

Introduction to Data Science (Lecture 8)

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Data Science with Python







Scikit-Learn: A Library for Data Science and Machine Learning

Scikit-Learn (sklearn)

- Scikit-learn (aka sklearn) is the Python Machine Learning Library.
- It includes optimal implementation of various classification, regression and clustering algorithms.
- It also includes hundreds of commands and functions for data preprocessing and processing along with a number of default datasets to work with.
- It is designed to interoperate with the Python numerical and scientific libraries NumPy and SciPy.
- Scikit-learn has an exceptional documentation.



Important Hint about sklearn

- Sklearn only accept <u>NUMERICAL</u> <u>features</u>. Thus, we have to convert non-numerical (categorical) features into numerical values.
- Note: In converting features (and sometimes labels), we have to be cautious to avoid defining a confusing "ordering" between categorical values (we will talk about it later in this course).
- Depending on the classification algorithm, We usually use **LabelEncoding** to convert labels, and **OneHotCoding** to convert features.



5 Steps To Make Prediction In sklearn

- Step1: Importing the sklearn class (the machine learning algorithm) that you would like to use for prediction FROM sklearn library.
- **Step2**: Set up the Feature Matrix and Label Vector.
- **Step3**: Defining (instantiating) an "object" (instance) of the sklearn class as an initial predictive object.
- Step4: Training Stage: Train the above predictive model using the training dataset.
- <u>Step5</u>: Testing (Prediction) Stage: Making prediction on new observations (Testing Data) using the trained model.
- **Step6**: Evaluating the machine leanning model and results



Data Science Practical Tutorial

• Let's open file *CS4661-PythonDataScienceTutorial-Lab3.ipynb* in Jupyter notebook to continue the tutorial.

