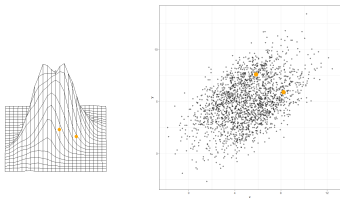


Introduction to Machine Learning

Introduction: Data



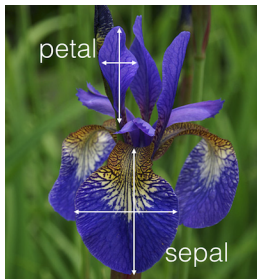
Learning goals

- Understand difference between target and features
- Understand difference between labeled and unlabeled data
- Know concept of data generating process

IRIS DATASET

The iris dataset was introduced by the statistician Ronald Fisher and is one of the most frequently used datasets.

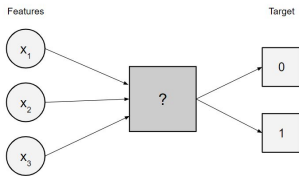
- 150 iris flowers.
- 3 different species (50 setosa, 50 versicolor, 50 virginica).
- Sepal length / width and petal length / width in [cm].



Source: https://holgerbrandl.github.io/kotlin4ds_kotlin_night_frankfurt//krangl_example_report.html

DATA IN MACHINE LEARNING

- The data we deal with in machine learning usually consists of observations on different aspects of objects:
 - **Target:** the attribute(s) of higher interest
 - **Features:** measurable properties that provide a concise description of the object
 - Both features and target variables may be of different data types (categorical, numeric, ...).
- We assume some kind of relationship between the features and the target, in a sense that the value of the target variable can be explained by a combination of the features.



Features x				Target y
Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2	virginica
5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3	versicolor

DATA LABELS

- We distinguish two basic forms our data may come in:
 - For **labeled** data we have already observed the target (*labels*)
 - For **unlabeled** data these remain unknown

		Features x				Target y
		Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
labeled data	{	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
		5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
		7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2	virginica
		5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3	versicolor
unlabeled data	{	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	?
		4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	?

NOTATION FOR DATA

In formal notation, the data sets we are given are of the following form:

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ \left(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, y^{(1)} \right), \dots, \left(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}, y^{(n)} \right) \right\} \subset (\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y})^n.$$

We call

- \mathcal{X} the input space with $p = \dim(\mathcal{X})$ (for now: $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^p$),
- \mathcal{Y} the output / target space,
- the tuple $(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ the i -th observation,
- $\mathbf{x}_j = \left(x_j^{(1)}, \dots, x_j^{(n)} \right)^T$ the j -th feature vector.

DATA-GENERATING PROCESS

- We assume the observed data \mathcal{D} to be generated by a process that can be characterized by some probability distribution

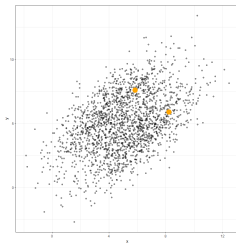
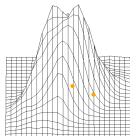
$$\mathbb{P}_{xy},$$

defined on $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$.

- We denote the random variables following this distribution by \mathbf{x} and y .
- It is important to understand that the true distribution is essentially **unknown** to us.

DATA-GENERATING PROCESS

- Usually we assume the data to be drawn *i.i.d.* from the joint probability density function (pdf) / probability mass function (pmf) $p(\mathbf{x}, y)$.
 - i.i.d. stands for **i**ndependent and **i**dentically **d**istributed.
 - This means: We assume that all samples are drawn from the same distribution and are mutually independent – the i -th realization does not depend on the other $n - 1$ ones.
 - It is a strong yet crucial assumption that is precondition to many theoretical implications (e.g., the Central Limit Theorem).



DATA-GENERATING PROCESS

Remarks:

- With a slight abuse of notation we write random variables, e.g., \mathbf{x} and y , in lowercase, as normal variables or function arguments. The context will make clear what is meant.
- Often, distributions are characterized by a parameter vector $\theta \in \Theta$. We then write $p(\mathbf{x}, y \mid \theta)$.
- This lecture mostly takes a frequentist perspective. Distribution parameters θ appear behind the \mid for improved legibility, not to imply that we condition on them in a probabilistic Bayesian sense. So, strictly speaking, $p(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)$ should usually be understood to mean $p_\theta(\mathbf{x})$ or $p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$ or $p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)$.