

# CS 260: Foundations of Data Science

Prof. Sara Mathieson

Fall 2023



**HVERFORD**  
COLLEGE

Write one midterm question  
or topic on your notecard

Will answer later in class today or on Piazza

- **Exam** due in class on Tuesday
  - Do not open the exam until you're ready to start
  - Time limit: **3 hours**
  - Resources: hand-written study sheet, calculator
  
- **First candidate talk on Monday!**
  - 4pm tea
  - 4:15pm talk (H109)

# Outline for November 16

- Midterm 2 Review
  - Entropy vs. classification error
  - PCA
  - Naïve Bayes
  - Central Limit Theorem
  - Logistic regression and cross entropy

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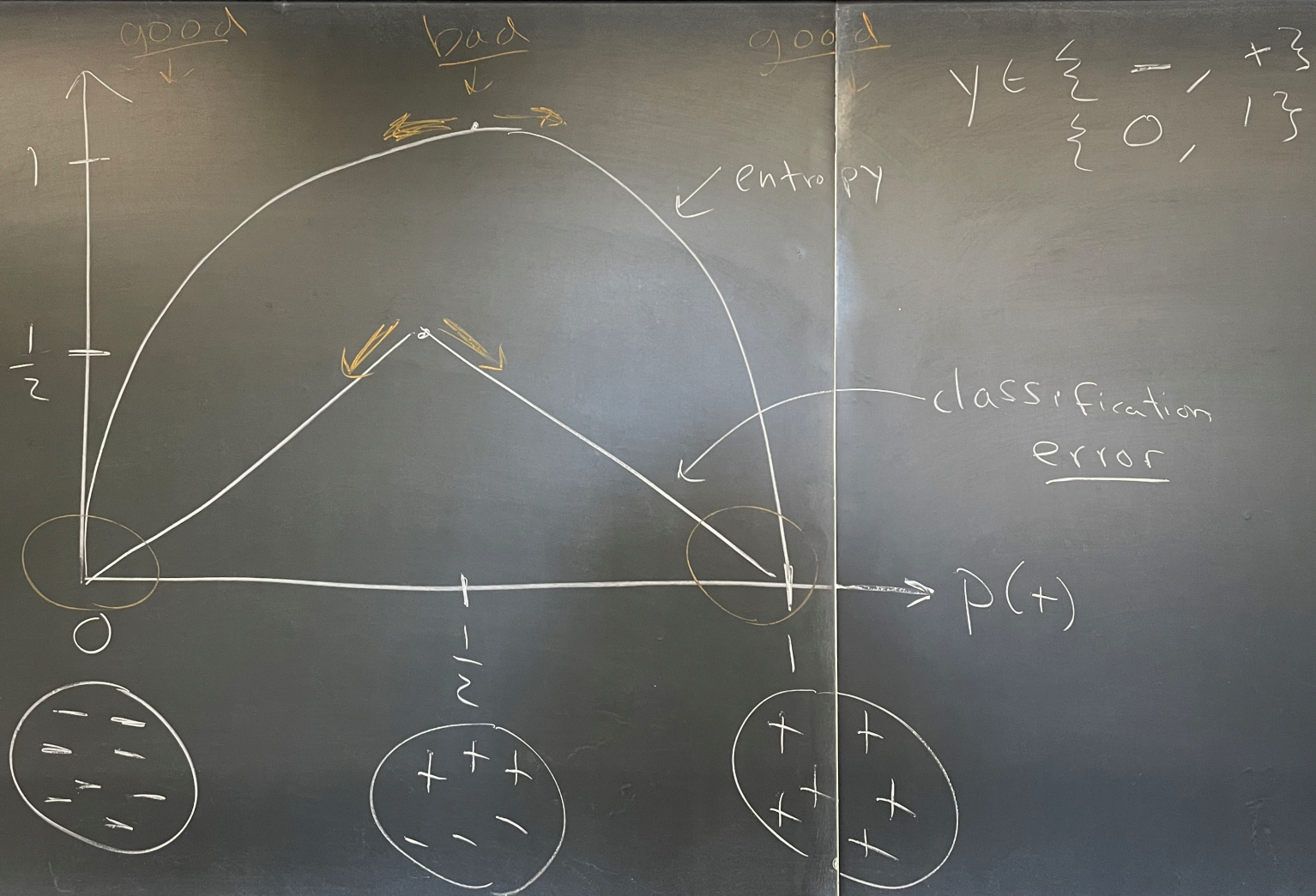
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# From the study guide

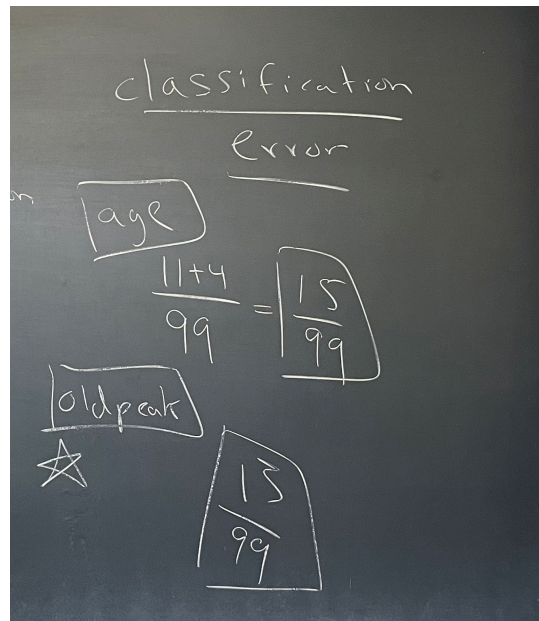
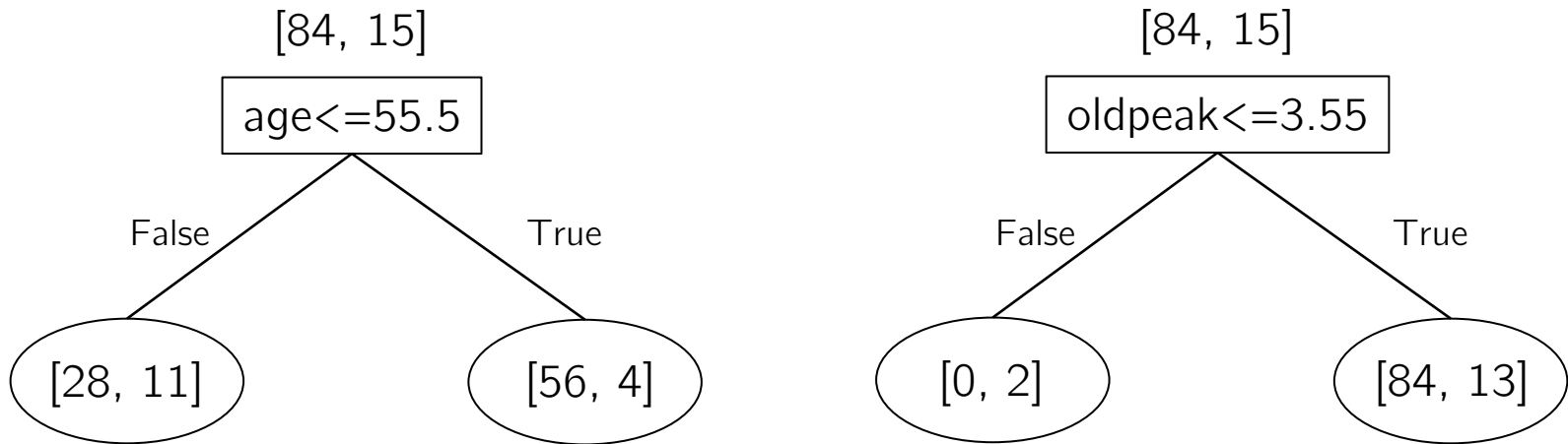
## 4. Information Theory

- Conceptual idea of [entropy](#) as well as formal definition
- [Shannon encoding](#) (and decoding), plus how to use entropy to compute average number of bits needed to send one piece of information
- Use of [conditional entropy](#) and [information gain](#) to choose best features
- Comparison with classification accuracy as a way to choose best features
- How to transform continuous features into binary features? (see Handout 14)

# Entropy vs. classification error



# One feature models (decision stumps): information gain vs. classification error





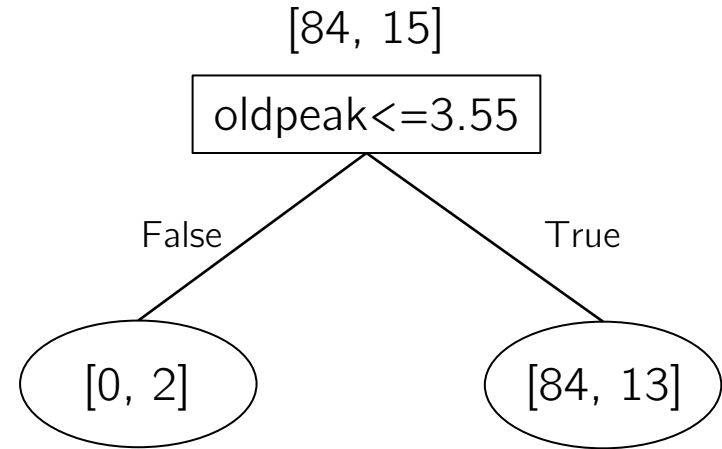
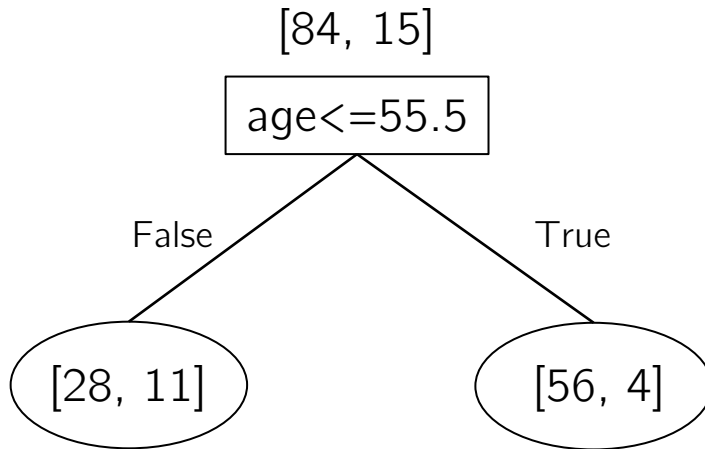
$$H(Y) = - \sum_{c \in \text{Vals}(Y)} P(Y=c) \log_2 P(Y=c) \quad Y \in \{-1, +1\}$$

$$H(Y) = - \left( \frac{84}{99} \log_2 \frac{84}{99} + \frac{15}{99} \log_2 \frac{15}{99} \right) = 0.61$$

$$H(Y | \text{oldpeak}) = \frac{2}{99} H(Y | \text{oldpeak}=F) + \frac{97}{99} H(Y | \text{oldpeak}=T)$$

$$H(Y | \text{oldpeak}=T) = - \left( \frac{84}{97} \log_2 \frac{84}{97} + \frac{13}{97} \log_2 \frac{13}{97} \right)$$

# One feature models (decision stumps): information gain vs. classification error



$$H(Y) = 0.6136190195993708$$

$$H(Y|age \leq 55.5) = 0.5522480910534322$$

$$H(Y|oldpeak \leq 3.55) = 0.5568804630596093$$

=> Age feature  
produces more  
information gain!

# Decision trees from entropy (info gain) vs. classification error!

```
[108, 92]
thal=fixed_defect [4, 6]
ca<=0.5=False [0, 6]: 1
ca<=0.5=True [4, 0]: -1
thal=normal [84, 19]
  thalach<=110.0=False [84, 15]
    age<=55.5=False [28, 11]
      chol<=248.5=False [14, 10]
        sex=female [13, 3]
          cp=asympt [3, 3]
            age<=57.5=False [1, 3]
              chol<=337.5=False [1, 0]: -1
              chol<=337.5=True [0, 3]: 1
            age<=57.5=True [2, 0]: -1
          cp=atyp_angina [2, 0]: -1
          cp=non_anginal [7, 0]: -1
          cp=typ_angina [1, 0]: -1
          sex=male [1, 7]
            age<=65.5=False [1, 2]
              age<=66.5=False [0, 2]: 1
              age<=66.5=True [1, 0]: -1
            age<=65.5=True [0, 5]: 1
          chol<=248.5=True [14, 1]
            oldpeak<=2.7=False [0, 1]: 1
            oldpeak<=2.7=True [14, 0]: -1
          age<=55.5=True [56, 4]
            trestbps<=113.5=False [47, 1]
              oldpeak<=3.55=False [0, 1]: 1
              oldpeak<=3.55=True [47, 0]: -1
            trestbps<=113.5=True [9, 3]
              oldpeak<=0.05=False [6, 0]: -1
              oldpeak<=0.05=True [3, 3]
                cp=asympt [0, 2]: 1
                cp=atyp_angina [2, 0]: -1
                cp=non_anginal [1, 1]
                  age<=41.5=False [0, 1]: 1
                  age<=41.5=True [1, 0]: -1
                cp=typ_angina [0, 0]: -1
            thalach<=110.0=True [0, 4]: 1
          thal=reversible_defect [20, 67]
            cp=asympt [5, 53]
              oldpeak<=0.55=False [0, 43]: 1
              oldpeak<=0.55=True [5, 10]
                chol<=237.5=False [0, 8]: 1
                chol<=237.5=True [5, 2]
                  chol<=179.5=False [4, 0]: -1
                  chol<=179.5=True [1, 2]
                    age<=59.5=False [1, 0]: -1
                    age<=59.5=True [0, 2]: 1
            cp=atyp_angina [3, 3]
              age<=46.5=False [1, 3]
                trestbps<=109.0=False [0, 3]: 1
                trestbps<=109.0=True [1, 0]: -1
              age<=46.5=True [2, 0]: -1
            cp=non_anginal [9, 10]
              oldpeak<=1.85=False [0, 5]: 1
              oldpeak<=1.85=True [9, 5]
                trestbps<=121.0=False [3, 5]
                  chol<=232.5=False [0, 4]: 1
                  chol<=232.5=True [3, 1]
                    trestbps<=128.5=False [3, 0]: -1
                    trestbps<=128.5=True [0, 1]: 1
                trestbps<=121.0=True [6, 0]: -1
            cp=typ_angina [3, 1]
              oldpeak<=0.30000000000000004=False [3, 0]: -1
              oldpeak<=0.30000000000000004=True [0, 1]: 1
```

```
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thal=fixed_defect [4, 6]
ca<=0.5=False [0, 6]: 1
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            cp=typ_angina [3, 1]
              oldpeak<=0.30000000000000004=False [3, 0]: -1
              oldpeak<=0.30000000000000004=True [0, 1]: 1
```

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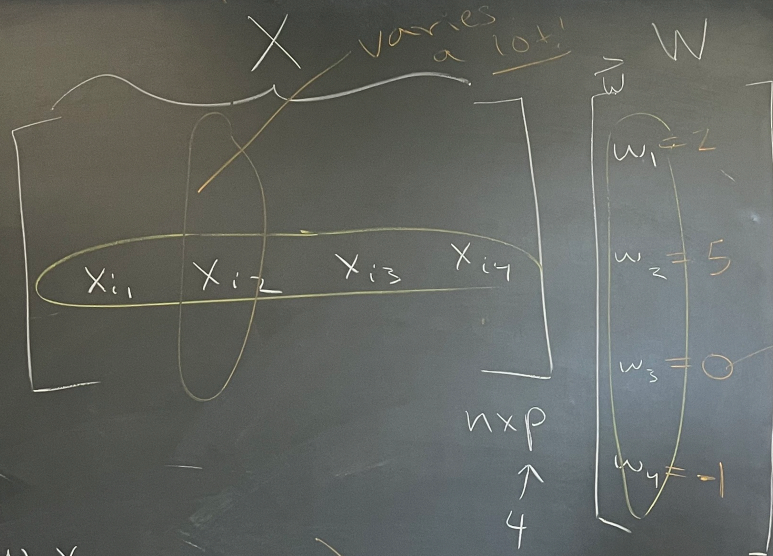
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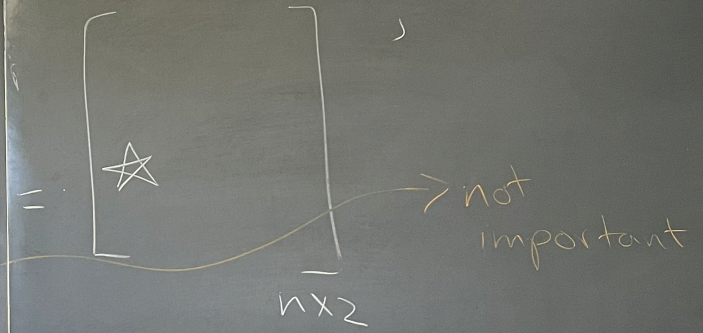
## 6. Data Visualization

- Best ways of visualizing **discrete** vs. **continuous** data
- How to choose colors; idea of **sequential**, **diverging**, or **qualitative** color schemes
- How to make color schemes color-blind and black/white printing friendly
- Idea of **principal component analysis (PCA)** as a way to accomplish **dimensionality reduction**
- Using dimensionality reduction to visualize high-dimensional data
- Details of the PCA algorithm (except computing eigenvalues and eigenvectors)
- Runtime of PCA
- Genealogical interpretation of PCA plots for genetic data

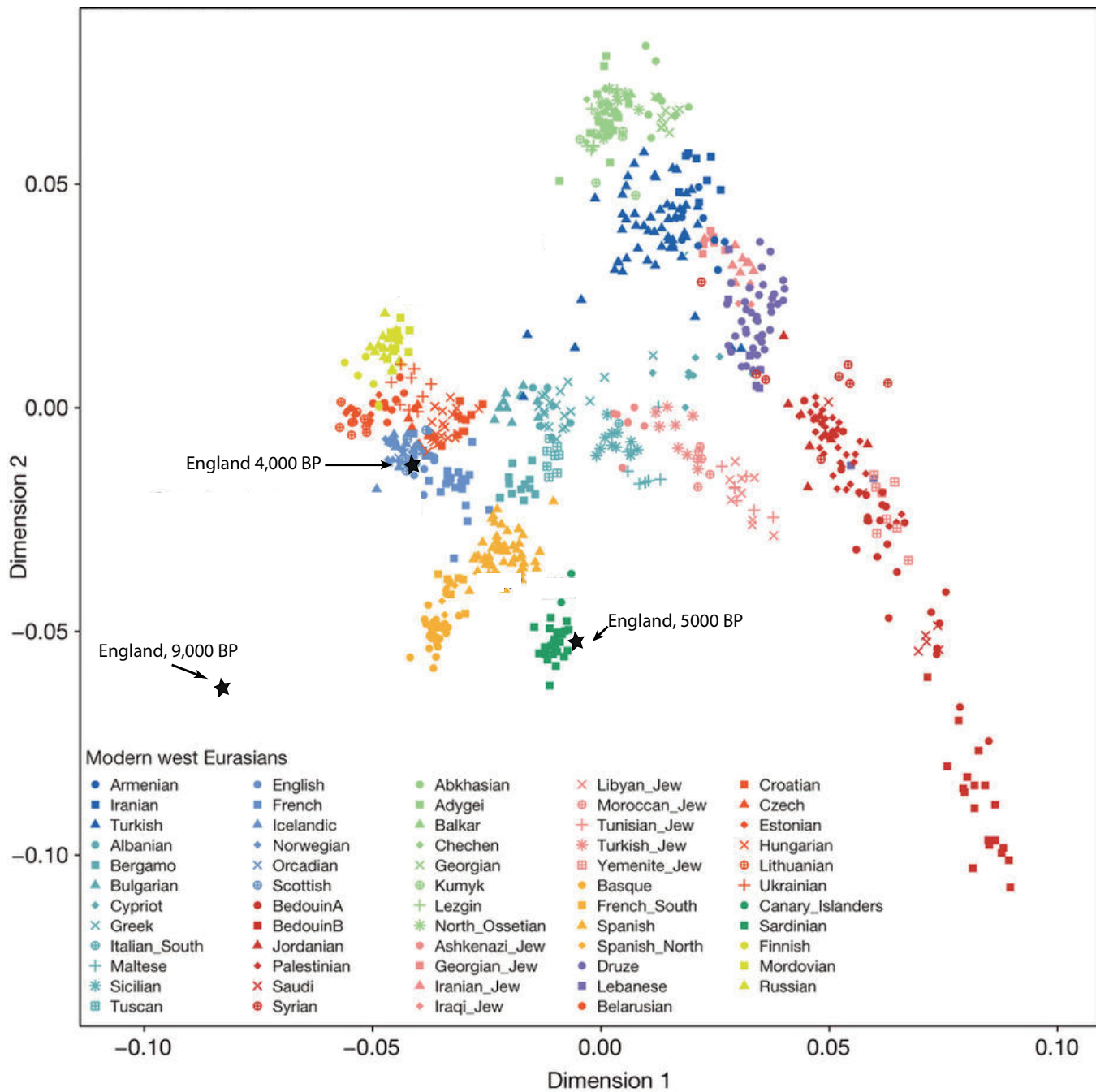
# PCA creates linear combinations of features



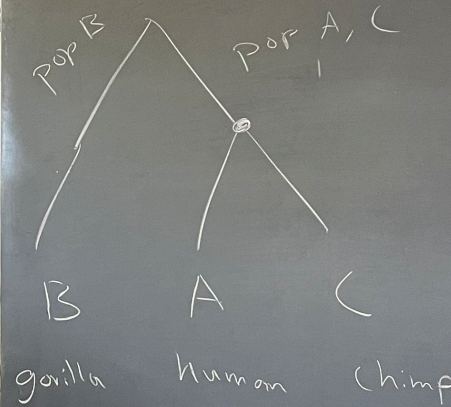
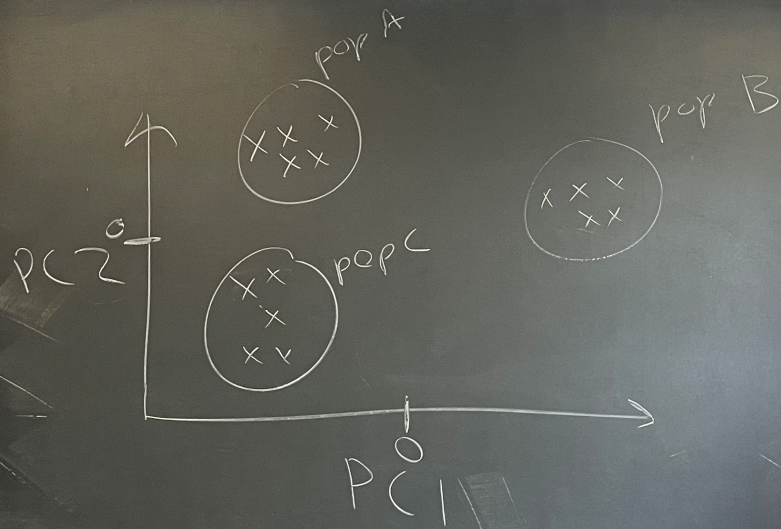
$$\star = w_1 X_{i1} + w_2 X_{i2} + \cancel{w_3 X_{i3}} + w_4 X_{i4}$$
$$= \boxed{\vec{w} \cdot \vec{X}_i}$$



PCA is a linear transformation.



# PCA "classic" genetics example



$$\begin{matrix} 1 & | & 0.2 \\ 2 & | & 0.5 \\ 3 & | & 0.3 \end{matrix}$$

⇓

$$\hat{y} = 2$$



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# From the study guide

## 2. Naive Bayes

- Bayes rule in data science: identify and explain the [evidence](#), [prior](#), [posterior](#), [likelihood](#).
- Derivation of the [Naive Bayes model](#) for  $p(y = k|\vec{x})$  (via the Naive Bayes assumption).
- How do we estimate the probabilities of a Naive Bayes model?
- [Laplace counts](#) (motivation, application details)
- How can we predict the label of a new example after fitting a Naive Bayes model?
- What types of features/label do we currently require for Naive Bayes?
- How Naive Bayes can be implemented using [dictionaries](#) in Python

# Naïve Bayes assumption

Bayes

$$P(A, B) = P(A)P(B|A)$$

independence

$$P(A, B) = P(A)P(B)$$

Not always true!

Conditional independence

$$P(A|B, C) = P(A|C)$$

likelihood

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3 | y) = P(x_1 | y) P(x_2, x_3 | \cancel{x_1}, y)$$

$$P(x_1 | y) P(x_2 | y) P(x_3 | \cancel{x_2}, y)$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n P(x_j | y)$$

# Naïve Bayes Model

$$p(y = k | \mathbf{x}) \propto p(y = k) \prod_{j=1}^p p(x_j | y = k).$$

## Naïve Bayes Prediction

$$\hat{y} = \arg \max_{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, K\}} p(y = k) \prod_{j=1}^p p(x_j | y = k).$$

Estimating prior:  $p(y=k)$

$$\theta_k = \frac{N_k + 1}{n + K}$$

Estimating likelihood:  $p(x_j=v \mid y=k)$

$$\theta_{k,j,v} = \frac{N_{k,j,v} + 1}{N_k + |f_j|}$$

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# From the study guide

## 7. Statistics

- Motivation for studying statistics and [hypothesis testing](#)
- [Probability distributions](#) (discrete vs. continuous)
- Computing (theoretical) [expected value](#) and [variance](#) for discrete distributions
- [Sample mean](#) and [sample variance](#)
- [Central limit theorem \(CLT\)](#) and application in cases where the mean/variance are known
- Computation and interpretation of [Z-scores](#) and [p-values](#)
- [Null vs. alternative hypotheses](#); when to reject the null hypothesis; [significance level  \$\alpha\$](#)
- Using [randomized trials](#) and [permutation testing](#) to obtain more precise p-values
- Idea of a [t-test](#) as a way to test differences in means (not details)
- [Bootstrap](#): sampling from our data with replacement (usually keeping  $n$  the same)
- How to use bootstrapping to obtain confidence intervals
- [Bagging](#) (Bootstrap Aggregation): create a classifier for each bootstrapped training dataset
- Idea of using an [ensemble](#) of classifiers (ideally with low [bias](#)) to reduce [variance](#)
- To test, let each classifier in the ensemble “vote”



*See video tutorial on Piazza!*

# Bootstrap demo

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# From the study guide

## 5. Logistic Regression

- Motivation for **logistic regression**; our model is a **logistic function** that takes in  $\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$
- Logistic regression creates a *linear* decision boundary (visualize for  $p = 1$ ).
- In logistic regression our cost is the **negative log likelihood** (don't need to derive)
- Intuition/visualization of the cost function (and relationship to **cross entropy**)
- Idea of SGD for logistic regression, relationship to linear regression

For each method/approach, is  $X$  continuous or discrete? What about  $y$ ?

- Linear regression
- Polynomial regression
- Decision trees/stumps
- ROC curve as an evaluation metric
- Naïve bayes
- Logistic regression
- Entropy and information gain
- PCA

*Think about offline!*

Notecards: will post  
responses on Piazza!