S&DS 265 / 565

Introductory Machine Learning

Python, Pandas, and Pandemics

Thursday, September 7

Yale

Logistics

- OH posted to Canvas / EdD
- Quiz 1
- Assignment 1
- Questions?

Logistics

- OH posted to Canvas / EdD
- Quiz 1
  - Available after class on Canvas (1:00 pm)
  - Complete before Saturday at 1:00pm (48 hours)
  - 20 minutes once started
  - Topics: basic probability and statistics, Python, and matrix computation
  - Similar to "self-assessment quiz"
- Assignment 1
- Questions?

Logistics

- OH posted to Canvas / EdD
- Quiz 1
- Assignment 1
  - Available on class web page this evening
  - Due Thursday, September 19 at 11:59pm
  - Submit to Canvas per instructions
- Questions?

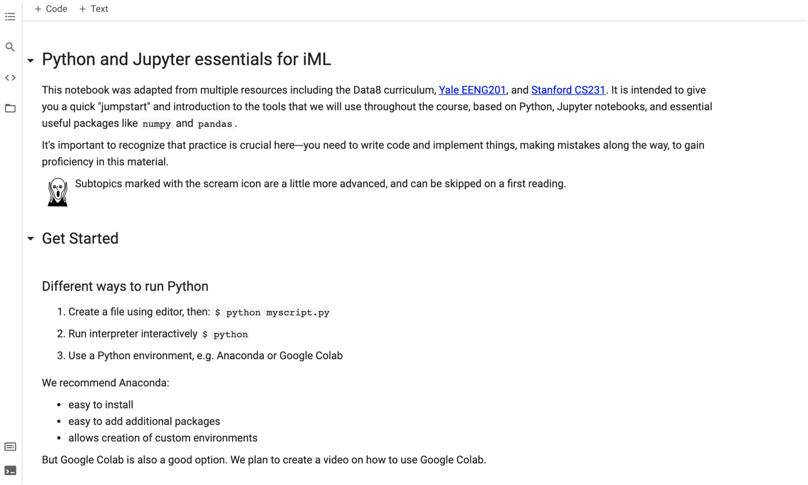
Plan for Today

- Python elements
- Pandas and linear regression example
- Basics of classification, regression, overfitting

Python primer: Concepts

- Python types: lists, tuples, strings, dictionaries
- Basics of iteration
- Comprehensions
- Arithmetic
- Printing
- NumPy and multi-dimensional arrays
- Array math
- DataFrames and pandas
- Matplotlib and basic plotting

Python elements



Python and Jupyter essentials for iML

This notebook was adapted from multiple resources including the Data8 curriculum, Yale EENG201, and Stanford CS231. It is intended to give you a quick "jumpstart" and introduction to the tools that we will use throughout the course, based on Python, Jupyter notebooks, and essential useful packages like `numpy` and `pandas`.

It's important to recognize that practice is crucial here---you need to write code and implement things, making mistakes along the way, to gain proficiency in this material.

Subtopics marked with the scream icon are a little more advanced, and can be skipped on a first reading.

Get Started

Different ways to run Python

1. Create a file using editor, then: `$ python myscript.py`
2. Run interpreter interactively `$ python`
3. Use a Python environment, e.g. Anaconda or Google Colab

We recommend Anaconda:

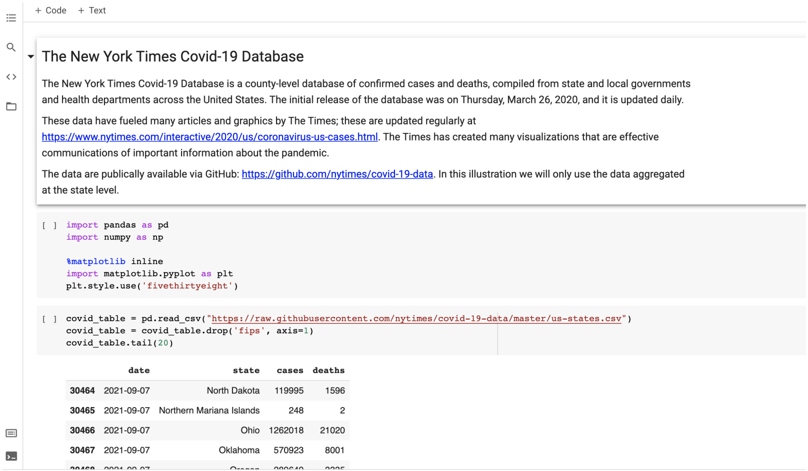
- easy to install
- easy to add additional packages
- allows creation of custom environments

But Google Colab is also a good option. We plan to create a video on how to use Google Colab.

Resources

- Anaconda Python: https://www.continuum.io
- Jupyter notebooks: jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io
- PyCharm debugger: www.jetbrains.com
- *Introducing Python*, Bill Lubanovic, O'Reilly
- *Python in a Nutshell*, Alex Martelli et al., O'Reilly
- *Python Cookbook*, David Beazley, Brian K. Jones, O'Reilly
- Google's Python class:
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tKTZoB2Vjukxo
- https://docs.python.org/3.5/tutorial
- *Lots* of other materials available on the web

Pandas example



The New York Times Covid-19 Database

The New York Times Covid-19 Database is a county-level database of confirmed cases and deaths, compiled from state and local governments and health departments across the United States. The initial release of the database was on Thursday, March 26, 2020, and it is updated daily.

These data have fueled many articles and graphics by The Times; these are updated regularly at https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-us-cases.html. The Times has created many visualizations that are effective communications of important information about the pandemic.

The data are publically available via GitHub: https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data. In this illustration we will only use the data aggregated at the state level.

```
[ ]  import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np

     %matplotlib inline
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
```

```
[ ]  covid_table = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nytimes/covid-19-data/master/us-states.csv")
     covid_table = covid_table.drop('fips', axis=1)
     covid_table.tail(20)
```

	date	state	cases	deaths
30464	2021-09-07	North Dakota	119995	1596
30465	2021-09-07	Northern Mariana Islands	248	2
30466	2021-09-07	Ohio	1262018	21020
30467	2021-09-07	Oklahoma	570923	8001
30468	2021-09-07	Oregon	289640	3335

Some Terminology

- supervised vs. unsupervised
- classification vs. regression
- prediction vs. inference

Supervised Learning vs. Unsupervised Learning

Supervised learning:

- Given a set of (x, y), learn to predict y using x.
- e.g.
  - Predicting whether a loan will default based on customer characteristics

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Unsupervised learning:

- Given a set of x, learn underlying structure or relationships of x.
- e.g.
  - Identifying market segments with similar spending patterns.

Classification vs. Regression

The `Income` dataset:

Education	Seniority	Income
21.58621	113.1034	99.91717
18.27586	119.3103	92.57913
12.06897	100.6897	34.67873
17.03448	187.5862	78.70281
19.93103	20.0000	68.00992
18.27586	26.2069	71.50449

Information for 30 *simulated individuals*.

Classification vs. Regression

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Regression: Model income based on other characteristics.

Classification: Model whether someone will earn above the median income based on other characteristics.

Inference vs. Prediction

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Inference vs. Prediction

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Prediction: accurately predict Y for new observations

Inference: explain the underlying relationship between Y and X

Example: Handwritten Digit Recognition

- Data: images of handwritten digits (grayscale pixel values)
- Classify images as digits 0 to 9.

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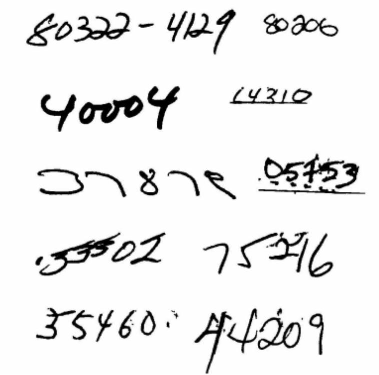

Summary

- Two cultures: model based and prediction based
- Python, pandas, and linear regression example with Covid-19 data

Next week: Linear regression and classification