如何導入資料科學?

實現data-driven轉型,並提倡data-culture

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故事 1

當時的大問題:

回答速度趕不上問題的產生

跟複雜度

SELECT keylD, userlD, dot_email_gender_points, user_nickname_username_username_userSendableEmail_userRole_userOty_userSchool_userGrade_ioinedTime_userBirthdate_match_score_ key/D. pre.user/D. A5 user/D.pre.dot email A5 dot email.pre.gender A5 gender.pre.points A5 points.pre.user inickname. A5 user inickname.pre.usersemane. A5 usersemail A5 usersemail A5 usersemail A5 usersemail acquisersemail acquisersemail A5 usersemail acquisersemail userSendableEmail.pre.userRole AS userRole.pre.userCity.pre.userCity.pre.userSchool AS userCrook aS userGrade pre.ipinedTime AS ipinedTime.pre.userBirthdate AS userBirthdate as userBirthdate.post.match match, score FROM (SELECT * FROM (SELECT pre-key/D AS key/D gre-user/D AS user/D pre-dot, email AS dot, email gre-gender AS gender pre-points AS points pre-user inchname AS user inchname pre-username AS. username.post.userEmail.post.userSendableEmail.AS userSendableEmail.aS userSendableEmail.post.userSendableEmail.po joinedTime.post userBirthdate AS userBirthdate FROM (SELECT * FROM (SELECT keyID, userID, dot_email, gender, points, user_nickname, username FROM (SELECT key .name AS keylD. user id AS userID. user email AS underline email. current user email AS ou email. user.email AS dot. email. gender, points, user nickname, username junyi_20161212.UserData_20161212)) AS pre INNER JOIN EACH (SELECT userEmail, userSendableEmail, userid AS useriD. userRnle userCity. userSchool, userGrade, ipinedTime, userBirthdate FROM FinalTable, UserFinalTmpInfol AS post ON pre-userID = post, userID() AS pre INNER JOIN EACH (SELECT keyID, match-score FROM (SELECT keyID, match, score (SELECT key/D, prob1*prob2 AS match score FROM (SELECT pre, key/D, AS prob1 AS prob1 prob2 AS prob2 FROM (SELECT * FROM (SELECT key/D, prob1 FROM (S (SELECT keyID, match score FROM (SELECT keyID, match score A*cdf AS match score FROM (SELECT keyID, MAX/output) AS cdf, match score A FROM (SELECT keyID, IFImetric >= input. 1.0) AS compare, output. match, score: A FROM (SELECT are, key/D AS key/D, pre-comparekey AS comparekey are, metric, pre-match, score: A AS match, score: A post_input AS input post output AS output FROM (SELECT * FROM (SELECT keyID, 1 AS comparekey, metric, match, score AS match, score A FROM (SELECT pre.keyID AS keyID.pre.match, score AS match, score, post dot, email.post, metric AS metric FROM (SELECT * FRO teacher, keyID AS keyID, MAXImatch, scorel AS match, score FROMISELECT pre-student, keyID AS student, keyID AS classID, pre-student, underline, email AS student, email as teacher, key/Dipost,match, score AS match, score FROM (SELECT * FROM (SELECT pre-student, key/Dipre-classID AS classID are student, underline, email AS student, underline, email AS student, underline, email post, teacher, key/Dipre-classID AS teacher, key/D FROM (SELECT * FROM (SELECT student, key/D, class/D, student, underline, email FROM FLATTEN/(SELECT | key | ...name AS student, key/D, user, email AS student, underline, email. FROM junyi 20161212 UserData 20161212, dissibil) AS pre INNER JOIN EACH (SELECT teacher keyID, dissib FROM(SELECT coaches,name AS teacher keyID. student lists.path AS classID key .path AS classID. code AS classcode, name AS classname FROM junyi 20161212 StudentList 20161212() AS post ON pre.classiD = post.classiD() AS pre INNER JOIN EACH (SELECT classiD. FROM (SELECT classID match score FROM (SELECT classID, MAXimatch, score) AS match, score FROM (SELECT pre-student, keyID AS student, keyID pre-classID AS MAXImatch score! AS match score dassID.pre.student_underline_email AS student_underline_email.pre.teacher_kevID.AS teacher_kevID.post.match_score_AS match_score_FROM_ISELECT * FROM_ISELECT pre.student_kevID.AS student_kevID.AS student_kevID.A dassID.pre.student_underline_email AS student_underline_email.post.teacher_kevID AS teacher_kevID FROM ISELECT * FROM ISELECT student_kevID. dassID. student_underline_email FROM FLATTEN/ISELECT key ...name AS student keyID, user email AS student underline email. student lists.path AS classID FROM junyi 20161212. User Data 20161212), class IDI) AS one INNER JOIN EACH (SELECT teacher_keyID, classID FROM[SELECT coaches.name AS teacher_keyID, key__.path AS classID, code AS classcode, name AS classname FROM



試圖以三週努力滿足利的好奇

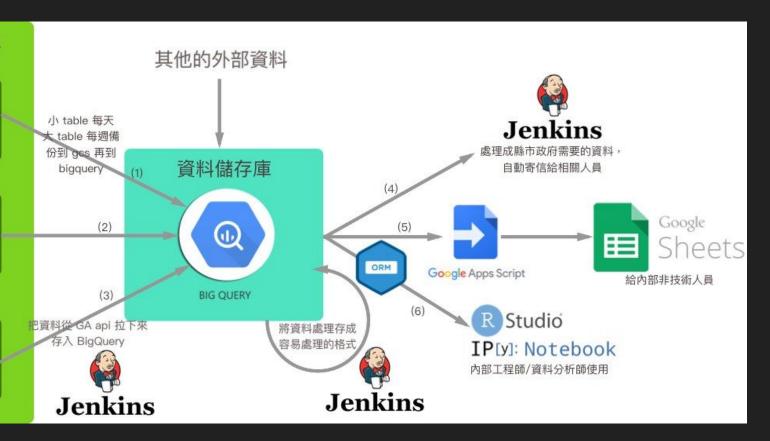
均一的 資料pipeline 架構

網站產生的資料

dB 儲存資料 GAE no-sql

後端logging 資料 (AB test) streaming log to BigQuery

前端logging 資料 Google Analytics to BigQuery

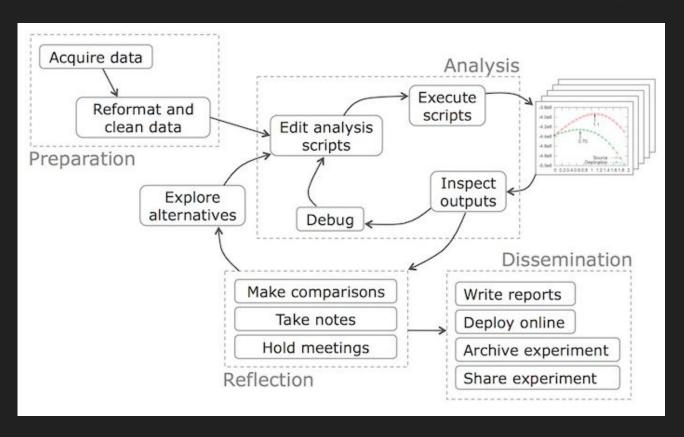


但 資料 =/= 知識

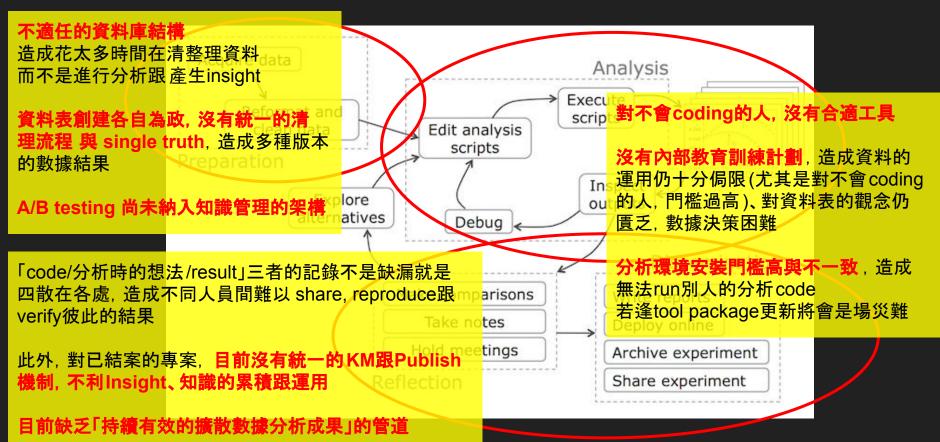
Data 架構 = 資料怎麼被收集、儲存、處理 跟散佈

Information 架構 = 把資料轉換成有用的資訊(知識), 所需要的過程跟practice

Data workflow 才是把資料轉成知識的架構



但問題叢生, 處處是斷點, 阻礙資料發展



資料能否產生價值, 還是要回歸到架構本身

- 一個系統的價值能否隨著時間增長的關鍵
- = 人員從資料學習的容易度 + 將所得的insight自動化/系統化

(enable to learn from incoming data + rapidly operationalize those learnings)

數據成果得以 持續擴散的管道

內部教育訓練

唯有 Full-stack solution 才能徹底解決問題

專門例會討論 資料運用議題

分析工具 與共用的分析環境 Best practice與 Data standards

好的資料庫架構

Knowledge Feed ⋒≣≣ Search for Knowledge prev 4 next @2 V1 @0 How Well Does Nps Predict Rebooking? Author(s): Lisa Qian 1 Year Rebooking Rate by Trip Length Date: 2016-02-24 Tags: #topics/reviews, #other/nps, #other/rebooking, #other/external-blog, #metrics/nps, #topics/rebooking Data scientists at Airbnb collect and use data to optimize products. identify problem areas, and inform business decisions. For most guests, however, the defining moments of the Airbnb experience happen in the real world when they are traveling to their listing, being greeted by their host, settling into the listing, and exploring the destination. These are the

Read post

New Metric Historically Performed Better On Experiments

moments that make or break the Airbnb experience, no matter how great we make our website. The purpose of this post is to show how we can use

data to understand the quality of the trip experience, and in particular

Author(s): Junshuo Liao Date: 2016-02-24

how the Net promoter score adds value.

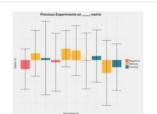
Tags: #topics/experiments, #metrics/blog-post-metric

The booking team developed a new metric to measure _____ Following prior research that showed the metric may be useful for measuring _____, we decided to see how previous successful experiments changed the metric. We found that:

- · ____ types of experiments consistently showed lift in the metric
- types of experiments did not show consistent effects on the metric.
- We were generally able to get sufficient power for the metric on 80% of the experiments

These results lead us to believe this metric may be a good submetric for judging ancillary benefits of our product changes.

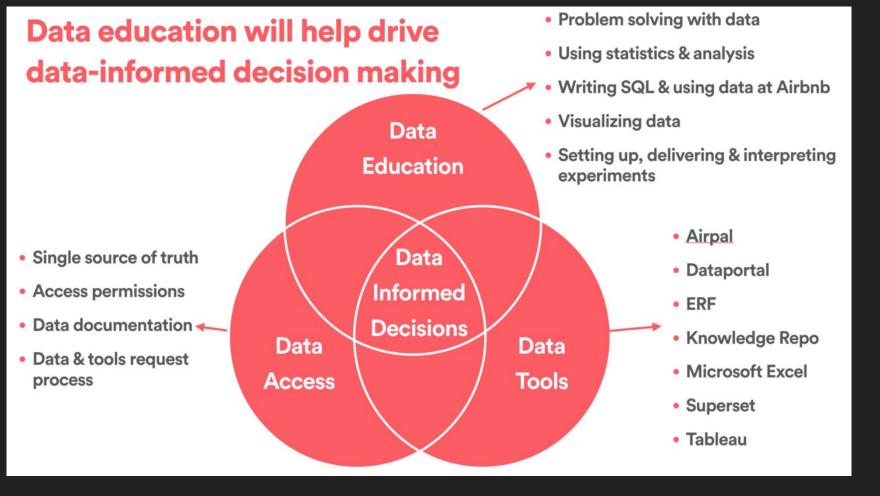
Read post



@2 ♥0 ⊚0

Airbnb knowledge repo

https://github.com/airbnb/knowledge-repo



故事 2



https://www.junyiacademy.org/

影片題目

影片

影片

題目

題目

課綱分類

影片

任務

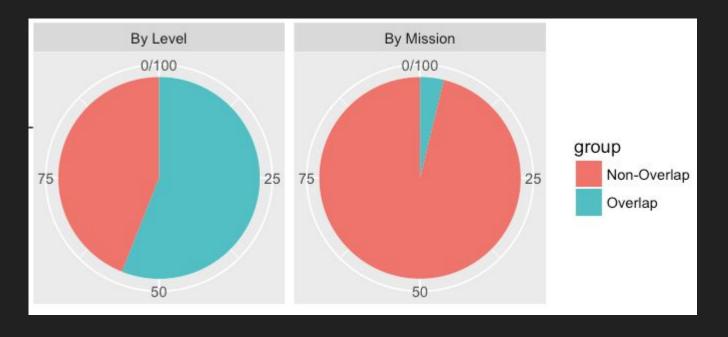
影片 題目

題目

指派作業的UI設計

具有讓使用者自我揭露的作用

揭露:哪些物件具有學習上的關聯性?



由使用者指派的任務裡,許多(題目/影片)組合是在現行課綱找不到的

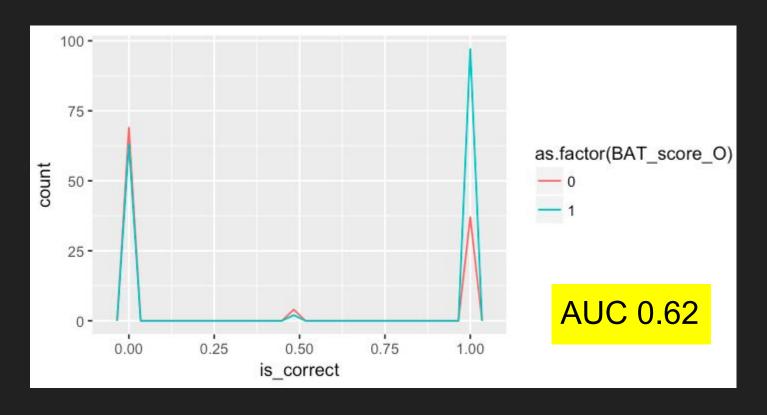
這個觀察有什麼重要性?

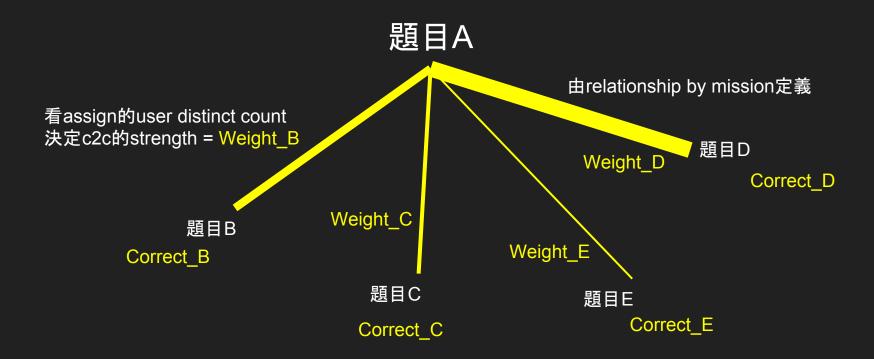
問題:

以某知識點的對錯去預測90天後對應的成績

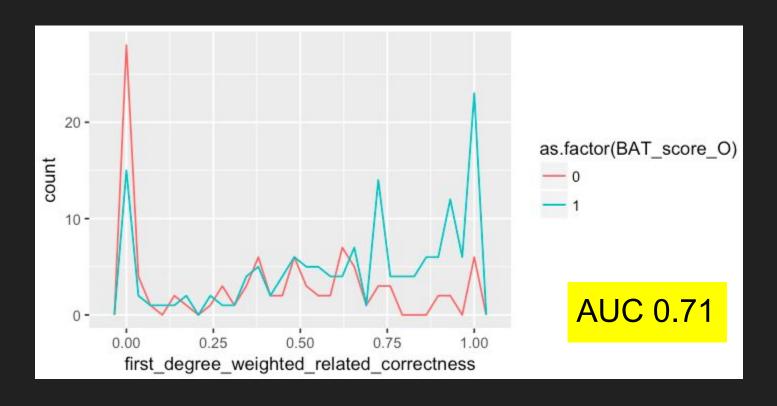


發現: 單點預測效果差





發現:網絡對單點的預測準確度提高



啓發1:

要答對能力測驗不能

僅靠單點的能力

(不然不能解釋為何彼此相關的知識點的集體答對狀況,較能預測日後能力測驗成績)

啓發2:

現行課綱的侷限? 存在更好的學習方式?

(可以作為推薦系統的基礎)

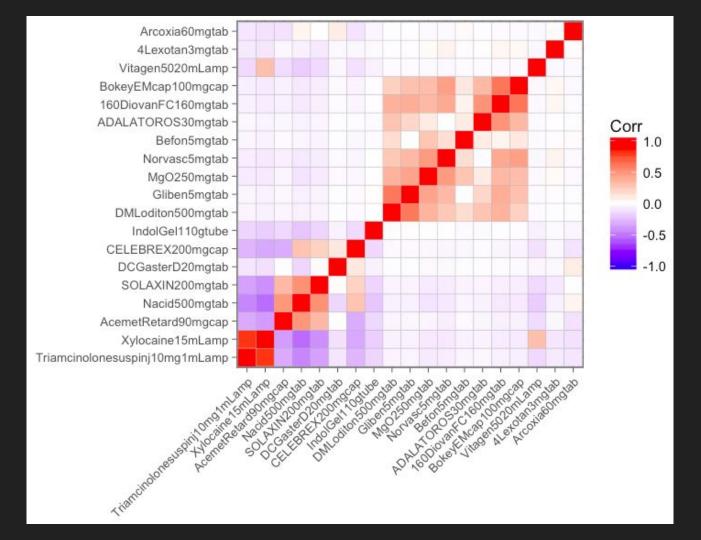
啓發3: 網絡/關聯性的資料 具有戰略意義

藥物A

處方B 針劑D

藥物C

某病人 的處方



某教授的 用藥習慣 後續:

寫成SOP

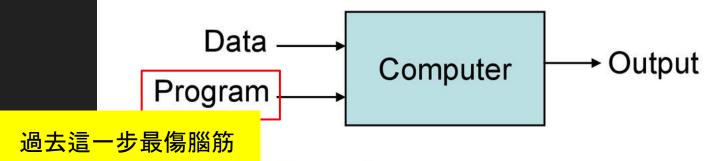
讓服務水平不因人員經驗而 有差異

故事 3 機會在哪裡?

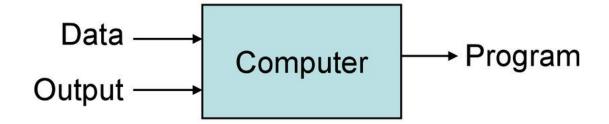
Machine learning

命令電腦做事情的paradigm shift

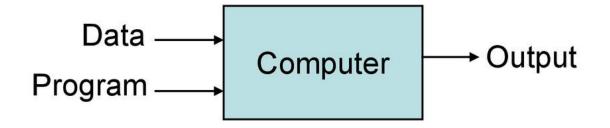
Traditional Programming



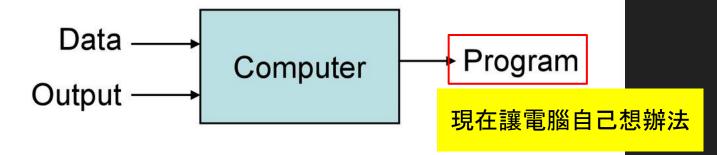
Machine Learning



Traditional Programming



Machine Learning





Theoretical framework, Known theories, Practices, Business model



資料的價值有其上限 所有的data都有前提

受限於當時collect方式跟real world互動的方法

把過去aware但不了解的事情, 變成深入了解 - eg. retrospective analysis, A/B tests...

Knowledge I have or I dont have knowledge in the domain Knowns Unknowns I dont know Known-Knowns Known-Unknowns Metaknowledge Known (information that people have (information that people dont have and know that they have) and know that they lack) now, or about Unknown-Knowns Unknown-Unknowns Unknown (information that people have, (information that is relevant, but dont know they have) but people dont know they lack)

把過去已知但 unaware 的事變成 aware

- eg. dissemination, notification, surveillance

無法從Unknown-unknowns得到價值

Theoretical framework, Known theories, Practices, Business model **Analysis Physical World** Collect Clean/Encode Raw data Refined data **Interact** Operation, Processes Make Workflow decisions Modeling " People who are really serious about software should make their own hardware "

Alan Kay

對於資料:

"Those who are really serious about analytics should devise ways to collect their own data"

指派作業的UI設計

具有讓使用者自我揭露的作用

揭露:哪些物件具有學習上的關聯性?





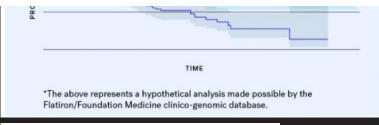






Linking Clinical Data With Genomic Data in NSCLC Example Analysis: Tumor Mutation Burden Predicts Time to Progression on Nivolumab* — LOW (<20) — HIGH (≥20)

Roche pays \$1.9B for Ex-Googlers' tech startup Flatiron Health



Integrated at the source. Expanded with linked data sets.

- Derived from the EHRs of over 265 community clinics and academic institutions at over 800 unique sites of care.
- The largest and highest quality source for real-world evidence in oncology – includes both structured and unstructured data.
- Access longitudinal clinical data, with the ability to link to external data sources like genomics, mortality and closed claims.



Our OncoCloud™ Suite

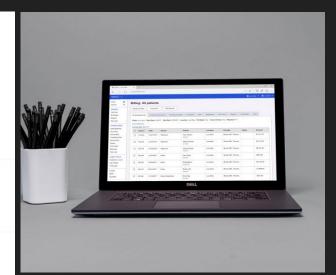
OncoEMR®

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OncoAnalytics®

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"When we saw what OncoEMR could do, we were thrilled to discover how it thinks like an oncologist. Everything we needed was right at our fingertips."



Fred Kudrik, MD President, South Carolina Oncology Associates

Loss of model explanatory power

→ Increased predictive power

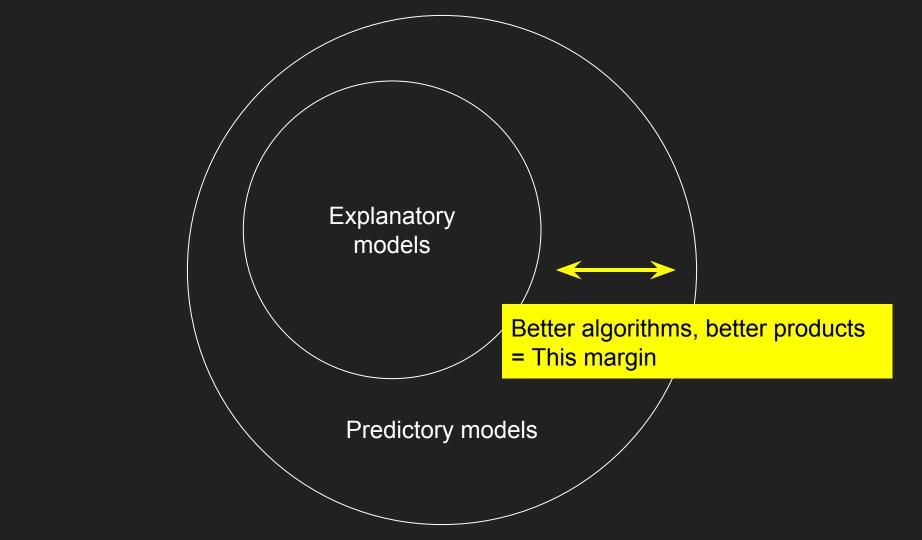
It is possible to reduce variance by increasing bias and still resulting in reduced overall error

$$E\left(y_0-\hat{f}(x_0)\right)^2=\operatorname{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0))+[\operatorname{Bias}(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2+\operatorname{Var}(\epsilon).$$





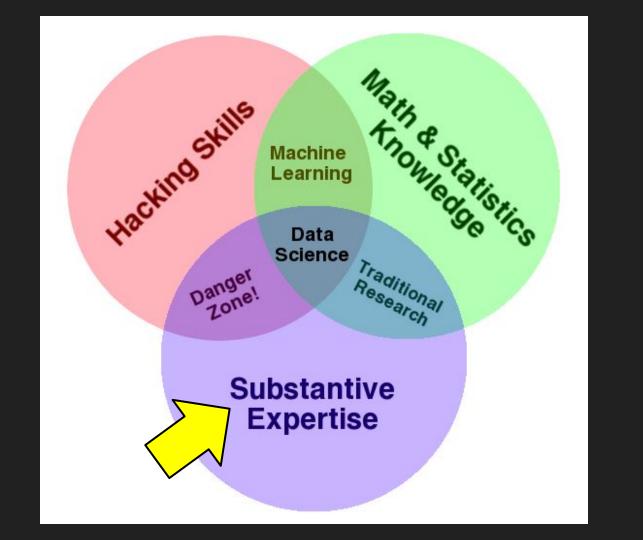




小結

DS的重點不在Data 在Science

不光是data, 還有 domain-relevant questions



DS的產出是軟體嗎? models, dashboard, database, pipelines ...

哪些可能的 future products?

哪些資料的收集會帶來的優勢?

DS產出的 Actionable insights 具有策略性質協助組織運用資料加速成長

才是發展DS最重要的目的

Data workflow 才是把資料轉成知識的架構

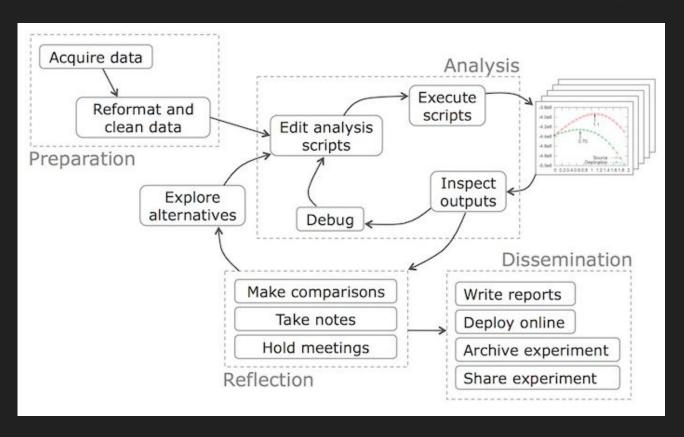
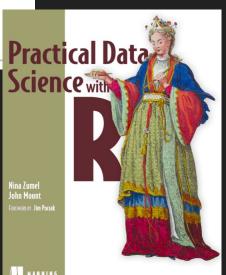


Table 1.1 Data science project roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Project sponsor	Represents the business interests; champions the project
Client	Represents end users' interests; domain expert
Data scientist	Sets and executes analytic strategy; communicates with sponsor and client
Data architect	Manages data and data storage; sometimes manages data collection
Operations	Manages infrastructure; deploys final project results



從各端實際需要,去發現資料可以幫忙的地方 = 收集好的question跟痛點

業務端 Data engineer 產品端 **Data Product Manager** 客服端 Data scientist 協助後續追蹤、發展、測試及整合進產品

Take home message

資料端的產出是策略性的, 應獨立於軟體產品, 而直屬於決策單位

組織的資料力可以由 Data workflow 上的障礙來衡量

Relevant questions → Data preparation → Analysis/Reflection →
Dissemination

所有的data都有前提:上限就是當時的operation與collection process

" Those who are really serious about analytics should devise ways to collect their own data "