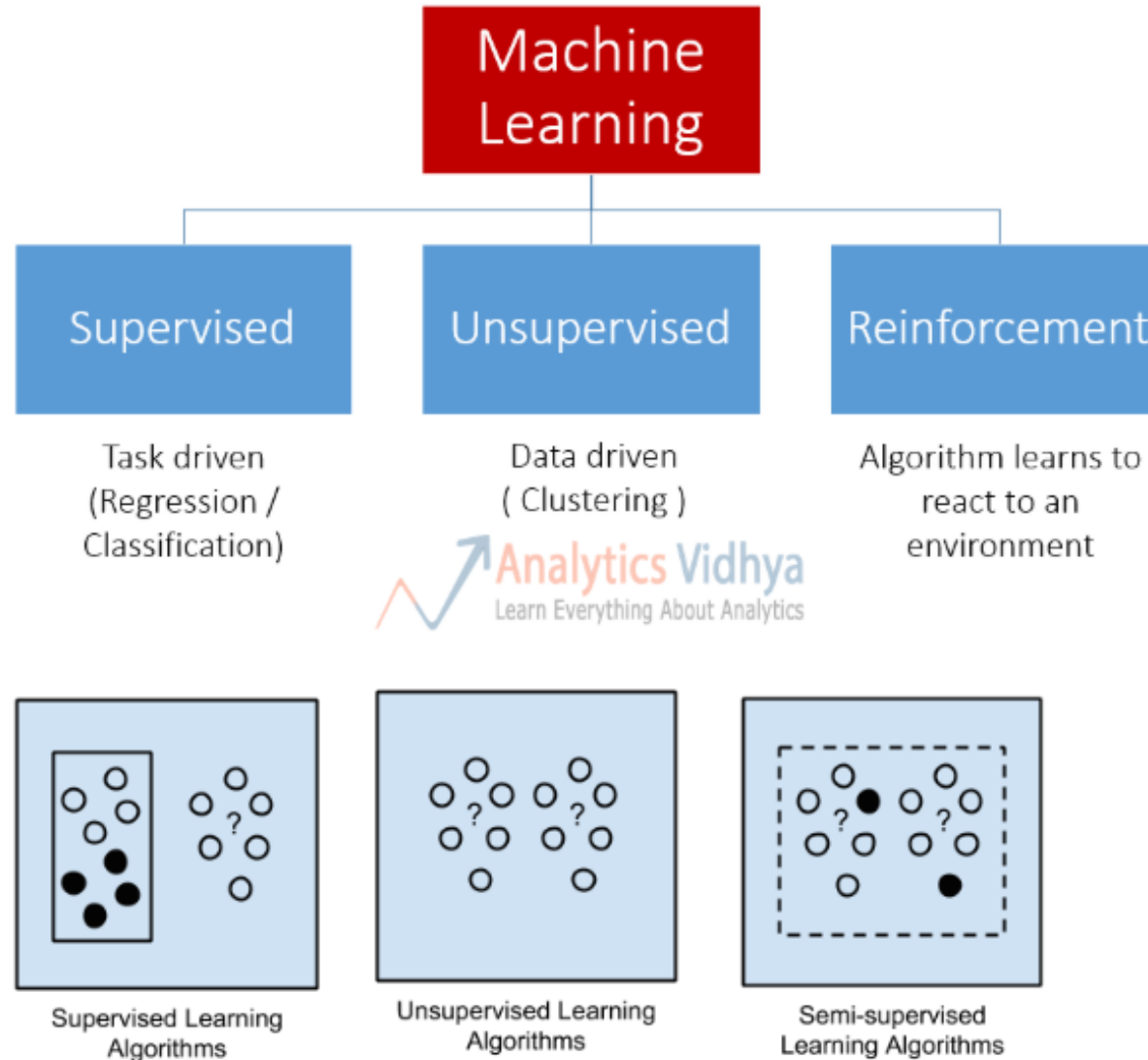
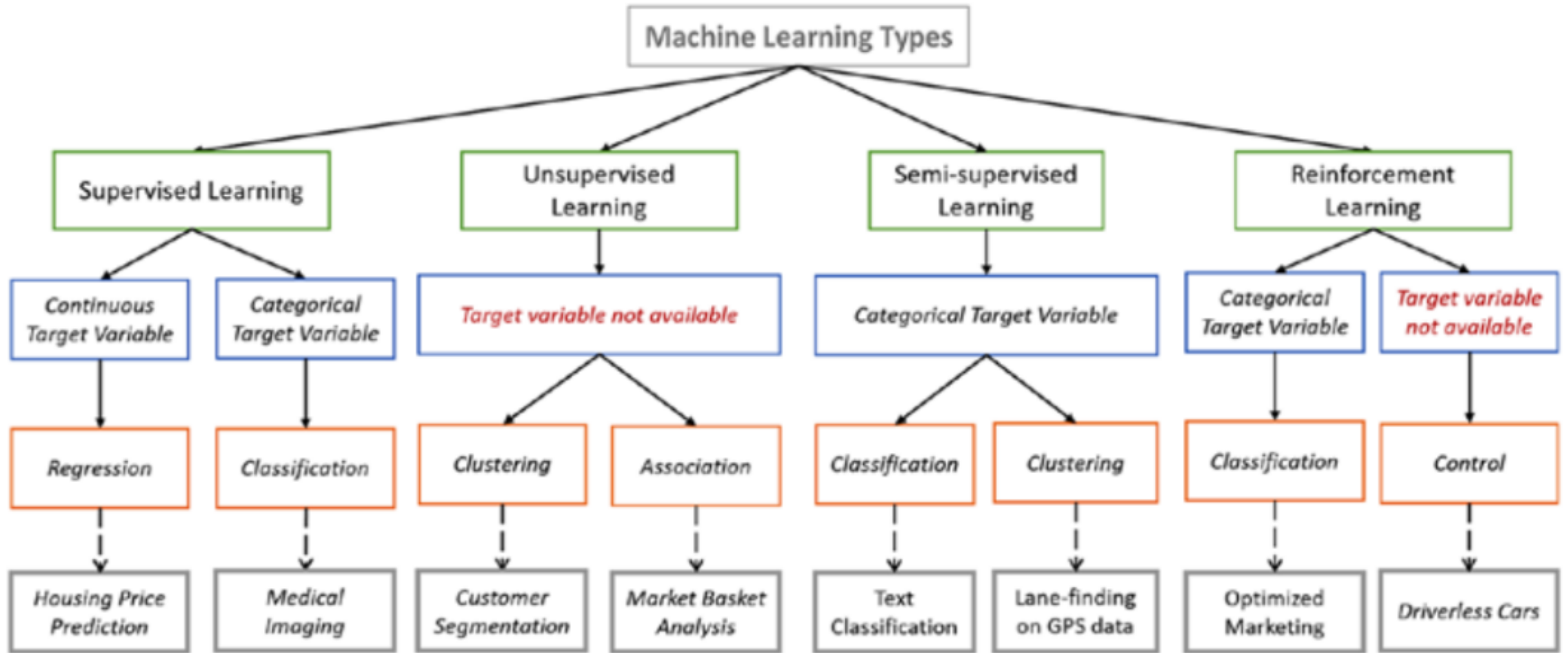


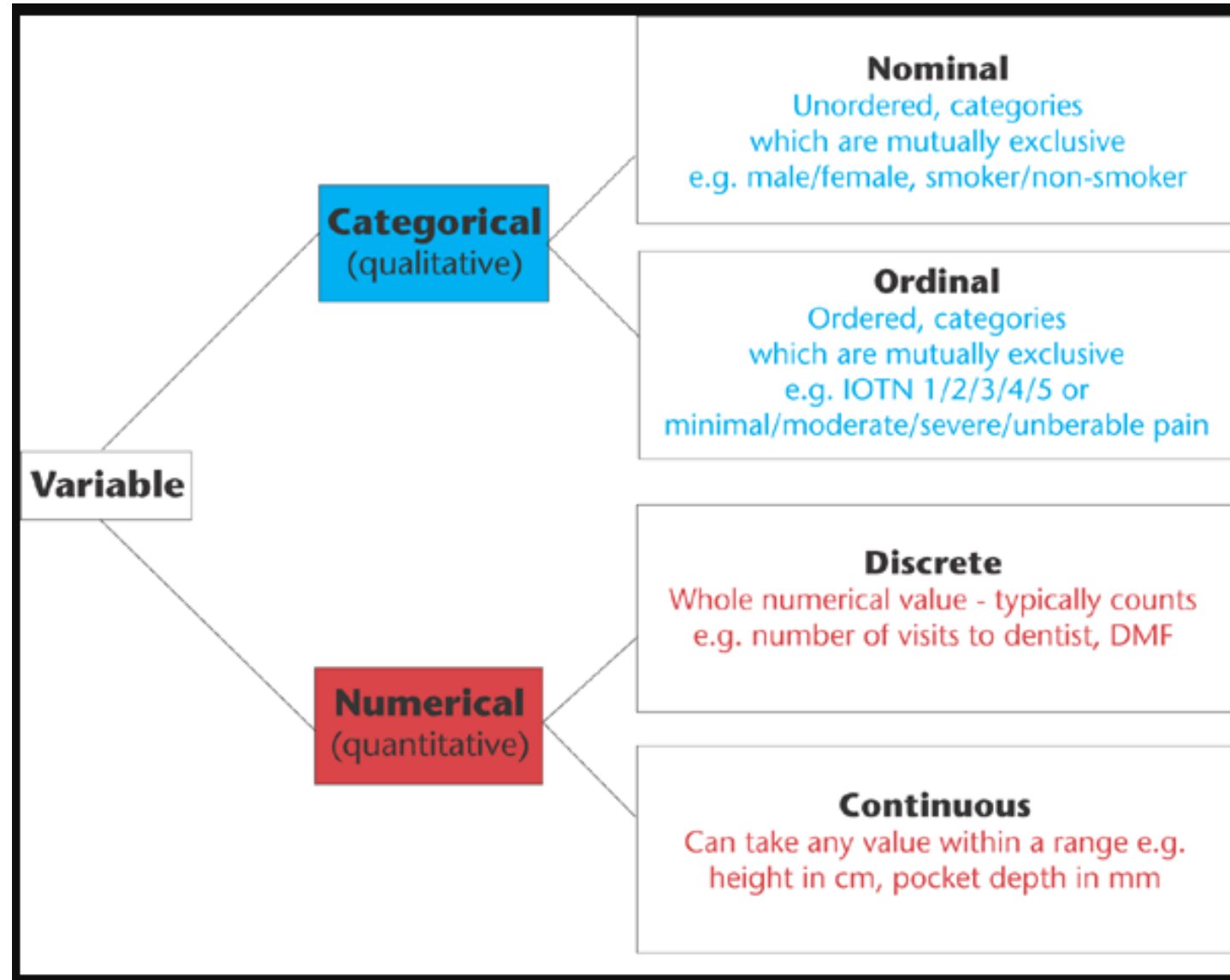
# Types of Machine Learning Algos



# Types of Machine Learning Algos



# Types of Variables



# What is sci-kit learn?

- Simple and efficient tools for data mining and data analysis
- Accessible to everybody, and reusable in various contexts
- Built on NumPy, SciPy, and matplotlib
- Open source, commercially usable - BSD license

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>

ML Pipeline

Train & Test

Collect > Clean > Featurize & transformed > Split into Train, Test > Model w Training > Test with Test Data > Put into Production (Inference)

Inference

Actual data > Clean > Featurize & transformed > Inference

# Install sci-kit learn

- `!pip install -U scikit-learn` - from jupyter notebook cell  
<shift+enter>

or

- `conda install scikit-learn`
- <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/install.html>

# Regression using scikit-learn

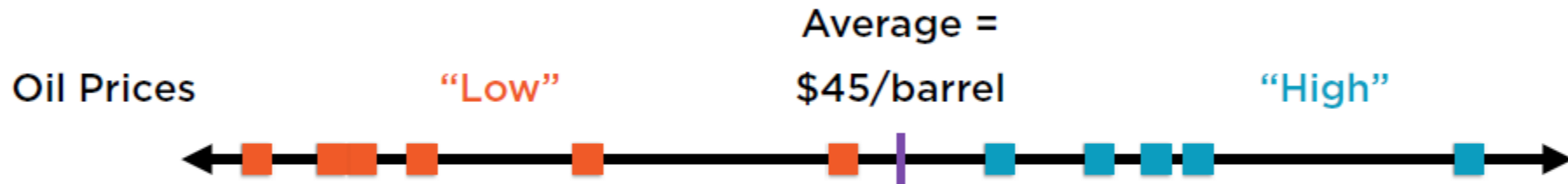
- [https://scikit-learn.org/stable/supervised\\_learning.html#supervised-learning](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/supervised_learning.html#supervised-learning)

# Data in One Dimension



Unidimensional data points can be represented using a line, such as a number line

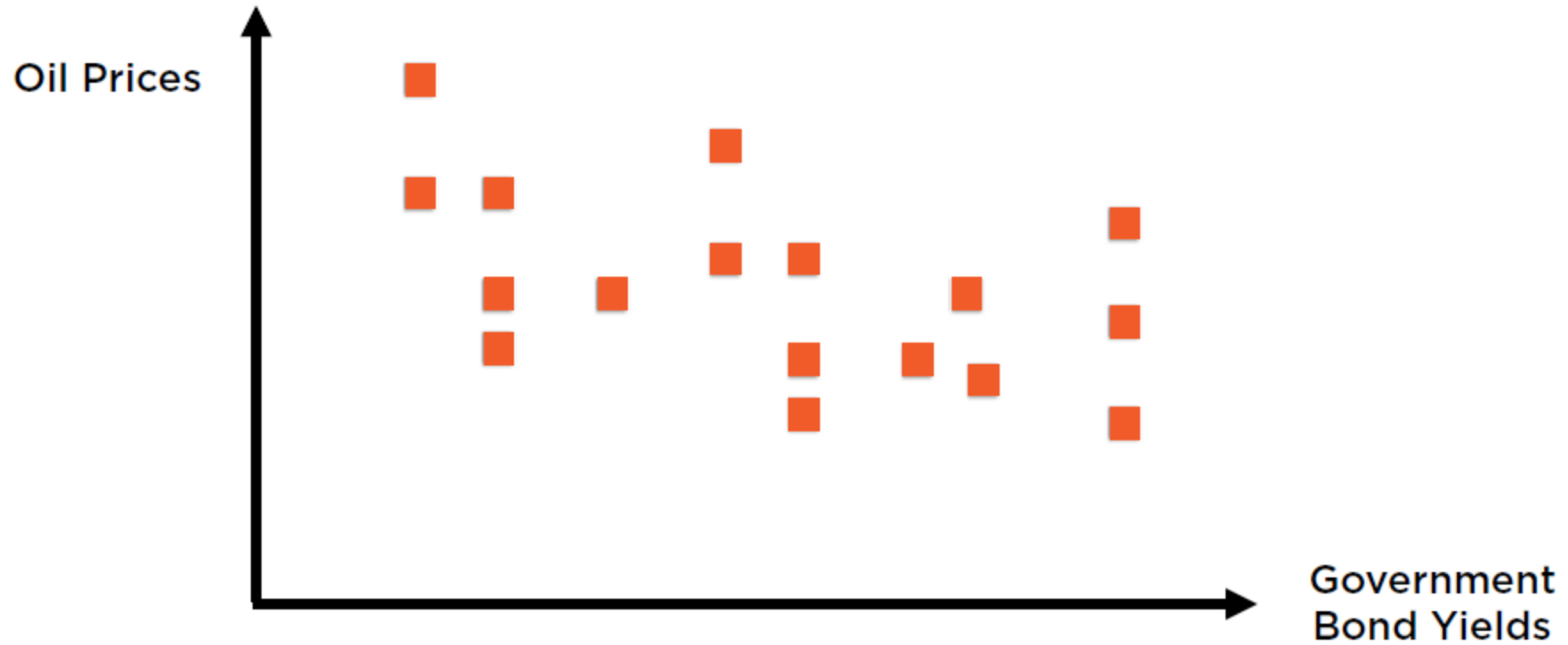
# Data in One Dimension



Unidimensional data is analysed using statistics such as mean, median, standard deviation

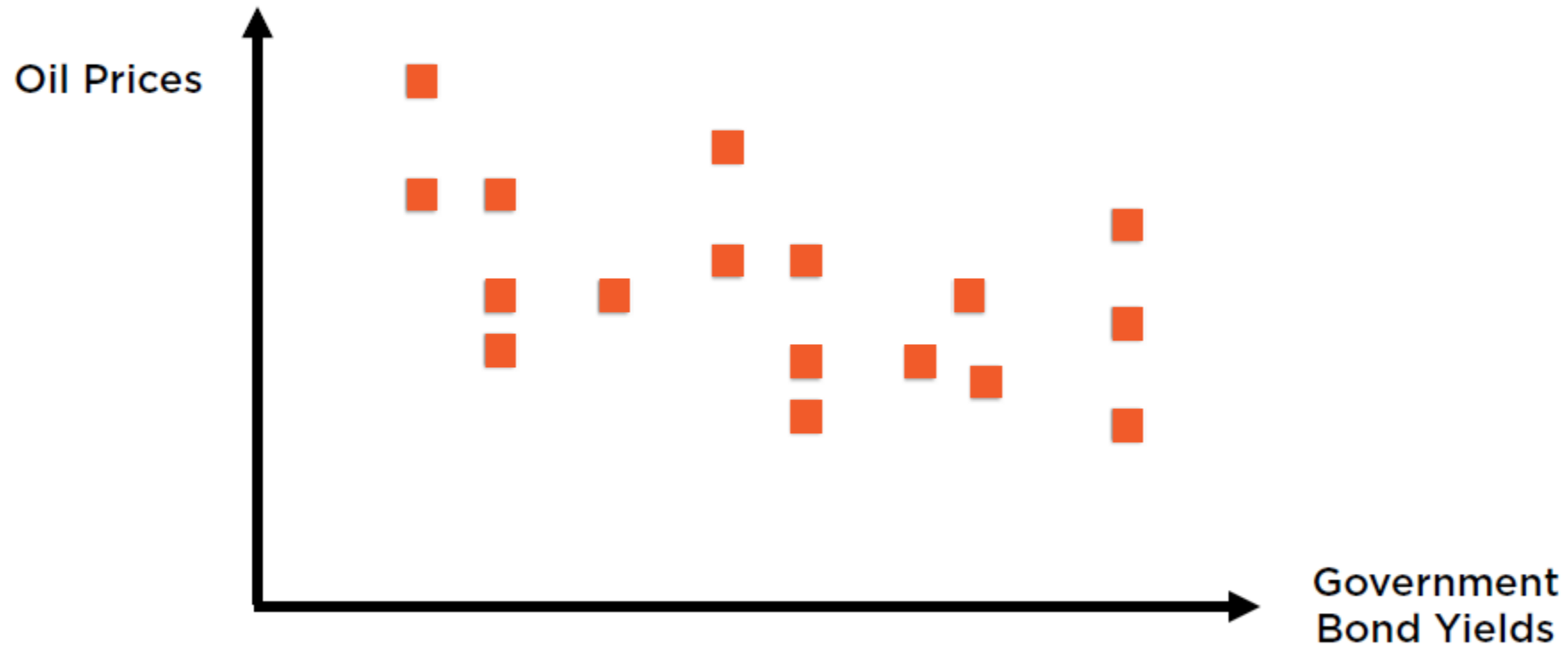


## Data in Two Dimensions



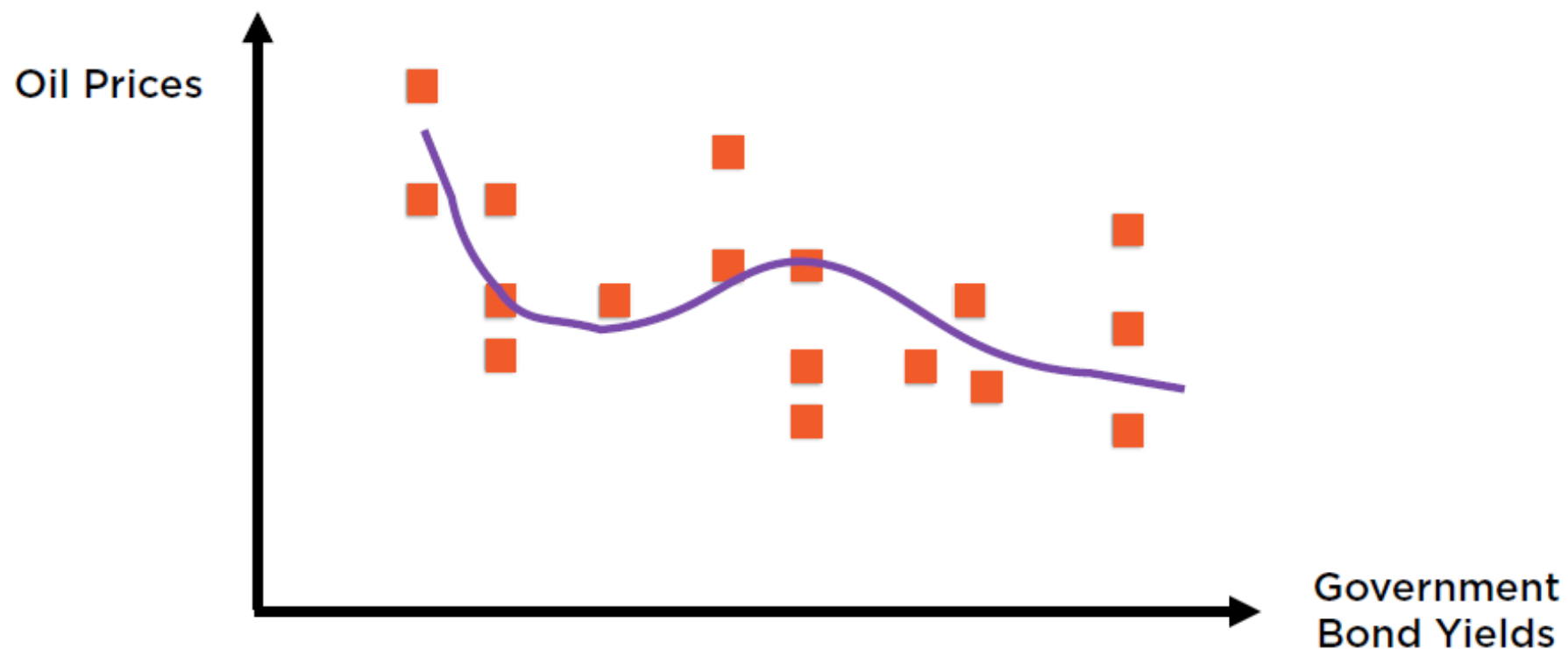
Its often more insightful to view data in relation to  
some other, related data

## Data in Two Dimensions



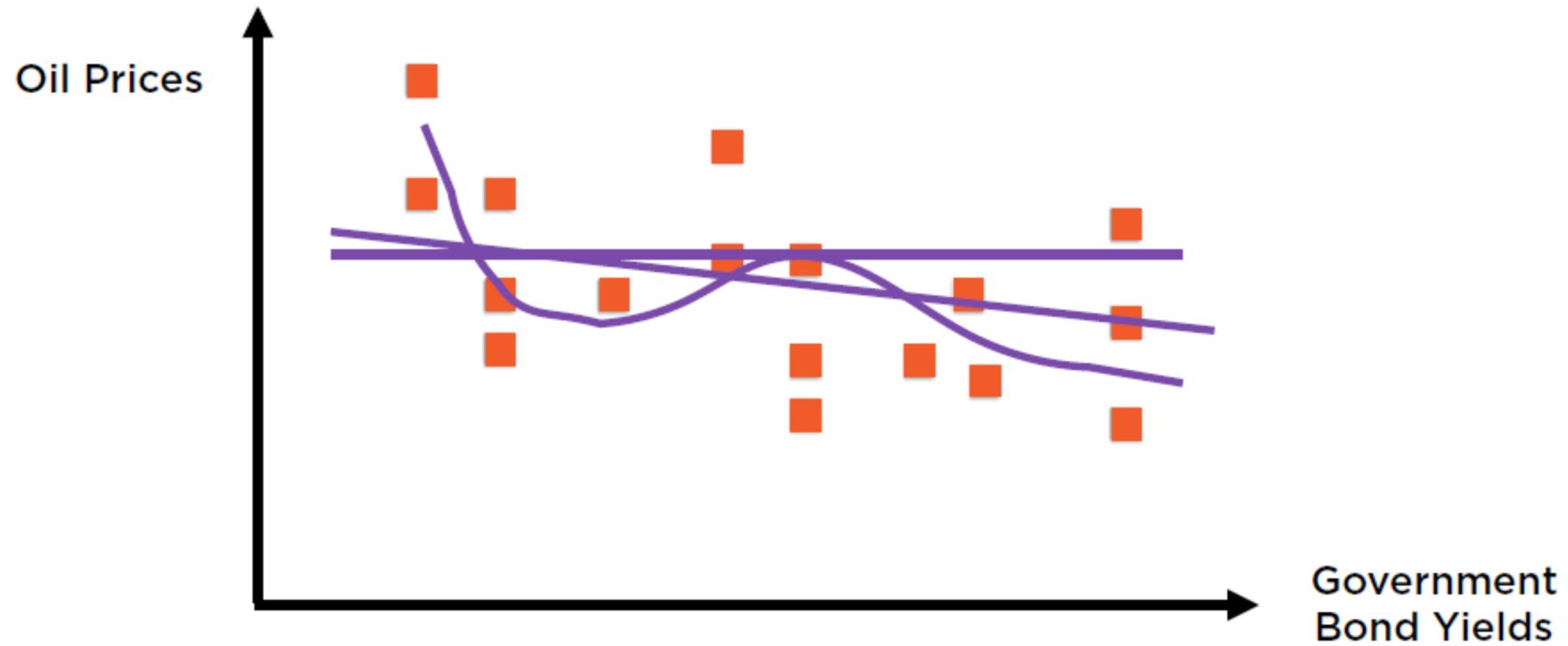
Bidimensional data can be represented in a plane

## Data in Two Dimensions



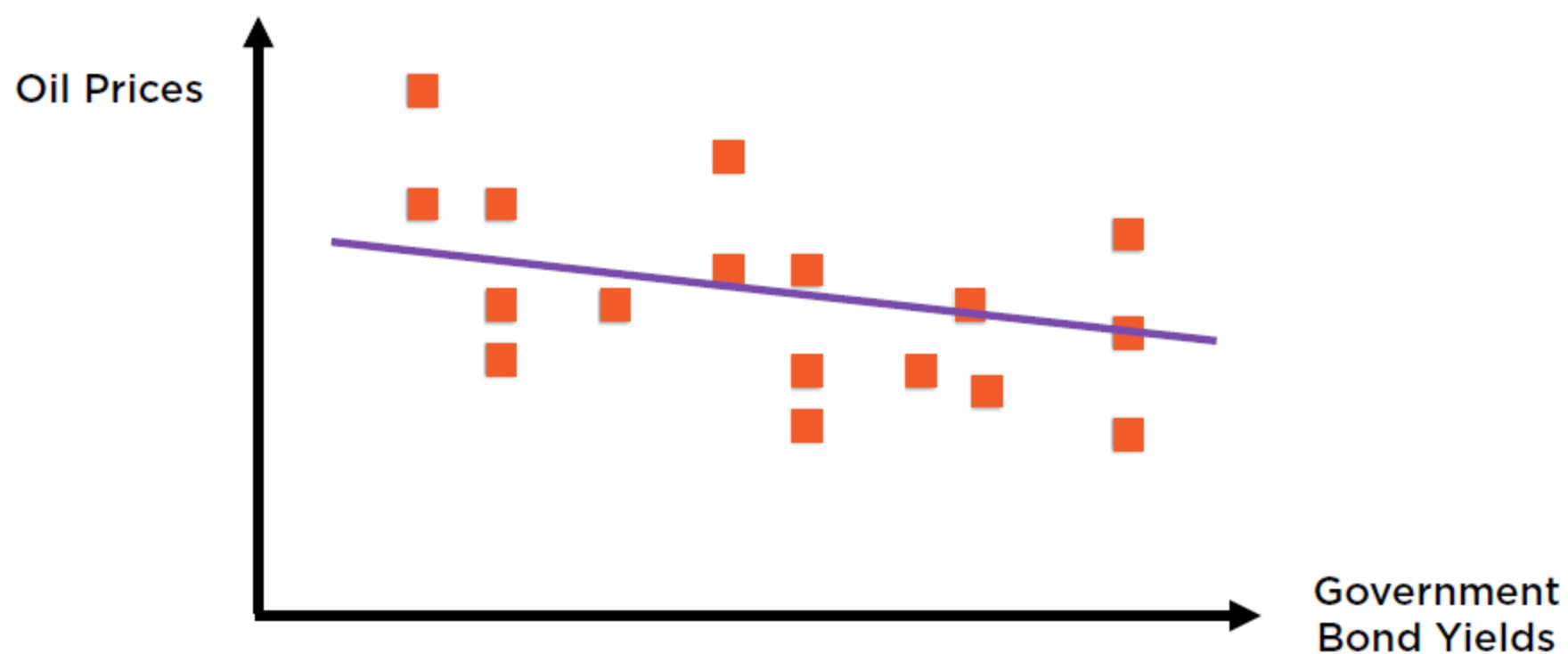
We can draw any number of curves to fit such data

## Data in Two Dimensions



We can draw any number of curves to fit such data

## Data in Two Dimensions



A straight line represents a linear relationship