













Inspire...Educate...Transform.

**Data Science: Big Picture** 

Also, introduction to CPEE program

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#### Introduction

- An exciting and interesting career path
  - -Visualization, communication skills
  - -Programming and hacking skills
  - -Mathematical skills



### **Program**

- Mentors
- Scientists
- Piazza
- R and Hadoop programming environment



#### Structure

• Lectures: Morning

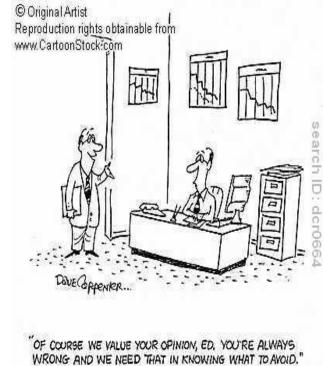
• Afternoon: Quizzes (written), lab and project



### Help banks minimize loss?

• What is the probability of default?

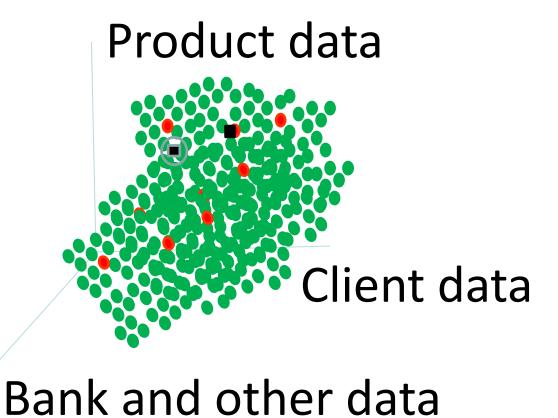
 Can we predict who is likely to not pay?





Product data Client data Bank and other data





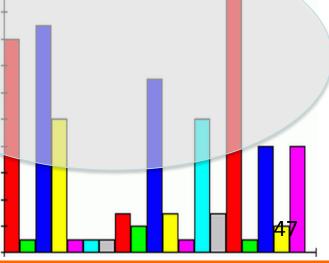


## Lots of experiments

- What attributes to use
  - -Use all attributes on 10% data (50% accuracy)

-Use only the important attributes (60%

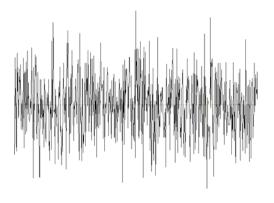
accuracy)





### Refining the attributes

- Is a 25 year old going to be different from 26?
- Group all below 30 as young
- Accuracy went up to 65%



## Data scientist's way of thinking GOAL



### Search for patterns and not theories

A specific metallic component is wearing out with use in an acidic environment.

How do we understand and use this component



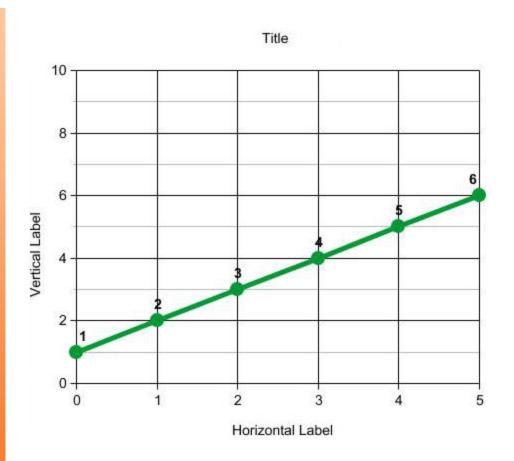
### Approach 1...Science



A chemist studies what happens to the material in acid and understands that the metal is reacting with the hydrogen in the acid to form a vapor. She develops the equations and science behind them that the wearing is a function of acidity and temperature.



## Approach 1...Engineering



• An engineer tests the degradation in a few concentrations and temperature, plots the degradation, validates the theory and comes up with thumb rules



## Deductive learning

- A few hypothesis that cannot be proved.
- Rest of the science is developed by extending these using mathematics and experimentation.



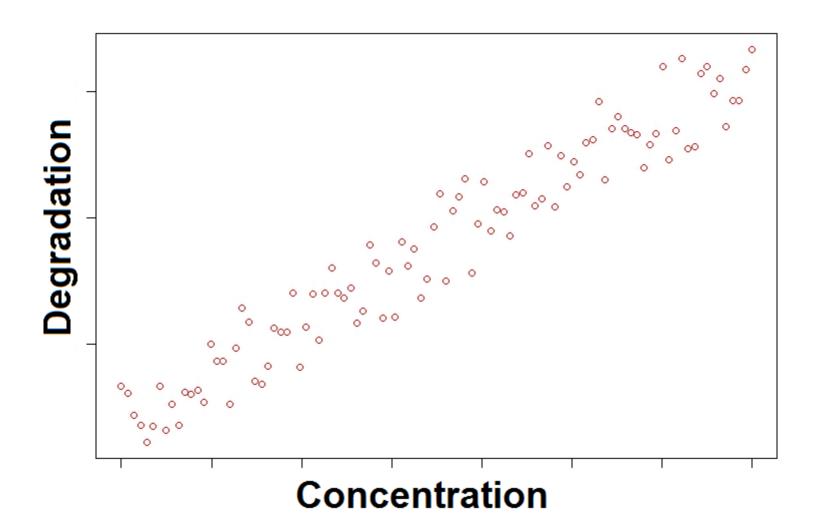
# WELCOME TO THE INDUCTIVE MODELS



## Approach 2

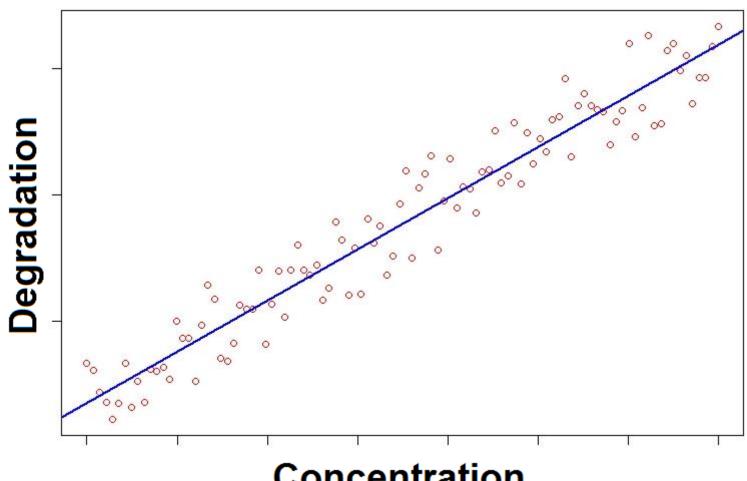
• Measure the degradations in hundreds of conditions (temperatures and concentrations for various times)







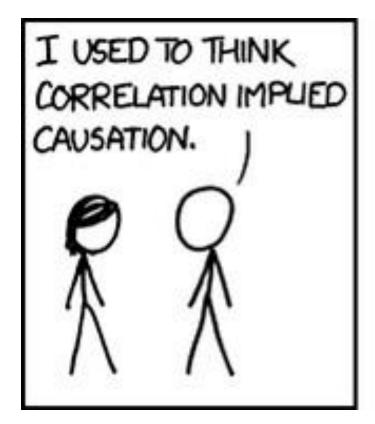
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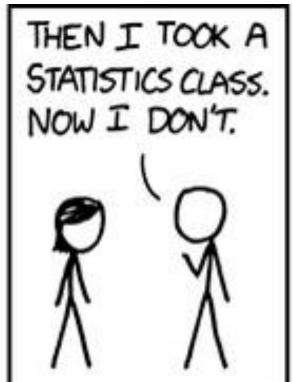


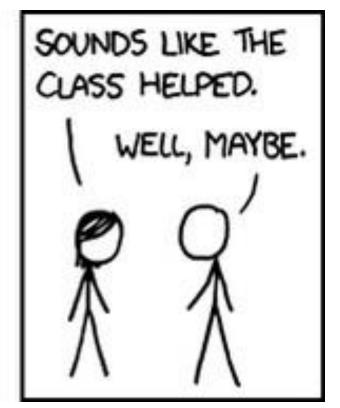
#### Result is same but

- Do not know the reasons (causations are not known and only correlations are identified)
  - -Walmart example (does not tell how to act)











#### Where it does not work

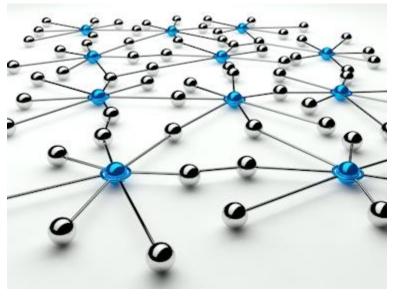
• Fails when randomness prevails

 Need a lot more data to come to the correct conclusions



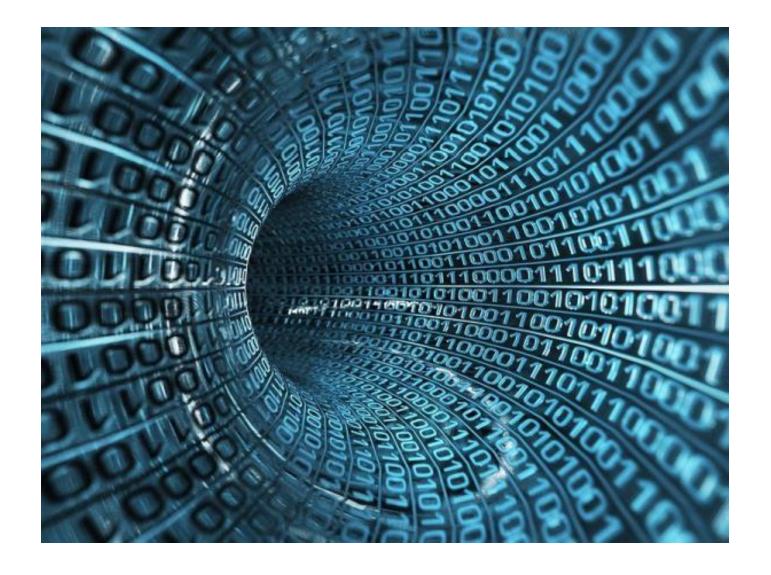
#### Where does it work







#### Where data is not an issue

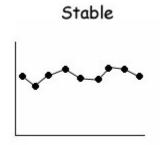


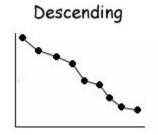


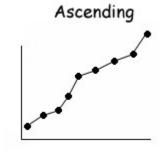
## Data science

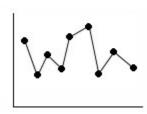


$$\begin{split} v_q &= -r_s i_q + \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_b} \Psi_d + \frac{p}{\omega_b} \Psi_q, \\ v_d &= -r_s i_d - \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_b} \Psi_q + \frac{p}{\omega_b} \Psi_d, \\ v_o &= -r_s i_o + \frac{p}{\omega_b} \Psi_o, \qquad p\theta_r = \omega_r, \\ 0 &= r_a q i_{aq} + \frac{p}{\omega_b} \Psi_{aq}, \qquad p\theta_e = \omega_e, \\ v_f &= r_f i_f + \frac{p}{\omega_b} \Psi_f, \qquad \delta = \theta_r - \theta_e, \\ 0 &= r_a d i_{ad} + \frac{p}{\omega_b} \Psi_{ad}, \qquad \omega_m = \frac{2}{p} \omega_r, \\ T_e &= \frac{3}{2} \frac{P}{2} \frac{1}{\omega_b} (\Psi_d i_q - \Psi_q i_d), \\ p\omega_r &= \frac{P}{2J} (T_a - T_e), \end{split}$$









Variable

## Currently

- A skill that employers can't say no to
- Sexiest job of next decade



# IS INDUCTIVE LEARNING BETTER THAN INTUITION?



#### Power of models



Robyn Dawes 1979: "The Robust Beauty of Improper Linear Models in Decision Making"

# Simple models do better than experts



#### IN GOD WE TRUST



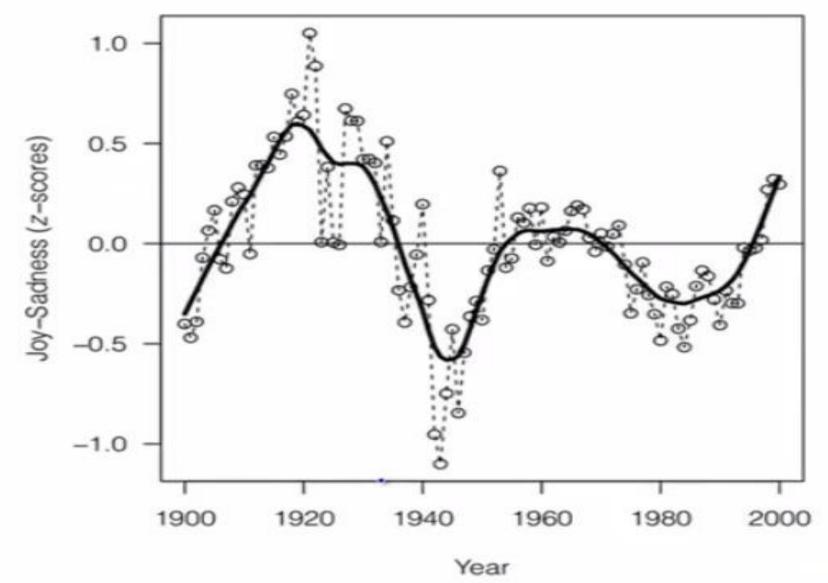
ALL OTHERS MUST SHOW DATA





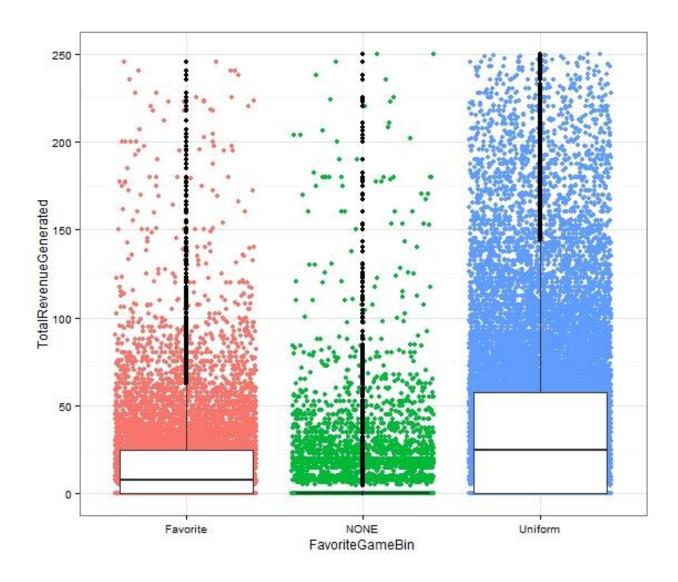


#### Are Americans happy or unhappy



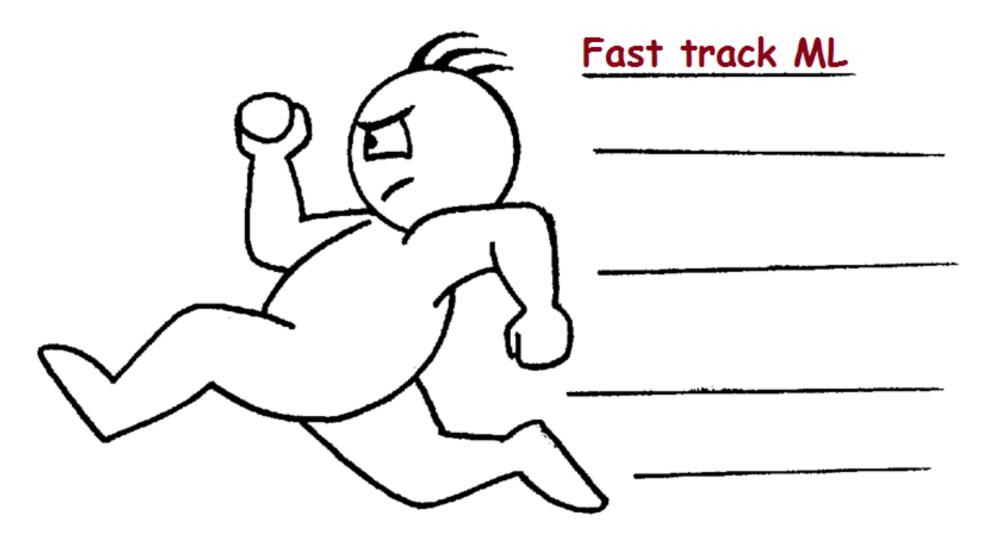


#### Which customers are buying



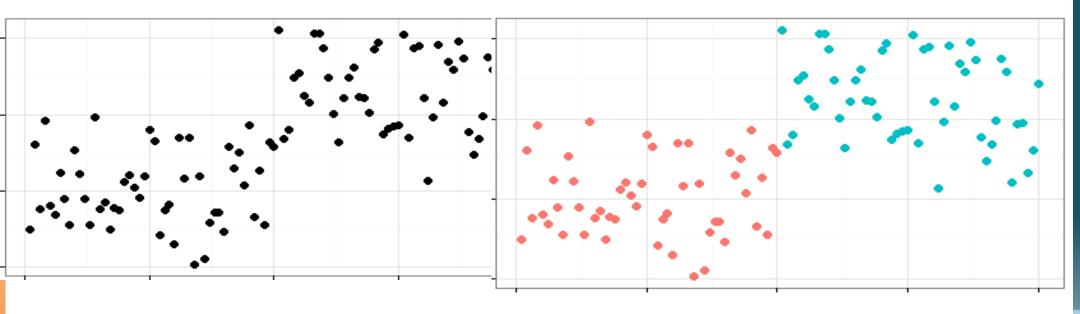






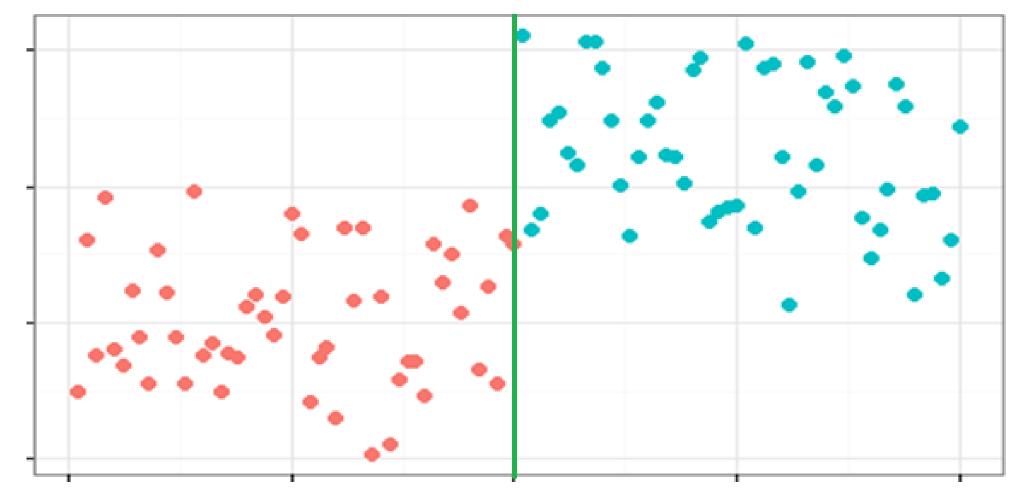


#### Classification; Supervised and Unsupervised



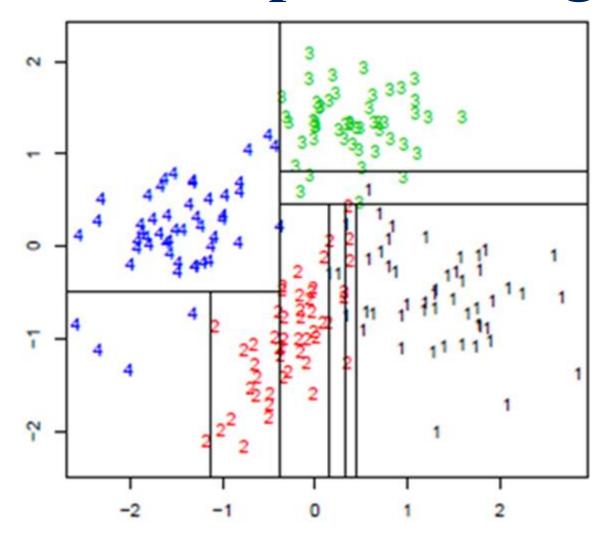


## Classification is partitioning the space



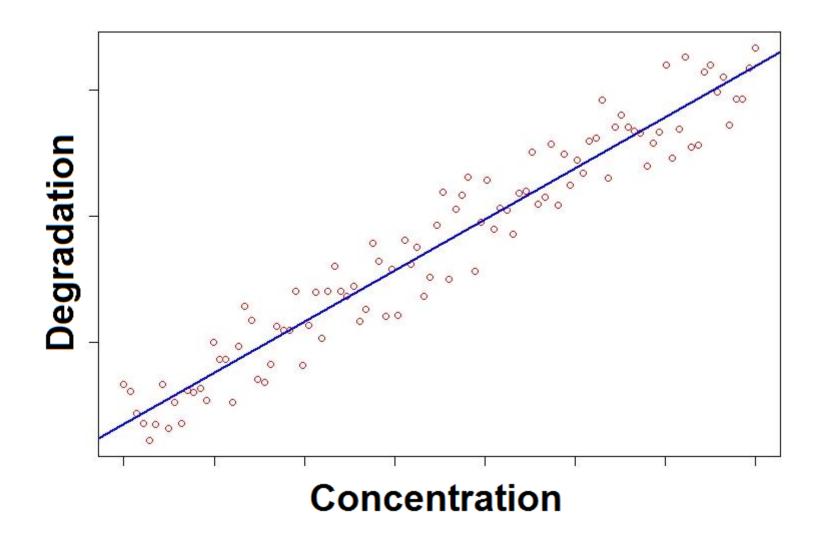


### Classification is partitioning...

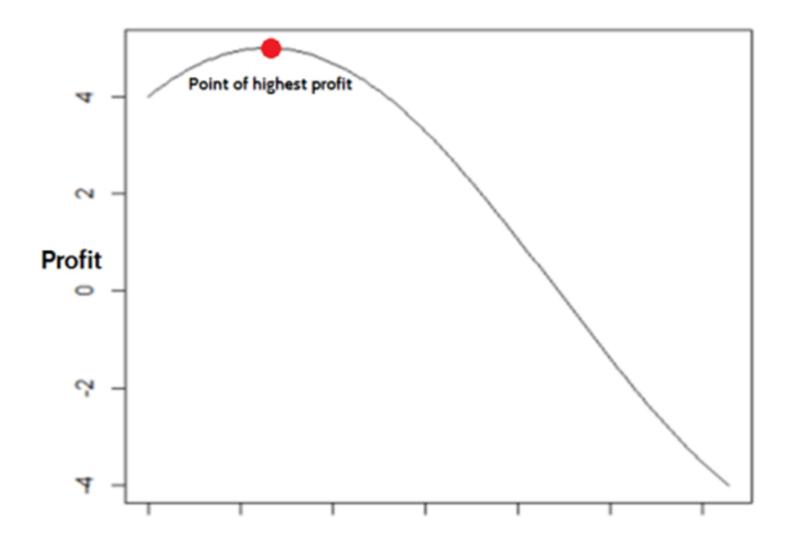




## Forecasting is finding the line/plane closest to all points



## **Optimization**





#### **Simulation**

• Individuals are easy but groups and interactions are complex

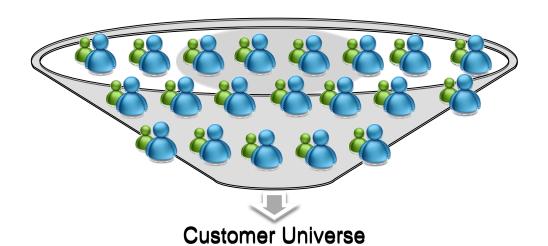




#### **FAST TRACK MODELS**



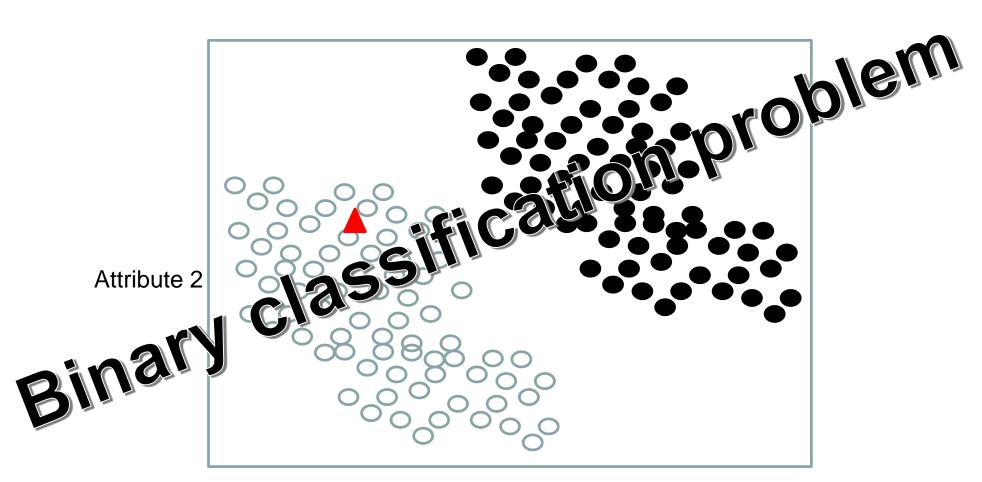
#### **Data Science Models**







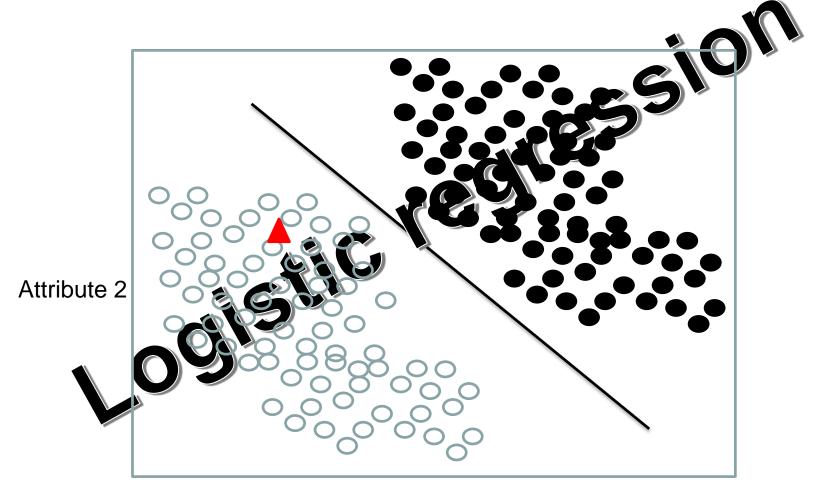




Attribute 1





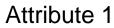


Attribute 1



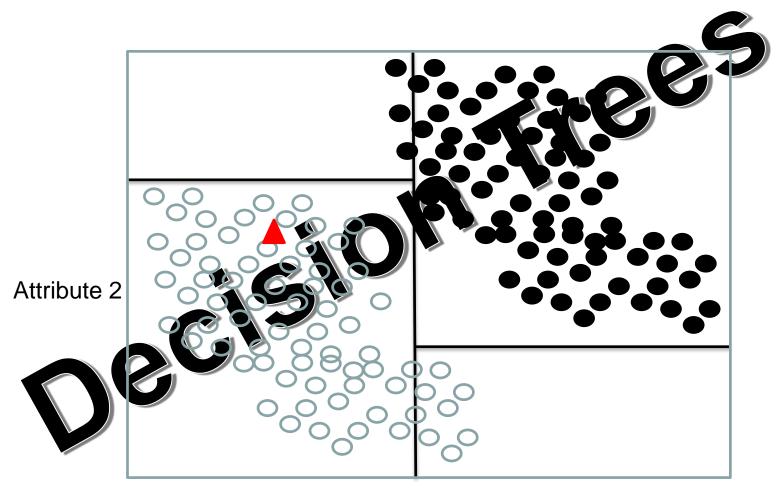








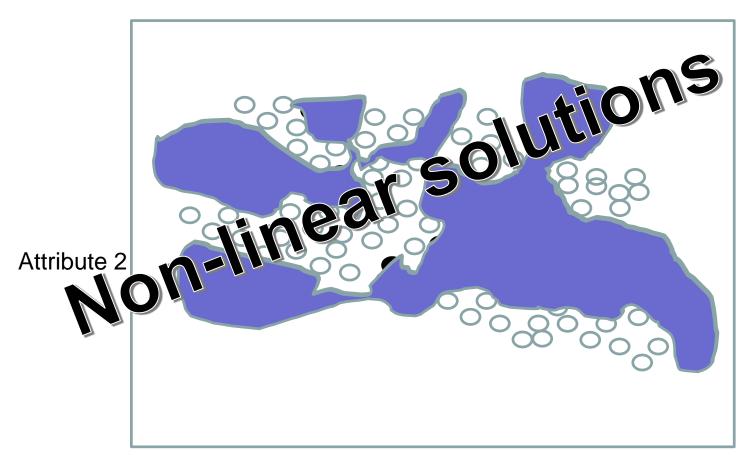




Attribute 1







Attribute 1





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