Python Tools for Machine Learning
Motivation

• Machine learning involves working with data – analyzing, manipulating, transforming, ...

• More often than not, it’s numeric or has a natural numeric representation

• Natural language text is an exception, but this too can have a numeric representation

• A common data model is as a N-dimensional matrix or tensor

• These are supported in Python via libraries
Motivation

• Python is a great language, but slow compared to Java, C, and many others
• Python packages are available to represent, manipulate and visualize matrices
• We’ll briefly review numpy and scipy
  – Needed to create or access datasets for ML training, evaluation and results
• And touch on pandas (data analysis and manipulation) and matplotlib (visualization)
What is Numpy?

• NumPy supports features needed for ML
  – Typed N-dimensional arrays (matrices/tensors)
  – Fast numerical computations (matrix math)
  – High-level math functions

• Python does numerical computations slowly and lacks an efficient matrix representation

• 1000 x 1000 matrix multiply
  – Python triple loop takes > 10 minutes!
  – Numpy takes ~0.03 seconds
NumPy Arrays Can Represent ...

Structured lists of numbers

- Vectors
- Matrices
- Images
- Tensors
- Convolutional Neural Networks

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
p_x \\
p_y \\
p_z
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
\vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
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NumPy Arrays, Basic Properties

```python
>>> import numpy as np
>>> a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]],dtype=np.float32)
>>> print(a.ndim, a.shape, a.dtype)
2 (2, 3)  float32
```

**Arrays:**
1. Can have any number of dimensions, including zero (a scalar)
2. Are **typed**: np.uint8, np.int64, np.float32, np.float64
3. Are **dense**: each element of array exists and has the same type
NumPy Array Indexing, Slicing

a[0,0]  # top-left element
a[0,-1]  # first row, last column
a[0,:]   # first row, all columns
a[:,0]   # first column, all rows
a[0:2,0:2]  # 1st 2 rows, 1st 2 columns

Notes:

- Zero-indexing
- Multi-dimensional indices are comma-separated
- Python notation for slicing
SciPy

• SciPy builds on the NumPy array object
• Adds additional mathematical functions and sparse arrays
• **Sparse array**: one where most elements = 0
• An efficient representation only implicitly encodes the non-zero values
• Access to a missing element returns 0
SciPy sparse array use case

• NumPy and SciPy arrays are numeric
• We can represent a document’s content by a vector of features
• Each feature is a possible word (aka term)
• A feature’s value might be any of:
  – **TF** term frequency: the number of times a term occurs in the document;
  – **TF-IDF** term frequency normalized by IDF (inverse document frequency) to favor uncommon words
  – and may be normalized by document length as well
SciPy sparse array use case

• Only model 50k most frequent words found in a document collection, ignoring others
• Assign each unique word an index (e.g., dog:137)
  – Build python dict \( w \) from vocabulary, so \( w[\text{\textquoteleft} \text{dog} \text{\textquoteright}] = 137 \)
• The sentence “the dog chased the cat”
  – Would be a \textit{numPy vector} of length 50,000
  – Or a \textit{sciPy sparse vector} of length 4
• An 800-word news article may only have 100 unique words; \textbf{The Hobbit} has about 8,000
More on SciPy

See the SciPy tutorial Web pages

SciPy Tutorial

- Introduction
- Basic functions
- Special functions (scipy.special)
- Integration (scipy.integrate)
- Optimization (scipy.optimize)
- Interpolation (scipy.interpolate)
- Fourier Transforms (scipy.fft)
- Signal Processing (scipy.signal)
- Linear Algebra (scipy.linalg)
- Sparse eigenvalue problems with ARPACK
- Compressed Sparse Graph Routines (scipy.sparse.csgraph)
- Spatial data structures and algorithms (scipy.spatial)
- Statistics (scipy.stats)
- Multidimensional image processing (scipy.ndimage)
- File IO (scipy.io)