Computational Analysis of Big Data

Week 2

A Data Scientist's most fundamental tools

More specifically: Visualization, linear algebra and statistics

Agenda

Review of Week 1 Exercises

Work through Visualisation Exercises

Review together 2.1.2

Work through Linear Algebra Exercises

• Stop before 2.2.4

Lecture on Stats and PCA

Work on 2.2.4 and 2.2.5

• Review together 2.2.4/5

Work on section 2.3

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"?>
<qpx 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>
   <trksea>
     <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</pxtpx:hr>
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        <extensions>
         <qpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
            <gpxtpx:hr>143</gpxtpx:hr>
         </gpxtpx:TrackPointExtension>
        </extensions>
      </trkpt>
activity_65197512.apx
```

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

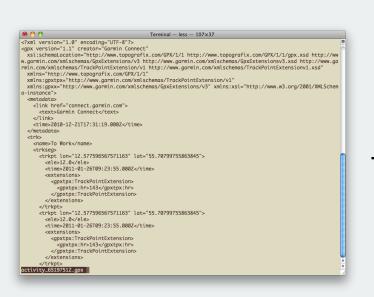
It can:

- Immediately recognize patterns in highly complex images
- Notice outliers
- Process streams of images and recognize patterns over time



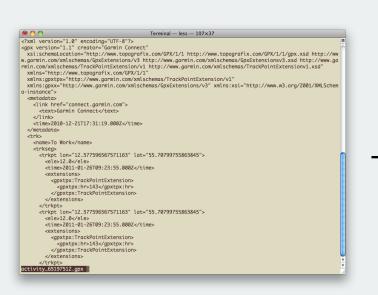
```
Terminal — less — 107 \times 37
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<gpx version="1.1" creator="Garmin Connect"</pre>
xsi:schemalocation="http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1 http://www.topografix.com/GPX/1/1/gpx.xsd http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensions/3.xsd http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensions/3.xsd http://www.ga
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xmlns:gpxx="http://www.garmin.com/xmlschemas/GpxExtensions/v3" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
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    </
          <time>2011-01-26T09:23:55.000Z</time>
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activity_65197512.gpx
```

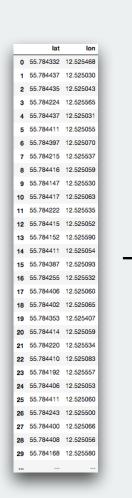


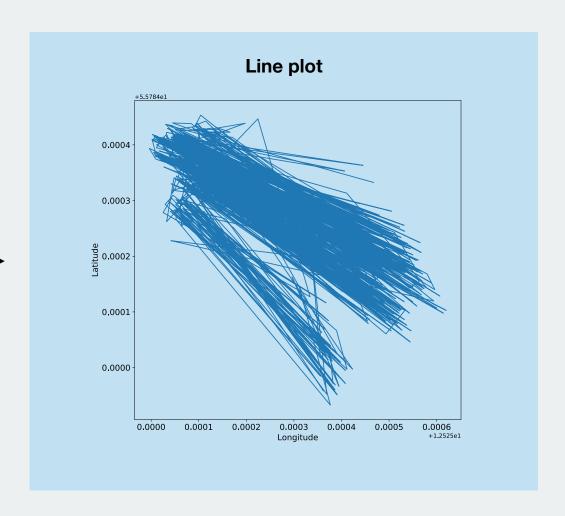


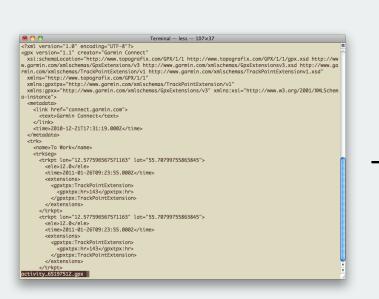


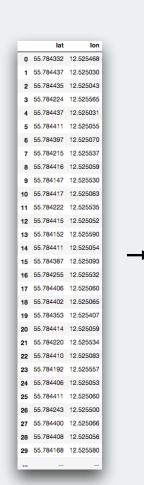


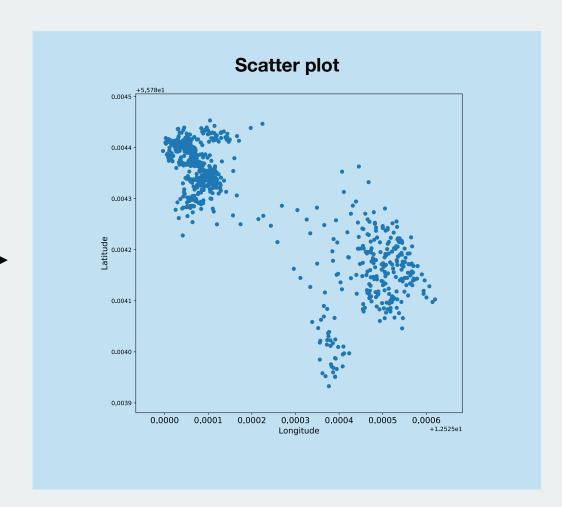


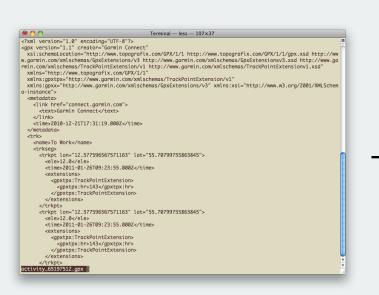


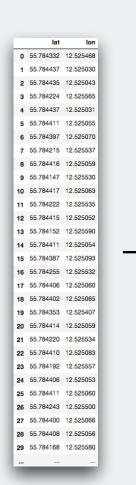


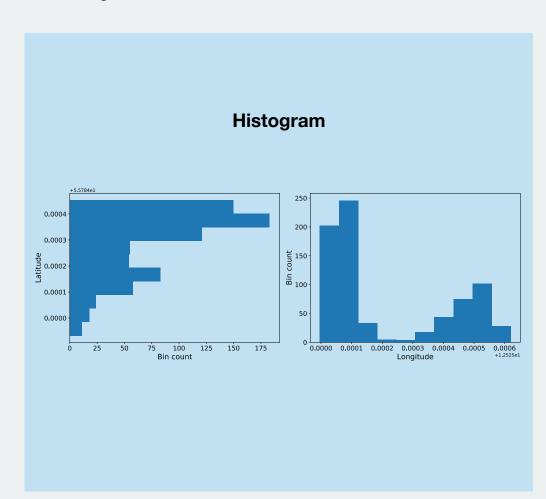


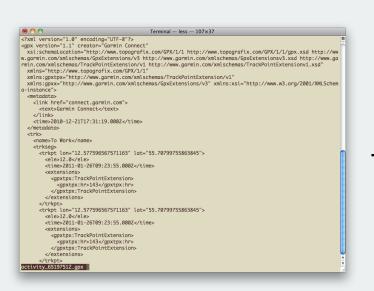






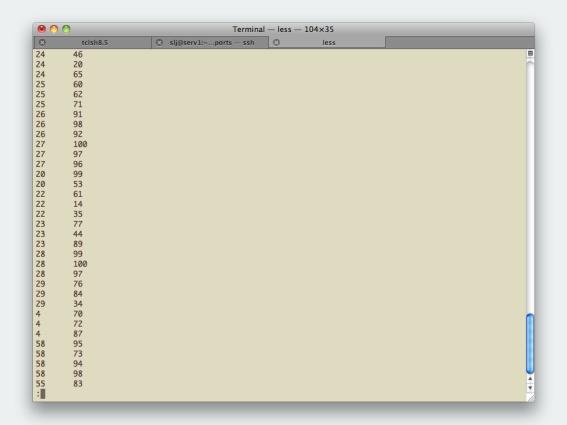


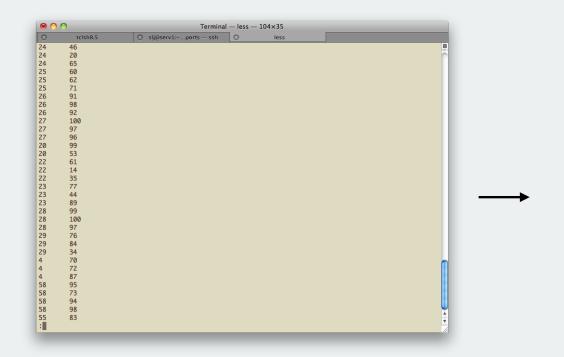


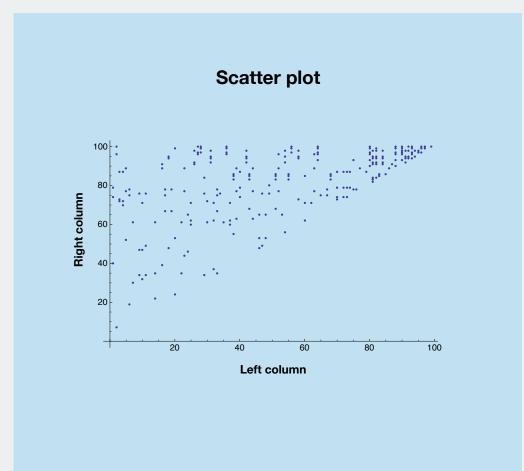


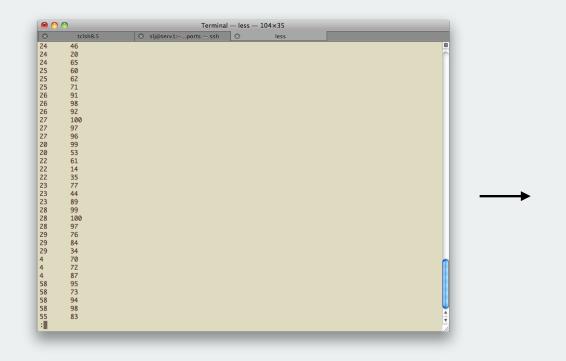


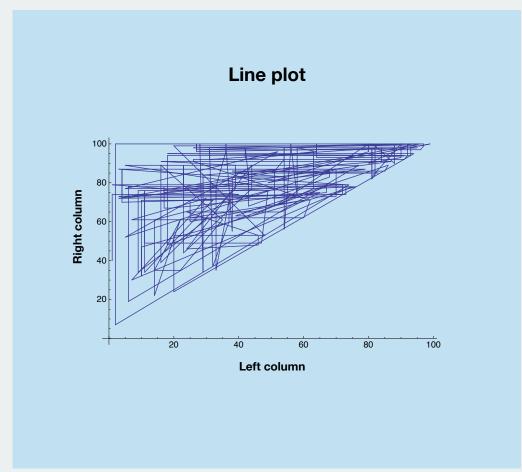


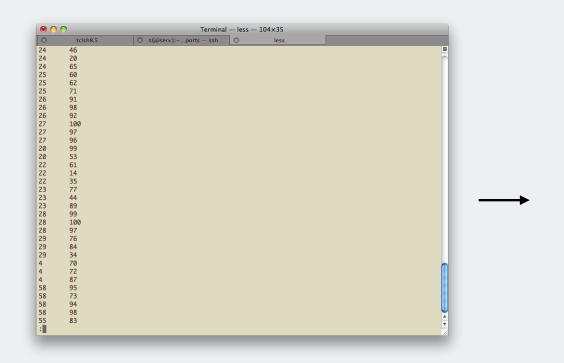


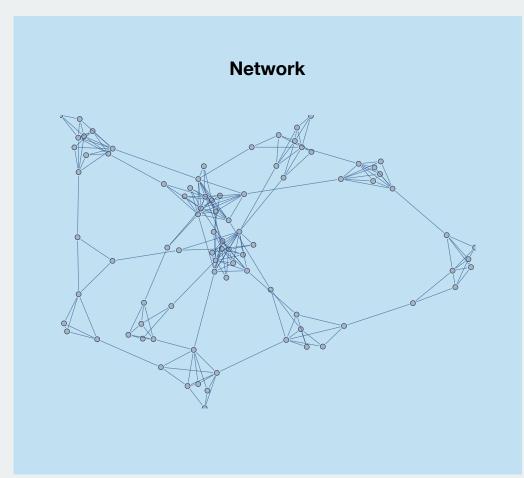




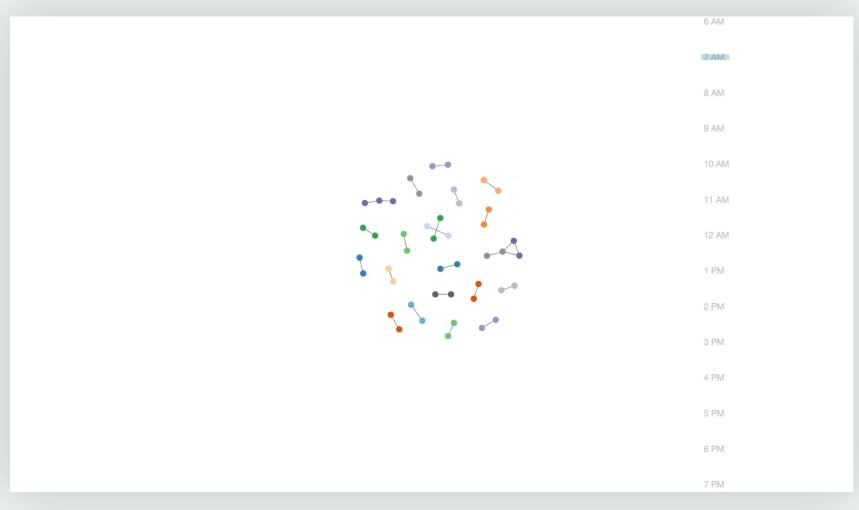








Very complex data that changes in time!



link

link

Tools for manipulating tabular data

Statistics O

Tools for manipulating tabular data

Objects

- Scalars
- Vectors
- Matrices

Everything is a Tensor!

Tools for manipulating tabular data

Objects

- Scalars
- Vectors
- Matrices

Everything is a Tensor!

scalar 0D In [2]: print np.random.randint(1, 100) Last executed 2018-01-25 11:52:52 in 5ms



Tools for manipulating tabular data

Objects

- Scalars
- 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]
```

Tools for manipulating tabular data

Objects

- Scalars
- Vectors
- Matrices

Everything is a Tensor!

scalar **0**D In [2]: print np.random.randint(1, 100) Last executed 2018-01-25 11:52:52 in 5ms

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]]
```

Tools for manipulating tabular data

Objects

- Scalars
- 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

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

3D-tensor

[92 19 68]]]

Tools for manipulating tabular data

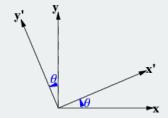
Operations

• 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



Tools for manipulating tabular data

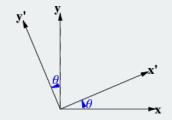
Operations

• Products: dot, cross

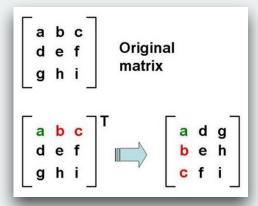
• Elementwise: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division

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

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



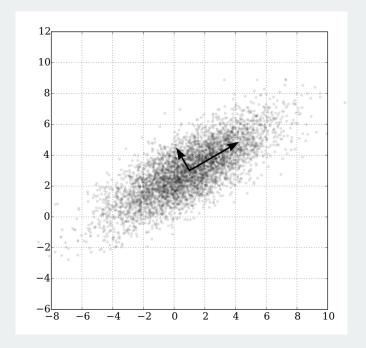
used frequently for basis transformation



Tools for manipulating tabular data

Tools

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- Archetypal Analysis
- Non-negative matrix factorization
- ... many more



Statistics + PCA

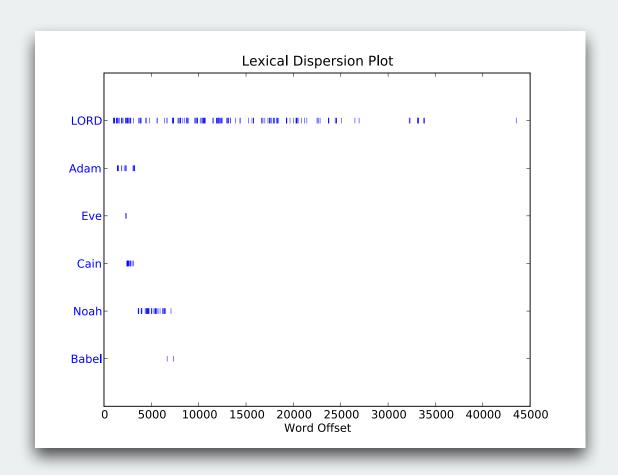
Framework for describing data

Vocabulary

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

Vocabulary

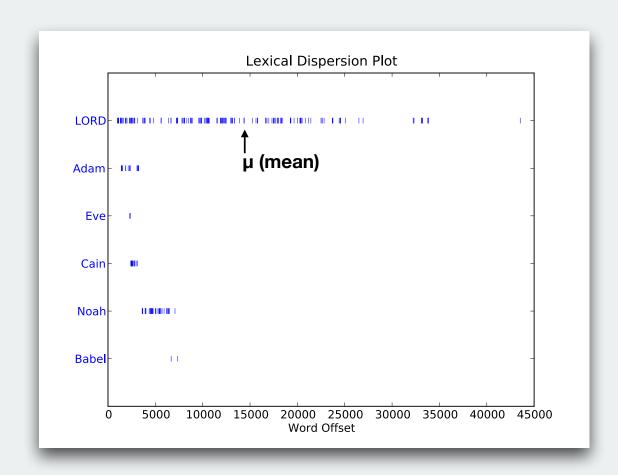
- Mean, median
- Variance, standard deviation, range
- Correlation, covariance



Vocabulary

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

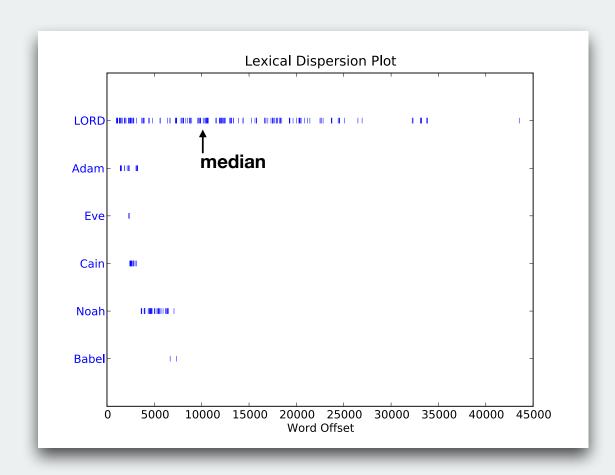
$$\mu = \frac{\text{Sum of values}}{\text{Number of values}}$$



Vocabulary

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

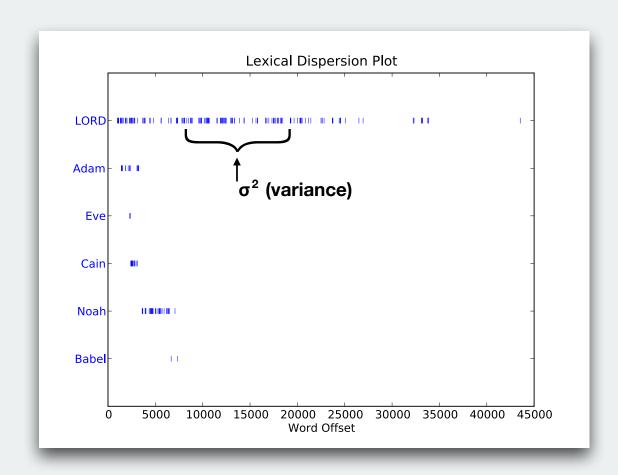
Middle number median = in ordered list



Vocabulary

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

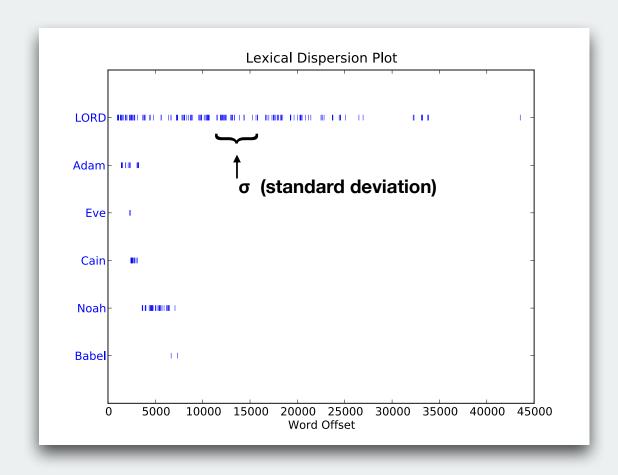
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$



Vocabulary

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

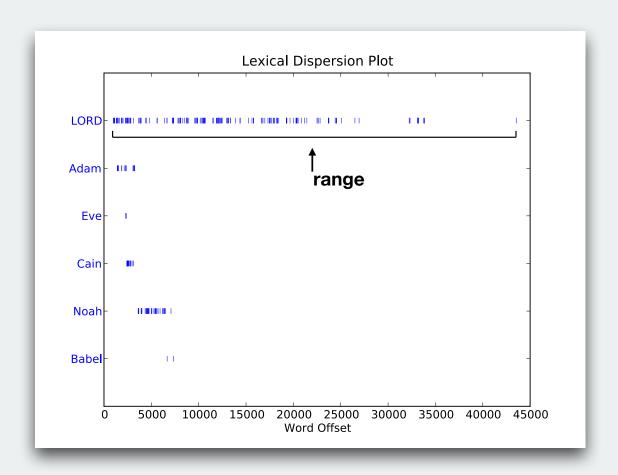
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2}$$



Vocabulary

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

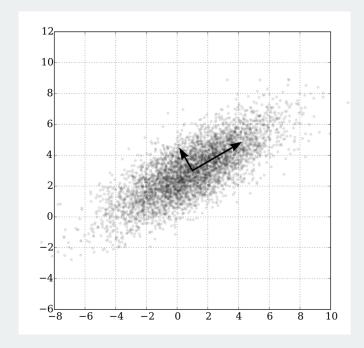
range = max(value) - min(value)



Vocabulary

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

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



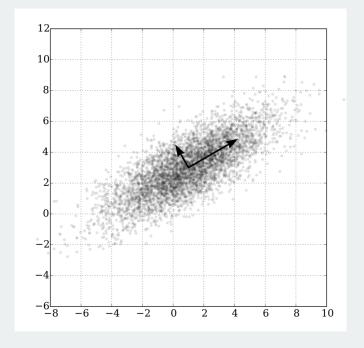
Visualization • • • • •

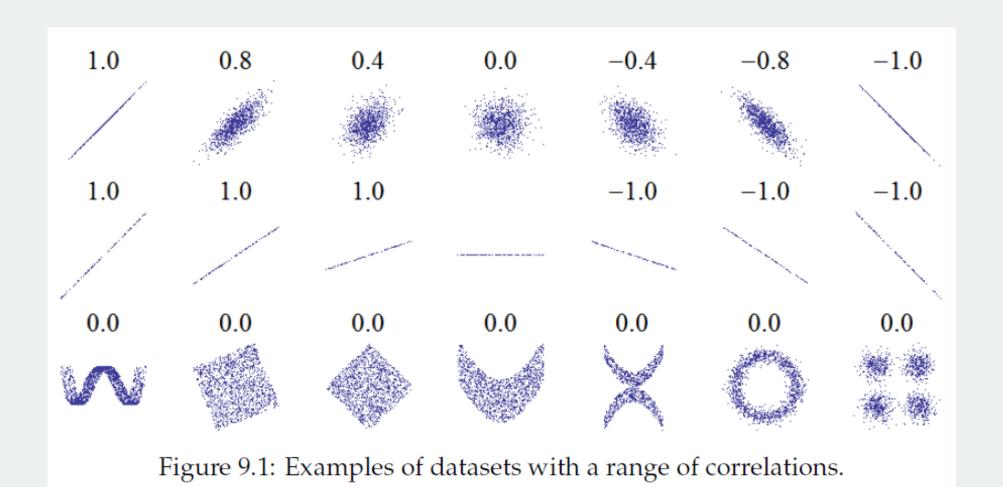
Statistics

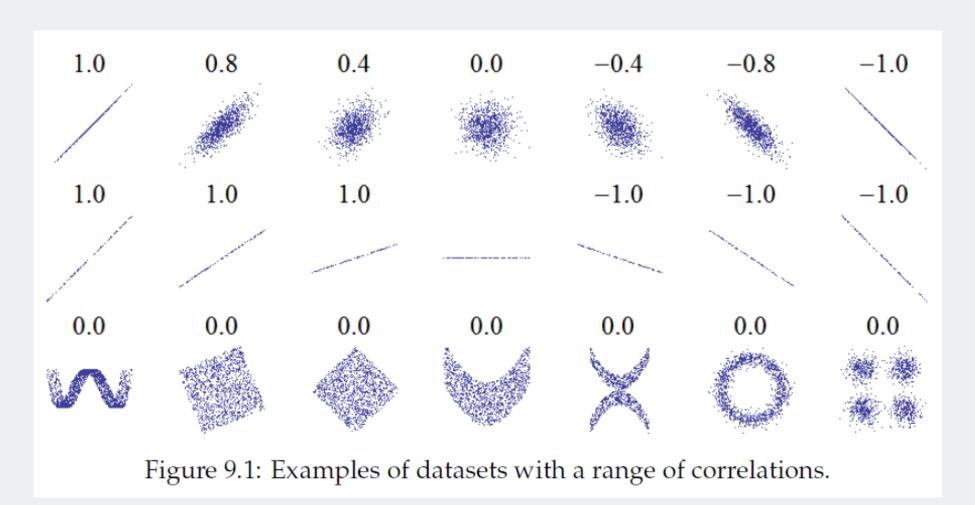
Vocabulary

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

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





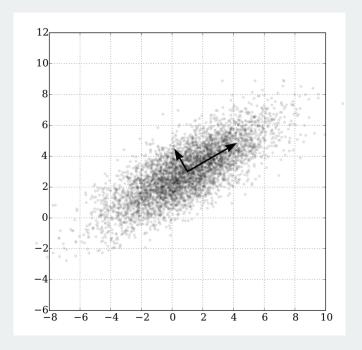


Attn: correlation only measures *linear* relationships!

Tools for manipulating tabular data

Tools

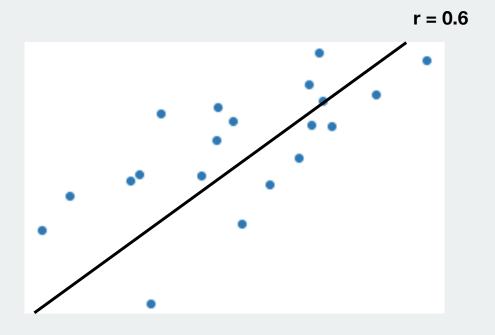
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g-Hb26agBFg
- Archetypal Analysis
- Non-negative matrix factorization
- ... many more



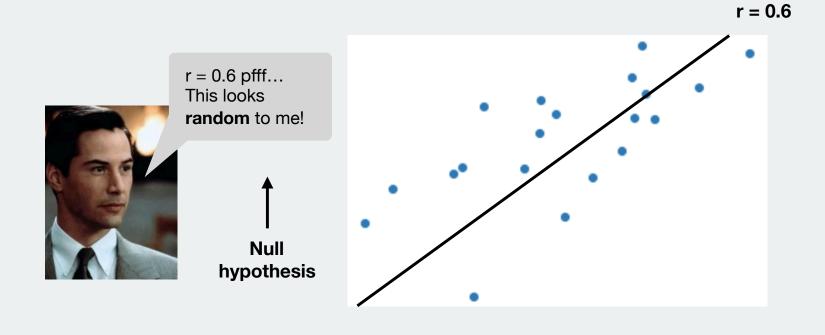
Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis Testing

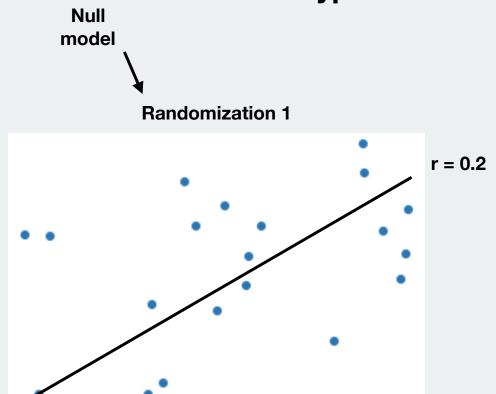
• r = correlation coefficient



Hypothesis Testing



Hypothesis Testing





example. Still could be random

A

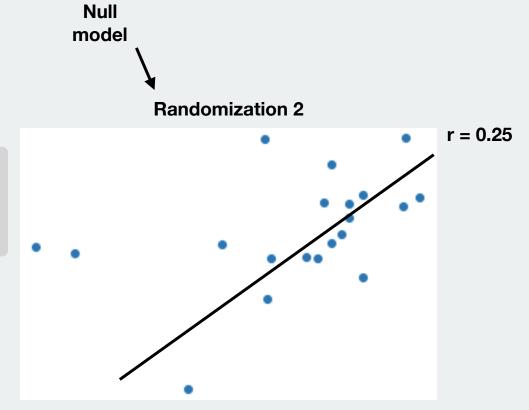
Null

hypothesis

r = 0.2? But this

is just one

Hypothesis Testing





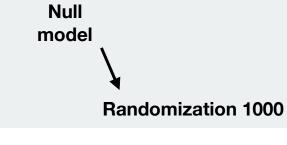
Null hypothesis

r = 0.25? Pure chance, I still think your r=0.6

is random

Hypothesis Testing

r = 0.3





Ok ok I give up, random almost always gives worse correlation



