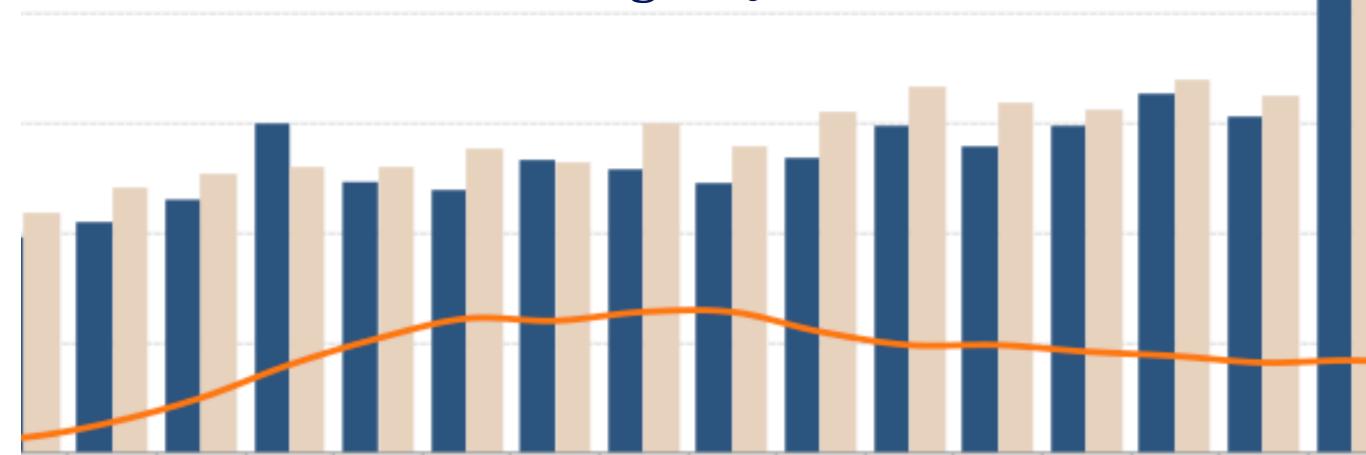
#### Announcements

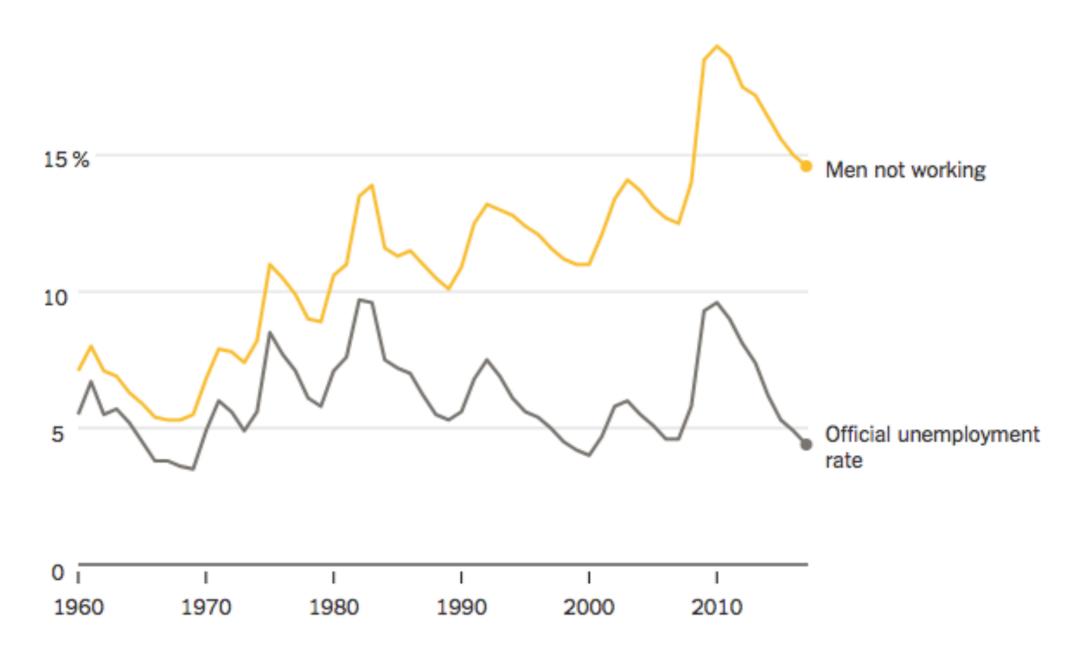
- 1. Readings:
  - https://github.com/gquer/dsc-96\_winter19/blob/master/ 04\_mapping\_python/readings.md
- 2. Assignment: Wed 6PM
- 3. Guest lecturer: Ethics Research in Data Science
  - Thursday, 5PM
- 4. Jupyterhub!
  - Pull: click on <a href="https://datahub.ucsd.edu/hub/user-redirect/git-pull?repo=https%3A%2F%2Fgithub.com%2Fgquer%2Fdsc-96">https%3A%2F%2Fgithub.com%2Fgquer%2Fdsc-96</a> winter 19
  - \* DO NOT:
    - modify any file in the folder
  - \* DO
    - duplicate a file, call it with a proper name, and modify it as you wish in your jupyterhub
  - \* IF YOU ACCIDENTALLY MODIFIED A FILE:
    - delete the file
    - click on the link once more

# Questions, Metrics and Data Science

Giorgio Quer

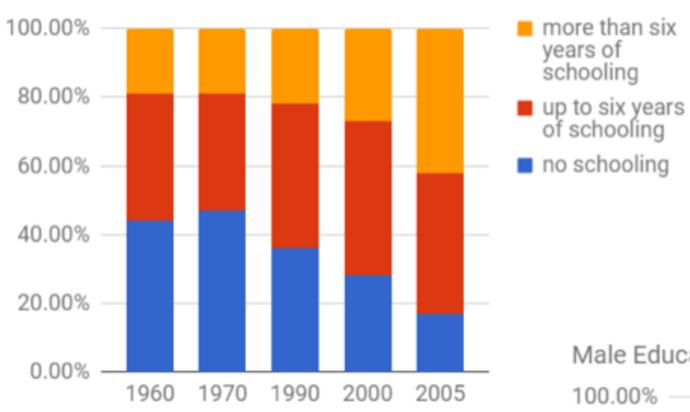


Percentage of men aged 25 to 54 who are not employed versus the official unemployment rate

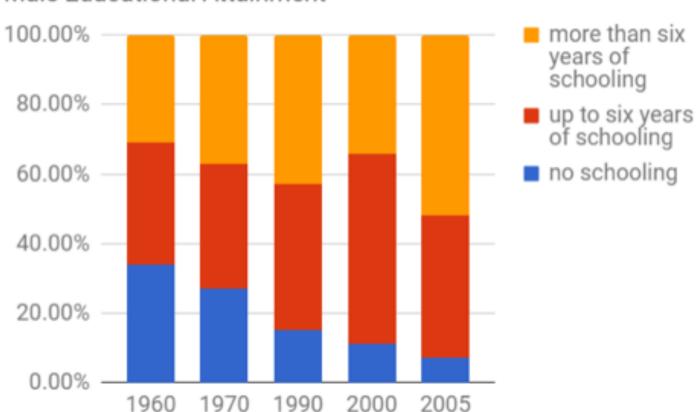


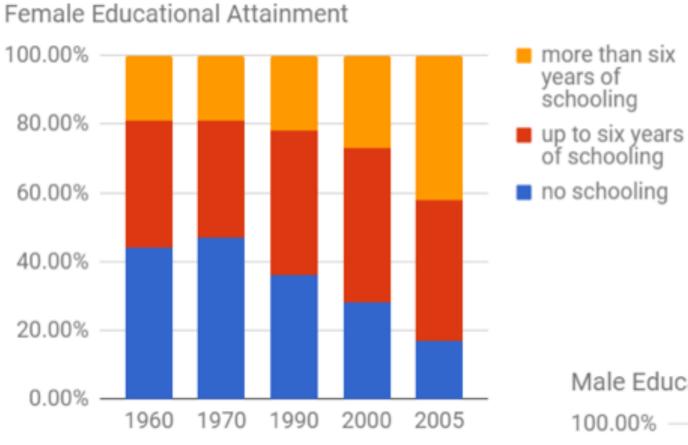
By The New York Times | Source: St. Louis Federal Reserve





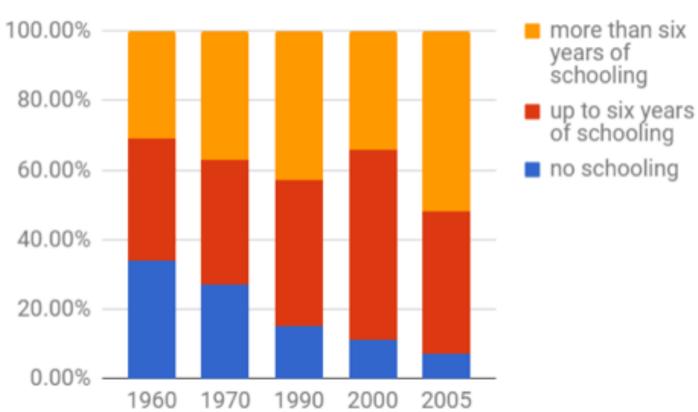






- More than 6 years of schooling in 2005
  - 1. 0-30%
  - 2. 30-40%
  - 3. 40-50%
  - 4. 50-60%
  - 5. 60-70%
  - 6. 70-100%

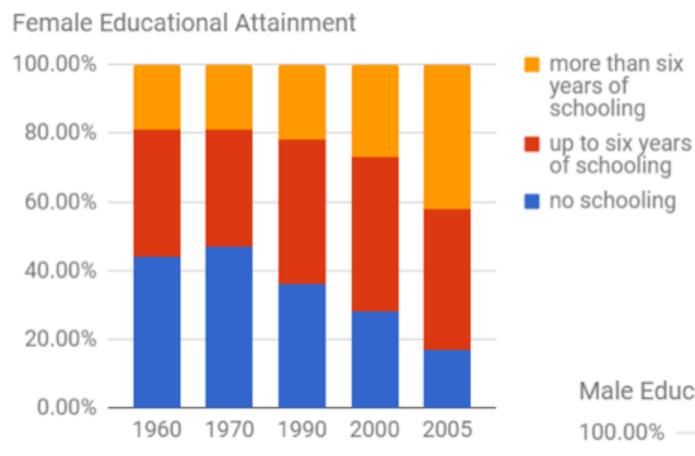
Male Educational Attainment



more than six

of schooling

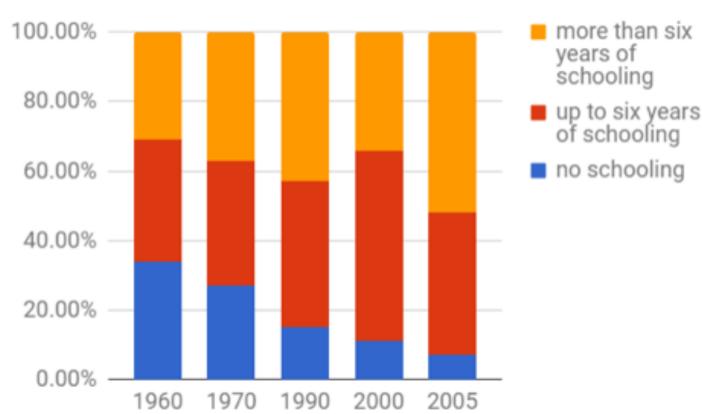
vears of schooling

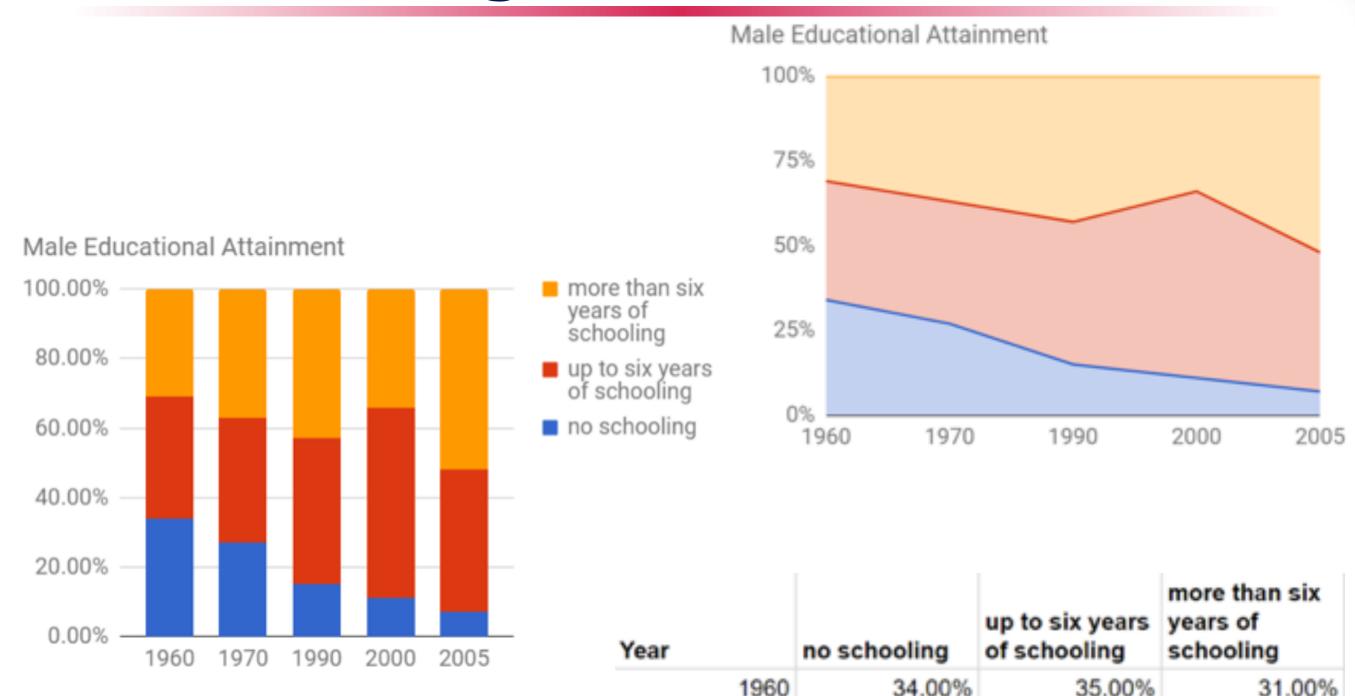


- Is this graph correct?
  - Doing analysis right
  - Providing the right answer
- Misleading means lying!

- More than 6 years of schooling in 2005
  - 1. 0-30%
  - 2. 30-40%
  - 3. 40-50%
  - 50-60%
  - 5. 60-70%
  - 6. 70-100%

Male Educational Attainment





1970

1990

2000

2005

27.00%

15.00%

11.00%

7.00%

36.00%

42.00%

55.00%

41.00%

37.00%

43.00%

34.00%

52.00%



• Every man in my family has heart disease. I want to be the last.

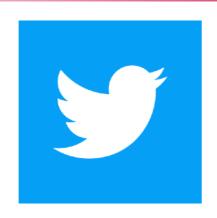
Audience	Impressions	Clicks	Click rate
General	255,349	6425	2.5%
Heart disease	165,952	2055	1.2%



• Every man in my family has heart disease. I want to be the last.

- Is this message appealing for people who had a heart disease?
  - Yes, but
  - Is this meaningful?
  - What about the population?

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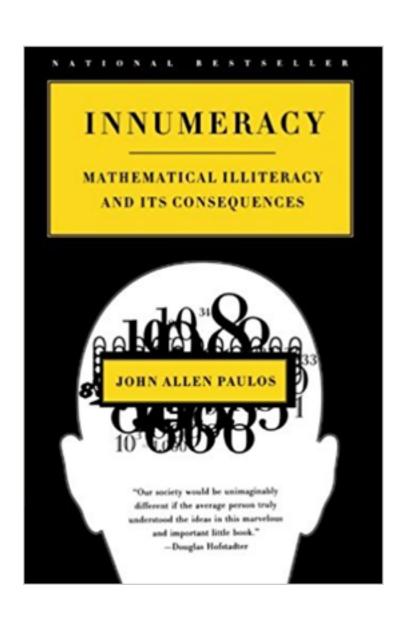
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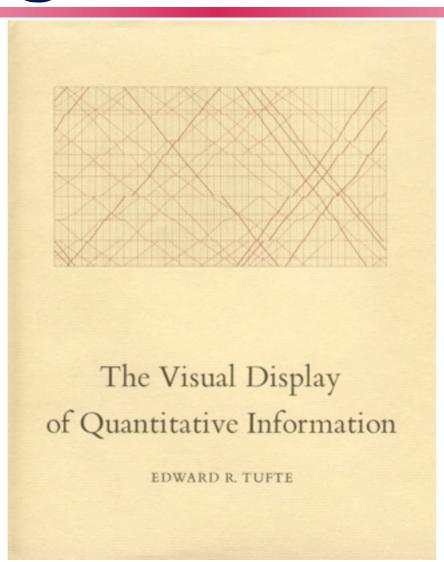
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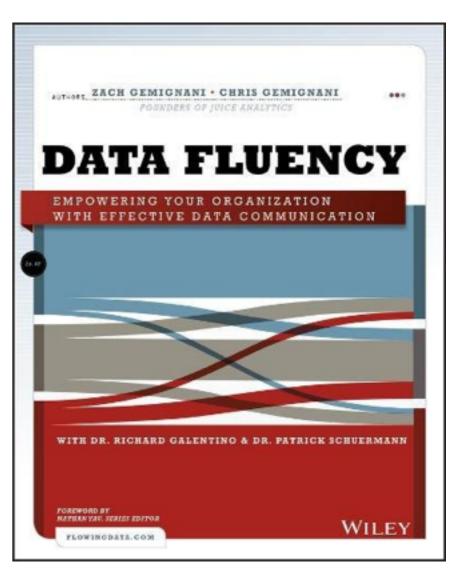
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General	255,349	6425	2.5%
Heart disease	165,952	2055	1.2%

- % over 65 age
  - General
    - 40 %
  - Heart disease
    - 80 %
- Are we still sure?

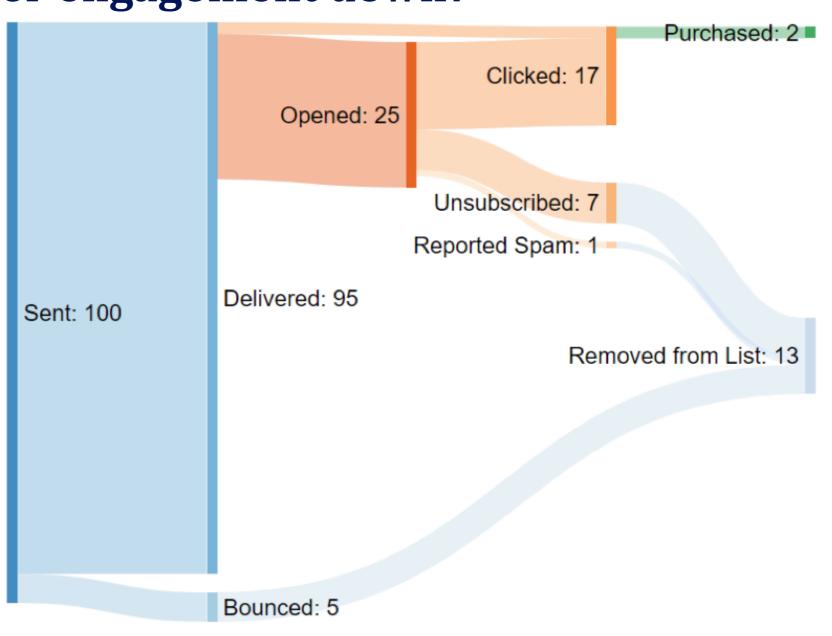
- Data driven culture
  - Data
    - Significance
    - Trust
  - Audience
    - Literacy
    - Decision making
- Data scientist
  - Answer one question
  - Experiment
  - Present your data
  - Get feedback
    - Iterate







- You are a Data Scientist
  - In a research program, with email marketing
- We want to understand people engagement with new emails we send: when is user engagement down?
- You need to design a metric to track it
- You have access to a real-time flow of events
  - Design a metric to alert if something goes wrong

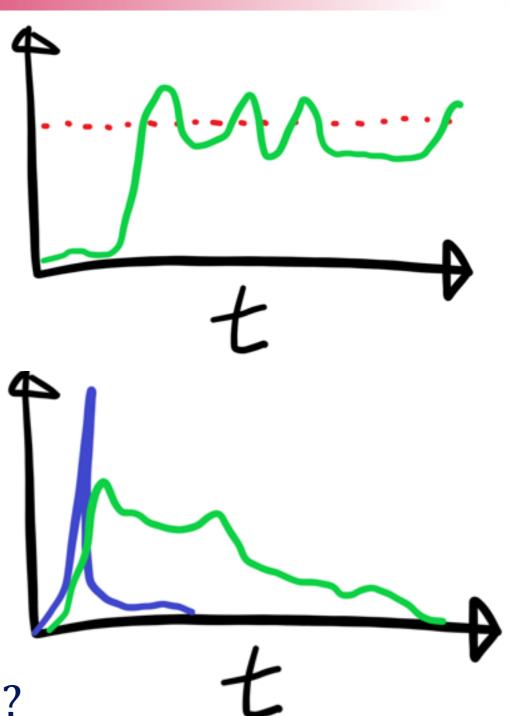


#### Run hourly:

```
# Count emails sent in last 24 hours
emailCount = COUNT(event) WHERE
                      event["actionType"] == "Sent" AND
                      event["occuredAt"] < ( TODAY()-1 )
# Count click events in the last 24 hours
clickCount = COUNT(event) WHERE
                      event["actionType"] == "Click" AND
                      event["occuredAt"] < ( TODAY()-1 )
# Calculate the click rate
clickRate = clickCount / emailCount
# Compare to threshold
threshold = 0.17
IF clickRate > threshold:
     alertState = True
```

- What can go wrong?
  - Small numbers
    - frequent threshold crossing

- Clicks are delayed!
  - Clicks may not correspond to the email sent in the previous hour
- Unique vs total clicks
- Click per send or click per open?
- What time window is appropriate?



- Consumers of data science products are making datadriven decisions
- If a data consumer is mislead:
  - They may make important business or life decisions that are based on falsehoods
  - They may quickly lose trust that you may not be able to recover
- To maintain this:
  - Never knowingly ship bad data or analysis
  - Acknowledge and quickly fix mistakes that are reported
  - Check in with users to make sure they actually understand what is being presented

# Right question

- Ask a sharp question
  - a sharp question must be answered with numbers, which is what you extract from data
  - "What's going to happen with my stock?" ---> "The price will change"
  - "What will my stock's sale price be next week?" ---> specific price!
- Make sure your data can answer the question!



# Right question

- Ask a sharp question
  - a sharp question must be answered with numbers, which is what you extract from data
  - "What's going to happen with my stock?" ---> "The price will change"
  - "What will my stock's sale price be next week?" ---> specific price!
- Make sure your data can answer the question!
- Reformulate your question
  - insight from data
  - can they be generalized
  - can they be used for future prediction
- Questions we can answer now:
  - Is the police pulling over car at the right moment?
    - What time are cars usually pulled over?
    - What time are crashing usually happening?
    - Day of the week
    - Geographical area

