

# Introduction to Data Science with Python

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# Outline

- What is Machine Learning?
- Categories of Machine learning
  - Supervised learning
  - Unsupervised learning
  - Others are semi-supervised learning methods, reinforcement learning, recommender systems, ...
- A closer look at supervised learning
- A closer look at unsupervised learning
- Introduction to scikit-learn
- Working with data

# What is Machine Learning?

- "Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed" Arthur Samuel(1959)
- "A computer program is said to learn from experience  $E$  with respect to some task  $T$  and some performance measure  $P$ , if its performance on  $T$ , as measured by  $P$ , improves with experience  $E$ ." Tom Mitchell (1998)



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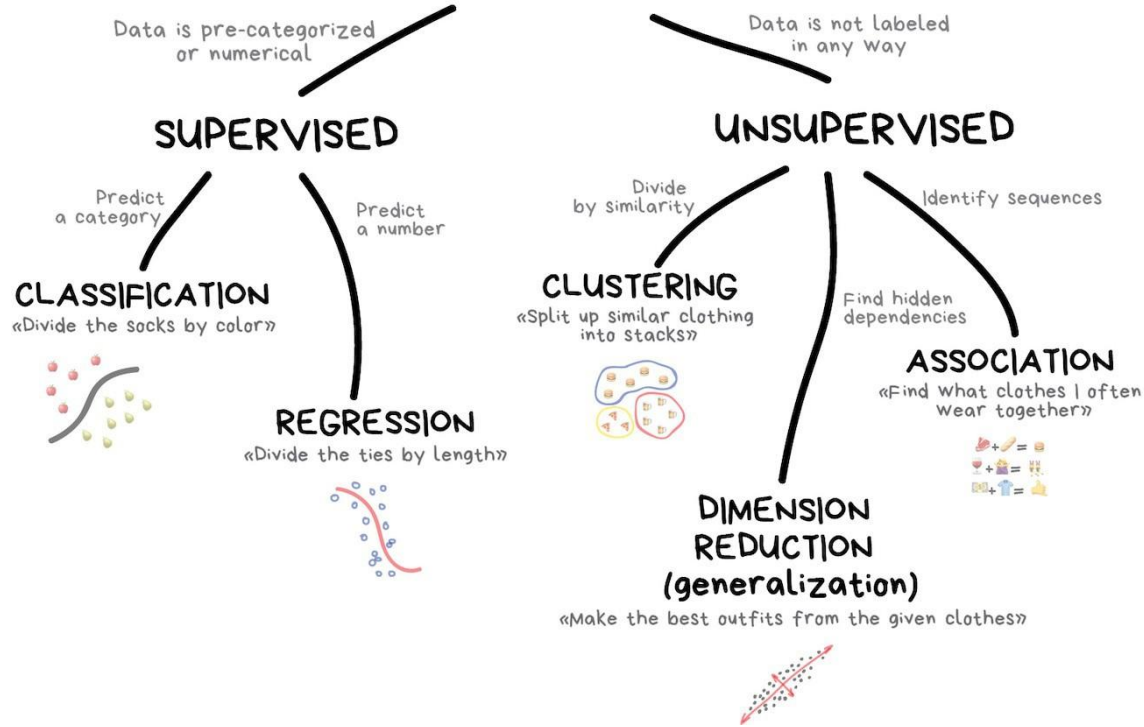
**Your Mail programm "observes" which mails you do or do not classify as spam, and uses these observations to learn how to better filter spam messages. What is the task in this setting?**

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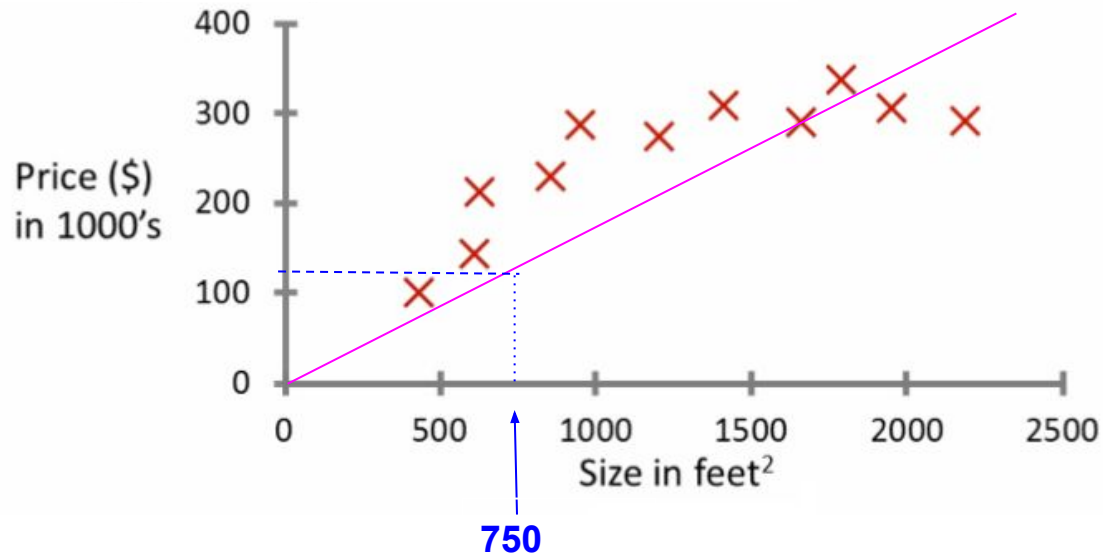
Your Mail programm "observes" which mails you do or do not classify as spam, and uses these observations to learn how to better filter spam messages. What is the task in this setting?

**Classifying mails into the categories "spam" or "not spam"**

# CLASSICAL MACHINE LEARNING

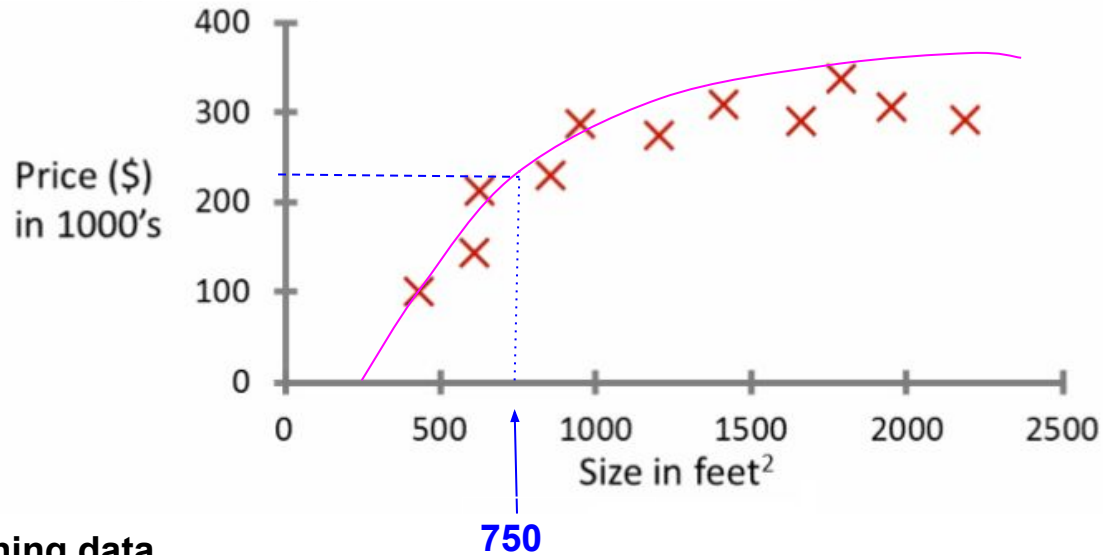


# Supervised learning



# Supervised learning

**Regression** predicts a continuous outcome variable

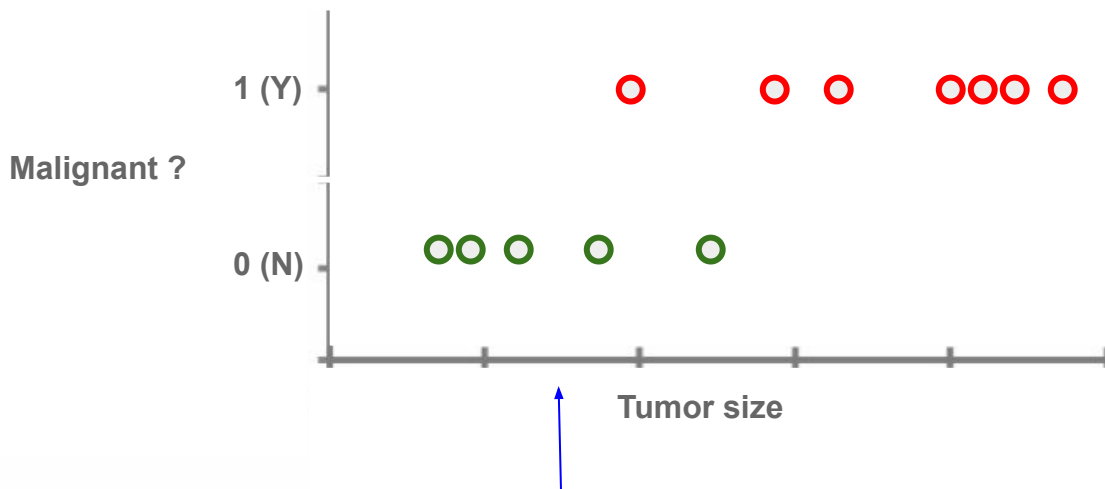


**Requires training data**



# Supervised learning

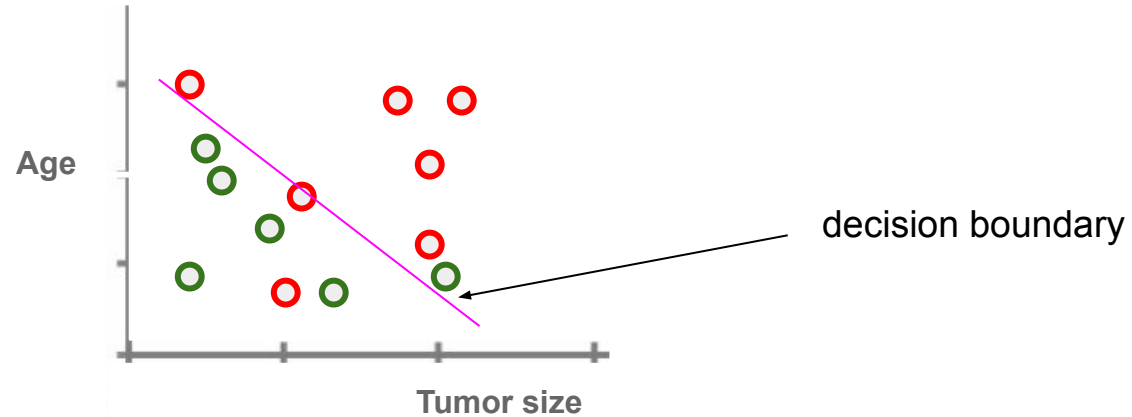
**Classification** predicts a discrete outcome variable



**Requires training data**

# Supervised learning

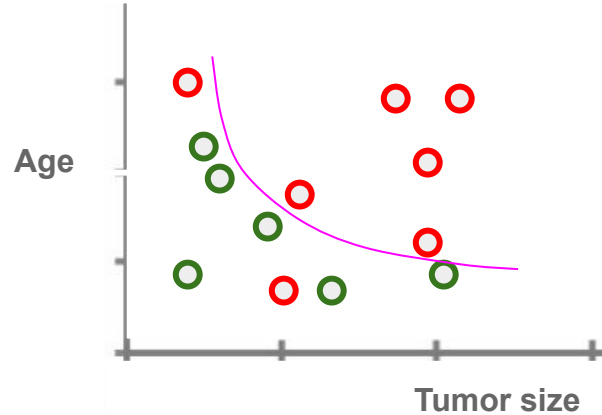
**Classification** predicts a discrete outcome variable



**Requires training data**

# Supervised learning

**Classification** predicts a discrete outcome variable

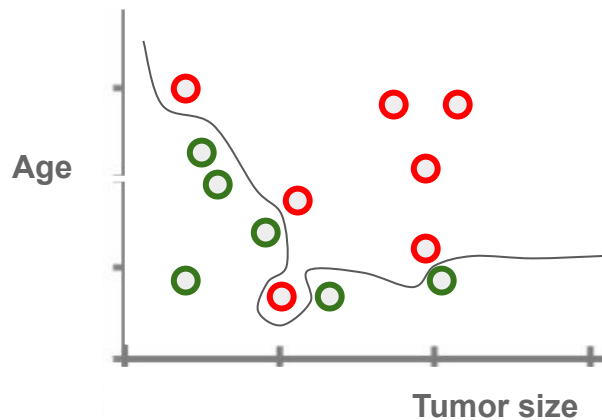


Model complexity

**Requires training data**

# Supervised learning

**Classification** predicts a discrete outcome variable



Model complexity

**Requires training data**

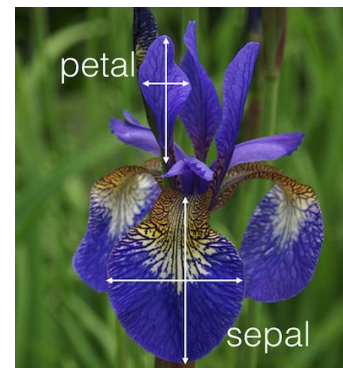
# Supervised learning

## The Iris flower data set



### Features:

- sepal length
- sepal width
- petal length
- petal width

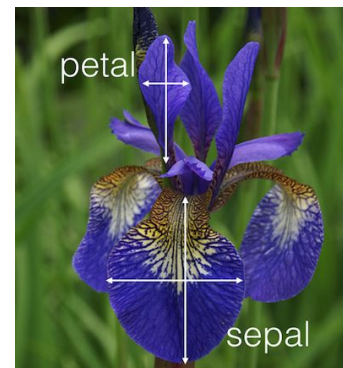


# Supervised learning

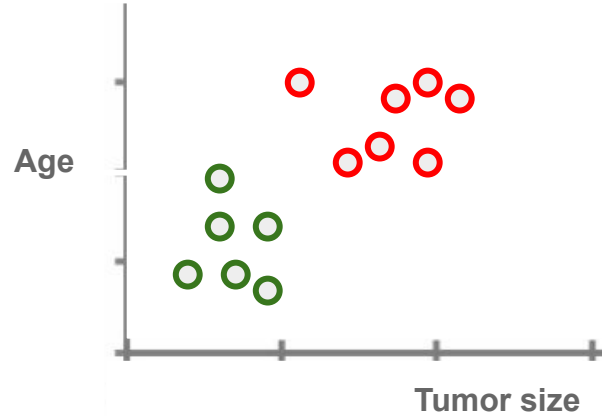
	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa

## Features:

- sepal length
- sepal width
- petal length
- petal width

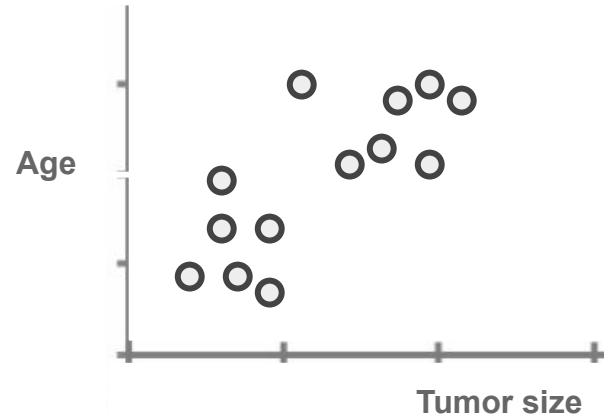


# Supervised learning



**Requires training data**

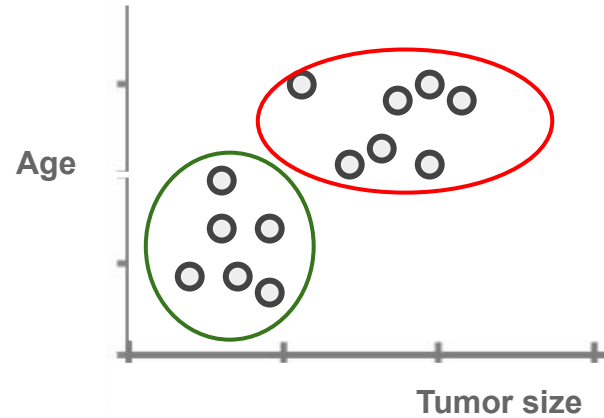
# Unsupervised learning



**In the absence of training data**

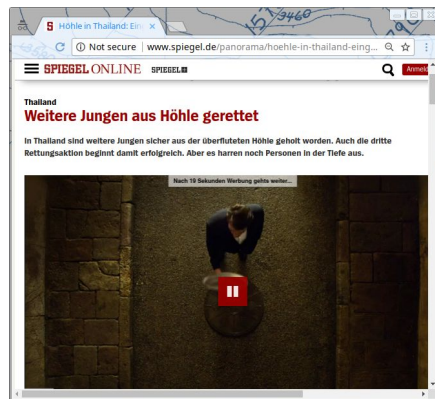
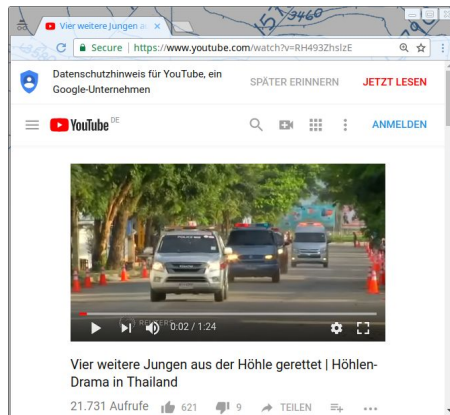
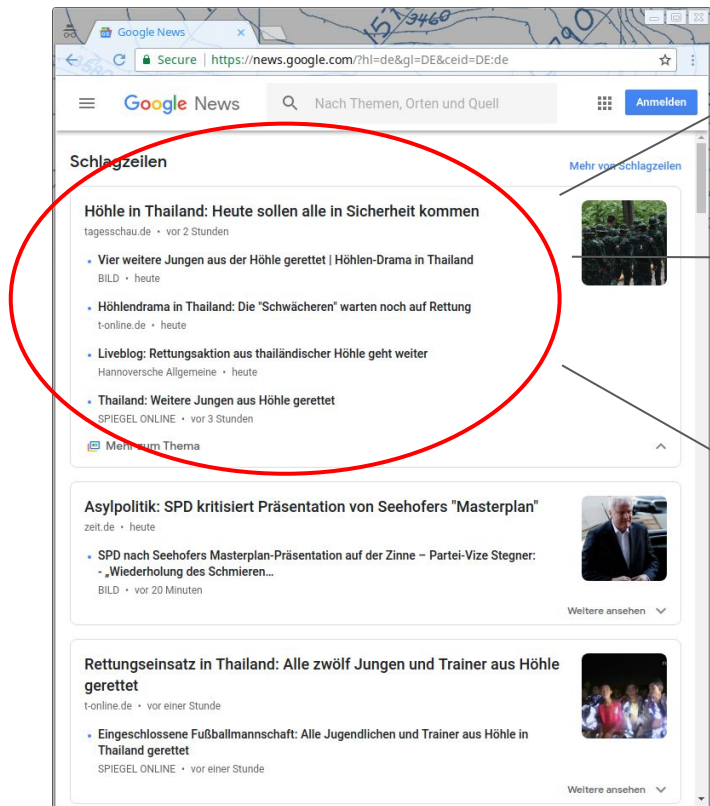


# Unsupervised learning

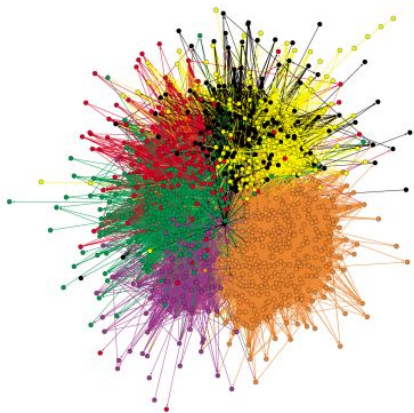


**In the absence of training data**

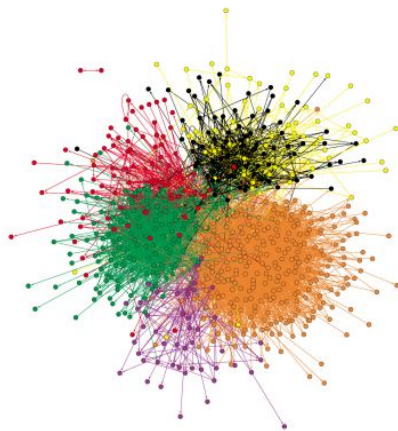
# Example 1



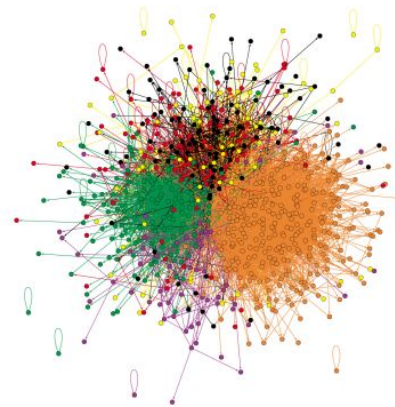
## Example 2



(a) Following ( $H=0.83$ )



(b) Retweeting ( $H=0.90$ )



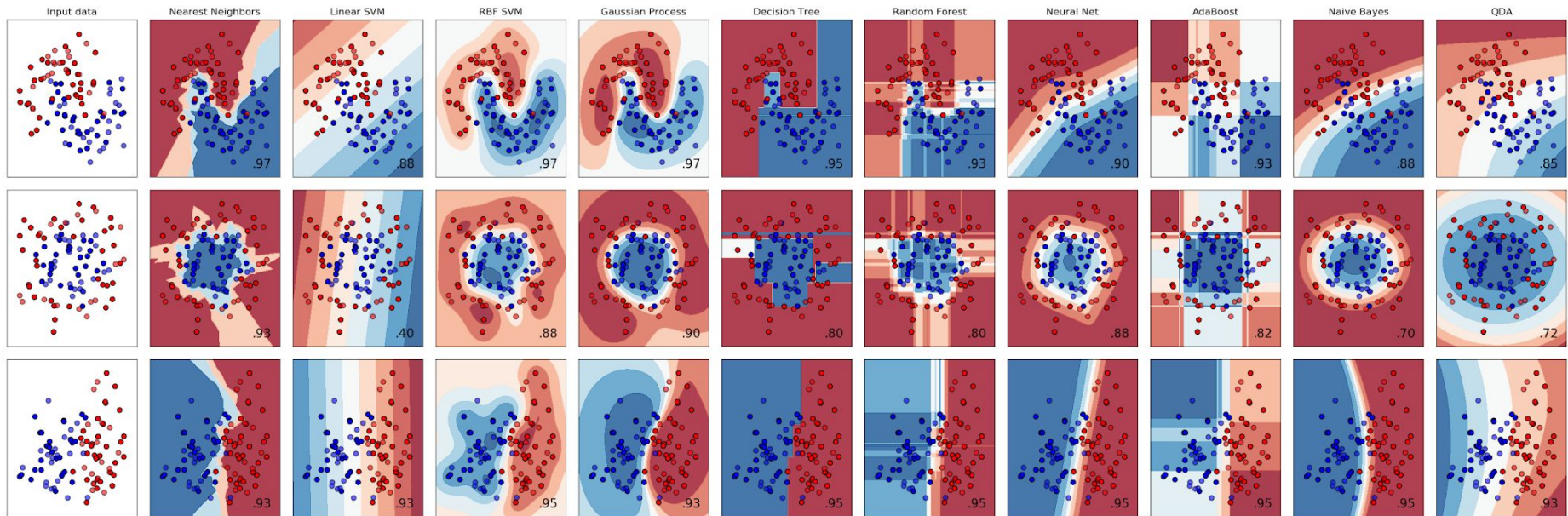
(c) Mentioning ( $H=0.79$ )

**Examples of online conversational practices on Twitter:** Structures of the aggregate following, retweeting, and mentioning networks of German politicians from 9 weeks before to 4 weeks after the federal election 2013. The vertices in the networks correspond to user handles and are color-coded by party affiliation (colors given in Table 1). Arcs correspond to following/retweeting/mentioning relationships.

# Unsupervised learning

Which of the following problems would you address using an supervised algorithm?

- ☐ Given emails labeled as spam / not spam, learn a classifier.
- ☐ Grouping news articles into sets covering the same story / event.
- ☐ Given a database of patients diagnosed with cancer learn to classify new patients into having malignant or non malignant cancer.



<https://scikit-learn.org/>

## Sources

<https://wingshore.wordpress.com/2014/11/01/what-is-supervised-learning/>

<https://www.wikipedia.org/>

<http://cs229.stanford.edu/syllabus.html>

H. Lietz, C. Wagner, A. Bleier, and M. Strohmaier. When politicians talk: Assessing online conversational practices of political parties on twitter. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Weblogs and Social Media, ICWSM 2014,