# **Machine Learning**

## **Project Introduction**

This week we will use data on titanic passengers. We will try to use data about the passengers to predict whether they survived or not.

### 1.1) Data

train.csv: The training data for this weeks project.

test.csv: The test data for this weeks project. The dataset on which we do the final evaluation of our model quality.

penguins\_simple.csv : Practice / Lecture Dataset. We will use the penguins data in the lectures to explain concepts.

All of the datasets are already on GitHub under week2/data

#### 1.2) Goals

- Understand the concept of Machine Learning
- Understand the machine learning models Logistic Regression, Decision Trees and Random Forests
- Learn which Feature Engineering techniques exist and how to apply them to our data
- Learn how to evaluate a model
- Build the best model possible in terms of "score"/"accuracy"
  - Ok but fairly easy: 0.76
  - o Good:> 0.77
  - Very Good > 0.78
  - Awesome: > 0.8
- Submit our results to kaggle)

## 2) Machine Learning

#### 2.1) What is it?

Machine Learning 1

- You give data to the computer and ask the computer to learn about the computer using certain method and tools.
- Model training itself; the more data you put in, the better the model gets
- Providing data, model learns from experience, model improves over time, model makes predictions

#### 2.2) Types of Machine Learning

#### 2.2.1) Supervised Learning

- Know the right answer (at least for a sample of the data)
- Existence of an output variable that we want to predict: y
- We use input features X to predict y

#### 2.2.1.1) Regression

y is a numeric value

#### 2.2.1.2) Classification

 y is a class/category - Survived or Deady can be binary as in our Titanic case or you can have multiple classes

#### 2.2.2) Unsupervised Learning

There is no yUnsupervised learning algorithms are finding patterns in the data: X

#### 2.2.2.1) Clustering

• Eg. we have customer data from a supermarket in we want to cluster customers into different categories

#### 2.3.2.2) Dimensionality Reduction

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