

WHAT DATA SCIENCE CAN LEARN FROM THE JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE

**STATISTICS AND MACHINE LEARNING (SMILE) JOURNAL CLUB
ROHAN ALEXANDER, 17 DECEMBER 2021.**

ROHAN ALEXANDER

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

- Assistant Professor, Information and Statistical Sciences
- Assistant Director, CANSSI Ontario
- Senior fellow, Massey College
- Faculty affiliate, Schwartz Reisman Institute

- *Telling Stories With Data*
- *Multilevel Regression and Poststratification: A Practical Guide and New Developments*

- Co-organizer, Toronto Data Workshop



OUTLINE

1. What I see data science as.
2. Astronomical origins of data science.
3. Various applications:
 1. understanding the effect of elections;
 2. hate speech detection; and
 3. the reproducibility of COVID-19 pre-prints.
4. A few pet issues.

WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

**“...AN EXCITING
DISCIPLINE THAT
ALLOWS YOU TO
TURN RAW DATA INTO
UNDERSTANDING,
INSIGHT, AND
KNOWLEDGE.”**

**“...THE SCIENCE
OF EXTRACTING
MEANINGFUL
INFORMATION
FROM DATA.”**

**“...THE PROCESS OF
FORMULATING A
QUANTITATIVE QUESTION
THAT CAN BE ANSWERED
WITH DATA, COLLECTING
AND CLEANING THE DATA,
ANALYZING THE DATA, AND
COMMUNICATING THE
ANSWER TO THE QUESTION
TO A RELEVANT AUDIENCE.”**

**“DATA SCIENCE AS THE
PROCESS OF GENERATING
INSIGHT FROM DATA
THROUGH REPRODUCIBLE
AND AUDITABLE PROCESSES”**

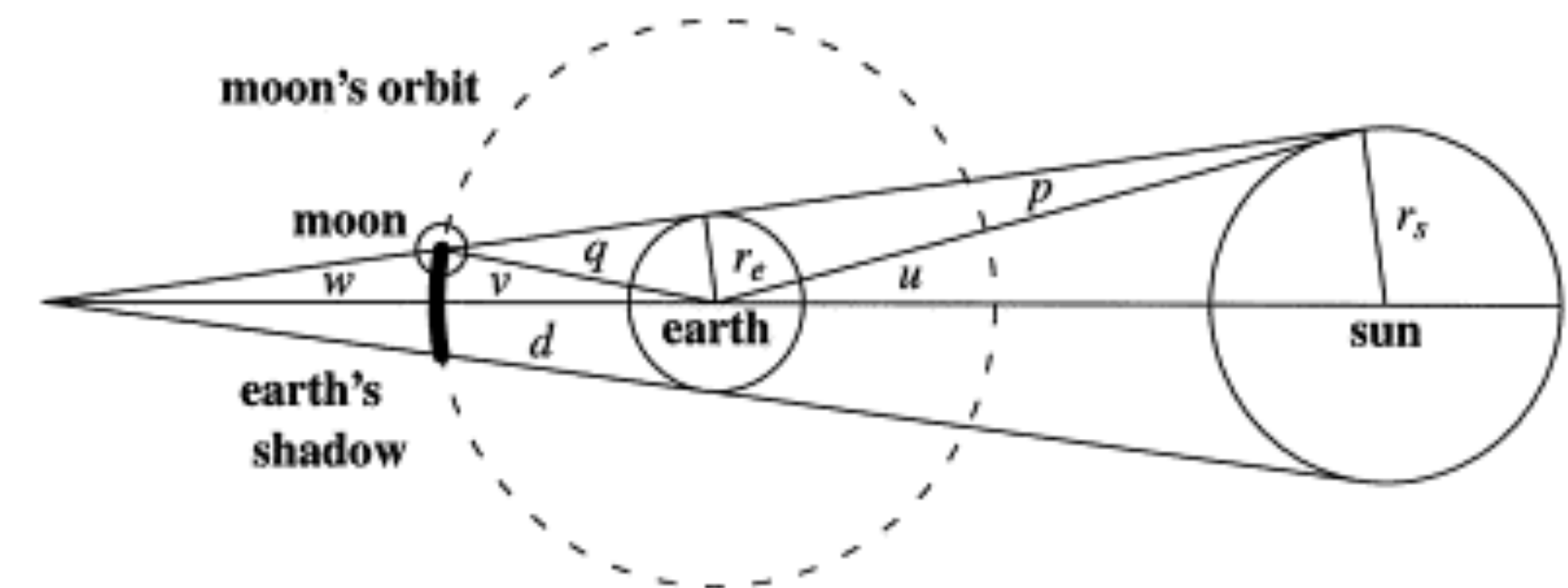
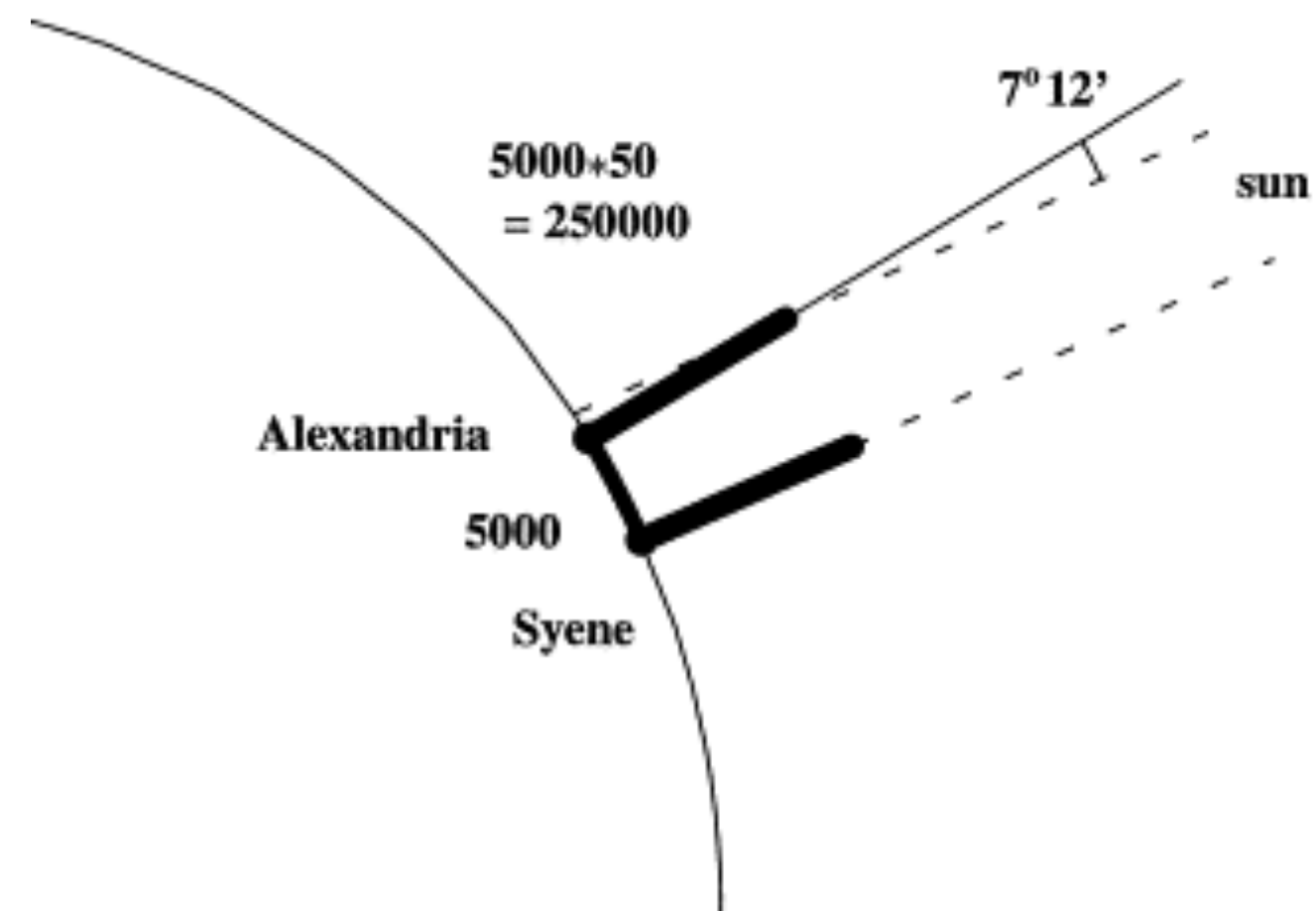
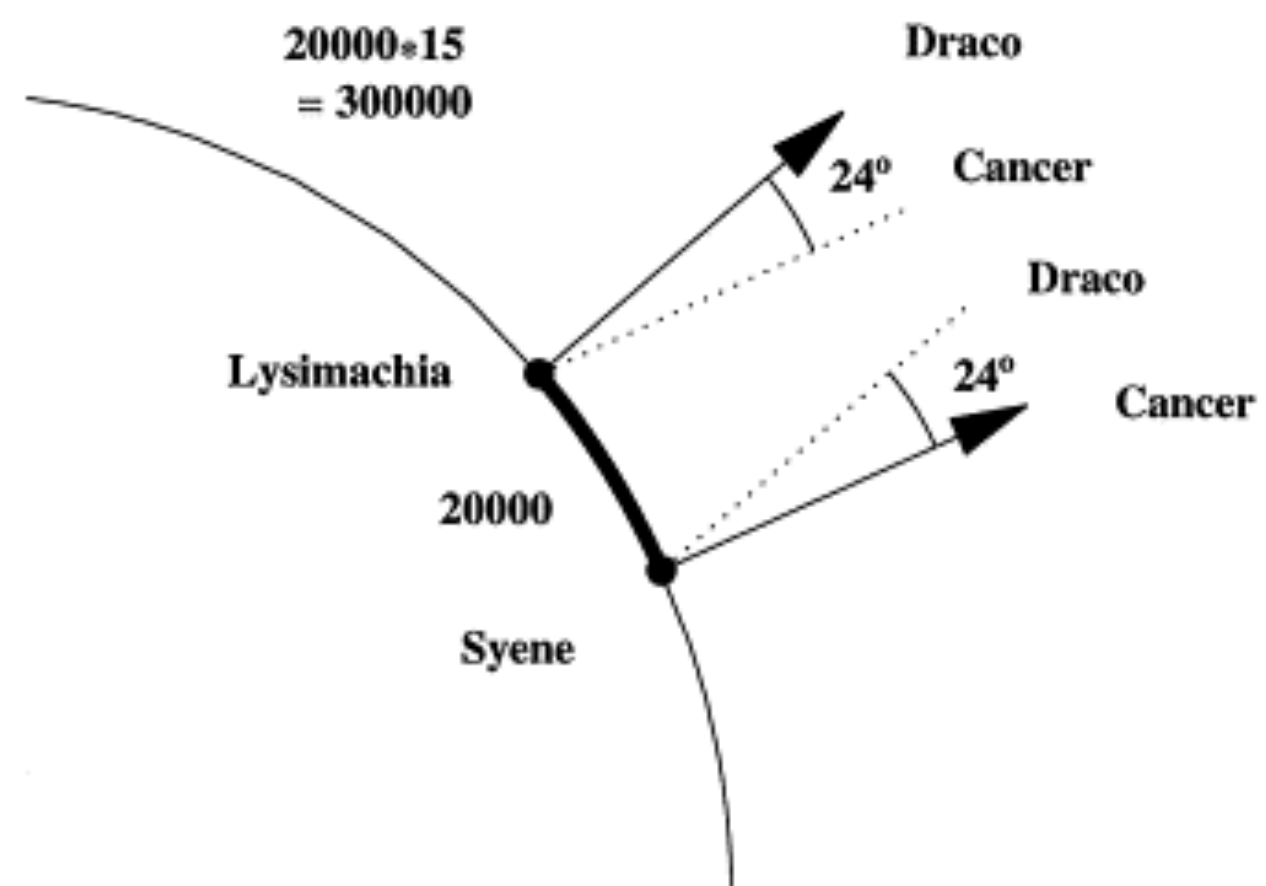
WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

***“HUMANS MEASURING STUFF,
TYPICALLY RELATED TO OTHER
HUMANS, AND USING SOPHISTICATED
AVERAGING TO EXPLAIN AND PREDICT”***



Source: <https://www.istockphoto.com/illustrations/family-stargazing>

ASTRONOMICAL ORIGINS



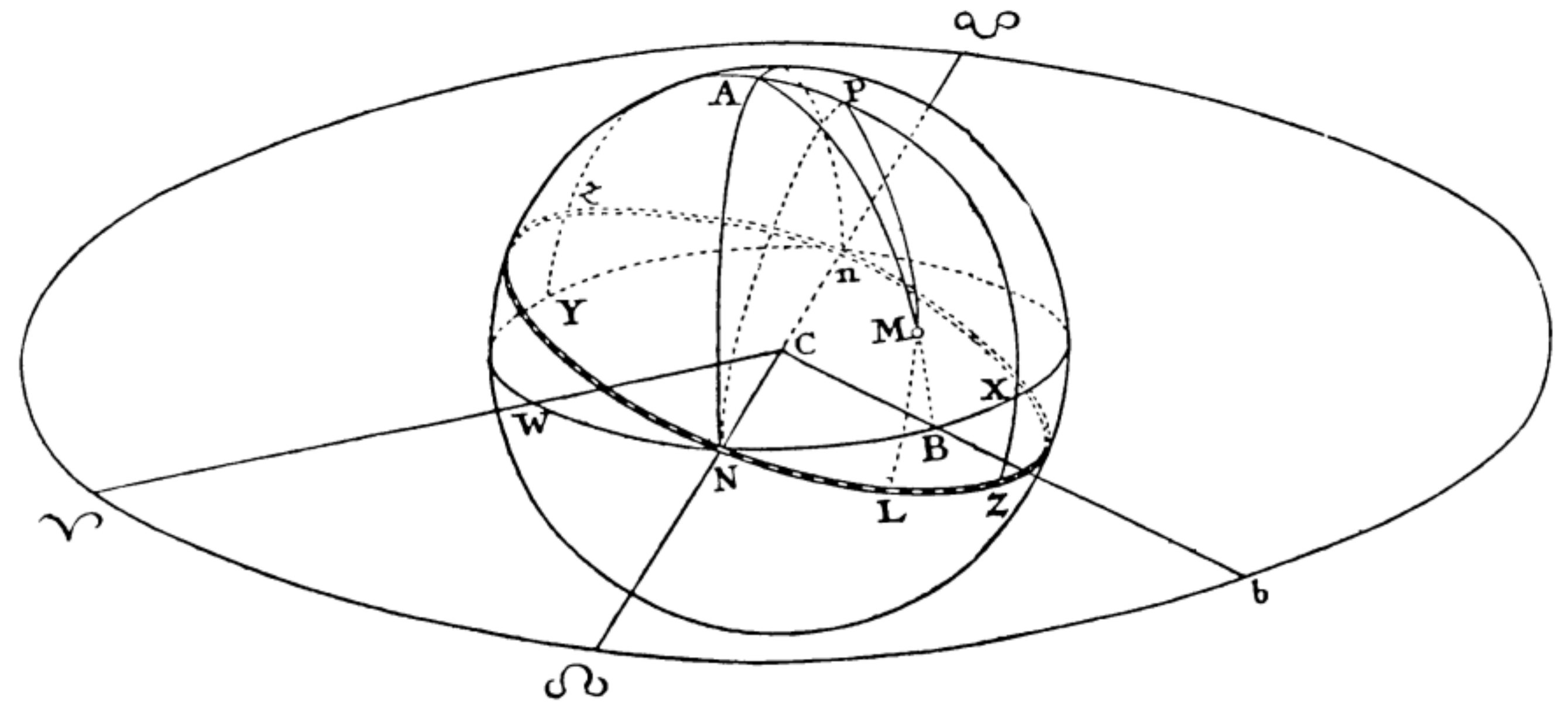
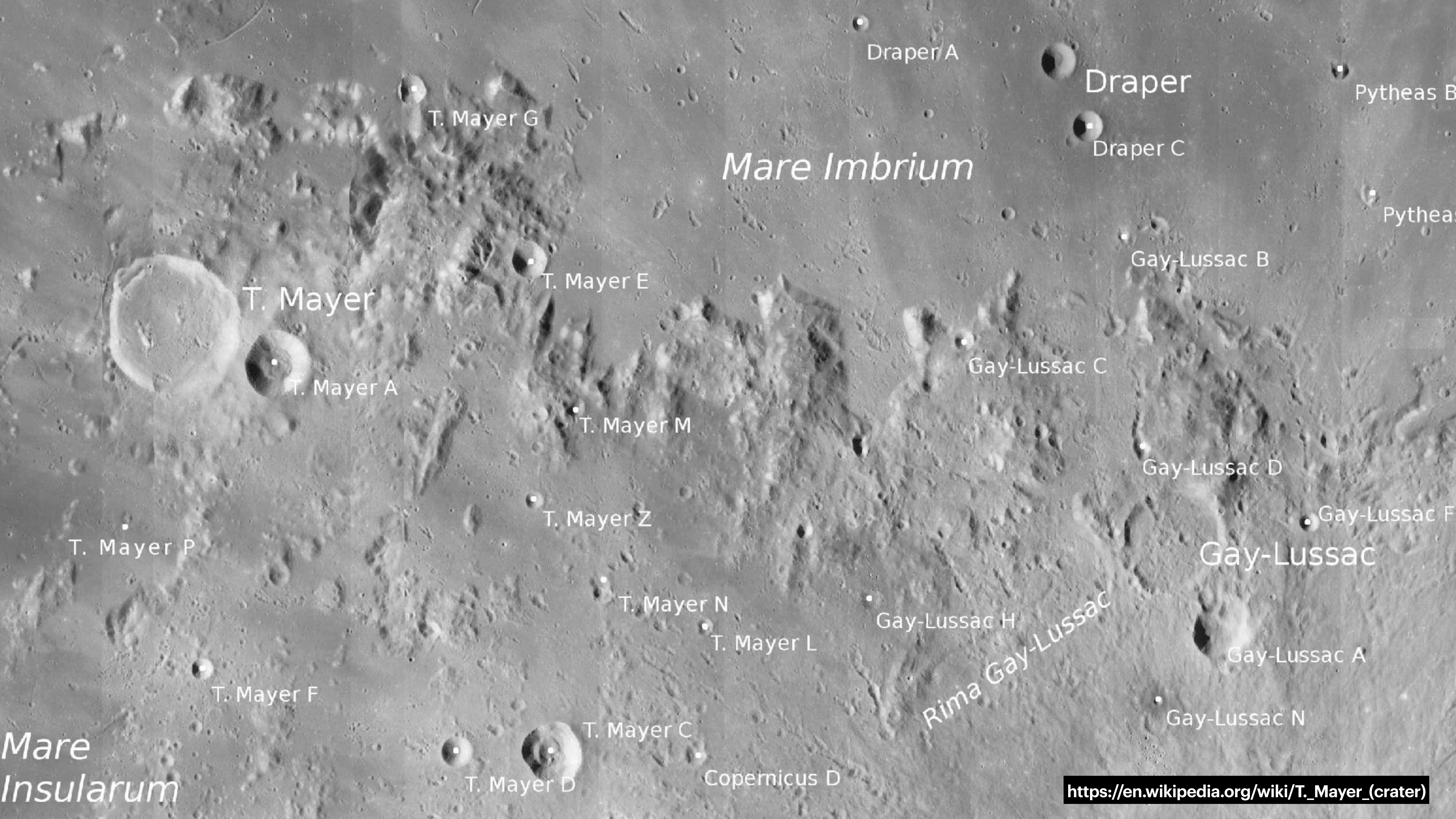


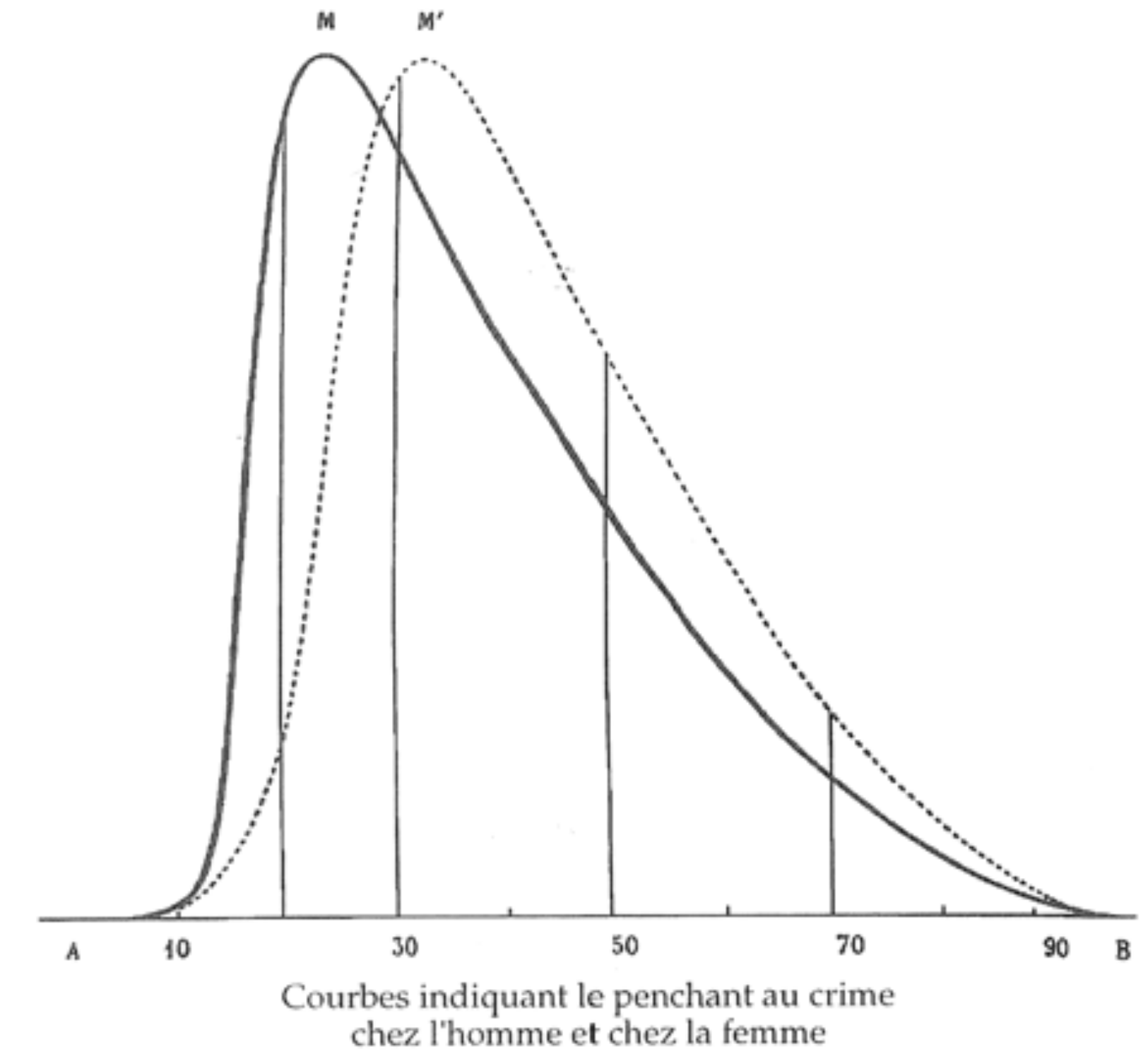
Figure 1.1. Tobias Mayer's original drawing of the moon. (From Mayer, 1750, table VI.)



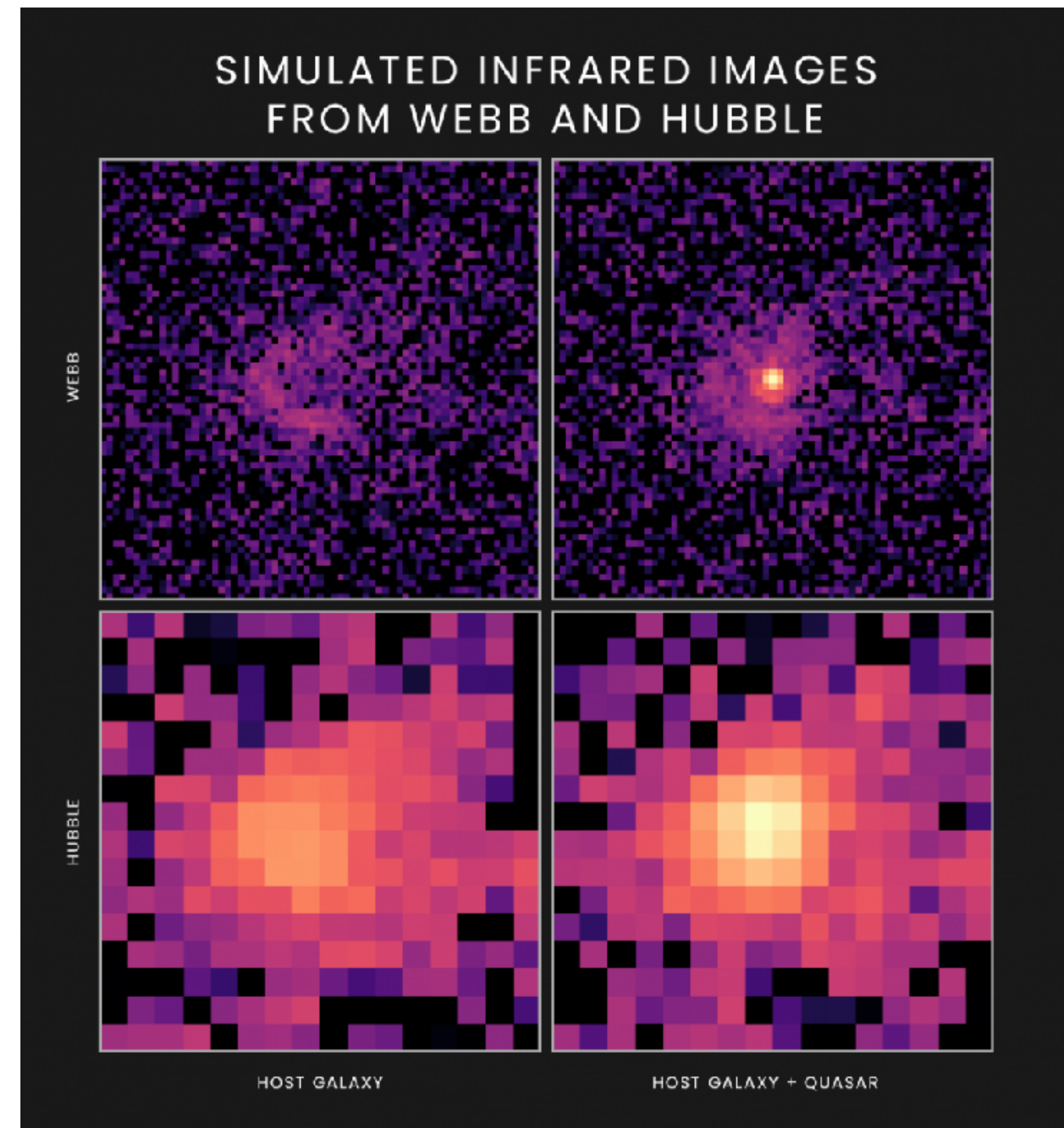
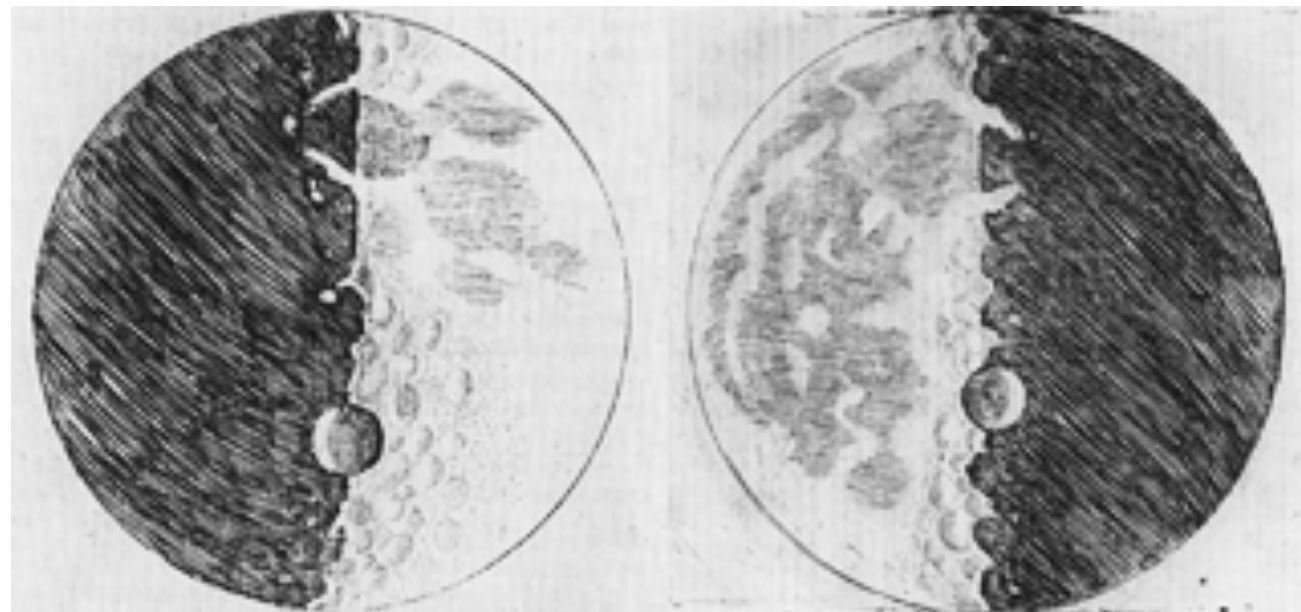
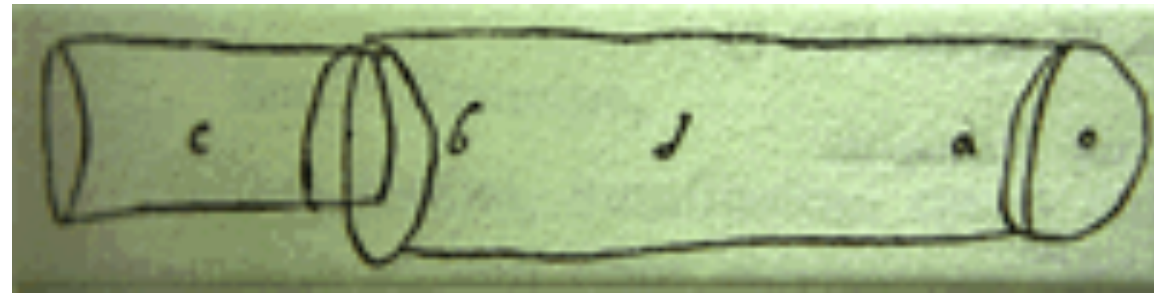
Mare Imbrium

Mare Insularum

Rima Gay-Lussac



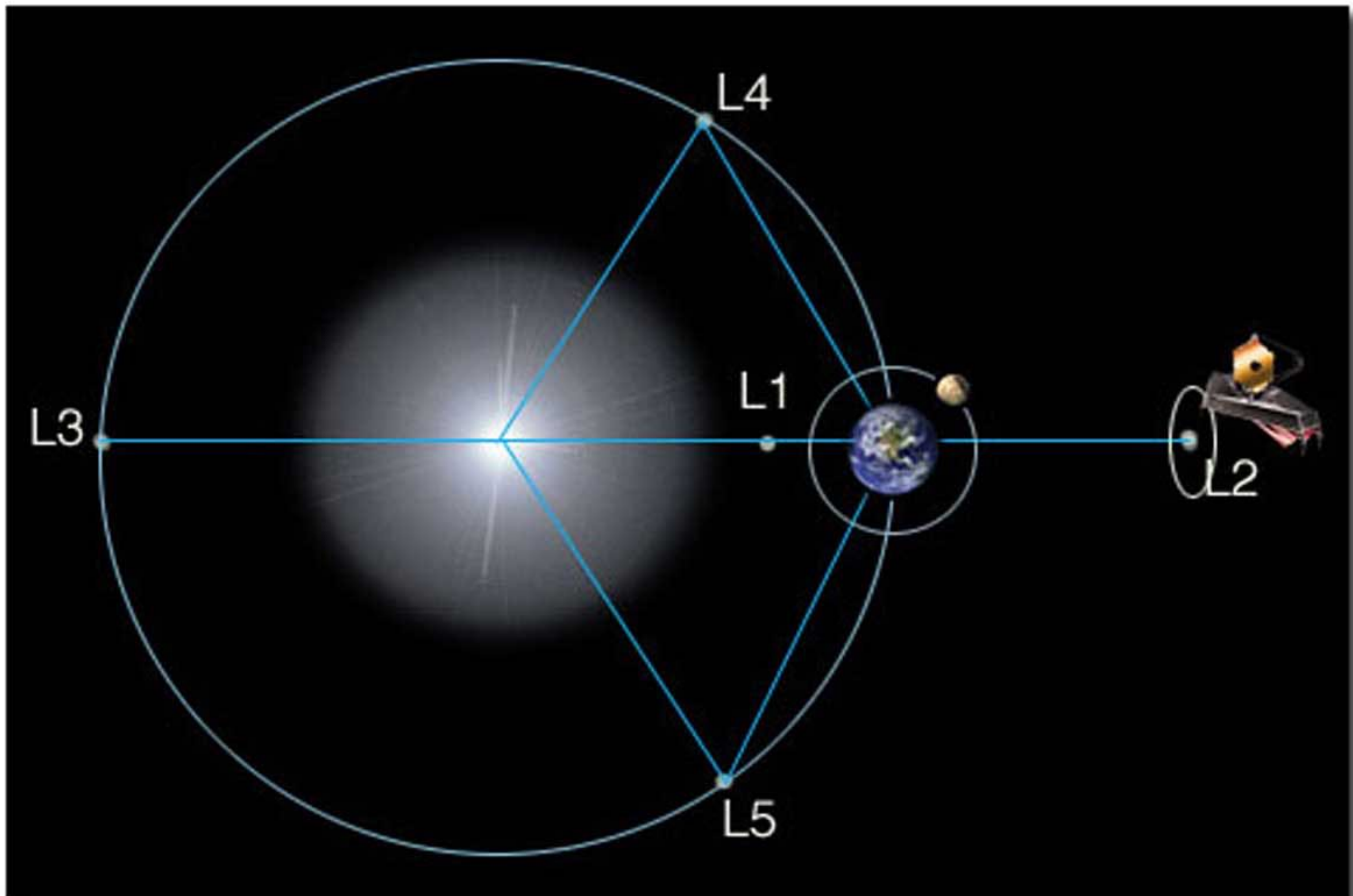
ON BALANCE BETWEEN DATA AND SCIENCE



<https://www.atnf.csiro.au/outreach/education/senior/astrophysics/galileo.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telescope>

<https://news.asu.edu/20201014-discoveries-simulations-show-nasa-james-webb-space-telescope-can-uncover-hidden-galaxies>





***"THE BEST DATA SCIENCE
ALWAYS STARTS WITH THE
SCIENCE, NOT THE DATA"***

JEFF LEEK AND ROGER D. PENG 'ADVANCED DATA SCIENCE 2020'

EXAMPLES OF MY WORK



Statistics > Applications

[Submitted on 17 Nov 2021]

The Increased Effect of Elections and Changing Prime Ministers on Topics Discussed in the Australian Federal Parliament between 1901 and 2018

[Rohan Alexander](#), [Monica Alexander](#)

Politics and discussion in parliament is likely to be influenced by the party in power and associated election cycles. However, little is known about the extent to which these events affect discussion and how this has changed over time. We systematically analyse how discussion in the Australian Federal Parliament changes in response to two types of political events: elections and changed prime ministers. We use a newly constructed dataset of what was said in the Australian Federal Parliament from 1901 through to 2018 based on extracting and cleaning available public records. We reduce the dimensionality of discussion in this dataset by using a correlated topic model to obtain a set of comparable topics over time. We then relate those topics to the Comparative Agendas Project, and then analyse the effect of these two types of events using a Bayesian hierarchical Dirichlet model. We find that: changes in prime minister tend to be associated with topic changes even when the party in power does not change; and the effect of elections has been increasing since the 1980s, regardless of whether the election results in a change of prime minister.

Comments: 50 pages, 20 figures, 6 tables

Subjects: **Applications** (stat.AP)Cite as: [arXiv:2111.09299](#) [stat.AP](or [arXiv:2111.09299v1](#) [stat.AP] for this version)

LIVE CODE

Statistics > Applications

COVID-19 e-print

Important: e-prints posted on arXiv are not peer-reviewed by arXiv; they should not be relied upon without context to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information without consulting multiple experts in the field.

[Submitted on 22 Jul 2021 ([v1](#)), last revised 8 Dec 2021 (this version, v2)]

Reproducibility of COVID-19 pre-prints

Annie Collins, Rohan Alexander

To examine the reproducibility of COVID-19 research, we create a dataset of pre-prints posted to arXiv, bioRxiv, medRxiv, and SocArXiv between 28 January 2020 and 30 June 2021 that are related to COVID-19. We extract the text from these pre-prints and parse them looking for keyword markers signalling the availability of the data and code underpinning the pre-print. For the pre-prints that are in our sample, we are unable to find markers of either open data or open code for 75 per cent of those on arXiv, 67 per cent of those on bioRxiv, 79 per cent of those on medRxiv, and 85 per cent of those on SocArXiv. We conclude that there may be value in having authors categorize the degree of openness of their pre-print as part of the pre-print submissions process, and more broadly, there is a need to better integrate open science training into a wide range of fields.

Comments: 14 pages, 6 tables, 4 figures 2021-12-08 replacement fixes a few incorrect references and adds reference to some additional papers

Subjects: Applications (stat.AP); Computers and Society (cs.GY); Digital Libraries (cs.DL); Physics and Society (physics.soc-ph)

OPEN QUESTIONS

A FEW PET ISSUES

- 1. How do we write unit tests for data science?**
- 2. What happened to the revolution?**
- 3. How do we think about power?**

THANK YOU

rohana1exander.com

@RohanAlexander

rohan.alexander@utoronto.ca