Data analysis

- 1. 看懂数据集
- 2. 清洗数据(去掉 NAN, 去掉重复行列)
- 3. 数据准备, 多加一列来分类, (例: 小于 18 岁为青少年, 18 岁到 60 岁, 成年人, 大于 60 岁老年人)
- 4. 题目给出要求分析

概念:

相关程度: 变量之间的相关性有多高 Regression: 建立一个数学方程来预测

分数的度量:

R平方: 拟合度, 越高越好(回归模型的 score)

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, fl_score

准确率分数: 分类准确率

F1 分数: 二分类的指标,兼顾精确率(正确的分类÷提取的样本总数)与召回率(正确的分 类÷样本总数)

假设验证:

零假设: 假设 A 与 B 没有统计学差异(xxx 相等)

对立假设:有统计学差异(xxx 不等)

做 t-test, 算出 t 值与 p 值, t 为正, 决定 A 的大于 B, t 为负, 决定 A 小于 B

P 小于 0.05 拒绝零假设

卡方分析: 看两类别变量是否有关系

```
from scipy.stats import chi2 contingency
from scipy.stats import chi2
table = pd.crosstab(df['xxx'],df['xxx'],margins=True, margins_name='xxx')
print(table)
stat,p,dof,expected = chi2 contingency(table) # stat 卡方统计值, p: P value, dof
自由度, expected 理论频率分布
print('dof=%d'%dof)
print (expected)
prob = 0.95 # 选取 95%置信度
critical = chi2.ppf(prob,dof) # 计算临界阀值
print('probality=%.3f, critical=%.3f, stat=%.3f '%(prob, critical, stat))
if abs(stat)>=critical:
print('reject H0:Dependent')
print('fail to reject H0:Independent')
线性回归:
v=Ax+b.
```

b 可以是一个数, 也可是个向量, x一般是一个向量,多元线性回归, x 是 predictor, y 是 response

y 可以是一个数, 也可是个向量, x 可以是一个数, 也可是个向量, 多项式拟合 $y=a0x^n+a1x^n(n-1)+\cdots+an$, n 是自己看图定的 套用 y=ax+b,将 x 变为 x^n ,再用这组数进行线性回归

Machine Learning

监督学习 (supervised): 有标签, 机器知道他做得对不对 (regression, classification)

无监督学习(unsupervised): 没标签,不知道对不对 (clustering)

半监督学习 (semi-supervised): 有些有标签有些没有

强化学习 (reinforcement): 有奖励

KNN 分类算法

K 指的是最近的 k 个点,能归到一类

输入 trainset 训练,然后用 testset 评价模型,让这个模型分类。

Flat clustering vs Hierarchical clustering

平坦型聚类算法的一个共同点,也是缺陷,就是类别数目难以确定。层次聚类从某种意义上说解决了这个问题,不是它能给出类别数目,而是它在 Clustering 的时候不需要知道类别数。其得到的结果是一棵树,聚类完成之后,可在任意层次横切一刀,得到指定数目的 cluster。

Hard clustering vs soft clustering

硬聚类, 强行分成是或不是

软聚类,属于所有类,但概率不同

K-means 聚类算法, 肘方法确定 k

用处: 归类, 然后分析不同类的一些统计学数据上的差异

Decision Tree 分类算法

类别变量, 非连续变量, 变量属性少时好用

#KNN

```
knn_model=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
knn_model.fit(train.iloc[:,:-1],train.iloc[:,-1])
pred=knn_model.predict(test.iloc[:,:-1])
print("KNN")
print("Accuracy score: ",accuracy_score(test.iloc[:,-1],pred))
print("F1 score: ",f1_score(test.iloc[:,-1],pred))
print()
```

#DecisionTree

```
dt_model = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dt_model.fit(train.iloc[:,:-1],train.iloc[:,-1])
pred=dt_model.predict(test.iloc[:,:-1])
print("DecisionTree")
print("Accuracy score: ",accuracy_score(test.iloc[:,-1],pred))
print("F1 score: ",f1_score(test.iloc[:,-1],pred))
print()
```

Data Base & SQL

数据库模型:

1. Flat file model: 一张表

2. hierarchical model: 将数据组织成树状模型,实际例子: IBM Information Management System (IMS)

3. network model: 有向图表示数据模型

4. relation model: ER图

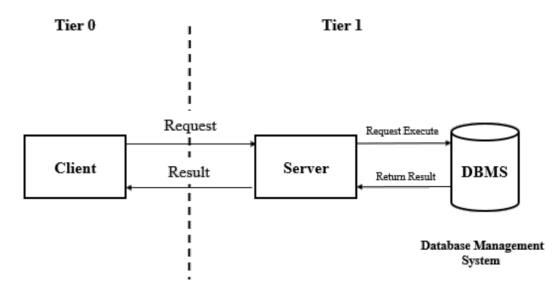
5. object oriented model: 软件工程里的类图

6. graph model

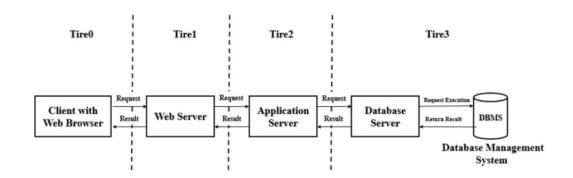
数据抽象层级: view level -> logical level -> physical level

Architecture:

两层结构



N层结构(在两层中,客户端为一层,客户端服务器为一层,DBMS为另一层。 在更多的层中,我们可以把服务器分为不同的部分/层和DBMS。)



Database Language:

Data-definition language: 定义数据库结构
 Data-manipulation language: 增删查改

范式:

1NF:

- All attribute domains are atomic
- All attributes can only have a single value
- All attributes are uniquely determined by the primary key

2NF:

- It is in 1NF
- ► All non-key attributes are uniquely determined by the whole primary key, not by a part of it.

3NF:

- ▶ It is in 2NF
- All non-key attributes depend on the key[s] and nothing but the key[s]
- Eg, would updating one attribute independently cause issues (such as updating a person's postcode independent of city)?

BCNF:

- It is in 3NF
- All attributes depend on the key[s] and nothing but the key[s]

关系代数:

- 1. Union (U) 两列相同的表去并集
- 2. 2. Intersection (∩) 两列相同的表去交集
- 3. 3. Difference (-) 例子: A-B, 在 A 里但不在 B 里的
- 4. 4. Selection (σ) sql 里的 where
- 5. 5. Projection (□) sql 里的 select
- ₆ 6. **Join (⋈)** 联表,自然连接

 $\pi_{\text{name,job}}(\sigma_{\text{name='harry'}}, \Delta_{\text{job='police'}})$

Information security

CIA Triad:

confidentiality (保密性): prevent unauthorized disclosure of information

Integrity (完整性): assure that data cannot be modified by unauthorized manner

Availability (有效性): should be available for authorized users

Authenticity (真实性): proof of identity

Non-repudiation (不可抵赖性): cannot deny what you did

Accountability (问责制): Traceability of actions to a specific entity

Reliability (可靠性): Consistently performs to specifications 攻击的类型:

- Interruption: Attack on Availability
- Interception: Attack on Confidentiality
- Modification: Attack on Integrity
- Fabrication: Attack on Authenticity
- Passive Attacks:
 - Release of message contents
 - Traffic analysis
- Active Attacks:
 - Masquerade
 - Replay
 - Modification of message contents
 - Denial of service

加密方式:

对称加密 (symmetric)

发送方接受方都有密钥

Encryption 密文=Ek(明文)

Decryption 明文=Dk(密文)

Dk(Ek(明文))=明文 正确的明文此公式一定对

Ek(Dk(明文))=明文 不总是对的

DES (data encryption standard) ,AES (advanced encryption standard)

DES vs AES:

更快,更安全,更灵活因为 AES 有三种不同密钥尺寸

非对称加密 (asymmetric)

有公钥私钥,加密解密可能用不同的密钥,不同的算法,有数字签名功能

Public key: 公钥可被所有人知道,或者存储于可信的第三方,用于加密与解签名

Private key: 私钥只有自己知道, 用于解密或签名

常见的非对称加密: RSA: (基于大数质因数分解难被破解)

选两个大质数 p,q, n=pq

选个随机数 e 满足,e 与(p-1)(q-1)互质, 1<e<(p-1)(q-1)

Public key: (e,n)

找出个 d,使 ed % (p-1)(q-1) = 1

Private key (d,n)

密文 = 明文^e % n

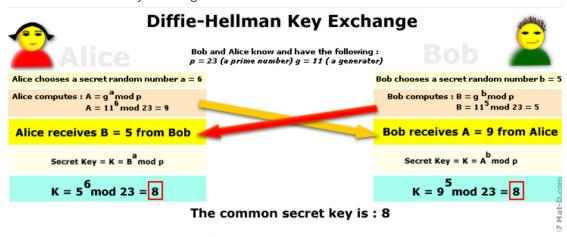
明文 = 密文^d % n

RSA vs DES

RSA 太慢, DES 加密过程复杂, RSA 数学上难破解, DES 适用于批量处理, RSA 适用于短消息

两种交换密钥的方式:

- 1. 用非对称加密传递对称加密的密钥
- 2. Diffie-Hellman key exchange



其中 p (质数), g 是事先两人约定的数

公钥的分发:

可靠第三方颁发(ca, certificate authority)的证书(third trusted party),包括身份信息例子:

A与B想安全联系

B 获得 A 的公钥, B 获得 ca 的公钥, 用 ca 公钥验证 A 的公钥, 成功后从证书中提取 A 的公钥, A 做同样的事, 两人可以安全联系

编码方式 xml

Well-formed : 语法没错误

Valid : 提前定义了数据类型,确保所有数据都符合要求(类比数据库建表时的限制)

Ethic

Some Ethical Issues

Ethical Issues arise from conflicts among stakeholders' interests

Economic

- Income Distribution
- Casualisation of Labour
- Work-Dependence of Income (cf. 'a living wage')

Environmental

- Habitat Destruction
- Climate Change

Political

Location and Tracking

Technological

- Nuclear Power
- Robotic Warfare

Social

- Capital Punishment
- Unfair Discrimination (Race, Physical Disability)
- Gender Equality
- Continuous Disruption (Workplace, Occupations)

数据科学的伦理学

Ethical Issues in Data Science

Data

- Expropriation for Unintended Purposes
- Data Quality Assurance
- Data Security

Data Analysis Quality Assurance

- Unfair Discrimination, Redlining, Weblining, 'Algorithmic Discrimination'
- Decision-Making delegated to Artefacts
 - Transparency of Decision-Rationale
 - Due Process / Procedural Fairness
 - The Digital Surveillance Economy and 'Surveillance Capitalism'

数据保护与隐私

PIT (Privacy-Invasive technology) 隐私侵入技术

PET (privacy enhancing technology) 隐私增强技术:

反 PIT 对存储的数据或传输的数据保护, authentication (证明)

Savage PET: Persistent Anonymity 持续的匿名

Gentle PETs: for Protected Pseudonymity, and hence accountability as well as freedom(保

护假名, 问责自由)

PET 的种类:

Categories of PETs - 1. Communications

- Encryption
 e.g. SSL/TLS and HTTPS Everywhere
- Email and Instant Messaging / Chat e.g. Protonmail, Hushmail, Fastmail, Signal
- Handsets

 e.g. Silent Circle BlackPhone
- Search-Engines
 e.g. DuckDuckGo, Ixquick/Startpage
- Browsers
 e.g. Stripped Chromium, Brave, Tor, Onion, ...
- Social Media Services
 e.g. Diaspora

Categories of PETs

2. Traffic Management

- End-Point Authentication, e.g. VPNs
- End-Point Obfuscation Proxy-Servers, VPNs, ToR
- Firewalls, Malware Filters, Cleansers
- Meshnets
- Privacy-Enhancing Software Agents

3. Data Management

- Stored Data Encryption e.g. Veracrypt
- Secure Data Deletion
- Secure Dropbox
 e.g. SecureDrop, Podzy