## HIST C182C / STS C100: Human Contexts and Ethics of Data

University of California, Berkeley Fall 2018

## Getting oriented in the datafied world - Thinking in time

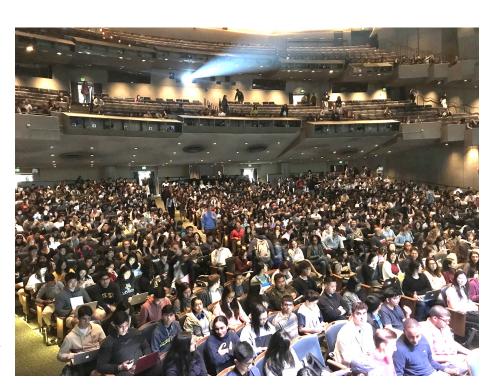
## What is history good for?

#### My current theory:

- History isn't the study of the past.
- It's the study of the structure of human affairs in time

#### What's tricky in here:

- How do you pick out structure and make it visible?
- How do you deal with your own embedding in human affairs?
- And with the fact that you inevitably start from the unique moment called now?



### "Our datafied world"

#### Ubiquitous data

Data collection Instruments, sensors, devices, ... Signals Digitization Compilation Processing

Instrumentation Connectivity Computation

#### Widespread analytics

Working the data

- display
- slice
- merge
- seek patterns

Make inferences Retro, real-time, or predictive ("Data science")

Know the world through data

#### Culture of algorithms

Formal step-by-step processes
Automated decisionmaking

Specifically, algorithms that enact analytics on data and use them to take action

Sorting, classifying Machine learning

#### **Autonomous machines**

Intelligence

- Drawing conclusions about the world
- Planning, goal setting and achieving
- Self-monitoring, feedback loops

Driven by the explosion of data

Interfaces with the material world

# How did the datafied world come into being?

Technological narratives

Societal narratives

Individual narratives

Making selves
Making social order
Making technologies
... together

## How to think about the historical

The moment contemporaneity juxtaposition context how it all hangs together the Zeitgeist

Temporal change evolution revolution disruptive innovation phase transition structural transformation

Intentional action

## **Pointers**

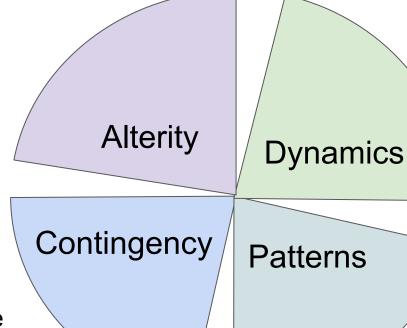
It once was different.

It's different somewhere else.

It could change again.

It could have happened differently.

It's not controllable or predictable. (Why?)



What forces are driving?

What structures are shaping?

What are the timescales?

Where can things be influenced?

Something looks common here ...

We've seen this before ....

## What is history good for?

#### My current theory:

- Collective dataset for pattern recognition
  - Experience beyond our individual own
- A set of stories (narratives) about human beings
  - Like other stories in which we recognize the human (individual or social)

