Long form questions

Daniel Lawson — University of Bristol

due Week 13

Part of Data Science Toolbox.

Deadline: Wednesday Noon, Week 13 (January)

Data Science Portfolio Overview

- Worth 40% of the course
- Individually assessed, follow UoB coursework assessment guidelines.

What is a portfolio?

- A portfolio in Data Science Toolbox part of your ongoing assessment.
- You should attempt to work through it in time with the course material, then come back and finesse your work at the end of the Unit.
- It is composed of one section per Block.
- Each section consists of two components:
 - Worksheets: Multiple choice questions, submitted via Noteable.
 - Reflection: Deeper descriptions of material you have examined during the Worksheets and Workshop.
- The Reflection content should be no more than 1 page per block.

Portfolio Content

Reflection content is linked within each Block but is also available in the Assessments page. Worksheets are found within Noteable.

Guidance on Individual Portfolios

The Portfolio is assessed on each block from 2-11. Block 1 is marked similarly but is formative, i.e. does not contribute to your mark. The deadline is the start of TB2. In each block you will do two activities:

- 1. Multiple choice questions submitted via Noteable (log in via Blackboard). These should be straightforward, either direct from your notes or with very simple experiments you can conduct as extensions of the Workshop. These are worth 20% of the Portfolio mark.
- 2. Long-form reflective questions that should require a deeper understanding of the course material and may require you to undertake further reading or experimentation. These are worth 80% of the Portfolio mark.

You may take the multiple-choice component at any time and it is recommended that you do this when you work through the Workshop content. The long-form content is submitted at the end of the course, and you are recommended to make a first draft/note form attempt when you first see the content, and reflect back on it in a finessing stage during the examination preparation time (in lieu of an exam).

Length and format of long-form portfolio

Your Portfolio should give a **one-page** answer to one question of your choice from each Block. Therefore the whole Portfolio is only 10 pages long. However:

- The goal is not to make you undertake a length-finessing exercise. If the content you provide appears as if it would fit on one page after such an exercise, you can submit is anyway. There is a strict limit of 15 pages for the portfolio content, with answers that are clearly too long being be penalised.
- You can however submit **Supporting Evidence** as an appendix to the portfolio. It will not be directly assessed but may be used as evidence to support your claims, i.e. any statements you make with supporting evidence will be more favourably interpreted, but if your statements are carefully given and correct the evidence is not essential. This is not limited. Appropriate content is RMarkdown files knitted to pdf, Jupyter Notebooks, etc.

Portfolio Questions:

Follow. Check back on this document for additional content as it is released, or see Assessments for individual documents.

02 Regression and Statistical Testing

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Block 2

Portfolio 02

Choose **one question** and write up to **one page** about it. You are free to conduct further experiments to add weight to your results, and any additional material you generate can be submitted as an appendix. See The Assessment Page for advice.

These questions may make reference to the content from the current block.

Question R02.1: Imagine that you are tasked with making a temperature prediction for 2040 based on the Temperature Data used in Workshop 2.3. Design a cross-validation setup that could be used to obtain predictions along with uncertainty quantification, carefully describing its advantages over what is presented above, and its limitations. You may wish to investigate standard forecasting methods.

Question R02.2: It was claimed without proof that the leave-one-out cross validation error can be cheaply computed for linear regression as:

$$CV = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\frac{e_i}{1 - h_{ii}} \right]^2,$$

where $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$, $\hat{y}_i = \beta X_i$ and h_{ii} is the diagonal entries of the hat matrix. This also works for penalised regression, to come later. Consider the proof presented in https://robjhyndman.com/hyndsight/loocv-linear-models/ or otherwise, and rewrite this proof with simple annotations for an Undergraduate audience. Briefly discuss the implications of the theorem for both datasets.

Question R02.3: Consider the final non-linear stepwise model that was obtained for the diamond data (the object called modelcvintstep and named intstep). It has the highest R^2 with the test data, and highest AIC of all models considered. Investigate and discuss the ways that this model may be considered best and how it may yet be bettered by other models considering the same model space and data (i.e. all pairwise quantitative features plus the ordinal factors). Discuss what interpretation we can make on the linear and non-linear effects of the parameters.

03 Latent Structures, PCA, and Clustering

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Block 3

Portfolio 03

Choose **one question** and write up to **one page** about it. You are free to conduct further experiments to add weight to your results, and any additional material you generate can be submitted as an appendix. See The Assessment Page for advice.

These questions may make reference to the content from the current block.

Question R03.1: Imagine that you are trying to understand the Cyber Security data from Workshop 3.3 for the purposes of predicting whether traffic is "normal". Consider the advantages and disadvantages of enriching the feature set via a) dimensionality reduction, and b) clustering, for the purpose of passing to a classifier. You may wish to perform experiments (and cite results placed in your appendix) for this task.

Question R03.2: Describe the vanilla UPGMA (Average Linkage Clustering) algorithm and compare it to an efficient and more scalable approach, for example Sparse UPGMA, paying specific attention to how it can be made more efficient than $O(N^3)$.

Question R03.3: Read the documentation about how HDBSCAN works. Reflect on the importance of dimension in this for the construction of the nearest-neighbour step. You might want to refer to results in the literature such as "When is Nearest Neighbor meaningful?".

04 Non-Parametrics and Missing Data

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Block 4

Portfolio 04

Choose **one question** and write up to **one page** about it. You are free to conduct further experiments to add weight to your results, and any additional material you generate can be submitted as an appendix. See The Assessment Page for advice.

These questions may make reference to the content from the current block.

Question R04.1: Conduct a Nearest Neighbour imputation of the dataset presented in Workshop 4.3, plus any other imputation that you wish to try, and document it as part of your appendix. Then consider that you are tasked with "tidying up" this dataset for onwards analysis as part of an anonymised health data competition. What do you choose to present and why?

Question R04.2: Consider the paper "Kernel Methods in Machine Learning". Write a simple explanation suitable for Masters' level class in Data Science describing how a polynomial kernel would be used in this context, and explain its use case.

Question R04.3: Run the analysis of missing data described in the finalfit vignette from which our colon dataset came. Contrast their findings to those in the workshop. Make sure to document any work you do beyond the verbatim code, e.g. if you run their analysis with more variables or ours with fewer.

05 Supervised Learning and Ensembles

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Block 4

Portfolio 05

Choose **one question** and write up to **one page** about it. You are free to conduct further experiments to add weight to your results, and any additional material you generate can be submitted as an appendix. See The Assessment Page for advice.

These questions may make reference to the content from the current block.

Question R05.1: Imagine that you are a data-science consultant who has provided the analysis in Block 5 Workshop to a company. Give a 1-page "executive summary" of your conclusions, being sure to address: a) predictive performance, b) computational concerns, and c) interpretation. You are welcome to include additional analyses in the appendix, and reference figures, as appropriate.

**Question R05.2: Your boss tells you to perform Bagging as it will improve performance. Explain what bagging can do for you, as well as identifying the limitations and costs that it has.

**Question R05.3: Read a paper on the Quadratic Programming problem for SVM's such as Multiplicative Updates for Nonnegative Quadratic Programming in Support Vector Machines to understand and summarise quadratic programming, and explain one method for finding a solution to it. What problems can it solve, and what can it not handle? Emphasise the challenges that the quadratic component creates over simpler problems.

Marking Criteria

The mark ranges and descriptions in normal type below are the University of Bristol Generic Marking criteria that apply to any assessment at the University - these can be found at www.bristol.ac.uk/esu/assessment/codeonline.html. The descriptions in bold type are additional maths-specific criteria introduced primarily to clarify the descriptors in the case of marking maths examinations.

0-100	Criteria to be satisfied
scale	University generic marking criteria in normal type, Maths-specific marking criteria in bold
	Work would be worthy of dissemination under appropriate conditions
	Mastery of advanced methods and techniques at a level beyond that explicitly taught
	Ability to synthesise and employ in an original way ideas from across the subject
100	In group work, there is evidence of an outstanding individual contribution
	Excellent presentation
94	Outstanding command of critical analysis and judgement and
	Work develops concepts not directly presented in course material or uses known
89	concepts to answer hard, unfamiliar questions that require calculations/methods not
03	similar to any course material
	An elegance of mathematical work beyond that expected for the level of the course
	Of a quality that could be distributed to fellow students as an example of exceptional
	work
	Excellent range and depth of attainment of intended learning outcomes
	Mastery of a wide range of methods and techniques
83	Evidence of study and originality clearly beyond the bounds of what has been taught
00	In group work, there is evidence of an excellent individual contribution
78	Excellent presentation and
	On standard but unfamiliar problems, carrying out calculations with no errors of
72	understanding
	Demonstrates a high level of technical competence with very few mistakes of any
	kind
	Great clarity in mathematical arguments
	Attained all the intended learning outcomes
	Able to use well a range of methods and techniques to come to conclusions
	Evidence of study, comprehension and synthesis beyond the bounds of what has been
68	explicitly taught
	Very good presentation of material
65	Able to employ critical analysis and judgement Mile are group worth in involved these in suideness of a productive individual contribution.
	Where group work is involved there is evidence of a productive individual contribution
62	and
	Able to make a good attempt at standard but unfamiliar problems, with some minor
	errors
	Demonstrates technical competence, perhaps with some shortcomings
	Clear mathematical arguments

0-100	Criteria to be satisfied
scale	University generic marking criteria in normal type, Maths-specific marking criteria in bold
	Some limitations in attainment of learning objectives, but has managed to grasp most
	of them
	Able to use most of the methods and techniques taught
58	Evidence of study and comprehension of what has been taught
	Adequate presentation of material
55	 Some grasp of issues and concepts underlying the techniques and material taught
	Where group work is involved there is evidence of a positive individual contribution
52	and
	Able to start standard but unfamiliar problems but with significant errors
	Able to complete competently "bookwork" questions that have been seen in the
	course material
	Limited attainment of intended learning outcomes
	 Able to use a proportion of the basic methods and techniques taught
48	Evidence of study and comprehension of what has been taught, but grasp insecure
	Poorly presented
45	• Some grasp of the issues and concepts underlying the techniques and material taught,
	but weak and incomplete and
42	Able to complete "bookwork" questions that have been seen in course material with
	few errors
	Gaps or inconsistencies in the mathematical argument
	Attainment of only a minority of the learning outcomes
	Able to demonstrate a clear but limited use of some of the basic methods and
	techniques taught
35	Weak and incomplete grasp of what has been taught
	 Deficient understanding of the issues and concepts underlying the techniques and
	material taught and
	Able to reproduce work seen in course material, but with some errors
	Attainment of nearly all the intended learning outcomes deficient
	 Lack of ability to use at all or the right methods and techniques taught
	Inadequately and incoherently presented
7-29	Wholly deficient grasp of what has been taught
, 23	Lack of understanding of the issues and concepts underlying the techniques and
	material taught and
	Unable to reproduce satisfactorily even "bookwork" questions that have been seen
	in course material
0	 No significant assessable material, absent or assessment missing a "must pass"
	component