

Machine Learning Overview





- It is finally time to dive deep into Machine Learning!
- This Machine Learning Overview section is designed to help get us in the correct frame of mind for the paradigm shift to Machine Learning.
- First, let's quickly review where we are in the Machine Learning Pathway....





Problem to Solve



Question to Answer





Problem to Solve

How to fix or change X?



Question to Answer

How does a change in X affect Y?







Problem to Solve

How to fix or change X?

Question to Answer

How does a change in X affect Y?





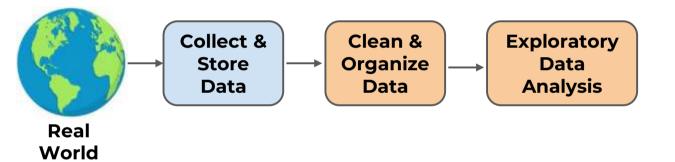
Data Product



Data Analysis

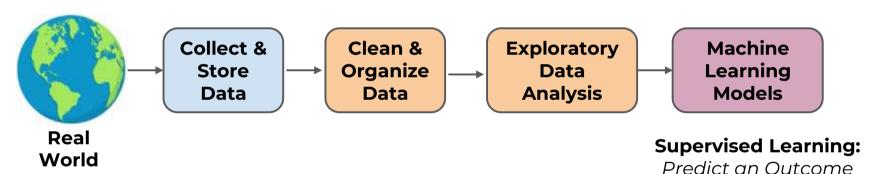








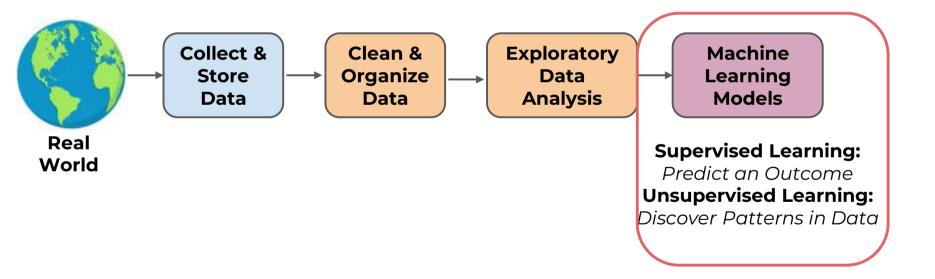




Unsupervised Learning:Discover Patterns in Data











- Our main goals in ML Overview section:
 - Problems solved by Machine Learning
 - Types of Machine Learning
 - Supervised Learning
 - Unsupervised Learning
 - ML Process for Supervised Learning
 - Discussion on Companion Book





- Our main goals in ML Overview section:
 - No coding in this section!
 - Purely a discussion on critically important ideas applied to ML problems.



- Many other relevant topics will be discussed later in the course as we "discover" them, including:
 - Bias-Variance Trade-off
 - Cross-validation
 - Feature Engineering
 - Scikit-learn
 - Performance Metrics and much





- Machine Learning Sections
 - Section for Type of Algorithm
 - Intuition and Mathematical Theory
 - Example code-along of application of Algorithm
 - Expansion of Algorithm
 - Project Exercise
 - Project Exercise Solution





- Machine Learning Sections
 - Exception for Linear Regression
 - Intuition and Mathematical Theory
 - Simple Linear Regression
 - Scikit-learn and Linear Regression
 - Regularization
 - "Discovering" additional ML topics





- Machine Learning Sections
 - "Discovering" additional ML topics
 - Performance Metrics
 - Feature Engineering
 - Cross-validation
 - Revisit Linear Regression to combine discovered ML ideas for Project Exercise.





 Let's continue by starting to understand why we use machine learning and the use cases for it!



Why Machine Learning?





- Machine learning in general is the study of statistical computer algorithms that improve automatically through data.
- This means unlike typical computer algorithms that rely on human input for what approach to take, ML algorithms infer best approach from the data itself.





- Machine learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence.
- ML algorithms are not explicitly programmed on which decisions to make.
- Instead the algorithm is designed to infer from the data the most optimal choices to make.





- What kinds of problems can ML solve?
 - Credit Scoring
 - Insurance Risk
 - Price Forecasting
 - Spam Filtering
 - Customer Segmentation
 - o Much more!





- Structure of ML Problem framing:
 - Given features from a data set obtain a desired label.
 - ML algorithms are often called "estimators" since they are estimating the desired label or output.





- How can ML be so robust in solving all sorts of problems?
- Machine learning algorithms rely on data and a set of statistical methods to learn what features are important in data.





- Simple Example:
 - Predict the price a house should sell at given its current features (Area, Bedrooms, Bathrooms, etc...)



- House Price Prediction
 - Typical Algorithm
 - Human user defines an algorithm to manually set values of importance for each feature.



- House Price Prediction
 - ML Algorithm
 - Algorithm automatically determines importance of each feature from existing data



- Why machine learning?
 - Many complex problems are only solvable with machine learning techniques.
 - Problems such as spam email or handwriting identification require ML for an effective solution.





- Why not just use machine learning for everything?
 - Major caveat to effective ML is good data.
 - Majority of development time is spent cleaning and organizing data, **not** implementing ML algorithms.





- Do we develop our own ML algorithms?
 - Rare to have a need to manually develop and implement a new ML algorithm, since these techniques are well documented and developed.





 Let's continue this discussion by exploring the types of machine learning algorithms!



Types of Machine Learning





- There are two main types of Machine Learning we will cover in upcoming sections:
 - Supervised Learning
 - Unsupervised Learning





- Supervised Learning
 - Using historical and labeled data, the machine learning model predicts a value.
- Unsupervised Learning
 - Applied to unlabeled data, the machine learning model discovers possible patterns in the data.





- Supervised Learning
 - Requires historical labeled data:
 - Historical
 - Known results and data from the past.
 - Labeled
 - The desired output is known.





- Supervised Learning
 - Two main label types
 - Categorical Value to Predict
 - Classification Task
 - Continuous Value to Predict
 - Regression Task





- Supervised Learning
 - Classification Tasks
 - Predict an assigned category
 - Cancerous vs. Benign Tumor
 - Fulfillment vs. Credit Default
 - Assigning Image Category
 - Handwriting Recognition





- Supervised Learning
 - Regression Tasks
 - Predict a continuous value
 - Future prices
 - Electricity loads
 - Test scores





- Unsupervised Learning
 - Group and interpret data without a label.
 - Example:
 - Clustering customers into separate groups based off their behaviour features.





- Unsupervised Learning
 - Major downside is because there was no historical "correct" label, it is much harder to evaluate performance of an unsupervised learning algorithm.





- Machine Learning Sections
 - We first focus on supervised learning to build an understanding of machine learning capabilities.
 - Then shift focus to unsupervised learning for clustering and dimensionality reduction.



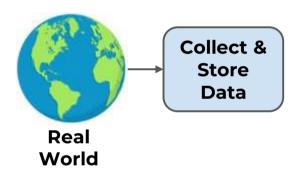


 Finally, before we dive into coding and linear regression in the next section, let's have a deep dive into the entire Supervised Machine Learning process to set ourselves up for success!



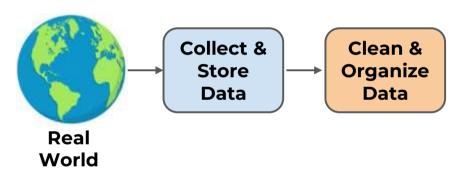






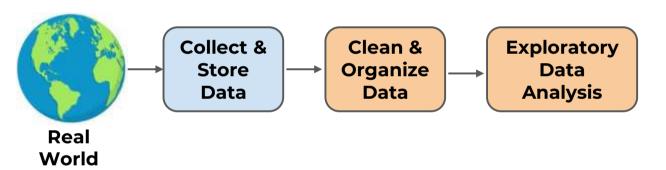






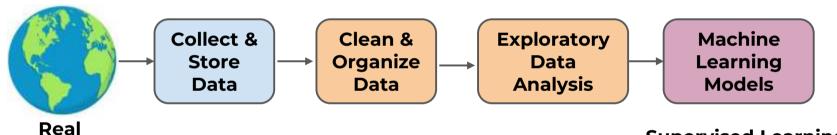










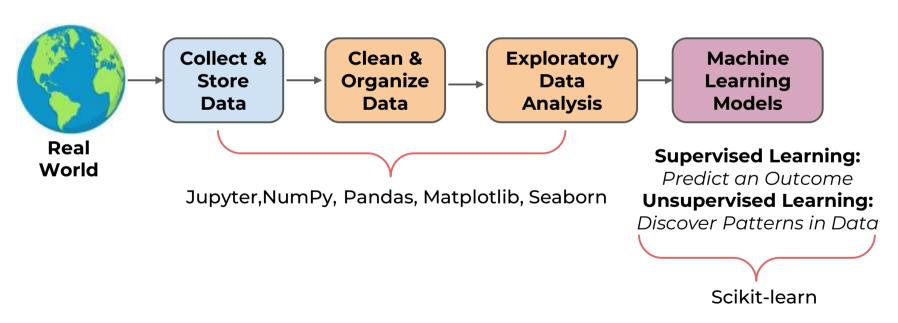


Supervised Learning:
Predict an Outcome
Unsupervised Learning:
Discover Patterns in Data



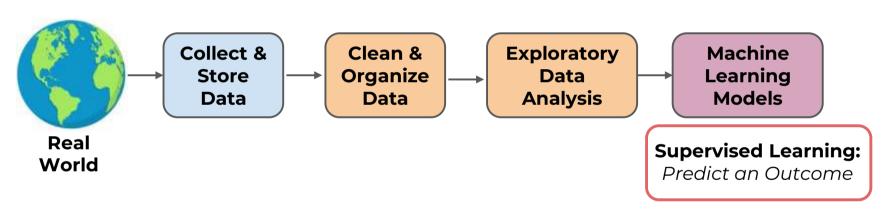
World







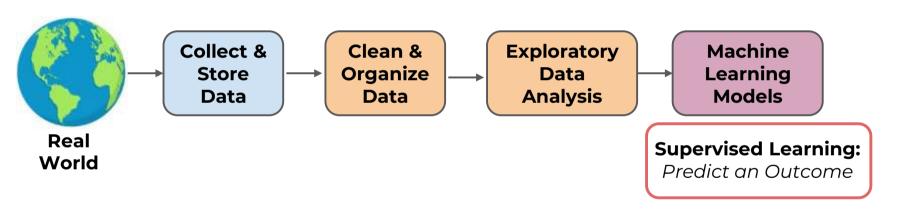






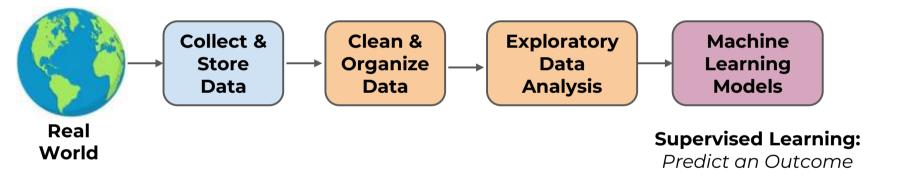


ML Process: Supervised Learning Tasks













- Supervised Machine Learning Process
- Start with collecting and organizing a data set based on history:

Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Historical labeled data on previously sold houses.

Area m ²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 If a new house comes on the market with a known Area, Bedrooms, and Bathrooms: Predict what price should it sell at.

Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





- Data Product:
 - Input house features
 - Output predicted selling price

Are	ea m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
2	200	3	2	\$500,000
1	90	2	1	\$450,000
2	230	3	3	\$650,000
1	80	1	1	\$400,000
2	210	2	2	\$550,000



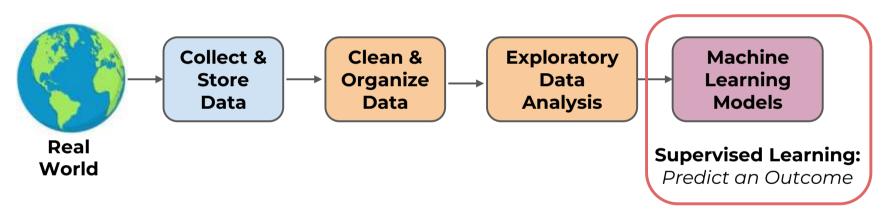


 Using historical, labeled data predict a future outcome or result.

Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000











Machine Learning Models

Supervised Learning: *Predict an Outcome*





Machine Learning Models

Supervised Learning:

Predict an Outcome





Machine Learning Models

Supervised Learning:

Predict an Outcome

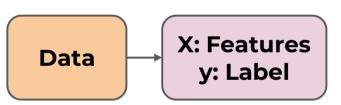
Data



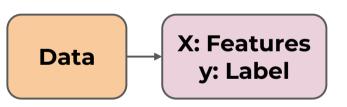


Data







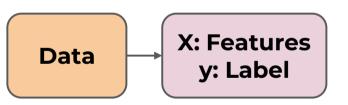


Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





• Label is what we are trying to predict

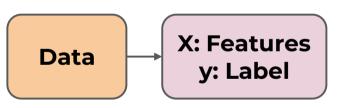


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• Label is what we are trying to predict

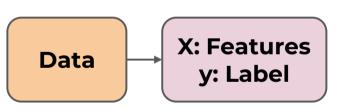


Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Features are known characteristics or components in the data

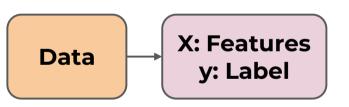


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 Features are known characteristics or components in the data

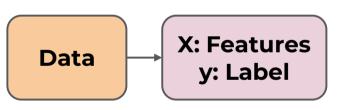


Area m ²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Features and Label are identified according to the problem being solved.

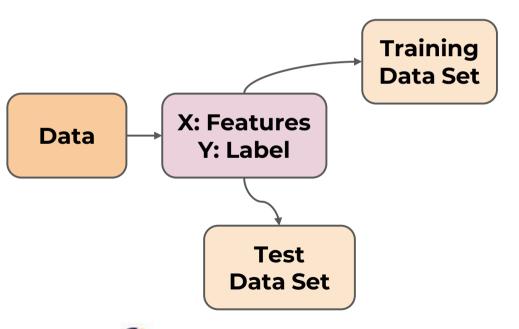


Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
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210	2	2	\$550,000





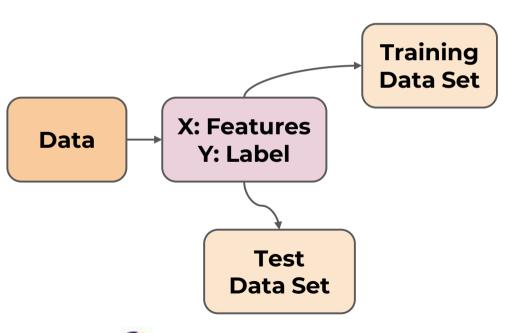
Split data into training set and test set







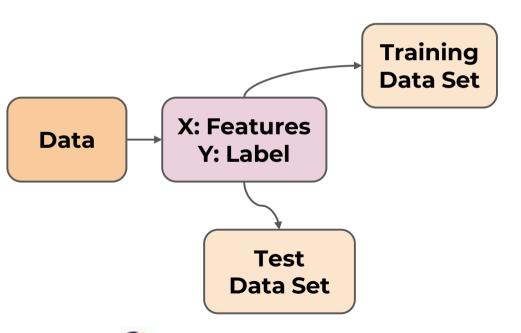
Later on we will discuss cross-validation







Why perform this split? How to split?







Why perform this split? How to split?

Area m ²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 How would you judge a human realtor's performance?



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Ask a human realtor to take a look at historical data...



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Then give her the features of a house and ask her to predict a selling price.



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 But how would you measure how accurate her prediction is? What house should you choose to test on?



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 You can't judge her based on a new house that hasn't sold yet, you don't know it's true selling price!



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 You shouldn't judge her on data she's already seen, she could have memorized it!



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000



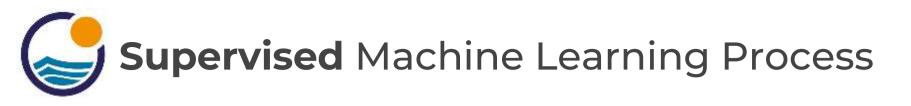


 Thus the need for a Train/Test split of the data, let's explore further...



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 We already organized the data into Features (X) and a Label (y)

Area m ²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Now we will split this into a training set and a test set:

TRAIN

Area m ²	Area m ² Bedrooms Bathrooms		Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Now we will split this into a training set and a test set:

TRAIN

TEST

Area m ²	Area m ² Bedrooms Bathrooms		Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





Notice how we have 4 components

	Area m ²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price	
	200	3	2	\$500,000	
X TRAIN	190	2	1	\$450,000	Y TRAIN
	230	3	3	\$650,000	
X TEST	180	1	1	\$400,000	Y TEST
	210	2	2	\$550,000	





 Let's go back to fairly testing our human realtor....



Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Let's go back to fairly testing our human realtor....



TRAIN

TEST

Area m ²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000
180	1	1	\$400,000
210	2	2	\$550,000





 Let her study and learn on the training set getting access to both X and y.



TRAIN

Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
200	3	2	\$500,000
190	2	1	\$450,000
230	3	3	\$650,000





 After she has "learned" about the data, we can test her skill on the test set.



Area m² Bedrooms Bathrooms

180 1 1

210 2 2





 Provide only the X test data and ask for her predictions for the sell price.



Area m² Bedrooms Bathrooms

180 1 1

210 2 2



 This is new data she has never seen before! She has also never seen the real sold price.



Area m² Bedrooms Bathrooms

180 1 1

210 2 2



Ask for predictions per data point.



Predictions	Area m ²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms
\$410,000	180	1	1
\$540,000	210	2	2





• Then bring back the original prices.



Predictions	Area m²	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Price
\$410,000	180	1	1	\$400,000
\$540,000	210	2	2	\$550,000





 Finally compare predictions against true test price.



Predictions	Price	
\$410,000	\$400,000	
\$540,000	\$550,000	



• This is often labeled as $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ compared again \mathbf{y}



ŷ	У	
Predictions	Price	
\$410,000	\$400,000	
\$540,000	\$550,000	





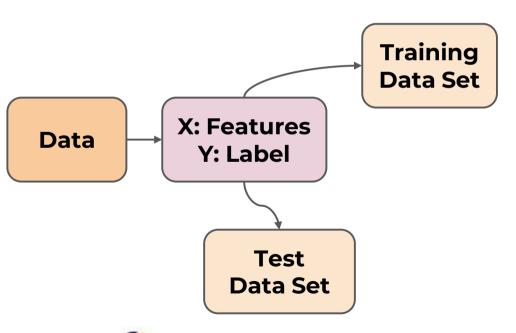
 Later on we will discuss the many methods of evaluating this performance!



Predictions	Price	
\$410,000	\$400,000	
\$540,000	\$550,000	



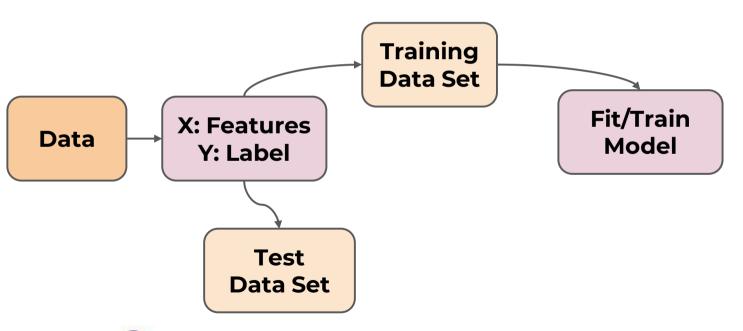
Split Data







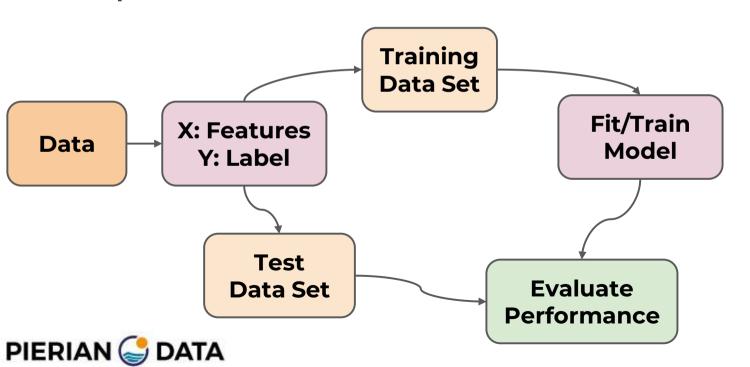
• Split Data, Fit on Train Data





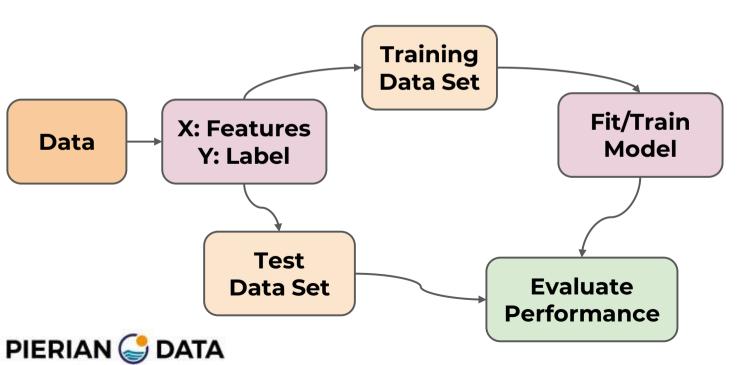


Split Data, Fit on Train Data, Evaluate Model



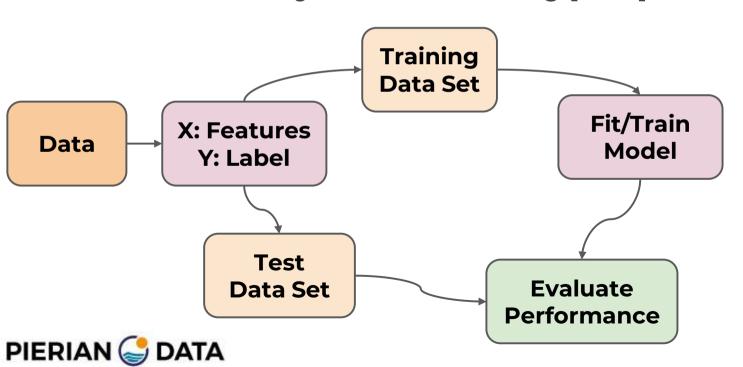


What happens if performance isn't great?



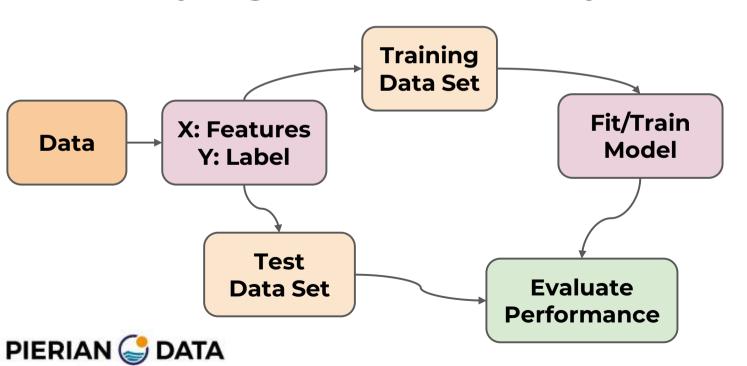


We can adjust model hyperparameters



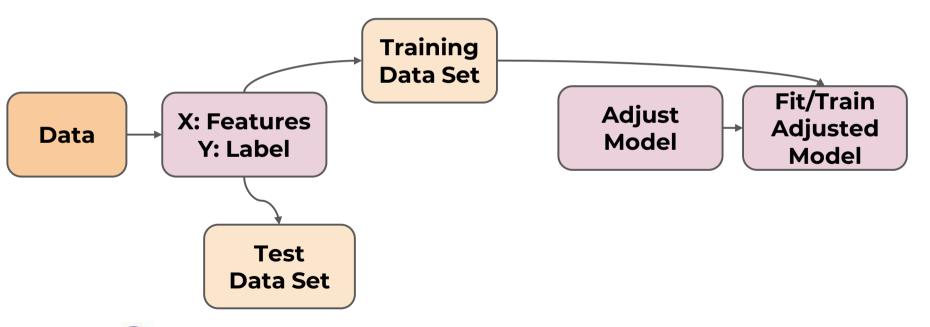


Many algorithms have adjustable values





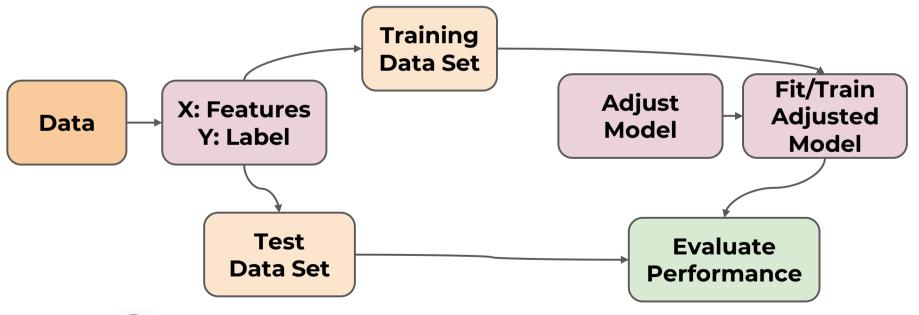
Many algorithms have adjustable values







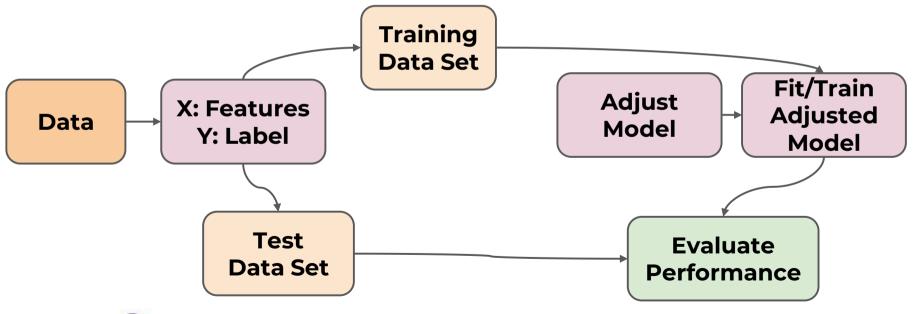
Evaluate adjusted model







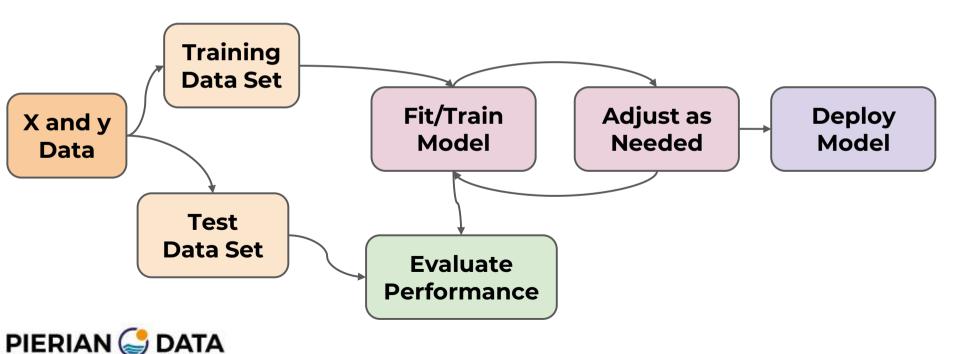
Can repeat this process as necessary







Full and Simplified Process



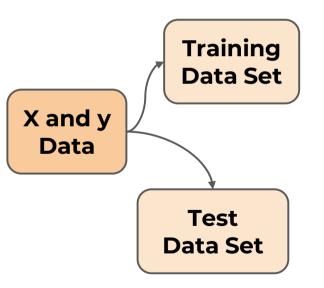


Get X and y data

X and y Data



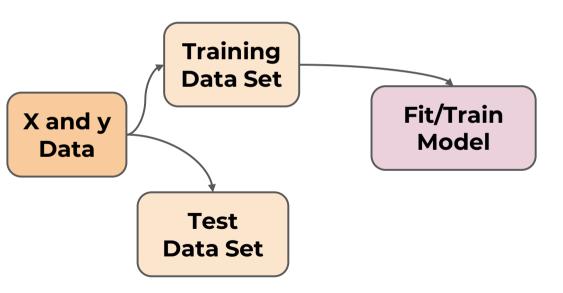
Split data for evaluation purposes







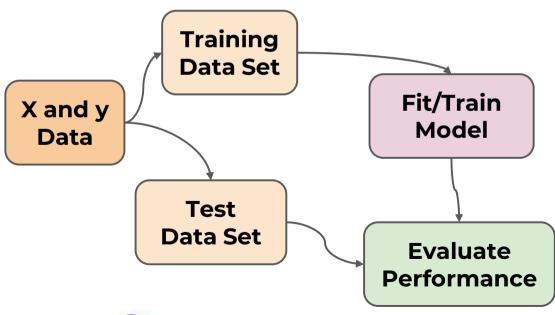
• Fit ML Model on Training Data Set







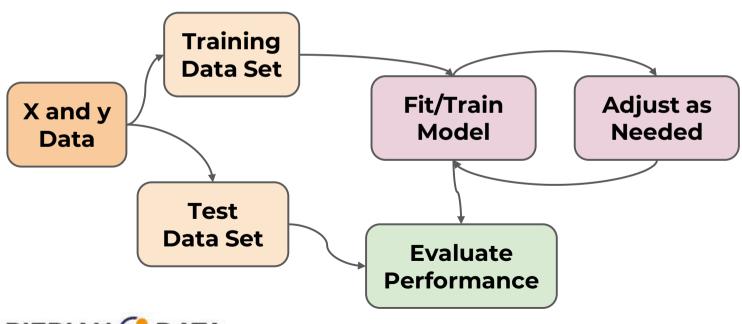
Evaluate Model Performance







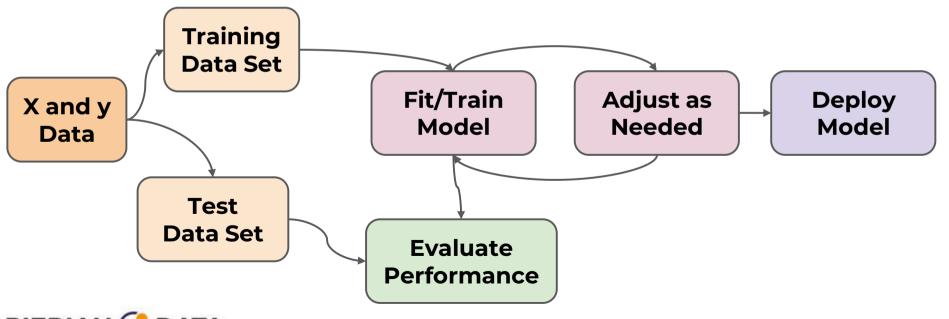
Adjust model hyperparameters as needed







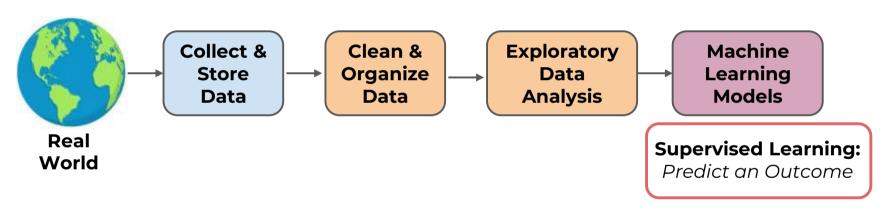
Deploy model to real world





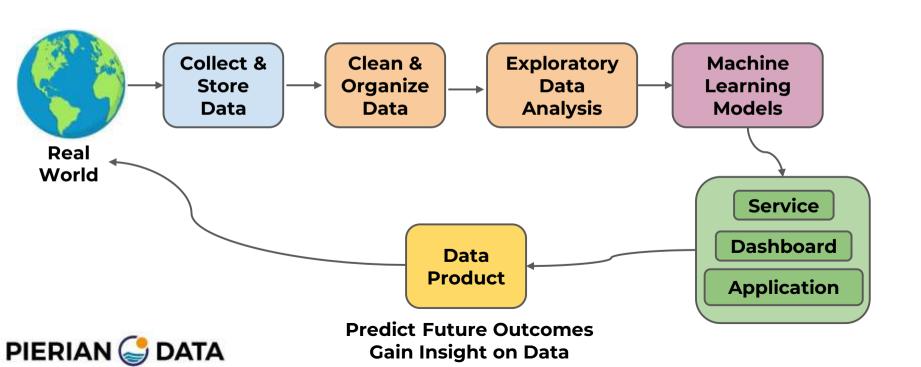


ML Process: Supervised Learning Tasks











Companion Book





- ISLR Introduction to Statistical Learning
 - Freely available book that gives a fantastic overview of many of the ML algorithms we discuss in the course.
 - Quick note, it's code is for R users, but the math behind algorithms is the same regardless of programming language used in development.





- We will refer to the book for optional reading assignments.
- A few examples will line up nicely with the book content.
- Book is freely available, simply google search for relevant links:
 - ISLR + Pdf