

Centre d'Excellence Interdisciplinaire en
Intelligence Artificielle pour le Développement



université
virtuelle
Burkina ★ Faso

CITADEL AI Summer School 2022

Machine Learning



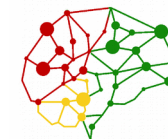
19-25.09.22

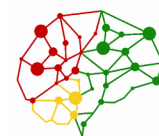
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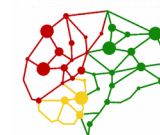
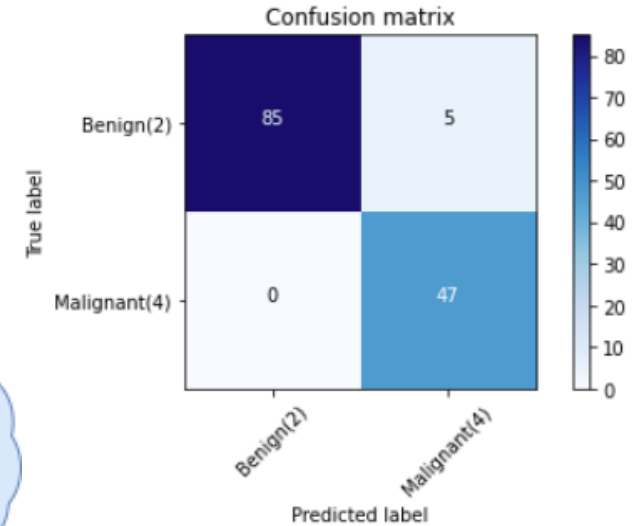
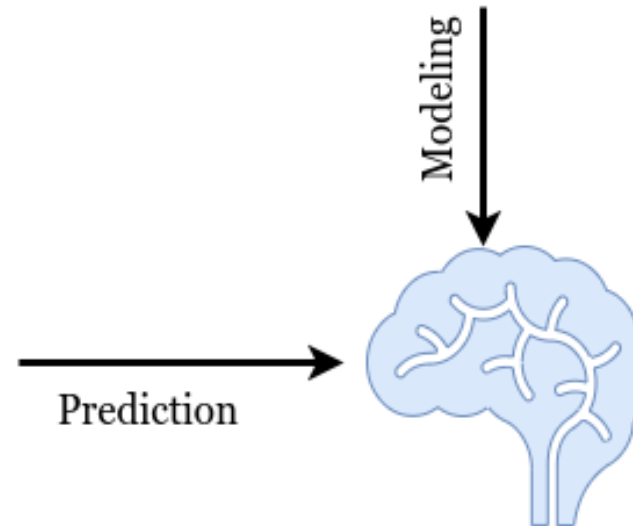
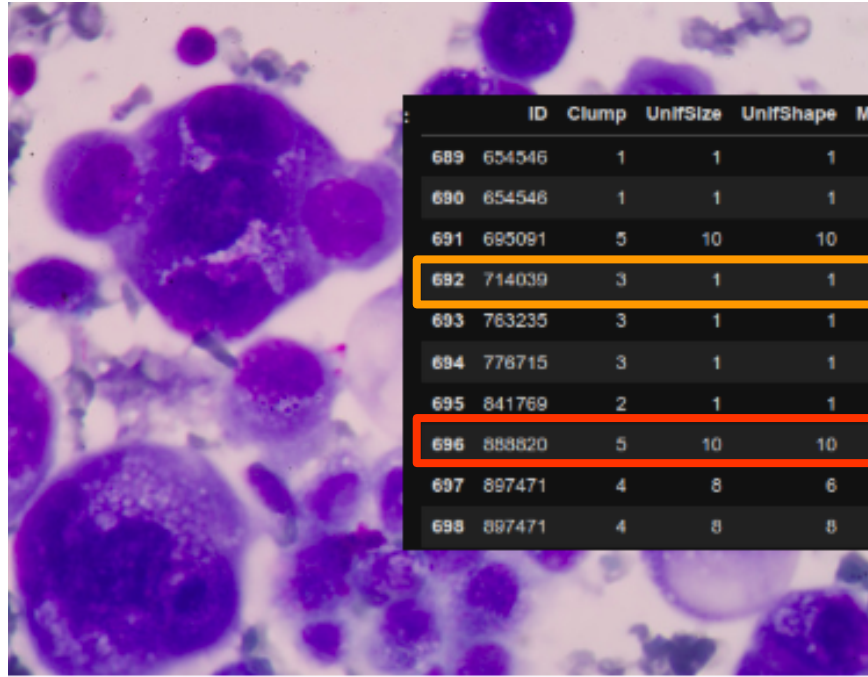
Objectifs

- Donnez des exemples d'apprentissage automatique dans diverses industries;
- Décrire les étapes utilisées par l'apprentissage automatique pour résoudre les problèmes ;
- Donner des exemples de diverses techniques utilisées dans l'apprentissage automatique ;
- Décrire les bibliothèques Python généralement utilisées pour l'apprentissage automatique ;
- Expliquer les différences entre les algorithmes supervisés et non supervisés ;
- Décrire les capacités des différents algorithmes.

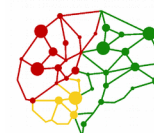
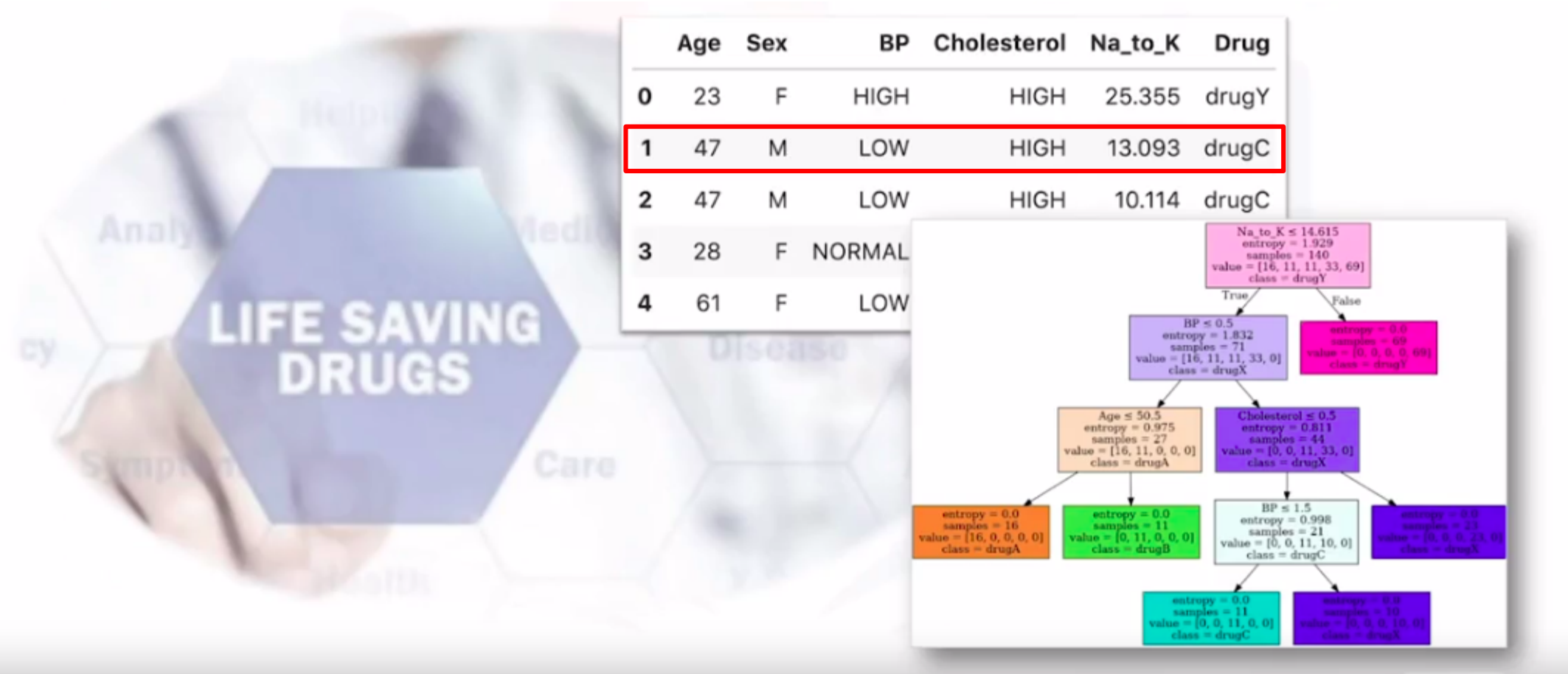




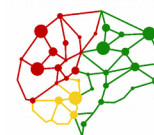
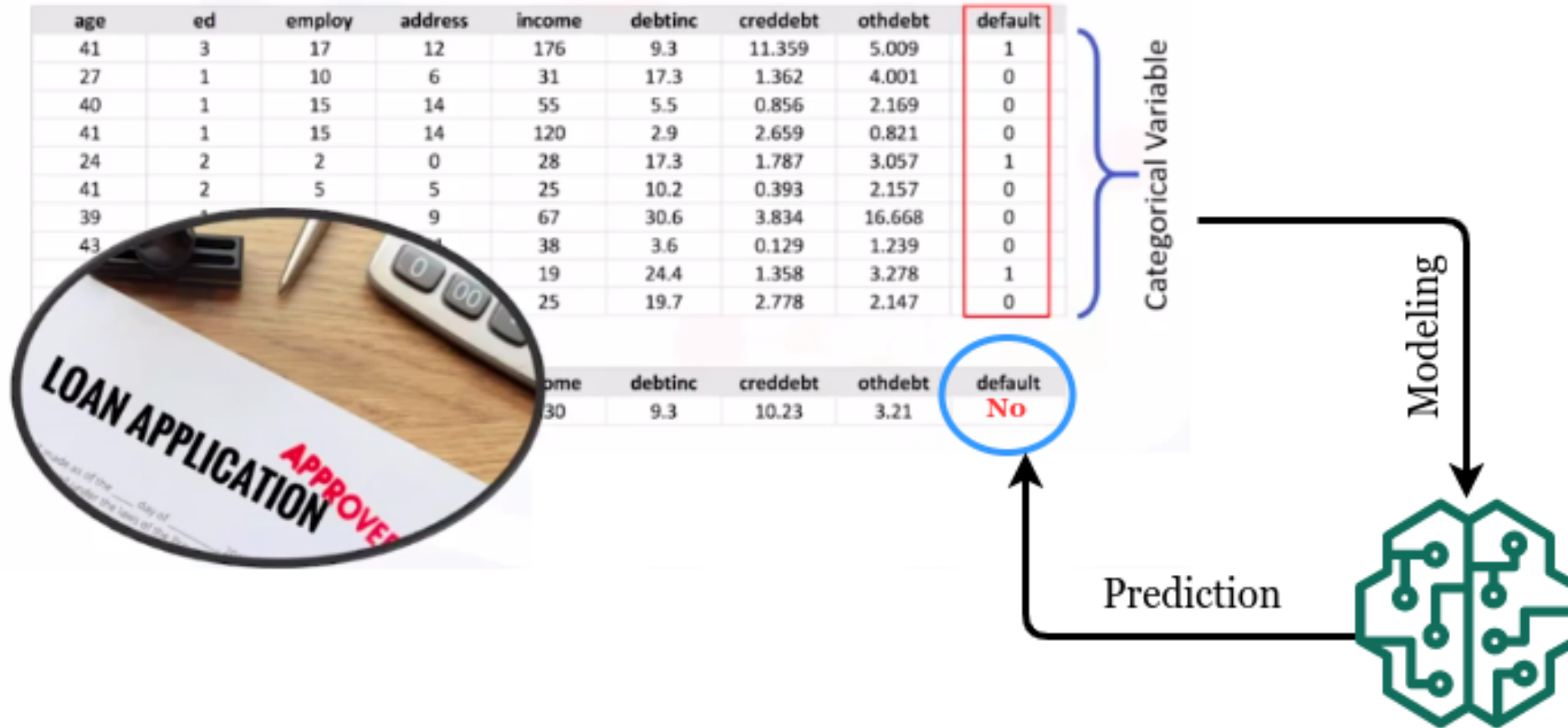
Machine Learning pour faire de la prédiction..



Machine Learning pour faire de la prédiction...

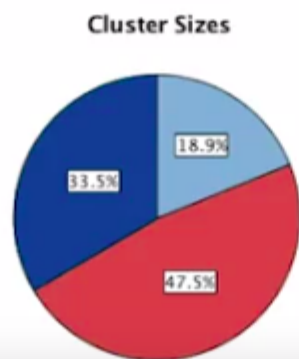
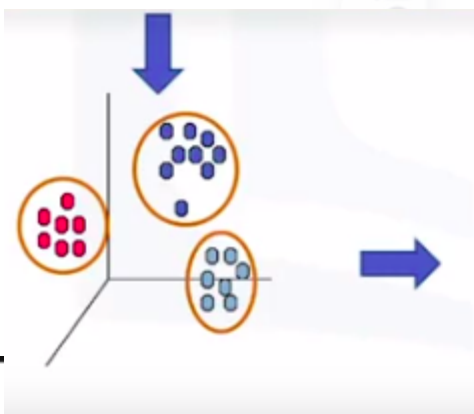


Machine Learning pour la prise de decision..



M Learning pour la segmentation des clients...

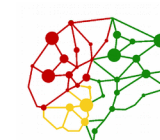
	Customer Id	Age	Edu	Years Employed	Income	Card Debt	Other Debt	Defaulted	Address	DebtIncomeRatio
0	1	41	2	6	19	0.124	1.073	0.0	NBA001	6.3
1	2	47	1	26	100	4.582	8.218	0.0	NBA021	12.8
2	3	33	2	10	57	6.111	5.802	1.0	NBA013	20.9
3	4	29	2	4	19	0.681	0.516	0.0	NBA009	6.3
4	5	47	1	31	253	9.308	8.908	0.0	NBA008	7.2



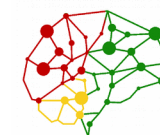
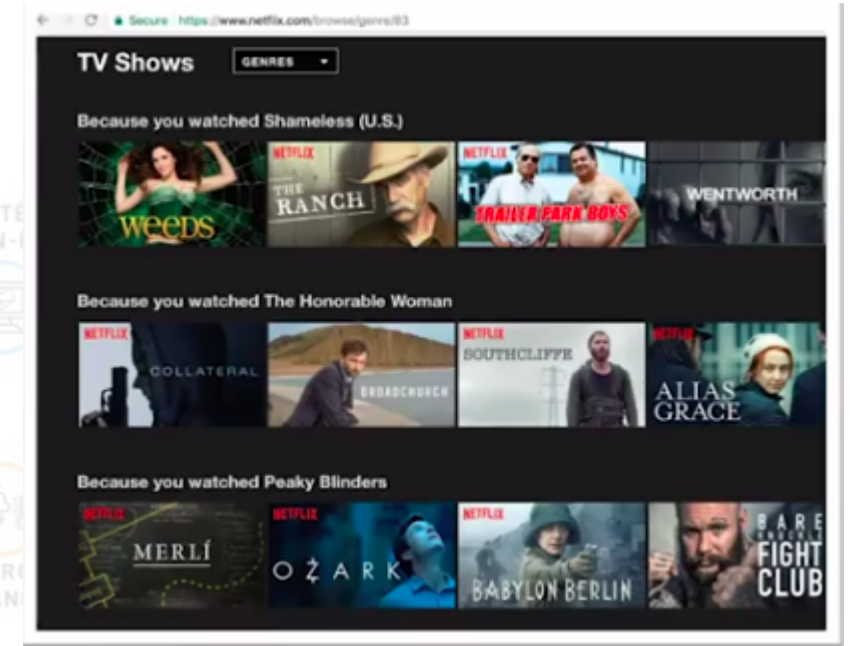
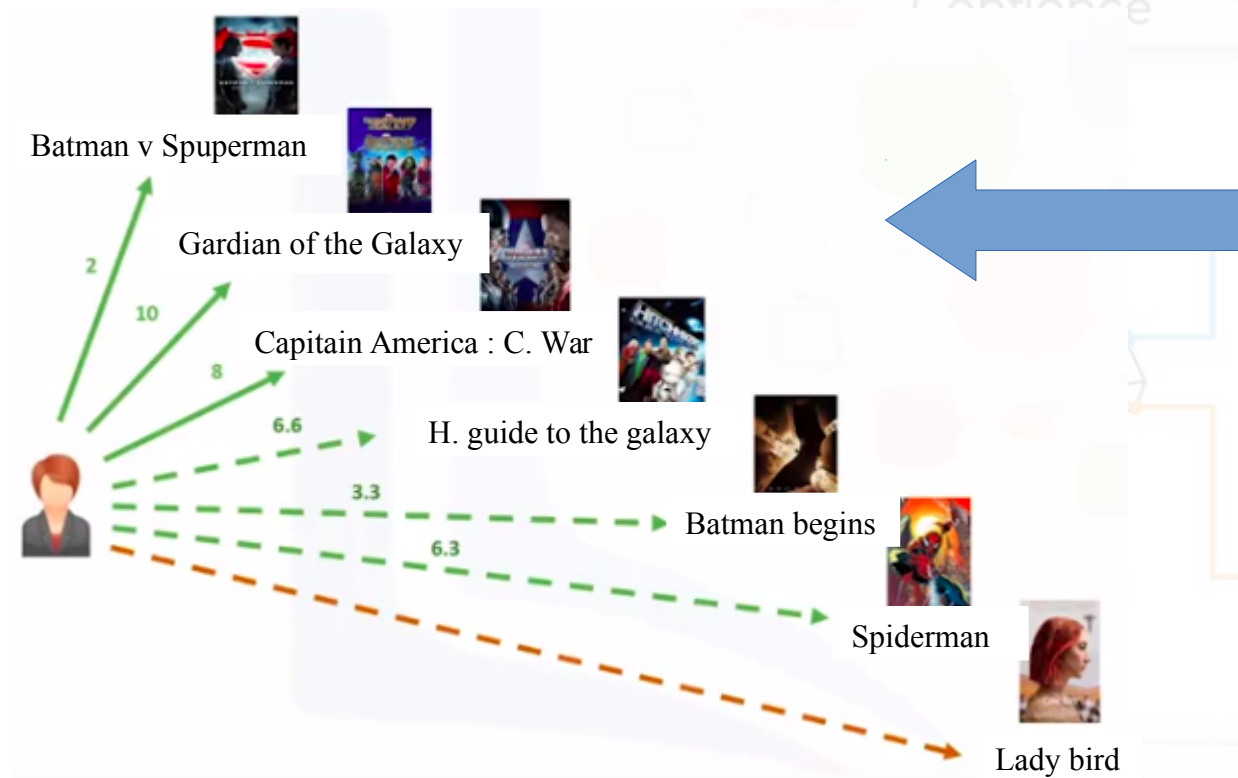
Cluster
cluster-1
cluster-2
cluster-3

Cluster	Segment Name
cluster-1	AFFLUENT AND MIDDLE AGED
cluster-2	YOUNG EDUCATED AND MIDDLE INCOME
cluster-3	YOUNG AND LOW INCOME

Inclusion



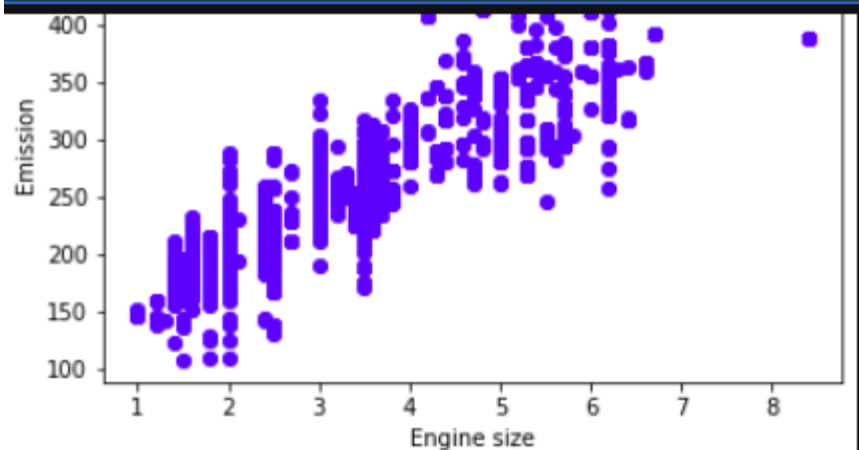
M Learning pour systèmes de recommandations...



Machine Learning sous python en quelques lignes...



	ENGINE SIZE	CYLINDERS	FUEL CONSUMPTION_COMB	CO2 EMISSIONS
0	2.0	4	8.5	196
1	2.4	4	9.6	221
2	1.5	4	5.9	136
3	3.5	6	11.1	255
4	3.5	6	10.6	244
5	3.5	6	10.0	230
6	3.5	6	10.1	232
7	3.7	6	11.1	255
8	3.7	6	11.6	267



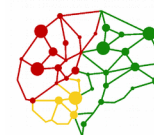
LANGUES & PATRIMOINE



Inclusion

```
clf = linear_model.LinearRegression()  
train_y_ = clf.fit(train_x_poly, train_y)  
# coefficients and Intercept  
print ('Coefficients: ', clf.coef_)  
print ('Intercept: ', clf.intercept_)
```

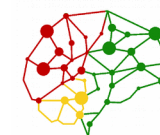
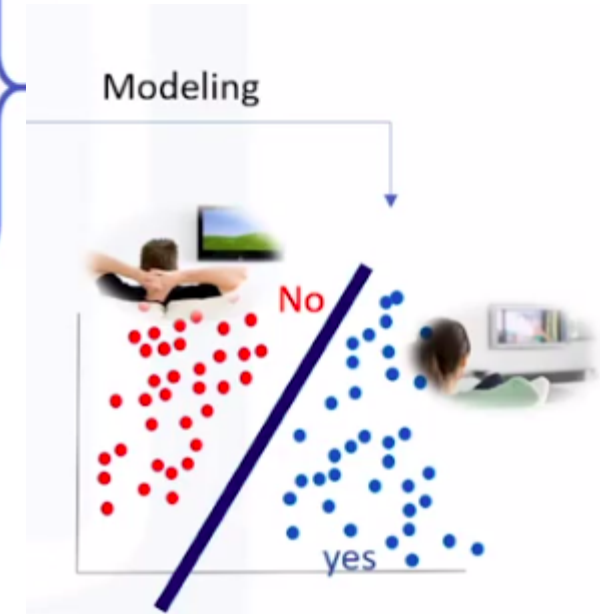
```
Coefficients: [[ 0.          47.33821833 -1.03899124]]  
Intercept: [112.18904389]
```



Machine Learning sous python en quelques lignes...

	tenure	age	address	income	ed	employ	equip	callcard	wireless	churn
0	11.0	33.0	7.0	136.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	Yes
1	33.0	33.0	12.0	33.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Yes
2	23.0	30.0	9.0	30.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	No
3	38.0	35.0	5.0	76.0	2.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	No
4	7.0	35.0	14.0	80.0	2.0	15.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	?

No



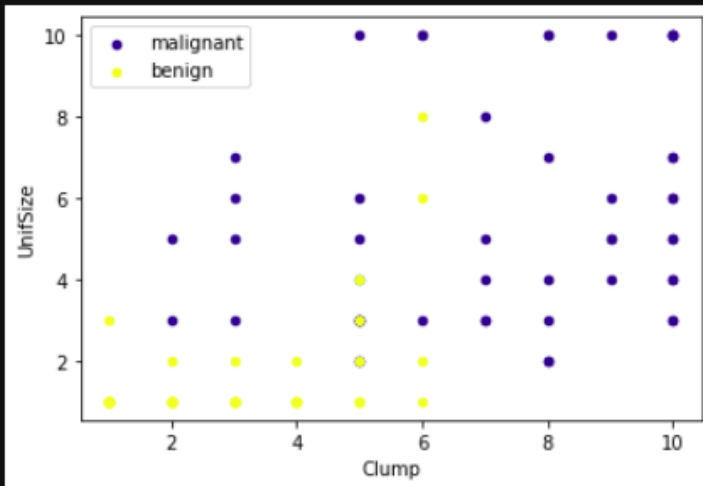
Environnement de travail...

1 to 10, with 1 being the closest to benign.

The Class field contains the diagnosis, as confirmed by separate medical procedures, as to whether the samples are benign (value = 2) or malignant (value = 4).

Let's look at the distribution of the classes based on Clump thickness and Uniformity of cell size:

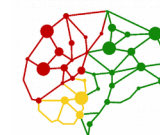
```
[40]: ax = cell_df[cell_df['Class'] == 4][0:50].plot(kind='scatter', x='Clump', y='UnifSize', color='DarkBlue', label='malignant');  
cell_df[cell_df['Class'] == 2][0:50].plot(kind='scatter', x='Clump', y='UnifSize', color='Yellow', label='benign', ax=ax);  
plt.show()
```



Data pre-processing and selection

Let's first look at columns data types:

```
[41]: cell_df.dtypes
```



Ce que vous retiendrez de ce cours....

Des compétences :

Régression

Classification

Clustering

Sklearn & Scipy



Appliquées sur des
cas d'études concrets

