Shape of an example

Up to now: each example is a *vector* of features

- this vector is *one-dimensional*: the only dimension is the feature dimension
- length 3: number of features

Zero non-feature dimensions, length 3 feature dimension

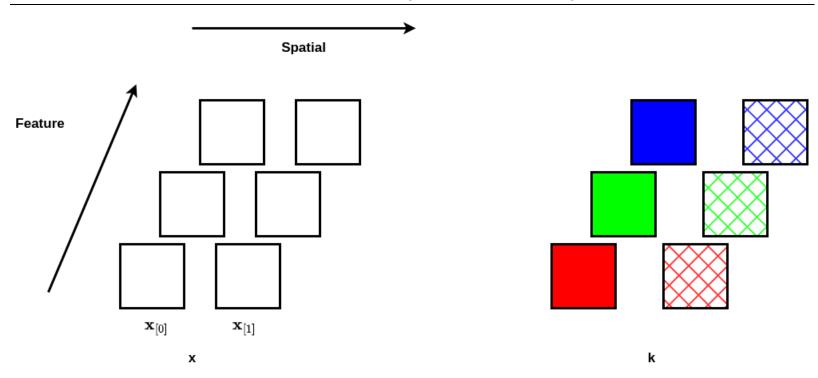


In subsequent lectures, we will learn about data that has non-feature dimensions

- time
- spatial

In the picture below, a single example $\setminus x$

- has a single non-feature dimension ("location along a line")
- of length 2
- ullet with vectors of features $igl|\mathbf{x}_{[0]}, igr|\mathbf{x}_{[1]}$ at each of the two locations
- the number of features is 3



We could add a second non-feature dimension to represent two-dimensional space

- non-feature dimensions named "row" and "column"
- example
 - the pixel at spatial coordinates (R,C) have three features
 - o intensity of the colors Red, Green, Blue

The diagram for *timeseries* would look similar to the one non-feature dimension example above

For example

- at each time step
- there are features: return, volume, momentum

There is an **critical distinction** between the feature dimension and non-feature dimensions

- there is **no ordering** in the feature dimension
- there may be ordering in the non-feature dimensions
 - temporal order: time occurs before time +1
 - lacktriangledown element at spatial locations (R,cC) is to the northwest of element at location (R+1,C+1)

Moreover

- there is **no ordering** among examples
 - we can shuffle the order

What this means for "timeseries* data

- if each example represents a point in time
 - we have no way to capture this
- if we try to represent time in the feature dimension
 - we don't have the ability to actually impose order
 - the mathematics of the dot product are invariant to order
 - permuting the order of features and using an identical permutation for the ordering of parameters
 - yields the same dot product

```
In [2]: print("Done")
```

Done