

---



# **Oficina Gratuíta de Machine Learning**

Café Coworking - Tecnopuc

<http://goo.gl/BgoJmm>

# Facilitadores

---



Camila



Henrique

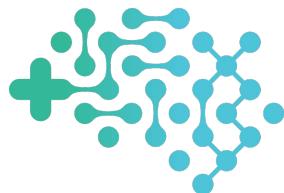


João



Jonatas

KUNUMI



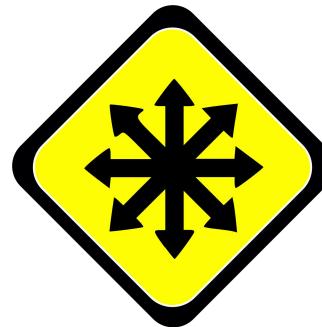
Grupo de  
**Inteligência Artificial**  
na Saúde

**RENNER**

# Edições Anteriores

(259 participantes)

---



ft<sub>18</sub>

PUCRS  
(PPGCC e PPGB)

memed

TECNO PUC  
(Setembro e Dezembro)

# Sopa de Letrinhas

---

Descoberta do Conhecimento      Computação Cognitiva  
Inteligência Artificial      Dados      Banco de Dados  
Computação em Nuvem  
Aprendizado      Redes Neurais  
Ciência de Dados  
Big Data      Padrões      de Máquina  
Supervisionada      Mineração de Dados      Inteligência Computacional  
Computação Instintiva

# Ferramentas

---

## Machine Learning

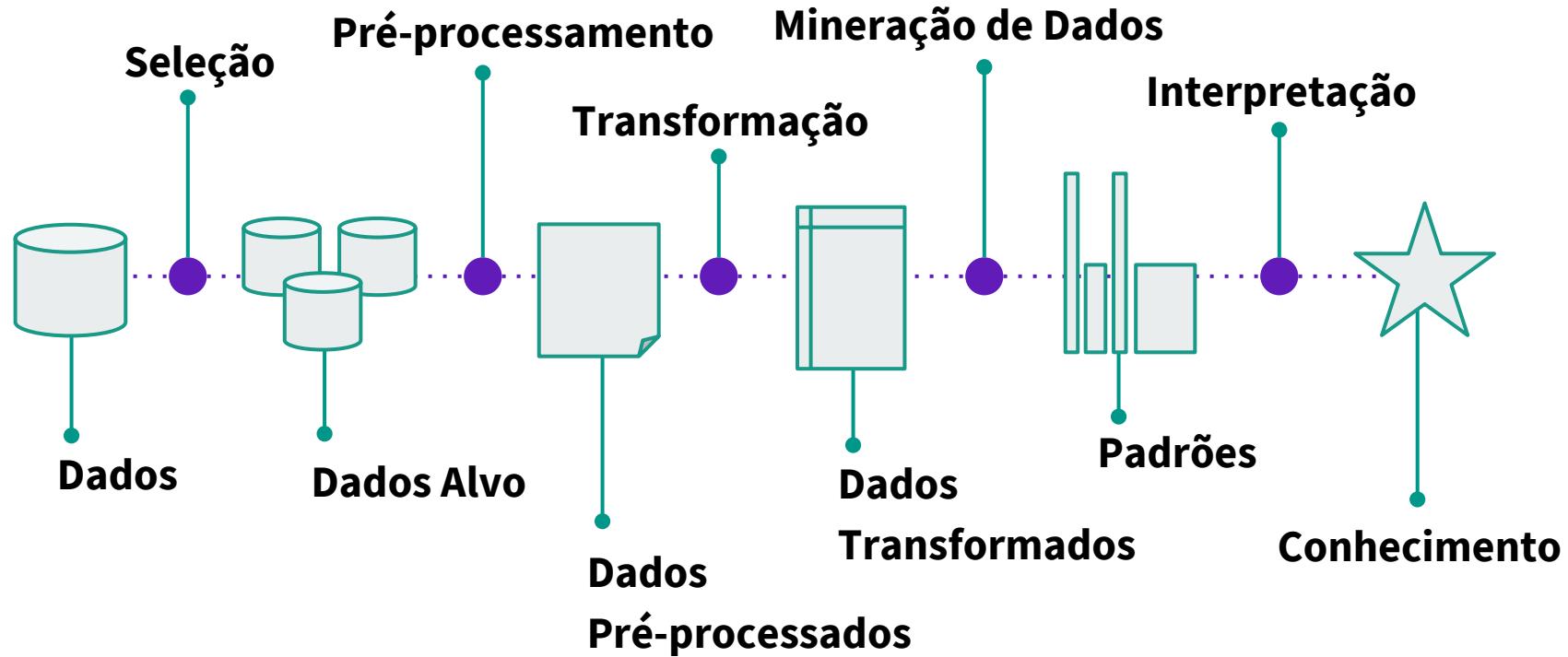


## Big Data

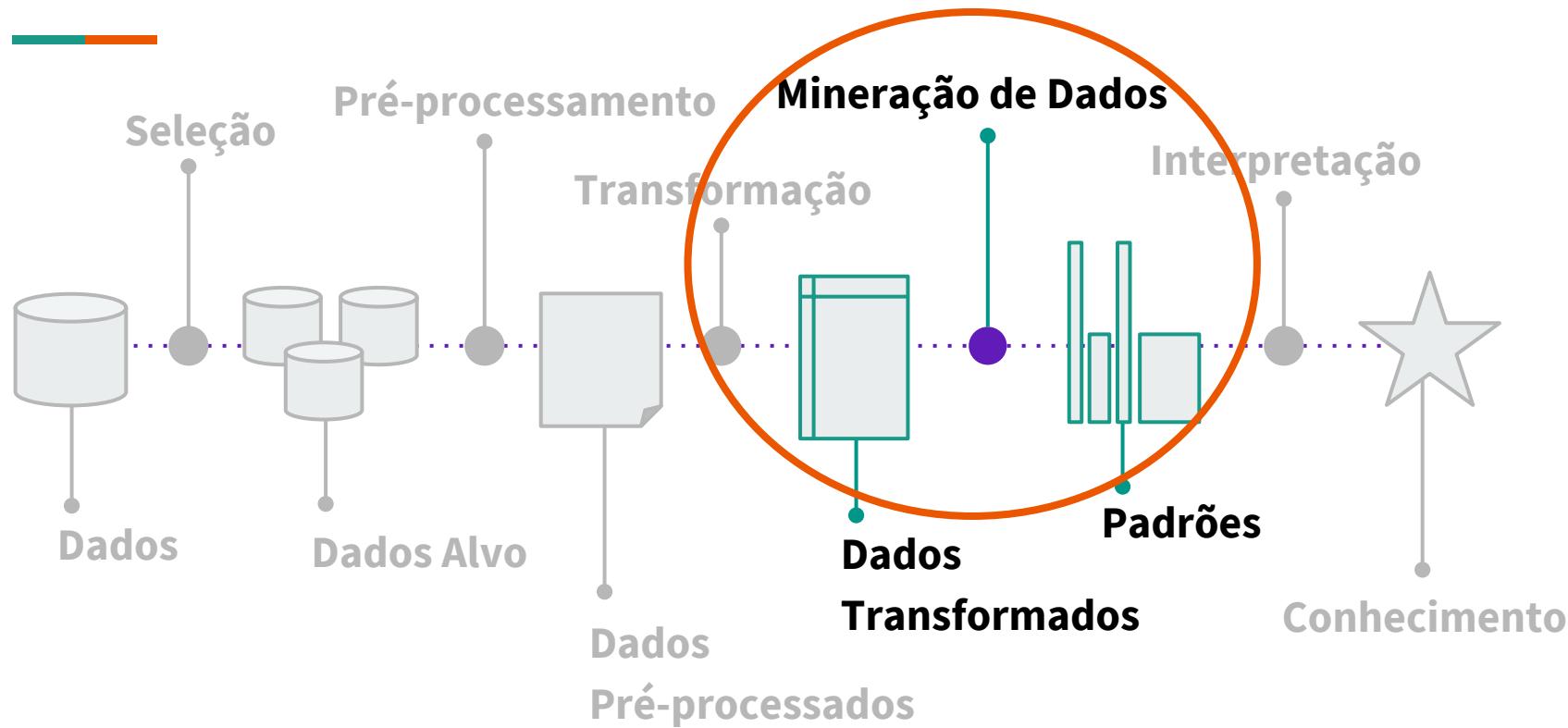


# Descoberta de Conhecimento

---

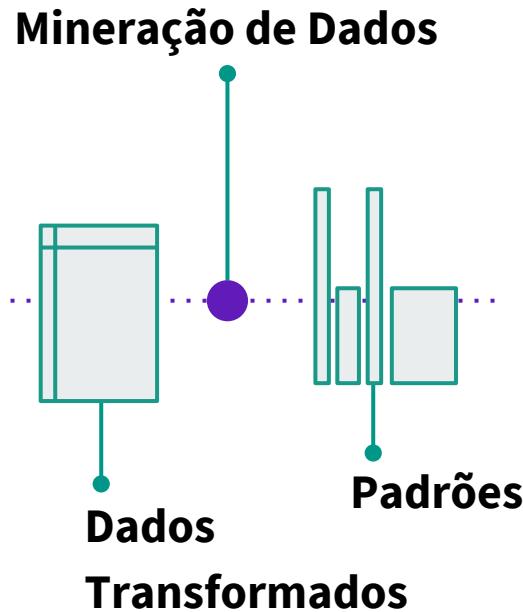


# Descoberta de Conhecimento



# Mineração de Dados

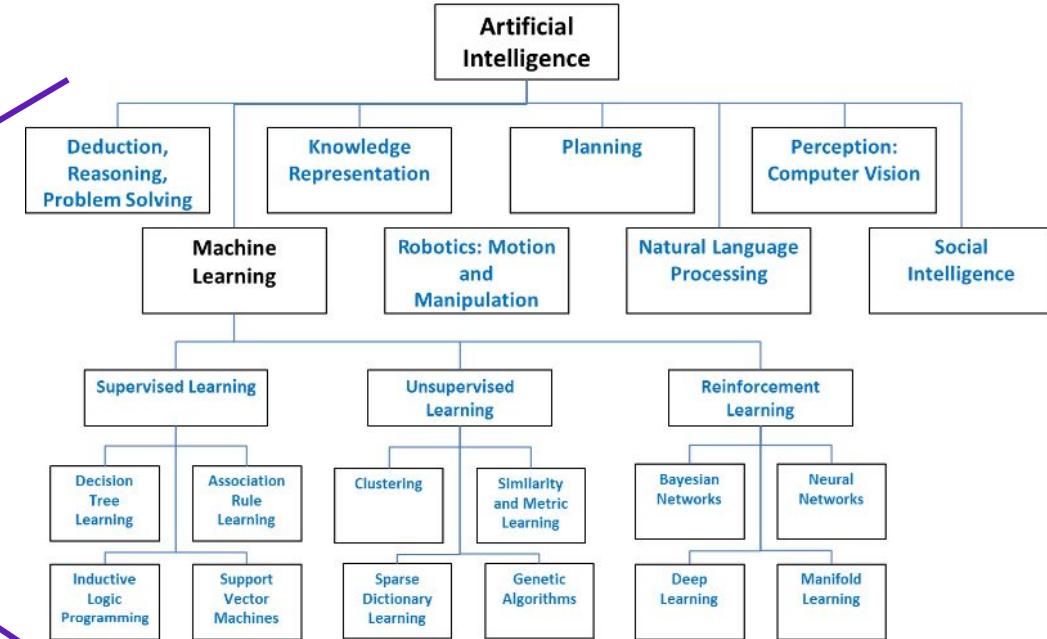
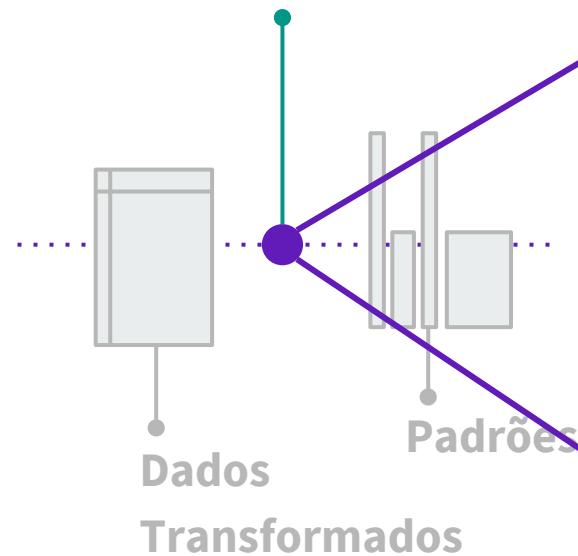
---



# Aprendizado de Máquina

---

## Mineração de Dados



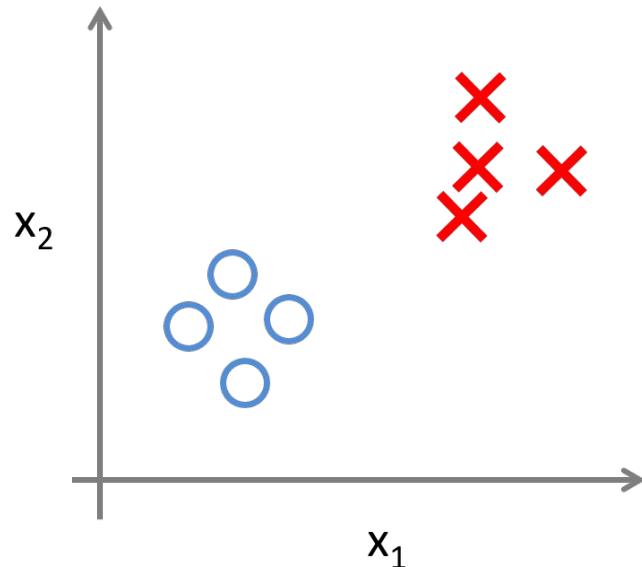
# Tipos de Aprendizagem

---

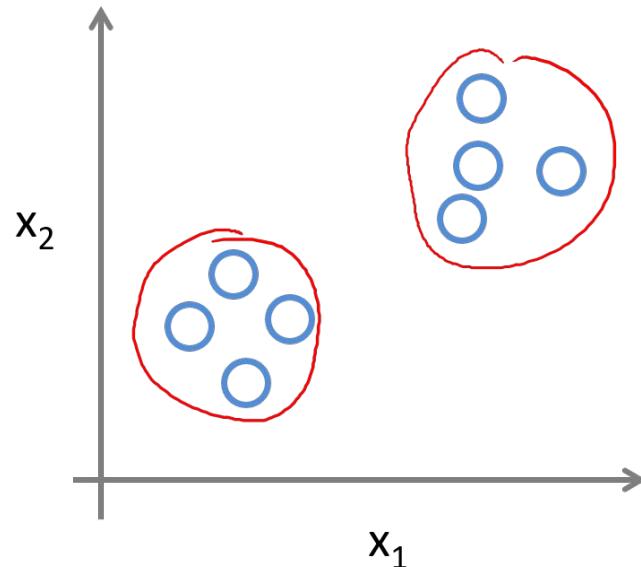
# Aprendizado de Máquina

---

Supervised Learning



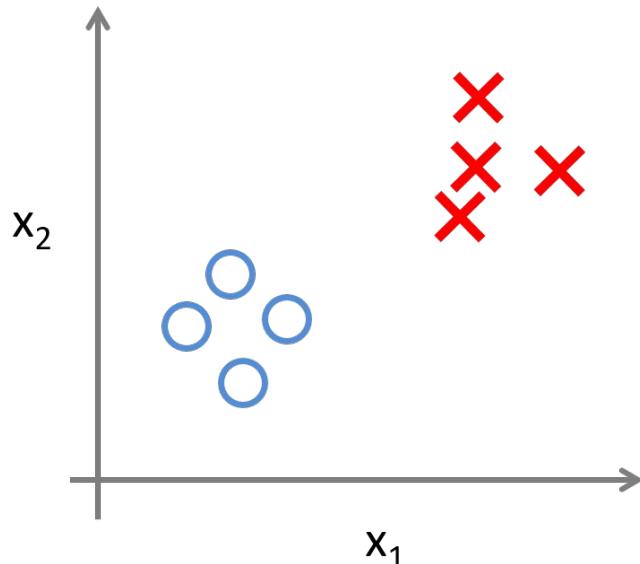
Unsupervised Learning



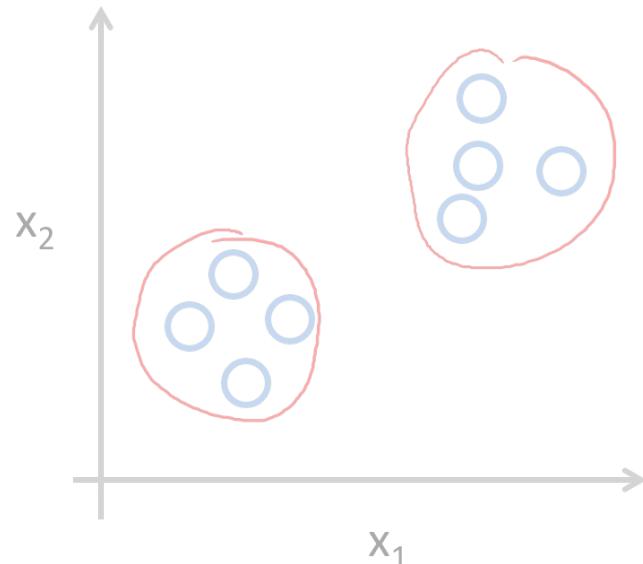
# Supervisionado

---

Supervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning





 alamy stock photo

JC3KYR  
[www.alamy.com](http://www.alamy.com)



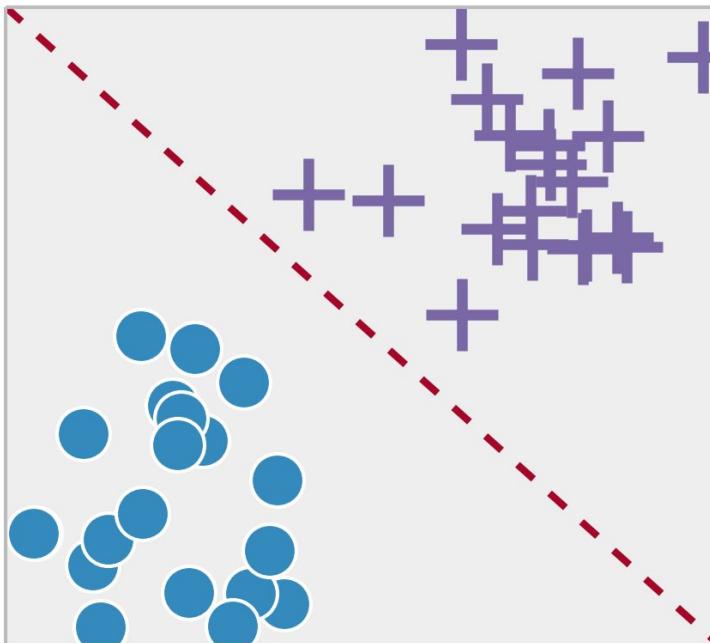
 alamy stock photo

E8NGXG  
[www.alamy.com](http://www.alamy.com)

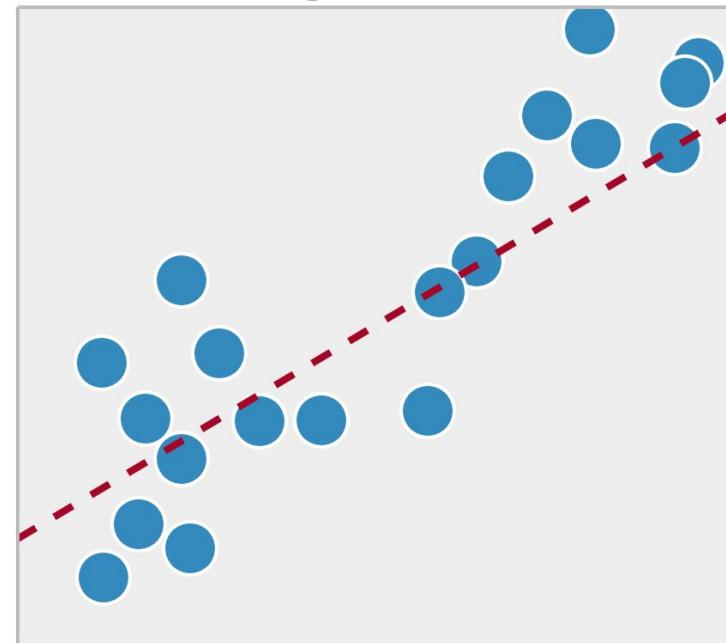
# Supervisionado

---

Classification



Regression



# Classificação (atributos)

Sintomas	Exames	Sinais	Resultado
0 0 1 0 1	0 0.15 8	0 10 15	Sim
0 1 0 0 0	0.11 0 0	0.5 9 12	Não
0 1 0 0 1	0 0.12 7	0 11 12	Sim

# Regressão (atributos)

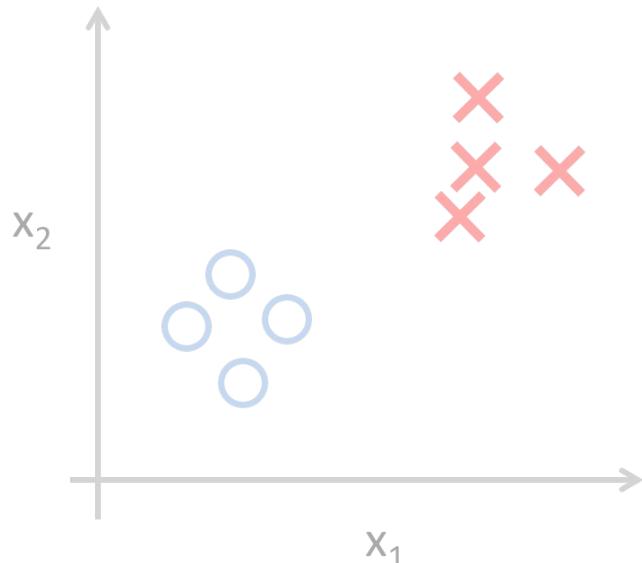
---

Sintomas	Exames	Sinais	Resultado
0 0 1 0 1	0 0.15 8	0 10 15	15
0 1 0 0 0	0.11 0 0	0.5 9 12	5
0 1 0 0 1	0 0.12 7	0 11 12	20

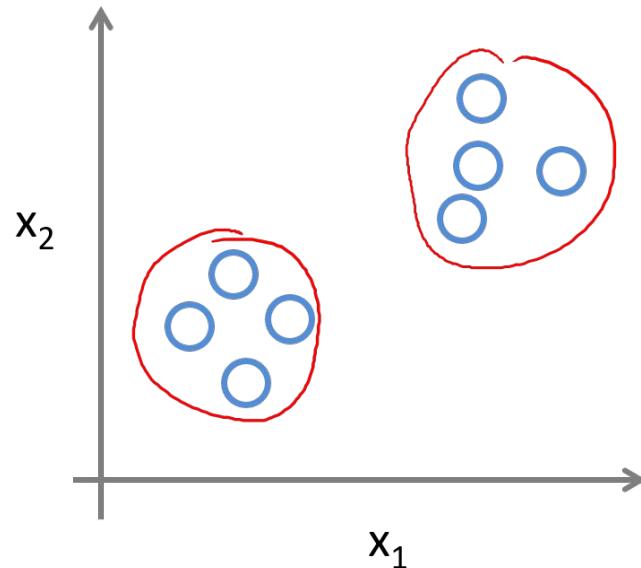
# Não-Supervisionado

---

Supervised Learning

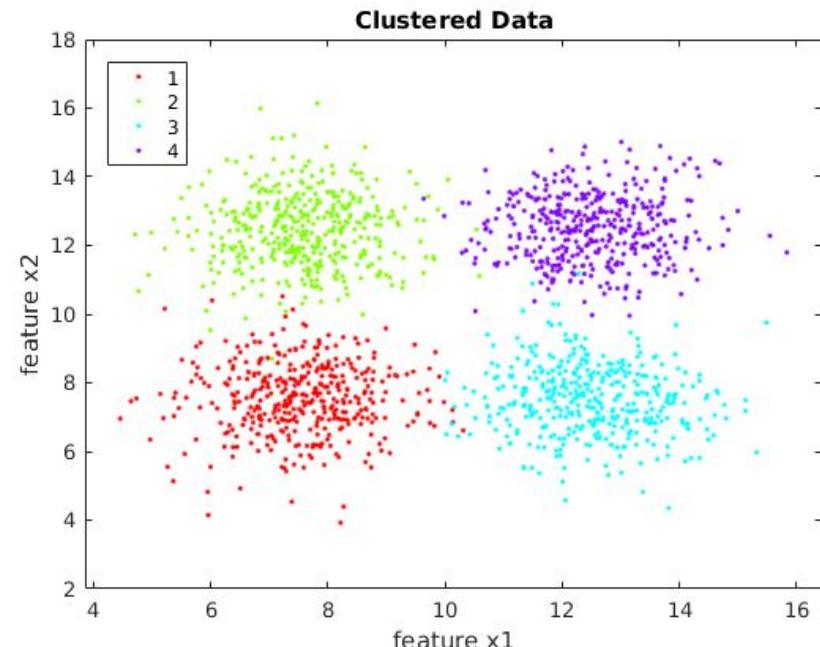
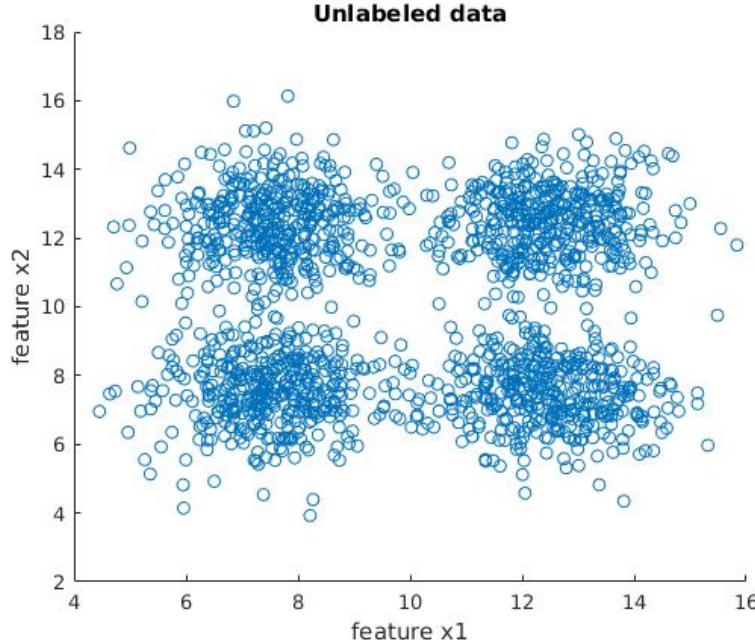


Unsupervised Learning

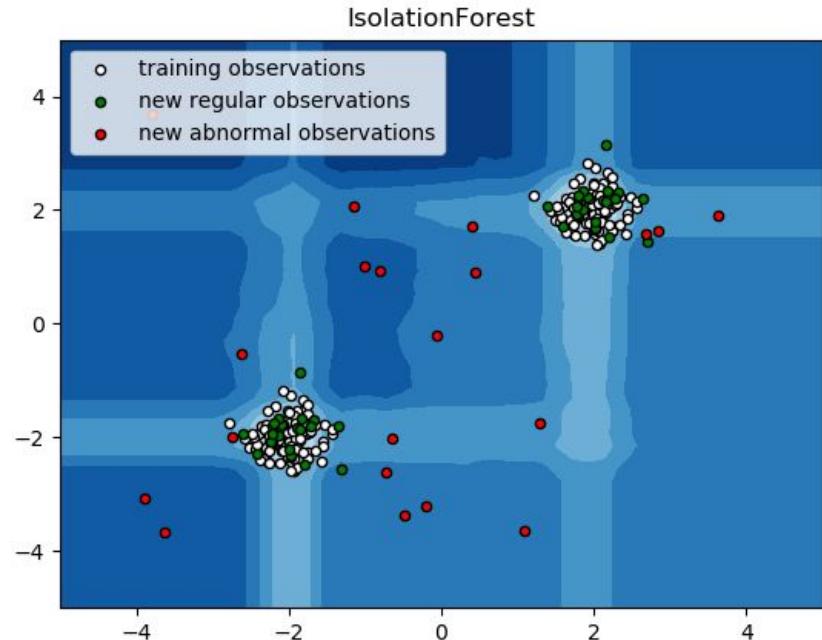
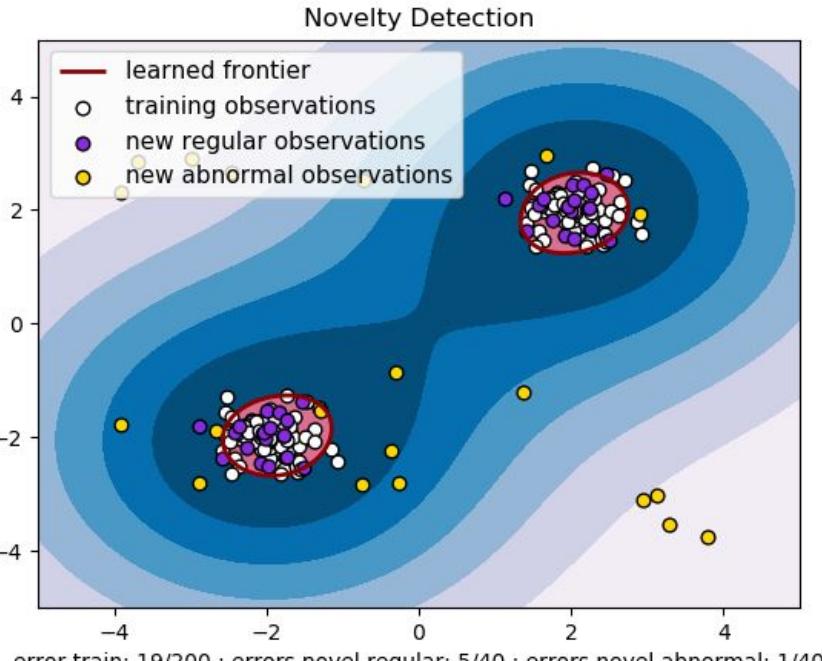


# Não-Supervisionado **Agrupamento**

---



# Não-Supervisionado Detecção de Anomalia



Imagens: [http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/outlier\\_detection.html](http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/outlier_detection.html)

# Não-Supervisionado Regras de Associação



Rule	Support	Confidence	Lift
$A \Rightarrow D$	2/5	2/3	10/9
$C \Rightarrow A$	2/5	2/4	5/6
$A \Rightarrow C$	2/5	2/3	5/6
$B \& C \Rightarrow D$	1/5	1/3	5/9

$$Support = \frac{Frequency(X, Y)}{N}$$

$$\rightarrow Confidence = \frac{Frequency(X, Y)}{Frequency(X)}$$

$$Lift = \frac{Support}{Support(X) \times Support(Y)}$$

# Não-Supervisionado Word Embeddings

---

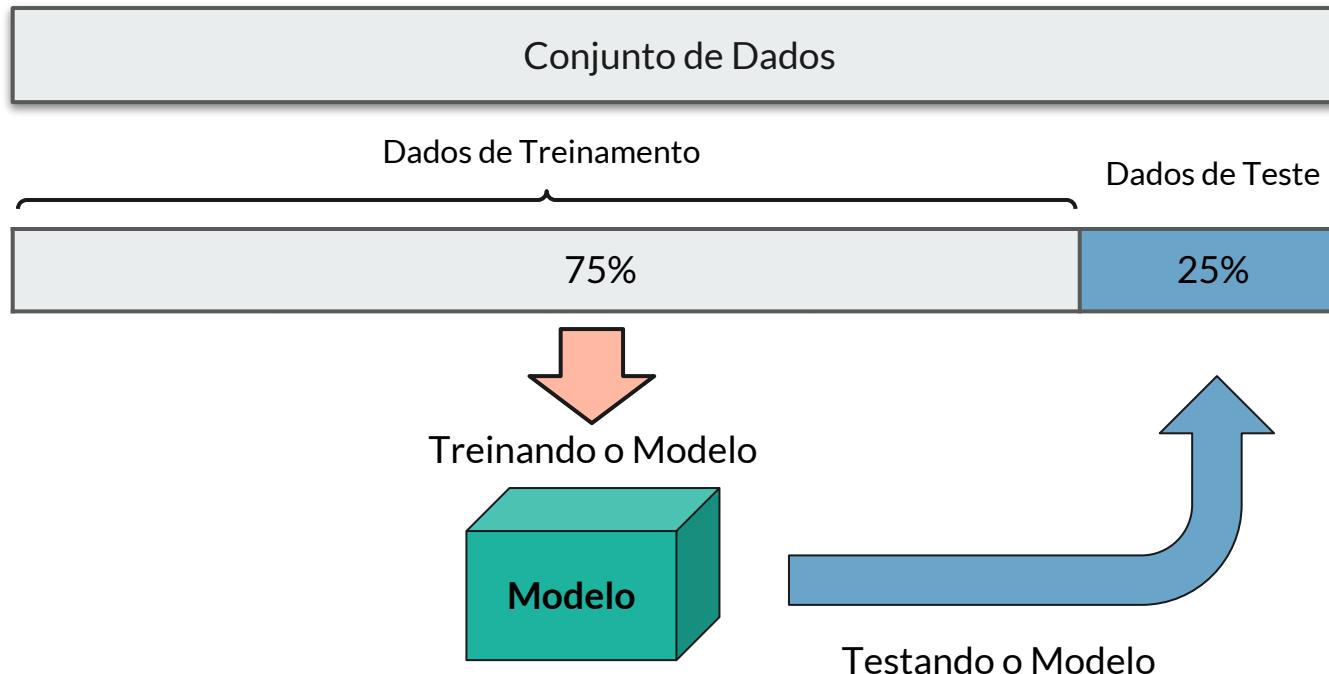


# Avaliação dos Modelos



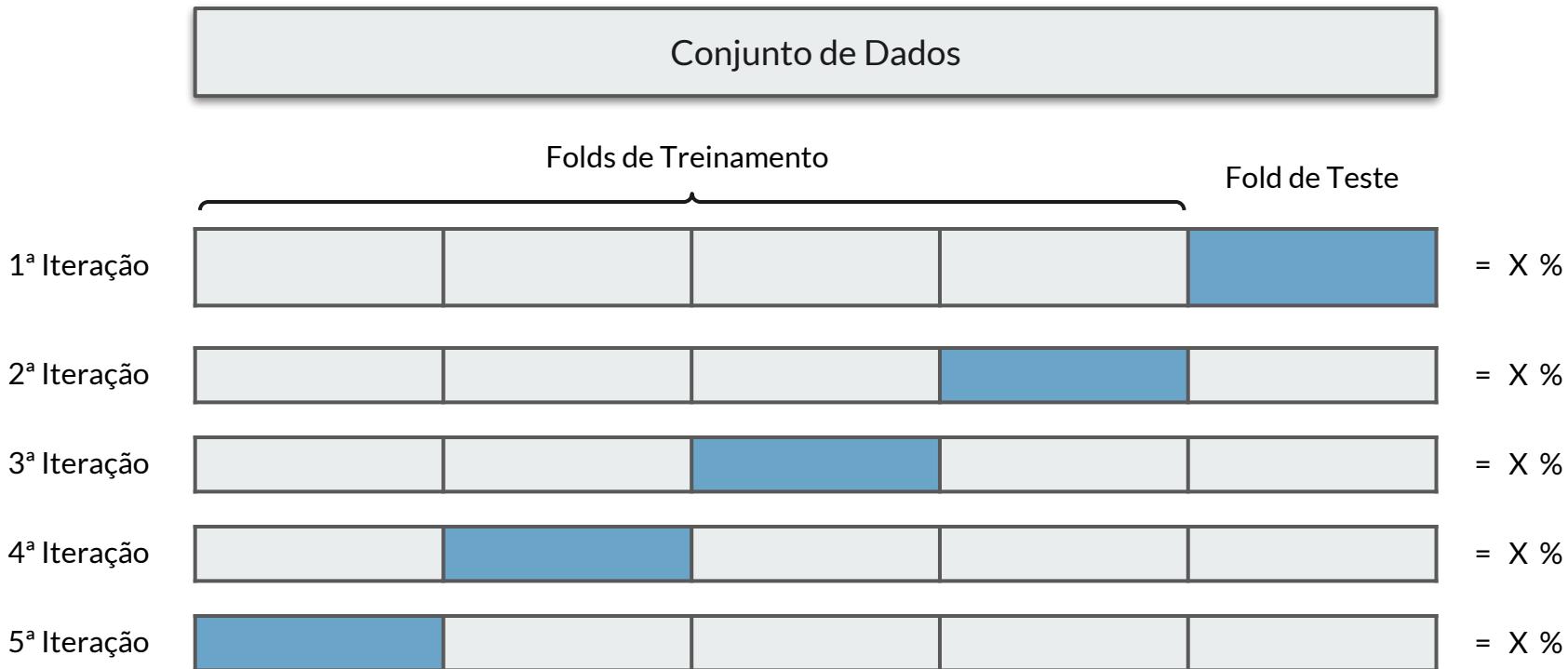
# Treino e Teste

---



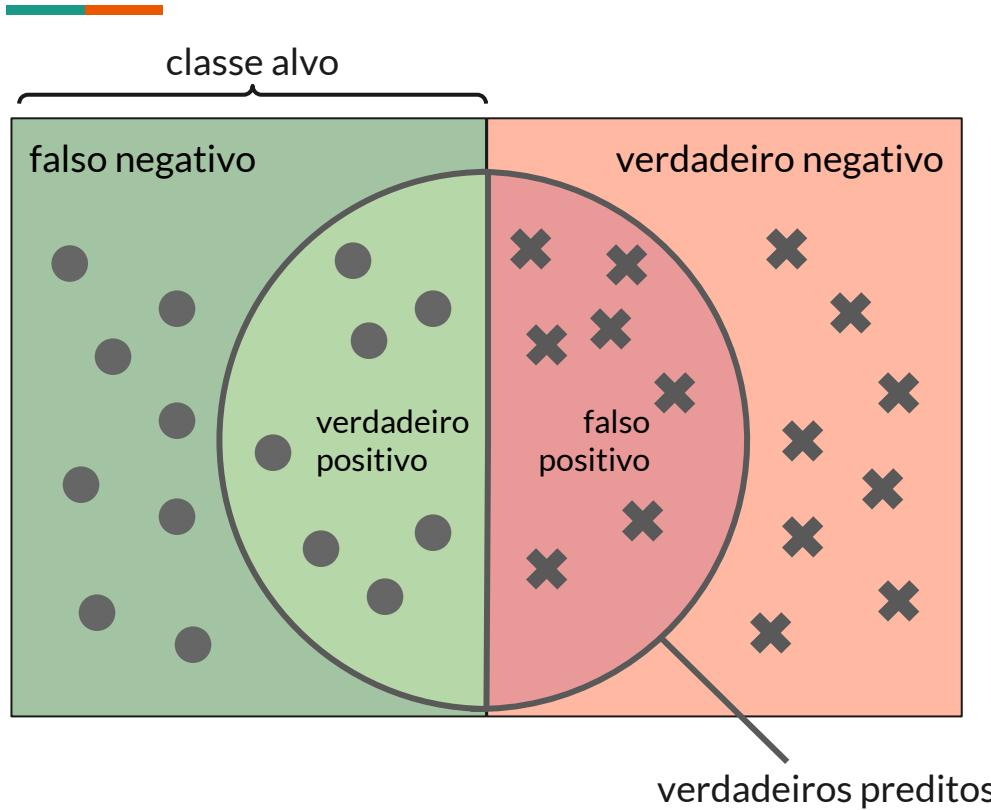
# Validação Cruzada (5 Folds)

---



# Acurácia, Precisão e Abrangência

Classificação

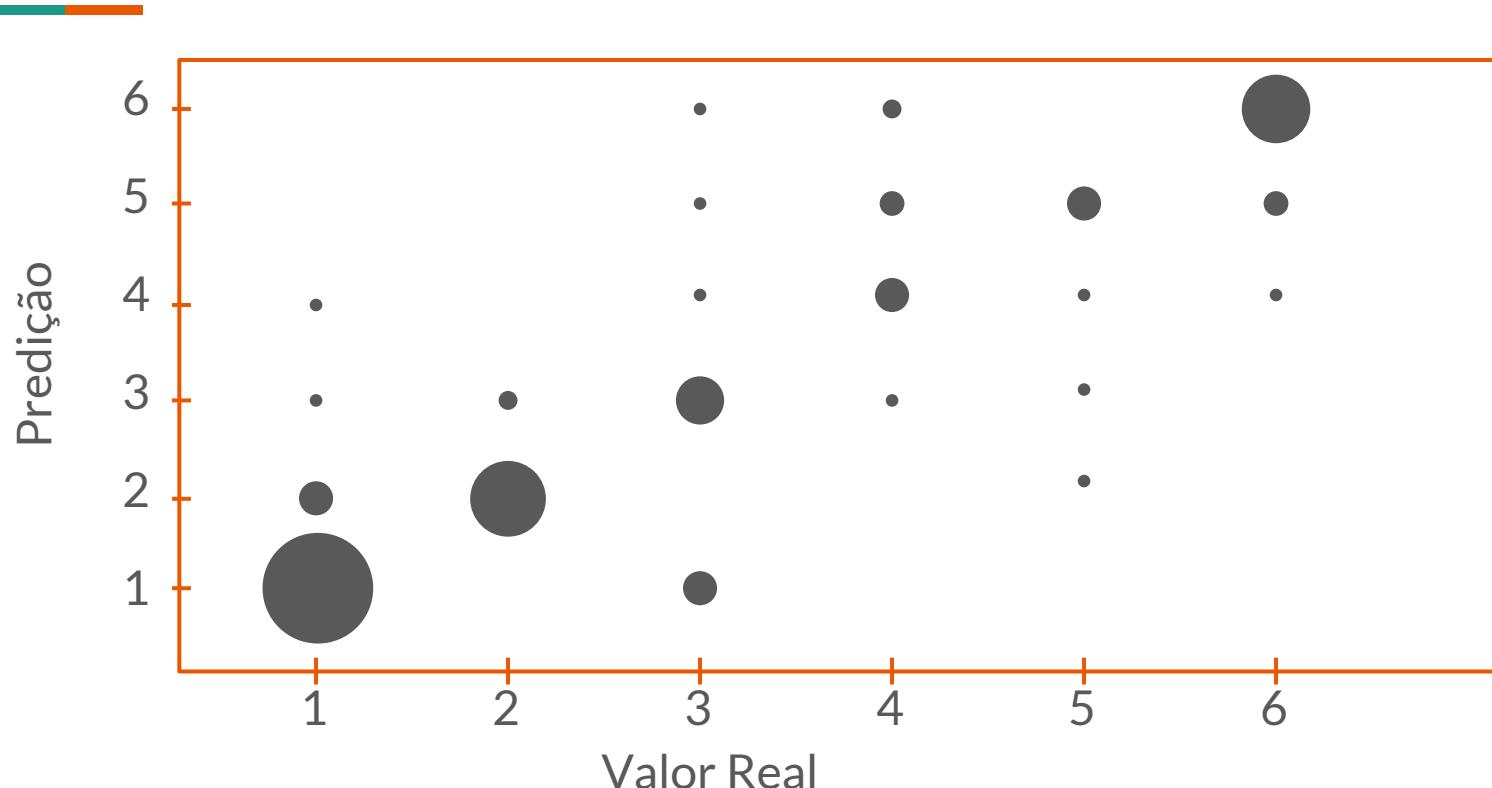


$$\text{Acurácia} = \frac{\text{verdadeiro positivo} + \text{verdadeiro negativo}}{\text{falso negativo} + \text{verdadeiro positivo} + \text{falso positivo} + \text{verdadeiro negativo}}$$

$$\text{Precisão} = \frac{\text{verdadeiro positivo}}{\text{verdadeiro positivo} + \text{falso positivo}}$$

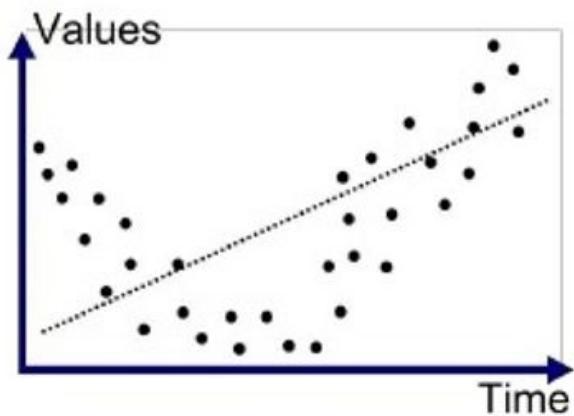
$$\text{Abrangência} = \frac{\text{verdadeiro positivo}}{\text{verdadeiro positivo} + \text{falso negativo}}$$

# Erro Médio Absoluto Regressão

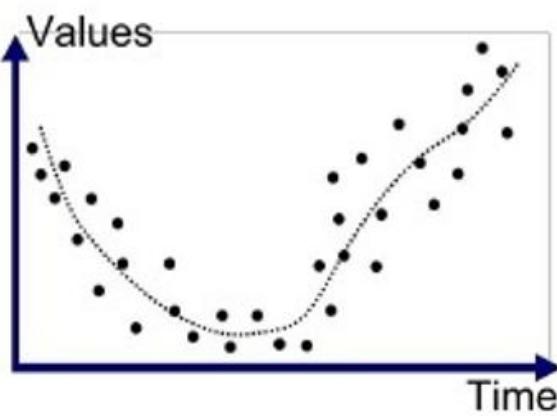


# Overfitting na Regressão

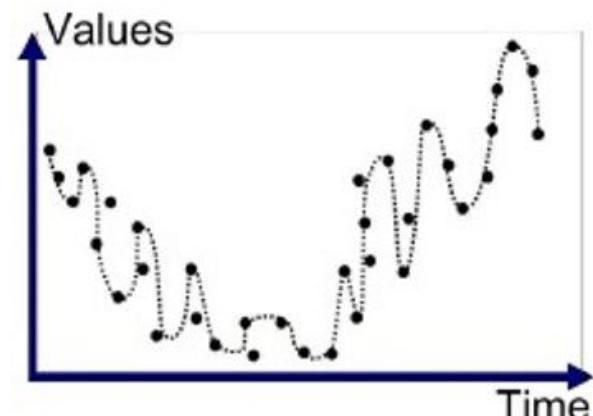
---



Underfitted



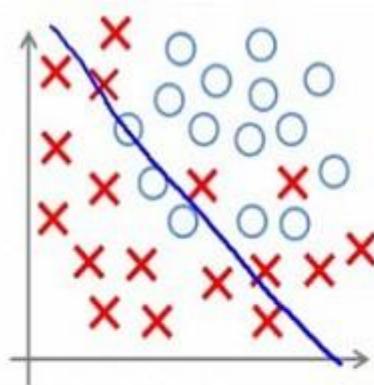
Good Fit/R robust



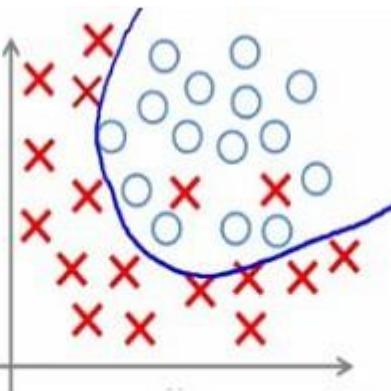
Overfitted

# Overfitting na Classificação

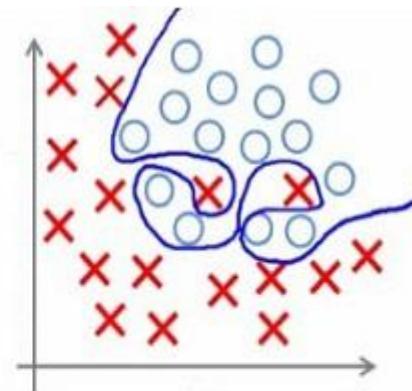
---



Under-fitting



Appropriate-fitting



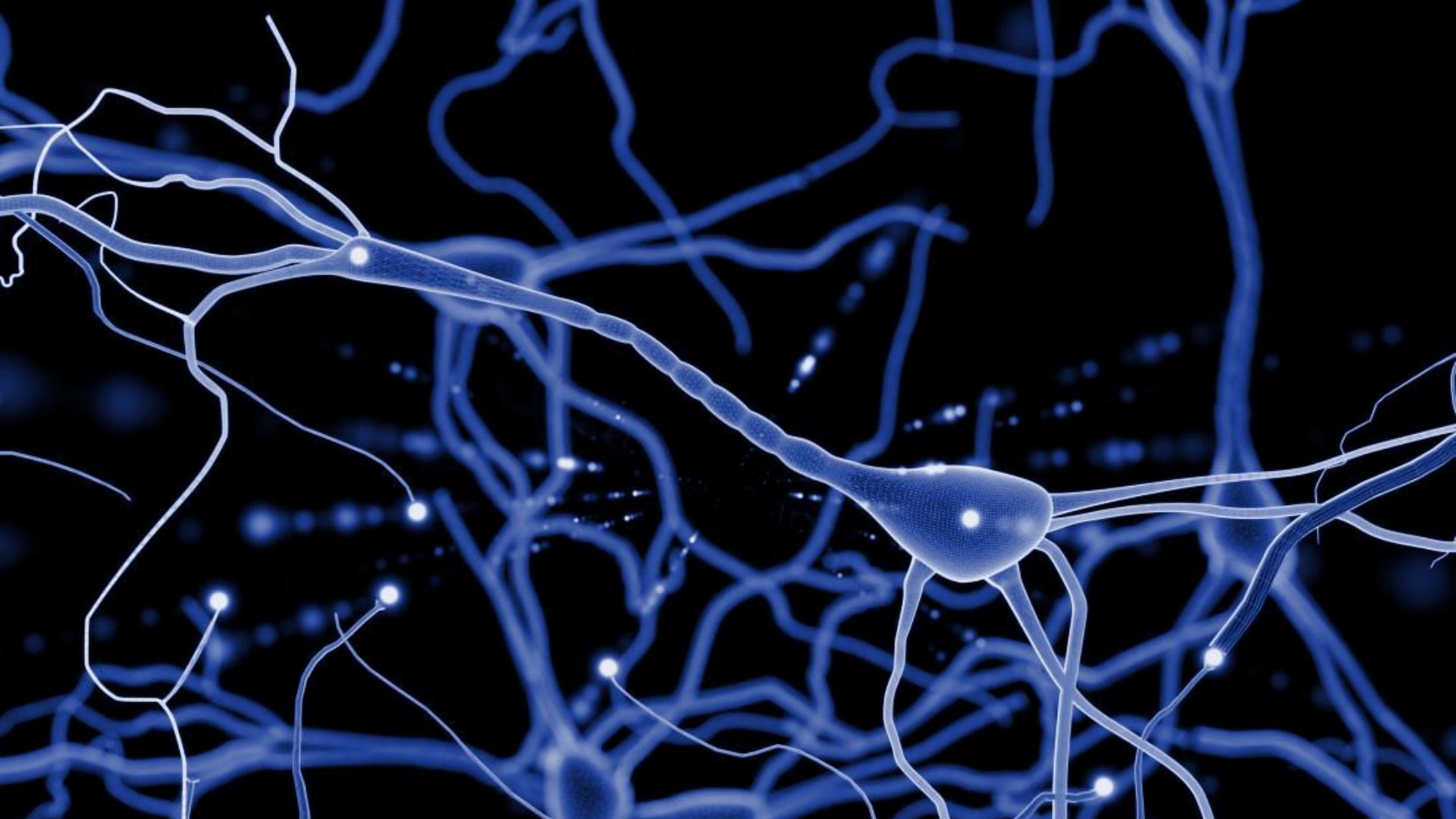
Over-fitting

(too simple to  
explain the  
variance)

(forcefitting -- too  
good to be true)

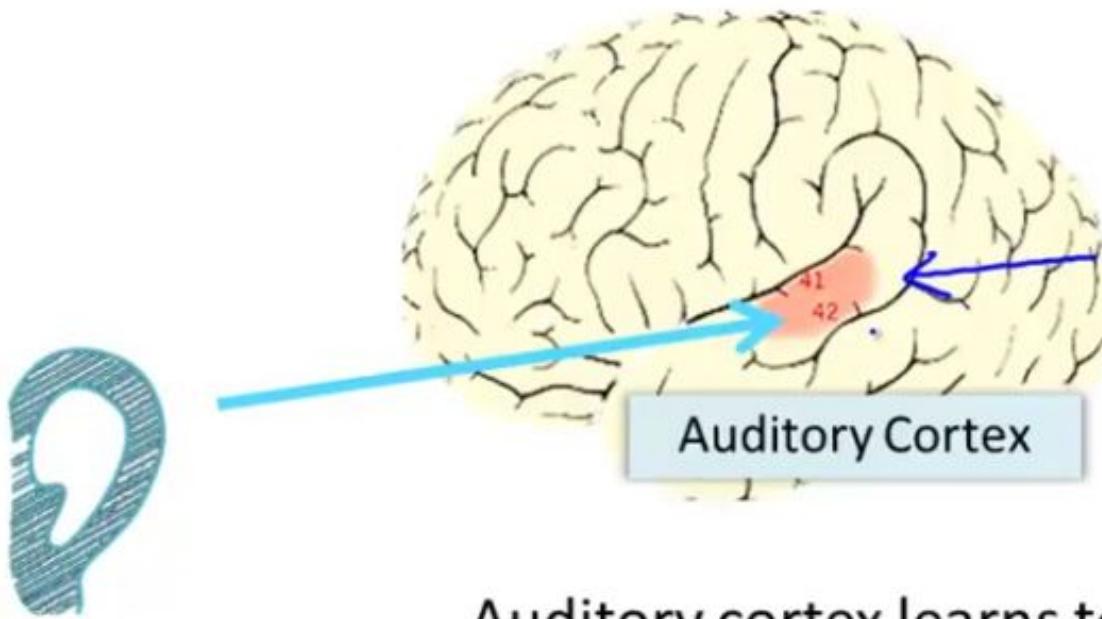
# Redes Neurais





# A hipótese do algoritmo de aprendizado único

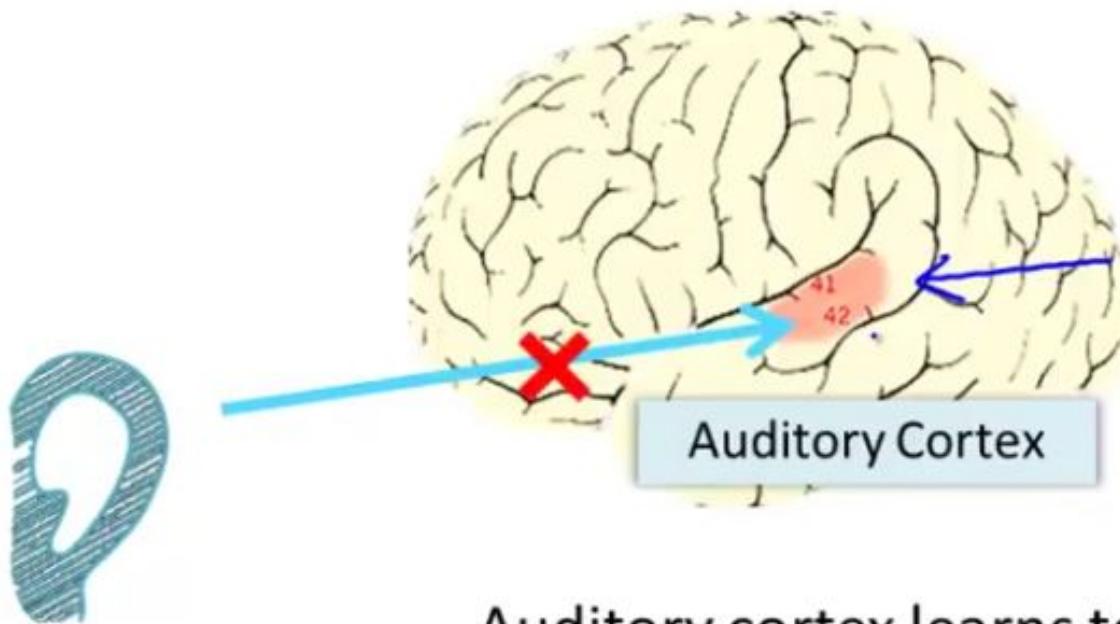
---



Auditory cortex learns to see

# A hipótese do algoritmo de aprendizado único

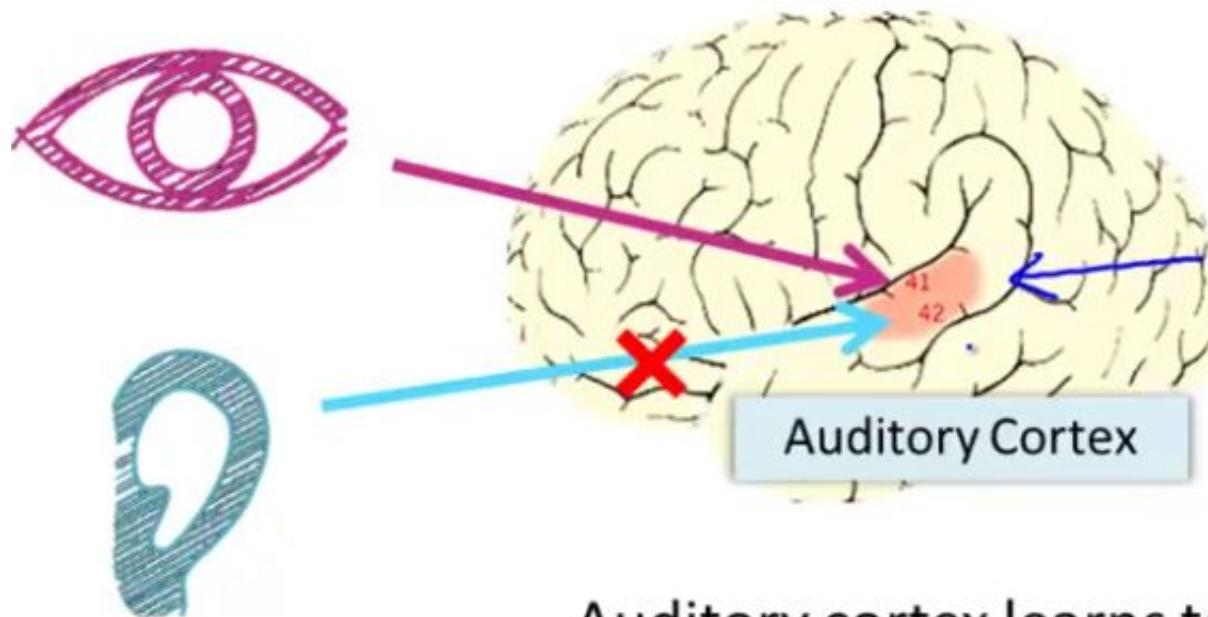
---



Auditory cortex learns to see

# A hipótese do algoritmo de aprendizado único

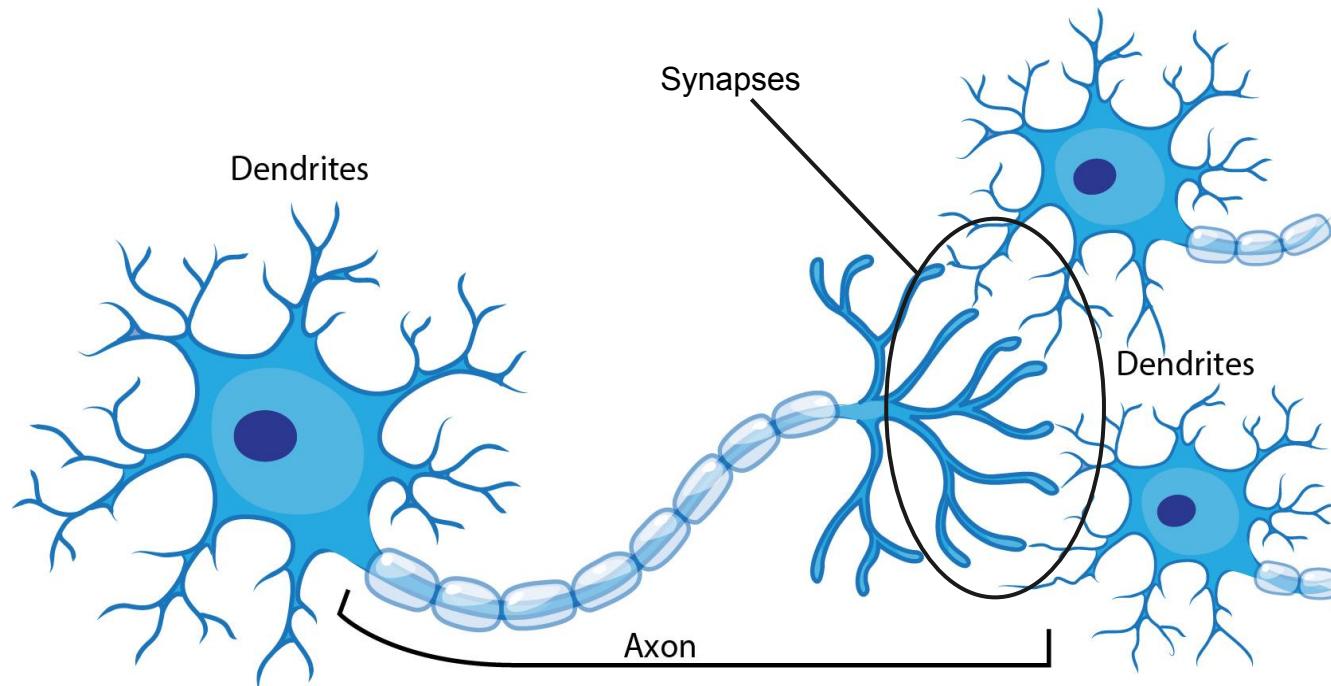
---



Auditory cortex learns to see

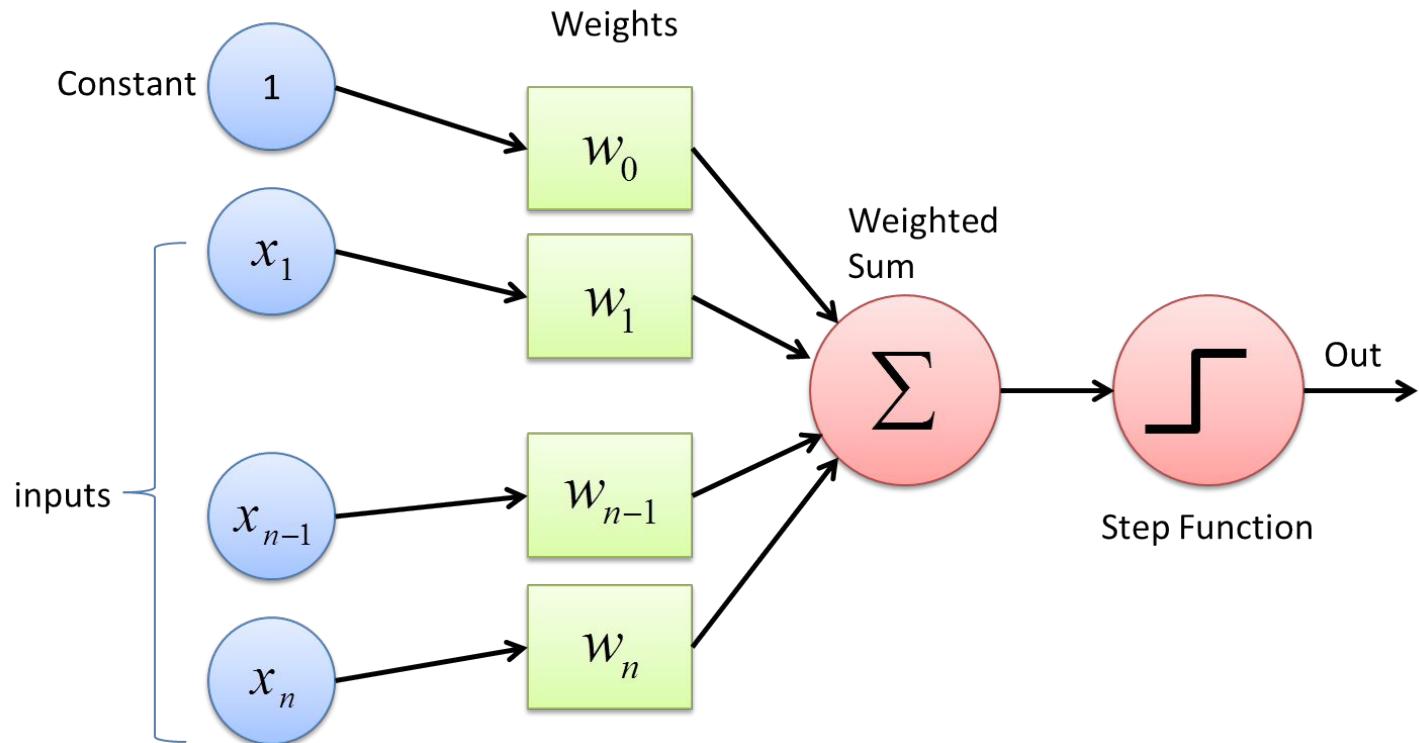
# Neurônio (perceptron)

---



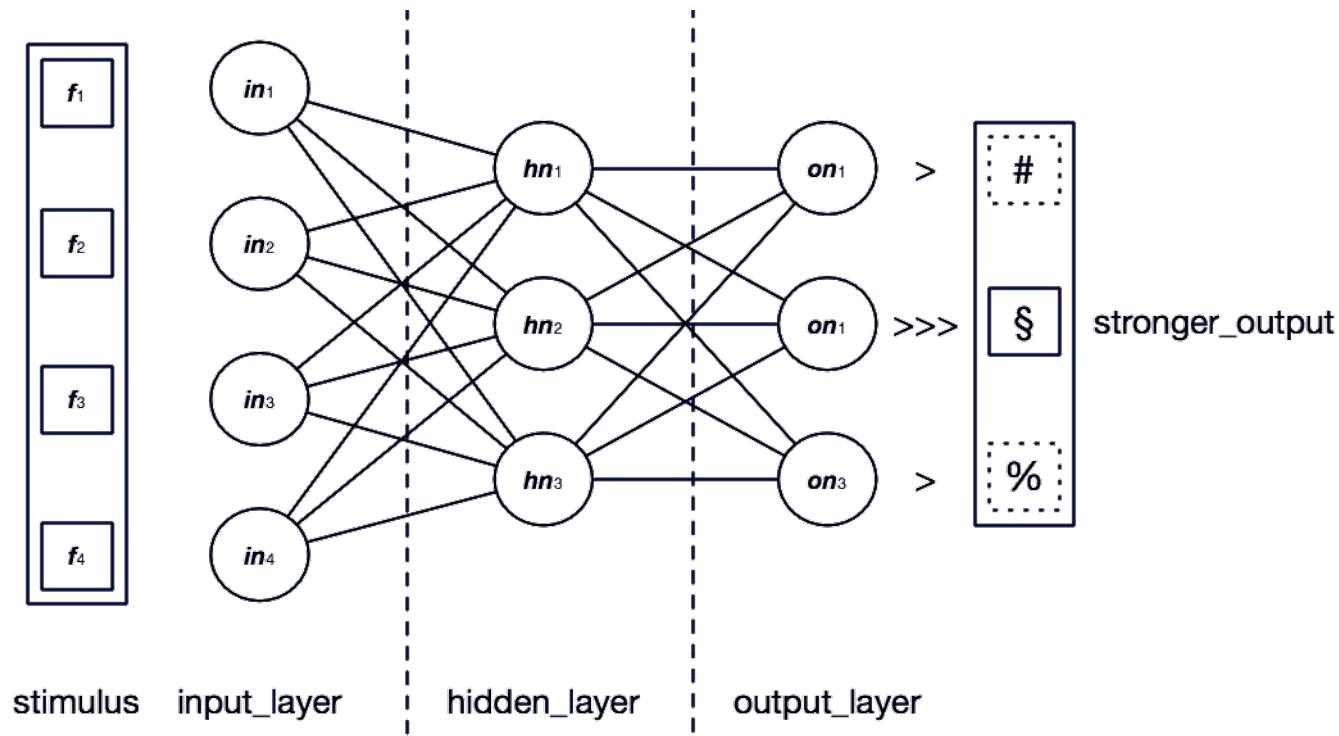
# Perceptron (neurônio)

---



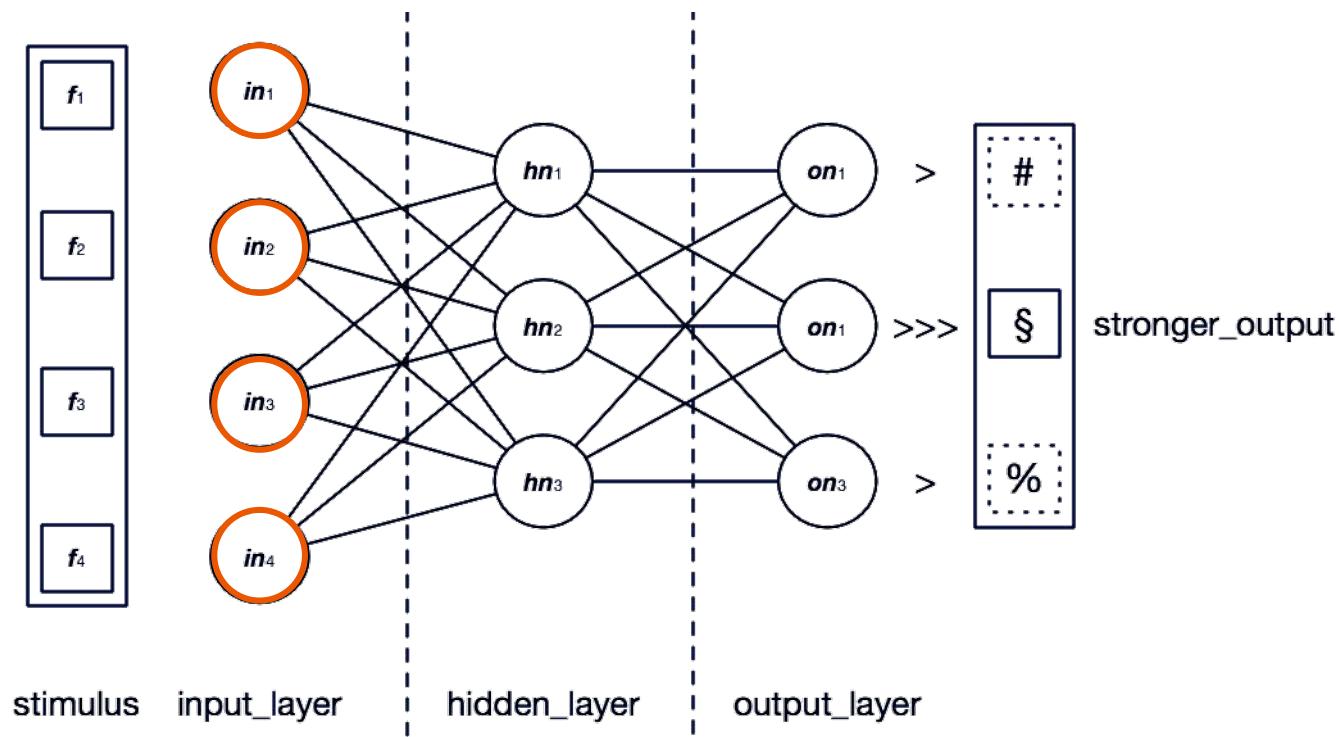
# Multi Layer Perceptron

---



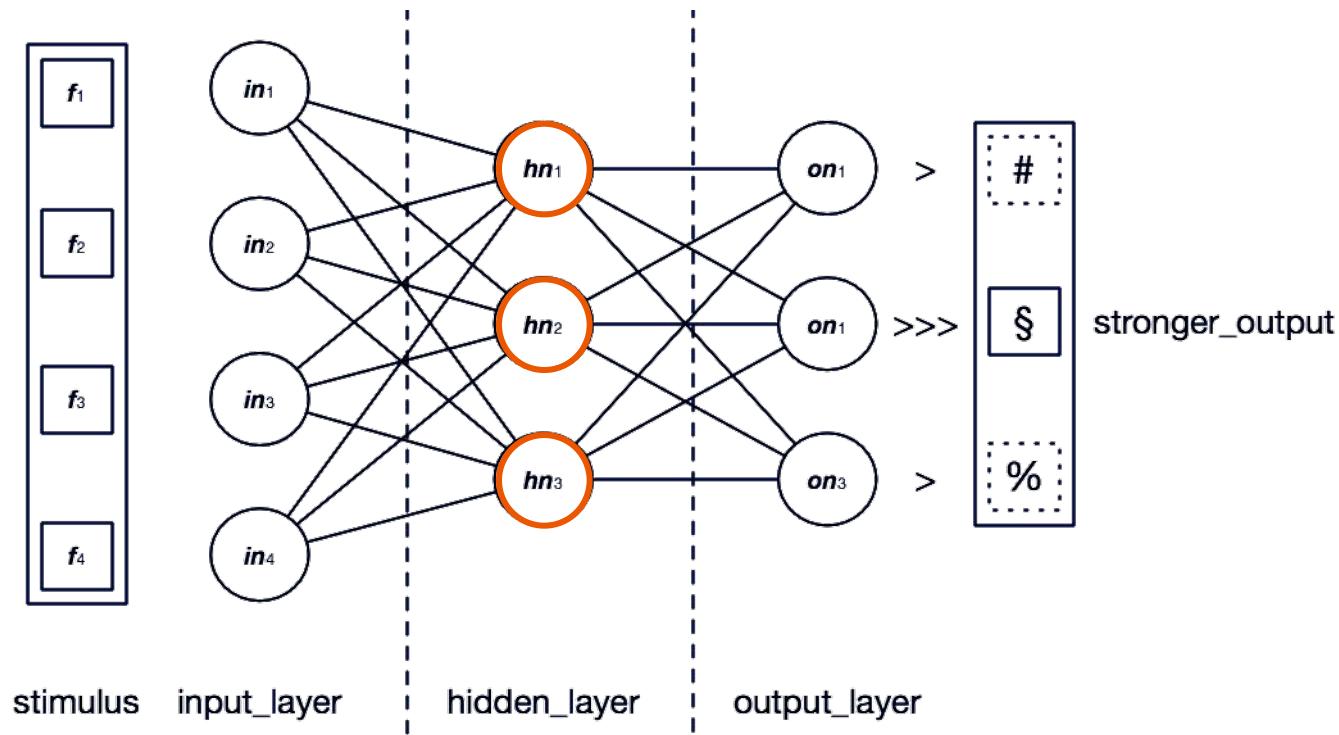
# Multi Layer Perceptron

---



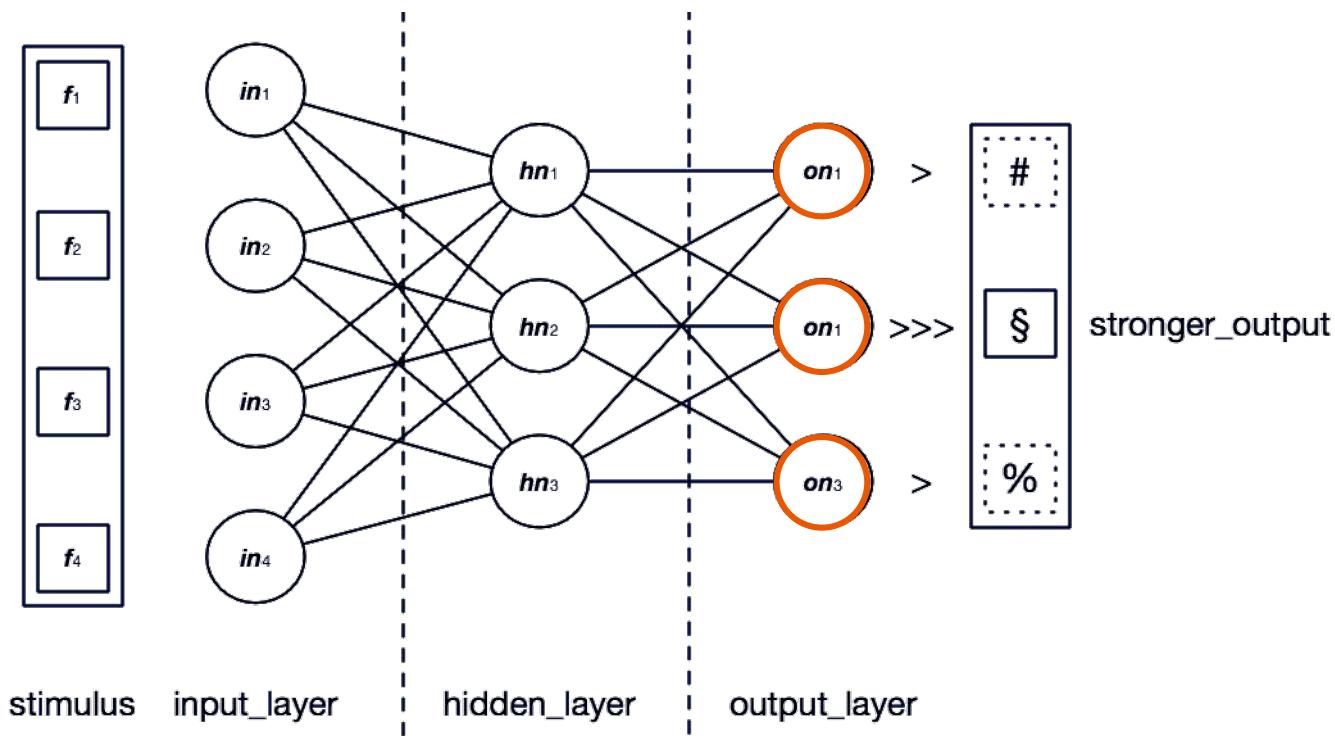
# Multi Layer Perceptron

---



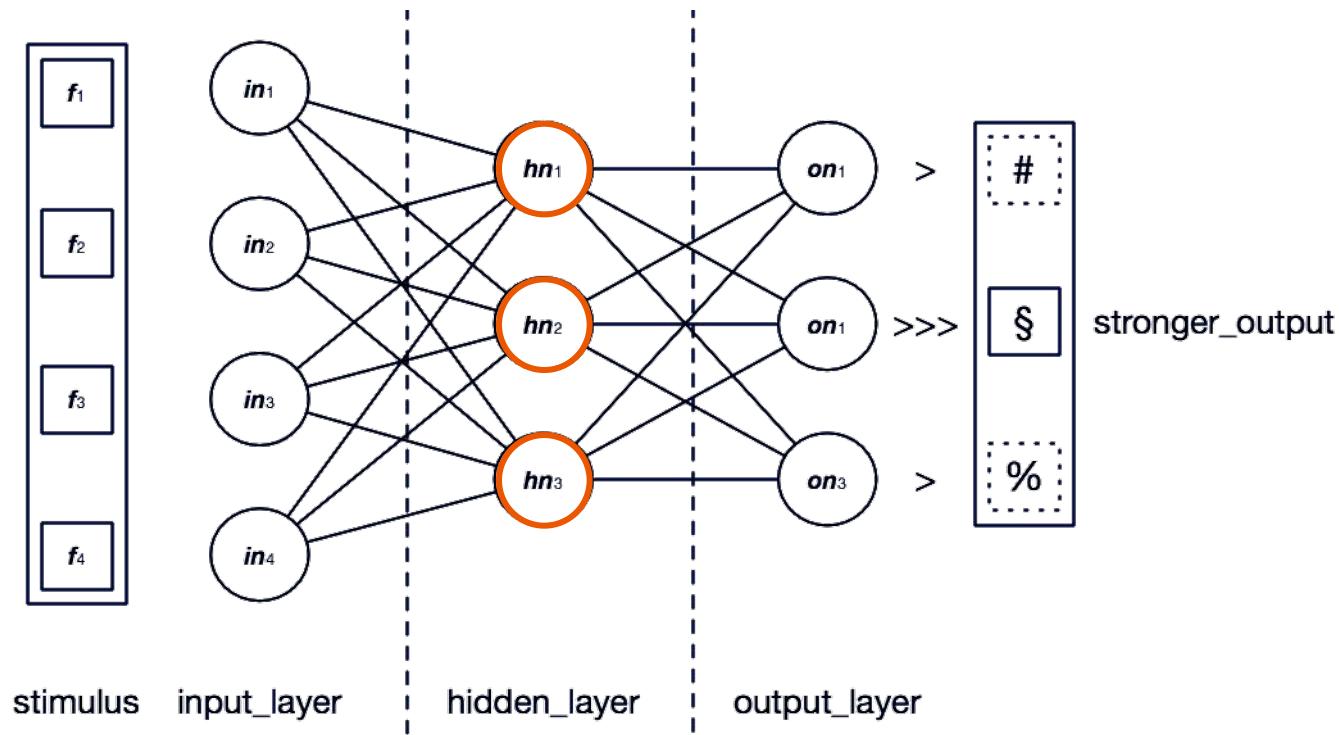
# Multi Layer Perceptron

---



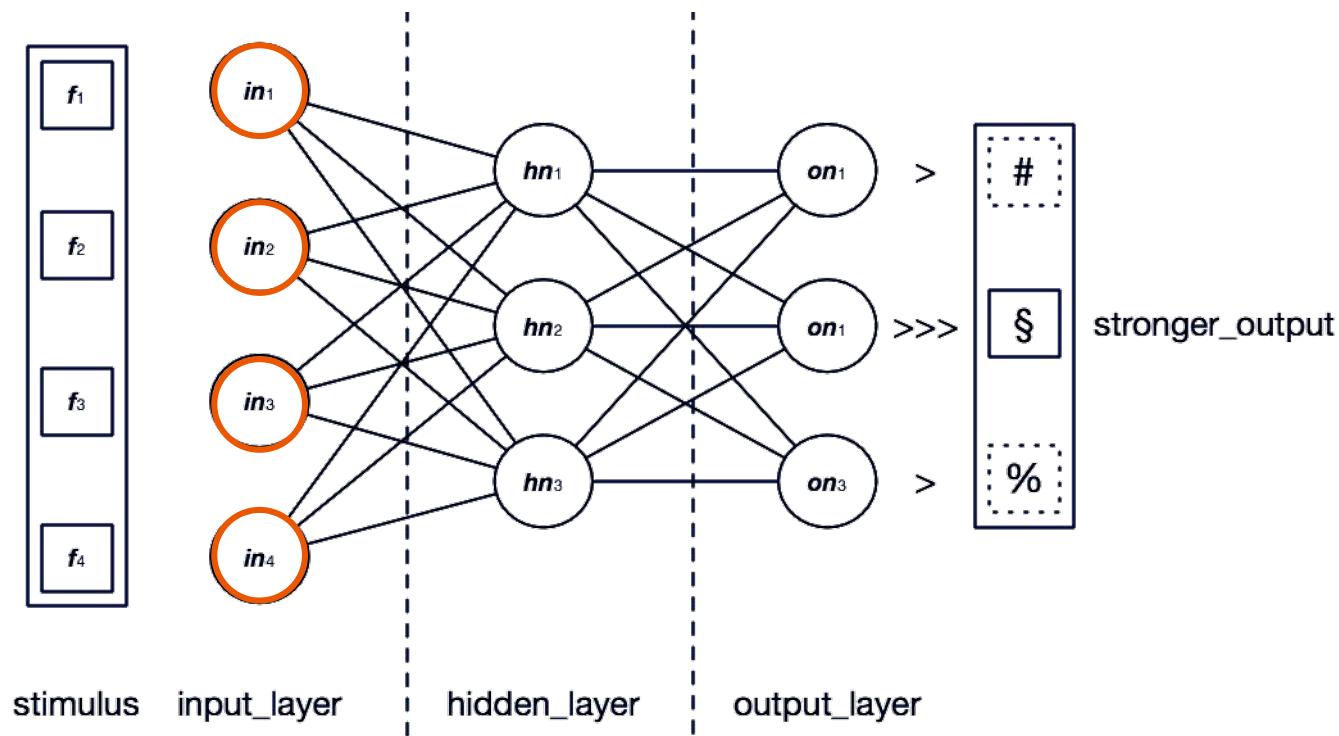
# Multi Layer Perceptron

---



# Multi Layer Perceptron

---



# Do que as RNs são capazes?

---

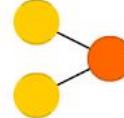
- Why Deep Learning Now? - ColdFusion

# Neural Networks

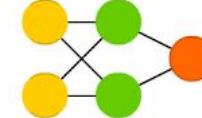
©2016 Fjodor van Veen - [asimovinstitute.org](http://asimovinstitute.org)

-  Backfed Input Cell
-  Input Cell
-  Noisy Input Cell
-  Hidden Cell
-  Probabilistic Hidden Cell
-  Spiking Hidden Cell
-  Output Cell
-  Match Input Output Cell
-  Recurrent Cell
-  Memory Cell
-  Different Memory Cell
-  Kernel
-  Convolution or Pool

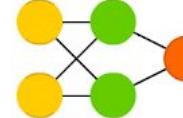
Perceptron (P)



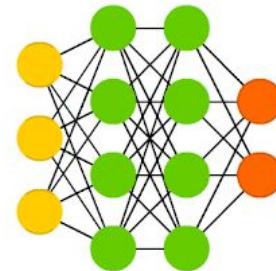
Feed Forward (FF)



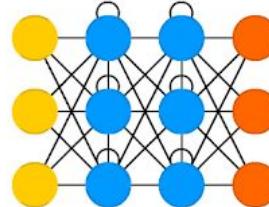
Radial Basis Network (RBF)



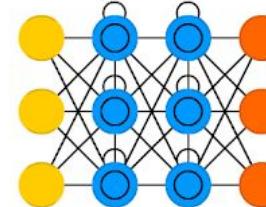
Deep Feed Forward (DFF)



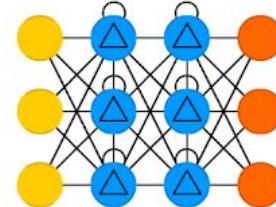
Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



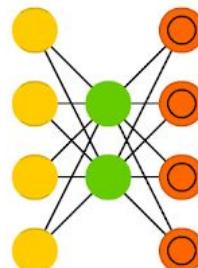
Long / Short Term Memory (LSTM)



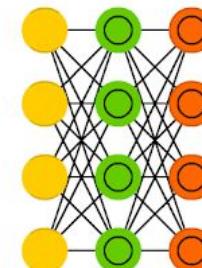
Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)



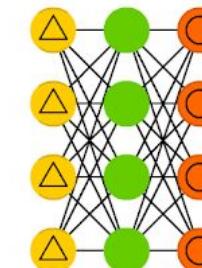
Auto Encoder (AE)



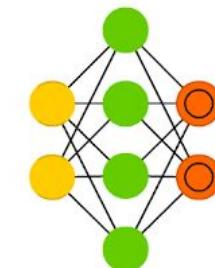
Variational AE (VAE)



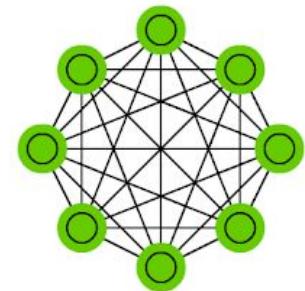
Denoising AE (DAE)



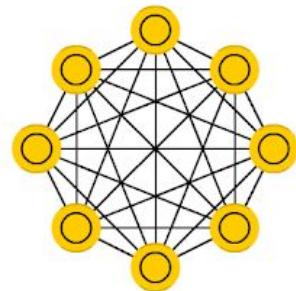
Sparse AE (SAE)



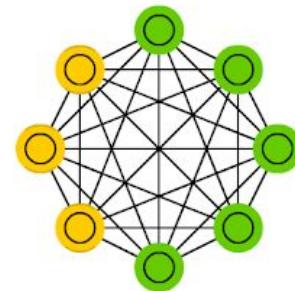
Markov Chain (MC)



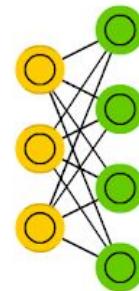
Hopfield Network (HN)



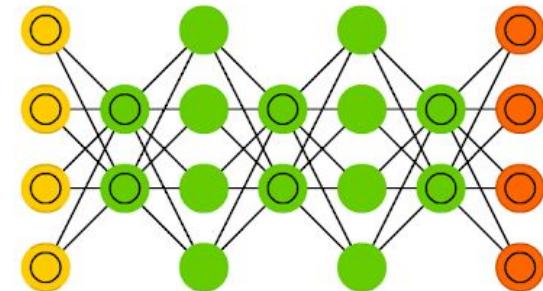
Boltzmann Machine (BM)



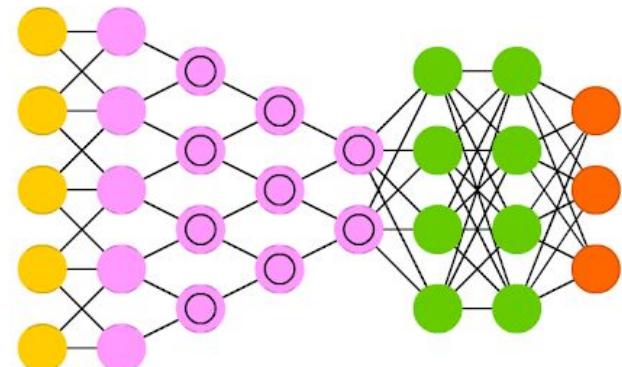
Restricted BM (RBM)



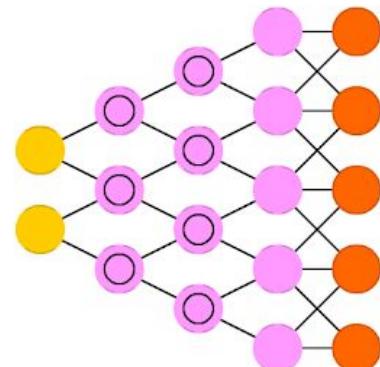
Deep Belief Network (DBN)



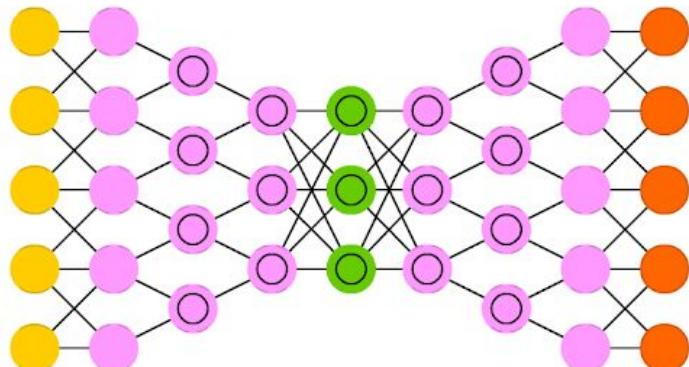
Deep Convolutional Network (DCN)



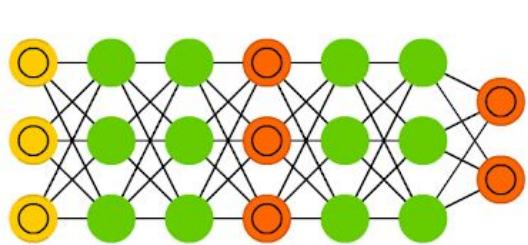
Deconvolutional Network (DN)



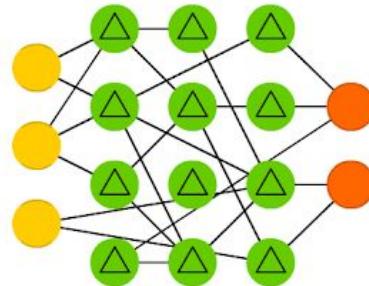
Deep Convolutional Inverse Graphics Network (DCIGN)



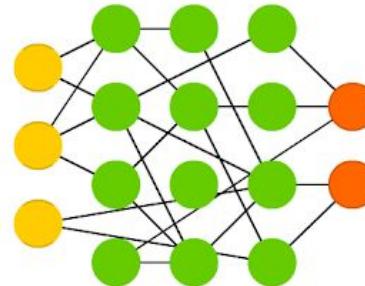
Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)



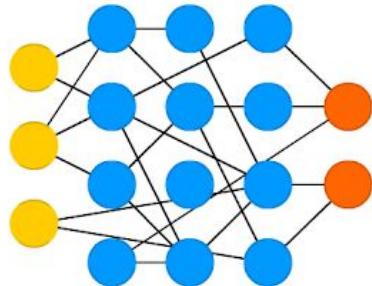
Liquid State Machine (LSM)



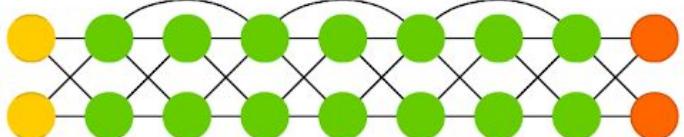
Extreme Learning Machine (ELM)



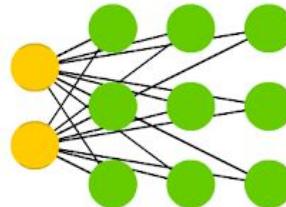
Echo State Network (ESN)



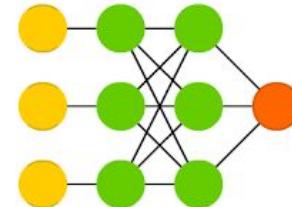
Deep Residual Network (DRN)



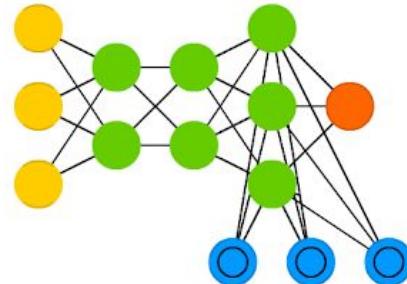
Kohonen Network (KN)



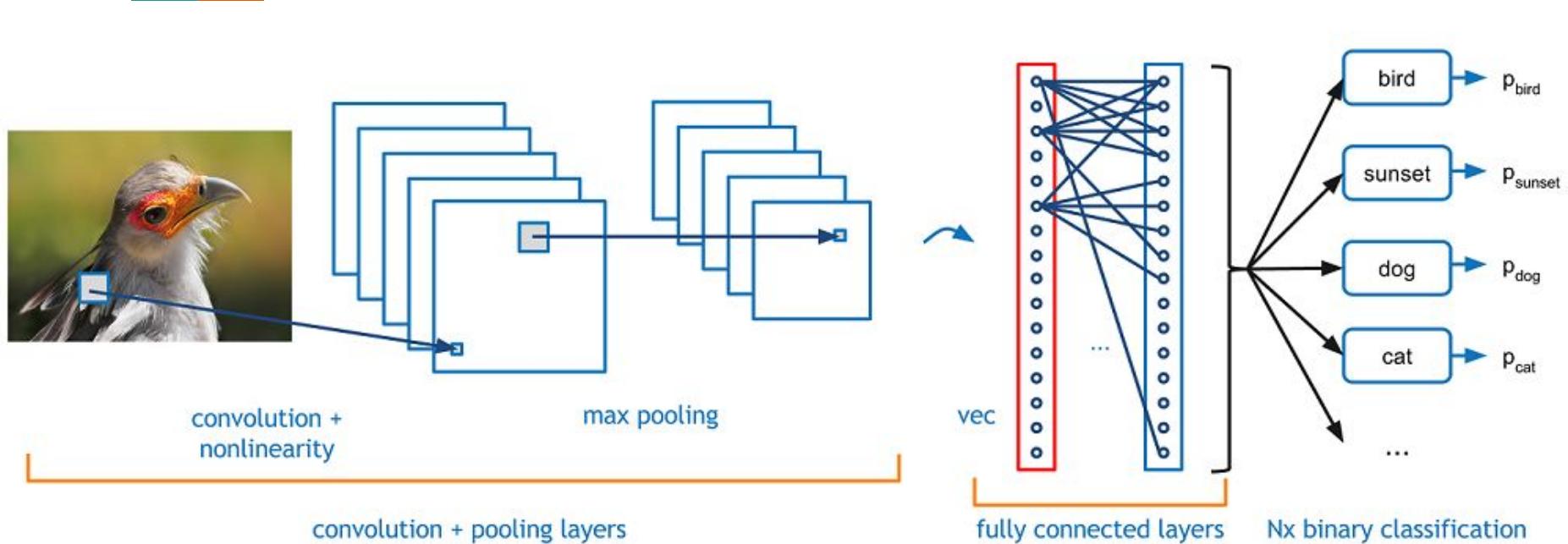
Support Vector Machine (SVM)

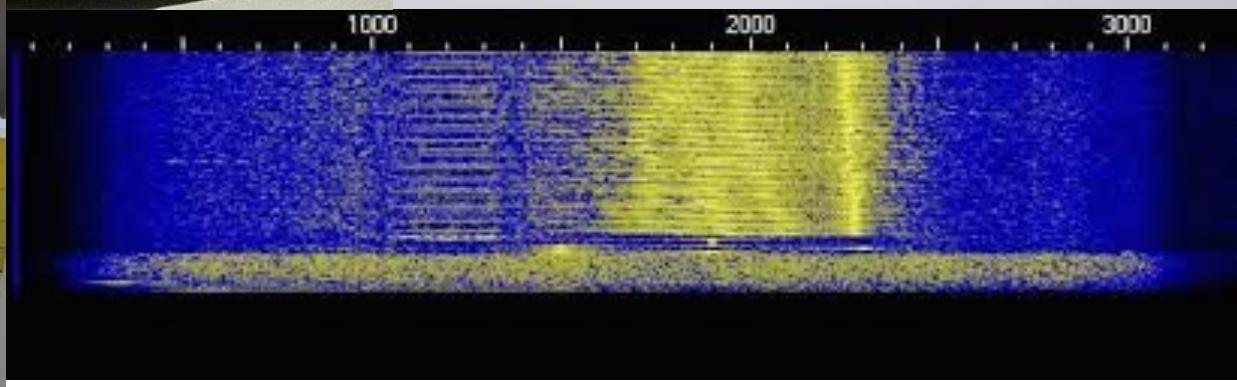
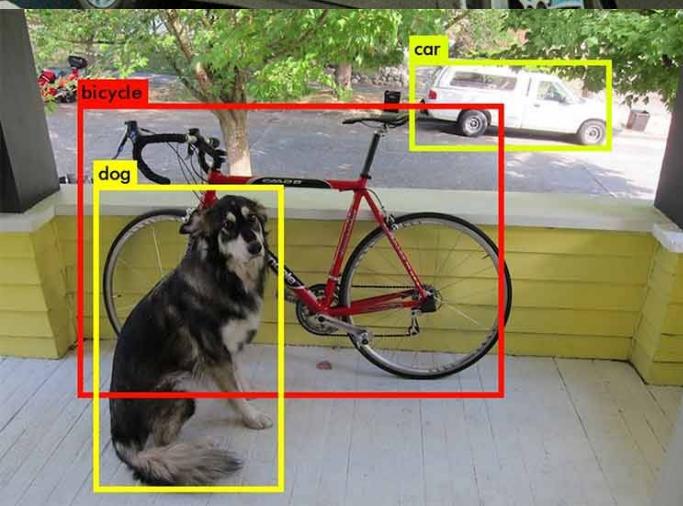


Neural Turing Machine (NTM)



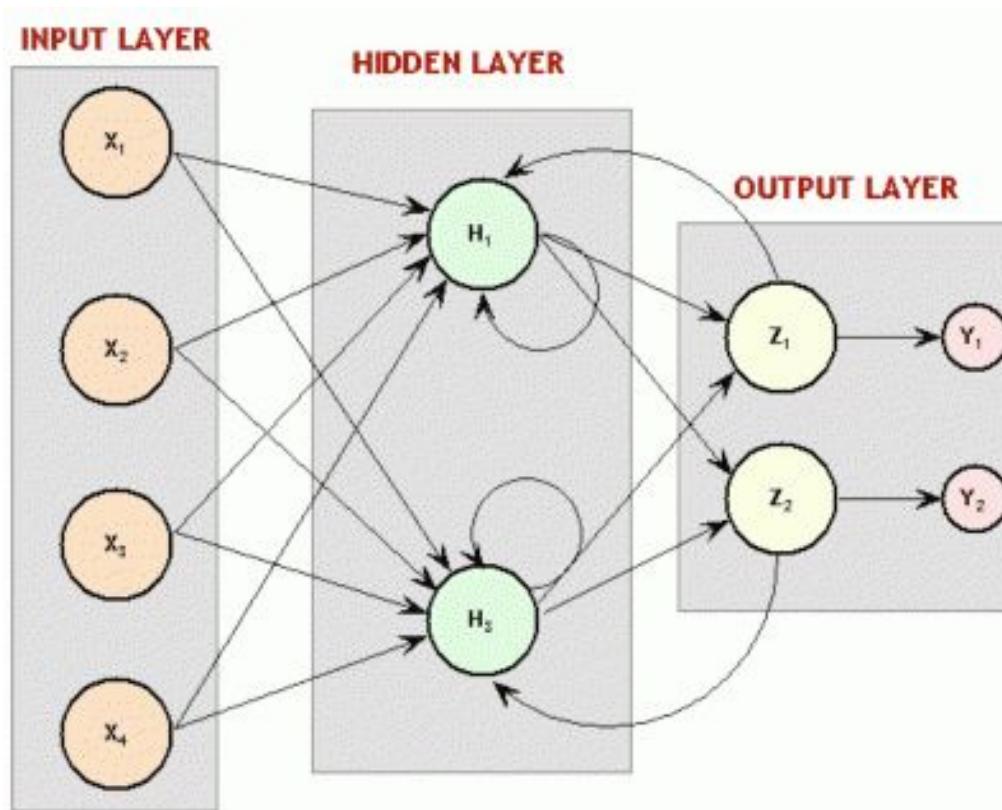
# Redes Neurais Convolucionais





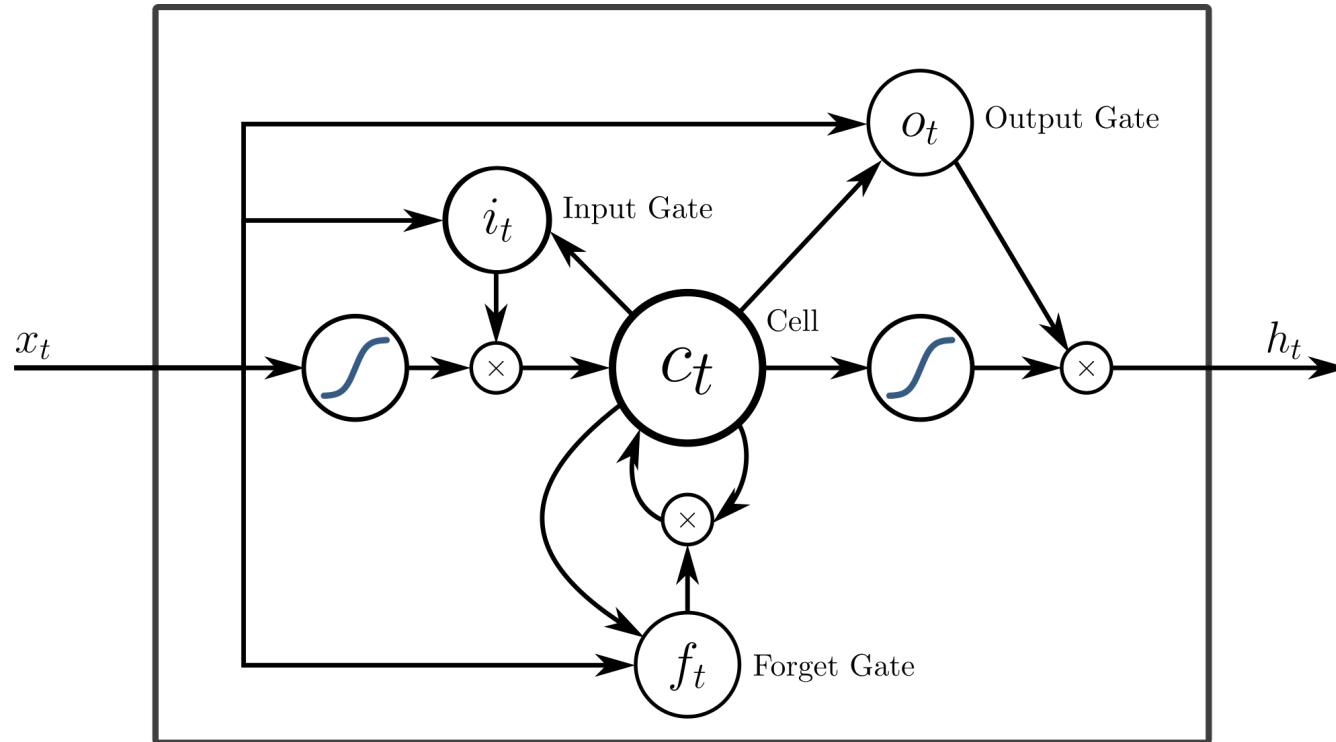
# Redes Neurais Recorrentes

---



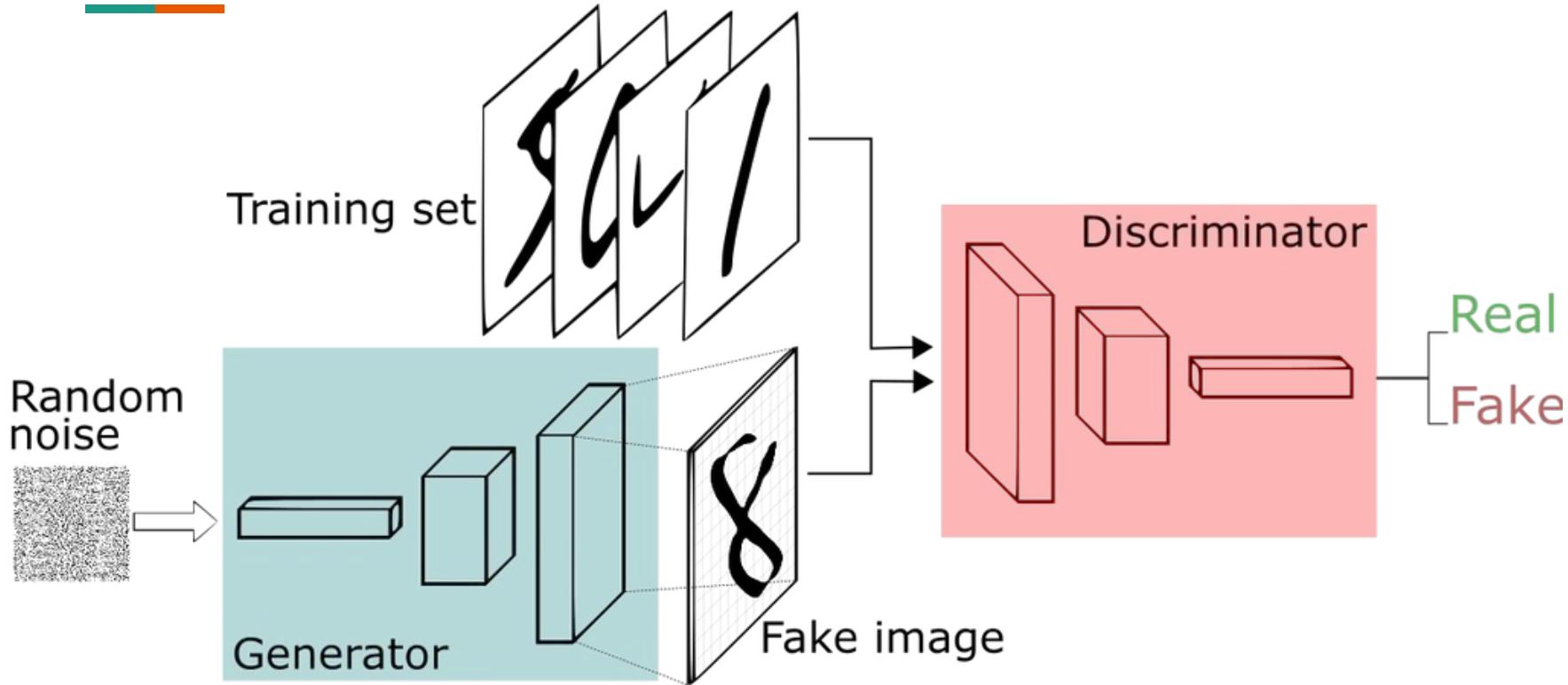
# Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM)

---



# Generative Adversarial Network

---

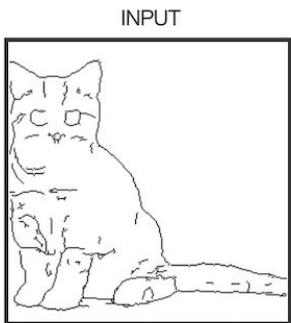




Zebras ↘ Horses



zebra → horse



pix2pix  
process



undo

clear

random

save



horse → zebra

# Testando Redes Neurais

---

<https://playground.tensorflow.org>

# Limitações das NNs

---

---

# Obrigado!

camila.kolling@acad.pucrs.br

henrique.santos.003@acad.pucrs.br

joao.etchichury@acad.pucrs.br

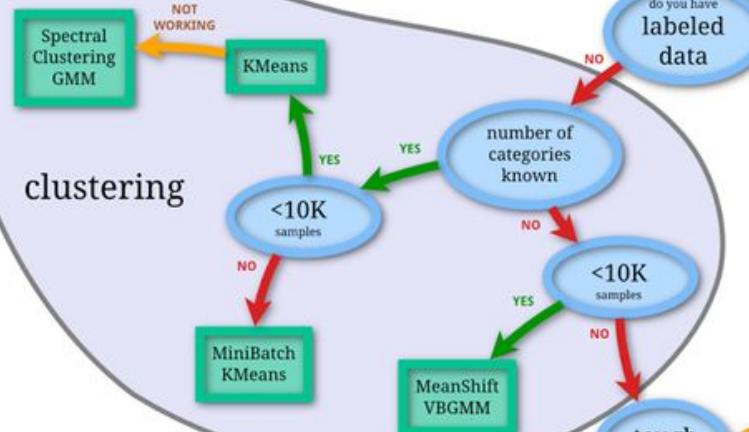
jonatas.vargas@acad.pucrs.br

# scikit-learn algorithm cheat-sheet

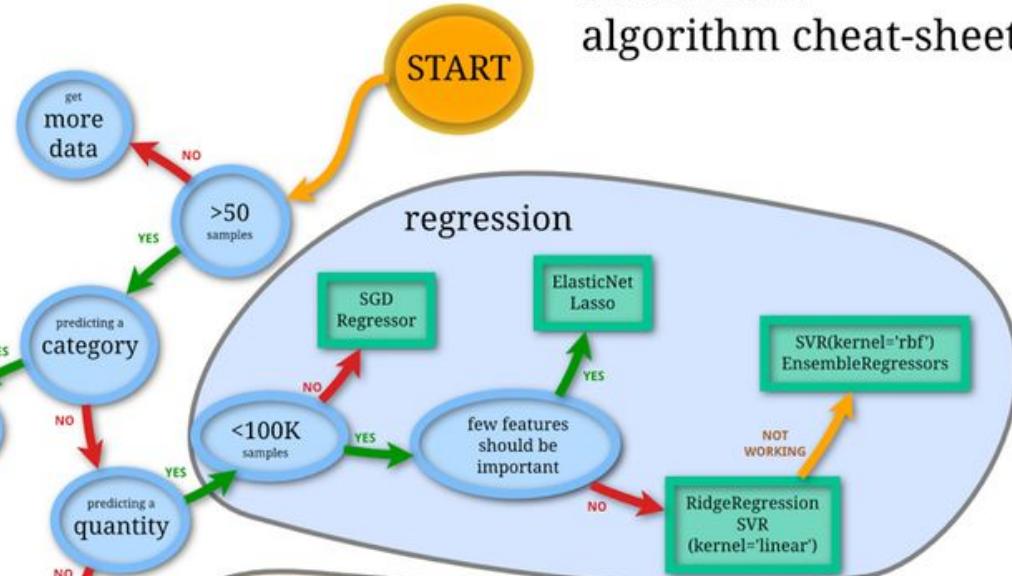
## classification



## clustering



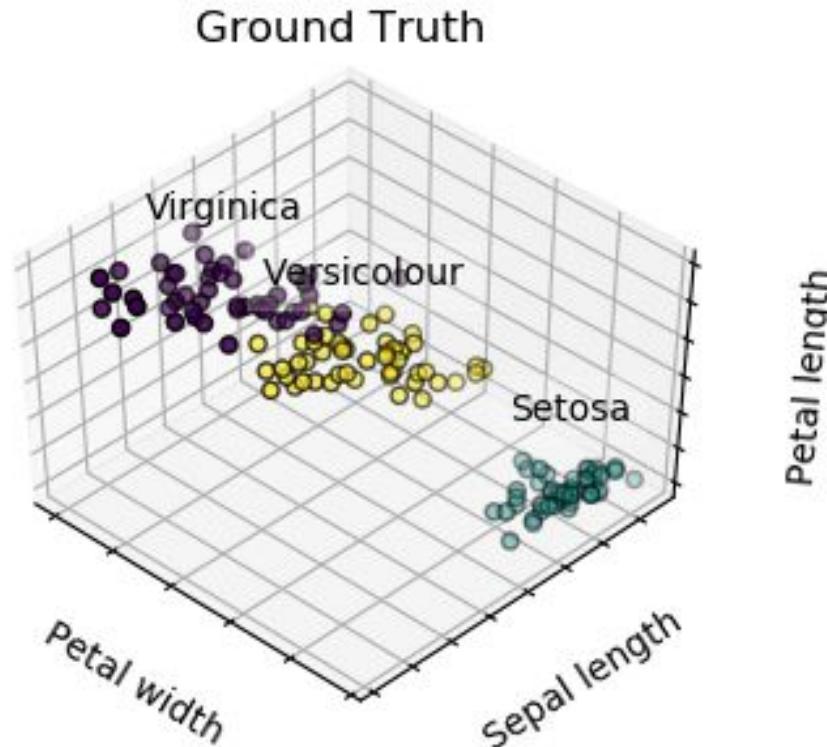
## regression



## dimensionality reduction

# Clusterização: Iris

---



# Classificação: Problemas x Algoritmos

---

- A. Câncer de Mama
  - B. Dígitos (Imagen)
  - C. Vinho (3 classes)
  - D. Iris (3 classes)
- 1. K-Neighbors
  - 2. Neural Network
  - 3. Árvore de Decisão
  - 4. Suport Vector Machine
  - 5. Naive Bayes
  - 6. Random Forest

# Classificação: Problemas x Algoritmos

---

`sklearn.datasets.`

- A. `load_breast_cancer()`
- B. `load_digits()`
- C. `load_wine()`
- D. `load_iris()`

`sklearn.`

- 1. `neural_network.MLPClassifier`
- 2. `neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier`
- 3. `svm.LinearSVC`
- 4. `tree.DecisionTreeClassifier`
- 5. `ensemble.RandomForestClassifier`
- 6. `naive_bayes.GaussianNB`

# Notebooks da Oficina

---

- Notebook Básico
- Métricas e Regressão Notebook
- Detecção de Outliers

Para todos os links do Colab:

- ao clicar no link, no Google Drive, ir em “Abrir com: Colaboratory”
- dentro do Google Colab, ir em “File”, depois em “Save a copy in Google Drive”
- assim será possível modificar o arquivo e rodar os experimentos

# Outros Notebooks

---

- [Regressão e Busca Exaustiva](#)
- [Processamento da Linguagem Natural](#)
- [Redes Neurais](#)

Para todos os links do Colab:

- ao clicar no link, no Google Drive, ir em “Abrir com: Colaboratory”
- dentro do Google Colab, ir em “File”, depois em “Save a copy in Google Drive”
- assim será possível modificar o arquivo e rodar os experimentos

# Outras Palestras

---

- [Ciência de Dados na Saúde \(vídeo\)](#)
- [Data Science para Publicidade](#)
- [Aprendizado Não-Supervisionado e o PageRank \(vídeo\)](#)

# Mais material:

---

- <https://github.com/amueller/scipy-2017-sklearn>
- [https://github.com/amueller/introduction to ml with python](https://github.com/amueller/introduction_to_ml_with_python)
- <http://scikit-learn.org/stable/documentation.html>
- [https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/basic features overview.ipynb](https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/basic_features_overview.ipynb)
- <https://www.datascienceacademy.com.br/pages/cursos-gratis>
- <https://br.udacity.com/course/intro-to-data-science--ud359>

# Vídeos no YouTube

---

- [Big Data - Nerdologia](#)
- [Ciência de Dados - Nerdologia](#)
- [Machine Learning - Nerdologia](#)
- [Linguística Forense - Unabomber](#)
- [Robotização Eleitoral - Estadão](#)
- [O futuro do seu emprego - Nerdologia](#)
- [Aprendizado por Reforço - AlphaGo](#)
- [AlphaGo Zero - DeepMind](#)
- [Profissional do Futuro - TED Talks](#)
- [Why Deep Learning Now? - ColdFusion](#)

# Livros sobre Ciência de Dados **(para leigos)**

---

- Super Chunchers, Ian Ayres
- Numeratis, Stephen Baker

# Datasets para Experimentos

---

- <https://www.kaggle.com/>
- <https://www.openml.org/>
- <https://toolbox.google.com/datasetsearch>
- <https://mimic.physionet.org>