

Inference algorithms

Statistical inference

- Judge the **accuracy** of an estimation or prediction algorithm
 - Efron & Hastie 2016
- **Reliability**
- **Uncertainty**

ISO definition of accuracy: the closeness of a measurement to the true value
Two components: bias, variance

Different inference problems

Estimation

Infer a property of a population (e.g. mean) from a sample

Model selection

Infer the data generating process from among a set of candidate data-generating processes

Hypothesis test (association)

Infer that y is associated with x

Causation

Infer that x causes y

Infer the size of an effect due to an experimental intervention (estimation)

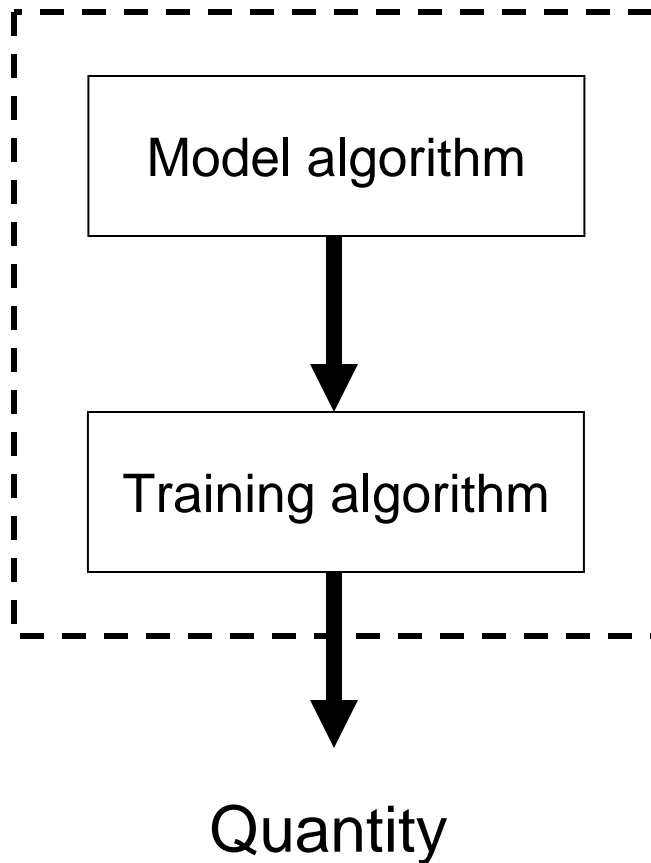
Infer that an experimental intervention had an effect (H-test)

Prediction

Predict the value of a new observation or population state (extrapolation or interpolation)

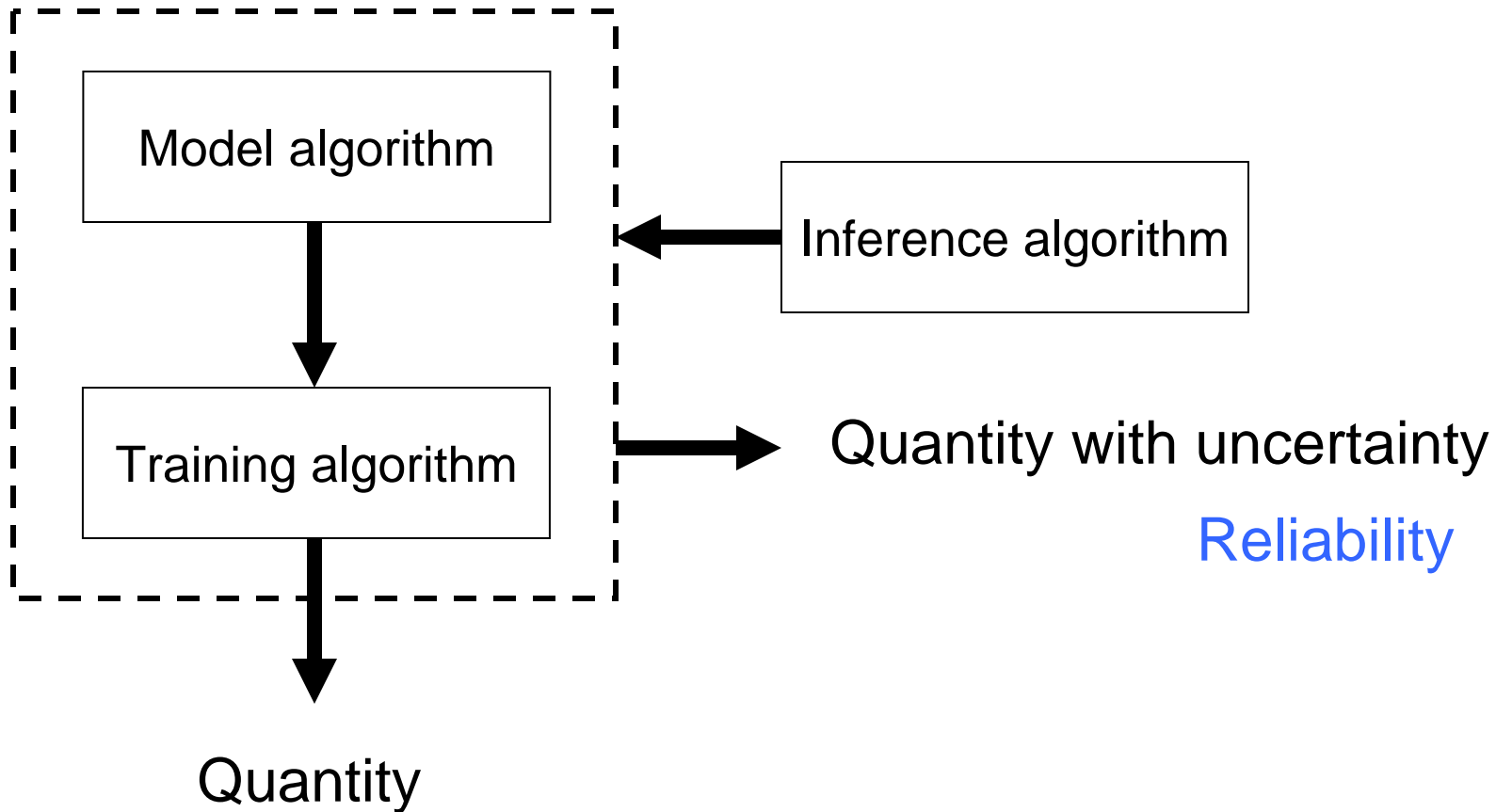
Predict the population state in the future (forecast/extrapolation)

Algorithms in data science



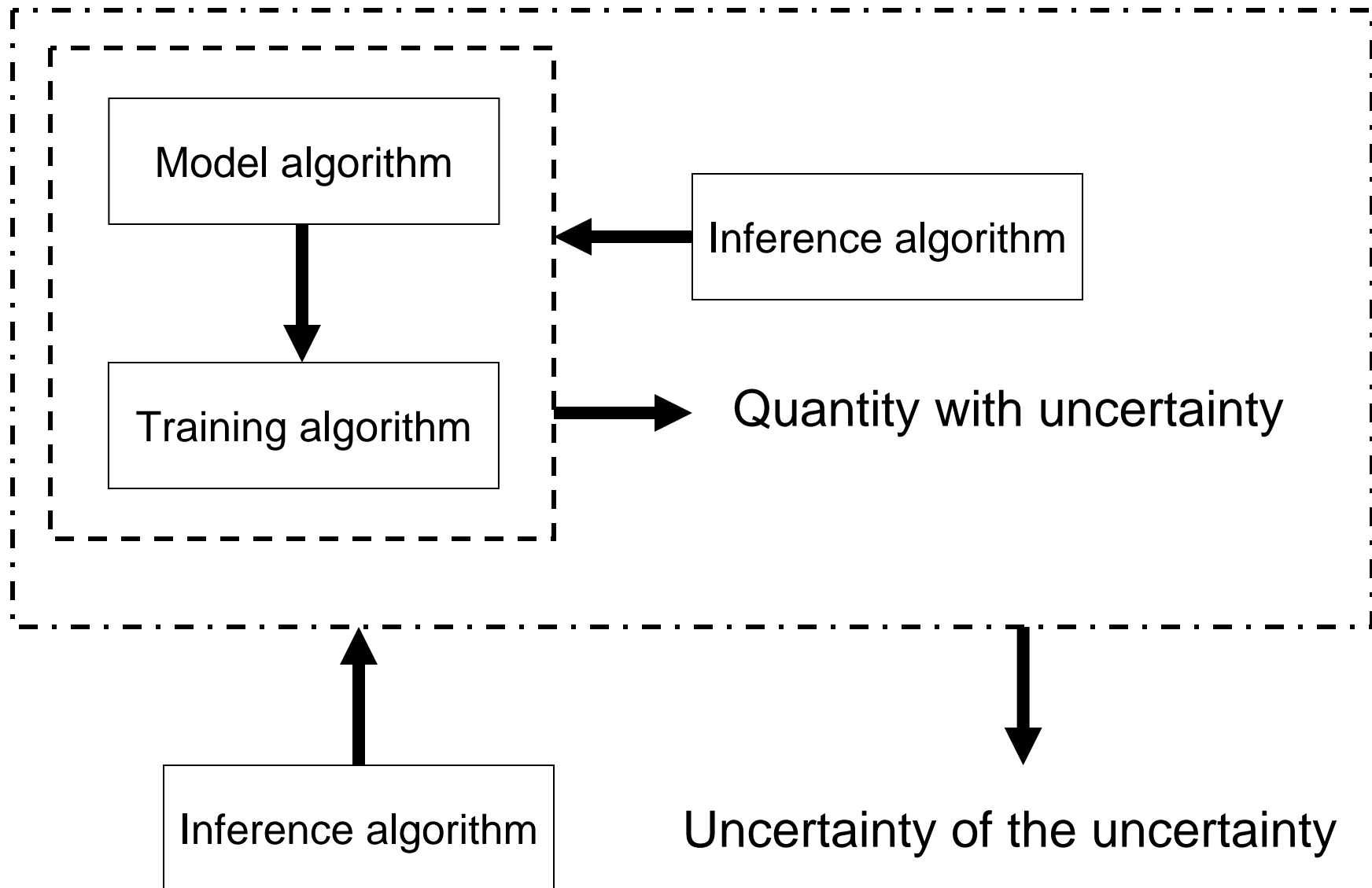
"Dumb" - doesn't say about reliability

Algorithms in data science



"Dumb" - doesn't say about reliability

Algorithms in data science



Inference algorithms

- **Looking back:** considering all the ways data could have happened
- **Looking forward:** predicting new data and testing against them

These are two **big ideas in data science**

Inference algorithms

- Looking back: considering all the ways data could have happened
 - Frequentist: sampling distribution
 - Bayesian/likelihood: $P(\text{data}|\text{model})$