Transform Your Workflow with scikit-learn

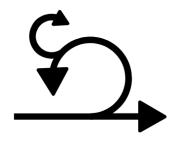
Sam Ballerini KPMG D&A Super Day 2018



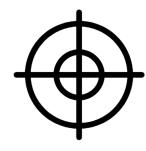




Speed



Agility



Accuracy

Agenda

- 1. API Overview
- 2. Pipelines
- 3. Cross-validation
- 4. Customization



Why scikit-learn?

- Well known in the data science community
- Flexible and extensible
- A standardized interface

Why scikit-learn?

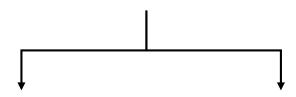
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Standardized API

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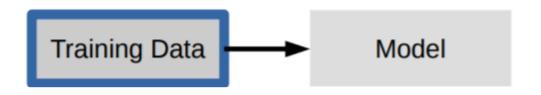
Standardized API



Transformers

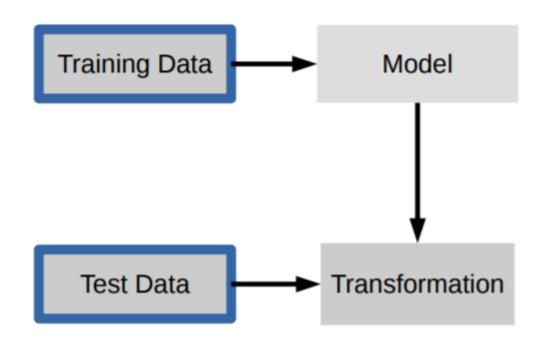
Estimators

scikit-learn Transformers



fit – find parameters from training data (if needed)

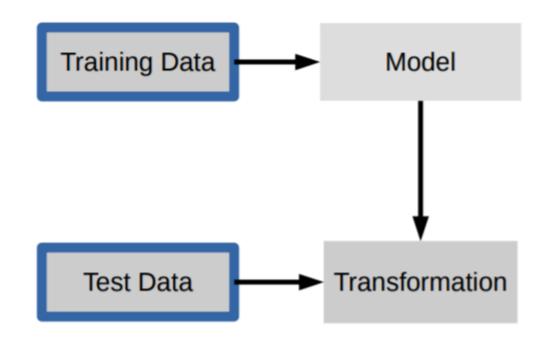
scikit-learn Transformers



fit – find parameters from training data (if needed)

transform — apply to training or test data

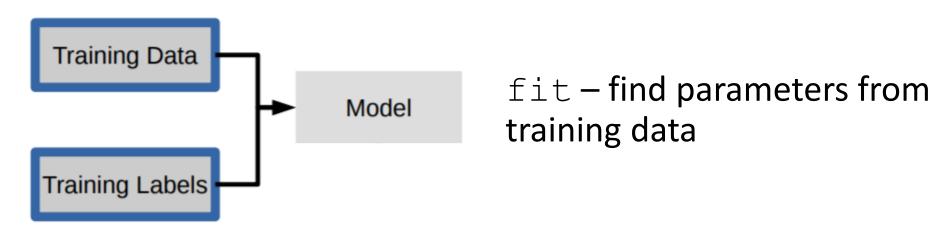
scikit-learn StandardScaler



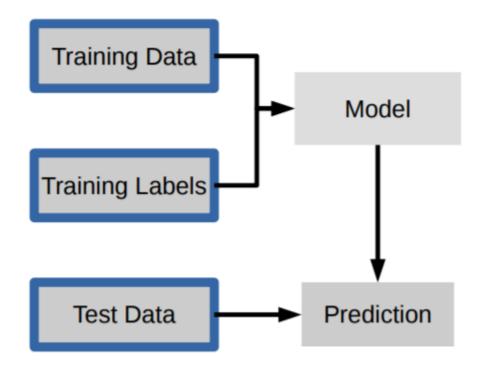
fit – find mean, standard deviation of each feature

transform — subtract mean then divide by sd

scikit-learn Estimators



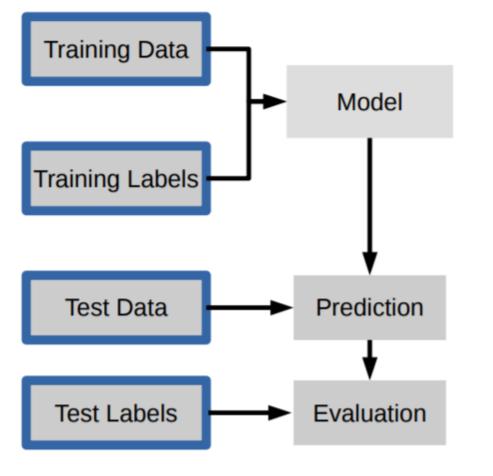
scikit-learn Estimators



fit – find parameters from training data

predict - apply to training or
test data

scikit-learn Estimators

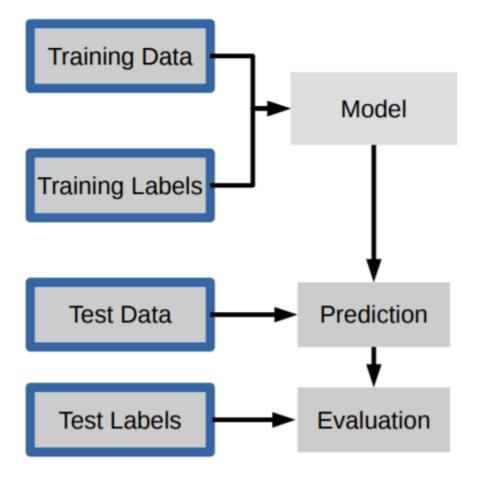


fit – find parameters from training data

predict - apply to training or
test data

score - assess model fit

scikit-learn LogisticRegression



fit – find coefficients in logistic regression formula

predict - plug into formula, get
predicted class

score - assess model fit

Alright then...let's see some code!

```
>>> imp = Imputer()
>>> quad = PolynomialFeatures()
>>> std = StandardScaler()
>>> X train imp = imp.fit transform(X train raw)
>>> X train quad = quad.fit transform(X train imp)
>>> X train = std.fit transform(X train quad)
>>> X test imp = imp.transform(X test raw)
>>> X test quad = quad.transform(X test imp)
>>> X test = std.transform(X test quad)
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Notice anything?

- Repetitive, "boiler plate" code
- Crowded namespace
- Lots of objects to keep track of

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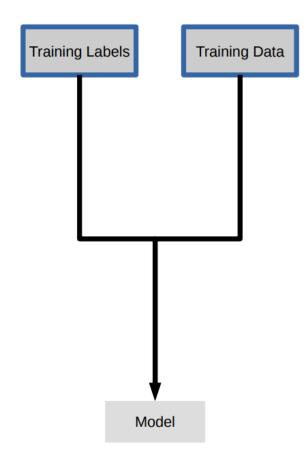


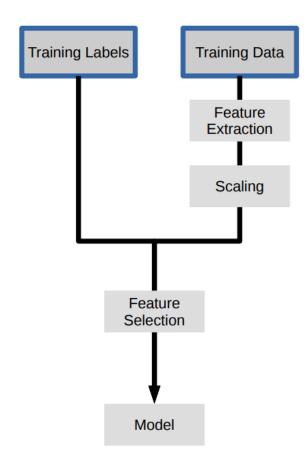
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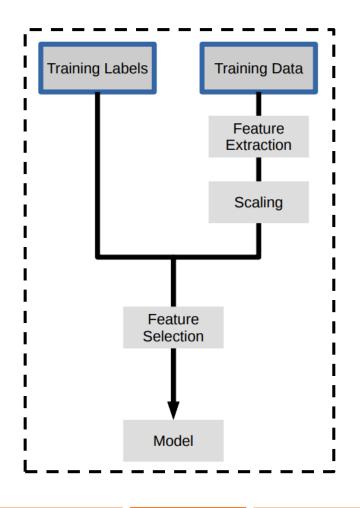
- Repetitive, "boiler plate" code
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Pipelines to the rescue!







- Encapsulate the modeling process
- Avoid repetitive code
- Hot-swap algorithms

Back to the code

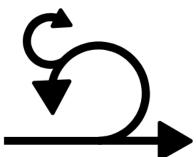
```
>>> imp = Imputer()
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>>> X train quad = quad.fit_transform(X train imp)
>>> X train = std.fit transform(X train quad)
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```

Instead...use a pipeline!

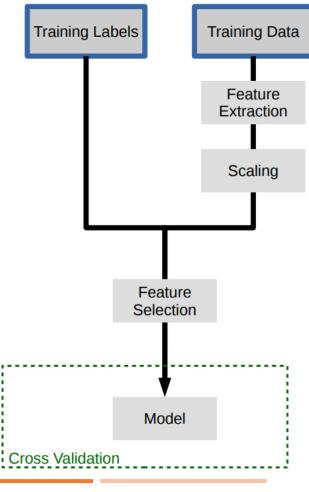
```
>>> from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
>>> pipeline = Pipeline([
... ('imp', Imputer()),
... ('quad', PolynomialFeatures()),
... ('std', StandardScaler())
... ])
>>> X_train = pipeline.fit_transform(X_train_raw)
>>> X_test = pipeline.transform(X_test_raw)
```

Instead...use a pipeline!

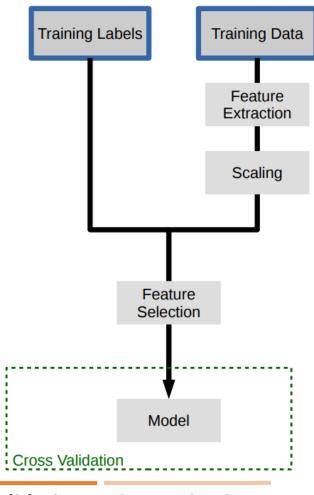
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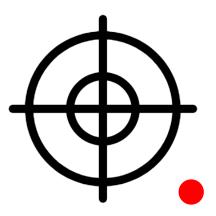


Cross-validation the Wrong Way

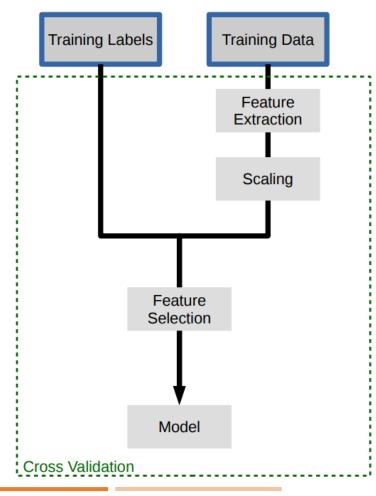


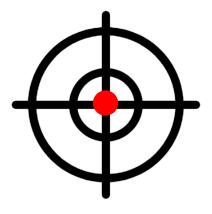
Cross-validation the Wrong Way





Cross-validation the Right Way

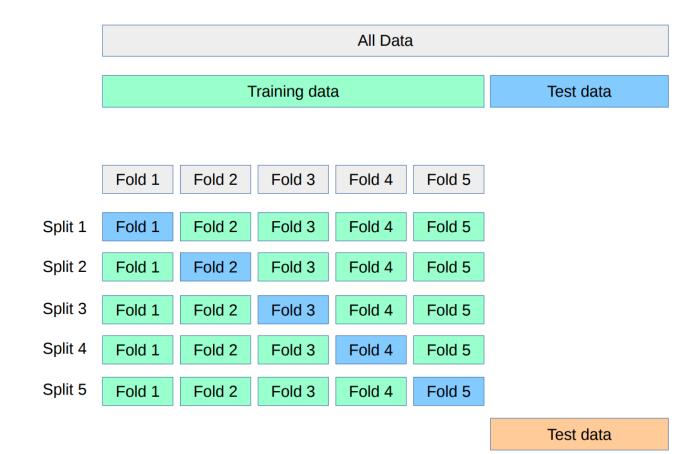




Cross-validation

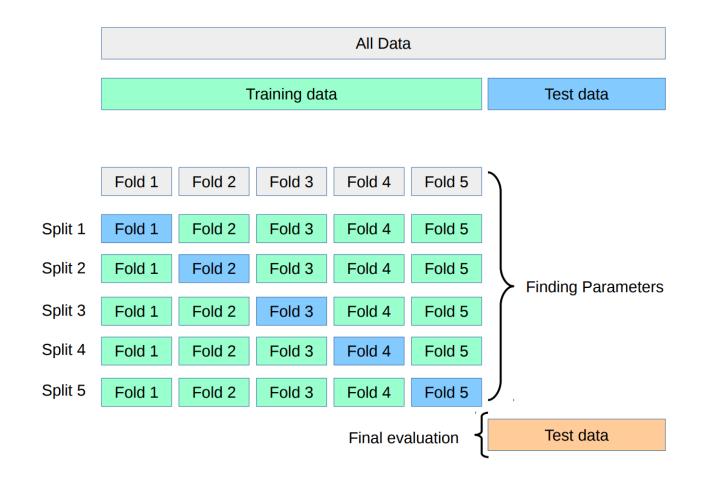
All Data Training data Test data

Cross-validation



API Overview Pipelines Cross-validation Customization

Cross-validation



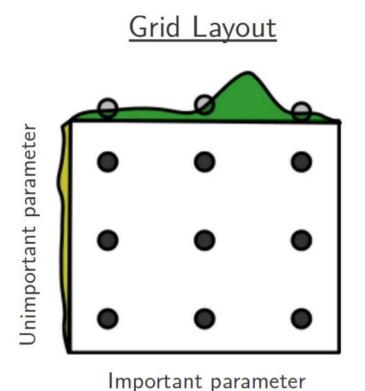
API Overview Pi

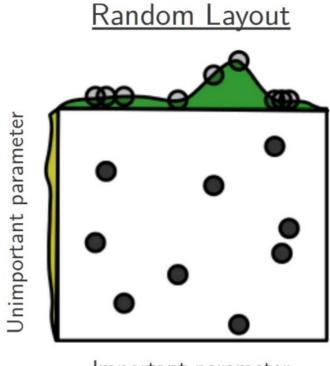
Pipelines

Cross-validation

Customization

Hyperparameter Tuning





Important parameter

What if scikit-learn doesn't meet our needs?

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Use the FunctionTransformer

```
>>> from sklearn.preprocessing import FunctionTransformer
>>> logger = FunctionTransformer(np.log1p)
>>> X log = logger.fit transform(X)
```

• Or...

Extend the API!

```
>>> from sklearn.base import TransformerMixin, BaseEstimator
>>> class SelectColumns (BaseEstimator, TransformerMixin):
       def init (self, columns=[]):
>>>
             self.columns = columns
>>>
       def transform(self, X, **transform params):
>>>
             return X[self.columns].copy()
>>>
       def fit(self, X, y=None, **fit params):
>>>
            return self
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Custom Transformer Use Cases

- Encoding multiple categorical variables
- Extracting columns by type
- Extracting units of time

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DictVectorizer

- Not custom, just awesome!
- Handles new and unseen levels of categorical variables in test data
- Prevents mismatch of train and test data dimensions

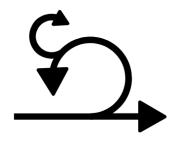
Nested Pipeline with Custom Transformers

```
pipeline = Pipeline([
    ('drop_column', ColumnDropper(col=['service_cd', 'diagnosis_cd', 'county_calc'])),
    ('preproc', FeatureUnion([
        ('continuous', Pipeline([
            ('extract', ColumnExtractor(dtype='number')),
            ('impute', Imputer()),
            ('nearzero', VarianceThreshold())
        1)),
        ('factors', Pipeline([
            ('extract', ColumnExtractor(dtype='object')),
            ('labencode', MultiColumnLabelEncoder()),
            ('impute', Imputer(strategy='most frequent')),
            ('onehot', OneHotEncoder(handle unknown='ignore')),
        ])),
    1)),
    ('to_dense', DenseTransformer()),
    ('model', ExtraTreesRegressor(bootstrap=False))
```

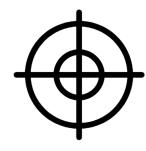




Speed



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More ML Tools

- Yellowbrick ML visualizations
- <u>Lime</u> Explain ML predictions
- <u>imbalanced-learn</u> Over- and under-sampling
- <u>sklearn-pandas</u> Pandas integration with sklearn

Special Thanks

- Andreas Mueller, Machine Learning Scientist at Columbia University
 - Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, PyData NYC 2015
- Stephen Hoover, Lead Data Scientist at Civis Analytics
 - Scaling Scikit-learn, PyData Seattle 2017
- Julie Michelman, Data Scientist at zulily
 - Pandas, Pipelines, and Custom Transformers, PyData Seattle 2017
- Zac Stewart, Software Developer
 - Using scikit-learn Pipelines and FeatureUnions
- Zen Pursuits
 - Pipelines, FeatureUnions, GridSearchCV, and Custom Transformers