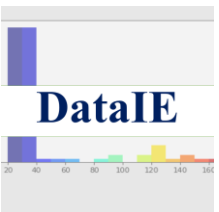


Introduction to Machine Learning

Presented by: TANMOY DAS



Introduction to machine learning



Date: 21st and 22nd October

Time: 9:00PM -10:00PM



TANMOY DAS

Industrial Engineer & Data Scientist,
Ph.D. Research in Training, Dalhousie University, Canada



Machine Learning Day 1

Machine Learning: Day 1



What is ML & what is NOT ML?



Technical Details



Q&A



Disclaimer

- None of today's content is ABSOLUTE truth! It's all about perspective!!
 - R programmers are data scientist!!
 - Python vs Excel?



Machine Learning

Intro

What is Machine Learning

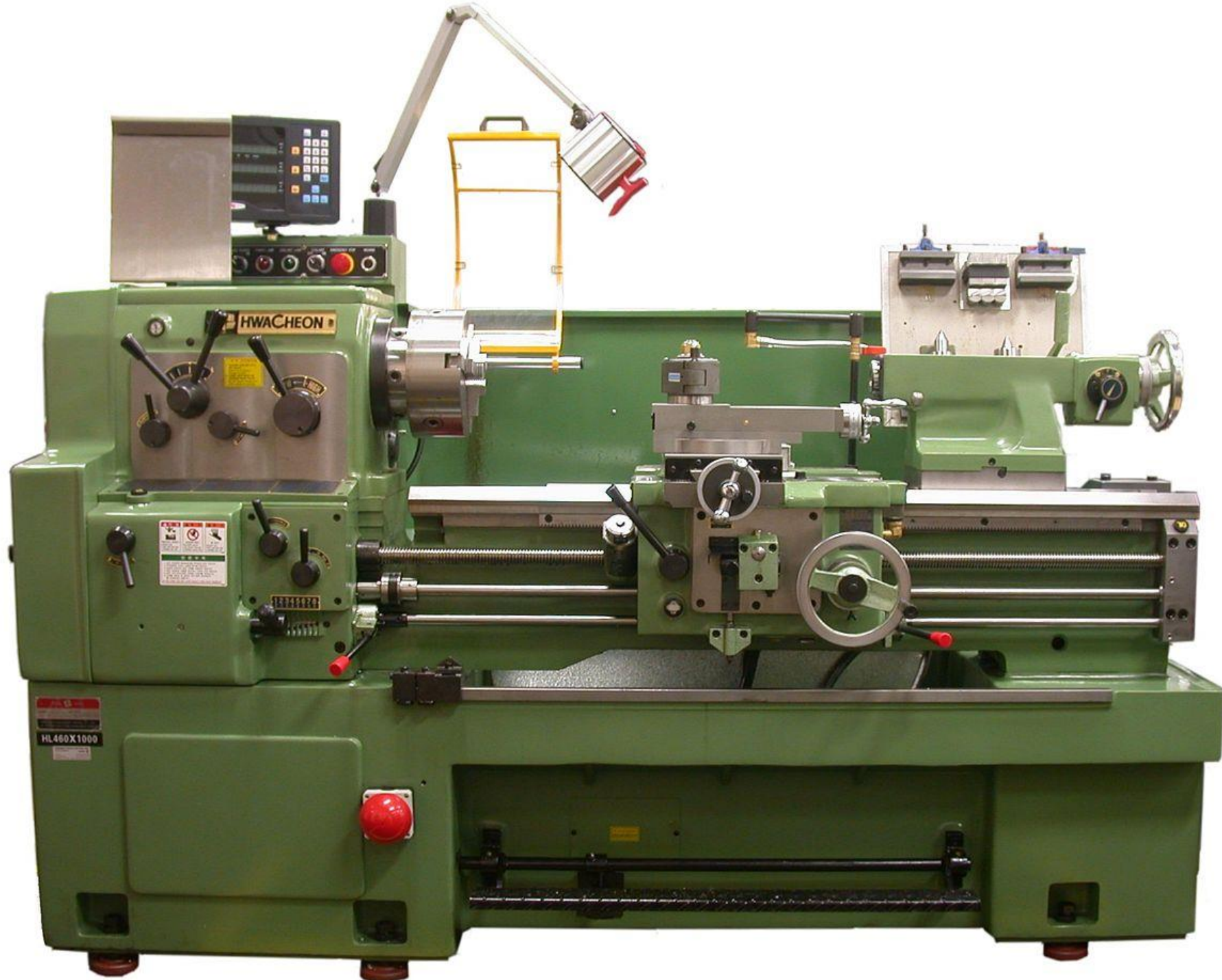


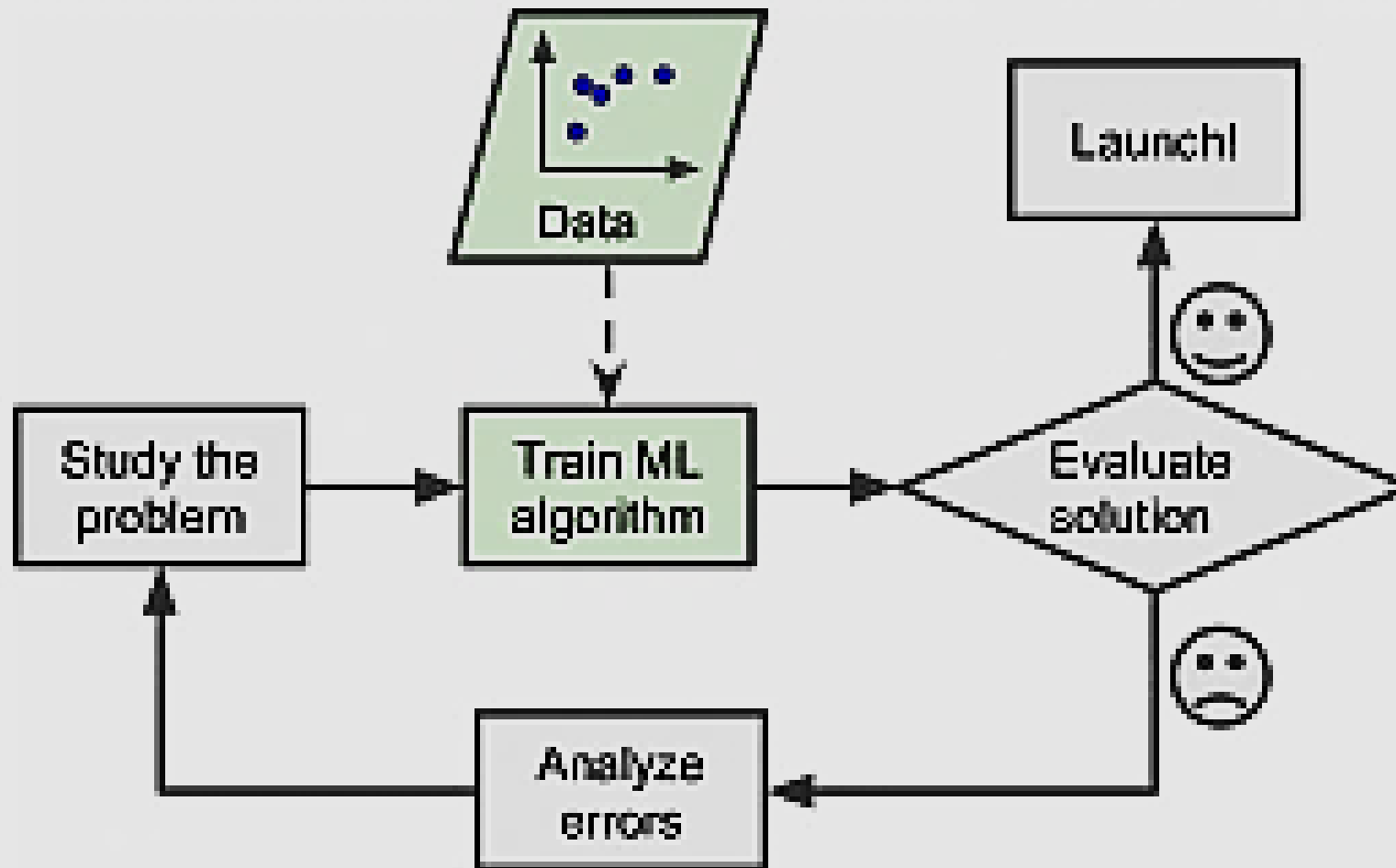
Learning from
Data



What is
Machine??

- **Machine learning (ML)** is the study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience.
 - Source: Wiki





Source: Hands-On-Machine-Learning-with-Scikit-Learn-Keras-and-Tensorflow_-Concepts-Tools-and-Techniques

Machine Learning Approach

What is Machine Learning?

Learn from experience



Learn from ^{data}~~experience~~



Follow instructions



0:45 / 30:52

(c) Tanmoy Das, DataIE Ltd.



Example of Machine Learning

- Virtual Personal Assistants. ...
- Predictions while Commuting.
- Videos Surveillance. ...
- Social Media Services. ...
- Email Spam and Malware Filtering...
- Online Customer Support. ...
- Search Engine Result Refining
 - [Source](#)

Why we talk about Machine Learning in 2020?

- Computational power
 - [Google Scholar](#)
 - Amazon AWS
 - [Supercomputer rent](#)

Machine Learning vs Statistics

	Statistics	Machine Learning
Approach	Data Generating Process	Algorithmic Model
Driver	Math, Theory	Fitting Data
Focus	Hypothesis Testing, Interpretability	Predictive Accuracy
Data Size	Any Reasonable Set	Big Data
Dimensions	Used Mostly for Low Dimensions	High Dimensional Data
Inference	Parameter Estimation, Predictions, Estimating Error Bars	Prediction
Model Choice	Parameter Significance, In-sample Goodness of Fit	Cross-validation of Predictive Accuracy on Partitions of Data
Popular Tools	R	Python
Interpretability	High	Low

Article worth reading:
<https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.4642>



Eric W
I learn
6d •

5 decisions I've

No regret:

1. Trying to max
2. Designing ex
3. Knowing whe
4. Asking "why"
5. Investing in p

Regretted:

1. Thinking I ne
2. Prepping for
3. Trying to emi
4. Focusing on
5. Learning all a

What decisions

#data #datascience



Shubhra Paul • 1st

Ph.D. Candidate | Data Science | Operation Research | Supply Chain | Optimization | ...
22h • Edited •

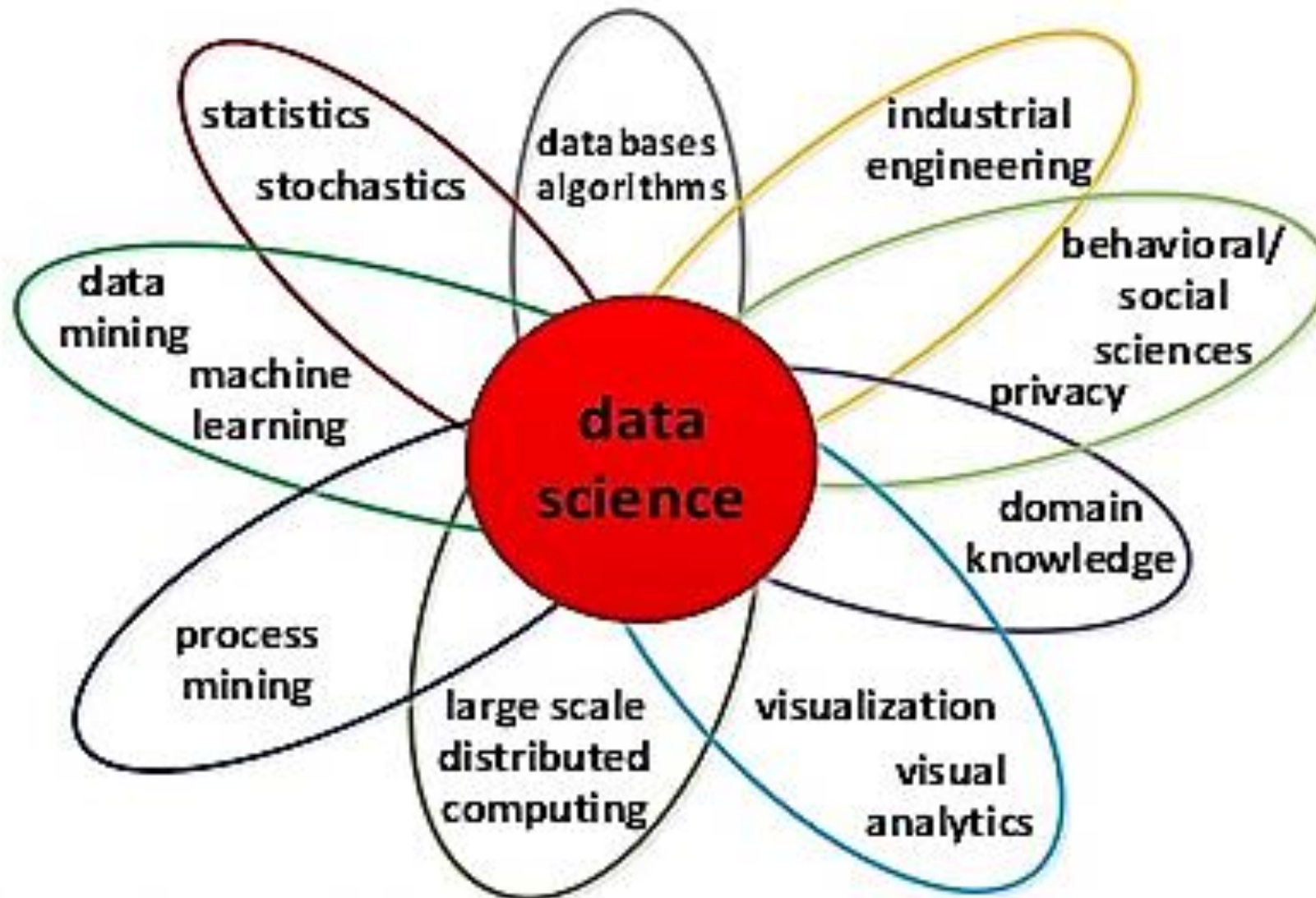
Statistics is one of the key elements for Data Analytics, Data Science, and Machine Learning. I just revised my statistics skills with this course.

#dataanalytics #machinelearning #datascience #internships #statistics
#statisticalanalysis #businessanalytics #elearning #udemy

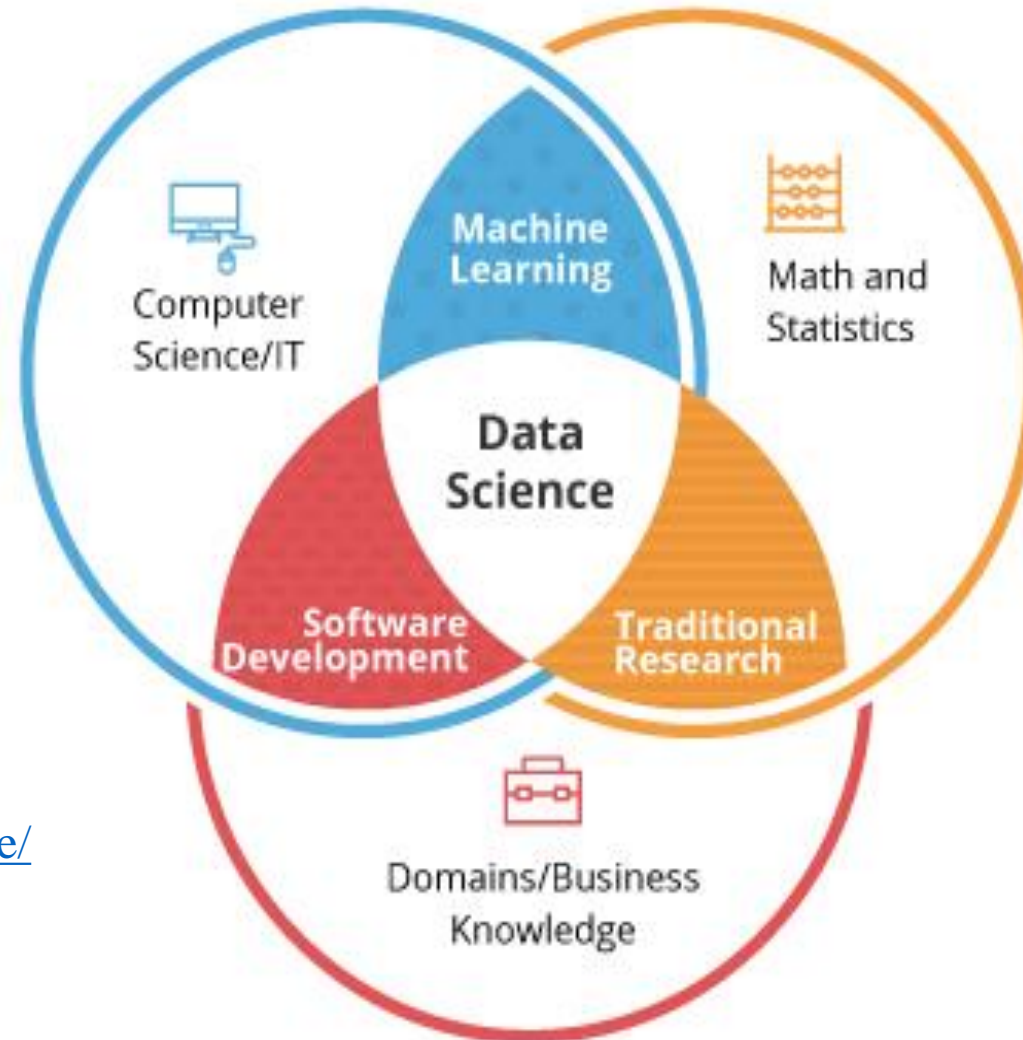
Certificate of Completion

*This is to certify that **Shubhra Paul** successfully
completed 6 total hours of **Statistics for Business
Analytics and Data Science A-Z™** online course on
Oct. 20, 2020*

Data Science

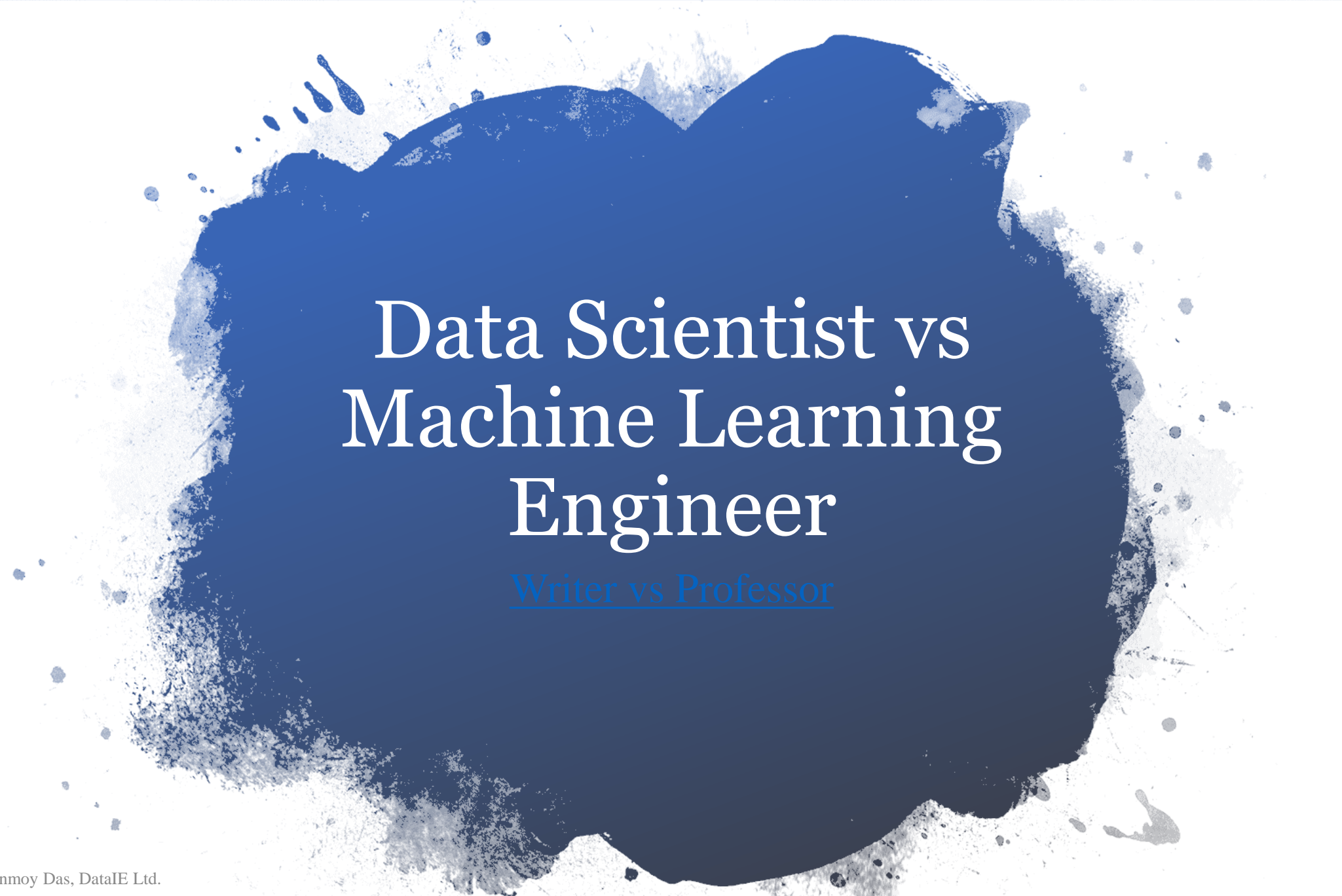


Data Science vs Machine Learning



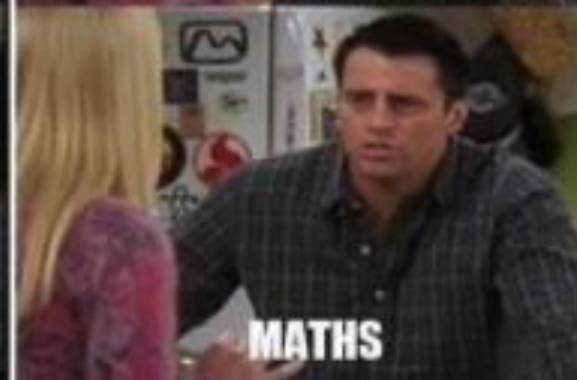
Source:

<https://www.zeolearn.com/magazine/data-science-vs-machine-learning-artificial-intelligence> (Show from this link)



Data Scientist vs Machine Learning Engineer

Writer vs Professor



Model Accuracy or Performance??

Fraud detection (1 fraud, 99 no fraud)

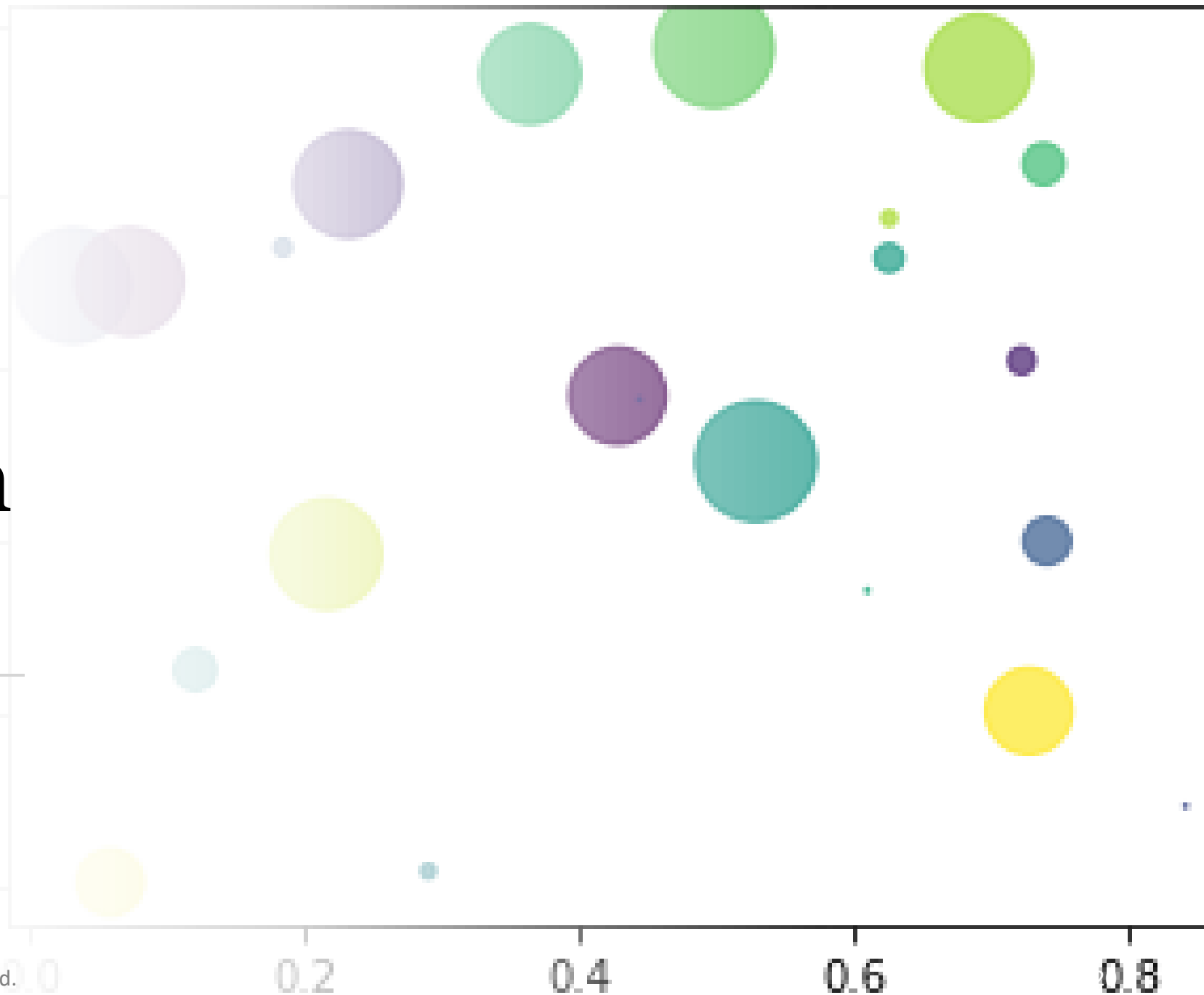
(c) Tanmoy Das, DataIE Ltd.



Scatter Plot in Python

Documentation: [plt.scatter](https://matplotlib.org/3.1.1/plt/api/plt.scatter.html)

[Source code to run](#)



Kaggle

- How to learn Data Science using Kaggle?



Profile of Tanmoy Das

LinkedIn

Kaggle

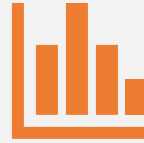


Q&A

Technical Details

Machine Learning

Types of problems in ML



Regression



Classification

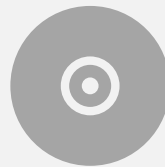


Clustering

Explanatory and response variables



X = input variable, feature



y = output variable, target

0, 1, 5, 1, 0,
0, 0, 0, 2, 0,
0, 3, 0, 1

Rainfall

Which question is MOST important?

Binary qualitative discrete response variable

- What'd be the amount of rainfall tomorrow?
- What's the mean rainfall?
- Will it rain tomorrow?

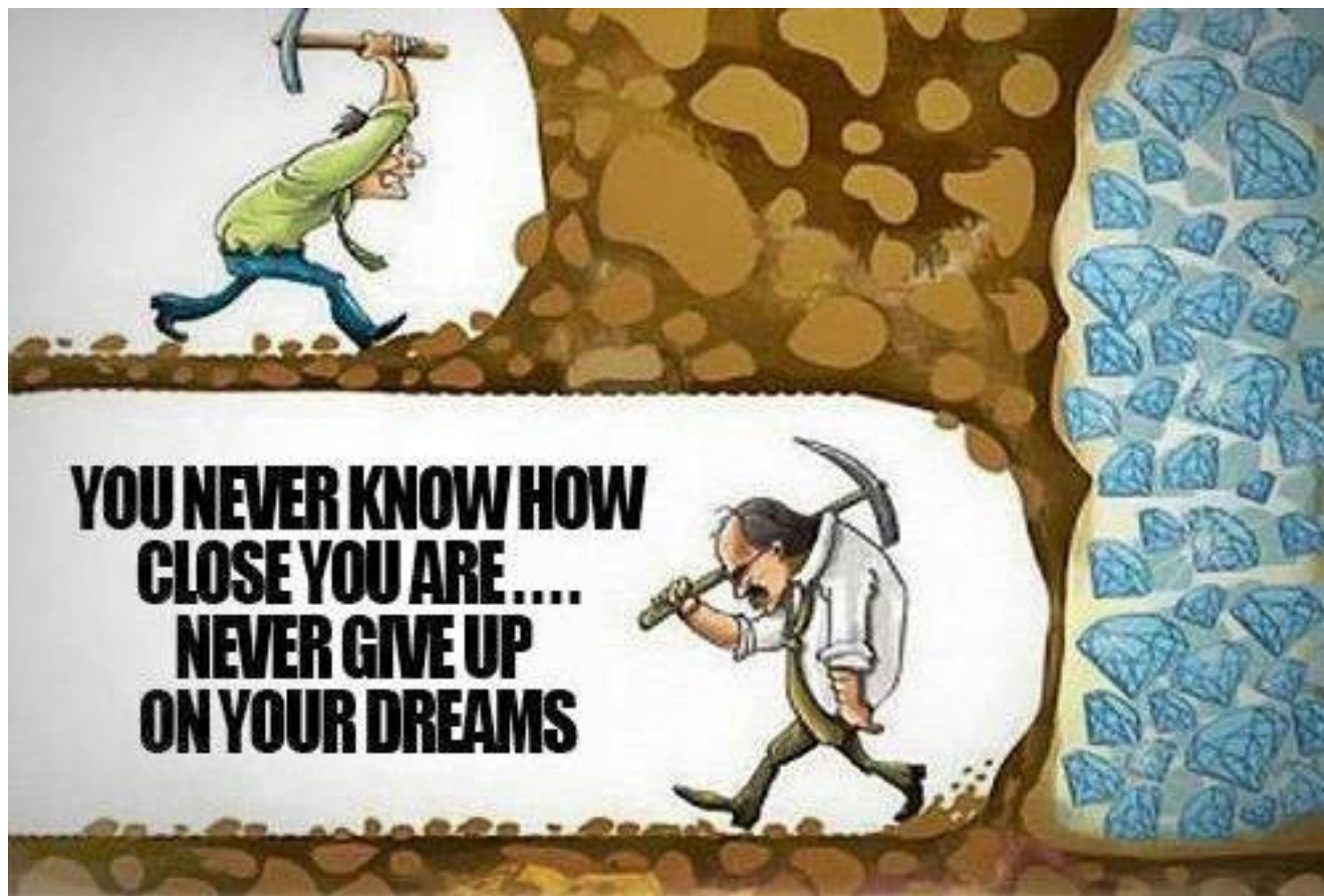


Zero-inflated data over-dispersion



Regression VS Classification

- Predicting the amount of rain:
 - continuous value?
- Predicting whether there will be rain or not:
 - Discrete value?
 - What the heck is discrete and continuous variable??
- Source:
 - [Business statistics by Linde](#) (Show google Search)
 - [MachineLearningMastery](#)
 - [Medium](#)



Never Give
up!

**Sometimes it's okay
to give up!**



**What about
your foundation
on math & stat?**

Types of ML algorithm



Supervised Learning



Semi-supervised
Learning



Unsupervised Learning



Reinforcement Learning

Name of ML algorithm

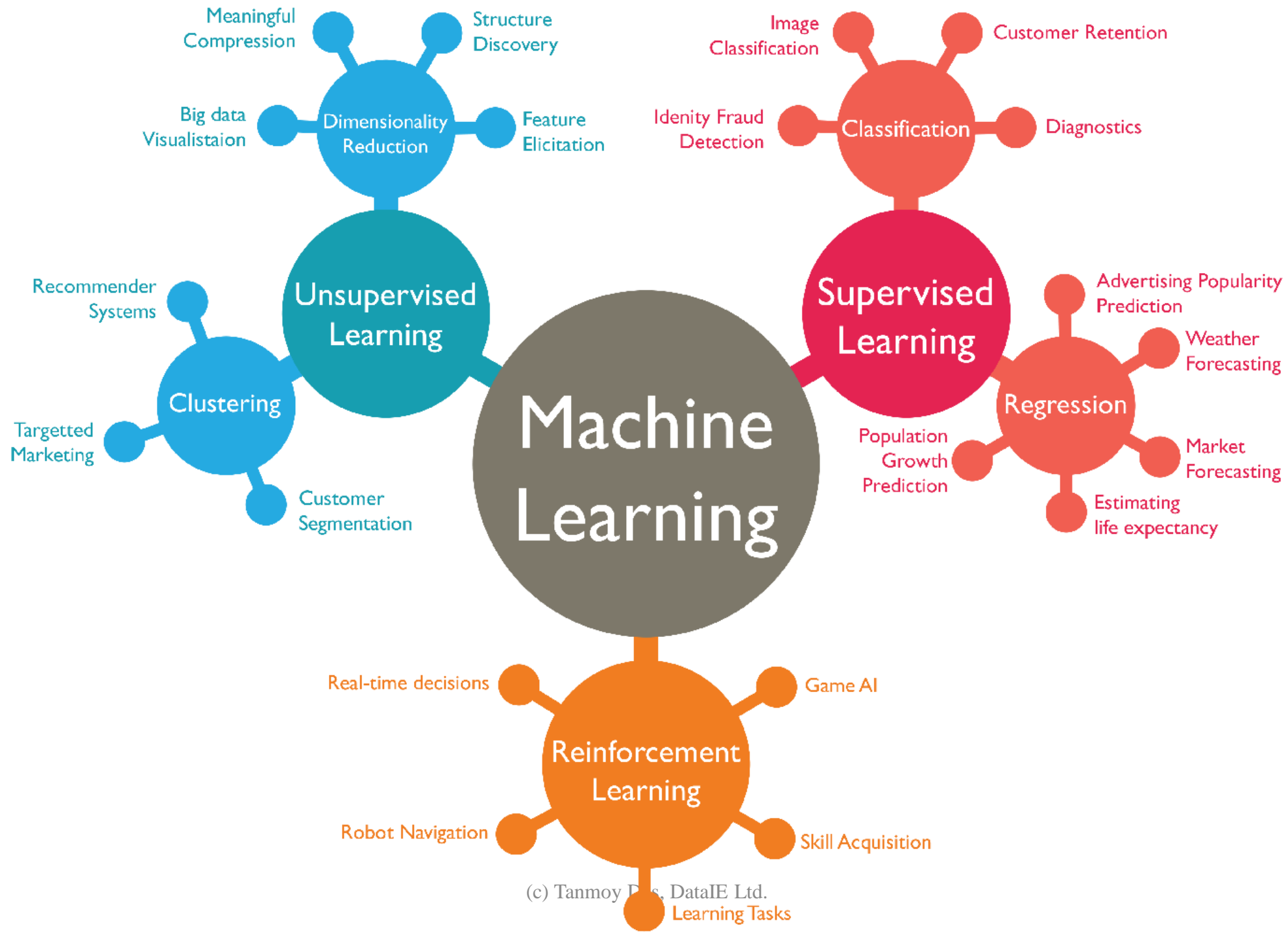
Regression

- Linear Regression
- Support Vector Regression

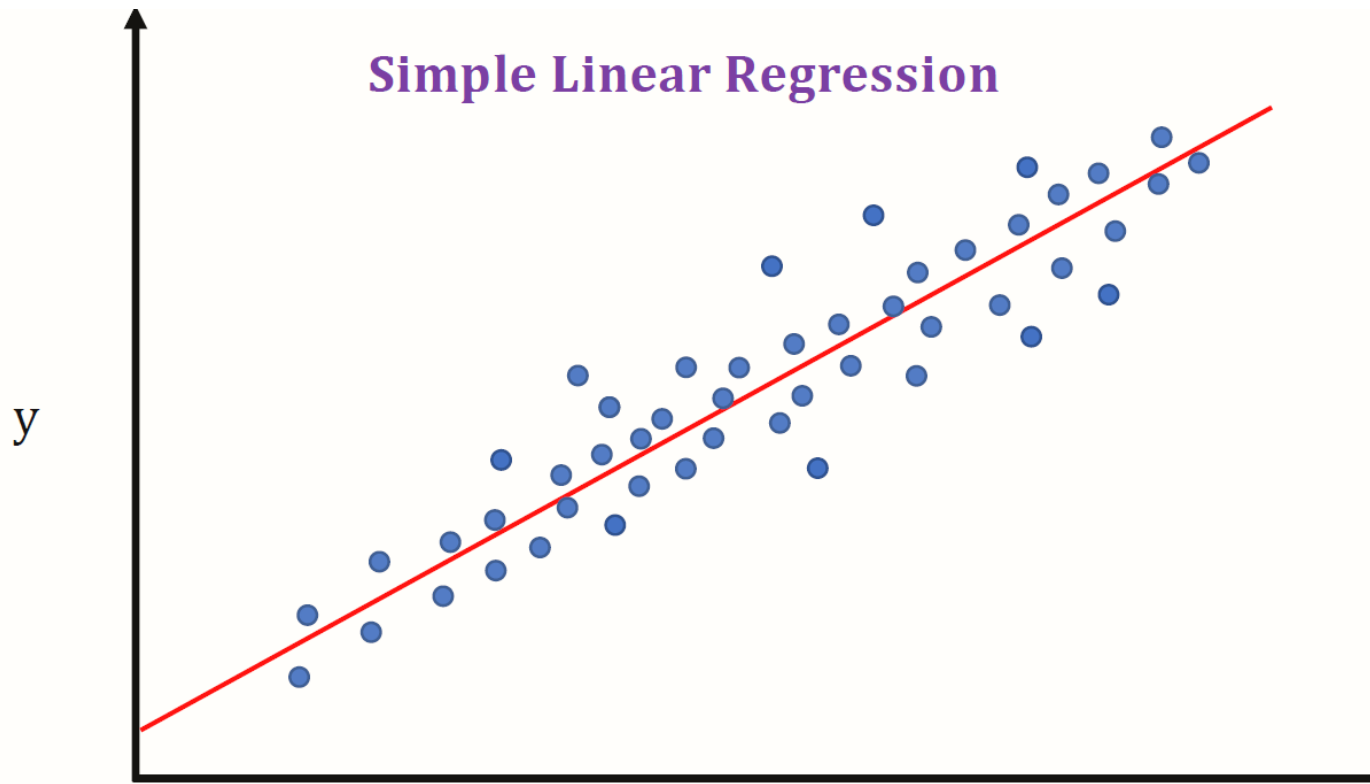
Classification

- Logistic Regression
- Kmean

Different ML algorithms



Linear Regression and Linear Classification



- [Linear Regression](#)
- [Linear Classifier](#)
 - SVM

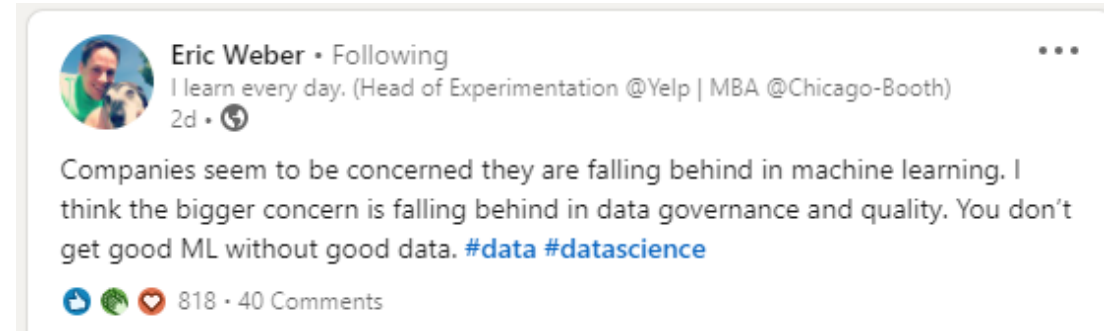
You may ignore Deep
Learning, but Linear
Regression!



Linear Regression vs Deep Learning

Follow Data Science influencers

- [Eric Weber](#)



Prior knowledge of statistics, probability theory, calculus and linear algebra is strongly recommended..



Linkedin/ Github/ Kaggle: Connections/ Recommendations

- <https://github.com/tanmoyie>
- Kaggle scoring
 - [IE:- Where to start Data Science as an Industrial Engineer](#)

Python or R?

The bottom of the slide features two horizontal blue bars. The first bar is a solid medium blue rectangle. The second bar is a slightly lighter blue rectangle that overlaps the first one from the right side, creating a layered effect.

Sources to learn Machine Learning

Book

- Practical Statistics for Data Scientist
- Data Science for Dummies
- ISLR/ ESL
- Machine Learning for Dummies

Online Courses

- Machine Learning A-Z on Udemy
- [Machine Learning for Everyone on DataCamp](#)
- Yes, I DO NOT recommend courses by Dr. Andrew NG for beginners in ML. Don't get me wrong. If you have a solid foundation of statistics, his courses will be super **helpful** for you. But, for beginner, NO.

[Popular blogs](#)


- <https://towardsdatascience.com/>
- machinelearningmastery.com

Interview questions/ Job circular

- [51 ML interview questions](#)
- [Job circular](#), [7/10](#)

Competitive intelligence about other applicants

Top applicants



You're in the top % of applicants based on your LinkedIn profile


Top skills

You have 7 out of 10 top skills among all other applicants

✓ Python (Programming Language)

✓ SQL

See how you rank



Chris and millions of other members use Premium

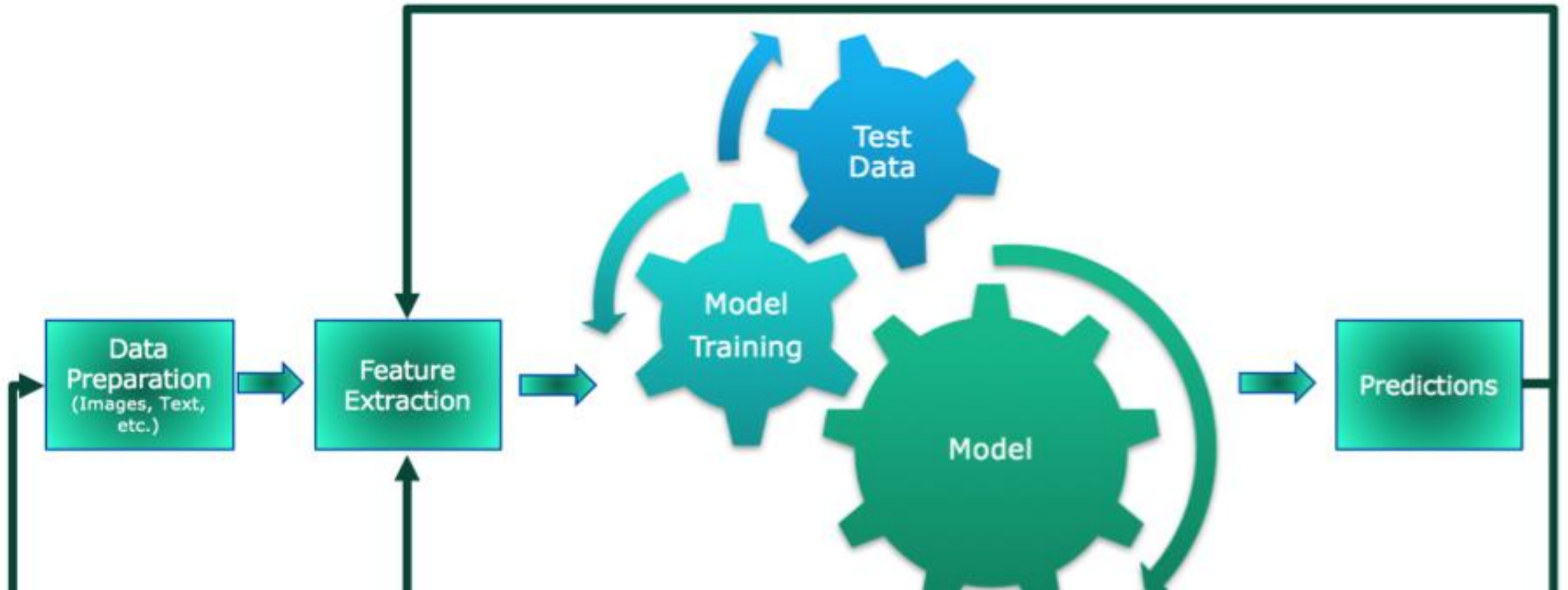
Reactivate Premium

The background of the slide is a complex, abstract network of glowing blue nodes and connecting lines, resembling a data network or a molecular structure. The nodes are small, bright blue spheres, and the lines are thin, glowing blue threads. The overall effect is a sense of dynamic connectivity and data flow.

Linear Regression project

Linear Regression implementation in Python

- https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/linear_model/plot_ols.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-linear-model-plot-ols-py



A Machine Learning pipeline

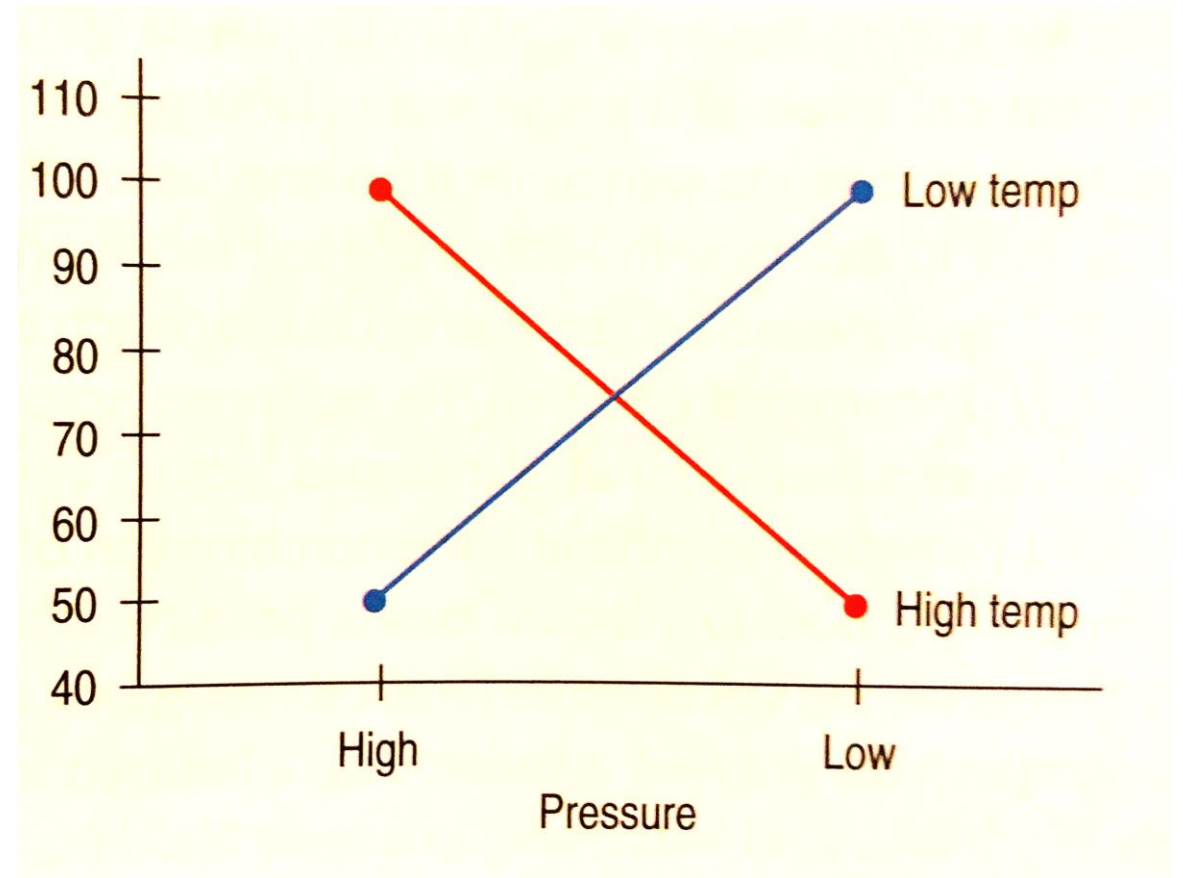
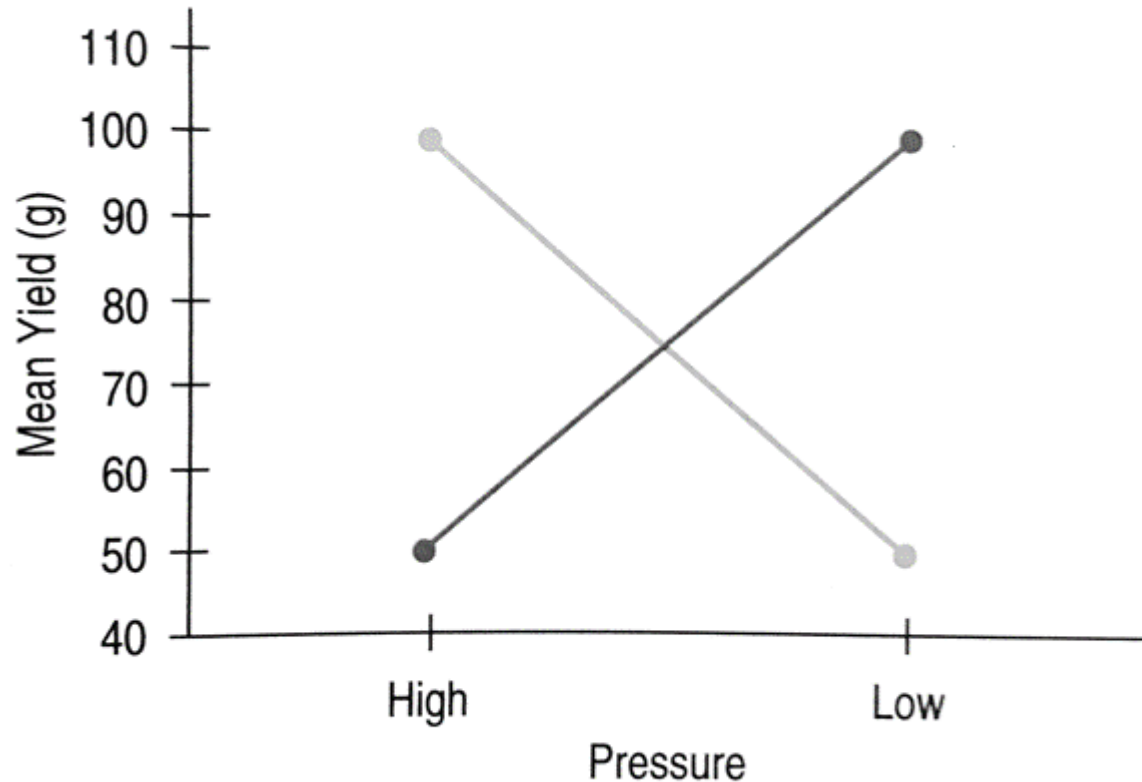
Google Search

[Image Source](#)

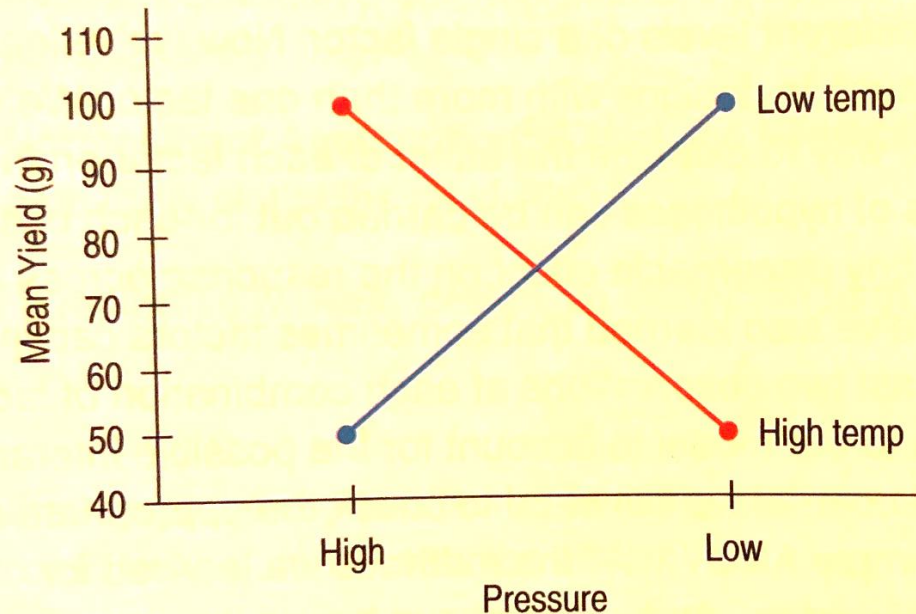
Kmean vs KNN

- **k-Means** Clustering is an unsupervised learning algorithm that is used for clustering
- **KNN** is a supervised learning algorithm used for classification

Why we need statistics in Machine Learning: an example



- **When the interaction effect is significant, don't interpret the main effects.** Main effects can be very misleading in the presence of interaction terms. Look at this interaction plot.



An interaction plot of *Yield* by *Temperature* and *Pressure*. The main effects are misleading. There is no (main) effect of *Pressure* because the average *Yield* at the two pressures is the same. That doesn't mean that *Pressure* has no effect on the *Yield*. In the presence of an interaction effect, be careful when interpreting the main effects.

Figure 29.12

The experiment was run at two temperatures and two pressure levels. High amounts of material were produced at high pressure with high temperature and at low pressure with low temperature. What's the effect of *Temperature*? Of *Pressure*? Both main effects are 0, but it would be silly (and wrong) to say that neither *Temperature* nor *Pressure* was important. The real story is in the interaction.

Any last question?