Closing Thoughts

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Spring 2022

What We Covered

- 1. Introduction to Data Mining
- 2. The Data Science Process
- 3. Introduction to Regression
- 4. Linear Regression model
- 5. Build a model using partitioning
- 6. Decision trees
- 7. Classification Trees
- 8. Random Forests
- 9. Gradient Boosting Trees
- 10. Hyper-parameter optimization

- 11. Introduction to Neural Networks
- 12. Introduction to Clustering
- 13. Agglomerative Clustering
- 14. k-means Clustering
- 15. DBSCAN Clustering
- 16. PCA
- 17. Association Analysis (Apriori algorithm)
- 18. Collaborative Filtering
- 19. Data Wrangling

Education: What, when and why

Training: How

Learn Data Mining Concepts Implement them in Python



Regression
Correlation
Frequency analysis
Descriptive statistics
ANOVA

Normal distribution

t distribution

Random sampling

Design of Experiments

Bayesian statistics

Algorithms &
Computation
Computer Science
Neural Networks
Decision trees
Genetic algorithms
Relational Databases

Gradient Boosting
Random Forests
Support Vector Machines
Recommender systems
Unstructured data
Open source
Big Data

Deep learning
Convolutional Neural
Networks
Image classification
Speech recognition
Natural Language
Processing
Computer vision

Prehistory – 18th Century

Late 19th / Early 20th Century

Mid-Late 20th Century

21st Century

Calculations by hand

Distributed computing

Evolution of techniques and technology

"The last 10 years have been about building a world that is mobile-first.

But in the next 10 years,

we will shift to a world that is Al-first."

- Sundar Pichai



"With artificial intelligence we are summoning the demon."

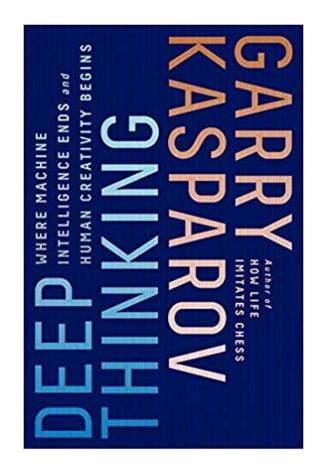
- Elon Musk

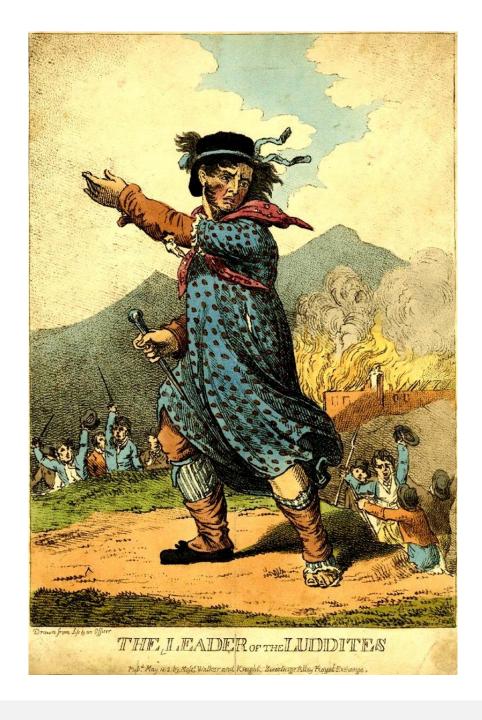






Good riddance, you might imagine. But the worries about operator-less elevators were quite similar to the concerns we hear today about driverless cars. In fact, I learned something surprising when I was invited to speak to the Otis Elevator Company in Connecticut in 2006. The technology for automatic elevators had existed since 1900, but people were too uncomfortable to ride in one without an operator. It took the 1945 strike and a huge industry PR push to change people's minds, a process that is already repeating with driverless cars. The cycle of automation, fear, and eventual acceptance goes on.





1 Jobs

2 Ethics

Ein Bauer ernährt zusätzlich ...

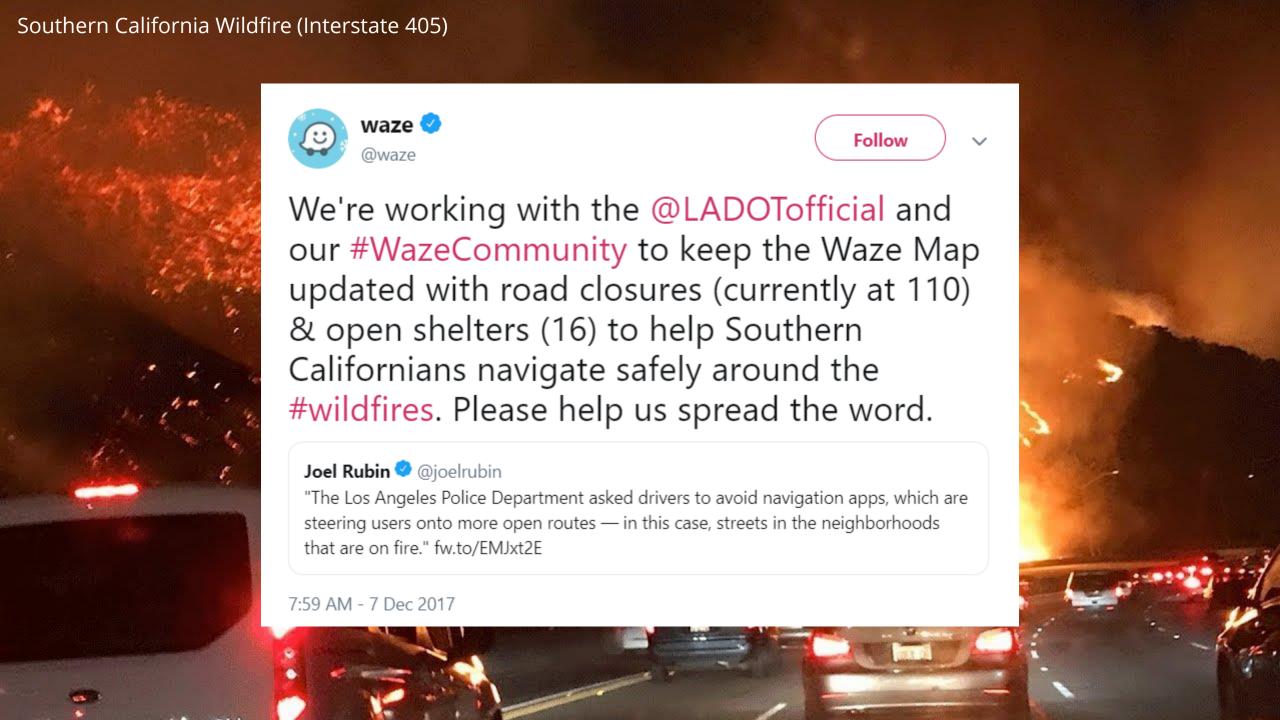
Durch die zunehmende Mechanisterung ist folgende Entwicklung moglich geworde

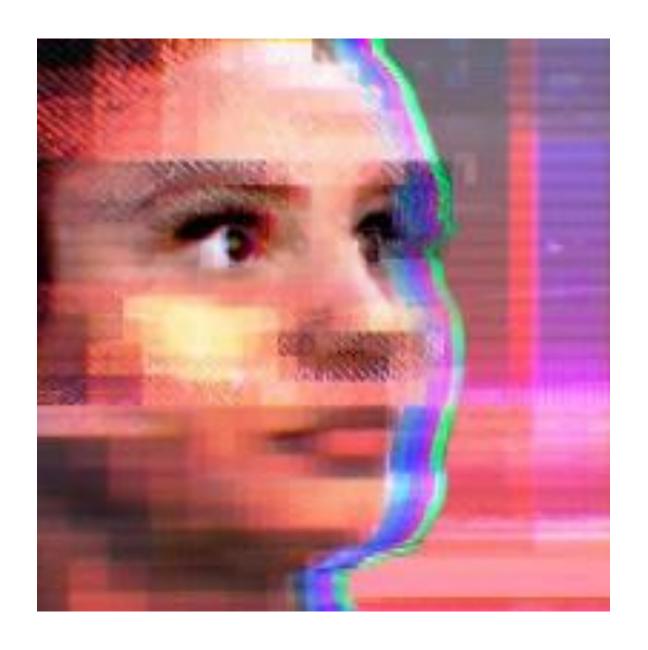


1900 # # # # # # + 3

The number of people one farmer could feed

Museum of Bread Culture, Germany





Tay was an artificial intelligence chatbot that was originally released by Microsoft Corporation via Twitter on March 23, 2016.

It caused subsequent controversy when the bot began to post inflammatory and offensive tweets through its Twitter account, forcing Microsoft to shut down the service only 16 hours after its launch.

It was soon replaced with **Zo**.







(a) Three samples in criminal ID photo set S_c .



(b) Three samples in non-criminal ID photo set S_n



from Wu and Zhang (2016)

"[T]he authors find that their algorithm can classify criminal faces with 90% accuracy ... algorithm finds that criminals have shorter distances between the inner corners of the eyes, smaller angles between the nose and the corners of the mouth and higher curvature to the upper lip"

Social and Economical Bias

- 1. Errors (and biases) propagate quickly
- 2. Far reaching consequences
- 3. 'Bias' is not just a technical issues, it's a socio-technical issue
- 4. There's no silver bullet-solution
 - 1. What do we mean by "bias"?
 - 2. Who gets to decide what's fair?

Numbers don't lie!!

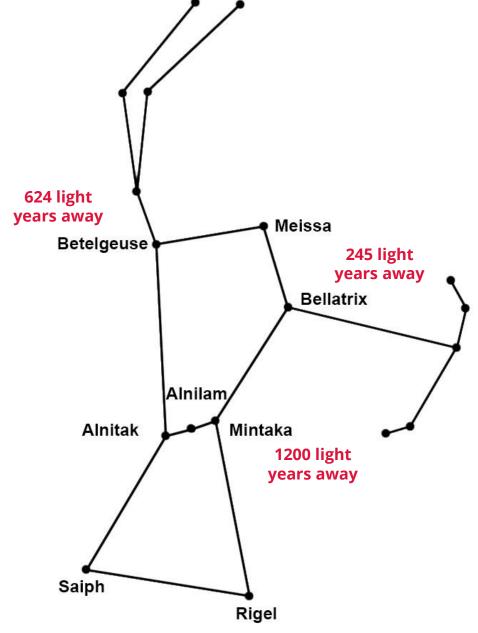
If you torture the data long enough, it will confess to anything.

From Darrell Huff's book *How to Lie With Statistics* (1954)

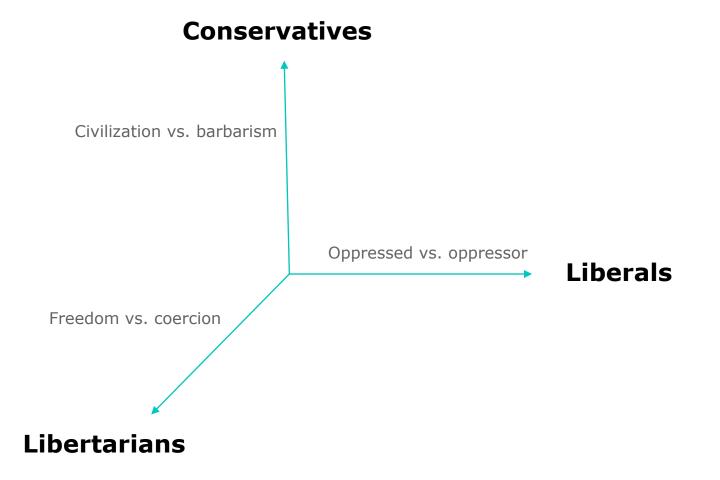
Truth is much too complicated to allow anything but approximations.

John von Neumann





Arnold Kling's *The Three Languages Of Politics*





Mulla Nasrudin

Someone saw Nasrudin searching for something on the ground.

"What have you lost?, he asked.

"My key", said the Mulla.

So they both went down on their knees and looked for it.

After some time the man asked: "Where exactly did you drop it?"

"In my own house".

"Then why are you looking here?"

"There is more light here than inside my own house".

Sufi parable [Idris Shah, citing Mulla Nasrudin]

WORKING WITH AVAILABLE LIGHT

There is no substitute for getting to know your data.

Witten and Frank

Qualities of an Ideal [Data Scientist]

- 1. Curious, but skeptical
- 2. Critical thinking skills
- 3. Logical reasoning ability
- 4. Creativity
- 5. Strategic thinking
- 6. Ability to read the facts and understand assumptions
- 7. Understands necessary information and how to act on it
- 8. Engages with people to understand root of the problem
- 9. Ability to apply appropriate [data science] tools



"Before starting any project, I ask: What's the geology, what's the geomorphology, what's the history, where does the wind come from, where does the sun come from, what are the shadow patterns, what's the drainage system, what's the flora?

... I try to be a contextual architect." – Glenn Murcutt

Age of CONTENT

Age of CONTEXT

Contextual Data Science

THANK YOU!!

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