Introducción al Machine Learning

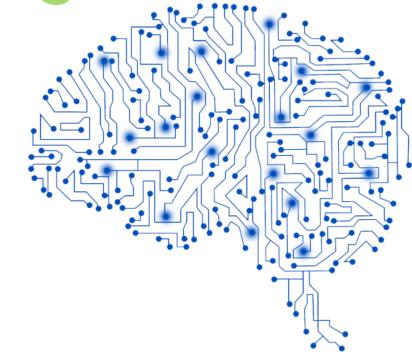
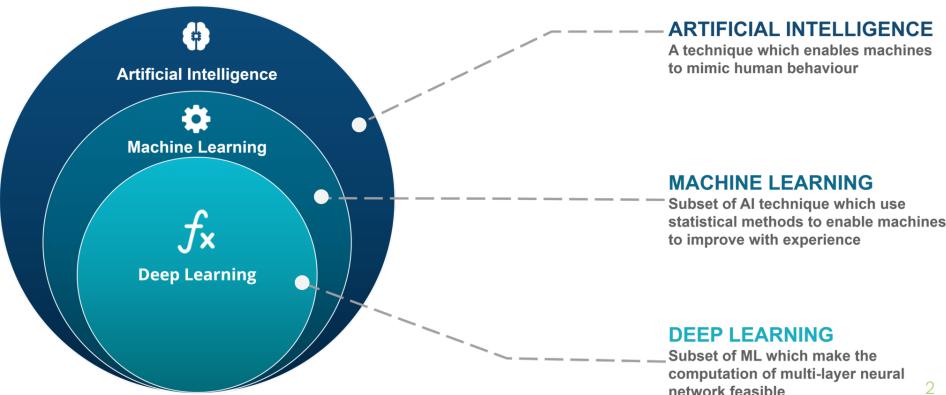
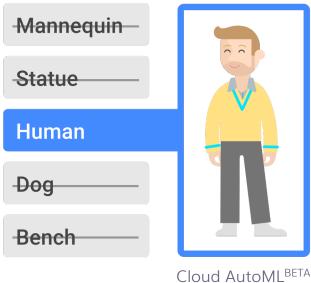


Diagrama de Venn

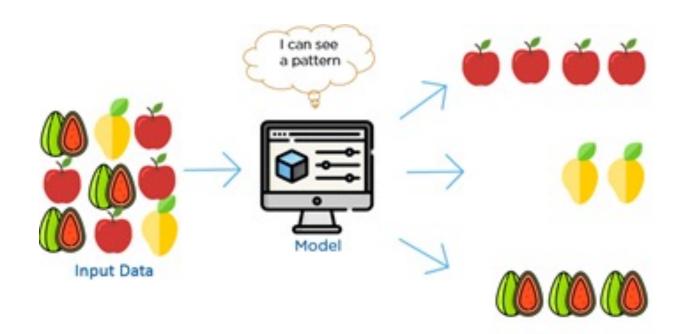


Machine Learning

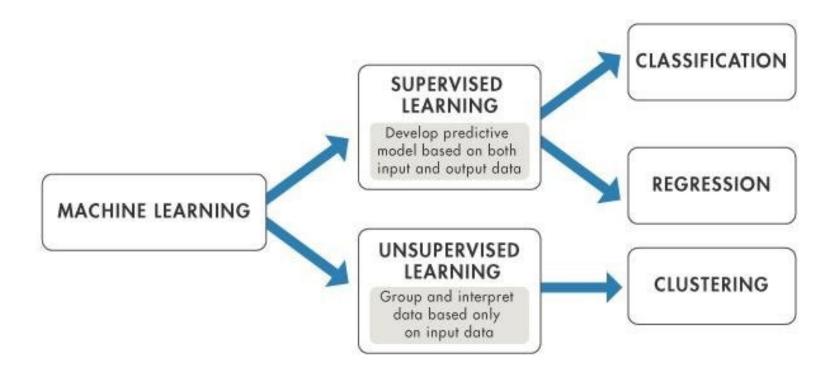
- Inteligencia Artificial
- Imitar aprendizaje humano
- Aprender de datos históricos



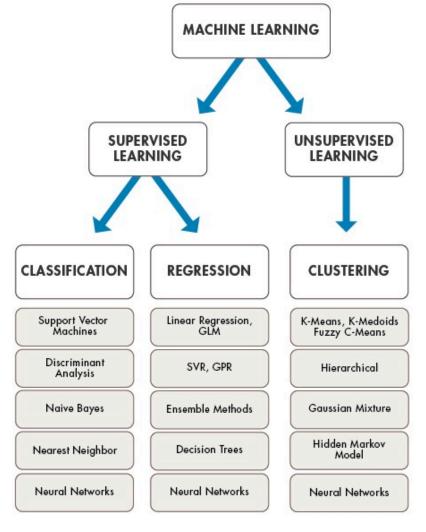
Encontrar patrones



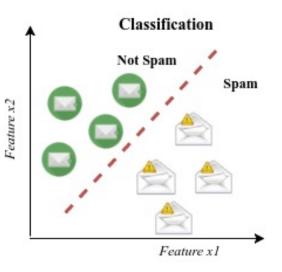
Técnicas

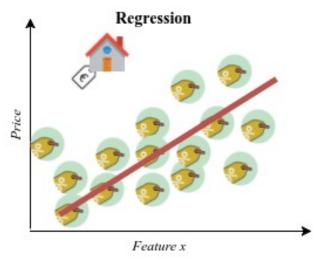


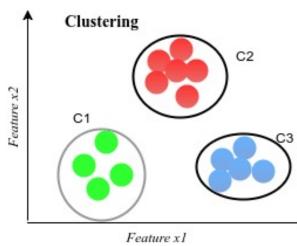
Técnicas



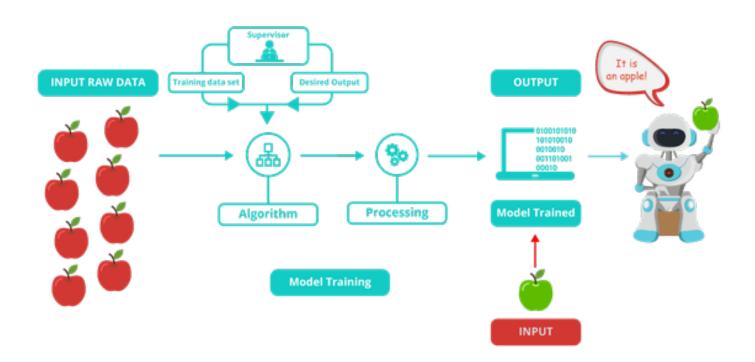
Diferencias entre supervisado y no supervisado







Objetivo del Supervised Learning



Fases del Supervised Learning

Problema de clasificación clásico

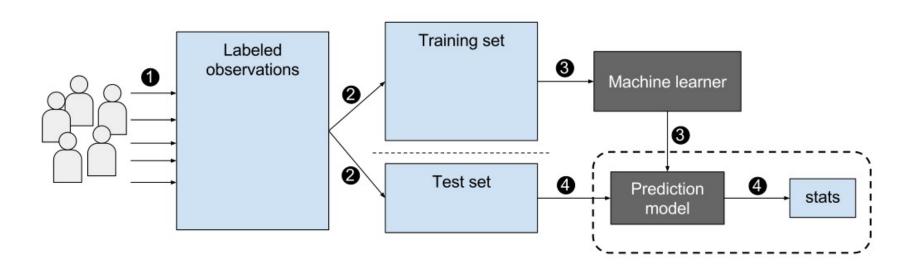


Formatos de los datos

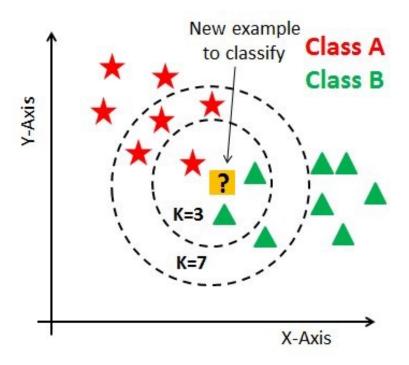


EXHAUST_F1 Exhaustion F1	WEAK_F1 Lowest 20% grip strength F1	SLOW_F1 Usual pace slowest quintile F1	SLOW_F1B Fast pace slowest quintile F1	INACTIVE_F1 Lowest 20% of PASE by gender F1	FRAILTY_F1 Frailty Index F1
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	0
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	0
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	0
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(1) Yes	(2) No	0
(1) Yes	(1) Yes	(1) Yes	(1) Yes	(1) Yes	4
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	0
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	0
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	0
(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	(2) No	0
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(2) No	(1) Vac	(1) Vac	(1) Vac	(1) Vac	2

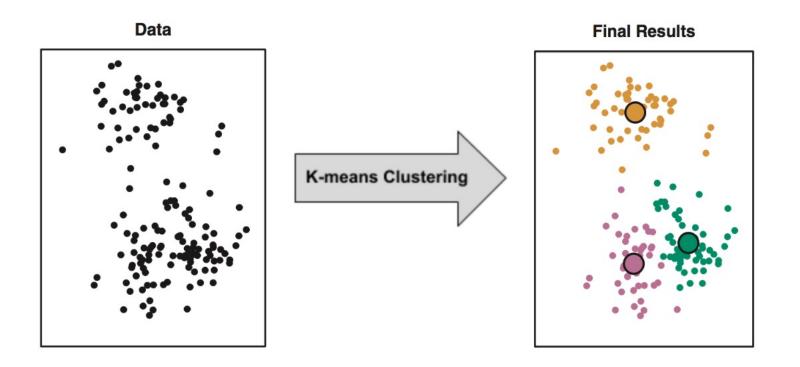
Proceso del Supervised Learning



k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN)



Unsupervised Learning

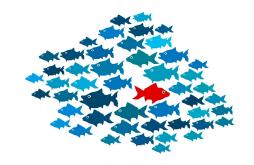


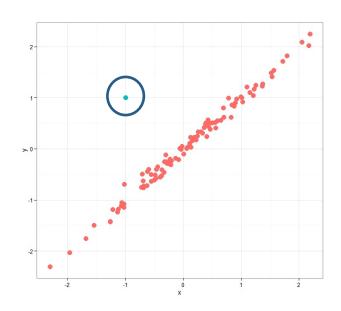
Machine Learning para todos (MLaaS)

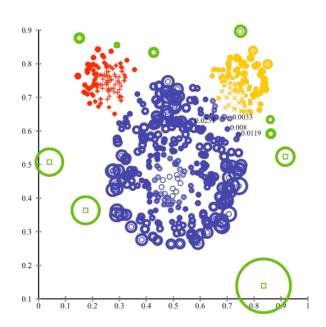
- Democratización
- Google <u>Cloud Platform</u>
- Google Cloud AutoML^{BETA}
- AutoML UI



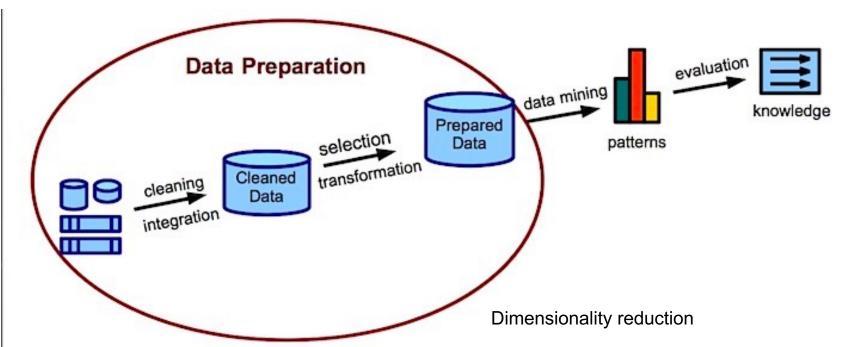
Outlier Detection



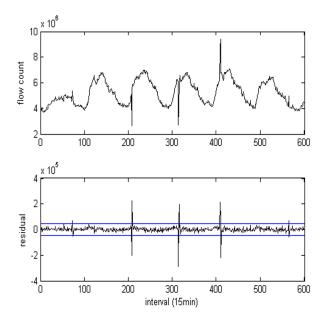


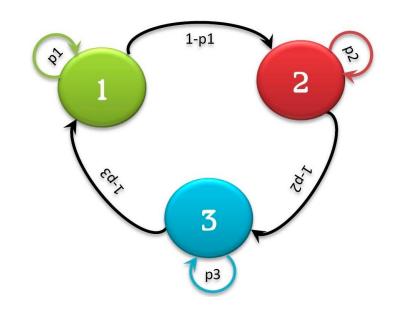


Datos de Sensores: Preprocesamiento



Series Temporales Predicción y Outliers





¡Gracias!

¿Preguntas?

