# Data Science Toolbox: NumPy, Pandas, Scikit-learn

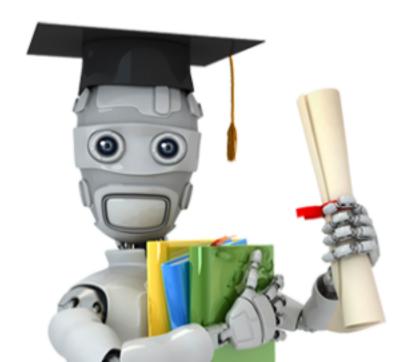
#### About

- Machine Leaning overview
- Data Science & Big Data
- Algorithms and tools
- Skills and Courses
- Questions

# Machine Learning

# Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed

Arthur Samuel, 1959



# Supervised learning

"Right answers" do exist

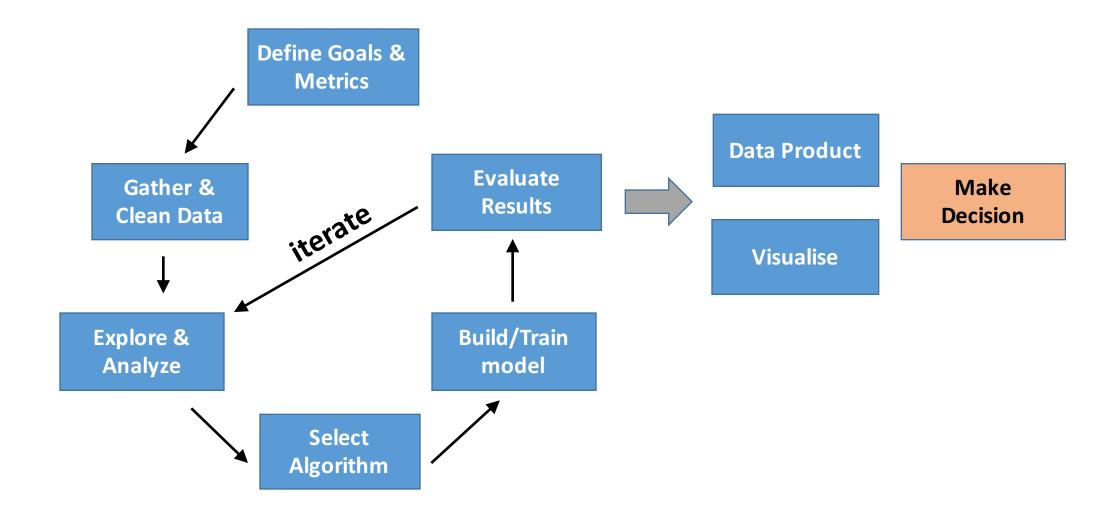
- Spam detectors
- Weather prediction
- Game outcomes
- Medical diagnosis
- Insurance
- Object detection
- Speech recognition

# Unsupervised learning

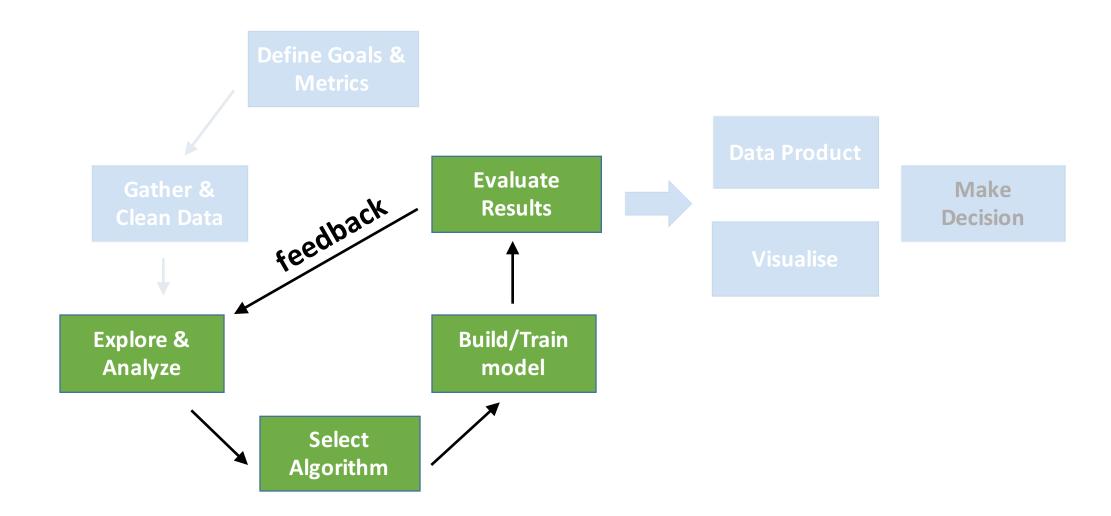
There are no right answers! Much harder

- Find some structure in given data
- Cluster data into groups
- Playing games

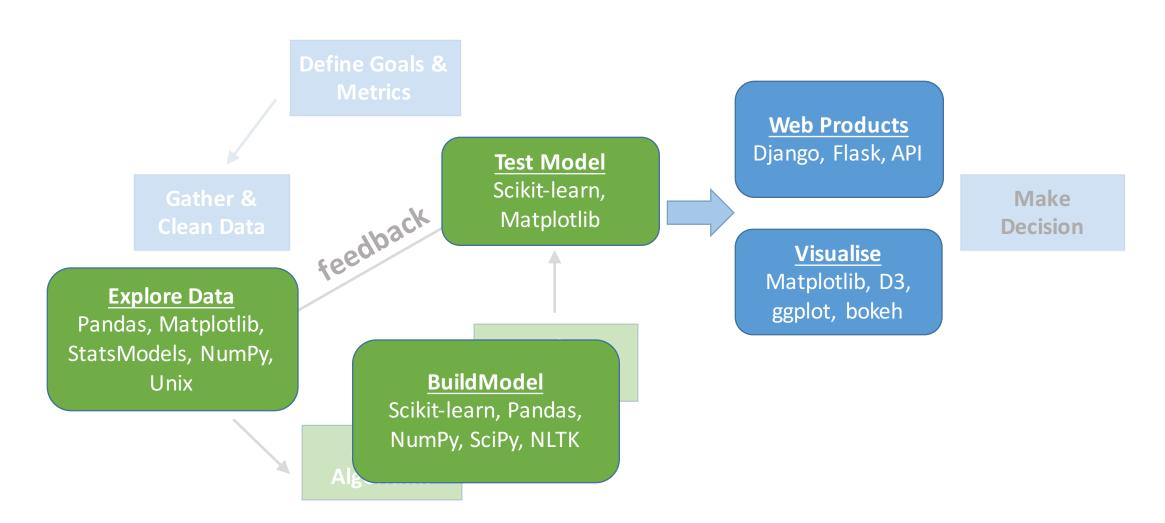
#### Data Science Flow



# Machine Learning part



# Popular tools for the tasks



# SciPy stack



NumPy
Base
N-dimensional
array package



SciPy library
Fundamental
library for scientific
computing



Matplotlib
Comprehensive 2D
Plotting



IPython
Enhanced
Interactive Console



Sympy Symbolic mathematics



pandasData structures & analysis

## Example: Titanic passengers

```
survival
            (0 = No; 1 = Yes)
            Passenger Class (1 = 1st; 2 = 2nd; 3 = 3rd)
pclass
name
sex
age
sibsp
            Number of Siblings/Spouses Aboard
            Number of Parents/Children Aboard
parch
ticket
            Ticket Number
fare
cabin
            Port of Embarkation
embarked
            (C = Cherbourg; Q = Queenstown; S = Southampton)
```

#### Toolkit

pip install numpy scikit-learn pandas matplotlib pip install "ipython[notebook]"

OR

Use **Anaconda** distribution

#### **Machine Learning**



what society thinks I



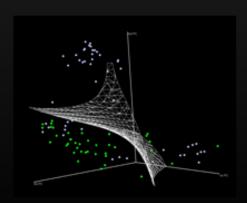
what my friends think I do



what my parents think

$$\begin{split} L_p &= \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 - \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i y_i (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{w} + b) + \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i \\ \alpha_i &\geq 0, \forall i \\ \mathbf{w} &= \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i, \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \\ &\nabla \hat{g}(\theta_t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla \ell(x_i, y_i; \theta_t) + \nabla r(\theta_t). \\ &\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \eta_t \nabla \ell(x_{i(t)}, y_{i(t)}; \theta_t) - \eta_t \cdot \nabla r(\theta_t) \\ &\mathbb{E}_{i(t)}[\ell(x_{i(t)}, y_{i(t)}; \theta_t)] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i} \ell(x_i, y_i; \theta_t). \end{split}$$

what other programmers think I do



what I think I do

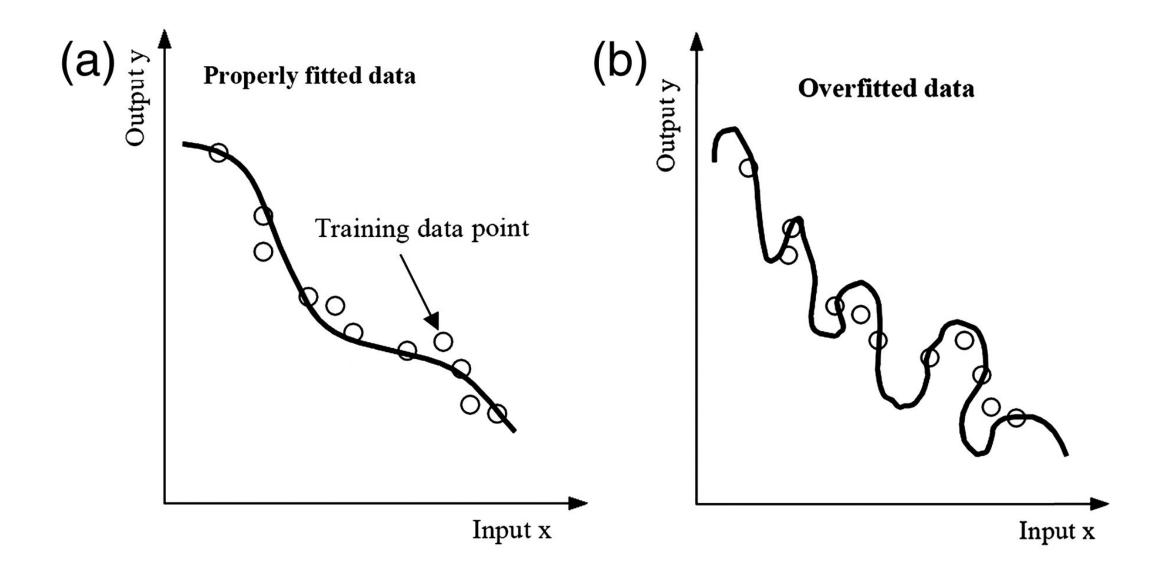
>>> from sklearn import svm

what I really do

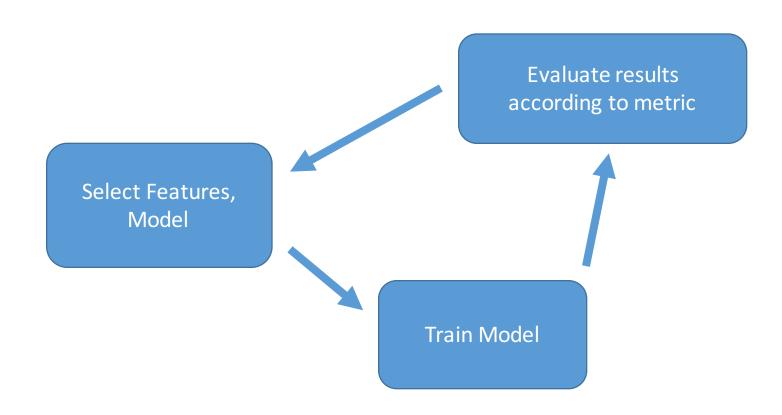
# Let's dive into Jupyter notebooks: they are **awesome!**

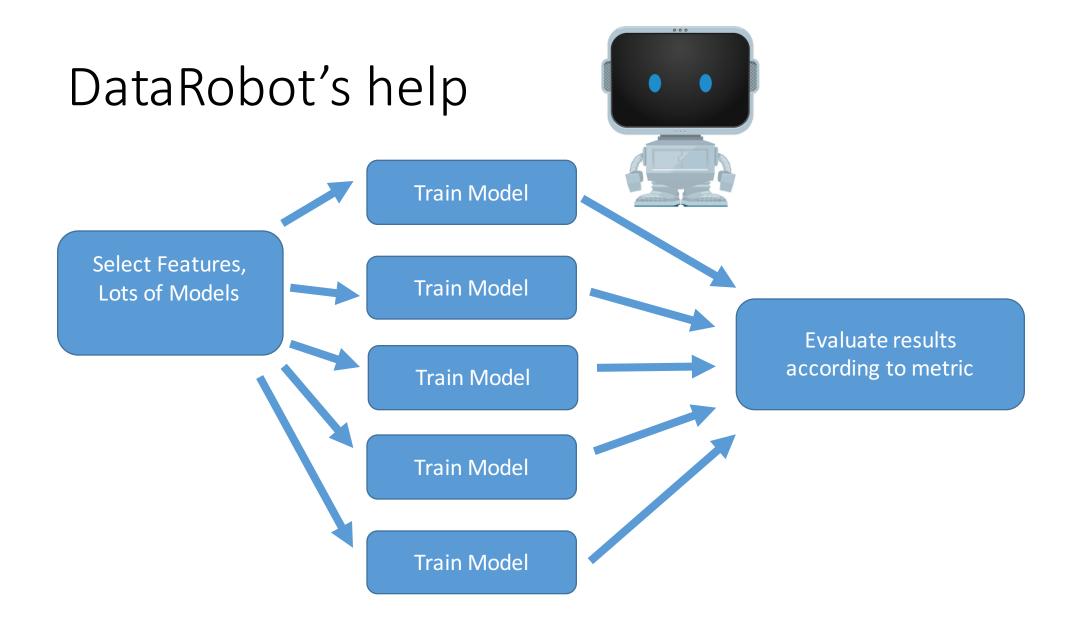
https://github.com/tymofij/datascience-pandas-talk-pycon-pl

#### Do not overdo it.



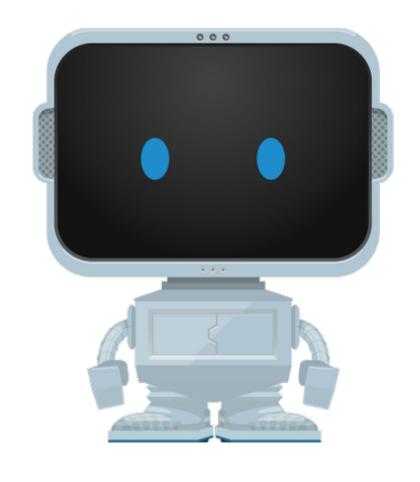
# A day in datascientist's life





# DataRobot is hiring!

- Software Engineers
- Data Scientists
- DevOps
- Boston and Kyiv offices



http://www.datarobot.com/careers/

#### Selected Books

 <u>Learning From Data</u> small, good for beginners and has an <u>online course</u>

- Machine Learning: A Probabilistic Perspective larger and still current and very popular
- The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction
  - a lot of theory, has <u>free PDF edition</u>

### Selected Machine Learning resources

- Machine Learning by Andy Ng (Coursera)
- Intro to Machine Learning by Sebastian Thrun (Udacity)
- dataquest.io
- Kaggle competitions and tutorials

# Thanks! Questions?

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