





## **Insights Discovery at the** Intersection of Multiple Data Sets

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http://www.boozallen.com/datascience

## What is Big Data's Biggest Challenge?

#### Hint: it's not Volume. Answer: it's Variety!

- 1. Every organization collects many different sources of data.
- 2. These multiple diverse data sets are often stored in separate silos (\*\*).
- 3. Silos inhibit data science teams from integrating multiple data sets that (when combined) can yield deep, actionable insights to create value.
- 4. Diverse teams that can share and explore diverse data sets across an agile data lake have the power to change that entire story!

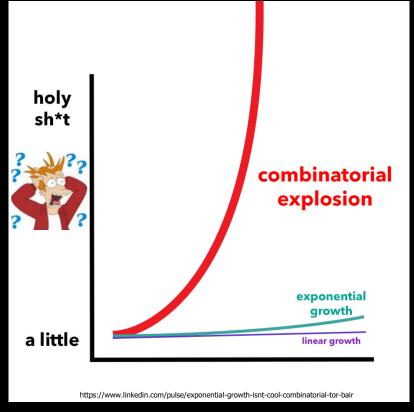
(\*\*) Consider the Blind Men and the Elephant ...

I wish we had more data...

...Be careful what you wish for!!!!



Ever since the beginning of humans, we have been curious... So, we have collected evidence (data) to answer our questions, which leads to more questions, which leads to more data collection, which leads to more questions, ..., which leads to BIG DATA!



Knowledge is about connecting the dots.

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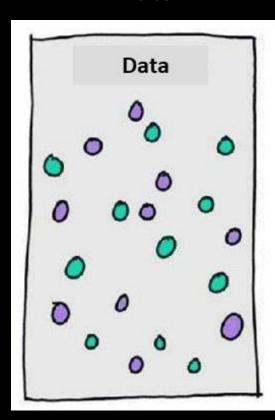
 $y \sim \chi! \approx \chi \wedge \chi$ 

 → Combinatorial Growth!
 (all possible interconnections, linkages, and interactions)

 $y \sim 2 ^ x$  (exponential growth)

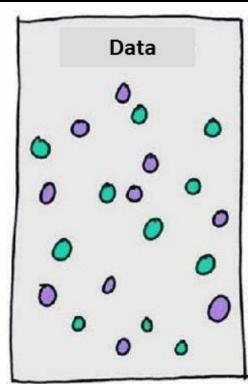
 $y \sim 2 * x$  (linear growth)

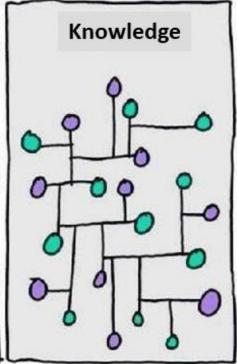
#### **Data**



#### Data

#### **Data Science**





Knowledge is about connecting the dots.

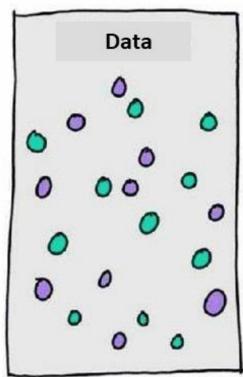
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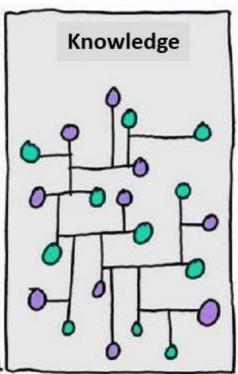
Data

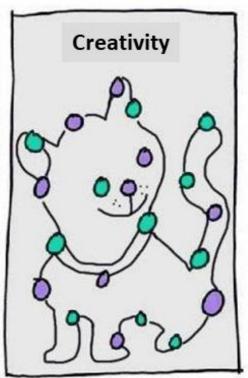
Data Science

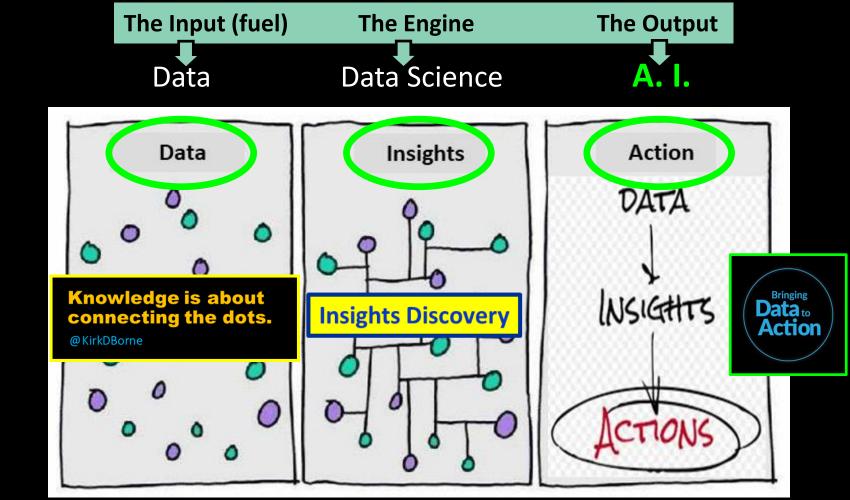
(Innovation and Value Creation)

Design Thinking

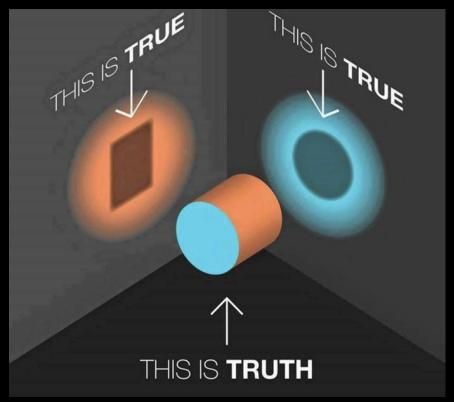








# High-Variety Data can be a Bias-Buster. Projection Matters! → https://bit.ly/2CGHZjN

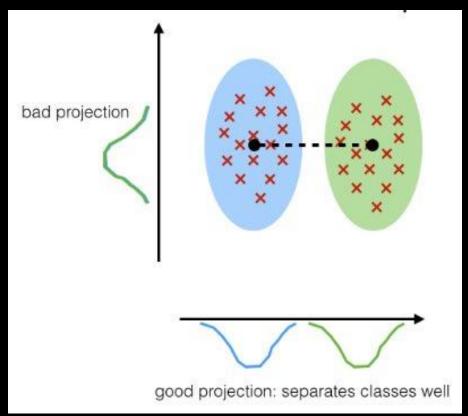


Source: http://www.transformativeinsights.co.nz/blog/new-perspective-on-conflict

Your chosen data attributes represent a low-dimension projection of the full truth – the feature space (dimensions) in which you explore your data is a form of cognitive bias –

... it matters!

## Feature Selection and Projection



Feature Selection is important in order to disambiguate different classes.

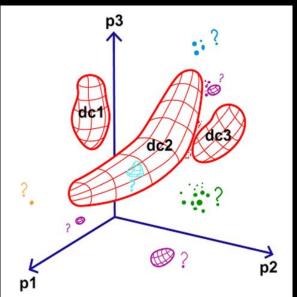
More importantly,

Class Discovery

depends on choosing
the right projection and
selecting the right
features!

Source: https://www.quora.com/How-was-classification-as-a-learning-machine-developed

## 4 Types of Insights Discovery from Data:



- 1) Class Discovery: Find the categories of objects (population segments), events, and behaviors in your data. + Learn the rules that constrain the class boundaries (that uniquely distinguish them).
- 2) Correlation (Predictive and Prescriptive Power)
  Discovery: (insights discovery) Find trends,
  patterns, dependencies in data that reveal the
  governing principles or behavioral patterns (the
  object's "DNA").
- 3) Outlier / Anomaly / Novelty / Surprise Discovery: Find the new, surprising, unexpected one-in-a-[million / billion / trillion] object, event, or behavior.
- 4) Association (or Link) Discovery: (Graph and Network Analytics) Find both the usual and the unusual (interesting) data associations / links / connections across the entities in your domain.

## Levels of Analytics Maturity in Data-Driven Applications

#### 1) Descriptive Analytics

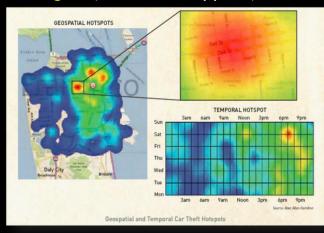
– Hindsight (What happened?)

#### Diagnostic Analytics

- Oversight (real-time / What is happening? Why did it happen?)

#### 3) Predictive Analytics

- Foresight (What will happen?)



## <u>5</u> Levels of Analytics Maturity in Data-Driven Applications

#### 1) Descriptive Analytics

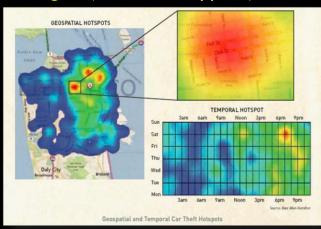
– Hindsight (What happened?)

#### 2) Diagnostic Analytics

 Oversight (real-time / What is happening? Why did it happen?)

#### 3) Predictive Analytics

- Foresight (What will happen?)



#### 4) Prescriptive Analytics

Insight (How can we optimize what happens?) (Follow the dots / connections in the graph!)
 Insights Discovery

#### 5) Cognitive Analytics

- Right Sight (the 360 view, what is the right question to ask for this set of data in this context = Game of Jeopardy)
- Finds the right insight, the right action, the right decision,... right now!
- Moves beyond simply providing answers, to generating new questions and hypotheses.

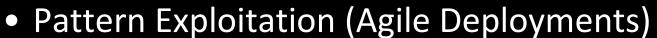




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# An "Easy Button" for Extracting Value from Data through Data Science and Al

- Pattern Discovery (Detection)
  - D2D: data-to-discovery
- Pattern Recognition (Learning)
  - D2D: data-to-decisions
- Pattern Exploration (DataOps)
  - D2D: data-to-dollars (innovation)



- D2V: Data-to-Value (actionable insights)
- D2A: Data-to-Action (value creation)



#### GEOSPATIAL DATA SCIENCE USE CASE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

#### From Data to Information to Knowledge to Understanding

#### Early Warning and Monitoring Systems for Geospatial Event Discovery

Data Source #1: Satellite (LANDSAT)

Data Source #2: Aerial photos

Data Source #3: in situ sensors

Data Source #4: Models Information Extracted: Regional events (drought)

Information Extracted: Local events (land use)

Information Extracted: Situational data (development activities)

Information Extracted: Predictions & Forecasts (e.g., changes in climate, forestation, agriculture,...)

- Association & Link Analysis
- Correlation Discovery
- Anomaly/Novelty Discovery
- Clustering Analysis
- Principal Components

Unsupervised Insights Discovery

Understanding:
Develop new knowledge
on causal connections
and interdependencies
between geospatial
events at the
Human-Earth system
interface

KDD tools

methods

Supervised methods

- Neural Networks / Deep Learning
- Support Vector Machines
- Bayesian Networks
- Markov Models
- Decision Trees (Random Forests)

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## The Real Power of A.I. comes through insights from many different sources (multiple data sets) – – There is nothing "artificial" about it!

