Introduction Statistical Methods for Data Science

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Statistical Methods for Data Science

- What is data?
- Why do we need to do data science?
- Why statistical methods?



Images of you...

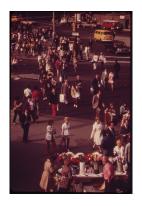


image from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedestrian





Movies you have watched...

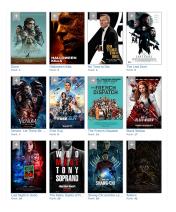
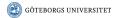


image from https://www.imdb.com





Places you have been...



image from https://www.openstreetmap.org





- Data is everywhere
- Our personal data is being collected as we speak
- Our behaviors are being explored, modeled and predicted using data
- We are constantly refreshing our social media feed ... and now there is ChatGPT
- We are not in control anymore
- ChatGPT knows you better than you know yourself



Why do we need to do data science?

- Learning what to do with data is to empower yourself
- Taking back control
- Controlling others don't do that
- Using data for good

Is it even optional?





Why statistical methods?

- Data is random
- We are bad at keeping track of random things
 - What was the temperature every day in 2022?



- We use summaries instead
 - What was the average temperature in 2022?



Statistical methods



What is this course NOT about?

Hardcore probability theory course

What is σ -algebra?

Definition 1.2 (σ -algebra) A class of sets $\mathcal{A} \subset 2^{\Omega}$ is called a σ -algebra if it fulfills the following three conditions:

- (i) Ω ∈ A.
- (ii) A is closed under complements.
- (iii) A is closed under countable unions.



Source: Klenke, Achim. Probability theory: a comprehensive course. Springer Science & Business Media, 2013.

Introductory statistics course

- 2. A box contains four black pieces of cloth, two striped pieces, and six dotted pieces. A piece is selected randomly and then placed back in the box. A second piece is selected randomly. What is the probability that:
- a. both pieces are dotted?
- b. the first piece is black and the second piece is dotted?
- c. one piece is black and one piece is striped?



Source: Lee, Yong-Gu, and Sam-Yong Kim. Introduction to statistics. Yulgokbooks, Korea (2008): 342-351.

Pure machine learning course



Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees

Convolutional Neural Networks, Transformers

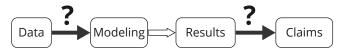




Our focus

Two foci:

- What to do with data
- How to regulate your data-related claims



In practice, this course is a mixture of probability, statistics and machine learning



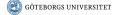
Regulate your data-related claims

- You have 3 ducks at home and they weigh 2kg, 5kg, 0.5kg each
- Oof, absolute units
- You feed them a weight loss drug called "duckiphanamin" for a month and now they weigh 1.2kg, 6kg, 0.48kg each

Question! Can you claim that duckiphanamin works?

 How about feeding duckiphanamin to your other 100 ducks? If they all lose 0.5kg each, can you claim duckiphanamin works then?

You should be able to navigate these questions with confidence



Some notes

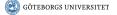
- Data collection and engineering
 - Not to be underestimated!
 - Not covered in the course we work with structured data!
- Communication is important!
 - You never develop in isolation
 - Learn how to communicate efficiently
- Be patient
 - There is a lot to learn
 - Learning can be painful. Hang in there!
- Do not hesitate to ask questions!!!





Practicalities and logistics

- Information: Canvas
- Lecturer & TAs: can be found on Canvas
- Communication:
 - Email me
 - Ping me on Discord
- Student representatives:
 - Please send me an email this week if you are interested!
 - Otherwise they will be randomly selected
 - Read more about student representatives here



Grading

- Composition (100 pts): Homework: 3 assignments (30 pts - 10 pts each) 1 project (10 pts) • Fxam: 1 oral exam (20 pts) • 1 take-home exam (40 pts) Grade: U, 3, 4, 5 Homework (H): • U: if H < 20 pts • 3: if 20 pts \leq H < 30 pts • 4: if 30 pts < H < 35 pts • 5: if H > 35 pts Exam (E): • U: if E < 20 pts • 3: if 20 pts < E < 35 pts
 - 5: if E ≥ 50 pts
 Final grade: round ((3.5 * grade of H + 4 * grade of E) /7.5)
- Submission: Canvas

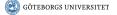




4: if 35 pts < E < 50 pts

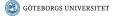
Grading (cont.)

- Homework: group of max. 3 students
- Exam: individual
- Late policy:
 - Homework: 25% penalty for 0-24 hours
 - Exam: strict
- About grouping: try to team up with someone with complementary knowledge and skill sets



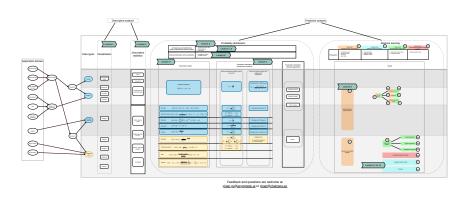
Content

- Data types, descriptive statistics, visualization
- Probability distributions
- Modeling, parameter estimation, point estimation, interval estimation
- Hypothesis testing
- Application 1: classification, Naive Bayes classifier
- Application 2: clustering, K-means, Gaussian mixture model

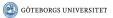


Content

Lecture map to help you keep track of where we are







Programming language and tools

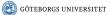
- Programming language: Python
- Interactive environment: Jupyter Notebook





Programming language and tools

- Libraries
 - Data handling and processing
 - NumPy: efficient mathematical functions
 - Pandas: structured data processing
 - Visualization
 - Matplotlib: plotting library
 - Seaborn: additional statistical plotting functions
 - Statistics
 - SciPy: a Python library for statistics and math in general
 - StatsModels: some more advanced statistical models
 - Machine learning
 - scikit-learn: predictive models and clustering



Literature

• Reading materials posted throughout the course





Final notes

Have fun!

See you on the other s(I)ide(s...)!



