Data Science, Machine Learning, & Artificial Intelligence, An Introduction Illustrated with **Linear Regression**

A guide by Blake Hament

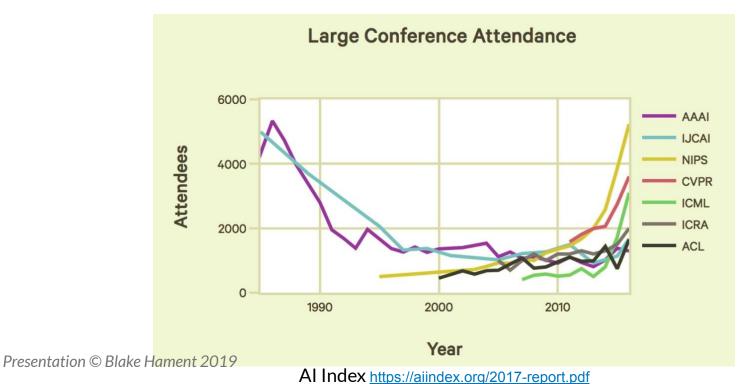
1. Download Data & Code from:

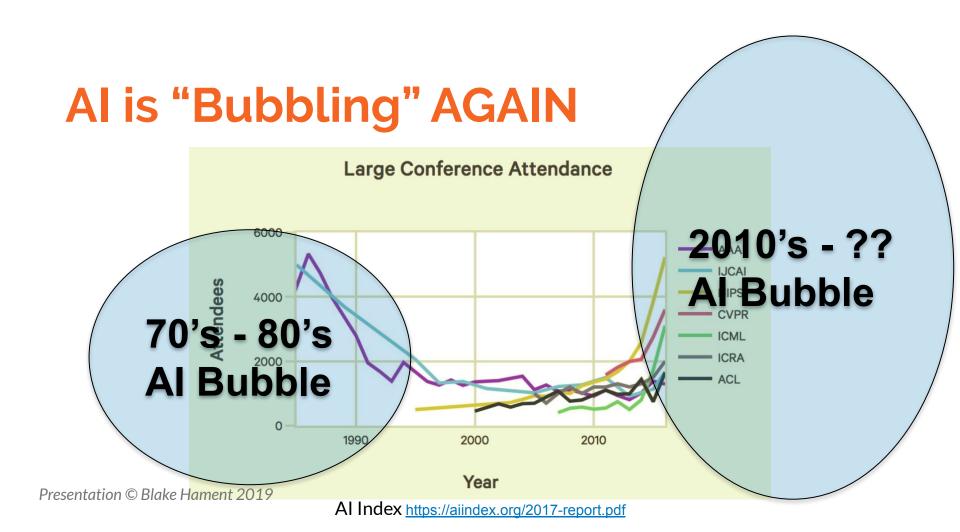
https://github.com/dsinnovated

2. Open an iPython Notebook

- Option 1: Anaconda and Jupyter Notebooks
- Option 2: Google Drive and Google Colab Notebooks

AI is "Bubbling" AGAIN





Code that LEARNS and ADAPTS

GENERAL vs SPECIFIC Intelligence (human vs squirrel)





DRC Fails

GENERAL vs SPECIFIC Intelligence (human vs squirrel)





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DS == find and analyze patterns in data

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ML == algorithmic learning with computers (to find patterns in data)

AI ==

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ML == algorithmic learning with computers (to find patterns in data)

AI ==

Tip

Algo's are just "lists of instructions".

Ex-- Simple Algo for "Waking Up":

- 1. Check window
- 2. If light go to 3. Else, sleep until awake, then go back to 1.
- Get out of bed

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DS == find and analyze patterns in data

ML == algorithmic learning with computers (to find patterns in data)

Al == create systems that <u>learn</u> (using ML techniques) and <u>adapt</u> (change their algorithms over time)

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DS == find and analyze patterns in data

ML == automated DS

Al == automated ML

What types of

PATTERNS can we

look for in data?





Patterns:

- → Metrics count, mean, mode, std, skewness, etc.
- Regression model relationships between features and target (linear, polynomial, logistic, much more!)
- **→** Classification

Group your data points together to make different classes or clusters



Patterns:

- skewness, etc.
- Regression model relationships between features and target (linear, polynomial, logistic, much more!)

Hor

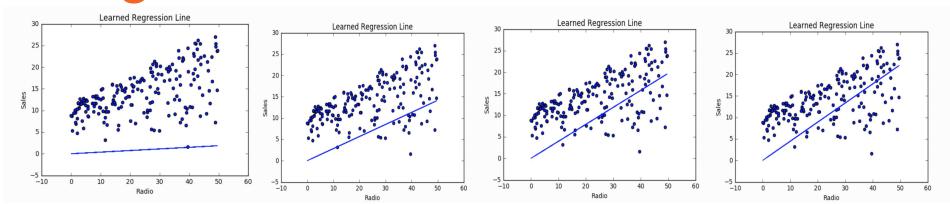
Group your data points together to make different classes or clusters

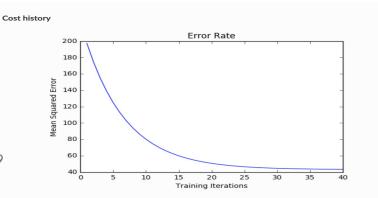
Let's run some code....

Update "a" and "b" to find best

Regression with ML

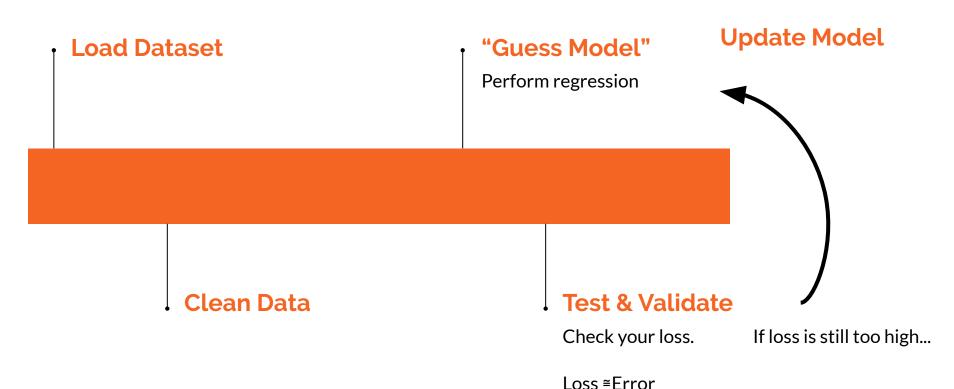
$$Y = aX + b$$





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ML Pipeline

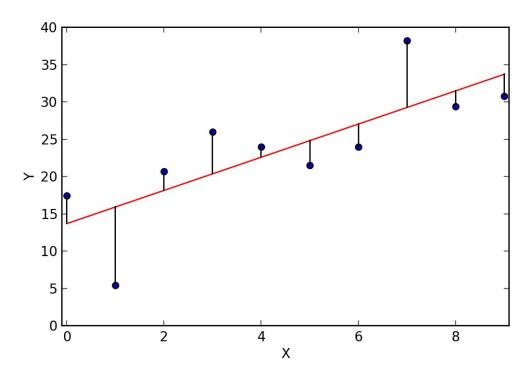


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Loss == Error

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \Sigma \left(y - \widehat{y} \right)^2$$

The square of the difference between actual and predicted

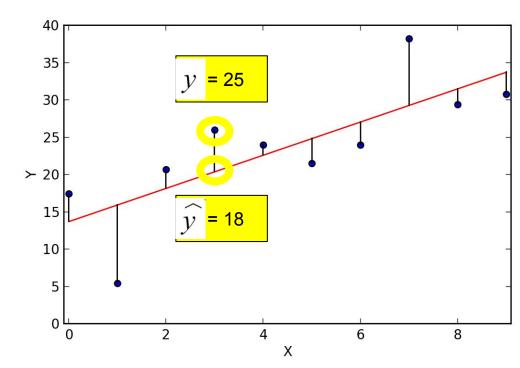


Loss == Error

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \Sigma \left(y - \widehat{y} \right)^2$$

The square of the difference between actual and predicted

SE for point $#4 = (25-18)^2 = 49$



Loss == Error

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \Sigma \left(y - \widehat{y} \right)^{2}$$

The square of the difference between actual and predicted

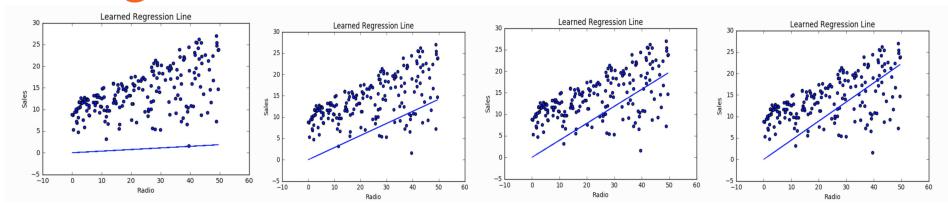
```
40
  35
                          = 25
  30
  25
≻ 20
  15
                          = 18
  10
    5
                   2
                                               6
                                                             8
                                     Χ
```

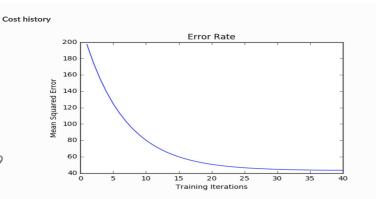
SE for point
$$#4 = (25-18)^2 = 49$$

Update "a" and "b" to find best

Regression with ML

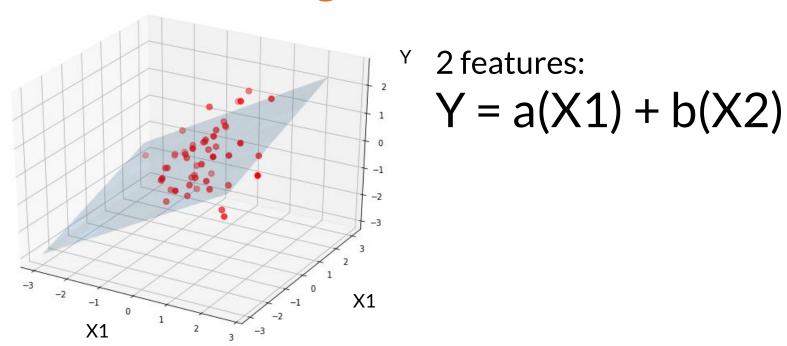
$$Y = aX + b$$





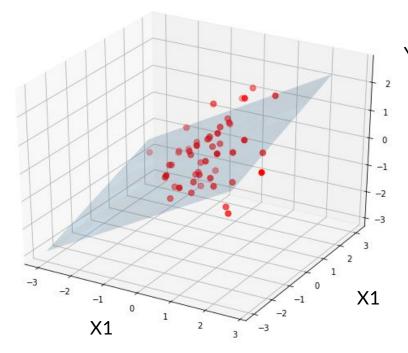
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Multivariate Regression



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Multivariate Regression

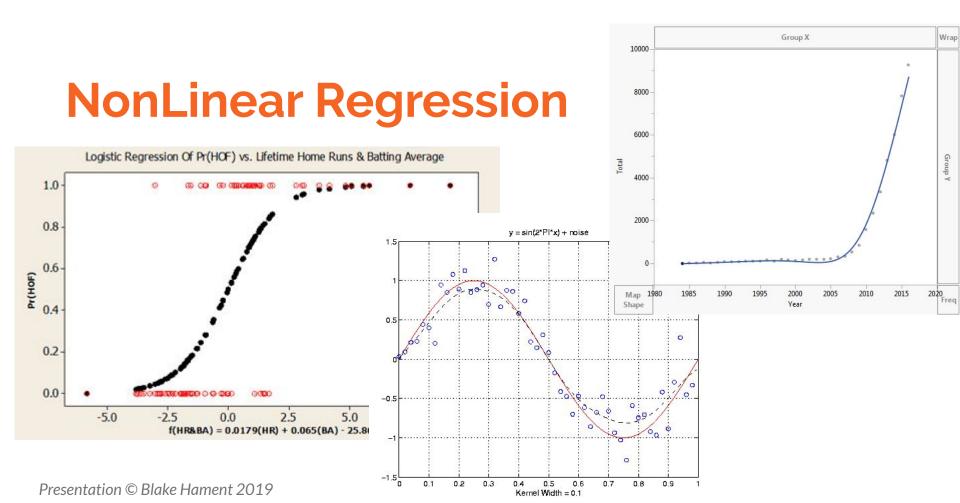


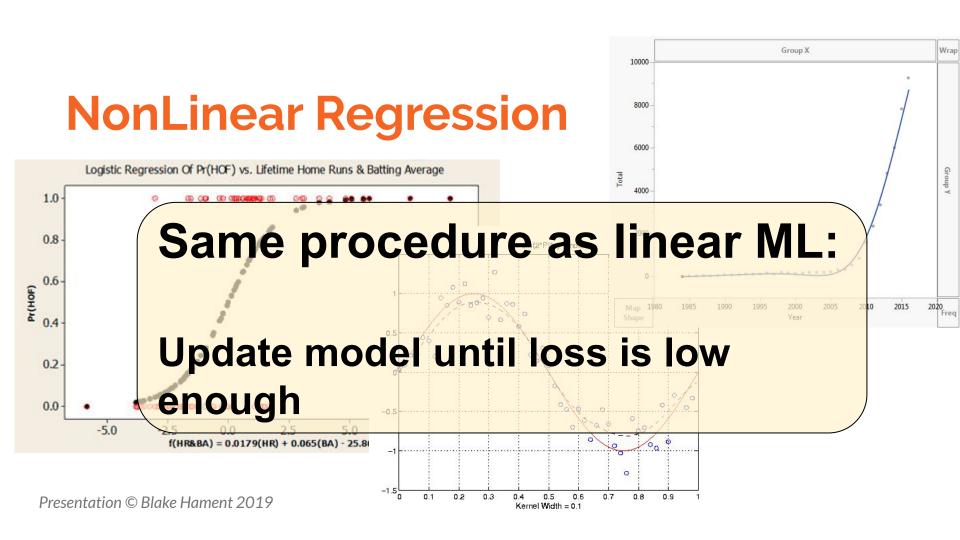
2 features:

$$Y = a(X1) + b(X2)$$

n features:

$$Y = a(X1) + b(X2) + c(X3) + ... + z(Xn)$$





Who Cares???





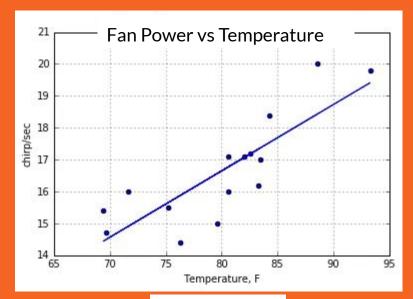










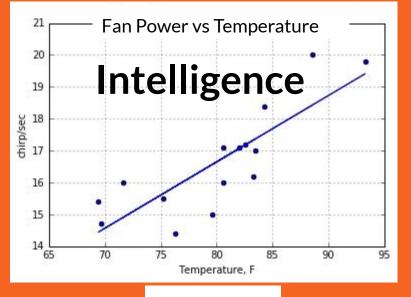




AI System









Sensing

Actuation

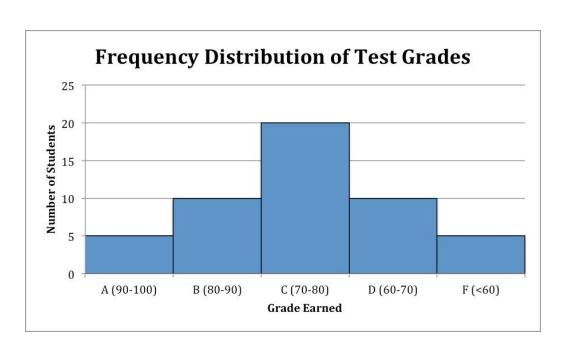
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How do you **EAT** an **ELEPHANT**?

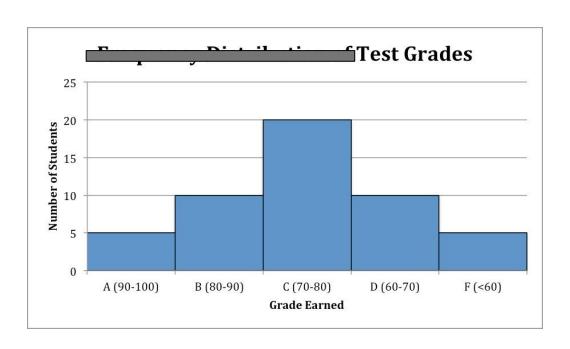


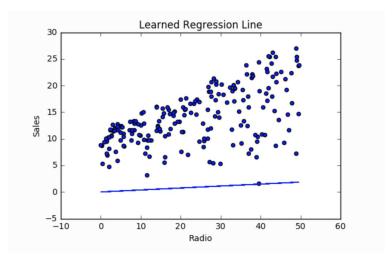
Appendix

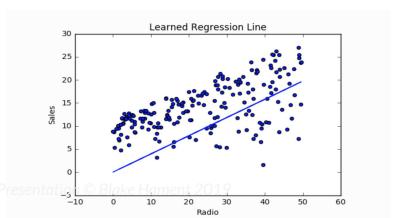
What's a "histogram"?

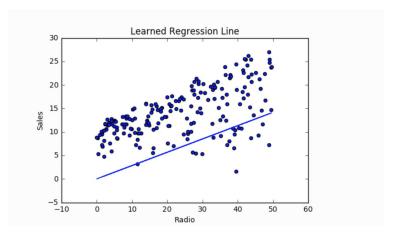


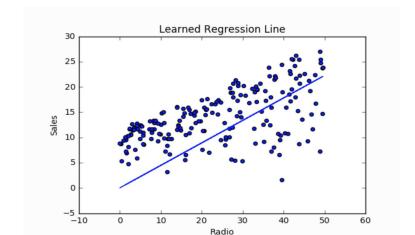
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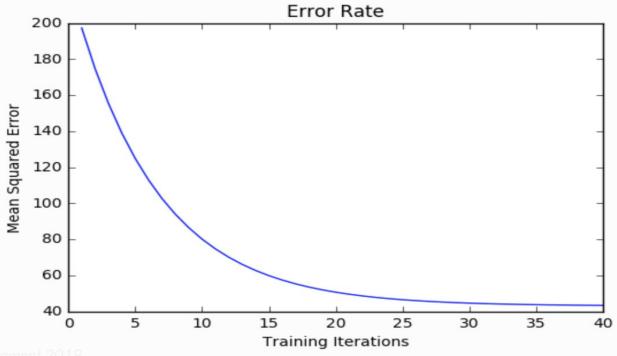








Cost history

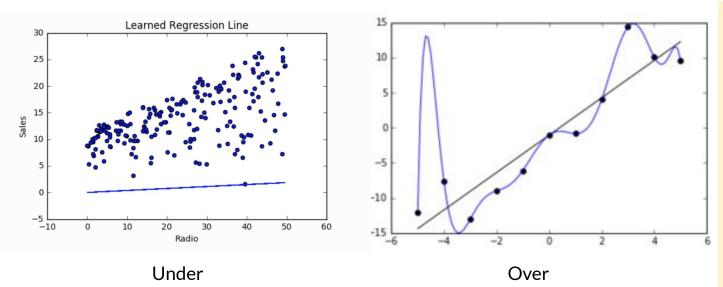


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Training & Testing



"Under" and "Over" Fitting





Tip

If we "over fit" our model... we will have BAD performance when estimating new values.

Under fitting usually just means we're not done yet.

Is your model "good"?

