

Simple ML for Sheets



Simple ML



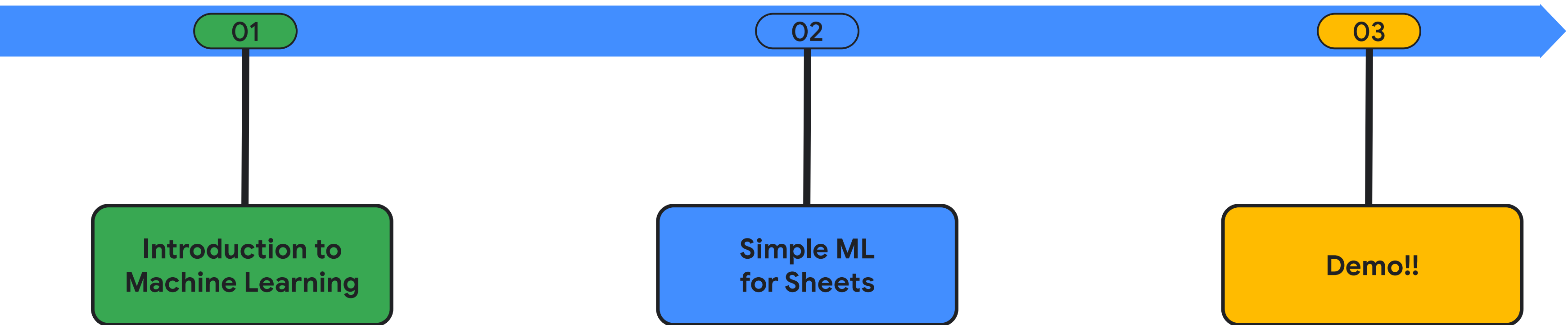
\$ whoami

Sandip Palit

- Technology Consultant @ PwC India
- Organizer @ Postman Community Kolkata
- Google Crowdsourcing Influencer
- Research article on “Real Time Sentiment Analysis”
- Python Library “Relocate”
- Loves to explore new places and new music

Disclaimer: The thoughts, opinions, and ideas I will be sharing with you today are entirely my own and I am not speaking on behalf of any organization or entity.

Agenda



Section 01

Introduction to Machine Learning

Section 01

What is Machine Learning?

- Subset of Artificial Intelligence.
- Enable machines to learn from data.
- Without being explicitly programmed.

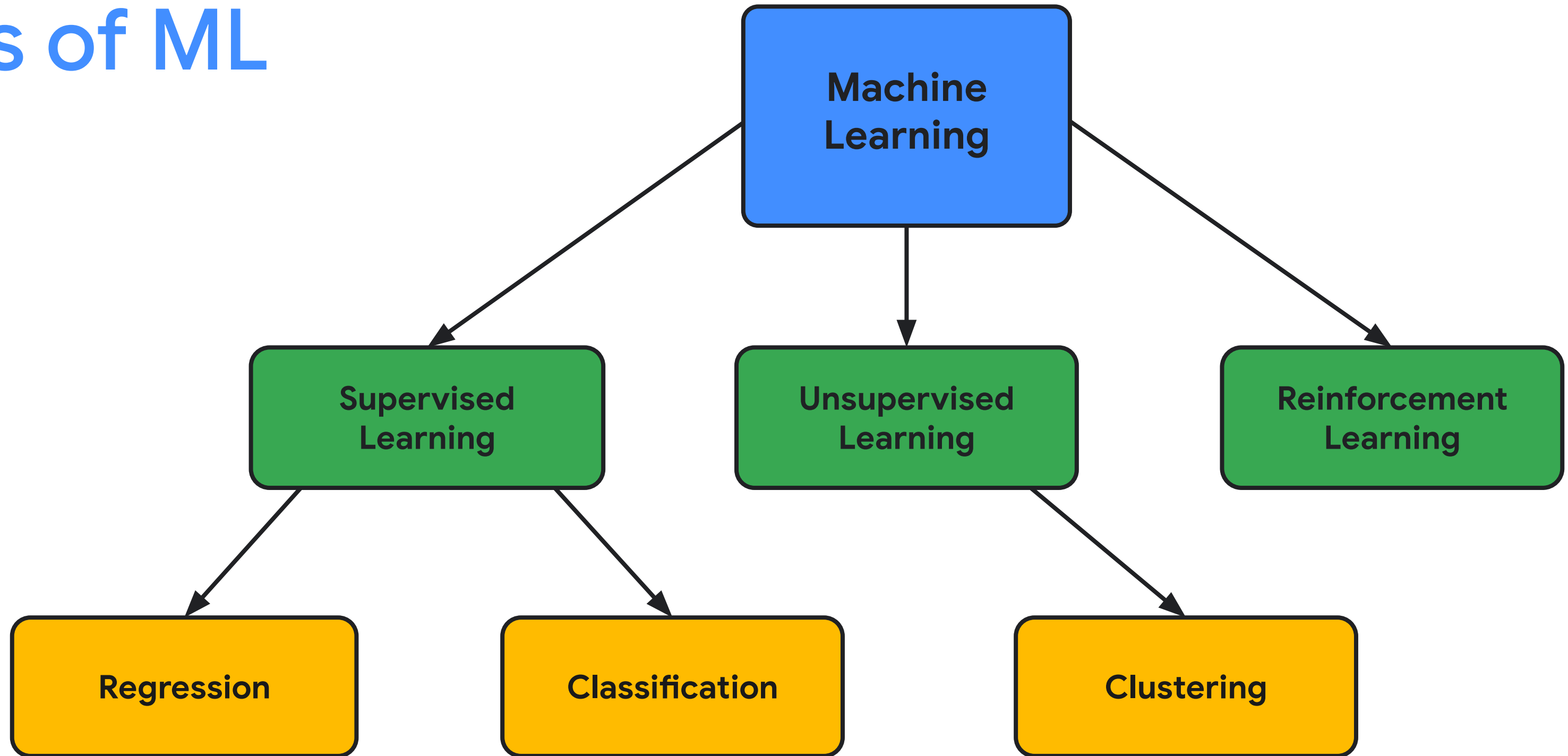


Section 01

Applications of ML

Healthcare**Medical Imaging Analysis****Health Monitoring****Finance****Credit Scoring****Algorithmic Trading****Retail****Demand Forecasting****Price Optimization****Agriculture****Crop Yield Prediction****Disease Detection**

Types of ML



Section 01

Supervised Learning

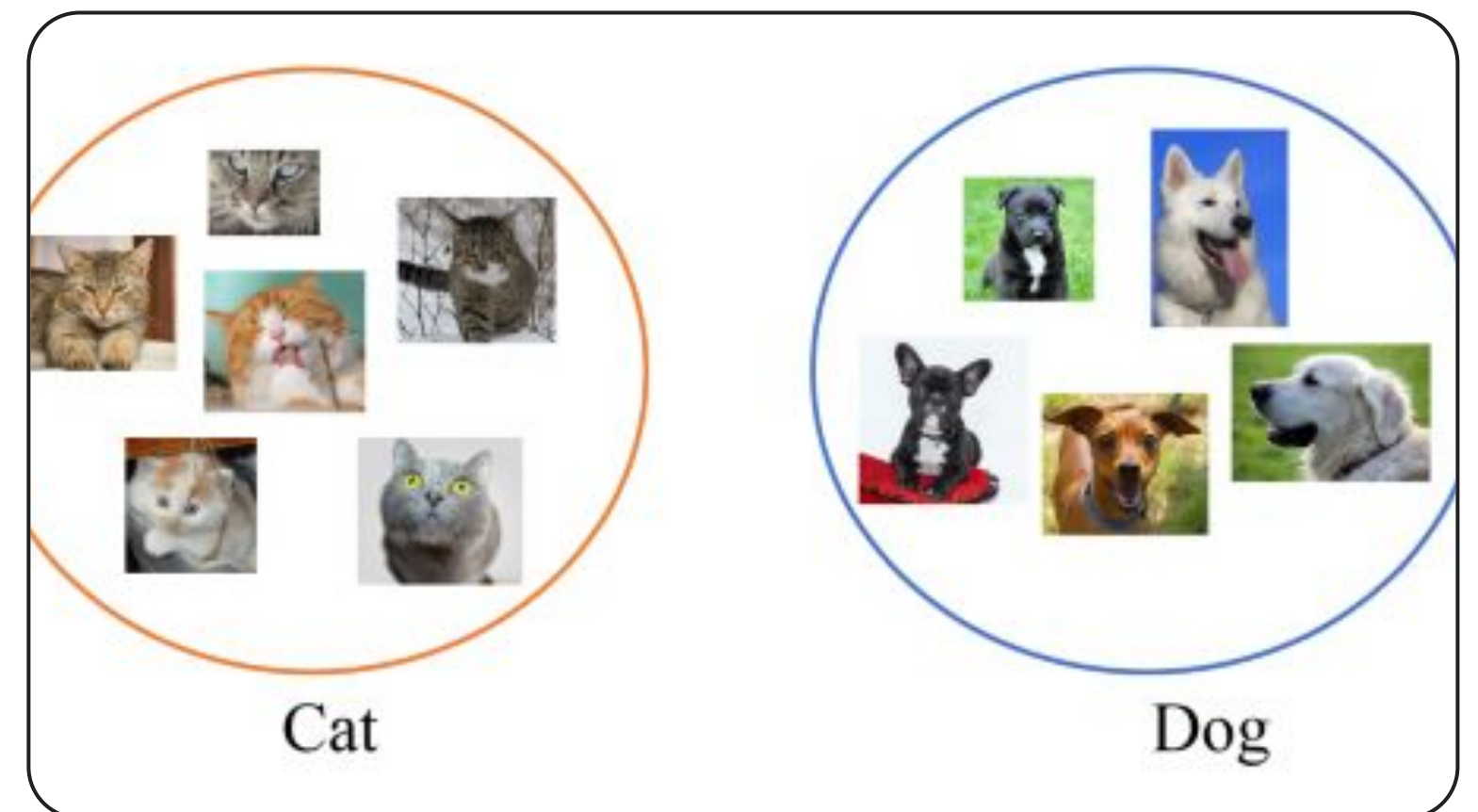
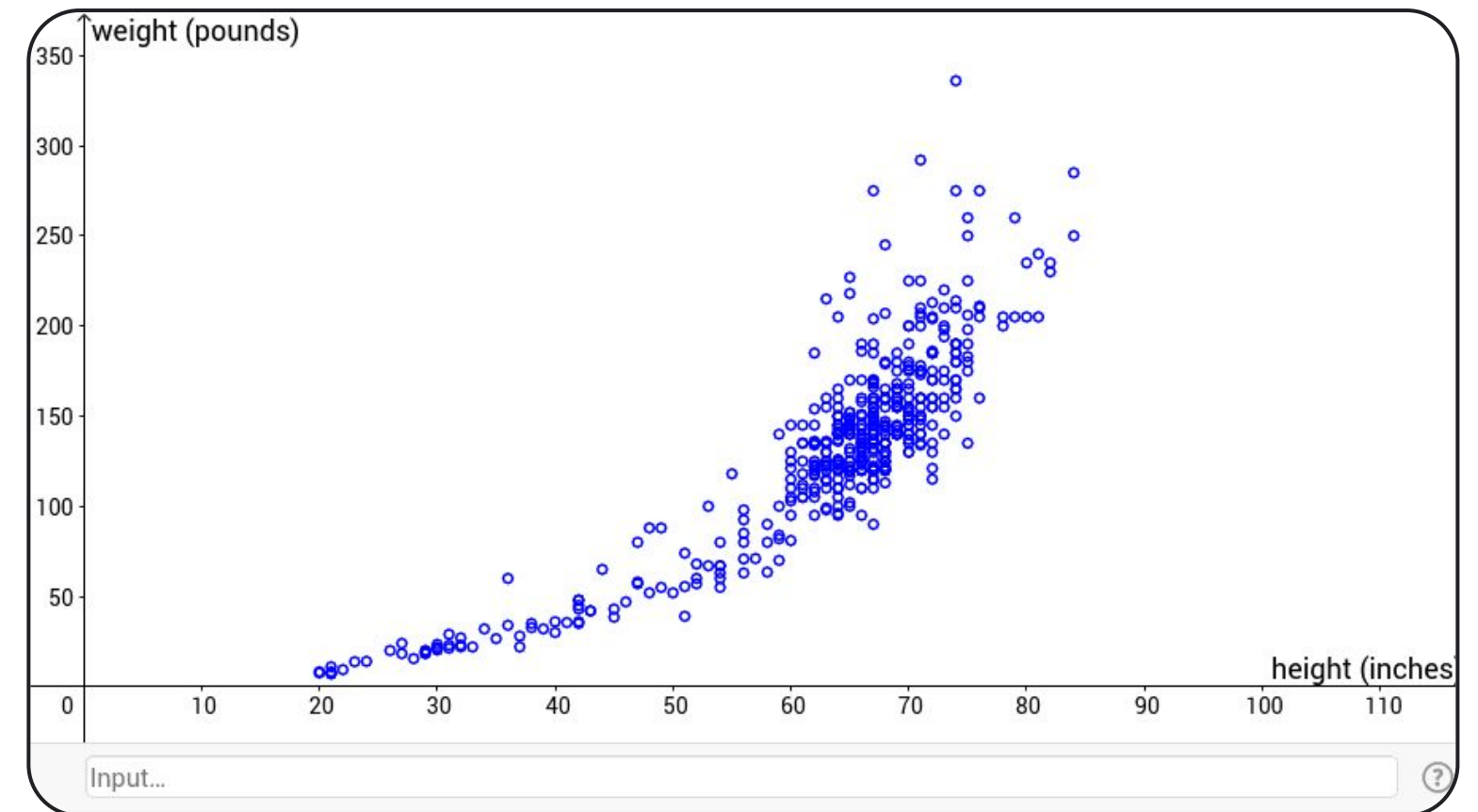
- Training with labeled data (input-output pairs).
- Goal: Make predictions on new, unseen data.

Regression

- On continuous data
- E.g.: Predicting the Weight of a person based on Height.

Classification

- On categorical data
- E.g.: Predicting whether the image is of a Cat or a Dog.



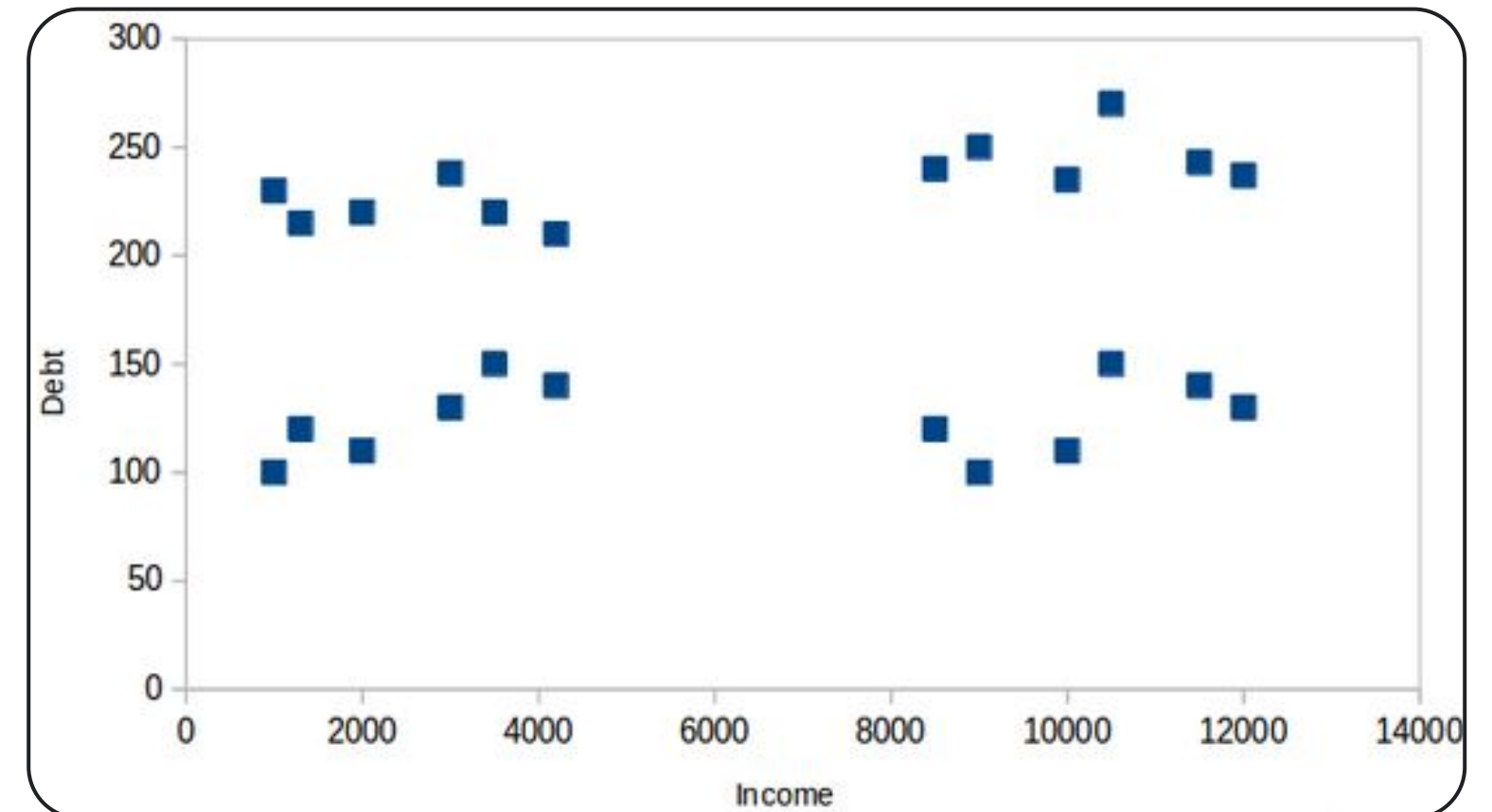
Section 01

Unsupervised Learning

- No labeled data available.
- Finding patterns in the data.
- Goal: Discover inherent relationships in the data.

Clustering

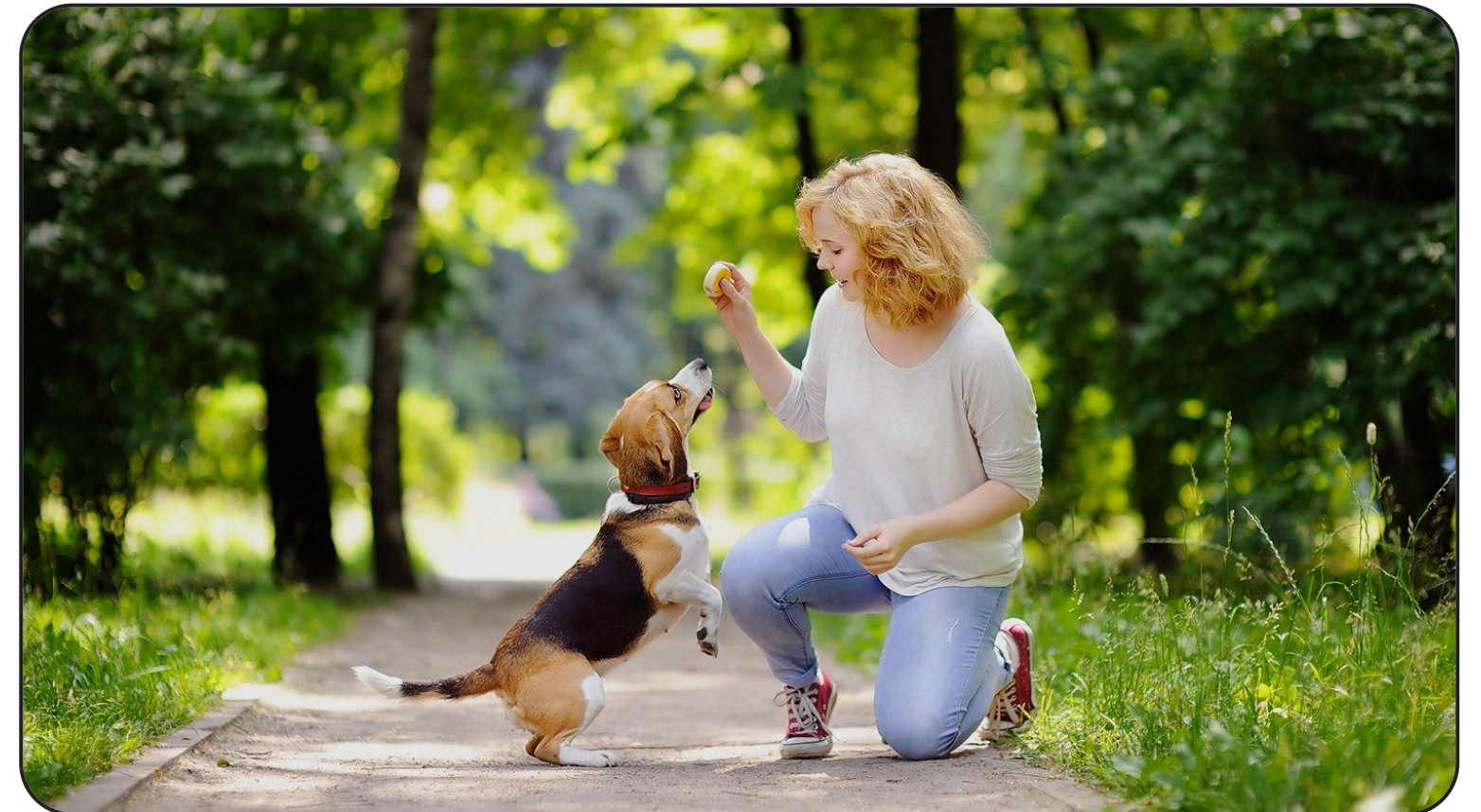
- Grouping of similar data points
- E.g.: Grouping individuals based on Debt vs Income.



Section 01

Reinforcement Learning

- Agents learn by interacting with an environment.
- Reward-based learning.
- Goal: Learn optimal actions to maximize rewards.
- E.g.: Training our Pet.



Section 01

Steps of ML



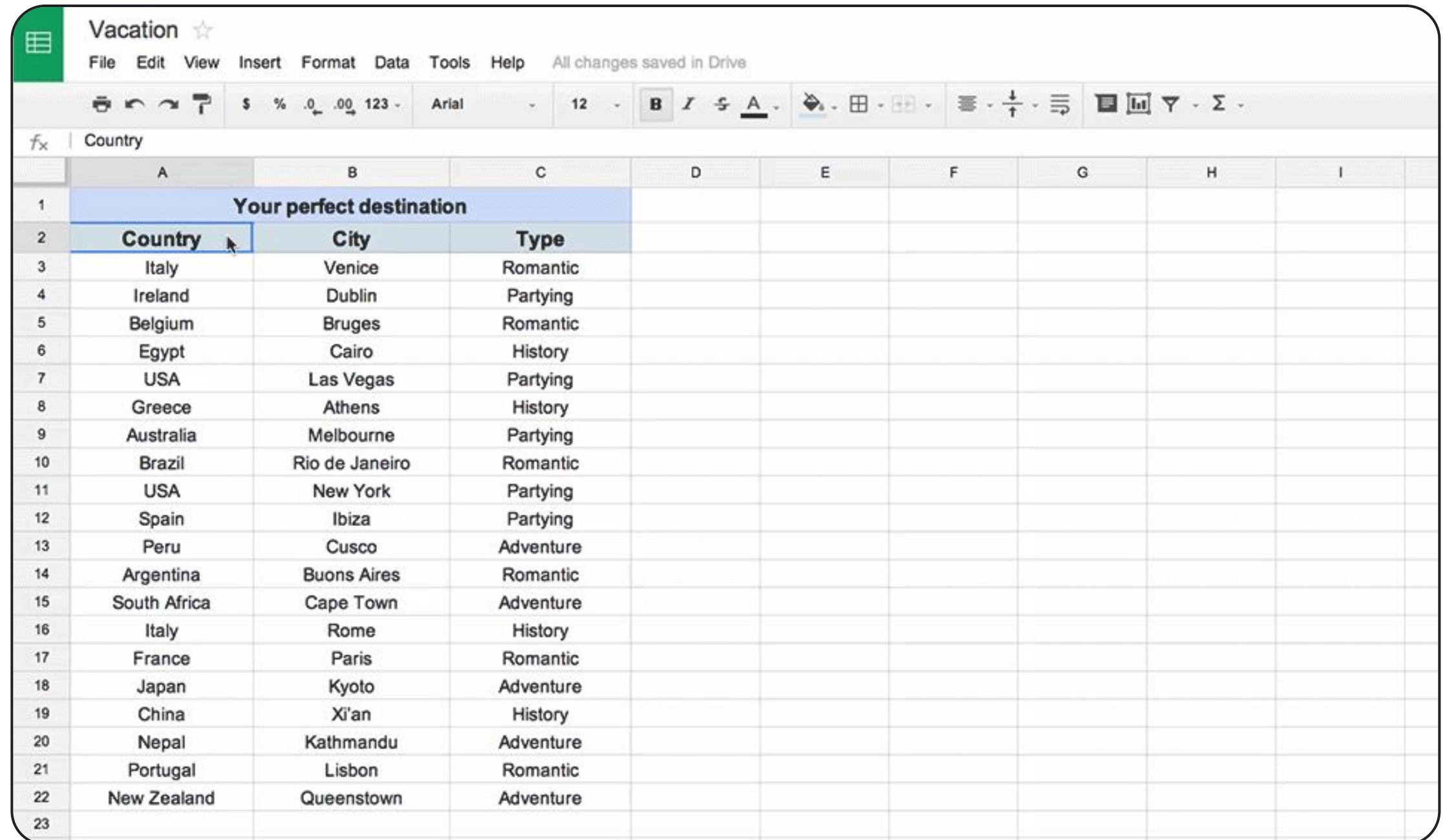
Section 02

Simple ML for Sheets

Section 02

What is Google Sheets?

- It's a cloud-based spreadsheet application developed by Google.
- Part of the Google Workspace suite of productivity tools.



The screenshot shows a Google Sheet titled "Vacation" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Data, Tools, Help) and a toolbar. The spreadsheet has columns A through I and rows 1 through 23. Row 1 is a header row with the text "Your perfect destination" in column B. Row 2 is a header row with the text "Country" in column A, "City" in column B, and "Type" in column C. Rows 3 through 22 contain data for various travel destinations. Row 23 is empty.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1		Your perfect destination							
2	Country	City	Type						
3	Italy	Venice	Romantic						
4	Ireland	Dublin	Partying						
5	Belgium	Bruges	Romantic						
6	Egypt	Cairo	History						
7	USA	Las Vegas	Partying						
8	Greece	Athens	History						
9	Australia	Melbourne	Partying						
10	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Romantic						
11	USA	New York	Partying						
12	Spain	Ibiza	Partying						
13	Peru	Cusco	Adventure						
14	Argentina	Buons Aires	Romantic						
15	South Africa	Cape Town	Adventure						
16	Italy	Rome	History						
17	France	Paris	Romantic						
18	Japan	Kyoto	Adventure						
19	China	Xi'an	History						
20	Nepal	Kathmandu	Adventure						
21	Portugal	Lisbon	Romantic						
22	New Zealand	Queenstown	Adventure						
23									

Section 02

Features of Google Sheets

Online Access

Import and Export

Data Visualization

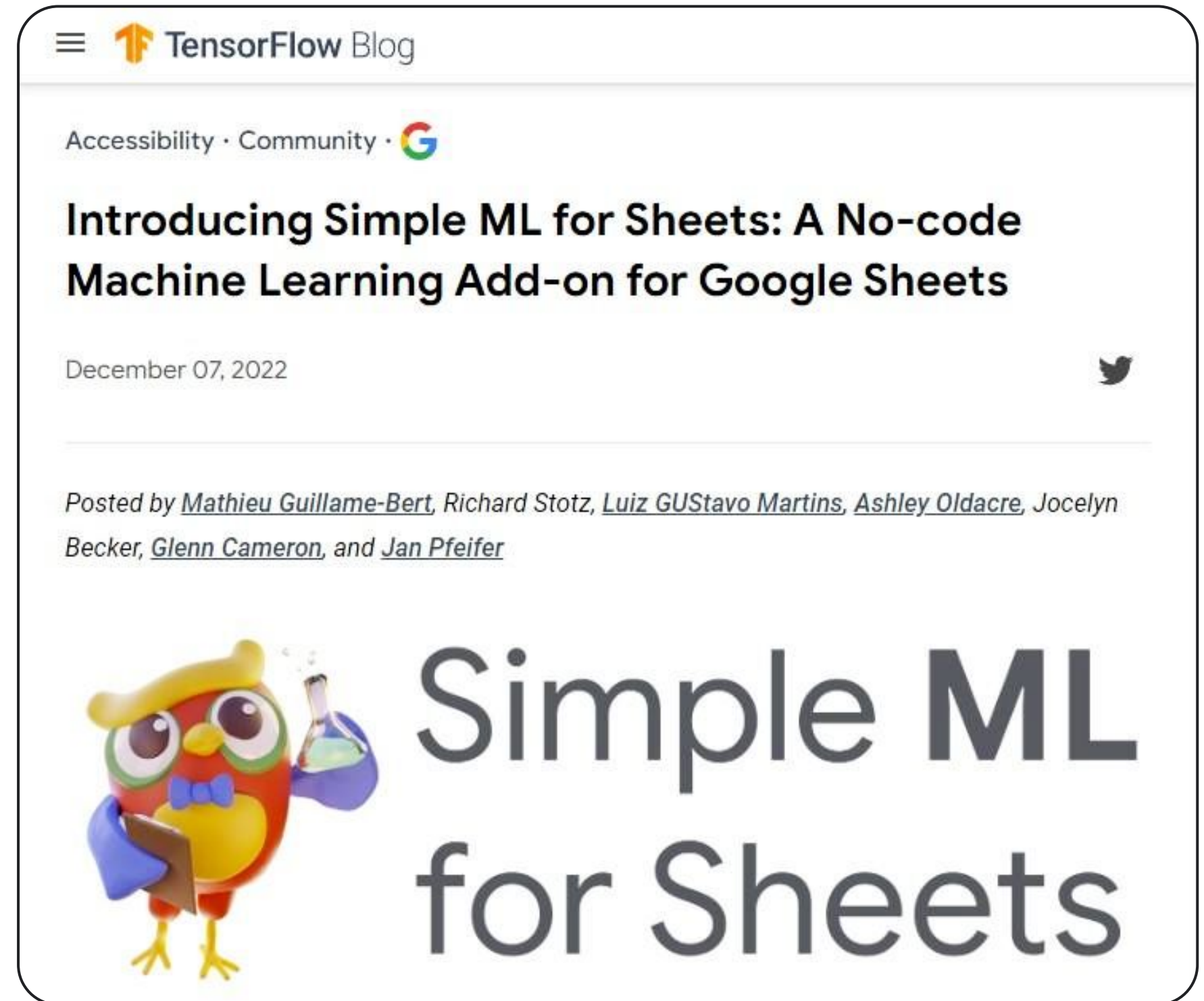
Real-Time Collaboration

Formulas and Functions

Section 02

Simple ML for Sheets

- It's a Google Sheets addon that helps us in using Machine Learning.
- Designed for beginners, it enables us to work without prior coding or ML expertise.
- The model trains locally in our browser within few minutes.
- We can export the models that Simple ML generates to Google Colab.



Section 02

Learning Algorithms

Decision Tree

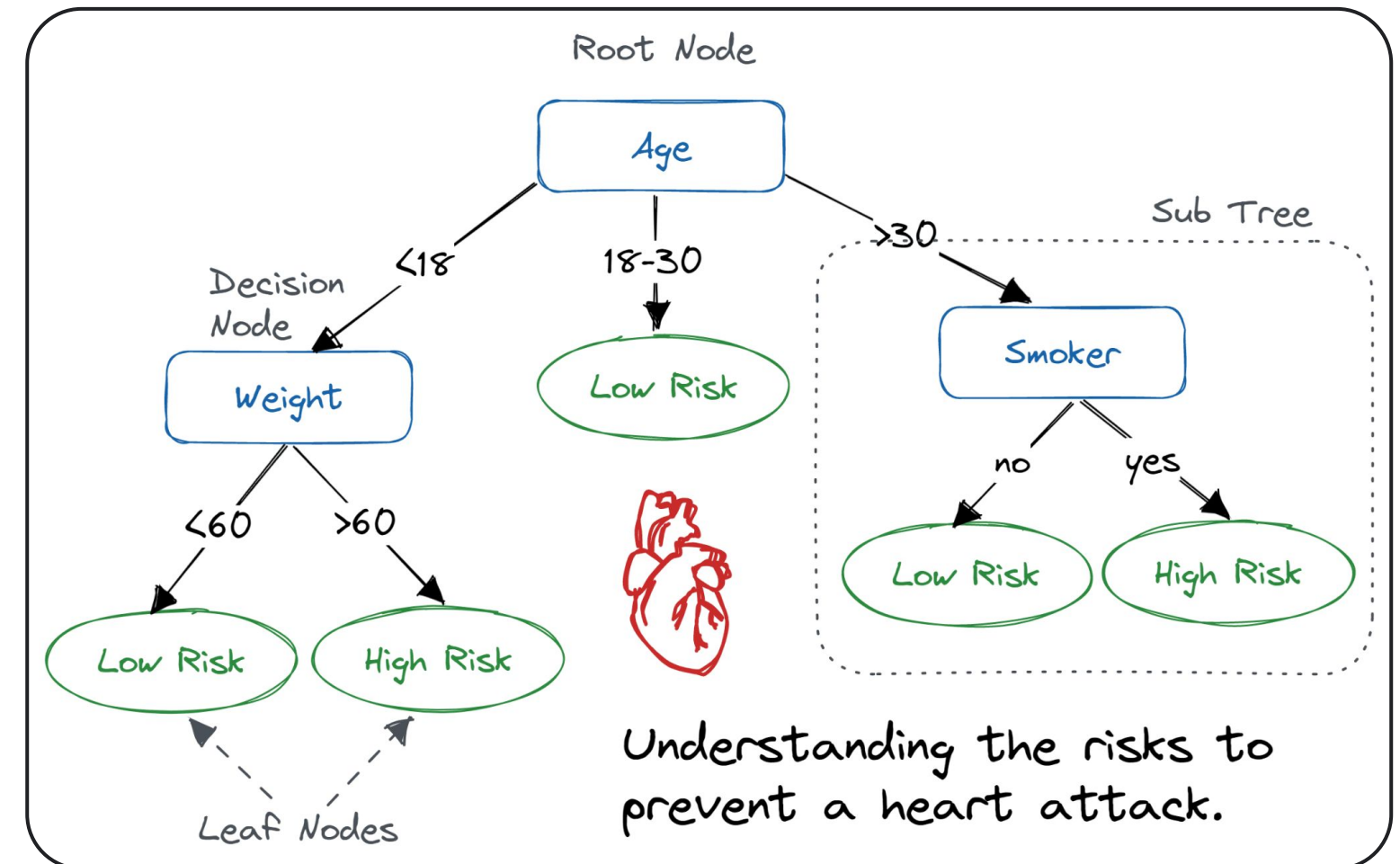
Random Forest

Gradient Boosted Trees

Section 02

Decision Tree

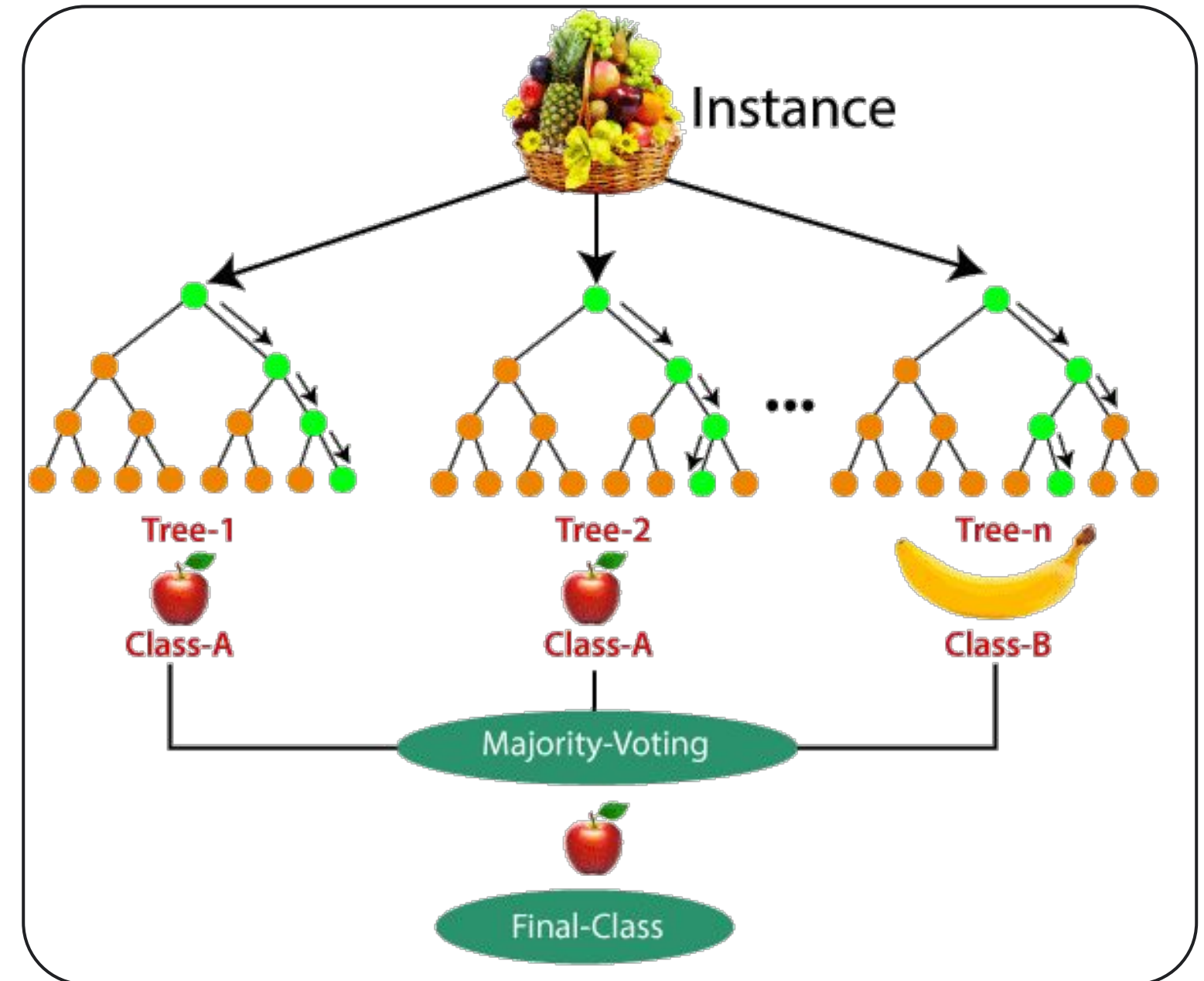
- It's a tree-structured classifier.
- Internal nodes represent the features of the dataset.
- Branches represent the decision rules.
- Each leaf node represents the outcome
- E.g.: Predicting the chances of Heart Attack.



Section 02

Random Forest

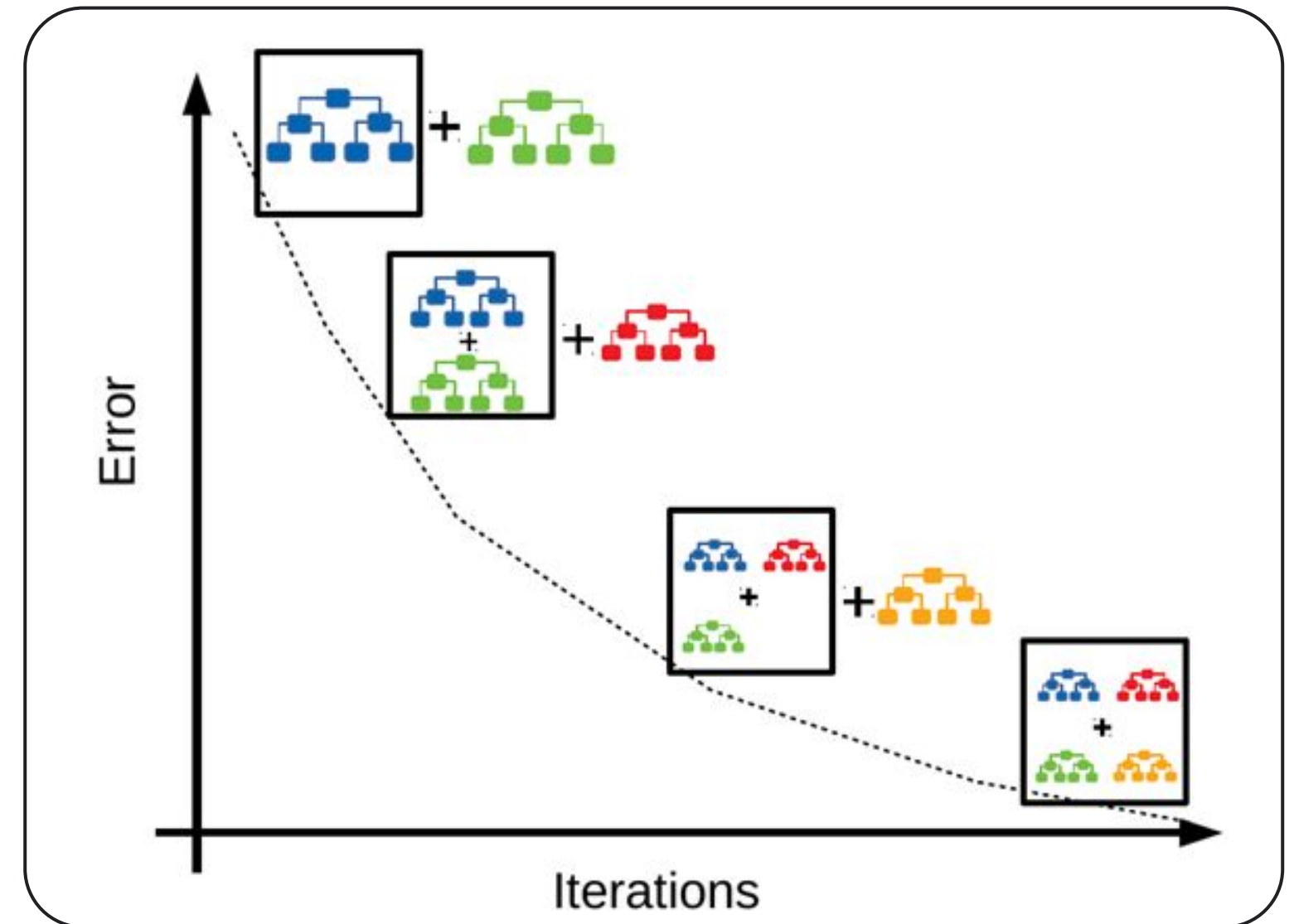
- It's based on the concept of ensemble learning.
- Contains independent decision trees on subsets.
- Takes the average to improve predictive accuracy.
- Base classifiers are trained parallelly.
- Each model has equal weightage.
- E.g.: Predicting whether it's an Apple or a Banana



Section 02

Gradient Boosted Trees

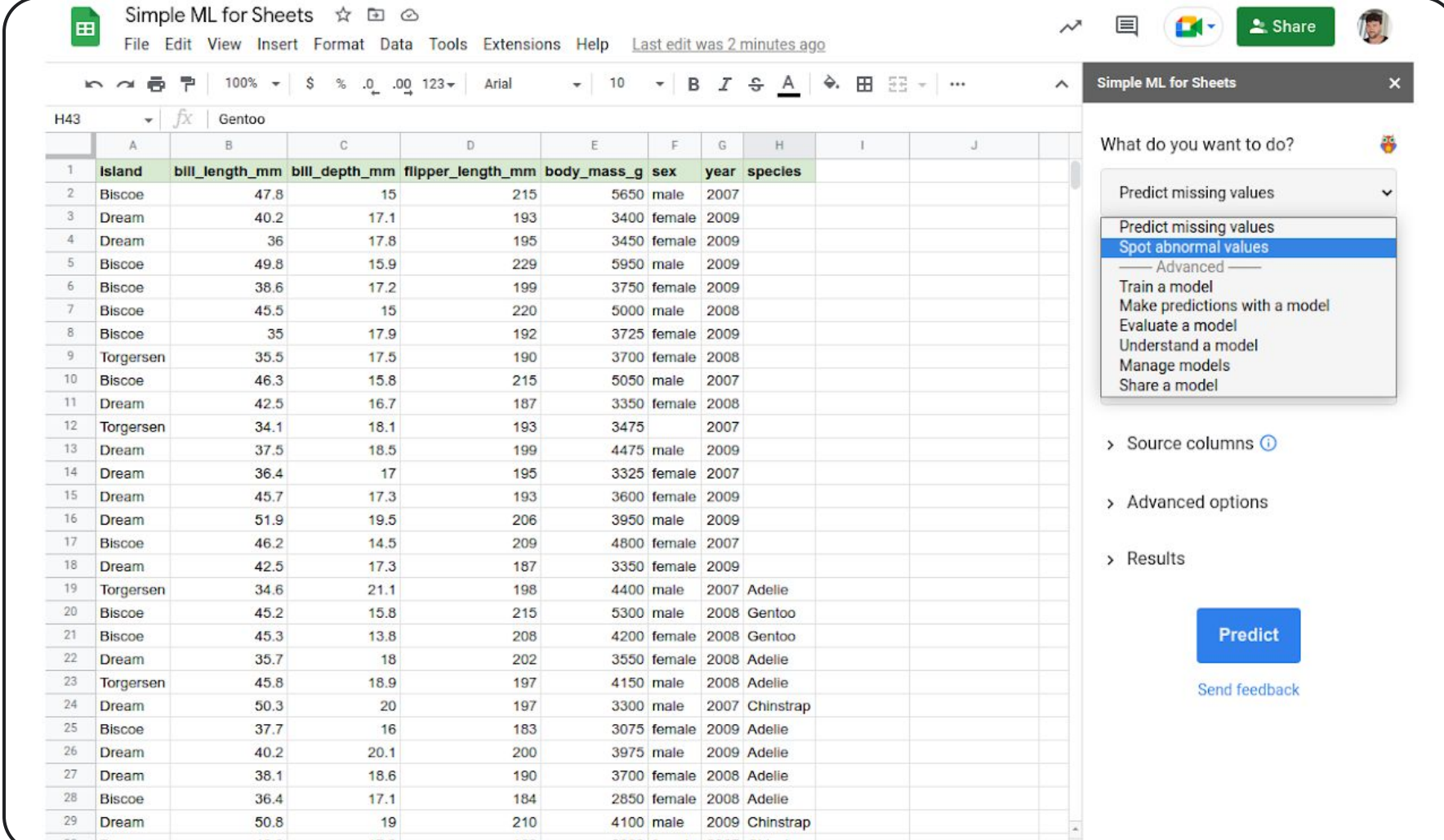
- It's also based on the concept of ensemble learning.
- Firstly, a base model is built from the training data.
- Then the second model is built which tries to correct the errors present in the first model, and so on..
- Base classifiers are trained sequentially.
- Models are weighted according to their performance.



Section 02

Tasks supported by Simple ML

- Predict missing values
- Spot abnormal values
- Forecast future values



The screenshot displays the 'Simple ML for Sheets' interface. The main area shows a Google Sheet with columns: Island, bill_length_mm, bill_depth_mm, flipper_length_mm, body_mass_g, sex, year, and species. The data includes penguin records from various islands like Biscoe, Dream, and Torgersen. The sidebar on the right, titled 'Simple ML for Sheets', contains a menu 'What do you want to do?' with options: Predict missing values, Spot abnormal values (highlighted), Train a model, Make predictions with a model, Evaluate a model, Understand a model, Manage models, and Share a model. Below the menu are sections for 'Source columns', 'Advanced options', and 'Results'. A 'Predict' button and a 'Send feedback' link are also visible.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex	year	species		
1	Biscoe	47.8	15	215	5650	male	2007			
2	Dream	40.2	17.1	193	3400	female	2009			
3	Dream	36	17.8	195	3450	female	2009			
4	Biscoe	49.8	15.9	229	5950	male	2009			
5	Biscoe	38.6	17.2	199	3750	female	2009			
6	Biscoe	45.5	15	220	5000	male	2008			
7	Biscoe	35	17.9	192	3725	female	2009			
8	Torgersen	35.5	17.5	190	3700	female	2008			
9	Biscoe	46.3	15.8	215	5050	male	2007			
10	Dream	42.5	16.7	187	3350	female	2008			
11	Torgersen	34.1	18.1	193	3475		2007			
12	Dream	37.5	18.5	199	4475	male	2009			
13	Dream	36.4	17	195	3325	female	2007			
14	Dream	45.7	17.3	193	3600	female	2009			
15	Dream	51.9	19.5	206	3950	male	2009			
16	Biscoe	46.2	14.5	209	4800	female	2007			
17	Dream	42.5	17.3	187	3350	female	2009			
18	Torgersen	34.6	21.1	198	4400	male	2007	Adelie		
19	Biscoe	45.2	15.8	215	5300	male	2008	Gentoo		
20	Biscoe	45.3	13.8	208	4200	female	2008	Gentoo		
21	Dream	35.7	18	202	3550	female	2008	Adelie		
22	Torgersen	45.8	18.9	197	4150	male	2008	Adelie		
23	Dream	50.3	20	197	3300	male	2007	Chinstrap		
24	Biscoe	37.7	16	183	3075	female	2009	Adelie		
25	Dream	40.2	20.1	200	3975	male	2009	Adelie		
26	Dream	38.1	18.6	190	3700	female	2008	Adelie		
27	Biscoe	36.4	17.1	184	2850	female	2008	Adelie		
28	Dream	50.8	19	210	4100	male	2009	Chinstrap		
29	Dream	46.6	17.8	193	3800	female	2007	Chinstrap		

Section 03

Demo!!

<https://bit.ly/sml-sp>

Section 03

Use Cases

Predict missing values

Forecast future values

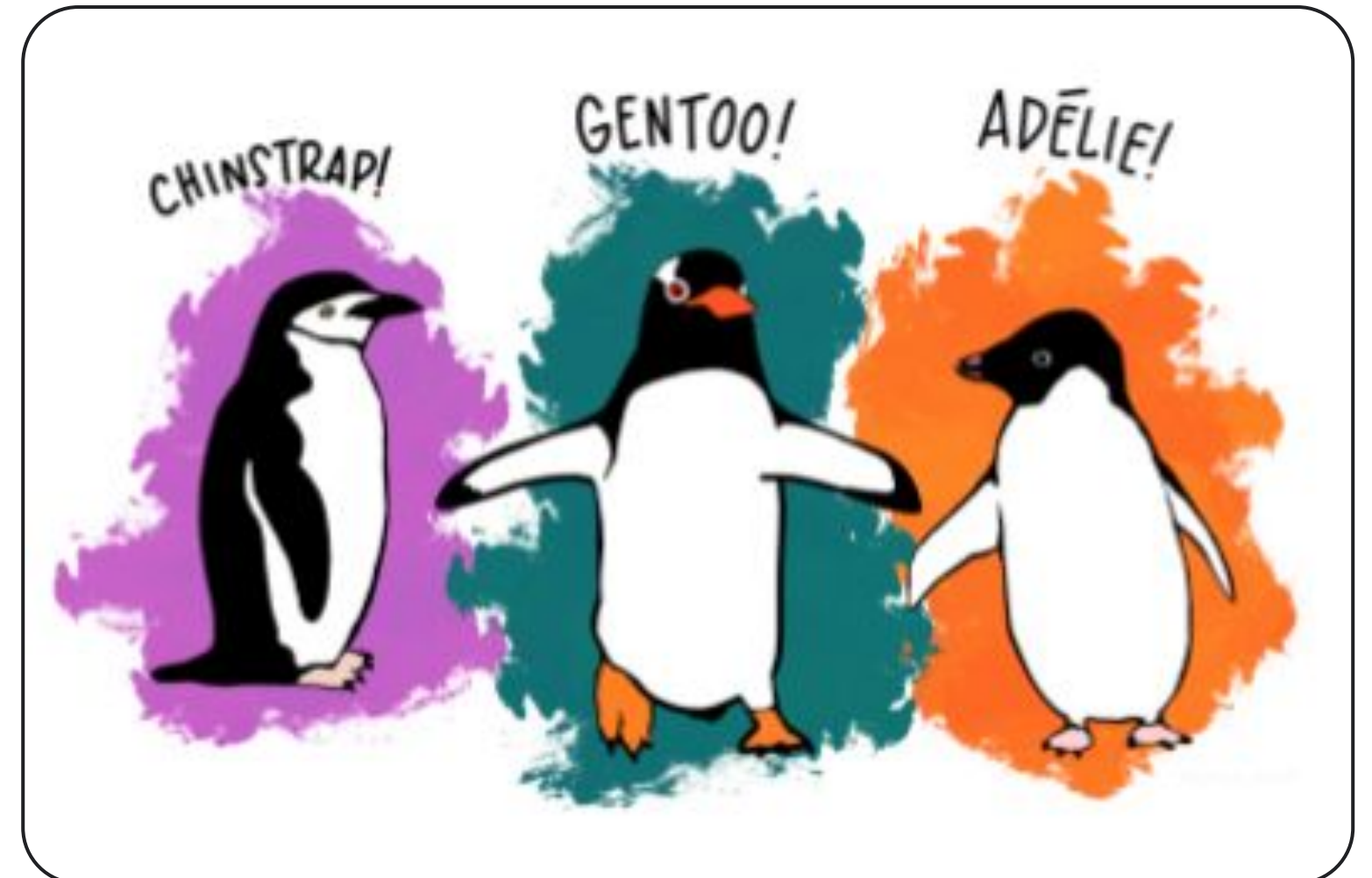
Spot abnormal values

Train & Evaluate Model

Section 03

Predict missing values

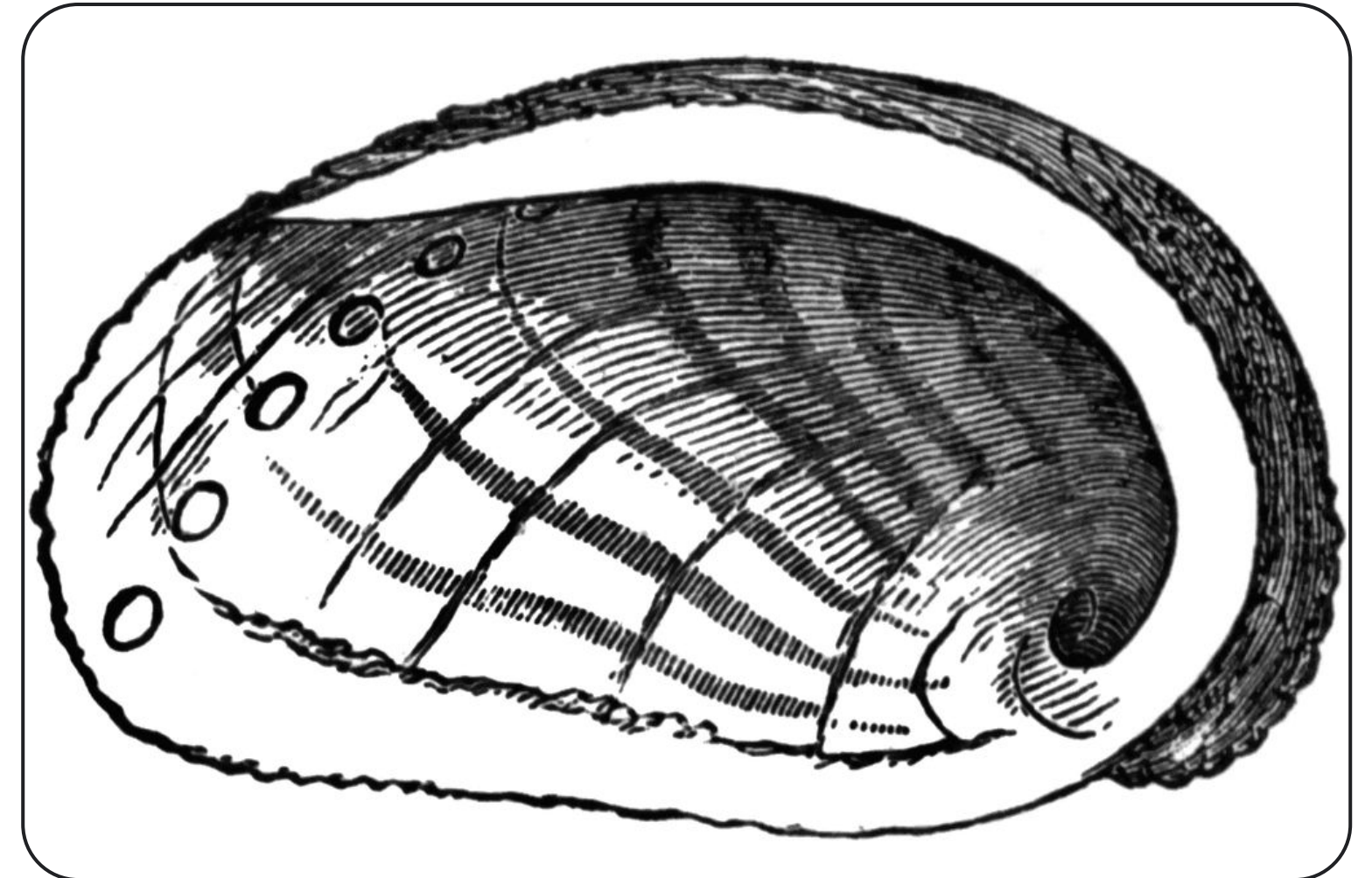
- We are studying a colony of penguins in Antarctica.
- Three penguin species: Chinstrap, Gentoo, and Adelie.
- We collected various measurements of 300 penguins.
- But, we forgot to note the species of 30 penguins.
- We will use Simple ML to recover the species of those 30 penguins.



Section 03

Spot abnormal values

- We are studying the Abalone Snails.
- We collected various measurements of those snails.
- This dataset contains records for around 4000 abalones.
- But there are some human errors in the dataset.
- We will use Simple ML to look for abnormalities in the number of ring.



Section 03

Forecast future values (On Single Column)

- We are data analysts in an air travel company.
- We have records of the number of monthly passengers from January 1949 to December 1960.
- We will use Simple ML to predict the traffic from January 1961 to May 1963.



Section 03

Forecast future values (On Multiple Column)

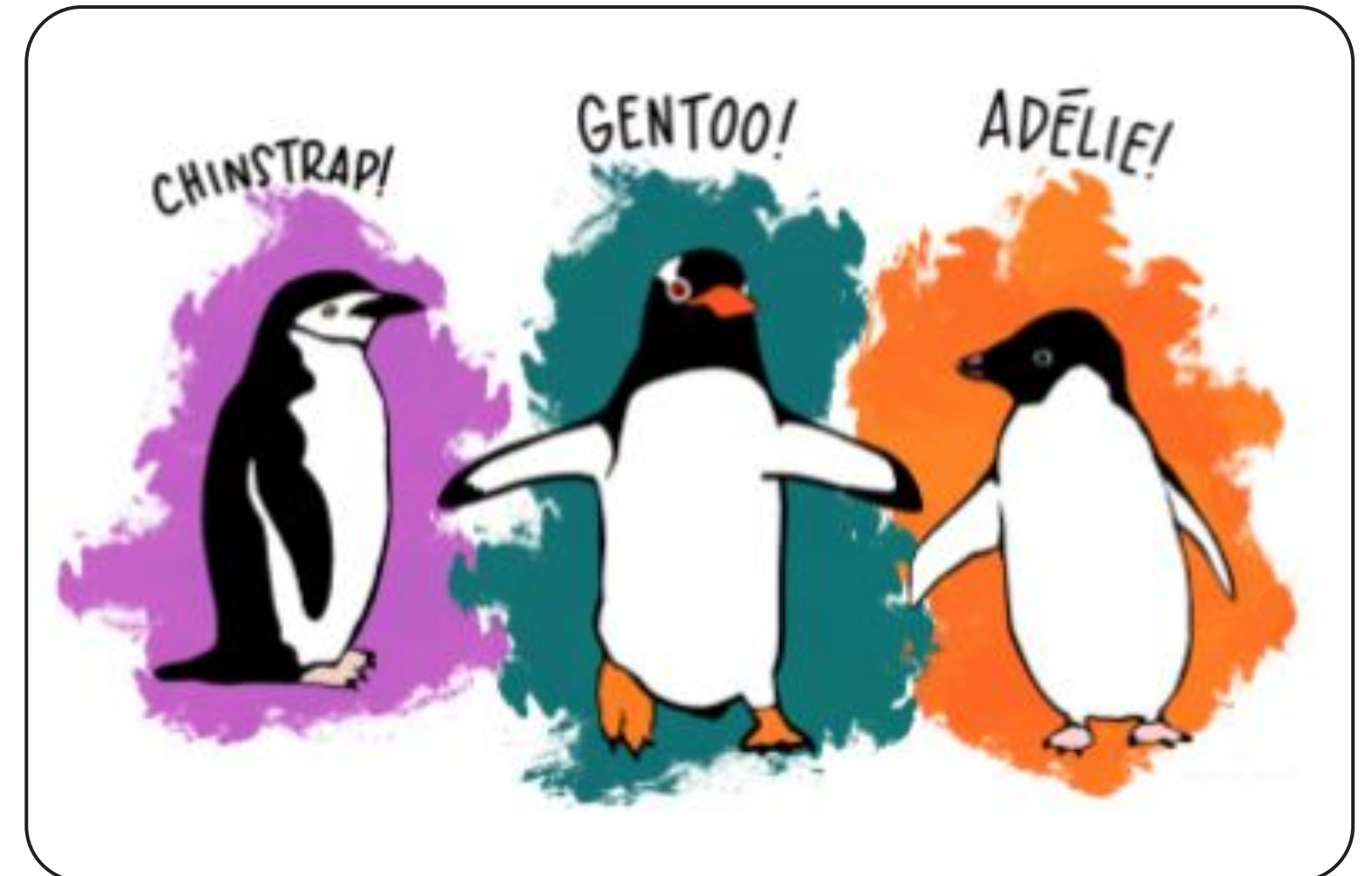
- We are data analysts hired to analyse the sales of two stores located in London and New York.
- We will use Simple ML to forecast the weekly sales of Toys and Books departments in these shops.



Section 03

Train & Evaluate Model

- We will use the same penguins dataset.
- The dataset is divided into Training set (303 records) and Testing set (42 records).
- Firstly, we will Train a new Model on the Training set.
- Then, we will Understand our trained Model.
- Lastly, we will make Predictions based on our model.



Thank You



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