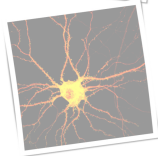
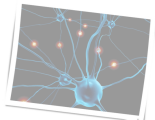
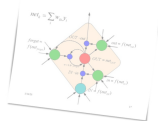


A quick introduction to machine learning

Spyros Samothrakis
Senior Lecturer, IADS
University of Essex
MiSoC

June 22, 2022



WELCOME/COURSE CONTENTS

- ▶ What will this course cover?
 - ▶ Day 1: An intro to machine learning (ML)
 - ▶ Day 1: ML labs
 - ▶ Day 2: An intro to causal inference
 - ▶ Day 2: ML and causal inference labs
- ▶ Textbooks?
 - ▶ Mitchell, T. M. (1997). Machine learning.¹
 - ▶ Bishop, C. M. (2006). Pattern recognition and machine learning. springer.²
 - ▶ Wasserman, L. (2013). All of statistics: a concise course in statistical inference. Springer Science & Business Media.³

¹<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~tom/mlbook.html>

²<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/publication/pattern-recognition-machine-learning/>

³<http://www.stat.cmu.edu/~larry/all-of-statistics/index.html>

BETTER SCIENCE THROUGH DATA

Hey, Tony, Stewart Tansley, and Kristin M. Tolle. “Jim Gray on eScience: a transformed scientific method.” (2009).⁴

- ▶ Thousand years ago: empirical branch
 - ▶ You observed stuff and you wrote down about it
- ▶ Last few hundred years: theoretical branch
 - ▶ Equations of gravity, equations of electromagnetism
- ▶ Last few decades: computational branch
 - ▶ Modelling at the micro level, observing at the macro level
- ▶ Today: data exploration
 - ▶ Let machines create models using vast amounts of data

⁴<http://languagelog.ldc.upenn.edu/myl/JimGrayOnE-Science.pdf>

BETTER BUSINESS THROUGH DATA

- ▶ There was a report by Mckinsey

Manyika, J., Chui, M., Brown, B., Bughin, J., Dobbs, R., Roxburgh, C., & Hung Byers, A. (2011). Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity. McKinsey Global Institute.⁵

- ▶ Urges everyone to monetise “Big Data”
- ▶ Use the data provided within your organisation to gain insights
- ▶ Has some numbers as to how much this is worth
- ▶ Proposes a number of methods, most of them associated with machine learning and databases

⁵<http://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/digital-mckinsey/our-insights/big-data-the-next-frontier-for-innovation>

WHY IS IT POPULAR NOW?

- ▶ **Algorithms + data + tools**
- ▶ Breiman, L. (2001). Statistical modeling: The two cultures (with comments and a rejoinder by the author). Statistical science, 16(3), 199-231.⁶
- ▶ Anderson, P. W. (1972). More is different. Science, 177(4047), 393-396.⁷
- ▶ Pedregosa, et.al. (2011). Scikit-learn: Machine learning in Python. the Journal of machine Learning research, 12, 2825-2830.⁸

⁶http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.ss/1009213726%20

⁷https://www.tkm.kit.edu/downloads/TKM1_2011_more_is_different_PWA.pdf

⁸<https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume12/pedregosa11a/pedregosa11a.pdf>

⁸<https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume12/pedregosa11a/pedregosa11a.pdf>

<https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume12/pedregosa11a/pedregosa11a.pdf>

WHAT WILL WE COVER?

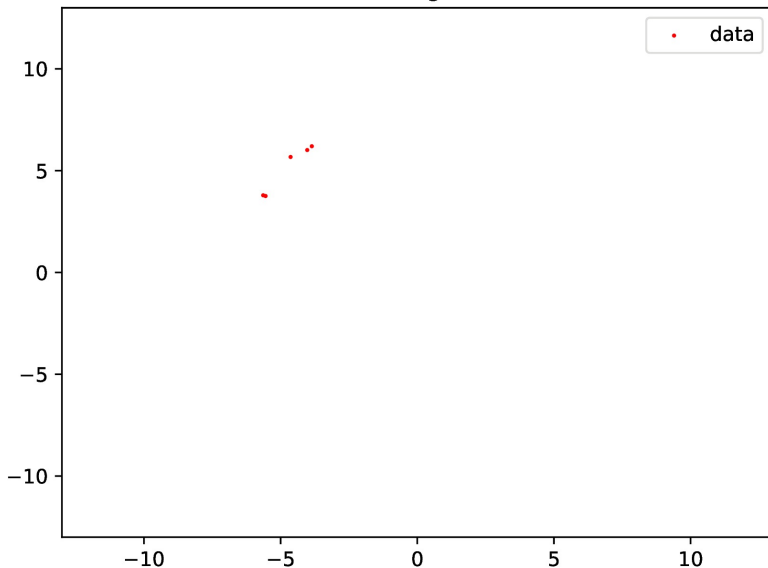
- ▶ ML background
 - ▶ *Supervised learning*
 - ▶ *Regression*
 - ▶ *Classification*
 - ▶ Understanding basic modelling
 - ▶ Confirming your model is sane
 - ▶ Tuning your model
 - ▶ **All within a very applied setting**
- ▶ Tools
 - ▶ Numpy
 - ▶ Scikit-learn

WHAT IS SUPERVISED LEARNING?

- ▶ Imagine someone gives you data from a group of smokers
 - ▶ What is their life expectancy?
- ▶ We are given inputs $x_0, x_1 \dots x_n$ and we are looking to predict y
- ▶ The problem alludes to certain statistical concepts
- ▶ Let's plot some imaginary data

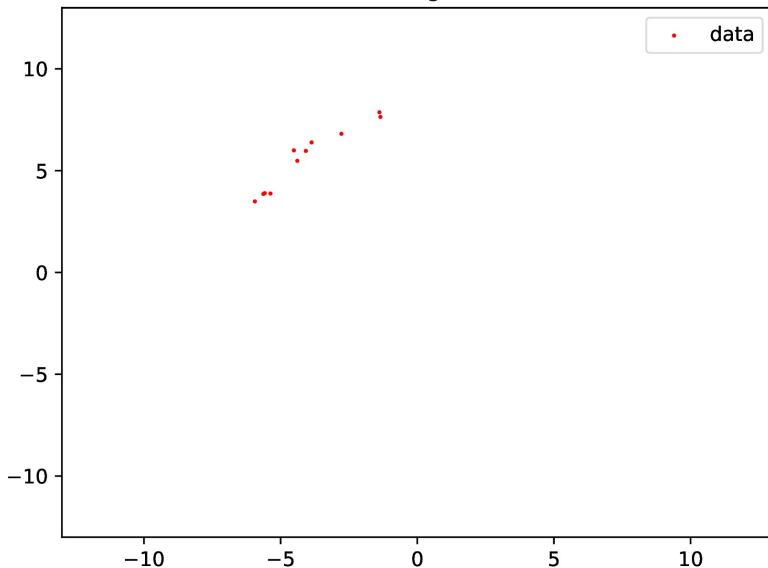
REGRESSION - LINK THE DOTS (1)

training set



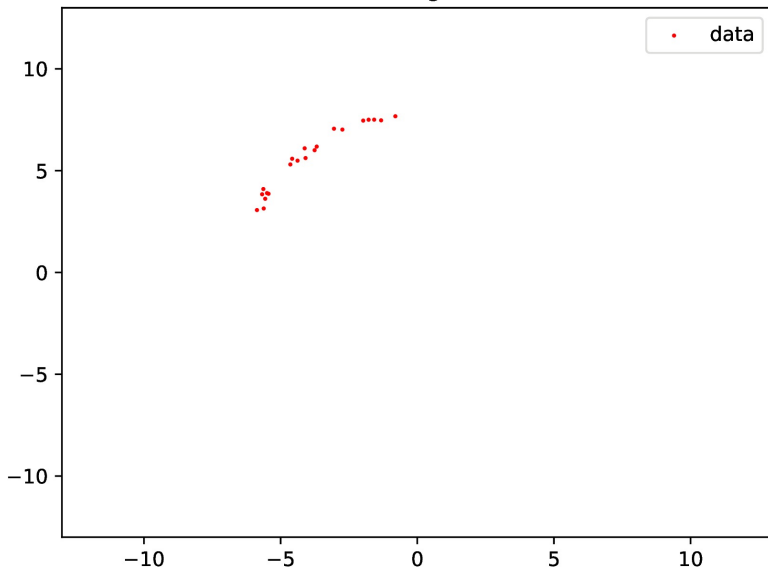
REGRESSION - LINK THE DOTS (2)

training set



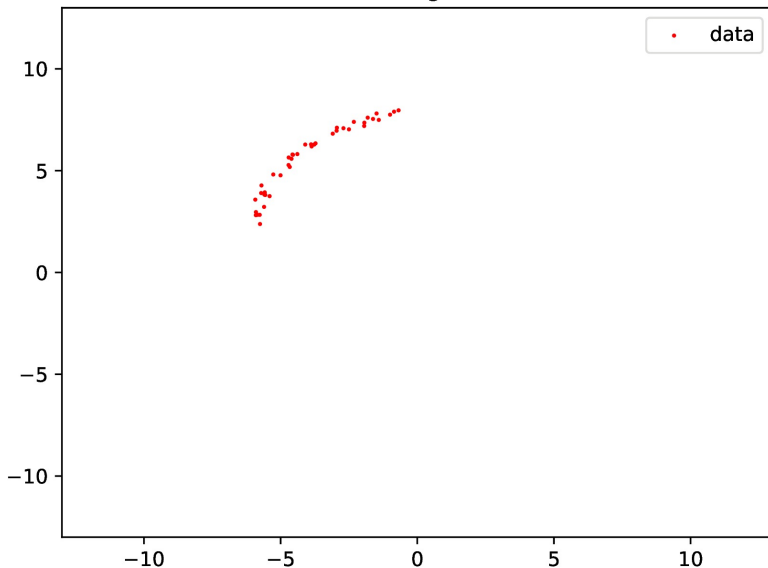
REGRESSION - LINK THE DOTS (3)

training set



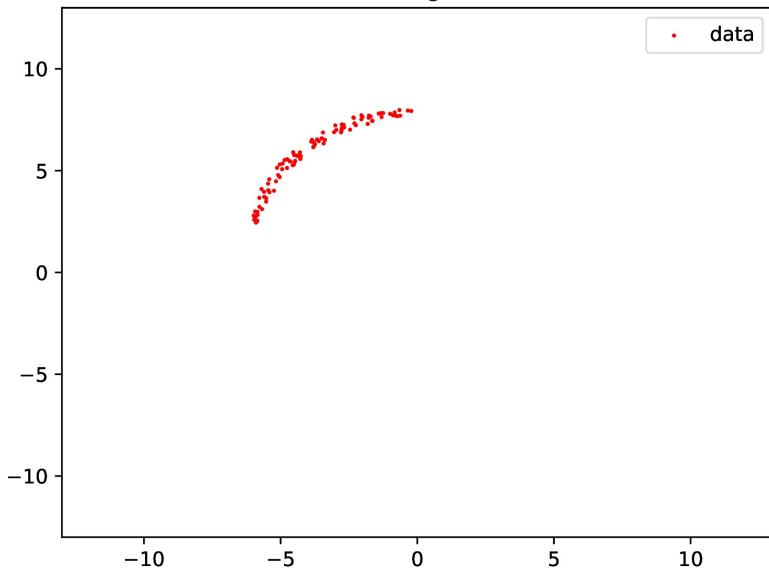
REGRESSION - LINK THE DOTS (4)

training set



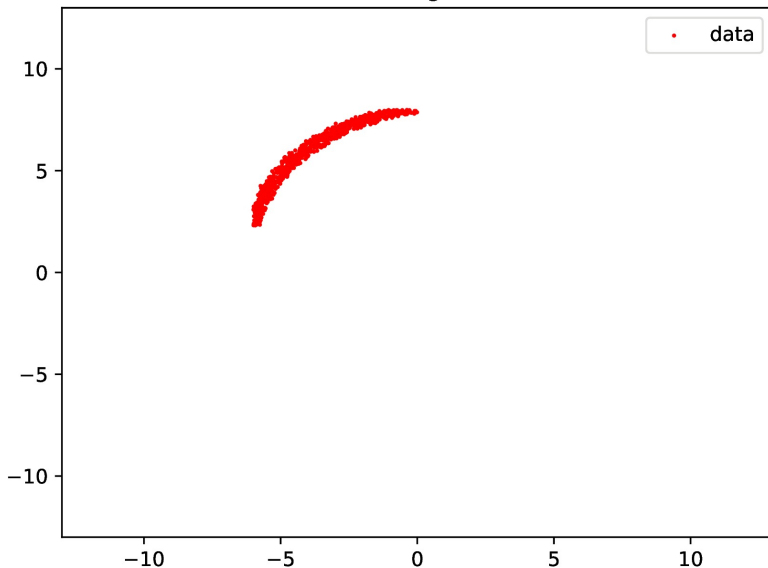
REGRESSION - LINK THE DOTS (5)

training set



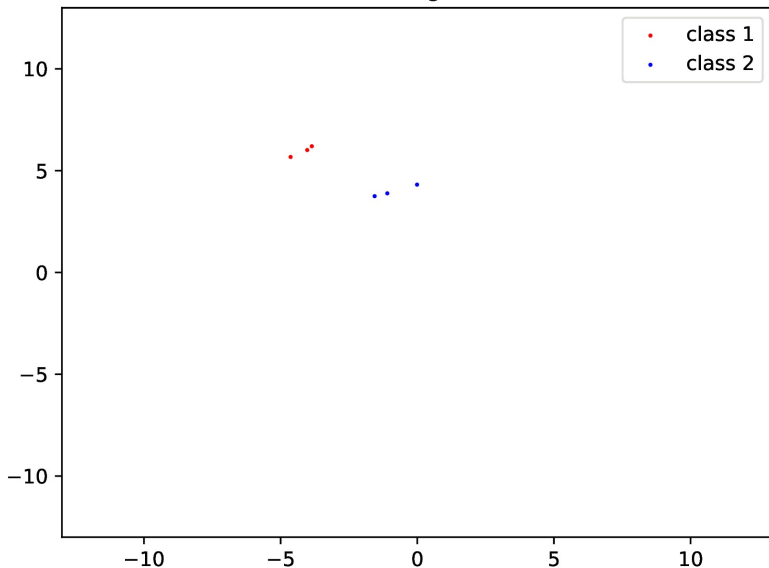
REGRESSION - LINK THE DOTS (6)

training set



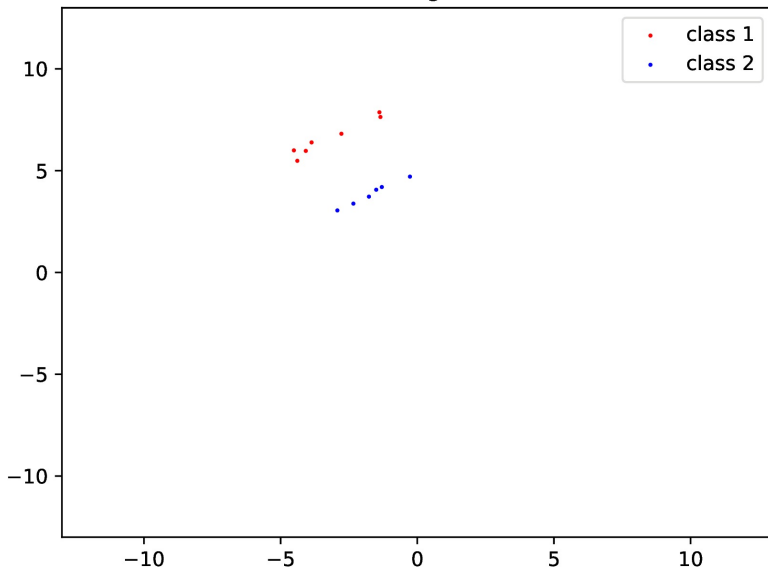
CLASSIFICATION - DRAW A BOUNDARY (1)

training set



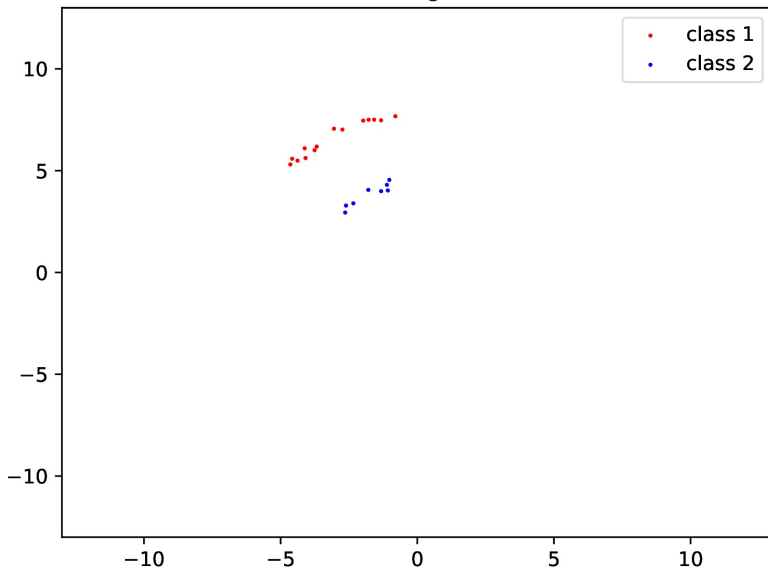
CLASSIFICATION - DRAW A BOUNDARY (2)

training set



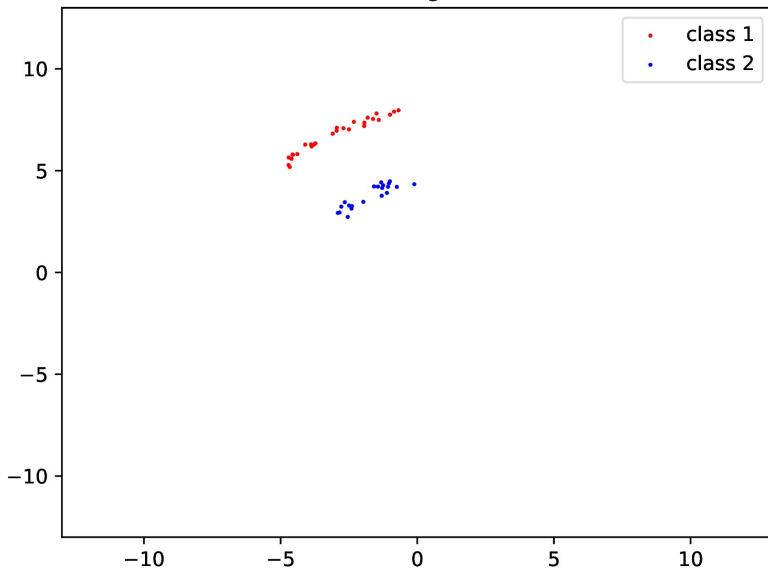
CLASSIFICATION - DRAW A BOUNDARY (3)

training set



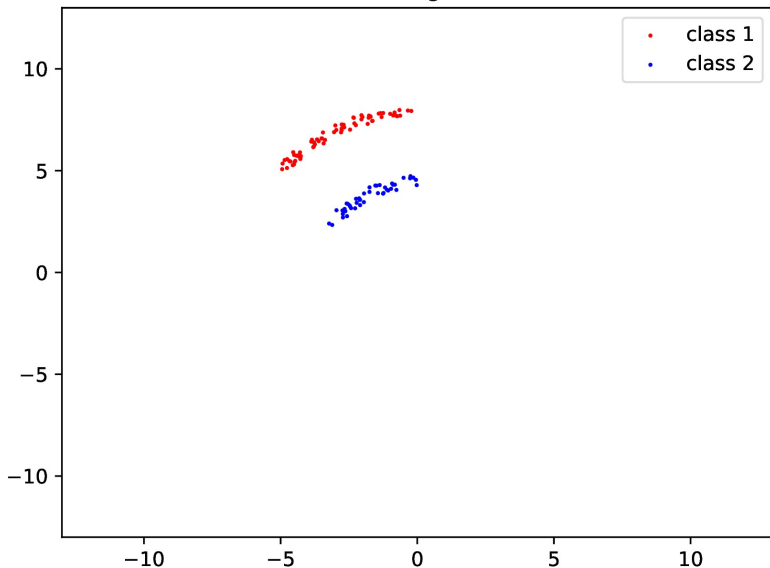
CLASSIFICATION - DRAW A BOUNDARY (4)

training set



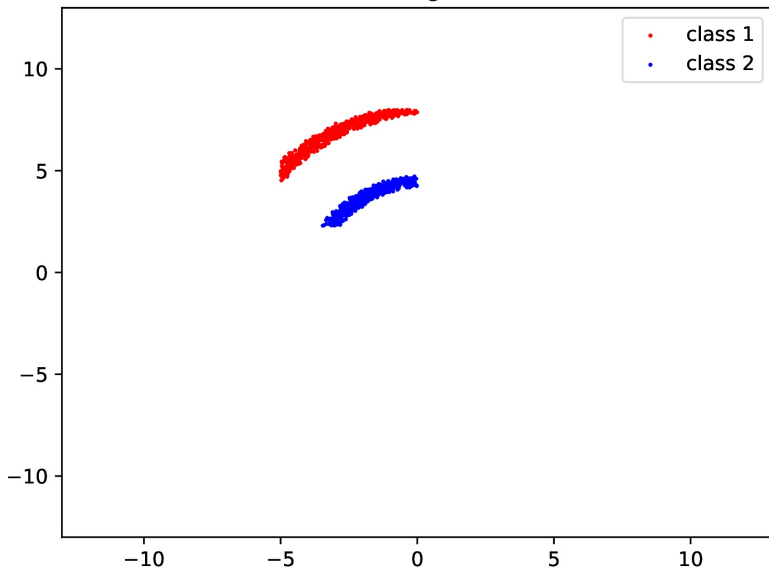
CLASSIFICATION - DRAW A BOUNDARY (5)

training set

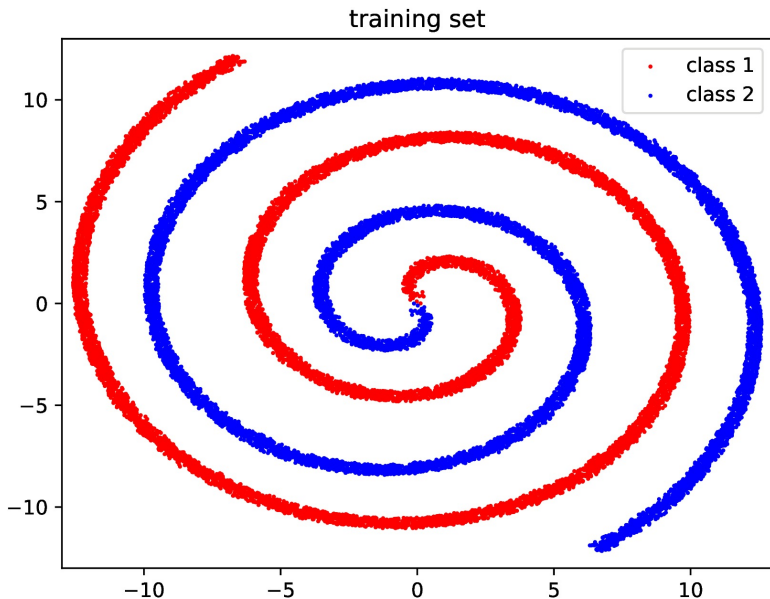


CLASSIFICATION - DRAW A BOUNDARY (6)

training set

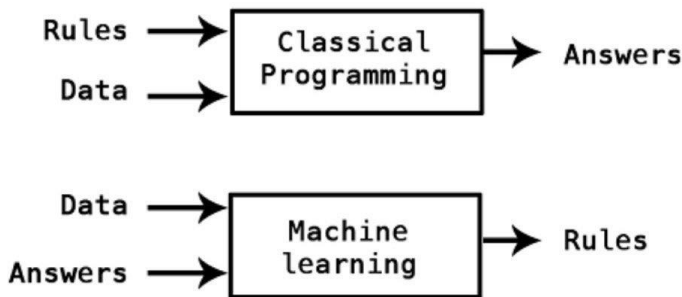


FULL DATA



INTUITION (1)

Chollet, F. (2018). Deep learning with Python (Vol. 361). New York: Manning.⁹



⁹<https://www.manning.com/books/deep-learning-with-python>

INTUITION (2)

- ▶ That's it - we are given data, and we need to come up with an algorithm to join it up – but in high dimensions
 - ▶ Can be binary, categorical, real-valued - more on this later
- ▶ How well a function joins the data is called the “loss”
- ▶ Multiple solutions exist, so a loss function must take into account concepts other than pure fit

Vs CAUSALITY

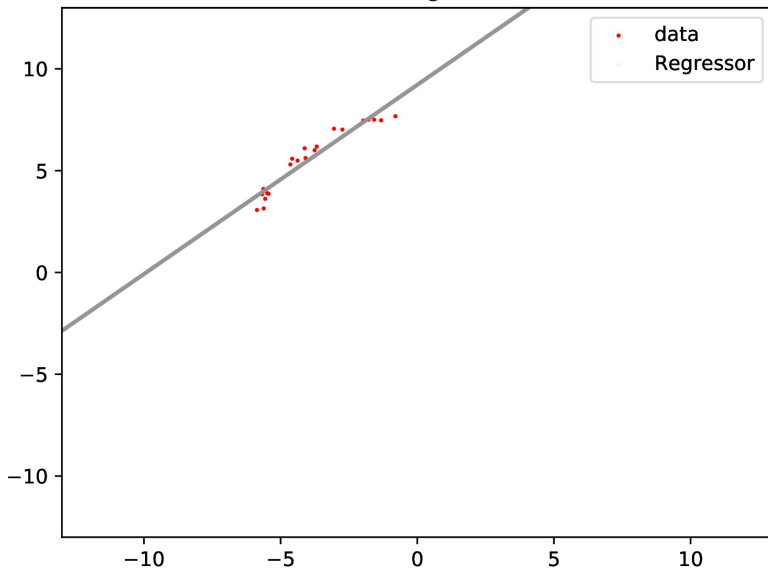
- ▶ Imagine someone gives you data from a group of smokers
 - ▶ What is their life expectancy?
 - ▶ **Is smoking bad for you?**
- ▶ You could potentially just do predictions using correlations
 - ▶ What if there was a gene that caused early death and also made you like smoking?
 - ▶ More on this tomorrow

LINEAR REGRESSION

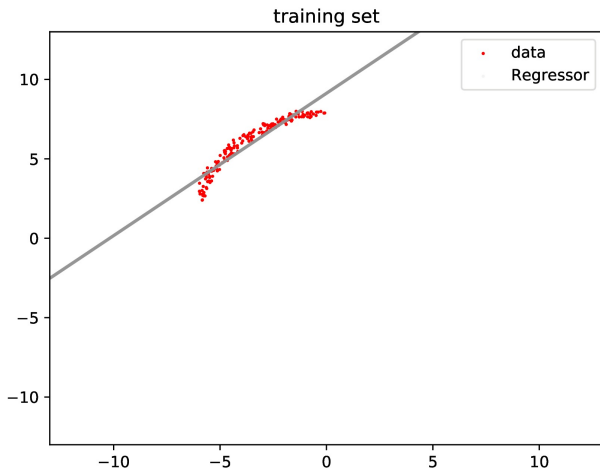
- ▶ Linear and logistic regression
 - ▶ Logistic regression does classification
- ▶ You just assume everything is a line
- ▶ $f(x) = wx + b$

EXAMPLE (LINEAR REGRESSION)

training set



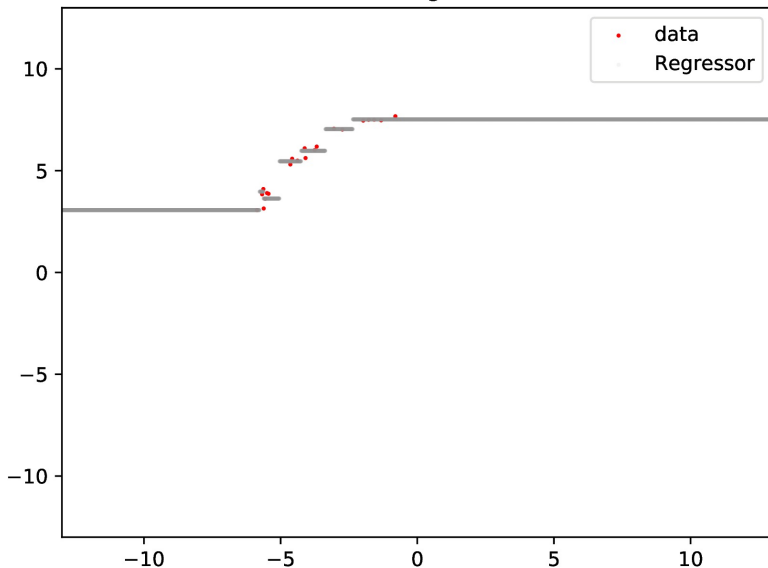
EXAMPLE (LINEAR REGRESSION)



$$f(x) = 0.9x + 9.1$$

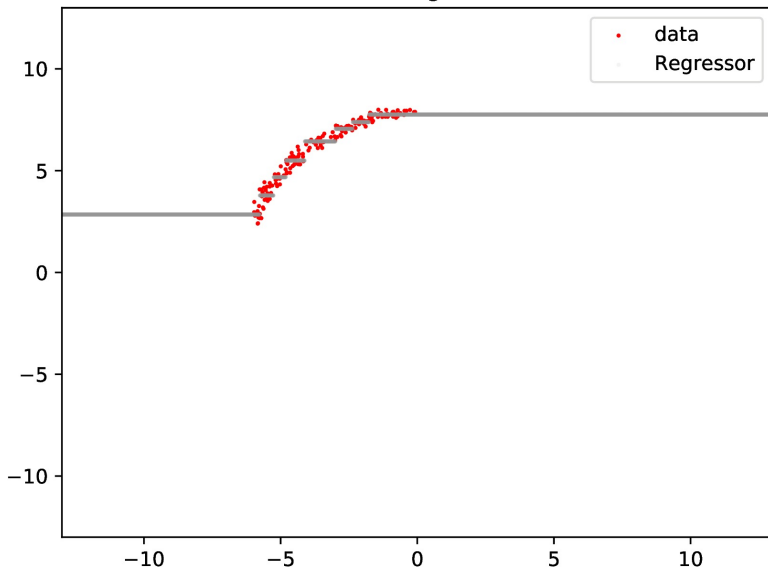
EXAMPLE (DECISION TREE)

training set

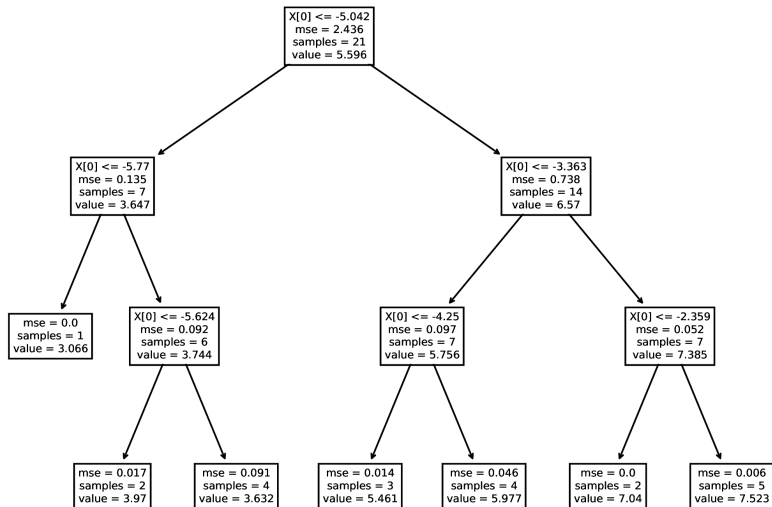


EXAMPLE (DECISION TREE)

training set

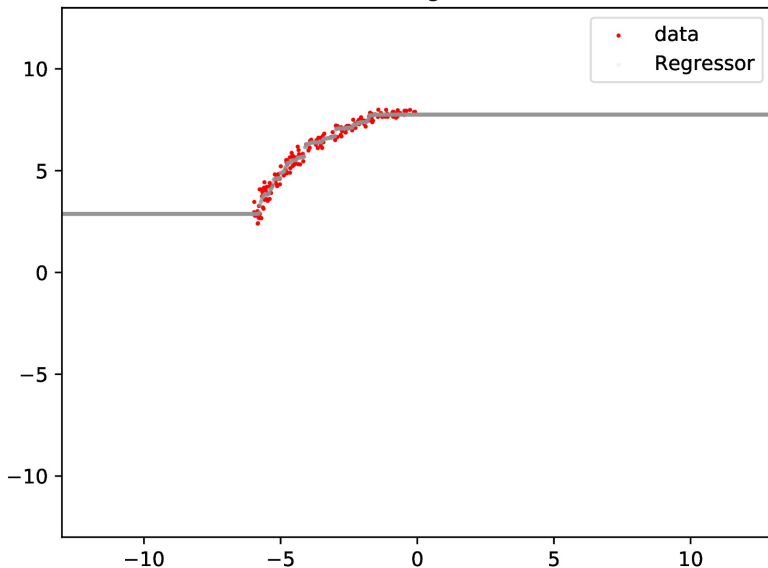


EXAMPLE (DECISION TREE — INTERNAL)



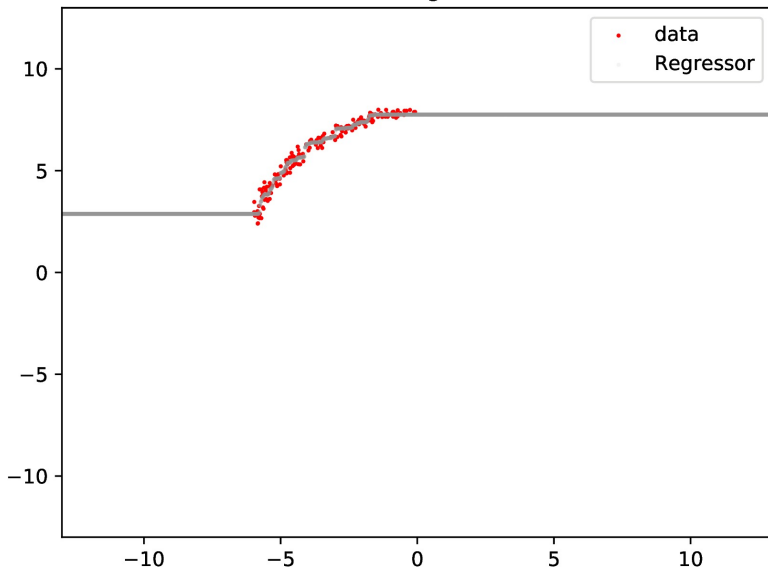
EXAMPLE (RANDOM FOREST)

training set



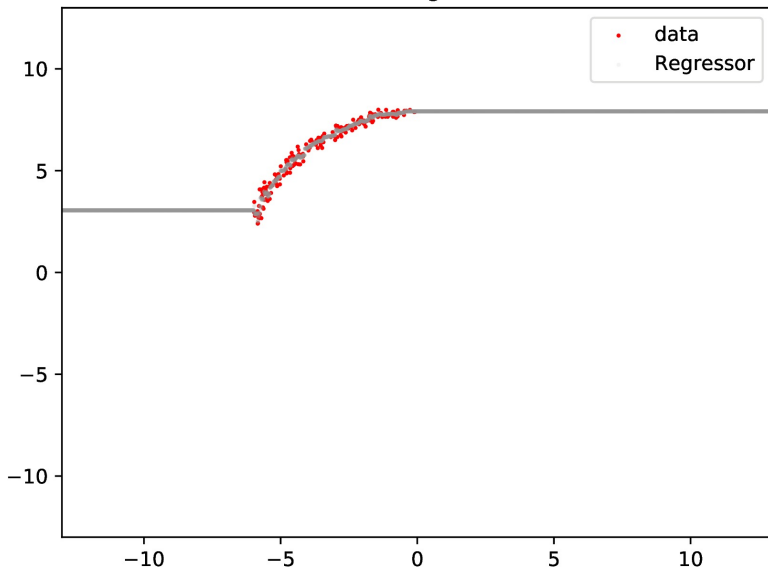
EXAMPLE (RANDOM FOREST)

training set



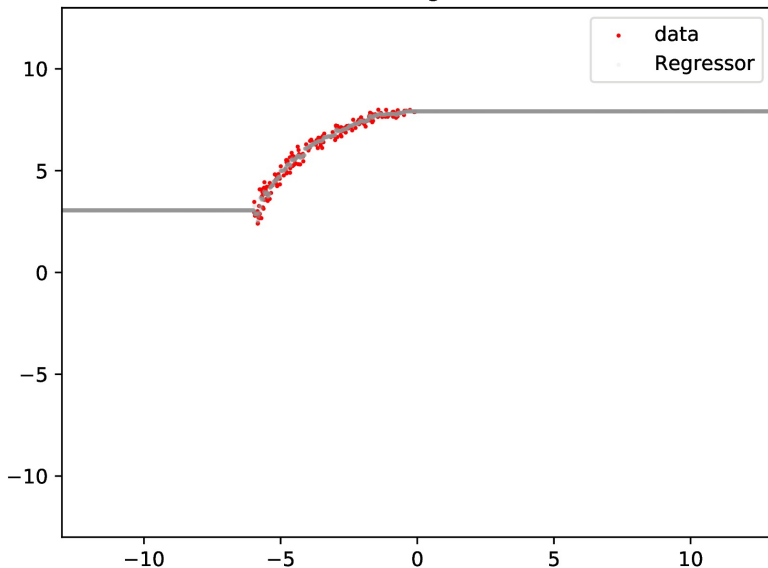
EXAMPLE (RANDOM FOREST)

training set

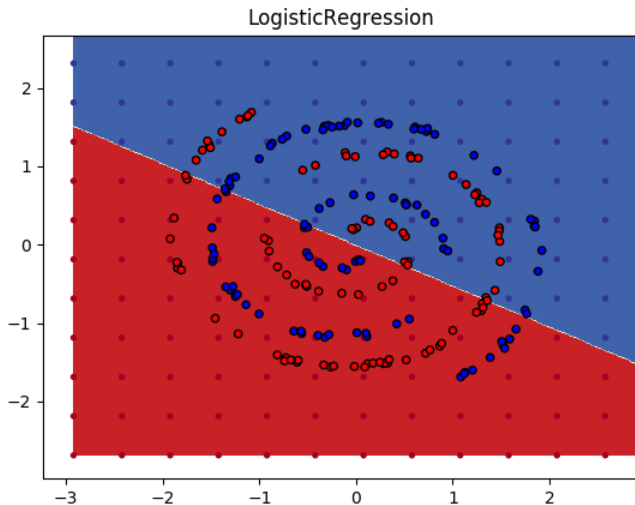


EXAMPLE (GRADIENT BOOSTING)

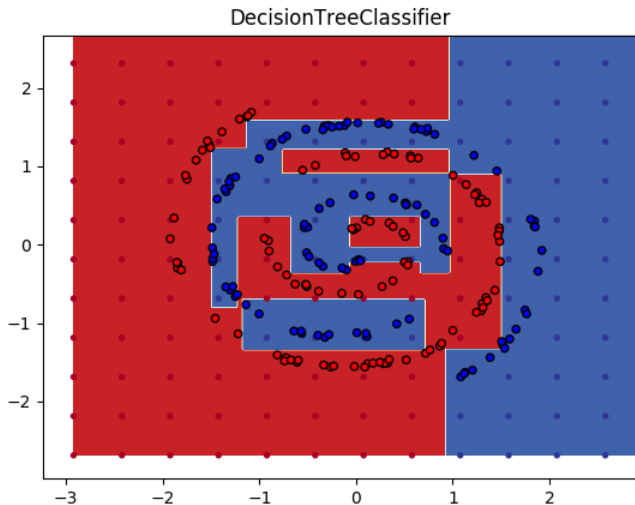
training set



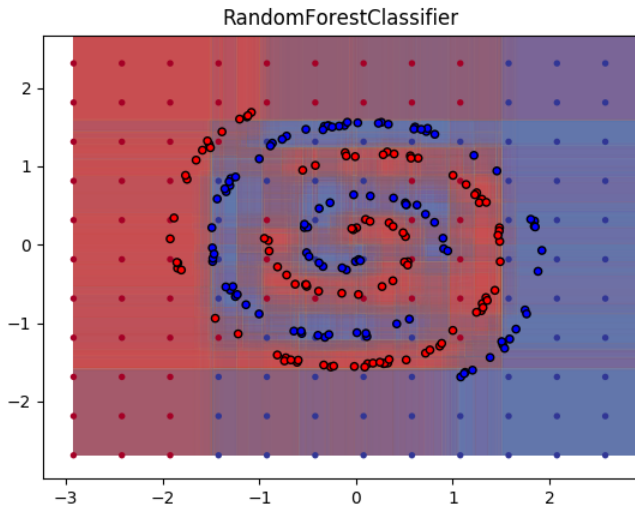
CLASSIFICATION (LOGISTIC REGRESSION)



CLASSIFICATION (DECISION TREES)



CLASSIFICATION (RANDOM FORESTS)



DATA DIMENSIONALITY

- ▶ Until now we have seen input data of 1 (for regression) or two (for classification) dimensions
- ▶ How about higher dimensional data?
 - ▶ Some times data can have millions of features
- ▶ Let's examine more high dimensional dataset
- ▶ Visualisation becomes harder

DIABETES CLASSIFICATION

Feature	Description
X_0	Pregnancies: Number of times pregnant
X_1	Glucose: Plasma glucose concentration
X_2	BloodPressure: Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)
X_3	SkinThickness: Triceps skin fold thickness (mm)
X_4	Insulin: 2-Hour serum insulin (μ U/ml)
X_5	BMI: Body mass index (weight in kg/(height in m) ²)
X_6	DiabetesPedigreeFunction: Diabetes pedigree function
X_7	Age: Age (years)
y	Outcome: Has diabetes (0 or 1)

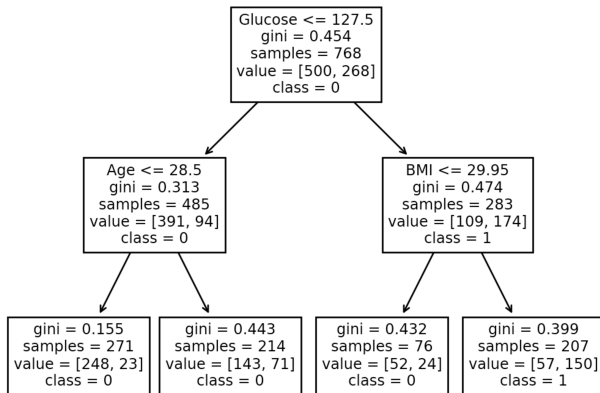
<https://www.kaggle.com/mathchi/diabetes-data-set>

HOW DOES THE DATA LOOK LIKE?

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DPF	Age
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.60	0.63	50
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.60	0.35	31
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.30	0.67	32
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.10	0.17	21
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.10	2.29	33

y	
0	1
1	0
2	1
3	0
4	1

DECISION TREE



DIABETES REGRESSION

Efron, B., Hastie, T., Johnstone, I., & Tibshirani, R. (2004). Least angle regression. *Annals of statistics*, 32(2), 407-499.¹⁰

Feature	Description
X_0	age in years
X_1	sex
X_2	bmi body mass index
X_3	bp average blood pressure
X_4	s1 tc, total serum cholesterol
X_5	s2 ldl, low-density lipoproteins
X_6	s3 hdl, high-density lipoproteins
X_7	s4 tch, total cholesterol / HDL
X_8	s5 ltg, possibly log of serum triglycerides level
X_9	s6 glu, blood sugar level
y	disease progression one year after baseline

¹⁰[https:](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/datasets/toy_dataset.html#diabetes-dataset)

[//scikit-learn.org/stable/datasets/toy_dataset.html#diabetes-dataset](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/datasets/toy_dataset.html#diabetes-dataset)

LET'S SEE THE REAL DATA VALUES

	age	sex	bmi	bp	s1	s2	s3	s4	s5	s6
0	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.00	0.02	-0.02
1	-0.00	-0.04	-0.05	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.07	-0.04	-0.07	-0.09
2	0.09	0.05	0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03	-0.00	0.00	-0.03
3	-0.09	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.01
4	0.01	-0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.00	-0.03	-0.05

“Note: Each of these 10 feature variables have been mean centered and scaled by the standard deviation times `n_samples` (i.e. the sum of squares of each column totals 1).”

	y
0	151.00
1	75.00
2	141.00
3	206.00
4	135.00

LINEAR REGRESSION

$$y = -210x_0 - 5036x_1 + 10916x_2 + 6812x_3 - 16635x_4 + 10011x_5 + 2121x_6 + 3718x_7 + 15776x_8 + 1420x_9 + 152$$

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- ▶ In lower dimensions, the visualisations we did provided some insights to the quality of our methods
 - ▶ This is impossible in higher dimensions
- ▶ We need to measure some kind of metric that denotes quality of fit

METRICS

- ▶ For regression,
 - ▶ Mean Squared Error
 - ▶ Mean Absolute Error
- ▶ For classification
 - ▶ Accuracy
 - ▶ Mean Squared Error
 - ▶ Cross-entropy loss
 - ▶ AUC
- ▶ Each one has different benefits, e.g. absolute errors tend to be more robust to outliers

ACCURACY

- ▶ Our model is $\hat{f}(x)$, x are examples, y is outcome
- ▶ Accuracy is the obvious one
 - ▶ $accuracy = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (y_i = \hat{f}(x))$
 - ▶ The higher the accuracy the better
- ▶ What if the dataset is unbalanced - how informative is accuracy then?
- ▶ There are multiple score functions
 - ▶ Use the one appropriate for your problem

MEAN SQUARED ERROR (MSE)

- Our model is $\hat{f}(x)$, x are examples, y is outcome

- $MSE = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(y_i - \hat{f}(x_i) \right)^2$

TRAIN/VALIDATION/TEST SPLIT

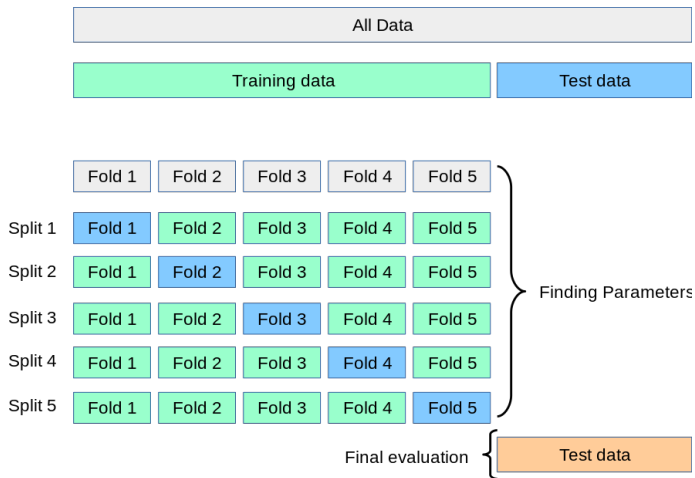
- ▶ Basic idea: split your data into three portions
- ▶ 1. train, you used that to train your classifier/regressor
- ▶ 2. validation, you use that to assess the quality of your method, retraining as you see fit
- ▶ 3. test, you report results on this
- ▶ Common split is 60%/20%/20%

CROSS VALIDATION

- ▶ How about we split our data into multiple validation sets and find the mean?
 - ▶ Instead of having just one split train/test split, we can have multiple
- ▶ Colloquially goes by names like 5-fold CV, 10-fold CV
- ▶ There are multiple ways of doing the sampling to create training/validation sets, we will focus on only one

PICTORIAL DEPICTION OF 5-FOLD CV

Copied from SKlearns website¹¹



¹¹https://scikit-learn.org/stable/_images/grid_search_cross_validation.png

WHY TUNE?

- ▶ Your data has peculiarities
- ▶ You need to “calibrate” your algorithm with these peculiarities
- ▶ Tuning properly will have a significant effect on cross-validation scores
 - ▶ ... and hence the quality of learning

HYPERPARAMETERS

- ▶ Called hyperparameters (vs parameters) as they influence how the modelling is done (vs the direct modeling)
 - ▶ How many trees?
 - ▶ Tree depth?
 - ▶ Maximum tree size
 - ▶ l2 regularisation?
- ▶ vs parameters (e.g. weights in linear regression)

WE NEED TO LOOK FOR OPTIMAL PARAMETERS

- ▶ Computationally expensive
- ▶ We can do this either by searching both the classifier/regressor space and their parameters
- ▶ Grid search
 - ▶ More than one parameter, we exhaustively search

EXAMPLE USING LINEAR REGRESSION

alpha	scores	mean	std
0.0001	[2782, 3032, 3226, 3003, 2917]	2992.1772	145.5645
0.0001	[2783, 3032, 3223, 3002, 2920]	2992.0154	143.9139
0.0002	[2785, 3032, 3218, 3001, 2923]	2991.8400	141.7267
0.0007	[2812, 3042, 3186, 3002, 2945]	2997.5634	122.1458
0.0009	[2818, 3042, 3179, 2992, 2946]	2995.3784	117.9862
0.0012	[2827, 3043, 3178, 2978, 2947]	2994.6426	115.5067
0.0037	[2884, 3060, 3190, 2895, 2968]	2999.3816	114.1540
0.0049	[2918, 3079, 3201, 2869, 2985]	3010.3321	118.4097
0.0065	[2938, 3111, 3215, 2856, 3017]	3027.3294	126.2295
0.0085	[2966, 3152, 3219, 2859, 3057]	3050.5713	128.2733
0.0113	[3014, 3212, 3236, 2872, 3113]	3089.2555	134.1712
0.0149	[3028, 3292, 3279, 2918, 3201]	3143.7112	146.9126
0.0196	[3040, 3366, 3358, 2970, 3289]	3204.6848	166.7447
0.0259	[3082, 3493, 3484, 3074, 3435]	3313.4750	193.2530
0.0342	[3206, 3706, 3681, 3237, 3678]	3501.7398	229.0676
0.0452	[3434, 4030, 3972, 3448, 4037]	3784.1217	281.4318
0.0597	[3801, 4573, 4447, 3745, 4545]	4222.0278	369.6680
0.0788	[4401, 5460, 5212, 4299, 5425]	4959.4742	505.7819
0.1040	[5211, 6521, 6262, 5200, 6486]	5935.8770	603.2078
0.1374	[5353, 6521, 6262, 5290, 6486]	5982.4134	547.2524

WHAT DO YOU OBSERVE?

- ▶ Properly tuning your model can have a huge impact!

WRAPPING UP

- ▶ You get data from somewhere
- ▶ ML will help you predict certain targets
- ▶ Data can be noisy
- ▶ You might need to pre-process it
- ▶ The more data the better
- ▶ Choosing the right classifier/regressor is important
 - ▶ Cross-validate and test