

# INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING

**CPOSC**

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA OPEN SOURCE CONFERENCE

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# About Me...



**Development Environment**

**Supervised Learning**

**Unsupervised Learning**

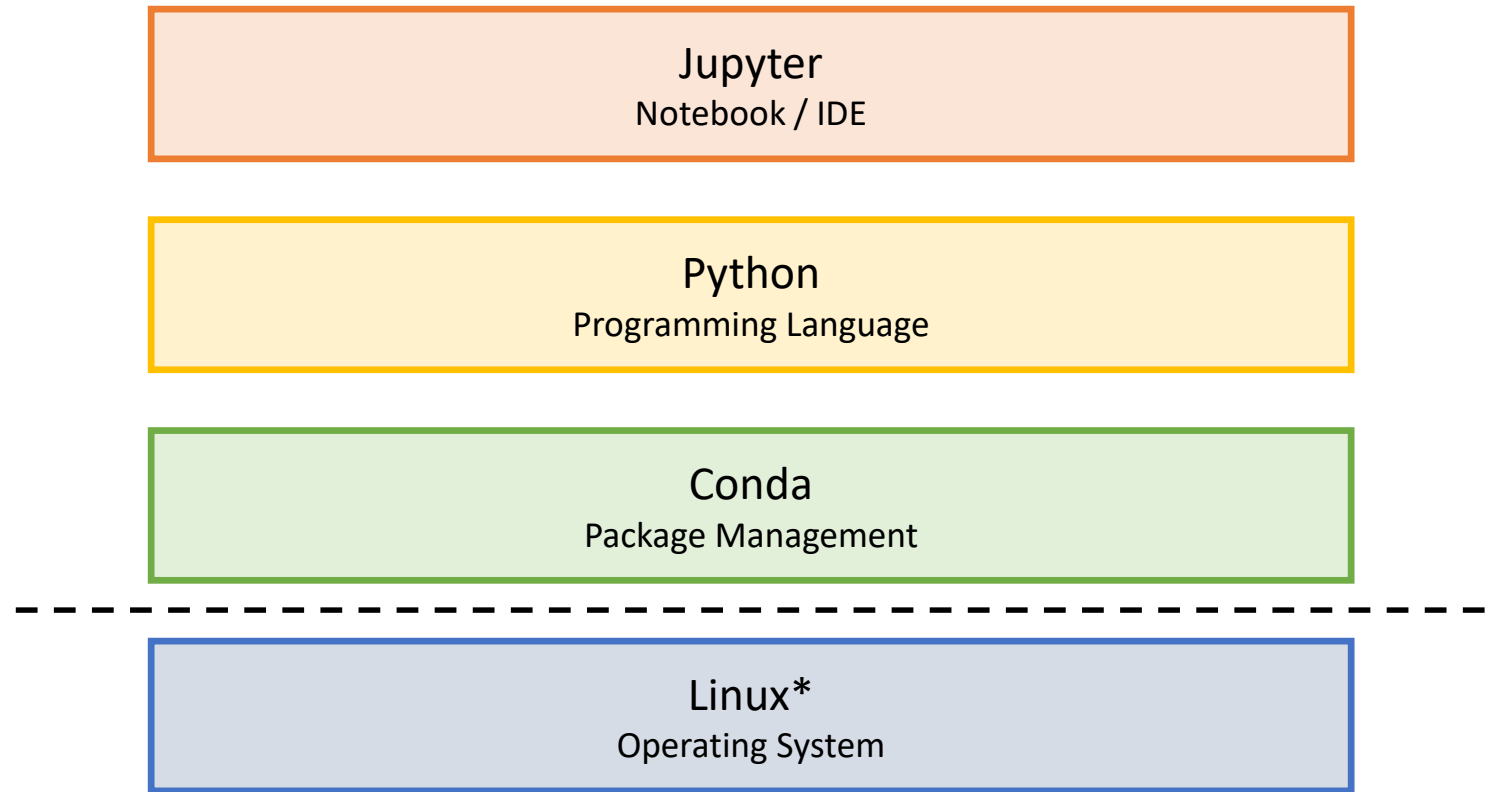
# **Development Environment**

Supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning

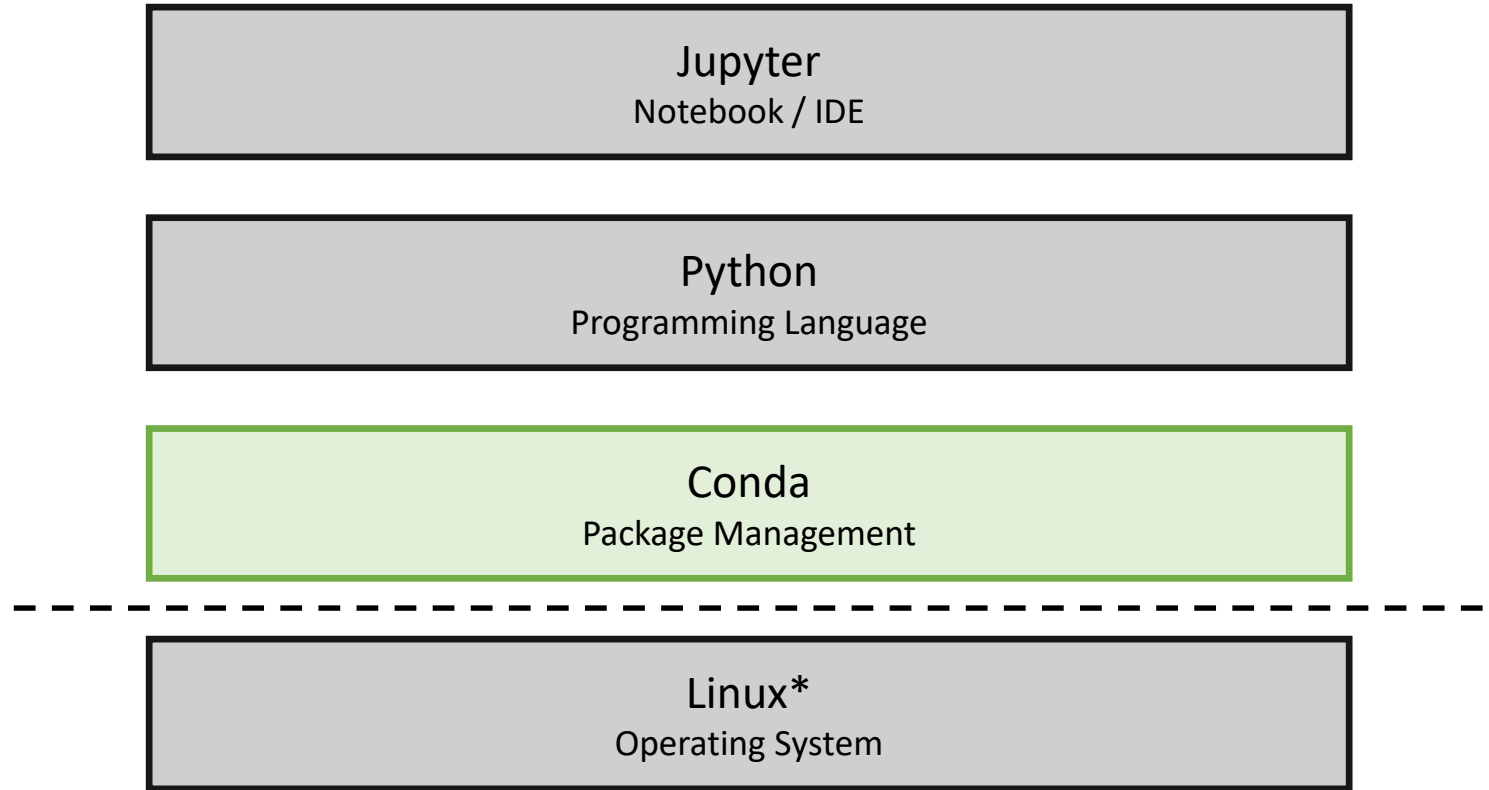


# Development Environment



# Conda

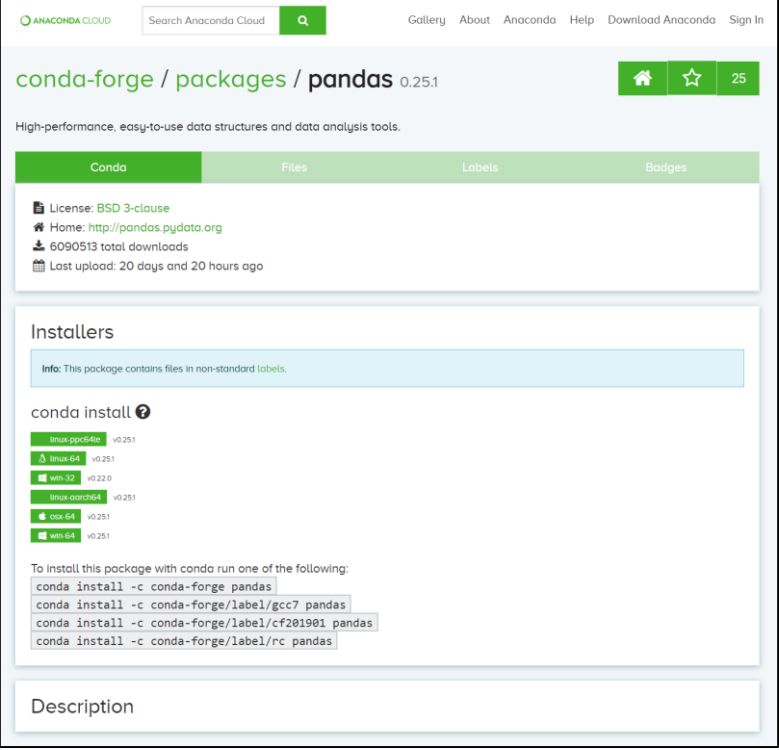
<https://conda.io/>  
<https://github.com/conda>



# Conda

<https://conda.io/>  
<https://github.com/conda>

- Package Management
  - <https://anaconda.org/>
  - “You can search and download popular Python and R packages and notebooks to jumpstart your data science work.”



The screenshot shows the Anaconda Cloud interface for the pandas package. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links. The main header displays 'conda-forge / packages / pandas 0.25.1'. Below this, there's a description: 'High-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools.' A tabbed interface shows 'Conda' as the active tab. Under 'Conda', there's a license (BSD 3-clause), home page (http://pandas.pydata.org), total downloads (6090513), and last upload time (20 days and 20 hours ago). The 'Installers' section shows a list of installers for different operating systems and architectures, including Linux (ppc64le, x86\_64, aarch64) and Windows (x86\_64). Below the installers, there's a section titled 'To install this package with conda run one of the following:' which lists several conda install commands. The 'Description' section is visible at the bottom.

```
$ conda install pandas
```

# Conda

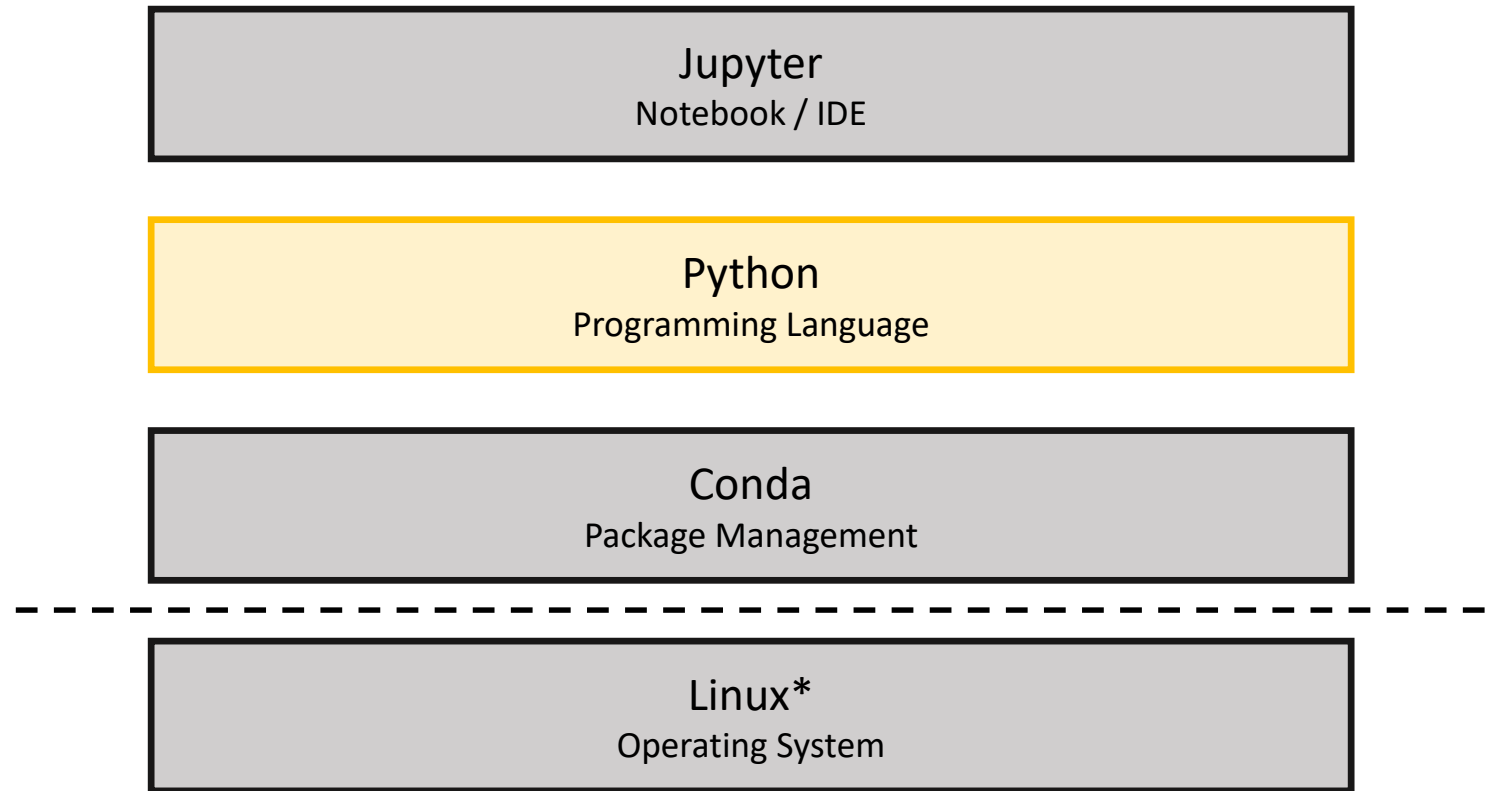
<https://conda.io/>  
<https://github.com/conda>

```
$ cd ~  
$ wget https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh  
$ sh Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh
```



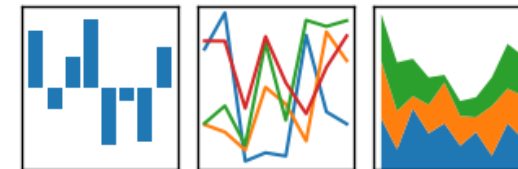
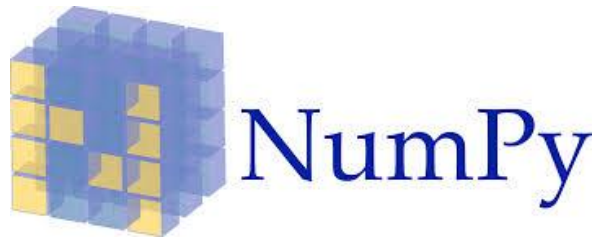
# Python

<https://www.python.org/>  
<https://github.com/python>



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<https://www.python.org/>  
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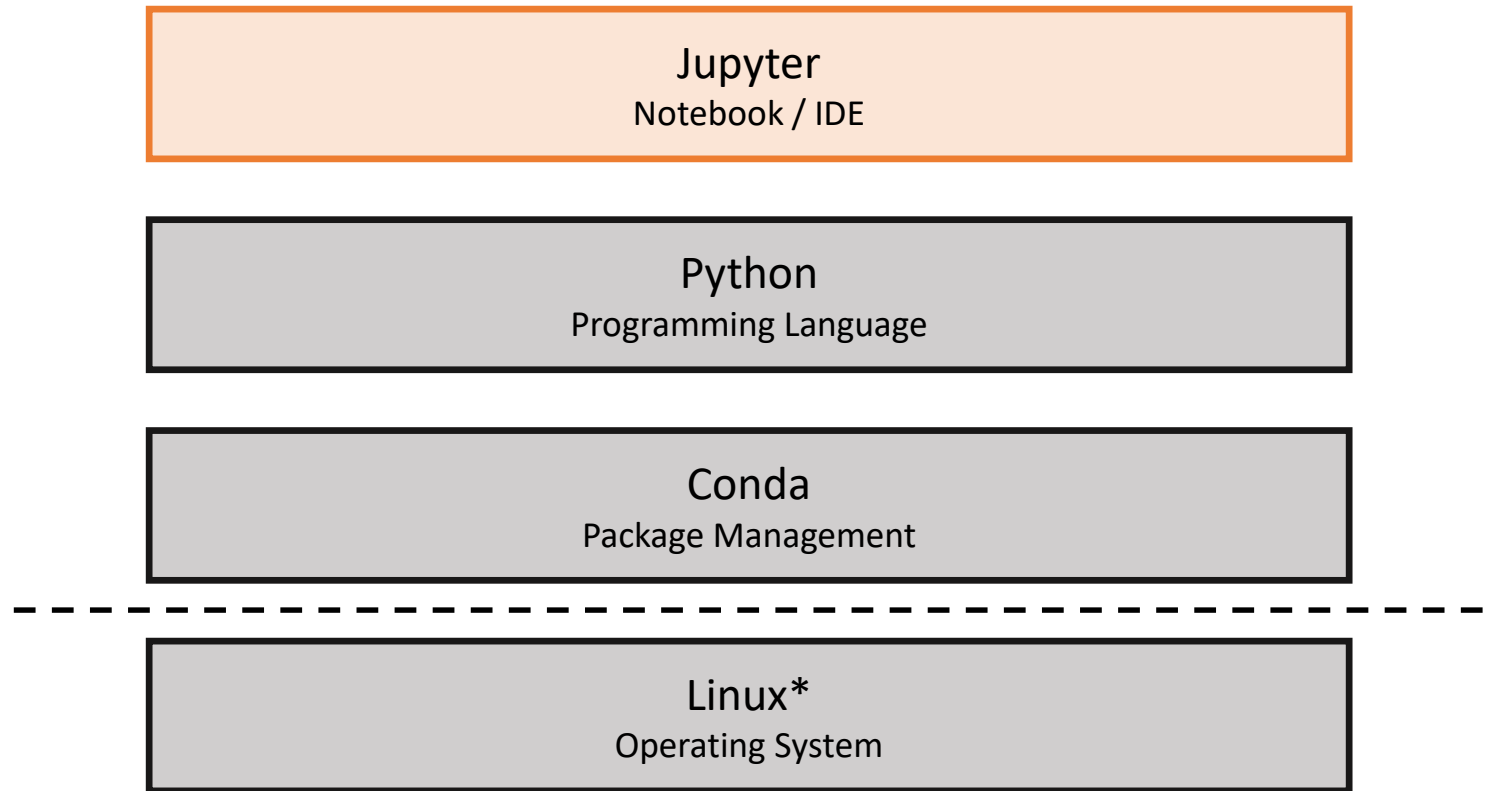
# Python

<https://www.python.org/>  
<https://github.com/python>

```
$ conda install python
```

# Jupyter

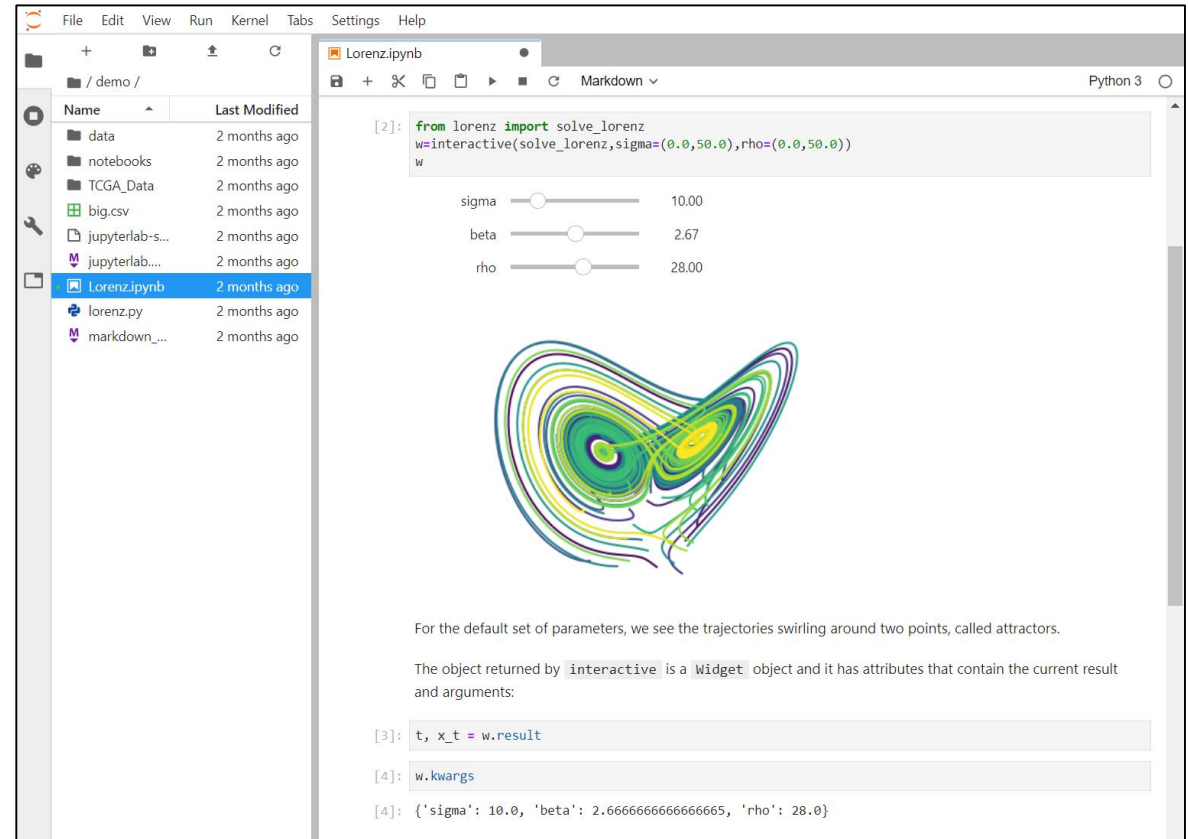
<https://jupyter.org/>  
<https://github.com/jupyter>



# Jupyter

- Web-based development environment
- Notebooks
  - Live code cells
  - Visualizations
  - Text (Markdown)

<https://jupyter.org/>  
<https://github.com/jupyter>



# Jupyter

<https://jupyter.org/>  
<https://github.com/jupyter>

```
$ conda install jupyterlab  
$ jupyter lab
```

Development Environment

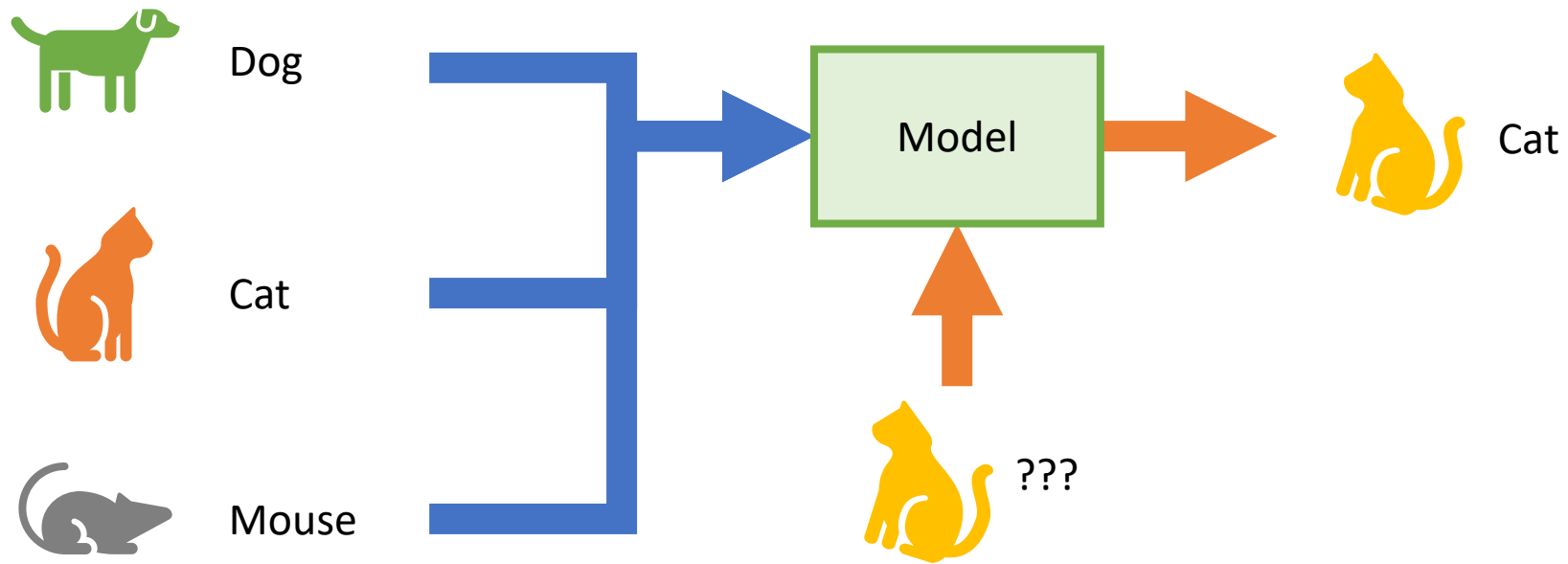
**Supervised Learning**

Unsupervised Learning



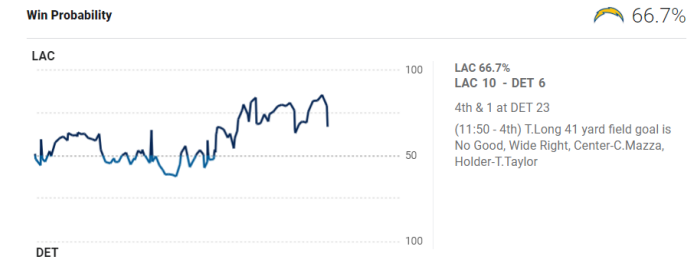
# Supervised Learning

- Train a model using labeled data

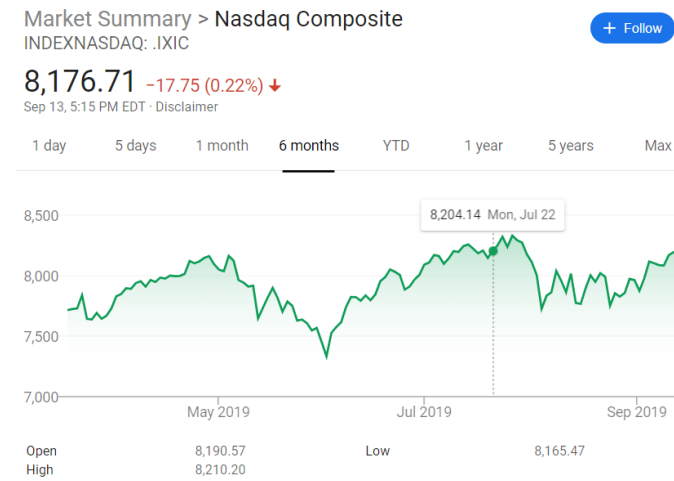


# Supervised Learning

- Classification
  - Predicts a class [dog, cat, mouse]
- Binary classification
  - Predicts a binary class [true, false]
- Regression
  - Predict a continuous value



*Binary classification*



*Regression*

# Heart Disease Example

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

- UCI Machine Learning Repository
  - <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>
- 303 labeled patients
  - 13 features (age, cholesterol, blood pressure, etc.)
  - Is heart disease present? (yes/no)
- Can we predict the presence of heart disease?
  - Binary classification

# Heart Disease Example

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

- **age**: age in years
- **sex**: sex
  - 1 = male; 0 = female
- **cp**: chest pain type
  - 1 = typical angina; 2 = atypical angina; 3 = non-anginal pain; 4 = asymptomatic
- **trestbps**: resting blood pressure in mm Hg
- **chol**: serum cholesterol in mg/dl
- **fbs**: fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl
  - 1 = true; 0 = false
- **restecg**: resting electrocardiographic results

# Heart Disease Example

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

- **thalach**: maximum heart rate achieved
- **exang**: exercise induced angina
  - 1 = yes; 0 = no
- **oldpeak**: ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest
- **slope**: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment
  - 1 = upsloping; 2 = flat; 3 = downsloping
- **ca**: number of major vessels (0-3) colored by flourosopy
- **thal**:
  - 3 = normal; 6 = fixed defect; 7 = reversable defect
- **num**: diagnosis of heart disease (angiographic disease status)
  - 0 = absence; 1, 2, 3, 4 = presence

# Data Frame

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

```
>>> heart = pd.read_csv('data/processed.cleveland.data', names=names, dtype=dtype, na_values='?')  
>>> heart.dropna(inplace=True)
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	num
0	63	1	1	145	233	1	2	150	0	2.3	3	0	6	0
1	67	1	4	160	286	0	2	108	1	1.5	2	3	3	2
2	67	1	4	120	229	0	2	129	1	2.6	2	2	7	1
3	37	1	3	130	250	0	0	187	0	3.5	3	0	3	0
4	41	0	2	130	204	0	2	172	0	1.4	1	0	3	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	57	0	4	140	241	0	0	123	1	0.2	2	0	7	1
298	45	1	1	110	264	0	0	132	0	1.2	2	0	7	1
299	68	1	4	144	193	1	0	141	0	3.4	2	2	7	2
300	57	1	4	130	131	0	0	115	1	1.2	2	1	7	3
301	57	0	2	130	236	0	2	174	0	0.0	2	1	3	1

297 rows × 14 columns

# One Hot Encoding

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

```
>>> heart.cp
```

	cp
0	1
1	4
2	4
3	3
4	2
...	...
297	4
298	1
299	4
300	4
301	2

297 rows × 1 columns



```
>>> pd.get_dummies(heart.cp, prefix='cp')
```

	cp_1	cp_2	cp_3	cp_4
0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	0
...	...	...	...	...
297	0	0	0	1
298	1	0	0	0
299	0	0	0	1
300	0	0	0	1
301	0	1	0	0

297 rows × 4 columns



# Training Set / Test Set

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

```
>>> x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2)
```

	age	sex	trestbps	...	thal_3	thal_6	thal_7
278	57	1	154	...	1	0	0
259	57	1	124	...	0	0	1
7	57	0	120	...	1	0	0
186	42	1	120	...	0	0	1
172	59	0	174	...	1	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	57	1	128	...	0	0	1
83	68	1	180	...	0	0	1
17	54	1	140	...	1	0	0
233	74	0	120	...	1	0	0
99	48	1	122	...	1	0	0

222 rows × 20 columns

*x\_train*

y
278 True
259 True
7 False
186 False
172 True
...
107 True
83 True
17 False
233 False
99 False

222 rows × 1 columns

*y\_train*

	age	sex	trestbps	...	thal_3	thal_6	thal_7	
	81	53	0	130	...	1	0	0
	126	56	0	200	...	0	0	1
	106	59	1	140	...	0	0	1
	279	58	0	130	...	1	0	0
	268	40	1	152	...	0	0	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	264	61	1	138	...	1	0	0
	153	55	1	160	...	0	0	1
	221	54	0	108	...	1	0	0
	5	56	1	120	...	1	0	0
	250	57	1	110	...	0	1	0

75 rows × 20 columns

*x\_test*

y
81 False
126 True
106 True
279 False
268 True
...
264 True
153 True
221 False
5 False
250 False

75 rows × 1 columns

*y\_test*

# Random Forest

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

```
>>> rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=500)
>>> rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

	age	sex	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	ca	cp_1	cp_2	cp_3	cp_4	slope_1	slope_2	slope_3	thal_3	thal_6	thal_7
278	57	1	154	232	0	2	164	0	0.0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
259	57	1	124	261	0	0	141	0	0.3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	57	0	120	354	0	0	163	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
186	42	1	120	240	1	0	194	0	0.8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
172	59	0	174	249	0	0	143	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	57	1	128	229	0	2	150	0	0.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
83	68	1	180	274	1	2	150	1	1.6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
17	54	1	140	239	0	0	160	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
233	74	0	120	269	0	2	121	1	0.2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
99	48	1	122	222	0	2	186	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

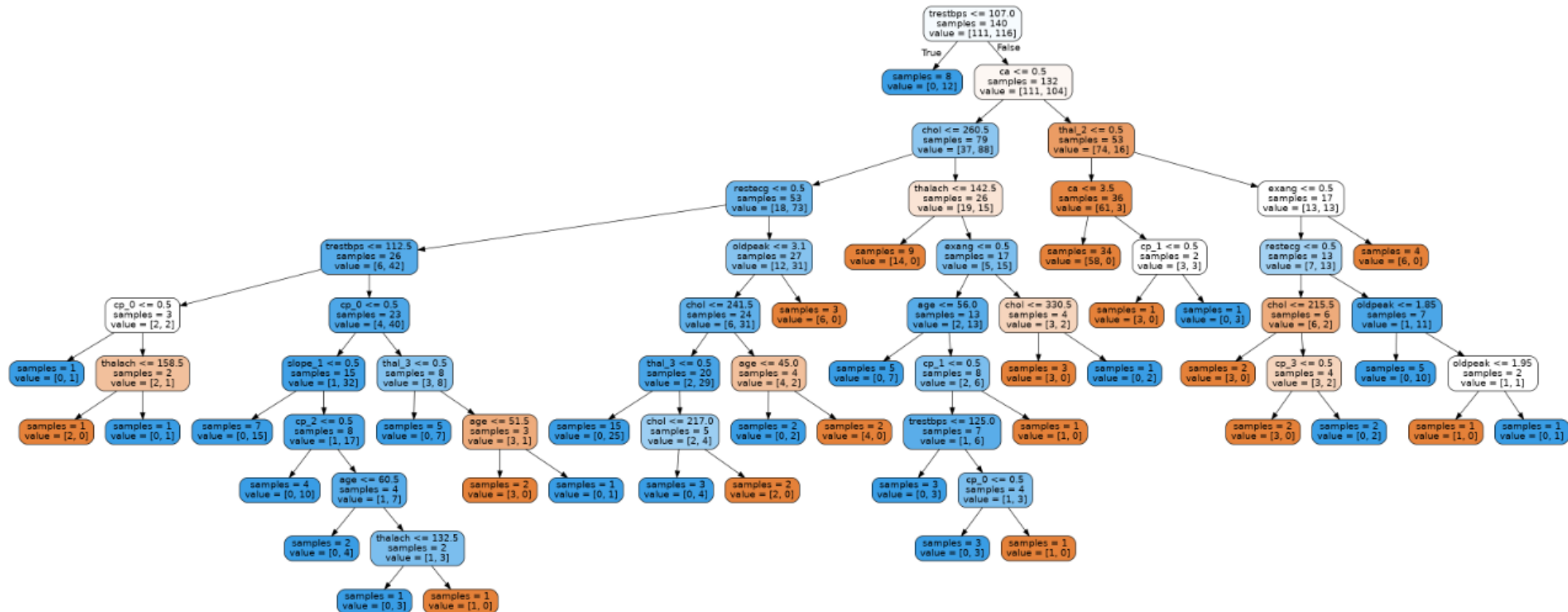
222 rows × 20 columns

# Random Forest

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>

<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

```
>>> rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=500)
>>> rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```



# Random Forest

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

```
>>> rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=500)
>>> rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

	age	sex	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	ca	cp_1	cp_2	cp_3	cp_4	slope_1	slope_2	slope_3	thal_3	thal_6	thal_7
278	57	1	154	232	0	2	164	0	0.0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
259	57	1	124	261	0	0	141	0	0.3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	57	0	120	354	0	0	163	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
186	42	1	120	240	1	0	194	0	0.8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
172	59	0	174	249	0	0	143	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	57	1	128	229	0	2	150	0	0.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
83	68	1	180	274	1	2	150	1	1.6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
17	54	1	140	239	0	0	160	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
233	74	0	120	269	0	2	121	1	0.2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
99	48	1	122	222	0	2	186	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

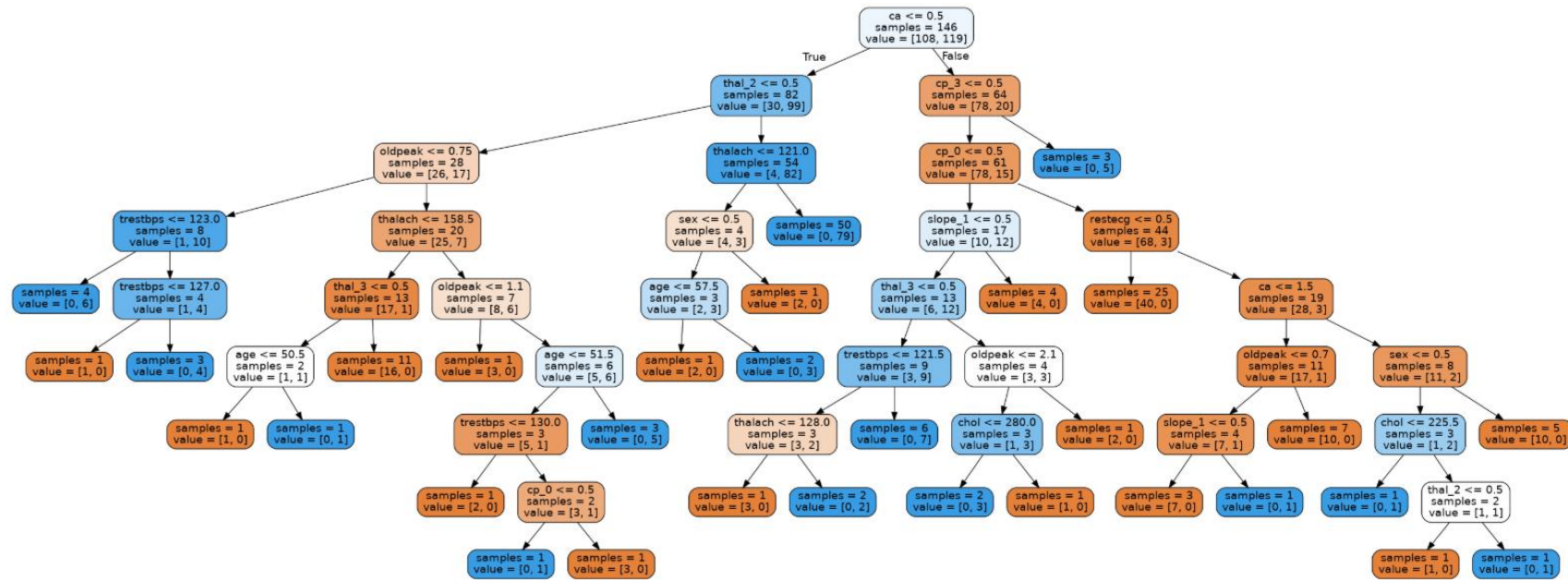
222 rows × 20 columns

# Random Forest

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>

<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

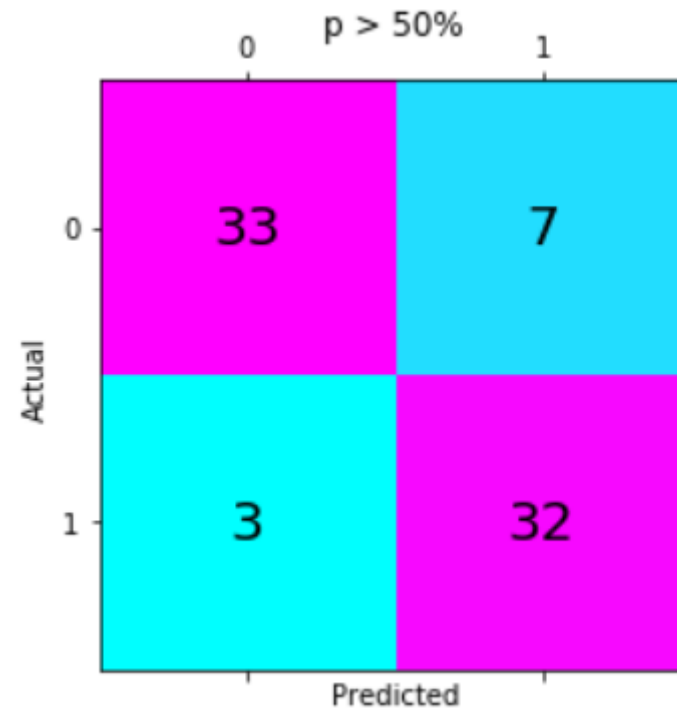
```
>>> rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=500)
>>> rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```



# Confusion Matrix

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>

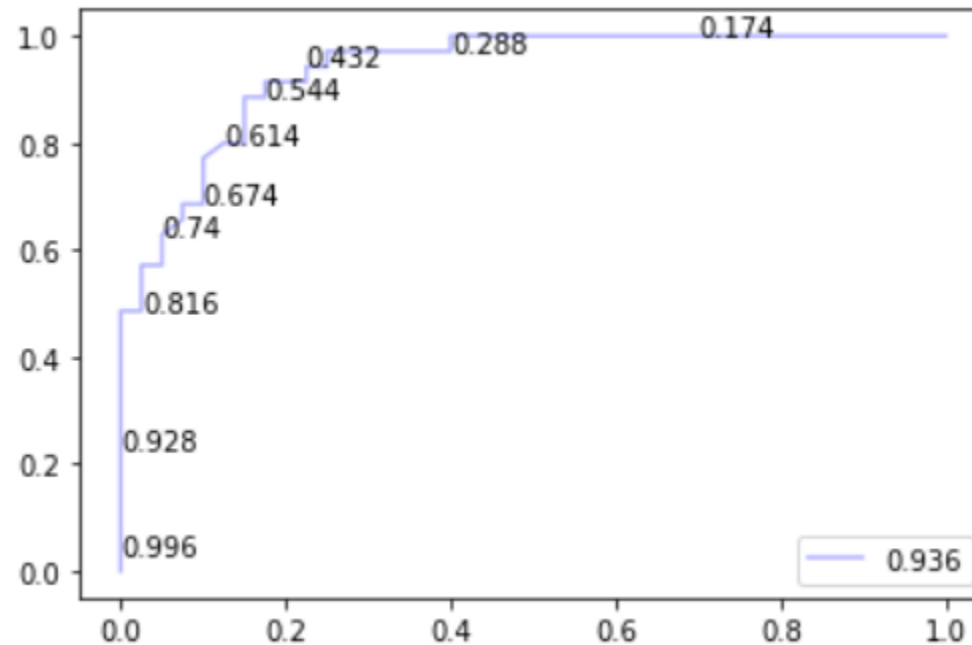
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>



# ROC Curve

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease>  
<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../heart.ipynb>

- Receiver Operating Characteristic
- True Positive Rate (y-axis) vs False Positive Rate (x-axis)





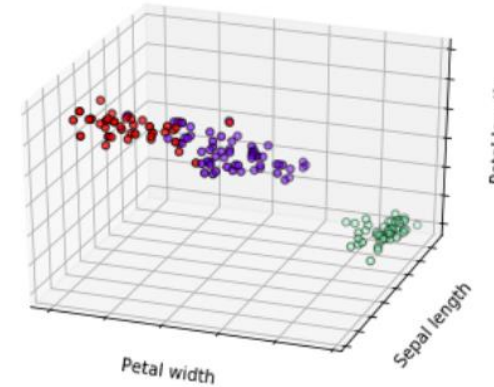
Development Environment

Supervised Learning

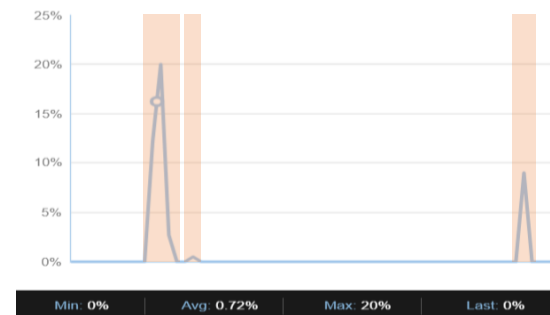
**Unsupervised Learning**

# Unsupervised Learning

- Find patterns in unlabeled data
- Clustering
  - Arrange objects into groups
- Anomaly detection
  - Identify rare events / outliers



*Clustering*



*Anomaly detection*

# US Senate Example

<https://voteview.com/data>

<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../senate.ipynb>

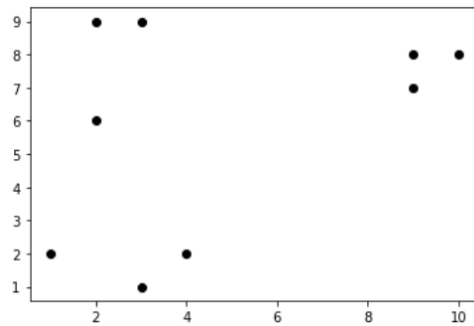
- Voteview
  - <https://voteview.com/data>
  - [https://voteview.com/static/data/out/votes/S114\\_votes.csv](https://voteview.com/static/data/out/votes/S114_votes.csv)
  - [https://voteview.com/static/data/out/members/S114\\_members.csv](https://voteview.com/static/data/out/members/S114_members.csv)
- Voting record for the 114<sup>th</sup> Congress (Senate only)
  - 100 senators
  - 502 votes
  - 50,200 voting records
- What happens if we cluster senators by their voting record?

# K-means Clustering

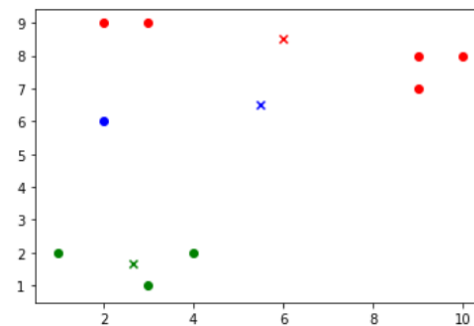
<https://voteview.com/data>

<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../senate.ipynb>

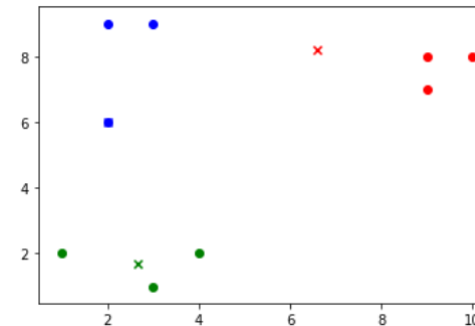
- Groups  $n$  points into  $k$  clusters



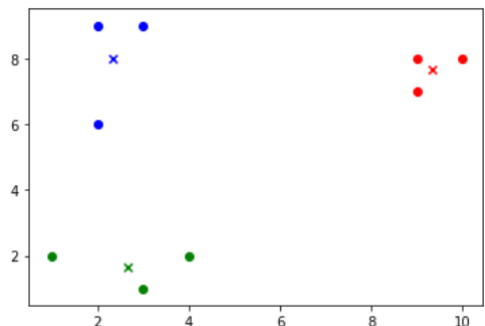
Points



Iteration 1



Iteration 2



Iteration 3

# Data Frame

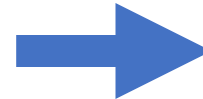
<https://voteview.com/data>

<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../senate.ipynb>

```
>>> votes = pd.read_csv('data/s114_votes.csv')
>>> votes = pd.DataFrame({
...     'senator_id': votes.icpsr.astype('str'),
...     'vote_id': votes.rollnumber.astype('str'),
...     'vote_cast': votes.cast_code.astype('category')
... })
```

	congress	chamber	rollnumber	icpsr	cast_code	prob
0	114	Senate	1	14009	6	100.0
1	114	Senate	1	14226	6	100.0
2	114	Senate	1	14307	1	90.5
3	114	Senate	1	14435	1	99.8
4	114	Senate	1	14440	1	91.1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50195	114	Senate	502	49308	6	34.1
50196	114	Senate	502	49700	6	8.9
50197	114	Senate	502	49703	1	69.3
50198	114	Senate	502	49706	1	91.8
50199	114	Senate	502	94659	6	4.5

50200 rows × 6 columns



	senator_id	vote_id	vote_cast
0	14009	1	6
1	14226	1	6
2	14307	1	1
3	14435	1	1
4	14440	1	1
...	...	...	...
50195	49308	502	6
50196	49700	502	6
50197	49703	502	1
50198	49706	502	1
50199	94659	502	6

50200 rows × 3 columns

# Co-occurrence Matrix

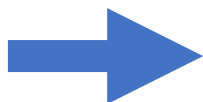
<https://voteview.com/data>

<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../senate.ipynb>

```
>>> votes.set_index(['vote_id', 'vote_cast'], inplace=True)
>>> senator_pairs = votes.join(votes, lsuffix='_a', rsuffix='_b')
>>> senator_pairs = senator_pairs.groupby(['senator_id_a', 'senator_id_b']).n.count()
>>> matrix = senator_pairs.pivot(index='senator_id_a', columns='senator_id_b')
```

	senator_id	vote_id	vote_cast
0	14009	1	6
1	14226	1	6
2	14307	1	1
3	14435	1	1
4	14440	1	1
...	...	...	...
50195	49308	502	6
50196	49700	502	6
50197	49703	502	1
50198	49706	502	1
50199	94659	502	6

50200 rows × 3 columns



	senator_id_b	14009	14226	14307	14435	14440	...	49308	49700	49703	49706	94659
senator_id_a												
14009		502	434	206	181	213	...	226	408	396	418	394
14226		434	502	181	168	189	...	207	417	378	432	417
14307		206	181	502	461	446	...	454	154	296	176	143
14435		181	168	461	502	431	...	447	141	272	160	138
14440		213	189	446	431	502	...	430	158	296	181	161
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49308		226	207	454	447	430	...	502	159	299	195	156
49700		408	417	154	141	158	...	159	502	339	414	439
49703		396	378	296	272	296	...	299	339	502	353	335
49706		418	432	176	160	181	...	195	414	353	502	402
94659		394	417	143	138	161	...	156	439	335	402	502

100 rows × 100 columns

# K-means Clustering

<https://voteview.com/data>

<https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/.../senate.ipynb>

```
>>> km = KMeans(n_clusters=2).fit(matrix)
>>> clusters = pd.DataFrame({ 'cluster': km.labels_ }, matrix.index.rename('senator_id'))
```

senator_id	party	name
14307	D	LEAHY, Patrick Joseph
14435	D	MARKEY, Edward John
14440	D	MIKULSKI, Barbara Ann
14651	D	NELSON, Clarence William (Bill)
14858	D	SCHUMER, Charles Ellis (Chuck)
...	...	...
41303	D	HEITKAMP, Mary Kathryn (Heidi)
41305	D	KAINE, Timothy Michael (Tim)
41308	D	BOOKER, Cory Anthony
49300	D	FEINSTEIN, Dianne
49308	D	MURRAY, Patty

46 rows × 2 columns

senator_id	party	name
14009	R	COCHRAN, William Thad
14226	R	GRASSLEY, Charles Ernest
14503	R	HATCH, Orrin Grant
14806	R	COATS, Daniel Ray
14852	R	ROBERTS, Charles Patrick (Pat)
...	...	...
41505	R	ROUNDS, Marion Michael (Mike)
49700	R	SESSIONS, Jefferson Beauregard III (Jeff)
49703	R	COLLINS, Susan Margaret
49706	R	ENZI, Michael B.
94659	R	SHELBY, Richard C.

54 rows × 2 columns

```
>>> senators[clusters.cluster == 0]
```

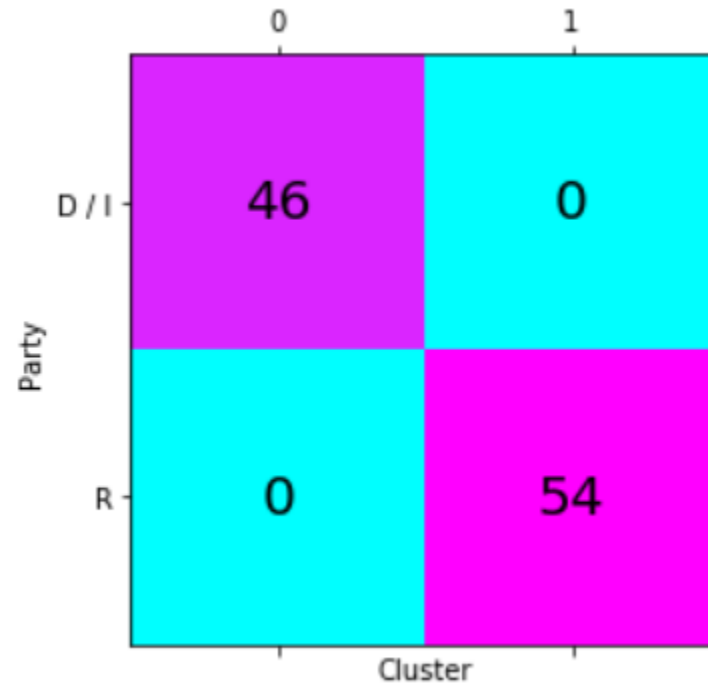
```
>>> senators[clusters.cluster == 1]
```



# Confusion Matrix

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The background features a 3D bar chart with teal-colored bars of varying heights. Overlaid on the chart are several glowing, translucent lines in orange and blue, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall color palette is dark, with the glowing lines providing a focal point.

# QUESTIONS?

**MORE INFO: <https://github.com/sranck/cposc2019/>**

**THANK YOU!**

