## Advance Analytics in a day WELCOME



## Introduction to Machine Learning WELCOME

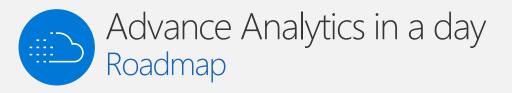


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#### Introducción a Machine Learning .1 🖎

Presentaremos una introducción a la teoría que está detrás de Machine Learning, sus conceptos y fundamentos, cuáles son los requerimientos para emplearla y construiremos finalmente nuestro primer pipeline básico de Machine Learning utilizando los conceptos que se presentaron.



#### 2. Modelado predictivo: clasificación y regresión

Nos adentraremos en lo que implica realizar un modelo predictivo, desde la adquisición de los datos, su transformación y preparación, elección de un algoritmo de aprendizaje y su posterior publicación para que sea consumido. Aprenderemos como hacer que nuestro modelo sea consumible a través de servicios web tipo REST y como podemos hacer uso del mismo de forma rápida incluso desde Excel, sin escribir una sola línea de código.

#### Análisis predictivo en tiempo real .3 🗈

Daremos nuestros primeros pasos en la implementación de un modelo de Machine Learning que sea consumido en tiempo real. Este modelo utilizará los datos que se ingestan en tiempo real y realizará predicciones como por ejemplo detectar anomalías o predecir un resultado puntual. Este tipo de despliegues se los conoce también como hot-path ya que los datos son procesados tan rápido como son generados. Implementaremos un caso real de una solución de análisis de sentimiento de los Tweets que incluyen un hashtag que nos es de interés..



#### 4. Manipulación de datos utilizando Python y Jupyter Notebooks

Comenzaremos a familiarizarlos con el lenguaje de programación Python. Utilizaremos un SDK para manipular y transformar los datos que tenemos antes de proveerlos a nuestros modelos de Machine Learning. Una de las tareas más comunes en Data Science. Nos familiarizaremos también con una herramienta clave para cualquier científico de datos: Jupyter Notebooks y veremos como podemos correrlos fácilmente en Azure..

#### Natural Language Processing con servicios cognitivos .5

Microsoft Azure provee un conjunto de modelos de Machine Learning listos para utilizar empaquetados como servicios REST que cualquier desarrollador puede utilizar rápidamente. En esta sesión aprenderemos sobre estos servicios, como consumirlos, y como construir aplicaciones inteligentes rápidamente sin necesidad de construir nuestro propio modelo..



#### 6. Introducción a Deep Learning

Presentaremos uno de los conceptos más utilizados en Machine Leraning: Deep Learning. Se trata de una técnica de Machine Learning en donde nuestros modelos son entrenados utilizando datos provenientes de un espacio altamente dimensional (veremos también que significa esto). Implementaremos un modelo de Machine Learning para Computer Vision en Python utilizando una de las librerías mas conocidas hoy en día: PyTorch (Creada por Facebook y open-source). Veremos como podemos realizar el entrenamiento de este tipo de soluciones utilizando Azure Machine Learning Services, tanto en la nube como en nuestro propio hardware.

#### Operacionalizando modelos de Deep Learning .7 📥

Veremos lo que implica llevar un modelo de Machine Learning a producción. Veremos como podemos medir la performance de nuestros modelos, evaluarlos, publicarlos como servicios y monitorearlos. Veremos también como tecnologías tales como Containers y Kubernetes serán de gran utilidad al momento de operacionalizar nuestros modelos junto con sus dependencias. Implementaremos un pipeline de Machine Learning completo que incluirá versionamiento de código, de modelos y de resultados...



#### 8. Procesamiento en tiempo real a escala

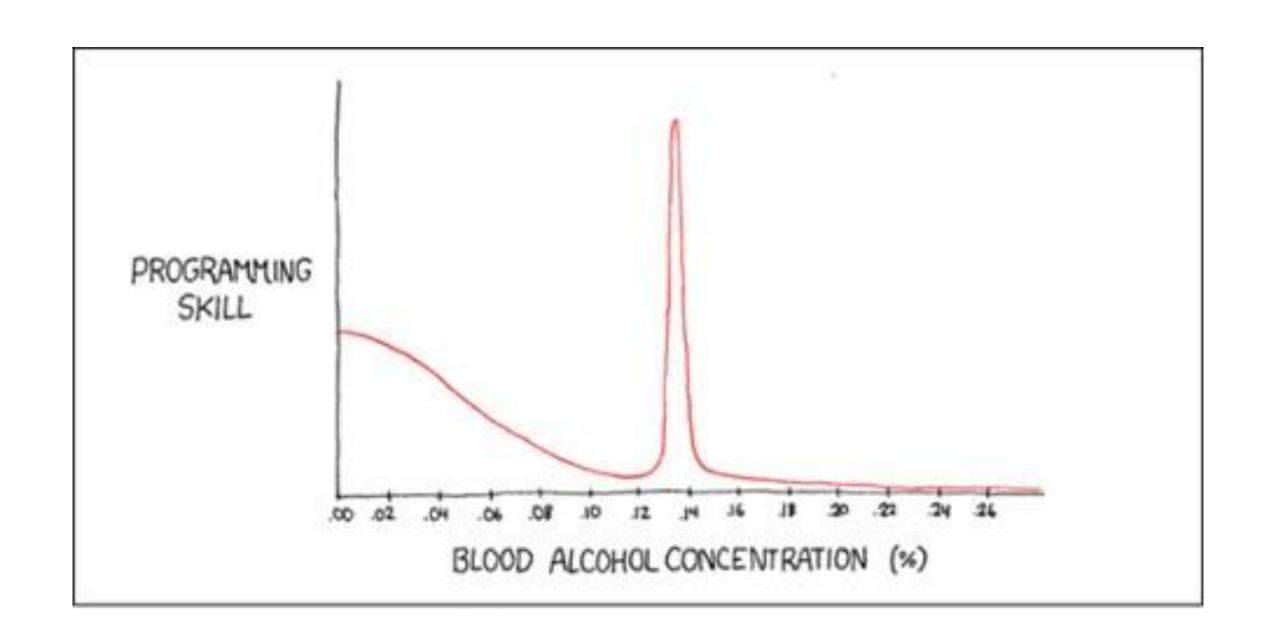
Avanzaremos un paso más en nuestro camino de procesamiento en tiempo real, ahora utilizando Databricks. Haremos una introducción al procesamiento distribuido utilizando clusters Spark, en este caso Databricks. Haremos doble clic en una tecnología particular conocida como structure streaming, que nos permite procesar datos en tiempo real tan pronto llegan a la plataforma

### Introduction to Machine Learning



## What is Machine Learning?

Learning algorithm Machine Learning is a technique for acquisition of knowledge or skills through experience. The model Training data

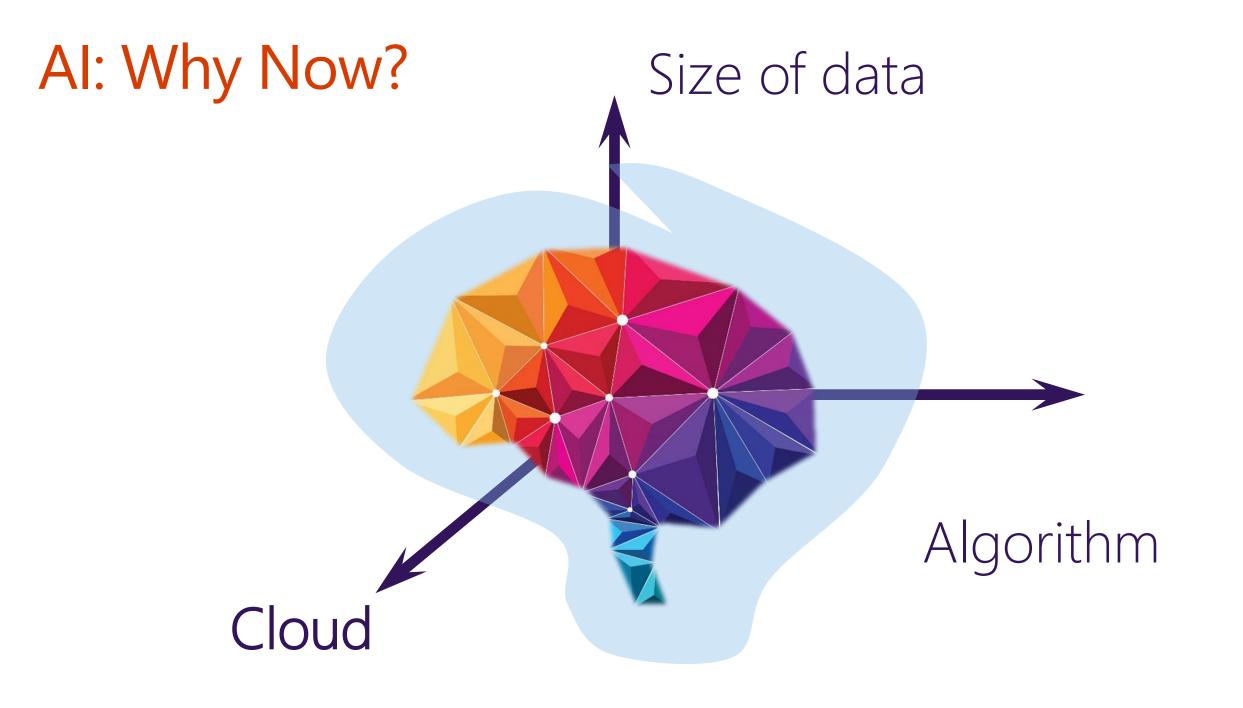


## What about artificial intelligence?

Machine Learning

Artificial Intelligence is defined as the ability to acquire and apply knowledge.

Actuators



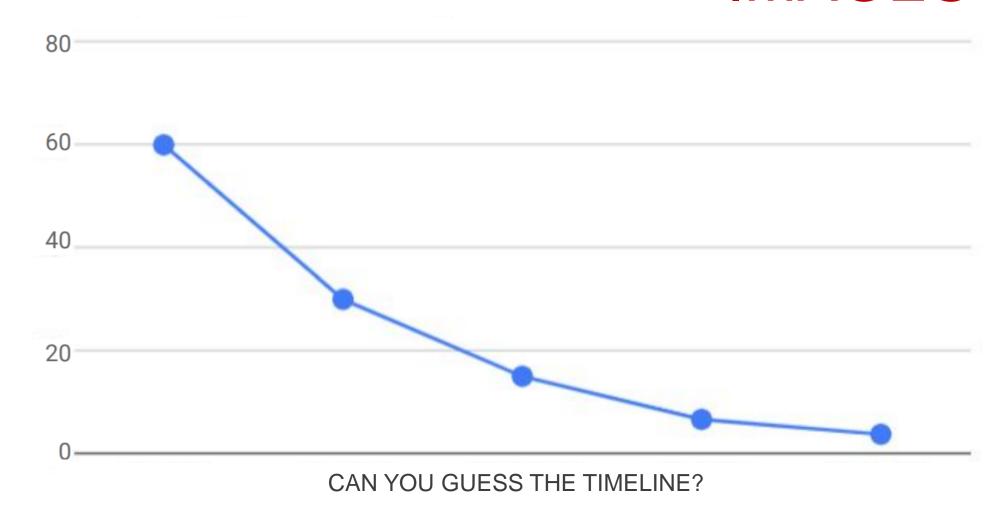
## Al: Why Now?

ImageNet training time

Minutes

Source: arXiv.org; see appendix for authors

## 14 MILLON IMAGES



## The modern data scientist

#### MATH & STATISTICS

- ☆ Machine learning
- ☆ Statistical modeling
- ☆ Experiment design
- ☆ Bayesian inference
- Supervised learning: decision trees, random forests, logistic regression
- ★ Unsupervised learning: clustering, dimensionality reduction
- Optimization: gradient descent and variants



#### PROGRAMMING & DATABASE

- ☆ Computer science fundamentals
- ☆ Scripting language e.g. Python
- ☆ Statistical computing package e.g. R
- ☆ Databases SOL and NoSOL
- ☆ Relational algebra
- ☆ Parallel databases and parallel query processing
- ☆ MapReduce concepts
- ☆ Hadoop and Hive/Pig
- ☆ Custom reducers
- ★ Experience with xaaS like AWS

#### DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE & SOFT SKILLS

- ☆ Passionate about the business
- ☆ Curious about data
- ☆ Influence without authority
- ☆ Hacker mindset
- ☆ Problem solver
- ☆ Strategic, proactive, creative, innovative and collaborative

### COMMUNICATION & VISUALIZATION

- Able to engage with senior management
- ☆ Story telling skills
- ☆ Translate data-driven insights into decisions and actions
- ☆ Visual art design
- ☆ R packages like ggplot or lattice
- Knowledge of any of visualization tools e.g. Flare, D3.js, Tableau

### What can machine learning do?



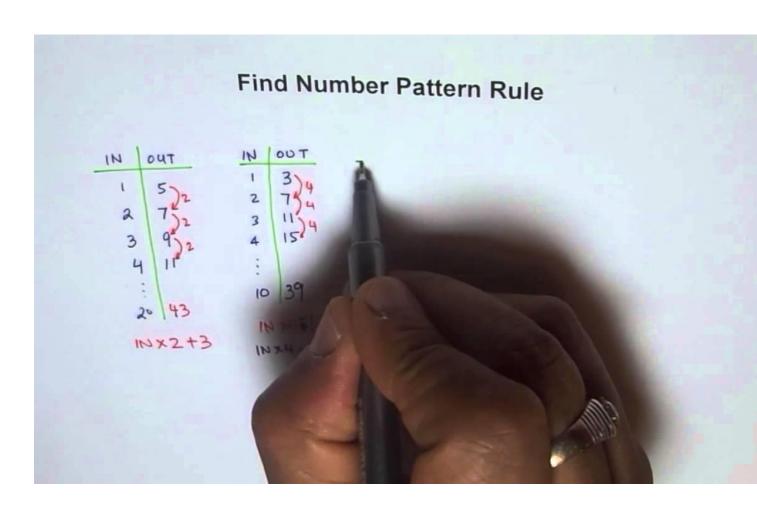
## What Machine Learning does?

### Finds patterns in data

Then uses those patterns to predict the future

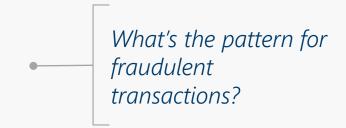
### Examples:

- Detecting credit card fraud
- Determining whether a customer is likely to switch to a competitor
- Deciding when to do preventive maintenance on a factory robot



## Finding Patterns: A Simple Example

Name	Amount	Fraudulent	
Smith	\$2,600.45	No	
Potter	\$2,294.58	Yes	
Peters	\$1,003.30	Yes	
Adams	\$8,488.32	No	



## Finding Patterns: Another Example

Name	Amount	Where Issued	Where Used	Age	Fraudulent
Smith	\$2,600.45	USA	USA	22	No
Potter	\$2,294.58	USA	RUS	29	Yes
Peters	\$1,003.30	USA	RUS	25	Yes
Adams	\$8,488.32	FRA	USA	64	No
Pali	\$200.12	AUS	JAP	58	No
Jones	\$3,250.11	USA	RUS	43	No
Hanford	\$8,156.20	USA	RUS	27	Yes
Marx	\$7,475.11	UK	GER	32	No
Norse	\$540.00	USA	RUS	27	No
Edson	\$7,475.11	USA	RUS	20	Yes

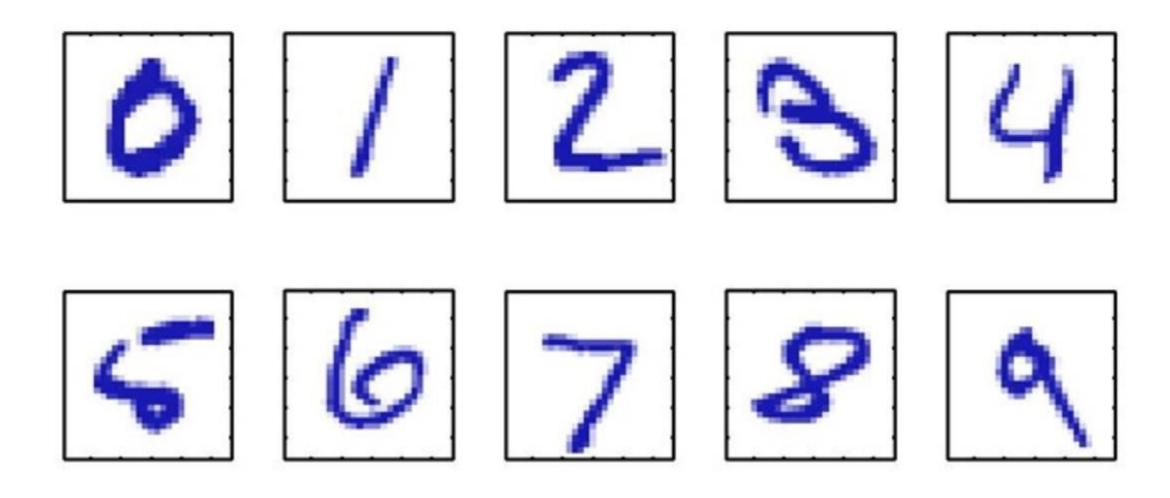
What's the pattern for fraudulent transactions?

## What is Machine Learning (revised)?

A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of task T and performance measure P if P at T improves with E.

This is new!

## Example: Handwriting digit recognition



## Example: Handwriting digit recognition

- Non trivial problem due to variability
- What about using handcrafted rules or heuristics for distinguishing the digits based on strokes and shapes?
- Exceptions?
- How many rules?
- Solution? ML!

## Example: Handwriting digit recognition

#### Task T:

- Recognizing and classifying handwriting digit within the image

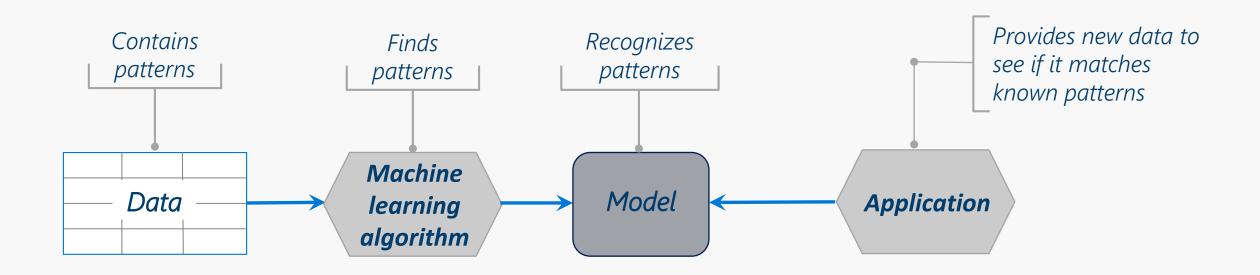
#### Performance measure P:

- Percent of digits correctly classified.

#### Training experience E:

- Database of handwritten digits with the correct number

## Machine Learning in a Nutshell



## The First Problem: Asking the right question



Choosing what question to ask is the most important part of the process



**Ask yourself:** Do you have the right data to answer this question?



Ask yourself: What assumptions can I make about the data and the problem?

### Types of Machine Learning



## Types of \*\*\*\* Learning

- Supervised
- Unsupervised
- Semi-supervised
- Reinforcement
- Deep (Representation)
- Active
- Online
- Zero-shot
- Curriculum
- Q-Learning

## Types of Machine Learning

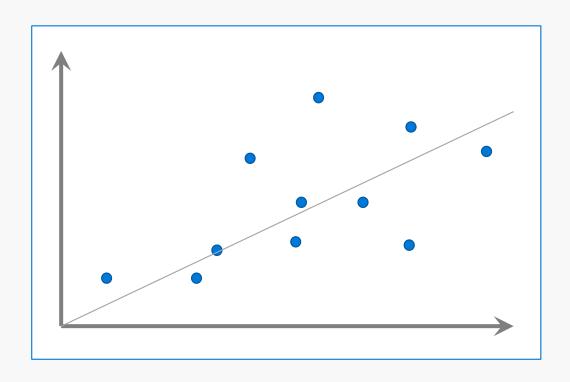
#### Supervised learning

The value you want to predict is in the training data

The data is labeled

Target is a value

## Categorizing Machine Learning Problems: Regression



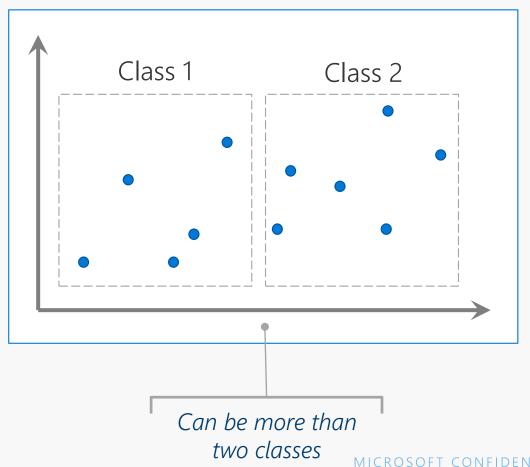
Goal: Predict a value

For supervised learning

Example question:

How many units of this product will we sell next month?

## Categorizing Machine Learning Problems: Classification



Goal: Predict a class For *supervised* learning

Example question:

Is this credit card transaction fraudulent?

## Types of Machine Learning

#### Supervised learning

The value you want to predict is in the training data

The data is labeled

Target is a value

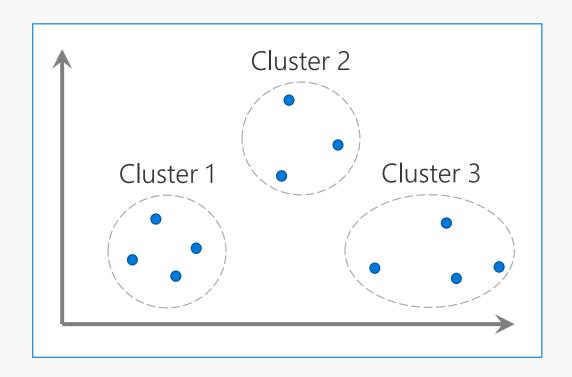
#### Unsupervised learning

The value you want to predict is not in the training data

The data is unlabeled

Target is a function

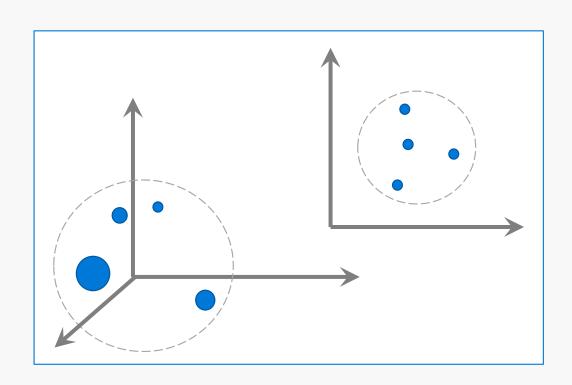
## Categorizing Machine Learning Problems: Clustering



Goal: Discover structure For *unsupervised* learning

Example question:
What are our customer segments?

## Categorizing Machine Learning Problems: Dimensionality reduction



Goal: Learn latent features For *unsupervised* learning

Example question:

What information tell the most about my customers?

## Types of Machine Learning

#### Supervised learning

The value you want to predict is in the training data

The data is labeled

Target is a value

#### Semi-supervised learning

The value you want to predict is in the training data

The data is unlabeled

Target is a function

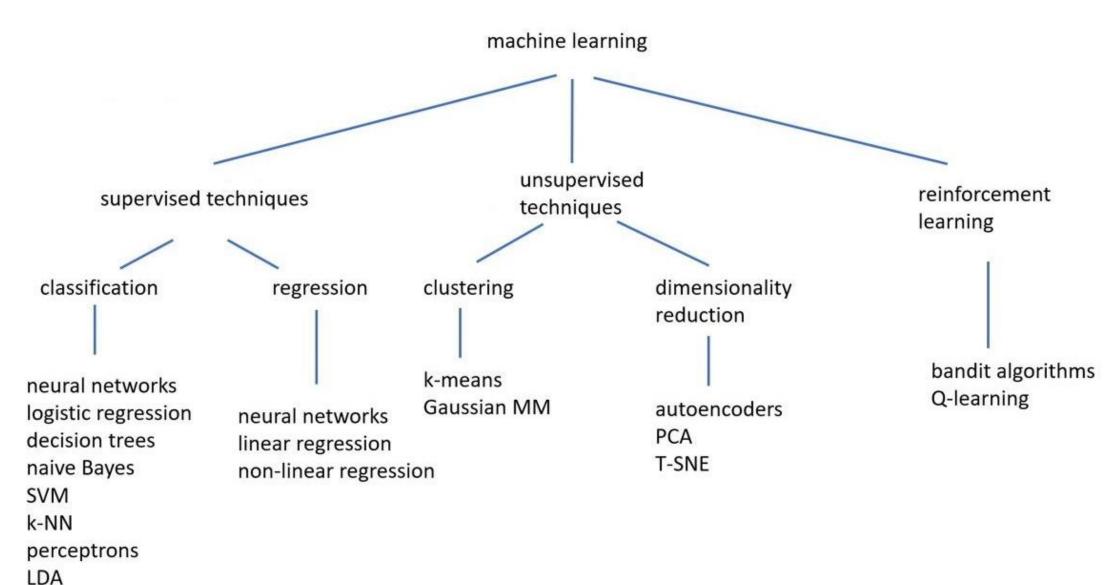
#### Unsupervised learning

The value you want to predict is not in the training data

The data is unlabeled

Target is a function

## Types of Machine Learning





# No free-lunch theorem



### The theorem:

If you look at all possible problems that you might apply machine learning to, then, on average any algorithm is as good or bad as any other.

Why is so important?
You cannot learn just from data!

## The First Problem: Asking the right question



Choosing what question to ask is the most important part of the process

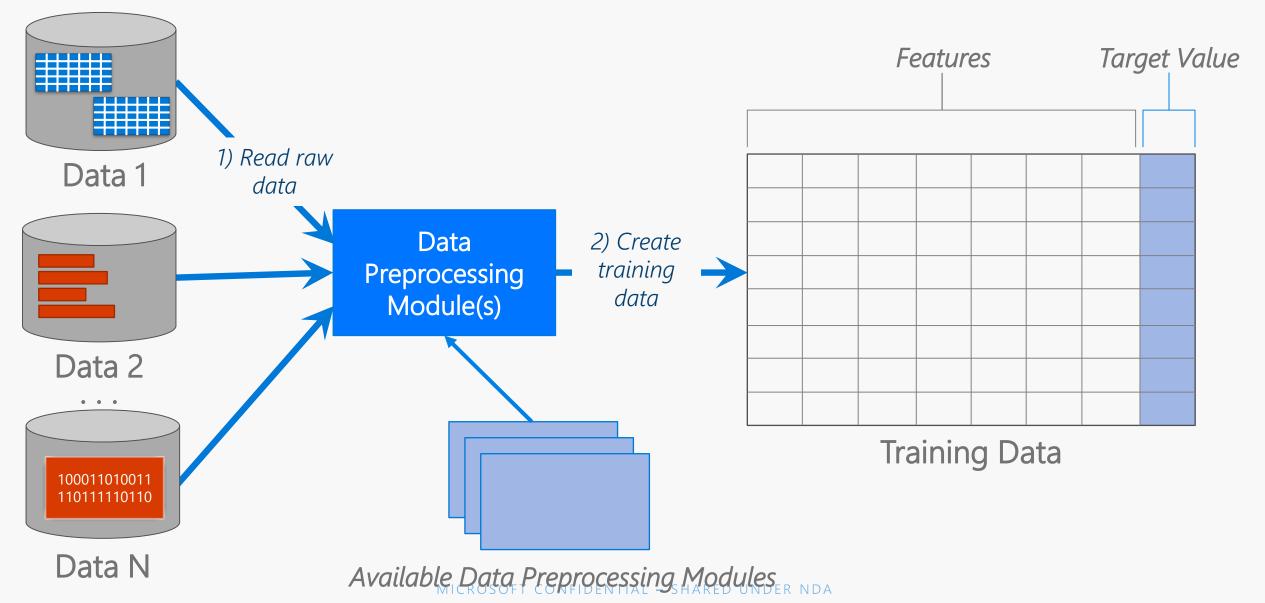


**Ask yourself:** Do you have the right data to answer this question?



Ask yourself: What assumptions can I make about the data and the problem?

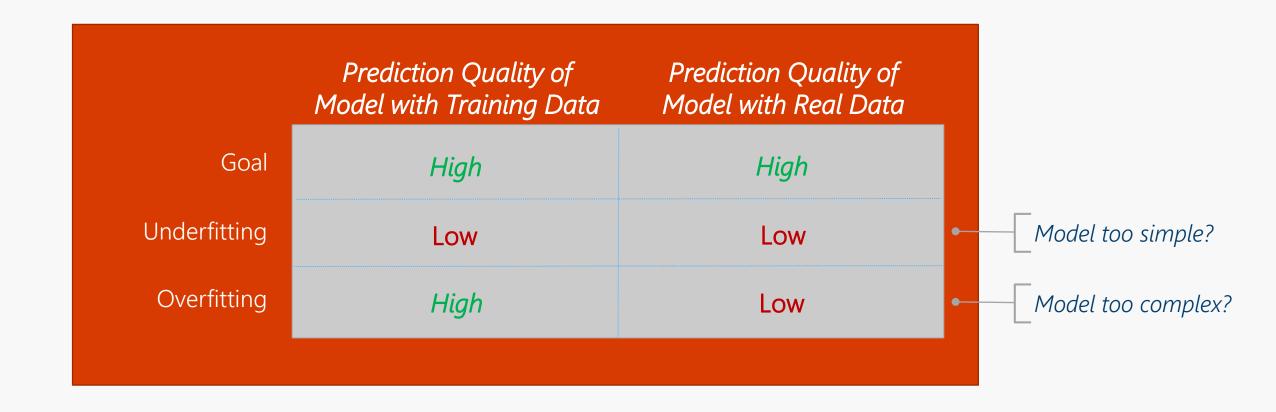
## Example with Supervised Learning



### Generalization

- The ability to categorize correctly new examples that differ from those in the training set.
- Generalization is a central goal

## Overfitting and Underfitting



## Thank you Coming next: Classification and regression