

Machine Learning with R

@MatthewRenze

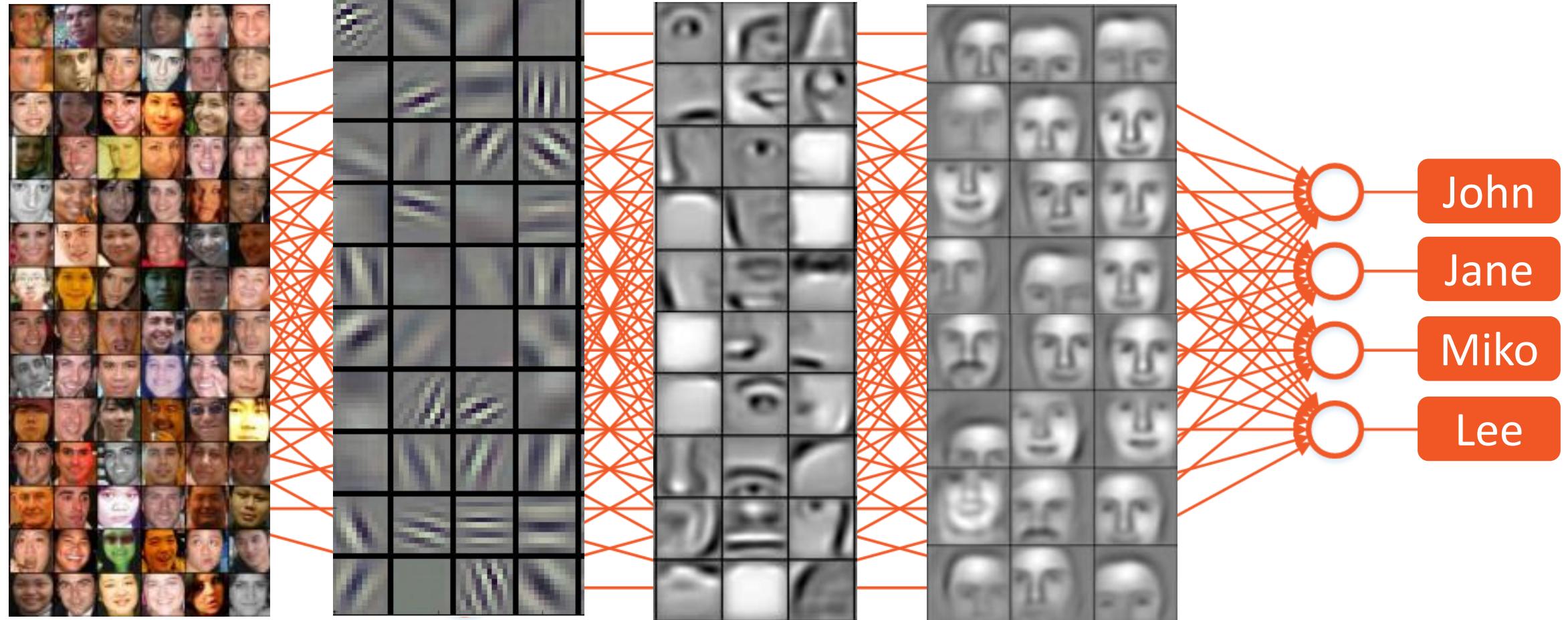
@netcorebcn



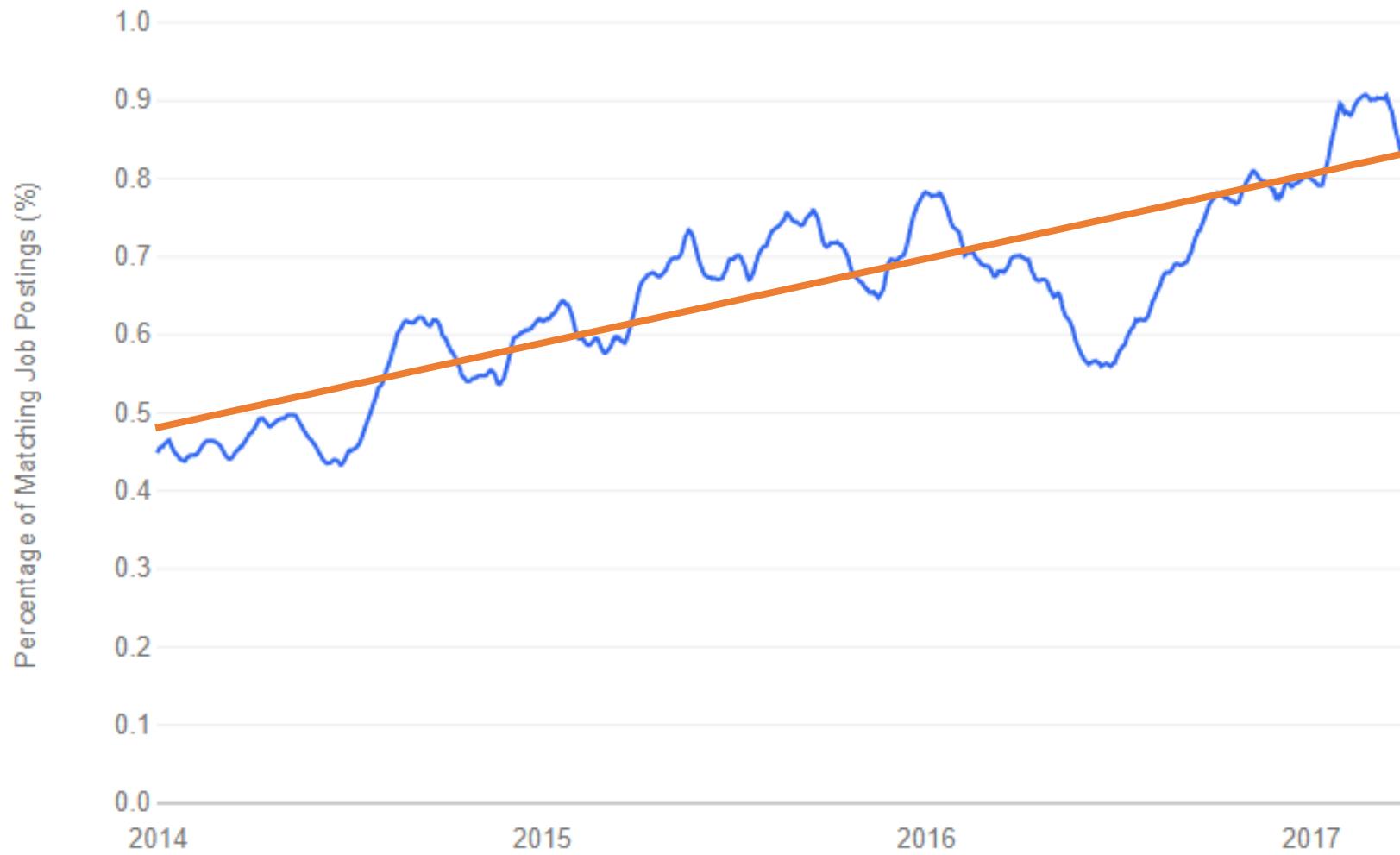


```
function updatePhotoDescription() {
    if (descriptions.length > (page * 9) + (currentImage - 1)) {
        document.getElementById('bigImageDesc').innerHTML = descriptions[currentImage - 1];
    }
}

function updateAllImages() {
    var i = 1;
    while (i < 10) {
        var elementId = 'foto' + i;
        var elementIdBig = 'bigImage' + i;
        if (page * 9 + i - 1 < photos.length) {
            document.getElementById(elementId).src = 'image/min/' + photos[i - 1];
            document.getElementById(elementIdBig).src = 'image/big/' + photos[i - 1];
        } else {
            document.getElementById(elementId).src = '';
        }
        i++;
    }
}
```

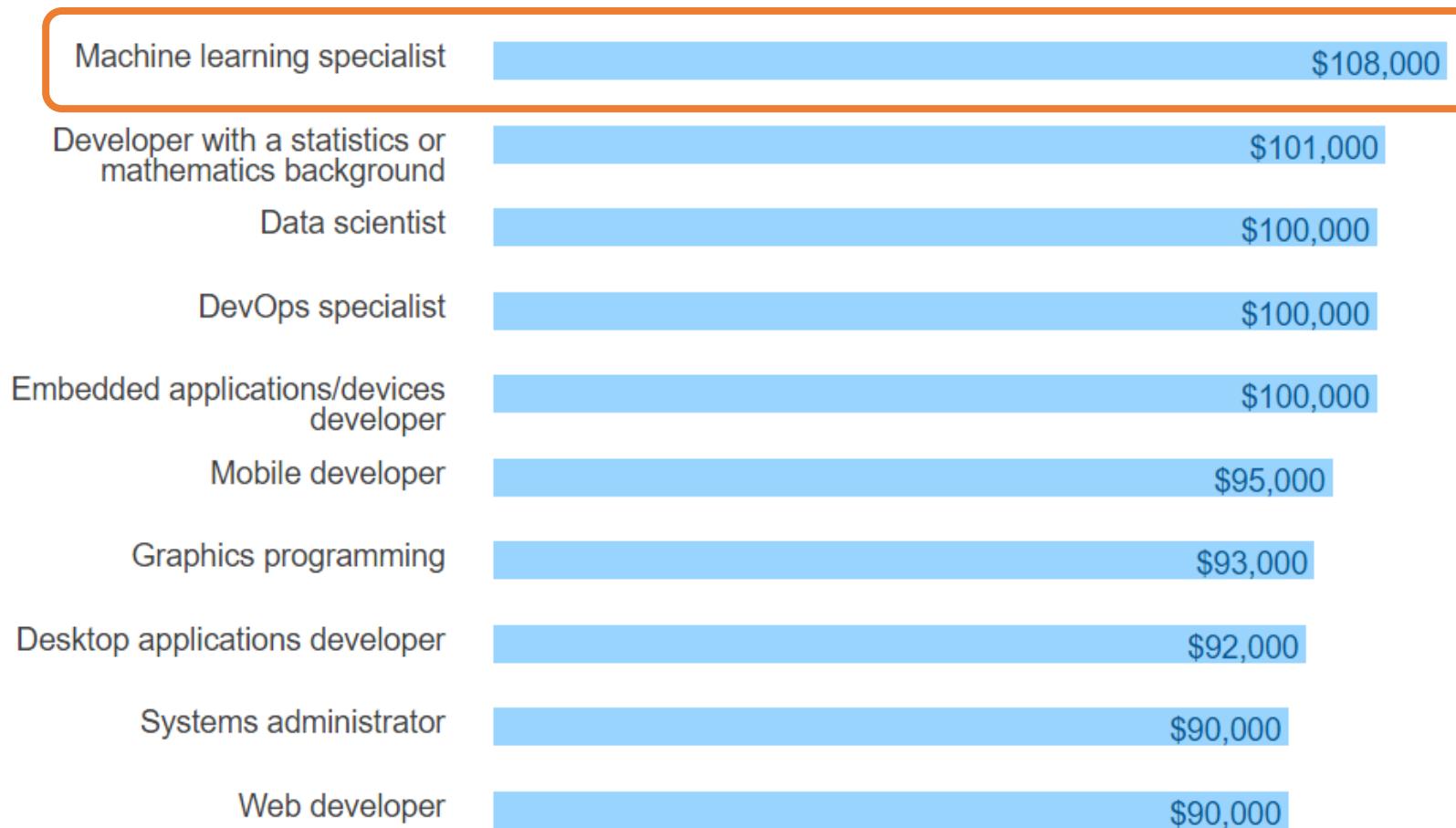


Job Postings for Machine Learning



Source: Indeed.com

Average Salary by Job Type (USA)





Overview

1. Introduction to ML
2. Introduction to R
3. Classification
4. Regression
5. Beyond the Basics



About Me

Data Science Consultant
Education

B.S. in Computer Science
B.A. in Philosophy

Community

Public Speaker
Pluralsight Author
Microsoft MVP
ASPInsider
Open-source Software

IOWA STATE
UNIVERSITY



How Does This Apply to Me?

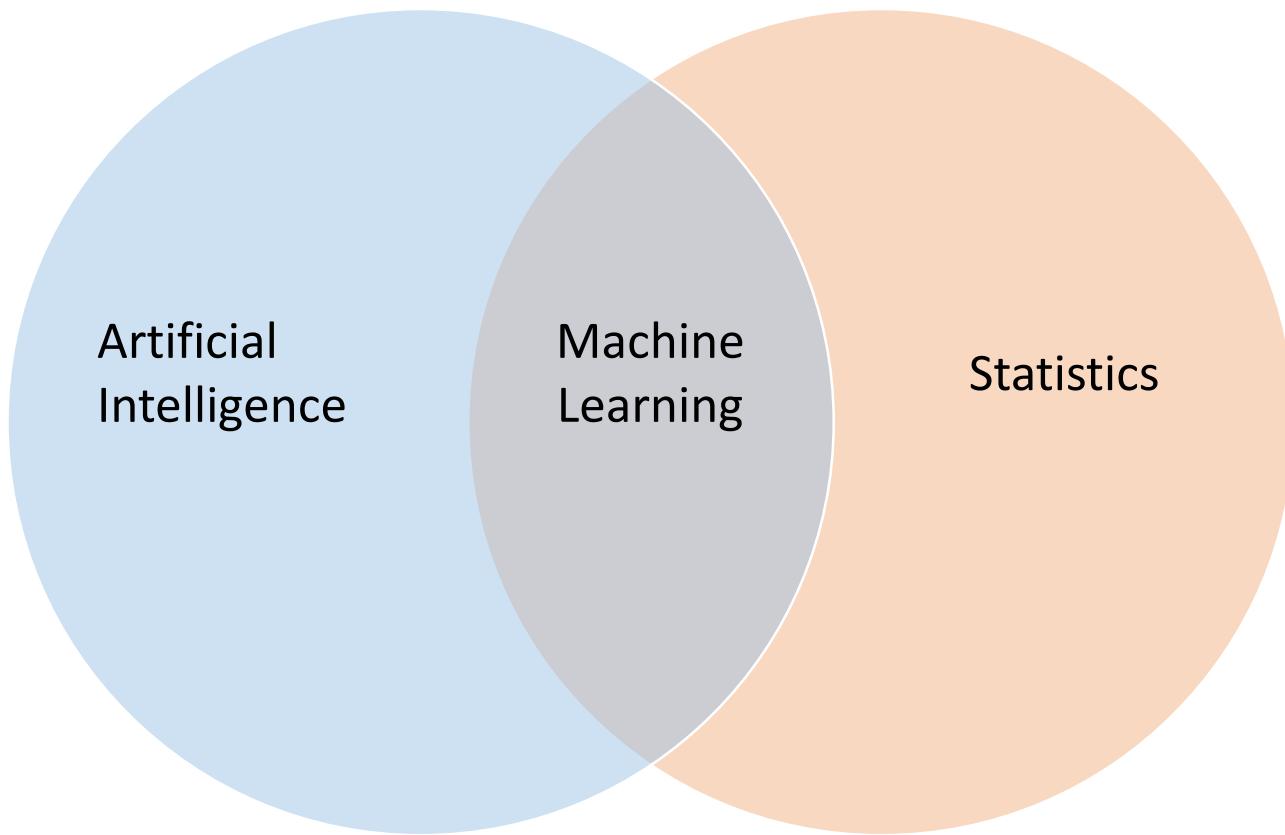
- Make decisions using data
- Make predictions using data
- Make recommendations using data
- Find patterns of interest in data
- Find anomalies in data
- Write code that does all these things

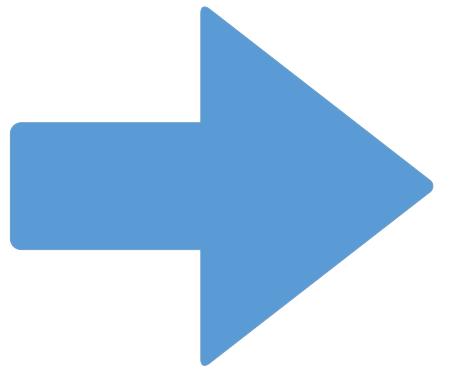
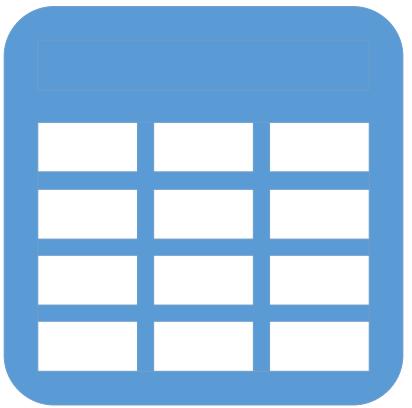
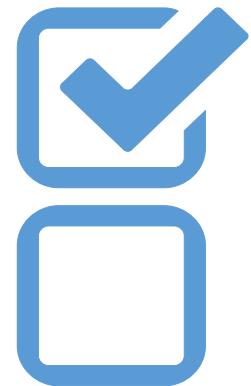
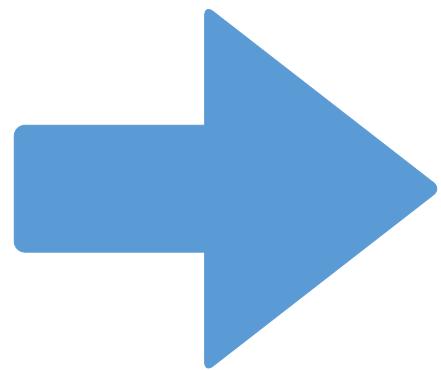


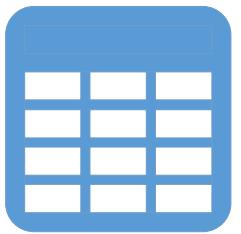


Introduction to Machine Learning

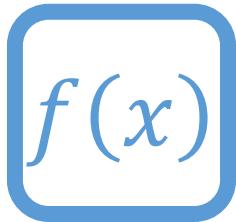
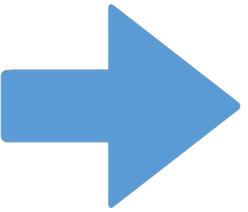
What is Machine Learning?



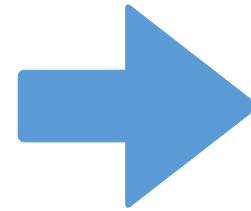
 $f(x)$ 



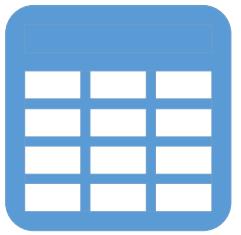
Data



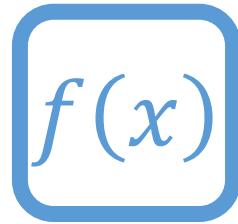
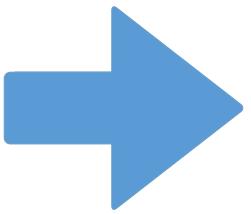
Function



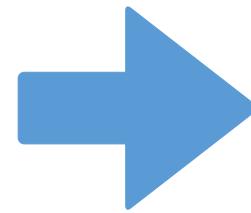
Prediction



Data

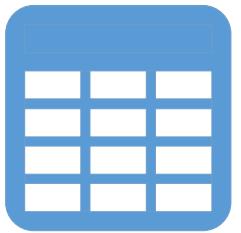


Function

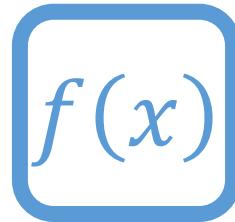
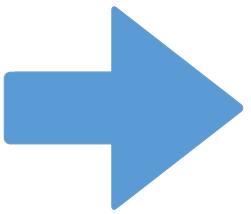


Prediction

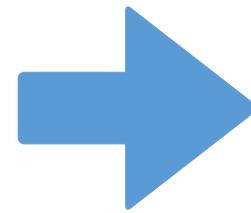




Data



Function



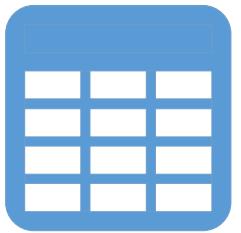
Prediction



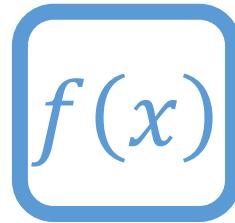
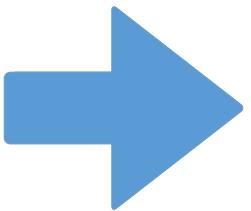
Cat



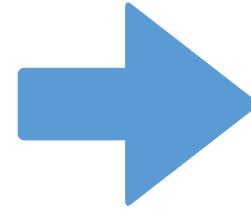
Dog



Data



Function



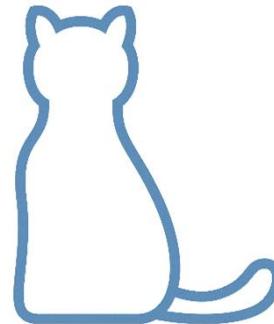
Prediction

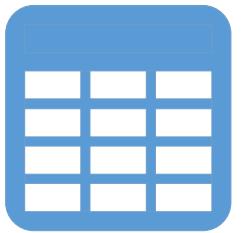


Cat

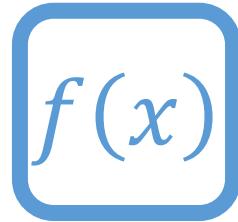
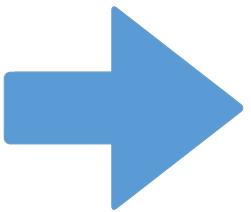


Dog

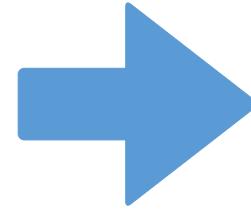




Data



Function



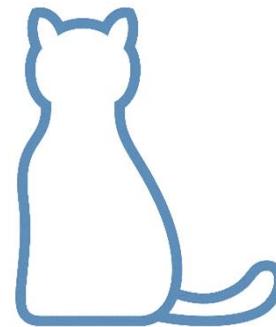
Prediction



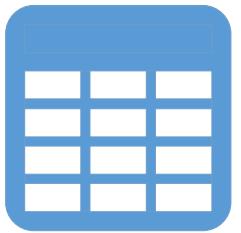
Cat



Dog



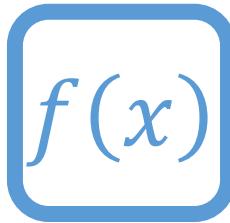
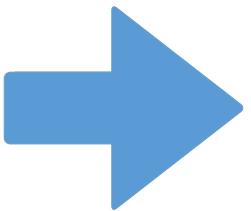
Is cat?



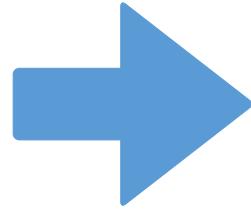
Data



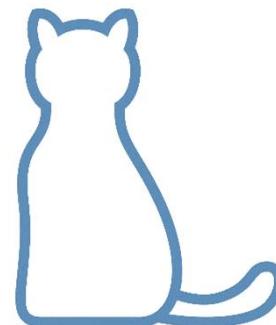
Cat



Function



Prediction

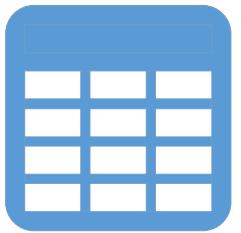


Is cat?



Dog

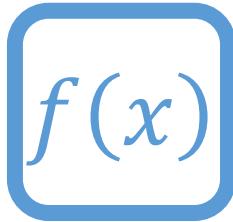
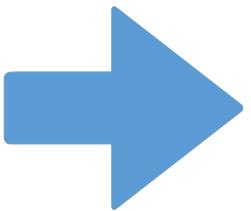




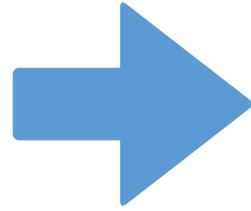
Data



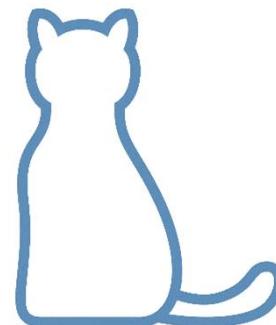
Cat



Function



Prediction



Is cat?



Dog



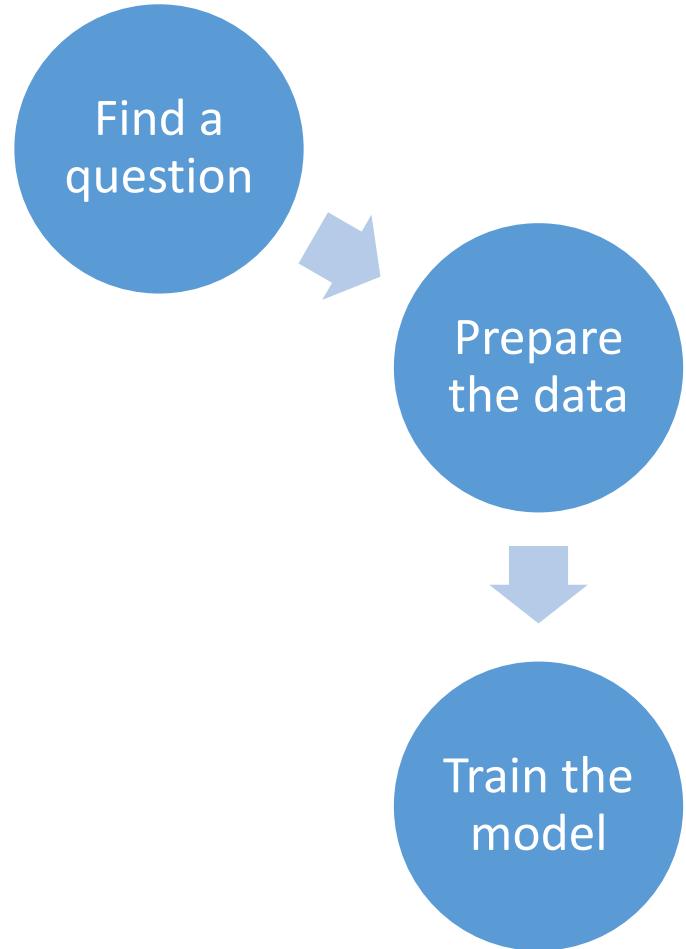
Yes

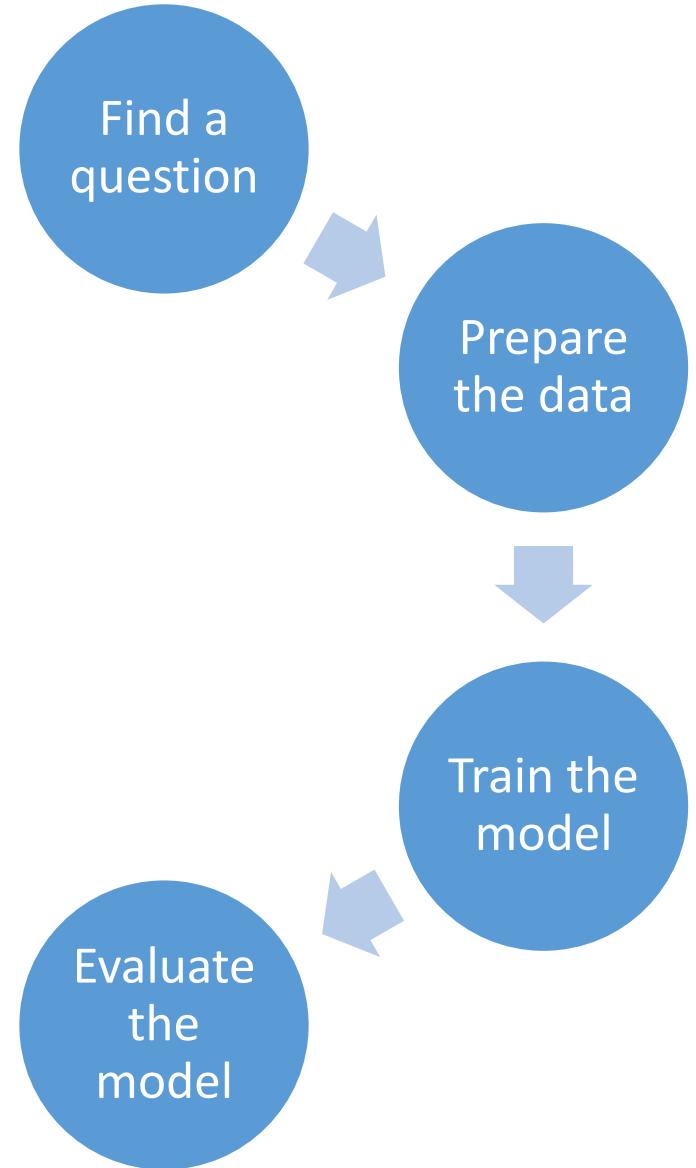
Find a
question

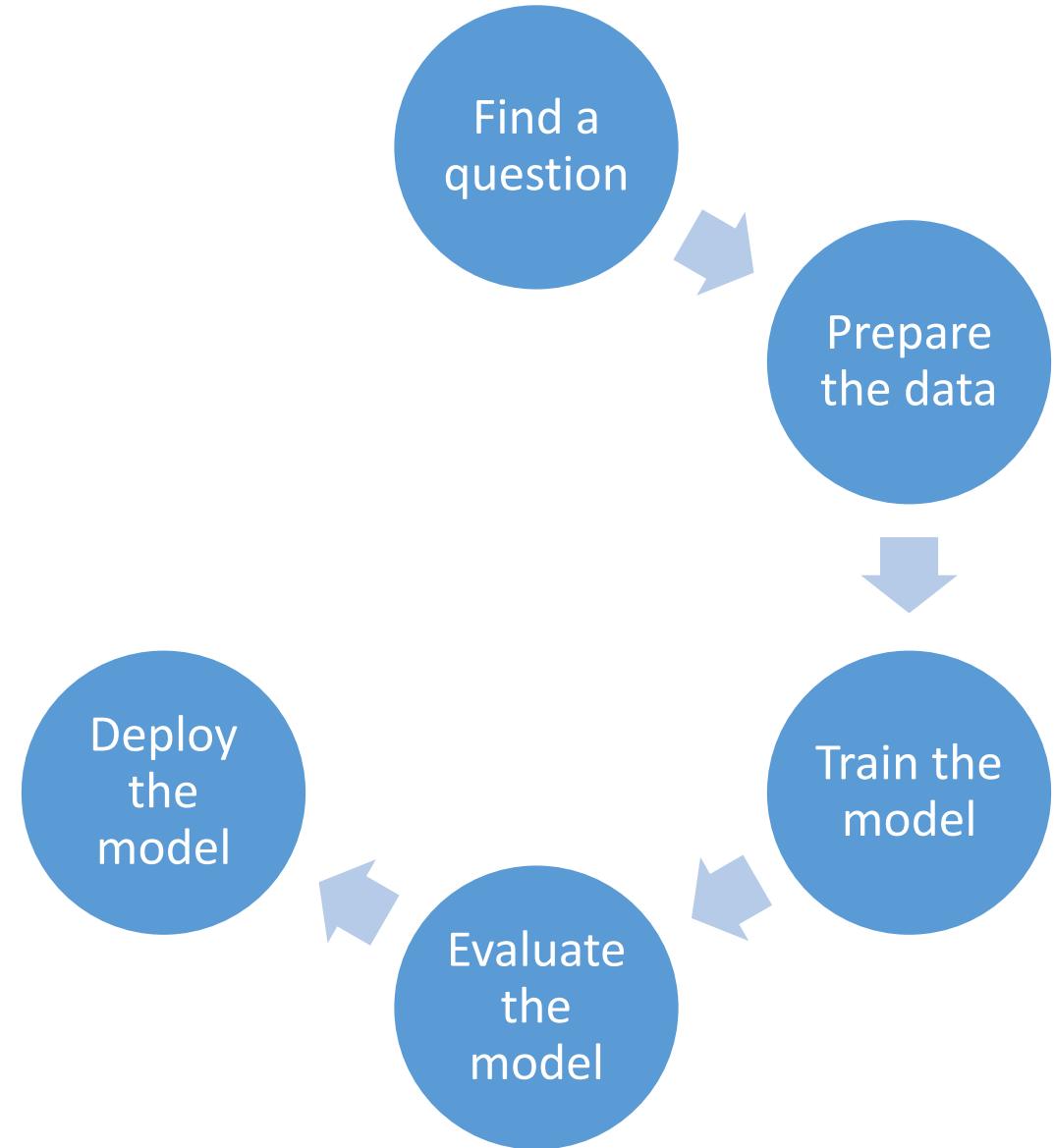
```
graph TD; A((Find a question)) --> B((Prepare the data))
```

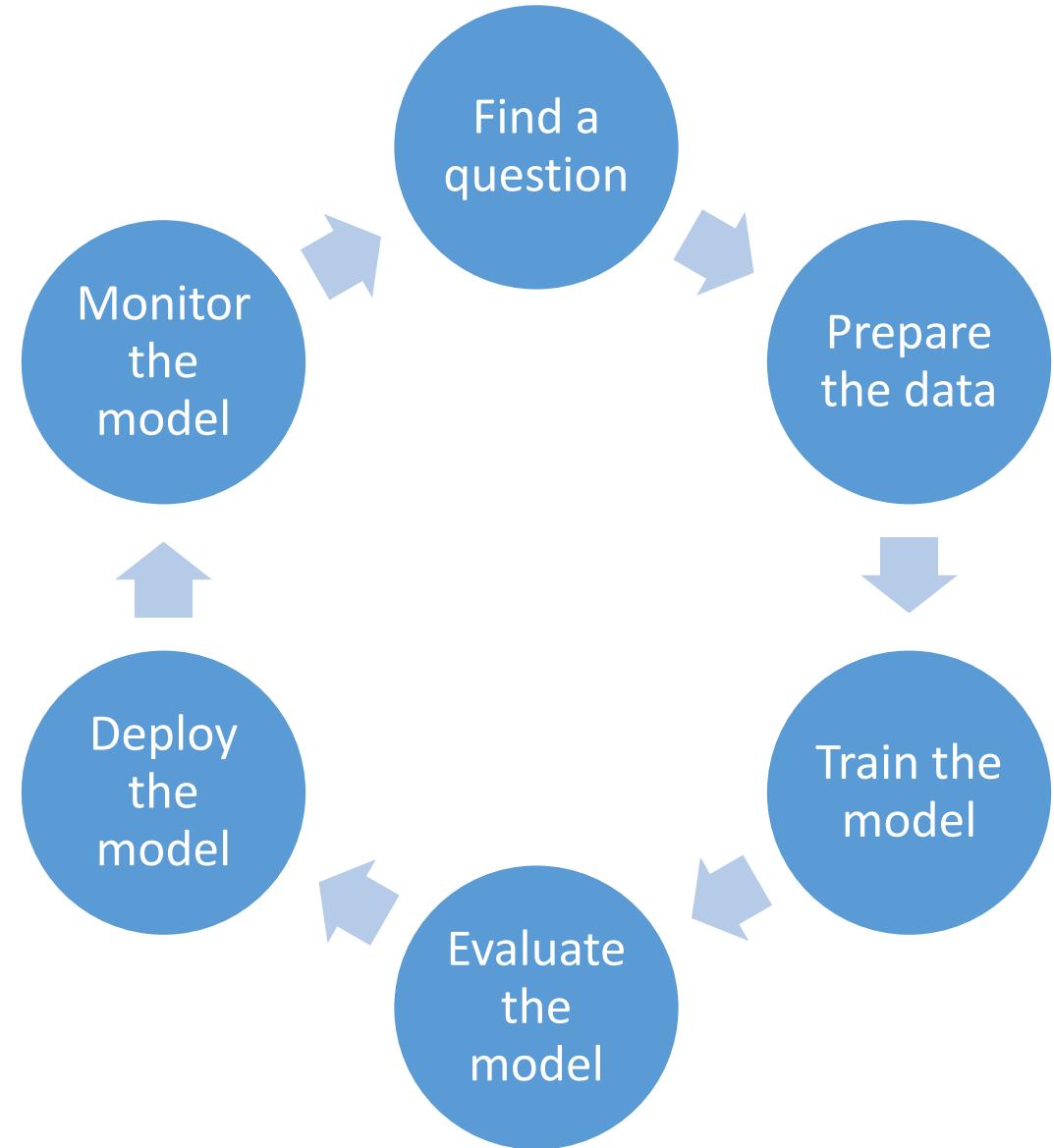
Find a
question

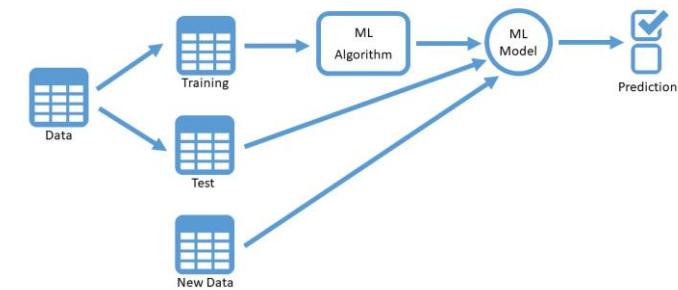
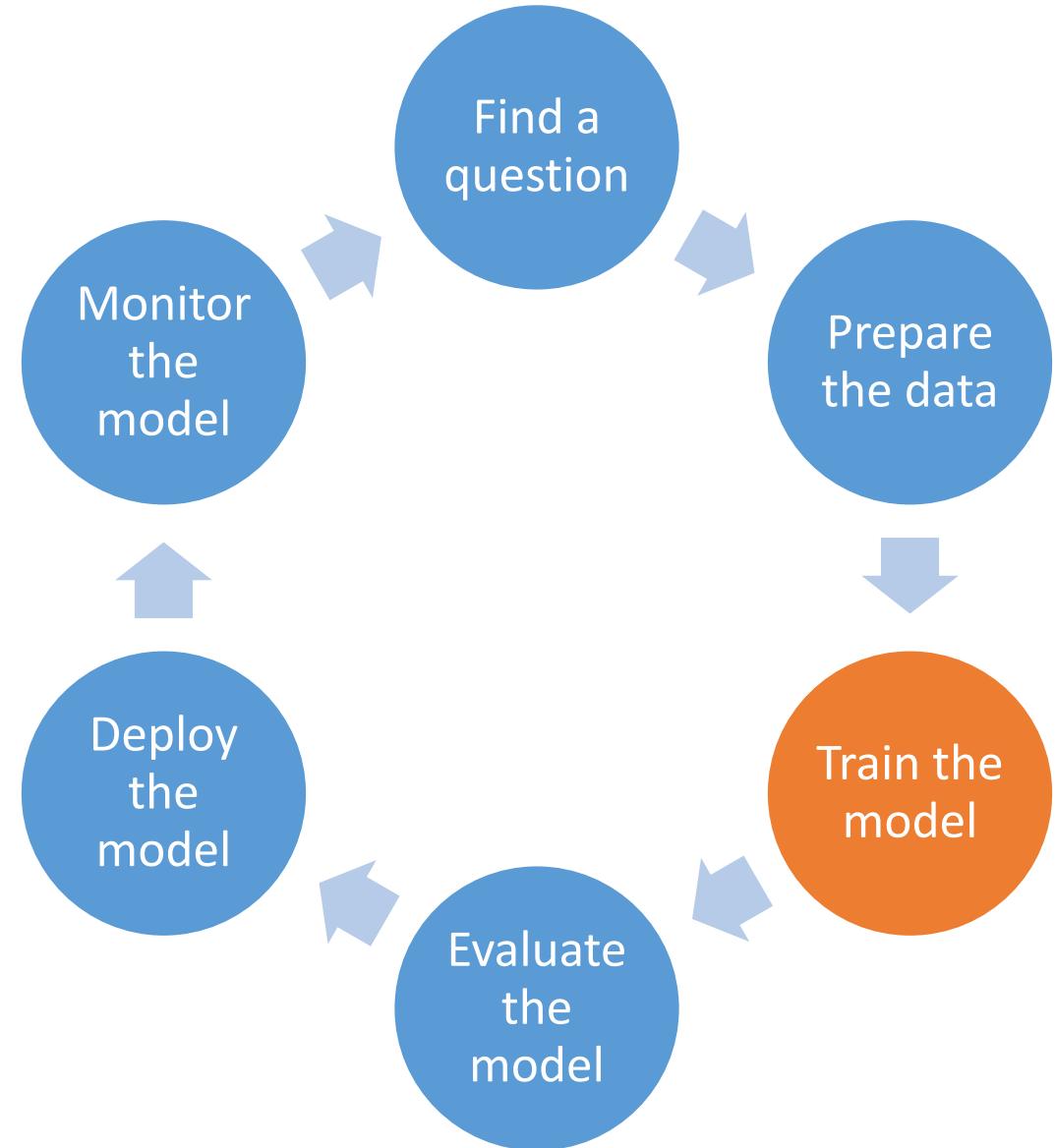
Prepare
the data

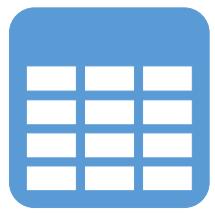




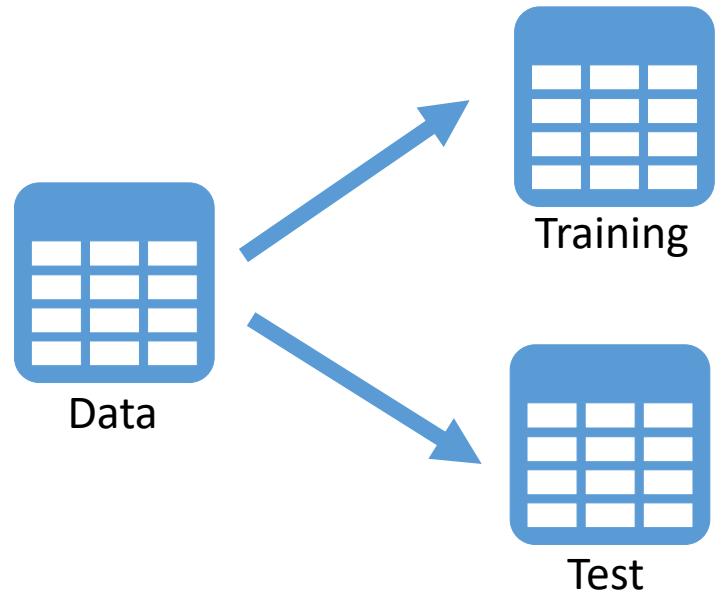


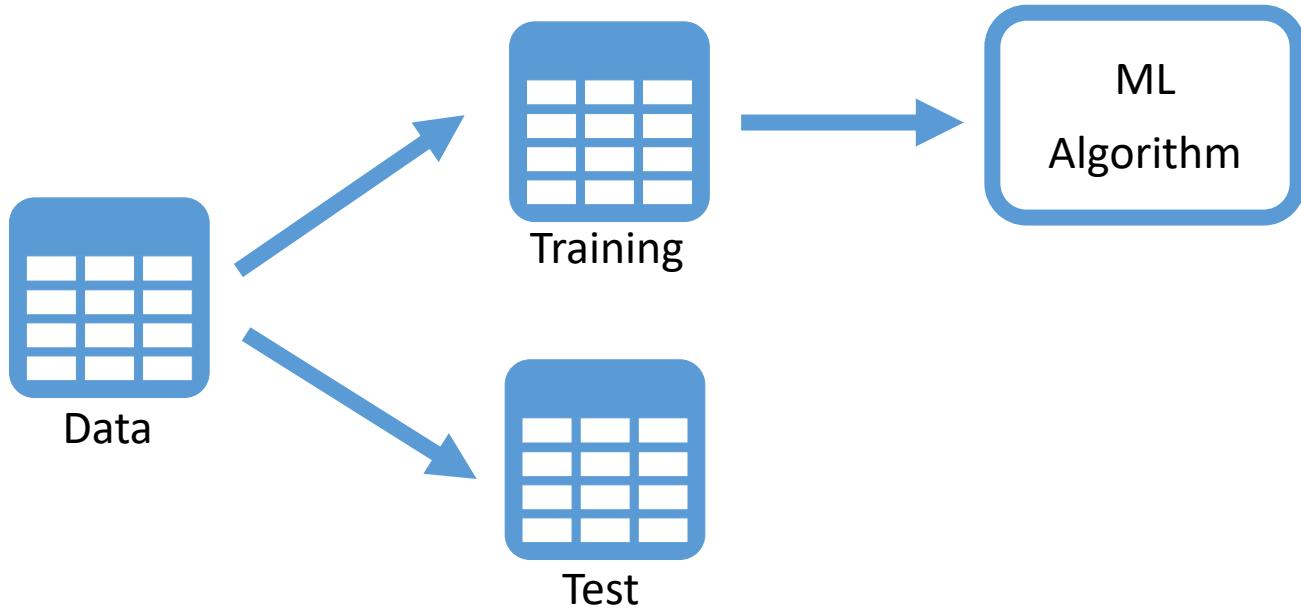


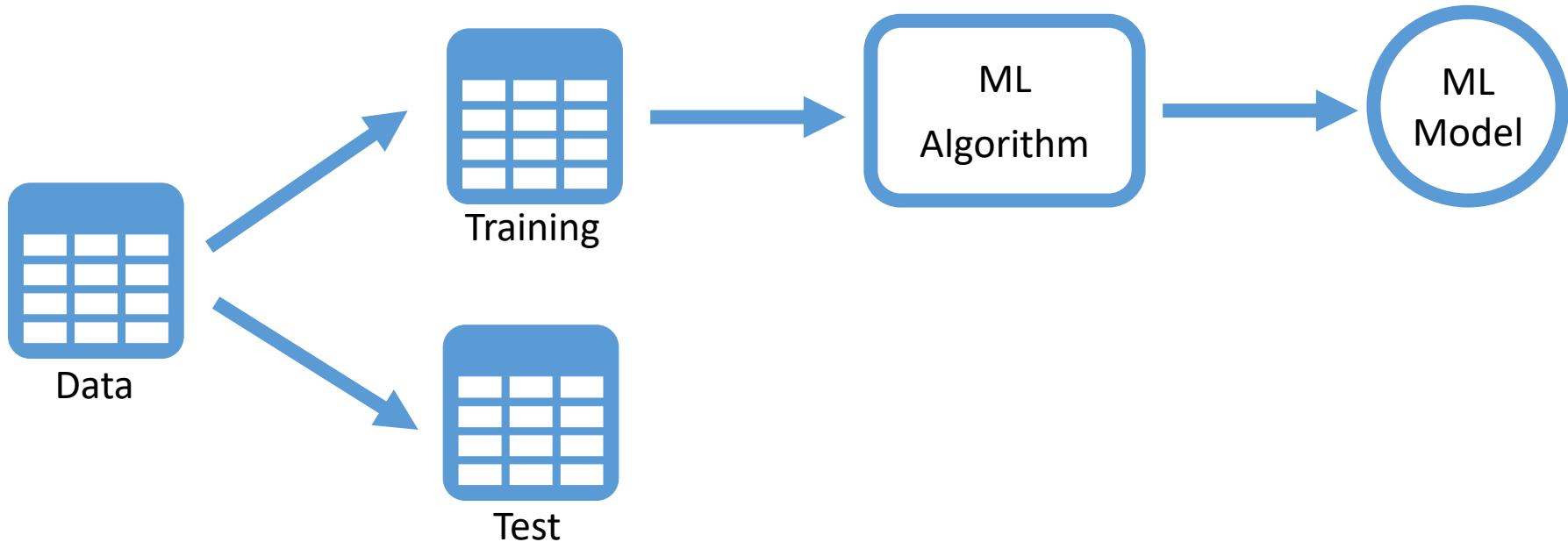


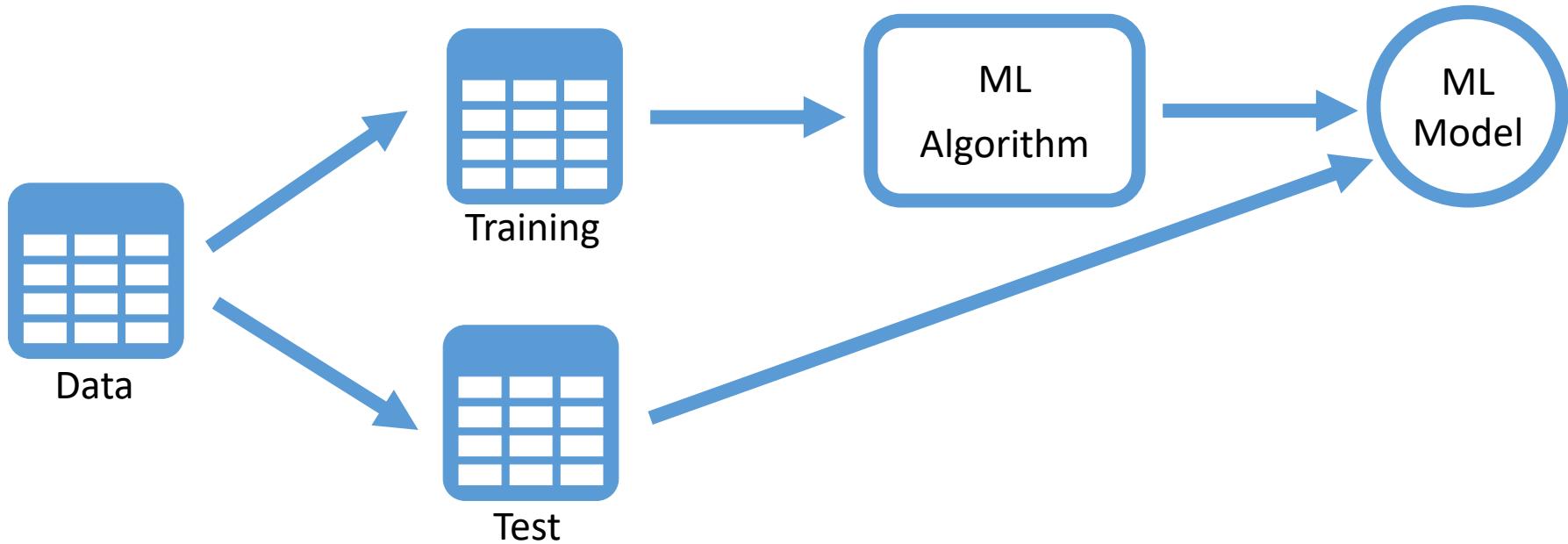


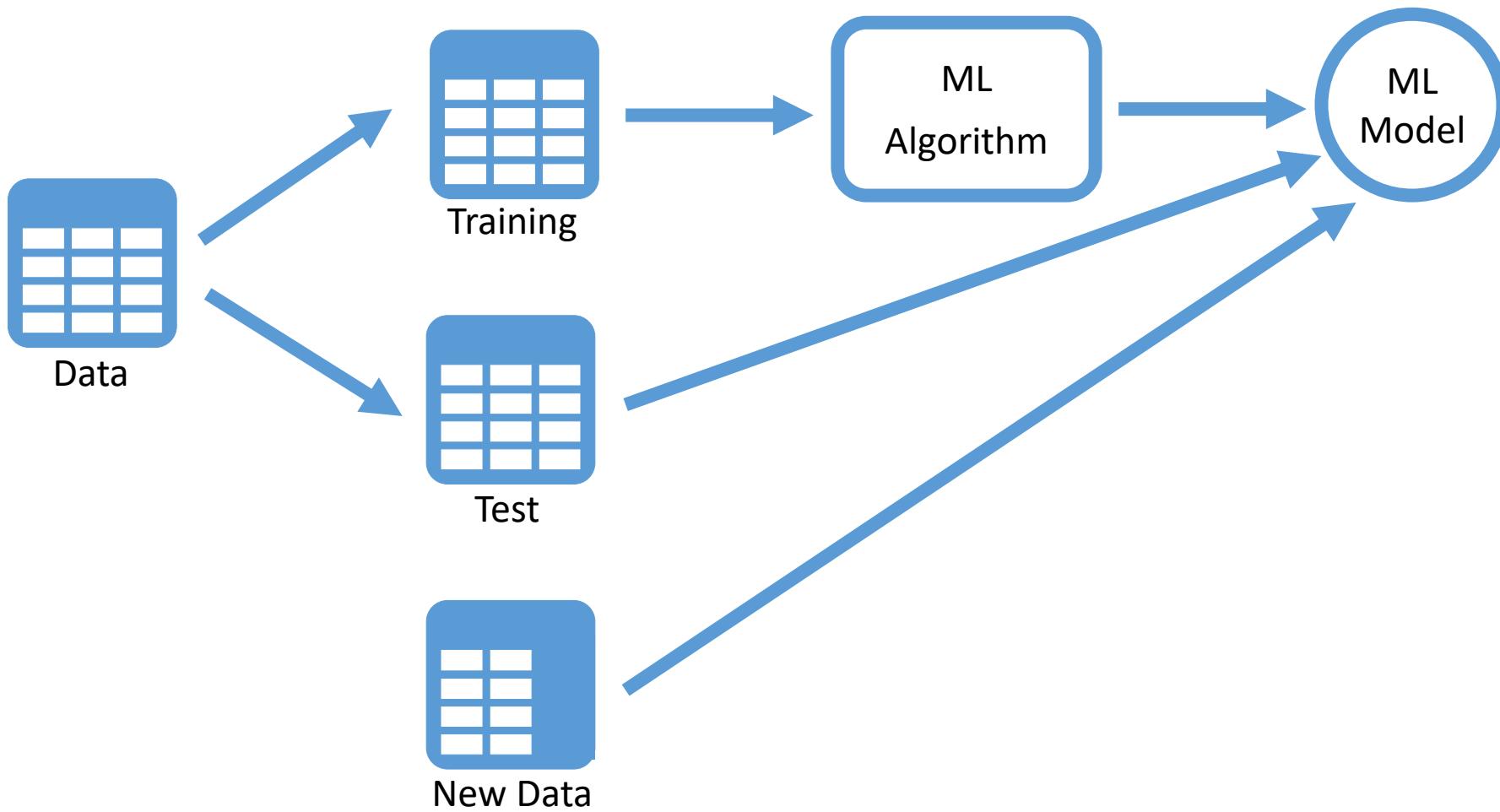
Data

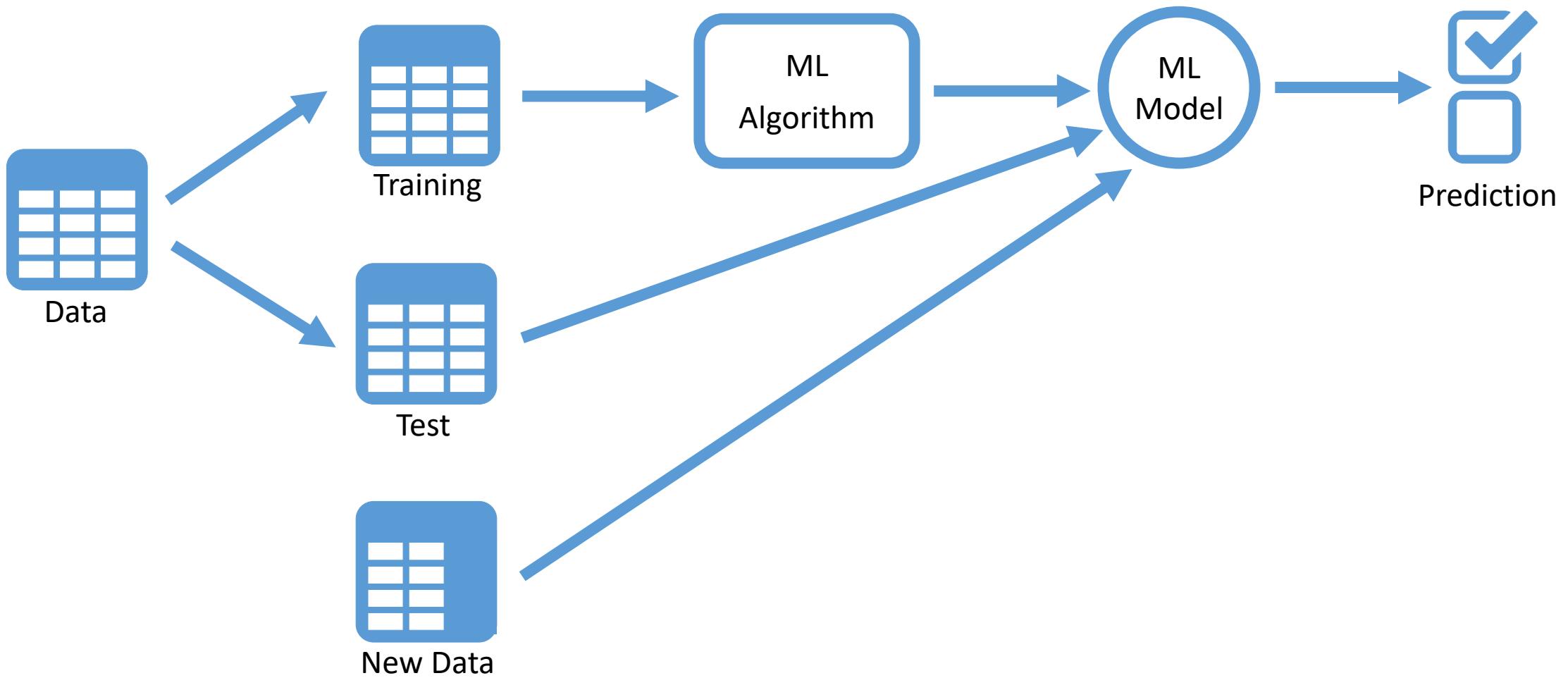




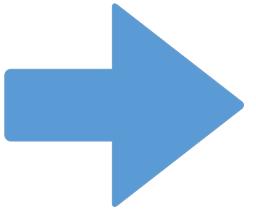
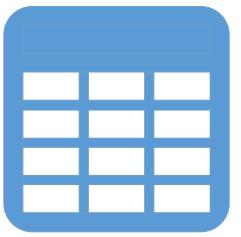
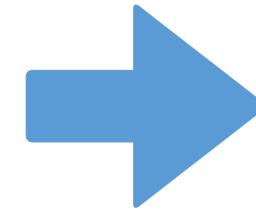






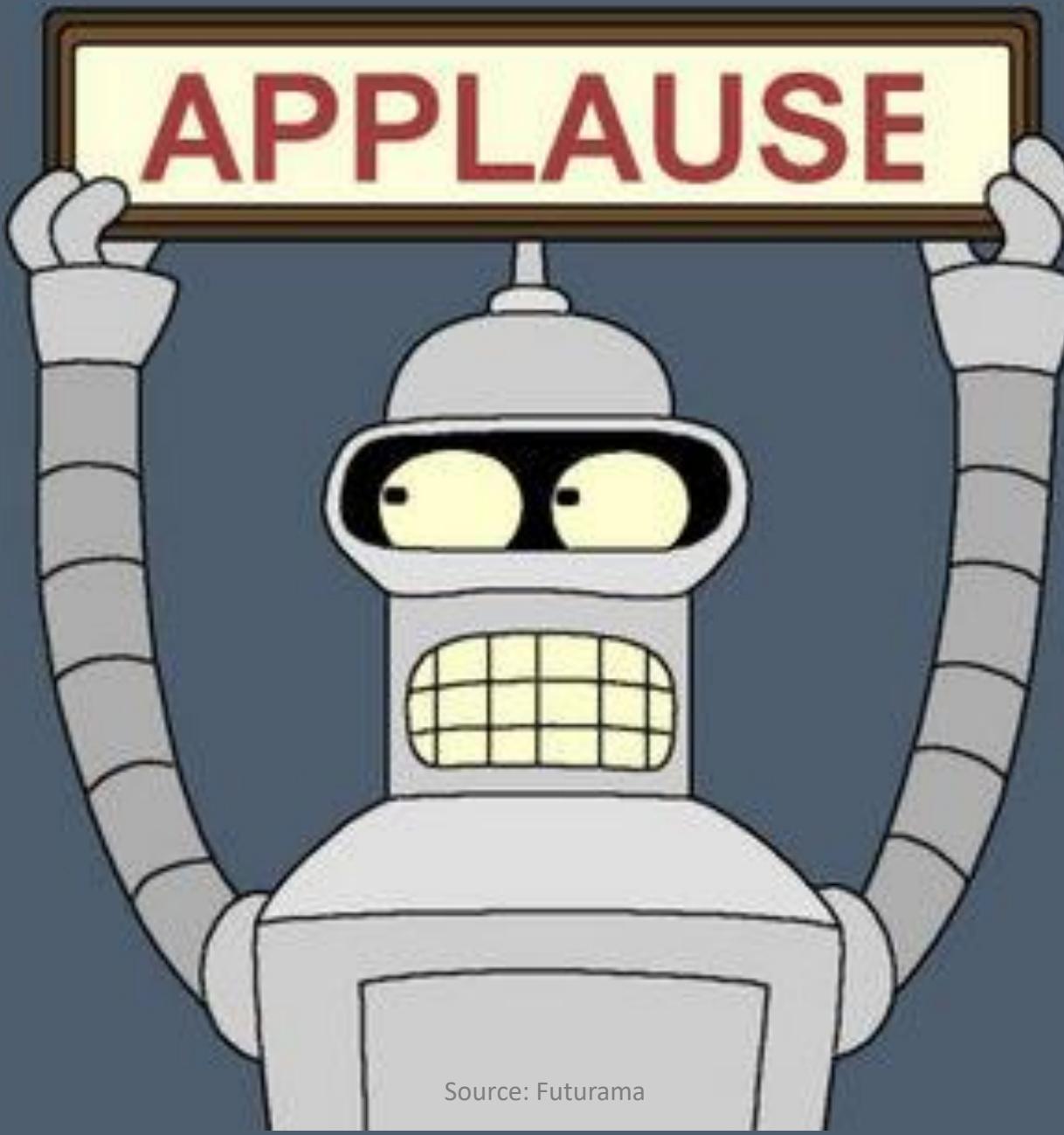


What Can Machine Learning Do?

 $f(x)$ 

1.23





Source: Futurama

Introduction to R

What is R?

Open source

Language and environment

Numerical and graphical analysis

Cross platform



What is R?

Active development
Large user community
Modular and extensible
9000+ extensions



FREE



A low-angle photograph of the Statue of Liberty against a clear blue sky. Her right arm is raised high, holding a torch aloft. Her left arm is bent, holding a tablet or smartphone that displays the word "FREE".

FREE

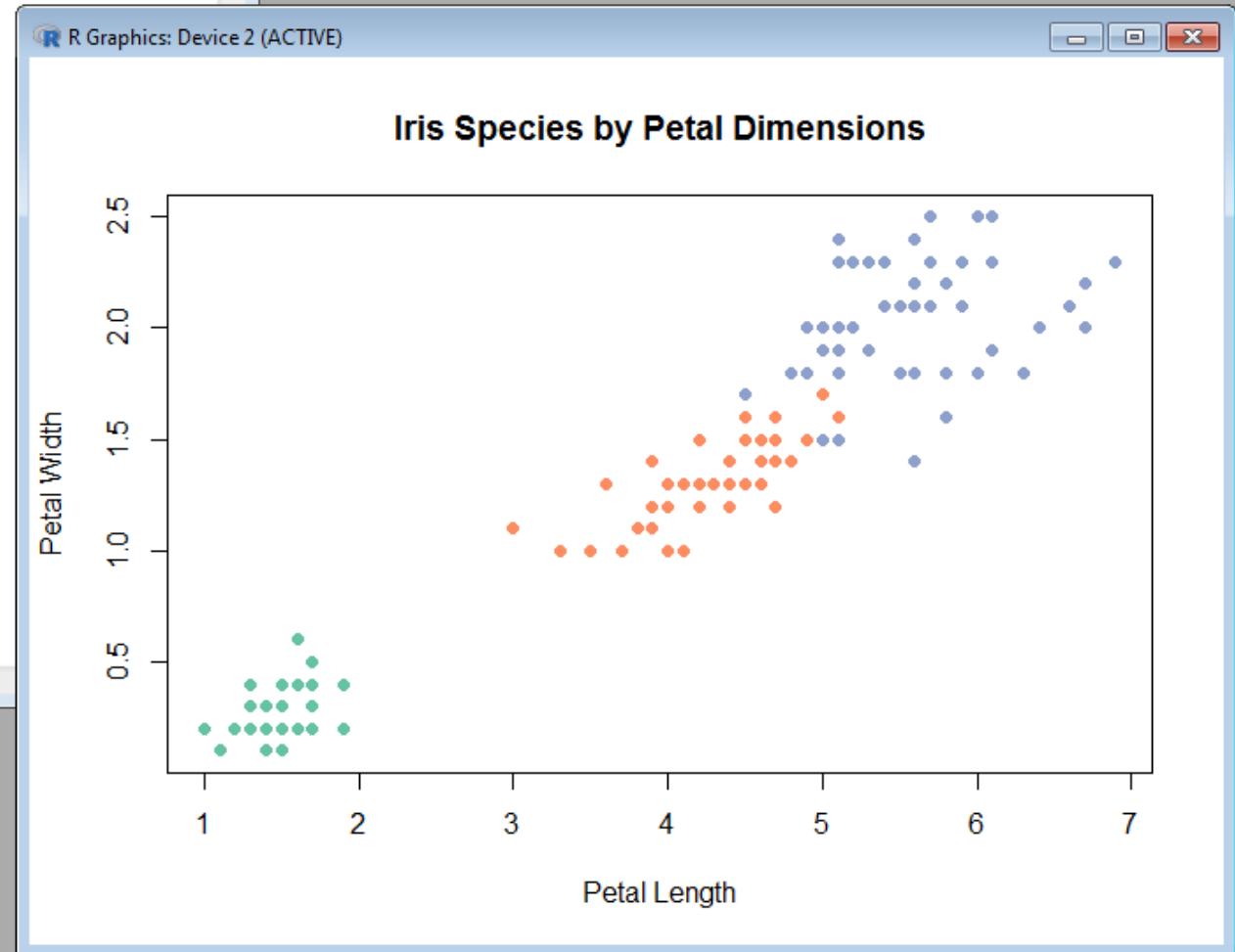


R Console

```
> # Create a plot of species by dimension
> plot(
+   x = iris$Petal.Length,
+   y = iris$Petal.Width,
+   pch = 19,
+   col = palette(as.numeric(iris$Species)),
+   main = "Iris Species by Petal Dimensions",
+   xlab = "Petal Length",
+   ylab = "Petal Width")
>
> # Create a frequency table of species
> table(iris$Species)

  setosa versicolor virginica 
      50       50       50 

>
> # Get the average petal length
> mean(iris$Petal.Length)
[1] 3.758
>
> # Get the correlation coefficient
> cor(
+   x = iris$Petal.Length,
+   y = iris$Petal.Width)
[1] 0.9628654
```



RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Script.R * Go to file/function Addins Project: (None)

16 # Create a frequency table of species
17 table(iris\$Species)
18
19 # Get the average petal length
20 mean(iris\$Petal.Length)
21
22 # Get the correlation coefficient
23 cor(
24 x = iris\$Petal.Length,
25 y = iris\$Petal.Width)

21:1 (Top Level) R Script

Console ~/
> table(iris\$Species)

setosa	versicolor	virginica
50	50	50

> # Get the average petal length
> mean(iris\$Petal.Length)
[1] 3.758
> # Get the correlation coefficient
> cor(
+ x = iris\$Petal.Length,
+ y = iris\$Petal.Width)
[1] 0.9628654
>

Environment History Import Dataset Global Environment Data Values palette 150 obs. of 5 variables chr [1:3] "#66C2A5" "#FC8D62" "#8DA0C... Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Publish Iris Species by Petal Dimensions Petal Width Petal Length

The figure is a scatter plot titled "Iris Species by Petal Dimensions". The vertical axis is labeled "Petal Width" and ranges from 0.5 to 2.5. The horizontal axis is labeled "Petal Length" and ranges from 1 to 7. There are three distinct clusters of data points representing different iris species: setosa (green dots), versicolor (orange dots), and virginica (blue dots). The setosa species has the lowest petal lengths and widths, ranging approximately from 1.0 to 2.0. The versicolor species has intermediate petal lengths and widths, ranging approximately from 3.0 to 5.5. The virginica species has the highest petal lengths and widths, ranging approximately from 5.0 to 7.0.

Script.R - Microsoft Visual Studio

File Edit View NCrunch Project Debug Team Tools Architecture Test ReSharper R Tools Analyze Window Help

Matthew Renze

Script.R

```
main = "Iris Species by Petal Dimensions",
xlab = "Petal Length",
ylab = "Petal Width")

# Create a frequency table of species
table(iris$Species)

# Get the average petal length
mean(iris$Petal.Length)

# Get the correlation coefficient
cor(
  x = iris$Petal.Length,
  y = iris$Petal.Width)
```

R Interactive

```
> # Create a frequency table of species
> table(iris$Species)

  setosa versicolor virginica
      50         50        50
> # Get the average petal length
> mean(iris$Petal.Length)
[1] 3.758
> # Get the correlation coefficient
> cor(
+   x = iris$Petal.Length,
+   y = iris$Petal.Width)
[1] 0.9628654
>
```

Variable Explorer

Name	Value	Class	Type
iris	150 obs. of 5 variables	data.frame	list
palette	chr [1:3] "#6C2A5" "#FC8D62" "#8DA0CF	character	character

R Plot

Iris Species by Petal Dimensions

A scatter plot titled "Iris Species by Petal Dimensions". The x-axis is labeled "Petal Length" and ranges from 1 to 7. The y-axis is labeled "Petal Width" and ranges from 0.5 to 2.5. The plot shows three distinct clusters of data points corresponding to the Iris species: Setosa (green), Versicolor (orange), and Virginica (blue). The data points are scattered across the plot area, with a general trend where Petal Length increases as Petal Width increases.

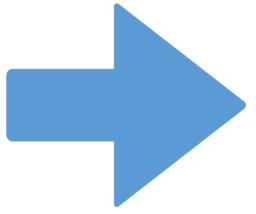
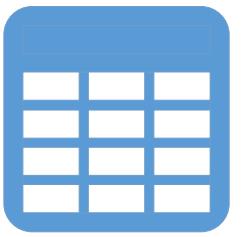
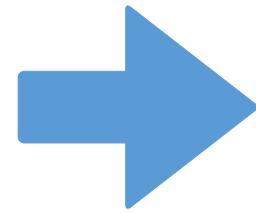
Solution Explorer R Plot R Package Manager R Help

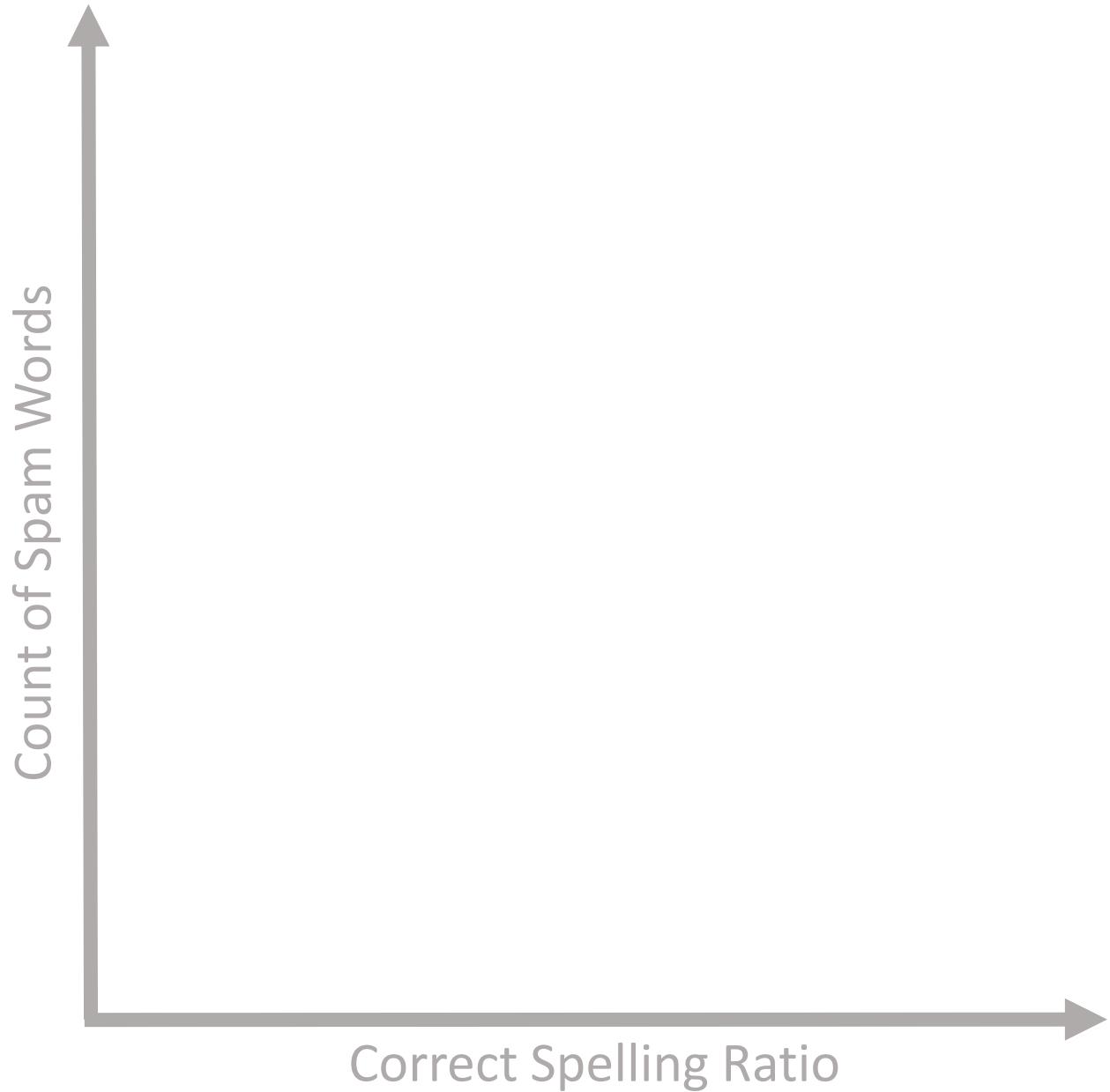
Error List Output Azure App Service Activity

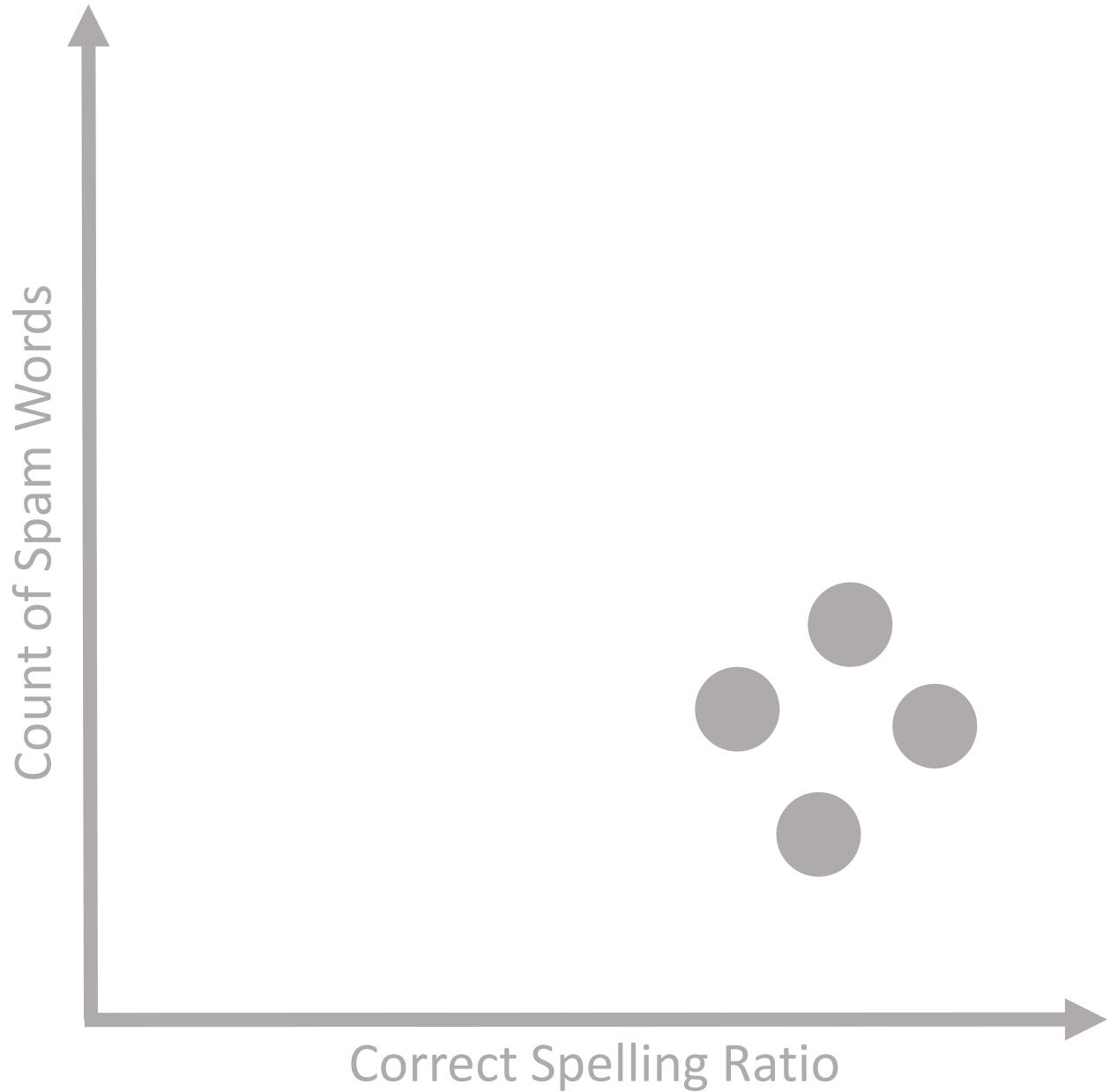
Ready Ln 30 Col1 Ch1 INS ↑ 7 ⌂ 0 ⌂ Root ⌂ master ⌂

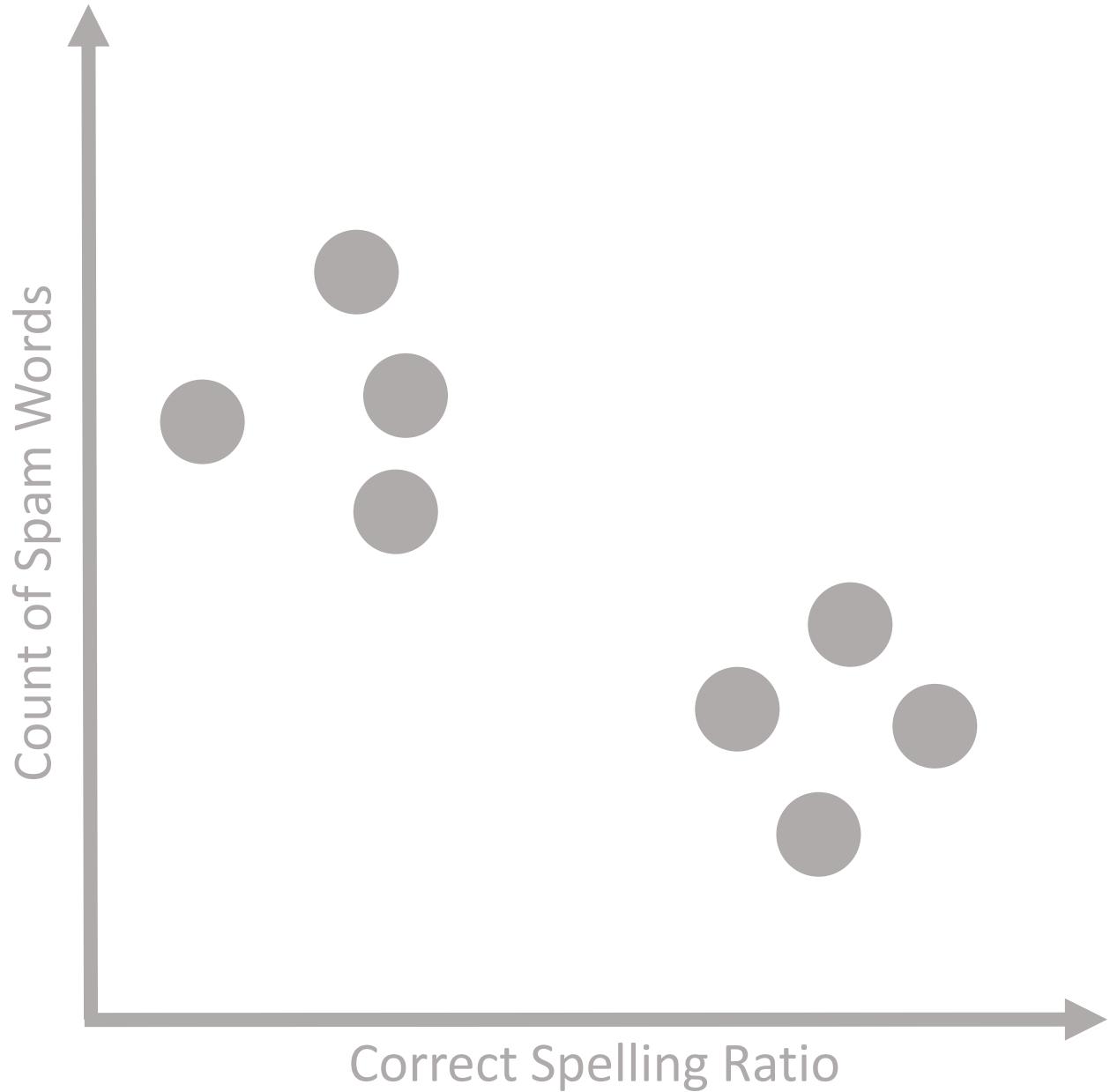
Code Demo

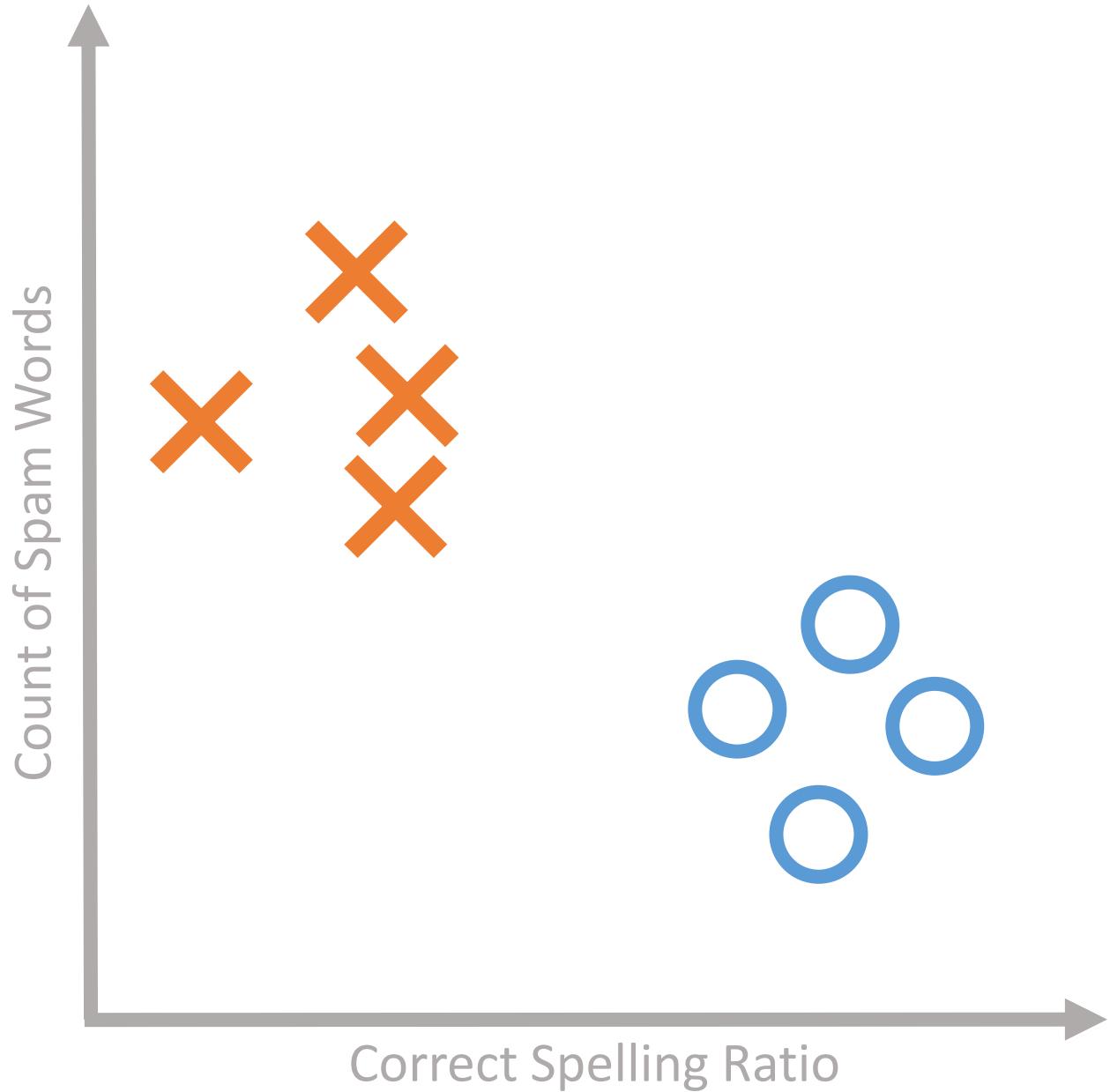
Classification

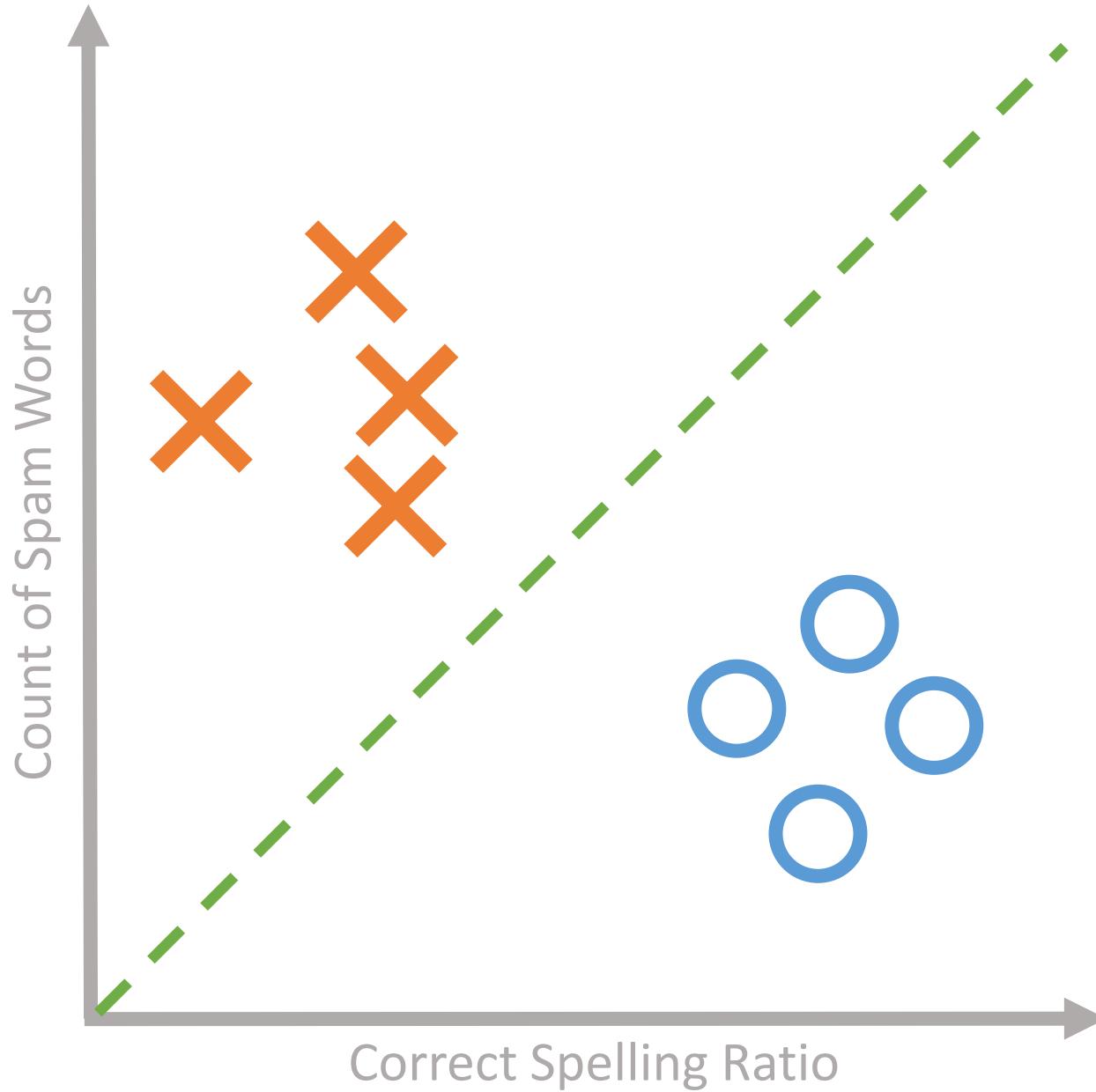
 $f(x)$ 

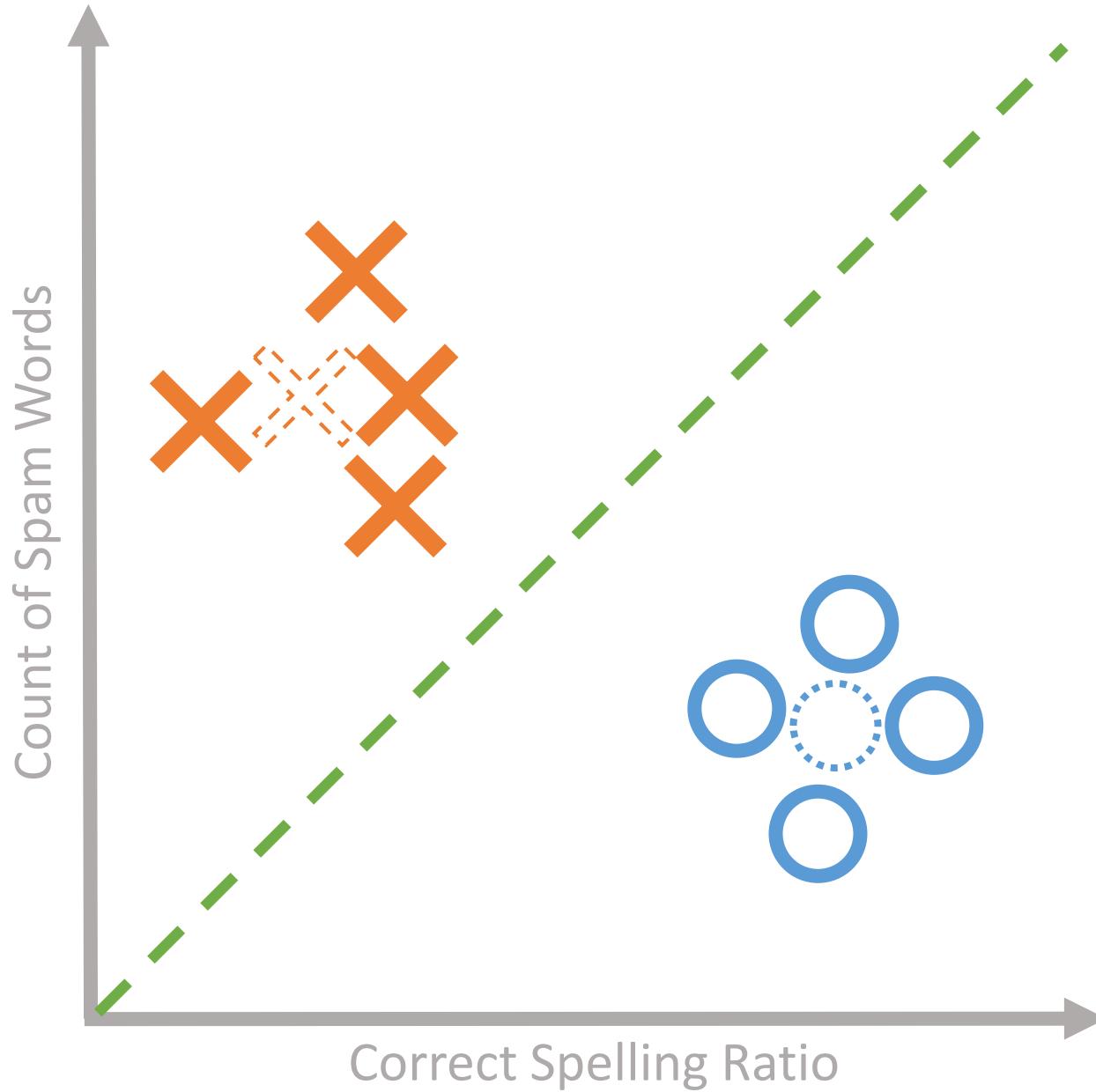












Classification Algorithms

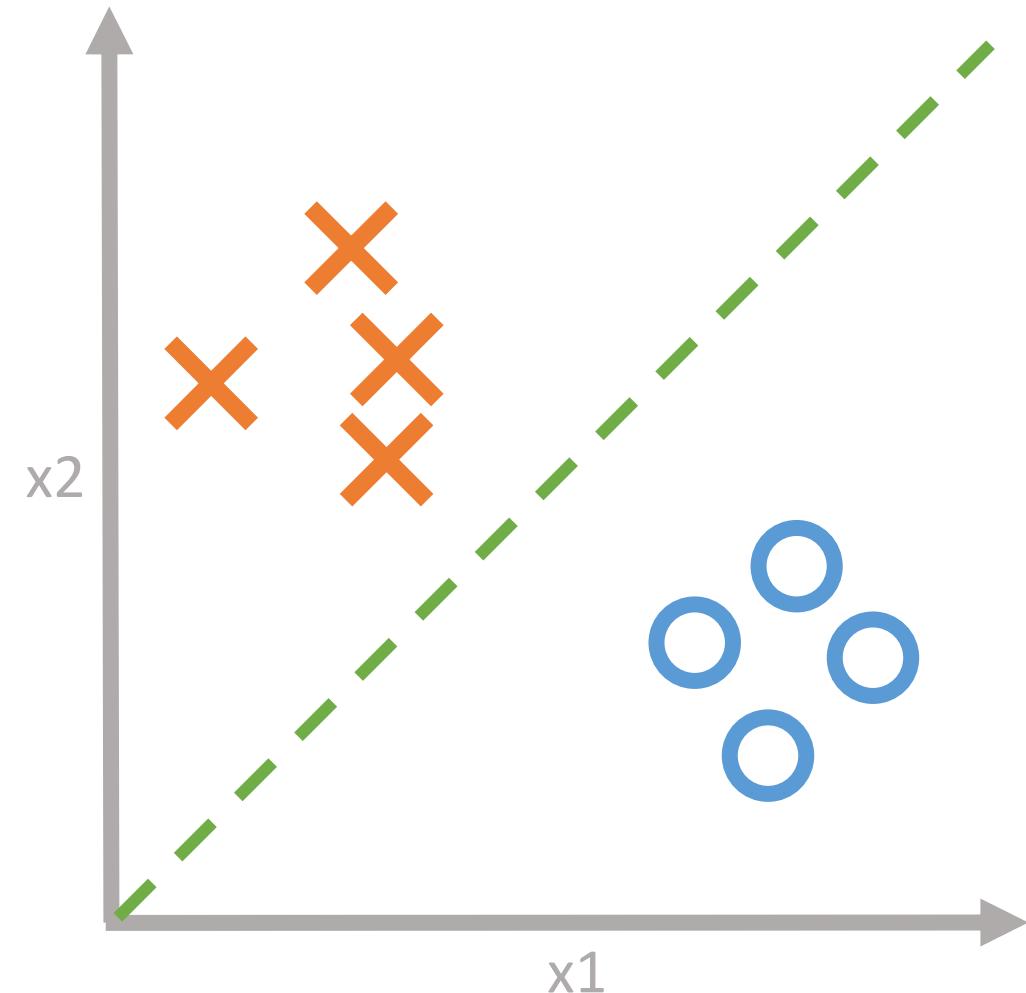
k-Nearest Neighbor Classifier

Decision Tree Classifier

Naïve Bayes Classifier

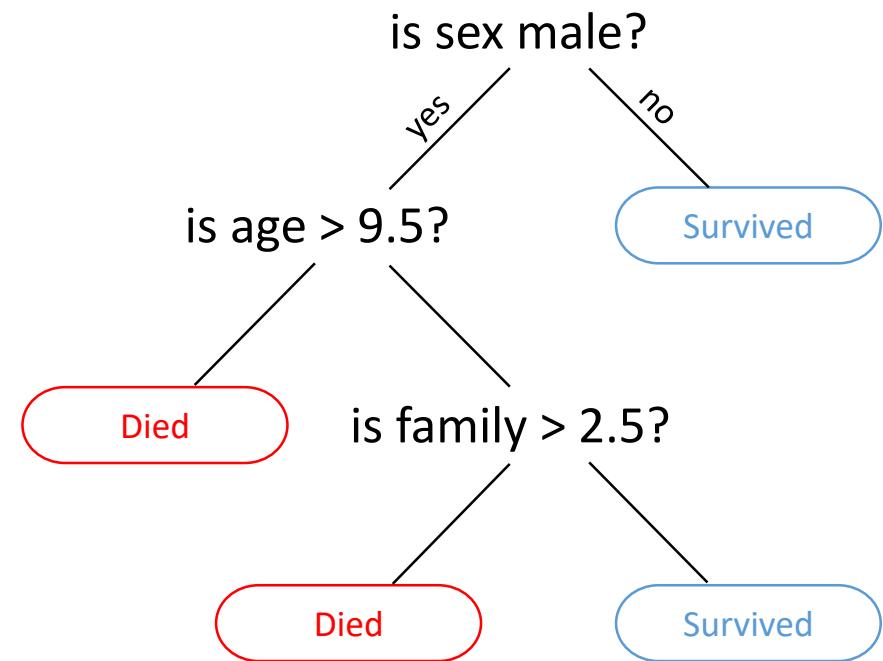
Support Vector Machine

Neural Network Classifier



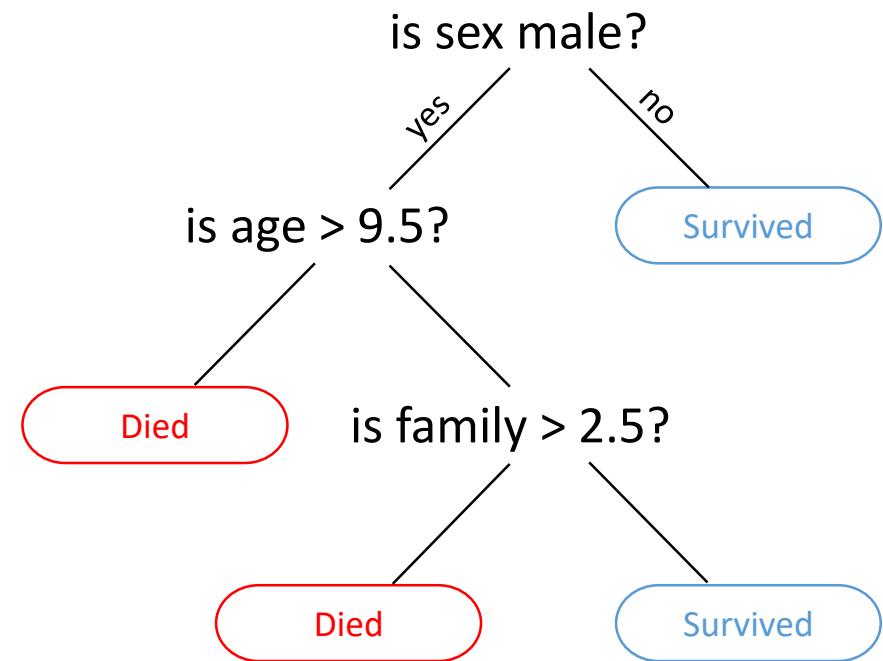
Decision Tree Classifier

Supervised learning



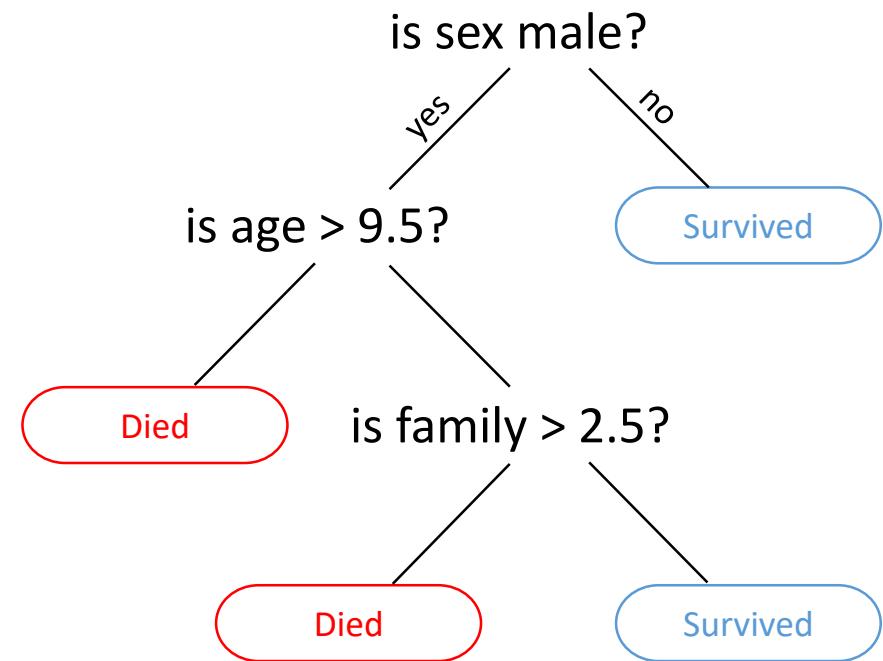
Decision Tree Classifier

Supervised learning
Tree of decisions



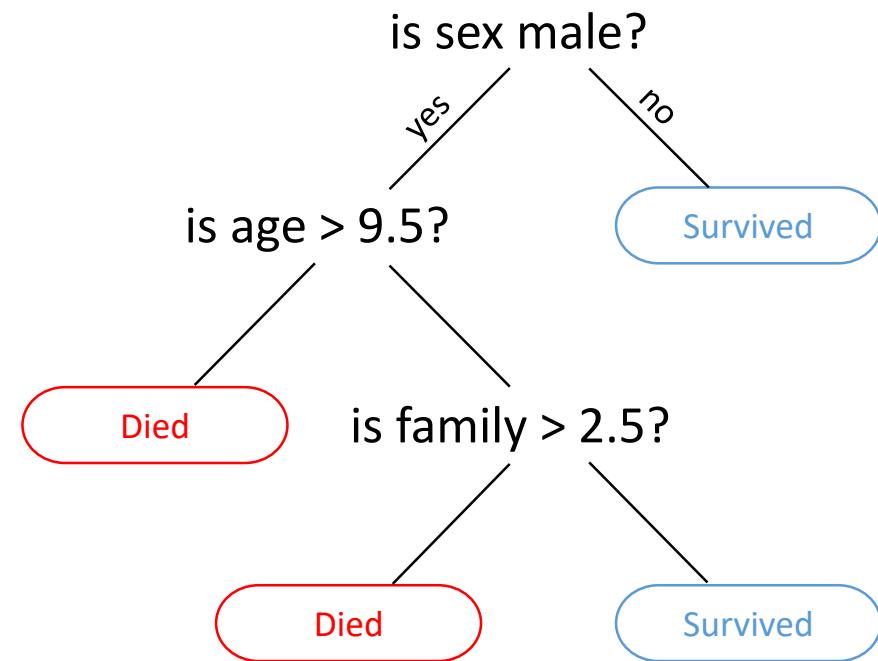
Decision Tree Classifier

Supervised learning
Tree of decisions
Information gain



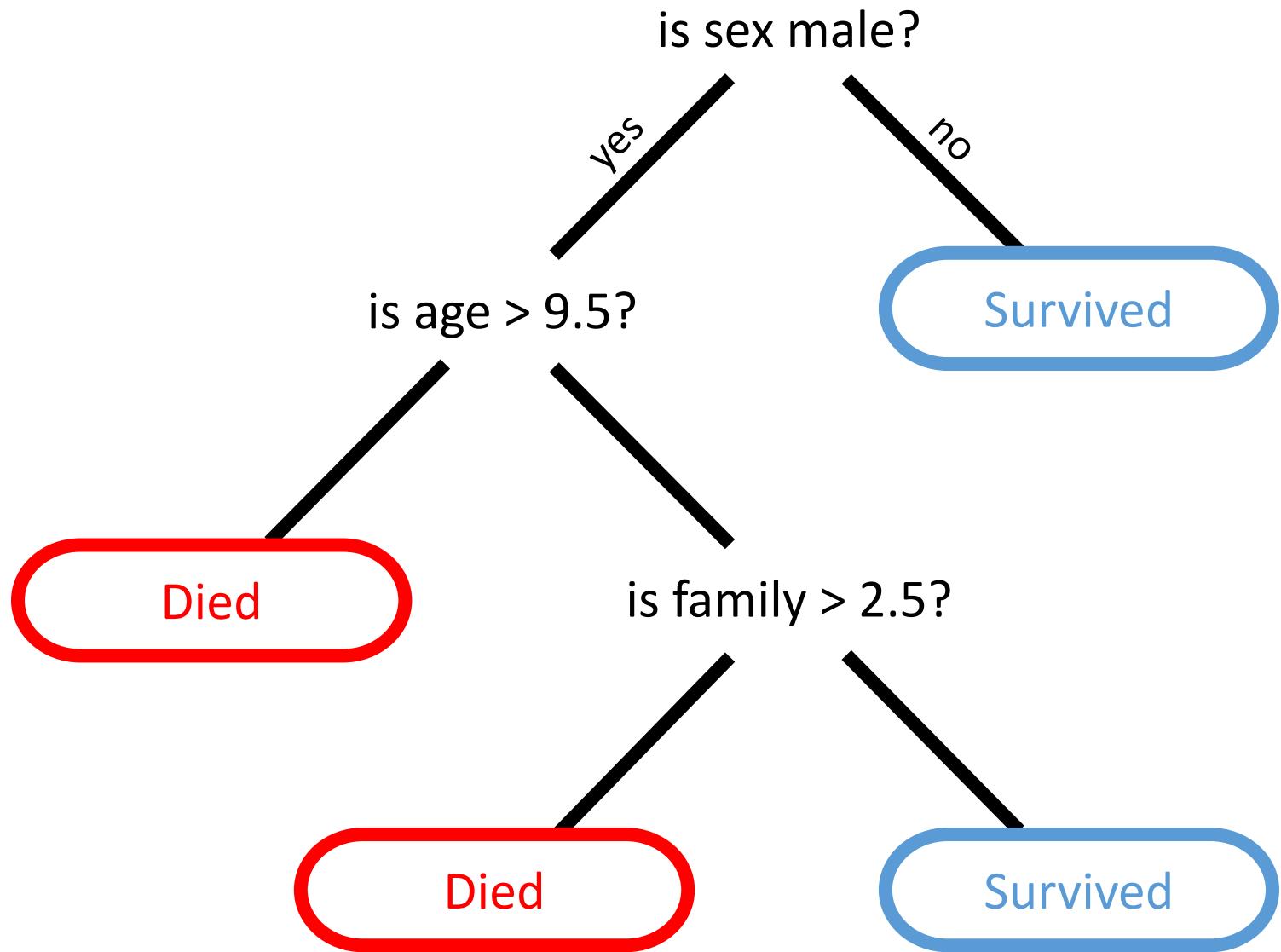
Decision Tree Classifier

Supervised learning
Tree of decisions
Information gain
Simple and easy



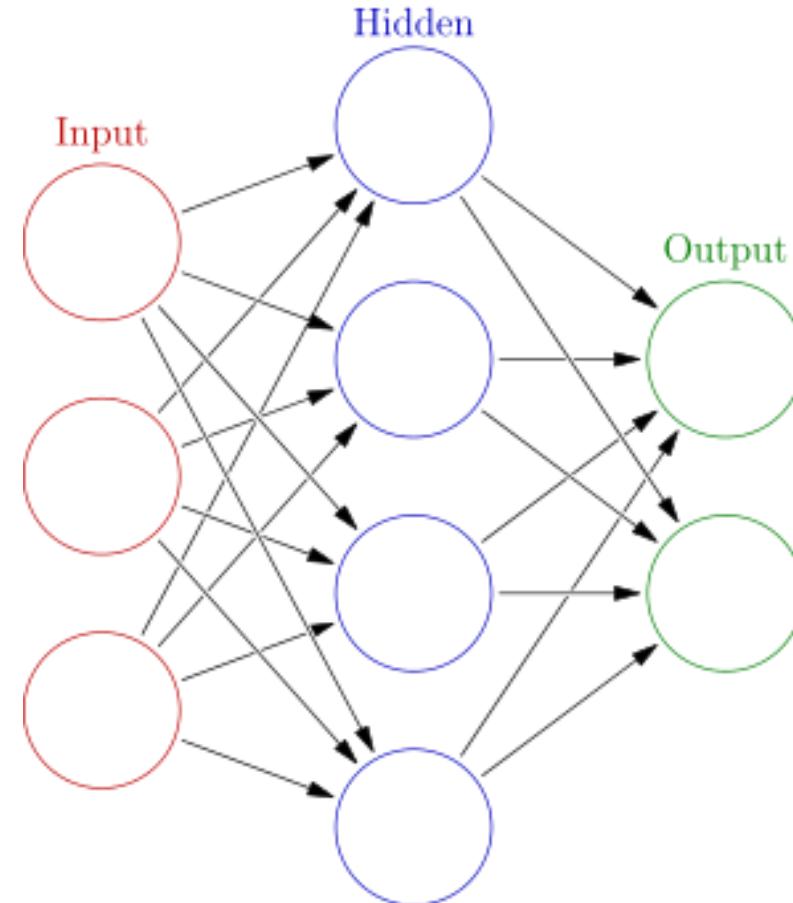
Titanic Passenger Manifest

Name	Gender	Age	Family	Survived
Elizabeth Allen	Female	29	0	Yes
Hudson Allison Jr.	Male	1	3	Yes
Helen Allison	Female	2	3	No
Hudson Allison Sr.	Male	30	3	No
Bessie Allison	Female	25	3	No
...	



Neural Network Classifier

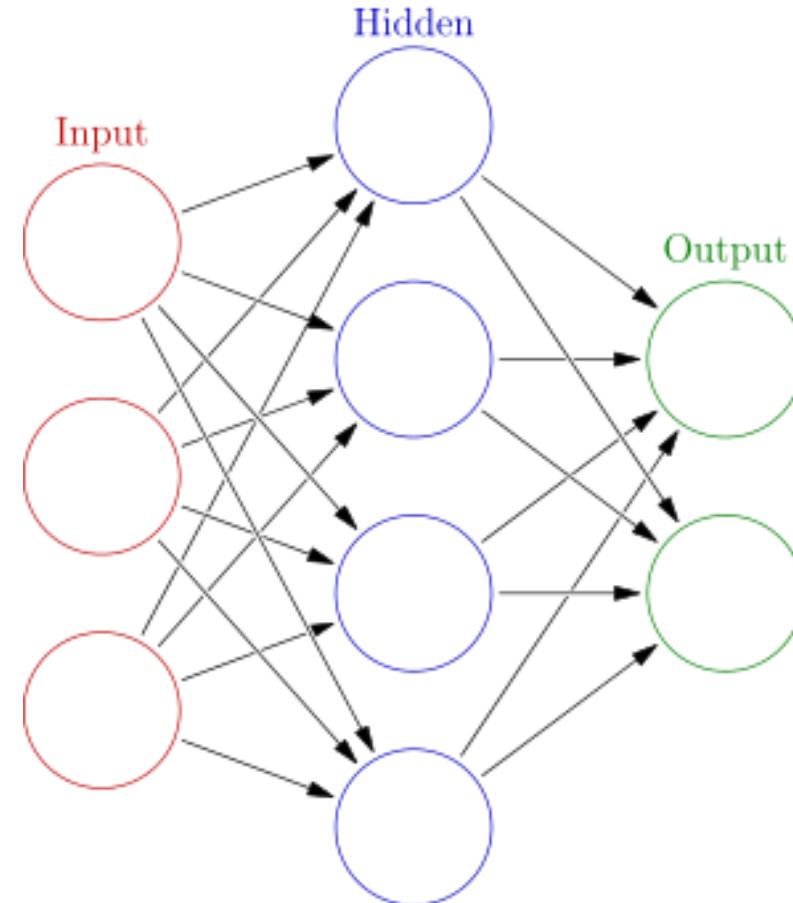
Supervised learning



Source: Wikipedia

Neural Network Classifier

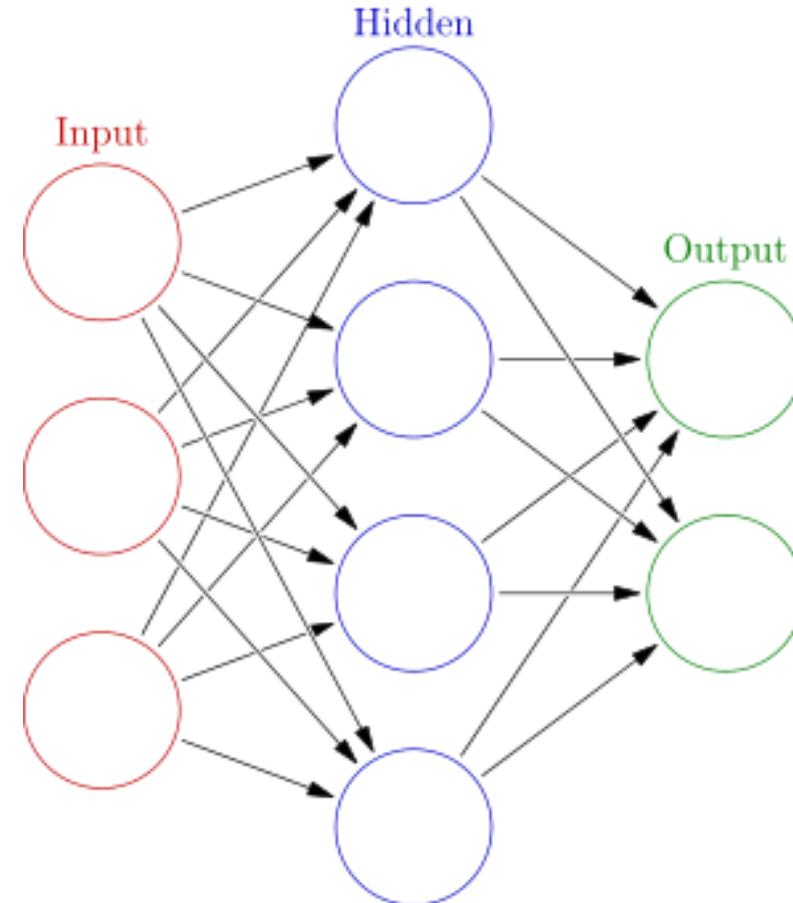
Supervised learning
Neurons in a brain



Source: Wikipedia

Neural Network Classifier

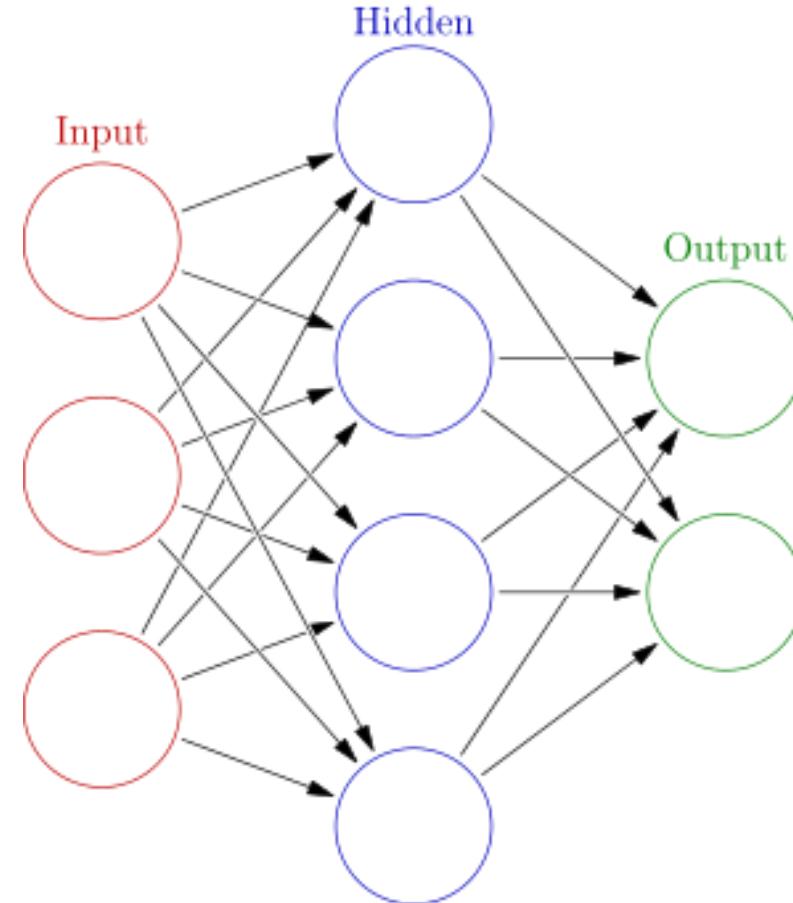
Supervised learning
Neurons in a brain
Complex



Source: Wikipedia

Neural Network Classifier

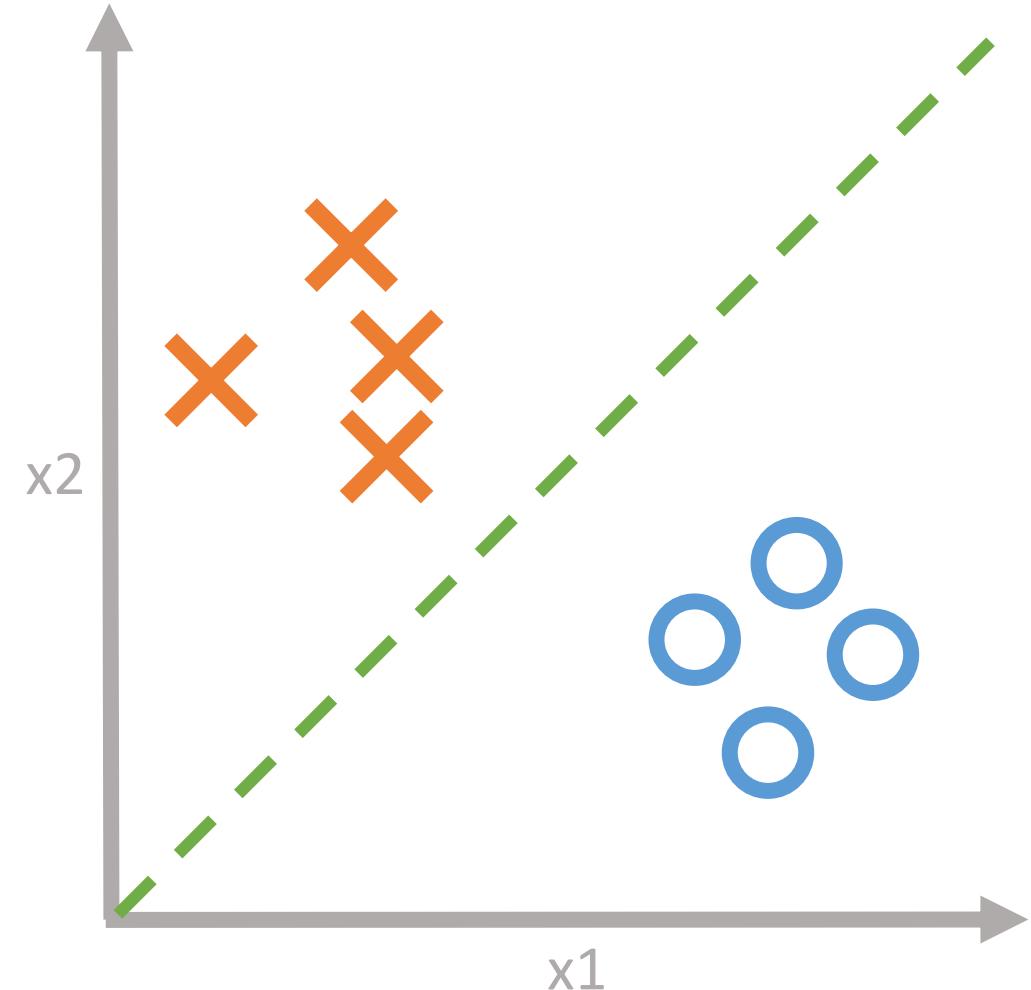
Supervised learning
Neurons in a brain
Complex
Not transparent



Source: Wikipedia

Real-World Examples

- Should we approve this loan?
- Will this customer buy from us?
- Should we replace this part?
- Does this person have cancer?



Iris Data Set



Iris Setosa



Iris Versicolor



Iris Virginica

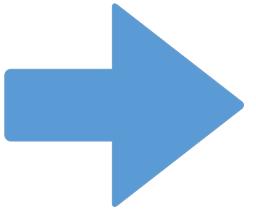
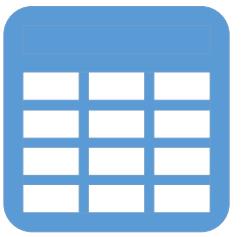
Iris Data Set

Fisher's Iris Data				
Species	Petal Length	Petal Width	Sepal Length	Sepal Width
setosa	1.1	0.1	4.3	3
setosa	1.4	0.2	4.4	2.9
setosa	1.3	0.2	4.4	3
setosa	1.3	0.2	4.4	3.2
setosa	1.3	0.3	4.5	2.3
...	

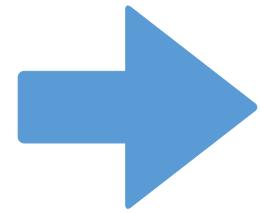
Classification Demo

Goal: Predict species based on
petal and sepal measurements

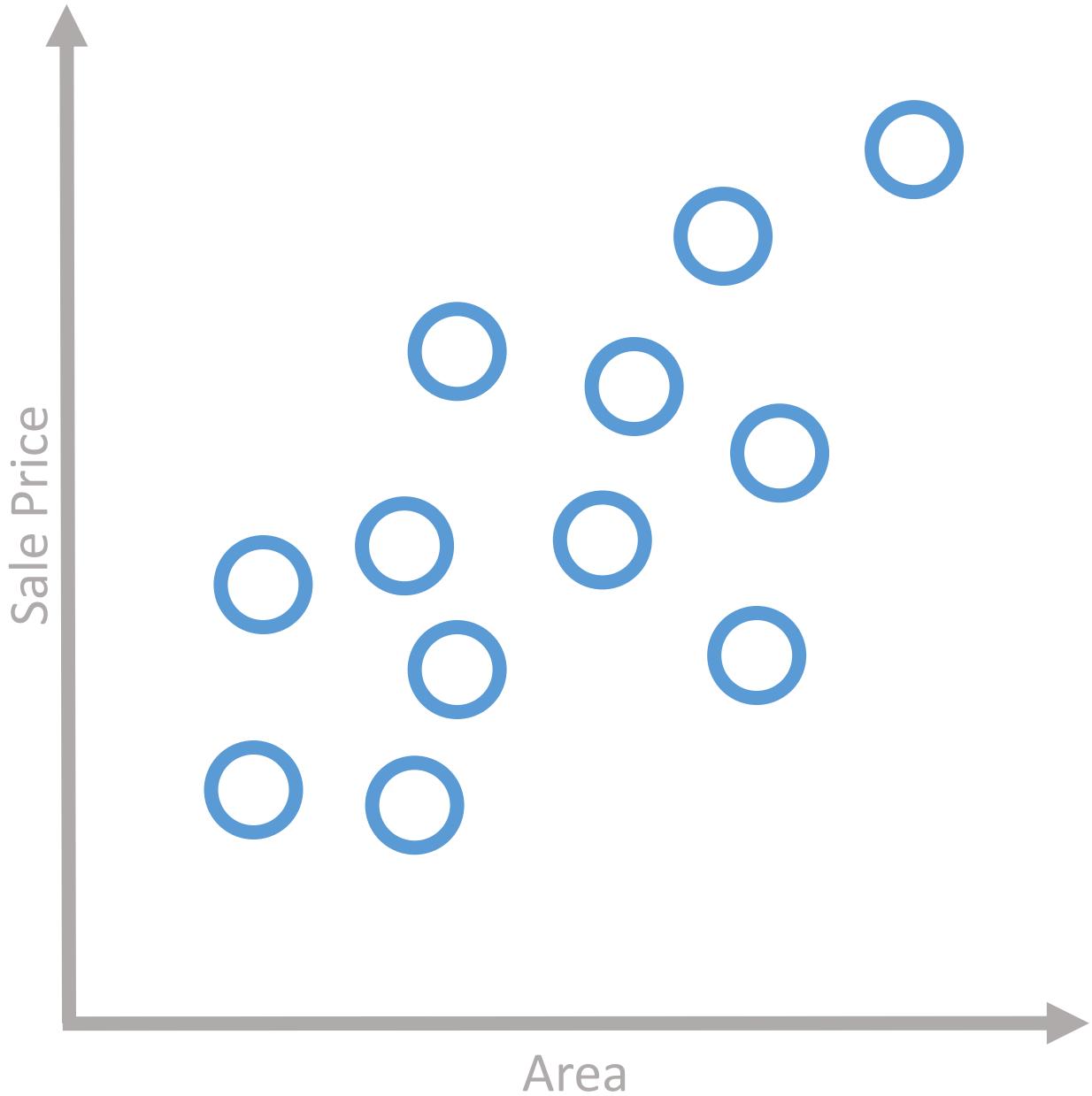
Regression

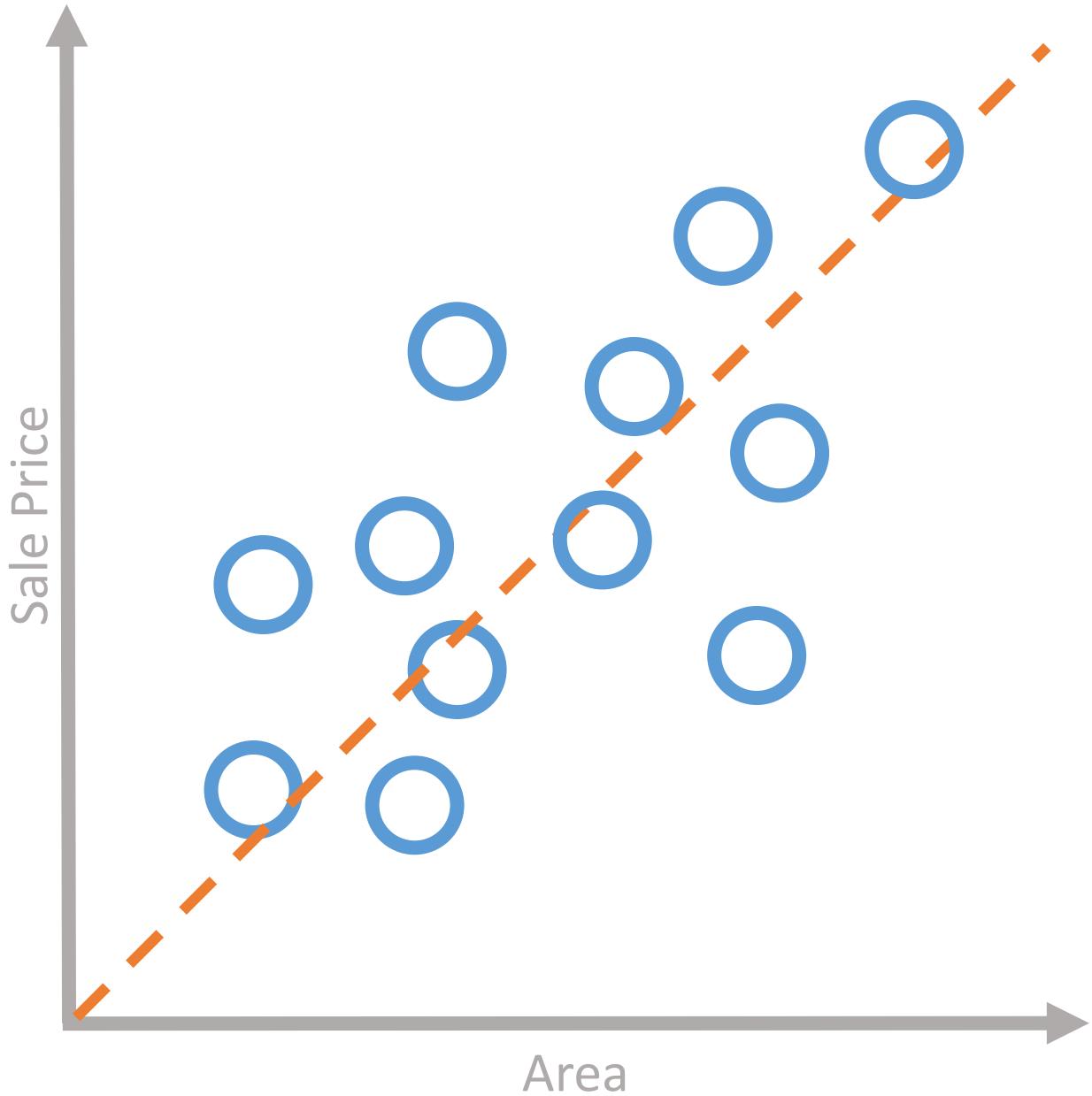


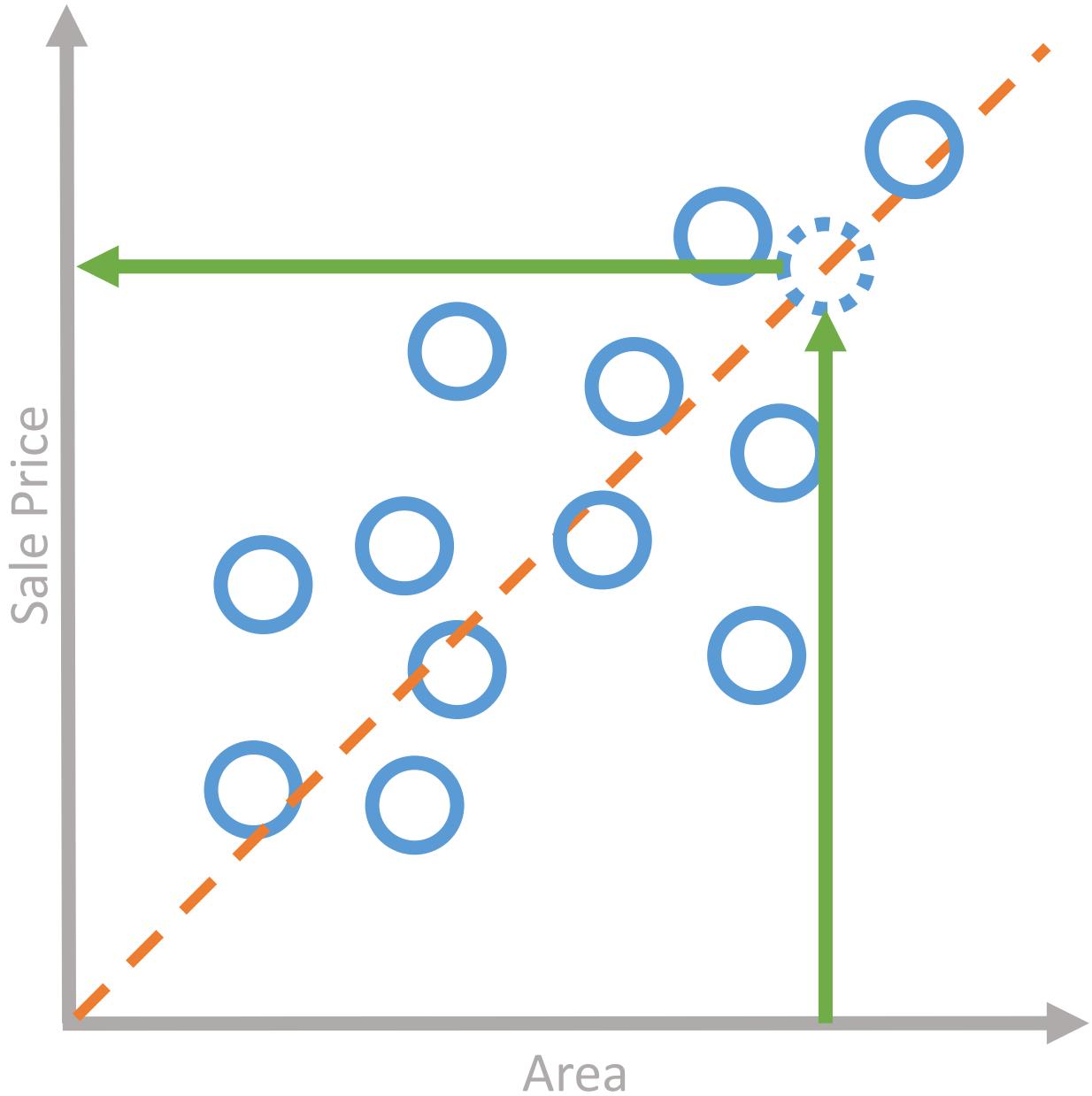
$f(x)$



1.23

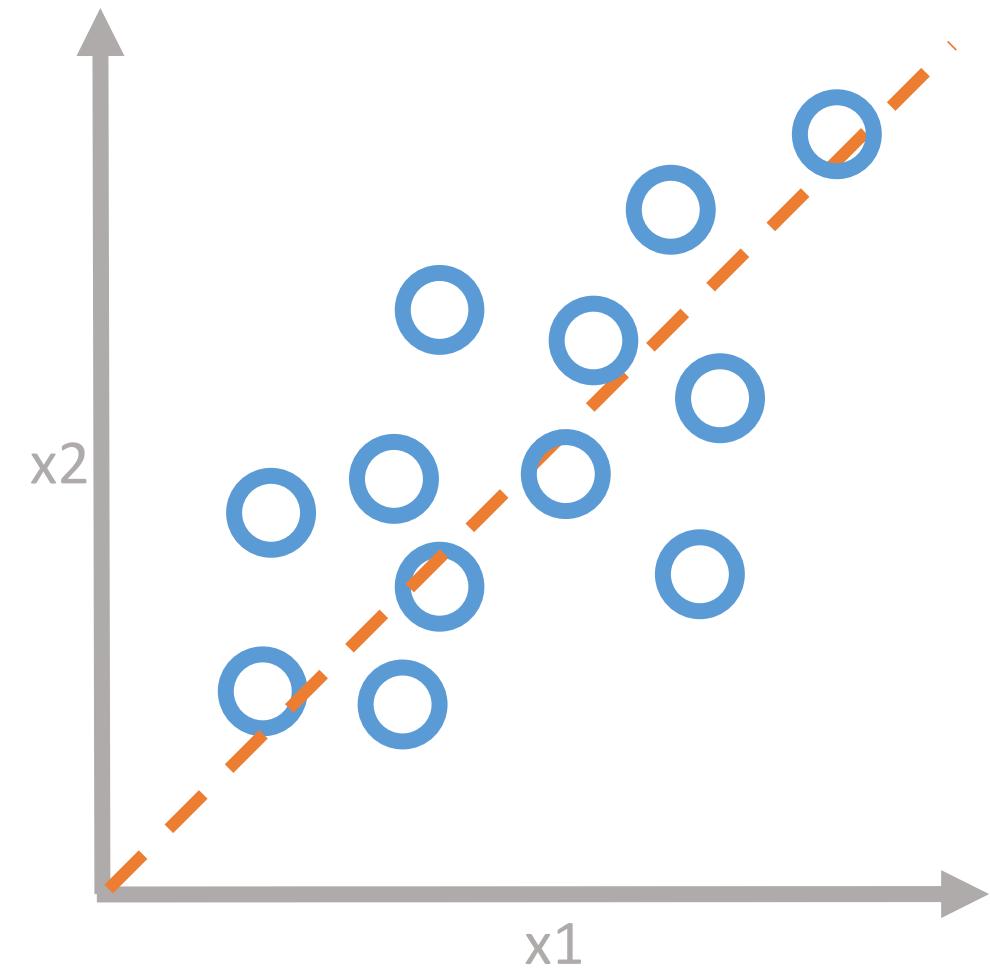






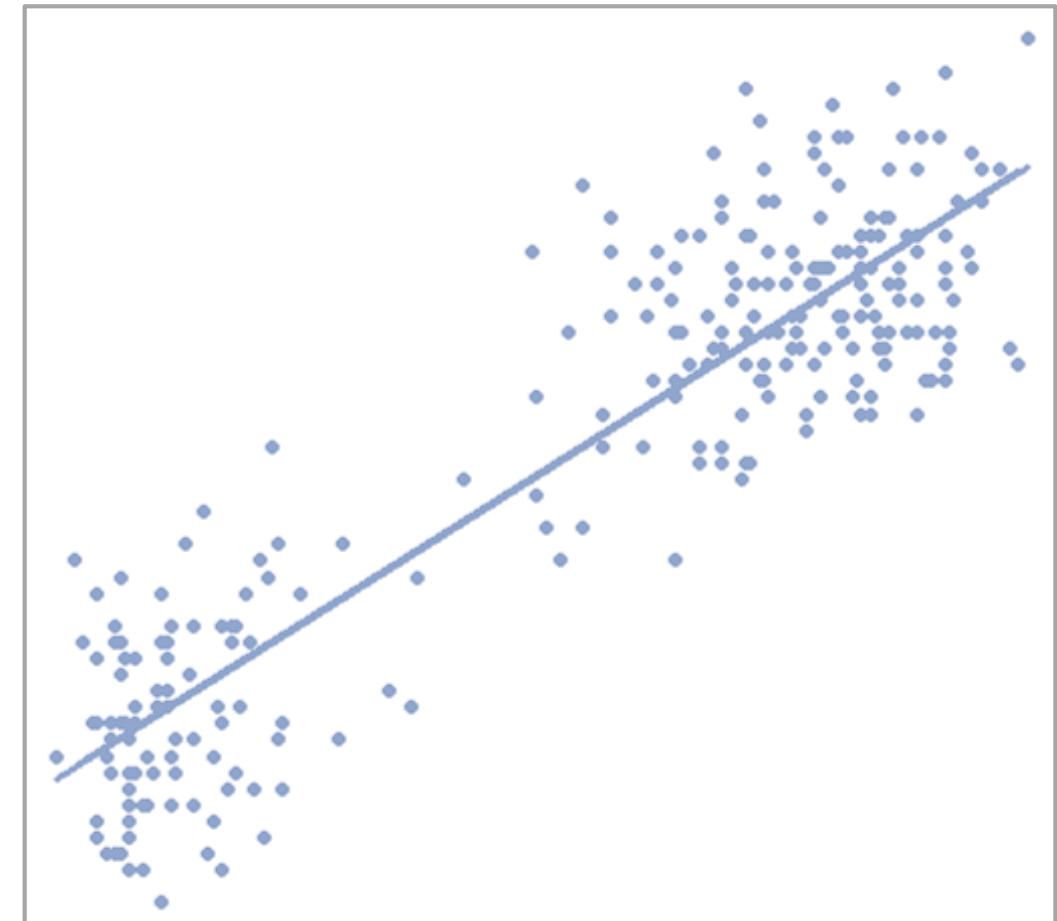
Regression Algorithms

- Linear Regression
- Polynomial Regression
- Lasso Regression
- ElasticNet Regression
- Neural Network Regression



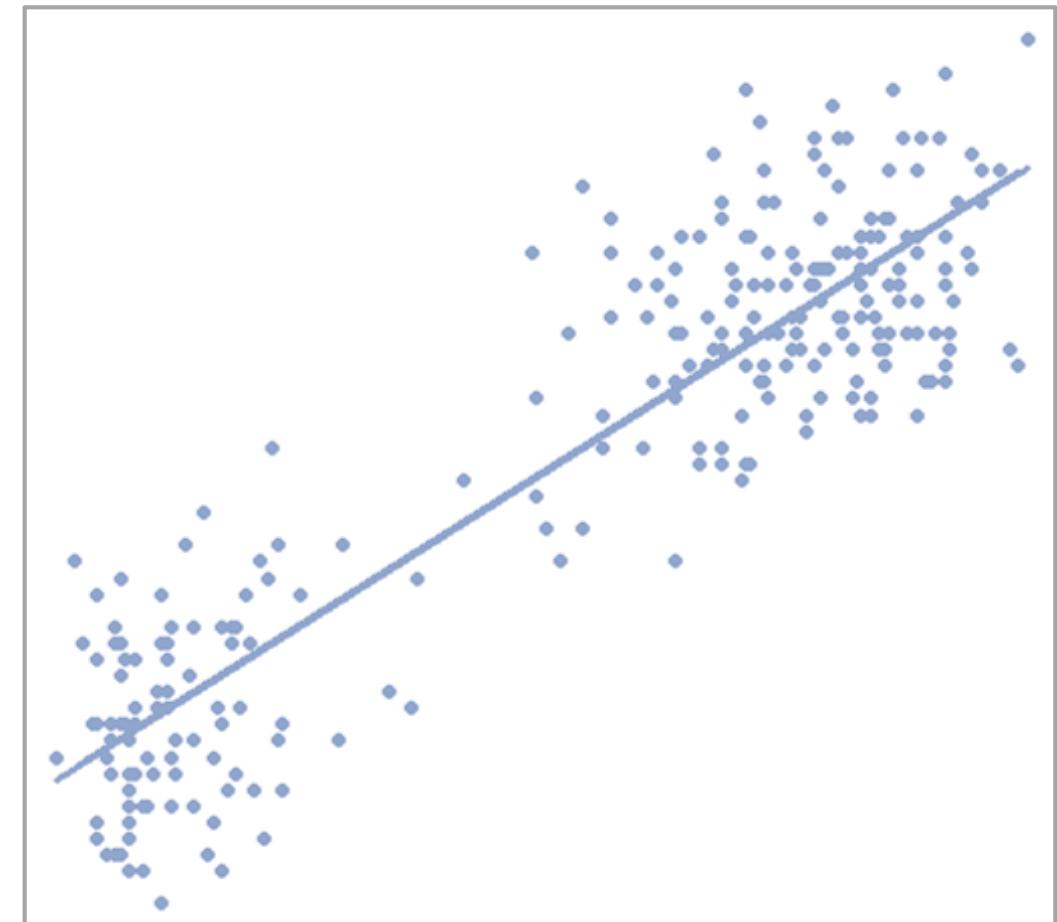
Simple Linear Regression

Relationship



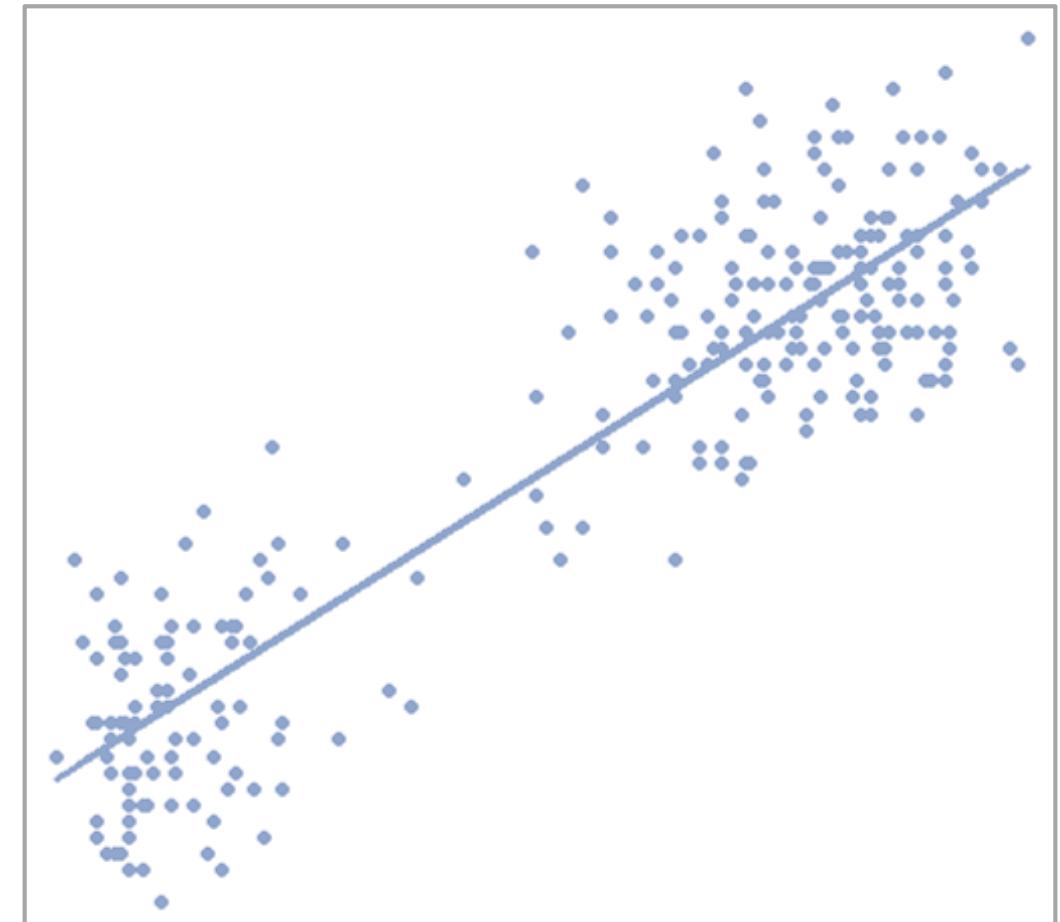
Simple Linear Regression

Relationship
Linear model



Simple Linear Regression

Relationship
Linear model
Explanatory variable



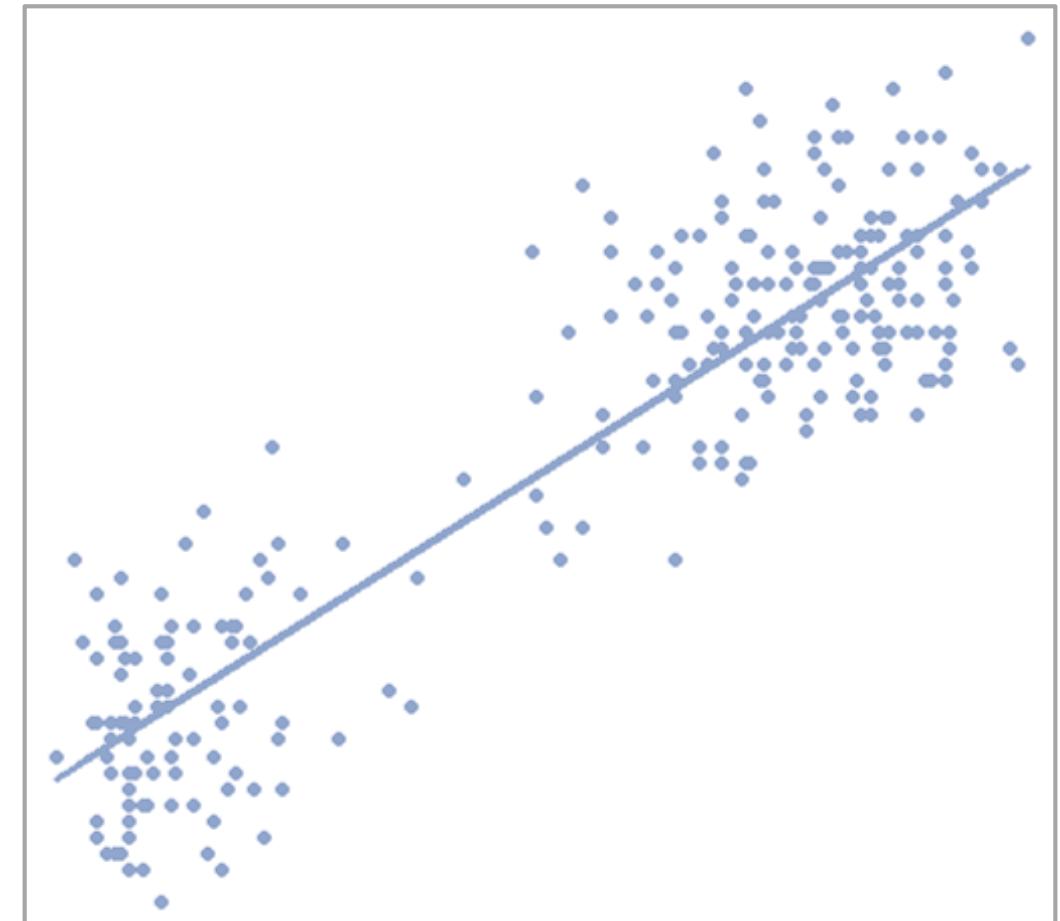
Simple Linear Regression

Relationship

Linear model

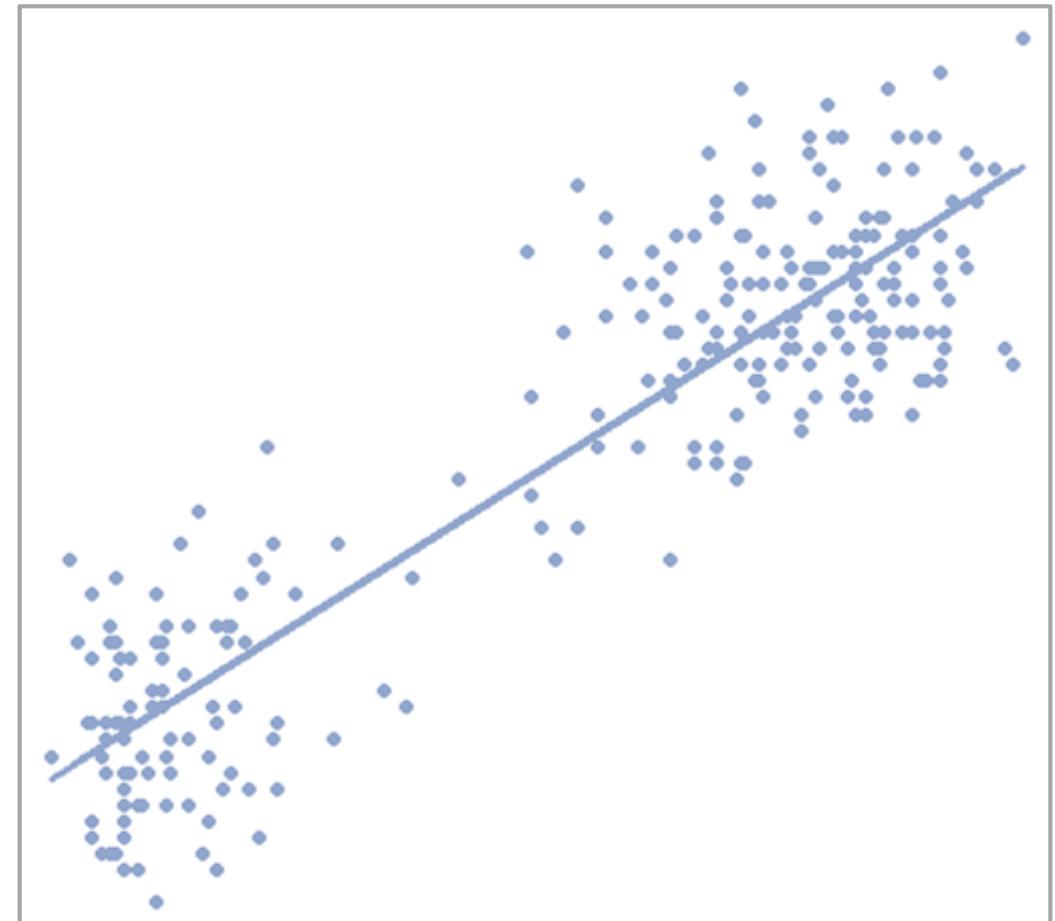
Explanatory variable

Outcome variable



Simple Linear Regression

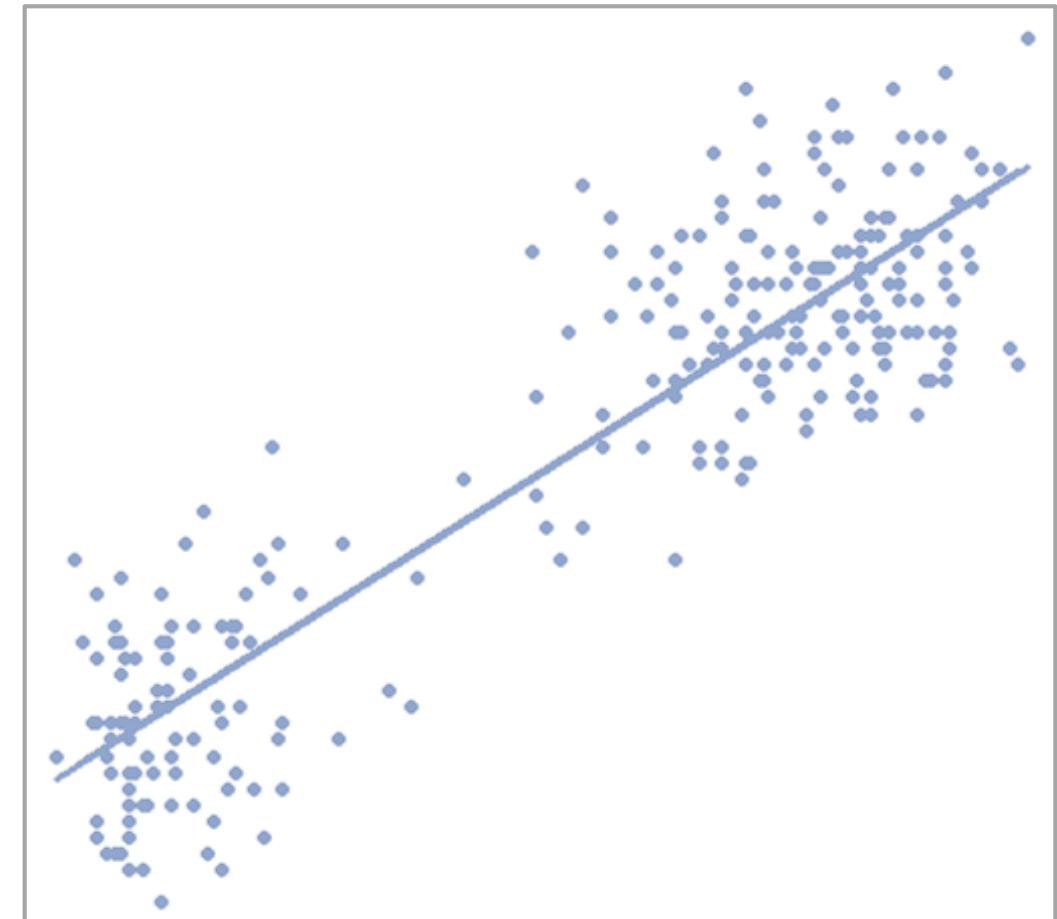
Linear predictor function



Simple Linear Regression

Linear predictor function

$$y = m \cdot x + b$$

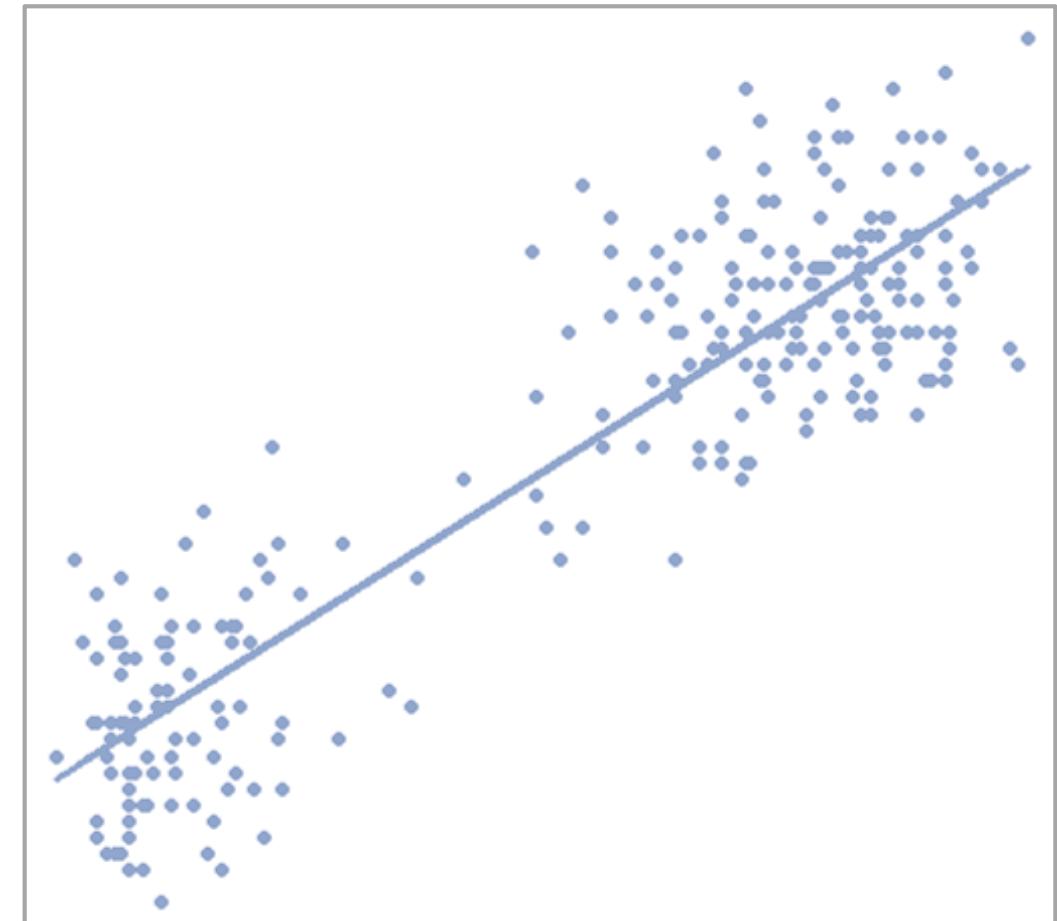


Simple Linear Regression

Linear predictor function

$$y = m \cdot x + b$$

Parameters estimated



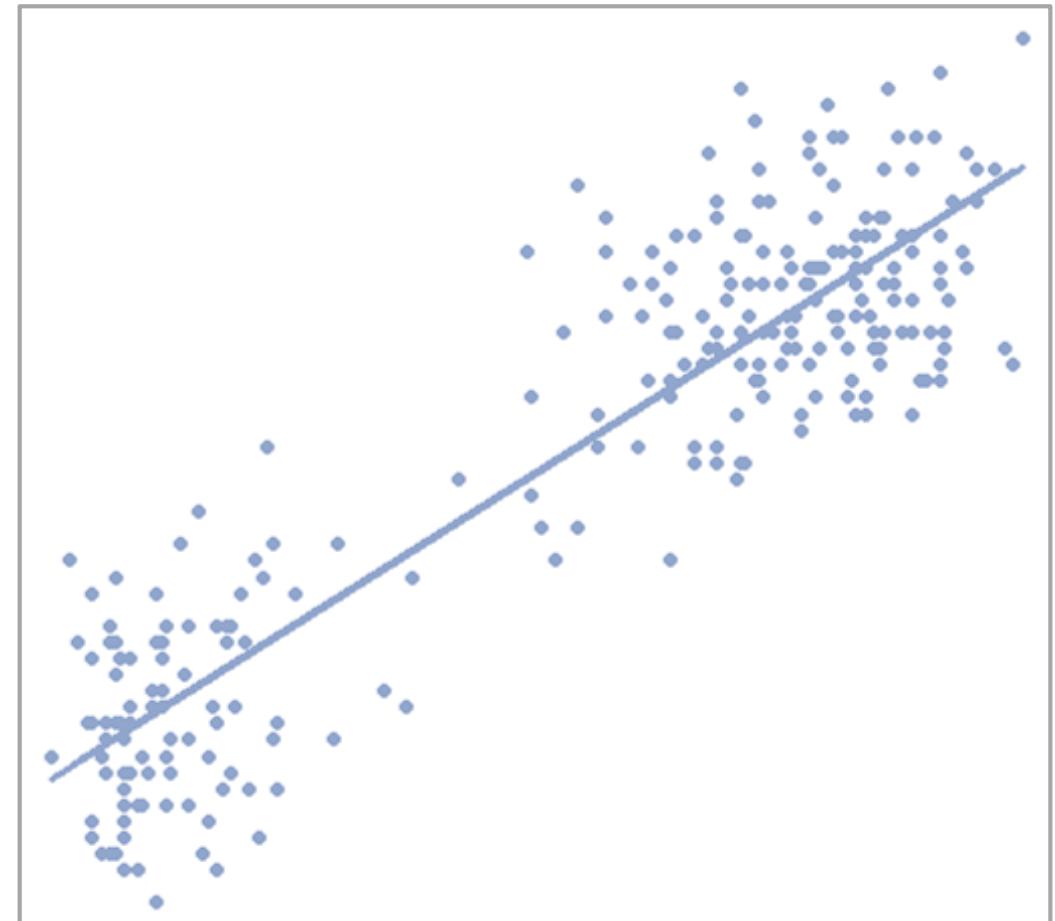
Simple Linear Regression

Linear predictor function

$$y = m \cdot x + b$$

Parameters estimated

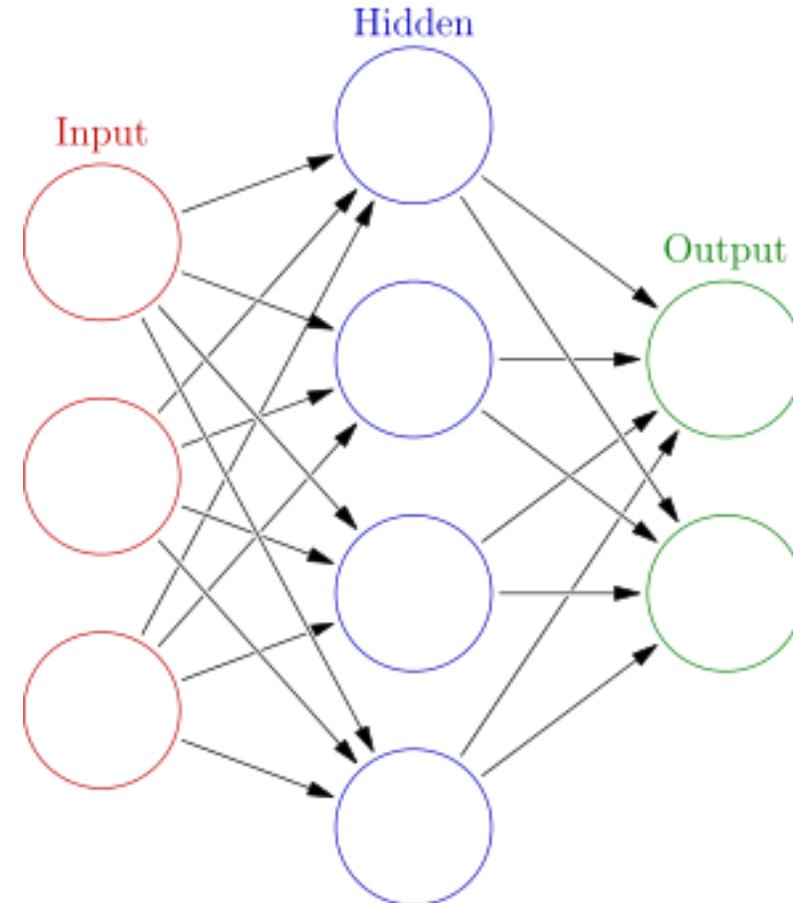
Relies on assumptions



Neural Network Regression

Same as before

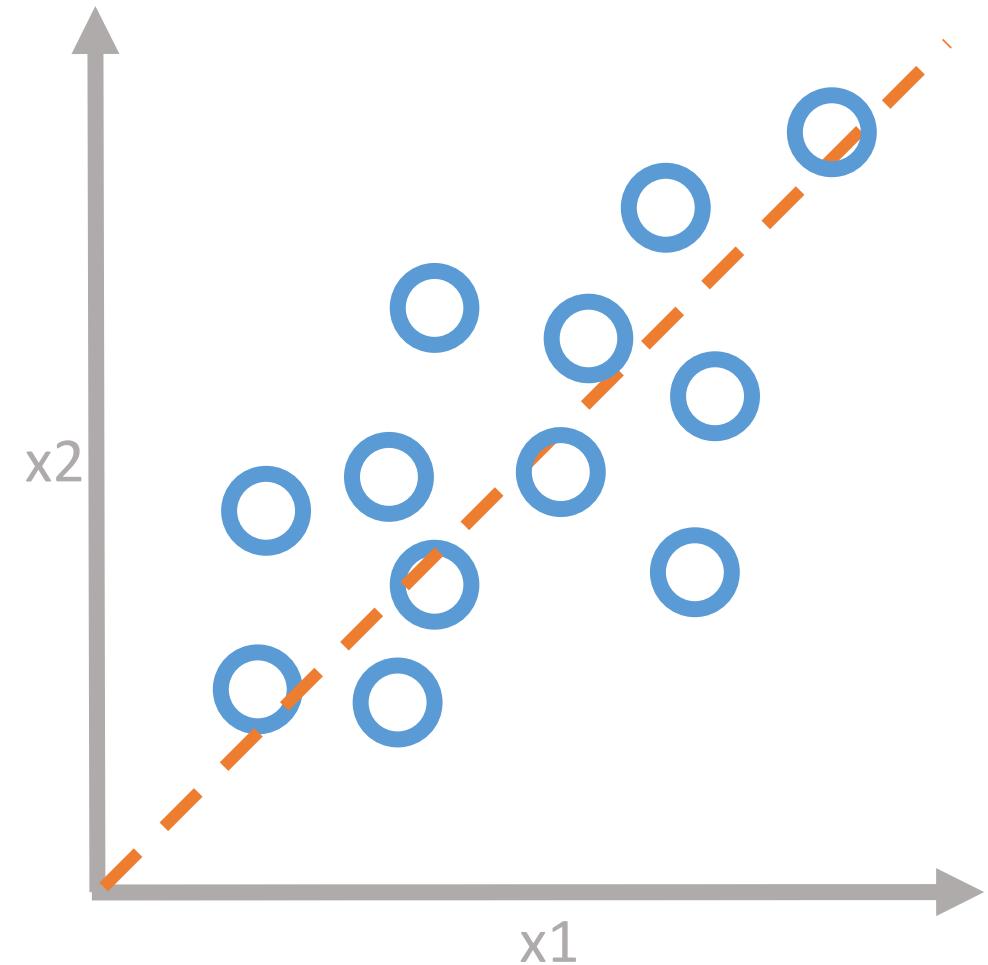
Numeric vs. Categorical



Source: Wikipedia

Real-World Examples

- How much profit will we make?
- What will the price be tomorrow?
- How many will this person buy?
- How long until this part fails?



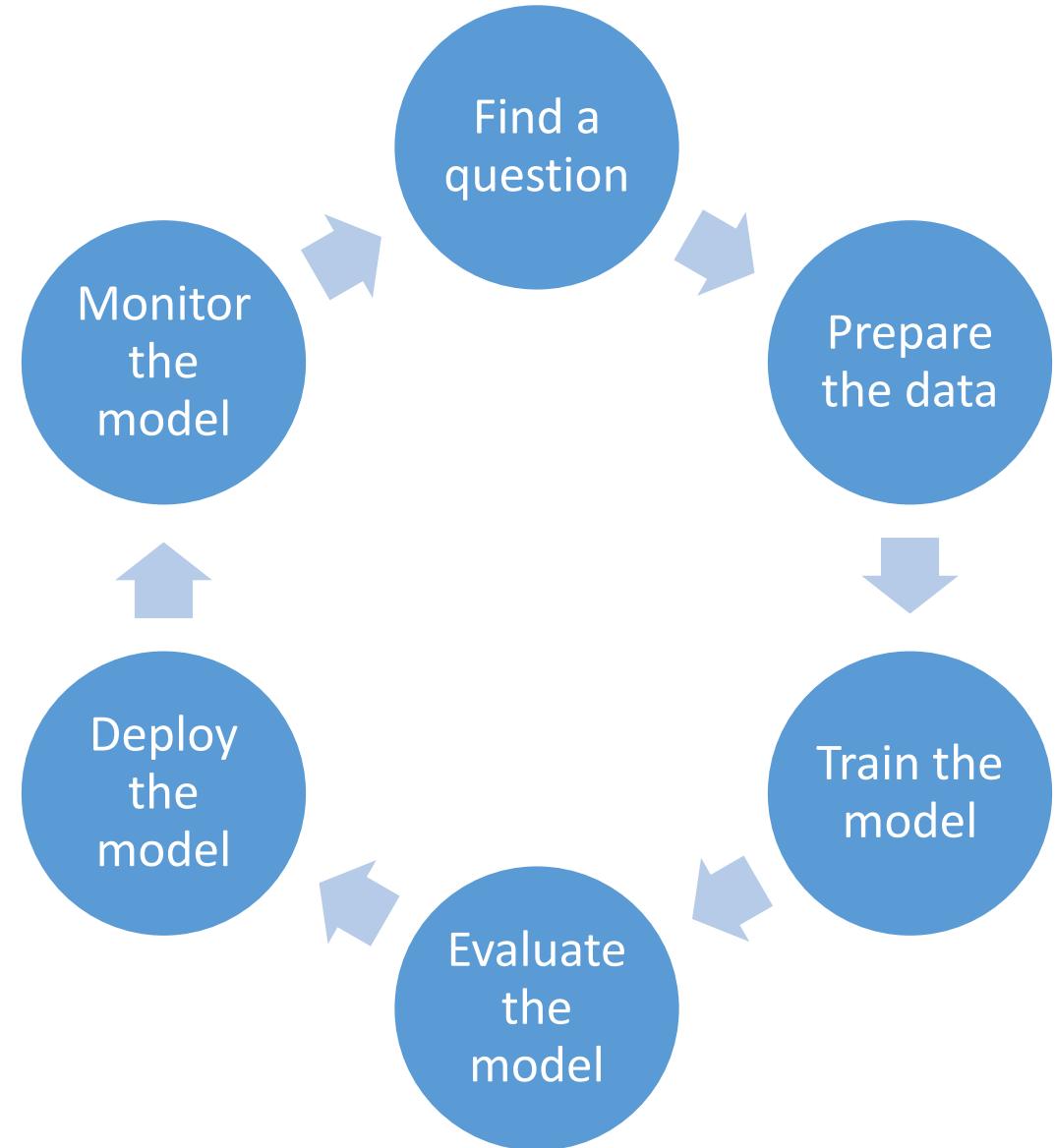
Regression Demo

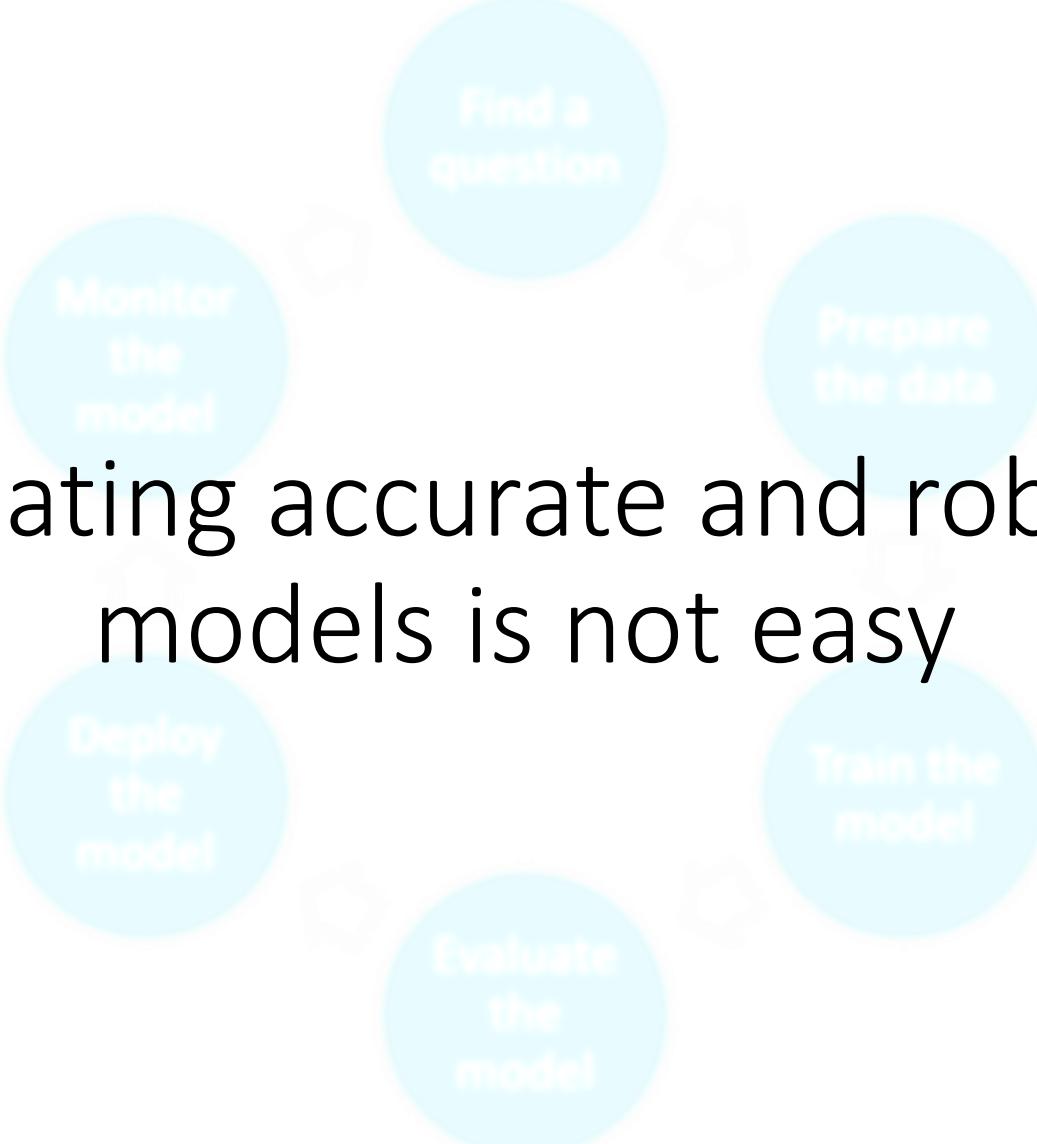
Goal: Predict petal width
of Iris flowers

Beyond the Basics

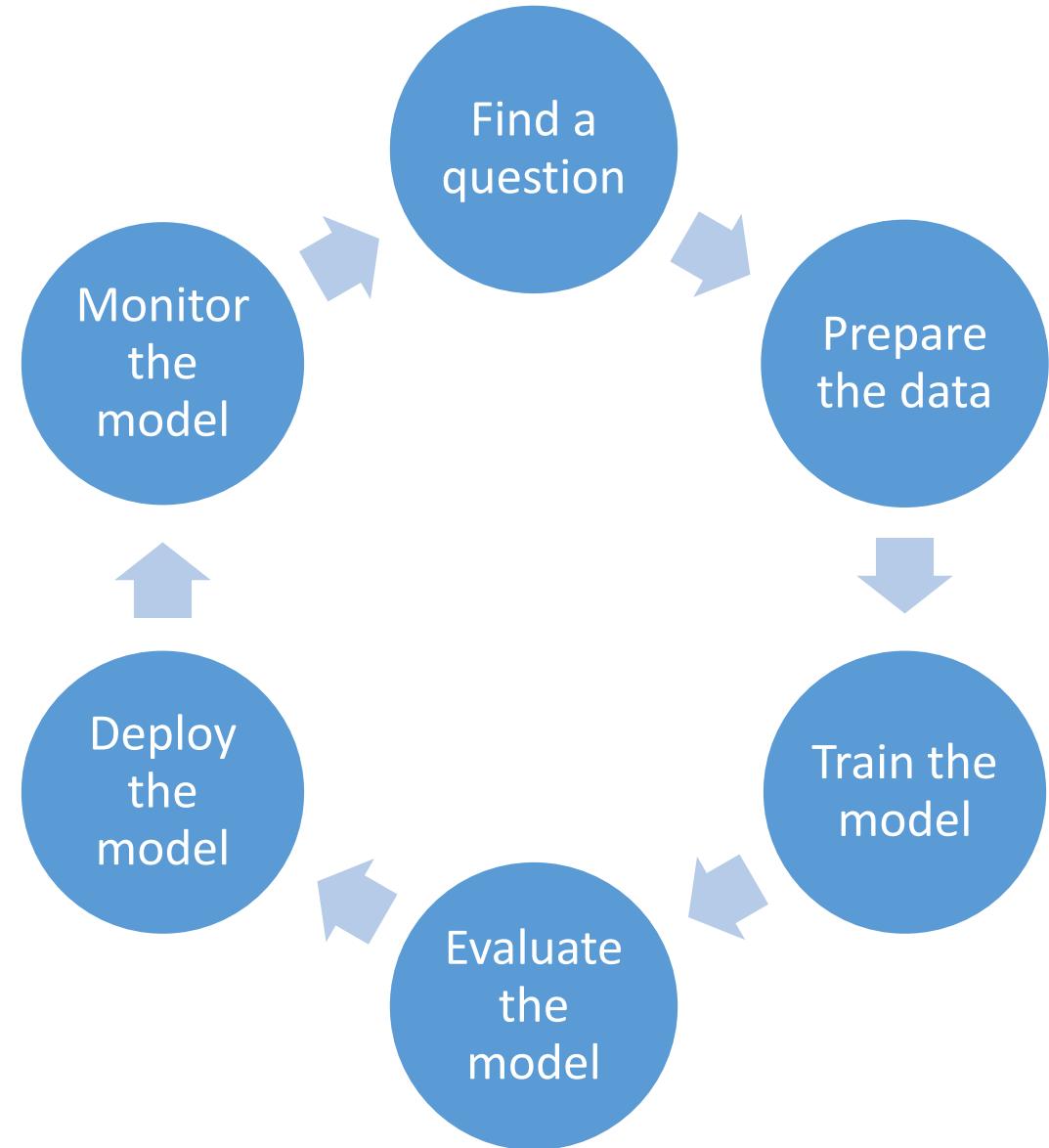


This is just the tip of the iceberg!





Creating accurate and robust
models is not easy



Cleaning and Transforming Data

Data are messy



Cleaning and Transforming Data

Data are messy
80% of work



Cleaning and Transforming Data

Data are messy
80% of work
R helps a lot



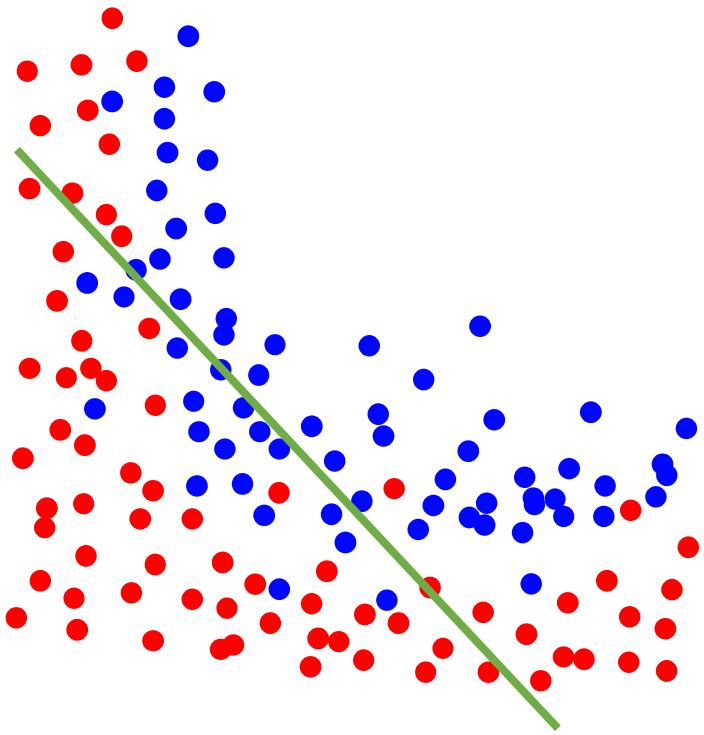
Cleaning and Transforming Data

Data are messy
80% of work
R helps a lot
Record all steps



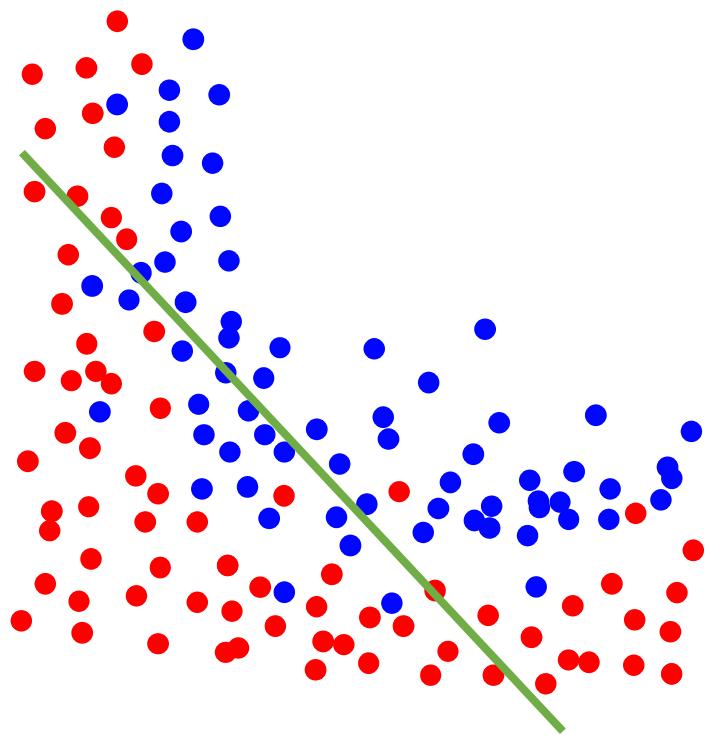
Goodness of Fit

Goodness of Fit

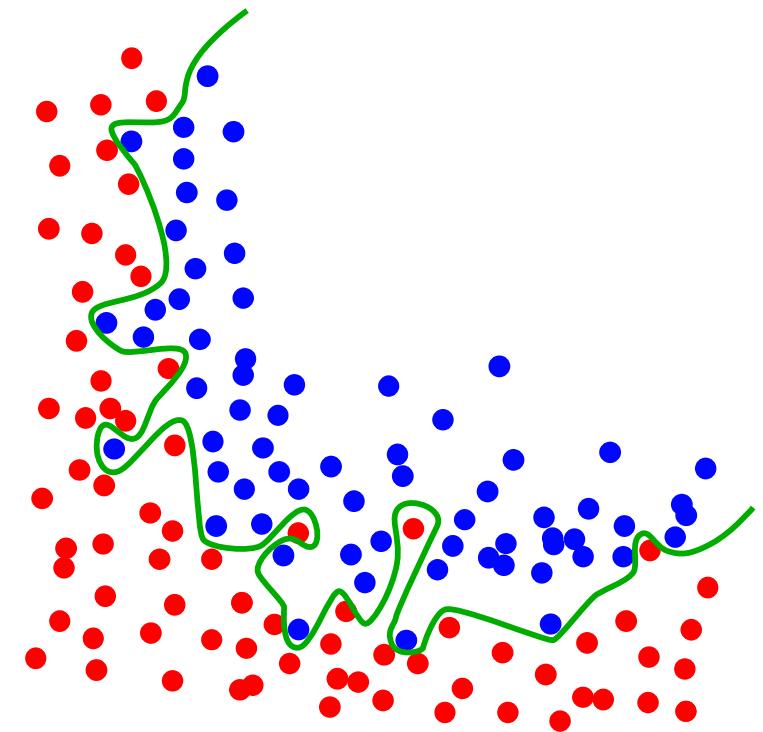


Underfit

Goodness of Fit

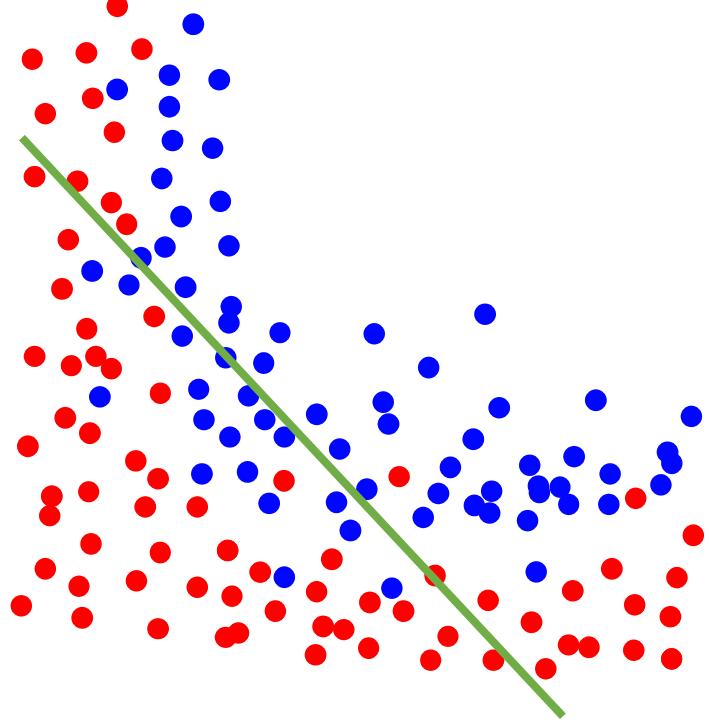


Underfit

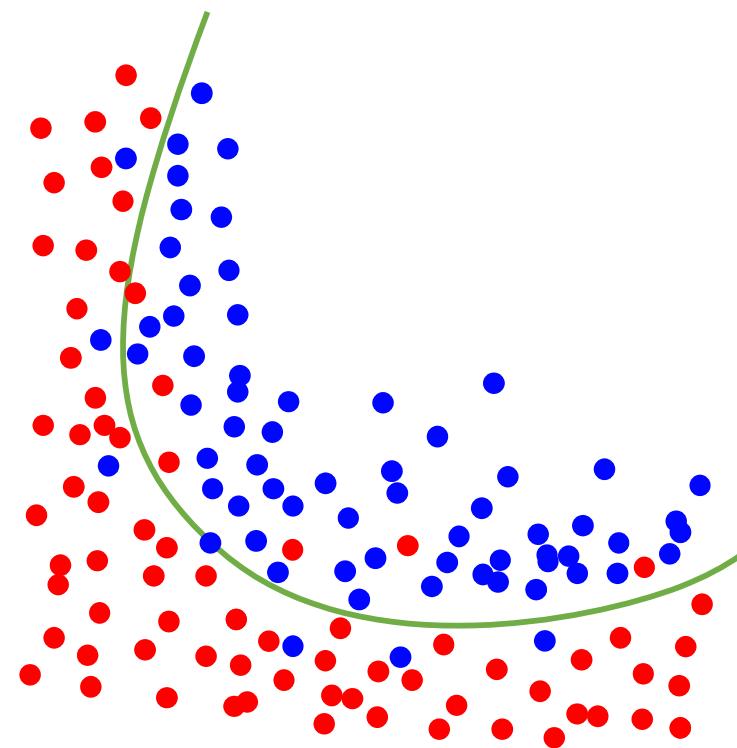


Overfit

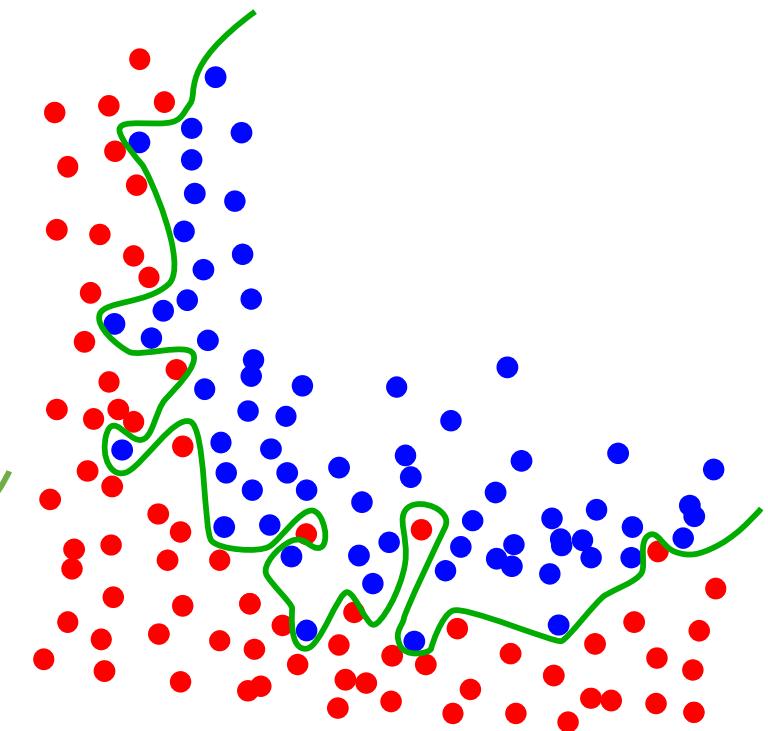
Goodness of Fit



Underfit

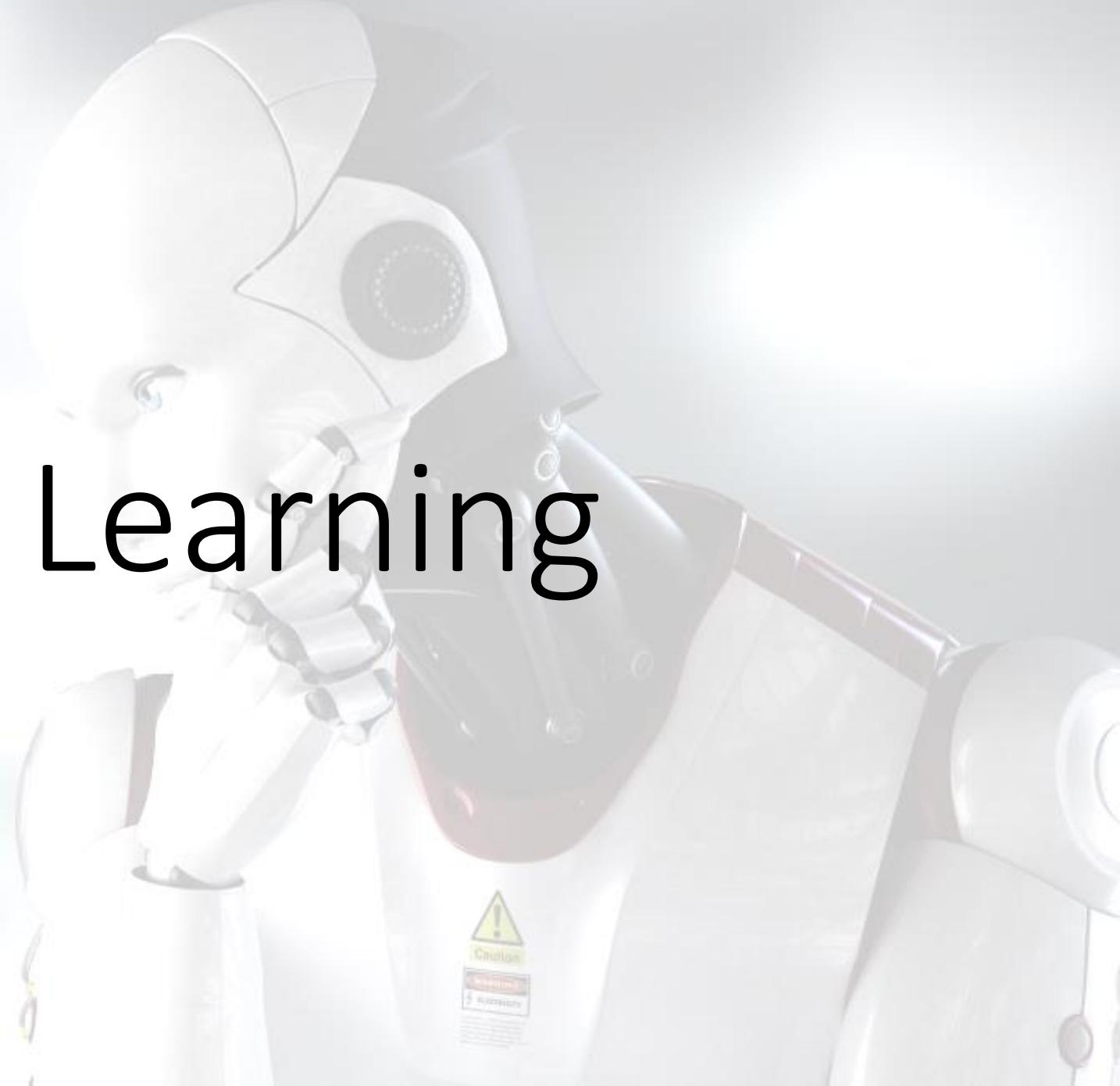


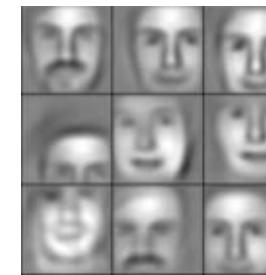
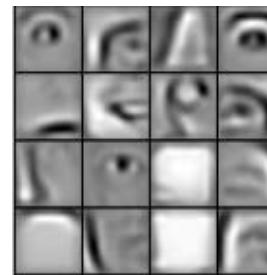
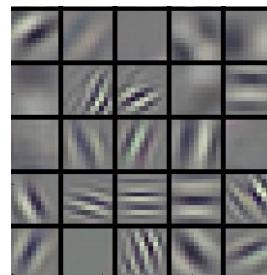
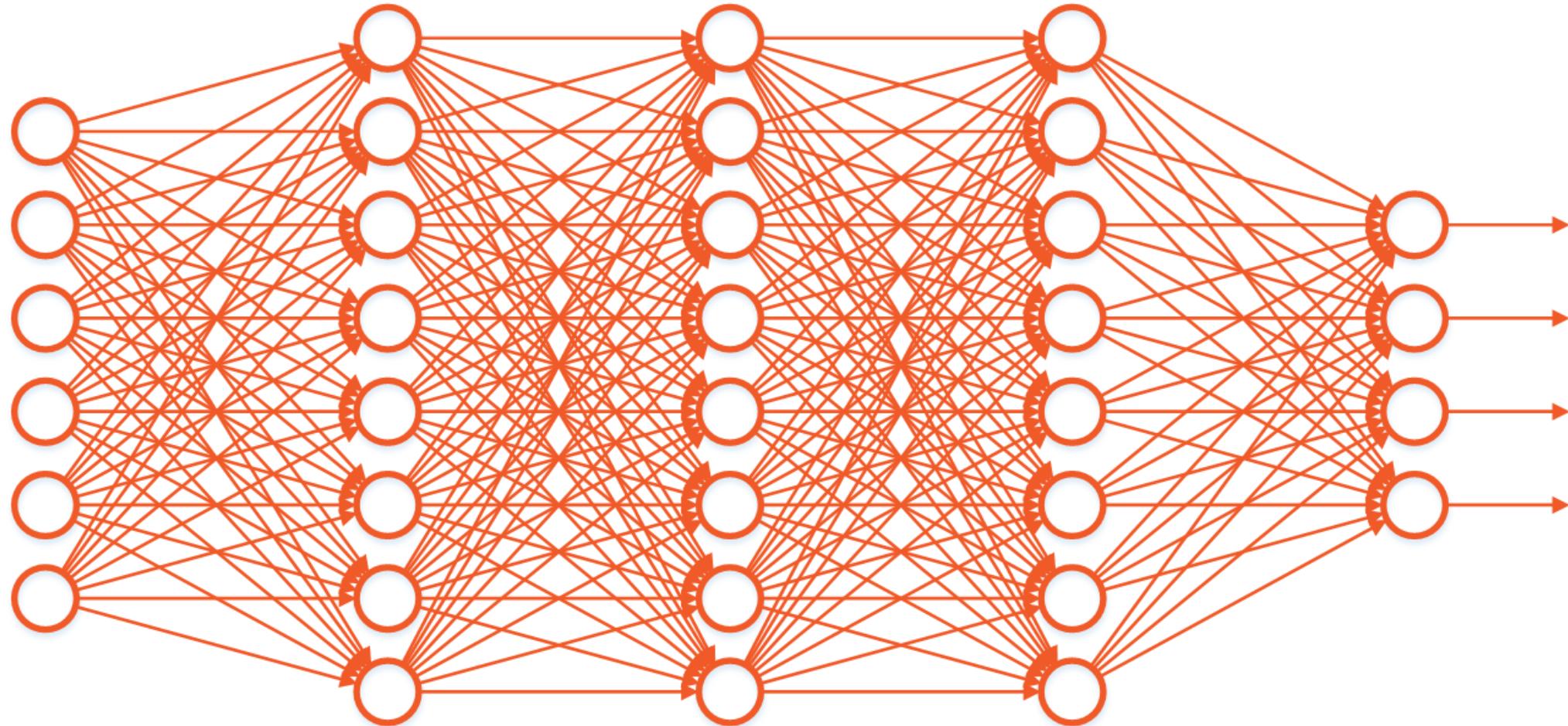
Good fit



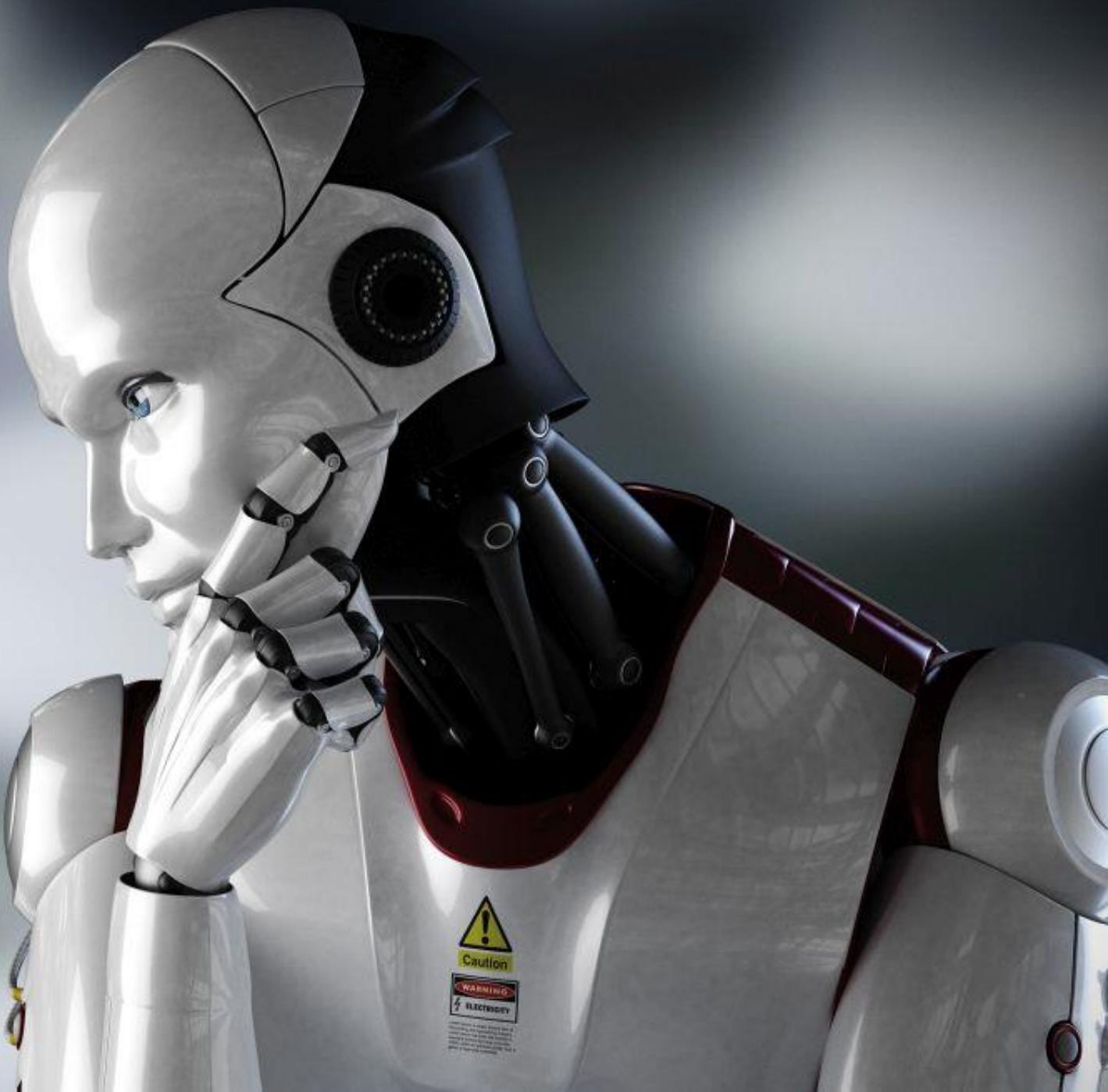
Overfit

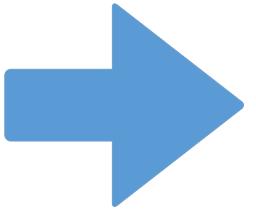
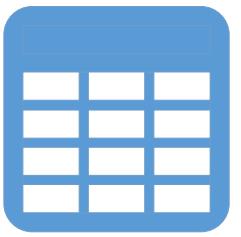
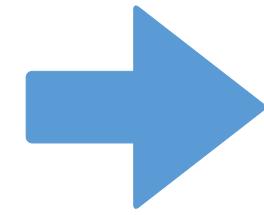
Deep Learning





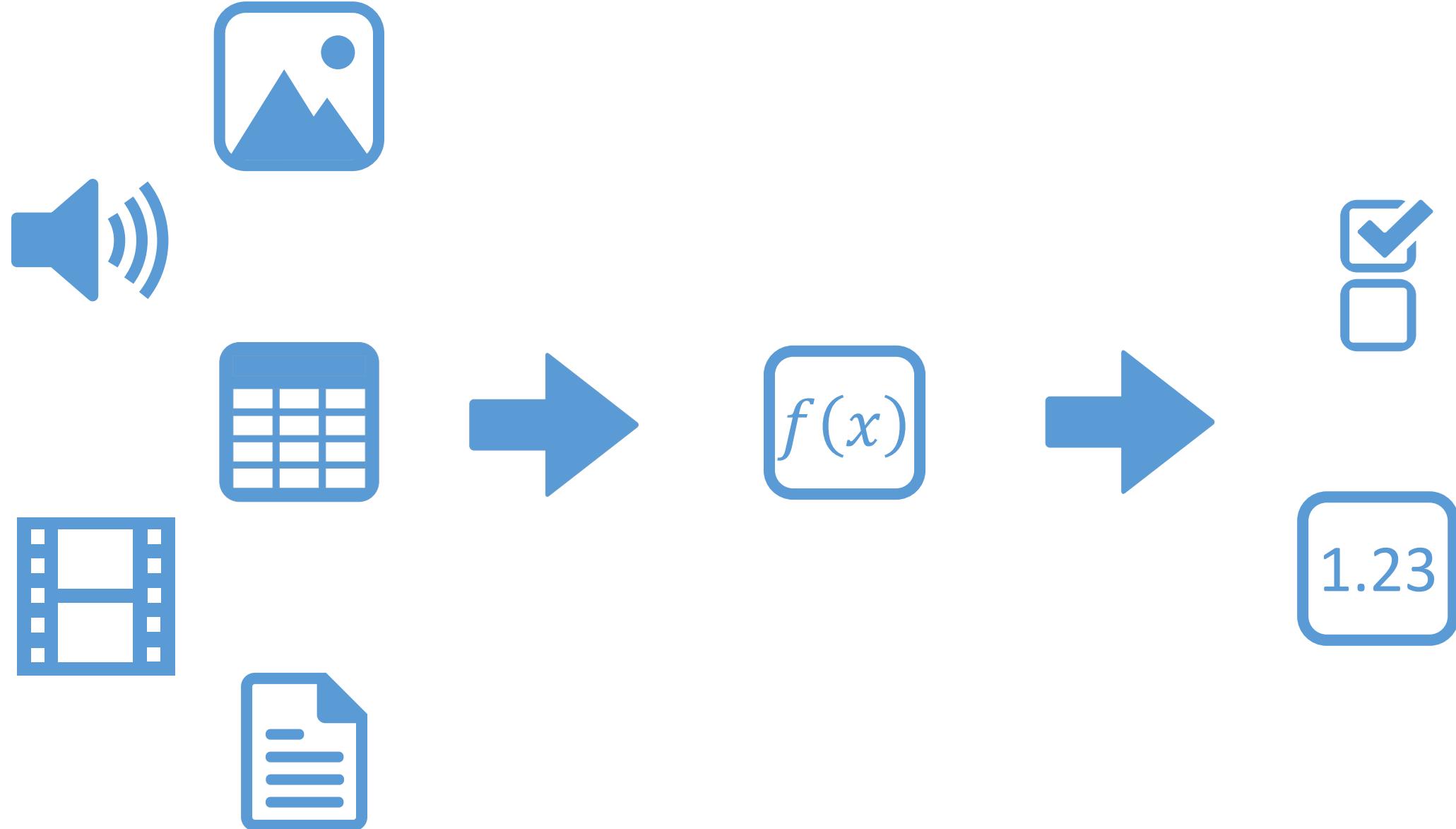
John	Miko
Jane	Lee

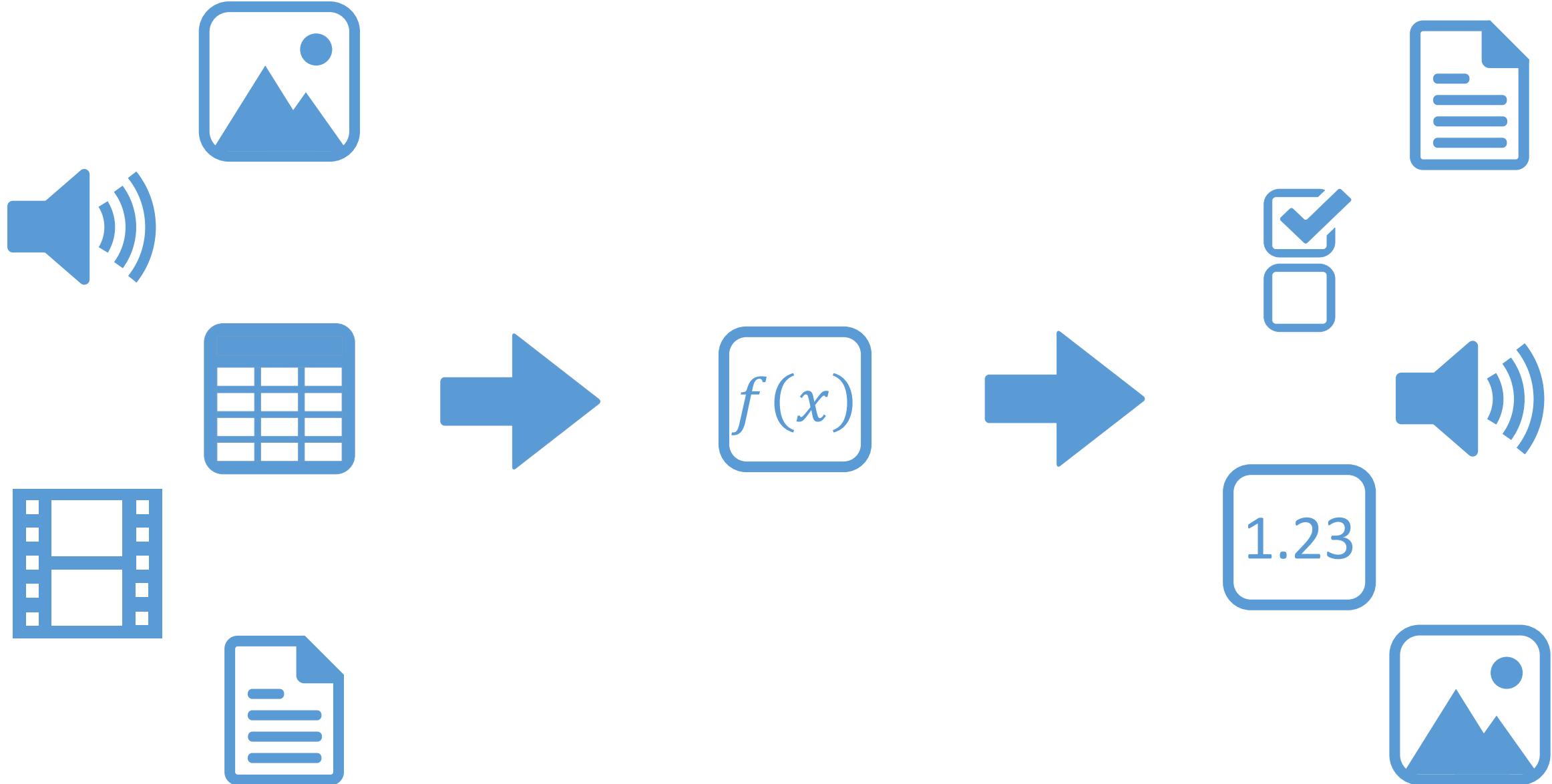


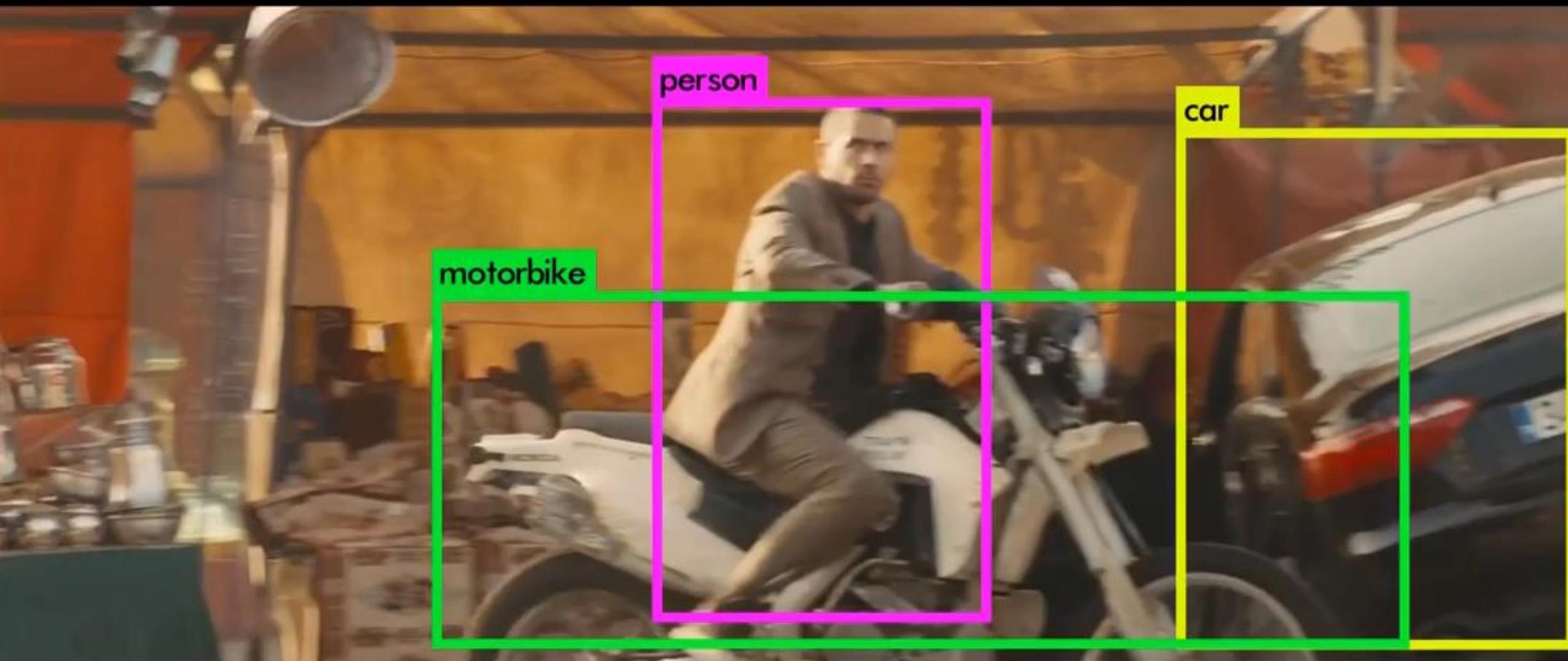
 $f(x)$ 

1.23







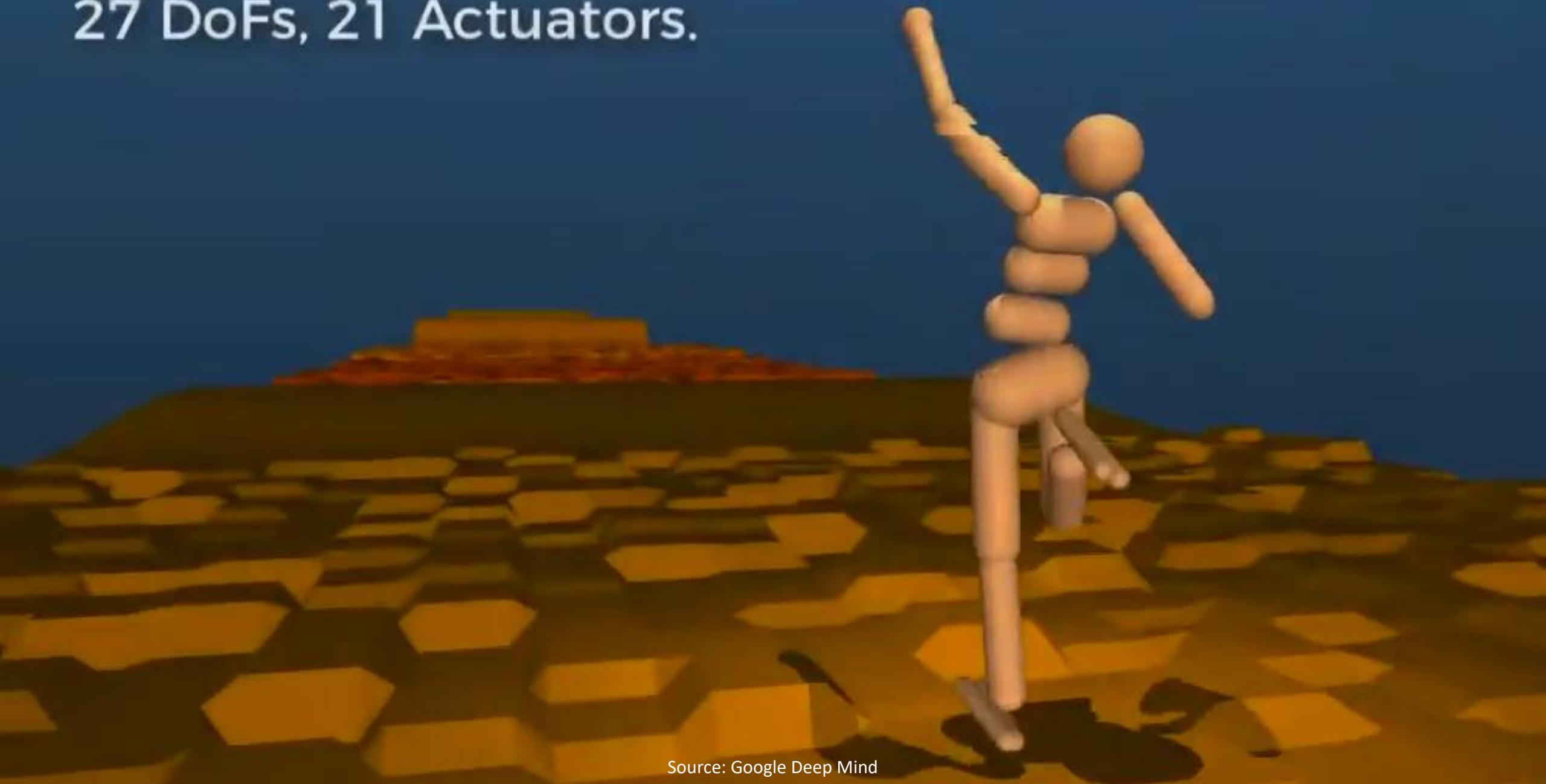


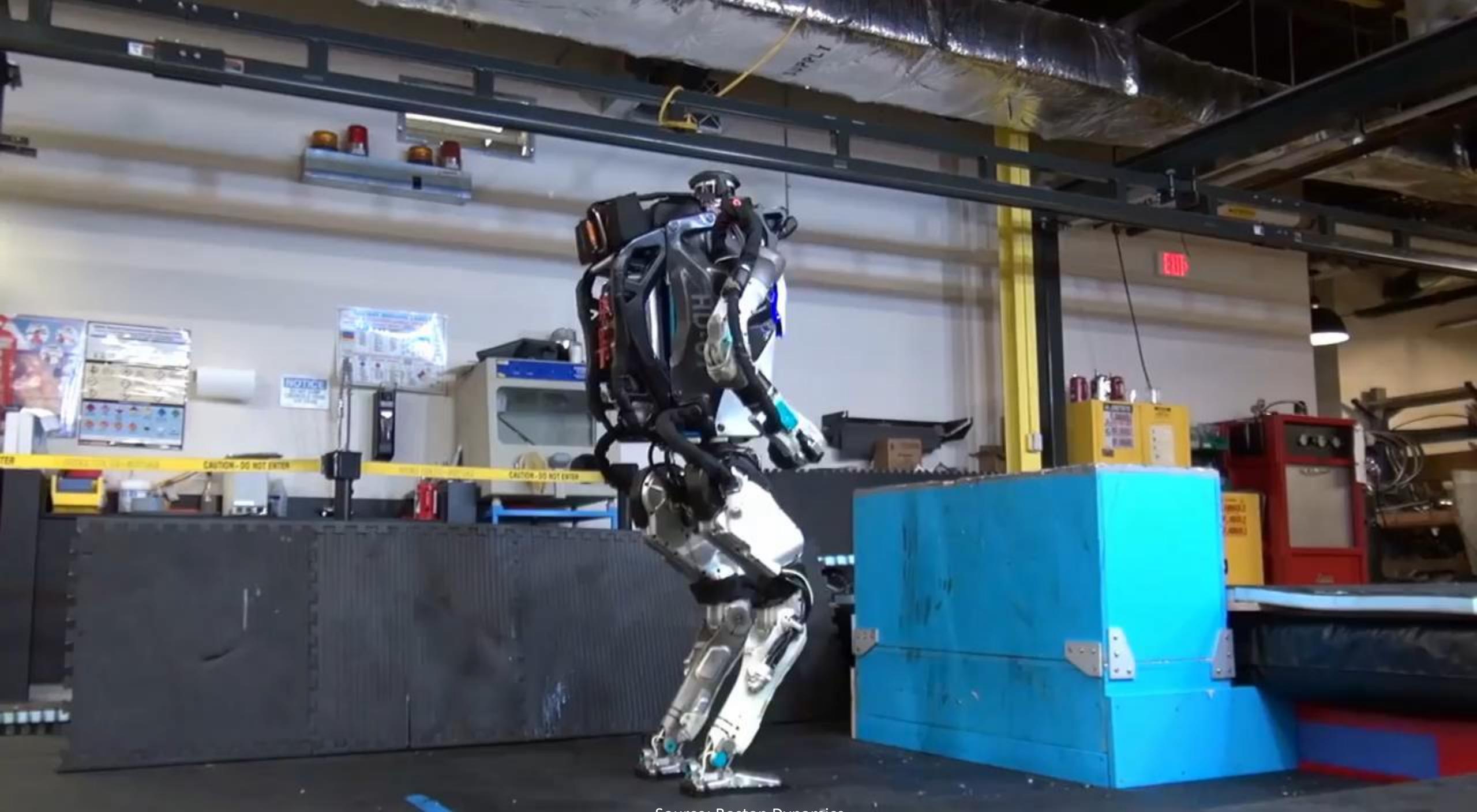


Source: Nvidia



Humanoid:
27 DoFs, 21 Actuators.





Source: Boston Dynamics

Practical Demo

Goal: Predict who will survive
the Titanic

Conclusion

Where to Go Next

Pluralsight: <https://www.pluralsight.com>

Data Camp: <https://www.datacamp.com>

Coursera: <https://www.coursera.org>

Tensorflow: <http://playground.tensorflow.org>



PLURALSIGHT

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★★★★★ By Matthew Renze

Data science is becoming more and more valuable to the workplace and to the global economy. Learn how to use the practice of data science and the programming language R to transform your data into actionable insight.

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www.pluralsight.com/authors/matthew-renze

News

2017-08-25 - Invitation to Speak at Devoxx Morocco

Very excited to announce that I've been invited to give a keynote in Casablanca at [Devoxx Morocco](#) in November. My keynote presentation will be on [Artificial Intelligence](#).



2017-08-16 - Invitation to Speak at Microsoft Ignite

I've been invited to speak at [Microsoft Ignite](#) in Orlando, Florida in September. This will be my first time speaking at Ignite. Talks will include both Data Science and Machine Learning with R.



Matthew is a data science consultant, author for [Pluralsight](#), international public speaker, a [Microsoft MVP](#), [ASPIndier](#), and open-source software contributor.

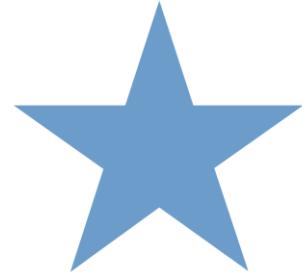
2017-08-14 - Dev on Fire Interview

Feedback

Very important to me!

What did you like?

What could I improve?

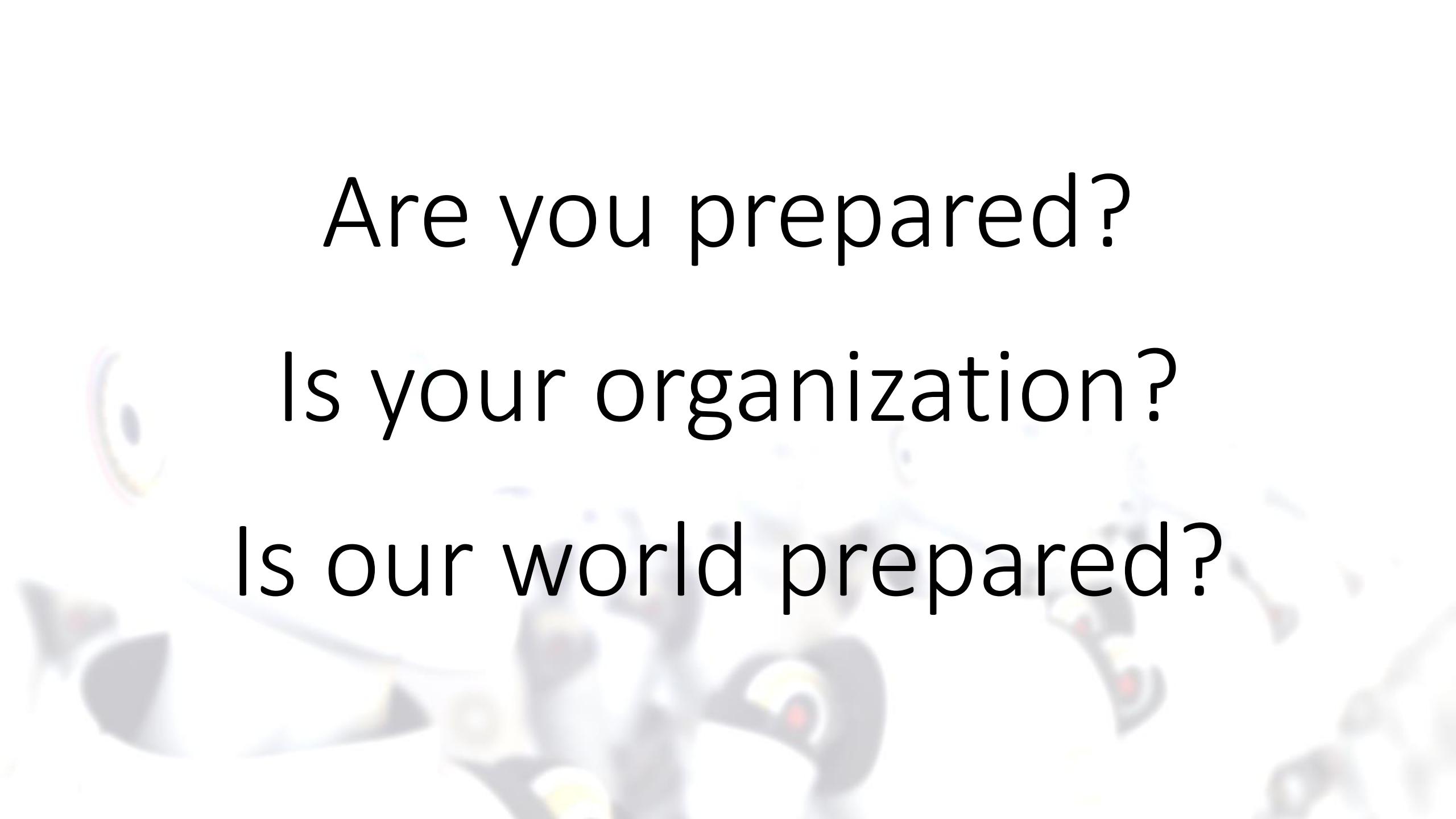


Conclusion

1. Introduction to ML
2. Introduction to R
3. Classification
4. Regression
5. Beyond the Basics







Are you prepared?

Is your organization?

Is our world prepared?



Contact Info

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Data Science Consultant

Renze Consulting

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Email: info@matthewrenze.com

Website: www.matthewrenze.com



Thank You! :)