INFO251 - Applied Machine Learning

Lab 12 **Emily Aiken**

Announcements

- PS7 due Monday May 2
- Quiz 2 on Thursday, April 28
 - Let us know via email or piazza if you have a DSP accommodation or time conflict
- AML hangout -- see Piazza to sign up

Agenda

- Course evaluations
- 5 more practice quiz questions
- Open time for questions

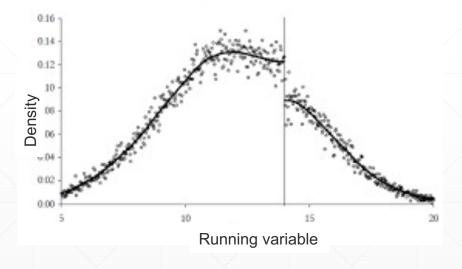
Course Evaluation

- Please fill out the course evaluation if you have not already!
- Our current course evaluation response rate is 20%.
- Visit https://course-evaluations.berkeley.edu.

Regression discontinuity

The plot at right of the density of the running variable around a threshold could indicate what for a regression discontinuity design to impact evaluation?

- (A) There is visual evidence that the treatment had an impact on the outcome variable.
- (B) There is visual evidence that the treatment did not have an impact on the outcome variable.
- (C) There is visual evidence that the treatment had an impact on a non-outcome covariate.
- (D) There is visual evidence of pre-treatment manipulation of the decision threshold.



Multiclass classification

You are evaluating a classification model for predicting the number in a handwritten digit image from the MNIST dataset. You study examples where the real digit was a 7 but the classifier predicted a 3. This is an example of...

- (A) Ablative analysis
- (B) Error analysis
- (C) Feature importances
- (D) SHAP values

Imputation

You are analyzing panel data that tracks poverty over time. You notice that two covariates associated with poverty – education and race – are missing for over 60% of observations in one year of your data. Which would be an appropriate way to deal with the missing data? Select all that would be appropriate.

- (A) Drop the observations with missing data
- (B) Drop the features with missing data
- (C) Model-based imputation, using other covariates to predict education and race
- (D) Carry forward education and race from a previous year
- (E) Mean, median, or mode imputation of education and race
- (F) Zero imputation of education and race

Principal components analysis

Which of the following are true about principal components analysis (PCA)? Select all that apply.

- (A) The principal components are the eigenvectors of the data's correlation matrix.
- (B) The eigenvalues tell you how much variation in the original dataset is explained by each principal component.
- (C) PCA is deterministic: If run twice on the same dataset for the same number of components *k*, the results will be the same.
- (D) The first PCA component for a decomposition with 1 component will be the same as the first PCA component for a decomposition with 10 components.
- (E) PCA should be calculated on standardized features.

Feature importances

Which of the following are methods for calculating feature importances in decision trees, random forests, and other tree-based models? Select all that apply.

- (A) Calculate the mean weighted decrease in impurity from splitting on a feature
- (B) Count the number of times that a feature is split on in the tree or forest
- (C) Permutation importance
- (D) SHAP partial dependence plots

Open time for questions