# Computational Analysis of Big Data

Week 2

A Data Scientist's most fundamental tools

Visualization O O O O

1 1000

11000

-

#### This is data

It's usually some (large) file full of text and numbers

```
Terminal — less — 107 \times 37
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<gpx version="1.1" creator="Garmin Connect"</pre>
 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1 http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1/gpx.xsd http://ww
w.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensions/v3 http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensionsv3.xsd http://www.ga
rmin.com/xmlschemas/TrackPointExtension/v1 http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/TrackPointExtensionv1.xsd"
 xmlns="http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1"
 xmlns:gpxtpx="http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/TrackPointExtension/v1"
 xmlns:gpxx="http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensions/v3" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchem
a-instance">
  <metadata>
    <link href="connect.garmin.com">
      <text>Garmin Connect</text>
    </link>
    <time>2010-12-21T17:31:19.000Z</time>
  </metadata>
 <trk>
    <name>To Work</name>
      <trkpt lon="12.577596567571163" lat="55.70799755863845">
        <ele>12.0</ele>
        <time>2011-01-26T09:23:55.000Z</time>
        <extensions>
          <gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
           <gpxtpx:hr>143</gpxtpx:hr>
         </gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
        </extensions>
      </trkpt>
      <trkpt lon="12.577596567571163" lat="55.70799755863845">
        <ele>12.0</ele>
        <time>2011-01-26T09:23:55.000Z</time>
        <extensions>
          <gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
            <gpxtpx:hr>143</gpxtpx:hr>
          </gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
        </extensions>
      </trkpt>
activity_65197512.gpx
```

#### This is GPS data

It's usually some (large) file full of text and numbers

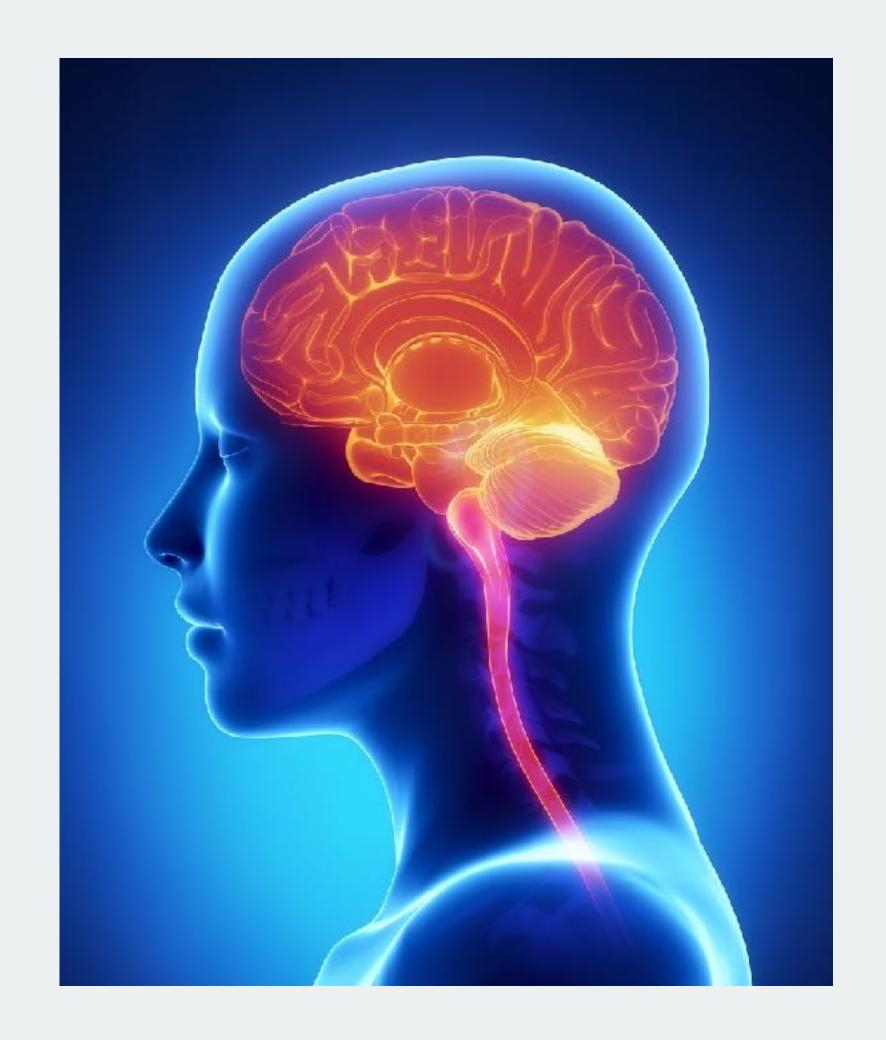
```
Terminal — less — 107 \times 37
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<gpx version="1.1" creator="Garmin Connect"</pre>
 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1 http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1/gpx.xsd http://ww
w.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensions/v3 http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensionsv3.xsd http://www.ga
rmin.com/xmlschemas/TrackPointExtension/v1 http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/TrackPointExtensionv1.xsd"
 xmlns="http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1"
 xmlns:gpxtpx="http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/TrackPointExtension/v1"
 xmlns:gpxx="http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensions/v3" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchem
a-instance">
  <metadata>
    <link href="connect.garmin.com">
      <text>Garmin Connect</text>
    </link>
    <time>2010-12-21T17:31:19.000Z</time>
  </metadata>
 <trk>
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        <ele>12.0</ele>
        <time>2011-01-26T09:23:55.000Z</time>
        <extensions>
          <gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
            <gpxtpx:hr>143</gpxtpx:hr>
          </gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
        </extensions>
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      <trkpt lon="12.577596567571163" lat="55.70799755863845">
        <ele>12.0</ele>
        <time>2011-01-26T09:23:55.000Z</time>
        <extensions>
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            <gpxtpx:hr>143</gpxtpx:hr>
          </gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
        </extensions>
      </trkpt>
activity_65197512.gpx
```

And if you're lucky there is also some kind of <markup>

### Most raw data is incomprehensible to humans

#### We have:

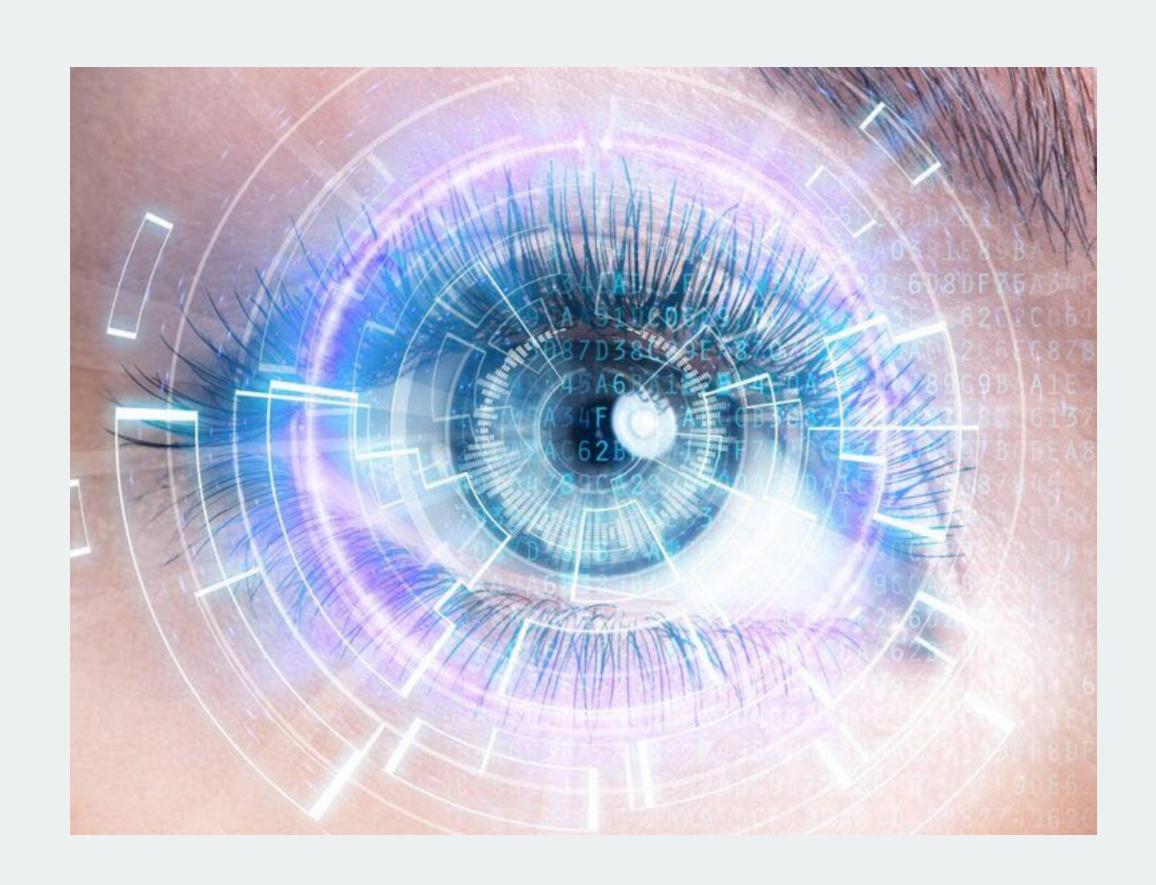
- Narrow spectrum of data that we can process and understand
- Limited memory for processing new information
- Limited attention for undertaking focussed tasks

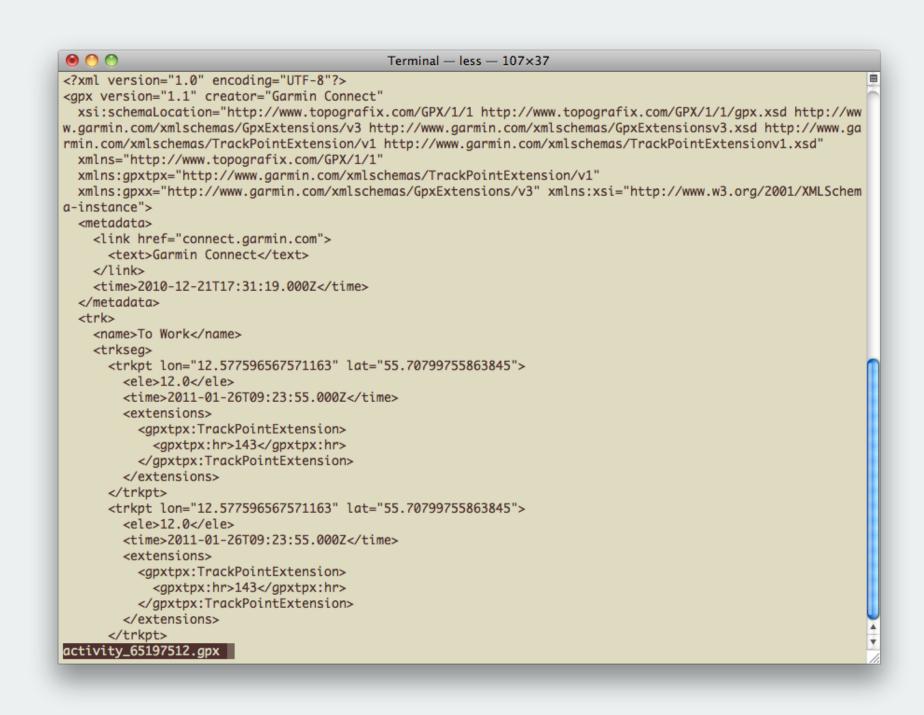


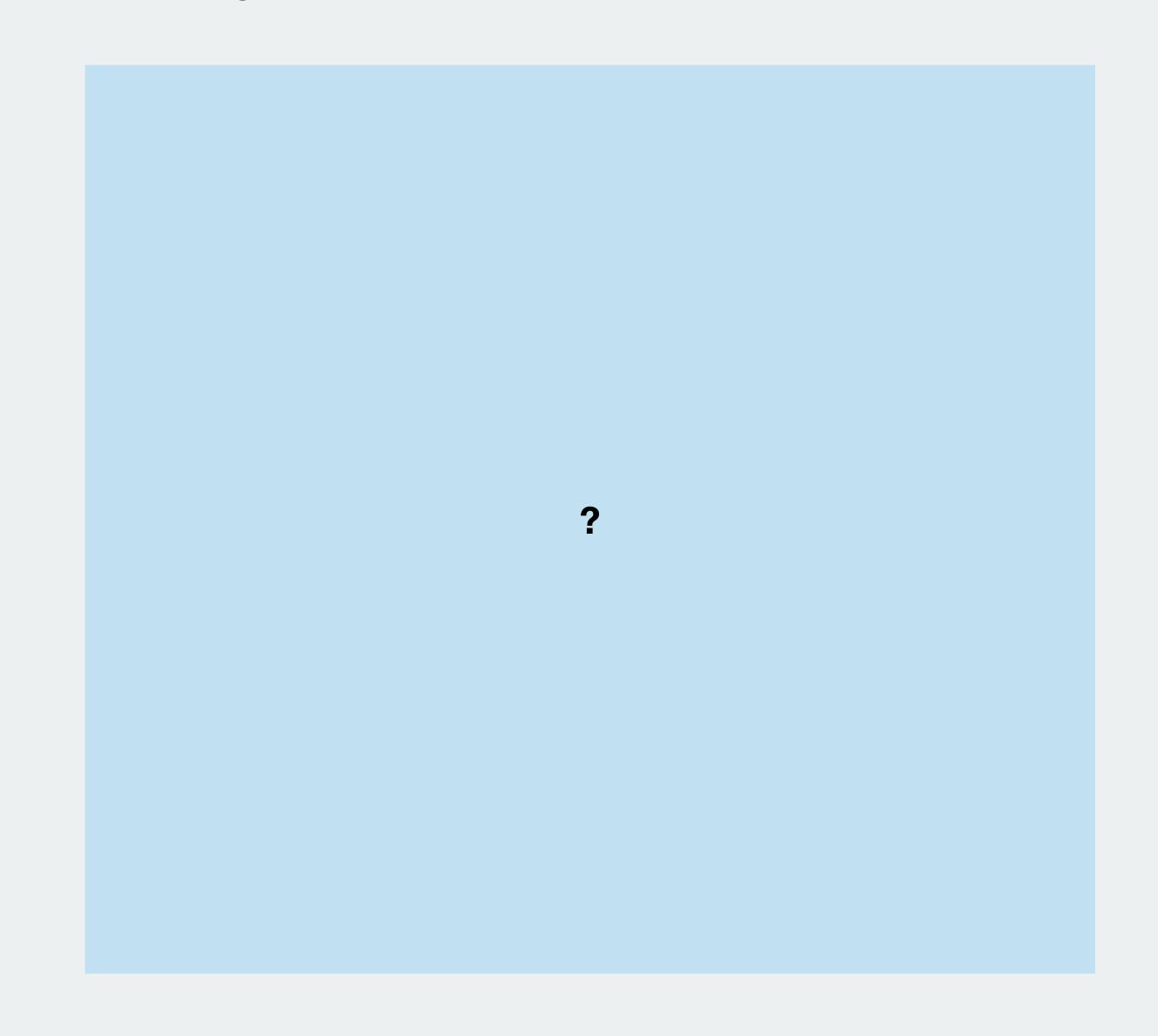
## The human eye is made for advanced pattern recognition

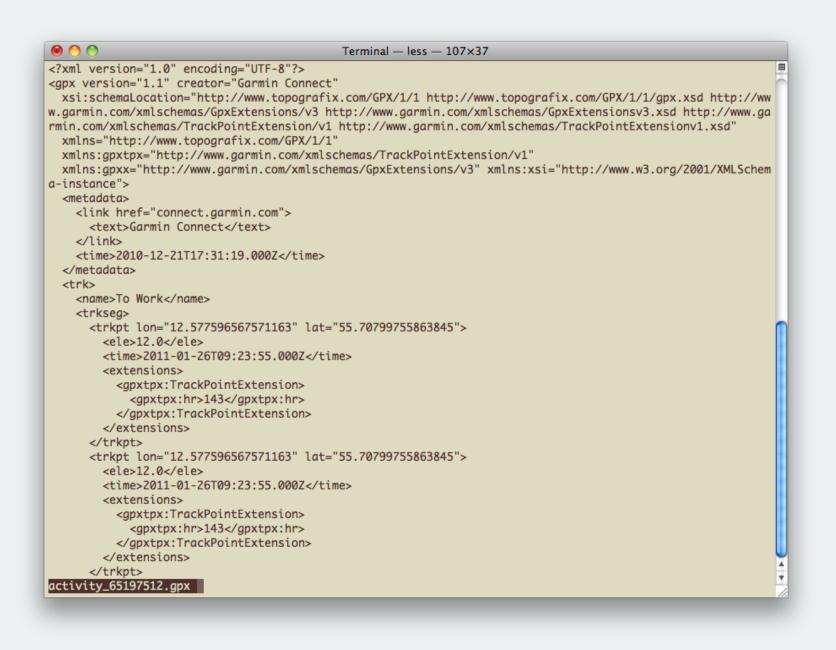
#### It can:

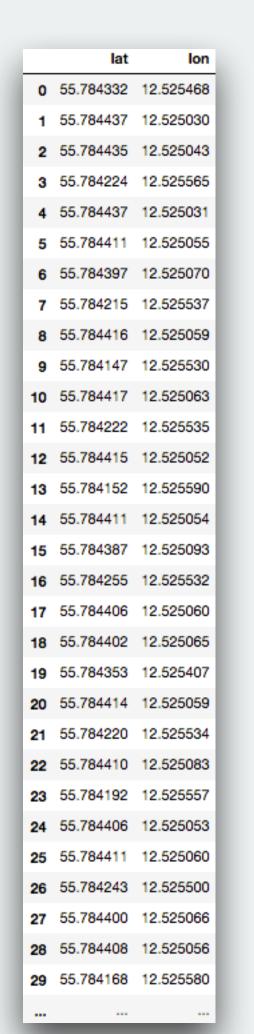
- Immediately recognize a pattern in a highly complex image
- Quickly spot things that deviate from patterns (outlier detection)
- Process streams of images and recognize patterns over time

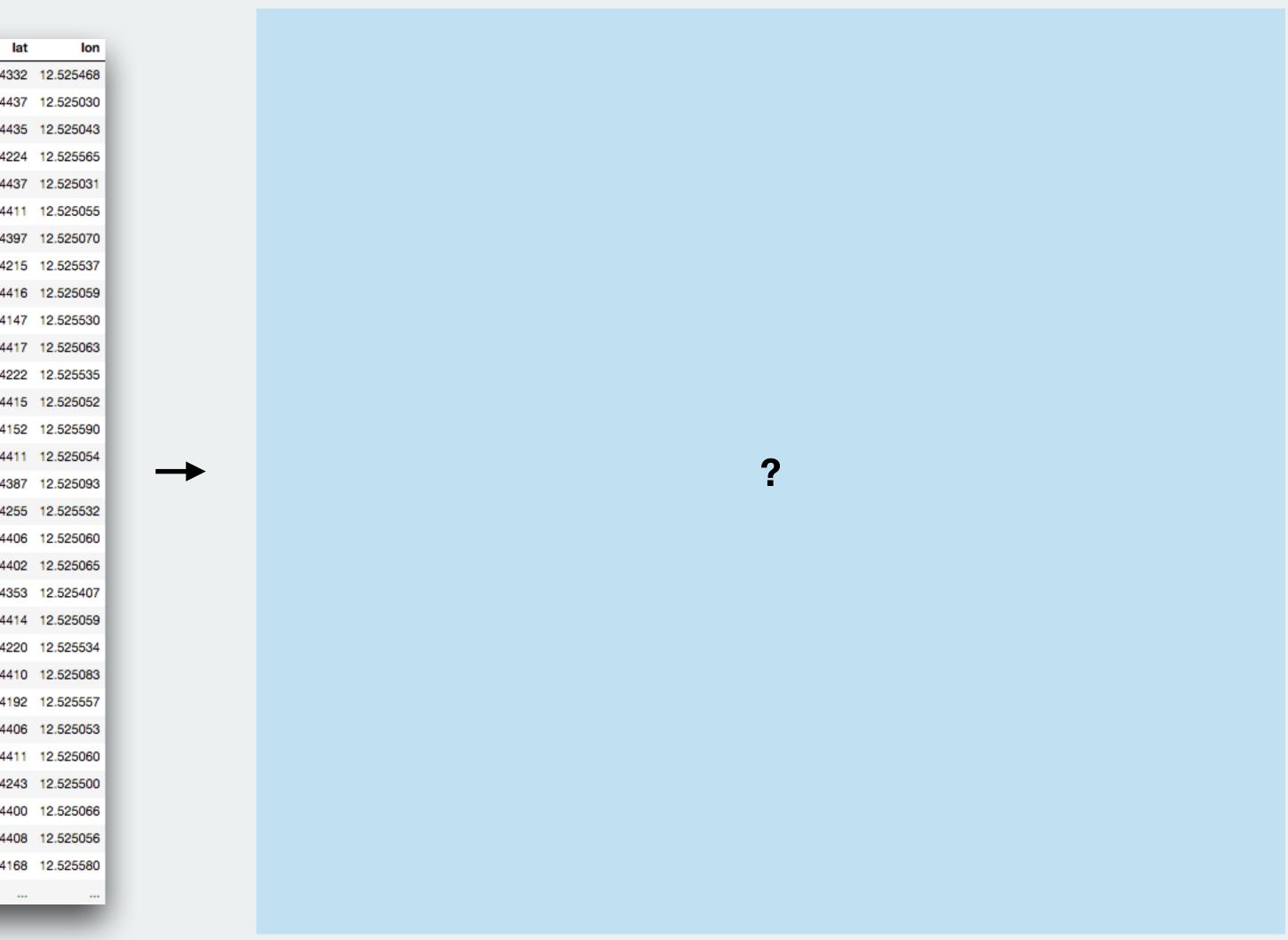


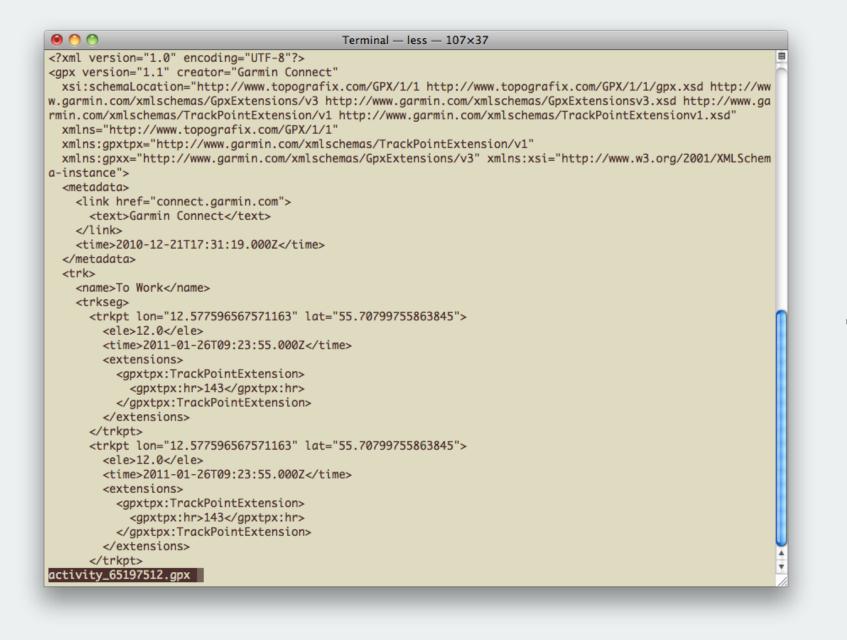


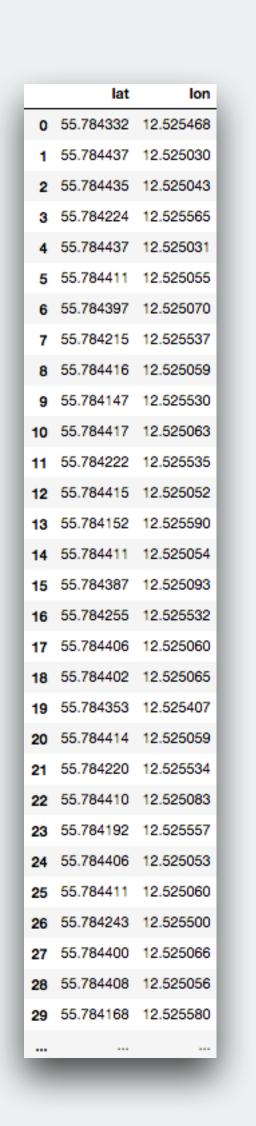


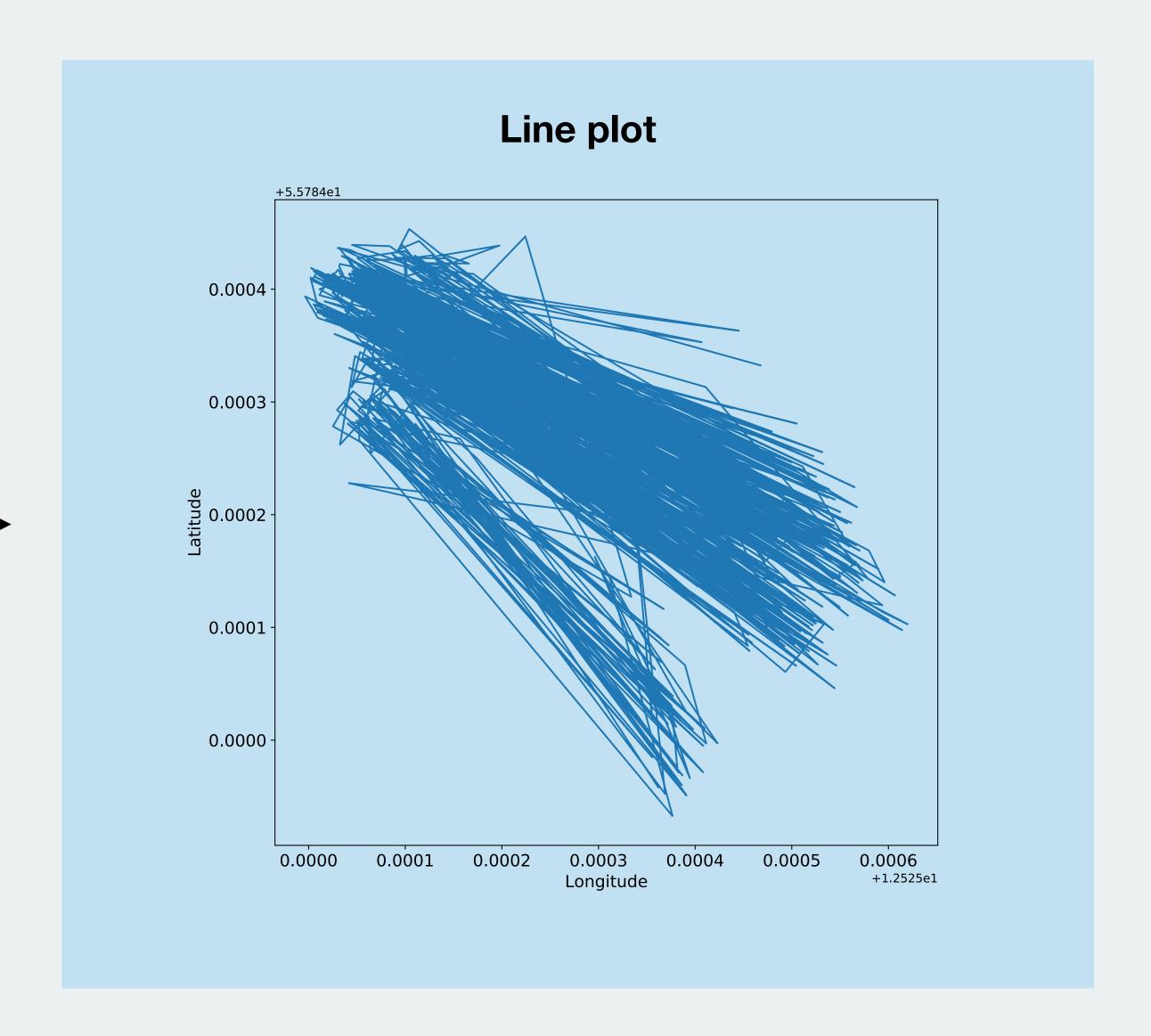


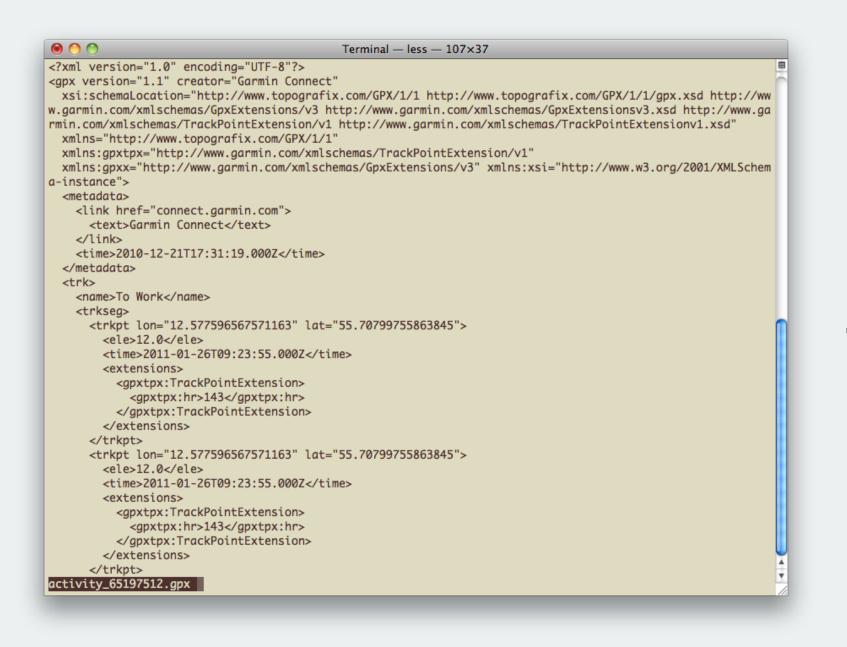


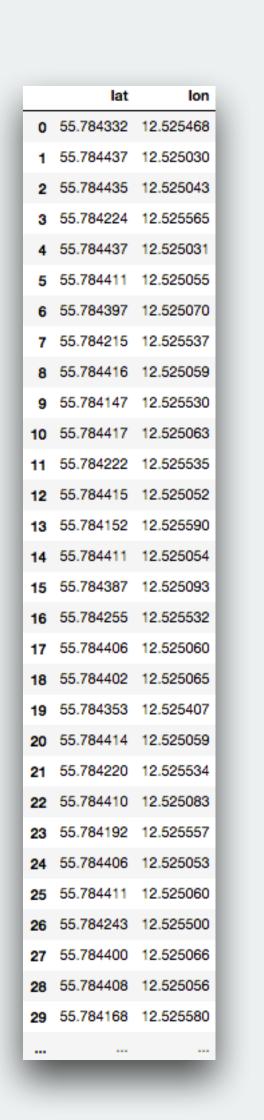


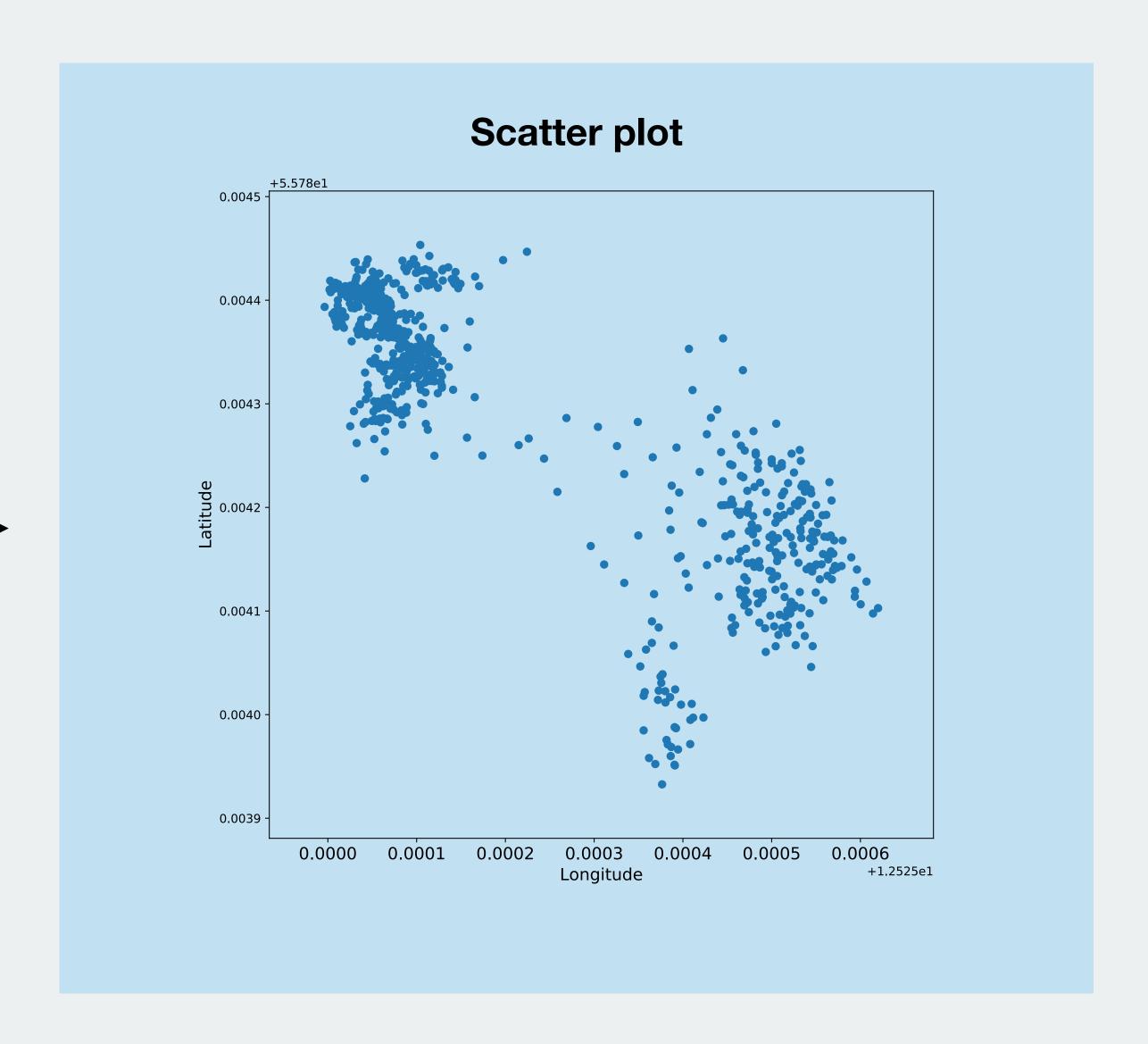


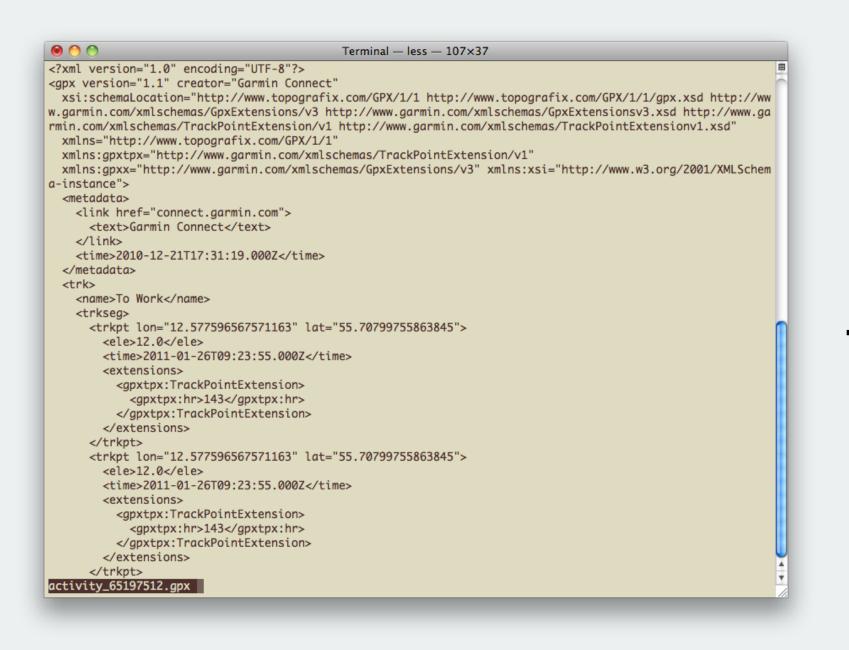


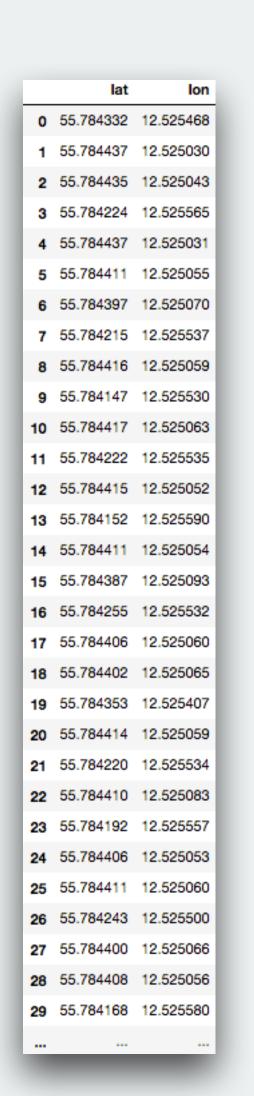


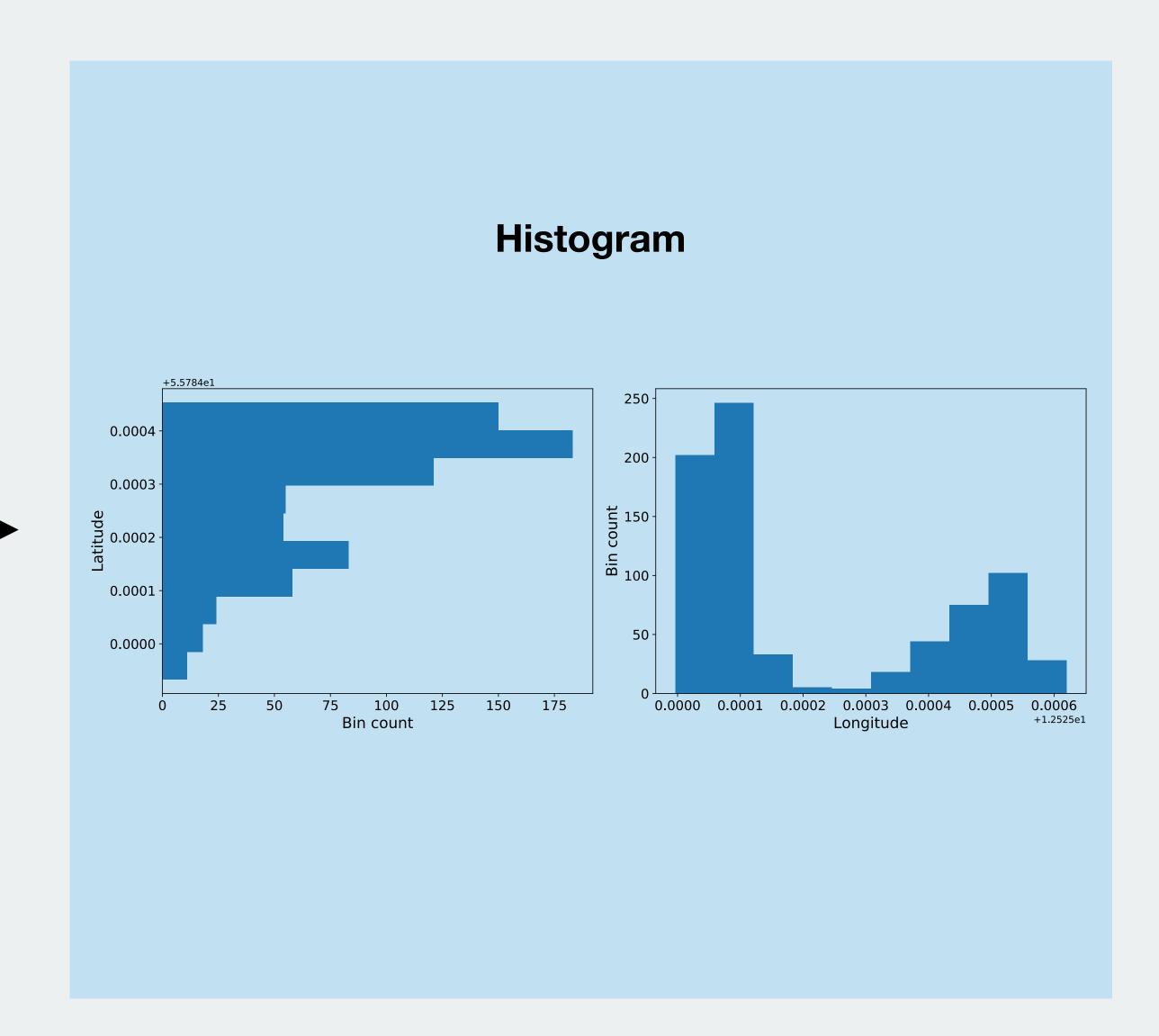


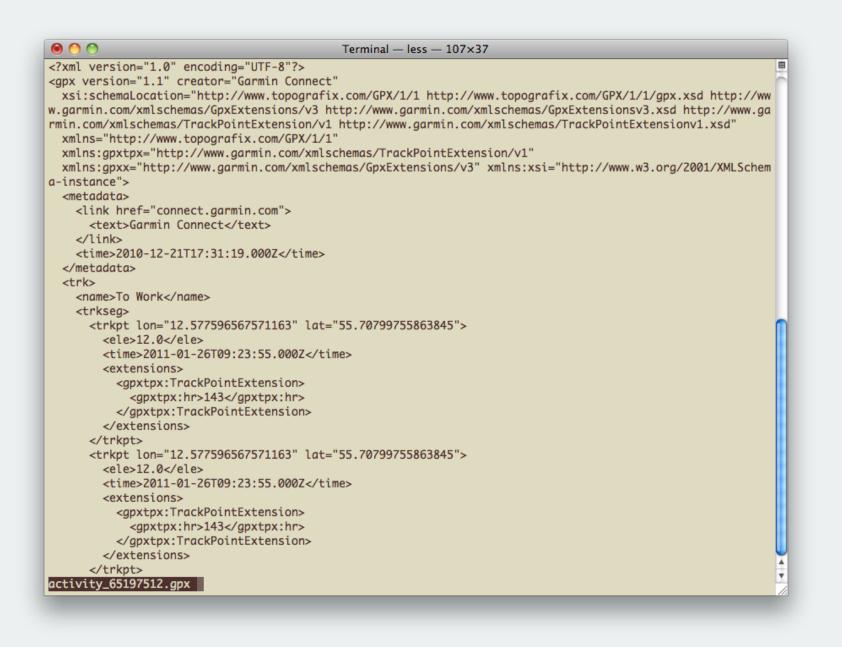


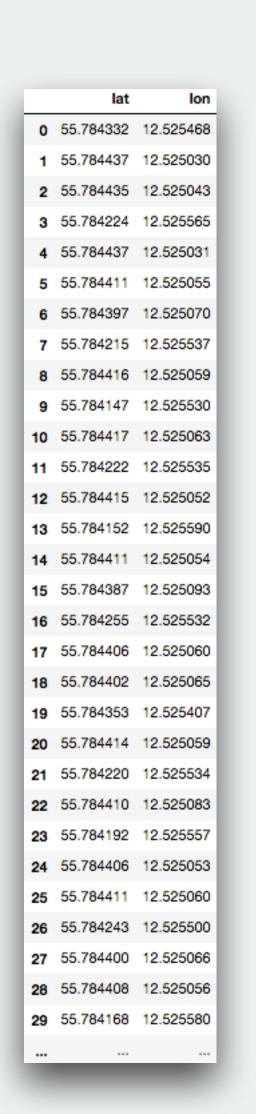


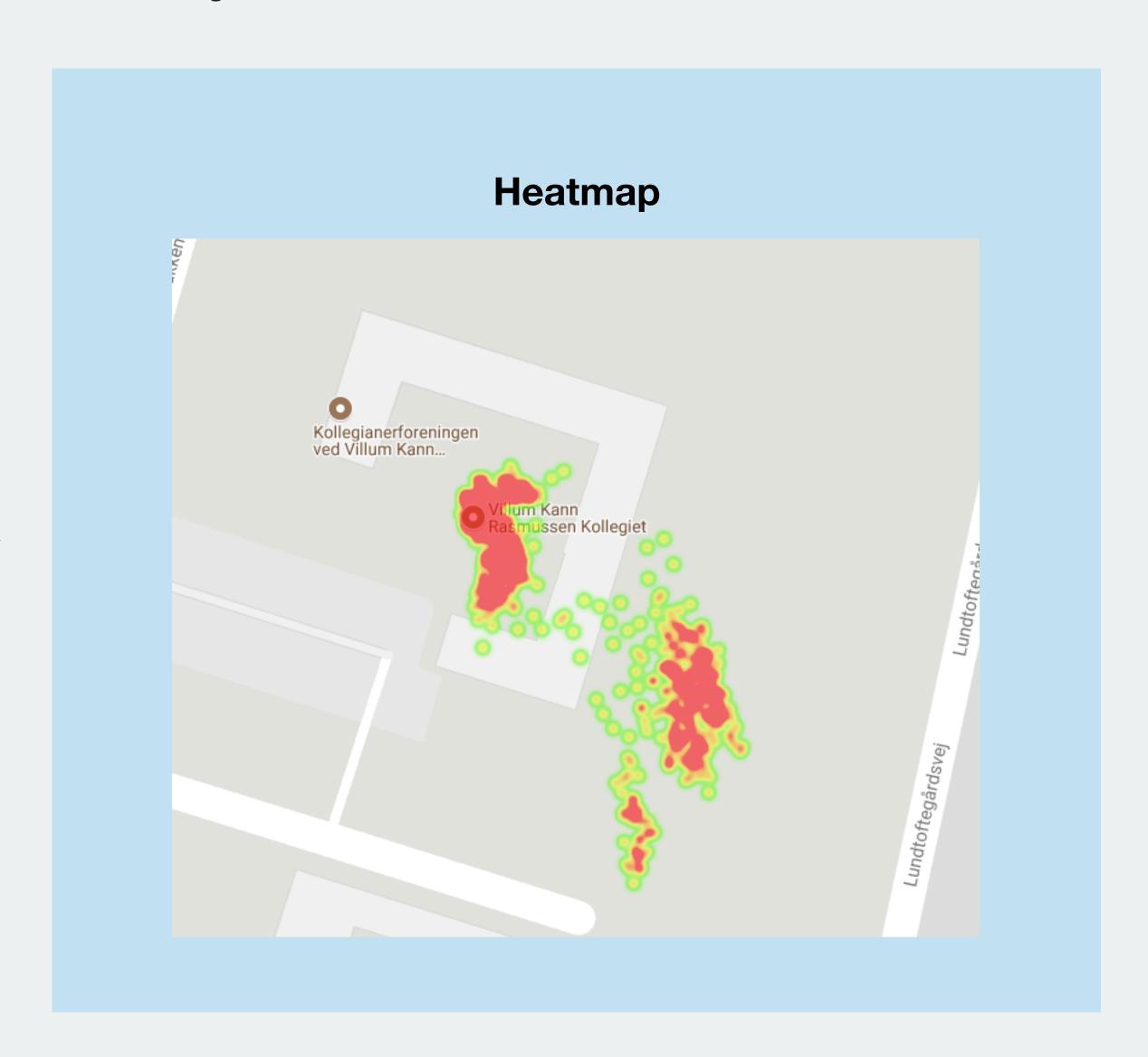


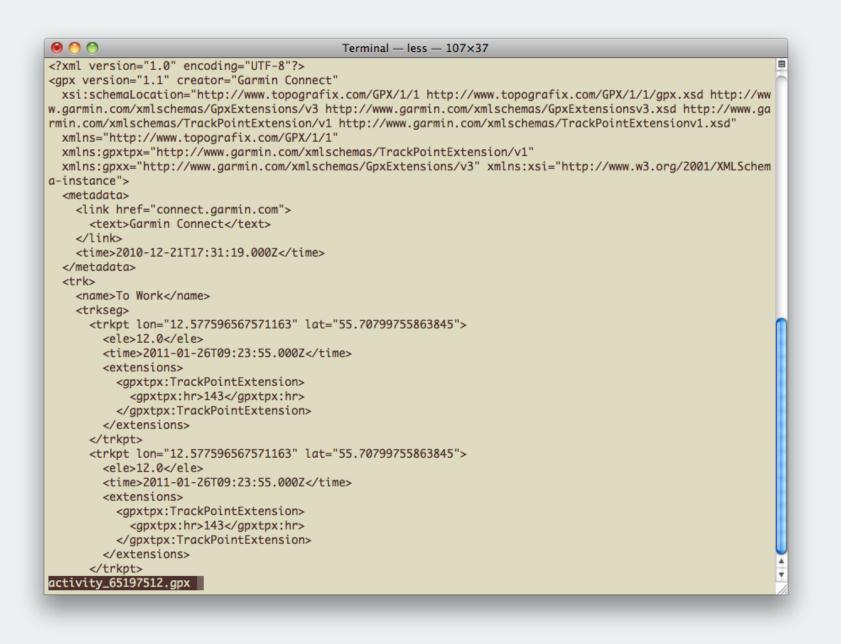


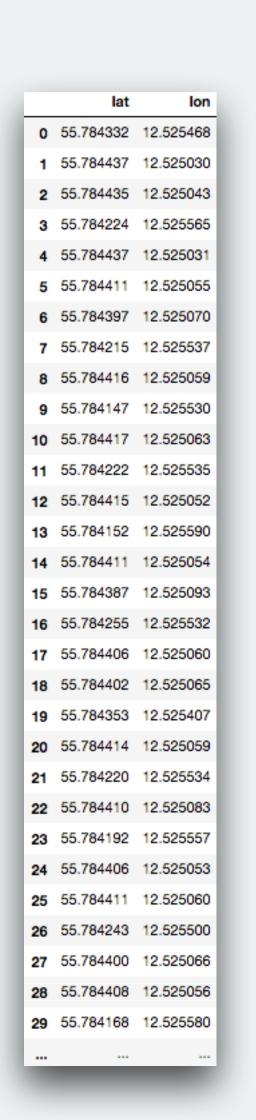




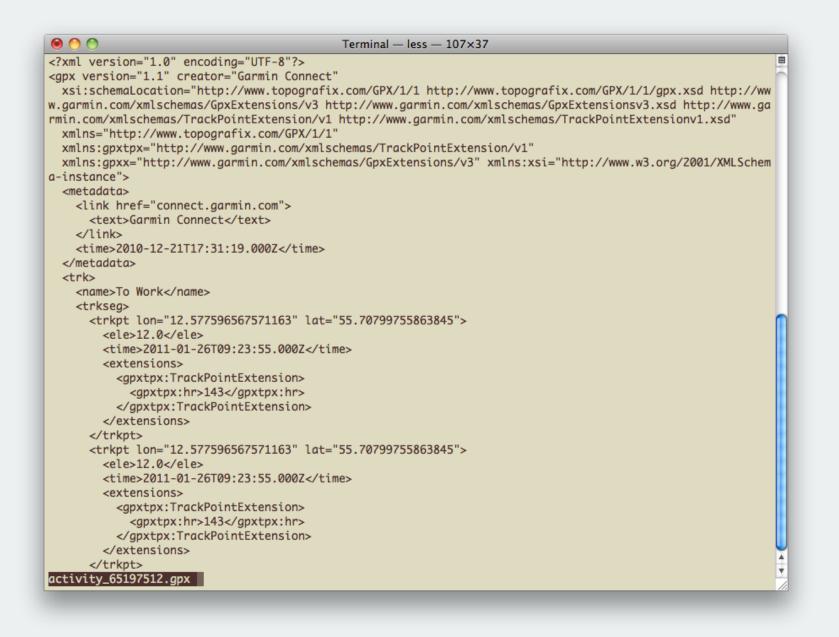


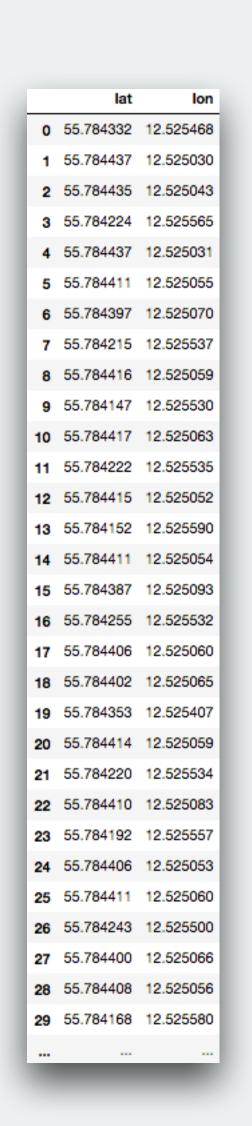




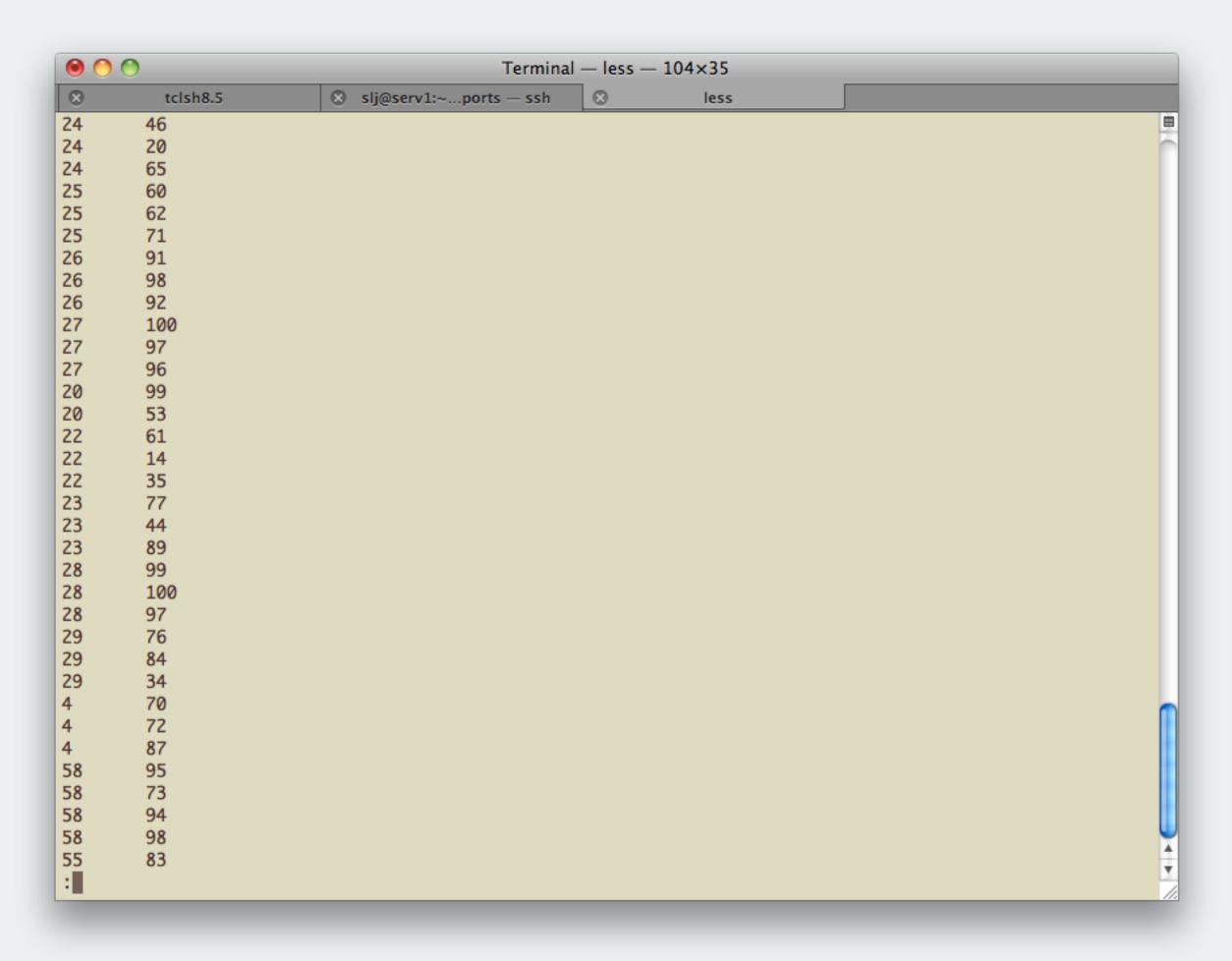


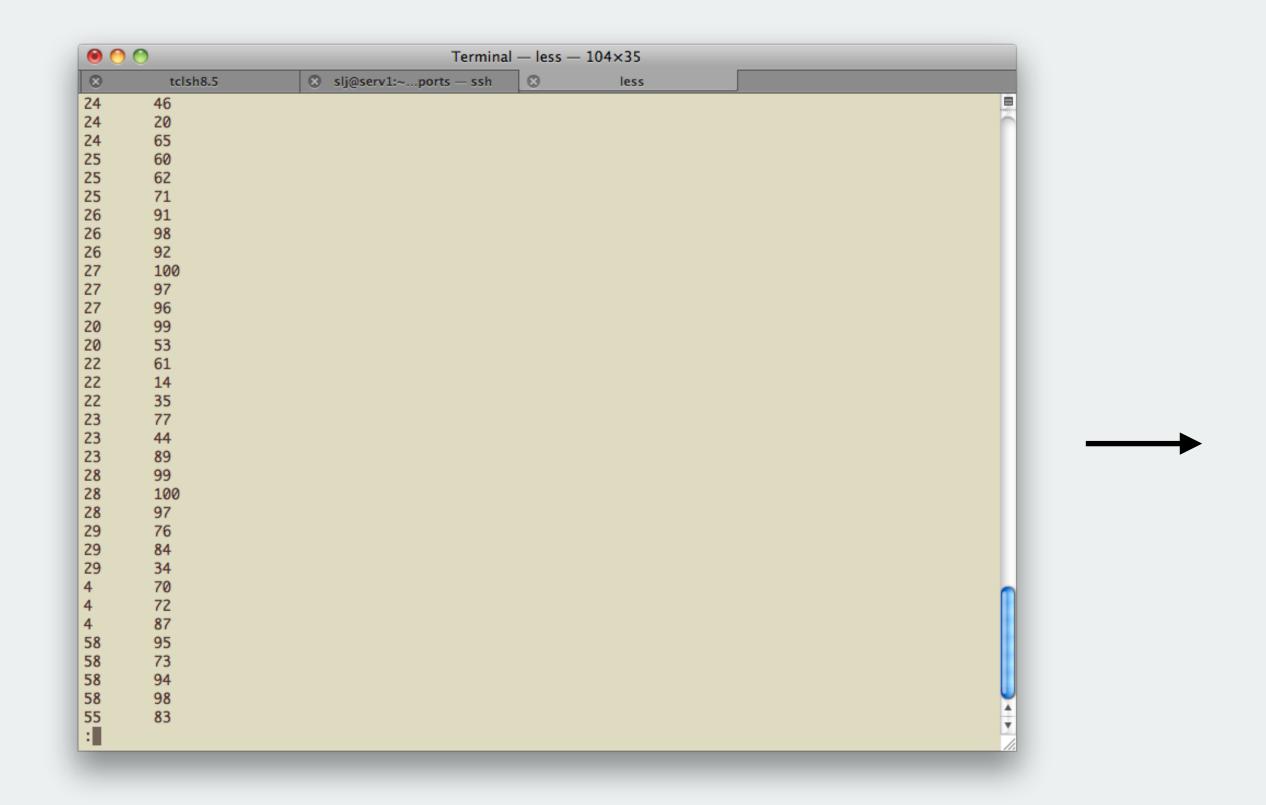


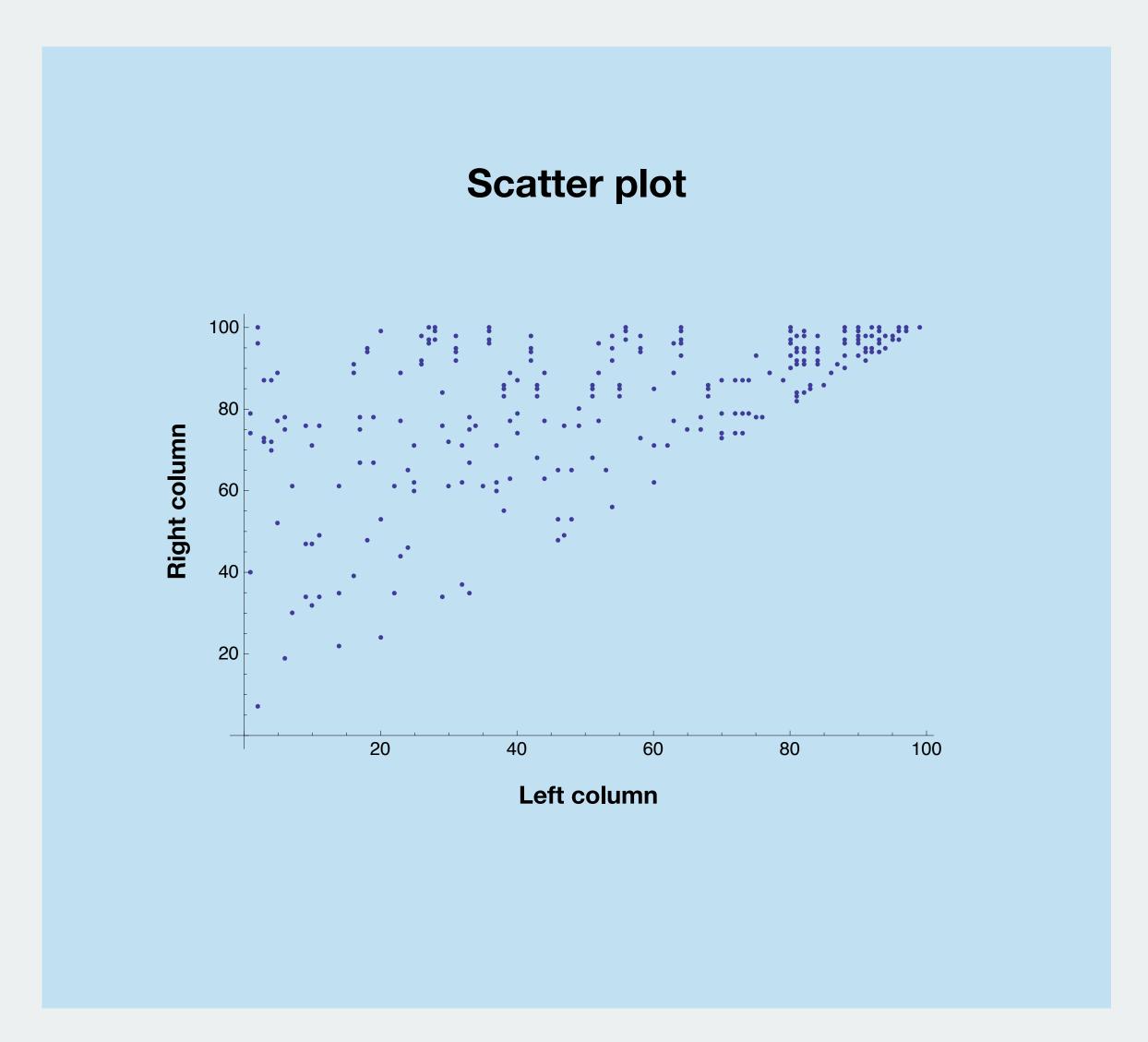


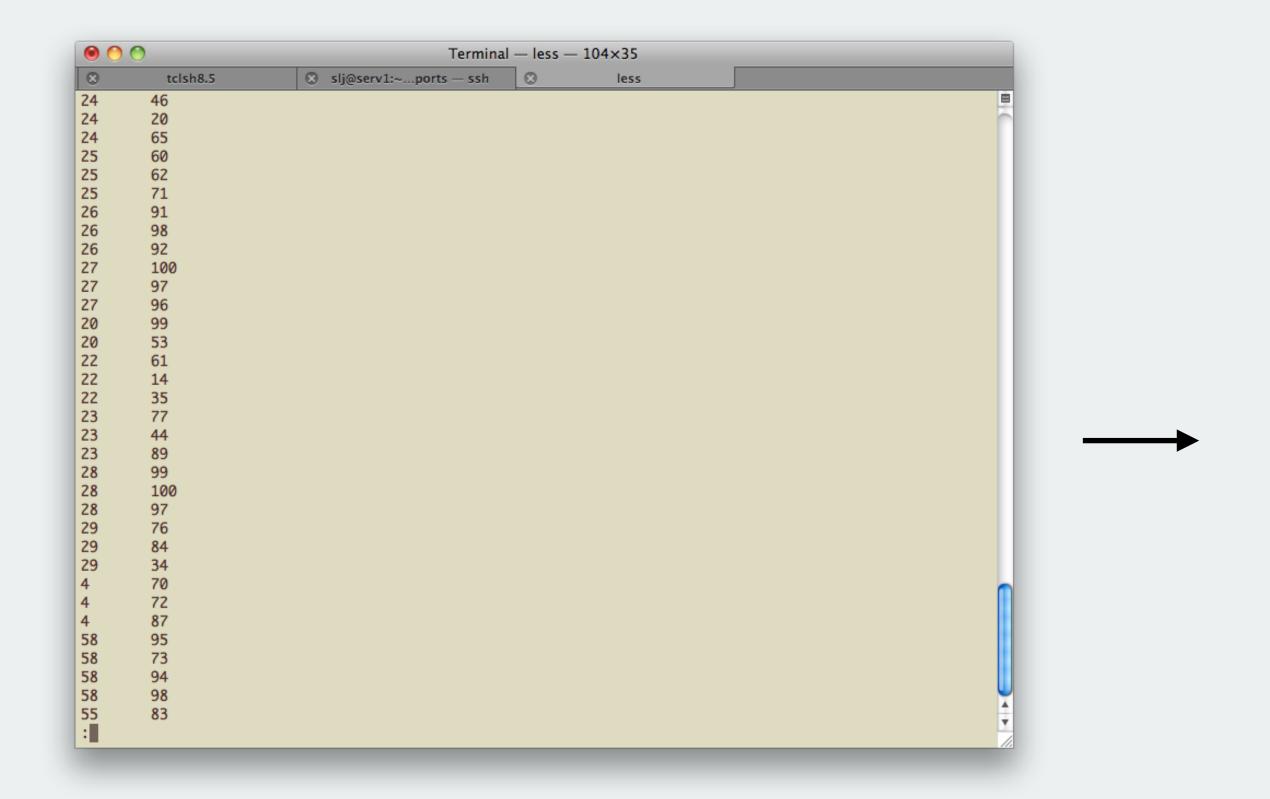


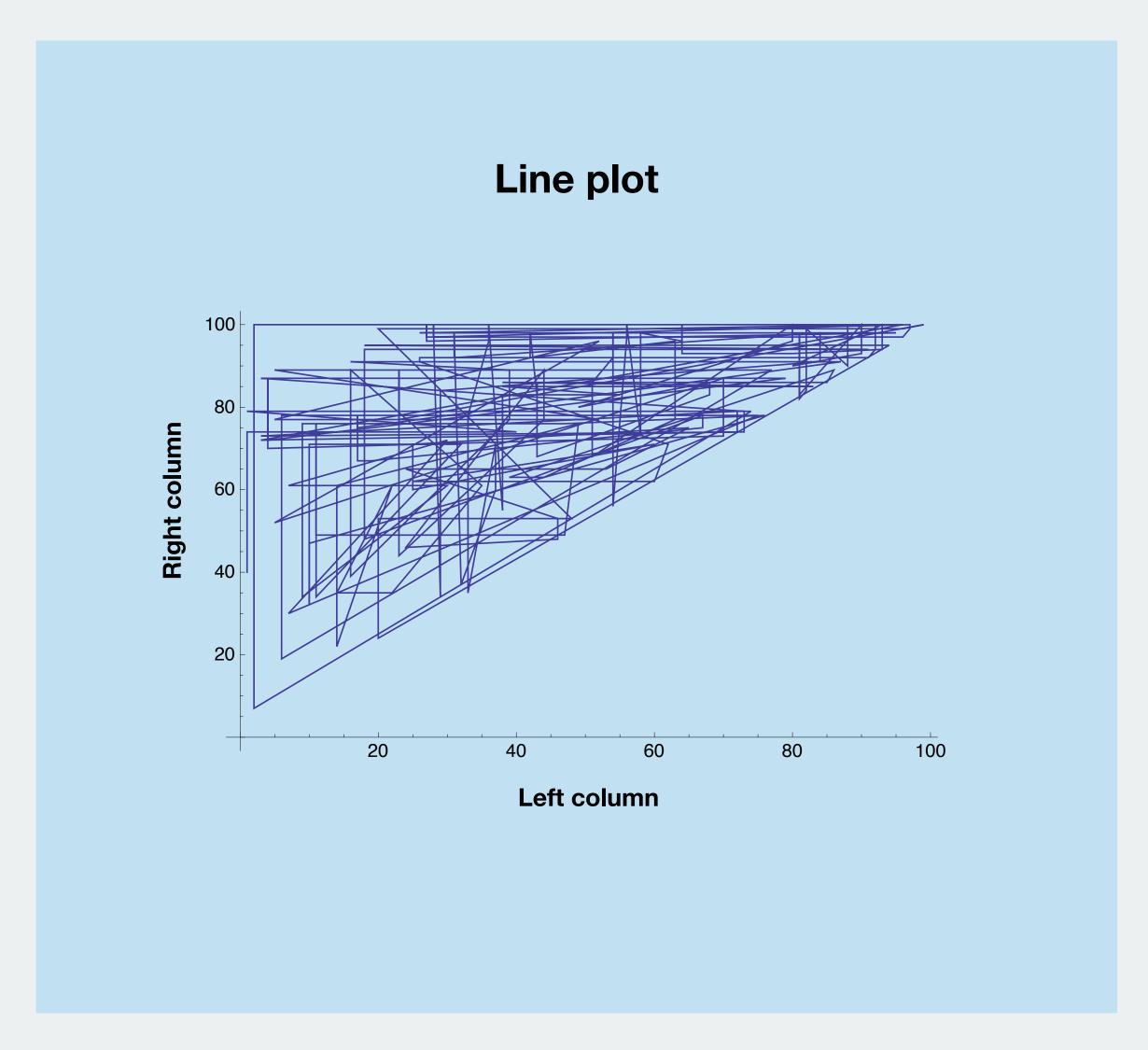




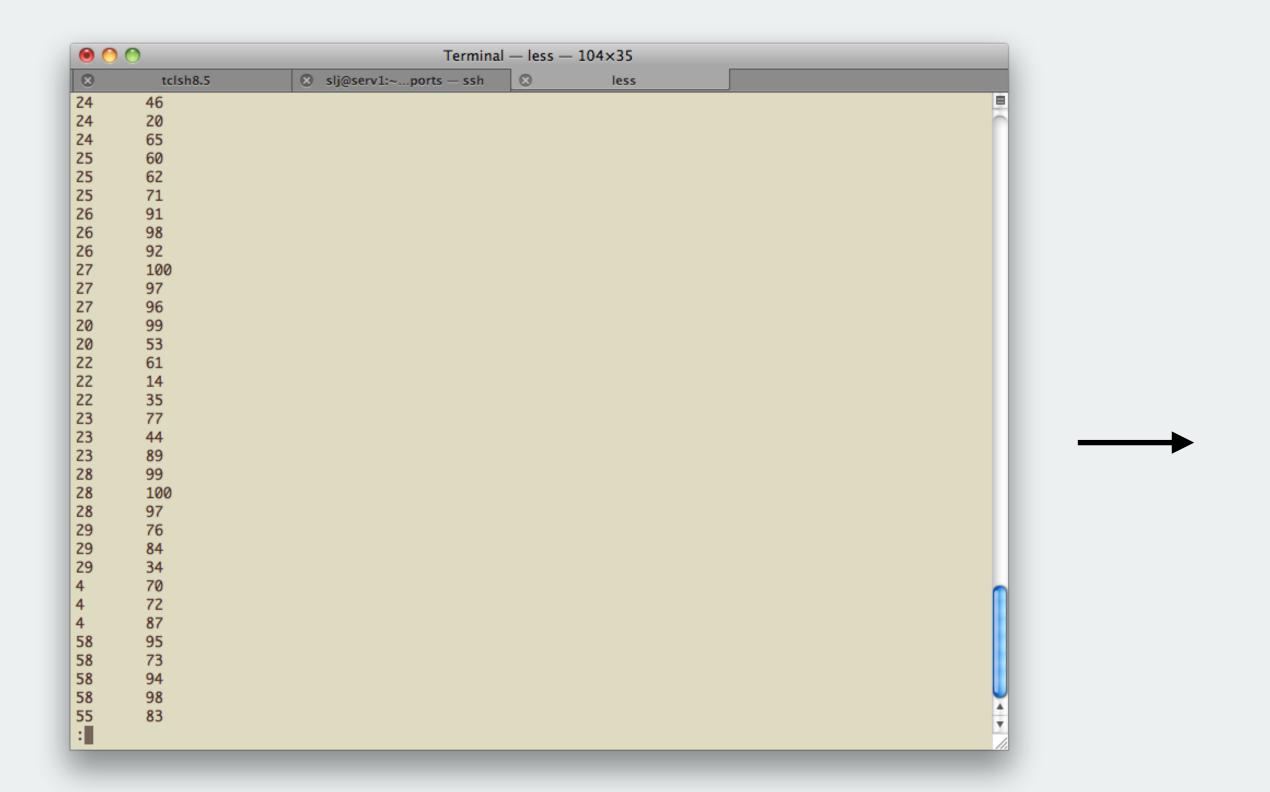


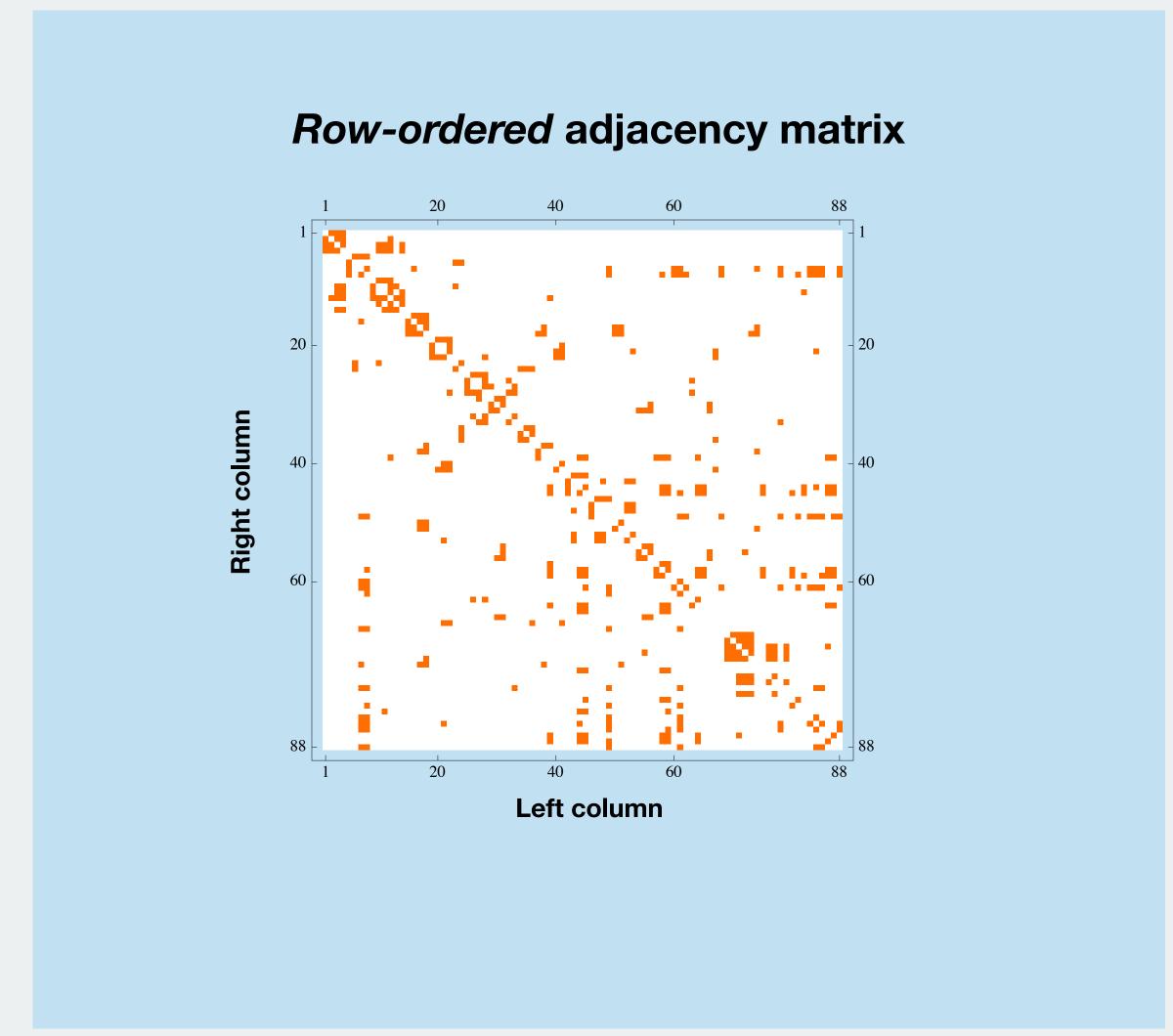


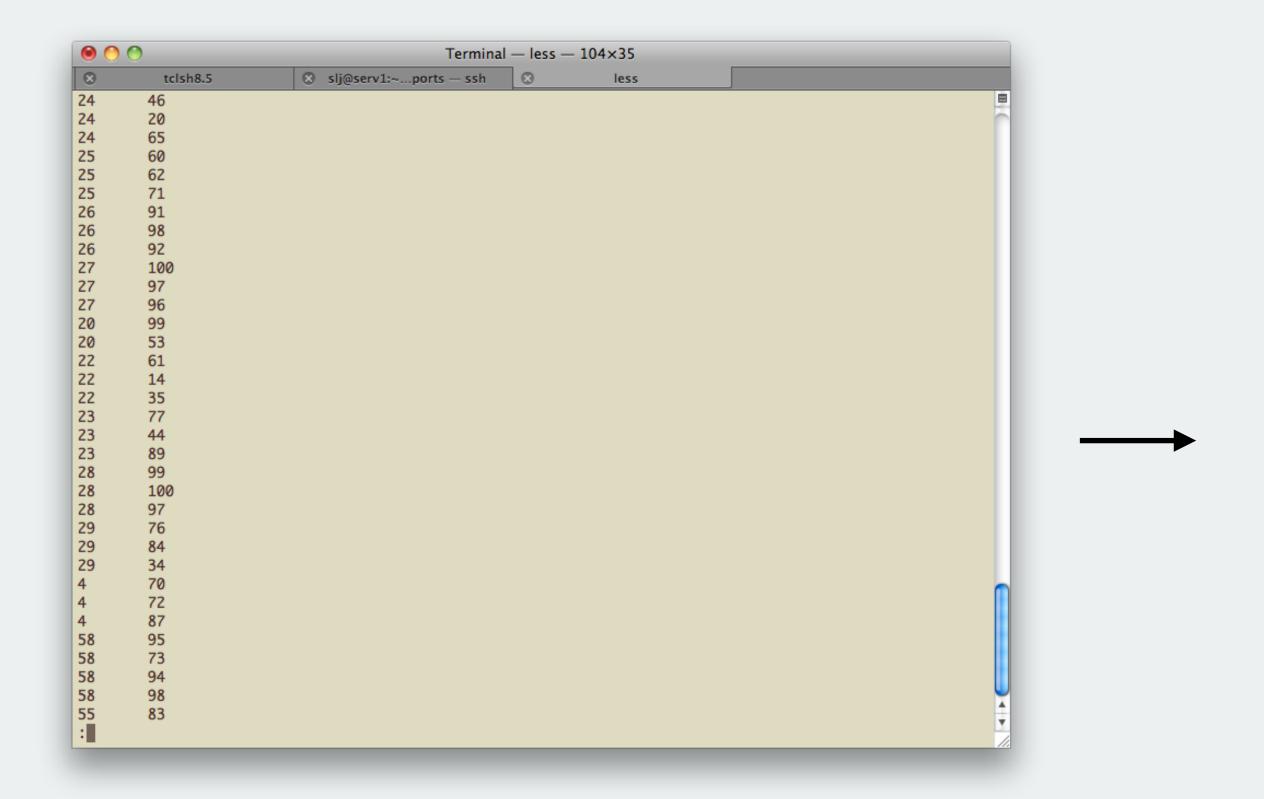




Probability theory O



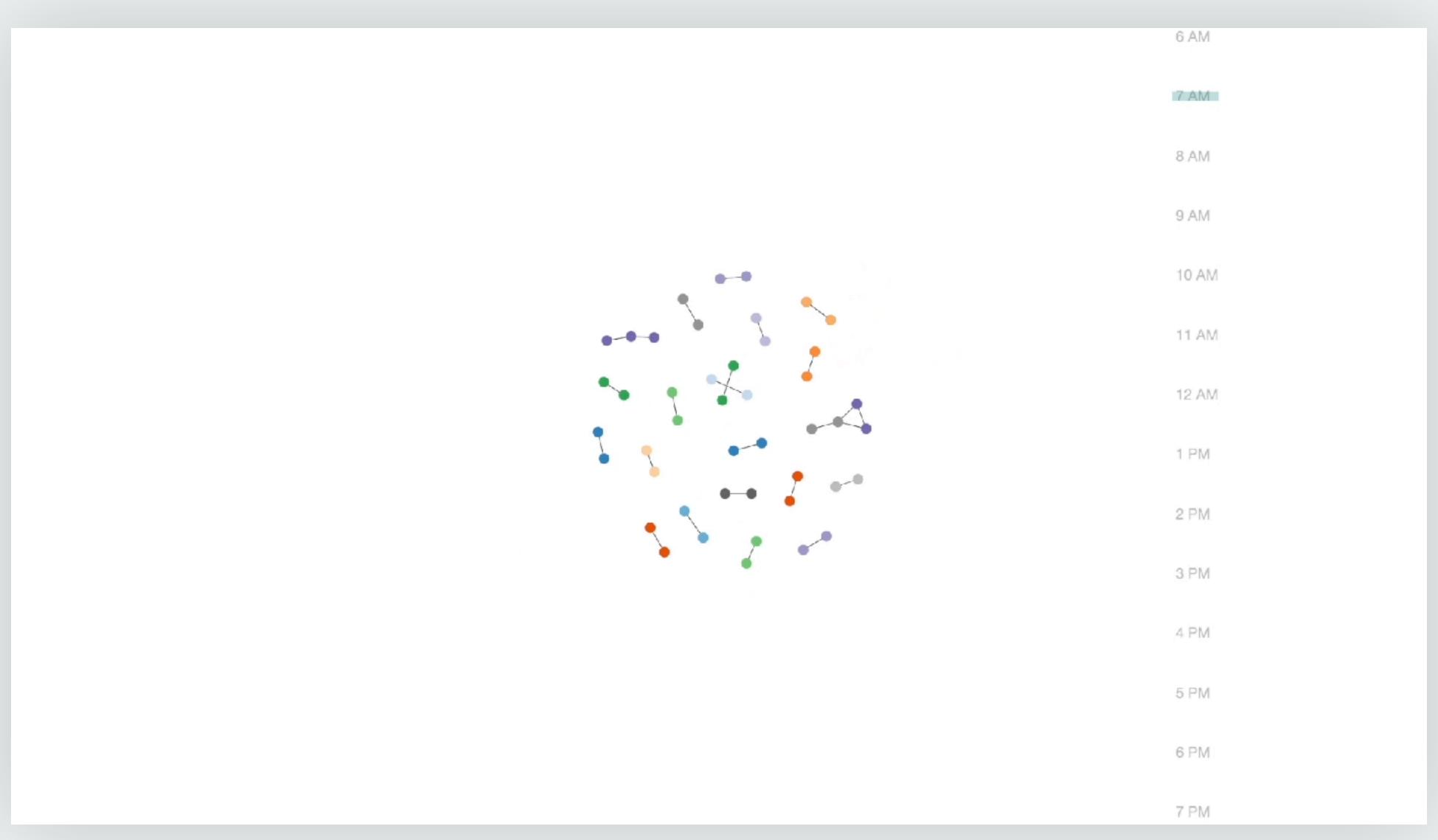






### Very complex data that changes in time!

Linear algebra O O



link

link



### Most fancy visualizations break down to very simple things

For understanding how data is distributed

- Histograms
- Kernel density plots
- Box plots/violin plots
- Heatmaps

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For understanding how data is distributed

For understanding how variables in data compare and develop

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- Kernel density plots
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- Scatter plots
- Pairs plot
- Time series plot
- Line plot
- Bar plot

## Most fancy visualizations break down to very simple things

For understanding how data is distributed

For understanding how variables in data compare and develop

For understanding interrelations in highly connected data

- Histograms
- Kernel density plots
- Box plots/violin plots
- Heatmaps
- Scatter plots
- Pairs plot
- Time series plot
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- Bar plot

Networks

### Linear algebra

A principled and scalable method for manipulating data

#### **Objects**

- Scalars
- Vectors
- Matrices

**Everything is** a Tensor!

### Linear algebra

#### A principled and scalable method for manipulating data

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**OD** 

**Everything is** a Tensor!

scalar In [2]: print np.random.randint(1, 100) Last executed 2018-01-25 11:52:52 in 5ms 82

#### **Objects**

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- Vectors
- Matrices

**Everything is** a Tensor!

```
Scalar

In [2]: print np.random.randint(1, 100)

Last executed 2018-01-25 11:52:52 in 5ms

82

Vector

In [3]: print np.random.randint(1, 100, size=3)

Last executed 2018-01-25 11:53:37 in 5ms

[83 80 84]
```

#### **Objects**

- Scalars
- Vectors
- Matrices

**Everything is** a Tensor!

scalar **OD** In [2]: print np.random.randint(1, 100) Last executed 2018-01-25 11:52:52 in 5ms 82

**1D** In [3]: print np.random.randint(1, 100, size=3) Last executed 2018-01-25 11:53:37 in 5ms [83 80 84]

vector

#### matrix

**2D** 

```
In [4]: print np.random.randint(1, 100, size=(3, 3))
         Last executed 2018-01-25 11:54:38 in 4ms
         [[99 47 77]
          [15 82 9]
          [59 55 48]]
```

#### **Objects**

- Scalars
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- Matrices

**Everything is** a Tensor!

```
scalar
OD
         In [2]: print np.random.randint(1, 100)
                   Last executed 2018-01-25 11:52:52 in 5ms
                   82
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#### matrix

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         Last executed 2018-01-25 11:54:38 in 4ms
         [[99 47 77]
          [15 82 9]
          [59 55 48]]
```

#### 3D-tensor

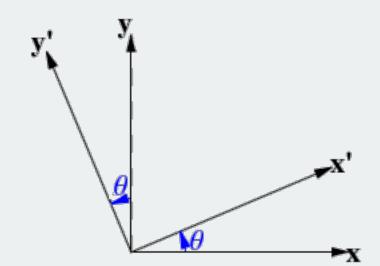
**3D** 

```
In [5]: print np.random.randint(1, 100, size=(3, 3, 3))
         Last executed 2018-01-25 11:55:19 in 5ms
         [[[45 11 73]
           [84 50 88]
           [13 22 97]]
          [[10 5 12]
           [27 23 76]
           [43 84 53]]
          [[86 58 61]
           [71 95 86]
           [92 19 68]]]
```

#### **Operations**

- Products: **dot**, cross
- Elementwise: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
- Mutations: transpose, inverse/pseudo-inverse, scaling, rotation

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax + by + cz \\ dx + ey + fz \\ gx + hy + iz \end{bmatrix}$$

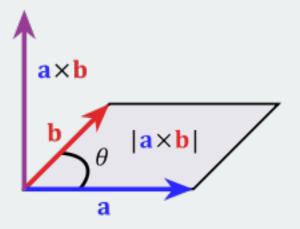


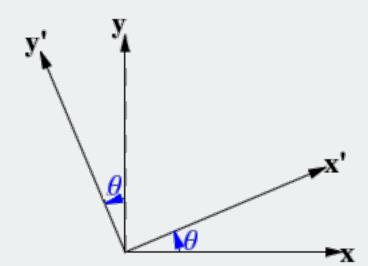
used frequently for basis transformation

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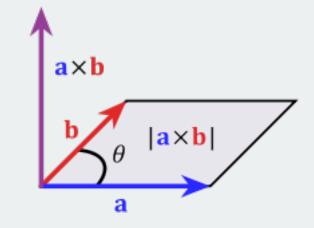
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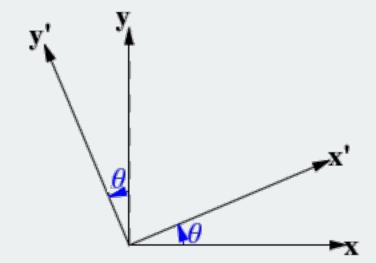
• Products: dot, cross

• Elementwise: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division

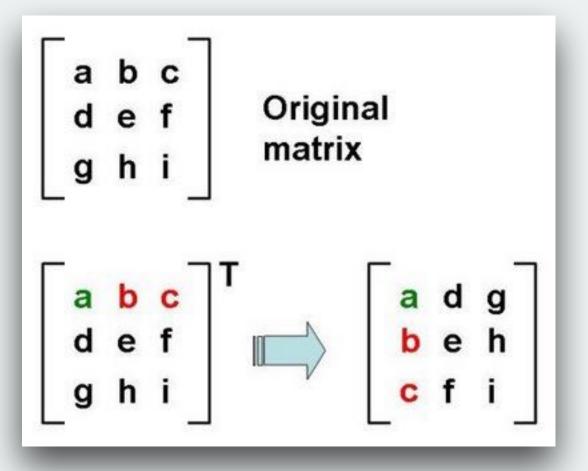
• Mutations: *transpose*, *inverse/pseudo-inverse*, *scaling*, *rotation* 

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used frequently for basis transformation



A set of tools and jargon for describing data

Probability theory O

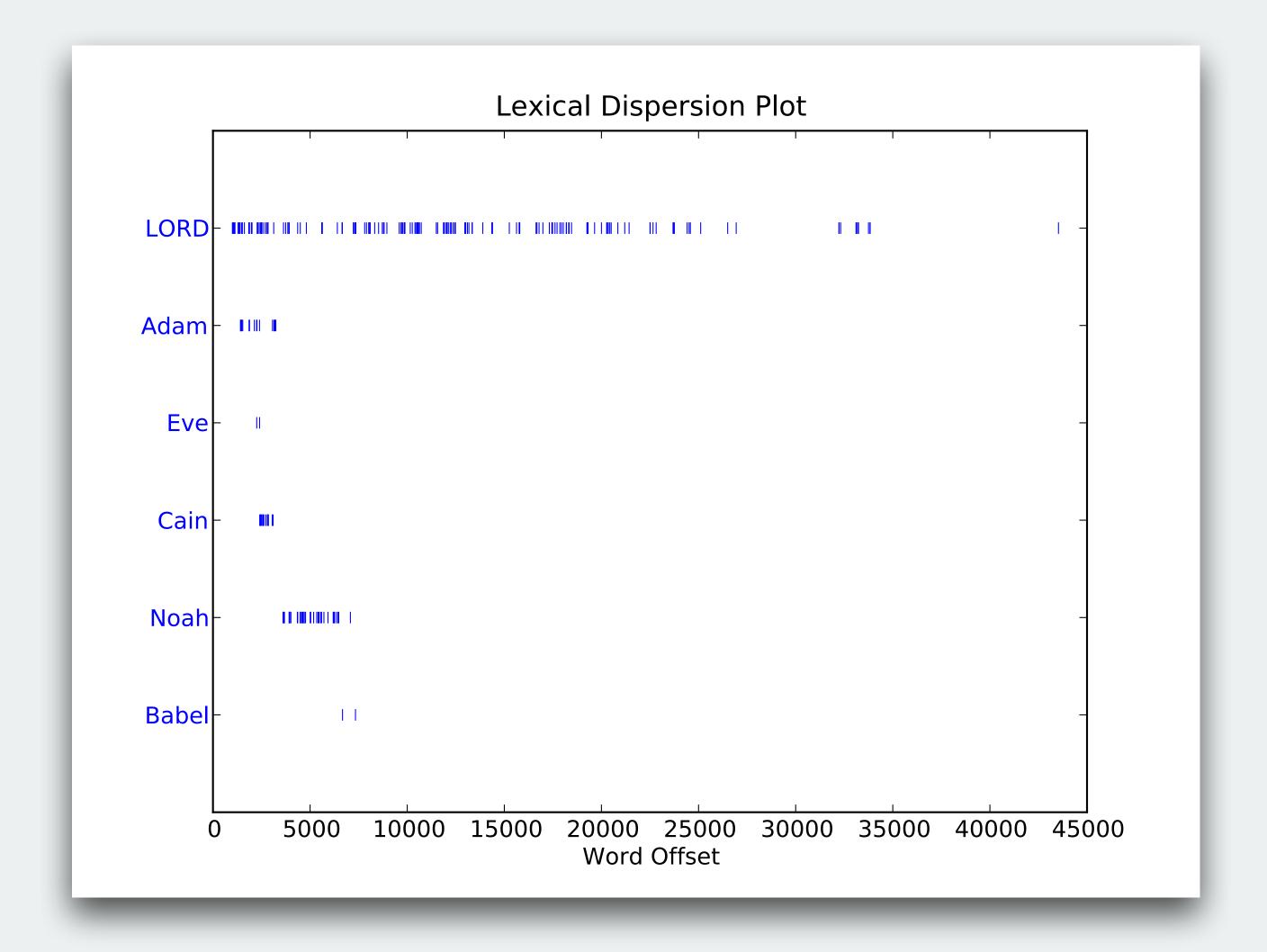
## A set of tools and jargon for describing data

#### Vocabulary

- Mean, median
- Variance, standard deviation, range
- Correlation, covariance

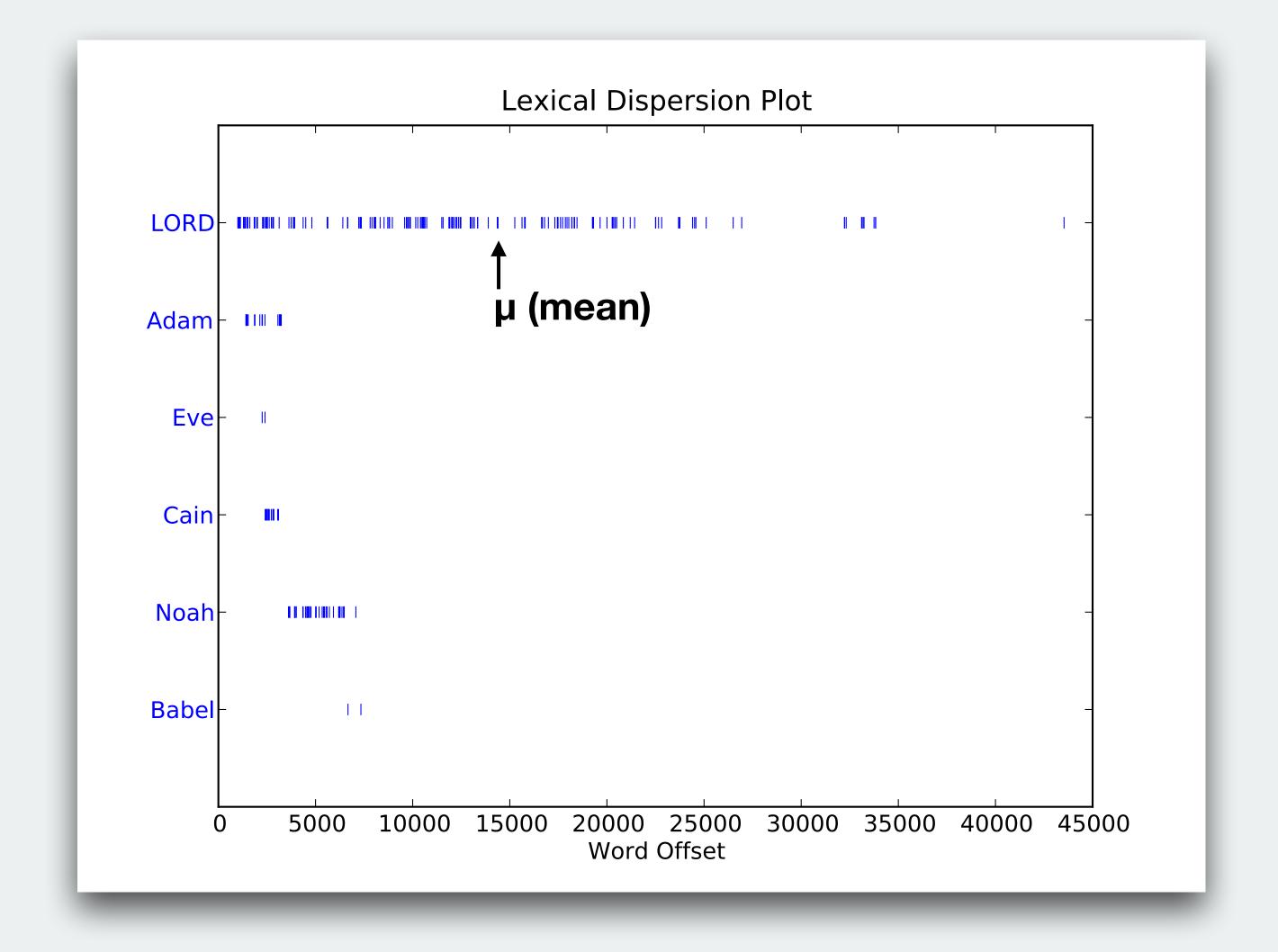
### Vocabulary

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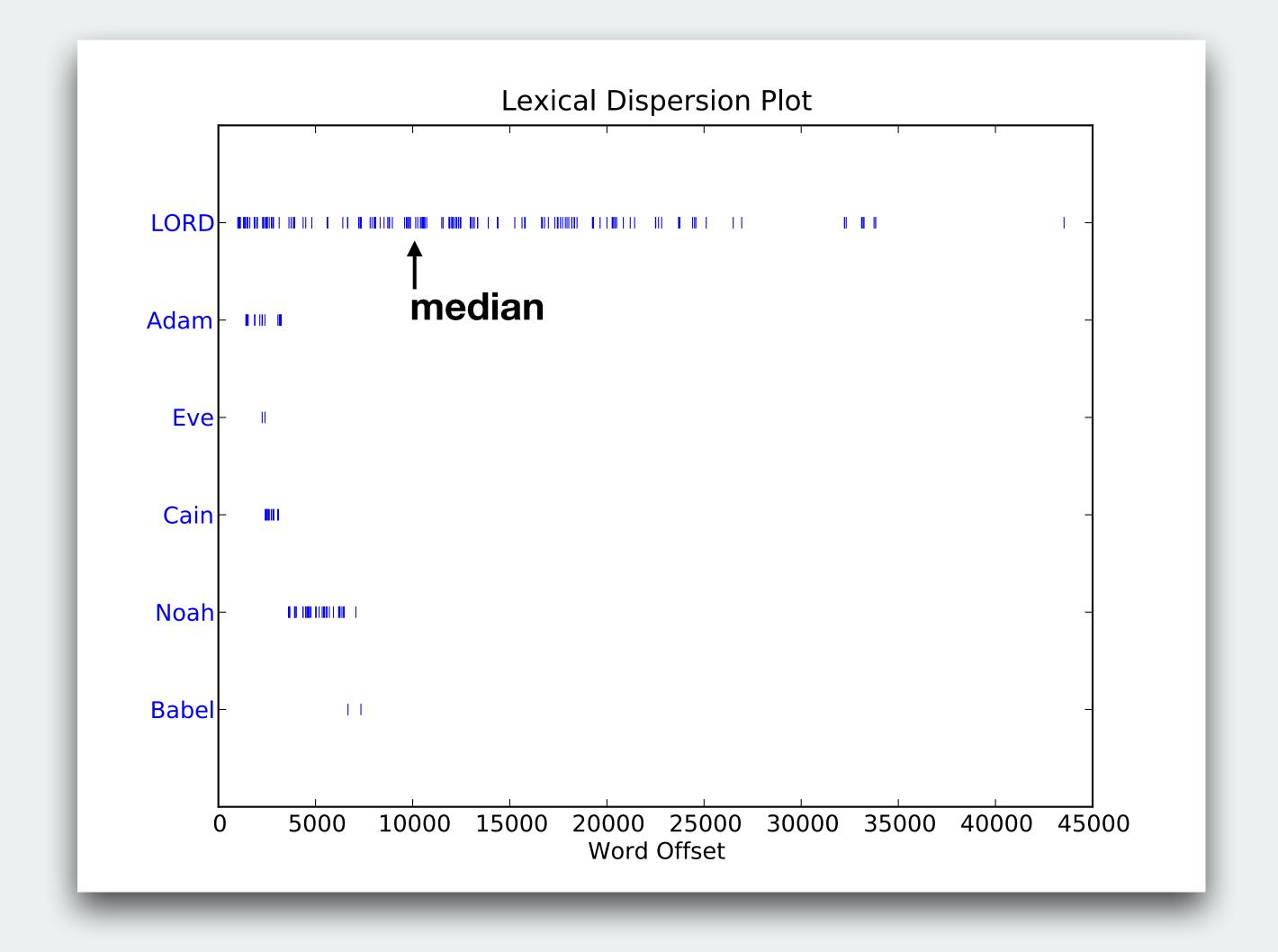
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### Vocabulary

- Mean, median
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- Correlation, covariance

median = Middle number in ordered list

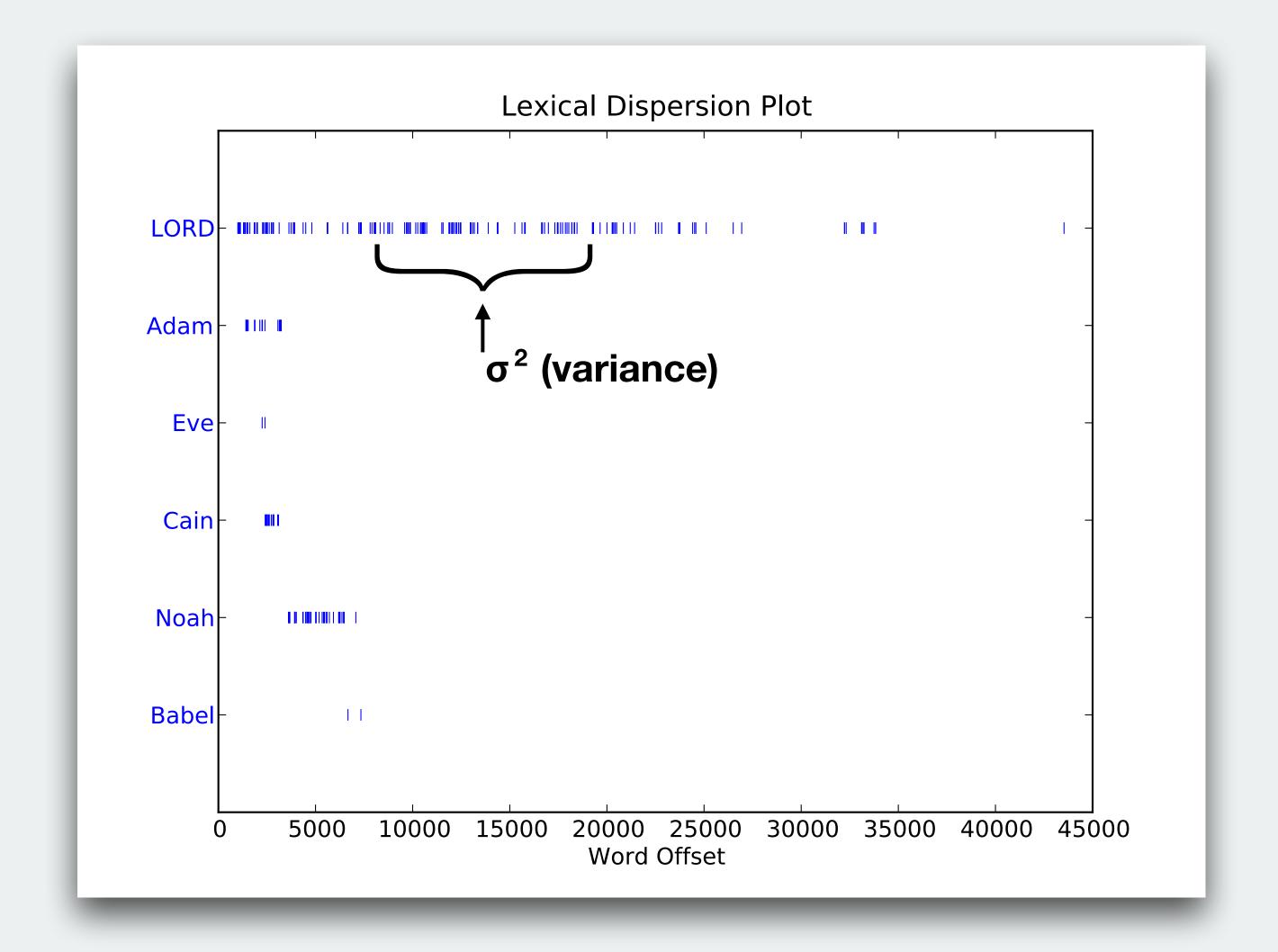


### Vocabulary

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Visualization • • • • •

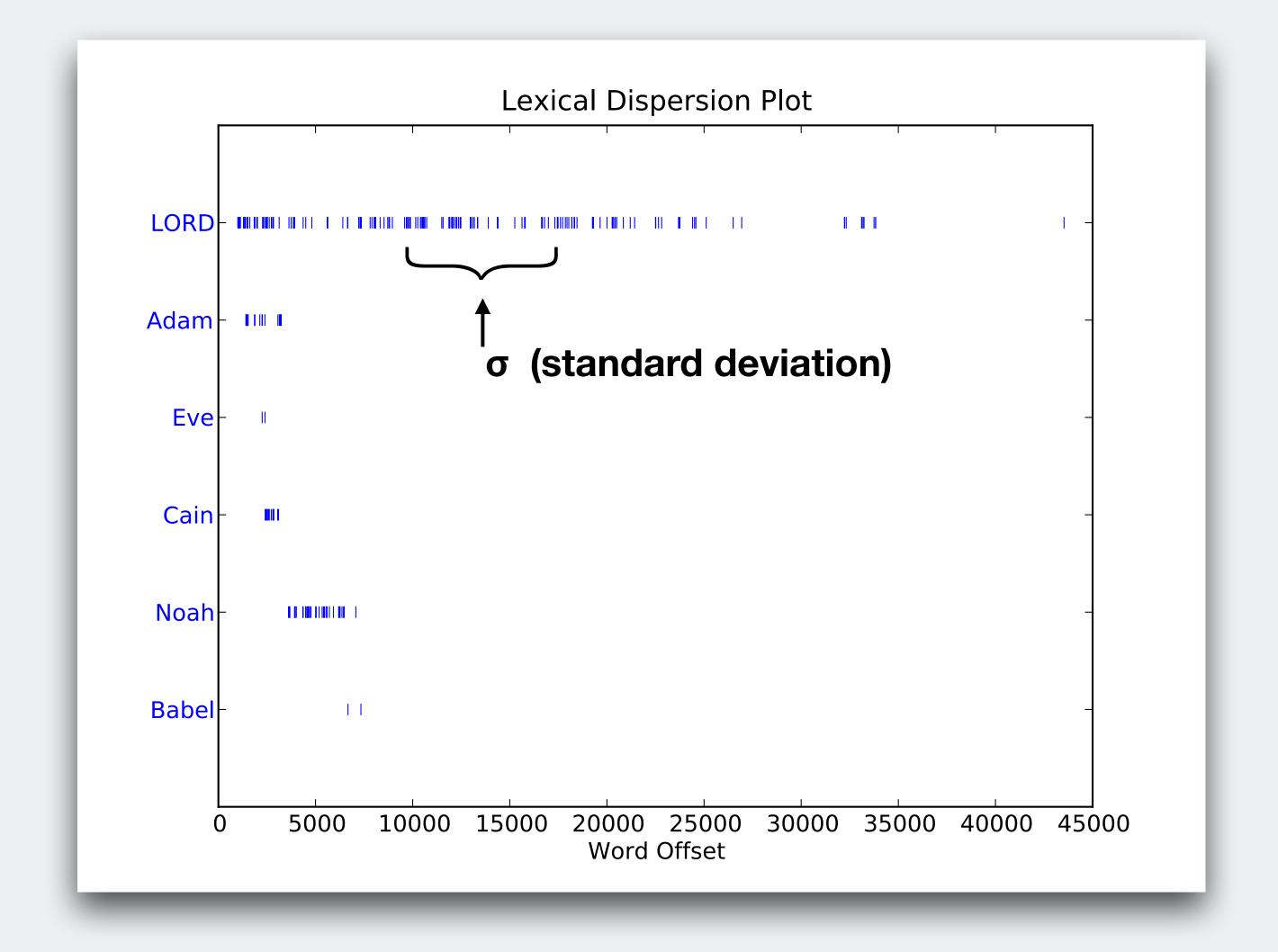
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$



### Vocabulary

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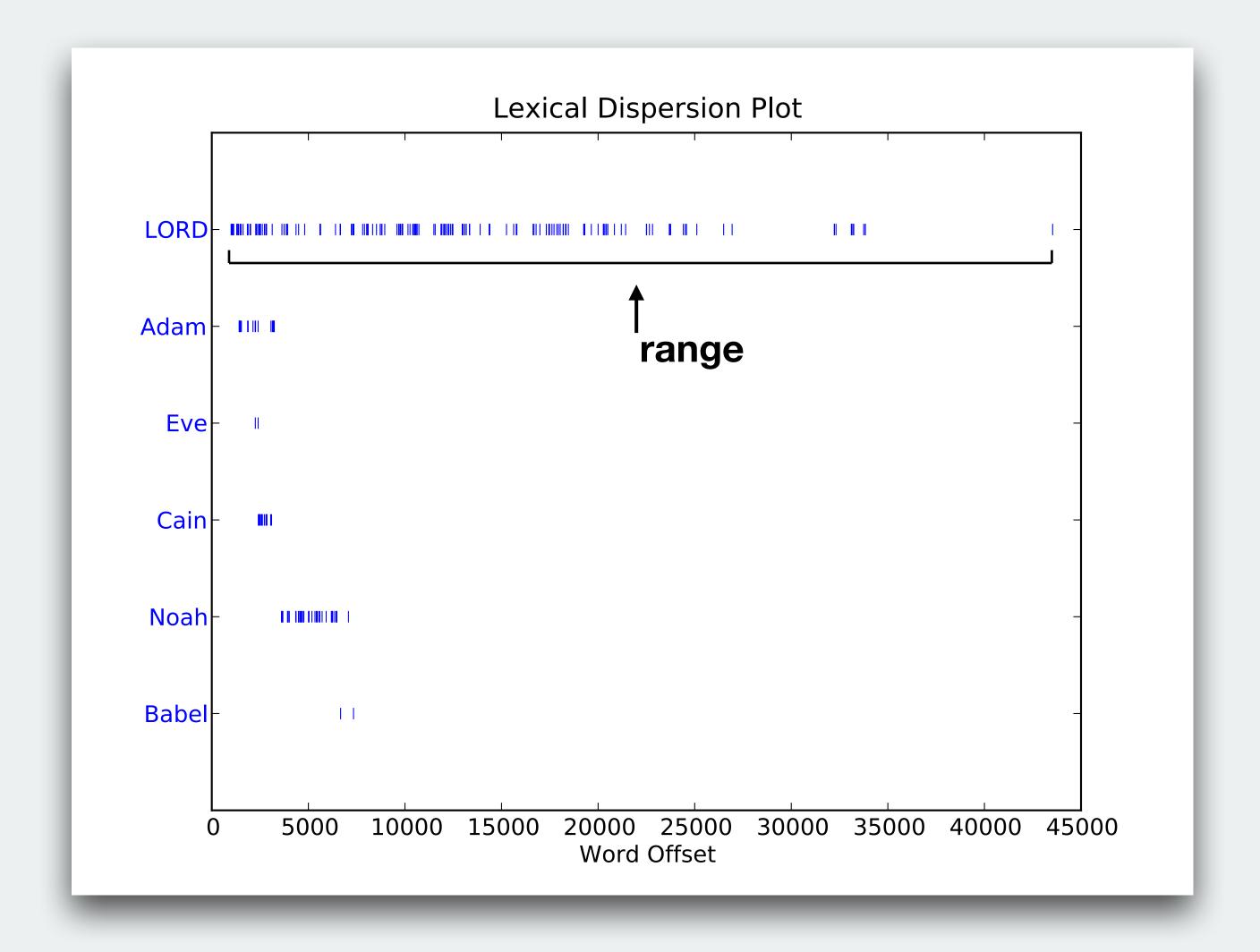
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2}$$



### Vocabulary

- Mean, median
- Variance, standard deviation, range
- Correlation, covariance

range = max(value) - min(value)



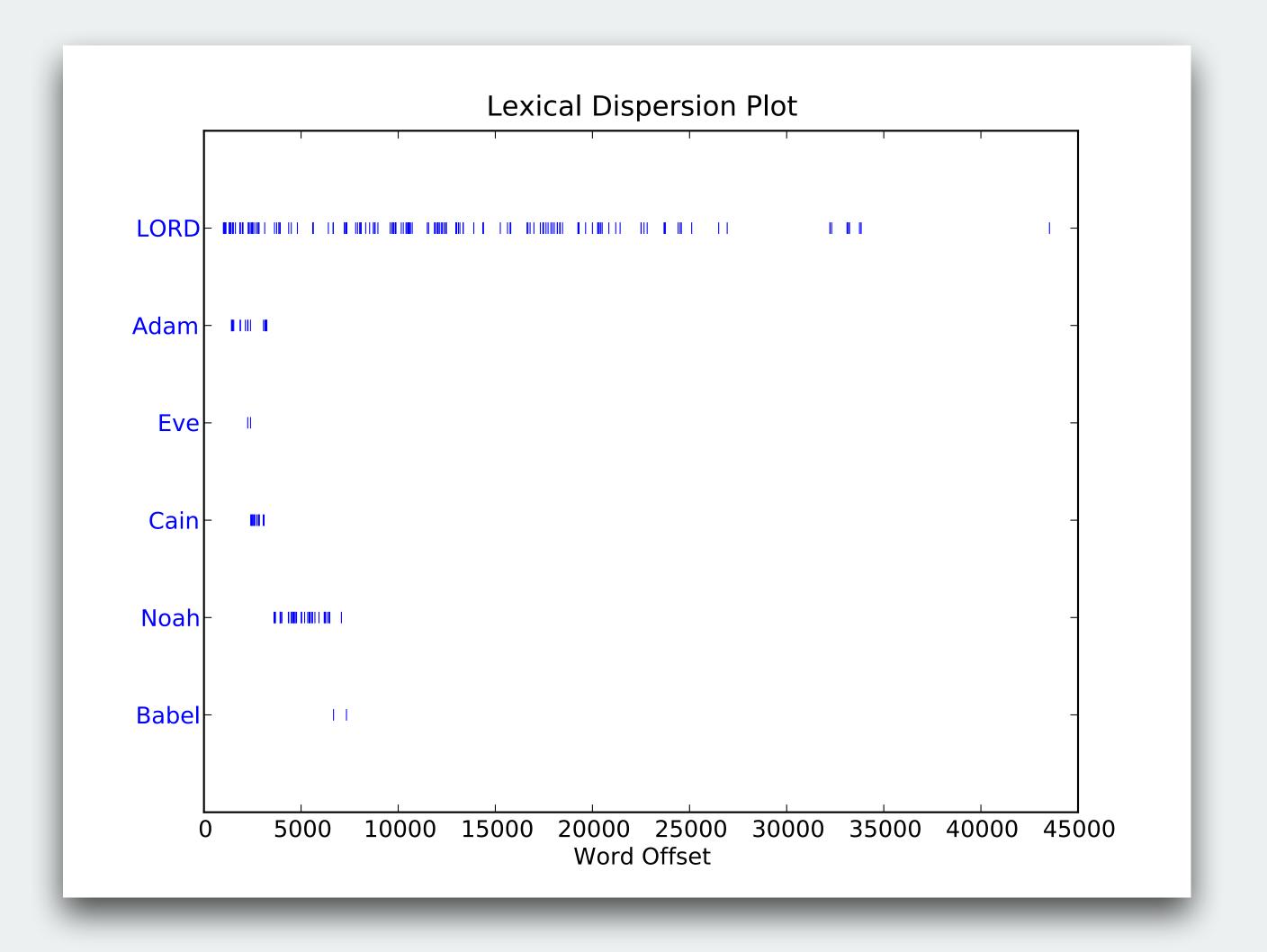
# A set of tools and jargon for describing data

### Vocabulary

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Visualization • • • •

cov(X, Y) = 
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_X)(y_i - \mu_y)$$



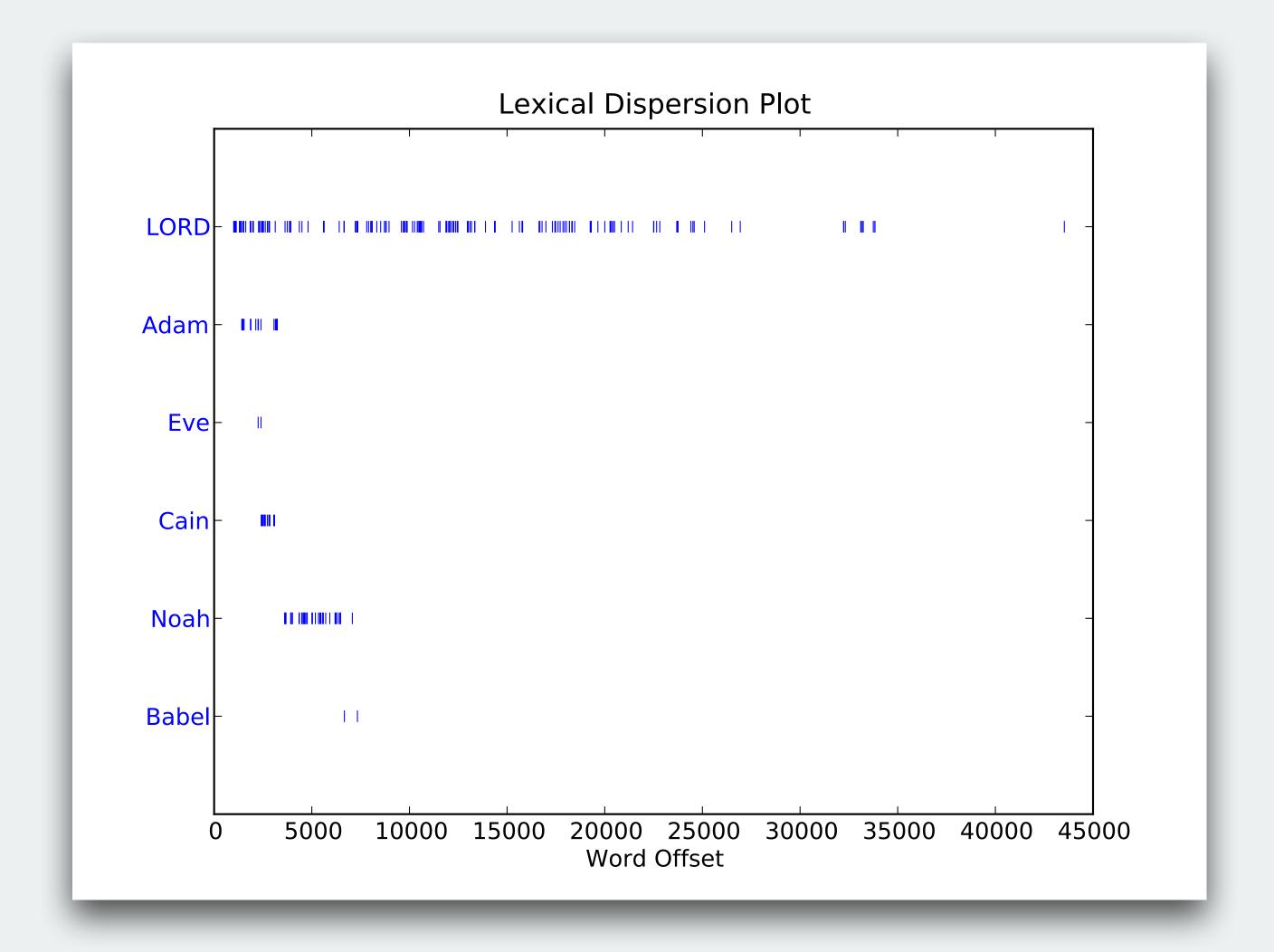
# A set of tools and jargon for describing data

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Visualization • • • •

$$cor(X, Y) = \frac{cov(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$



Formalized framework for dealing with randomness

### Formalized framework for dealing with randomness

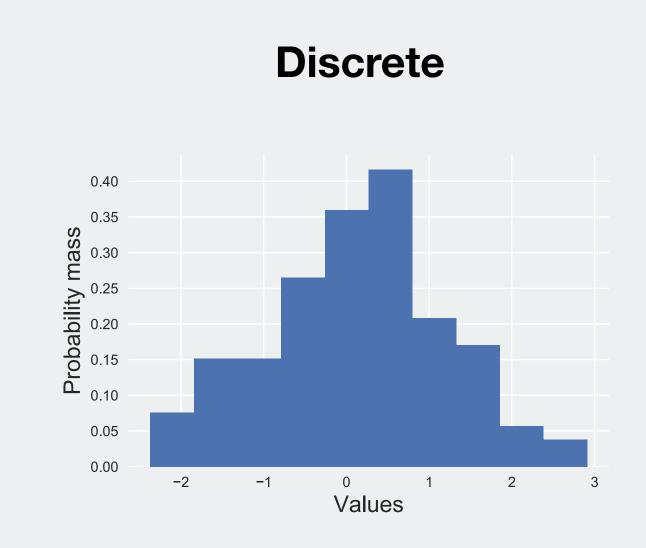
#### **Important concepts**

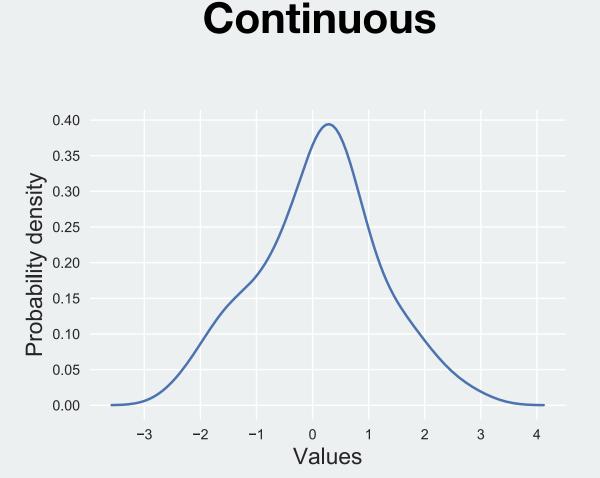
- Discrete vs. continuous
- Distribution and process
- Random and stochastic
- Normalization
- Probability functions
  - Probability mass function (pmf)
  - Probability density function (pdf)
  - Cumulative density function (cdf)

Probability theory

### Formalized framework for dealing with randomness

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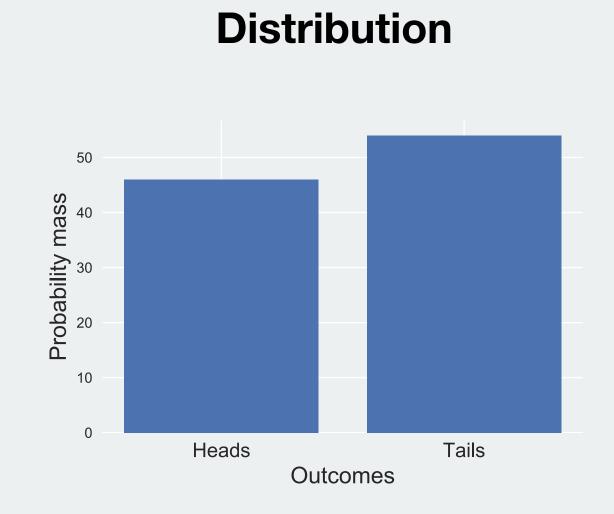




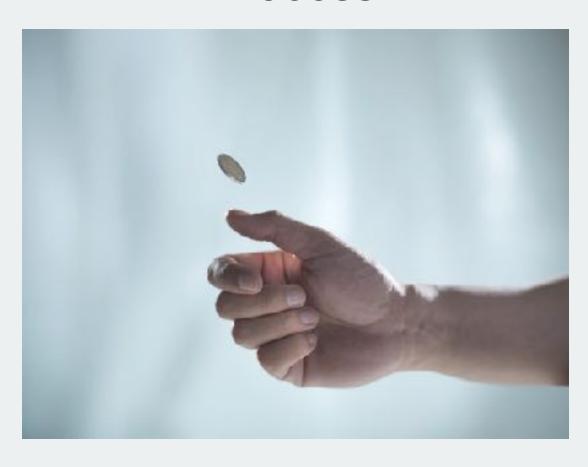
### Formalized framework for dealing with randomness

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#### **Process**

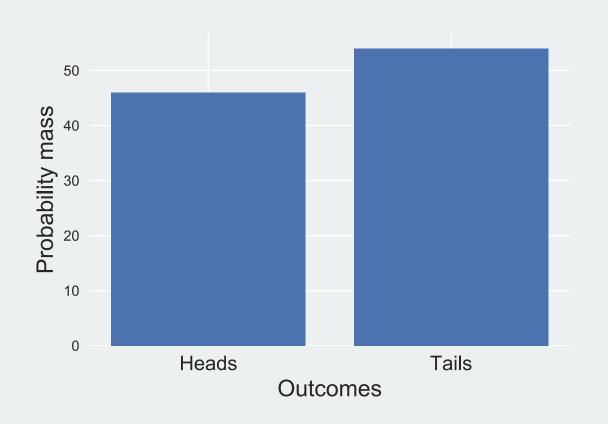


### Formalized framework for dealing with randomness

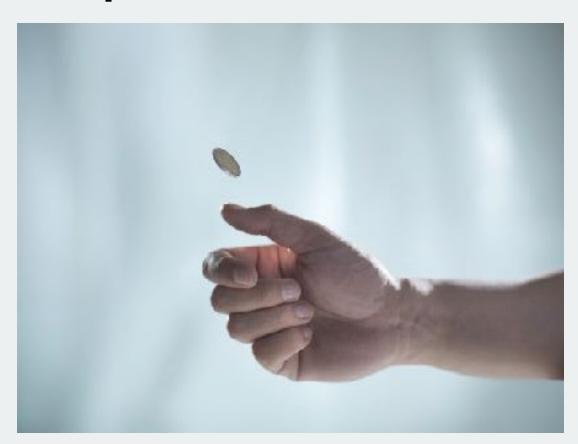
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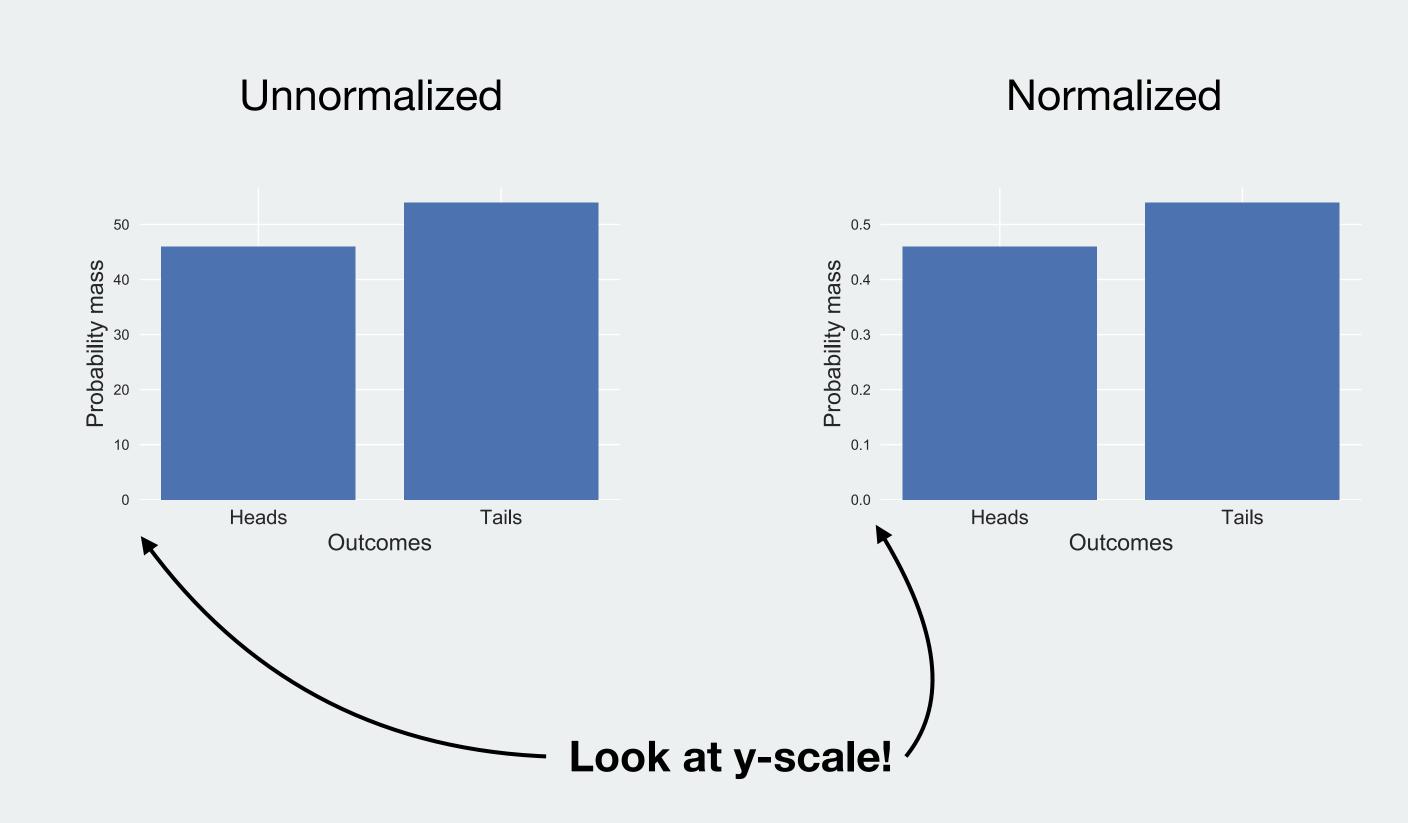
#### A **process** is *stochastic*



Otherwise the two words mean the same

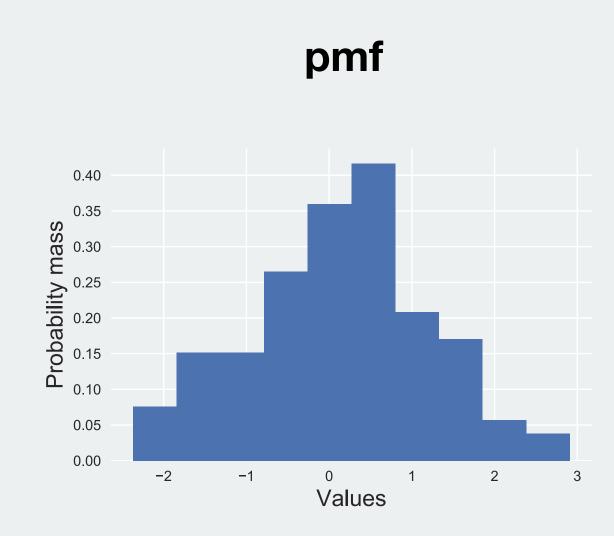
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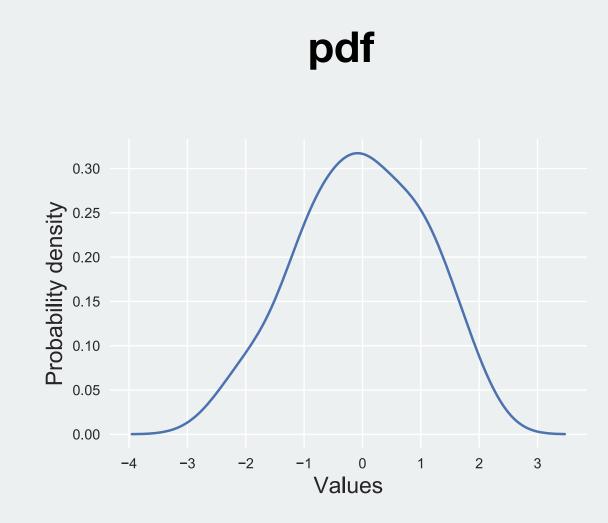
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