




Assignment 2

Miguel Solis

A photograph of a modern glass skyscraper at night, illuminated from within. The Google logo is visible on the upper part of the building. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

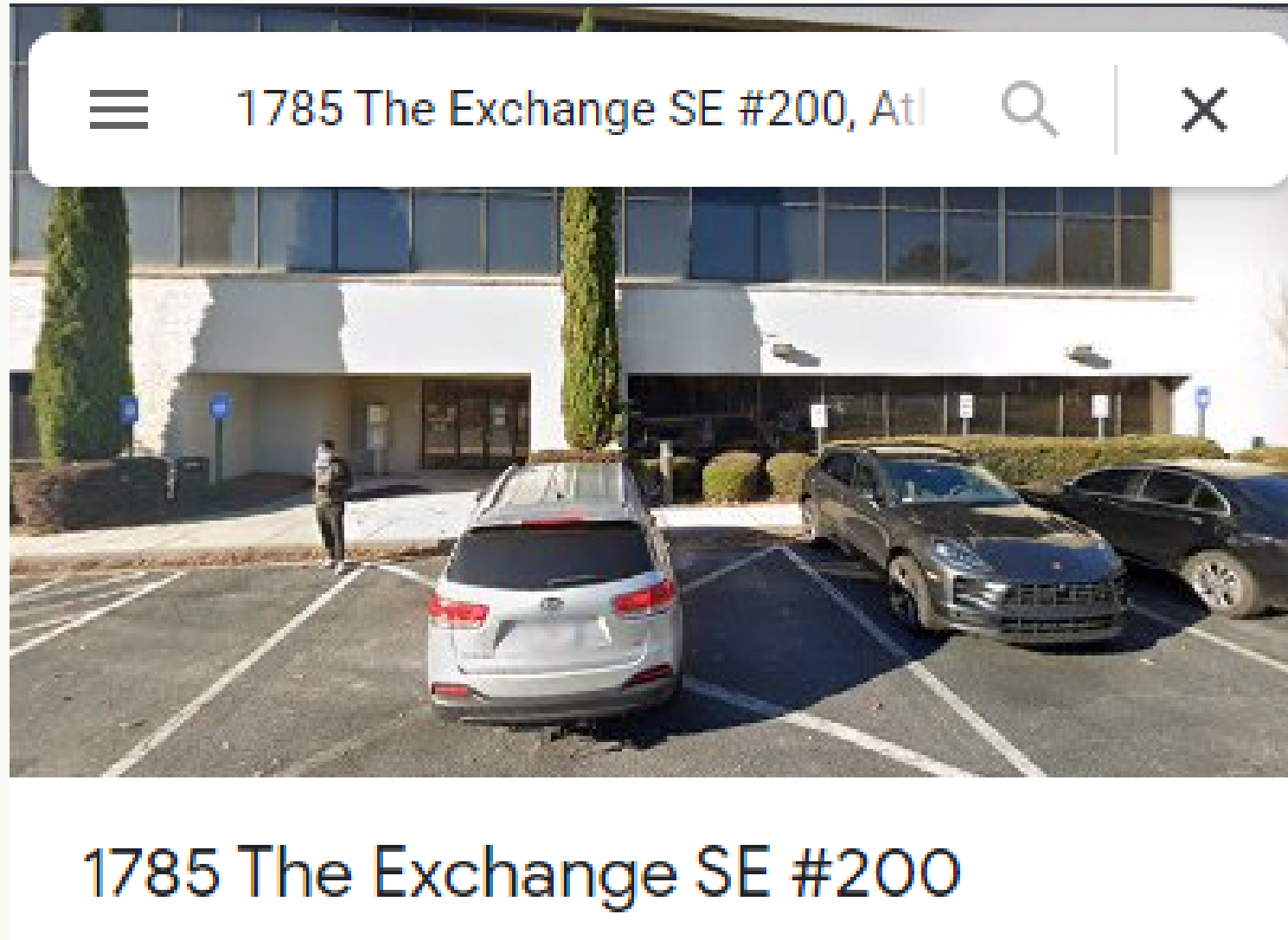
It's 2013 and we are all Google employees

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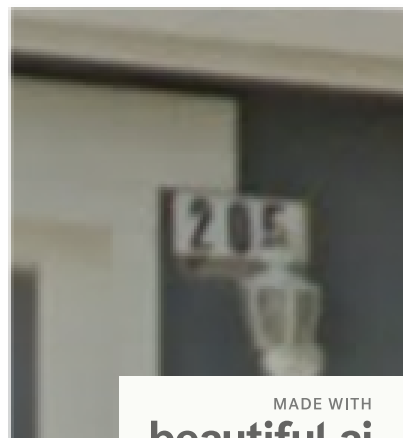
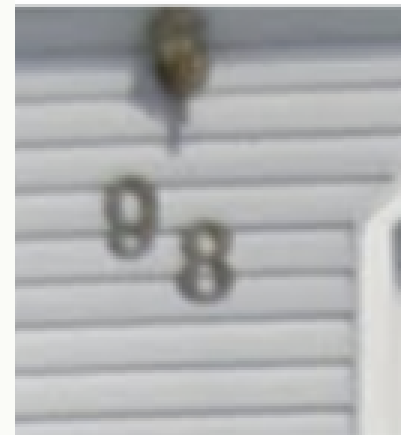
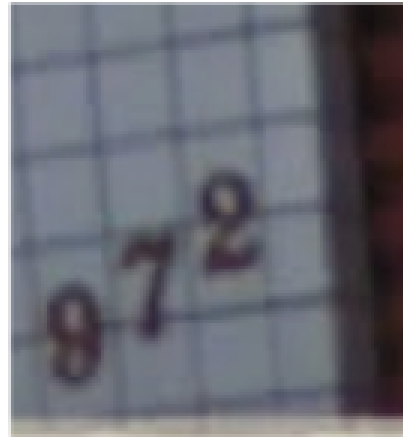
Google Maps



Adress input



Address numbers



98%

Human input

Can we get at
least the same
accuracy with
a machine
learning
model?



The data set



- 2 datasets (Train and Test)
- Train = 60,000 observations
- Test = 10,000 observations
- Unnamed:0, index, labels, + 784 pixels with values from 0 to 256.

Machine learning models used



Naive Bayes



Gauss Bayes

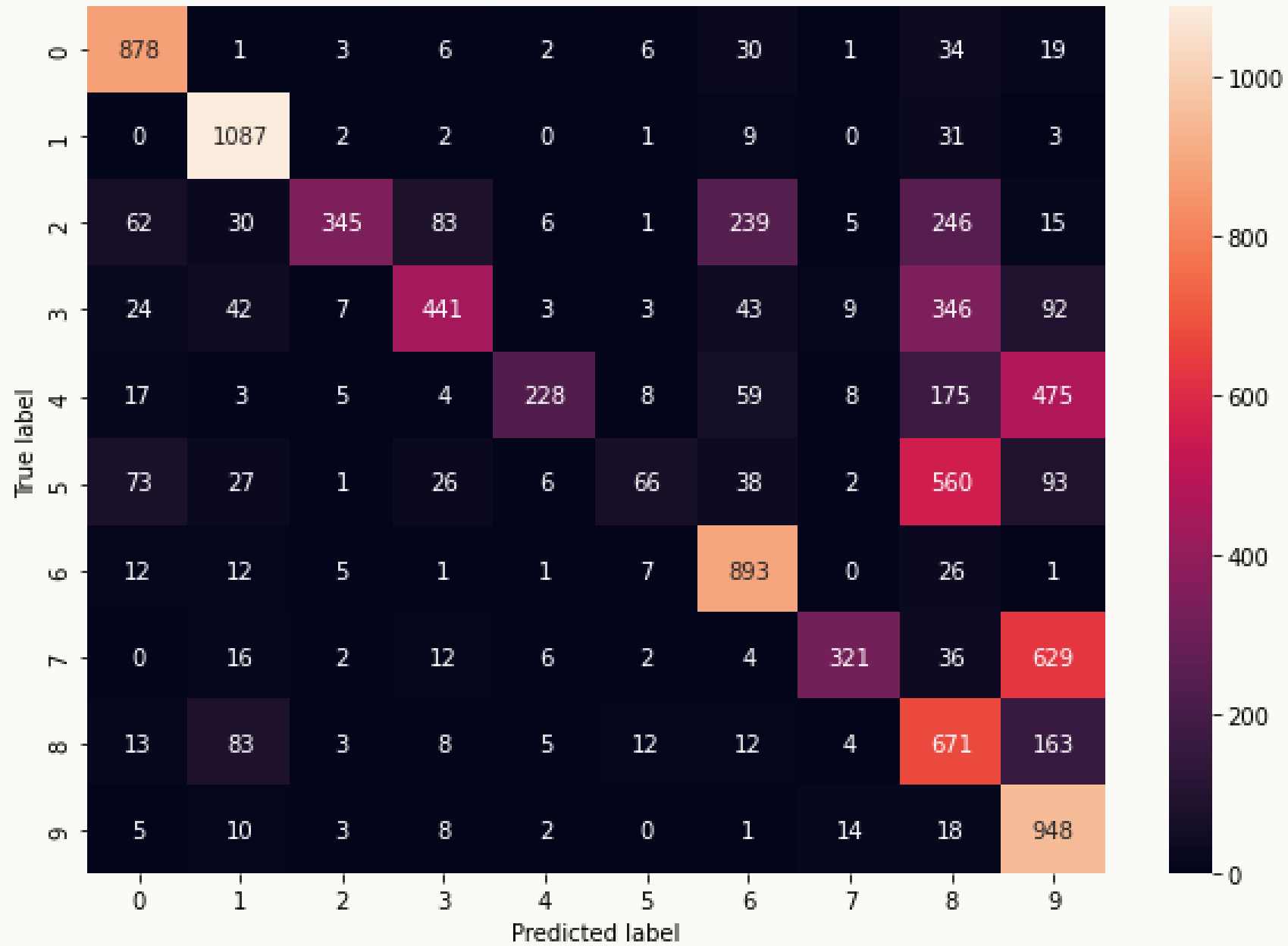


KNN

The results

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Model	Train	Test
Naive Bayes	0.5937666666666667	0.5878
Gauss-Bayes	0.1165166666666667	0.1093
KNN	1.0	0.9678
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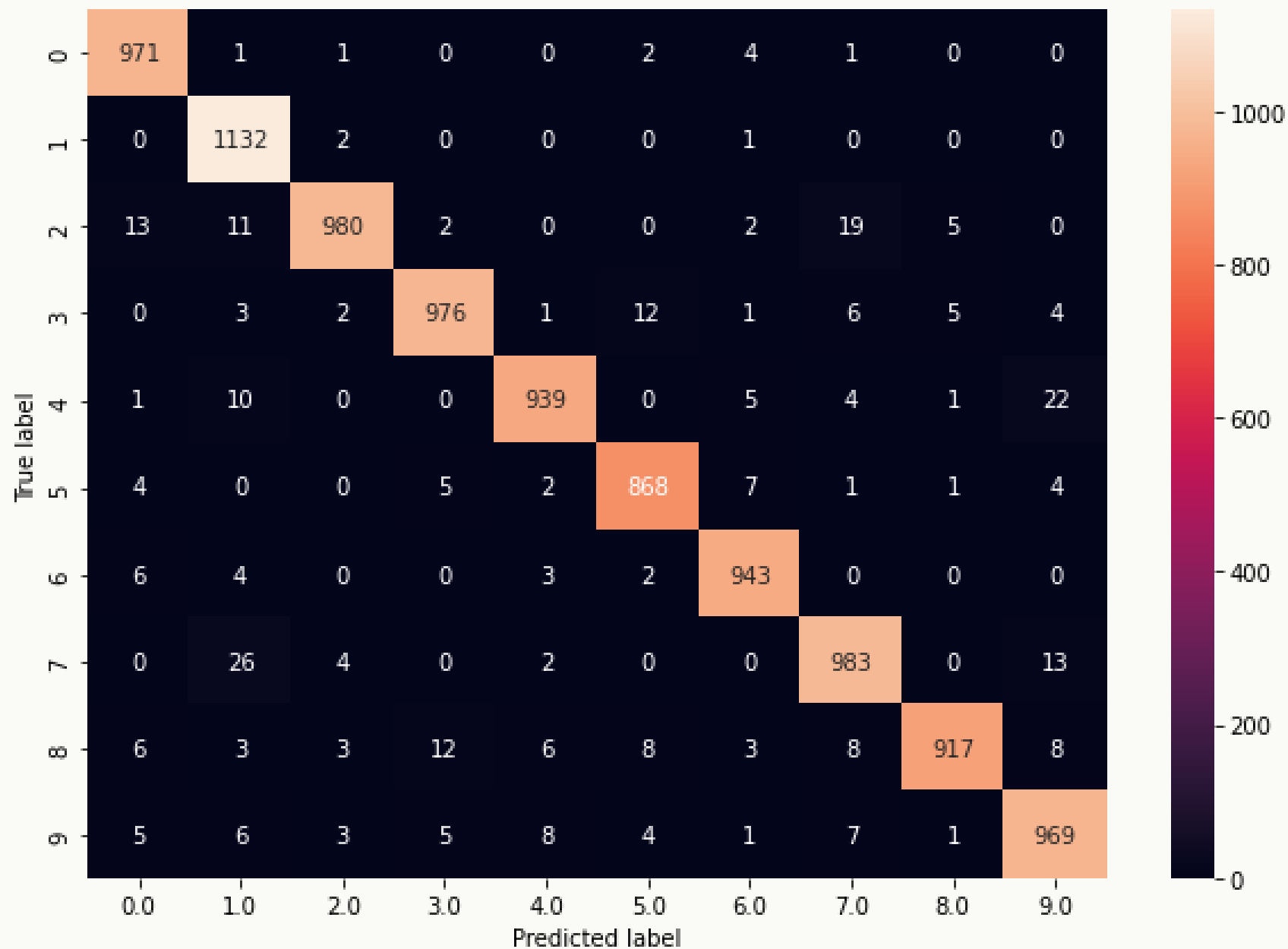
Naive Bayes



Gauss-Bayes

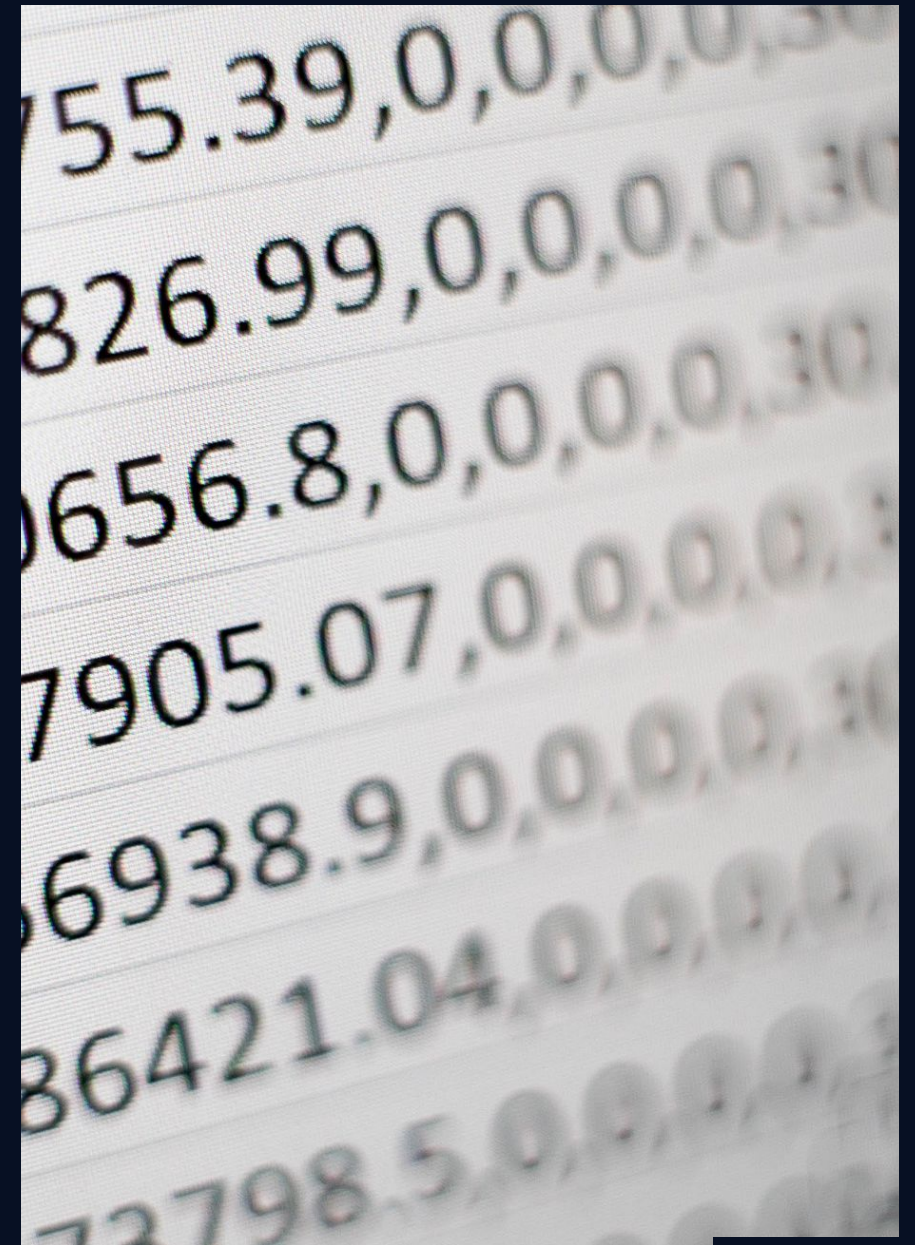


KNN



Lets **normalize**

Min - Max



$$v' = \frac{v - \min_F}{\max_F - \min_F} (new_max_F - new_min_F) + new_min_F ,$$

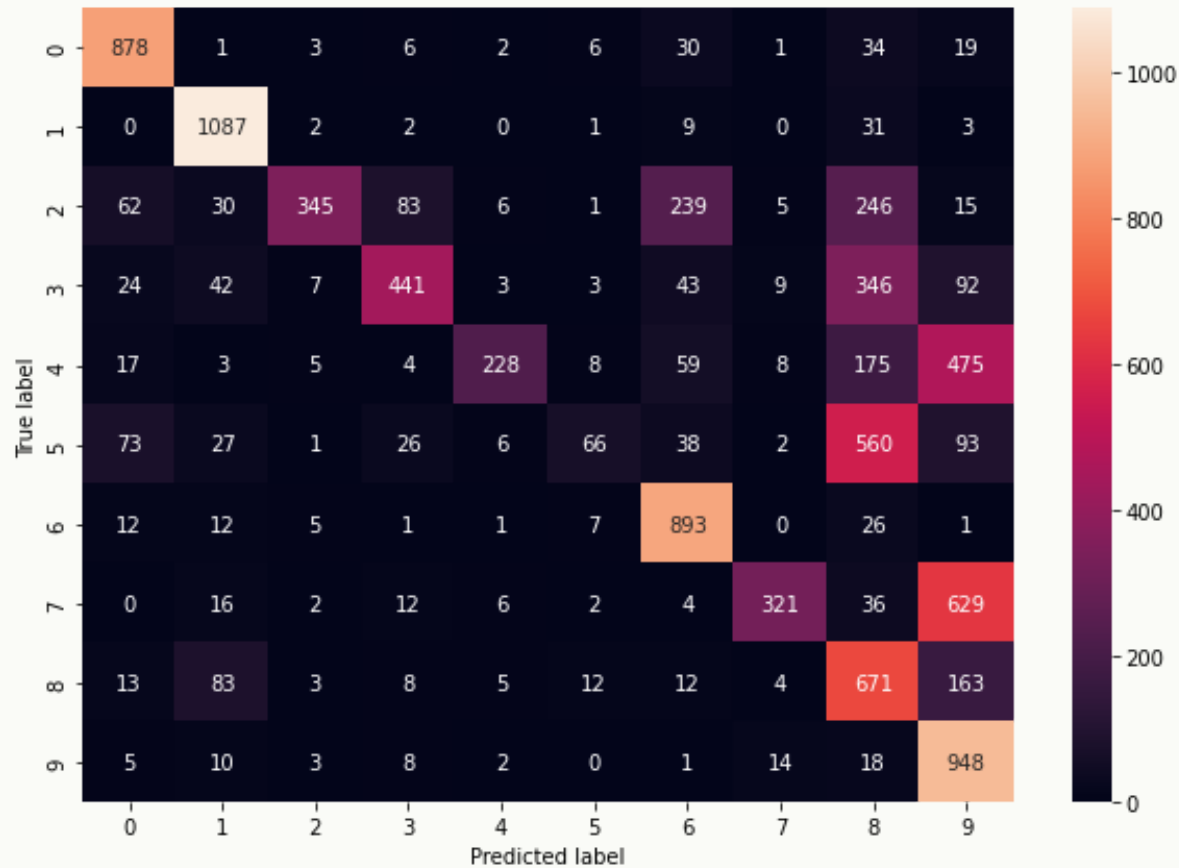
The results

After normalization

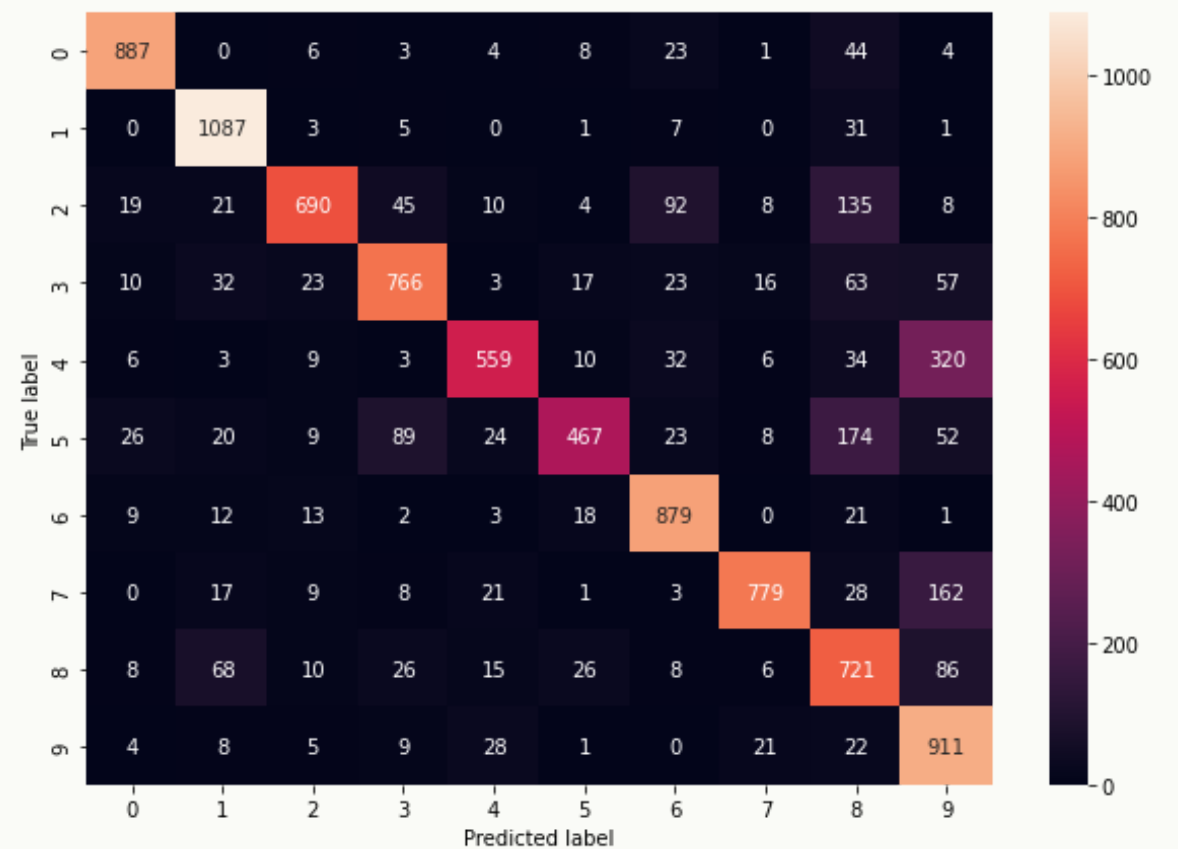
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Model	Train	Test
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Naive Bayes

Not normalized

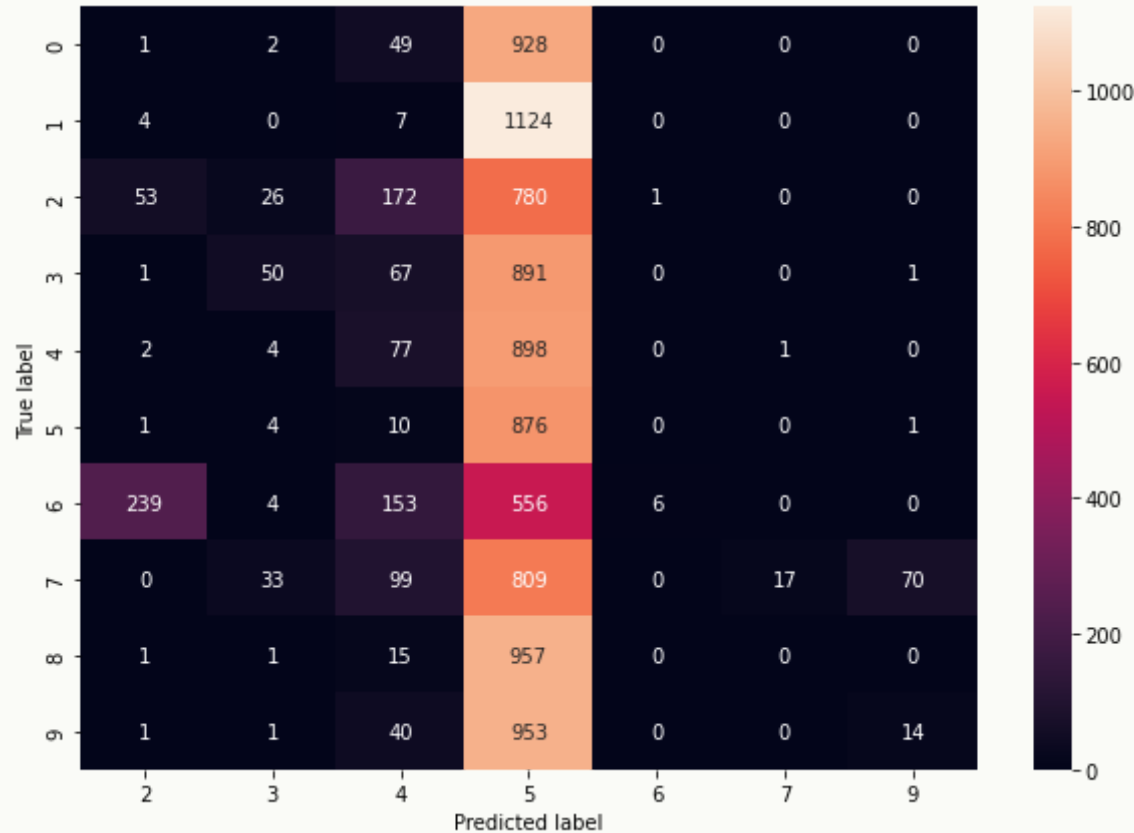


Normalized

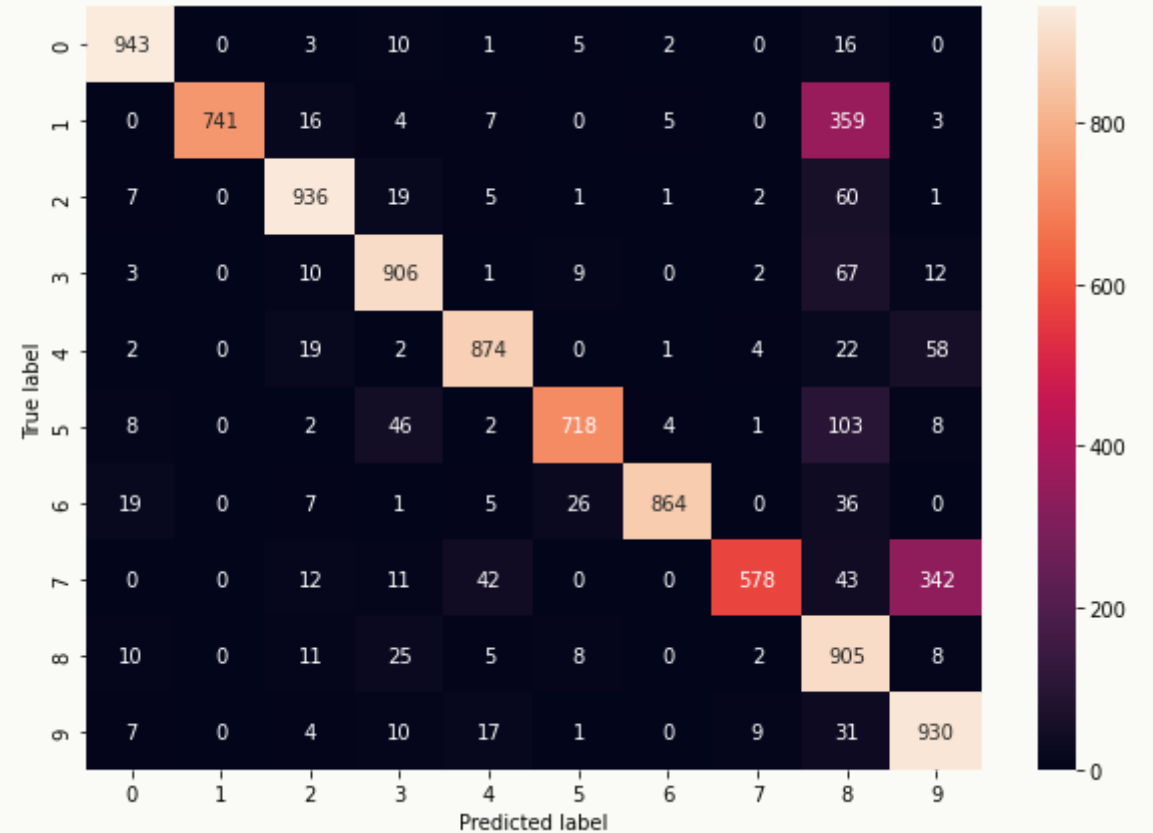


Gauss-Bayes

Normalized

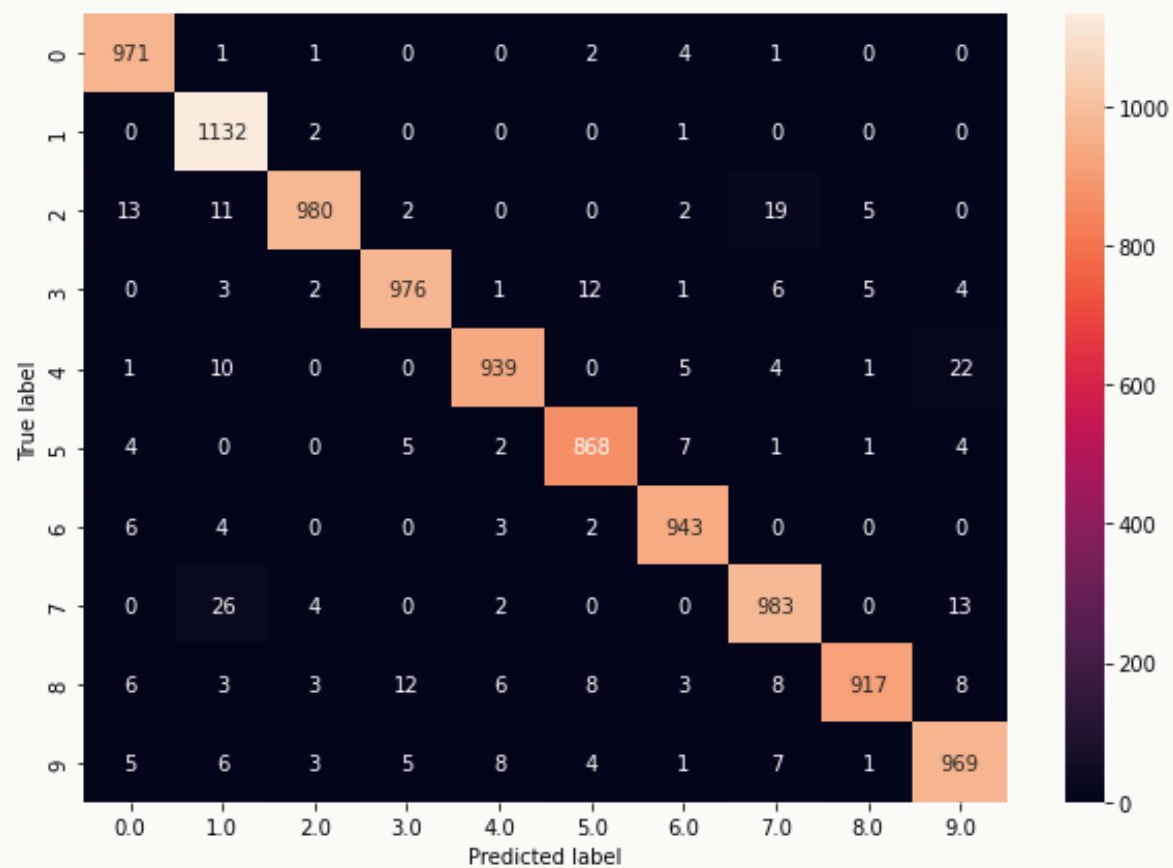


Not normalized

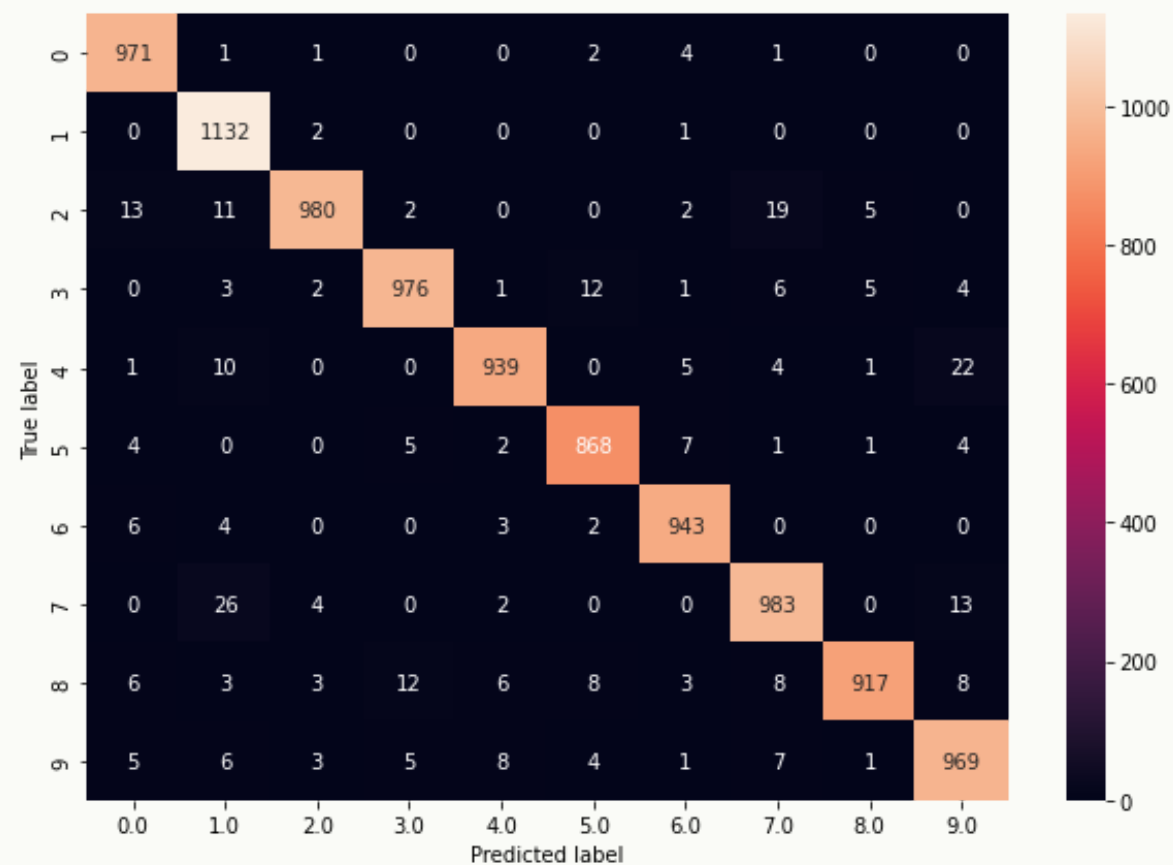


KNN

Normalized



Not normalized



Did we
reached at
least the
same accuracy
as human
beings?



NOPE

Further research
may be required

Conclusions

- We couldn't meet at least 98%.
- The model with the best accuracy was KNN with .9678
- Naive Bayes and Gauss-Bayes got a great enhancement after normalization

