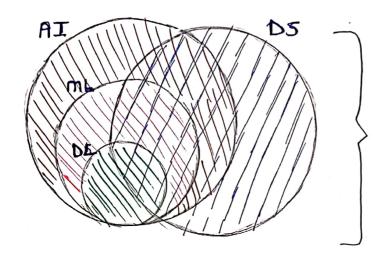
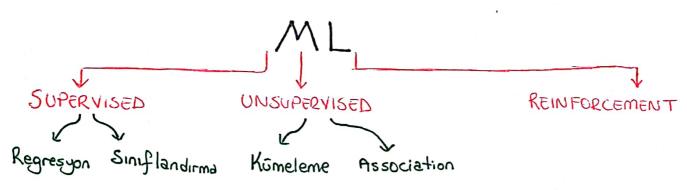
MAKINE ÖGRENMESI



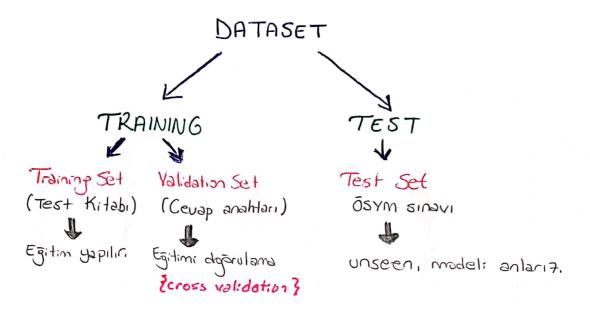
Görüleceği üzere AI ve DS Kesişen bir kümededir.

MAKINE ÖGRENMESI SINIFLANDIEMA



- · Yukarıdaki kavramlar üzerinde duralım.
 - Supervised Learning = veri + label => Denetimli Ogrenme
 - · Unsupervised Learning = veri + no label => Denetimina Ogrenma
 - · Reinforcement Jearning = Deneme yanılma > Pekiştirmeli Öğrenme
 - · Regresson = Sorekli , sayisal sonua verir. Iv figati tahmini
 - · Siniflandirma = Sonuci Lategoriktic Spam spam değil.
- · Simdi de Scikit-learn haritasini inceleyelim.

Bu islemler yapılırten verimizi iyi sekilde bölmemiz geretir.

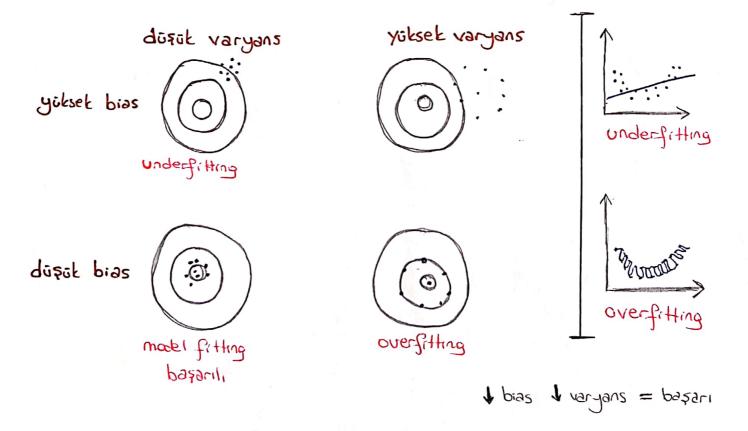


BIAS - VARYANS

bias = mertete, dogruluga utaklik.

varyans= yayılımı verir.

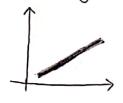
- · underfitting = yüksek bias düşük varyans = Hic ögrenmeme = doprulupa cok uzak.
- · overfitting = yoksek varyans dosok bias = exberleme olmus i Gok iyi dapilmis.





Basit Lineer Rep.

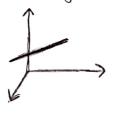
· 1 tane bojimsiz depistar · Birdon fatla bojimsit



y= wx + b

Gollu Lineer Rep.

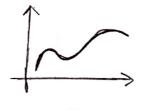
depisken



y=bot bix, tbzxz-

Polinomial Repression

· bopinsia derece n'inci dereceder.



(1) KOD GRAMERI → BASIT VE GOLLU

from sklearn. linear-model import Linear Regression -> Lotophane ekledik

LR = Linear Regression () ⇒ 1R objesi oluştu

LR. fit (X-train, Y-train) => eqitim

y-pred = LR. predict (X-test) => tahmin

② KOD GRAMERI → Polinomial

from sklearn, preprocessing import Polynomial Features

poly-reg = Polynomial Features (degree = n)

X-poly = poly-reg. fit-transform (X)

LR. fit (X-poly, y)

y=wx+b

· score = R2 score

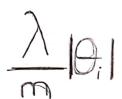
· coef_ = w = agirlik \ y = coef_ * x + intercept_

ointercept = 6

REGRESYON HATA AZALTMA

- 1) Early Stopping
 - · Gradient Descent gibi yinelemeli algoritmalarda düzenlilik gerekir. Doprulama hatası min ulaşınca eğitim durur.
 - · callback
- 2 11-12 Regularizasyon => overfitting onlenin
 - L1 LASSO

Gradient Descont Denklemi + mutlak deger Mutlak deger ile cerabandırılır. O olabilir.

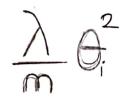


from sklearn. linear-model import Lasso

model = Lasso (alpha = n) => fit ve predict => metric

· L2 RIDGE

Gradient Descent Denklemi + kareli deper Karesi ile cenalandırılır.



O asla olamaa.

from sklearn. linear-model import Ridge
model = Ridge (alpha = n) => fit ve predict => metric

KAURAMZAR:

a = Learning Rate = Gradient Descent Galipirken yakınsama hizi....

O = theta = feature agirlidir.

λ = Regularizasyon term = Ağırlığın ne kadar cezalandıracağımızı belirler.

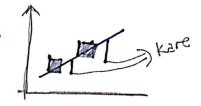
REGRESYON PERFORMANS

{metrics }

Amaq ; y ile y-pred arasındaki hatayı ölcimektir.

1 R Squared

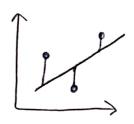
from sklearn. metrics import 12-score (2. score (y, y-pred)



$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{55 \text{ reg}}{55 \text{ total}}$$

2 Mean Absolute Error = MAE

from sklearn. metrics import mean-absolute-error mean-absolute-error (y, y-pred)



- · flykiri degerden etkilenmen => Avantaj
- · Minimumda torevlenebilir depil = Detavantaj = Gradient Descent olmat.

3) Mean Squared Error = MSE

from sklearn.metrics import mean.squared-error mean.squared-error (y, y-pred)

- · En sik kullanılan regresyon hata forksiyonudur.
- · Torevlenebilir. => Gonko osso var.

$$MSE = \frac{4}{n} \sum_{i} (y - \hat{y})^2$$

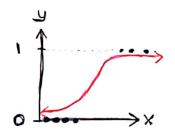
$$y = y_{-} + est$$

CLASSIFICATION

· 2'li veya 2'den faala siniflandirma olabilir.

1 LOGISTIC REGRESYON

· Siniflandirma islemi yapan regresyon modelidir.



spam /not spam } O ile 1 arasında olasılık deperi

thrashold = eşik deperi

Lineer Regression -

J Logistic Regression

Activation Function = sigmoid, tent, REXU....

SOFT MAX = 2'den fata sinif.

From sklearn. linear_model import Logistic Repression

LR = Logistic Regression (**)

Penalty

LR. fit (X-train, y-train)

LR. predict (X-test)

Kisaca ózet gegecek olursak:

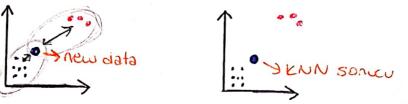
- · Linear fonksijon + Sigmoid Function = Lopistic Represyon.
- · Eşik de peri önemlidir.
- · 5-6 hape



sklearn.metrics -> classification_report

(2) KNN = K-Nearest Neighbors





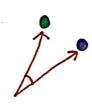
· Galiama mantipi: en yakın komeye yeni datanın eklenmesidir. k = bakılması istenen kompu sayısıdır.

> k=5 olsun. => new datanin en yakin 5 komsusuna bakilir. 3 mor, 2 kirmai varsa - new data = mor olur.

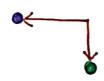
· Mesafe Ölasmleri



Euclidean

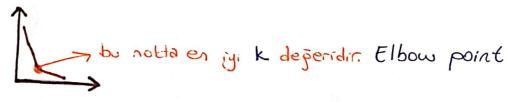


cosine



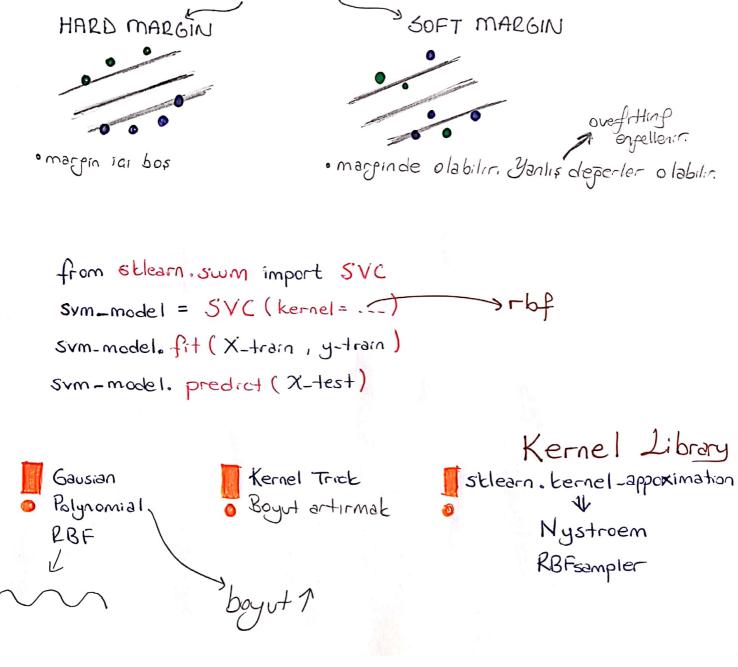
manhattan

· En jyr k degeri = Decision Boundary

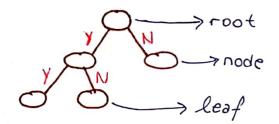


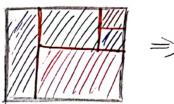
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighbors Classifier KNN = KNeighbors Classifier (n-neighbors = n) KNN. Act (X-train, y-train) KNN, predict (X-test)

(3) Support Vector Machine = SVM SVM : siniflandirma, repression, aybiri deper sonucui oretini · Kogok ve atta olgekli igin gok uygundir. MARGIN SOFT MARGIN HARD MARGIN



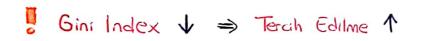
4 Decision Tree





1D3

- · pure = 1 tom veriler aynı sınıfa aittir.
- impure = > tum veriler agni sinifa ait defildir.
- gini impurity = verinin ne siklikla yanlış tanımlandığını anbrit. Li Gini INDEX



ENTROPY = Duzensizlik

0000

lou

Entropi: 10w

Bilgi : high

0 0 0

medium

medium

high

Ingl

1 graphviz

pruning =) optimize

INFORMATION GAIN

- 0 koto 1 jyi
- · 1G = entropy (parent) n [entropy (c1)+ ... entropy (cn)

Entropy = [0,1]

from slearn tree import Decision Tree Classifier

DTC = Decision Tree Classifier ()

DTC. predict (X-train, y-train) => DTC. predict (X-test)

INSEMBLE LEARNING

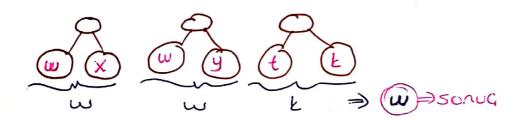
- · Birden faala algoritma Galismasi ile sonuci verit.
 - · Maximum oylama
 - · Ortalama
 - · Apirlikli ortalana
 - · Yipma & Stacking 3
 - · Blending



- · Random Forest
- · Ada Boost
- · Gradient Boosting
- · X6 Boost

(5) Random Forest

- · Decision tree deki overfitting sorunu iain alternatiftir.
- Kolonlar rastpele birleşir ve birden cok ağacı oluşur. La Sonucunda en jyisi secilir.



from stlearn. ensemble import Randomforest Classifier

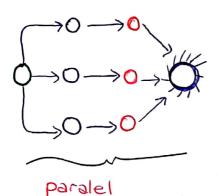
RF = Randomforest Classifier ()

RF. fit (X-train, y-train)

RF. predict (X-test)

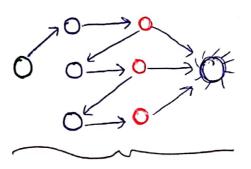
BAGGING - BOOSTING





Her algoritma ayrı ayrı Cıalışır ve sonunda birleştirilir.





sequentral

ter algoritmania en jui o

O∋weak learner \$3 strong learner

Her algoritmanin en jyr o ldupu kisim gót öröne alinir. Sirali olarak bitlestirilir.

6 Adaboost

dopruluk (



weight LARGE



medium



modelin ağırlığına göre birleştirme yapılır.

weight weight

base-estimator = weak learner = DecisionTree ... vs. n-estimator = Lag tane learner olacak?

Kod grameri aynıdır. Decision Tree us. import etmeyi unutma.

7 Gradient Boosting

3 XG Boost

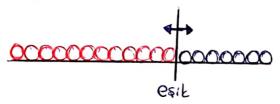
(9) Naive Bayes

SINIFLANDIRMA PERFORMANS ÖLGÜMÜ

{metrics }

· Bu bolumde olaum ve hata ataltma uterine duracapit.

KAVEM Thresholding = Exik degerimit degistirilirse performans degisir.



KAVRAMU TRUE - FALSE & Positive - Negative

· Ölaum yapabilmek icin TN, TP, FN, FP gereklidir.

() CONFUSION MATEIX

2) Accurracy

· Dogru tahmin edilenlerin tom tahminlere bolomo ile bulunur.

from stleam metrics import accuracy-score accuracy - score (y-test , y-pred)

Precision & Recall

Precision = Pozitif tahminlerin ne kadari dopru?" cevabini verir. Recall = "Geraelde pozitif olanların tacı doğru?" cevabini verir.

4) FI SCORE = Fp Score

· Precision ve Recall arasında secim yapmak 20rdur.

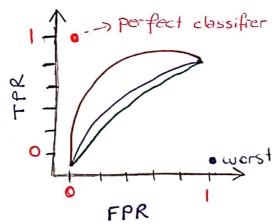
F1 Score = Precision ve lecall harmonik ortalamasidir.

4 Canka esit katkı ile dopru sonuc.

(5) ROC - AUC

ROC = Her thrashold adımı igin metrikleri gösterir.

TP2 = TP



kahverengi > mor > yeşil U daha iyi siniflandırma o'a yakın.

AUC = ROC egrisinin interpali Saltında kalan alan 3



Stlearn. metrics den kod Lismini yazabilirsin.

Asağıda formüllere göt gearebilirorn.

PYTHON LISTS []

Igerisinde farklı veri tipleri barındırır

< Slicing

~ Manipulating Lists

- · Changing list elements
- · fam [4] = 1.86 => 4. indextel deger "mom" -> 1.86 olur.
- · fam [0:2] = ["lisa, 1.74] > 0 ve 1. index degeri degisir.
 - · Add list elements

· Remove list elements



DICTIONARIES {}

· Listeleri incelemistik. Eger listeler arasında bağlantı kuruyorsak dictionaries bizim icin bir cözümder.

işlemler iain = []

~ YENI DEGER EKLEME

world [60] = 'PL' > soalige year bir deper ekledik.

∠ DEGER SILME

del (world [key])

world. keys () - world. values ()

pd. DataFrame (dict)

MATPLOTLIB

import matplotlib. pyplot as plt

```
year = [1950], 1970], 1990, 2010]

pop = [2], 3 , 5 , 7 ]

pH. plot (year, pop) = line plot

pH. scatter (year, pop) = scatter plot

pH. hist (year, bins=3) = hist plot

pH. xlabel ('Year')

pH. ylabel ('Pop')

pH. title ('Title')

pH. yticks ([0,2,4,6,8,10])

pH. yticks ([0,2,4,6,8,10])

pH. xscale ('log')

pH. arid (True) #
```

import NUMPY as np

· Listeleri daha jyi ve matematiksel olarak manipok etmemize yarar.

SOLUTION

- · list1 + list2 ⇒ [1.73, 1.86 ____ 2.00, 60, 70 ___ 105.4] → birlesting
- np_list1 + np_list2 => ([61.73 , 71,86 -- 107.4]) => toplar

numpy subsetting

) N numpy array

$$\times$$
 [row] [col] = \times [row, col] \Rightarrow \times [1, 2] = 63

PANDAS

import pandas as pd

```
brics = pd. Data Frame (dict)

brics = pd. read_csv ("---")

DataFrame olustorduk.
```

Filtreleme - ACCESS

- OC → Kategorik verilerde islem yapılır.

 brics.loc [["RU"]] = RU satırını verir.

 brics.loc [["RU", "AL"]] = RU ve AL satırını verir.

 brics.loc [["RU", "AL"], ["coll", "col2"]] = row-col loc

 brics.loc [["RU", AL"],] = tom kolonlar, ru-al satırı
- · iloc > integer & index 3 ile erisim yapılır.
- Karşıbatırmalı filtreleme
 brics [brics ["col"] > 8] →!np. lopical kullan.!

loop > datacamp / Intermediate Python / Loops
random = datacamp / Intermediate Python / Case Study