The second midterm covers in-class material days 9 (starting from the probability section) through 19 (ending with bagging), labs 5-8, and reading weeks 5-10. It is not explicitly cumulative, though some topics carry over from the first half of the semester (e.g. **confusion matrices, SGD, runtime, Python implementation skills like OOP, dictionaries, file reading, etc**). You may use 1 letter page (front and back), hand-written "study sheet" (created by *you*), and a calculator, but no other notes or resources. I have put vocab in blue.

1. Probability
   - Basics of probability and conditional probability
   - Independence and conditional independence
   - Bayes rule and how to apply it
   - Idea of using normalization to compute the evidence (see Handout 9)
2. Naive Bayes
   - Bayes rule in data science: identify and explain the evidence, prior, posterior, likelihood
   - Derivation of the Naive Bayes model for $p(y = k|\vec{x})$ (via the Naive Bayes assumption)
   - How do we estimate the probabilities of a Naive Bayes model?
   - Laplace counts (motivation, application details)
   - How can we predict the label of a new example after fitting a Naive Bayes model?
   - What types of features/label do we currently require for Naive Bayes?
   - How Naive Bayes can be implemented using dictionaries in Python
3. Algorithmic Bias and Disparate Impact
   - Sample size disparity and how it can impact results
   - May need different models for different groups, so a single model is not possible
   - General idea that training on past data will recapitulate historical biases
   - Problem setup/notation for redundant encoding of features (X, Y, C)
   - Definitions of: direct vs. indirect discrimination, disparate impact
   - Idea of training a classifier to predict X (protected) from Y to detect disparate impact
4. Information Theory
   - Conceptual idea of entropy as well as formal definition
   - Shannon encoding (and decoding), plus how to use entropy to compute average number of bits needed to send one piece of information
   - Use of conditional entropy and information gain to choose best features
   - Comparison with classification accuracy as a way to choose best features
   - How to transform continuous features into binary features? (see Handout 14)

5. Logistic Regression
   - Motivation for logistic regression; our model is a logistic function that takes in $\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$
   - Logistic regression creates a *linear* decision boundary (compute/visualize for $p = 1$)
   - In logistic regression our cost is the negative log likelihood (don't need to derive)
   - Intuition/visualization of the cost function (and relationship to cross entropy)
   - Stochastic gradient descent (SGD) for logistic regression, relationship to linear regression

6. Data Visualization
   - Best ways of visualizing discrete vs. continuous data
   - How to choose colors; idea of sequential, diverging, or qualitative color schemes
   - How to make color schemes color-blind and black/white printing friendly
   - Idea of principal component analysis (PCA) as a way to accomplish dimensionality reduction
   - Using dimensionality reduction to visualize high-dimensional data
   - Details of the PCA algorithm (except computing eigenvalues and eigenvectors)
   - Runtime of PCA
   - Genealogical interpretation of PCA plots for genetic data

7. Statistics
   - Motivation for studying statistics and hypothesis testing
   - Probability distributions (discrete vs. continuous)
   - Computing (theoretical) expected value and variance for discrete distributions
   - Sample mean and sample variance
   - Central limit theorem (CLT) and application in cases where the mean/variance are known
   - Computation and interpretation of Z-scores and p-values
   - Null vs. alternative hypotheses; when to reject the null hypothesis; significance level α
   - Using randomized trials and permutation testing to obtain more precise p-values
   - Idea of a t-test as a way to test differences in means (not details)
   - Bootstrap: sampling from our data with replacement (usually keeping n the same)
   - How to use bootstrapping to obtain confidence intervals
   - Bagging (Bootstrap Aggregation): create a classifier for each bootstrapped training dataset
   - Idea of using an ensemble of classifiers (ideally with low bias) to reduce variance
   - To test, let each classifier in the ensemble "vote"