# Machine Learning with Python: A Hands-On Introduction

https://github.com/cbrownley/2024MLWEEK\_MLWITHPYTHON

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## Agenda (too much...we'll take our time:)

8:30-8:45 –	Setup	and	Overview
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8:45-9:30 - Data preprocessing

9:30-10:00 – Hands-on: Data preprocessing

10:00-10:30 - **Cross-validation** 

10:30-11:00 – Hands-on: Cross-validation

11:00-11:30 – Hands-on: K-fold cross-validation

11:30-12:00 – **Classification** (breast tumor diagnosis)

12:00-12:30 – Hands-on: Classification

12:30-1:00 – Hands-on: Decision Trees

1:00-1:30 – **Regression** (california housing)

1:30-2:00 – Hands-on: Regression

2:00-2:30 – Hands-on: **Shrinkage methods** 

2:30-3:00 – Classification (credit card fraud)

3:00-3:30 – Regression (cycling counts)

3:30-4:00 – Hands-on: Classification (hotel bookings)

### Prediction vs Causal Inference

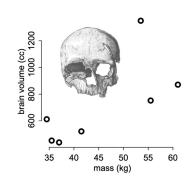
#### Problems of Prediction

What function describes these points? (fitting, compression)

What function explains these points? (causal inference)

What would happen if we changed a point's mass? (intervention)

What is the next observation from the same process? (prediction)



#### Good & Bad Controls

"Control" variable: Variable introduced to an analysis so that a causal estimate is possible

Common wrong heuristics for choosing control variables

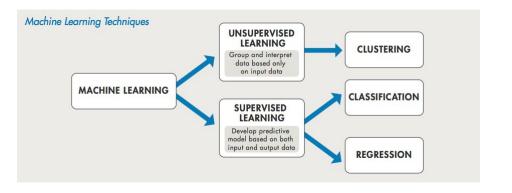
Anything in the spreadsheet **YOLO**!

Any variables not highly collinear

Any pre-treatment measurement (baseline)



## Supervised vs Unsupervised

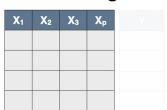


#### Supervised Learning

<b>X</b> <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	Х3	Хр	Υ

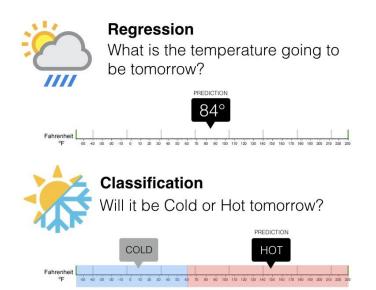
Target

#### Un-Supervised Learning



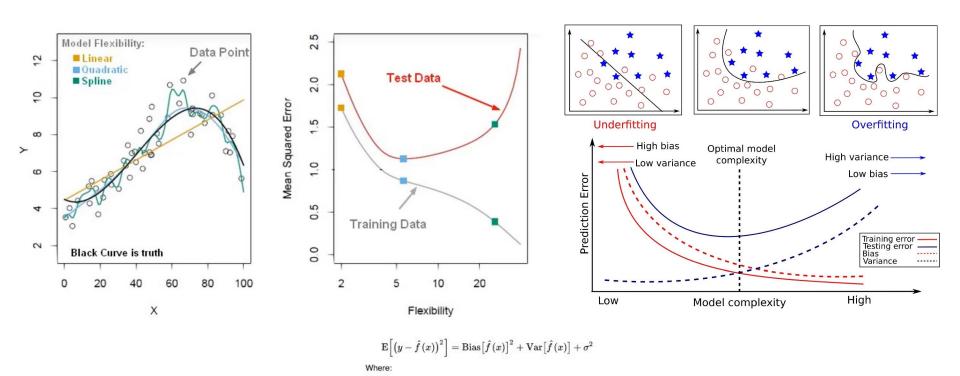
No Target

## Regression vs Classification





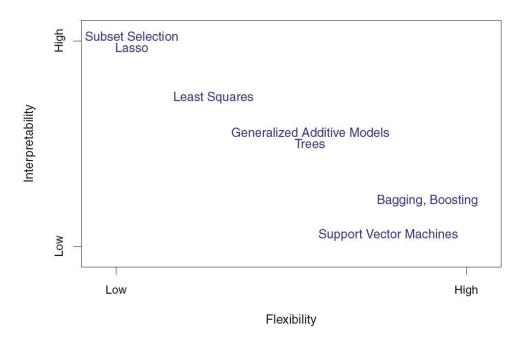
## The Bias-Variance Trade-off



 $\operatorname{Bias}\big[\hat{f}\left(x\right)\big] = \operatorname{E}\big[\hat{f}\left(x\right) - f(x)\big]$ 

 $\operatorname{Var} \left[ \hat{f}(x) \right] = \operatorname{E} [\hat{f}(x)^2] - \operatorname{E} [\hat{f}(x)]^2$ 

# Flexibility vs Interpretability



**FIGURE 2.7.** A representation of the tradeoff between flexibility and interpretability, using different statistical learning methods. In general, as the flexibility of a method increases, its interpretability decreases.