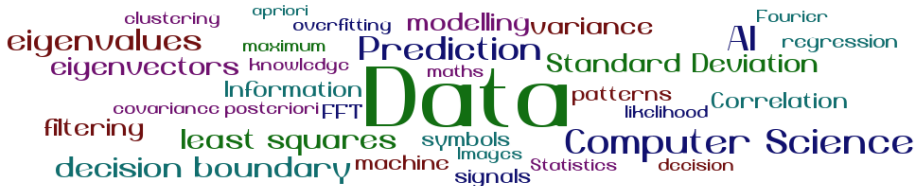


# COMS20011 – Data-Driven Computer Science



January 2023

**Majid Mirmehdi**

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

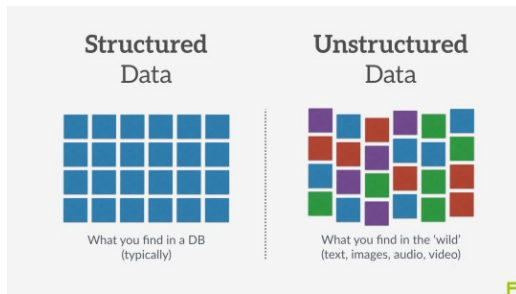
**Lecture #1**

# 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...

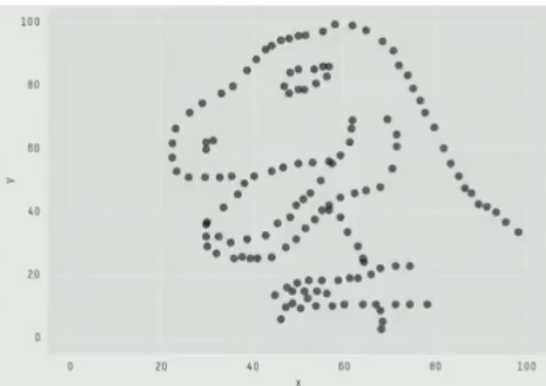


# This Unit

- 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:



# Same Basic Stats, Different Data!



X Mean: 54.2659224  
Y Mean: 47.8313999  
X SD : 16.7649829  
Y SD : 26.9342120  
Corr. : -0.0642526

# 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

**294bn**  
text messages are sent

**320bn**  
emails to be sent each day by 2020

**306bn**  
emails to be sent each day by 2020

**3.9bn**  
people use emails

**4PB**

of data created by Facebook, including

**350m** photos  
**100m** hours of video watch time

**4TB**

of data produced by a connected car

ACCUMULATED DIGITAL UNIVERSE OF DATA

**4.4ZB**

**44ZB**

2015

2020

## DEMYSTIFYING DATA UNITS

From the most familiar bit to the most complex, larger units of measurement are more frequently being used to represent the volume of data.

Unit	Value	Size
bit	0 or 1	1/8 of a byte
byte	8 bits	1 byte
kilobyte	1,024 bytes	1,024 bytes
megabyte	1,024 kilobytes	1,024,000 bytes
gigabyte	1,024 megabytes	1,024,000,000 bytes
terabyte	1,024 gigabytes	1,024,000,000,000 bytes
petabyte	1,024 terabytes	1,024,000,000,000,000 bytes
exabyte	1,024 petabytes	1,024,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
zettabyte	1,024 exabytes	1,024,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
yottabyte	1,024 zettabytes	1,024,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

\*Note: 10 is used as a multiplier in binary, while 1000 is used in decimal.

**65bn**

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

Searches made a day **5bn**

Searches made a day from Google **3.5bn**

**463EB**

of data will be created every day by 2025

**95m**

photos and videos are shared on Instagram

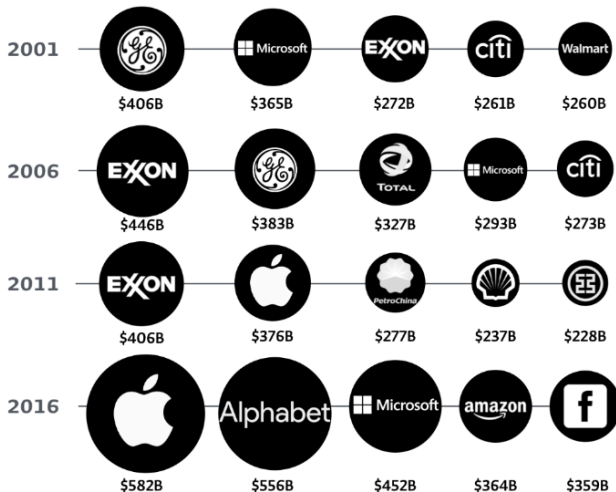
**28PB**

to be generated from wearable devices by 2020

RACONTEUR

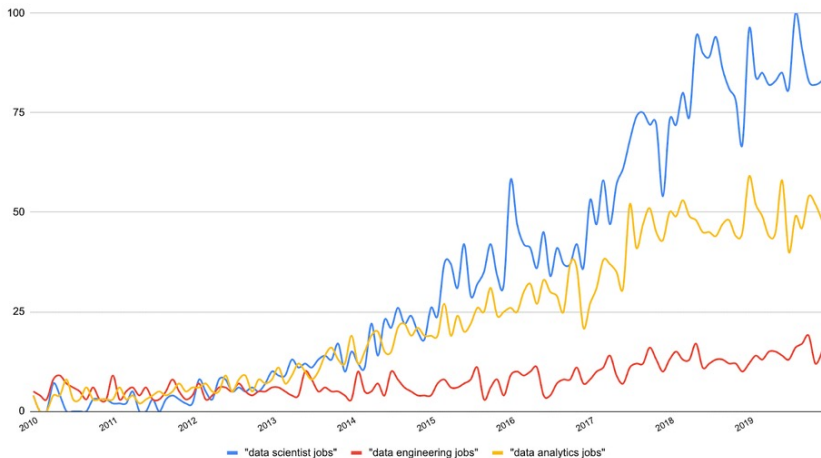
# Data is the new Oil

## The Largest Companies By Market Cap



# Data Science & Analytics

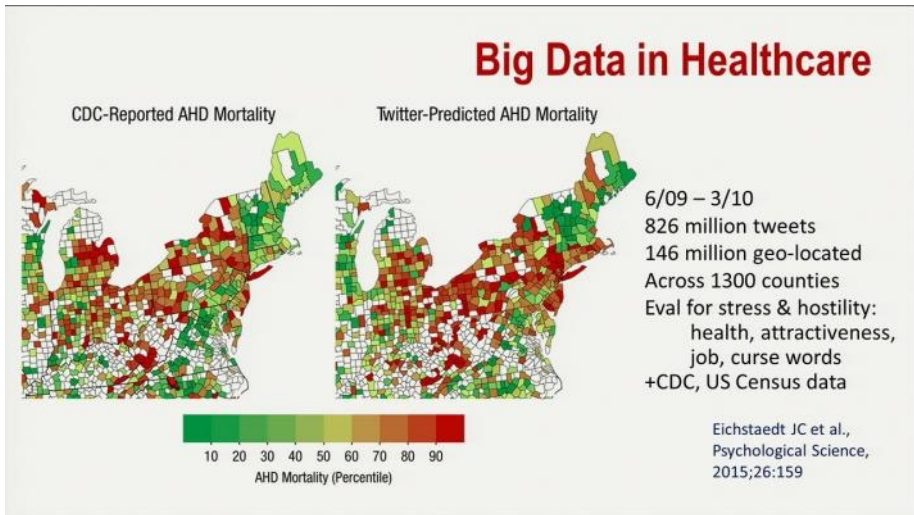
Google Trends: Interest In Data Jobs Over a Decade





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

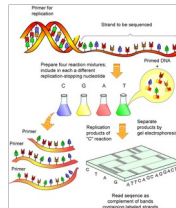
Tracking and predicting [disease,mortality,floods,fires, and fun etc.] by Twitter!



# 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 units in years 3 and 4.



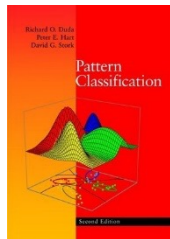
# Ex1. A Fishy Problem



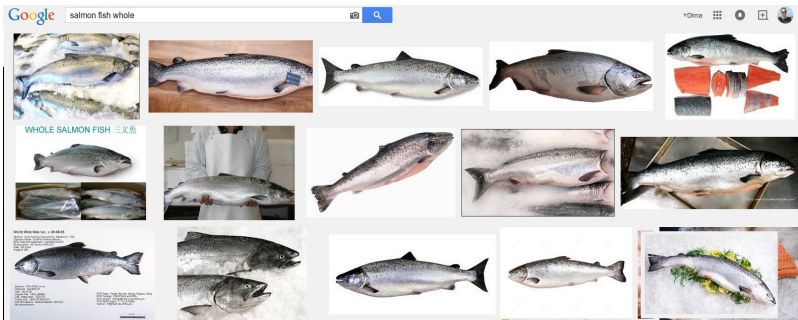
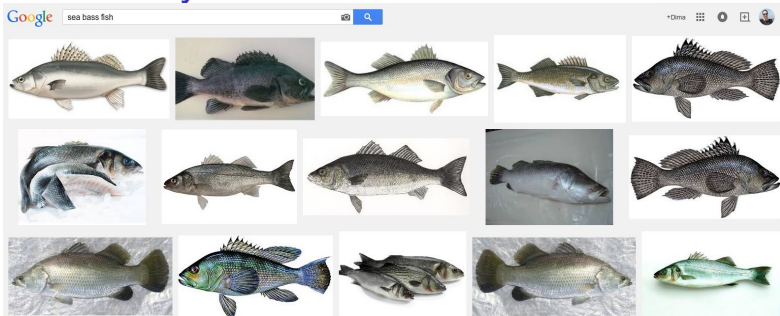
**Data:** images of fish

**Aim:** distinguish between sea bass and salmon

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



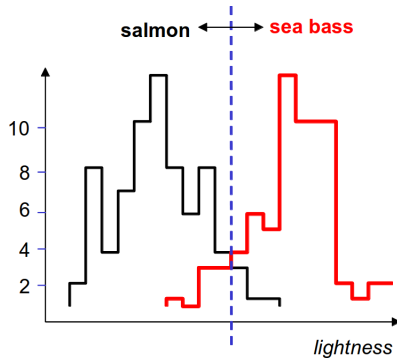
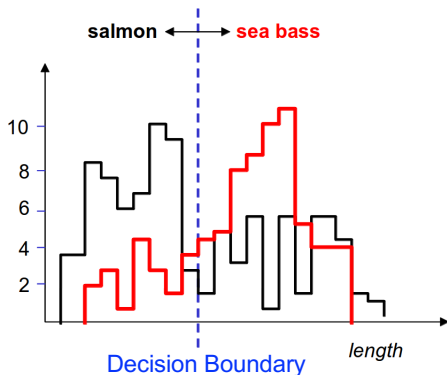
# Ex1. A Fishy Problem



# Fishing for a Solution

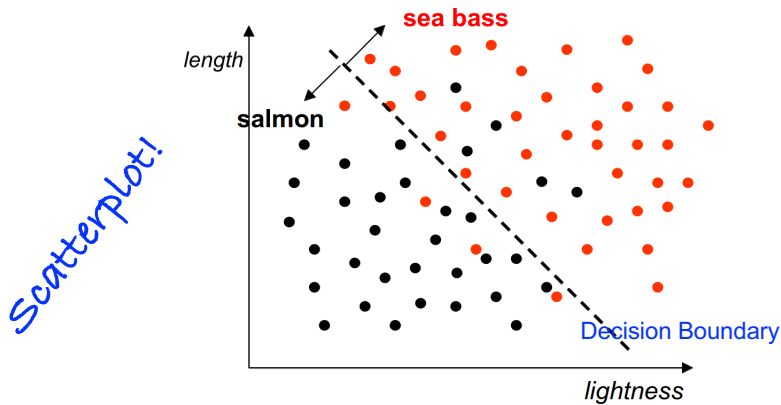
Steps:

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



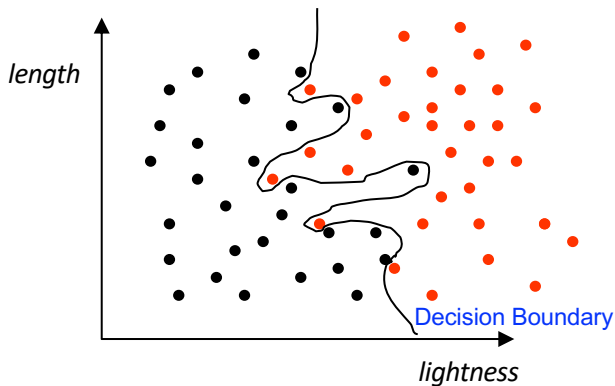
# Fishing for a Solution

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



# Fishing for a Solution

Complex decision model



# Typical Data Analysis Problem

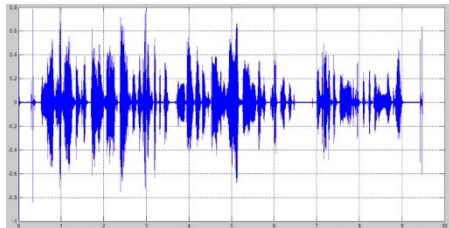
Steps:

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%)





## Ex2. Speech Recognition



**Data:** Analogue speech signals (time series numerical data)

**Aim:** Convert audio into text (think Echo/Siri...)

1. Pre-processing Digitisation
2. Feature Selection Wave amplitude, frequencies
3. Inference Hidden Markov Models (Viterbi algorithm) [or Deep learning]

## Ex3. Spam Filter

**Data:** Email texts

**Aim:** Determine whether the email is spam



1. Pre-processing - Normalise words
2. Feature Selection - Presence of words
3. Classification - Naive Bayes classifier

Select subset of words  $w_i$  and determine  $P(w_i | spam)$  and  $P(w_i | \neg spam)$  from frequencies in training data.

For an Email that contains  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n$  of the subset of words, assume

$$P(email | spam) = P(w_1 | spam)P(w_2 | spam) \dots P(w_n | spam) \quad (1)$$

and

$$P(email | \neg spam) = P(w_1 | \neg spam)P(w_2 | \neg spam) \dots P(w_n | \neg spam) \quad (2)$$

A new Email is spam if

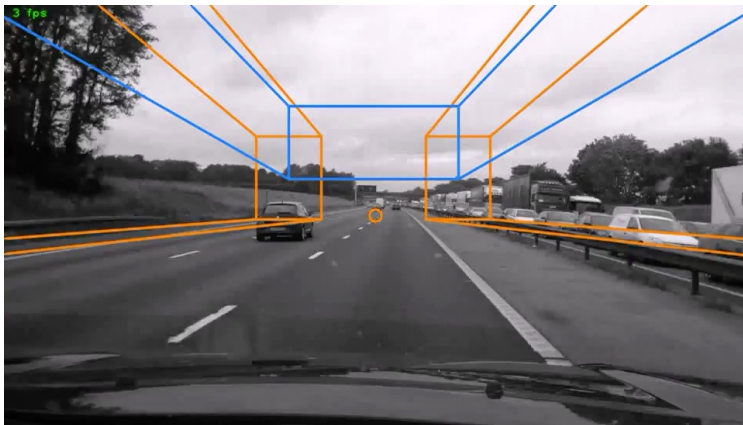
$$P(email | spam) > P(email | \neg spam) \quad (3)$$

## Ex4.1 – Towards Autonomous Driving

**Data:** Video

**Aim:** Determine knowledge from the road or inside the vehicle

1. Pre-processing (Detect vanishing point)
2. Feature Selection (Use constraints to reduce number and dimensionality)
3. Recognition (Perspective transformations and OCR)



## Ex4.2 – Towards Autonomous Driving

1. Pre-processing (Detect vanishing point)
2. Feature Selection (Straight lines)
3. Model Building (Detecting, predicting, decision making)



## Ex4.3 – Towards Autonomous Driving

1. Pre-processing (Detect vanishing point)
2. Feature Selection (MSERs, Histogram of Gradients)
3. Classification (Support Vector Machines)



## Ex4.4 – Towards Autonomous Driving

1. Pre-processing (Background subtraction)
2. Feature Selection (hand shapes)
3. Classification (Random Forest classifier)



# COMS20011 Unit

## Lectures

- Mondays 14:00 - 14:50 – QUEENS PUGSLEY 1.40
- Thursdays 13:00 - 13:50 – CHEM LT1

## Labs

- Thursdays 16:00 - 17:00 [by timetable]: Group 1
- Thursdays 17:00 - 18:00 [by timetable]: Group 2
- Lab Environment [Jupyter + Python]
- TA support in Teams: **grp-COMS20011\_2022**
- Labs are essential for learning unit content!



Unit pages : [https://github.com/LaurenceA/COMS20011\\_2022](https://github.com/LaurenceA/COMS20011_2022)