BC COMS 1016: Intro to Comp Thinking & Data Science

Lecture 25 Classification I



Announcements



- Homework 10 Classification
 - Due Monday 05/02
- Project 3:
 - Due Monday 05/02
- No lab this week
- Project 2:
 - Great results!
 - Mean: 31.22, max 34
 - STD DEV: 2.86
- Course Evaluations:
 - Released Monday, due two weeks after
- Thursday's content: choose your own adventure

Final Project



- Explore a real world dataset from multiple tables
 - Choose from 8 datasets
- Ask 2 questions that the dataset can help answer
 - Hypothesis Testing
 - Prediction
- Use methods covered in in the class to answer these questions



We will provide:

 An overview and description of the dataset
 A preview section with code to read in all the datasets relevant to your specific project

3. A Research Report section which contains the outline for the content of your final project.



1. Introduction:

250-300 word background

- 2. Hypothesis Testing and Prediction Questions State the questions and how you plan to answer them
- 3. Exploratory Data Analysis
 - 1. Visualize!
- 4. Hypothesis Testing
- 5. Prediction
- 6. Conclusion



- 1. Introduction:
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The earlier you submit the proposal the better so we can give you more feedback

Classification

Machine Learning Algorithm



- A mathematical model
- calculated based on sample data ("training data")
- that makes predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to perform the task

Classifiers

Nearest Neighbor Classification

Pythagoras' Formula





Distance Between Two Points



• Two attributes x and y:

$$D = \sqrt{((x_0 - x_1)^2 + (y_0 - y_1)^2)}$$

• Three attributes x, y, and z:

•
$$D = \sqrt{((x_0 - x_1)^2 + (y_0 - y_1)^2 + (z_0 - z_1)^2)}$$

Nearest Neighbors Classification







- 1. Find the distance between the example and each example in the training set
- 2. Augment the training data table with a column containing all the distances
- 3. Sort the augmented table in increasing order of the distances
- 4. Take the top *k* rows of the sorted table

Evaluation

Training a Classifier







The accuracy of a classifier on a labeled data set is the proportion of examples that are labeled correctly

Need to compare classifier predictions to true labels

If the labeled data set is sampled at random from a population, then we can infer accuracy on that population

