

PROFESSIONAL & CONTINUING EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

Data Flow in Supervised Learning



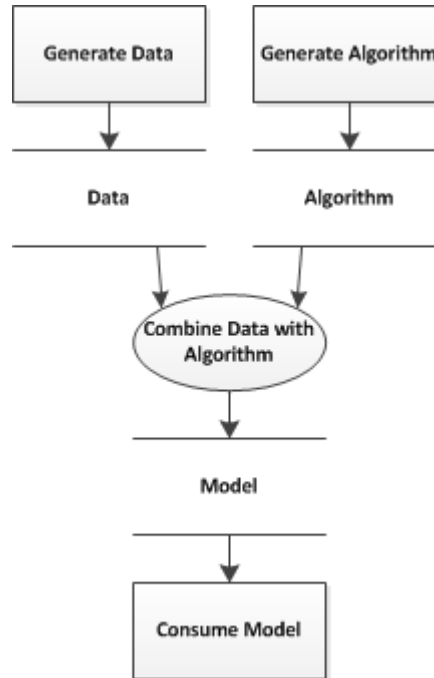
FROM DATA TO PREDICTIONS

> How do we get from data to predictions?

Data → ? → Predictions



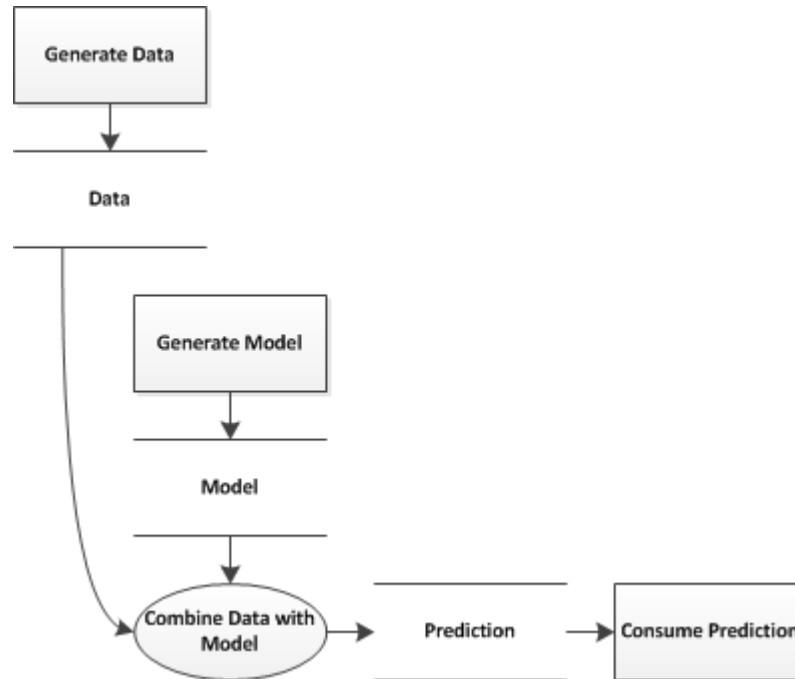
FROM DATA TO PREDICTIONS



Data + Algorithm → Model

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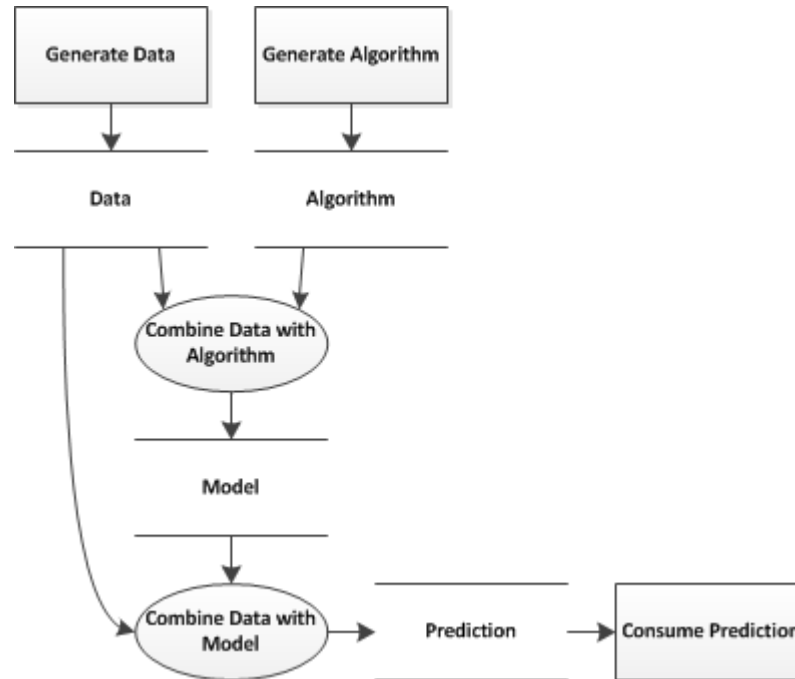
FROM DATA TO PREDICTIONS



Model + Data → Prediction

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FROM DATA TO PREDICTIONS



Data + Algorithm → Model
Model + Data → Prediction

W

FROM DATA TO PREDICTIONS

- > Pseudo Assignments (Derivations):
 - Data + Algorithm \rightarrow Model
 - Model + Data \rightarrow Prediction
- > Create Model from Algorithm and Data
 - Example Create Logistic Regression
 - > `model = LogisticRegression()`
 - > `model.fit(OldInputs, OldTarget)`
- > Predict from Model and Data
 - > `prediction = model.predict(NewInputs)`
 - > The prediction are for “new” target values

Data + Algorithm \rightarrow Model
Model + Data \rightarrow Prediction



FROM DATA TO PREDICTIONS

Some Algorithms for Supervised Learning

- > Classification

- Logistic Regression
- Neural Network
- Decision Tree
- Naïve Bayes

- > Regression

- Linear Regression
- Regression Trees
- Neural Network



DFD OF SUPERVISED LEARNING



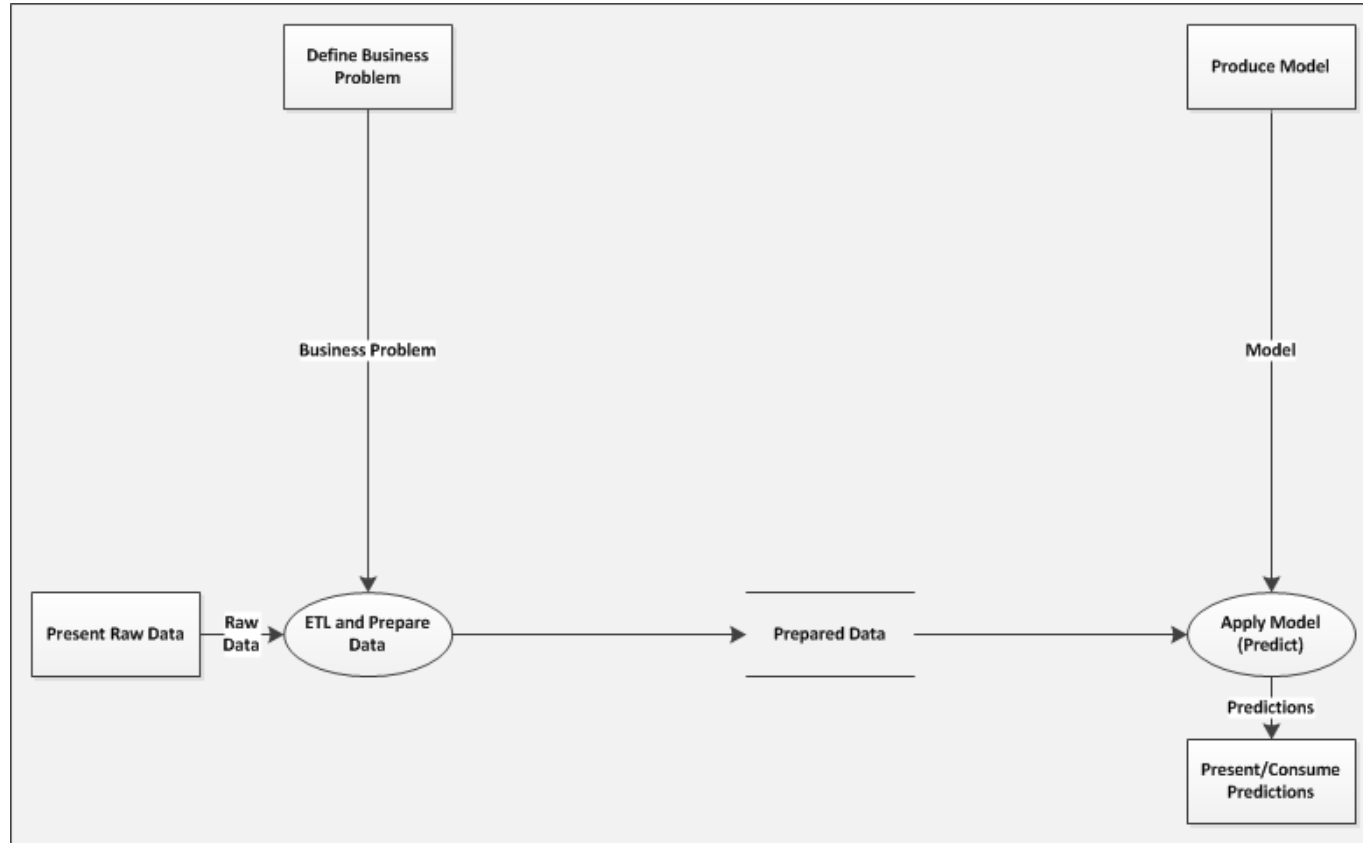
MODEL ACTS ON DATA



Model + Data → Prediction

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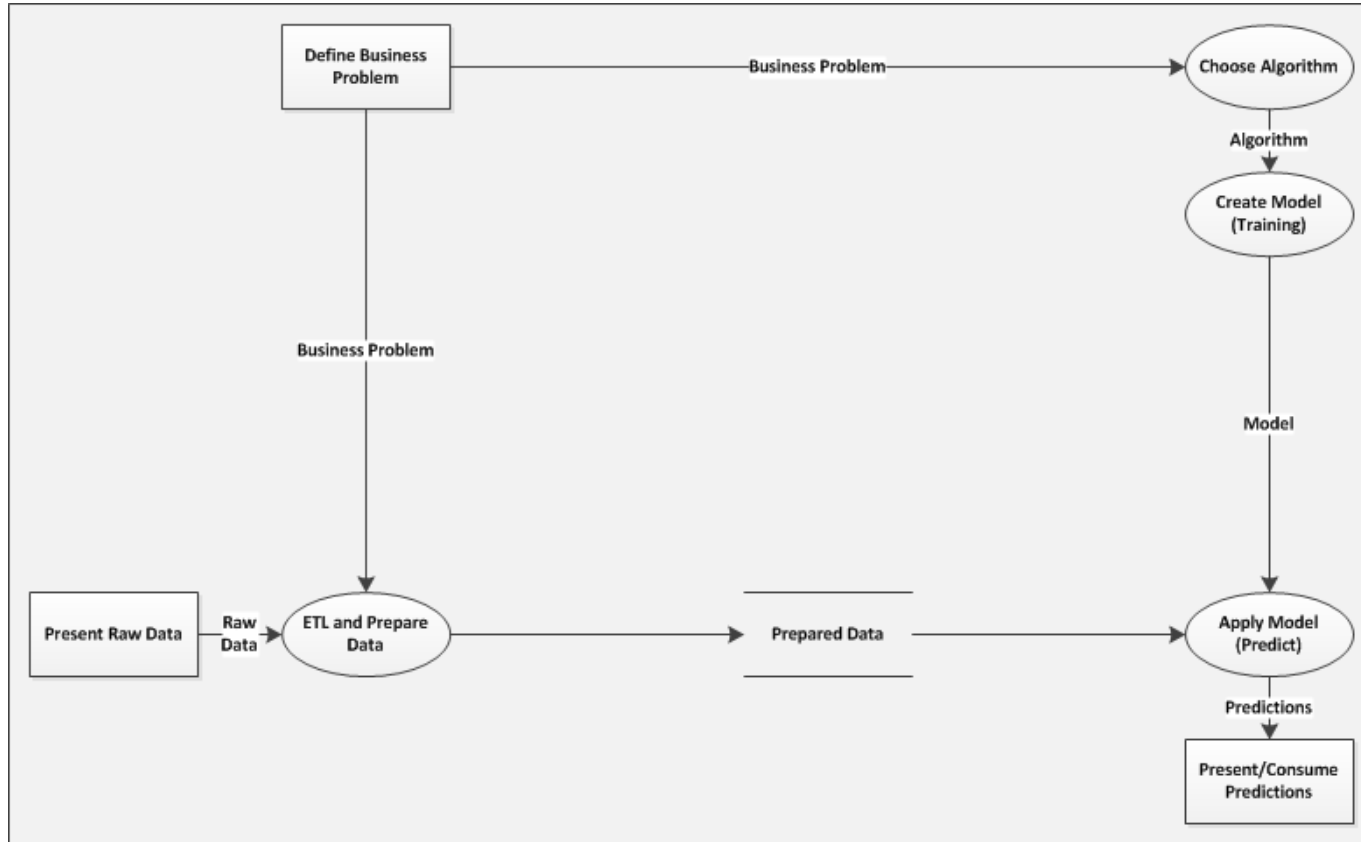
DATA ETL AND PREPARATION DRIVEN BY BUSINESS PROBLEM



Business Problem determines ETL and Data Prep



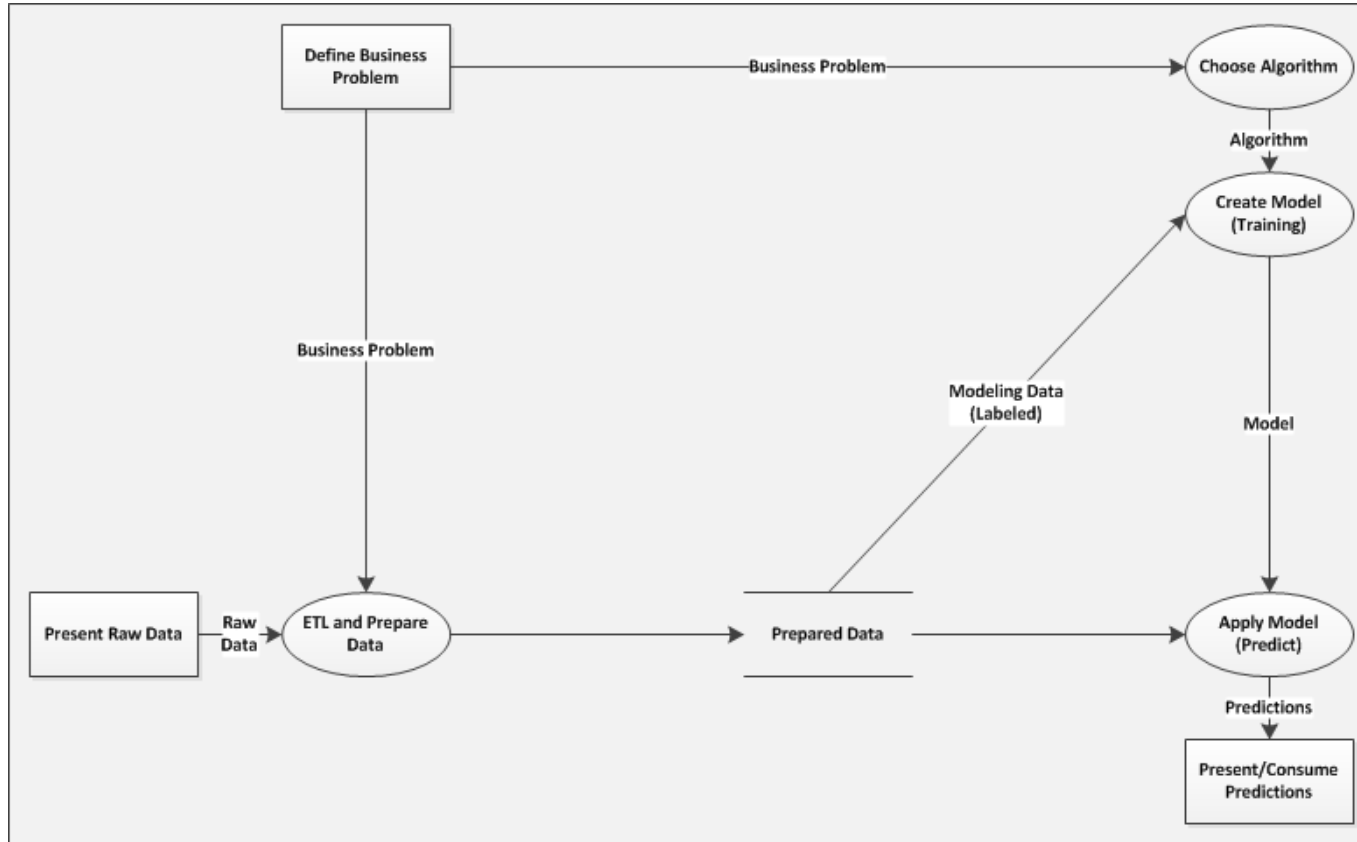
ALGORITHM CHOICE DRIVEN BY BUSINESS PROBLEM



Business Problem determines the choice of Algorithm.



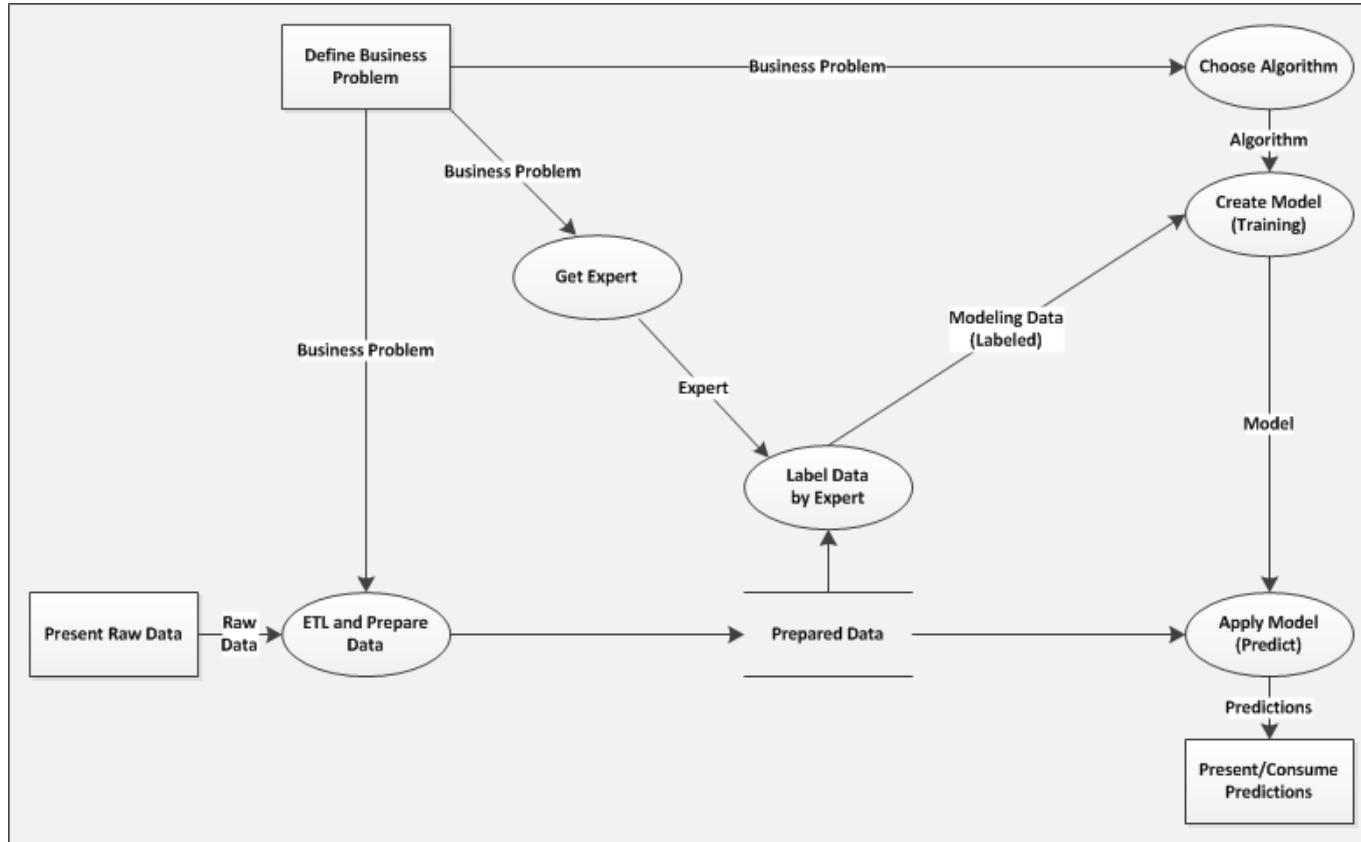
MODEL CREATION NEEDS DATA



Data + Algorithm → Model

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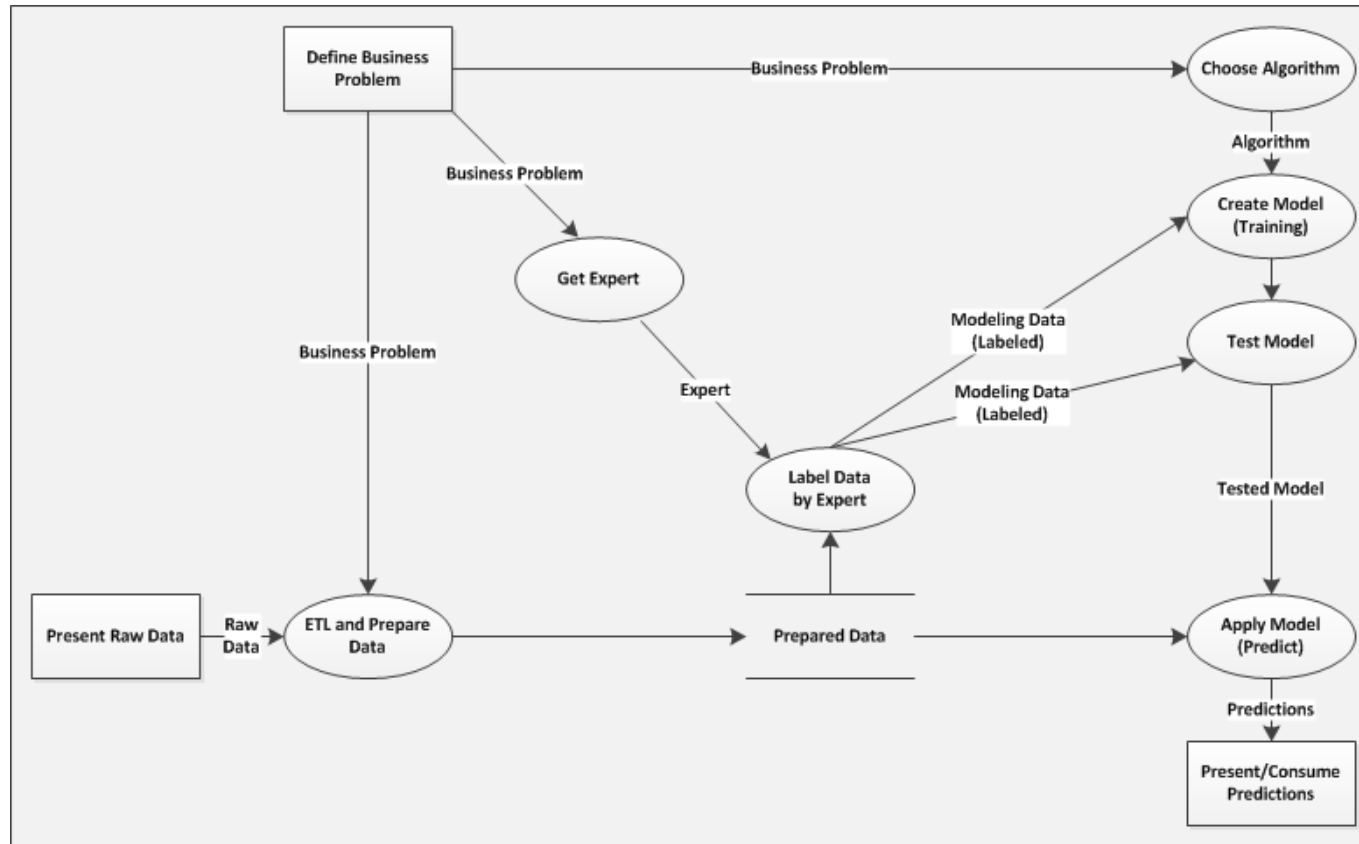
SUPERVISED TRAINING NEEDS DATA LABELED WITH OUTCOMES



Supervised Learning requires expert labeling of data.



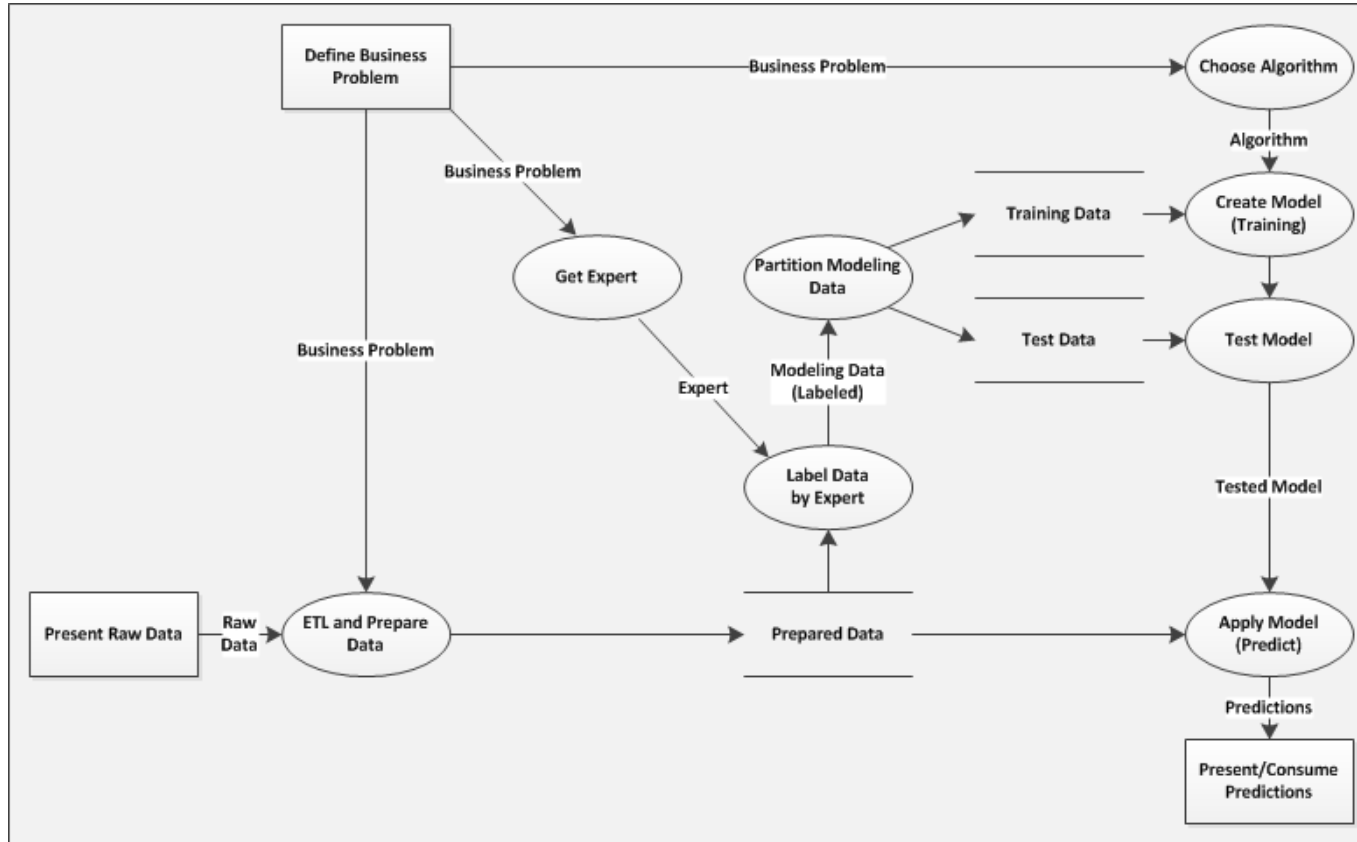
MODELS NEED TO BE TESTED



Do not trust predictions from an un-tested model!



TRAINING & TESTING OF MODEL USE DIFFERENT DATA



Do not test a model using training data!

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REVIEW

- > A model or hypothesis is (best response)
 - a combination of test data and training data
 - a predictor based on data and algorithm
 - a falsification of a theory
 - a verified theory as long as the model was not falsified
- > A model applied to new data leads to a (best response)
 - prediction
 - falsification / verification
 - hypothesis
 - errors



REVIEW, CONT.

- > A model applied to test data leads to a (best response)
 - prediction
 - falsification / verification
 - hypothesis
 - errors
- > A hypothesis that cannot be tested
 - is a law if the data are consistent
 - is an untested hypothesis
 - is not a hypothesis
 - is a theory

