

# Week 6: An Overview of Machine Learning and Scikit-Learn

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# Outline

1 Overview of Machine Learning

2 Overview of Scikit-Learn

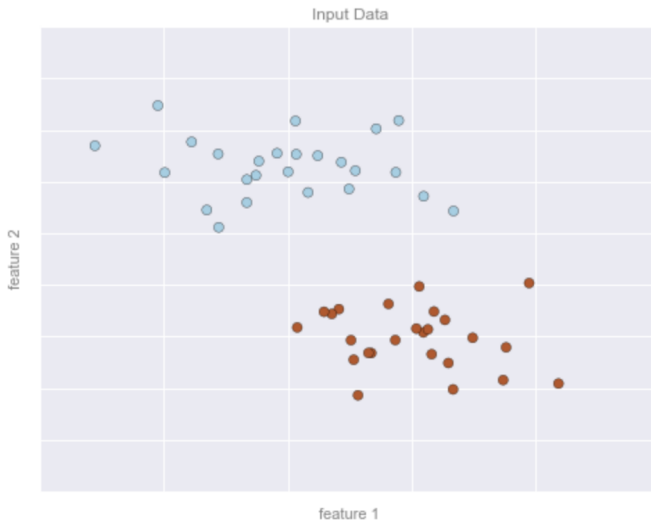
# What is Machine Learning?

- Fundamentally, machine learning involves building mathematical models to help understand data.
- “Learning” enters the game when we give these models tunable parameters that can be adapted to observed data.
- Once these models have been fit to previously seen data, they can be used to predict and understand aspects of newly observed data.

# Categories of Machine Learning

- **Supervised learning** involves modeling the relationship between measured features of data and some label associated with the data; once the model is determined, it can be used to apply labels to new, unknown data.
  - Classification, the labels are discrete categories
  - Regression, the labels are continuous quantities.
- **Unsupervised learning** involves modeling the features of a data without reference to any label, and is often described as “letting the dataset speak for itself.”
  - Clustering algorithms identify distinct groups of data.
  - Dimensionality reduction algorithms search for more succinct representations of the data.

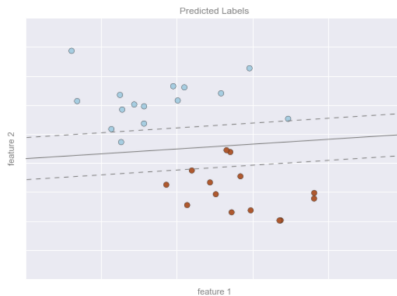
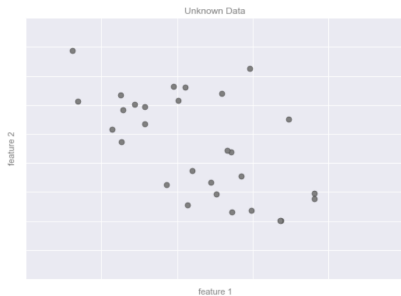
# Classification: Predicting Discrete Labels



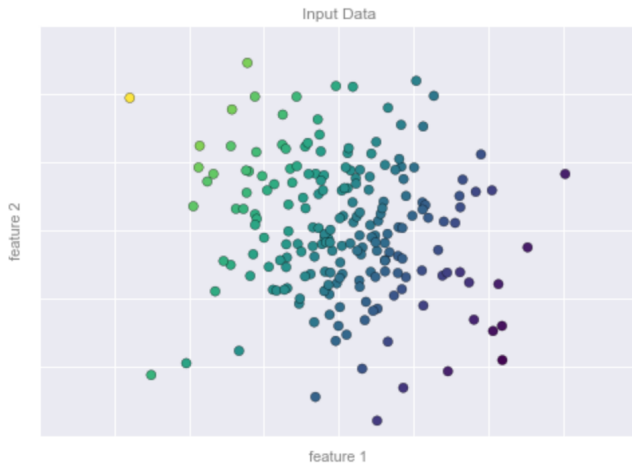
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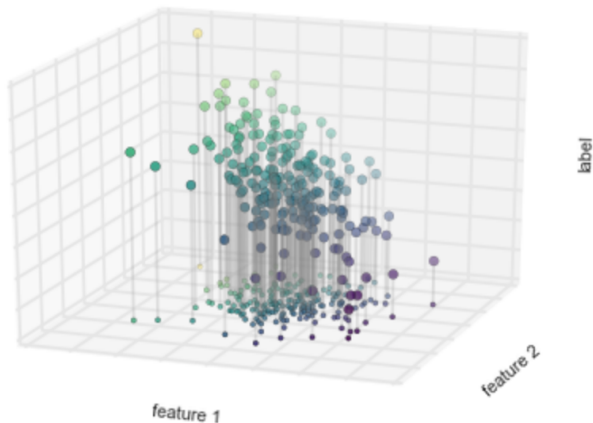


# Regression: Predicting Continuous Labels

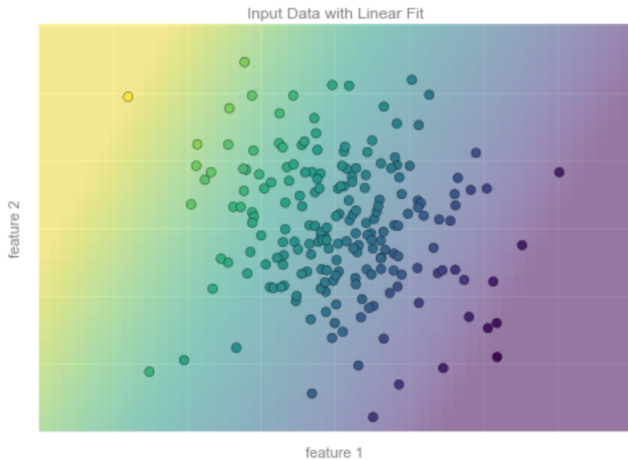




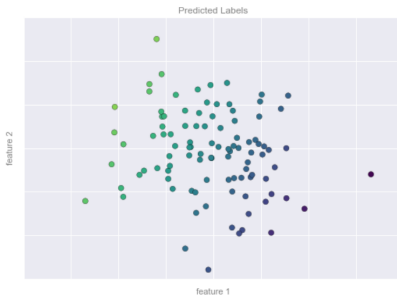
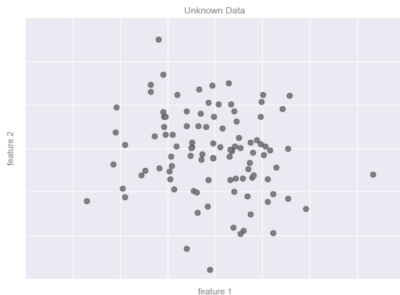
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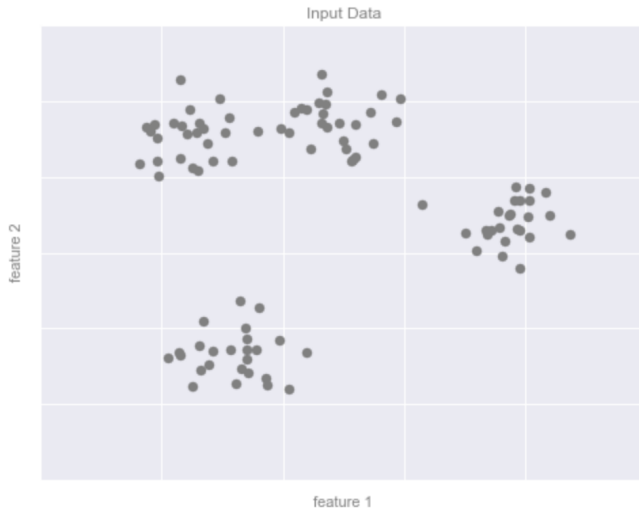
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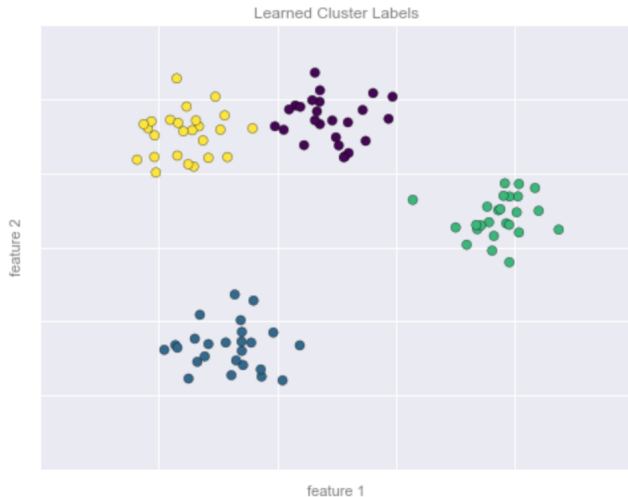
# Regression: Predicting Continuous Labels



# Clustering: Inferring Labels on Unlabeled Data



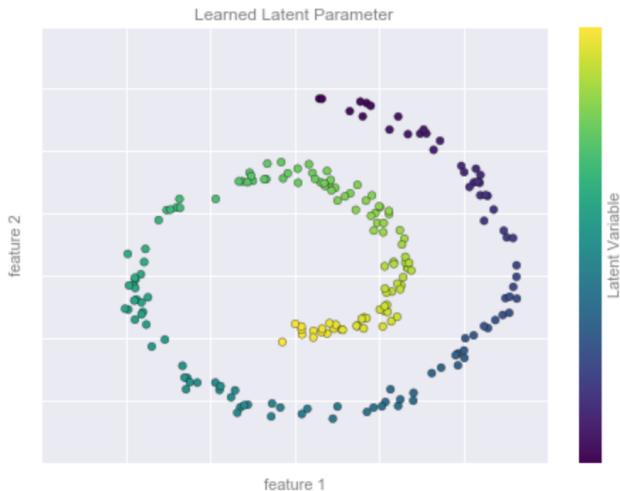
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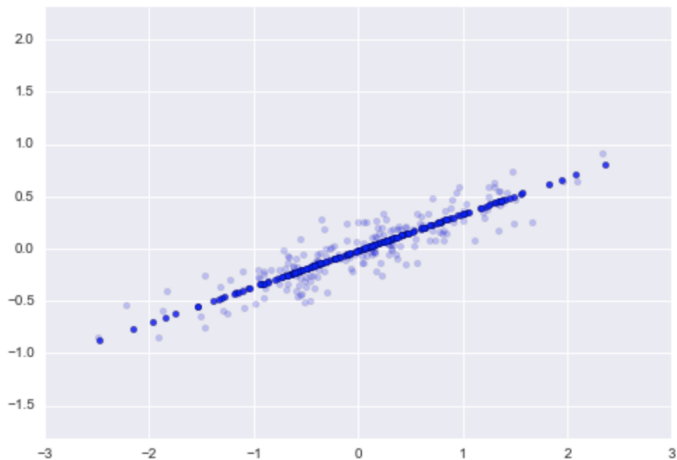
# Dimensionality Reduction: Finding Low-Dimensional Representation of Data



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# Introducing Scikit-Learn

- This project was started in 2007 as a Google Summer of Code project by David Cournapeau.
- In 2010 Fabian Pedregosa, Gael Varoquaux, Alexandre Gramfort and Vincent Michel of INRIA took leadership of the project and made the first public release in 2010.
- Scikit-Learn provides a large number of common machine learning algorithms.
- Scikit-Learn is characterized by a clean, uniform, and streamlined API, as well as by very useful online documentation.

# Data Representation in Scikit-Learn

Feature Matrix ( $X$ )

$n\_features \rightarrow$

$\leftarrow n\_samples$


Target Vector ( $y$ )

$\leftarrow n\_samples$
