# S&DS 265 / 565 Introductory Machine Learning

### Python, Pandas, and Pandemics

Thursday, September 8



## Logistics

- OH posted to Canvas / EdD
- Quiz 1
  - Available after class on Canvas
  - Complete before Saturday at 10:30am (48 hours)
  - 20 minutes once started
  - Topics: basic probability and statistics, Python, and matrix computation
  - Similar to "self-assessment quiz"
- Assignment 1 next week
- Questions?

# **Plan for Today**

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

### Python elements

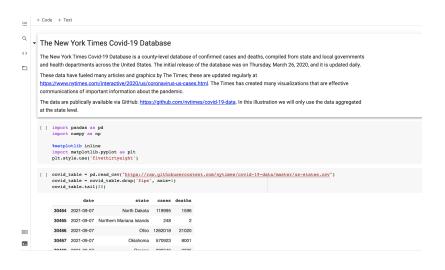
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+ Code + Text - Python and Jupyter essentials for iML This notebook was adapted from multiple resources including the Data8 curriculum, Yale EENG201, and Stanford CS231. It is intended to give you a guick "jumpstart" and introduction to the tools that 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.

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### Pandas example



### **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.

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# 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*.

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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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Prediction: accurately predict *Y* for new observations

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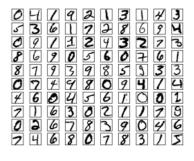
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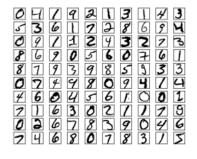
Inference: explain the underlying relationship between *Y* and *X* 

### **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