#### EVML3

# REGRESSION HANDS-ON

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# **CONTENTS**

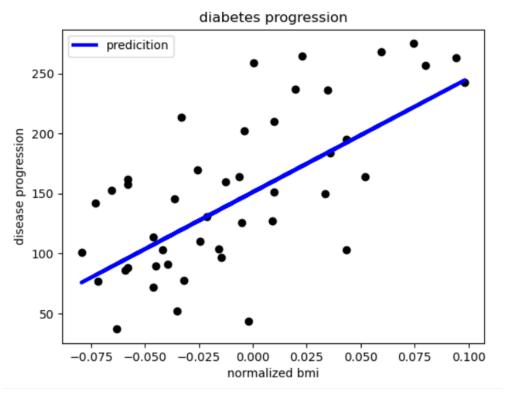
- Linear regression exercise
- Polynomial regression exercise

#### SCIKIT LEARN INTERFACE DESIGN

- Estimators
  - estimation performed by the fit() method
  - dataset as a parameter (or two for supervised learning)
  - Any other parameter is considered a hyperparameter
- Transformers
  - performed by the transform() method
  - fit\_transform() is equivalent to calling fit() and then transform()
    (but sometimes fit\_transform() is optimized and runs much faster
- Predictors
  - prediction method performed by predict() method
  - quality of the predictions measured by score() method



# **LINEAR REGRESSION EXAMPLE**



See Regression\_01.py

#### **POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION**

- Exercise 1: Can you improve the model by polynomial regression?
- Try out generating your own regression example: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.datasets.make\_regression.html
- Build on Regression\_01.py
  and see Géron, page 129 (114 in new ed.)

### **LOGISTIC REGRESSION**

- Estimate the probability that an instance belongs to a particular class
- Binary classifier

 Baseline for evaluating more complex classification methods

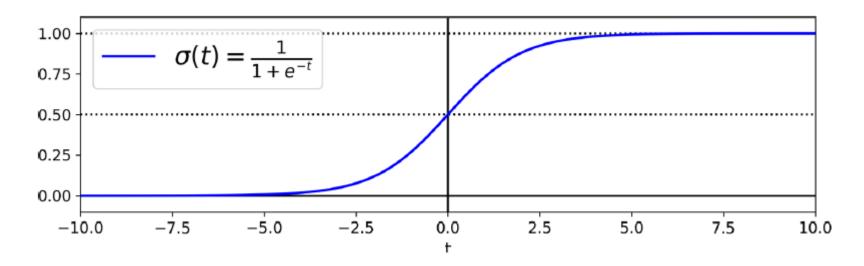


Source: Mathworks, Applying Supervised Learning



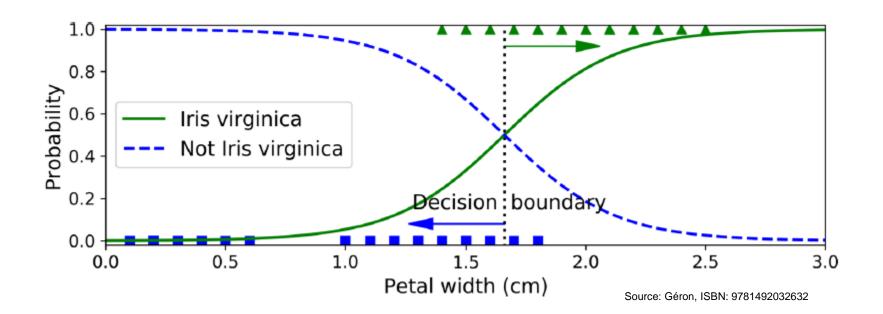
#### **ESTIMATING PROBABILITY**

- Logistic functions maps prediction result to probability
- Sigmoid function



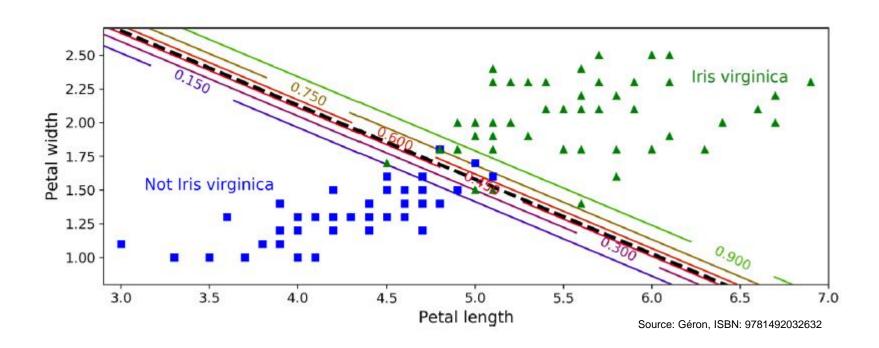
## **DECISION BOUNDARY**

- Aka classification threshold
- Both probabilities are equal to 50%?





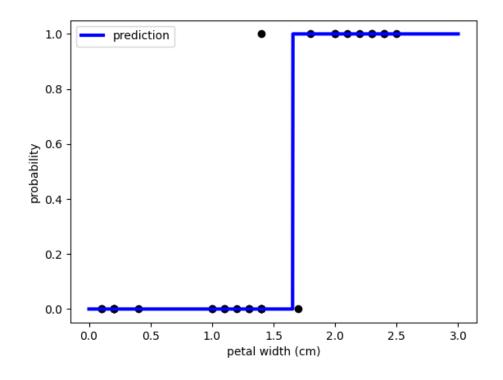
### **LINEAR DECISION BOUNDARY**



Logistic Regression models can be regularized



# **LOGISTIC REGRESSION EXAMPLE**



See Regression\_02.py

#### **LEANING CURVES IN REGRESSION**

- Exercise 02: Plot the learning curves for polynomial regression and experiment with various degrees
- Can you interpret the curves?
- Build on Regression\_01.py and see Géron, page 130-134