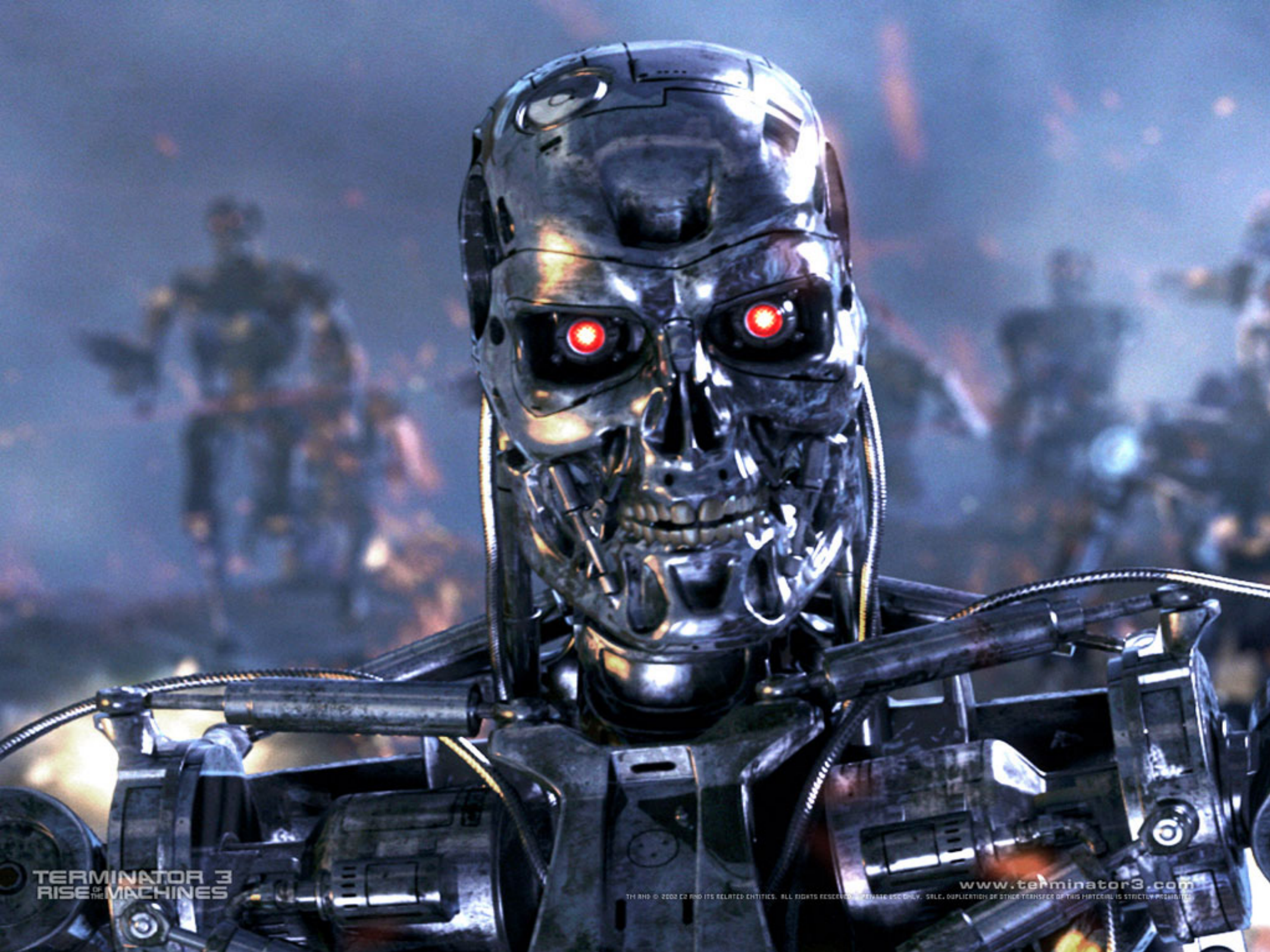
A Snake Learns

Machine Learning and Python

Igor Guerrero
@igorgue

What's Machine Learning?



*"A branch of **artificial intelligence**, is a scientific discipline concerned with the design and development of **algorithms** that allow **computers** to evolve behaviors based on empirical **data**, such as from **sensor** data or **databases"**.*

*- **Wikipedia** (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_Learning)*

Cool Story, Bro!

Machine Learning is more than just ***algorithms****!*

Machine Learning in real life

Data Input

Algorithms

Data Output

Runtime

Big Data is Big

{name: “mongo”, type:“DB”}

*I'm **not** telling you to switch database...*

*If your current **relational database** doesn't cut it for **ML** there are alternatives!*

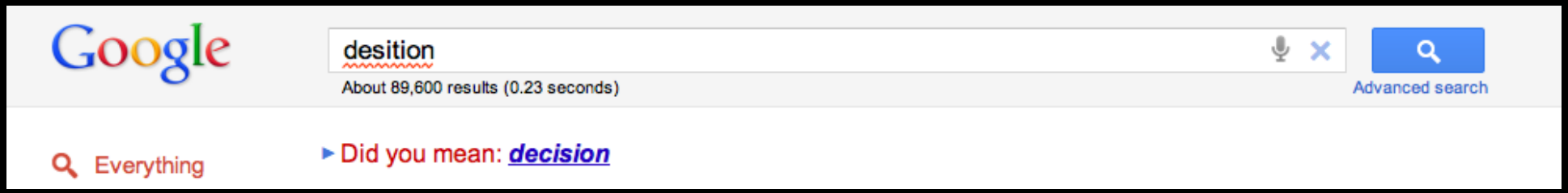
*And **really** good ones!*

http://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/
(let them run your stuff, based on Hadoop)

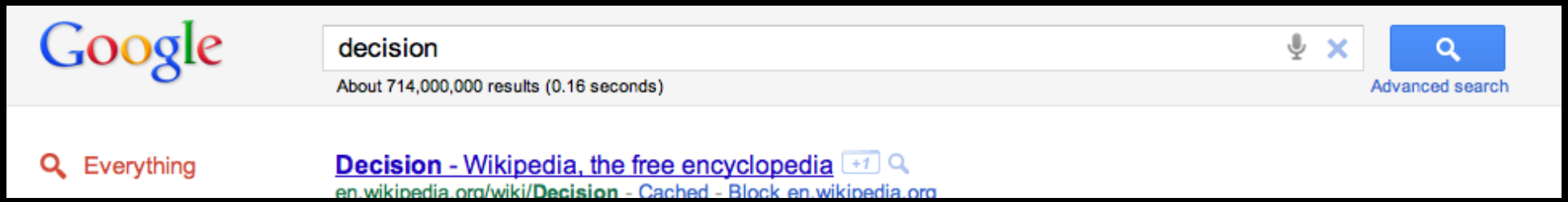
Brute-force "learning"

*Data is the **algorithm***

Silly **Google** practices this!



89,600 < **714,000,000**



Brute-forcing their spell checker...

Not so genius now right?

http://code.google.com/apis/predict/

The Netflix Challenge winner was a collection of results generated by multiple algorithms:

http://www.netflixprize.com/leaderboard

NLP

Natural Language Processing, I knew grammar was useful.

*A field of **computer science** and **linguistics** concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages*

Guess the first word!

dataisbig

Word?(d) + ataisbig
Word?(da) + taisbig
Word?(dat) + aisbig
Word?(data) + isbig
(repeat procedure with the rest)

This is known as **word segmentation** very useful in foreign languages search!

Word?(word) = #Google hits / ~#pages of the web

It works, I promise!

http://ngrams.googlelabs.com/datasets

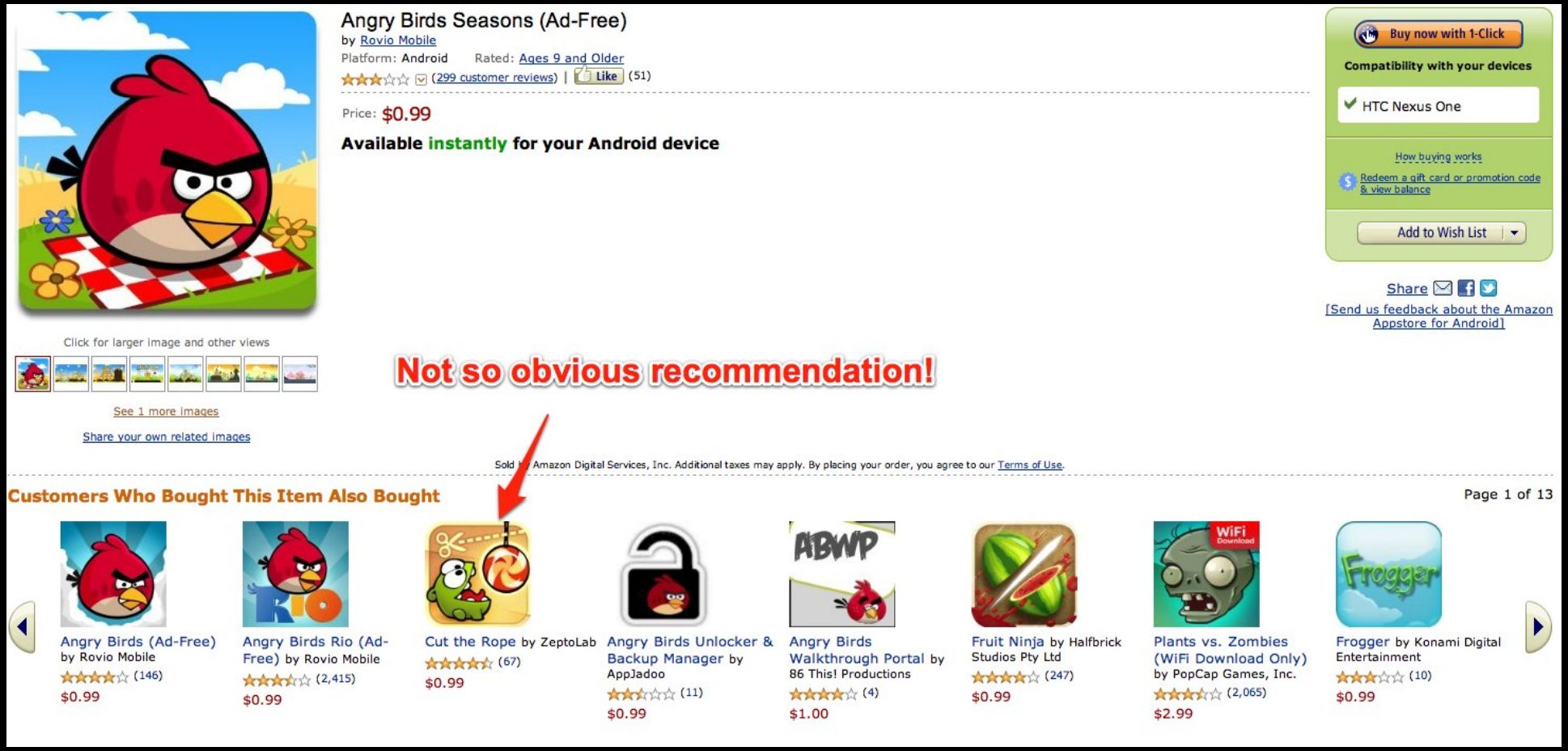
Google ngram database from scans from Google Books.

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python

# This represents the amount of search results we get for this words
# The word in this case will be dataisbig
DATA_IS_BIG = {
    'd': 1000,
    'da': 1100,
    'dat': 1000,
    'data': 100000, # Winner!!!
    'datai': 100,
    'datais': 4000,
    'dataisb': 2000,
    'dataisbi': 3000,
    'dataisbig': 3000
}

def guess_the_word(phrase):
    """
    Take a guess on the word in a big string

    >>> guess_the_word("dataisbig")
    'data'
    """
    winner = phrase[0]

    for i in range(1, len(phrase)):
        if DATA_IS_BIG[winner] < DATA_IS_BIG[phrase[0:i]]:
            winner = phrase[0:i]

    return winner

if __name__ == '__main__':
    import doctest
    doctest.testmod()
```

Recommendations

Based on your viewing history you might like "Snakes on a Plane"...

Amazon loves these

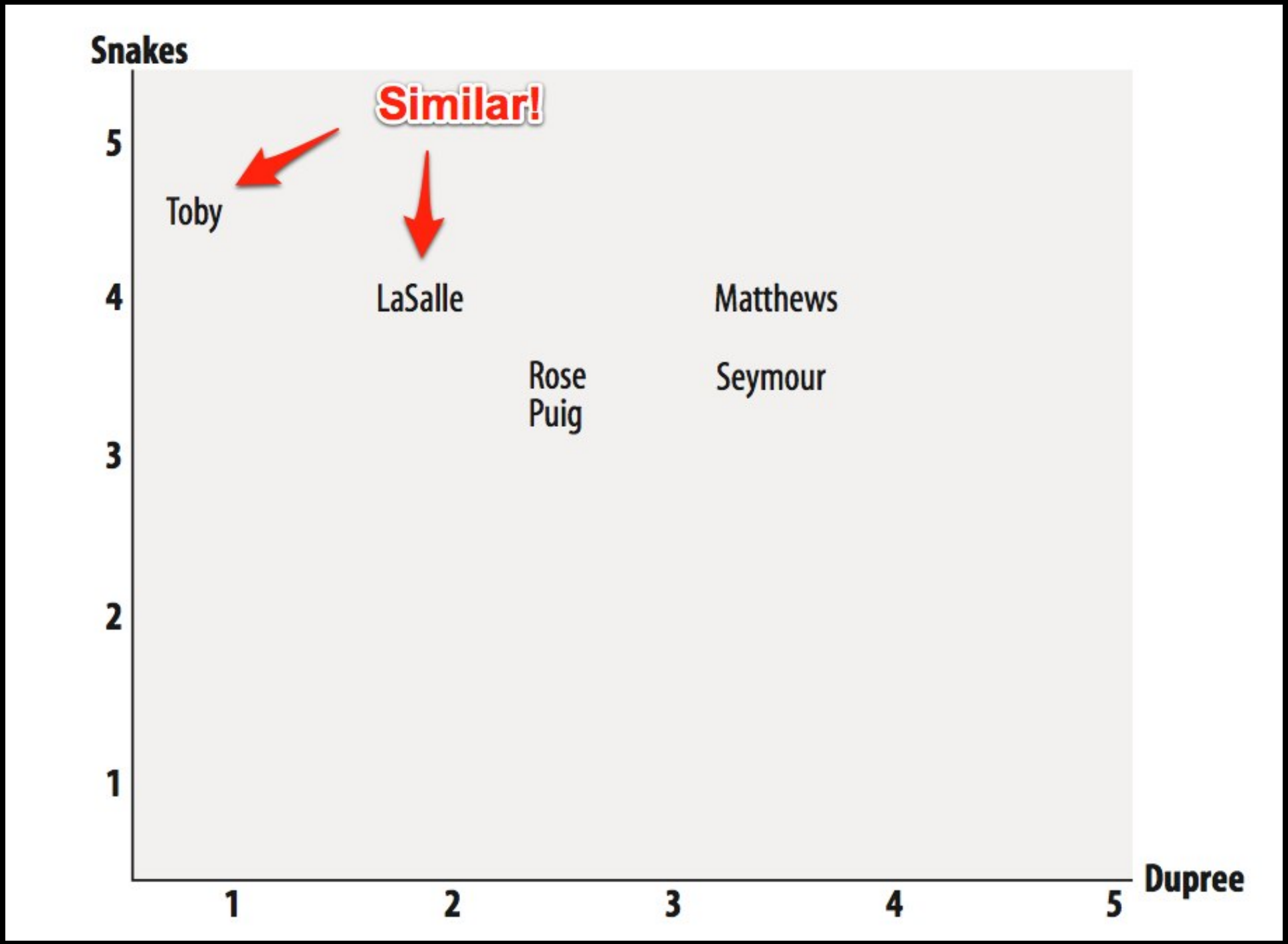


```python
from math import sqrt

# A dictionary of movie critics and their ratings of a small # set of movies
critics = {'Claudia Puig': {'Just My Luck': 3.0,
                            'Snakes on a Plane': 3.5,
                            'Superman Returns': 4.0,
                            'The Night Listener': 4.5,
                            'You, Me and Dupree': 2.5},
           'Gene Seymour': {'Just My Luck': 1.5,
                            'Lady in the Water': 3.0,
                            'Snakes on a Plane': 3.5,
                            'Superman Returns': 5.0,
                            'The Night Listener': 3.0,
                            'You, Me and Dupree': 3.5},
           'Jack Matthews': {'Lady in the Water': 3.0,
                             'Snakes on a Plane': 4.0,
                             'Superman Returns': 5.0,
                             'The Night Listener': 3.0,
                             'You, Me and Dupree': 3.5},
           'Lisa Rose': {'Just My Luck': 3.0,
                         'Lady in the Water': 2.5,
                         'Snakes on a Plane': 3.5,
                         'Superman Returns': 3.5,
                         'The Night Listener': 3.0,
                         'You, Me and Dupree': 2.5},
           'Michael Phillips': {'Lady in the Water': 2.5,
                                'Snakes on a Plane': 3.0,
                                'Superman Returns': 3.5,
                                'The Night Listener': 4.0},
           'Mick LaSalle': {'Just My Luck': 2.0,
                            'Lady in the Water': 3.0,
                            'Snakes on a Plane': 4.0,
                            'Superman Returns': 3.0,
                            'The Night Listener': 3.0,
                            'You, Me and Dupree': 2.0},
           'Toby': {'Snakes on a Plane': 4.5,
                    'Superman Returns': 4.0,
                    'You, Me and Dupree': 1.0}}
```

Euclidean Distance Algorithm

$$d(p,q) = (p_1 - q_1)^2 + (p_2 - q_2)^2$$

```
# Returns a distance-based similarity score for person1 and person2
def sim_distance(prefs, person1, person2):
    # Get the list of shared_items
    si = {}

    for item in prefs[person1]:
        if item in prefs[person2]:
            si[item] = 1

    # If they have no ratings in common, return 0
    if len(si) == 0: return 0

    # Add up the squares of all the differences
    sum_of_squares = sum([pow(prefs[person1][item] - prefs[person2][item], 2)
                          for item in prefs[person1] if item in prefs[person2]])

    return 1 / (1 + sum_of_squares)
```


Snakes
Similar!
5
4
3
2
1
Toby
LaSalle
Matthews
Rose
Puig
Seymour
1
2
3
4
5
Dupree

```
'Mick LaSalle': {'Just My Luck': 2.0,
                 'Lady in the Water': 3.0,
                 'Snakes on a Plane': 4.0,
                 'Superman Returns': 3.0,
                 'The Night Listener': 3.0,
                 'You, Me and Dupree': 2.0},
'Toby': {'Snakes on a Plane': 4.5,
         'Superman Returns': 4.0,
         'You, Me and Dupree': 1.0}}
```

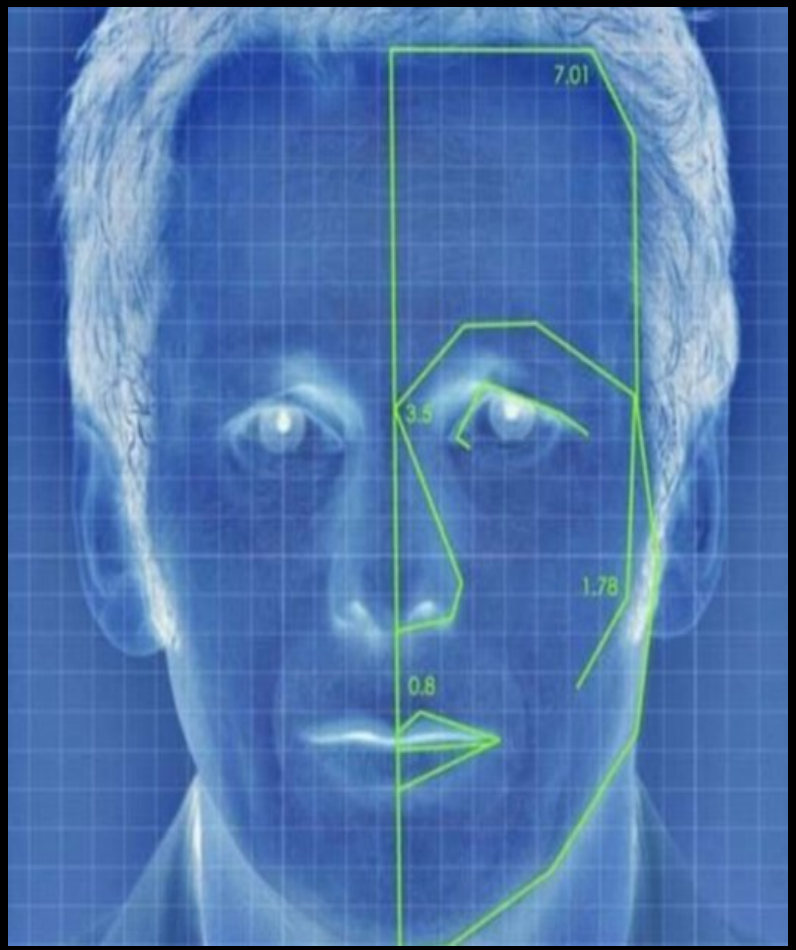
Toby might enjoy "Lady in the Water" and "The Night Listener".

And he'd hate "Just My Luck"...

Classification

"Dividing" data sets

Great for face recognition!



Facebook implemented it!

http://face.com offers a Free API!

Support Vector Machines

The calculation the line that divide objects is done via **SVM.**

http://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/

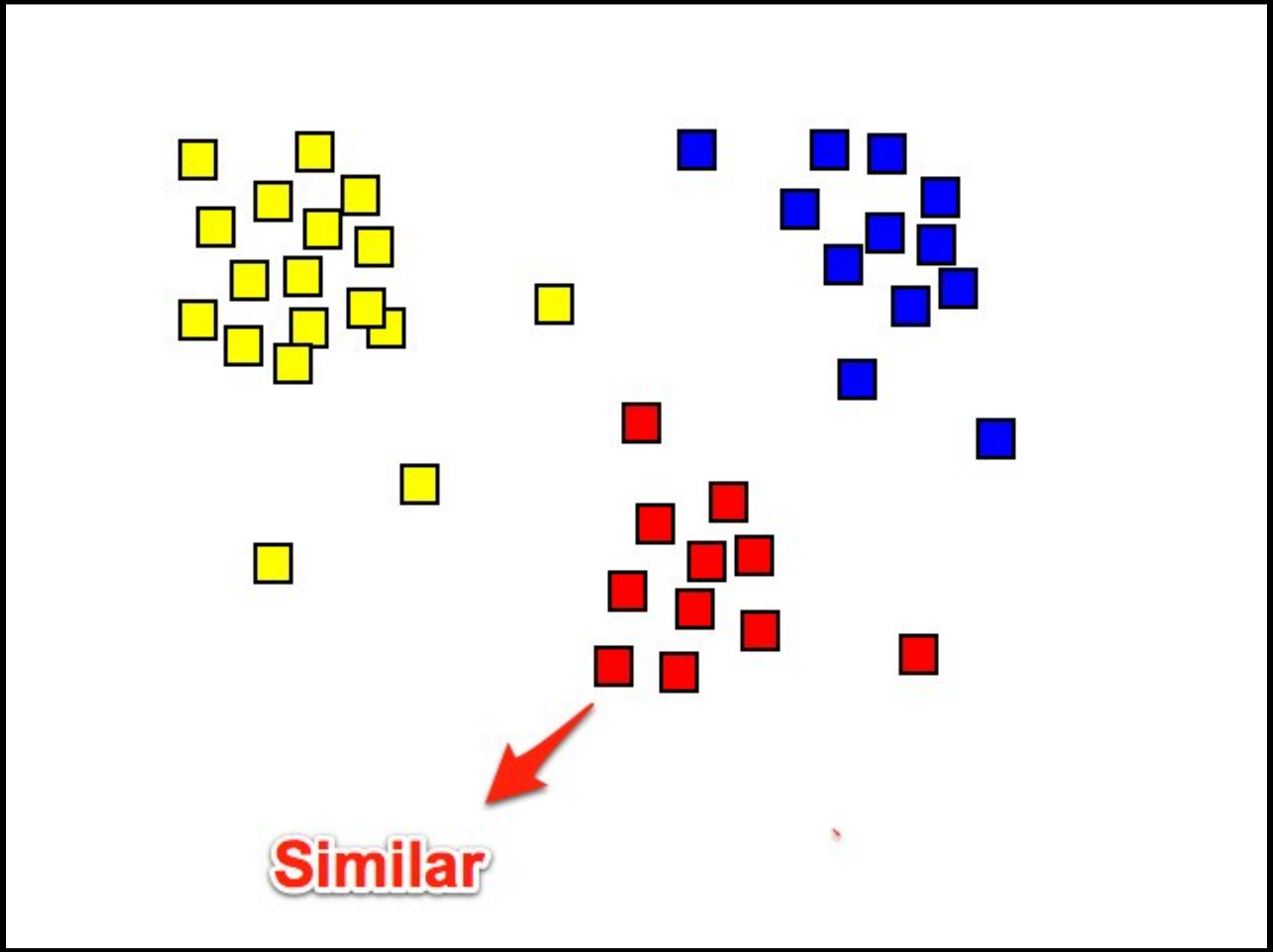
Clustering

"Similarities" between different sets

This is how compression algorithms work

1. **AAAA AAA AA AAAAAA**
2. **BB BBBBB BBB BBBBBB**
3. **CCC CCCC CCCC CCC**

Use Euclidean Distance to know what elements are similar!


Similar

Resources

- Programming Collective Intelligence: http://oreilly.com/catalog/9780596529321
- Hadoop tutorial: http://developer.yahoo.com/hadoop/tutorial/
- R Programming language: http://www.r-project.org/
- My favorite Machine Learning community members:
  - Ilya Grigorik (Google): http://www.igvita.com/
  - Jonathan Harris (We Feel Fine): http://www.wefeelfine.org/
- Contact me: http://igorgue.com