

# Machine learning model deployment with ibm cloud watson studio

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
# Machine Learning (ML)

- ML is a branch of artificial intelligence:
  - Uses computing based systems to make sense out of data
    - Extracting patterns, fitting data to functions, classifying data, etc
  - ML systems can learn and improve
    - With historical data, time and experience
  - Bridges theoretical computer science and real noise data.

# ML in real-life



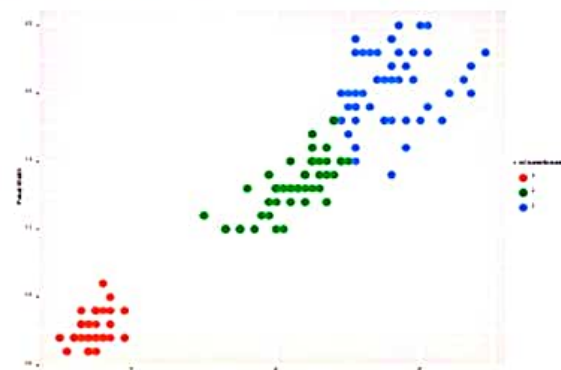
10 active competitions

Active	All	Featured	Main Site	All Eval Metrics	Q
	<b>Predicting Red Hat Business Value</b>	1,202 teams 1,082 members \$50,000	1 month to go - <b>Featured</b>		
	<b>Bosch Production Line Performance</b>	88 teams \$20,000	8 months to go - <b>Featured</b>		
	<b>TalkingData Mobile User Demographics</b>	1,478 teams 2,446 members \$25,000	12 days to go - <b>Featured</b>		
	<b>Grupo Bimbo Inventory Demand</b>	1,955 teams 2,714 members \$25,000	7 days to go - <b>Featured</b>		
	<b>Digit Recognizer</b>	1,078 teams 5,712 members Knowledge	8 months to go - <b>Getting Started</b>		

# Supervised and Unsupervised Learning

- Unsupervised Learning
  - There are **not predefined and known set of outcomes**
  - Look for **hidden patterns and relations** in the data
  - A typical example: **Clustering**

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1



# Supervised and Unsupervised Learning

- Supervised Learning
  - For every example in the data there is always a predefined outcome
  - Models the relations between a set of descriptive features and a target (Fits data to a function)
  - 2 groups of problems:
    - Classification
    - Regression

# Supervised Learning

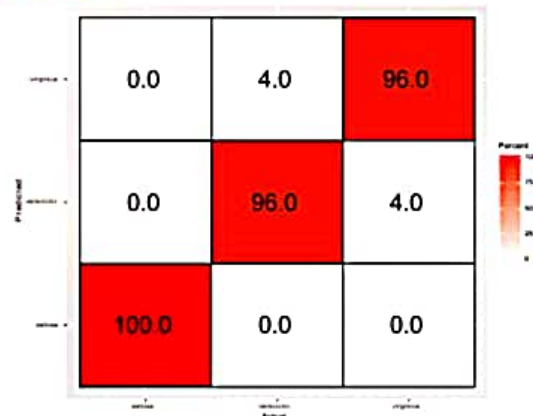
- Classification

- Predicts which class a given sample of data (sample of descriptive features) is part of (**discrete value**).

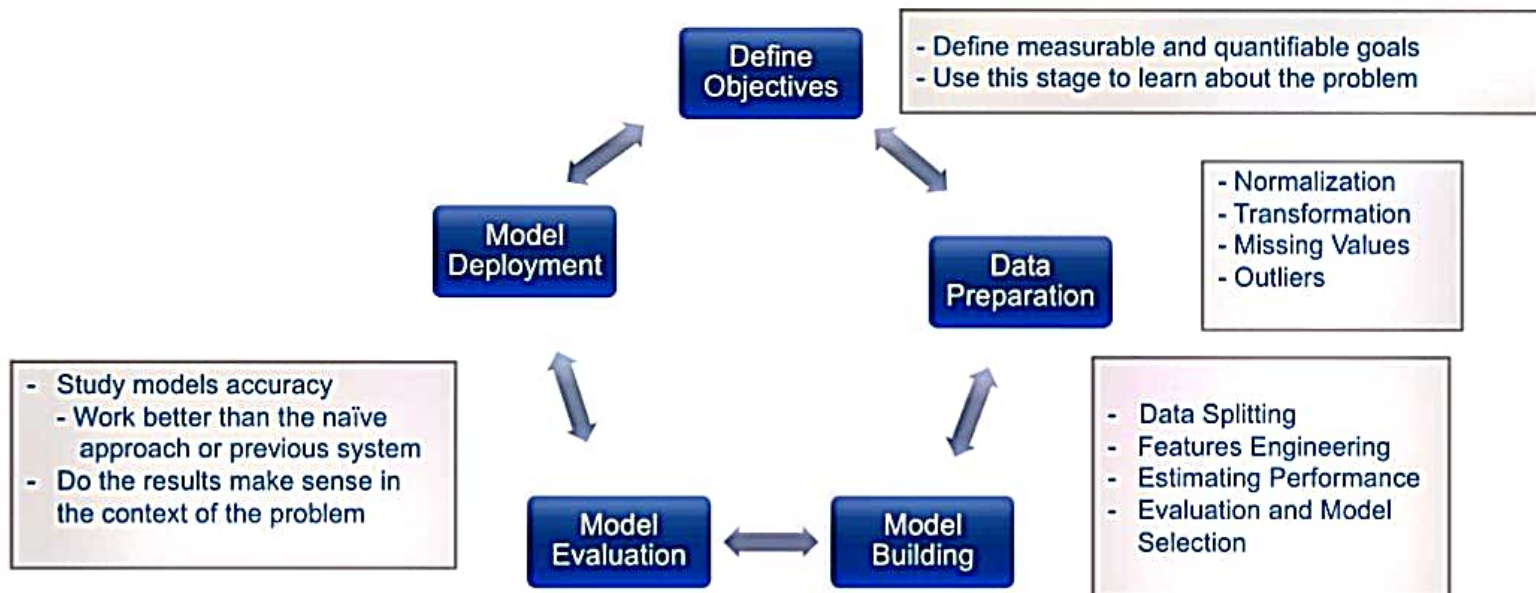
	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
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- Regression

- Predicts continuous values.



# Machine Learning as a Process





# ML as a Process: Data Preparation

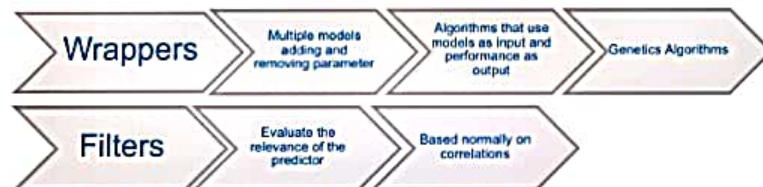
- Needed for several reasons
  - Some Models have strict data requirements
    - Scale of the data, data point intervals, etc
  - Some characteristics of the data may impact dramatically on the model performance
- Time on data preparation should not be underestimated





# ML as a Process: Feature engineering

- Determine the predictors (features) to be used is one of the most critical questions
- Some times we need to add predictors
- Reduce Number:
  - Fewer predictors **more interpretable model** and less costly
  - Most of the models are **affected by high dimensionality**, specially for non-informative predictors



- Binning predictors

# ML as a Process: Model Building

- Data Splitting
  - Allocate data to different tasks
    - model training
    - performance evaluation
  - Define Training, Validation and Test sets
- Feature Selection (Review the decision made previously)
- Estimating Performance
  - Visualization of results – discovery interesting areas of the problem space
  - Statistics and performance measures
- Evaluation and Model selection
  - The 'no free lunch' theorem no a priory assumptions can be made
  - Avoid use of favorite models if NEEDED

