#### Introduction to Data Science (for physics)

#### **Outline of the course:**

- **1. Statistics and Data Analysis**
- 2. Multivariate Techniques and Machine Learning
- 3. Physics Modeling, Simulation and Monte Carlo Methods
- 4. Regression, Classification, Clustering and Retrieval

#### First three parts will focus on applications in physics (mostly in High Energy Physics) The last part will discuss more typical "Data Science" problems and solutions.

Acknowledgement: slides below "borrowed" fron different courses in HEP and Data Science.





From N. Berger, CERN Summer School, 2019

Sometimes difficult to distinguish a bona fide discovery from a **background fluctuation**...



Sometimes difficult to distinguish a bona fide discovery from a **background fluctuation**...



Many important questions answered by **precision measurements**, especially if no new peaks found at high mass...

Key point = determination of uncertainties



Consistency of the SM...

#### ... or the fate of the universe



#### Some other courses available online:

Glen Cowan's Cours d'Hiver and 2010 CERN Academic Training lectures Kyle Cranmer's CERN Academic Training lectures Louis Lyons' and Lorenzo Moneta's CERN Academic Training Lectures

#### In HEP everything started multivariate. Below: inteligent "Multivariate Pattern Recognition" used to identify particles



#### Nowdays: let computer help you.

## **Classifiers and their properties**

H. Voss, Multivariate Data Analysis and Machine Learning in High Energy Physics http://tmva.sourceforge.net/talks.shtml

Criteria		Classifiers								
		Cuts	Likeli- hood	PDERS / k-NN	H-Matrix	Fisher	MLP	BDT	RuleFit	SVM
Perfor- mance	no / linear correlations	<b>:</b>	$\odot$	$\odot$		$\odot$	$\odot$		$\odot$	$\odot$
	nonlinear correlations	:	$\overline{\odot}$	$\odot$	$\overline{\mbox{\scriptsize (s)}}$	$\overline{\odot}$	$\odot$	$\odot$	÷	$\odot$
Speed	Training	$\overline{\odot}$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$		$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	÷	$\overline{\odot}$
	Response	$\odot$	$\odot$	⊗/≅	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$		÷	٢
Robust -ness	Overtraining	$\odot$		÷	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\overline{\otimes}$	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	÷	
	Weak input variables	0	$\odot$	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	$\odot$	$\odot$				
Curse of dimensionality		$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	$\odot$	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	$\odot$	$\odot$		$\odot$		
Transparency		$\odot$	$\odot$		$\odot$	$\odot$	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$	$\overline{\bigcirc}$

### **Classical Learning**



### **Machine Learning**



Image credit: https://vas3k.com/blog/machine\_learning/

#### What is the model?



► This is not an apple just its graphical representation

Many skills are needed to build a new model, to run it and analyze its results.

- ► Computational Science is an emerging, multidisciplinary domain, based on the idea of "computational thinking".
- A computer-based description offers a new language, a new methodology to address scientific challenges, far beyond the scope of traditional numerical methods, and in fields where these classical approaches hardly apply.

#### Part 3: Physics modeling, simulation and and Monte Carlo methods

GEANT4 Visualised model of the detector used for simulation



GEANT4 is also used to determine the performance of X-ray and gamma-ray detectors for astrophysics

Detector



B. Chopard et al., coursera lectures, University of Geneva

### Part 4: Regression, Classification, Clustering

 Current view on Machine Learning : disruptive inteligent applications are used by leading comercial companies



#### Part 4: Regresion, Classification, Clustering

• Data  $\rightarrow$  intelligence pipeline





#### **Case study: prediction for the house price**



course by E. Fox and C. Guestrin, Univ of Washington

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#### Classification

#### Case study: Score of the restaurant



### Clustering

#### Case study: assigning books to groups by topics



course by E. Fox and C. Guestrin, Univ of Washington 18

#### Recommendation

#### **Case study: personalisation of recommending items**



# Deploying inteligence module

# Case studied are about building, evaluating, deploying inteligence in data analysis.



course by E. Fox and C. Guestrin, Univ of Washington 20

### Regression: Predicting house prices

Models	<ul> <li>Linear regression</li> <li>Regularization: Ridge (L2), Lasso (L1)</li> </ul>			
Algorithms	<ul> <li>Gradient descent</li> <li>Coordinate descent</li> </ul>			
Concepts	<ul> <li>Loss functions, bias-variance tradeoff, cross-validation, sparsity, overfitting, model selection</li> </ul>			

course by E. Fox and C. Guestrin, Univ of Washington 21

### **Classification: Sentiment analysis**

Models	<ul> <li>Linear classifiers (logistic regression, SVMs, perceptron)</li> <li>Kernels</li> <li>Decision trees</li> </ul>				
Algorithms	<ul> <li>Stochastic gradient descent</li> <li>Boosting</li> </ul>				
Concepts	<ul> <li>Decision boundaries, MLE, ensemble methods, random forests, CART, online learning</li> </ul>				

### **Clustering: Finding documents**

Models	<ul> <li>Nearest neighbors</li> <li>Clustering, mixtures of Gaussians</li> <li>Latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA)</li> </ul>
Algorithms	<ul> <li>KD-trees, locality-sensitive hashing (LSH)</li> <li>K-means</li> <li>Expectation-maximization (EM)</li> </ul>
Concepts	<ul> <li>Distance metrics, approximation algorithms, hashing, sampling algorithms, scaling up with map-reduce</li> </ul>

## Getting your ETCs for lectures

- I foresee written exam on the theory part.
- List of topical questions will be available before Xmass break.
- You will be asked to answer 5 questions out of 25-30 on the list.