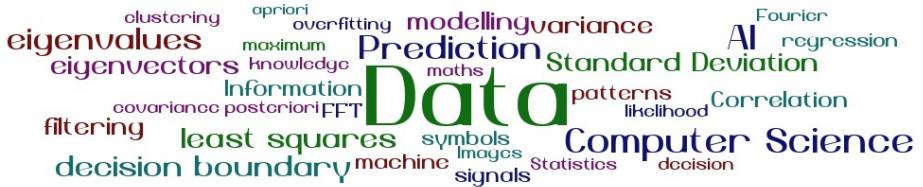


COMS20011 – Data-Driven Computer Science



February 2022

Majid Mirmehdi

Some slides in this lecture are adapted from those
authored by **Dima Damen** and **Andrew Calway**

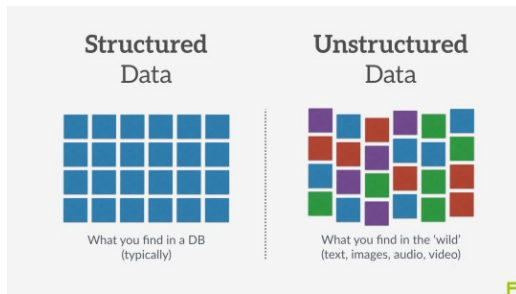
Lecture Video #1

COMS20011 Unit

- This is a “new” unit that started in the 2020-21 academic year
- Replaced the 20CP COMS20212 (SPS) unit
- Exam materials can be used for revision BUT...
- Use SPS materials with caution...depth, breadth & requirements may differ.

What is Data?

- Data comes in many forms, e.g. symbols, patterns and signals!
- Data: *Structured and Unstructured*
 - Numeric (measurements, finance spreadsheets, ...)
 - Textual (emails, social media, web pages, medical records, ...)
 - Visual (images, video, graphics, animations)
 - Auditory (speech, audio)
 - Signals (GPS signals, accelerometer, heart rate, ...)
 - Many others...



This Unit (adapted from COMS20212: Symbols, Patterns and Symbols)

- This unit is about doing things with data... *but not*
 - storing, shuffling, searching (Algorithms I & II)
 - sending (Computer Systems)
 - compressing or encrypting (Cryptography)
- This unit is about:
 - extracting knowledge from data
 - generating data and making predictions
 - making decisions based on data
 - Often referred to as:



A DAY IN DATA

The exponential growth of data is undisputed, but the numbers behind this explosion - fuelled by internet of things and the use of connected devices - are hard to comprehend, particularly when looked at in the context of one day

500m

Tweets are sent every day



4PB

of data created by Facebook, including

350m photos
100m hours of video
watch time

Facebook Research

294bn

million emails are sent

Global Mail

320bn

emails to be sent each day by 2021

306bn

emails to be sent each day by 2020

3.9bn

people use emails

4TB

of data produced by a connected car

ACCUMULATED DIGITAL UNIVERSE OF DATA

4.4ZB

44ZB

2013

2020

DEMISTIFYING DATA UNITS

Below the main units (B, K, M, G, T, P, E, Z, Y) are the smaller units of measurement are shown frequently being used to explain the measure of data.

Unit	Value	Size
b	bit	1/8 of a byte
B	byte	8 bits
K	kilobyte	1,000 bytes
M	megabyte	1,000,000 bytes
G	gigabyte	1,000,000,000 bytes
T	terabyte	1,000,000,000,000 bytes
P	petabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
E	exabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
Z	zettabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
Y	yottabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

* An exception to this rule is the abbreviation for bits, which is opposite to the representation.

65bn

messages sent over WhatsApp and two billion minutes of voice and video calls made

WhatsApp

Searches made a day

5bn

Searches made a day from Google

3.5bn

Search Engine

463EB

of data will be created every day by 2025

an

95m

photos and videos are shared on Instagram

Instagram Research

28PB

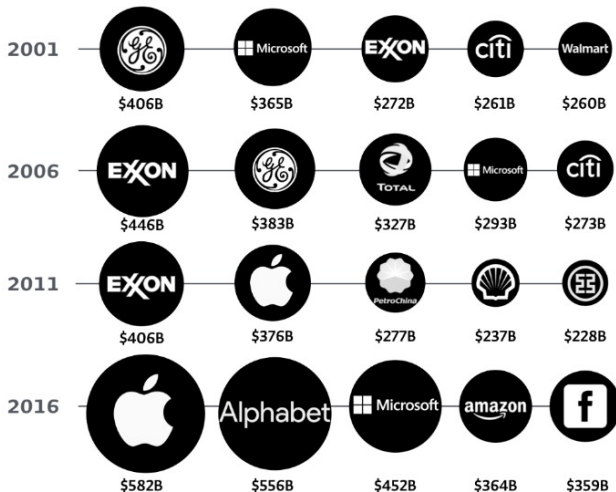
to be generated from wearable devices by 2020

Fitbit

RAconteur

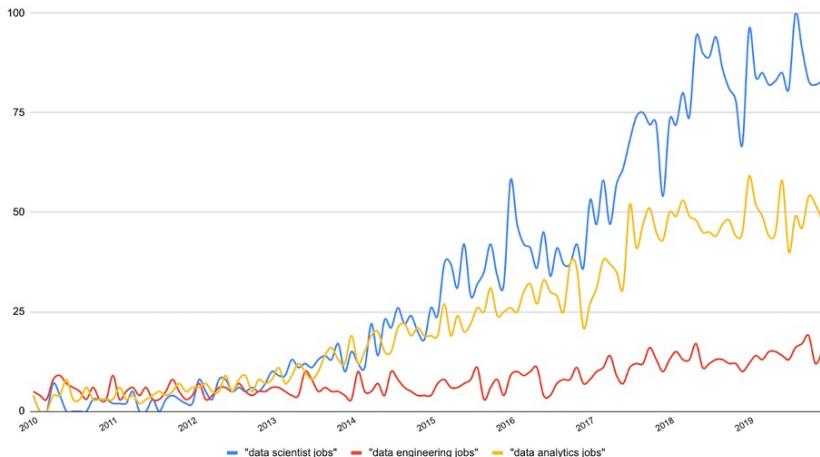
Data is the new Oil

The Largest Companies By Market Cap



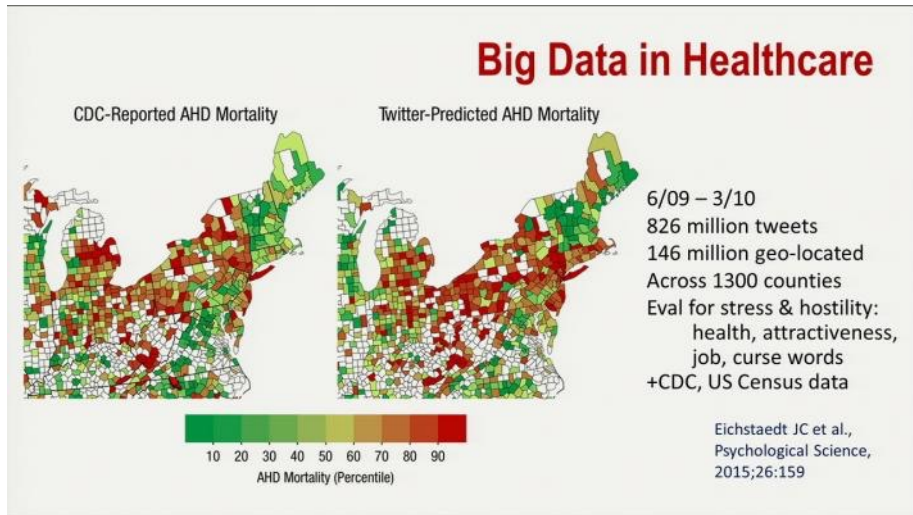
Data Science & Analytics

Google Trends: Interest In Data Jobs Over a Decade



But it's not about the data – it's about the **science**

Tracking and predicting [disease,mortality,floods,fires, and fun etc.] by Twitter!

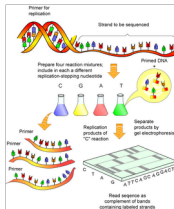


<https://www.dicardiology.com/article/understanding-how-big-data-will-change-healthcare>

This Unit

Why is it important for Computer Science?

- Fundamental to many application areas:
 - Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning
 - Image Processing and Pattern Recognition
 - Graphics, Animation and Virtual Reality
 - Computer Vision and Robotics
 - Speech and Audio Processing.
 - With growing applications in: neuroscience, literature, agriculture, etc.
- Hence, preparation for application units in years 3 and 4.



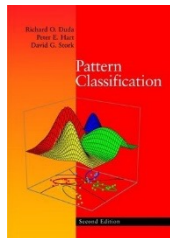
Ex1. A Fishy Problem



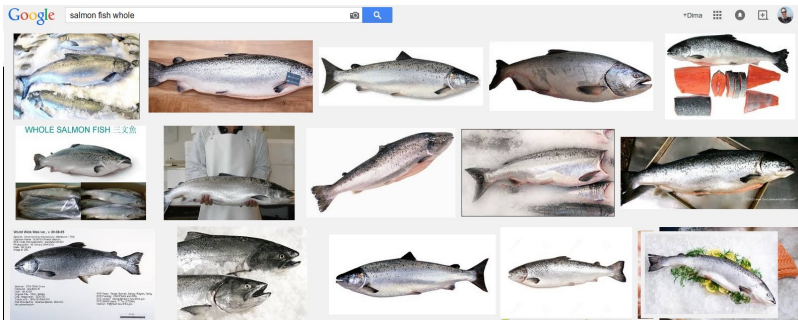
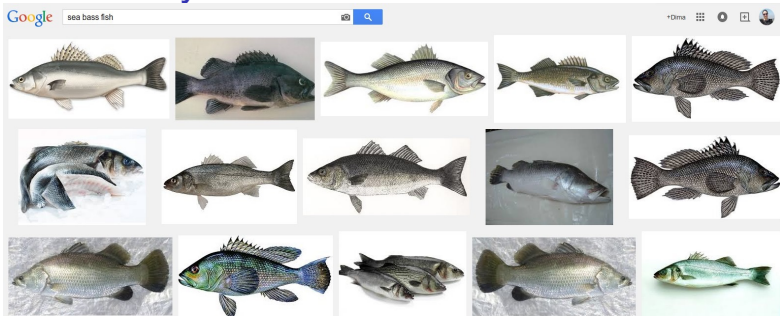
Data: images of fish

Aim: distinguish between sea bass and salmon

From: Pattern Classification by *Duda, Hart and Stork*,
2nd Edition, Wiley Interscience



Ex1. A Fishy Problem



Fishing for a Solution

Steps:

1. Pre-processing
2. Feature Selection
3. Classification

Fishing for a Solution

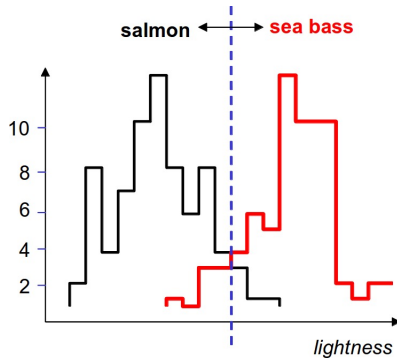
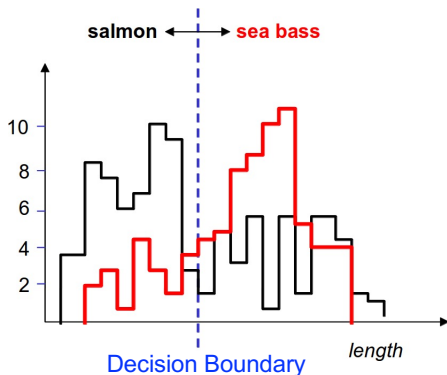
Steps:

1. Pre-processing e.g. Rotate and align, Segment fish from background
2. Feature Selection e.g. Measure length
3. Classification e.g. Find a threshold

Fishing for a Solution

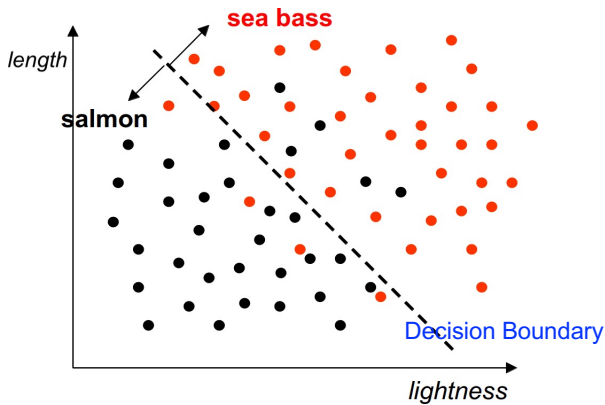
Steps:

1. Pre-processing e.g. Rotate and align, Segment fish from background
2. Feature Selection e.g. Measure length or lightness
3. Classification e.g. Find a threshold



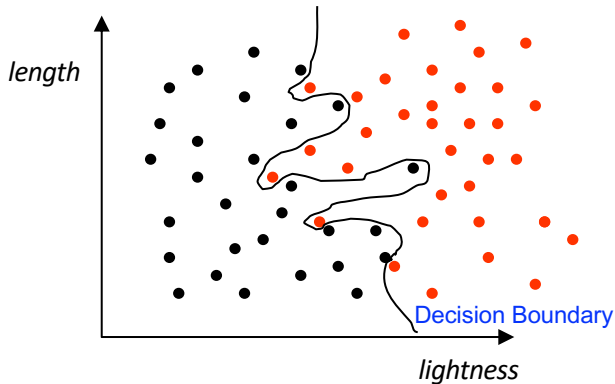
Fishing for a Solution

Multiple features could be selected, resulting in a multi-dimensional feature vector.



Fishing for a Solution

Complex decision model



Typical Data Analysis Problem

Steps:

1. Pre-processing [Unit - Part 1] → Majid Mirmehdi (~10%)
2. Feature Selection [Unit - Part 3] → Majid Mirmehdi (~40%)
3. Modelling & Classification [Unit - Part 2] → Laurence Aitchison **[UD]** (~50%)



Next Video

More example applications...