

Exercise walk-through

4.1

Data models and responsible machine learning

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Computer Science · SL

4.1 Data models and responsible machine learning

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS primary key • data leakage

Objective

Data models and responsible machine learning. Supported SL concept preparation; original classroom practice, not an official IB paper or assessed learner work.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

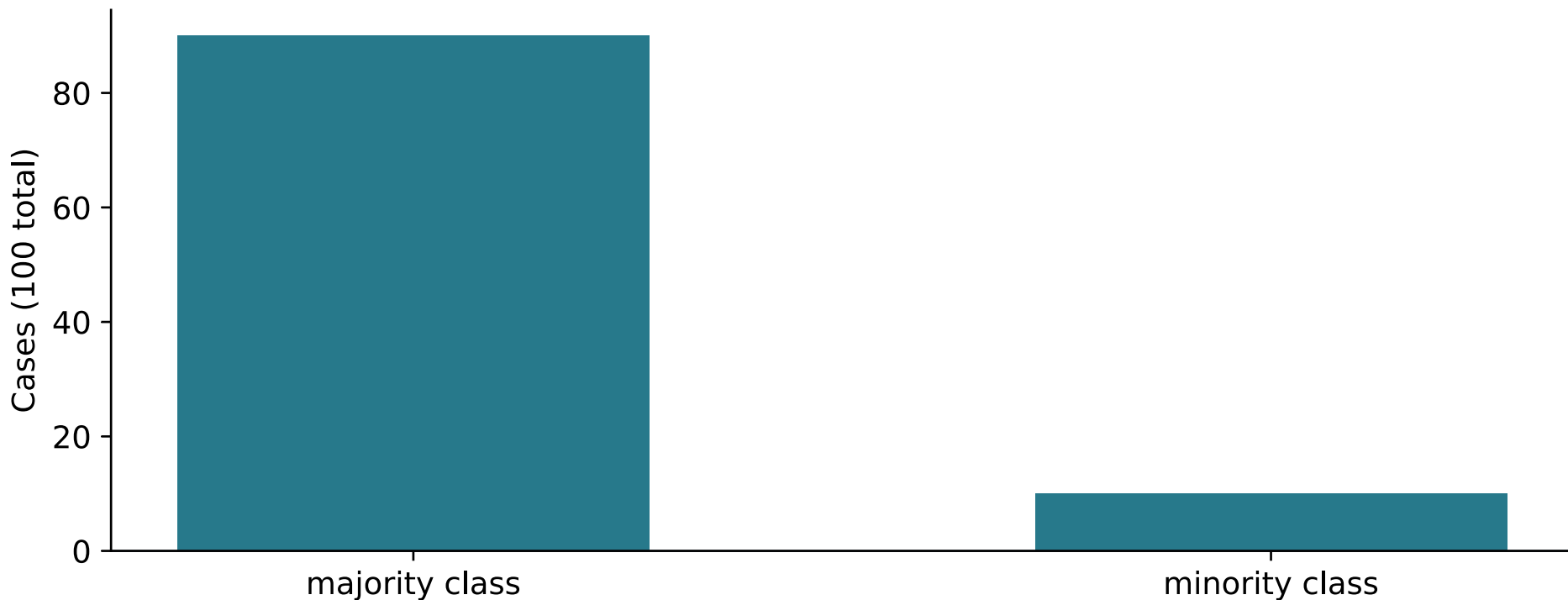
■ What would explain this observation?

- A model can score well by learning a shortcut in the training data. Evaluation must test the intended task on appropriate unseen examples.
- Start with a prediction. State the quantities or features you would compare, then decide what evidence could distinguish two explanations.

■ Build the model

- A relational database uses tables, keys and relationships to organize data. Machine learning estimates patterns from data. Training and evaluation data serve different roles.

- **primary key** : An attribute set uniquely identifying a record; **data leakage** : Use of information unavailable at the intended prediction time.



■ Choose evidence that can test it

- A primary key uniquely identifies a record; a foreign key relates records. In prediction, leakage can expose information unavailable at the real decision time. Accuracy alone may hide an unbalanced target distribution.
- Use fictional booking records to identify entities, attributes and relationships. For a learning exercise, use a public non-sensitive dataset, separate training and test data, and describe who may be affected by errors. The current 2027 CS objective scope awaits the acquired guide.

■ Work from known quantities

- State the known values and their units. Choose the relation because its assumptions fit this case, then rearrange before substitution.
- Known: a classifier makes 90 correct predictions among 100 cases. $\text{Accuracy} = \text{correct}/\text{total} \times 100 = 90\%$. If 90 cases belong to one class, always predicting that class gives the same accuracy and can still fail every minority-class case.

Example:

A model makes 72 correct predictions out of 80. Find accuracy percentage. Use the same sequence: known quantities $\rightarrow$ model $\rightarrow$ relation $\rightarrow$ substitution $\rightarrow$ unit and interpretation.

■ Check the conclusion and its limits

- High accuracy is not evidence of fairness or causal understanding. A database primary key is not simply whichever field looks important.
- Return to the original observation. Explain what the result supports, which conditions it assumes, and one way to test a competing explanation.

Warn:

A classifier with 90% accuracy must treat every class equally well. This claim is false: High accuracy is not evidence of fairness or causal understanding. A database primary key is not simply whichever field looks important.

Key:

Data models and responsible machine learning: A primary key uniquely identifies a record; a foreign key relates records. In prediction, leakage can expose information unavailable at the real decision time. Accuracy alone may hide an unbalanced target

distribution.



■ Runnable trace and boundary

```
tp, fn, fp, tn = 4, 1, 10, 85
total = tp + fn + fp + tn
accuracy = (tp + tn) / total
recall = tp / (tp + fn) if tp + fn else None
print(accuracy, recall)
positives = 0
print(0 / positives if positives else "UNDEFINED")
```

Expected output:

```
0.89 0.8
UNDEFINED
```

Accuracy divides correct predictions by all cases; positive recall divides true positives by actual positives. With no positive cases, recall is undefined rather than zero. The dataset is fictional, with no trained model or personal data.

Exercises 2.1-2.3

2.1 Why keep test data separate from training data? Choose one answer.

- **A** To assess generalization to unseen cases
- **B** To guarantee causation
- **C** To make all predictions correct

[1]

2.2 A model makes 72 correct predictions out of 80. Find accuracy percentage. Show the relation, substitution and units.

[2]

2.3 Decide whether this claim is true and justify: A classifier with 90% accuracy must treat every class equally well.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.3

2.1 Why keep test data separate from training data? Choose one answer.

- **A** To assess generalization to unseen cases
- **B** To guarantee causation
- **C** To make all predictions correct

[1]

2.1 A A primary key uniquely identifies a record; a foreign key relates records. In prediction, leakage can expose information unavailable at the real decision time. Accuracy alone may hide an unbalanced target distribution.

2.2 A model makes 72 correct predictions out of 80. Find accuracy percentage. Show the relation, substitution and units.

[2]

2.2 $\text{accuracy} = 72/80 \times 100 = 90\%$.

2.3 Decide whether this claim is true and justify: A classifier with 90% accuracy must treat every class equally well.

[2]

2.3 False. High accuracy is not evidence of fairness or causal understanding. A database primary key is not simply whichever field looks important.

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 An attribute set uniquely identifying a record: write the technical term. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A fictional dataset has 95 negatives and 5 positives. Compare an always-negative model with one finding 4 positives but making 10 false positives. Give accuracy and positive recall. [4]

Exercises 2.4-3.1

2.4 An attribute set uniquely identifying a record: write the technical term. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

2.4 primary key. primary key means An attribute set uniquely identifying a record.

3.1 A fictional dataset has 95 negatives and 5 positives. Compare an always-negative model with one finding 4 positives but making 10 false positives. Give accuracy and positive recall. [4]

3.1 Baseline accuracy 95%, recall 0%. Second model has $TP=4, FN=1, FP=10, TN=85$: accuracy 89%, recall 80%. Accuracy alone hides minority performance; evaluation design and error costs matter.