



R Leonardo Hansa

# Agenda (variable)



- 1. Aterrizaje
- 2. Modelos de regresión
  - Modelos lineales (ejemplo longitudinal).
  - Modelos basados en árboles (ejemplo transversal).
- 3. Modelos de clasificación
  - Regresión logística.
  - *SVM*.
- 4. Modelos no supervisados
  - Algoritmo kmeans.
  - Algoritmo Clara.
- 5. Siguientes pasos
  - Problemas con la regresión.
  - Redes neuronales.
  - Clusters jerárquicos.



#### ¿Quién soy?

- Leonardo Hansa
- Matemáticas (UCM)

#### ¿Qué hago?

- Data scientist y data analyst:
  - Conento (Deloitte)
  - DIA
  - Minsait (Indra)
  - Ebiquity
- Comunidad R Hispano

#### ¿Dónde estoy?

hola@leonardohansa.com







# La realidad cambia



¿Qué es un modelo?



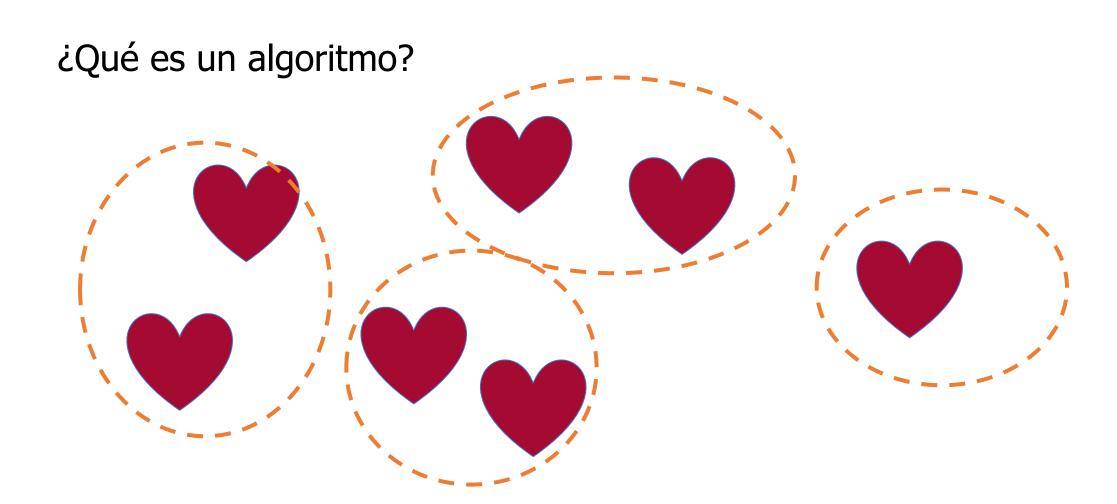




¿Qué es un modelo matemático?

$$y = \alpha + \beta \cdot x$$

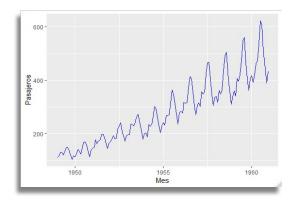




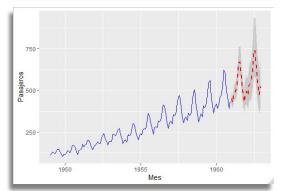


## Sin histórico, no hay modelos

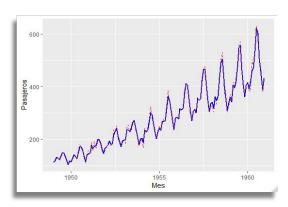
Paso 1. Datos históricos.



Paso 2. Ajustamos un modelo que aproxime el histórico.



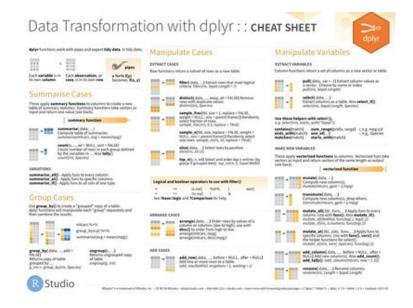
Paso 3. Extrapolamos hacia el futuro.

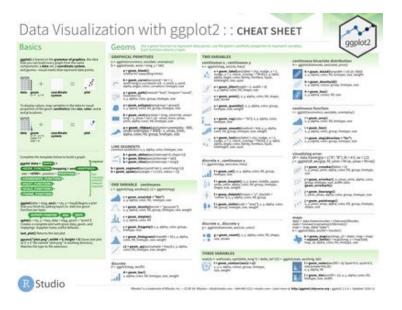






https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/









Tools > Global options

R Sessions				
Default working d	irectory (	when not ir	a project):	
~			Brov	wse
Restore most r	_			
Workspace				
Restore .RData	into wor	kspace at s	tartup	
Save workspace t	o .RData	on exit: N	ever 🔻	
History				
Always save hi	story (ev	en when no	t saving .RDa	ita)
Remove duplic	ate entri	es in history		
Other				
Wrap around w	hen navi	gating to pr	evious/next t	ab
Automatically i	notify me	of updates	to RStudio	
✓ Send automate	d crash i	reports to R	Studio	



Cuando modelamos datos continuos



#### Regresión lineal

Coeficientes

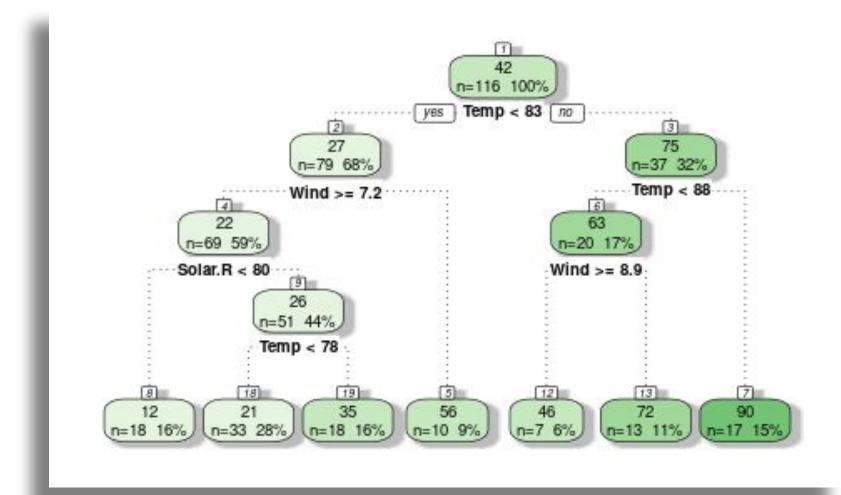
```
Call:
lm(formula = ventas \sim +1 + p2ola1_ad40 + p3_ola1_ad40 + p4_ola1_ad40 +
   p5_ola1_ad40 + p1_ola2_ad40 + p1_ola3_ad40 + dp + competencia1 +
   competencia2, data = df_consumo)
Residuals:
     Min
              10 Median
                                        Max
-1.14202 -0.34507 -0.09212 0.25147 1.87867
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercent) -5.2851497 0.4408759 -11.988 < 2e-10 ***
p2ola1_ad40    0.0078508    0.0013079    6.003    1.43e-08 ***
p3_ola1_ad40 0.0039914 0.0005200 7.676 2.05e-12 ***
p4 ola1 ad40 0.0050948 0.0008755 5.819 3.53e-08 ***
p5_ola1_ad40 0.0057182 0.0008666 6.598 6.94e-10 ***
p1_ola2_ad40 0.0045156 0.0011075 4.077 7.41e-05 ***
p1_ola3_ad40 0.0029815 0.0009479 3.145 0.00201 **
             0.2617109 0.0110016 23.789 < 2e-16 ***
competencia1 -0.0027755 0.0013679 -2.029 0.04424 *
competencia2 -0.0031153 0.0011652 -2.674 0.00835 **
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '
Residual standard error: 0.5353 cm 148 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.8939, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8874
F-statistic: 138.5 on 9 and 148 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

**P-valores** 

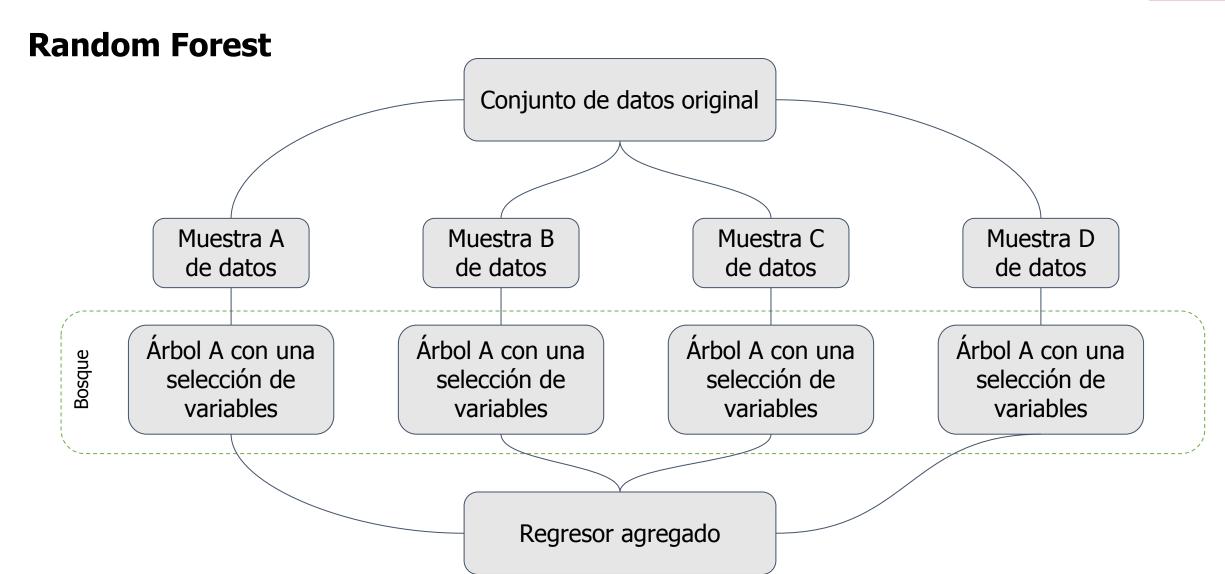
R2 y R2 ajustado



## Árbol de regresión

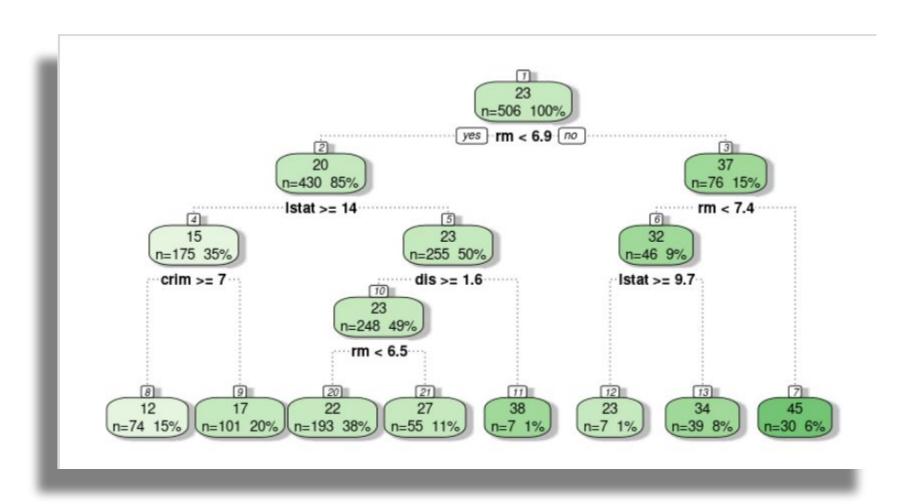








#### **Boston**





Cuando modelamos categorías



#### **Framingham**

#### ten\_year\_chd.

padeció enfermadad cardiovascular en los 10 años siguientes al examen.

- male.
  - o 0: mujeres; 1: para varones.
- age.
  - Edad en el momento del examen médico.
- high\_school\_ged.
  - 1: graduado escolar como máximo nivel de estudios.
- some\_college\_vocational\_school.
  - 1: diplomado.
- college.
  - 1: licenciado.
- current\_smoker.
  - 1: fumador; 0: no fumador.
- cigs\_per\_day.
  - Número de cigarrilos al día (media estimada).
- bp meds.
  - 0: Sin medicamentos por tensión alta; 1: con medicación contra tensión alta.

- prevalent\_stroke.
  - 1: riesgo de derrame.
- prevalent\_hyp.
  - 1: riesgo de hipertensión.
- diabetes.
  - 1: diabetes.
- tot\_chol.
  - Colesterol en mg/dL.
- sys\_bp.
  - Presión arterial sistólica.
- dia\_bp.
  - Presión arterial diastólica.
- bmi.
  - Índice de masa corporal.
- heart rate.
  - Ritmo cardíaco.
- glucose.
  - İndice de glucosa en sangre.



#### Matriz de confusión

	Real: 0	Real: 1	
Predicción: 0	1.989	204	Falsos negativos: 0,093
Predicción: 1	1.112	353	Verdaderos positivos: 0,24
	Especificidad: 0,6414	Sensibilidad: 0,6338	Precisión: 0,6402



#### **Dificultades**

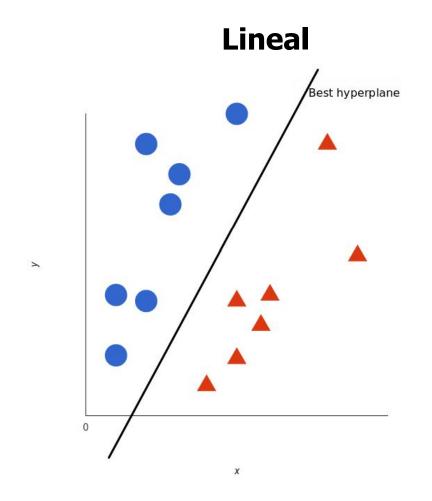
Sobreajuste



Interpretación



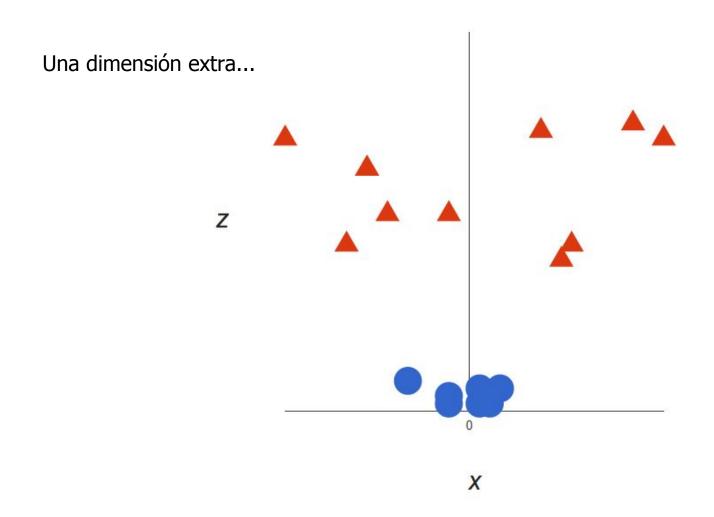
#### **SVM**



# No lineal



#### **SVM**

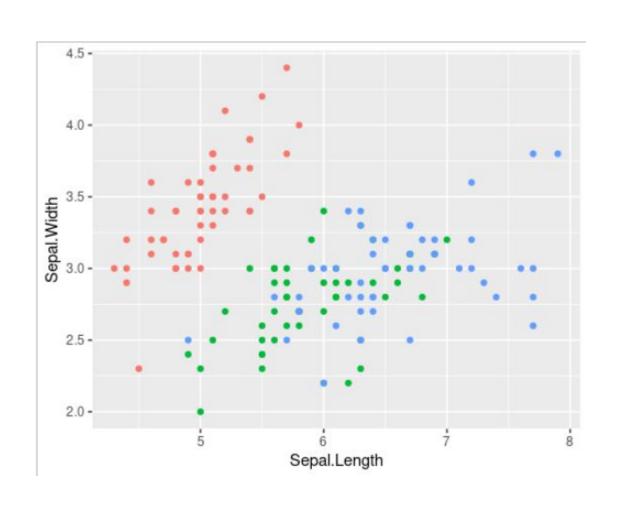


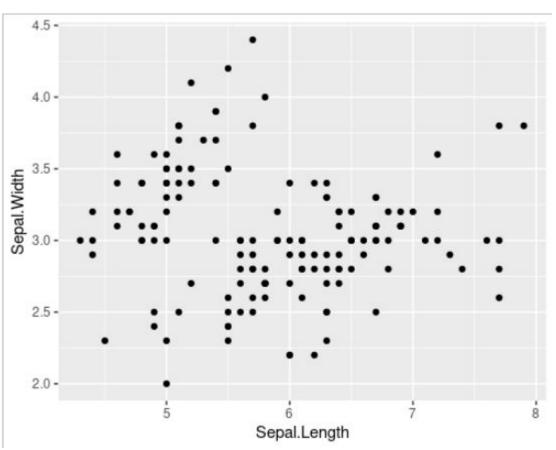


Cuando modelamos sin una referencia



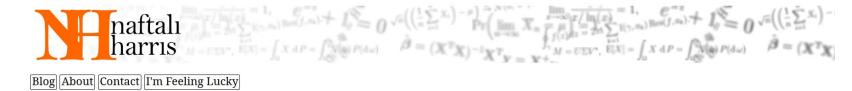
## **Segmentación**







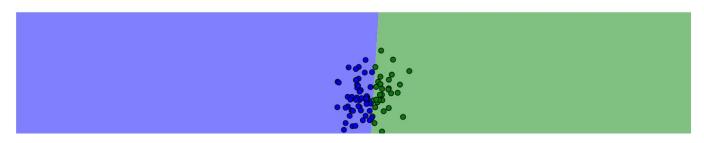
#### k-means



#### Visualizing K-Means Clustering

January 19, 2014

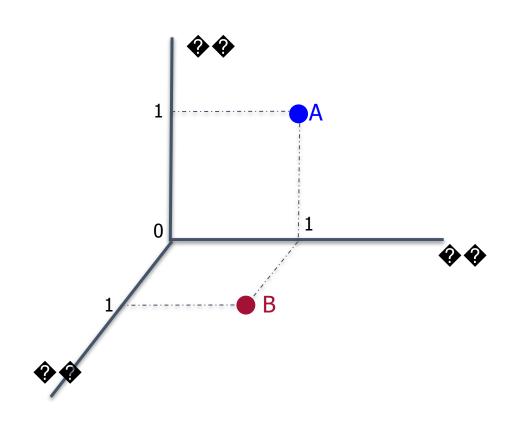
Suppose you plotted the screen width and height of all the devices accessing this website. You'd probably find that the points form three clumps: one clump with small dimensions, (smartphones), one with moderate dimensions, (tablets), and one with large dimensions, (laptops and desktops). Getting an algorithm to recognize these clumps of points without help is called *clustering*. To gain insight into how common clustering techniques work (and don't work), I've been making some visualizations that illustrate three fundamentally different approaches. This post, the first in this series of three, covers the k-means algorithm. To begin, click an initialization strategy below:



https://www.naftaliharris.com/blog/visualizing-k-means-clustering/



#### **Distancias**



$$A = (1, 0, 1)$$
 ¿Cuál es la *distancia*  $B = (1, 1, 0)$  entre ambos?

$$d_E = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (0-1)^2 + (1-0)^2} = 1,4142$$

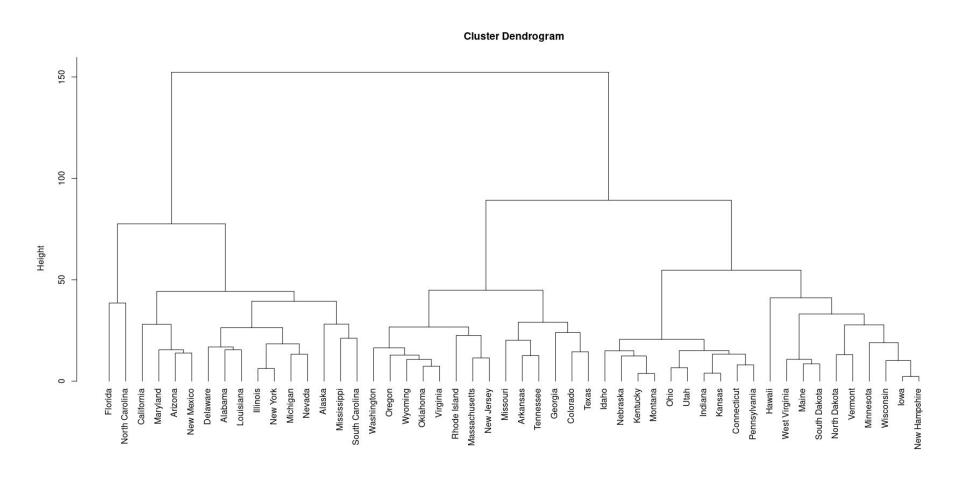
$$d_J = rac{1}{1+1+1} = 0,3$$



Cuando lo de hoy se nos queda corto

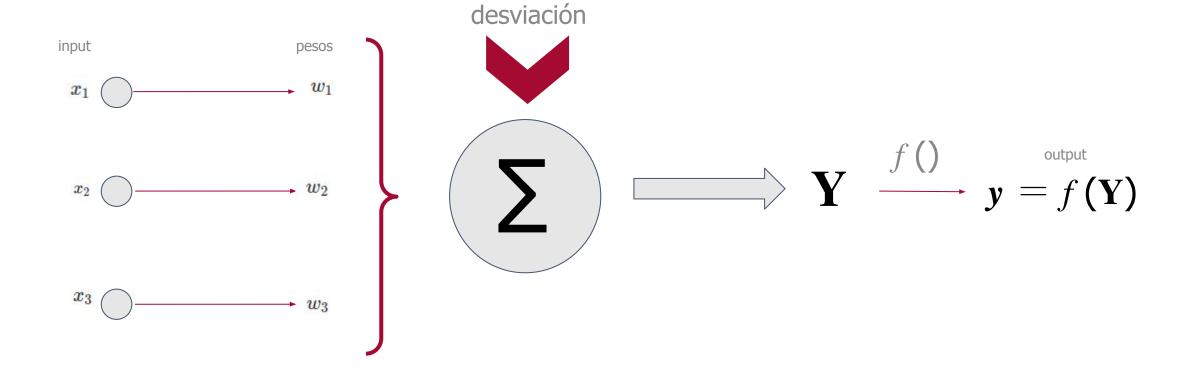


#### **Clusters jerárquicos**



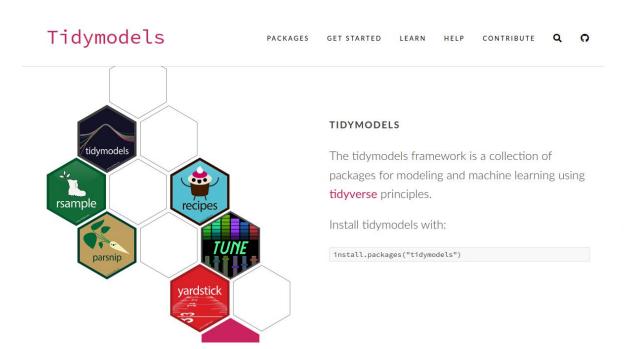


#### **Redes neuronales**





#### **Herramientas**



R interface to Keras



R-CMD-check failing CRAN 2.4.0 license MIT

Keras is a high-level neural networks API developed with a focus on enabling fast experimentation. Being able to go from idea to result with the least possible delay is key to doing good research. Keras has the following key features:

- . Allows the same code to run on CPU or on GPU, seamlessly.
- User-friendly API which makes it easy to quickly prototype deep learning models.
- · Built-in support for convolutional networks (for computer vision), recurrent networks (for sequence processing), and any combination of both.
- . Supports arbitrary network architectures: multi-input or multi-output models, layer sharing, model sharing, etc. This means that Keras is appropriate for building essentially any deep learning model, from a memory network to a neural Turing machine.

See the package website at https://tensorflow.rstudio.com for complete documentation.

Links

Download from CRAN at https://cloud.r-project.org/ package=keras

Browse source code at https://github.com/rstudio/keras/

Report a bug at

https://github.com/rstudio/keras/issues

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Contributor, copyright holder, funder

Google

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All authors...

https://www.tidymodels.org/

https://keras.rstudio.com/



#### **Influencers**

- **★** Antonio Chinchón
- **★** Mariluz Congosto
- ★ José L. Cañadas
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- ★ Joshua Kunst
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- **★** Max Kuhn
- ★ Carlos G. Bellosta
- ★ Javier Á. Liébana
- **★** Kiko Llaneras

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- ➤ Github
- > Stackoverflow
- > R4DS
- > <u>UMUR</u>
- Datacamp



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