

Intelligent Data Analysis / Machine Learning

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Organization

- English and German lecture videos in Moodle:
 - ◆ Watch them in the privacy of your personal shelter.
 - ◆ There is no live lecture, go watch the video!
 - ◆ Write down any question that you have!
 - ◆ Come up with 3 good questions in any case.
- Q&A: ask all your questions!
 - ◆ Every Tuesday, 10:15-11:45, live in 02.70.0.10 and via Zoom (the link is on Moodle).
 - ◆ Meeting link and all resources are available on Moodle.
 - ◆ You **have to** watch the lecture video beforehand!
 - ◆ This is your weekly opportunity to ask all your questions—there is no email support.

Organization

- Labs and exercises (mandatory):
 - ◆ English exercise G2 (Shuwen Deng, David Reich): Tue, 14:15-15:45 in room 02.70.0.09, starting on 16.04.2024.
 - ◆ German exercise G3 (Sasha Roewer): Thursday, 10:15-11:45 in room 02.70.0.08, starting on 11.04.2024.
 - ◆ English exercise G1 (Shuwen Deng, David Reich): Thu, 12:15-13:45 in room 02.70.0.10. Starting on 11.04.2024.
- You **have to** complete the homework beforehand.
- You have to mark 70% of the homework in Moodle and present your solutions in the exercise.
- Submitting homework by email is not possible.

Modules

- Bachelor Informatik Computational Science
 - ◆ Mandatory (Intelligente Datenanalyse)
- Master Cognitive Systems
 - ◆ Mandatory
- Master Data Science
 - ◆ Mandatory
- Master Computational Science
 - ◆ Only if you did not take this lecture within the Bachelor's program
 - ◆ Maschinelles Lernen / Maschinelles Lernen II
 - ◆ IDA in den Naturwissenschaften

Exams

- For Students of all bachelor programs:
 - ◆ Successfully complete labs and exercises
 - ◆ Written exam for 1h immediately followed by 15 min oral exam..
- For Students of master programs:
 - ◆ Successfully complete labs and exercises
 - ◆ Successfully complete semester project
 - ◆ 15 minutes presentation of the semester project + 15 minutes oral exam.

Organization

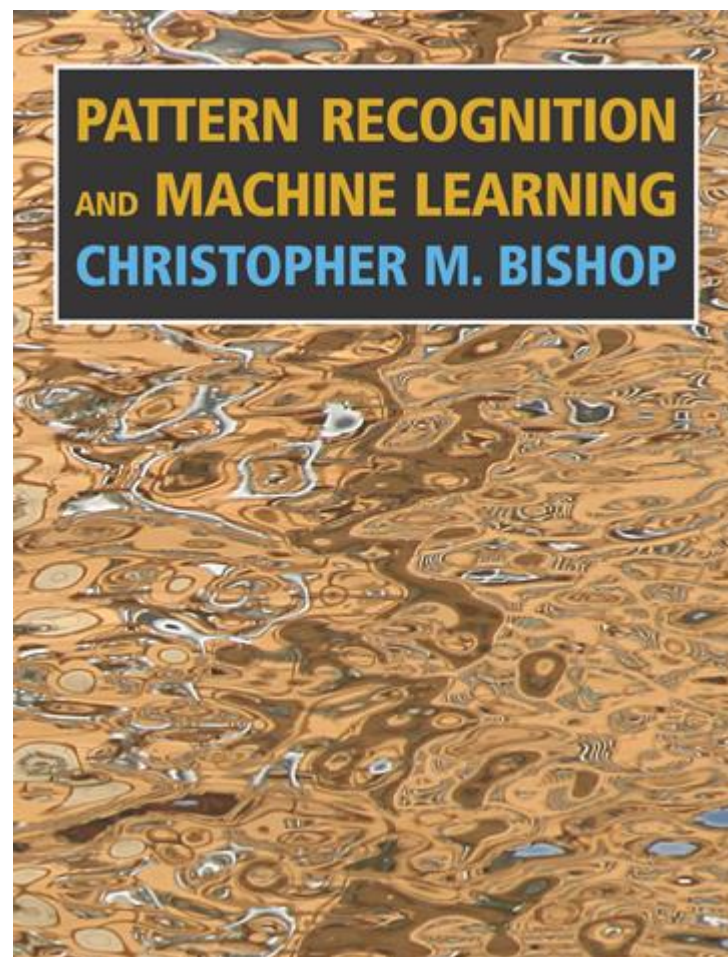
- Moodle page:
 - ◆ Slides and lecture videos.
 - ◆ Links to video conferences.
 - ◆ Introductory mathematics videos and tutorials.
 - ◆ Homework to be completed for the next lab.

This Week

- Tutorial on statistics and mathematical foundations is online
 - ◆ Recommended for MSc Cognitive Systems.
- Two lectures, “Introduction to Python” and “Models, Data, Learning Algorithms” are online.
 - ◆ Skip “Introduction to Python” if you are familiar with Python, numpy, pandas, seaborn.
 - ◆ Q&A for Python on 16.04.2023
 - ◆ Q&A for Models, Data, ... on 16.04.2023
 - ◆ Thu 18. – Tue 23.04.: first exercise is due.
- Labs take place from tomorrow.

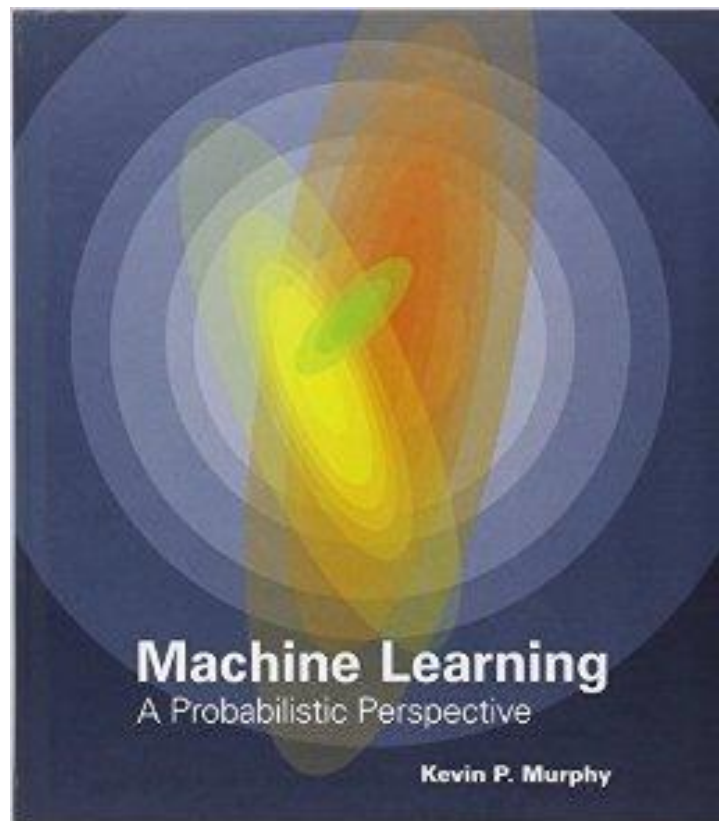
Literature

- Chris Bishop: Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning.
- 30 Copies available in the library
- Can also be found online.



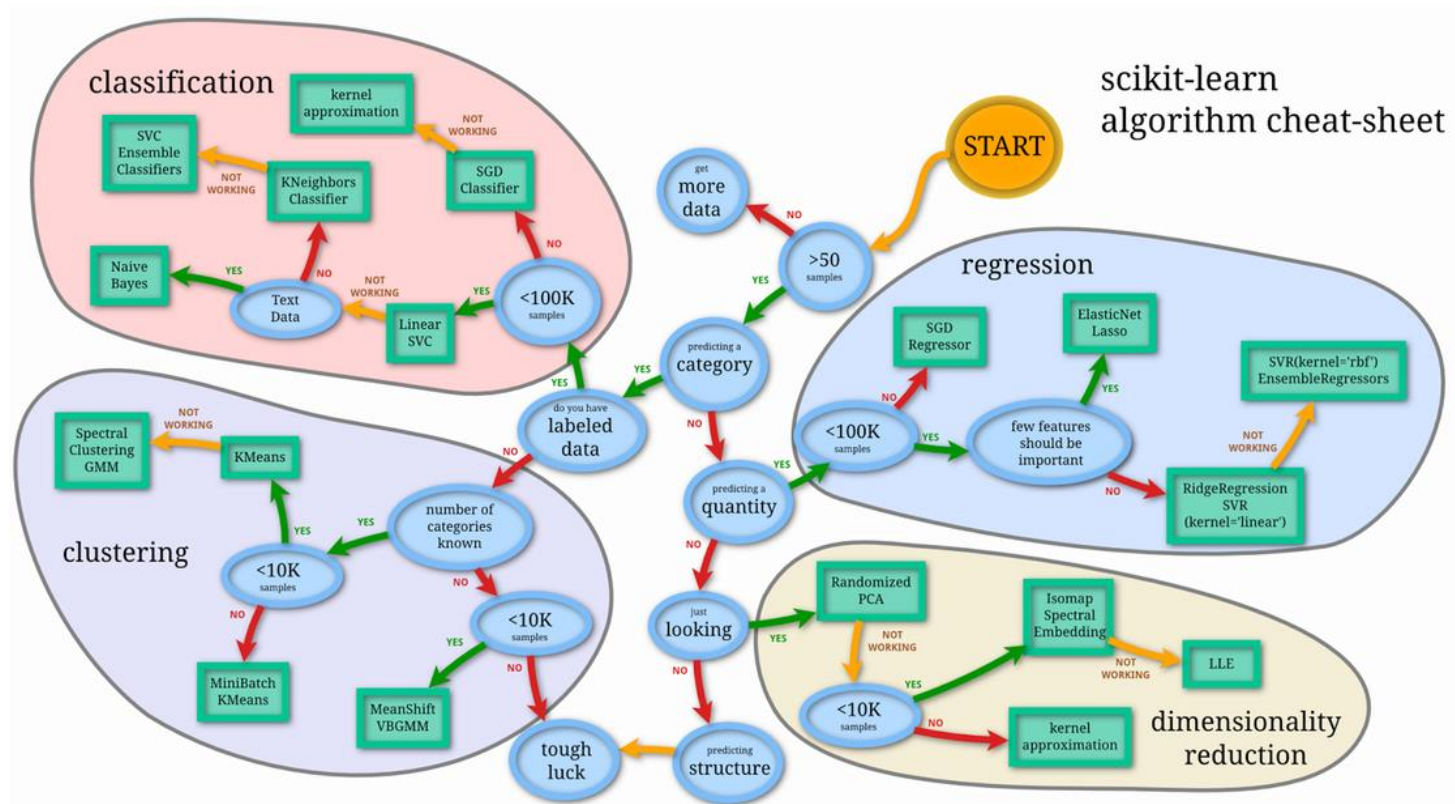
Literature

- Kevin Murphy: Machine Learning: a probabilistic perspective
- Can also be found online.



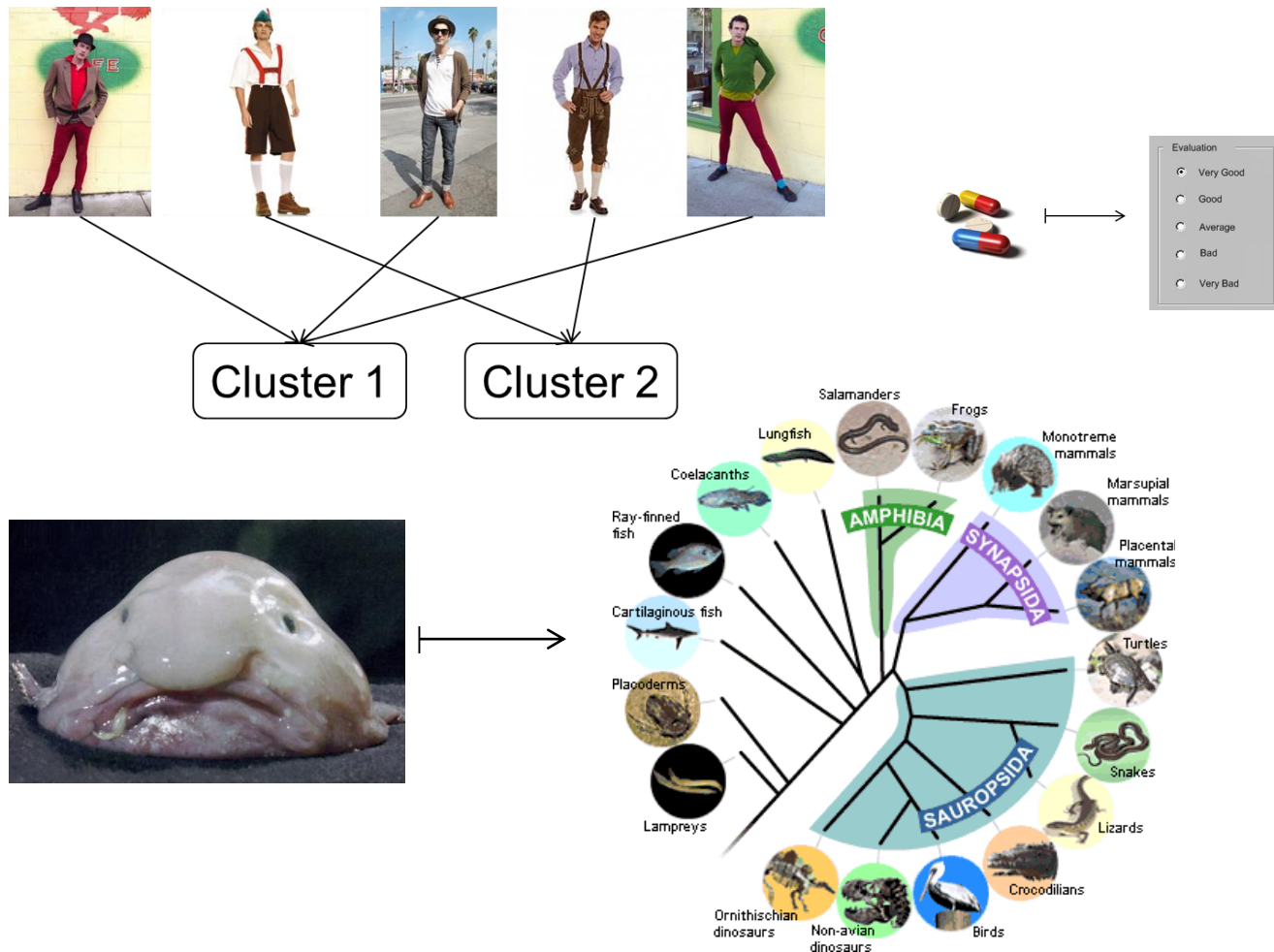
Machine Learning

■ Introduction to Python.



Intelligent Data Analysis

- Problem analysis, basic concepts.

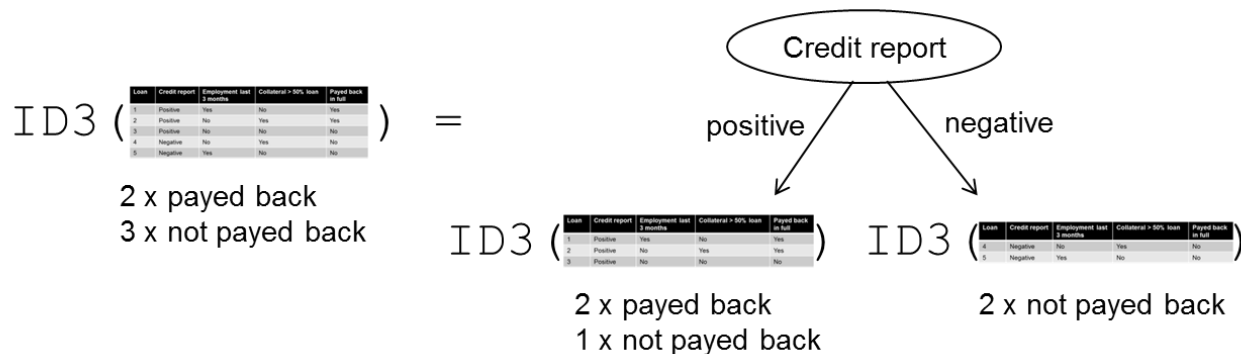


Intelligent Data Analysis

■ Decision trees, random forests.

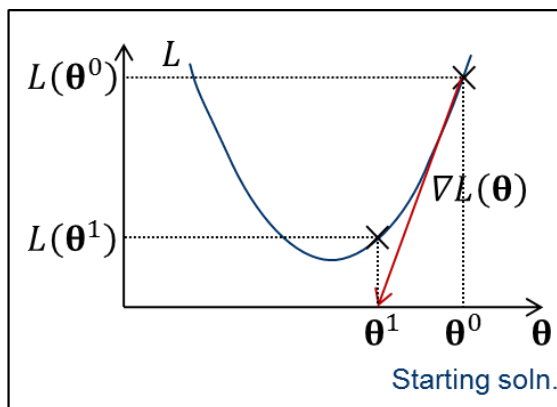
1. ID3 (L)

1. If all data in L have same class y, then return leaf node with class y.
2. Else
 1. Choose attribute x_j that separates L into subsets L_1, \dots, L_k with most homogenous class distributions.
 2. Let $L_i = \{(x, y) \in L : x_j = i\}$.
 3. Return test node with attribute x_j and children $ID3(L_1), \dots, ID3(L_k)$.



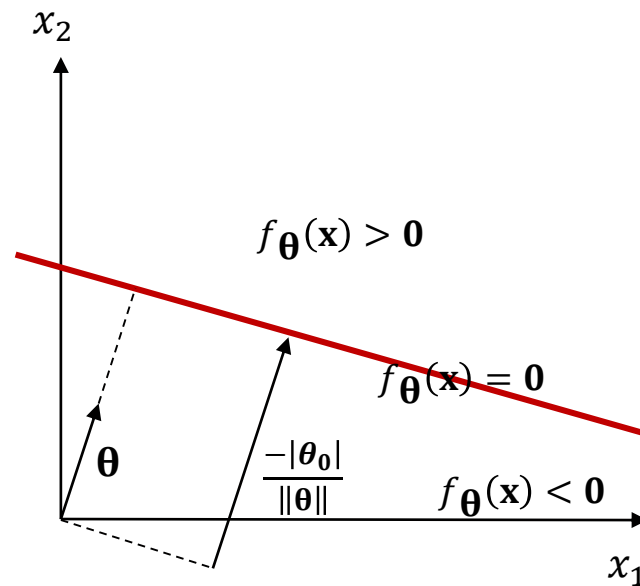
Intelligent Data Analysis

- Linear classification and regression models.



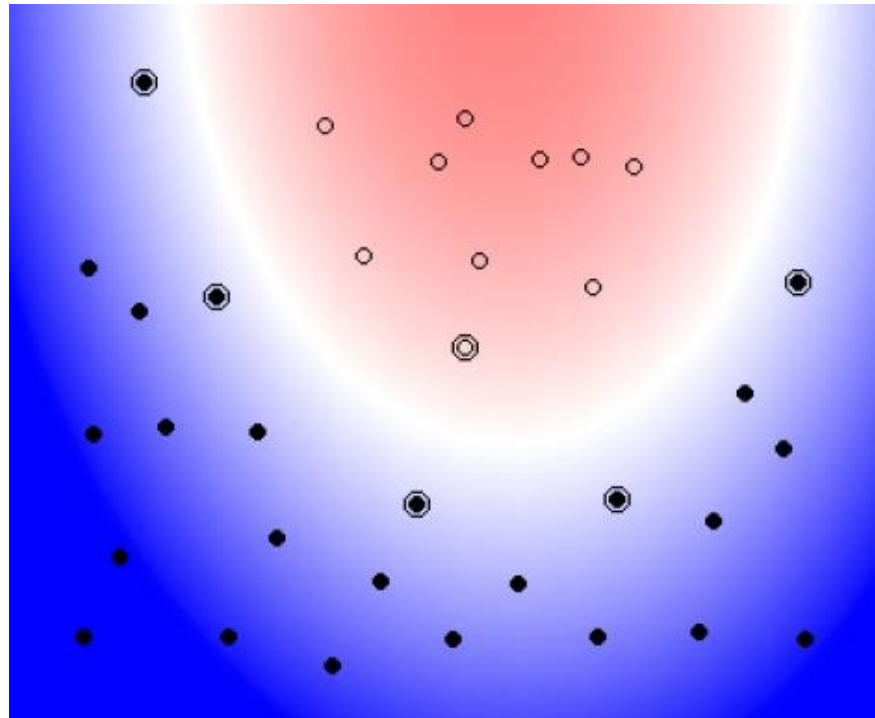
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RegERM(Data:  $(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)$ )
  Set  $\boldsymbol{\theta}^0 = \mathbf{0}$  and  $t = 0$ 
  DO
    Compute gradient  $\nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^t)$ 
    Compute step size  $\alpha^t$ 
    Set  $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}^t - \alpha^t \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^t)$ 
    Set  $t = t + 1$ 
  WHILE  $\|\boldsymbol{\theta}^t - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{t+1}\| > \epsilon$ 
  RETURN  $\boldsymbol{\theta}^t$ 
    
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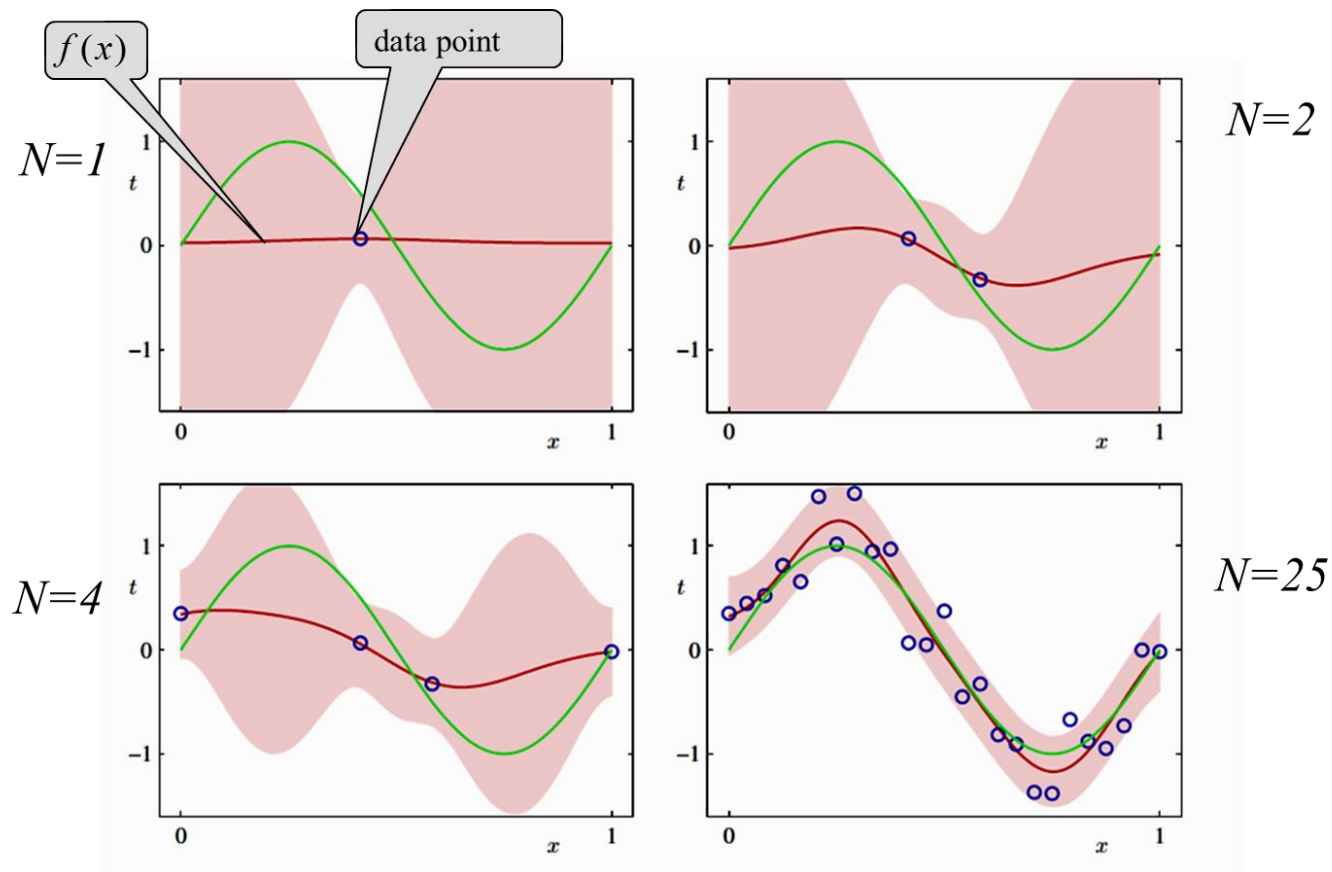
Intelligent Data Analysis

- Kernel methods.



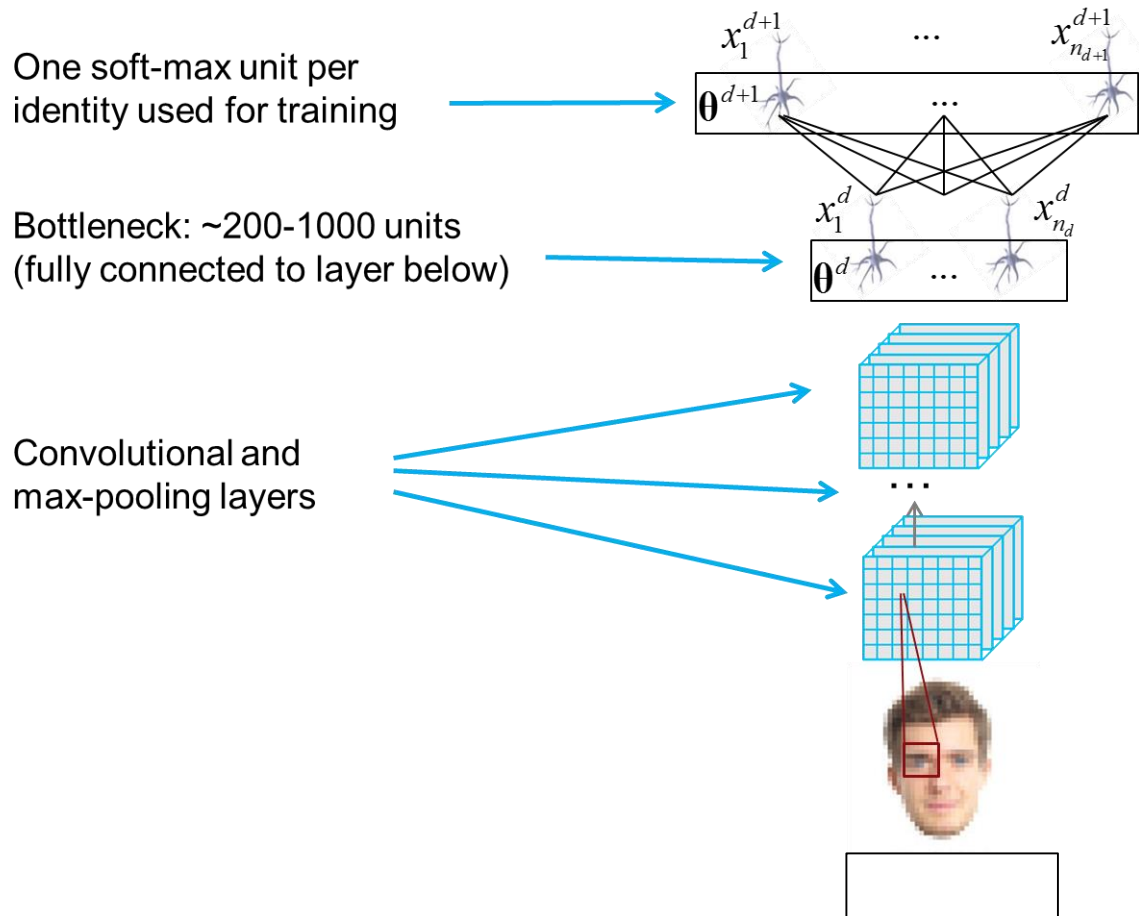
Intelligent Data Analysis

- Bayesian learning.



Intelligent Data Analysis

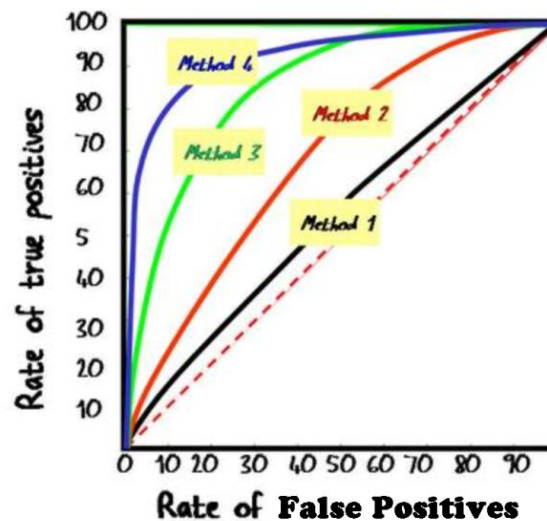
■ Neural Networks.



Intelligent Data Analysis

- Model evaluation.

ROC CURVE EXAMPLES



- The best classification has the largest area under the curve.
- Too sensitive to errors in the "gold standard" classification.