## Introduction to Machine Learning



### DATAMAX

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2 Python 101

3 Intro into ML

4 Linear Regression - Theory

5 Linear Regression - Practice

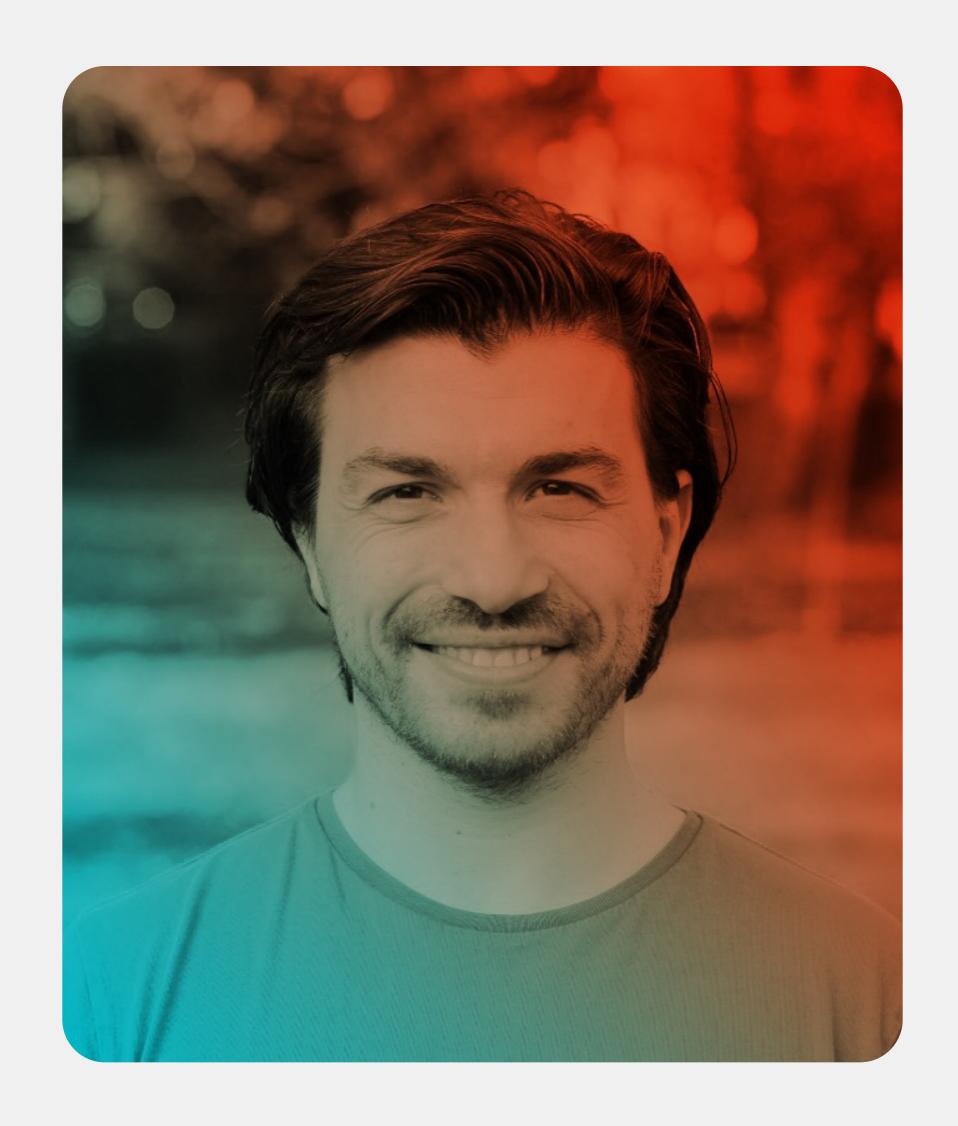
M L W O R K S H O P

# Today's Agenda

### Introductions







BUJAR BAKIU

### Bujar Bakiu

- MD & Machine Learning Engineer, Data Max
- Graduated 2016, MSc, RWTH Aachen University
- Passionate about Machine Learning, Software Engineering and running
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### Python 101

### Intro into ML



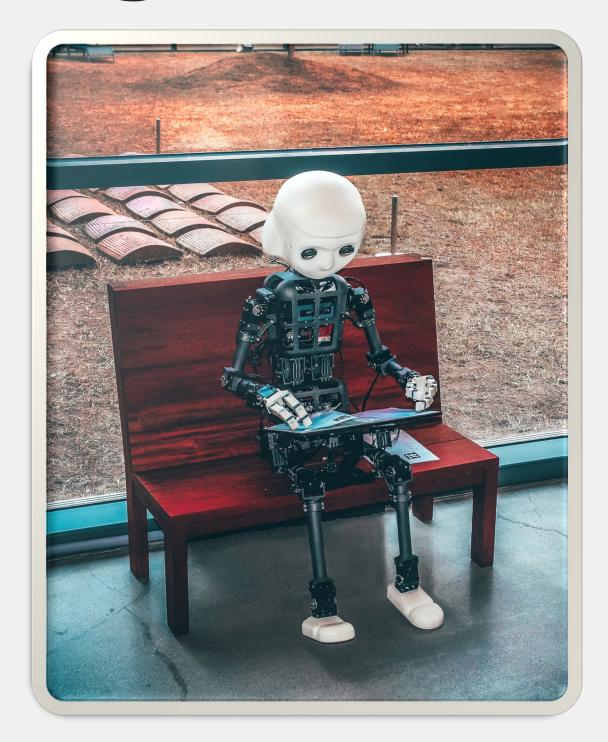
### What is Machine Learning

### Goal

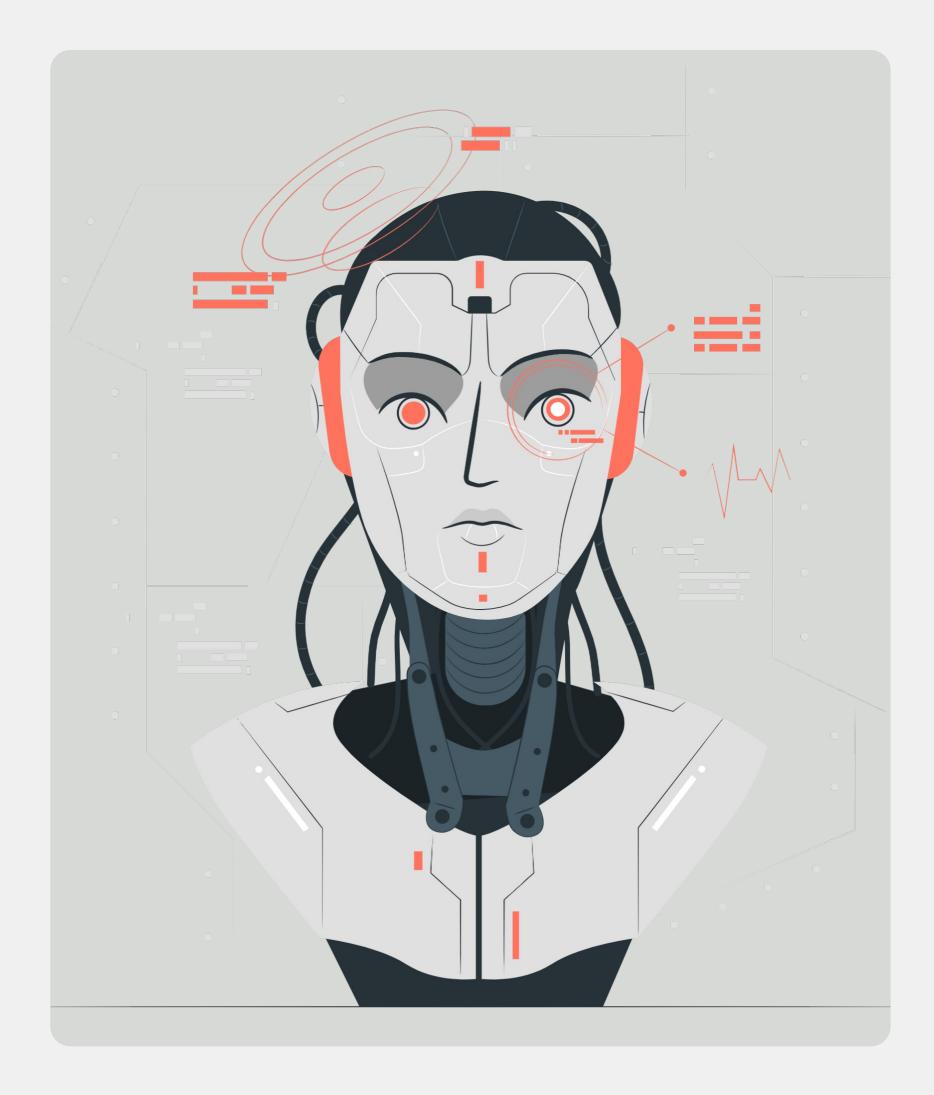
Machines that *learn* to *perform* a *task* from *experience* 

### Why?

- Task cannot be well defined
- Volume of data is just too big to analyze
- Environment changes
- New knowledge become available





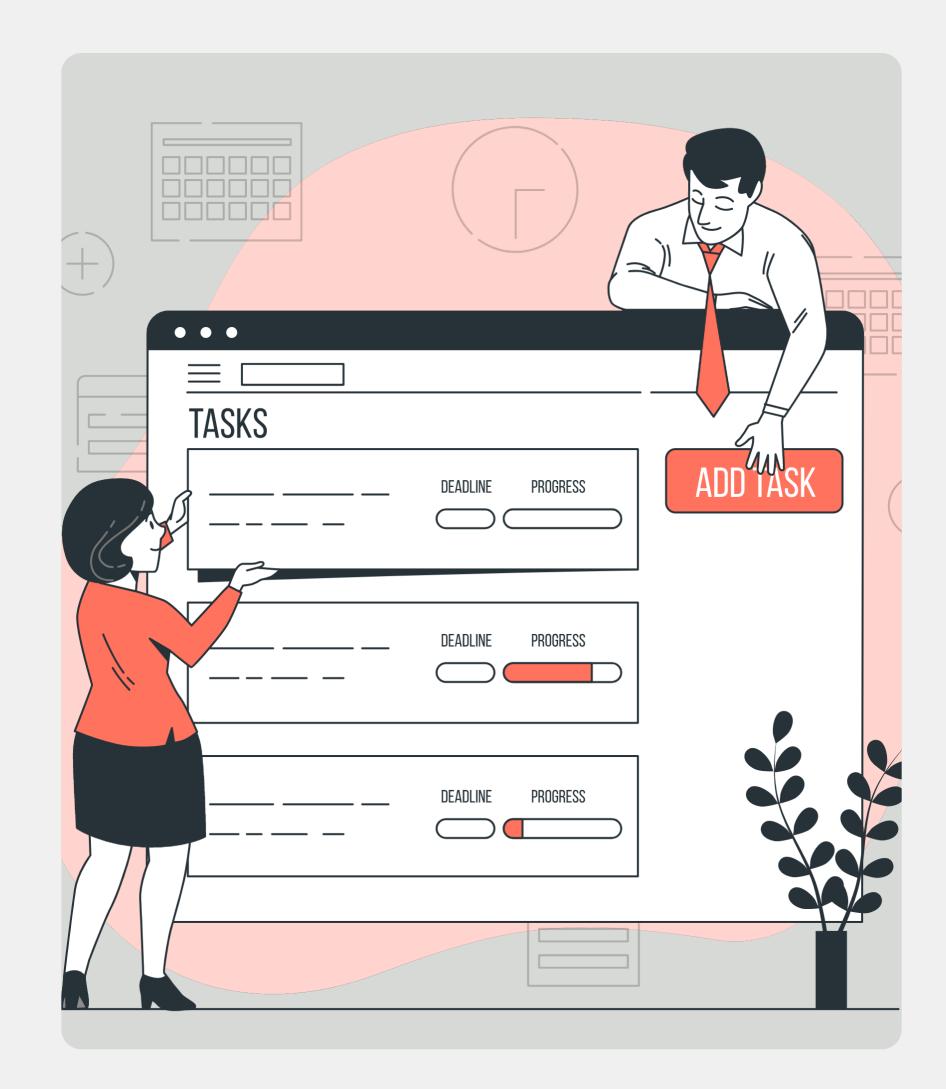


### Learning

Machines that *learn* to *perform* a *task* from *experience* 

- Learning to perform a task from experience
- We don't want to encode knowledge
- Machine should discover and learn automatically from past
- Statistics, Probability Theory, Decision Theory, Information Theory, Optimization Theory



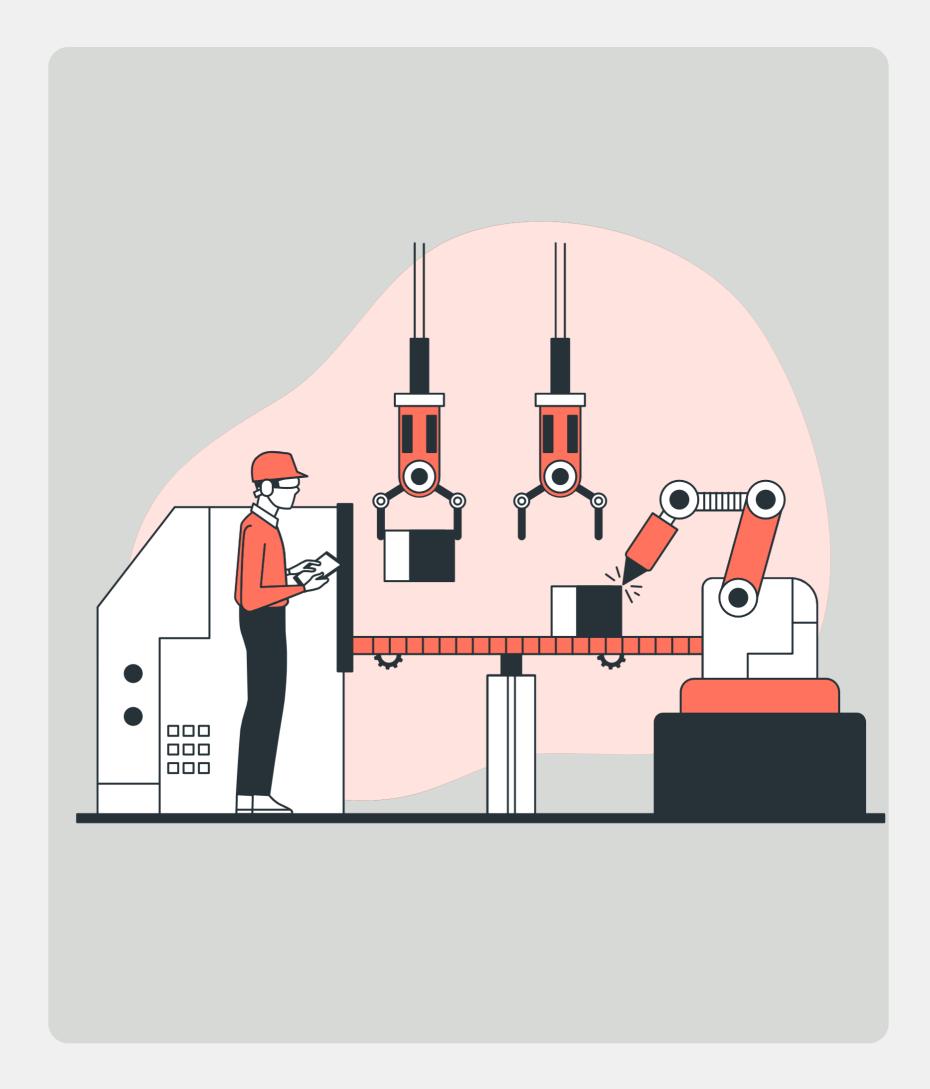


### Task

Machines that *learn* to *perform* a *task* from *experience* 

- Usually, a function y = f(x, w)
- X: input aka. features
  W: parameters aka. weight
- y: output aka, target (label)
- Classification vs. Regression vs. Reinforcement Learning

### DATAMAX



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### Perform

Machines that *learn* to *perform* a *task* from *experience* 

- V
- "99% correct classification"
  - Of what?
  - What was the training data set? What about testing?
  - Is it matching real world?
- V

### Performance Measurement:

- Numbers
- One or more metrics
- Different for classification vs. regression



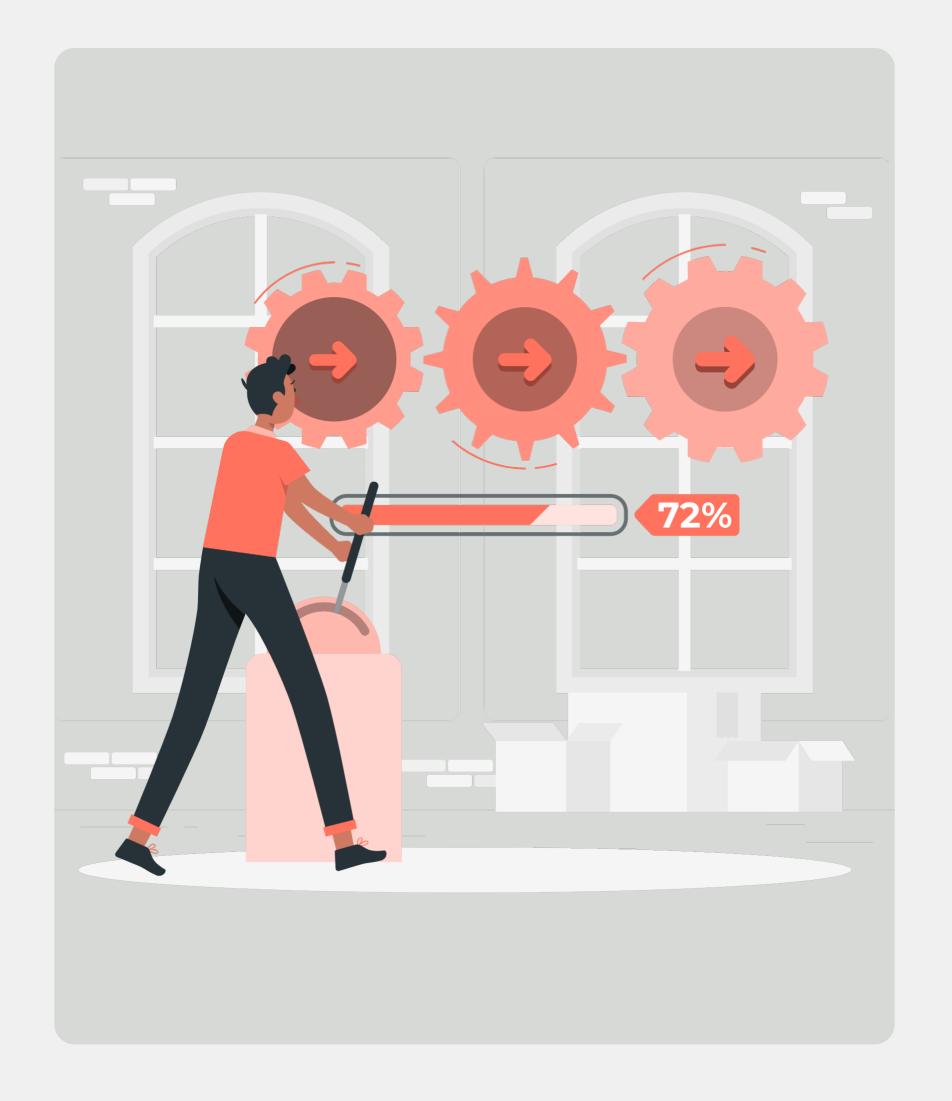


### Experience

Machines that *learn* to *perform* a *task* from *experience* 

- When labelled data available:
  - Supervised Learning
- No labelled data:
  - Unsupervised learning
- Some labelled data:
  - Semi-supervised learning
- Feedback/rewards:
  - Reinforcement Learning





### Basic Algorithms

Linear Regression

Naïve Bayes

Logistic Regression

K-Nearest Neighbours

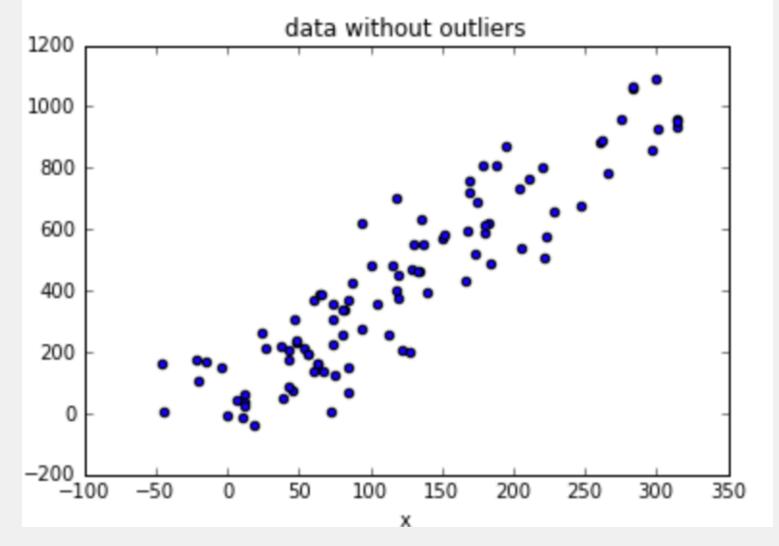
**✓** SVM

- K-Means Clustering
- Decision Tree / Random Forest
- DBSCA

**DBSCAN Clustering** 

### Linear Regression

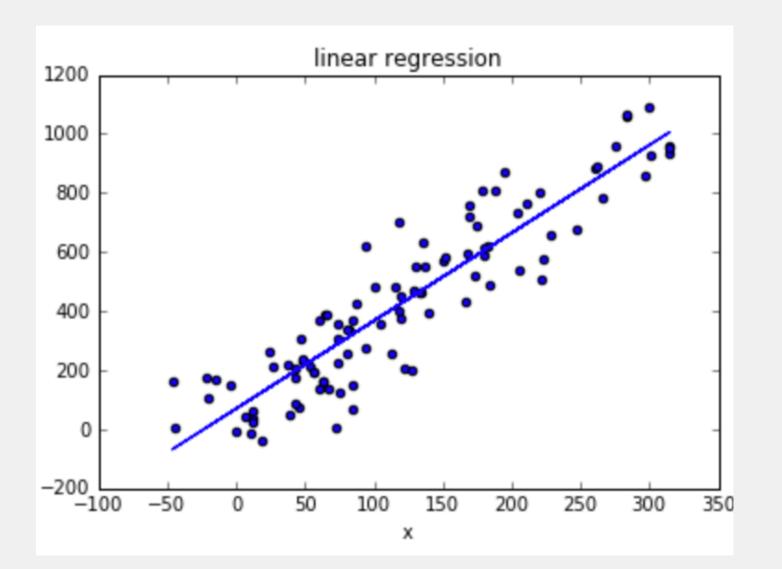


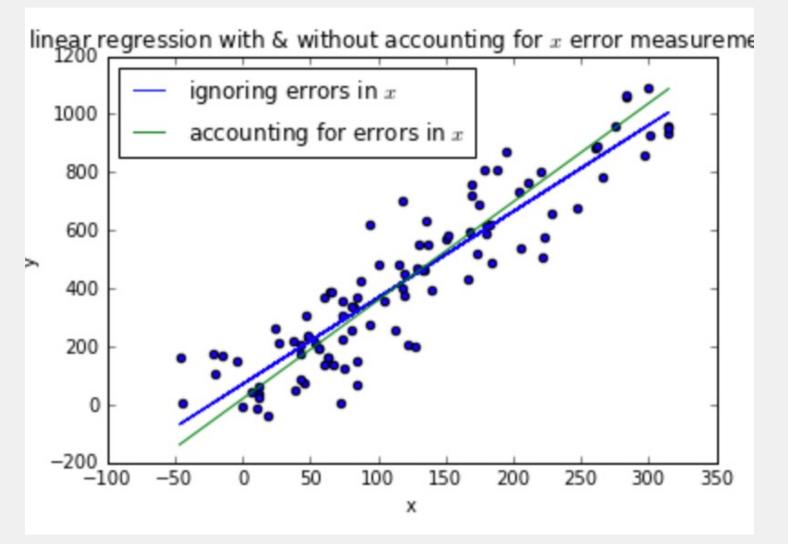


### Linear Regression

Relationship between target and features

Which line best fits the data?



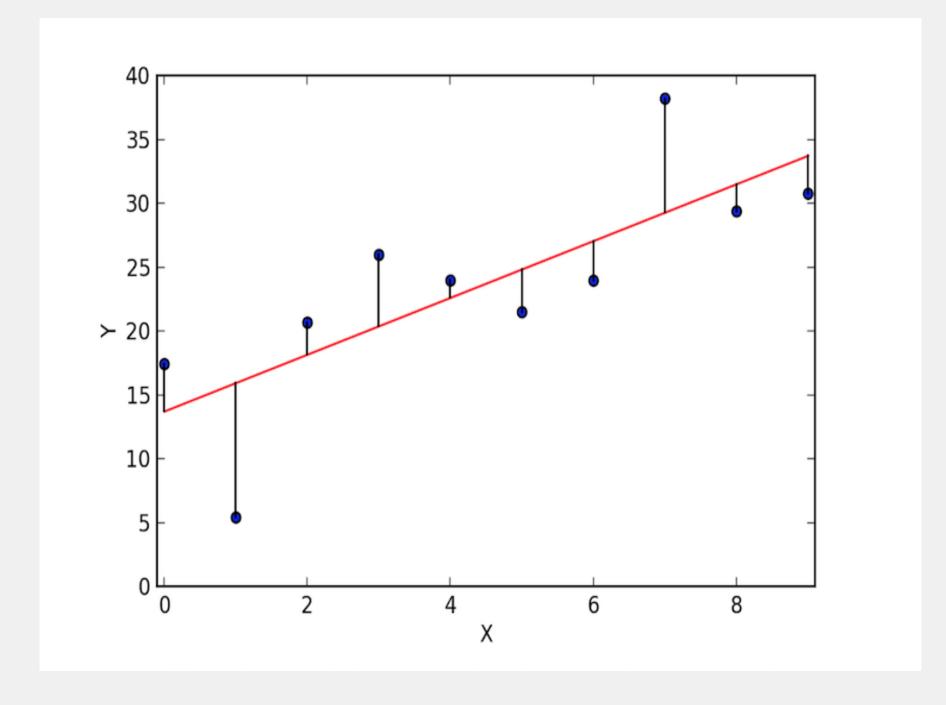




### Linear Regression

$$y = wx + w_0$$
  
 $y \rightarrow target$   
 $x \rightarrow feature$   
 $w \rightarrow weight$   
 $y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, ..., x_n)$   
 $y_k = w_1x_{1k} + w_2x_{2k} + w_3x_{3k} + w_4x_{4k} + ... + w_nx_{nk} + w_0$ 

### DATAMAX



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### Linear Regression

- Goal:
  Reduce residuals (loss)
- Least square method
  - Try to minimize the sumof-squares error
- **LS**

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(\mathbf{x}_n; \mathbf{w}) - \mathbf{t}_n)^2$$

# Hands-On Time

# Feedback

# THANK YOU!

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