

# Linear & Logistic Regression





# Objective & Outline

## ● Objective

Understanding two of basic algorithms to easily create a smart system in AI which are linear & logistic regression algorithms.

## ● Outline

- ❖ AI, Machine Learning & Deep Learning
- ❖ Supervised and Unsupervised Learning
- ❖ Linear Regression Algorithm
- ❖ Logistic Regression Algorithm



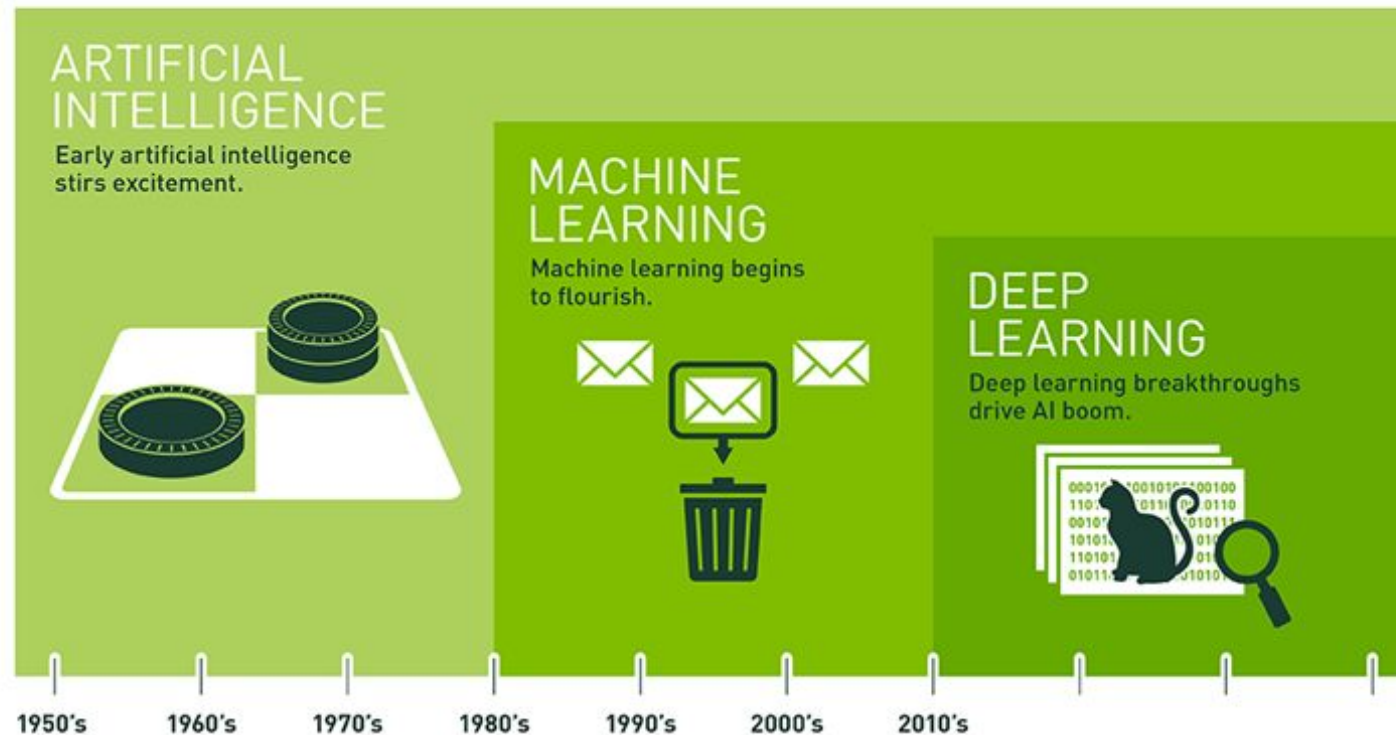




# AI, Machine Learning and Deep Learning



# AI, Machine Learning and Deep Learning



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

# AI, Machine Learning and Deep Learning

## Machine Learning Algorithms

Support Vector Machine

Bayesian Network

K-Nearest Neighbour

Decision Tree

Linear Regression

Artificial Neural Network

Perceptron

Random Forest

# AI, Machine Learning and Deep Learning

## Deep Learning Algorithms

Deep Fully Neural Network

Convolutional Neural Network

Recurrent Neural Network

Deep Boltzmann Machine

YOLO

Single-Shot Detector

Deep Belief Network

Deep Reinforcement Learning

Auto-Encoders

U-Net





# Supervised and Unsupervised Learning

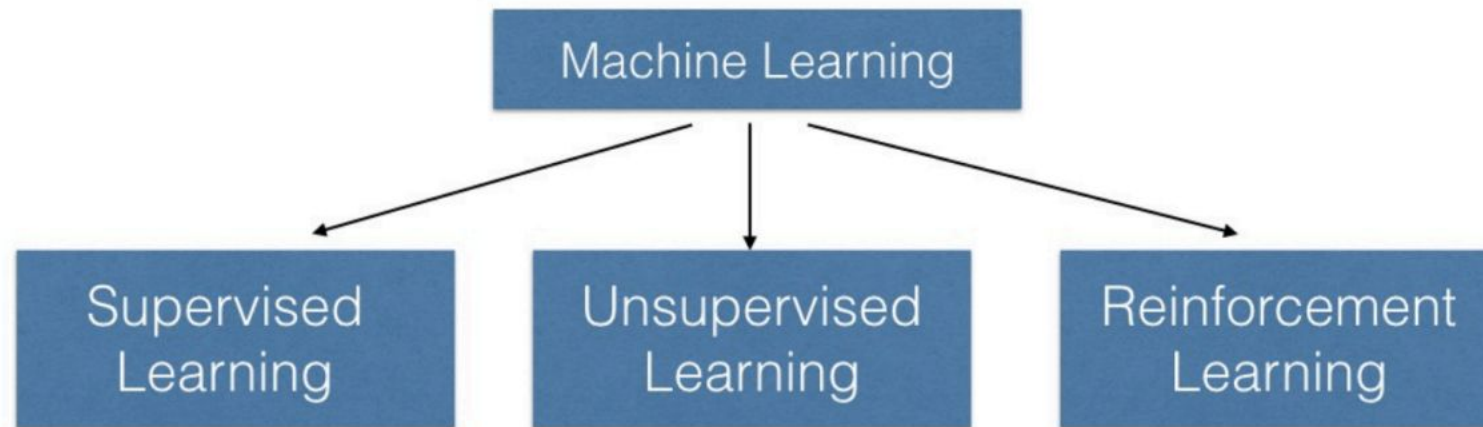


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AI for Everyone, AI for Indonesia

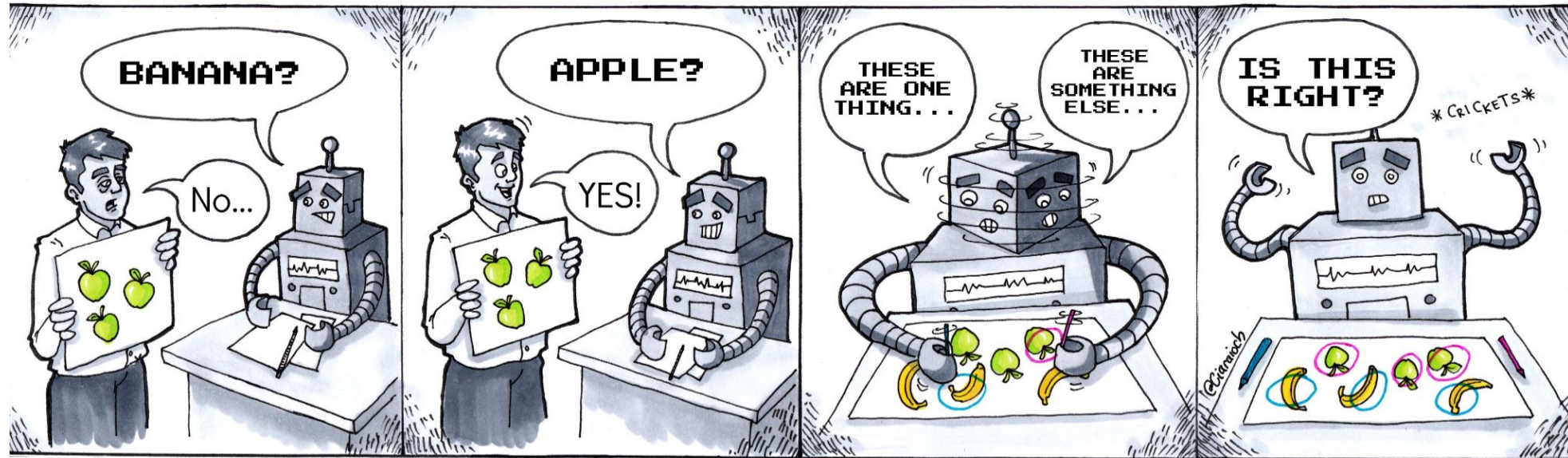




# Supervised and unsupervised learning



# Supervised and unsupervised learning



**Supervised Learning**

**Unsupervised Learning**

# Quiz Session



# Quiz

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What do you think about the current development of AI and how it affects your life?





# Linear Regression Algorithm

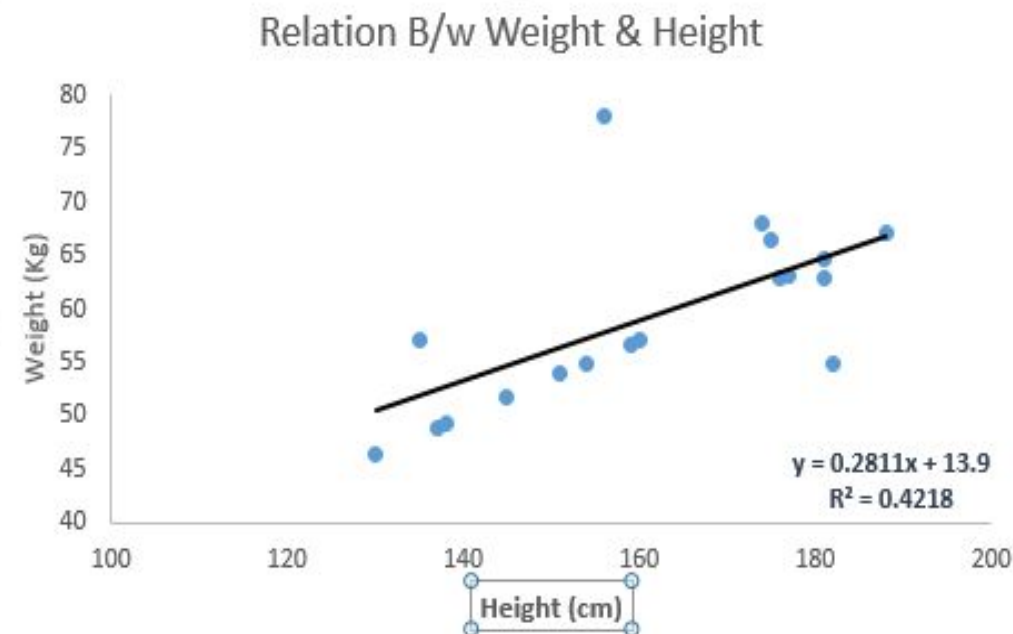


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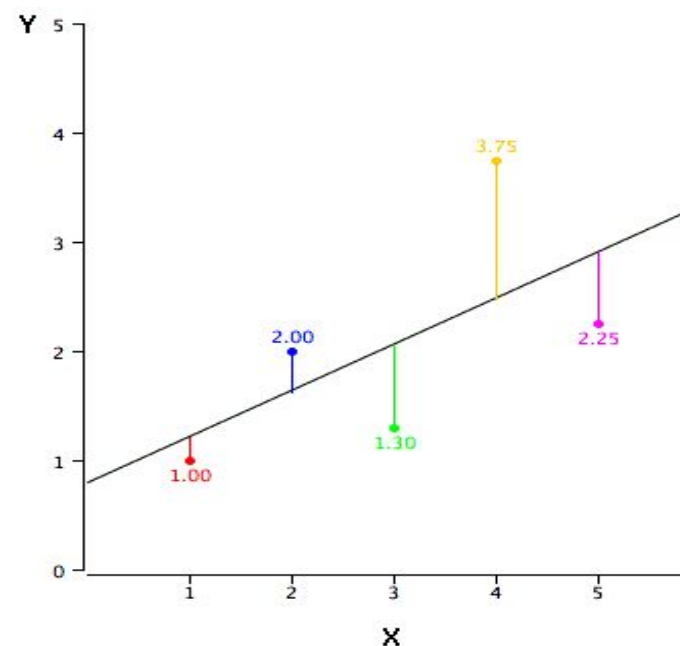
# Linear Regression Algorithm (Concept)

- ❖ Linear regression is usually among the first few topics which people pick while learning predictive modelling
- ❖ Also called **Hello World** of Machine Learning
- ❖ It works for **regression** problem so in this technique the dependent or target variable (weight) is continuous
- ❖ Let say we want to make AI to predict what is the weight of patient based on the data of his/her height? So the AI will be supposed to create the **straight line**
- ❖ Now, the question is “*How does it obtain the best straight line?*”



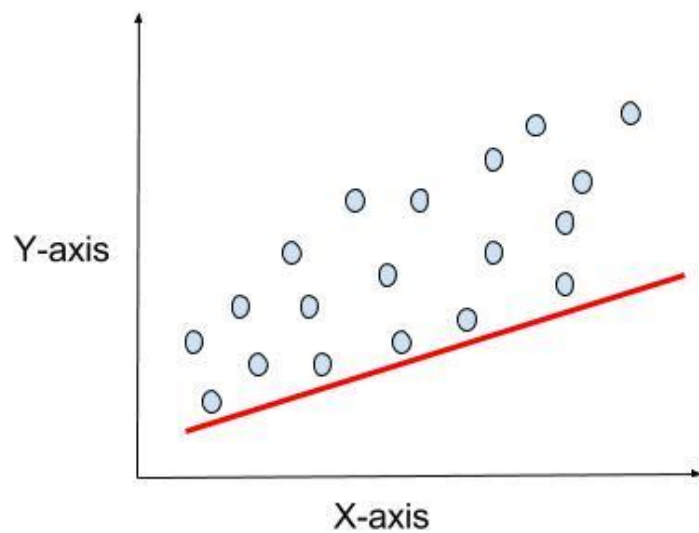
# Linear Regression Algorithm (Concept)

- ❖ How to obtain best straight line (value of  $a$  and  $b$ )?
- ❖ This task can be easily accomplished by calculating the **distance error** from all the data points to the straight line (Least Square Method)
- ❖ Then slowly but surely it will find the **correct position** of the straight line
- ❖ We can evaluate the model performance using the metric in statistic such as R-square or RMSE

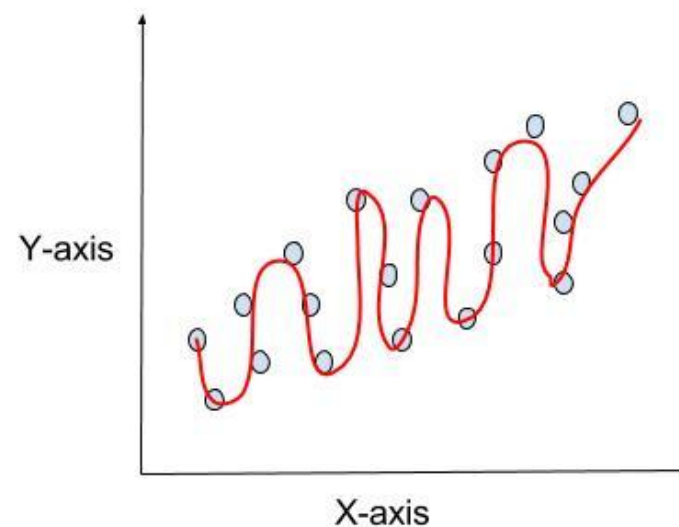


# Linear Regression Algorithm (Concept)

- ❖ The model should fit to the data points with the most less error
- ❖ We expect the line should follow the trend of the data points called **Good fitting**, No underfitting, no overfitting!



Underfitting



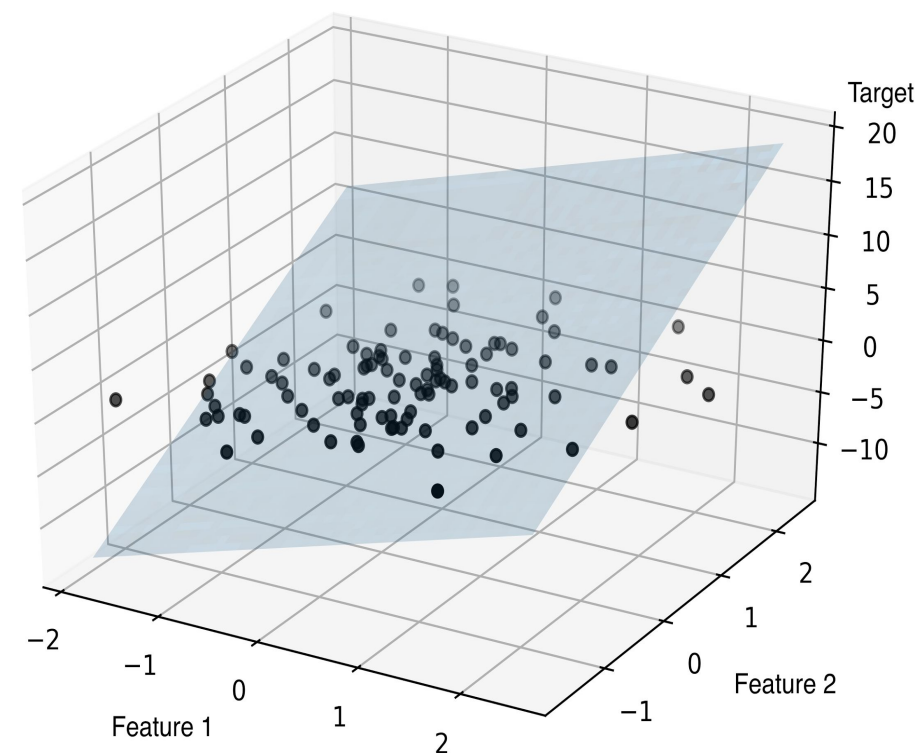
Overfitting



# Linear Regression Algorithm (Concept)

- ❖ **Simple linear regression:** one-to-one relationship between the input variable and the output variable
- ❖ **Multiple linear regression:** many-to-one relationship, instead of just using one input variable, you use several

$$y = w_0x_0 + w_1x_1 + \dots + w_mx_m = \sum_{i=0}^m w_ix_i = w^T x$$



# Linear Regression Algorithm (Sklearn)

- ❖ **Fit\_intercept** : boolean, optional, default True

Whether to calculate the intercept for this model. If set to False, no intercept will be used in calculations (e.g. data is expected to be already centred).

- ❖ **Normalize** : boolean, optional, default False

This parameter is ignored when fit\_intercept is set to False. If True, the regressors X will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. If you wish to standardize, please use `sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler` before calling fit on an estimator with `normalize=False`



```
class sklearn.linear_model. LinearRegression (fit_intercept=True, normalize=False, copy_X=True, n_jobs=1)
```

# Linear Regression Algorithm (Sklearn)

- ❖ **Fit** : Estimates the best representative function for the the data points. With that representation, you can calculate new data points
- ❖ **Predict** : Utilizing incoming data points to find the new output based on model representation from the fit method
- ❖ **Score**: Returns the coefficient of determination  $R^2$  of the prediction.



# Linear Regression Algorithm (Pros & Cons)

## Pros:

1. Easy to understand
2. Easy to implement and achieve good scores
3. The ability to identify outliers or anomalies

## Cons:

1. Linear Regression is limited to linear relationships
2. Linear Regression is sensitive to outliers





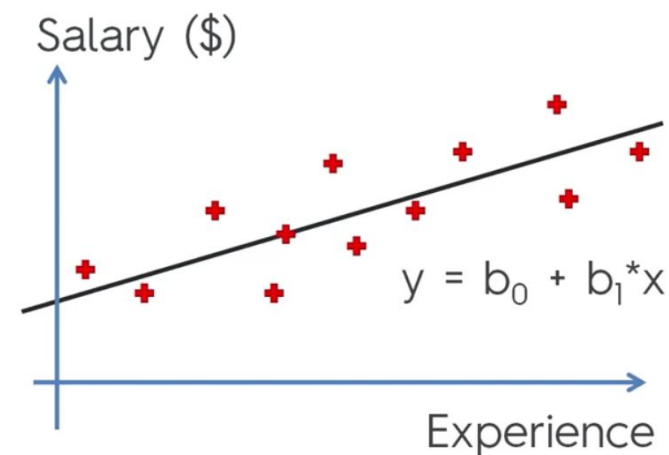
# Logistic Regression Algorithm



# Logistic Regression Algorithm (Concept)

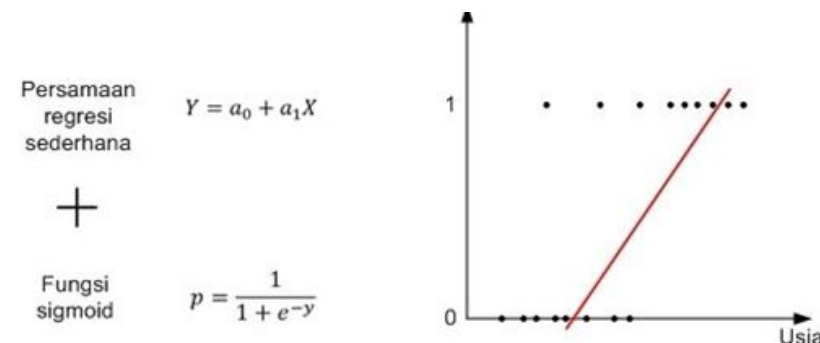
- ❖ Why not use Linear Regression algorithm?
- ❖ It is not a regression model, it works for **classification** problem instead
- ❖ Regression: how much employees should be paid?
- ❖
- ❖ Classification: Will employees be paid or not?

We know this:

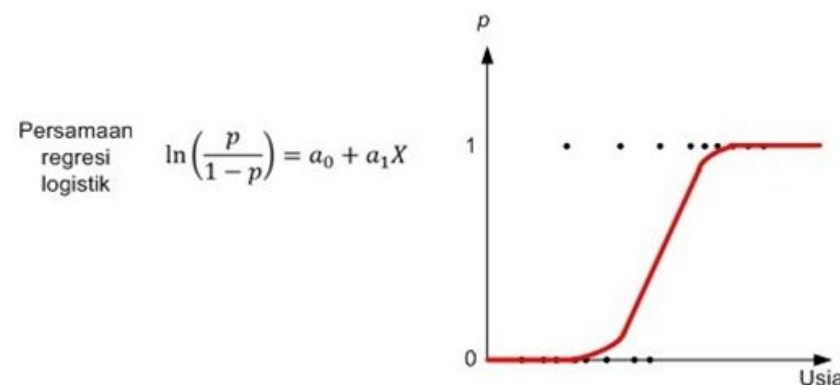


# Logistic Regression Algorithm (Concept)

- ❖ Logistic regression predicts the probability of occurrences of an event by fitting data to a logit function by using sigmoid function]
- ❖ Apply sigmoid function to logistic regression since we have to think of it as probabilities!

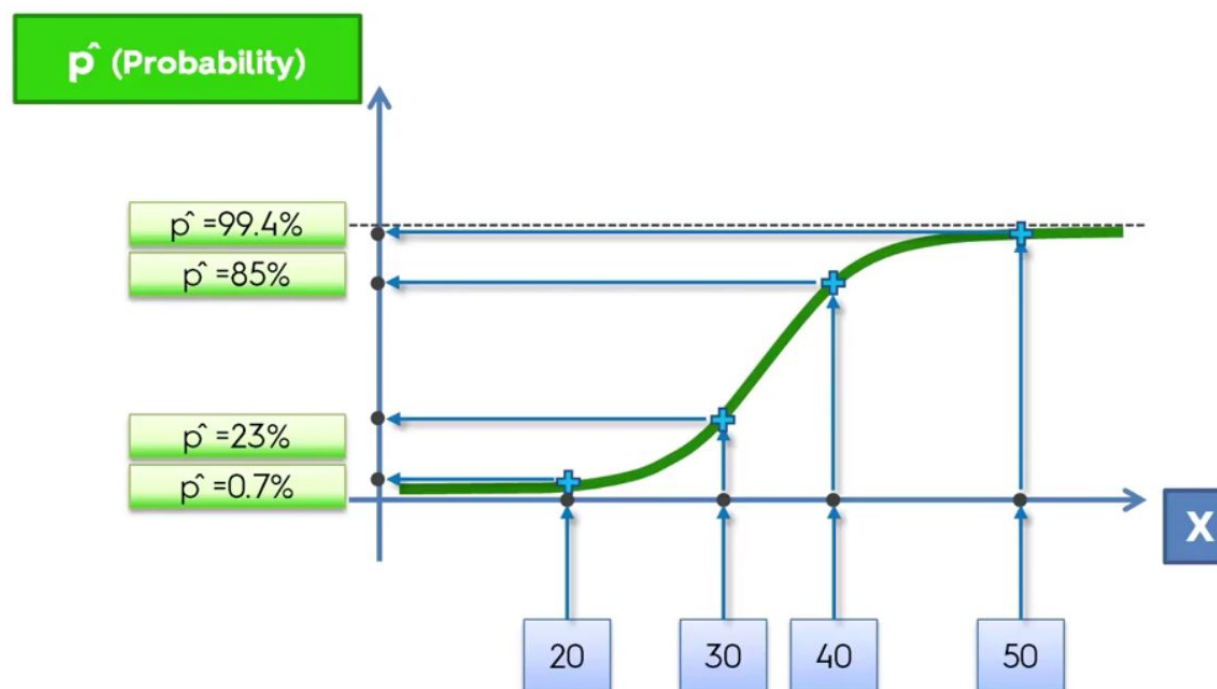


↓  
STEP 2



# Logistic Regression Algorithm (Concept)

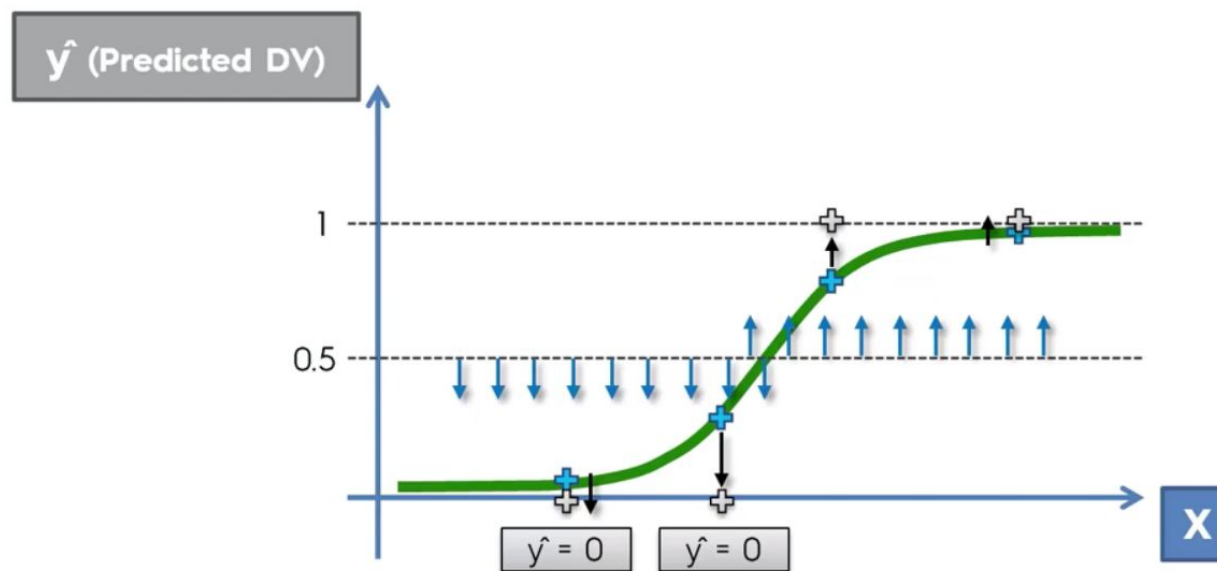
- ❖ Logistic regression seen from probabilities point of view
- ❖ So it will output the probability of Yes (1) is (let's say) 82% and the probability of No (2) is 18%





# Logistic Regression Algorithm (Concept)

- ❖ Threshold determine whether one data is considered as one class (Yes) or the other (No)
- ❖ By default, almost every machine learning algorithm set the threshold as 0.5
- ❖ This has become the fundamental concept of Deep Learning



# Quiz Session



You are predicting whether an email is spam or not. Based on the features, you obtained an estimated probability to be **0.75**. What's the meaning of this estimated probability? The **threshold** to differ the classes is **0.5**.

# Assignment 2

- ❖ Lakukan Data Visualization, Data Preprocessing dan Data Modelling dengan menggunakan datasets [The Boston Housing Datasets](#) untuk membangun AI yang bisa memprediksi harga rumah
- ❖ Setelah melakukan proses *training*, lakukan evaluasi dan kesimpulan dari *accuracy* yang berhasil dicapai



# Terima Kasih!

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