## MACHINE LEARNING

ML WORKFLOW - STEPS AND PROCEDURES



## WHY?

REAL LIFE EXAMPLE





Data





Known data

Labels







Known data

Labels

New Data







Known data

New Data

**IRON** HACK

Known data, aka: Training Set Labeled data Etc

Labels

New Data, aka:
Test Set
Real world data
Etc

?



OFTEN WRONG
OFTEN WANTES

Known data, aka: Training Set Labeled data Etc

Labels

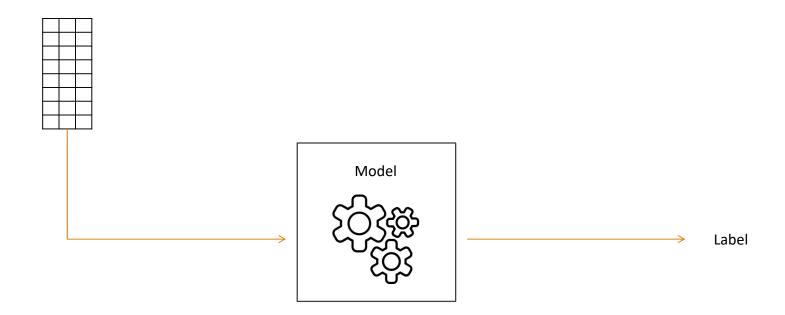
New Data, aka: Test Set Real world data Etc

?

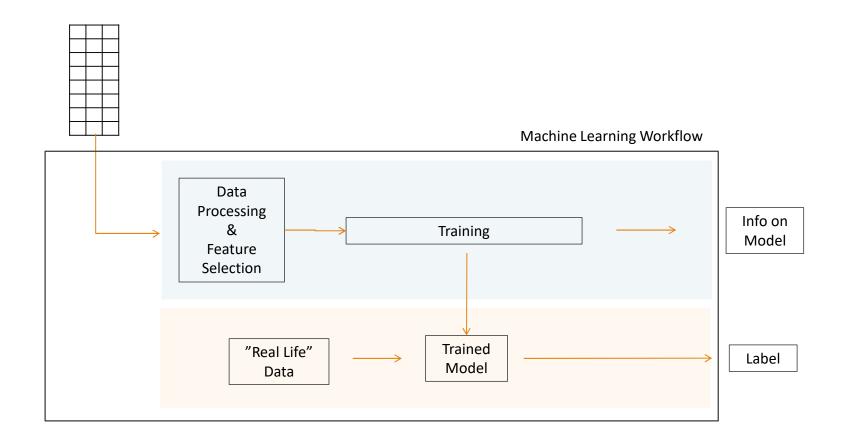


# HOW? MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS

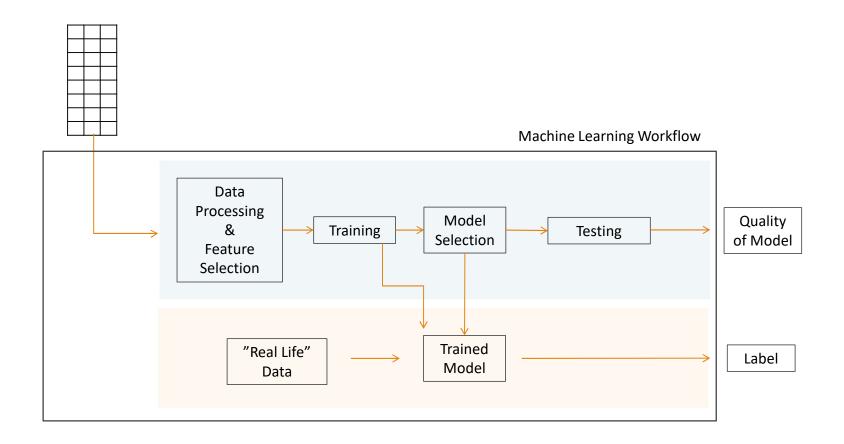








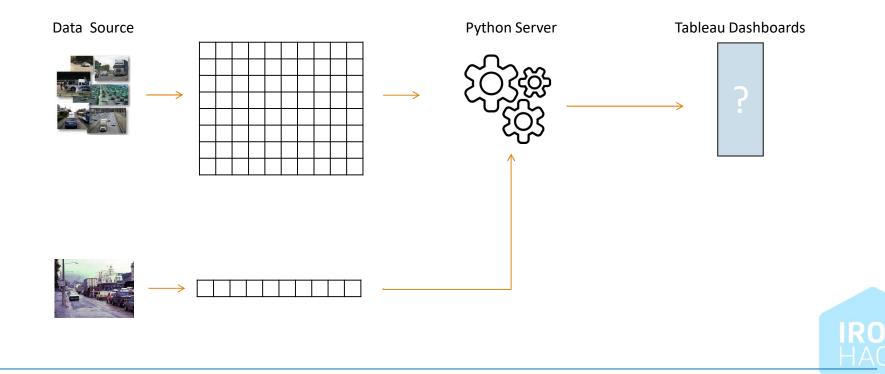




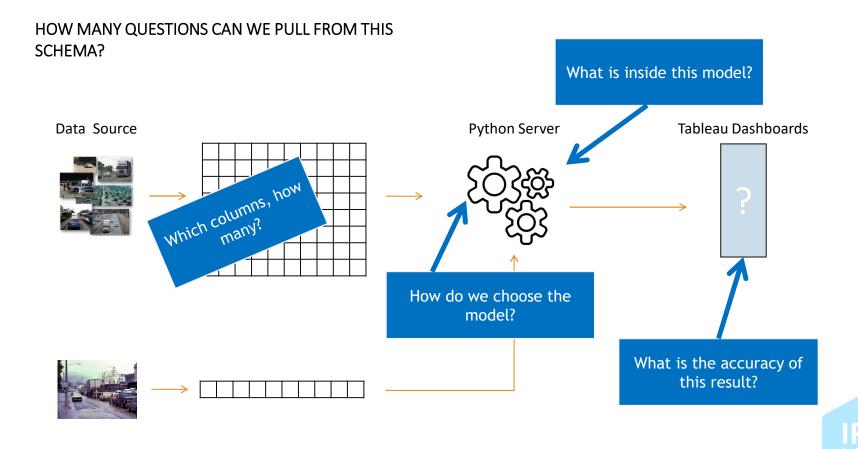


### CLASSIFICATION IN MACHINE LEARNING

HOW MANY QUESTIONS CAN WE PULL FROM THIS SCHEMA?



### CLASSIFICATION IN MACHINE LEARNING



# WHAT? MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS



K-fold cross validation

**Mutual Information** 

**Training Data** 

**Cross validation** 

**Test Set** 

**Feature Selection** 

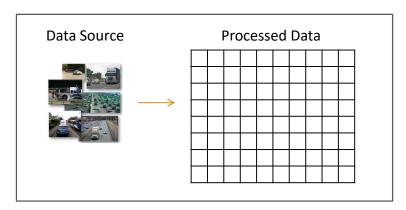
**Mutual Information** 



# MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS FEATURE SELECTION



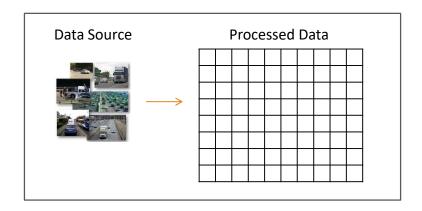
#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – FEATURE ANALYSIS

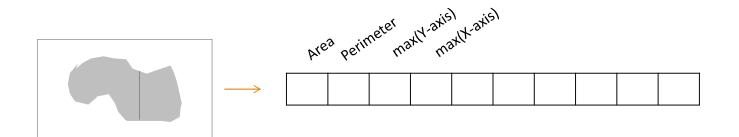


WHAT IS EACH COLUMN?



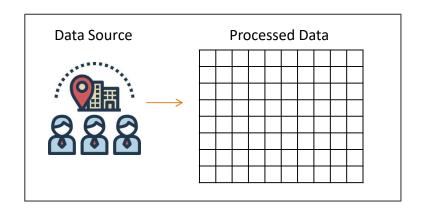
#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – FEATURE ANALYSIS







# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – FEATURE ANALYSIS









## FEATURE SELECTION...

... MORE ON THIS LATER ON



# MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS TRAINING



#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – TRAINING

KNN

**Decision Trees** 

Random Forest

M.L.P.

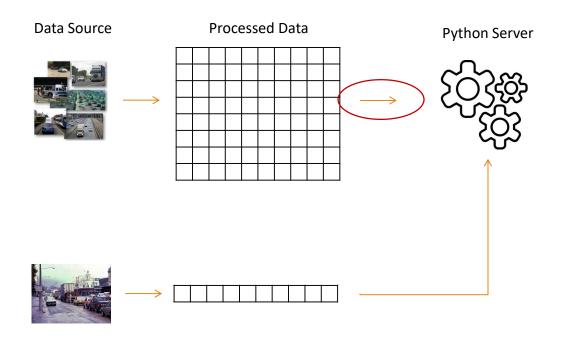
**Expectation-Maximization** 

S.V.M.

**Neural Networks** 



# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – TRAINING





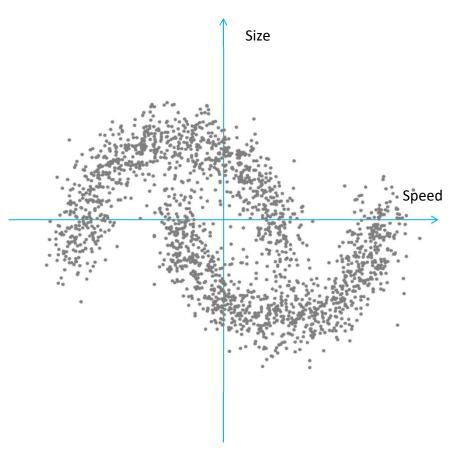
# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – TRAINING



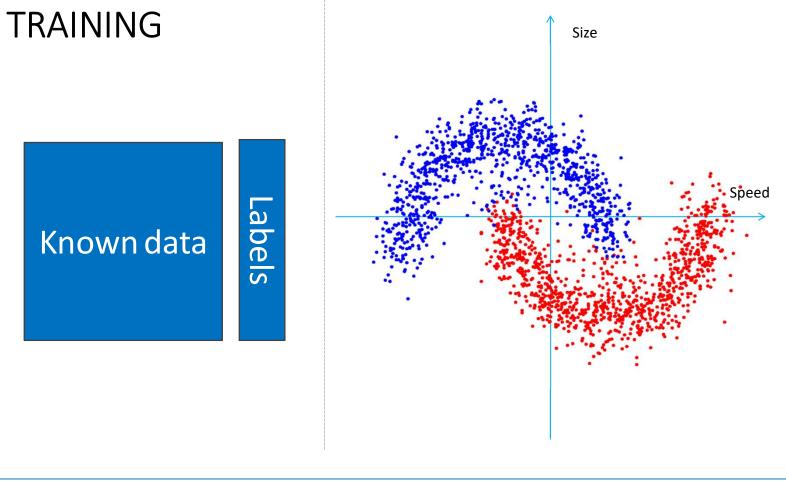


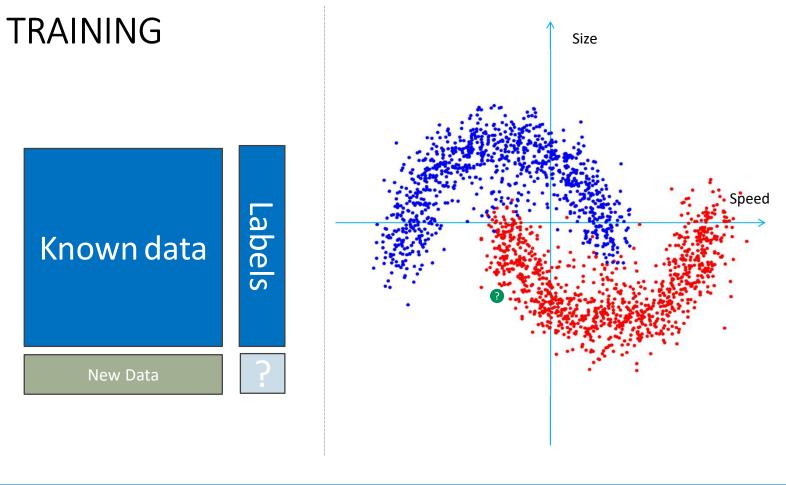
MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS — TRAINING

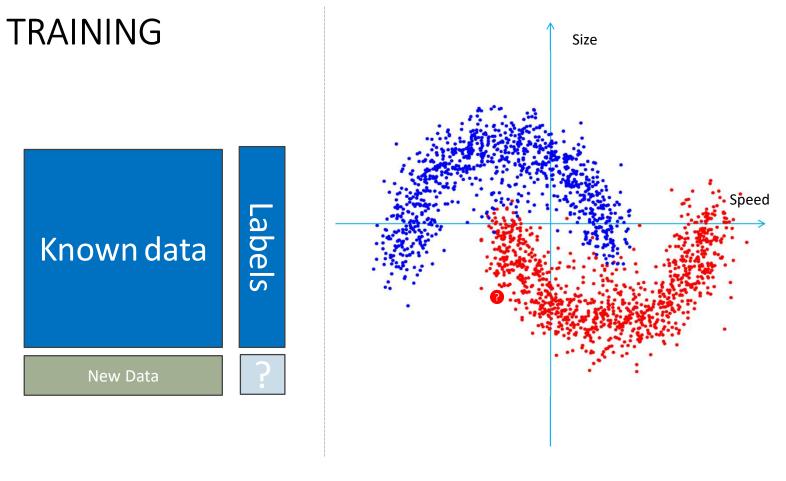
Known data

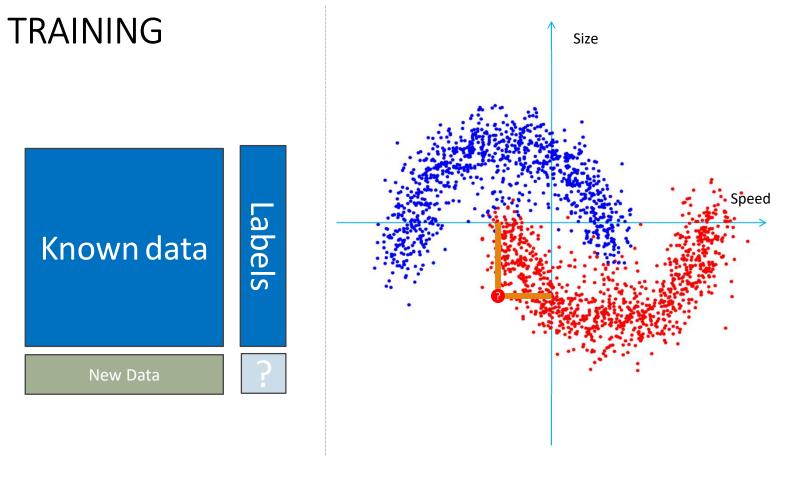


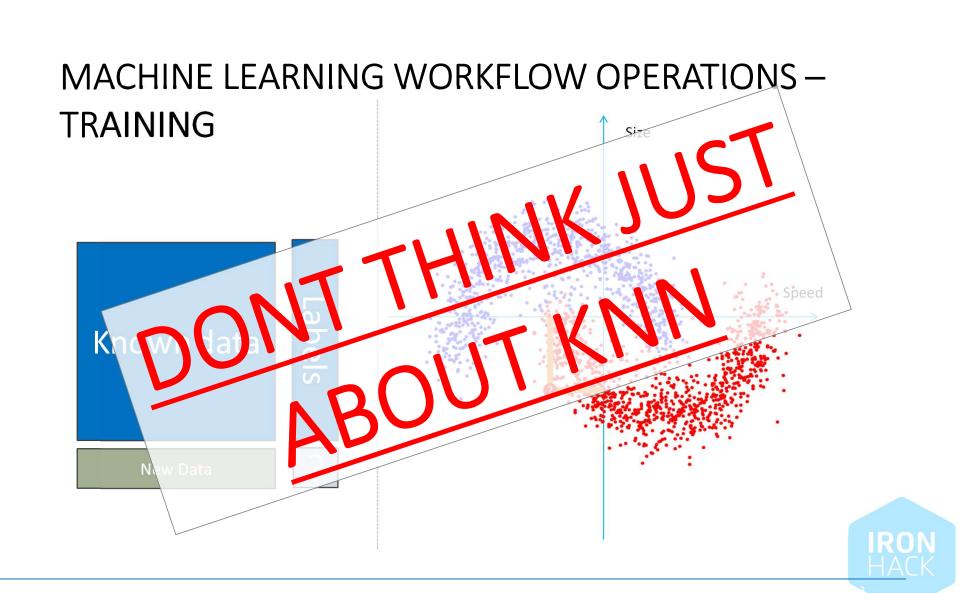








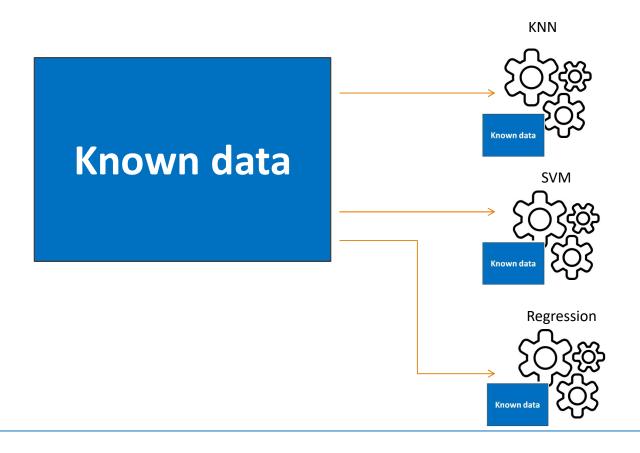




# MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS MODEL SELECTION



# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – MODEL SELECTION



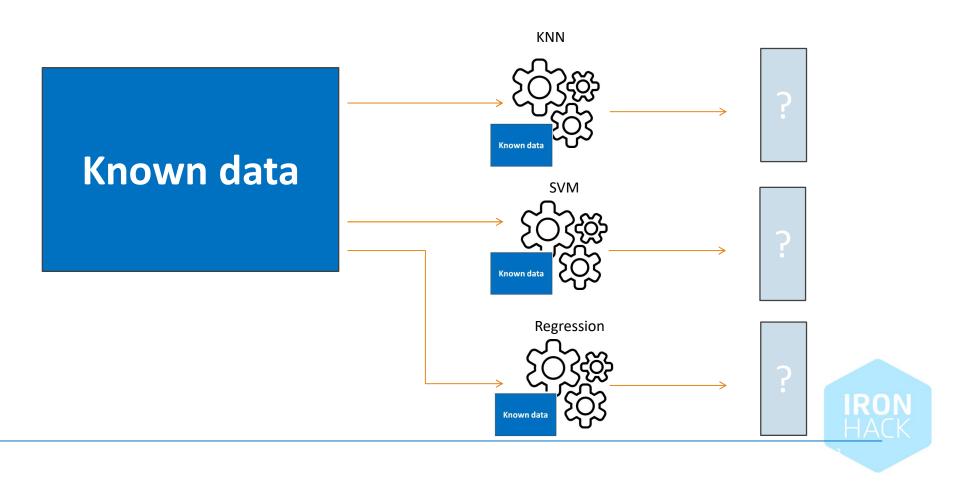


## MODEL SELECTION – WE CAN ONLY PICK ONE



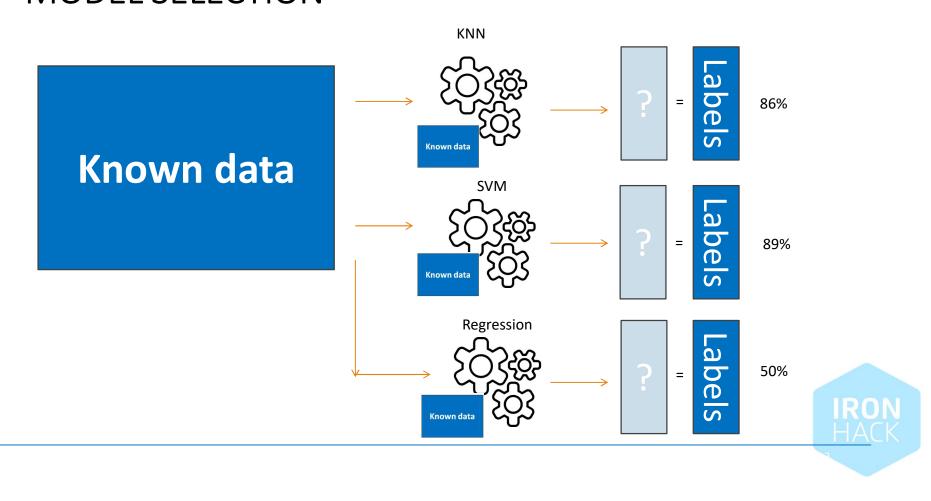


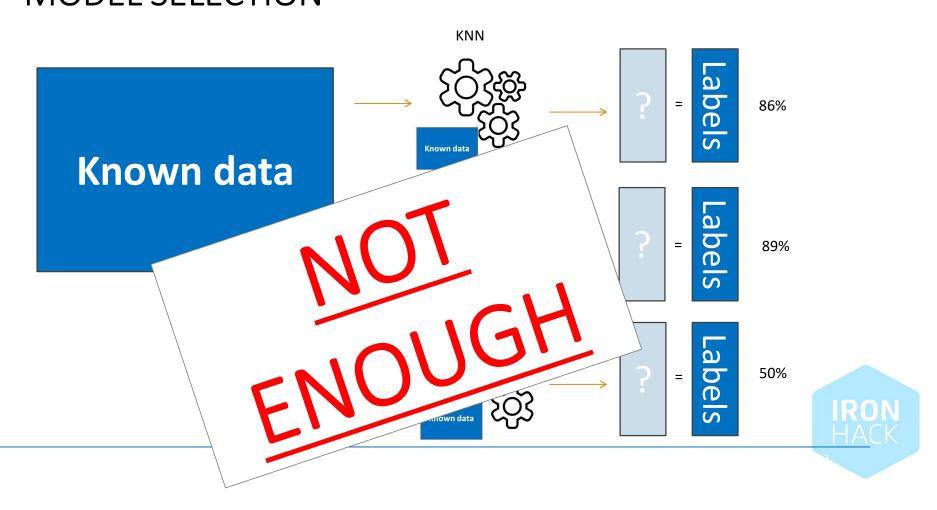
# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – MODEL SELECTION

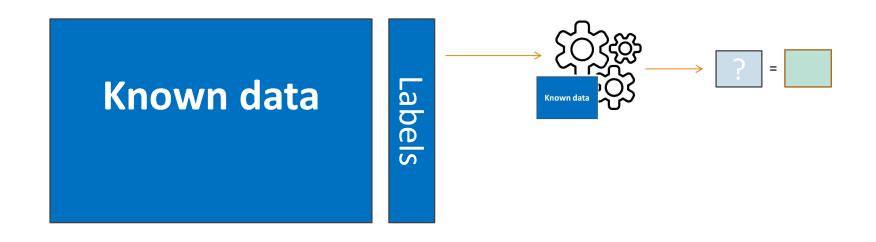


# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – MODEL SELECTION

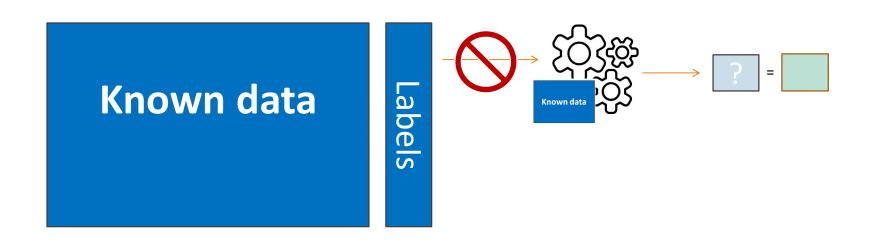




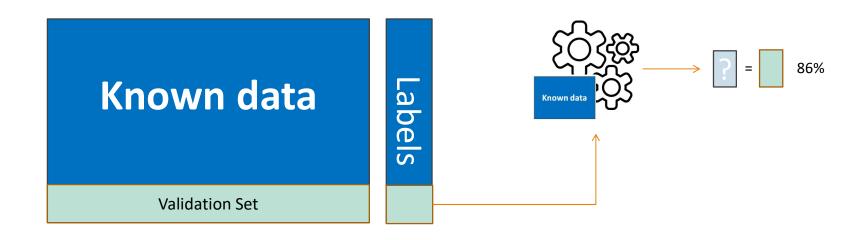




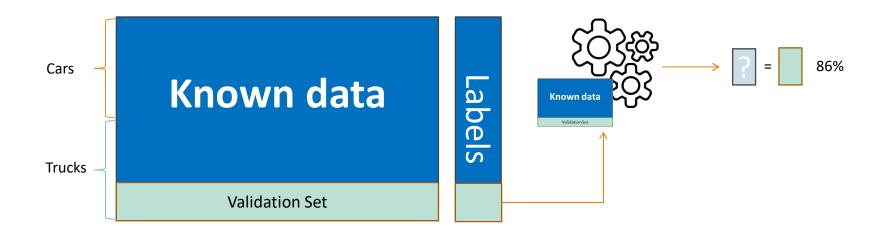




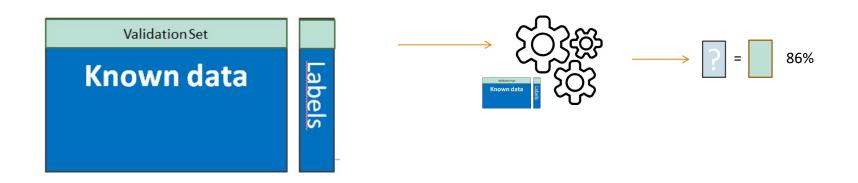




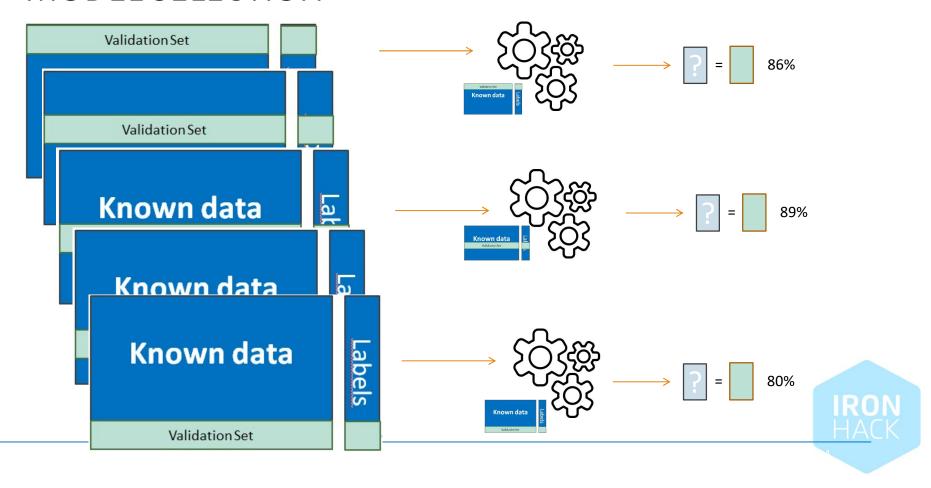


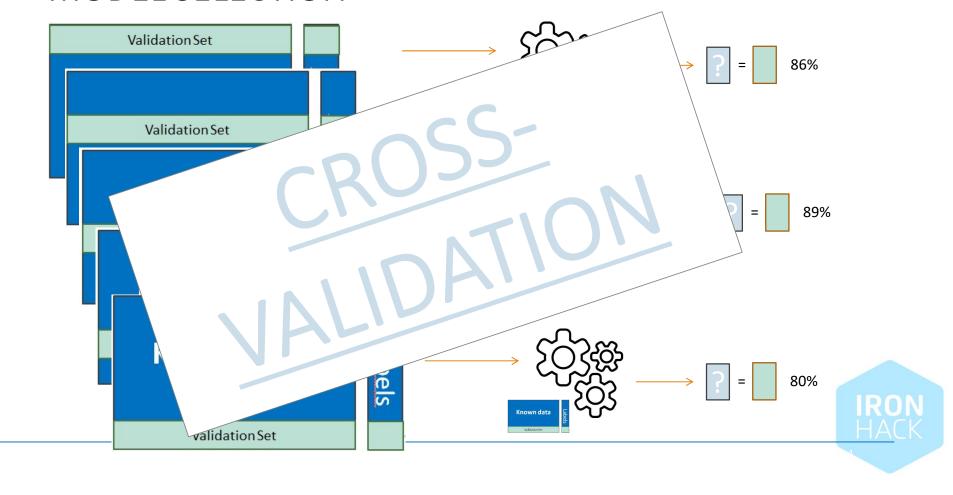


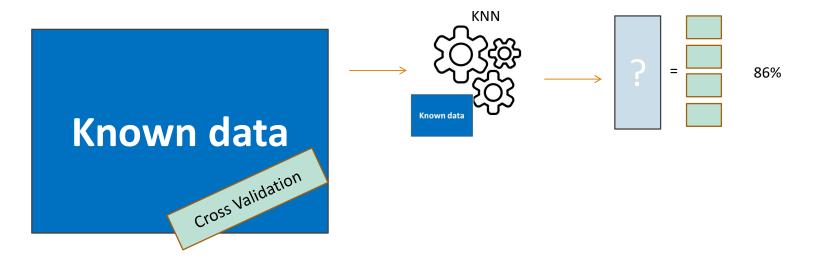




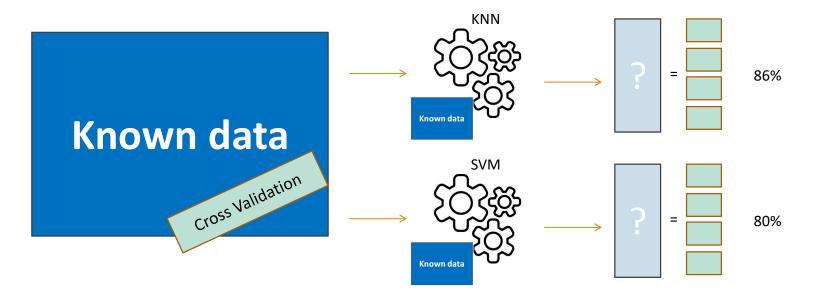




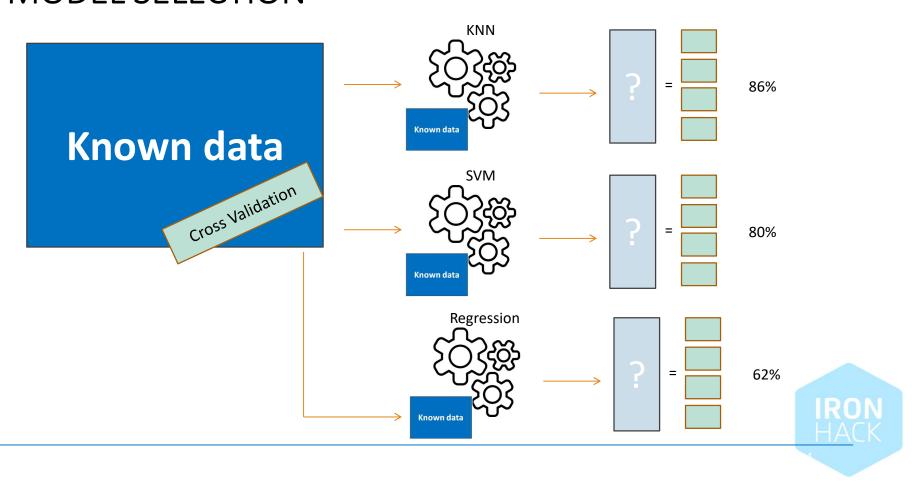












#### MODEL SELECTION - WE CAN ONLY PICK ONE

## ACTUALLY NO... BUT THAT IS A FAIRLY ADVANCED TOPIC WE WILL LEAVE FOR LATER





# NOW, OUR MODEL IS TRAINED AND PICKED AND READY TO CLASSIFY NEW DATA. TRUE



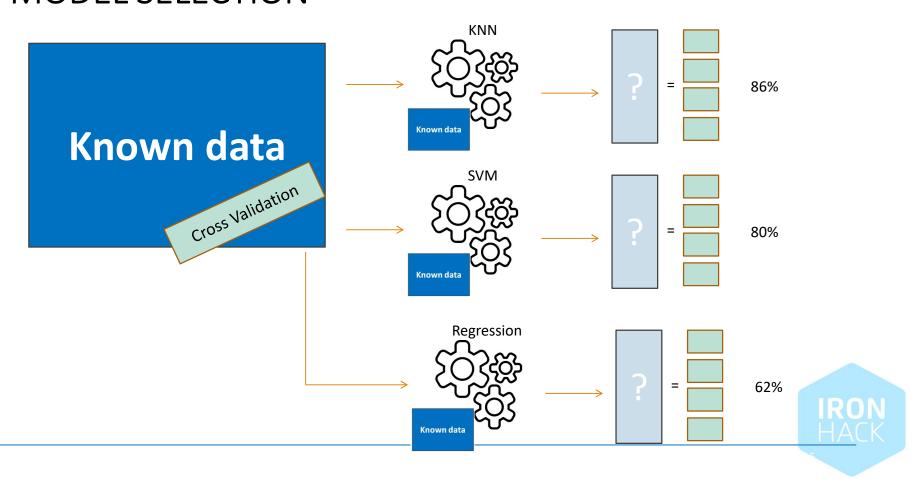
# NOW, OUR MODEL IS TRAINED AND PICKED AND READY TO CLASSIFY NEW DATA. TRUE

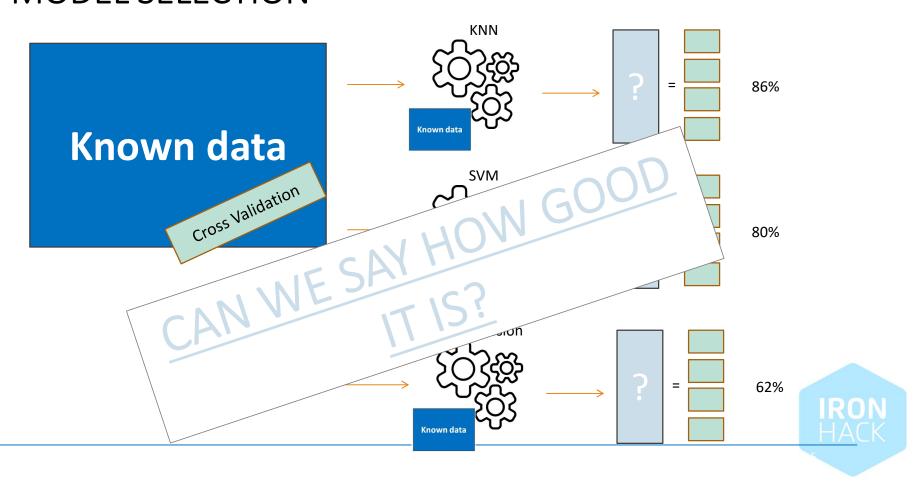
BUT CAN WE SAY HOW GOOD IT IS?

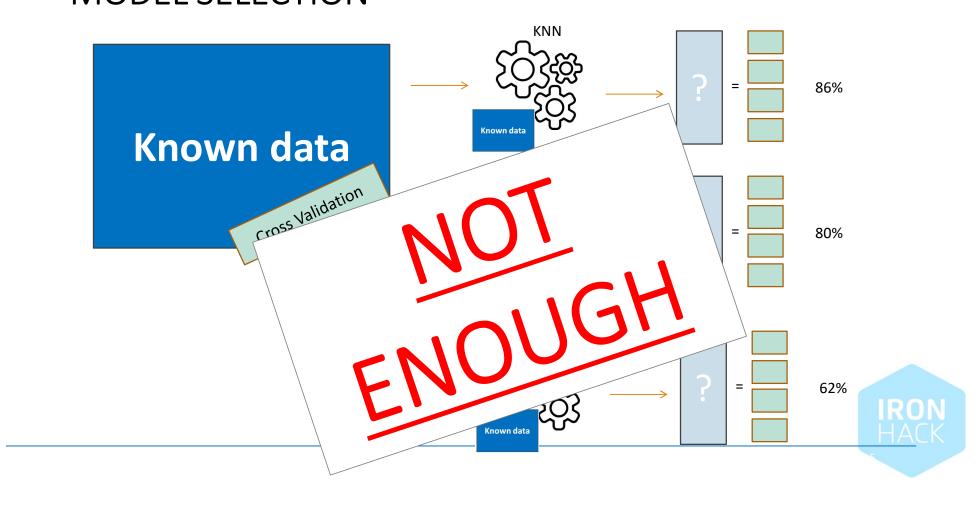


# MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS TEST SET

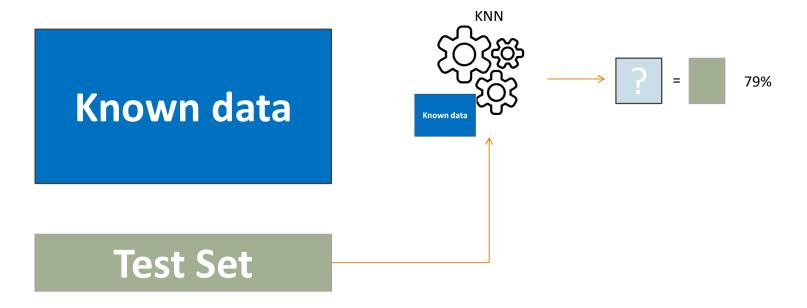






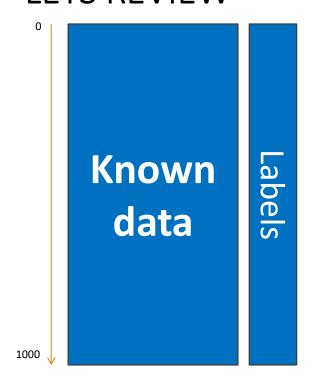


## MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – TEST SET



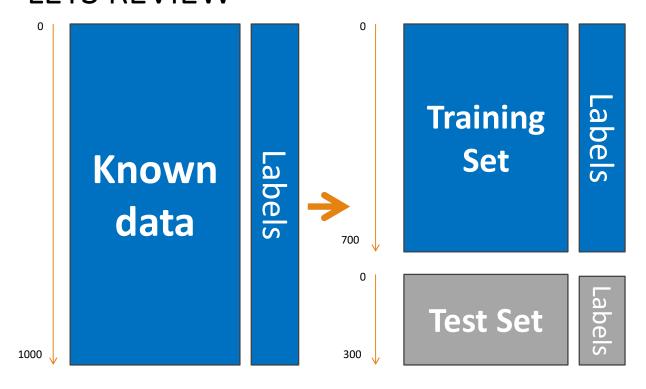


## MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – LETS REVIEW





## MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – LETS REVIEW

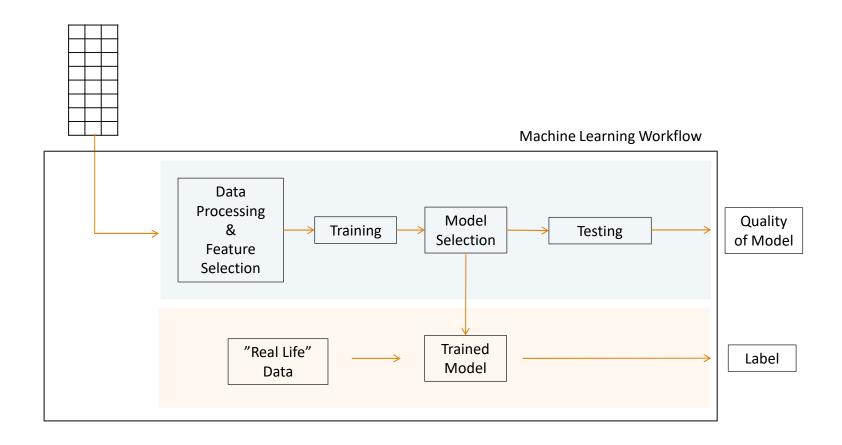




#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW OPERATIONS – LETS REVIEW









#### PERFORMANCE METRICS

LETS EVALUATE OUR MODEL



**True Positive** 

Classes

**Confusion Matrix** 

**False Positive Rate** 

**Specificity** 

Precision

F1 score



# MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS ACCURACY



**ACCURACY**:

Labels

redict answer



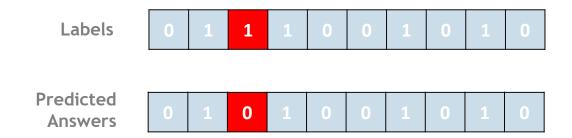
ACCURACY:

Labels

Predict answers



#### **ACCURACY:**



Accuracy: (# grey cells / # total) - 90%



ACCURACY (FOR SEVERAL CLASSES):

Labels

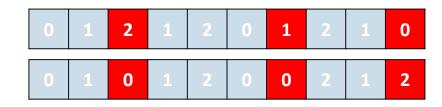
Predicted Answers

0	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	0
0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	2



ACCURACY (FOR SEVERAL CLASSES):

Labels
Predicted
Answers



Accuracy: (# grey cells / # total) - 70%



## MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS CONFUSION MATRIX



#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW— CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000 ENTRIES...



#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW— CONFUSION MATRIX

#### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000 ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

Correct Labels (provided in the data)		
C <sub>c</sub> (provi		



#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW— CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

#### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

bels ne data)	A		
Correct Labels (provided in the data)			
Co (provi			



# LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000 ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

		Α	
oels ie data)	A		
Correct Labels (provided in the data)			
C <sub>c</sub> (provi			



### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

Correct Labels

(provided in the data)

A

266



### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

		A	В	С
bels ne data)	A	266	21	30
Correct Labels (provided in the data)				
Cc (provi				



### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

30

B 289 S



### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

**ENTRIES...** 

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

Correct Labels (provided in the data)

	Α	В	С
A	266	21	30
В		289	
C			300



### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

ENTRIES...

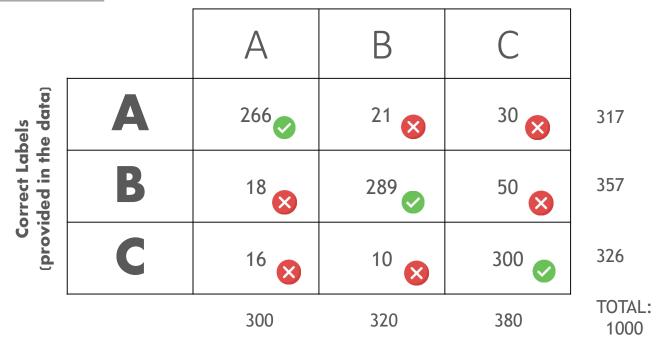
Predicted Labels (output of the model)



### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)





Features	Correct Label	Predicted Label
Entry 1	0	0
Entry 2	1	1
Entry 3	1	0
Entry 4	0	1



Predicted Correct **Features** Label Label Entry 1 0 0 Entry 2 1 1 Entry 3 1 0 Entry 4 0 1

TN (True Negative)

Classification was **correct**: the entry was initially from class "0" or "Negative" and our classification model identified it as "Negative"



Features	Correct Label	Predicted Label
Entry 1	0	0
Entry 2	1	1
Entry 3	1	0
Entry 4	0	1

#### TP (True Positive)

Classification was **correct**: the entry was initially from class "1" or "Positive" and our classification model identified it as "Positive"



Features	Correct Label	Predicted Label
Entry 1	0	0
Entry 2	1	1
Entry 3	1	0
Entry 4	0	1

#### FN (False Negative)

Classification was **incorrect**: The entry was initially from class 1, but our model missclassified this entry, outputing a label of class 0.

This entry was incorrectly classified as a Negative entry, hence the name "False Negative"



Features	Correct Label	Predicted Label
Entry 1	0	0
Entry 2	1	1
Entry 3	1	0
Entry 4	0	1

#### FP (False Positive)

Classification was **incorrect**: The entry was initially from class 0, but our model missclassified this entry, outputing a label of class 1.

This entry was considered as a Positive by our model. This classification is incorrect, hence the name "False Positive"



### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000 **ENTRIES...**

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

	A
A	266
В	18
C	16

#### For Class A:

Out of 300 entries classified as class A, 266 were in fact originally of class A. 34 (18+16) were of classes B and C, dispite the model's classification.

This is a rate of 266/300 = 88%

This rate is called  $Precision_A = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$ 



# LETS USE THIS TO UNDERSTAND HOW GOOD THE MODEL IS FOR EACH CLASS

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

Correct Labe	ie datai	Α	В	С
(Provided	A	266	21	30

#### For Class A:

Out of 317 entries of class A, the model classified 266 correctly and 51 (21+30) incorrectly.

This is a rate of 266/317 = 83,9%

This rate is called 
$$Recall_A = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

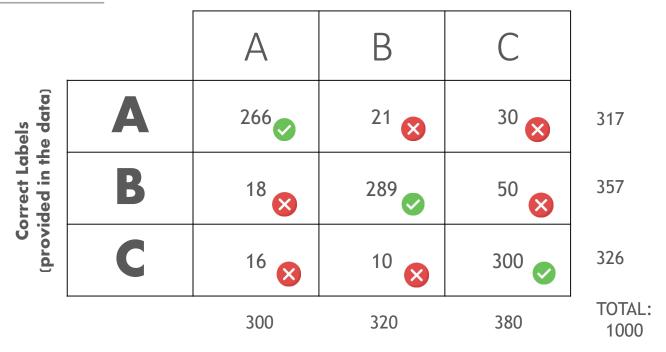


317

### LETS SAY OUR TEST SET HAD 1000

ENTRIES...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)





LETS IMAGINE THE EXAMPLE OF FRAUD DETECTION

A – Fraud B – Not Fraud

WHICH DO YOU THINK THE CLIENT WOULD PREFER?

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

TOTAL 1000 A B

A 21 1 8

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

A 927

Coutput of the model)

TOTAL A B

A 2 20

B 1 976

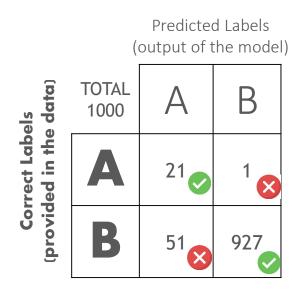
Predicted Labels



LETS IMAGINE THE EXAMPLE OF FRAUD DETECTION

A – Fraud B – Not Fraud

WHICH DO YOU THINK THE CLIENT WOULD PREFER?



Predicted Labels (output of the model)

TOTAL 1000 A B

A 2 20

B 1 976

Trade off between TP<->FN and even FP...



LETS IMAGINE THE EXAMPLE OF FRAUD DETECTION

A – Fraud B – Not Fraud

WE ALSO CANT HAVE TOO HIGH FP...

Predicted Labels (output of the model)

Correct Labels
1000

A

B

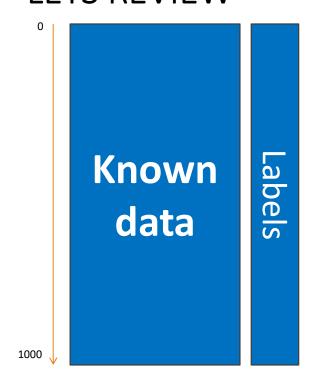
927

51

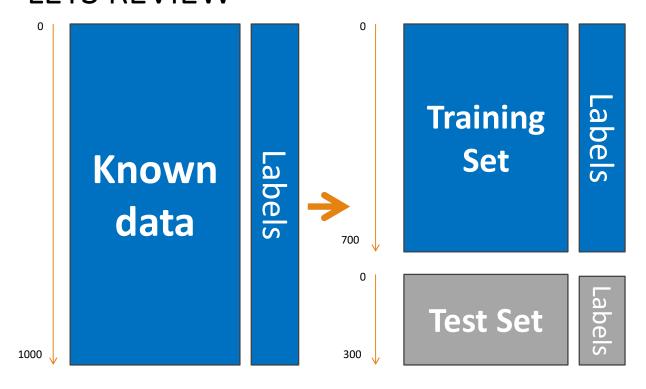




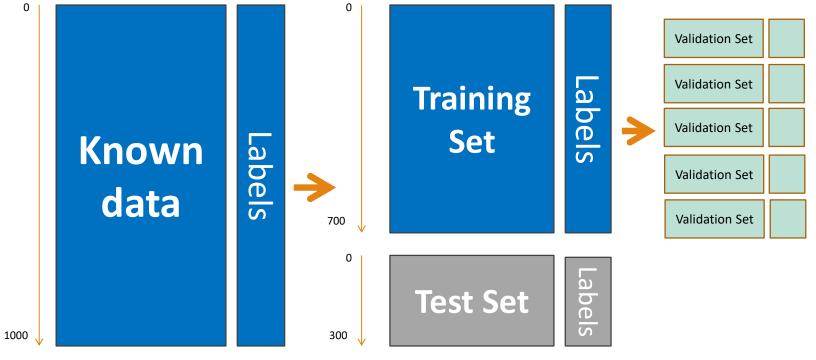




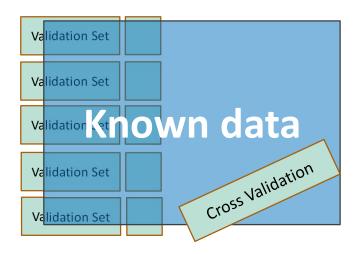




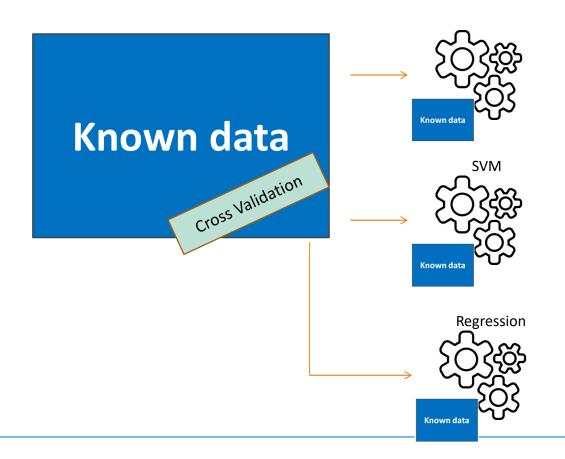




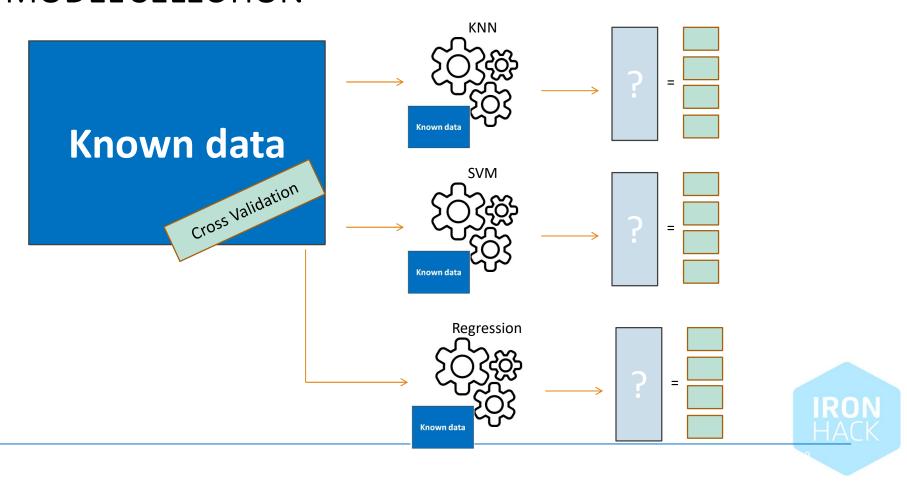


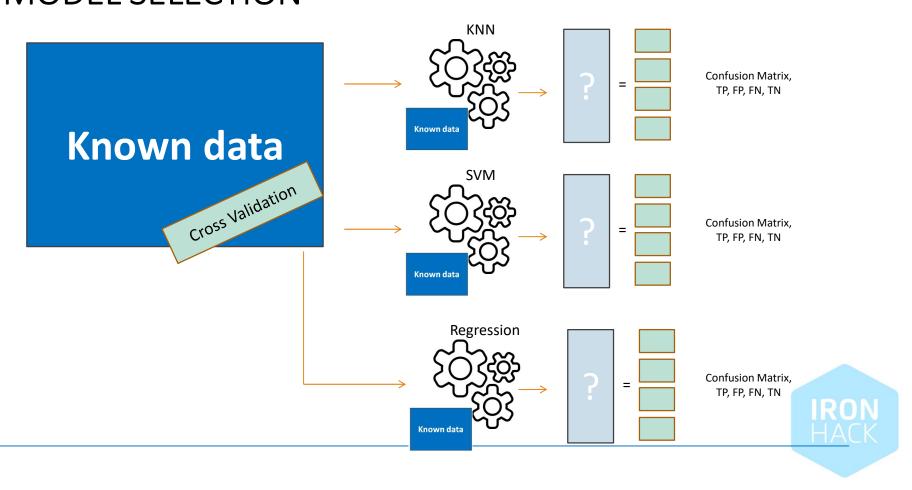


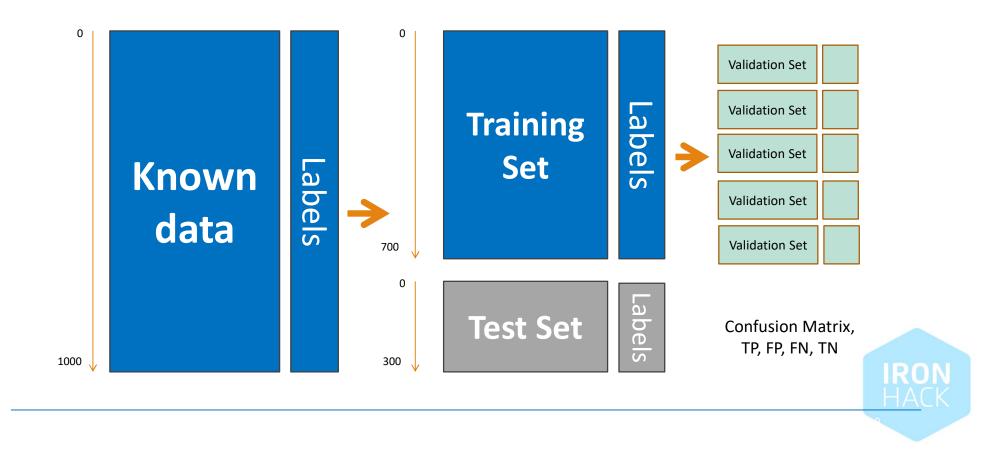












# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW

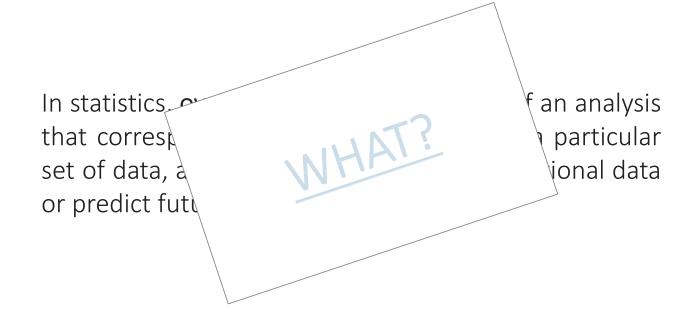
POINTS OF ATTENTION





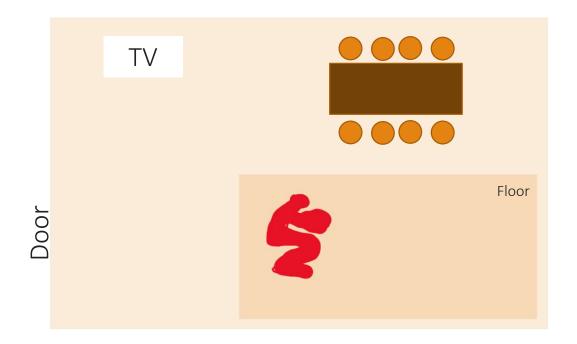
In statistics, **overfitting** is "the production of an analysis that corresponds too closely or exactly to a particular set of data, and may therefore fail to fit additional data or predict future observations reliably"







Let's imagine that you need to build a place for a person to sleep...





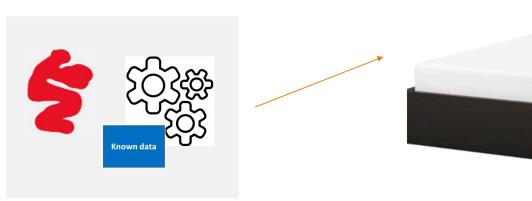
Please use Machine Learning to come up with the best furniture shape for a human to sleep BASED ON THE DATA THAT YOU HAVE





Please use Machine Learning to come up with the best furniture shape for a human to sleep BASED ON THE DATA THAT YOU HAVE

Intuitively, which is best?







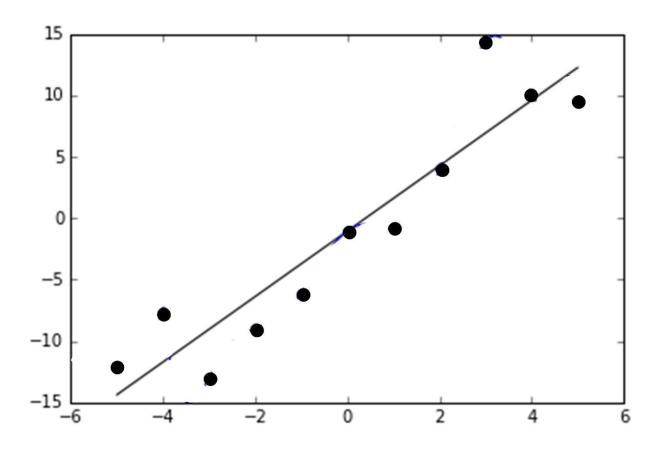
Please use Machine Learning to come up with the best furniture shape for a human to sleep BASED ON THE DATA THAT YOU HAVE

Intuitively, which is best?

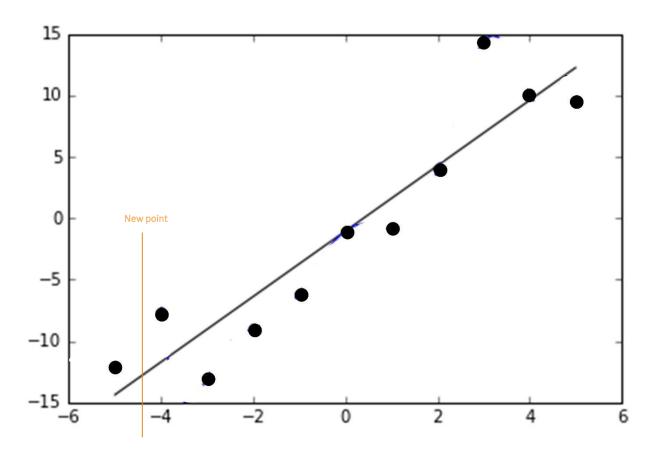




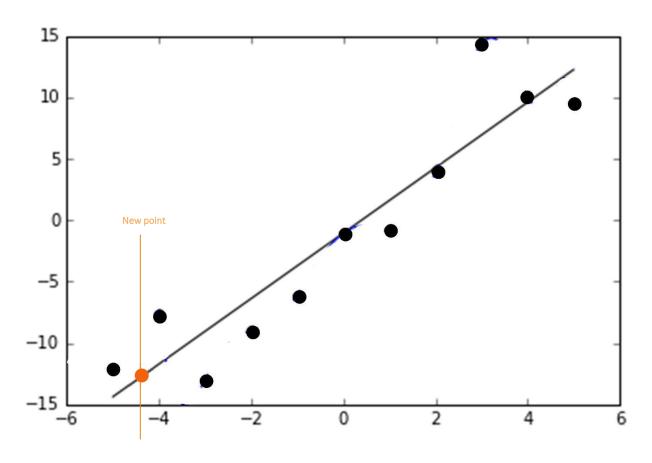




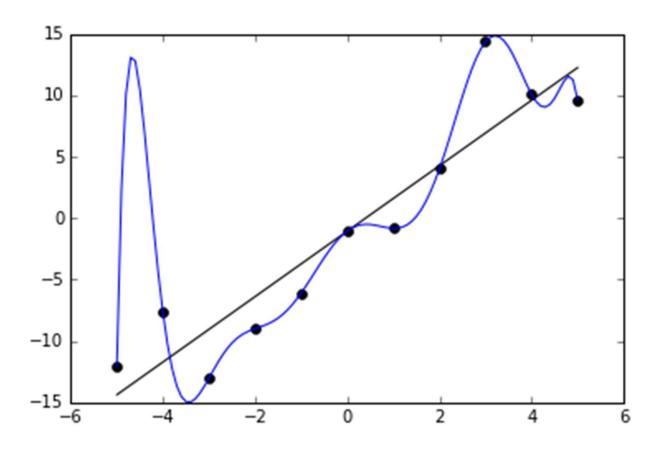




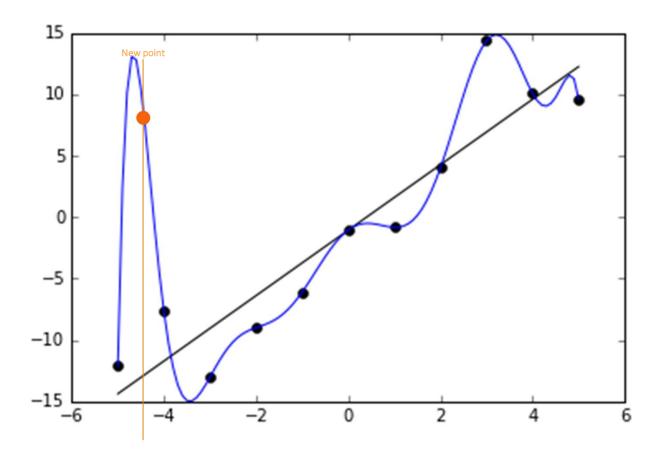




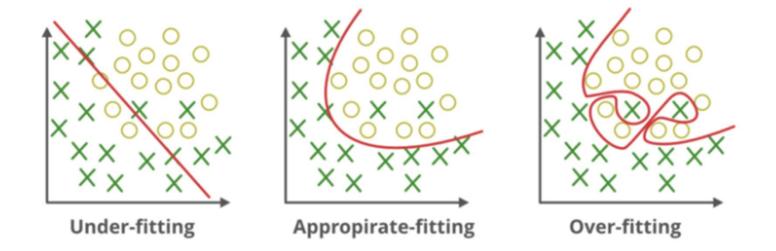














How do we cause overfitting?

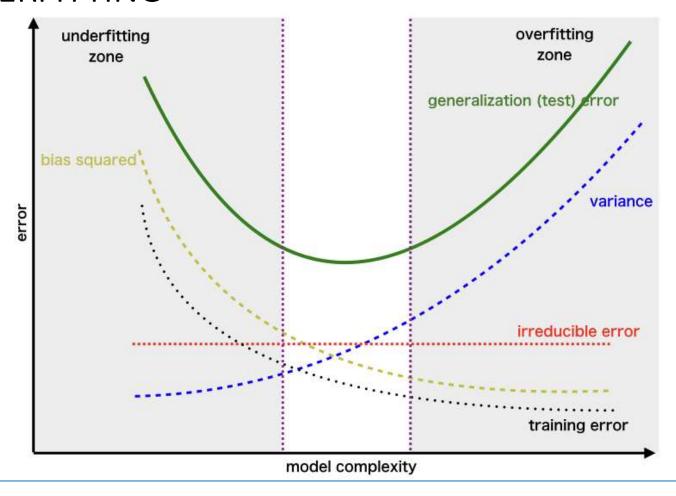
Well, it depends a lot on the model!!!

Hence your need to understand it and not just using "model".fit(X\_train, y\_train)

How do we identify overfitting

Comparing comparing the evaluation of your model between the training labels and the test labels







# THANK YOU

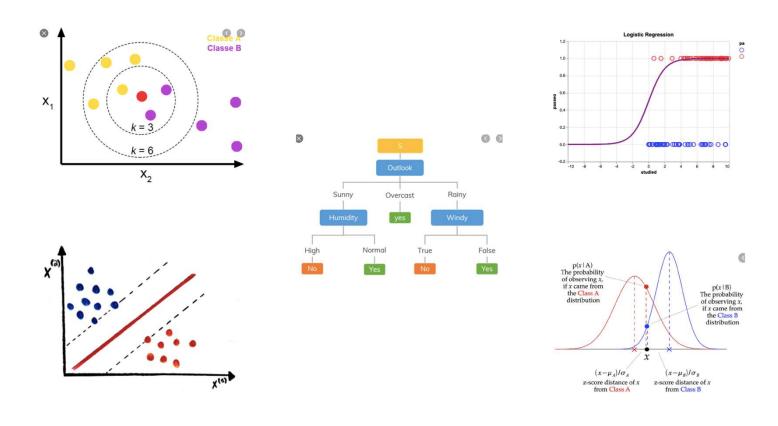


# SUPERVISED LEARNING

**REVIEW AND APPLICATIONS** 



THERE ARE MANY MACHINE LEARNING MODELS...





THERE ARE MANY MACHINE LEARNING MODELS...

You DONT NEED TO KNOW

how to code/build them.

#### !BUT!

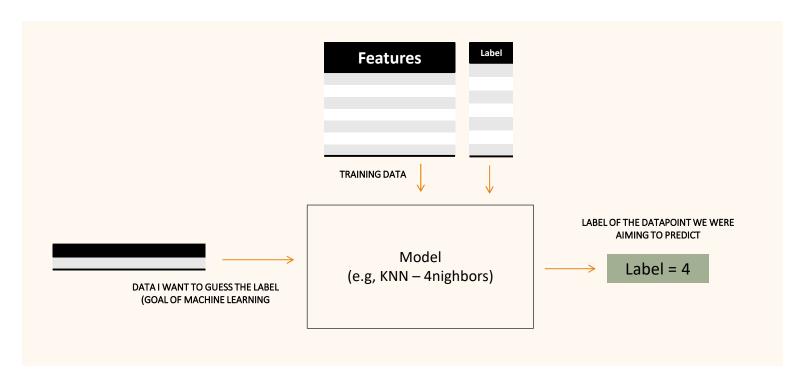
The more **UNDERSTAND THEM**, the better you will know

what "CHOICES" make sense

(e.g, Normalize or not, take care with overfit, etc)

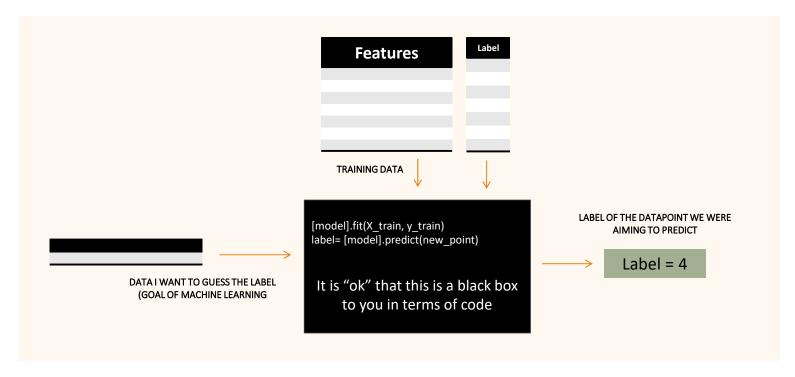


LET'S SIMPLIFY



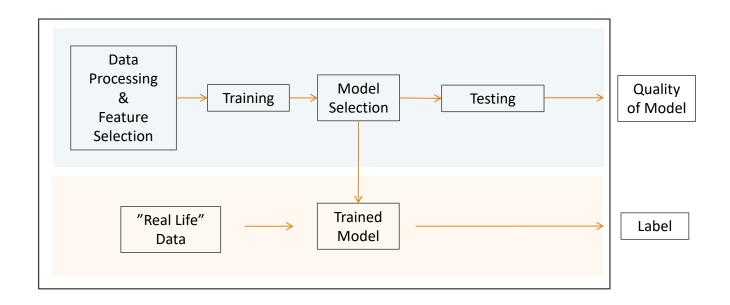


LET'S SIMPLIFY



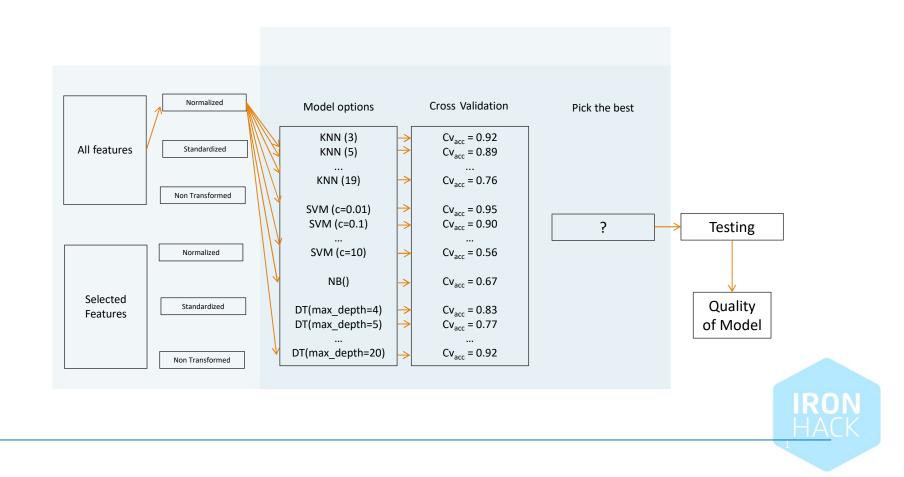


#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW - CHOICES





#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW - CHOICES



#### MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOW - CHOICES

