

# Intermediate Python & a Glimpse into AI applications

Class 5

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7<sup>th</sup> June 2023

# Index Class 5

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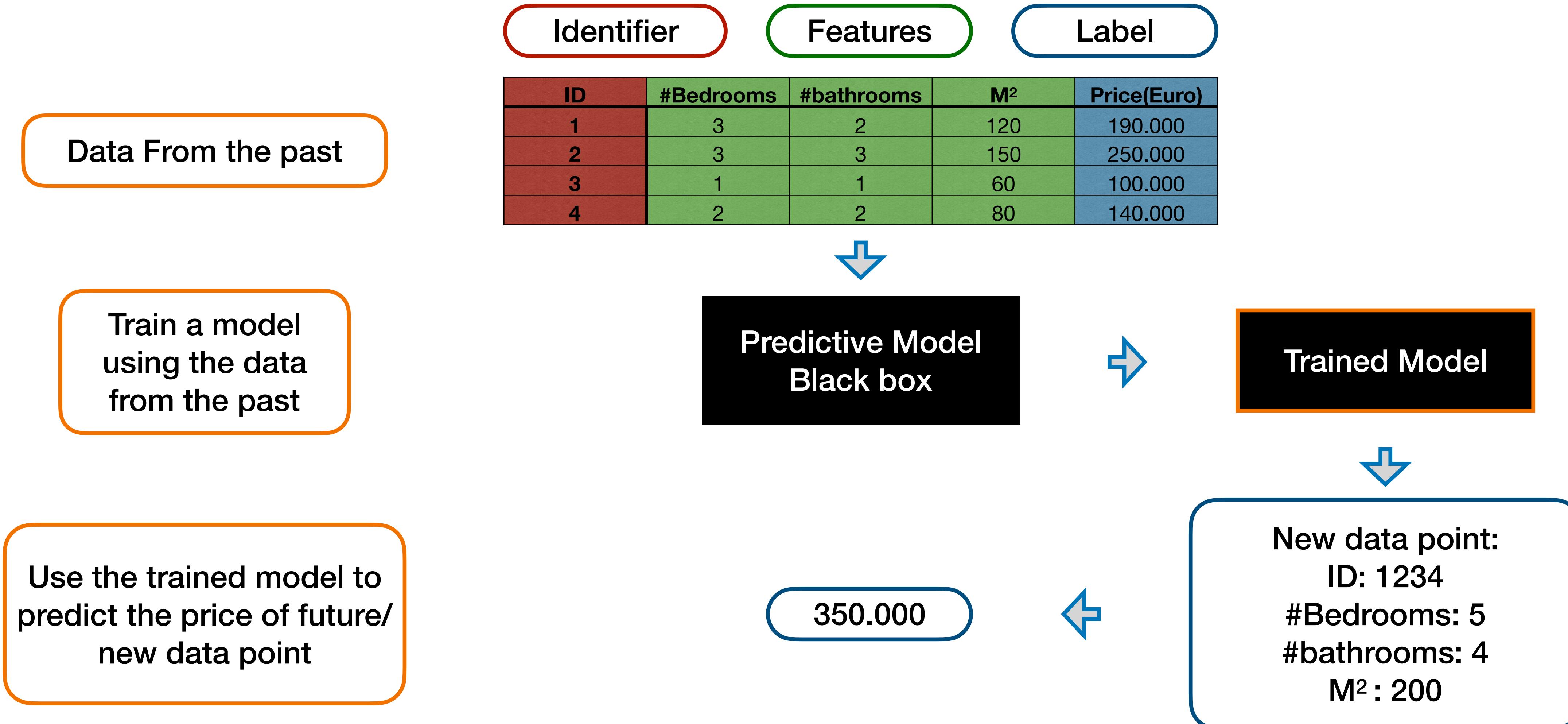
Topic 1: Short recap

Topic 2: Intro to ML models in Python. Linear Regression

Topic 3: Scikit Learn models Overview

# Topic 1: Recap

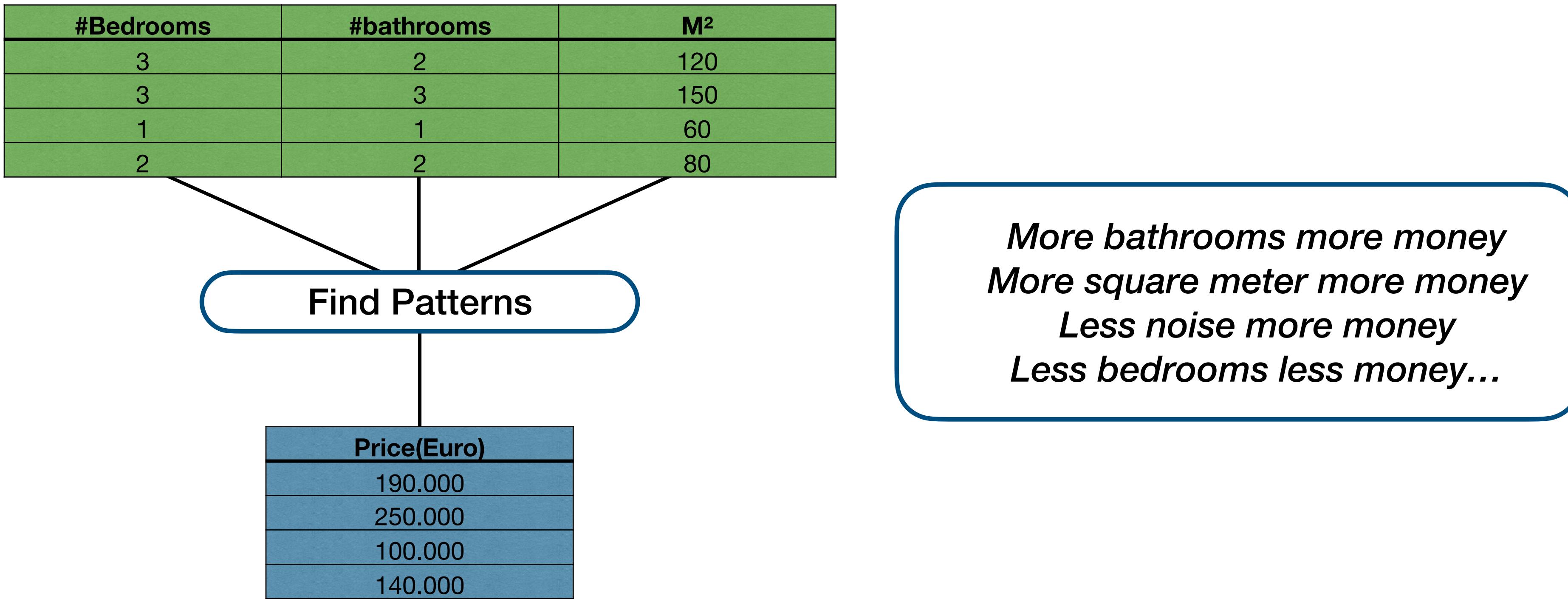
# Recap: How do we learn from the past? We need something. A model



# Recap: What is a model?

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- Models are programs that can find patterns in the data that is fed to them



# AI/ML. Classification & regression

ML: Data (input) + Answers (predictive label) → Rules (Model)

Input Data

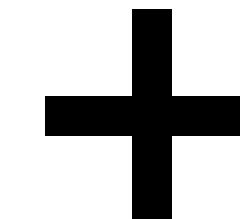
#Bedrooms	#bathrooms	M <sup>2</sup>
3	2	120
3	3	150
1	1	60
2	2	80

Answers

Price(Euro)
190.000
250.000
100.000
140.000

Rules

Model



Fault

No
Yes
No
No

Classification

Price(Euro)

190.000
250.000
100.000
140.000

Regression

*Classification is about predicting a label  
(Categorical) and regression is about predicting a quantity (Numerical)*

# Computers only understand numbers!

Categorical Features

Gender	Parent Education	Age	Grade
Male	College	21	8
Female	High School	22	9
Male	None	20	6
Female	College	21	5

Numerical Features

Label Encoding

Parent Education
2
1
0
2



One Hot Encoding

Parent Education
College
High School
None
College

Computers need to code the categorical features/columns as numbers. How do we do it?

We have two main approaches:

- Label Encoding
- One Hot Encoding

Parent Ed_College	Parent Ed_High School	Parent Ed_None
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1
1	0	0

# Data Normalisation Practice

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$$x_{inorm} = \frac{x_i - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}} \cdot (range_{max} - range_{min}) + range_{min}$$

Age
10
25
53
42

Age_norm
0
0.35
1
0.74

- Write a function that normalizes any column that you input in the range [0, 1] and test it.
- Check that your output is correct using MinMaxScaler from scikit learn

# Topic 2: Intro to ML models in Python. Linear Regression

# Train & Test sets. Why are they necessary?

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Training Set

Gender	Parent Education	Age	Grade
Male	College	21	8
Female	High School	22	9

Test Set

Gender	Parent Education	Age	Grade
Male	None	20	6
Female	College	21	5

To train the model. Can represent up to 90 % of the data

To test how the model generalizes to never seen data

# Train & Test sets. Why are they necessary?

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Training Set

Gender	Parent Education	Age	Grade
Male	College	21	8
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Test Set

Gender	Parent Education	Age	Grade
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To train the model. Can represent up to 90 % of the data

To test how the model generalizes to never seen data

Overfitting: The model is not good on never seen data

Underfitting: The model is bad everywhere

The reason to have a separate train and test set is to avoid overfitting of the model to the data

# Exercise

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- Generate a train and test set of your dataset (Hint: Use a sci-kit learn function)

# Our Pandas for ML models is Scikit Learn

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Scikit learn is an ML library for Python that features various classification, regression and clustering algorithms

It will allow us to build a model and make predictions in 4 lines of code

```
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error

# Create linear regression object
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()

# Train the model using the training sets
regr.fit(trainX, trainY)

# Make predictions using the testing set
y_pred = regr.predict(testX)

# The mean absolute error
print("MAE: %.2f" % mean_absolute_error(testY, y_pred))
```

MAE: 4.41

# Linear regression. Explained

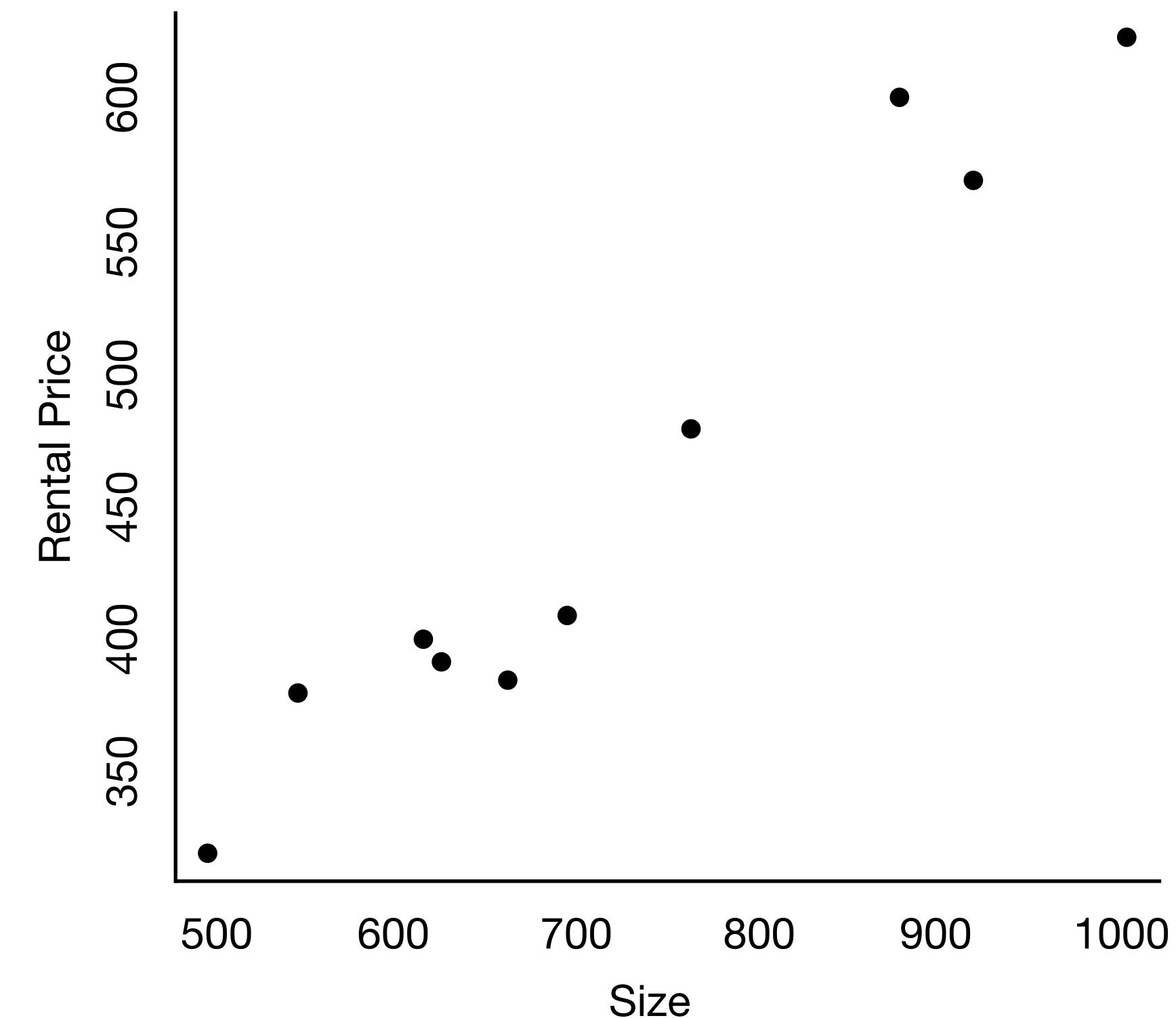
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ID	SIZE	FLOOR	BROADBAND RATE	ENERGY RATING	RENTAL PRICE
1	500	4	8	C	320
2	550	7	50	A	380
3	620	9	7	A	400
4	630	5	24	B	390
5	665	8	100	C	385
6	700	4	8	B	410
7	770	10	7	B	480
8	880	12	50	A	600
9	920	14	8	C	570
10	1,000	9	24	B	620

# Linear regression. Explained

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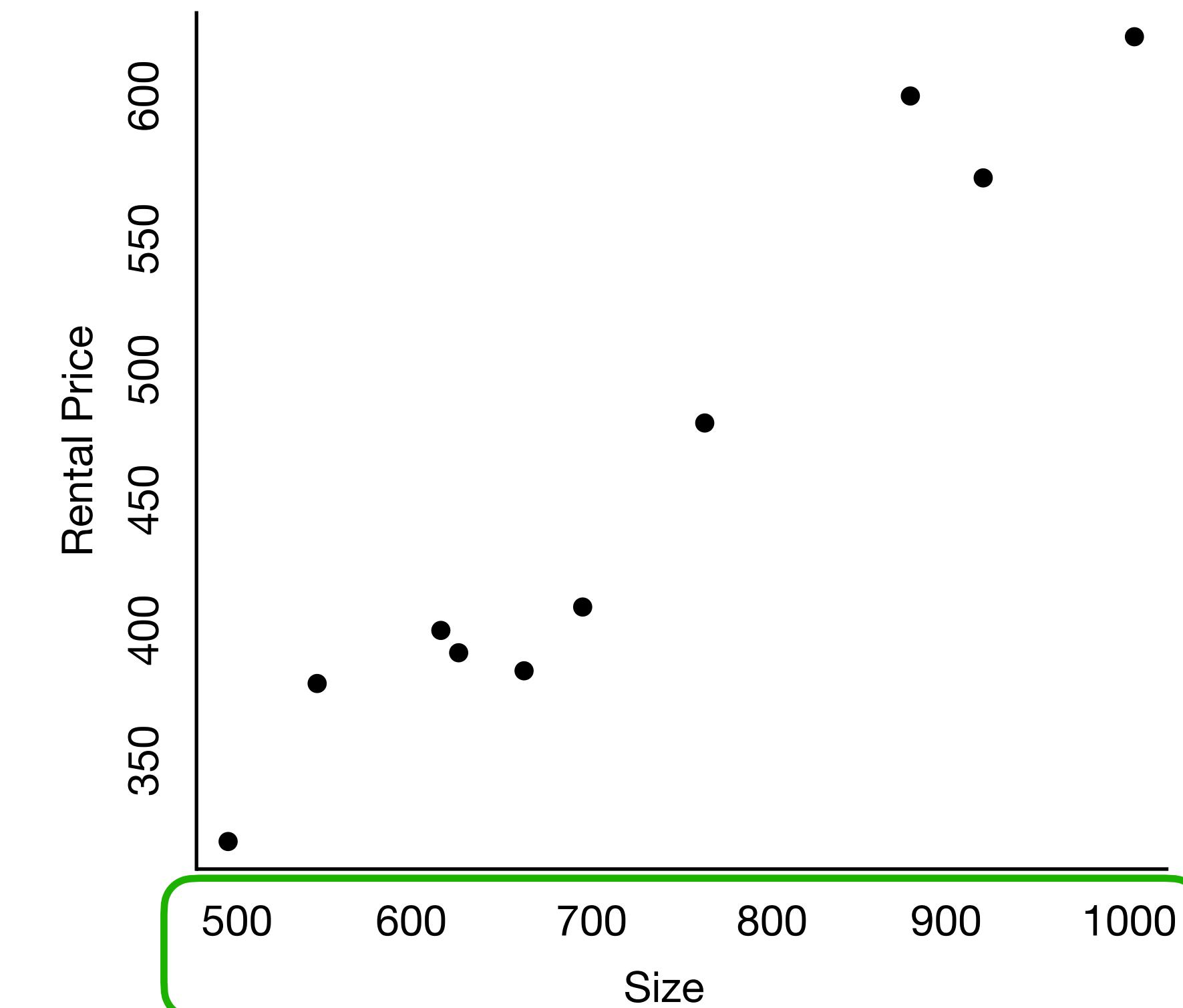
ID	SIZE	FLOOR	BROADBAND RATE	ENERGY RATING	RENTAL PRICE
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# Linear regression. Explained

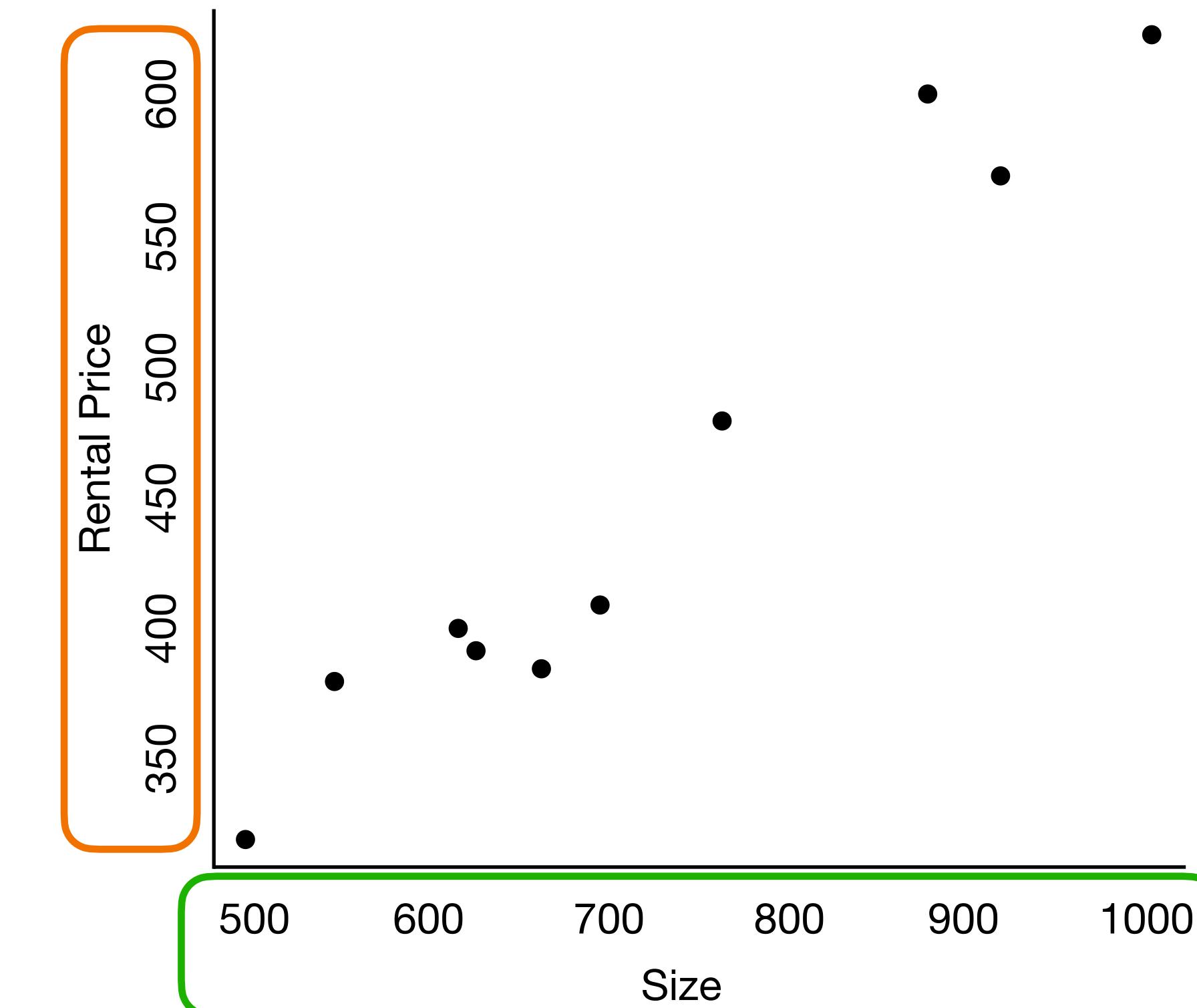
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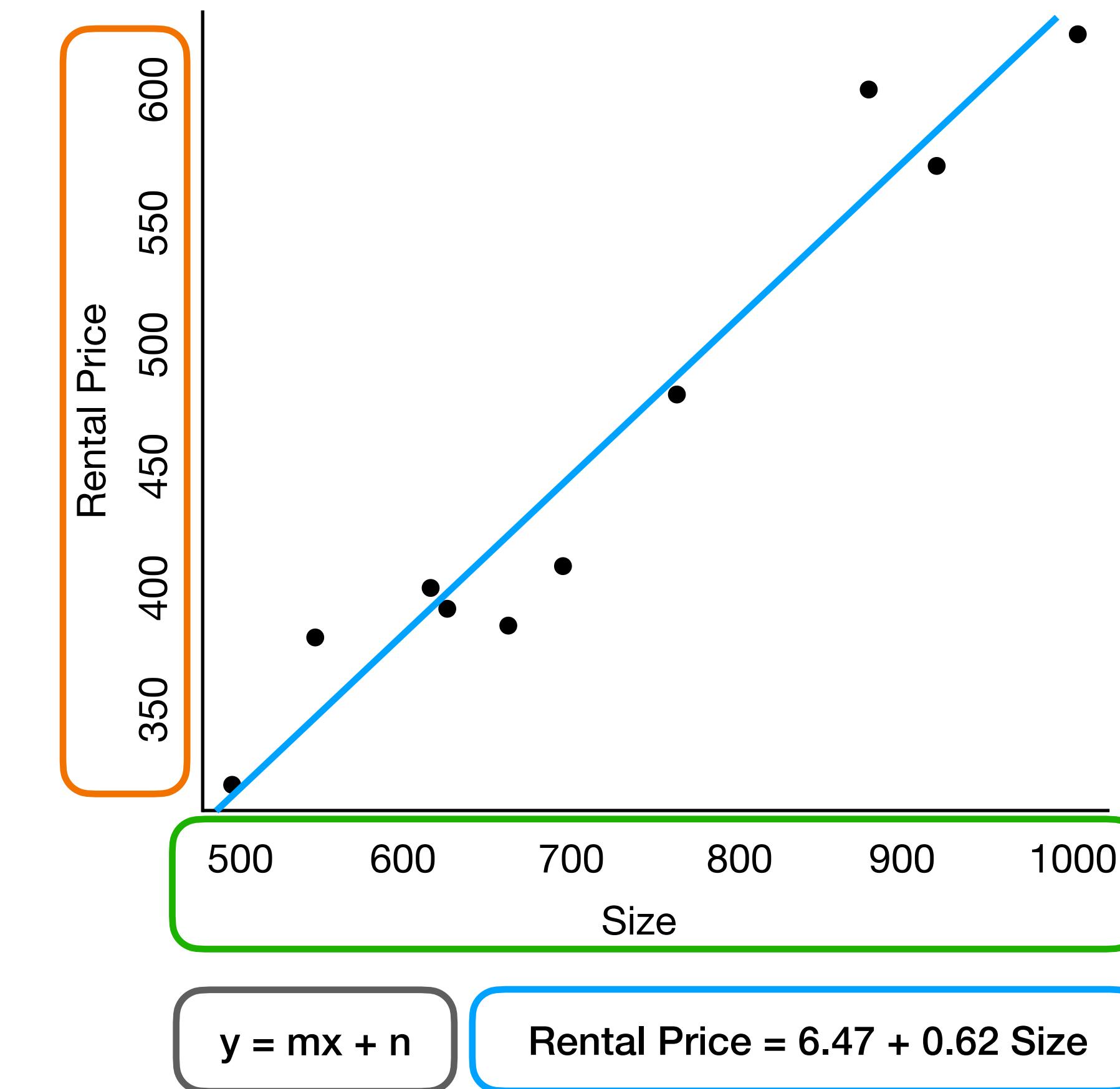
# Linear regression. Explained

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# Linear regression. Explained

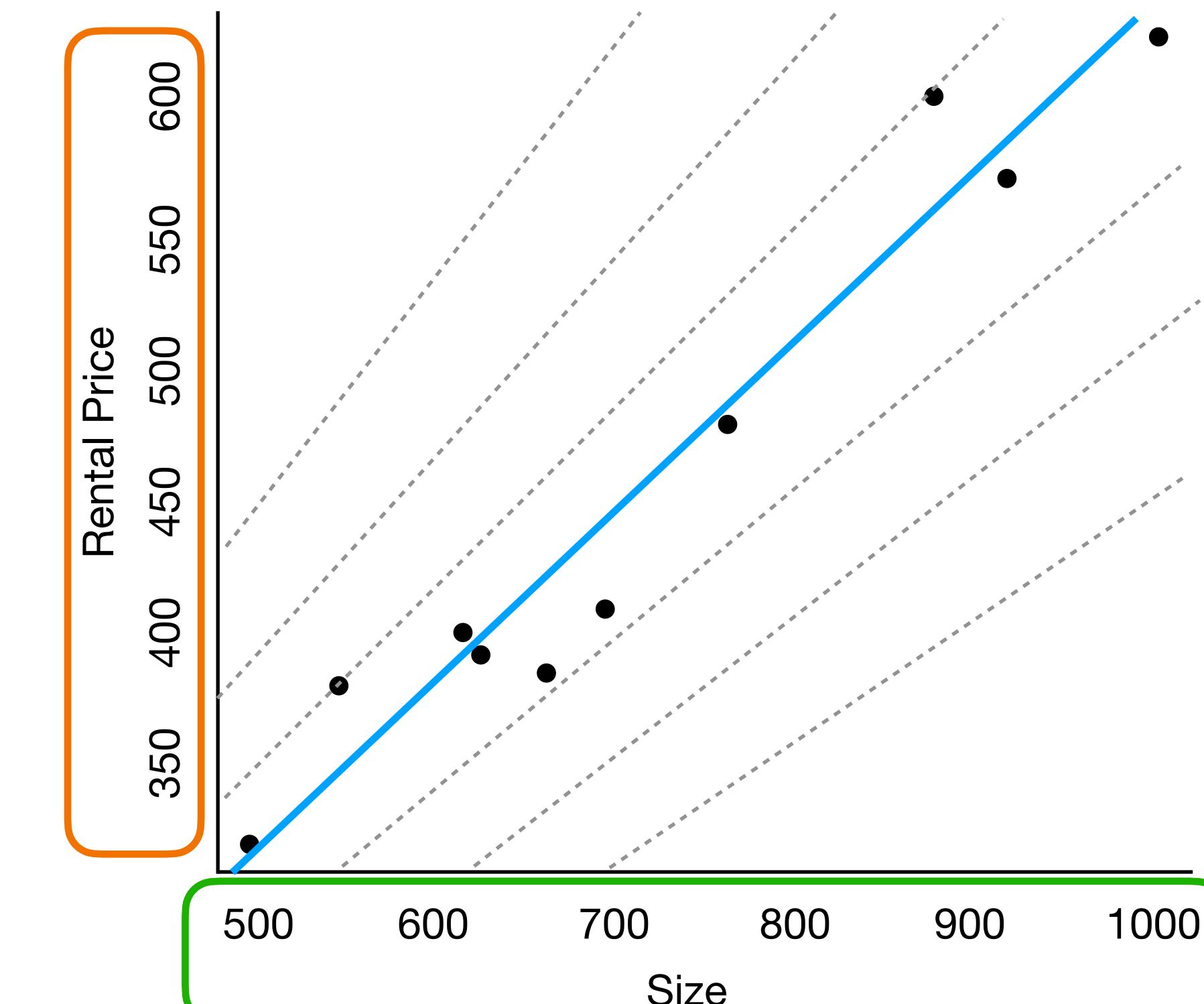
ID	SIZE	FLOOR	BROADBAND RATE	ENERGY RATING	RENTAL PRICE
1	500	4	8	C	320
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7	770	10	7	B	480
8	880	12	50	A	600
9	920	14	8	C	570
10	1,000	9	24	B	620



# Linear regression. Explained

How do we choose a line? Which one fits better?

ID	SIZE	FLOOR	BROADBAND RATE	ENERGY RATING	RENTAL PRICE
1	500	4	8	C	320
2	550	7	50	A	380
3	620	9	7	A	400
4	630	5	24	B	390
5	665	8	100	C	385
6	700	4	8	B	410
7	770	10	7	B	480
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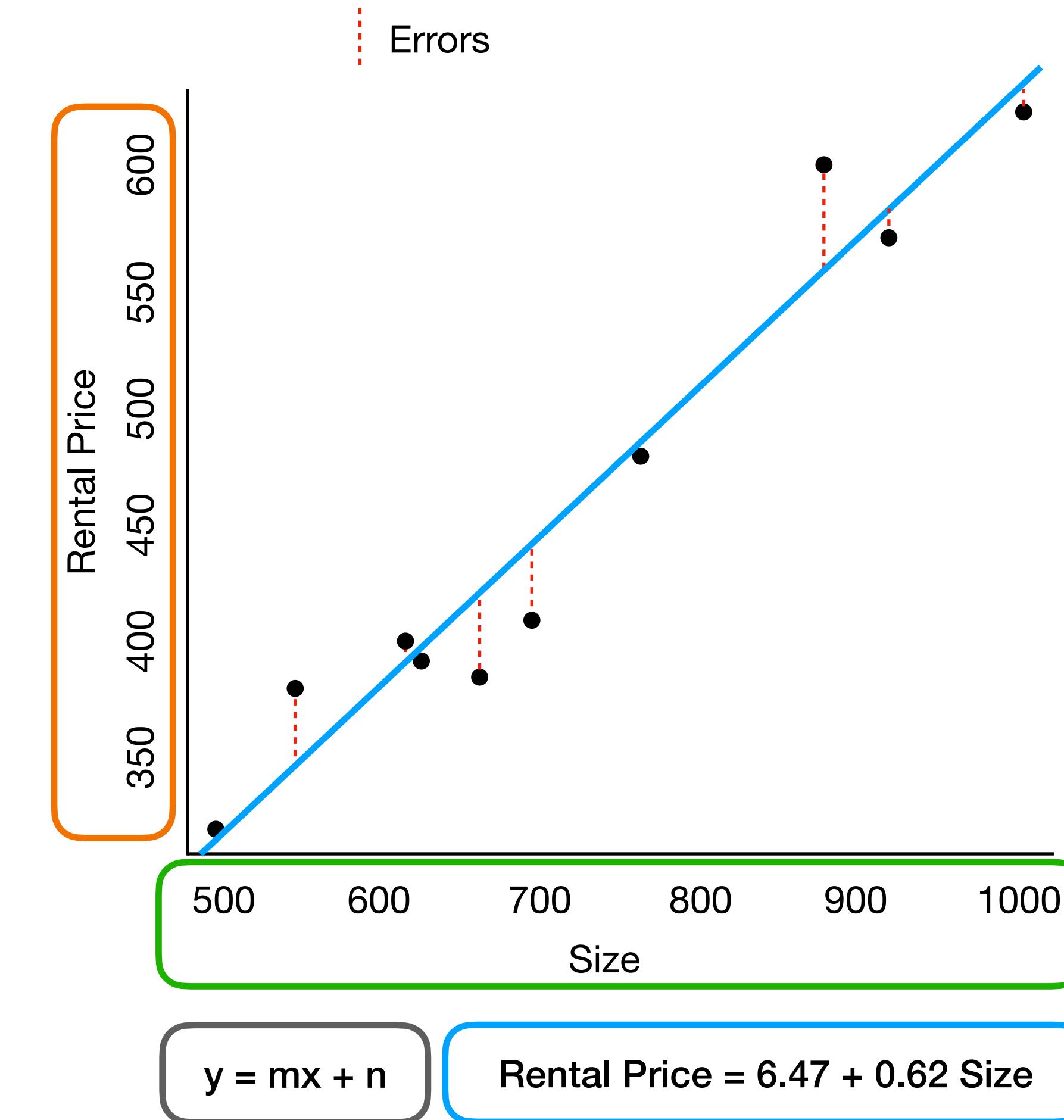


$$y = mx + n$$

$$\text{Rental Price} = 6.47 + 0.62 \text{ Size}$$

# Measuring the error. Sum of Squared Errors

We need an **error function** that captures the errors between the predictions of the model (blue line) and the actual values in the dataset (Real rental price)

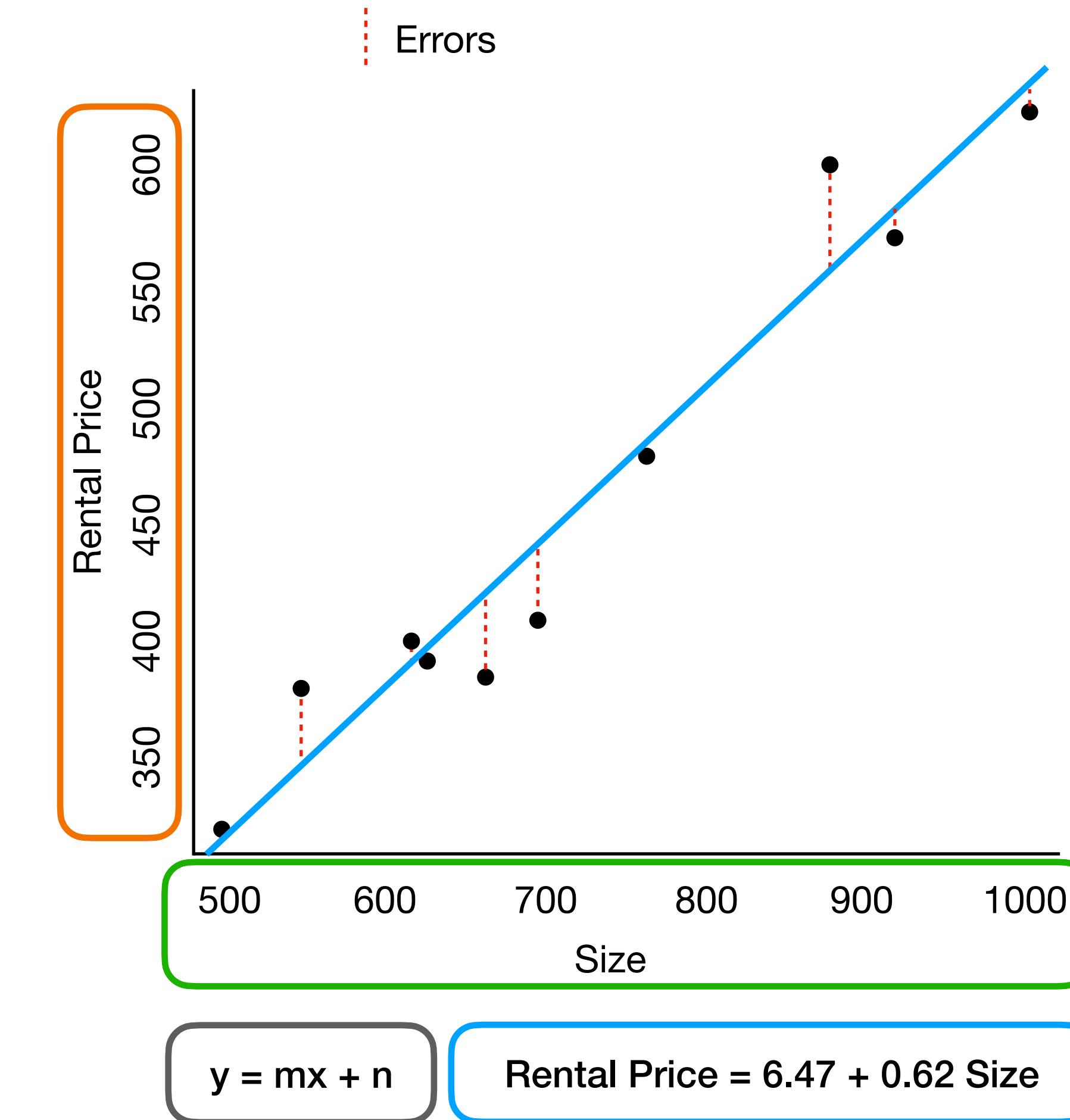


# Measuring the error. Sum of Squared Errors

We need an **error function** that captures the errors between the predictions of the model (blue line) and the actual values in the dataset (Real rental price)



Bad Computer

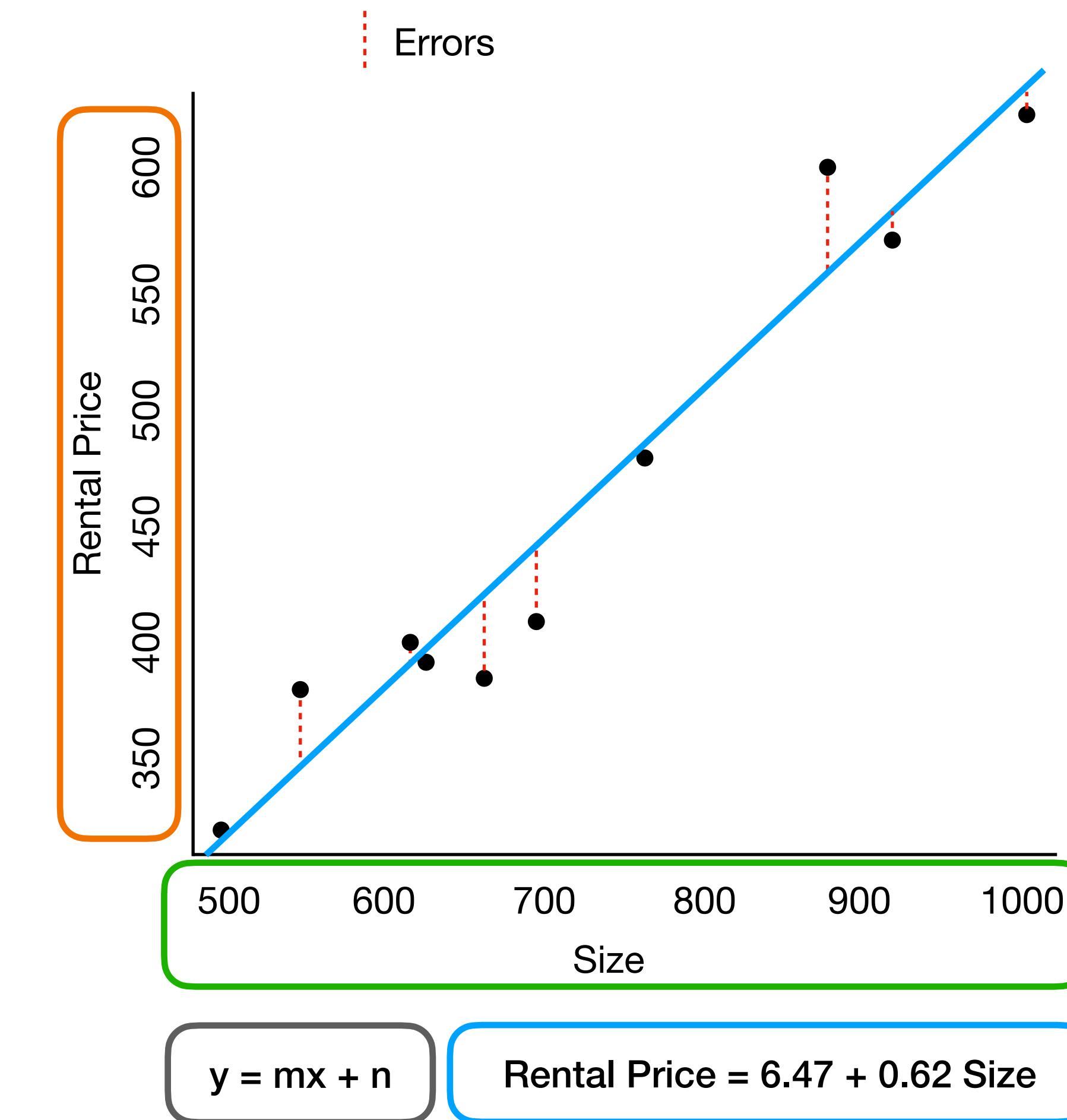


# Measuring the error. Sum of Squared Errors

We need an **error function** that captures the errors between the predictions of the model (blue line) and the actual values in the dataset (Real rental price)

Sum of Squared Errors

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y - y_{pred})^2$$



# Measuring the error. Sum of Squared Errors

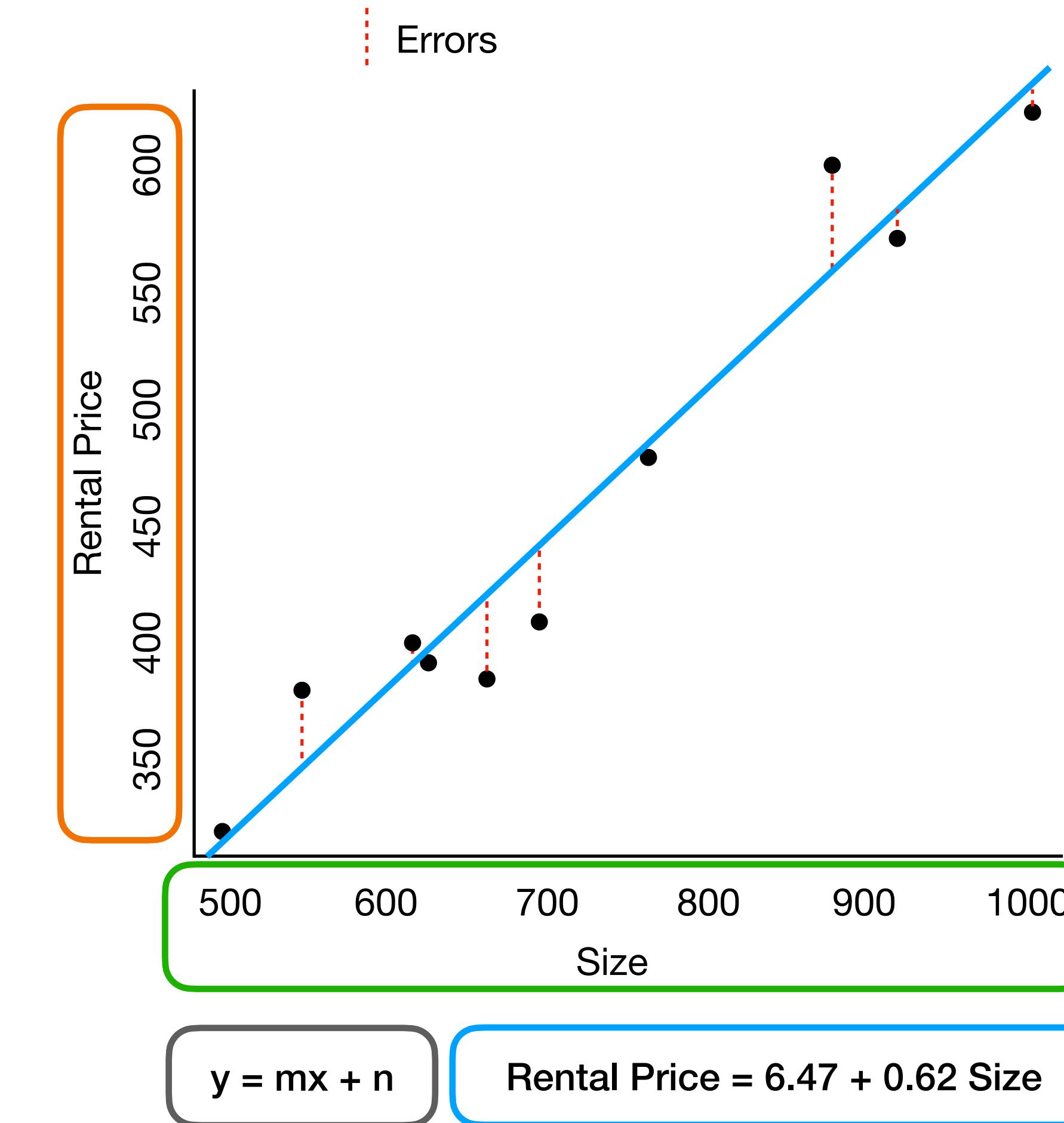
We need an **error function** that captures the errors between the predictions of the model (blue line) and the actual values in the dataset (Real rental price)

Sum of Squared Errors

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y - y_{pred})^2$$

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y - (mx + n))^2$$

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y - (0.62 \cdot Size + 6.47))^2$$

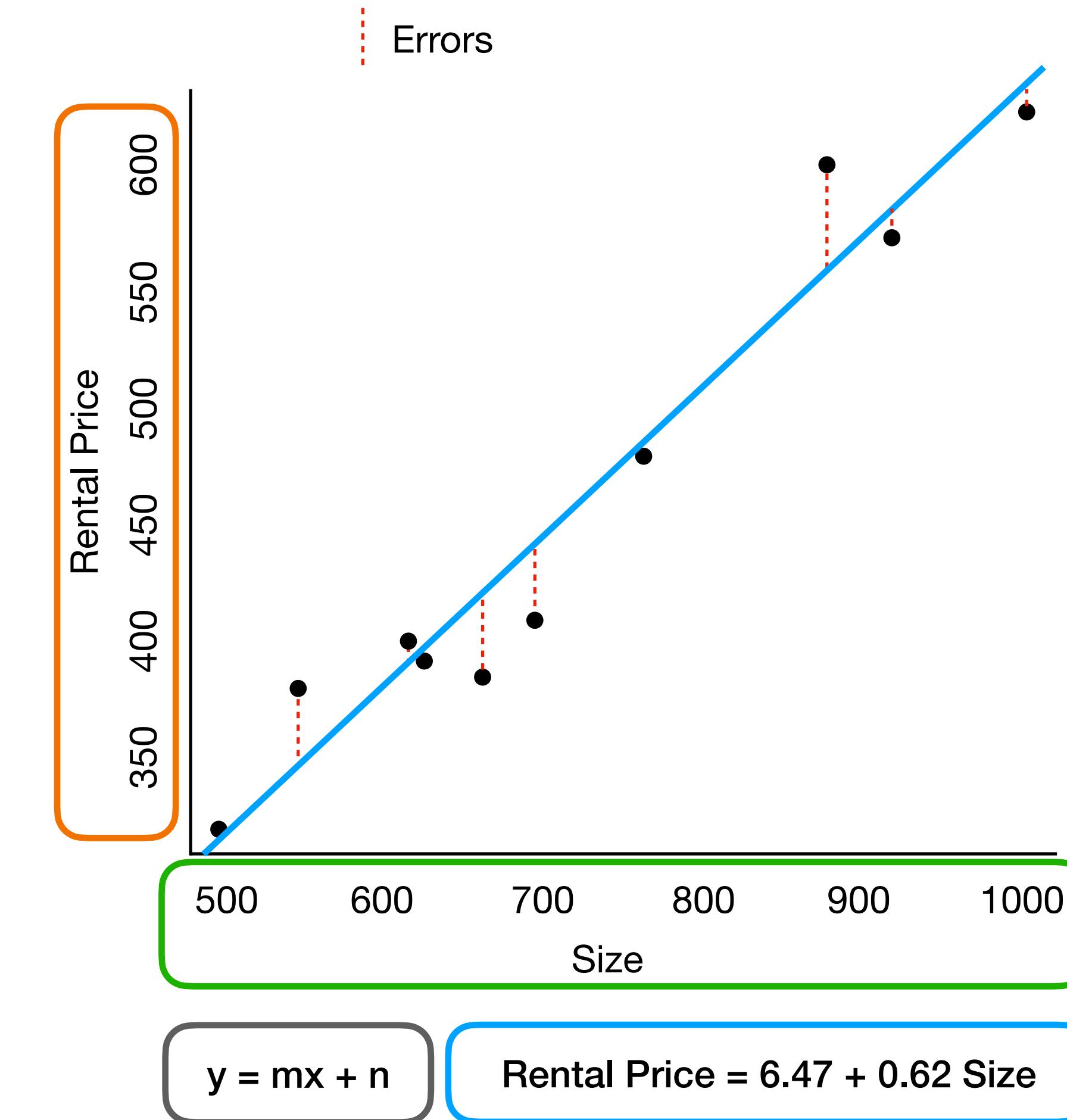


# Objective: Find the best fit of a line to the data

We want to obtain the line that minimizes the sum of squared errors.

$$\min(L_2)$$

To find the best parameters for the line that we are searching for (m and n in this case)



# Objective: Find the best fit of a line to the data

---

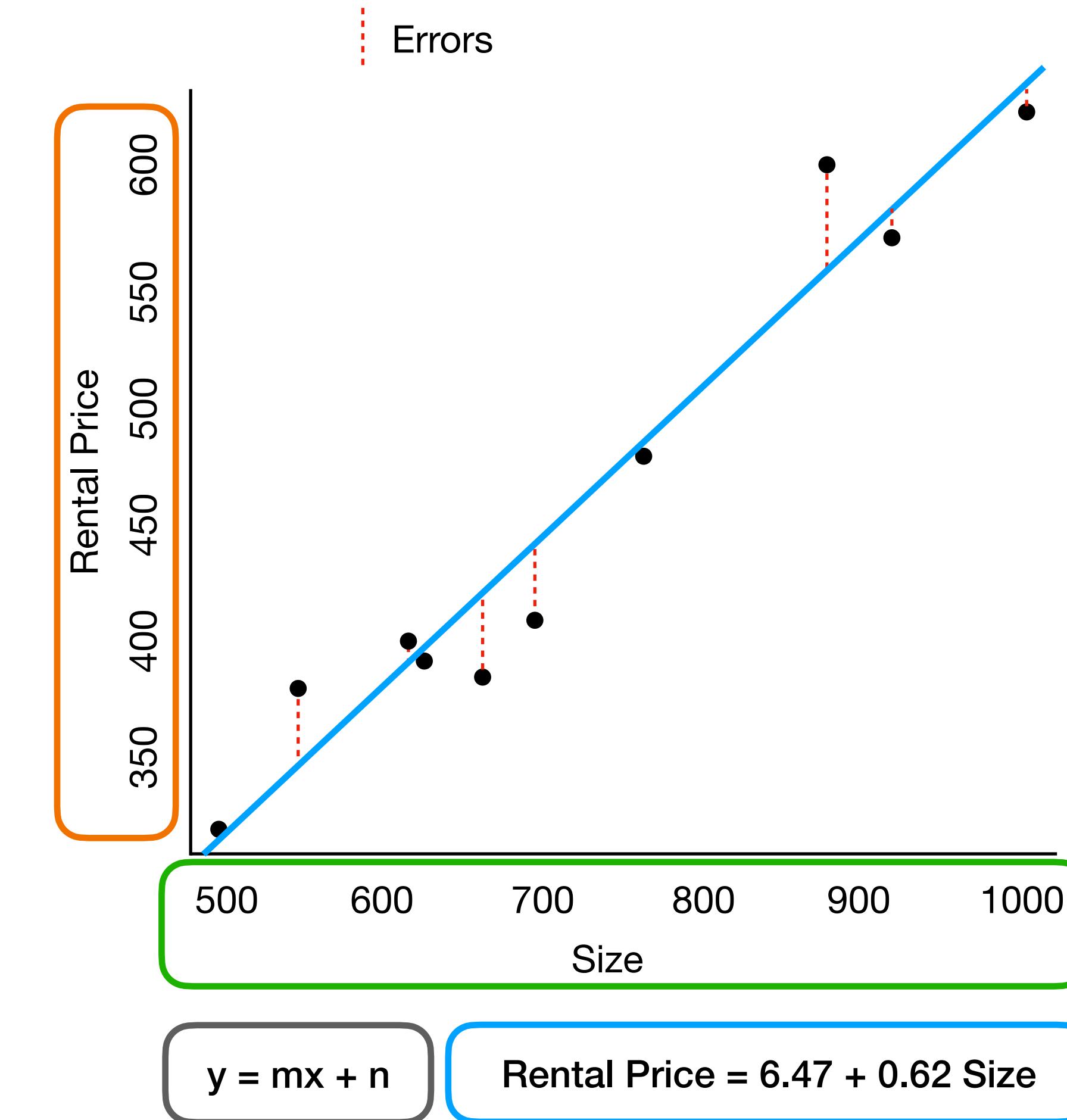
We want to obtain the line that minimizes the sum of squared errors.

$$\min(L_2)$$

To find the best parameters for the line that we are searching for ( $m$  and  $n$  in this case)

This search can be done through something called **gradient descent**

This method is at the core of many machine learning models



# Linear regression model in Python to predict math scores

---

The technical aspects explained and many more are already handled by sci-kit learn when building any model



Load  
packages

```
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
```

Therefore, our work consists of having the data ready and selecting the model. After that we are done in some lines of code

# Linear regression model in Python to predict math scores

---

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Therefore, our work consists of having the data ready and selecting the model. After that we are done in some lines of code

Load packages

Start linear model

```
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model  
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error  
  
# Create linear regression object  
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
```

# Linear regression model in Python to predict math scores

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The technical aspects explained and many more are already handled by sci-kit learn when building any model



Therefore, our work consists of having the data ready and selecting the model. After that we are done in some lines of code

Load packages

Start linear model

Fit Model to data

```
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model  
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
```

```
# Create linear regression object  
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()  
  
# Train the model using the training sets  
regr.fit(trainX, trainY)
```

# Linear regression model in Python to predict math scores

The technical aspects explained and many more are already handled by sci-kit learn when building any model



Load packages

Start linear model

Fit Model to data

Test your model

```
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model  
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
```

```
# Create linear regression object  
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
```

```
# Train the model using the training sets  
regr.fit(trainX, trainY)
```

```
# Make predictions using the testing set  
y_pred = regr.predict(testX)
```

Therefore, our work consists of having the data ready and selecting the model. After that we are done in some lines of code

# Linear regression model in Python to predict math scores

The technical aspects explained and many more are already handled by sci-kit learn when building any model



Therefore, our work consists of having the data ready and selecting the model. After that we are done in some lines of code

Load packages

Start linear model

Fit Model to data

Test your model

Performance measurement

```
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model  
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
```

```
# Create linear regression object  
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()  
  
# Train the model using the training sets  
regr.fit(trainX, trainY)
```

```
# Make predictions using the testing set  
y_pred = regr.predict(testX)
```

```
# The mean absolute error  
print("MAE: %.2f" % mean_absolute_error(testY, y_pred))  
MAE: 4.41
```

# Exercise

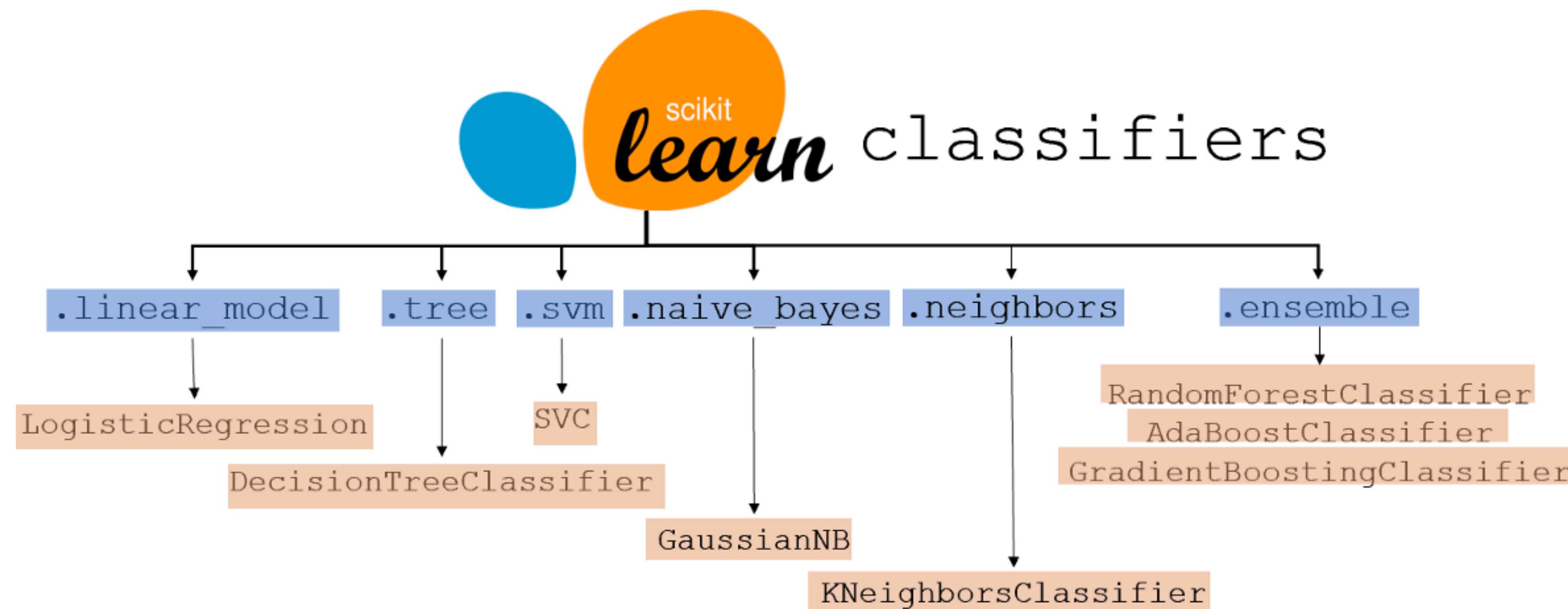
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- Code your first Linear regression model and get how good it does

# Topic 3: Scikit Learn models Overview and More

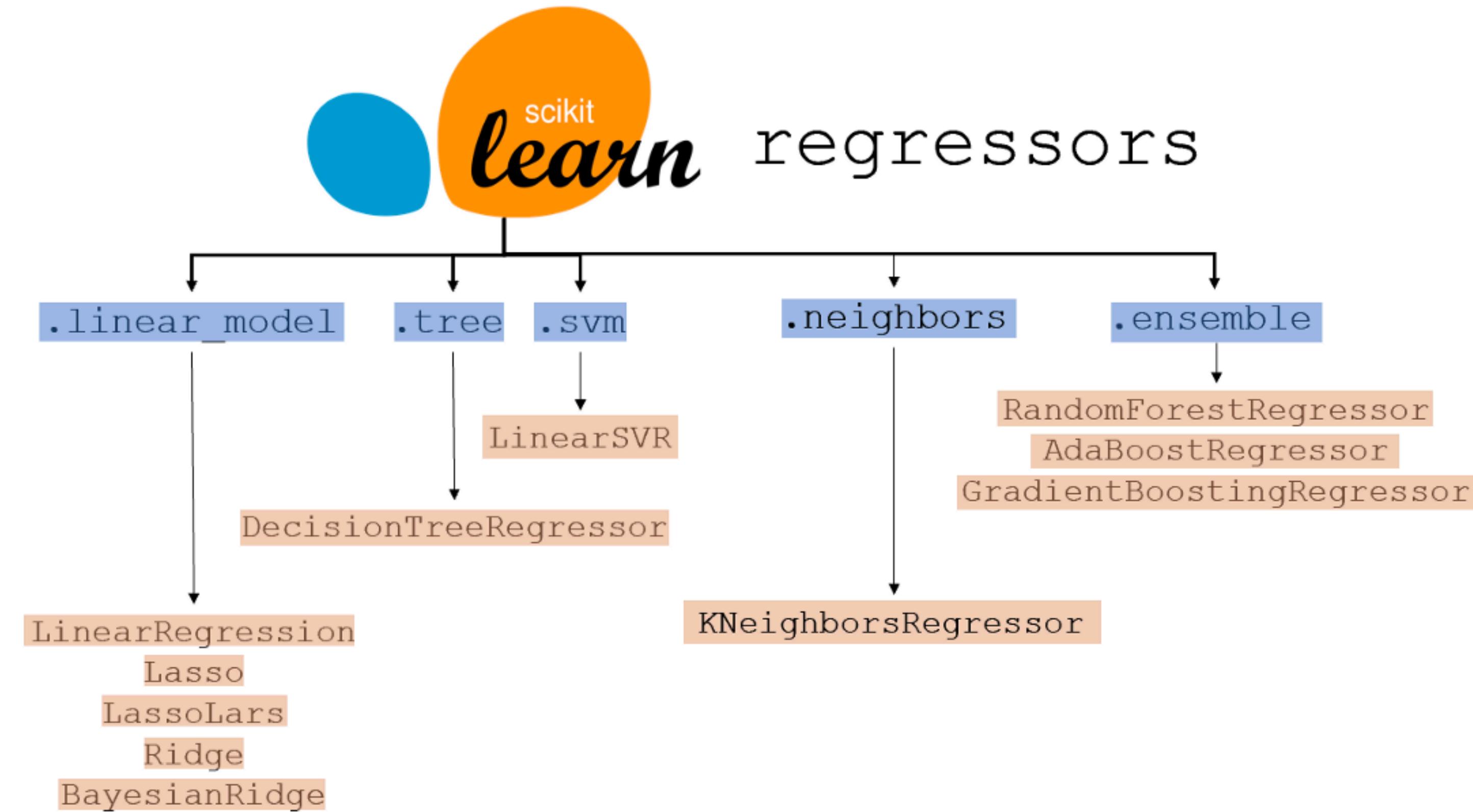
# Scikit learn models for Classification problems

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# Scikit learn models for Regression problems

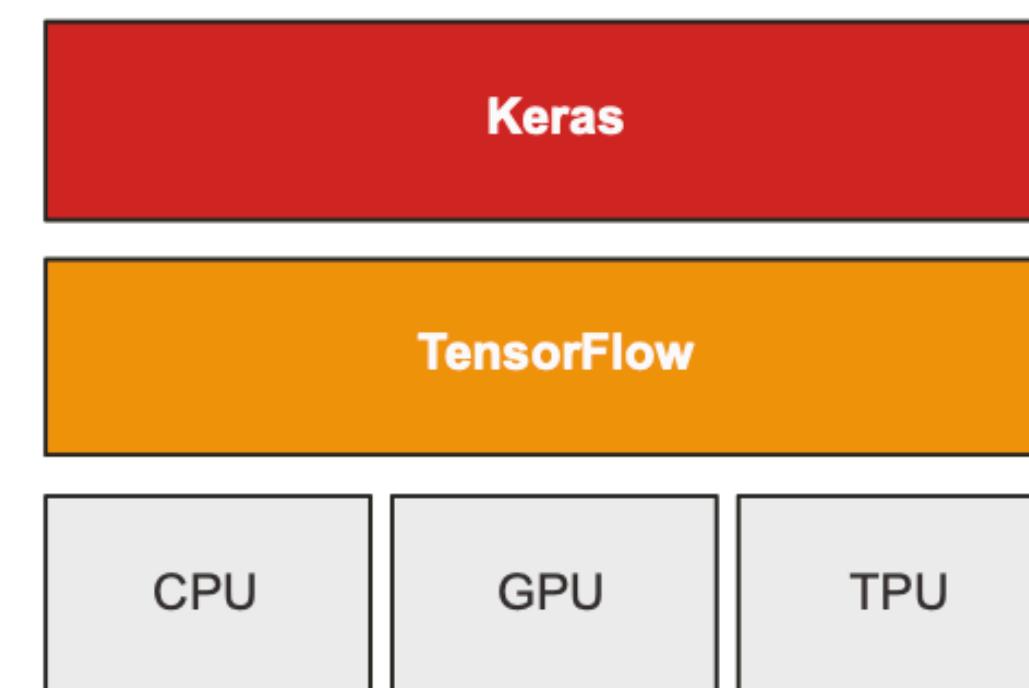
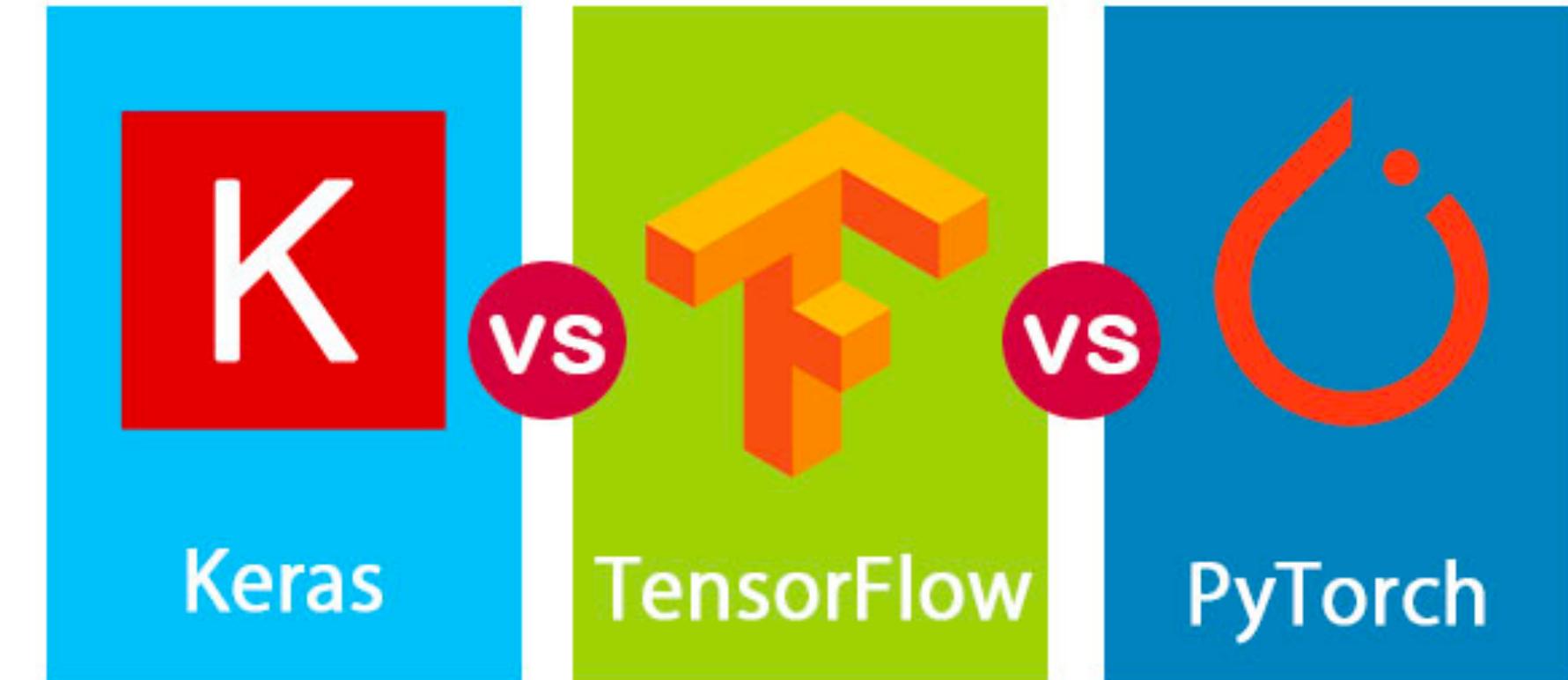
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# You can also “easily” build Neural Networks in Python



```
>>> from sklearn.datasets import make_regression
>>> from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
>>> from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
>>> X, y = make_regression(random_state=0)
>>> X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
...     X, y, random_state=0)
>>> reg = GradientBoostingRegressor(random_state=0)
>>> reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
GradientBoostingRegressor(random_state=0)
>>> reg.predict(X_test[1:2])
array([-61...])
>>> reg.score(X_test, y_test)
0.4...
```



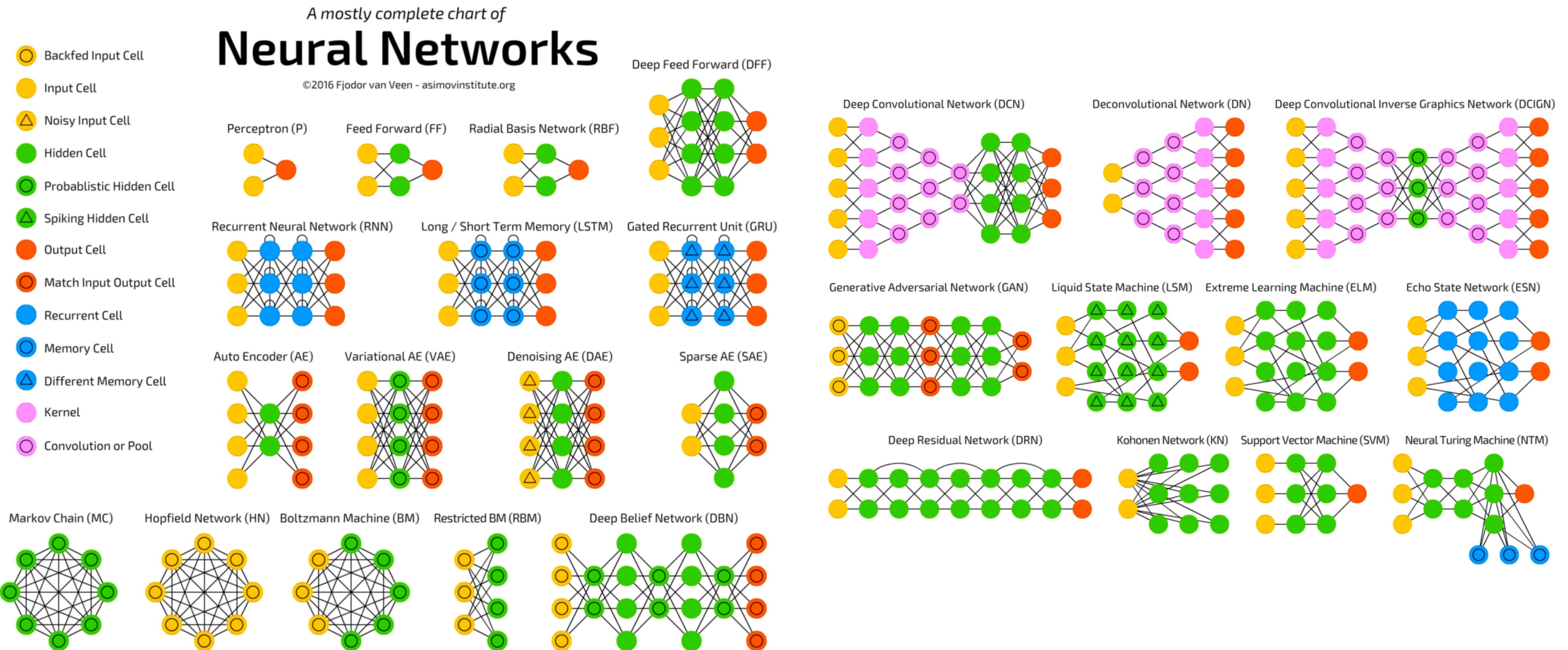
Deep learning development:  
layers, models, optimizers, losses,  
metrics...

Tensor manipulation infrastructure:  
tensors, variables, automatic  
differentiation, distribution...

Hardware: execution

# And for that you also have many options

---



# Every model is a bit of a different world

---

- Some do not need normalization some others do
- Some need to take care of correlated variables some others don't
- Some are better than others when fewer data is available
- Some are better for certain tasks and problems
- The math behind it is different for the different models; therefore, the way they learn also differs (Maximum Likelihood (Probability-based), Gradient-based methods...)

# Every model is a bit of a different world

---

- Some do not need training data
- Some need to take into account the context
- Some are better than others
- Some are better for some tasks
- The math behind it is different therefore, the way they learn also differs (Decision trees, Gradient-based methods...)



# Exercise

---

- Does anybody see a problem with the time at which we did the normalization step?

# Exercise

---

- Does anybody see a problem with the time at which we did the normalization step?
- The train test split should come first and then normalize each group separately. Example of data leakage. Try fixing this in your code.

# Documentation

# Datacamp Courses

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## Python Fundamentals

Are you ready to gain the foundational skills you need to become a Python programmer? In this track, you'll learn the Python basics you need to start on your programming journey, including how to clean real-world data ready for analysis, use data visualization libraries, and even how to write your own Python functions.

Your instructor Hugo will introduce you to how companies worldwide use Python to gain a competitive edge. Through hands-on coding exercises you'll then learn how to store, manipulate, and explore data using NumPy. Then it's time to level-up as you learn how to visualize your data using Matplotlib, manipulate DataFrames and dictionaries using pandas, and write your own functions and list comprehension. Start this track to add these essential Python skills to your data science toolbox.

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Gain the career-building Python skills you need to succeed as a data scientist. No prior coding experience required.

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