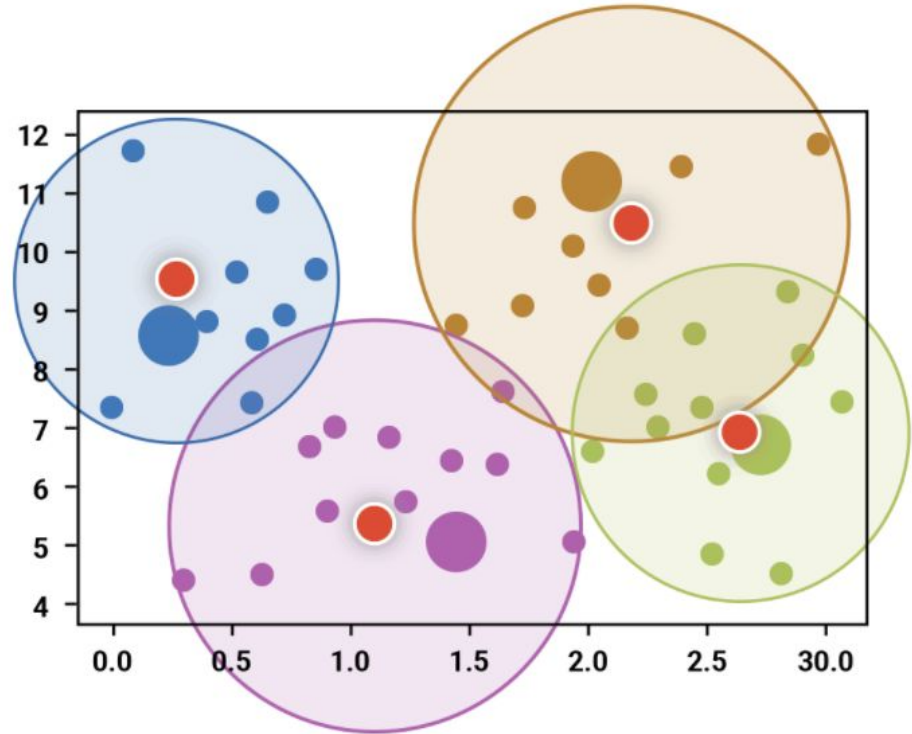




## Step 3: Choose your algorithm

**K-means** is a clustering algorithm used to place data points into groups based on the distance between the points.

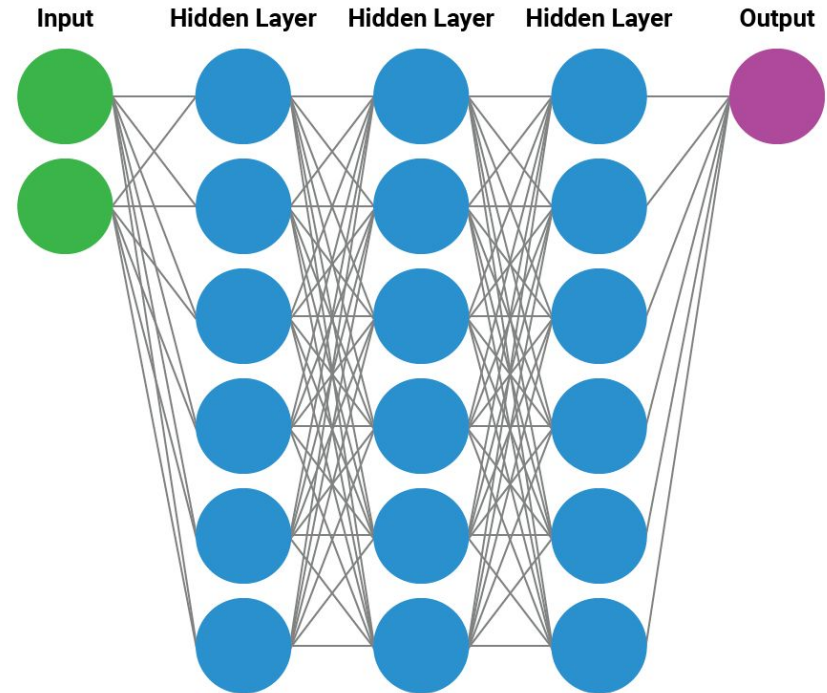
Points that belong to a cluster are more similar to each other than the points in another cluster—for example, grouping consumers based on income, time spent in store, amount spent, and age.



## Step 3: Choose your algorithm

**Neural networks** are an advanced form of machine learning that can recognize patterns and features in input data and provide a clear quantitative output.

They can create a classification algorithm that determines if an input belongs in one category or another. Therefore, neural network models can be an alternative to many of the models we have learned throughout the course, including logistic regression and multiple linear regression.



## Step 4: Analyze the results and review accuracy

---

Use the following questions to review the results of your output:



How accurate was your model?



Were the results easy to interpret, or are you still not sure what the result is?



Did you choose the simplest model to achieve your goals, or did you overcomplicate things with a more advanced model?



Will this model reproduce similar results each time it is run, or will the results differ drastically each time?



## **Activity: Choose Your Machine Learning Model**

In this activity, you and your team can use supervised, unsupervised, or deep learning on your data to determine if you need to optimize or change your machine learning model for your final project.

**Suggested Time:**  
25 minutes

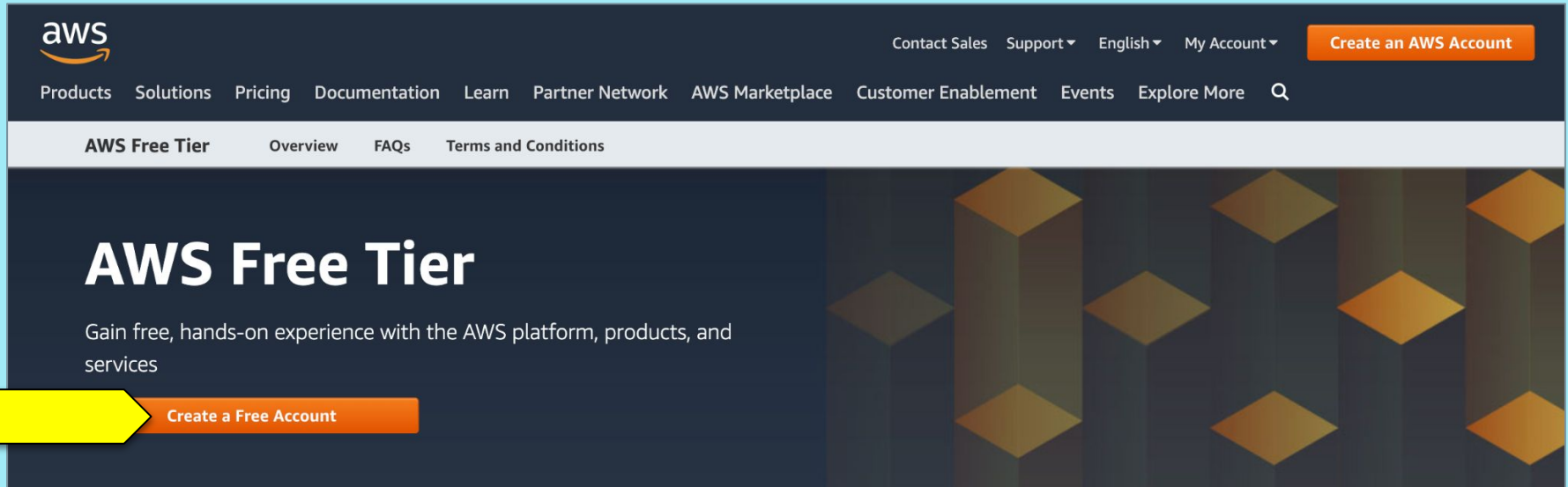


# Project Progression—Next Week

# Project Progression—Next Week

Next class, we will be creating and connecting to a PostgreSQL database in RDS on Amazon Web Services.

Please create a [AWS Free Tier account](#) before next class.



The image is a screenshot of the AWS Free Tier landing page. At the top, the AWS logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Contact Sales', 'Support', 'English', and 'My Account' are on the right, along with an orange 'Create an AWS Account' button. Below this is a dark blue navigation bar with links for 'Products', 'Solutions', 'Pricing', 'Documentation', 'Learn', 'Partner Network', 'AWS Marketplace', 'Customer Enablement', 'Events', and 'Explore More'. A white sub-header contains 'AWS Free Tier', 'Overview', 'FAQs', and 'Terms and Conditions'. The main content area has a dark background with a pattern of 3D cubes. The text 'AWS Free Tier' is prominently displayed in white, followed by the subtext 'Gain free, hands-on experience with the AWS platform, products, and services'. At the bottom left, a yellow arrow points to an orange 'Create a Free Account' button.

# Project Progression—Next Steps

---

For the next class, you should be working on the following:



Refining your machine learning model



Integrating the database with the project



Working on your dashboard



Getting all the images you will need for your presentation



Adding a project description in the GitHub repository `README.md`



Cleaning up the GitHub repository

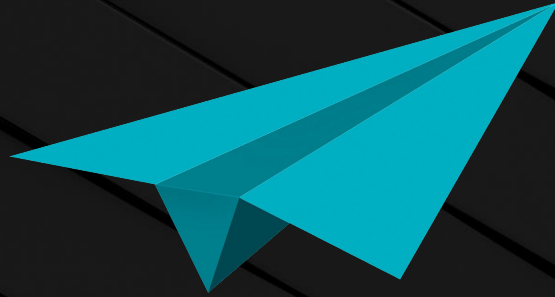


Getting ready to add the repository to your portfolio

# Questions?







# Office Hours

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30 minutes