Intro and First Day Stuff Lecture 1 - CMSF 381

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Michigan State University

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Dept of Computational Mathematics, Science & Engineering

Mon, Jan 13, 2025

People in this lecture



Dr. Bao (he/him) Dept of CMSE



Christy Lu (she/her) Graduate Student, CMSE, MSU

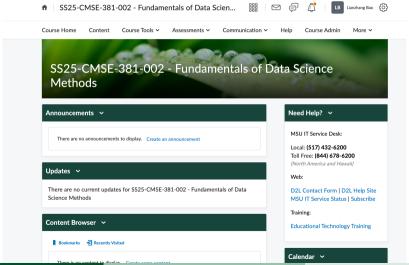
What is this course about?

Topics:

- Fundamental concepts of data science
- Regression
- Classification
- Dimension reduction
- Resampling methods
- Tree-based methods, etc.

D2L and where to find grades

https://d21.msu.edu/d21/home/2066703



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Slack and where to find announcements/ask questions

Join cmse-courses slack: https://tinyurl.com/cmse-courses-slack-invite



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Course Website and where to find slides and jupyter notebooks

-orhttps://msu-cmse-courses.github.io/CMSE381-S25/ ¥ :: 0 ⊞ Contents Important Course Information CMSE381 - Fundamentals of Data Science Instructor Information Course schedule Methods **CMSE** Important Course Information · Where: Section 001: Wells Hall - A108 Q Search Section 002: Engineering Building - 2400 CMSE 381 - Spring 2025 · When: Section 001: MWF 3:30-4:40 pm Syllahus Section 002: MWF 12:30-1:40 pm . Slack: cmse-courses.slack.com Taythook o #cmse381-s25 channel Datasets Homeworks Instructor Information Homework Info Internet and Citation Policy Mengsen Zhang (Section 001) menasen@msu.edu Assistant Professor Dept of Computational Mathematics, Science & Engineering Dept of Medicine Lianzhang Rao (Section 002)

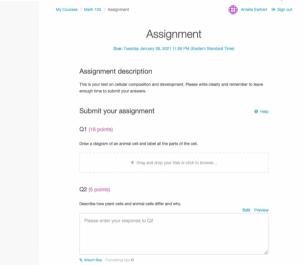
https://cmse.msu.edu/CMSE381

Crowdmark and where to submit homework

My Courses

Math 102 Math 101

No URL: You will get an automated email from the system (I think.....?)



Office hours

Dr. Bao

Christy Lu

Tu-W 9am - 10am

Time TBD

Zoom & EGR 2507L

Zoom & EGR (Room TBD)

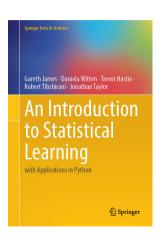
Details on the calendar posted on the course webpage

https://msu-cmse-courses.github.io/CMSE381-S25/

Textbook

Free download

https://www.statlearning.com/



Class Structure

- Class is a combination of lecture time, and group work/coding time.
 - ► Bring computer every day
 - Jupyter notebooks
 - Python
- Once a week, there will be a short check-in quiz. This will be basic content realted to lectures since the last class. Possible questions include checking on definitions, or basic understanding of major ideas.
 - ▶ 10 points per quiz
 - Drop two lowest grades

Class Structure Pt 2

- Homeworks due once a week, midnight of the day marked in the schedule (mostly Sundays).
 - ▶ 20 points per homework
 - Drop two lowest grades
 - Sliding scale:
 - ★ 24 hours late: 5% penalty.
 - ★ 48 hours late: 15% penalty.
 - ★ >48 hours: No late work accepted.
- Three Midterms
 - See schedule for dates
 - ▶ 100 points each
 - Not cumulative
- One Project
 - Analyze dataset using tools in class, submit written report
 - ▶ 100 points
 - Due at the end of the semester

Approximate schedule



12	F	2/14	Leave one out CV	5.1.1, 5.1.2			
13	М	2/17	k-fold CV	5.1.3			
14	W	2/19	More k-fold CV	5.1.4-5		Q5	
15	F	2/21	k-fold CV for classification	5.1.5	HW #4 Due		
16	M	2/24	Subset selection	6.1	Sun 2/23		
17	W	2/26	Shrinkage: Ridge	6.2.1			
18	F	2/28	Shrinkage: Lasso	6.2.2			
	М	3/3	Spring Break				
	W	3/5	Spring Break				
	F	3/7	Spring Break				
19	М	3/10	PCA	6.3			
20	W	3/12	PCR	6.3		Q6	
	F	3/14	Review		HW #5 Due		
	М	3/17	Midterm #2		Sun 3/16		
21	W	3/19	Polynomial & Step Functions	7.1-7.2			
22	F	3/21	Step Functions; Basis functions; Start Splines	7.2-7.4	HW #6 Due Sun 3/23		
23	М	3/24	Regression Splines	7.4	Sun 3/23		

			No final exam						
	F	4/25			Project Due				
	W	4/23							
	М	4/21	Midterm #3						
	F	4/18	Review						
33	W	4/16	Virtual: Project Office Hours			Q1			
32	М	4/14	Unsupervised learning / clustering	12.1, 12.4	Sun 4/13				
31	F	4/11	CNN	10.3	HW #9 Due				
30	W	4/9	Multi Layer NN 10.2						
29	M	4/7	Single Layer NN	10.1	Sun 4/6				
28	F	4/4	SVM 9.3, 9.4 HW #8 Due						
27	W	4/2	SVC	9.2		Q8			
26	М	3/31	Maximal Margin Classifier	9.1	Sun 3/30				
25	F	3/28	Random Forests	8.2.1, 8.2.2	HW #7 Due				
24	W	3/26	Decision Trees	8.1		Q			

Grade distribution

Section 1

Intro to class

What is Statistical Learning?

Statistical Learning

- Subfield of statistics
- Emphasizes models and their interpretability, precision, and uncertainty

Machine Learning

 Machine learning has a greater emphasis on large scale applications and prediction accuracy.

Very blurred distinction at this point....

Why should you care?

Data is cheap (or even free), learning how to analyze data is critical.

- Web data, e-commerce (Amazon, JD, Alibaba)
- Car sales (Tesla, Ford, and GM)
- Sports team (MSU, Lions, etc)
- Politics and government

Learning Tools as Black Boxes

- Need to know what tool to use
- Need to know how to interpret output of the tool
- Don't need to rebuild the entire box from scratch

Example: Email spam

	george			-		-					
spam	0.00	2.26	1.38	0.02	0.52	0.01	0.51	0.51	0.13	0.01	0.28
email	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.90	0.07	0.43	0.11	0.18	0.42	0.29	0.01

% if (%george
$$<0.6)$$
 & (%you >1.5) — then spam else email.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{if } (0.2 \cdot \mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc you}}} \ - \ 0.3 \cdot \mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc Mgeorge}}}) > 0 & \mbox{then spam} \\ & \mbox{else email.} \end{array}$$

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Supervised learning

- \bullet Outcome measurement Y (also called dependent variable, response, target, label).
- Vector of *p* predictor measurements *X* (also called inputs, regressors, covariates, features, independent variables).
- In the regression problem, Y is quantitative (e.g price, blood pressure).
- In the classification problem, Y takes values in a finite, unordered set (survived/died, digit 0-9, cancer class of tissue sample).

Unsupervised learning

- No outcome variable, just a set of predictors (features) measured on a set of samples.
- Objective is fuzzier: find groups of samples that behave similarly, find features that behave similarly, find linear combinations of features with the most variation.
- Difficult to know how well you are are doing.
- Different from supervised learning but can be useful as a pre-processing step for supervised learning.

Generative AI discussion

Definition via Wikipedia:

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) is artificial intelligence capable of generating text, images, or other media, using generative models. Generative AI models learn the patterns and structure of their input training data and then generate new data that has similar characteristics.

Examples:

- ChatGPT
- Bard
- DALL-E

- Get in a group of about 4.
- Open this google doc (MSU Login required): tinyurl.com/CMSE381-genAl
- In your group, brainstorm cases where someone might use generative AI in the context of our class.
- Once you have added a few, start adding arguments for or against whether we should allow the use of that context in class.

Section 2

Python Review Lab: Pt 1

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Plan for the lab

- Find a group of 4 or so.
- Find the class website (cmse.msu.edu/CMSE381) and download the jupyter notebook for the Python Review Lab.
- Get started!



Next time

- Weds: What is statistical learning?
- First HW Due Sunday, 1/26
- Quiz sometime this week
- Office hours:
 - Maintained on the website
 - ► Dr. Bao: Tuesday and Wednesday 9-10 (Starting next week)
 - ► Christy Lu: Times TBD

