

# Machine Learning for Science & Society

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- Spring 2022
- time: MW 3:00-4:15pm
- Professor: [Sarah Brown](#)
- course number: CSC 592: Topics in Computer Science
- Credits: 4
- Location: Tyler Hall 108

In this class, we will address the challenges in applying machine learning to scientific research and in high stakes social contexts. On the science side, we will examine the role of ML in research, in particular how it works within knowledge production and how to evaluate ML in line with domain norms. On the social side, we will consider how to ensure ML-based algorithmic decision making systems uphold social values, with a focus on fairness. While these two applications are distinct, many of the challenges translate into common technical problems. Some of the common challenges include:

- missing data
- noisy or missing labels
- multiple objectives

We will look at a range of strategies for identifying and mitigating these problems including:

- robust evaluation
- model inspection
- explanations
- interpretable models

## Format

This will be a synchronous course offered in person.

The course will involve:

- reading and evaluating ML research papers
- facilitating and participating in class discussions of the papers
- producing a replication, demo, or illustration of one concept covered for a broader audience
- completing a project using ML in a scientific or social domain
- writing a CS conference style (short & concise) final paper on their project

*graduate students are encouraged to do a project related to their research*

## Prerequisites

To be successful in this class students should have:

- past experience with machine
- basic programming skills
- familiarity with concepts in probability, linear algebra, and calculus that appear in ML

varying skill in these topics is ok, but a general understanding of the basic ideas is important.

[Complete this Google form](#) to request a permission number from Professor Brown to enroll in this course. Note that you must be enrolled at URI to take this course and be logged into your URI google account to view that form.

## Basic Facts

### Meetings

This class will meet on Monday and Wednesday 3-4:15pm in person.

### Instructor

Professor Sarah M Brown is an Assistant Professor in Computer Science. Her current research aims to answer the question, “How can machine learning produce AI systems that make fair decisions?”

### Office Hours

By appointment, link on Brightspace.

## Schedule

We meet in Tyler 108, MW 3-4:15pm.

This course will proceed in three main parts: overview, deep dives, and wrap up.

## Structure

### Overview

In the first part of the course we will review ML basics, set norms for interaction and complete a survey of the topics that we will cover for the rest of the semester.

In this part of the class, Professor Brown will lead synchronous sessions. Students will be responsible for reading overviews, refreshing background material, and choosing an area for their course project. Students will start with an introductory demo or replication as a mini project.

### Deep Dives

During the middle of the course we will spend one week on each topic. There will be 1-3 papers to read each week.

Students will be responsible for presenting papers in class on a rotating basis.

During this time students will have milestones where they need to complete interim steps for their course project. The first milestone will be a proposal that includes the specific products for the remainder of the milestones based on a template.

## Conclusion

We will also workshop students' projects, giving substantive feedback prior to the final submissions.

Final projects will be evaluated through a presentation and paper

## Weekly topics

The readings are subject to revision in class up until a presenter is assigned. Topics may also be updated after the first few classes based on student interests and recent publications.

Class	Topic	Reading	Activities
2021-01-24	Introduction	None	introductions, expectation setting
2021-01-26	Probability Review	Model Based ML, chapter 1	reading discussion, setting up
2021-01-31	Setting the Stage	<a href="#">The Scientific Method in the Science of Machine Learning</a> and <a href="#">Value-laden Disciplinary Shifts in Machine Learning</a>	Paper Presentation by Dr. Brown
2021-02-02	Meta issues	<a href="#">Roles for computing in social change</a>	Paper Presentation by Dr. Brown
2021-02-07	Missing Data: Intro strategies	<a href="#">Handling Missing Values when Applying Classification Models</a> & <a href="#">Missing data imputation using statistical and machine learning methods in a real breast cancer problem</a>	Paper discussion led by Emmely & Chan
2021-02-09	Missing data with graphical models and causal reasoning	<a href="#">Graphical Models for Inference with Missing Data</a> & <a href="#">Missing Data as a Causal and Probabilistic Problem</a>	Paper discussion led by
2021-02-14	Current Challenges in Missing data	TBD	Paper discussions by
2021-02-16	Current Challenges in Missing data	TBD	Paper discussion by
2021-02-21	Fairness	fairml classification chapter and friedler empirical comparison paper	Empirical setup
2021-02-23	Fairness	Reading	preview of lasso and admm constraint to multiobjective reformulation
2021-02-28	Multi-objective & constrained opt	<a href="#">Elastic Net</a>	Paper presentation by
2021-03-02	Multi-objective & constrained opt	<a href="#">A critical review of multi-objective optimization in data mining: a position paper</a>	Paper presentation and discussion by
2021-03-07	Latent Variable Models	<a href="#">Gaussian Mixture Models</a> and <a href="#">Topic Models</a>	Paper presentation by
2021-03-09	Latent Variable Models	<a href="#">Indian Buffet Process</a> and <a href="#">Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes</a>	Paper presentation by
2021-03-21	Missing or Noisy labels	<a href="#">Learning with Noisy Labels</a> and <a href="#">Semi Supervised Learning</a>	
2021-03-23	Noisy Labels as a model for Bias	<a href="#">Recovering from biased data: Can fairness constraints improve accuracy</a> and <a href="#">Fair classification with group dependent label noise</a>	
2021-03-28	Interpretable & Explanation Intro	<a href="#">A Survey of Methods for Explaining Black Box Models</a>	Paper Presentation by
2021-03-30	A Case for Interpretability over Explanation	<a href="#">Why are we explaining black box models</a> and <a href="#">Learning Certifiably optimal rule lists for categorical data</a>	Paper Presentation by
2021-04-04	Models for Explanation	<a href="#">Interpretability Beyond Feature Attribution: Quantitative Testing with Concept Activation Vectors (TCAV)</a> and <a href="#">A unified approach to interpreting model predictions</a>	Paper Presentation by
2021-04-06	Choosing Explanations and using explanations	<a href="#">How can I choose an explainer? An Application-grounded Evaluation of Post-hoc Explanations</a> <a href="#">Actionable Recourse in Linear Classification</a>	Paper Presentation by
2021-04-11	What are the risks of explanations	<a href="#">Model Reconstruction from Model Explanations</a>	Paper Presentation by
2021-04-13	What does Interpretable mean	<a href="#">Towards A Rigorous Science of Interpretable Machine Learning</a> and <a href="#">Towards falsifiable interpretability research</a>	Paper Presentation by
2021-04-18	Project Presentations	projects	Paper Presentation by
2021-04-20	Project Presentations	projects	presentations with peer feedback
2021-04-25	Project Presentations	projects	peer feedback

Class	Topic	Reading	Activities
2021-04-27	Review and Project Reflections	Paper feedback	presentations with revision plans

Table 1 Schedule

# Learning Outcomes and Evaluation

This course has goals with respect to the knowledge and research skills.

Evaluation will be with respect to each of the outcomes and based on a level of mastery: general awareness, competency, or mastery.

By the end of the course students will be able to:

- Critique common ways that social or scientific applications of ML require violating ML algorithm assumptions and ways to mitigate or adapt.
- Evaluate ML Research papers for their applicability to scientific and social applications of ML.
- Communicate about ML and its limitations work to varied audiences
- Apply ML to scientific and social data responsibly

## Activities

- reading and evaluating ML research papers
- facilitating and participating in class discussions of the papers
- coproducing notes that summarized key points and open questions of papers
- producing a replication, demo, or illustration of one concept covered for a broader audience
- completing a project using ML in a scientific or social domain
- writing a CS conference style (short & concise) final paper on the project

## Evaluation

The grading scheme is rooted in achieving the learning outcomes and finalized with a grading contract. Each student will submit a grading contract in the first two weeks and then if all work meets the specification, will earn the contracted grade.

The following describes each activity in the course and the specification for it.

## Discussions, Exercises, and Notes

For each topic we cover in class, you should engage fully in the class discussion and practice exercises that are provided if applicable.

To demonstrate engagement you must:

- provide a good faith attempt at any exercises provided
- contribute to the discussion (comments and questions both count)
- contribute to annotated class notes

## Presentations

Presenting papers and participating in class will contribute to demonstrating a basic awareness at each of learning objective.

Each class session will be evaluated on if you contribute to discussion or not. This includes both asking questions and answering questions.

Each time you present will be evaluated on specification, your presentation should:

- summarize the key takeaways for the reading(s) in your own words
- summarize key details for understanding to facilitate the discussion
- discussion of strengths and weaknesses of the paper & method
- describe how this paper relates to bigger ideas in the course or your own work

You'll present 2-3 times and you will be expected to improve each time, not to be perfect.

When you present you don't have to have all the answers, you can have open questions.

The goal is that you guide the discussion by doing the above and opening the floor up for questions.

## Project

The final project is a chance to dive deeply into one of the course topics. It has the following timeline. Percentages below are of the total grade.

Date	Milestone	Submission format	Evaluation
2022-02-18	Area Selection	Consultation meeting and general questions	feedback only
2021-03-02	Topic Selection	Objectives and scope of work	completion or scope adjustment
2021-03-10	Proposal	Problem statement, lit review, method	specification, with revisions
2021-04-02	Checkin	Consultation meeting and prelim result	completion
2021-04-13	Rough draft	Draft ready for peers to read	feedback only, per paper specs
2021-04-x	Presentation	talk in class	specification
2021-04-26	revision plan	plan for final revision, minor extensions	feedback only, per paper specs
2021-05-x	final paper	final paper submitted for grading	specification
2021-05-x	final reflection	final paper submitted for grading	completion

## Proposal Specifications

Submit a 1.5- 2page proposal in the ACM Proceedings format.

Your proposal should include a concise problem statement, a preliminary literature review that situates your project, a description of method(s) you will use to answer your questions in your project, and the expected outcomes of your project.

The proposal will be graded on if it meets the specification or not, but you will be able to revise and resubmit if the first submission does not. To meet specification it must:

- be the right length
- be the right format
- include all sections
- be written clearly
- describe the problem, clearly identifying what the specific goals of your project are
- describe a tractable project
- summarize relevant literature for the problem context
- summarize relevant course-related literature for your project
- describe what you will do in your project
- describe what the end outcome of your project.

## Checkin Specifications

- scheduled on time
- at least one dimension of progress from proposal

## Presentation Specifications

Your presentation should:

- include an agenda for the talk
- describe the problem

- summarize relevant background
- clearly identify what you did
- describe findings
- include concluding remarks on reflection/possible extensions

## Paper Specifications

Your final paper should include a concise problem statement, a complete literature review that situates your project, a description of method(s) used your project, findings, and a discussion or future work section.

For it to meet specification it must:

- be the right length
- be the right format
- include clearly marked sections indicating the required content
- be written clearly
- describe the problem, clearly identifying the specific goals of your project
- summarize relevant literature for the problem context
- summarize relevant course-related literature for your project
- include clear description of what was accomplished
- include a clear summary of results (may include null results/ failed findings)

## Translation Mini Project

For this assignment you can choose any topic other than the one your project is for and produce a short demo, illustration, or replication that makes some aspect of the the topic accessible for a broader audience.

For this, you must submit a one paragraph proposal that describes your demo Once that's approved that it will count, you have two weeks to build your demo or replication. The latest your demo may be submitted is at the same time as your final project.

The proposal will be graded on specification and may be resubmitted until successful. Your demo proposal must:

- state the topic from class your demo relates to
- state the format/medium your demo will take:
  - illustration, replication, interactive visualization, etc
- describe the target audience (a particular type of scientists, impacted people, software engineers, layperson, etc)
- describes what your demo will do by answering the relevant questions from the list below:
  - what will a person learn by reading/ using your demo?
  - if it's interactive what will vary? what will be the inputs?
  - what specific result will you replicate?
- describe a demo that is an appropriate scope (not too large or too small)

The demo will be graded on specification and can be revised and resubmitted one time. Your demo must:

- describe a topic accurately
- be accessible to the specified topic model
- meet the description in the proposal

With your demo or after, submit a one paragraph reflection describing what you learned doing this exercise. The reflection will be graded on completion.

## Spring 2021

### Schedule

We will meet synchronously via Zoom: Tu 5:30-8:15

This course will proceed in three main parts: overview, deep dives, and wrap up.

## Structure

### Overview

In the first part of the course we will review ML basics, set norms for interaction and complete a survey of the topics that we will cover for the rest of the semester.

In this part of the class, Professor Brown will lead synchronous sessions. Students will be responsible for reading overviews, refreshing background material, and choosing an area for their course project. Students will start with an introductory demo or replication as a mini project.

### Deep Dives

During the middle of the course we will spend one week on each topic. There will be 1-3 papers to read each week.

Students will be responsible for presenting papers in class on a rotating basis.

During this time students will have milestones where they need to complete interim steps for their course project. The first milestone will be a proposal that includes the specific products for the remainder of the milestones based on a template.

### Conclusion

In the end of the course, we will focus on integrating ideas across multiple topics.

We will also workshop students' projects, giving substantive feedback prior to the final submissions.

Final projects will be evaluated through a presentation and paper

### Weekly topics



Class	Topic	Reading	Activities
2021-01-29	Introduction	None	introductions, expectation setting
2021-02-01	Probability Review	Model Based ML, chapter 1	reading discussion, setting
2021-02-03	ML Process & Mutual information preview	Scikit learn getting started,	live coding
2021-02-08	Missing Data: Intro strategies	<a href="#">Handling Missing Values when Applying Classification Models</a> & <a href="#">Missing data imputation using statistical and machine learning methods in a real breast cancer problem</a>	Paper discussion led by Daniel
2021-02-10	Missing data with graphical models and causal reasoning	<a href="#">Graphical Models for Inference with Missing Data</a> & <a href="#">Missing Data as a Causal and Probabilistic Problem</a>	Paper discussion led by Julian
2021-02-15	Current Challenges in Missing data	<a href="#">Handling Missing Data in Decision Trees: A Probabilistic Approach</a> & <a href="#">How to miss data? Reinforcement learning for environments with high observation cost</a>	Paper discussions by Xavier and Zhen
2021-02-17	Current Challenges in Missing data	<a href="#">How to deal with missing data in supervised deep learning</a>	Paper discussion by Madhukara, Replication & testing discussion,
2021-02-22	Fairness	fairml classification chapter and friedler empirical comparison paper	Empirical setup
2021-02-24	Fairness	Reading	preview of lasso and admm constraint to multiobjective reformulation
2021-03-01	Multi-objective & constrained opt	<a href="#">Elastic Net</a>	Paper presentation by Daniel, try out elastic net & LASSO in scikit learn
2021-03-03	Multi-objective & constrained opt	<a href="#">A critical review of multi-objective optimization in data mining: a position paper</a>	Paper presentation and discussion by Zhen
2021-03-08	Latent Variable Models	<a href="#">Gaussian Mixture Models</a> and <a href="#">Topic Models</a>	Paper presentation by Xavier
2021-03-10	Latent Variable Models	<a href="#">Indian Buffet Process</a> and <a href="#">Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes</a>	Paper presentation by Madhukara
2021-03-15	Missing or Noisy labels	<a href="#">Learning with Noisy Labels</a> and <a href="#">Semi Supervised Learning</a>	Julian and Daniel
2021-03-17	Noisy Labels as a model for Bias	<a href="#">Recovering from biased data: Can fairness constraints improve accuracy</a> and <a href="#">Fair classification with group dependent label noise</a>	Zhen
2021-03-22	Interpretable & Explanation Intro	<a href="#">A Survey of Methods for Explaining Black Box Models</a>	Xavier
2021-03-24	A Case for Interpretability over Explanation	<a href="#">Why are we explaining black box models</a> and <a href="#">Learning Certifiably optimal rule lists for categorical data</a>	Madhukara
2021-03-29	Models for Explanation	<a href="#">Interpretability Beyond Feature Attribution: Quantitative Testing with Concept Activation Vectors (TCAV)</a> and <a href="#">A unified approach to interpreting model predictions</a>	Zhen
2021-03-31	Choosing Explanations and using explanations	<a href="#">How can I choose an explainer? An Application-grounded Evaluation of Post-hoc Explanations</a> <a href="#">Actionable Recourse in Linear Classification</a>	Daniel
2021-04-05	What are the risks of explanations	<a href="#">Model Reconstruction from Model Explanations</a>	Xavier
2021-04-07	What does Interpretable mean	<a href="#">Towards A Rigorous Science of Interpretable Machine Learning</a> and <a href="#">Towards falsifiable interpretability research</a>	Madhukara
2021-04-12	Meta issues	<a href="#">The Scientific Method in the Science of Machine Learning</a> and <a href="#">Value-laden Disciplinary Shifts in Machine Learning</a>	Sarah

Class	Topic	Reading	Activities
2021-04-13	Meta issues	<a href="#">Roles for computing in social change</a>	Sarah
2021-04-19	Project Presentations	projects	presentations with peer feedback
2021-04-21	Project Presentations	projects	peer feedback
2021-04-26	Review and Project Reflections	Paper feedback	presentations with revision plans

Table 2 Schedule

## Class 1: Introductions

### Introductions & Goals

### Course Admin

- Brightspace
- Zoom
- Google docs or markdown in the future?
- Website

### Learning outcomes

knowledge research

- identify common problems and solutions in scientific application of ML
- identify common challenges and solutions for social applications: fairness,
- implement and extend research papers

### Activities

- reading and evaluating ML research papers
- facilitating and participating in class discussions of the papers
- producing a replication, demo, or illustration of one concept covered for a broader audience
- completing a project using ML in a scientific or social domain
- reflect on methodologies used in this type of research
- writing a CS conference style (short & concise) final paper on their project

### Model Based ML and this course

<https://www.mbmlbook.com/toc.html>

- missing data
- noisy or missing labels
- multiple objectives

We will look at a range of strategies for identifying and mitigating these problems including:

- robust evaluation
- model inspection
- explanations
- interpretable models

## ML and Probability Review

## admin

- collaborative notes
- brightspace will be updated later this week
- grading details by Wed
- environment for coding demos

## More formalism

- model
- prediction algo
- cost function
- objective

## Probability

- sample distros

## Practical Application of ML & Pipelines

## Class 3: ML Pipelines

### Goals when using ML

1. Understand about the data (data science/ actual science) probability more statistics, maybe fit another examine model parameters, inspect them
2. understanding about Naive bayes fit different data varies
3. claims about the learning algorithm run multiple algorithms on the same data possibly multiple data

### Basic setup

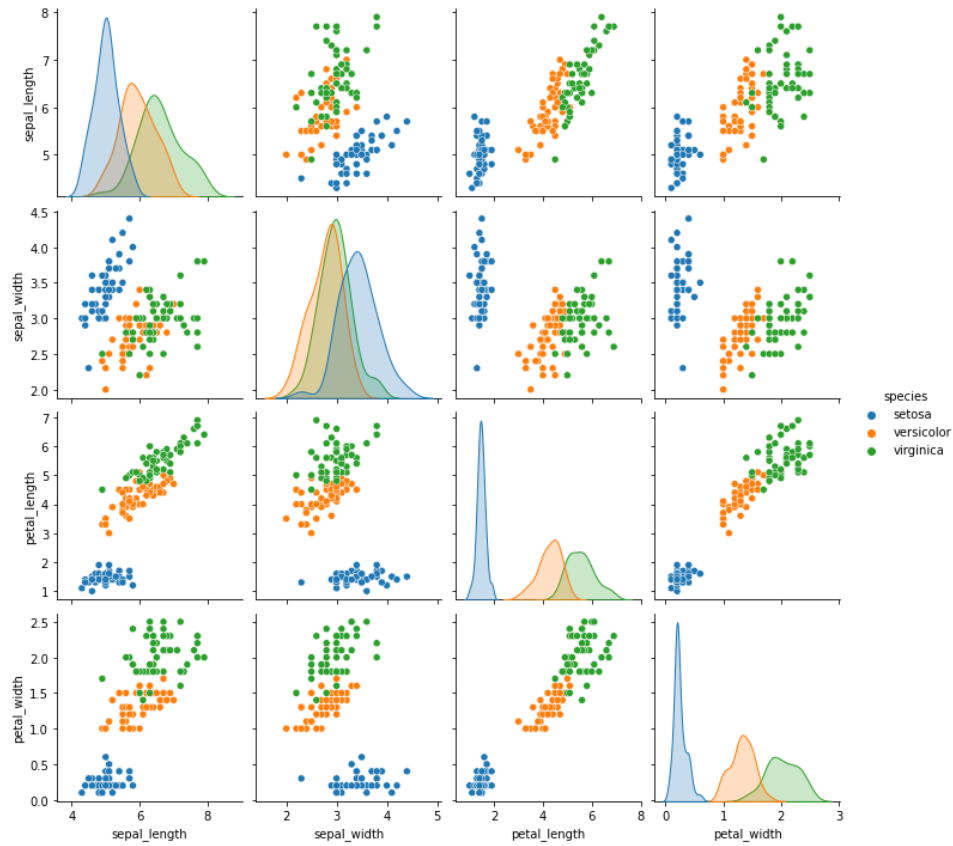
1. test train
2. training parameters
3. estimator objects
4. fit model parameters
5. metrics
6. cross validation

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn import datasets
```

```
iris_df = sns.load_dataset('iris')
```

```
sns.pairplot(iris_df, hue='species')
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f7bed93d650>
```



```
X,y = datasets.load_iris(return_X_y=True)
```

```
X.shape
```

```
(150, 4)
```

```
y.shape
```

```
(150,)
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,)
```

```
gnb = GaussianNB()
```

```
gnb.__dict__
```

```
{'priors': None, 'var_smoothing': 1e-09}
```

```
gnb.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
GaussianNB()
```

```
gnb.__dict__
```

```
{'priors': None,
 'var_smoothing': 1e-09,
 'classes_': array([0, 1, 2]),
 'n_features_in_': 4,
 'epsilon_': 3.1148852040816333e-09,
 'theta_': array([[5.01944444, 3.45277778, 1.46111111, 0.23611111],
                  [5.95897436, 2.81538462, 4.28205128, 1.34102564],
                  [6.63243243, 2.97567568, 5.6          , 2.02162162]]),
 'var_': array([[0.11878858, 0.15304784, 0.03070988, 0.0073071 ],
                [0.27113741, 0.07463511, 0.23019067, 0.03626562],
                [0.47624544, 0.11048941, 0.34918919, 0.07628927]]),
 'class_count_': array([36., 39., 37.]),
 'class_prior_': array([0.32142857, 0.34821429, 0.33035714])}
```

```
X_test[0]
```

```
array([6.2, 2.2, 4.5, 1.5])
```

```
y_pred = gnb.predict(X_test)
```

```
y_pred[:5]
```

```
array([1, 1, 2, 1, 0])
```

```
y_test[:5]
```

```
array([1, 1, 2, 1, 0])
```

```
confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
array([[14,  0,  0],
       [ 0, 11,  0],
       [ 0,  0, 13]])
```

```
gnb.score(X_test,y_test)
```

```
1.0
```

```
gnb2 = GaussianNB(priors=[.5,.25,.25])
gnb2_cv_scores = cross_val_score(gnb2,X_train,y_train)
```

```
np.mean(gnb2_cv_scores)
```

```
0.9553359683794467
```

```
gnb_cv_scores = cross_val_score(gnb,X_train,y_train)
```

```
np.mean(gnb_cv_scores)
```

```
0.9553359683794467
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	13
accuracy			1.00	38
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	38
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	38

```
gnb.predict_proba(X_test)
```

```
array([[3.70656692e-116, 9.88454355e-001, 1.15456451e-002],
       [6.55040514e-121, 8.72406376e-001, 1.27593624e-001],
       [1.20799278e-176, 3.69732489e-002, 9.63026751e-001],
       [1.82840819e-081, 9.99818874e-001, 1.81126184e-004],
       [1.00000000e+000, 6.94322131e-019, 3.15106446e-024],
       [5.64742863e-040, 9.99998179e-001, 1.82134582e-006],
       [5.54946782e-065, 9.99970852e-001, 2.91475662e-005],
       [1.00000000e+000, 6.72817411e-018, 1.76044822e-023],
       [1.35451212e-153, 2.86823698e-001, 7.13176302e-001],
       [5.77856771e-195, 7.30142503e-004, 9.99269857e-001],
       [5.00000768e-233, 1.13531267e-006, 9.99998865e-001],
       [1.00000000e+000, 5.15314064e-015, 1.50992151e-019],
       [5.75564078e-190, 5.12030958e-003, 9.94879690e-001],
       [1.00183650e-234, 1.76186943e-006, 9.99998238e-001],
       [5.07270345e-159, 1.91024754e-001, 8.08975246e-001],
       [1.00000000e+000, 8.22439964e-019, 3.61216067e-024],
       [1.00000000e+000, 6.94726767e-018, 5.38564769e-023],
       [1.00000000e+000, 2.60960341e-018, 3.03120722e-023],
       [1.00000000e+000, 4.59700435e-016, 4.08358036e-021],
       [1.00000000e+000, 4.06752558e-018, 3.06145153e-023],
       [4.79802359e-053, 9.99994343e-001, 5.65698332e-006],
       [1.00000000e+000, 2.66785297e-020, 8.72841777e-024],
       [1.00000000e+000, 1.62496932e-018, 5.51562640e-024],
       [2.46700523e-080, 9.99909372e-001, 9.06280861e-005],
       [1.00000000e+000, 8.90614786e-019, 4.86787018e-024],
       [1.00000000e+000, 8.82054623e-011, 8.62071118e-017],
       [1.00000000e+000, 5.93106243e-017, 1.68788283e-022],
       [1.18518966e-089, 9.99811887e-001, 1.88113398e-004],
       [4.03558522e-226, 1.81171846e-005, 9.99981883e-001],
       [2.64576307e-259, 1.98594956e-008, 9.99999980e-001],
       [4.15424381e-211, 8.49751176e-004, 9.99150249e-001],
       [6.16410518e-262, 7.13291080e-009, 9.99999993e-001],
       [1.21648199e-191, 4.37861402e-003, 9.95621386e-001],
       [9.99999999e-001, 1.34145126e-009, 2.29872714e-015],
       [1.27306118e-124, 9.42248647e-001, 5.77513534e-002],
       [6.45905187e-102, 9.96558823e-001, 3.44117654e-003],
       [1.17890824e-098, 9.98795061e-001, 1.20493905e-003],
       [3.69955160e-283, 1.93301808e-010, 1.00000000e+000]])
```

## Class 4: Missing Data: Basic techniques

### Evaluation of missing data at training

- multiple imputation
- ML based was better than imputation which is better than dropping samples
- example datasets: 45% of patients have at least 1 missing value

### Imputation

- Mean imputation:
  - insert the mean based on the other values
- Hot deck
  - mean-like with similarity
- Multiple imputation
  - 3 diff ways

### Imputation ML

- MLP
  - fully connected
- Self organization
  - competitive learning
  - NN on modle of nodes in 2d grid,
- KNN
  - select closest complete case to impute values from
  - expensive for large datasets due to need to search everywhere for each missing value

## Testing

- Train NN based on data imputed with each technie

## Conclusions:

- in general, any imputation was better than deletion
- ML based performed better

## Discussion & Questions

- interesting that even simple methods provide improvement
- SOM is sort of unclear how does that work?
- Review of MLP and [sigmoid](#)

## Handling missing values At application time

- reduced models vs imputation.
- broad approach
- 15 common datasets

## Techniques:

- Discard
- Acquire missing values
- Imputation
  - predictive value imputation
  - distribution based
  - unique values
- Reduced Feature Models
  - retrain for different feature models

Feature imputability impacts the distribution or predictive type of imputation

## More complex model

- decision tree with bagging
- again, reduced model is the best strategy

## Hybrid Models for efficient prediction

- reduced models
- a hybrid is a complete model with stored subset for most common missing features
- Reduced feature enseble
  - N models for N features
  - each one is missing one feature
  - average these together for final prediction
  - substantial reduction in when there is a single feature is missing

- combine with imputation for multiple features
- relative accuracy is better than imputation

## General takeaways

- reduced models vs imputation is a large improvement
- this is sort of an imputation

## Weaknesses

- Didn't check unique value imputation
- MCAR
- focused on

## Overall Discussion

- How might the two problems interact?
  - if missing data at both train and prediction...
  - train using missing data without imputation for training the separate models
- Questions on these ideas
- What additional things might you need to consider when choosing one?
  - feature imputability at training
- what to do with time series data
- How to check if missing CAR?
  - look at collection technique
  -
- what do to with varying data per person
  - LSTM for time series data
  - hierarchichal modeling other wise
  - [example of hierarchical with time series also](#)

## For Wednesday

1. [Graphical Models for Inference with Missing Data](#)
2. [Missing Data as a Causal and Probabilistic Problem](#)

## Missing Data 2:

### Graph theory foundation

- A DAG
- shapes are nodes
  - nodes generally represent a random variable
- nodes are connected with edges
  - edges may be directed (with an arrow)
- path is a sequence of edges
- a cycle is a path that returns to a given node twice
- we will focus on acyclic graphs
- directed edges connect parent nodes to child nodes (follow the arrow)
- Why graphs: useful representation of joint distributions
- d-connected: two nodes are d-connected if there is a connected path without a collider
- d-separation: independent through a collider
- collider is when arrows flip



## Missingness graphs

- $x, y$  are variables
- $Y^*$  is a proxy for  $y$
- $R_y$  : causal mechanism for missingness of  $y^*$

## Recoverability for MCAR

## Discussion

- proxy
- example with ocean data temp sensor, cloud cover images

## For next week

Choose one: <https://artemiss-workshop.github.io/#program>

Information Theoretic Approaches for Testing Missingness in Predictive Models <https://openreview.net/forum?id=6Y05VJfGIFM>

## Missing Data 3

## Handling Missing Data in Decision: A probabilistic approach

### key ideas

- A decision tree's structure and notation
- Review of imputation
  - Predictive value imputation
    - mean, median or mode
    - make assumption that features are independent
    - surrogate splits, partition data using another feature to
- XG Boost

### Expected Predictions:

- impute all possible completions as once to avoid strong dist assumptions
- consistent for MCAR and MAR
- expensive, but density can help reduce
- tractably compute the exact expected predictions
- loss minimization

### Experiments

- for a single dataset, outperforms in general

## Discussion

- generally easier
- given single dataset, of results, how much do we trust this?
- what does this provide as an advantage
- NP hard

## How to miss data?: Reinforcement learning for environments with high observation cost

### Key points

## Reinforcement learning

- cost associated with making accurate observations
- goal directed
- RL agent tries to

Problem setting:

- $\mathbb{P}(o_t | s_t; \beta)$
- $\beta$  is accuracy of obs
- $r$  is old reward

Scenario A:

- observed angle vs

Big picture: manipulating how the data collection

## Discussion

- survivorship bias?
- right left imbalance for figure 3
- simple pendulum example helped overcome the background lacking
- figures

## General

Try writing out a missingness graph for a problem of choice, some scenario where you imagine there would be missing data, or an example dataset that you can find.

## Missing data

### supervised

Background

- Hadamard
- 

Readings for next week:

[http://sorelle.friedler.net/papers/fairness\\_comparison\\_fat19.pdf](http://sorelle.friedler.net/papers/fairness_comparison_fat19.pdf) <https://fairmlbook.org/>

- introduction and classification chapters (1 and 2)

## Elastic Net

1. OLS can overfit
  2. ridge helps with over fitting, but not variable selection
  3. lasso helps reduce the dimensionality
- $p > n$  lasso saturates at  $n$  variables
  - lasso predicts 1 of correlated variables at random
  - ridge is better in correlated case

## Multiobjective

# Latent Variable Models: GMM & Topic Models

## Gaussian Mixture models

- key points:
  - model versus algorithm
- algorithm:
  - initialize
  - Estep
  - Mstep
  - until convergence:
    - parameters stop changing, assignments stop changing
- Covariance types:
  - covers weakness in kmeans

## Topic Models

- corpora: collection of documents
- text modeling, was classically binary matrices
  - also tf-idf
  - useful for discriminating documents,
  - lacks meaning
- pLSI: probabilistic, latent semantic indexing
  - reminiscent of GMM
  - assumes exchangeability
  - mixture components

## Latent Variable Models:

## Semi-supervised learning and noisy labels

Key questions:

How do these relate?

## Noisy labels as a Bias model

## Fairness constraints for recovering from biased labels

*Blum & Stengl*

Considers 3 cases:

- more errors in the disadvantaged group than the advantaged group
- fewer positive examples of the disadvantaged group
- both

## Comparison of Fairness Interventions

Paper discussion

## Spring 2022

Notes will be added after the semester starts.

# Overview

## Course Info

- graduate course, focused on research adjacent skills
- topic is how to use ML safely and reliably in the context of scientific discovery or social applications
- Classes will mostly be discussion
- We'll rotate leading the discussion
- we'll rotate note taking

## Intros and Topics of Interest

- how to understand bias and what can be done, multiple dimension to explore
- more about reading and writing papers
- more skill in reading research papers
- missing data, incomplete problems
- HCI
- breadth, more research
- ML
- eg (pain area)
- noisy data
- natural disaster evacuation plan
- incomplete data
- NLP

## Overview of Course Topics

- COMPAS Example
- disparate treatment/impact
- medical
- 

## Prepare for the next class

Prepare for Wednesday:

Model Based ML: <https://mbmlbook.com/toc.html>

Read: Chapter 1 & the Interlude on the ML life cycle Skim the intro to two application chapters Be prepared to compare this view of ML to how you've learned int (or other CS topics previously)

Read: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/ee384m/Handouts/HowtoReadPaper.pdf>

Be prepared to ask questions about how to prepare for presenting a paper in class

Create or make sure you can log into GitHub Account

## Preparing to present a paper

Questions that will help organize your preparation, but may apply variably to different readings:

- What is the key question that drove the research?
- What is the main finding?
- What is the model assumed in the paper?
- Did they include experimental results? If so:
  - do the experiments support the claims?
  - what additional experiments would help make the result make more sense?

- how broad are the experiments, are the context-specific or general?
- Is there an analytical result? if so:
  - do the conditions for the proof make sense?
  - are they realistic?
  - what questions do you have about the proof?

You may plan to use slides if that make you more comfortable or you can show the paper itself. You may also show other materials if appropriate and you can seed the day's notes.

## Posting Notes

First time:

1. Go to the notes page of the repository
2. Click add a file, choose create a new file
3. Add your notes
4. At the bottom choose "propose changes"
5. If applicable, navigate to your fork, to the branch you made to add additional files (eg images)
6. Open a pull request from your fork/branch to the the course repo/main.

### Tip

These are a rough outline, if you need help, definitely feel free to ask.  
Once you do it, feel free to add more detail.

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By Sarah M Brown

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