

Advanced Python and Machine Learning

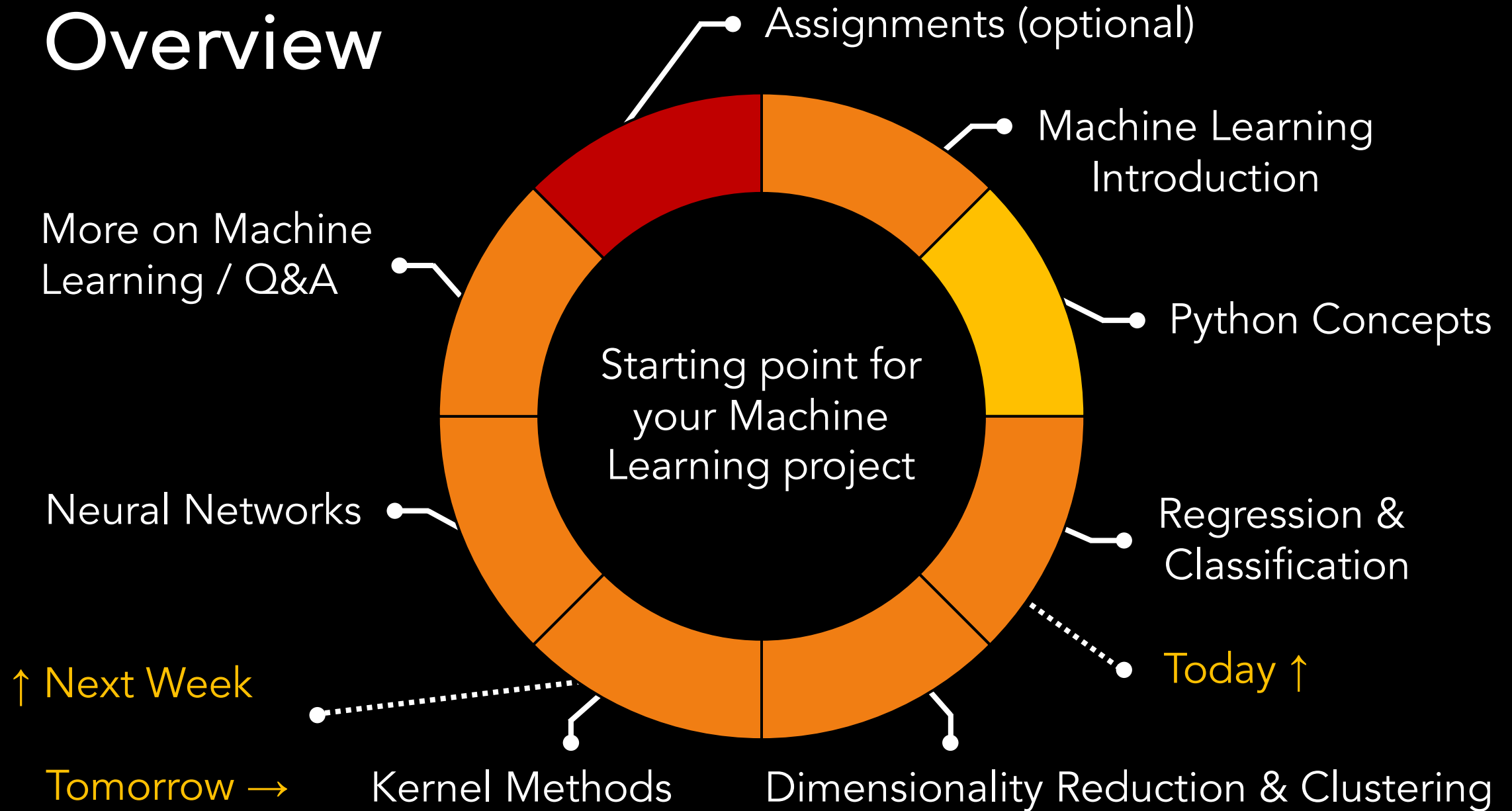
Dr. Maxim Samarin

Senior Data Scientist @ Swiss Data Science Center

29th / 30th April and 6th / 7th May 2024

Please:  +  for class;  +  for questions

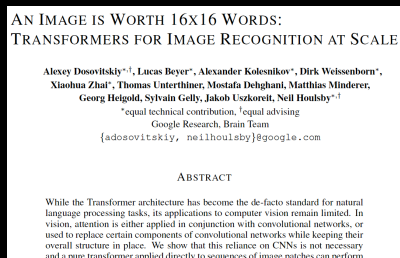
Overview



Practical Exercises

- End-of-notebook exercises → **breakout rooms of 2-3 people**
 - Goal: Understanding what is required to use different tools
 - Comparison of different methods for the same regression problem
- **Optional** assignments for more practice
 - 1 ECTS for completing all tasks **fully and reasonably**
 - **Deadline: 31st of May**

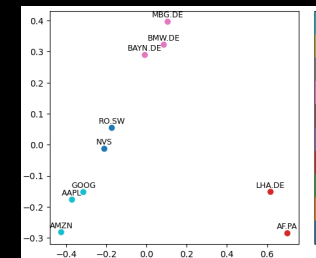
1. Parsing a PDF in Python + generators + decorators



2. Ear-shells data + ridge regression + decision trees + random forests



3. Finance data + PCA + k-means



4. Fashion images + neural networks



ETH zürich

ENE
ENS DE LYON

 University
of Basel

 **SDSC**

B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Physics

Ph.D. in Machine Learning

Research in Generative AI, Computer Vision,
Deep Learning theory and various applications

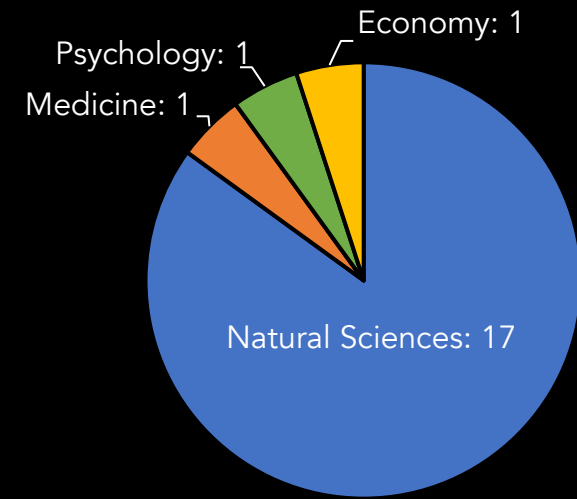
Senior Data Scientist and ML / AI researcher

Projects on climate modelling and drug safety



Your Experience and Goal

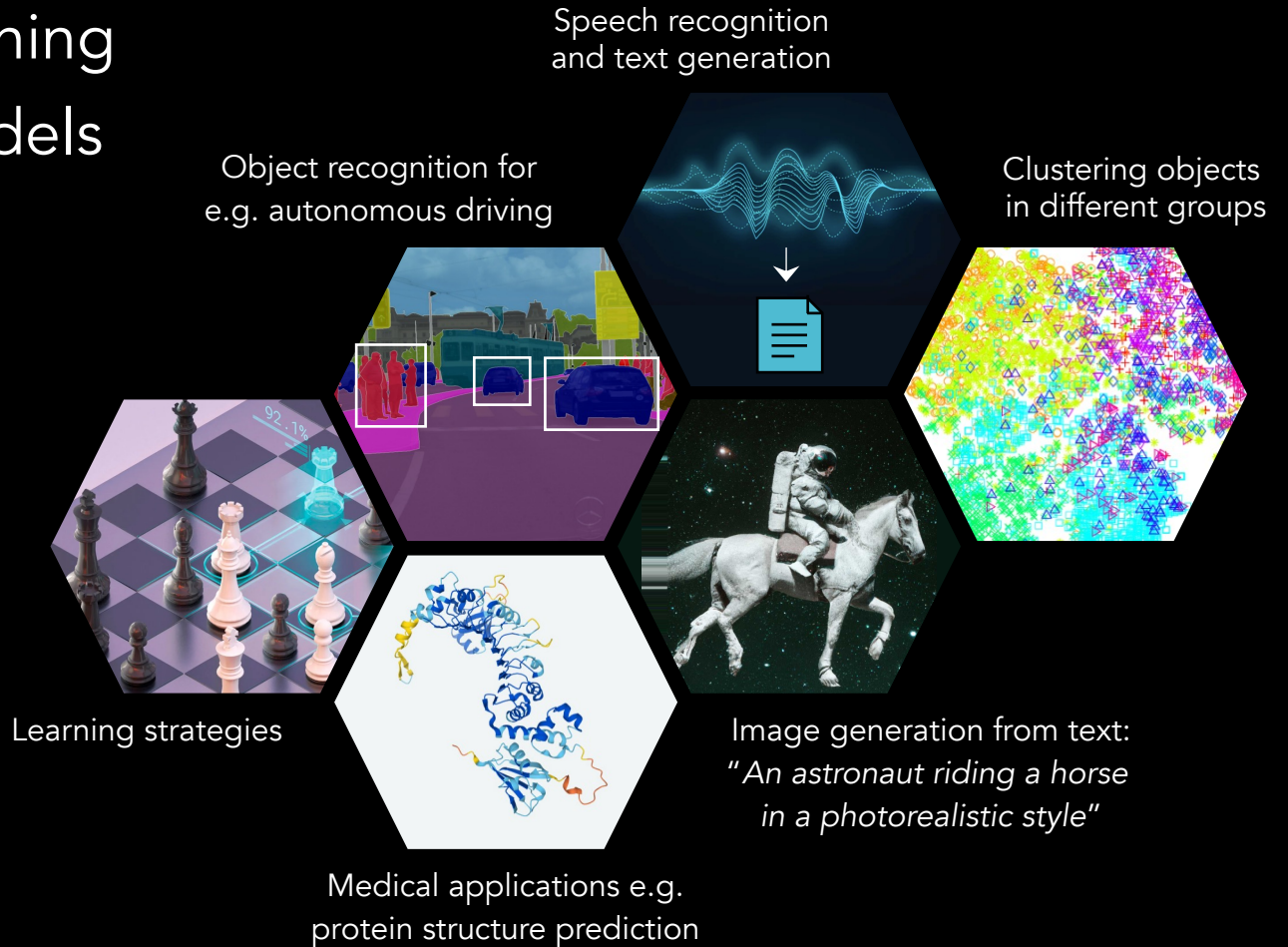
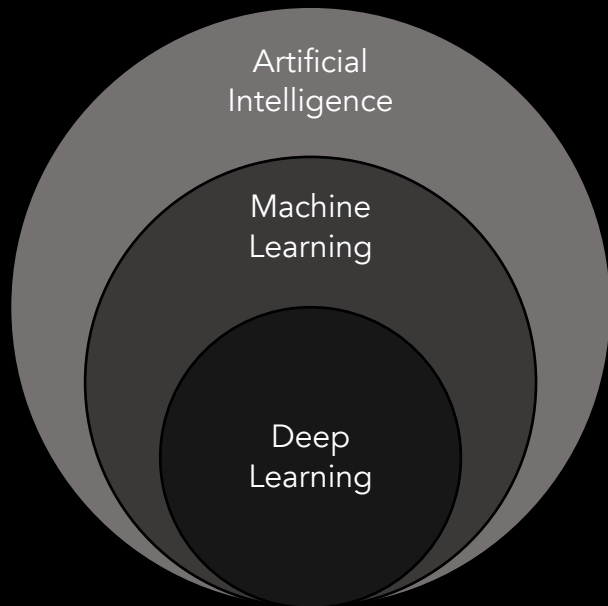
- What is your ML / programming experience so far and an intermediate goal for you?



Samuel → Toni → Alexandra → Guido → Jakob → Jiami →
→ Mattia → Maximilian → Lucca → Zarah → Raphael →
→ Navish → Nila → Samuel → Fabrice → Paul →
→ Danielle → Philipp → Bastian → Benedetta

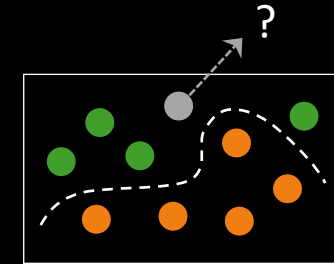
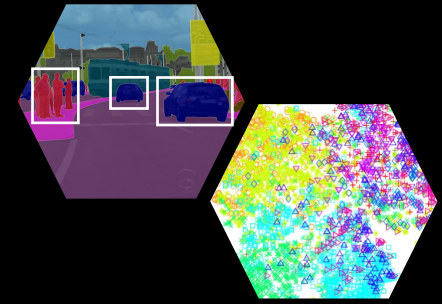
Machine Learning Landscape

- Supervised and unsupervised learning
- Discriminative and generative models
- Reinforcement learning

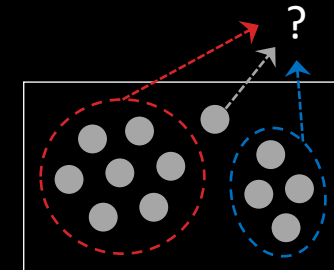


Supervised vs. Unsupervised

- **Supervised learning**: Labeled data guides learning
 - **Classification**: Class labels separate groups of data
 - **Regression**: Functional relationship between inputs (predictors) x and responses $y \rightarrow f(x) = y$
- **Unsupervised learning**: No labels available
 - **Clustering**: Identifying clusters inherent to the data
 - **Dimensionality reduction**: Identifying relevant predictors / dimensions or factors of variation in data

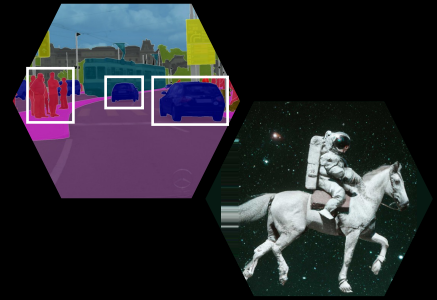


Supervised

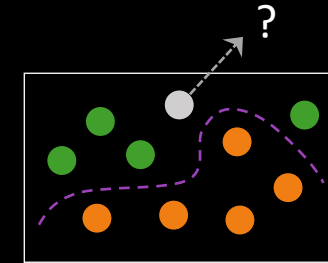


Unsupervised

Discriminative vs. Generative

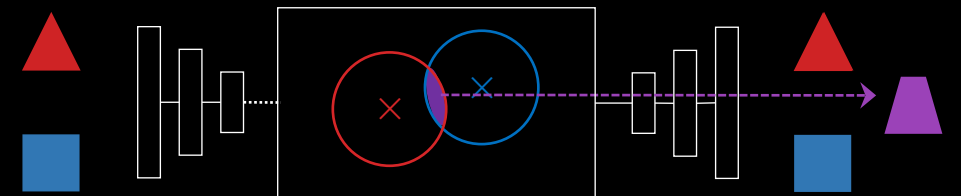


- **Discriminative models:** Learn **decision boundary** to differentiate data and provide accurate predictions to new, unseen data



Discriminative

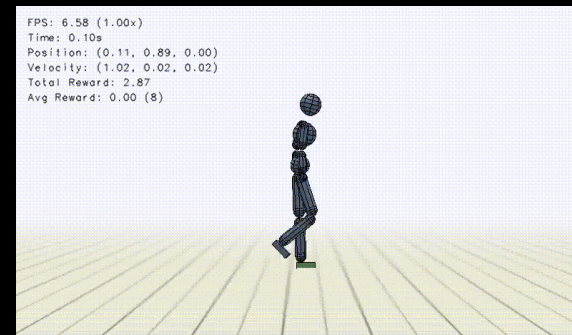
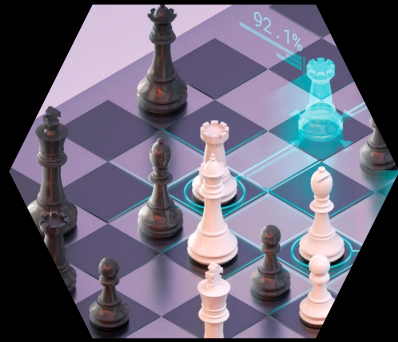
- **Generative models:** Approximate data distribution to provide accurate predictions but also allow **generating artificial data** similar to training data



Generative




Reinforcement Learning

- Agents explore environment, select actions, receive rewards, and form strategies / policies → **exploration** and **exploitation**
- Modelling (Markov) decision processes
- Challenging in (large) uncertain environments
- Application in games, robotic, and finance

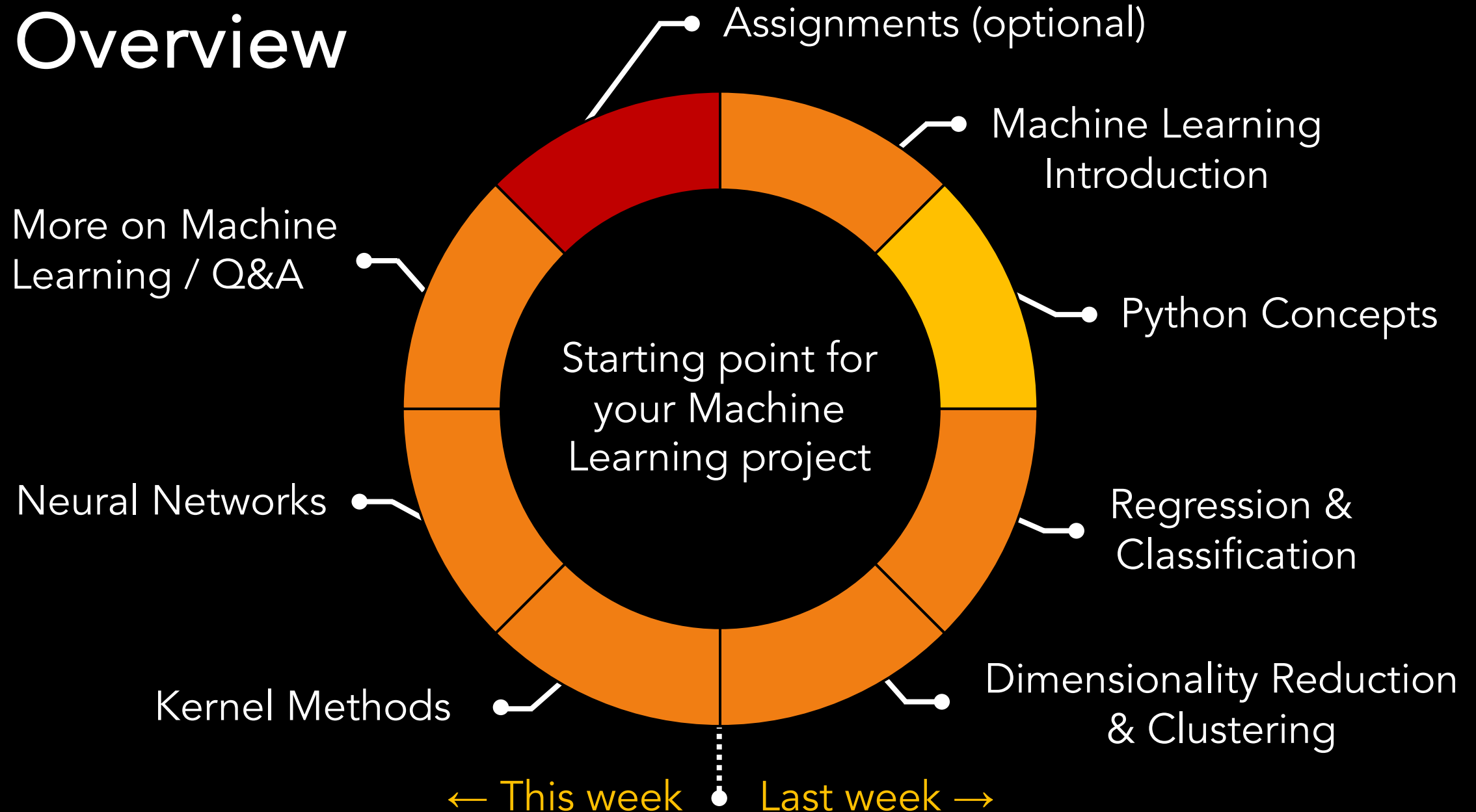


Source: [G. Berseth and C. Pal](#)

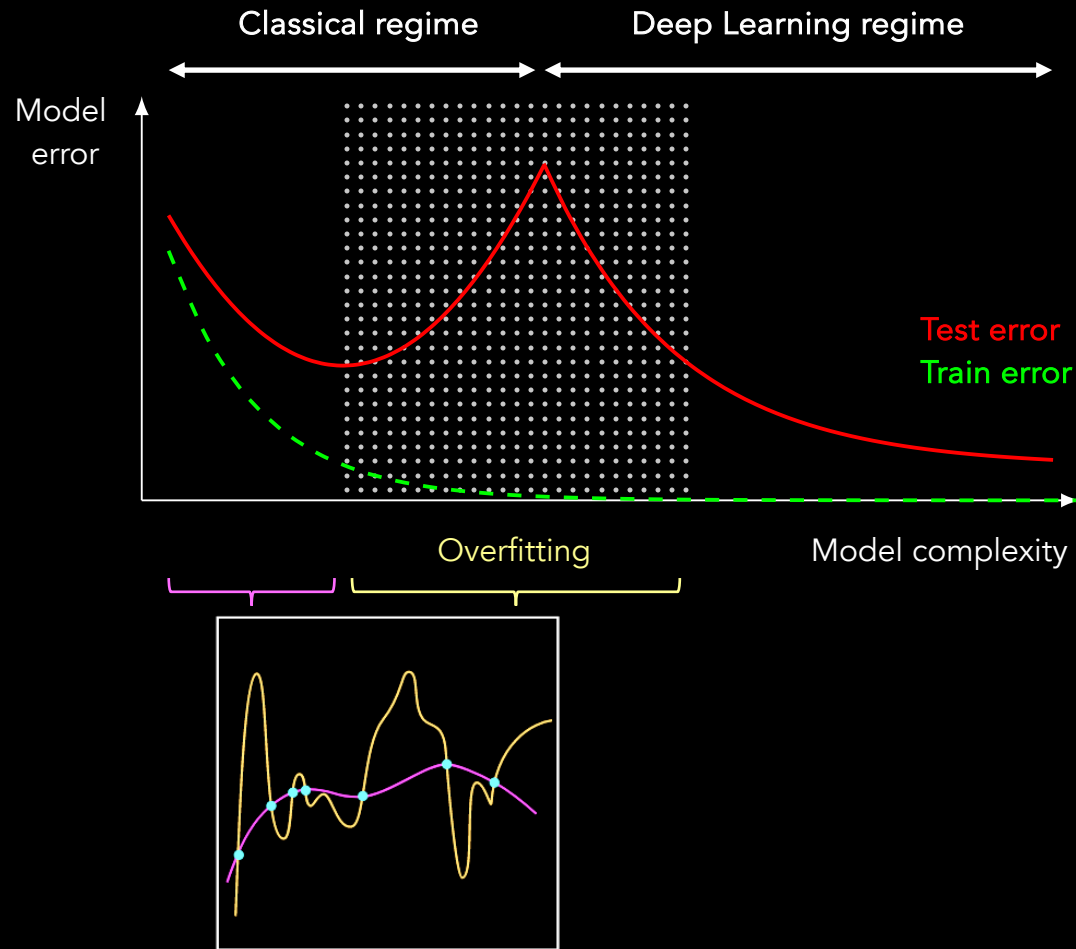
Start your Working Environment

1. Access the course environment via **Noto link** provided in E-Mail and sign in with your SWITCH edu-ID ("**Use your Switch AAI login**")
 2. **Or:** Download new material, start Jupyter Lab and open notebooks
- Suggestions on how to work in this course:
 -  +  : Follow presentation, while executing scripts yourself, making adjustments and notes in your own notebook
 -  : Follow presentation, switch to programming environment for exercises

Overview



Bias-Variance Trade-off



- Flexible models are prone to overfitting
- **Training / validation / test** splits to ensure generalisation to new data
- Watch out for imbalance in training data

Machine Learning Topics

Regression & Classification

Linear / Ridge / Logistic Regression

Decision Trees & Random Forests

k-Nearest Neighbors

Support Vector Machines

Naïve Bayes

...

Dim. Reduction & Clustering

Principal Component Analysis

k-Means

Gaussian Mixture Models

Factor Analysis

Independent Component Analysis

...

Kernel Methods

Kernel Ridge Regression

Gaussian Process

Kernel Density Estimation

Kernel PCA

Kernel SVM

Kernel ...

Neural Networks

Feed-Forward / Convolutional Neural Networks

Variational Autoencoder

Generative Adversarial Networks

Transformer

Diffusion Probabilistic Models

...

How to Continue with ML & Python

- Optional assignments: **Deadline 31st of May**, 1 ECTS for **full completion**
- Machine Learning **scikit-learn** tutorials
<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/tutorial/index.html>
- **TensorFlow** tutorials
<https://www.tensorflow.org/resources/learn-ml>
- **Quick overview** with interactive tutorials on some basic topics and more advanced concepts:
<https://www.learnpython.org/>
- **Great tutorials** on specific (advanced) topics, easy-to-read books:
<https://www.realpython.com/>

How to Continue Programming

- Use an integrated development environment (IDE) like
 - **PyCharm**:
<https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/>
 - **Visual Studio Code**:
<https://code.visualstudio.com/>
- Use high-performance computing (GPUs, TBs of RAM) cluster **sciCORE**
 - **Getting started**:
<https://scicore.unibas.ch/using-scicore/getting-started/>
 - **Courses**:
<https://scicore.unibas.ch/events/teaching-training/>

Suggestions for the Feedback



- **Preparation information** / YouTube videos adequate?
- What did / didn't you like about **Noto**?
- Content appropriate: **anything missing** for you (Python and Machine Learning)?
- Too fast or slow, shallow or deep?
- **Insightful exercises** and enough time?

Thank you and good luck on your Machine Learning journey! 😊