Spot the Difference:

Statistics, Data Science, Machine Learning, AI

Vinny Davies

Who am I?

Dr Vinny Davies - *@Vinny_Davies89*

- BSc Maths & MSc Statistics – Lancaster University
- PhD Statistics – University of Glasgow

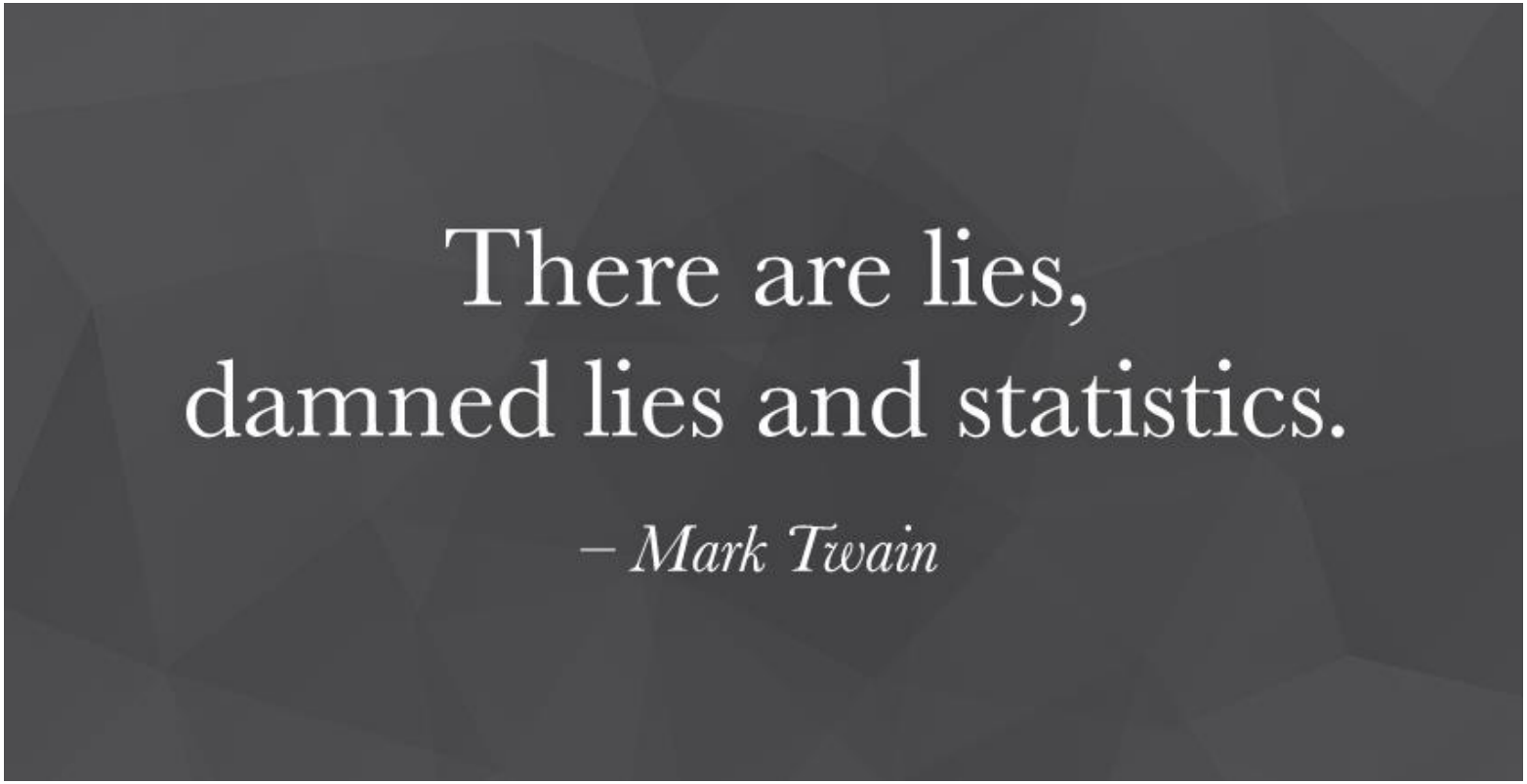
- Postdoc Statistics – University of Glasgow (2016-17)
- Research Biostatistician – University of Leeds (2017-18)
- Postdoc Computer Science – University of Glasgow (2018-Present)
- Consultant – Freelance (2014-Present)

Why am I qualified to “Spot the Difference”?

- Worked in Statistics, Applied Statistics and Machine Learning
- Publications and conferences in both Statistics and Machine Learning
- Used and developed methods and techniques from all areas

What do people think they are?

Statistics

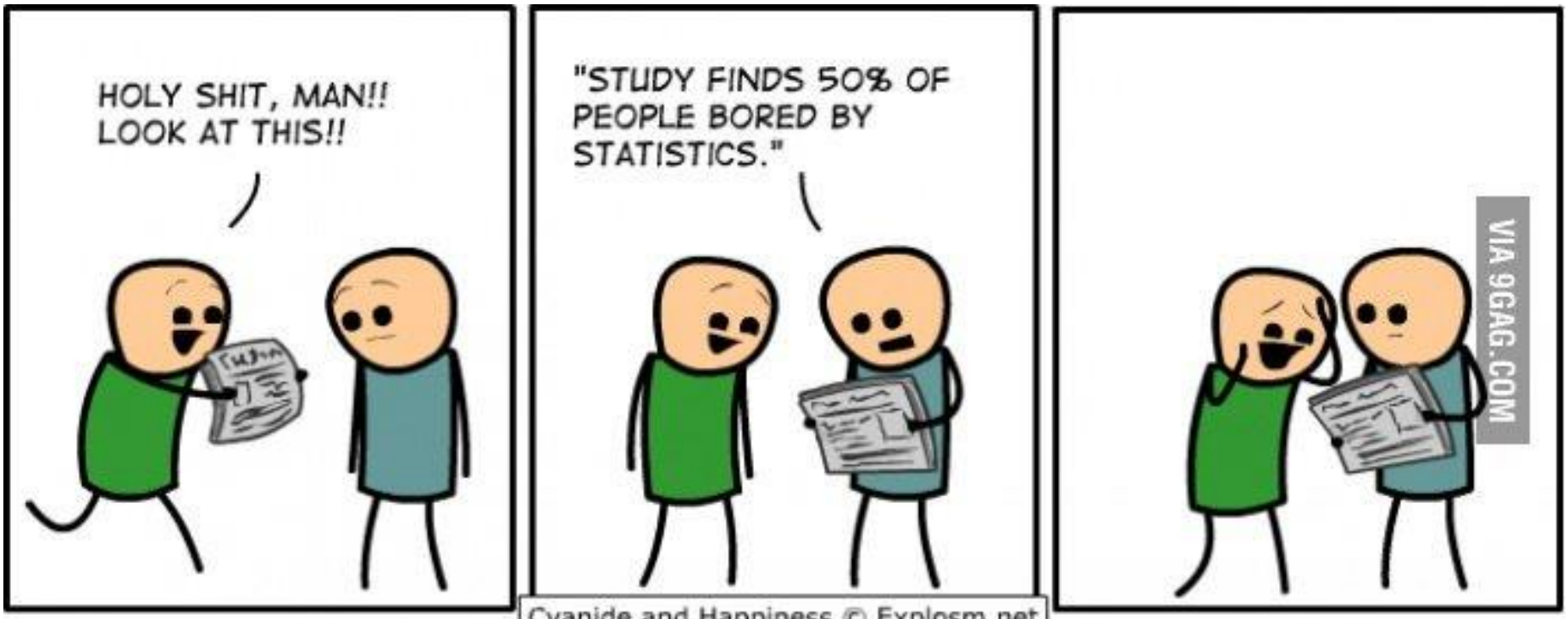


Statistics

- Everyone in research needs Statistics, but not many people like it

Statistics

- Everyone in resea
  people like it

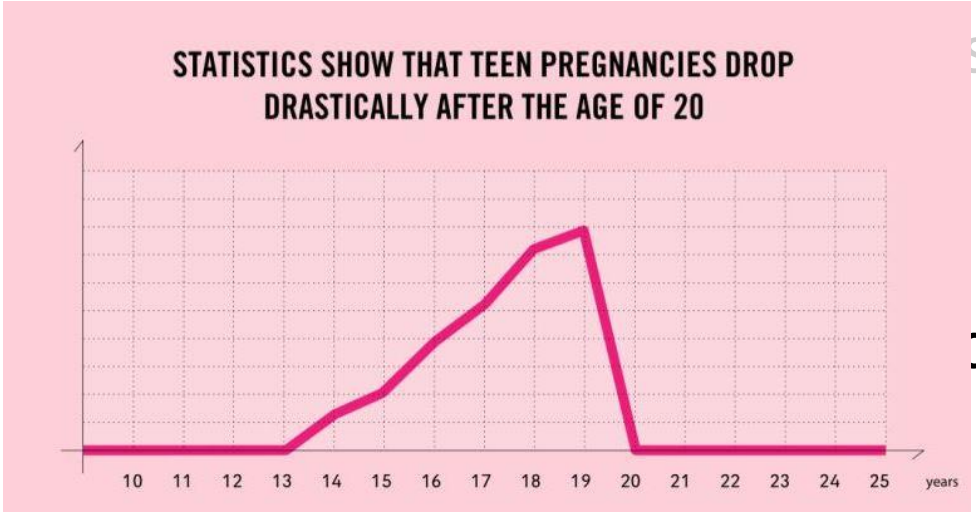


Statistics

- Everyone in research needs Statistics, but not many people like it

- Media coverage gives a bad impression

Statistics



s Statistics, but not many

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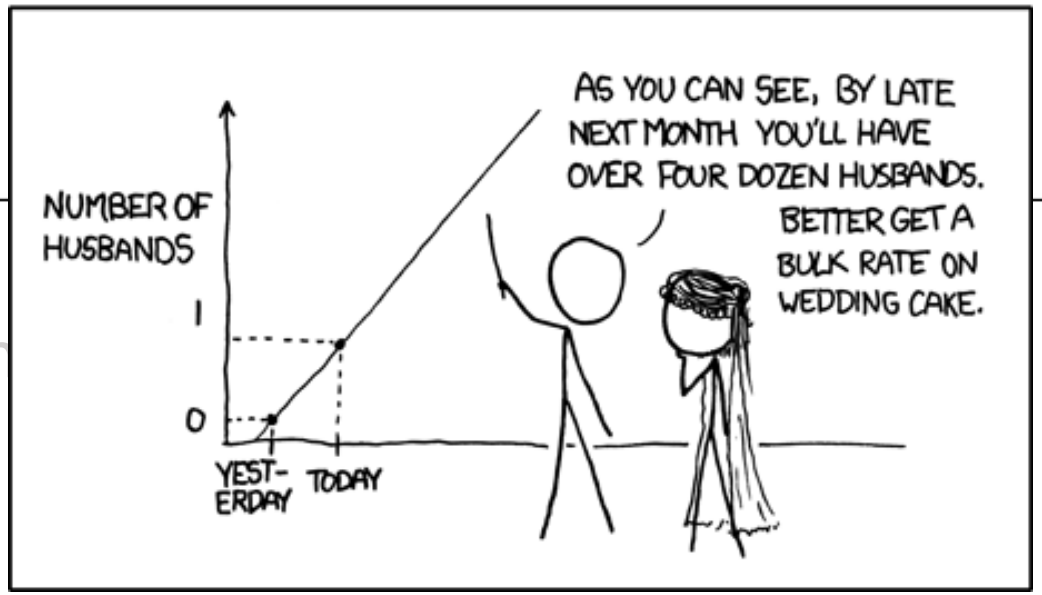
Statistics

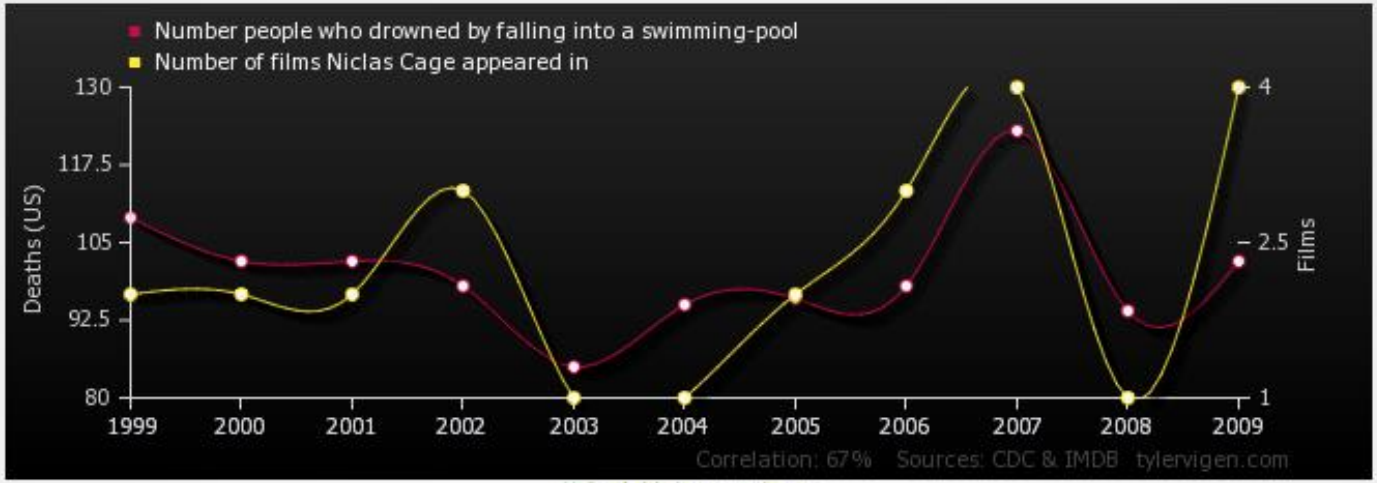
- Everyone in research needs Statistics, but not many people like it
- Media coverage gives a bad impression
- Statistics get blamed for terrible data summaries

Statistics



- Everyon not many people

- **Number people who drowned by falling into a swimming-pool**
  correlates with
  Number of films Nicolas Cage appeared in

- 

Statistics

- Everyone in research needs Statistics, but not many people like it
- Media coverage gives a bad impression
- Statistics get blamed for terrible data summaries
- Statistics has a reputation for being basic

Statistics

- Everyone in research needs Statist
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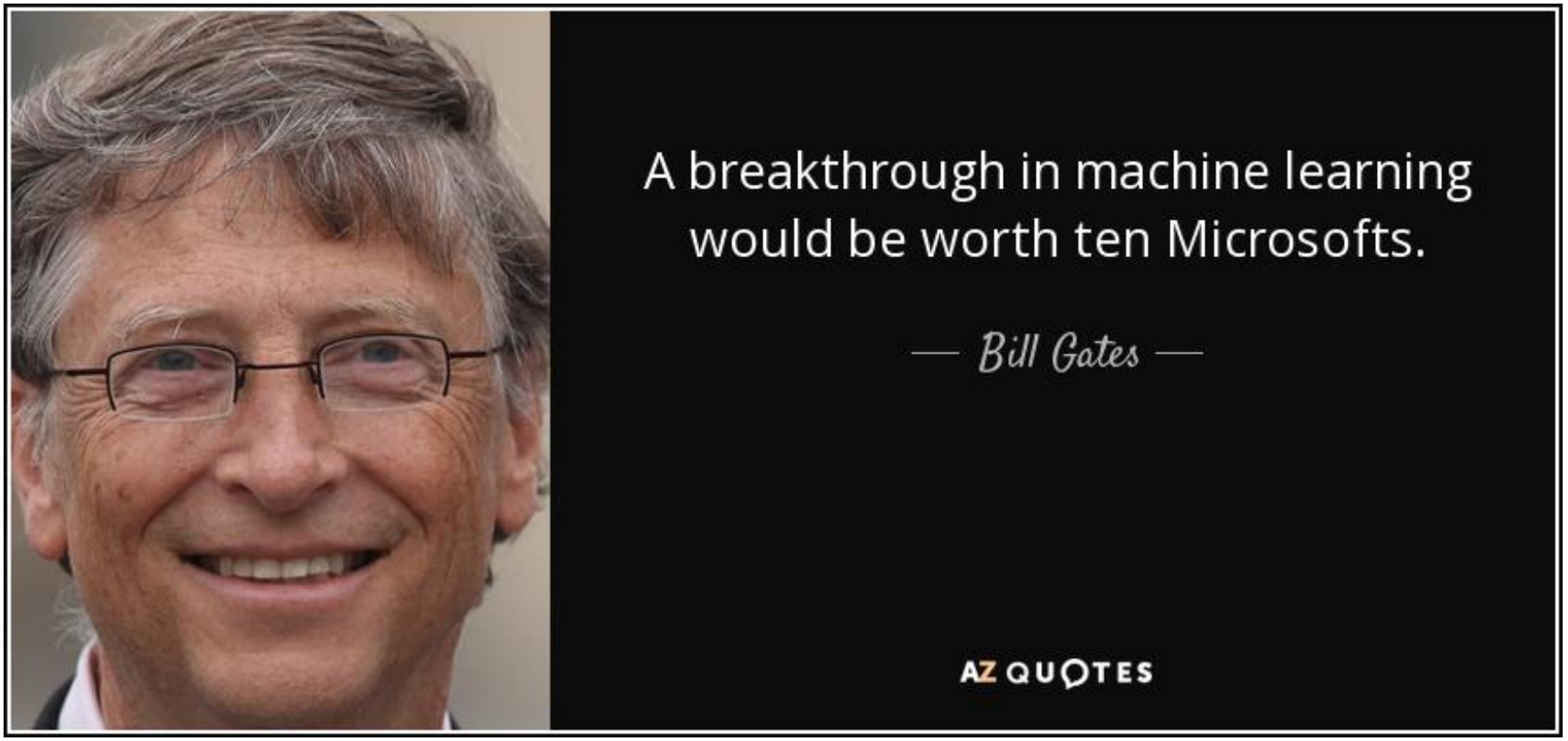
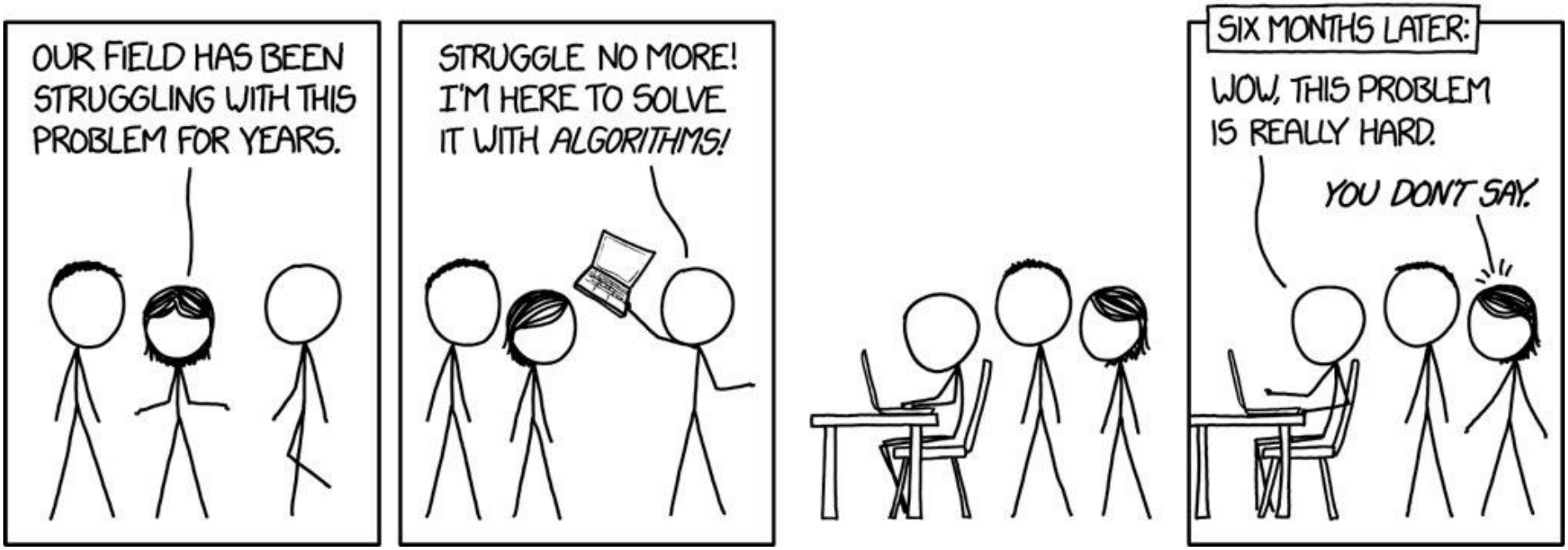
Machine Learning



Machine Learning

- People think Machine Learning can solve all their problems

Machine Learning

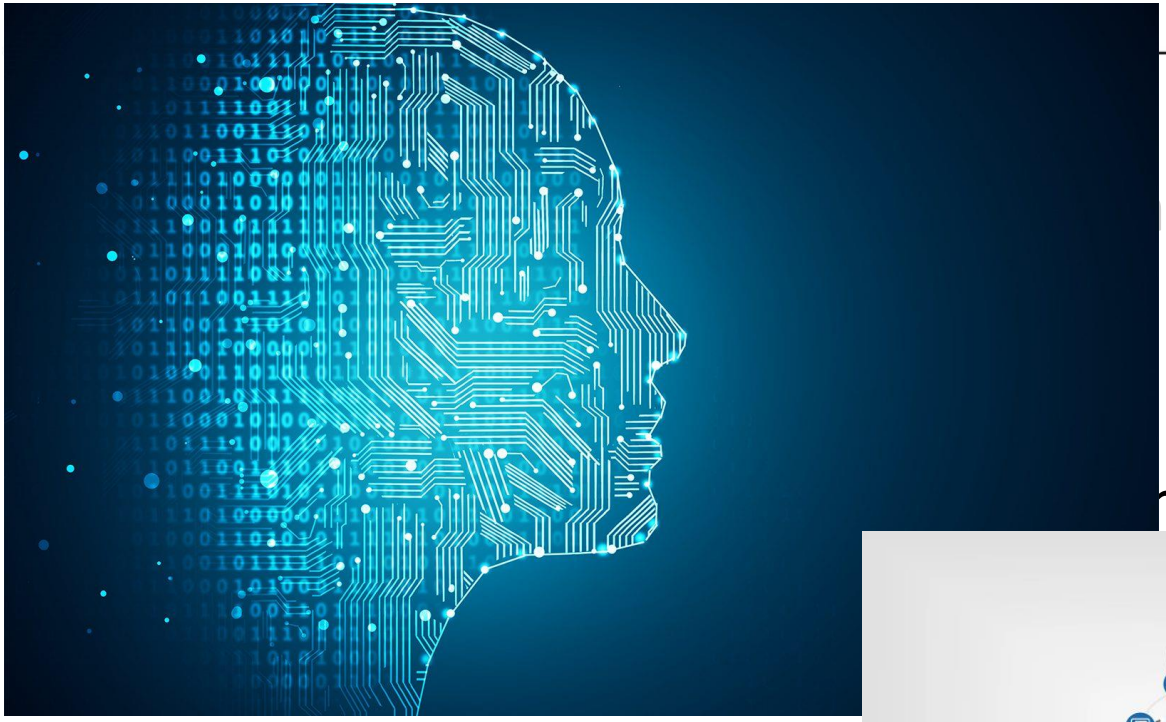


Machine Learning

- People think Machine Learning can solve all their problems

- People think Machine Learning is more advanced

Machine Learning



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Machine Learning

- People think Machine Learning can solve all their problems
- People think Machine Learning is more advanced
- Machine Learners don’t always check assumptions – Good or Bad?

Machine

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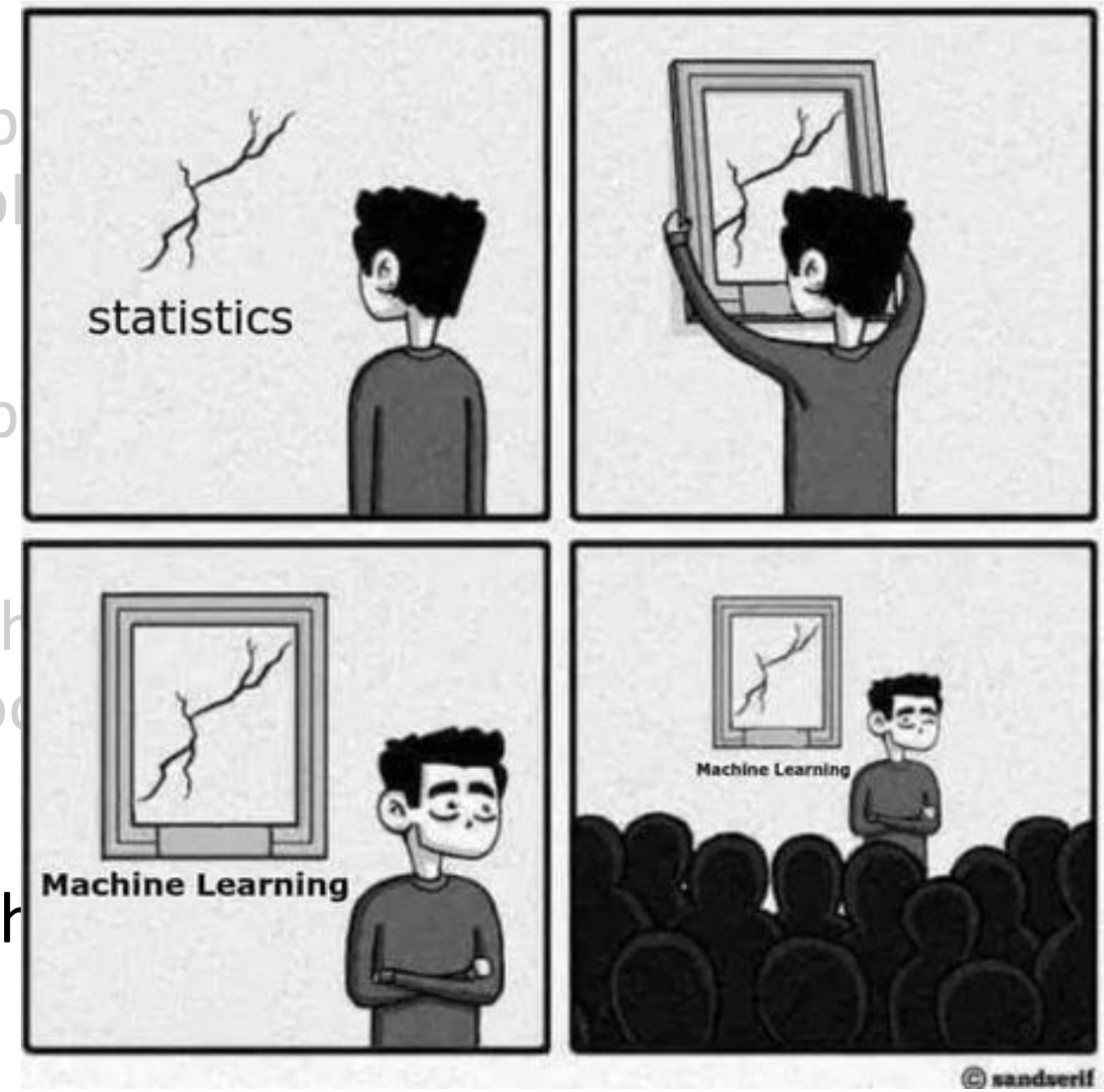
– Good

Machine Learning

- People think Machine Learning can solve all their problems
- People think Machine Learning is more advanced
- Machine Learners don't always check assumptions – Good or Bad?
- Machine Learning gets you funding…

Machine Learning

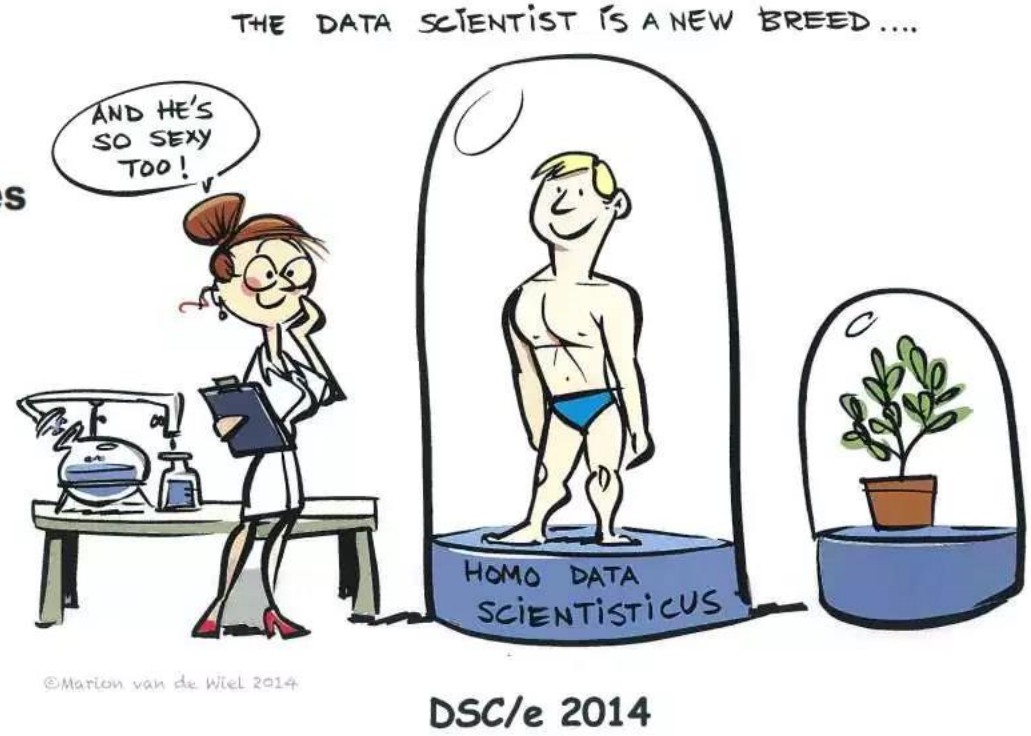
- Peop… all their prob…
- Peop… dvanced
- Mach… umptions – Goo…
- Mach…



Data Science

data science is

data science is **dead**
data science is **the future**
data science is **the sexiest job**
data science is **hard**
data science is **a branch of**
data science is **software**
data science is **statistics on a mac**
data science is **not taught at universities**
data science is **overrated**
data science is **a fad**



Data Science

- Data Science encompasses aspects of both Statistics and Machine Learning

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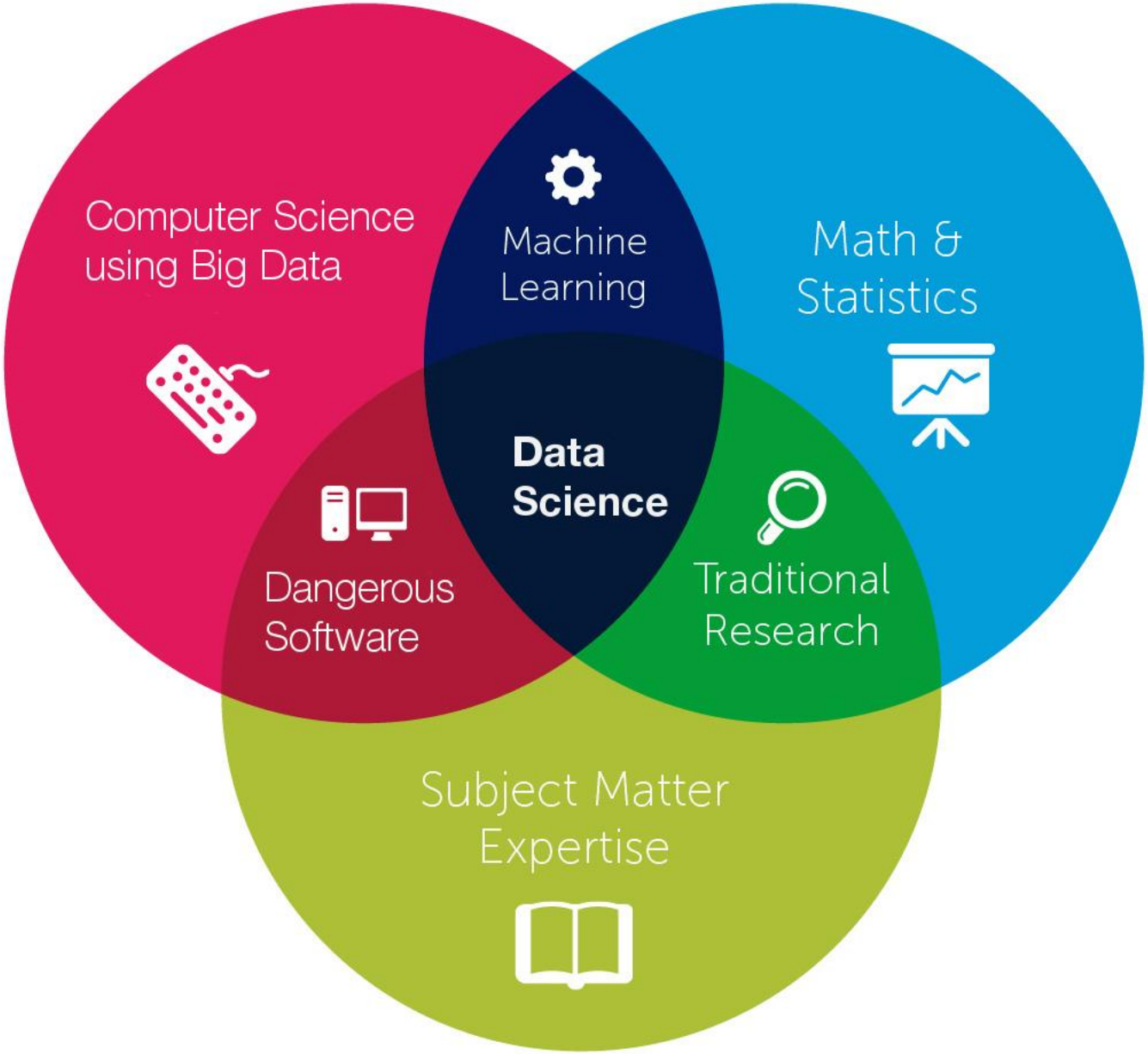

Data Science

- Data Science encompasses aspects of both Statistics and Machine Learning

- Data Science covers basic MS Excel to Deep Learning

Data Science

- Data Science encon
and Machine Learn

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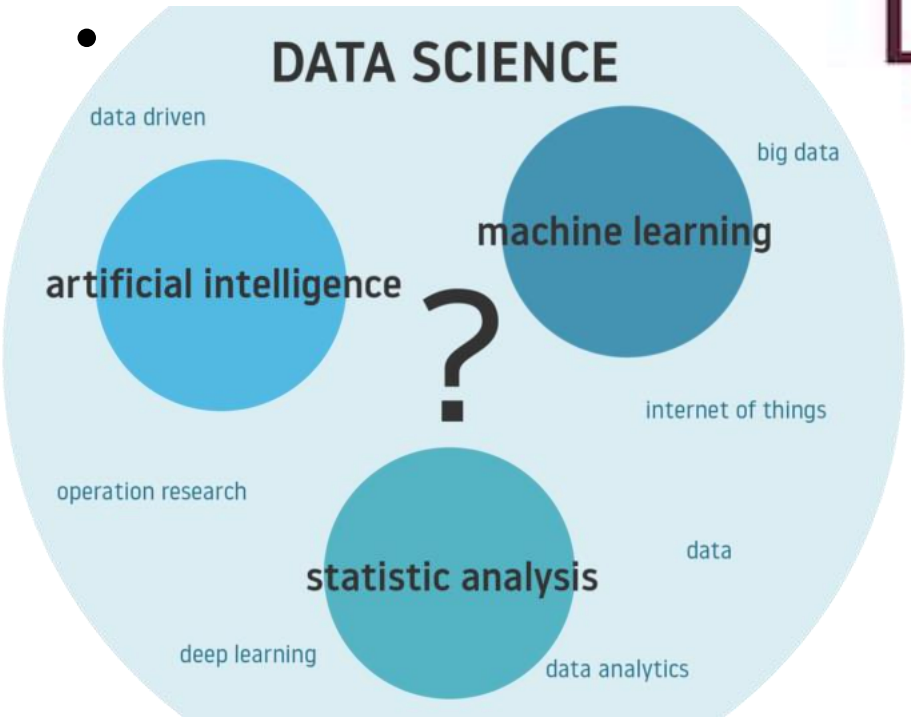


Data Science

- Data Science encompasses aspects of both Statistics and Machine Learning
- Data Science covers basic MS Excel to Deep Learning
- Data Science employs people with a large variety of skill levels and job descriptions

Data Science

- Data Science encompasses aspects of both Statistics

PhD Data Scientist Featured

Blaengwynlais, CF83
£ Market related
Contract
X4 Group
Expires in 1 day

Data Scientist (Machine Learning)

Reading, Berkshire
£ £45000 - £50000 per annum
Permanent
Reqiva Limited
Expires in 3 days

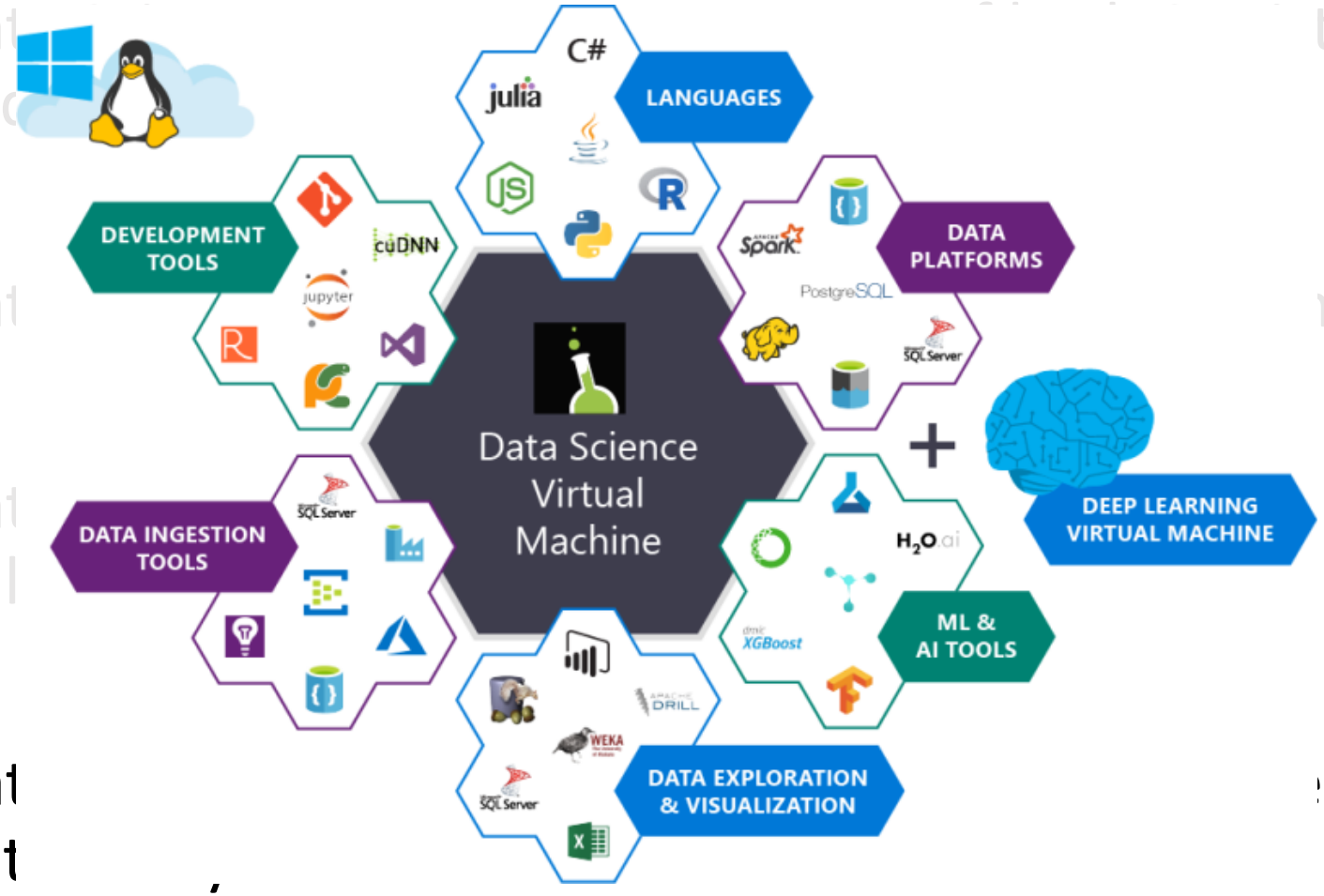
Data Scientist - Python, R, SQL, Financial Services, Machine Learning

London
£ Unspecified
Permanent
Entasis Partners Llp
Yesterday

Data Science

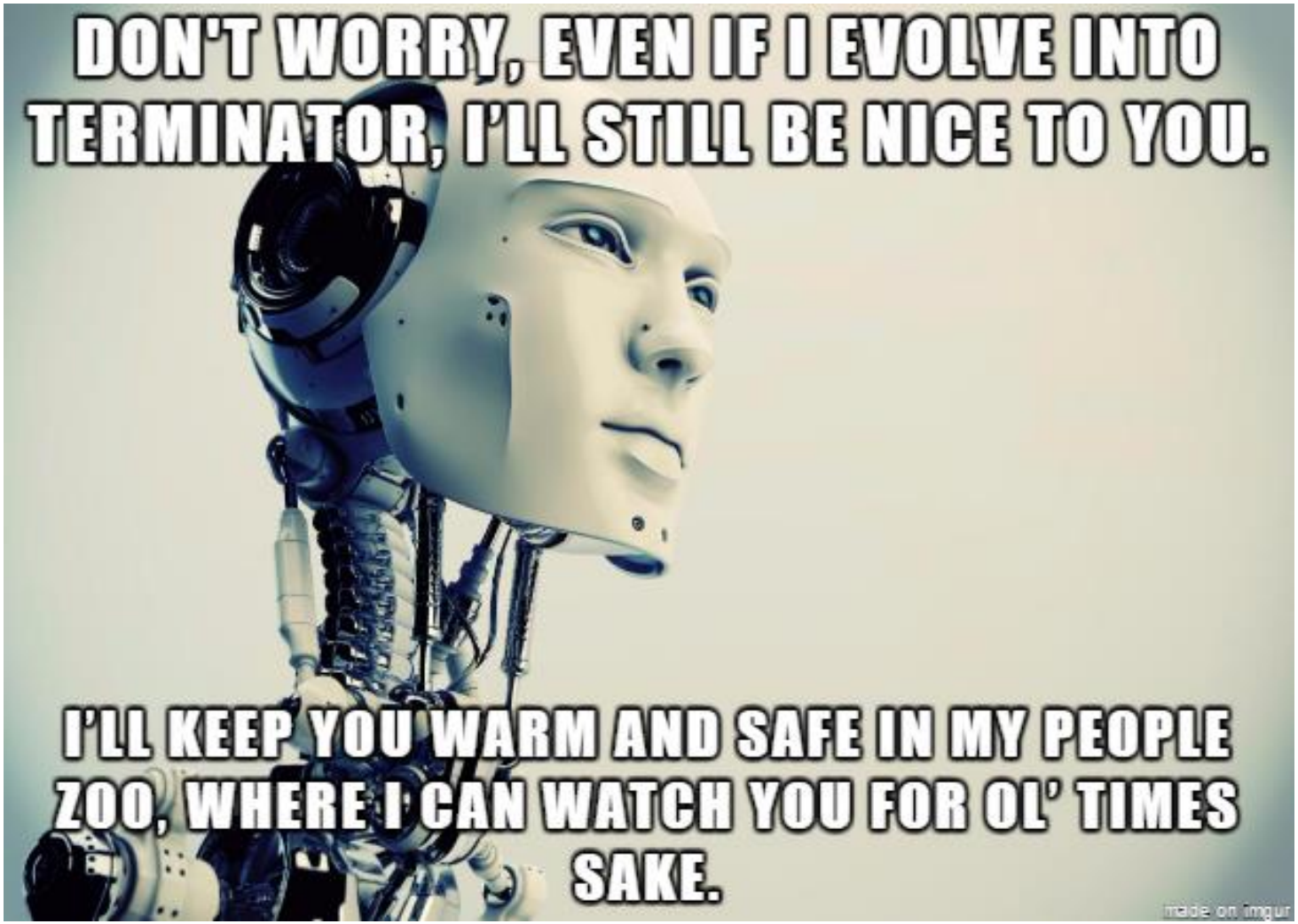
- Data Science encompasses aspects of both Statistics and Machine Learning
- Data Science covers basic MS Excel to Deep Learning
- Data Science employs people with a large variety of skill levels and job descriptions
- Data Science has the reputation for being flexible, but potentially not done well

Data Science



- Dat , but pot

AI (Artificial Intelligence)



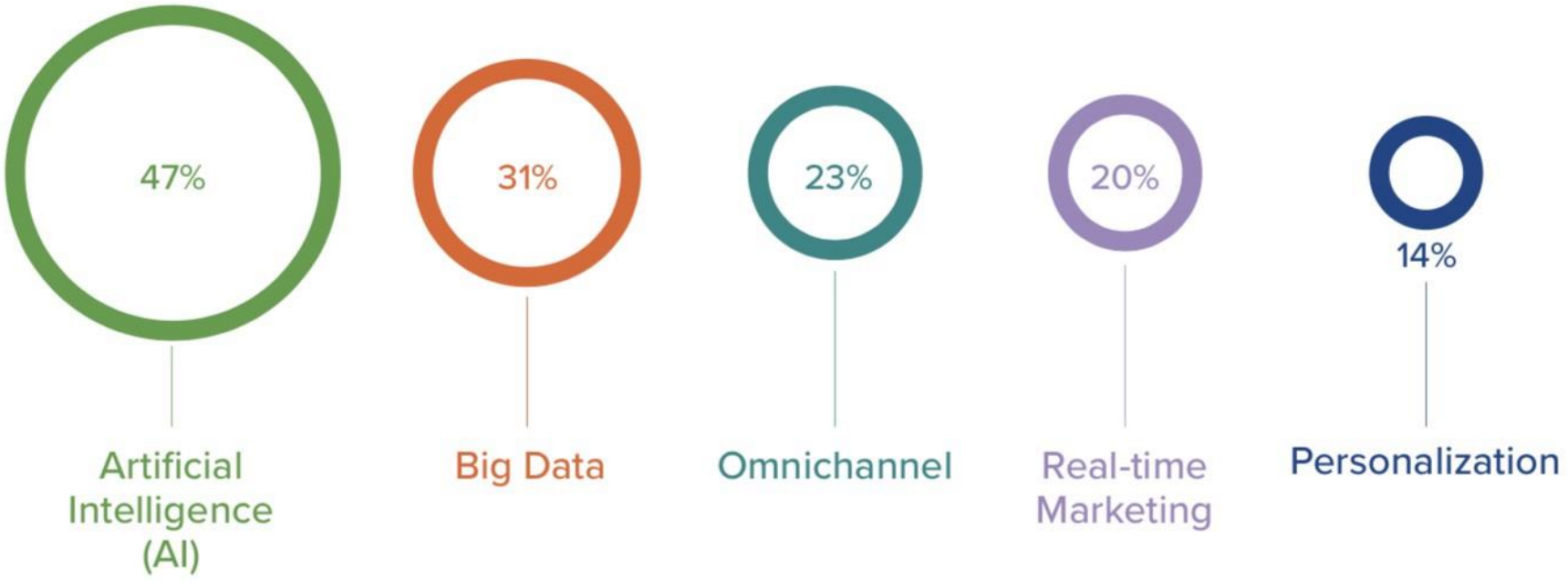
AI

- AI is the latest trend and one of the biggest buzzwords

AI

OVERHYPED MARKETING BUZZWORDS

Which of these marketing concepts do you consider to be overhyped, meaning the concept is more fantasy than reality?



AI

- AI is the latest trend and one of the biggest buzzwords

- AI is behind some of the newest technologies

of the biggest buzzwords

est technologies

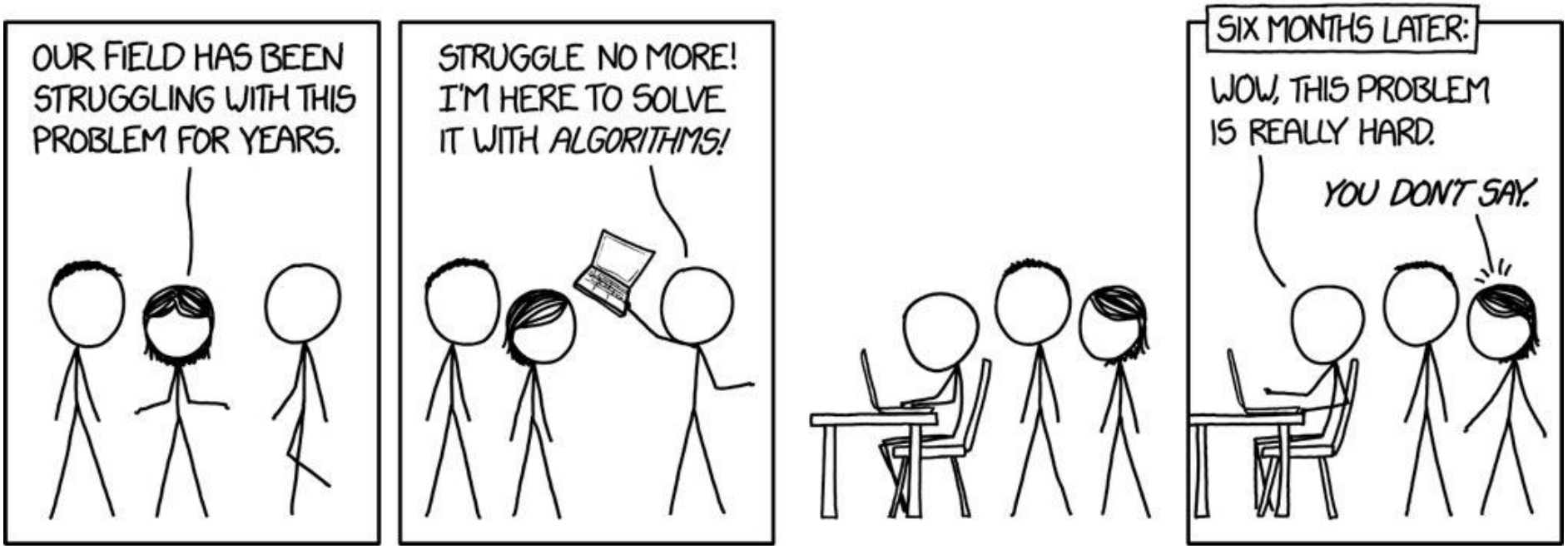
AI

- AI is the latest trend and one of the biggest buzzwords
- AI is behind some of the newest technologies
- People believe that AI can solve all their problems

AI

Clinician using basic statistics:
"I want to use AI on our data"

- AI is [illegible] words
- AI is behind some of the newest technologies



AI

- AI is the latest trend and one of the biggest buzzwords
- AI is behind some of the newest technologies
- People believe that AI can solve all their problems

- Applied researchers (not including applied statisticians etc) don’t generally understand when AI can be useful or what it is

AI

- AI is
- AI is
- Peop
- Appli etc) or wl

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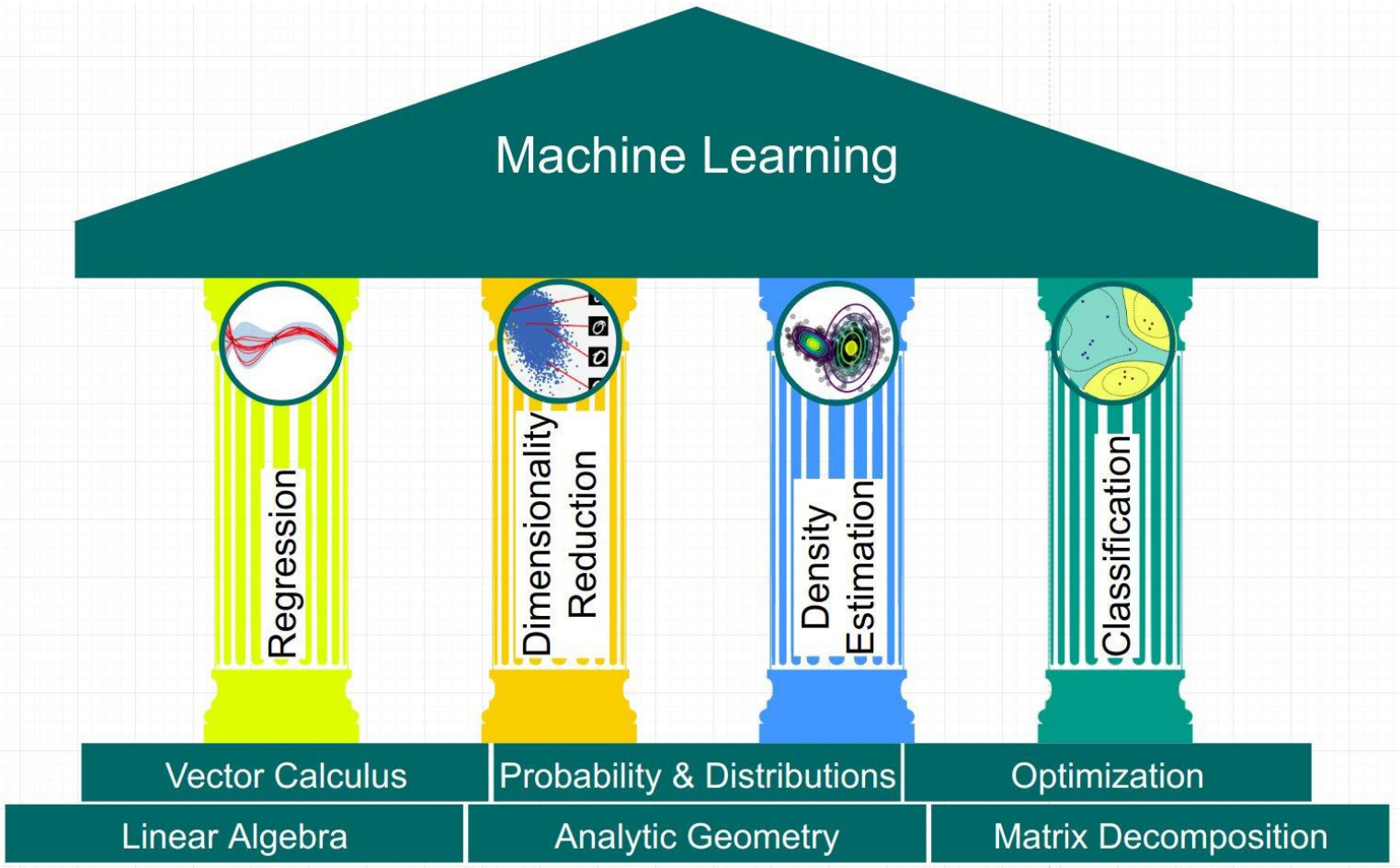
What’s the actual difference?

Shared Ideas

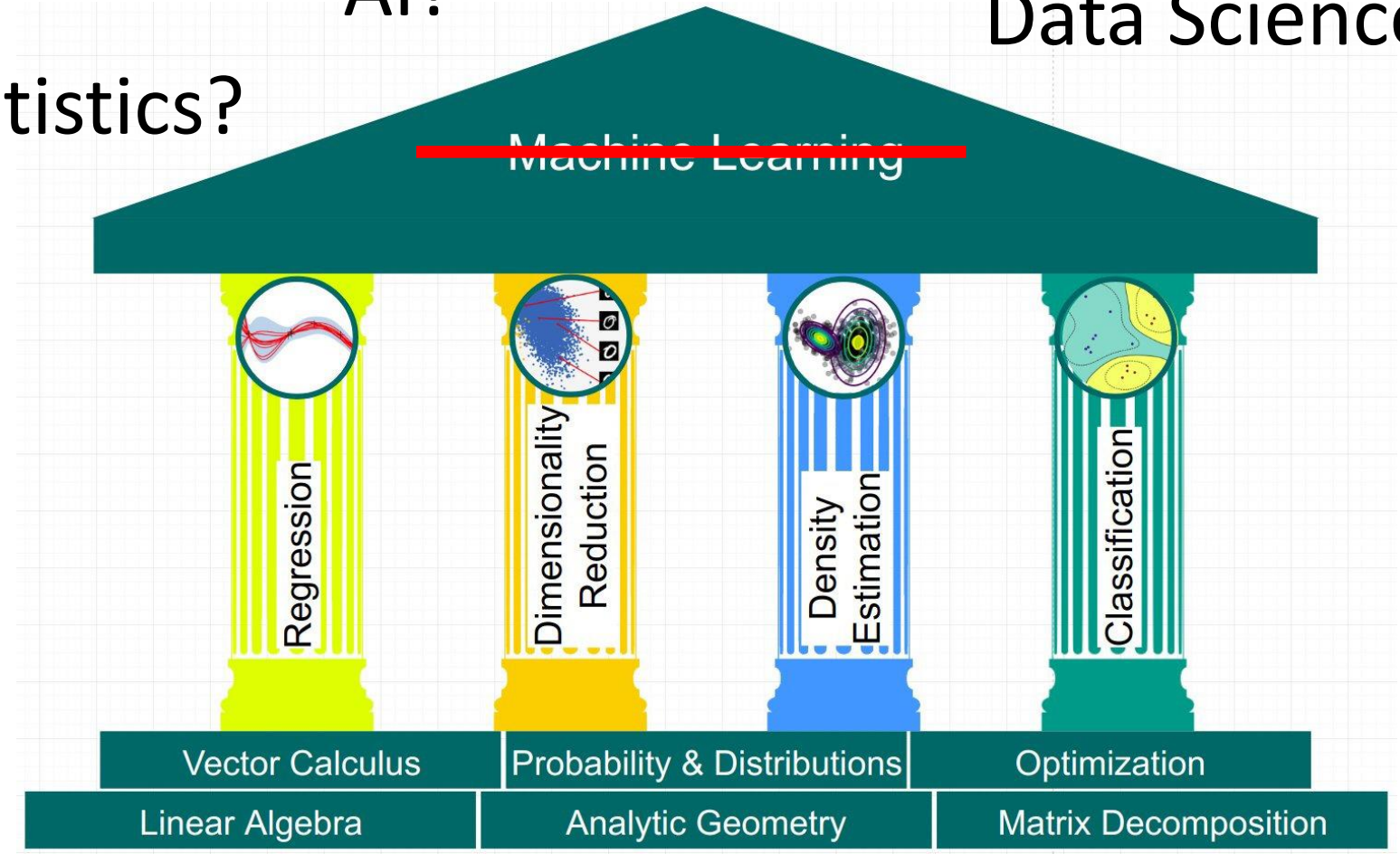


Shared Ideas

AI?

Data Science?

Statistics?



Shared Methods

- All fields have similar goals and therefore share methods
    - Prediction
    - Classification
    - Extrapolation
    - Etc….
- Regression is used across all fields in some form

Shared Methods

- Andrew Ng's popular Machine Learning course on Coursera spends 3 weeks on regression
- Andrew Ng's new Deep Learning (AI?) course on Coursera again starts with regression
- Johns Hopkins University Data Science course of Coursera covers multiple aspects of Statistics and Machine Learning

Using Methods from Other “Disciplines”

- Applied Researchers have worked out that if they call Statistics “AI” or “Machine Learning” then they get grants, funding and papers

Using Methods from Other “Disciplines”

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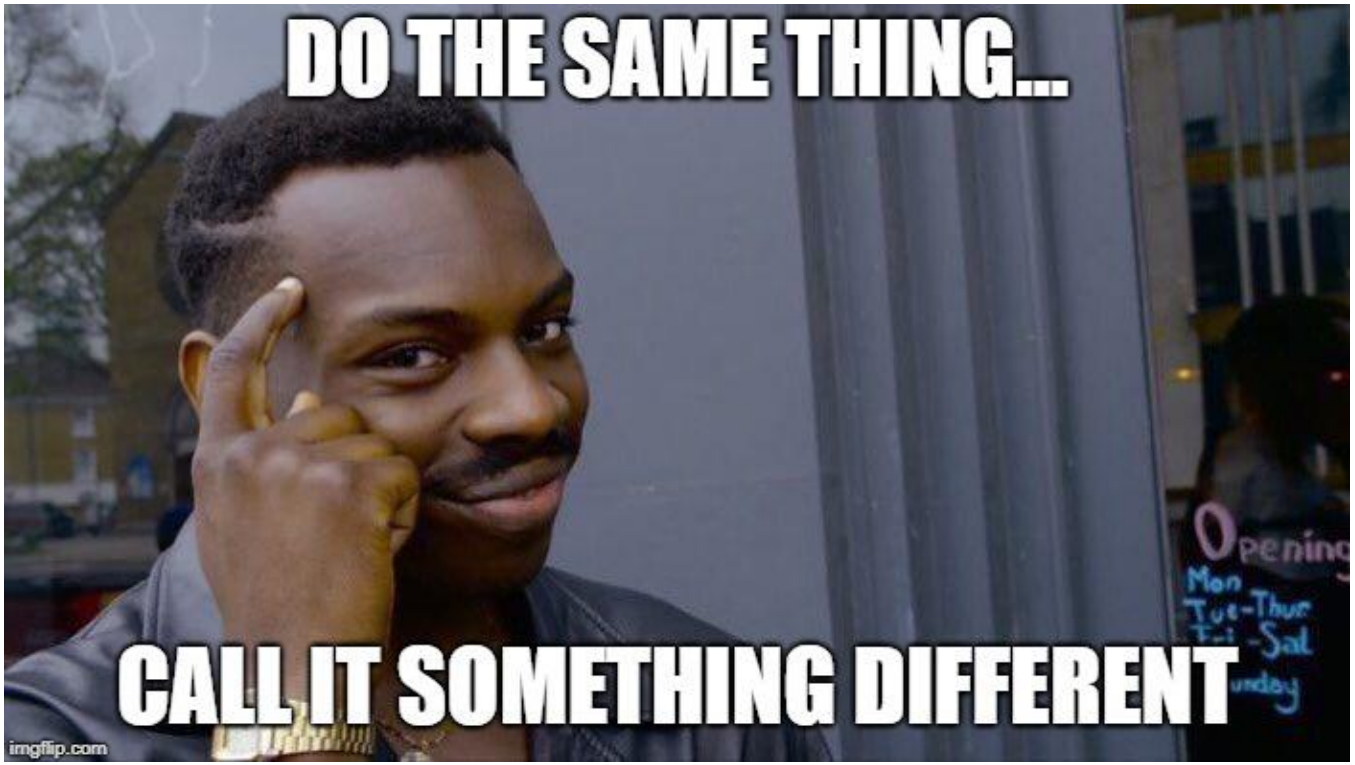
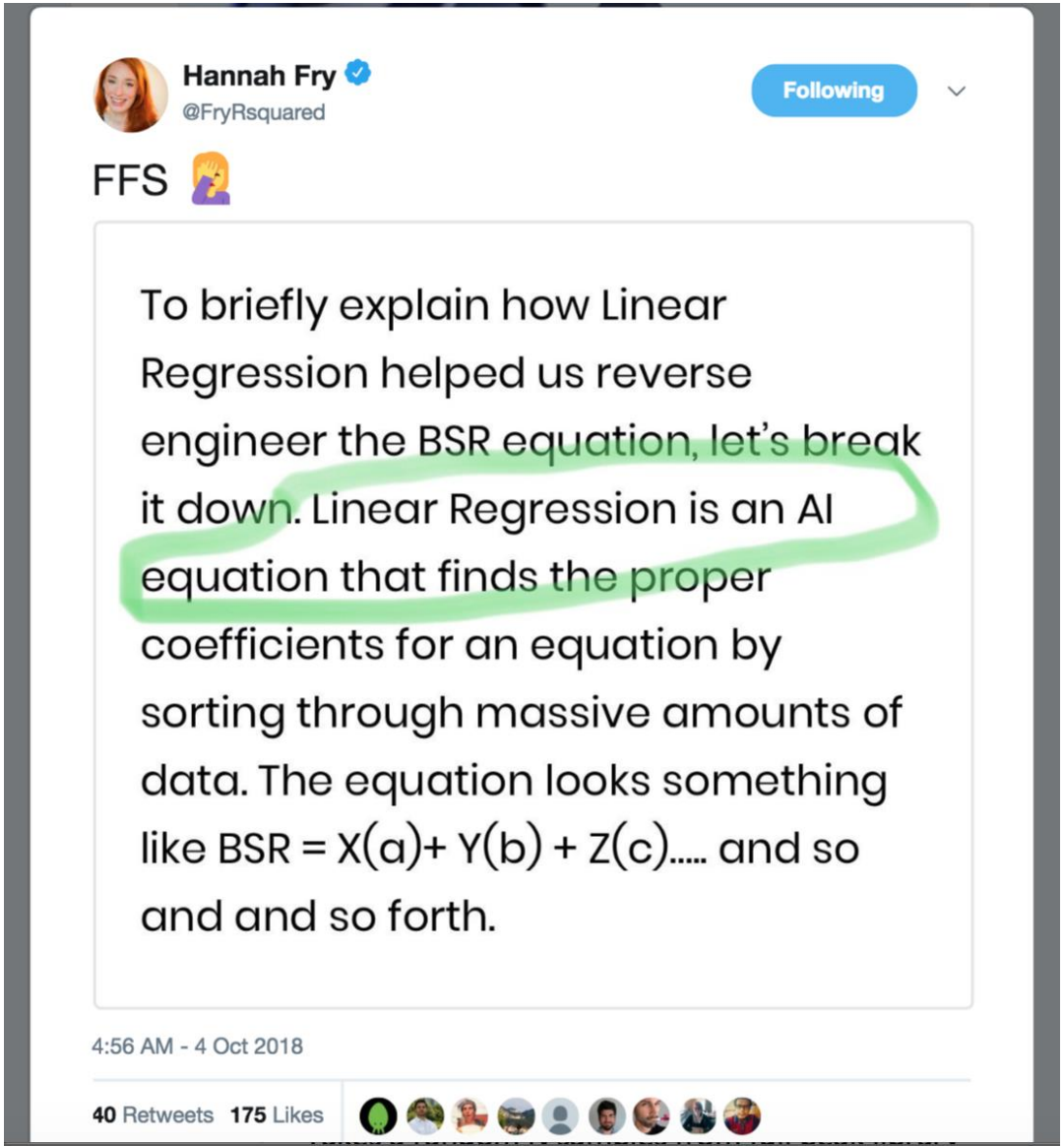


Using Methods from Other “Disciplines”

Using Methods from Other “Disciplines”

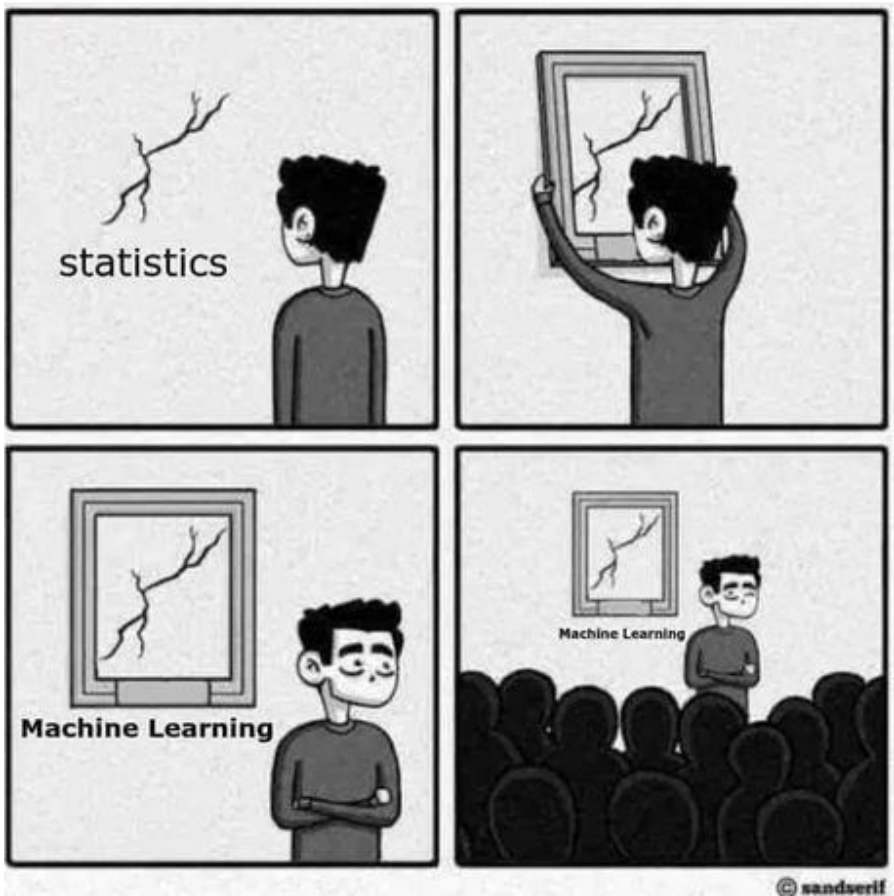
This comes from a website offering Search Engine Optimisation!!!

Hannah Fry did not say this, in case this isn’t clear!



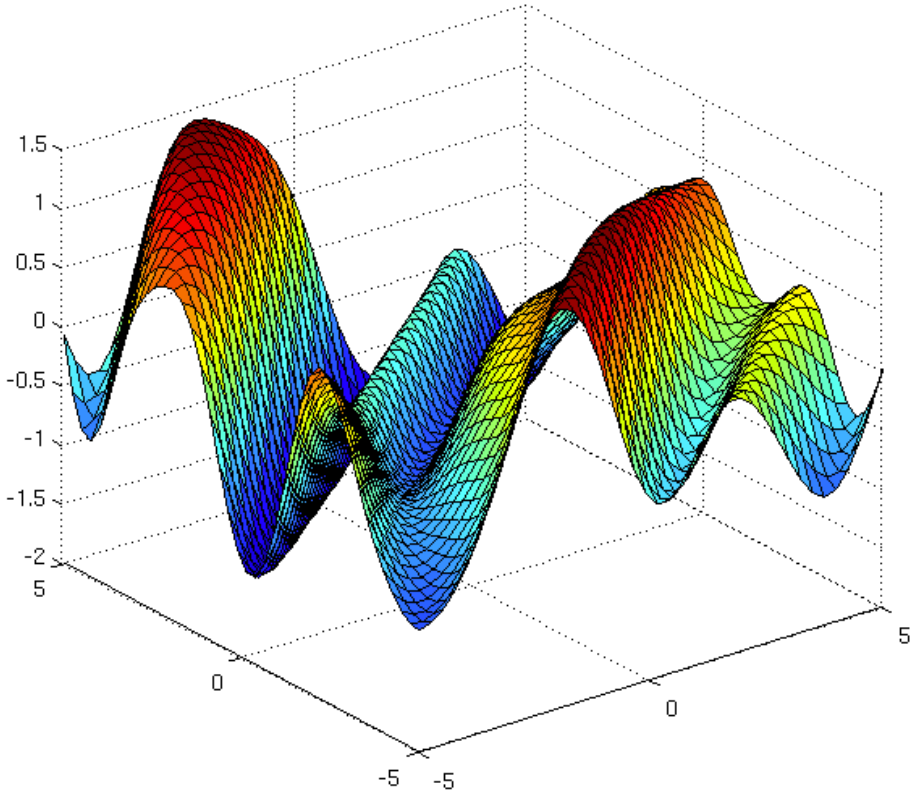
Using Methods from Other “Disciplines”

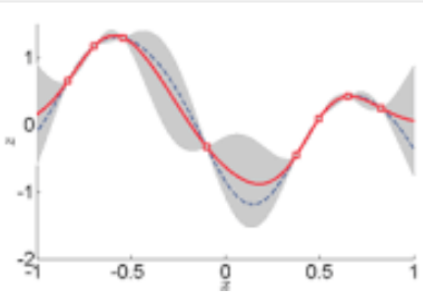
- Machine Learning and AI are often based on Statistical principles but rebranded

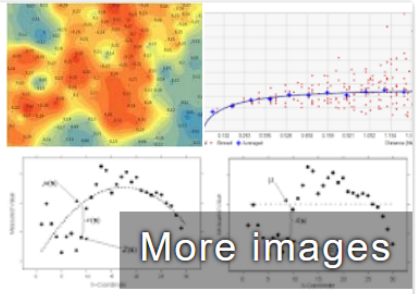


Same Methods, Different Names

Example 1: Gaussian Processes vs Kriging







Kriging

In statistics, originally in geostatistics, kriging or Gaussian process regression is a method of interpolation for which the interpolated values are modeled by a Gaussian process governed by prior covariances. Wikipedia

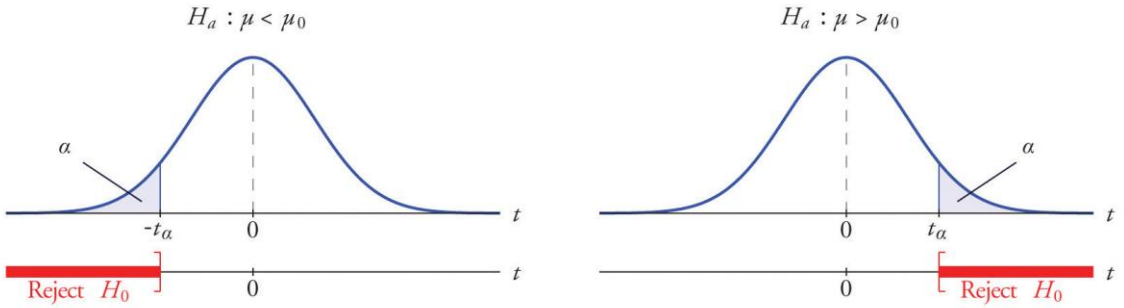
Same Methods, Different Names

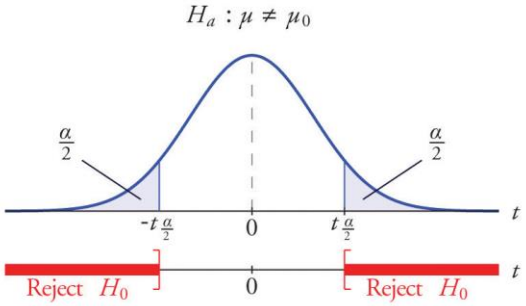
Example 1: Gaussian Processes vs Kriging

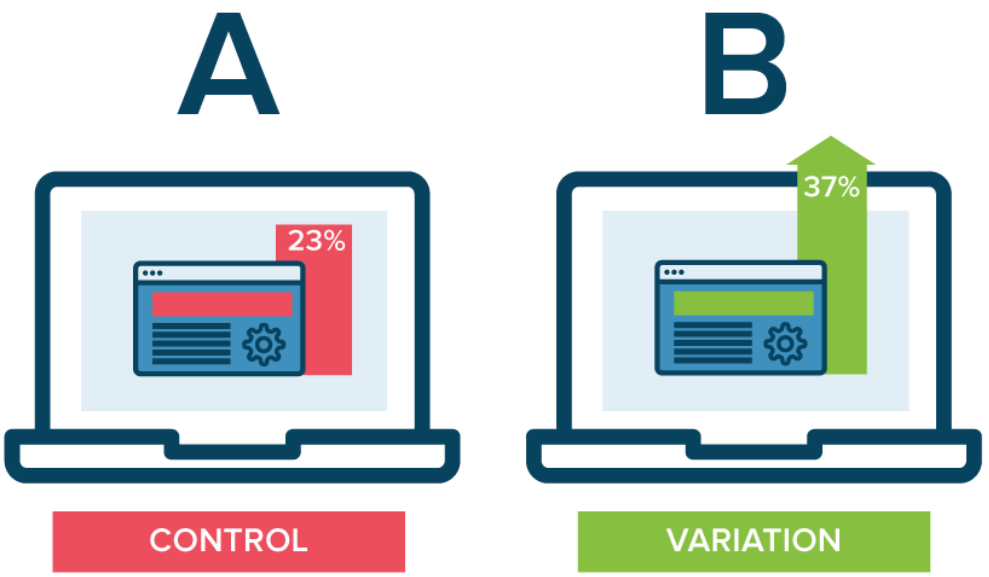
- Gaussian Processes are an extremely popular method in Machine Learning
- Kriging is often used in spatial statistics
- Which is better? Well they are identical…

Same Methods, Different Names

Example 2: Hypothesis Testing vs Ab Testing







Same Methods, Different Names

Example 2: Hypothesis Testing vs Ab Testing

- Statistics use hypothesis testing
    - Generally H_0 vs H_1
- Data Scientists use Ab Testing
    - Generally A vs b
- Ab testing is basically Statistical Hypothesis Testing taught by different people

Same Terms, Different Names

Glossary

Machine learning	Statistics
network, graphs	model
weights	parameters
learning	fitting
generalization	test set performance
supervised learning	regression/classification
unsupervised learning	density estimation, clustering
large grant = $1,000,000	large grant= $50,000
nice place to have a meeting: Snowbird, Utah, French Alps	nice place to have a meeting: Las Vegas in August

Same Terms, Different Names

Glossary

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What?!?! Where is my invite?!?!

Different Inference Techniques

Example 1: Estimating Linear Regression Parameters

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \operatorname{argmin} (y - X\beta)^2$$

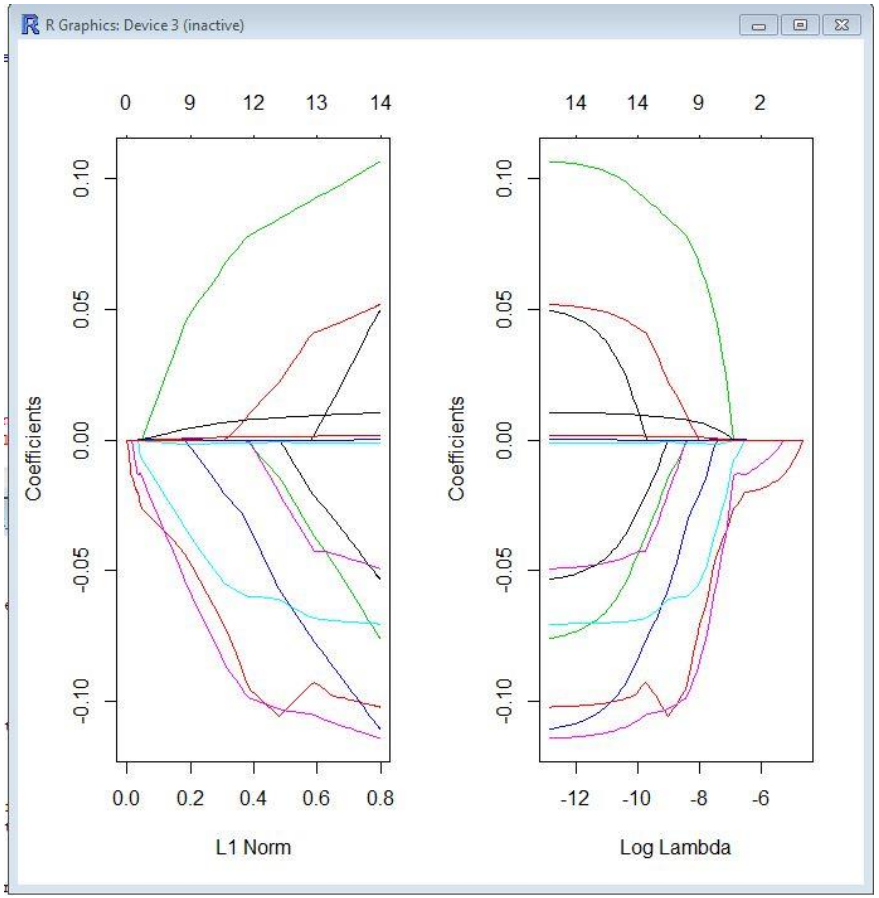
Different Inference Techniques

Example 1: Estimating Linear Regression Parameters

- Statistics traditionally uses OLS (Ordinary Least Squares)
- Machine Learning minimises model error
- Both give the same answer (up to a small error)
- In statistical software, OLS isn't used
    - Minimising model error is faster as no large Matrix inversions

Different Inference Techniques

Example 2: Parameter estimation



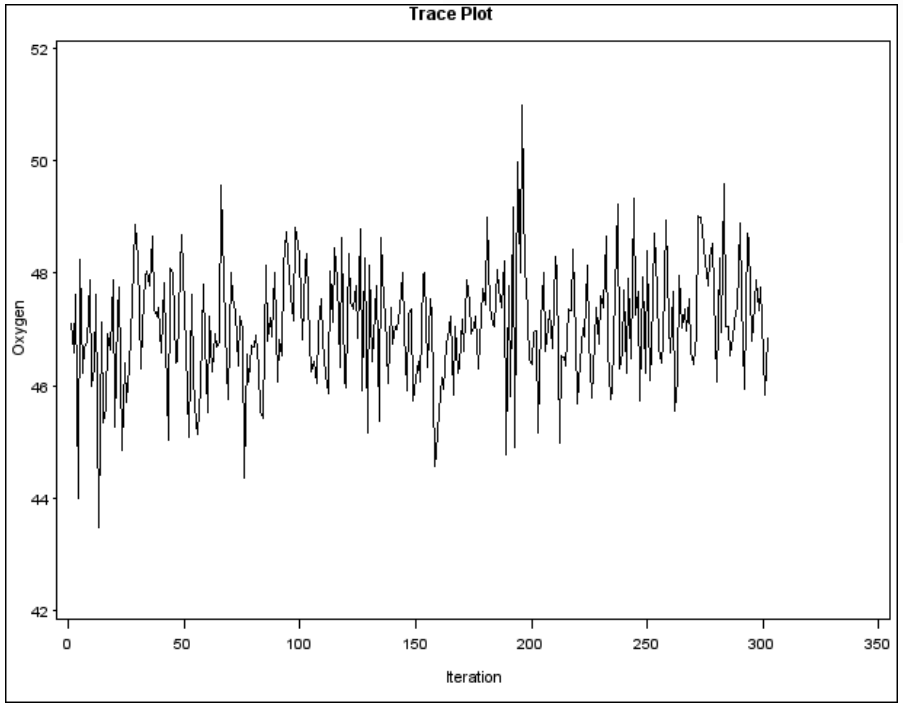
Different Inference Techniques

Example 2: Parameter estimation

- Statistics maximises likelihoods
- Machine Learning minimises cost functions (negative log likelihoods in this context)
- Results are the same…

Different Inference Techniques

Example 3: MCMC, Expectation Maximisation, Expectation Propagation, Variational Inference



Expectation Propagation for Approximate Bayesian Inference

Thomas P. Minka
Statistics Dept.
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Different Inference Techniques

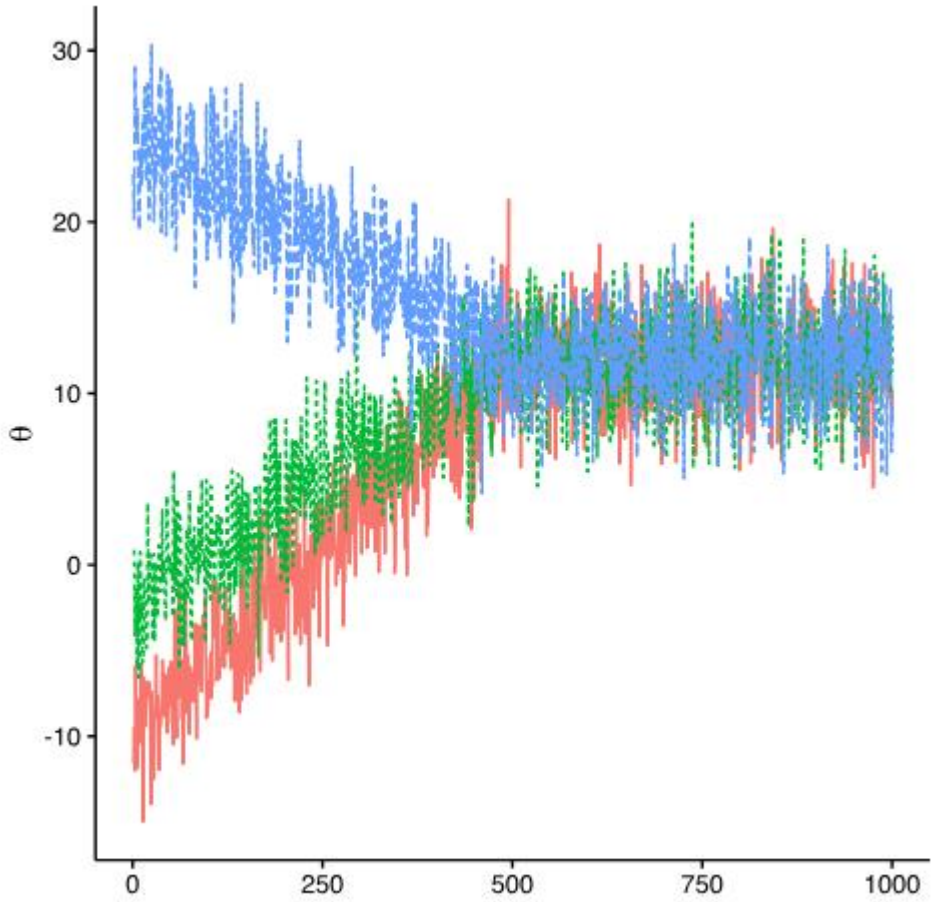
Example 3: MCMC, Expectation Maximisation, Expectation Propagation, Variational Inference

- Statistics uses MCMC and EM algorithm for complex parameter inference

- Machine Learning often prefers faster, potentially less reliable approximation based methods
    - Expectation Propagation, Variational Inference

Different Attitude to Assumptions / Checks

Example 1: MCMC Convergence Checks



Different Attitude to Assumptions / Checks

Example 1: MCMC Convergence Checks

- Statisticians check parameter convergence:

  PSRF / Gelman-Rubin, Geweke, etc

- Machine Learning Professor at ML conference

  “You checked parameter convergence? Wow, you must be the only people here still doing that!”

Different Attitude to Assumptions / Checks

Example 2: Flexible vs Strict

Different Attitude to Assumptions / Checks

Example 2: Flexible vs Strict

- Statistics often want asymptotic results before using a method (i.e. method works in theory for large *N*)
- Machine Learner argue that you will never have large enough *N* and therefore don't require these proofs
- Machine Learners take the attitude that whatever works works

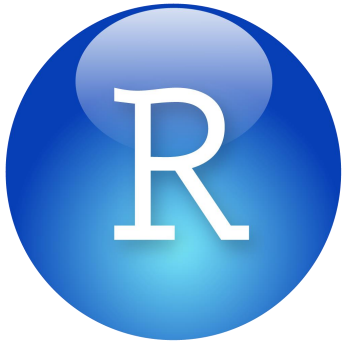
Different Goals – Prediction & Explanation

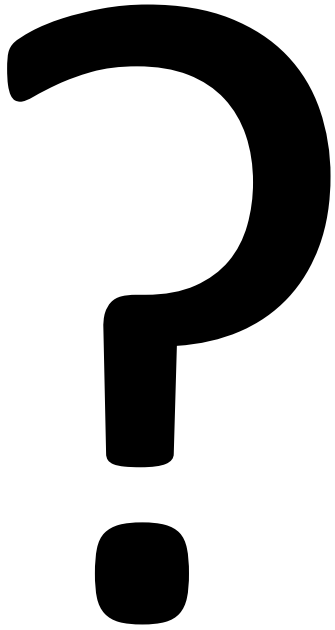
- Goals can differ between Statistics, Machine Learning, Data Science and AI

Different Goals – Prediction & Explanation

- Goals can differ between Statistics, Machine Learning, Data Science and AI
- AI generally prioritises prediction, Statistics prioritises explanation, Machine Learning and Data Science do a bit of both
- Problems occur where Applied Scientists move from explanatory methods they semi-understand to predictive methods they 100% don’t

Different Programming Languages





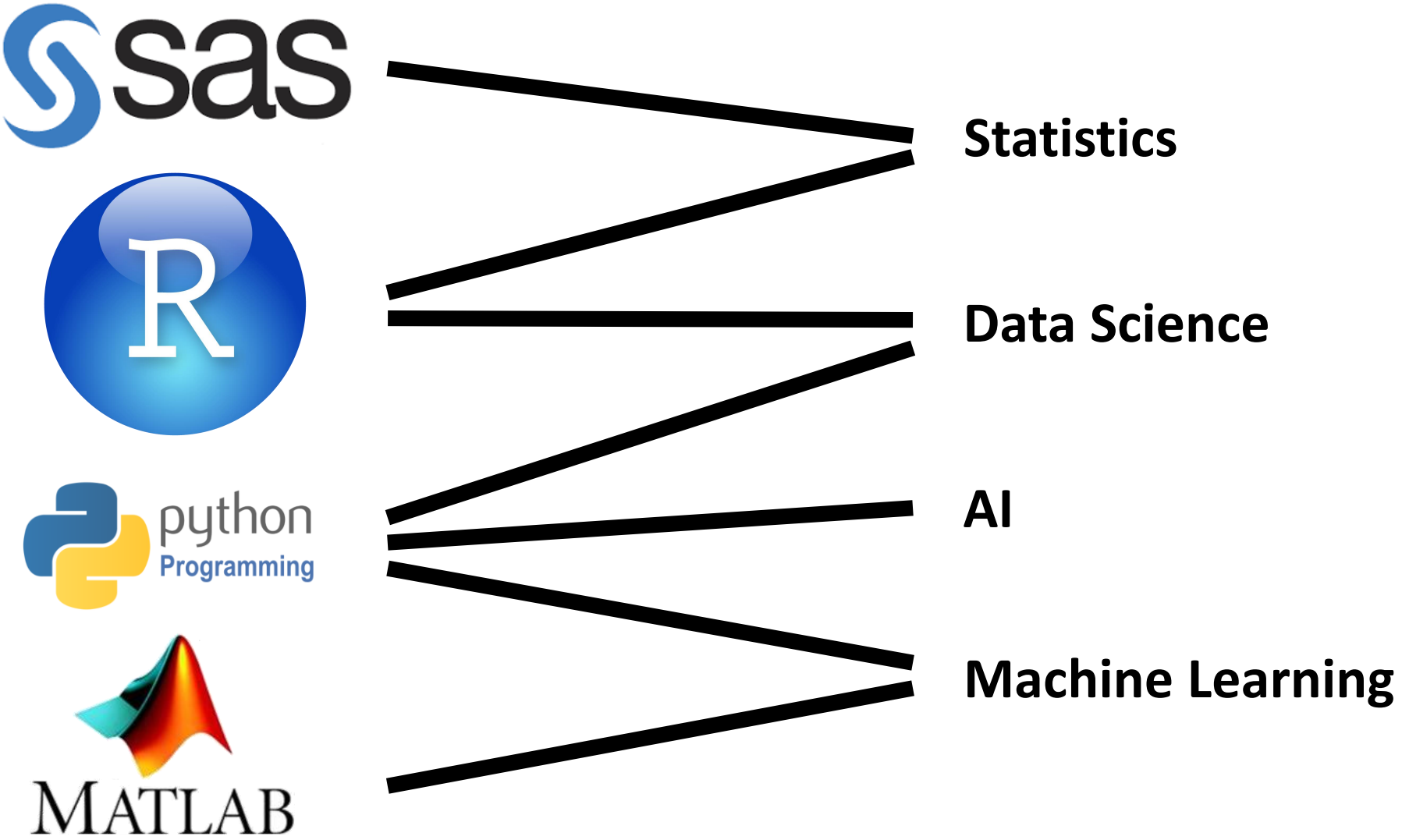
Statistics

Data Science

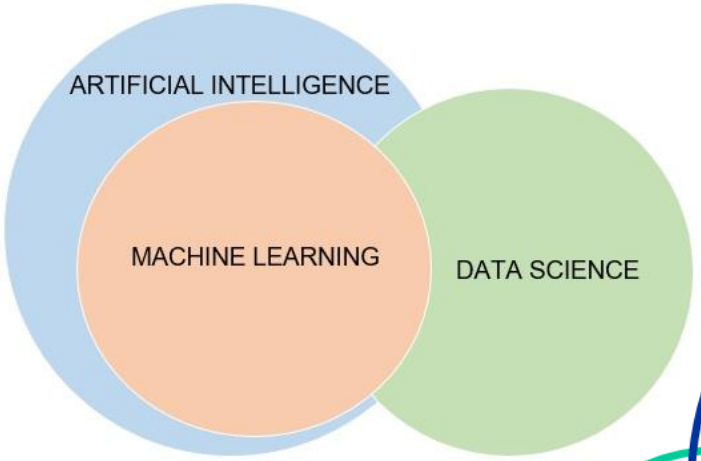
AI

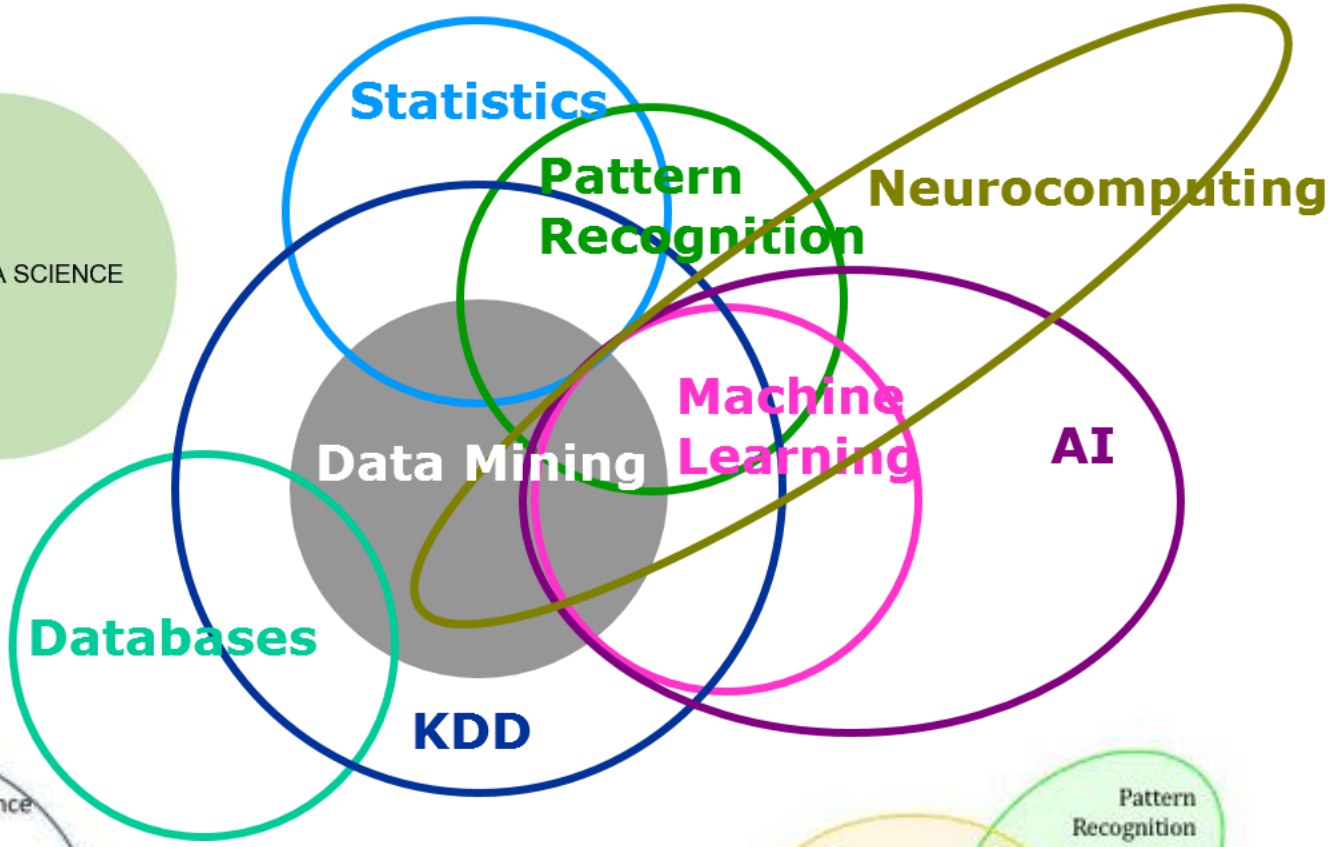
Machine Learning

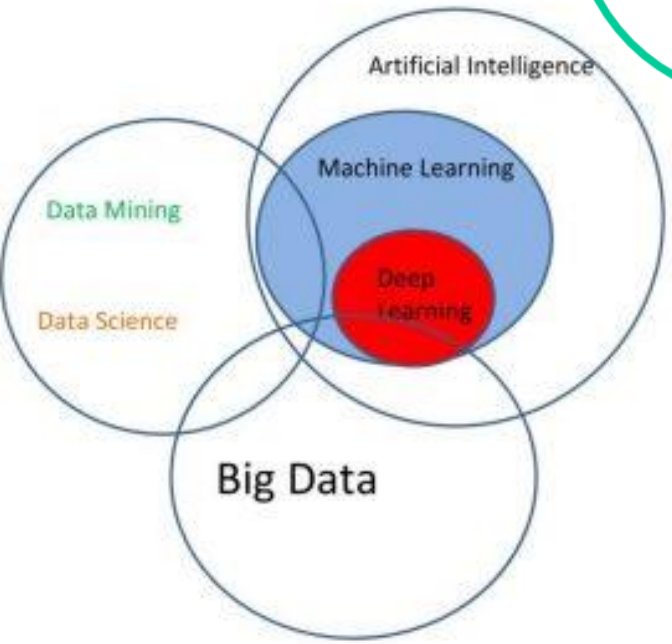
Different Programming Languages

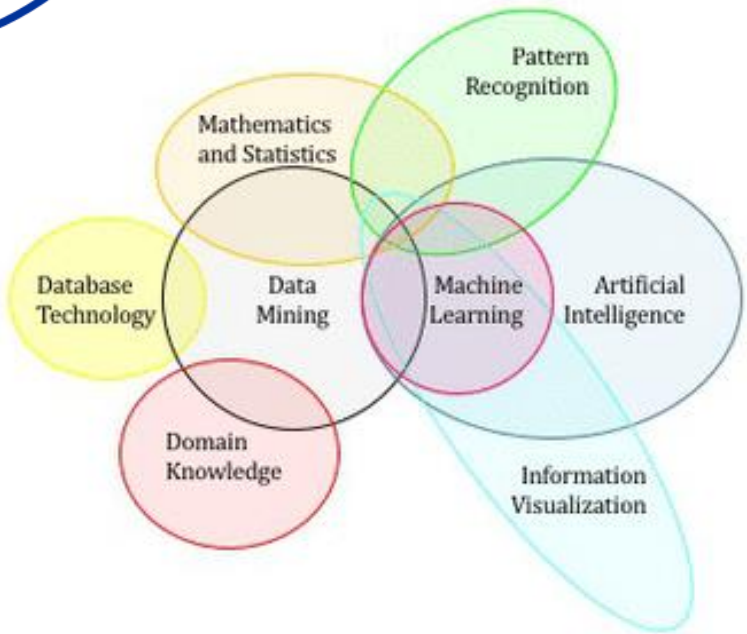


What is the overlap?

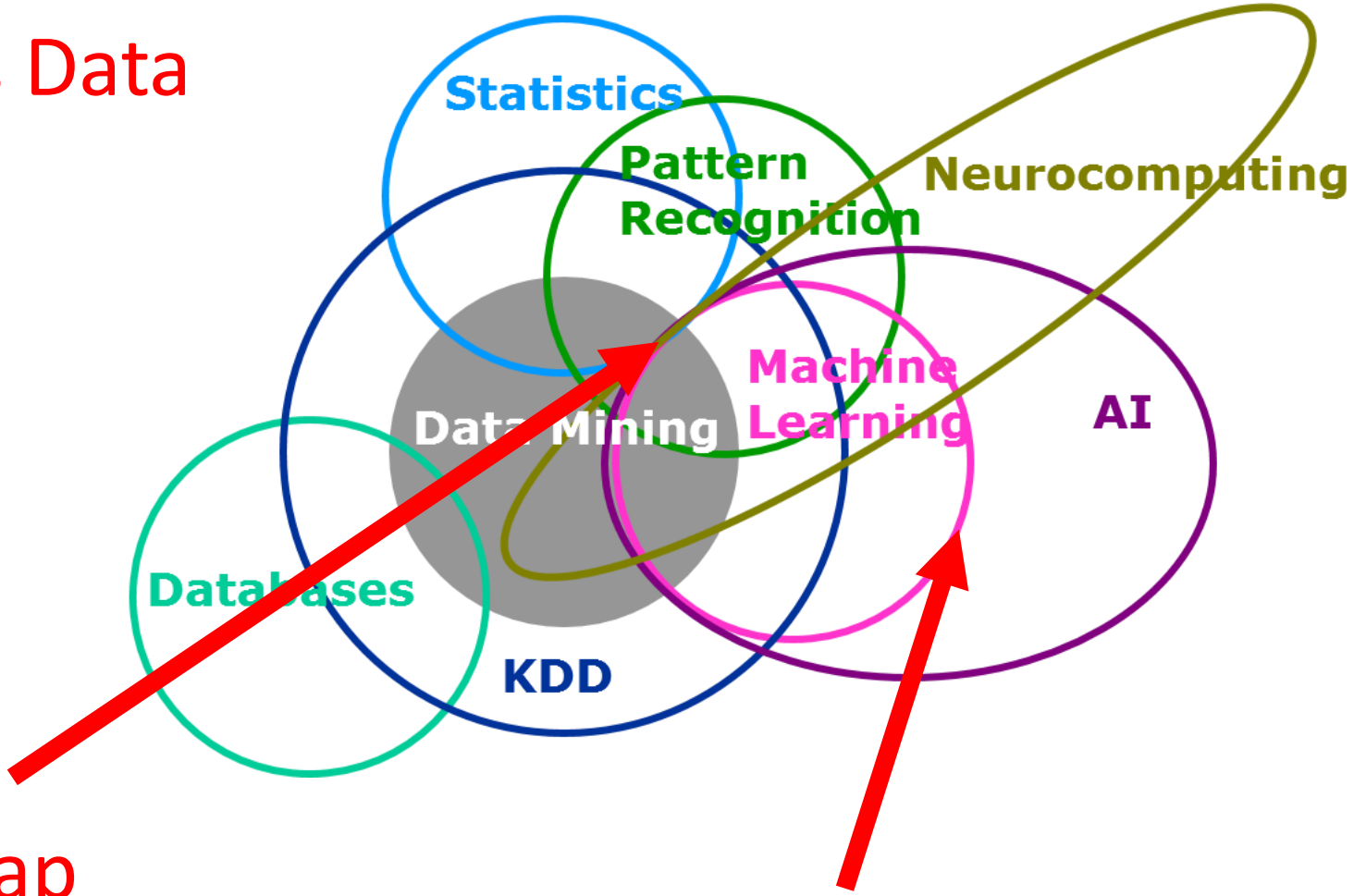

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
MACHINE LEARNING
DATA SCIENCE


Statistics
Pattern Recognition
Neurocomputing
Machine Learning
AI
Data Mining
Databases
KDD


Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Data Mining
Deep Learning
Data Science
Big Data

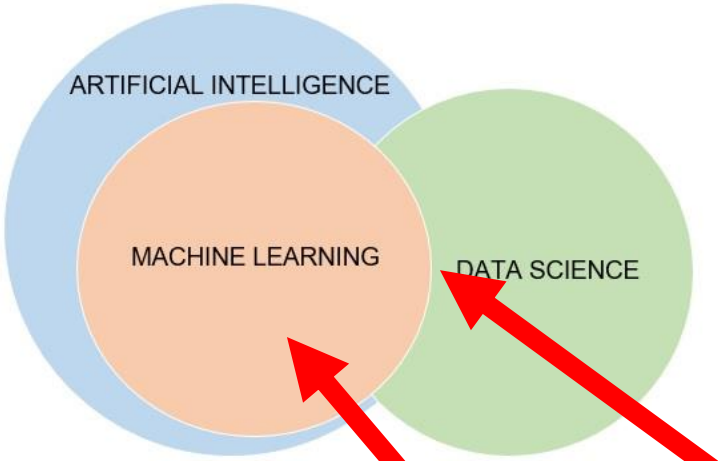

Pattern Recognition
Mathematics and Statistics
Database Technology
Data Mining
Machine Learning
Artificial Intelligence
Domain Knowledge
Information Visualization

Where is Data Science?



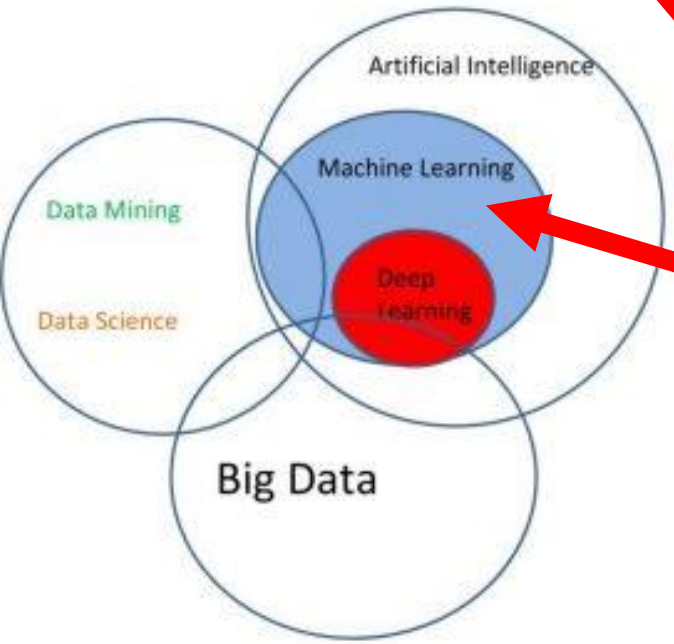
No overlap between Statistics and Machine Learning?

Machine Learning is a subset of AI?



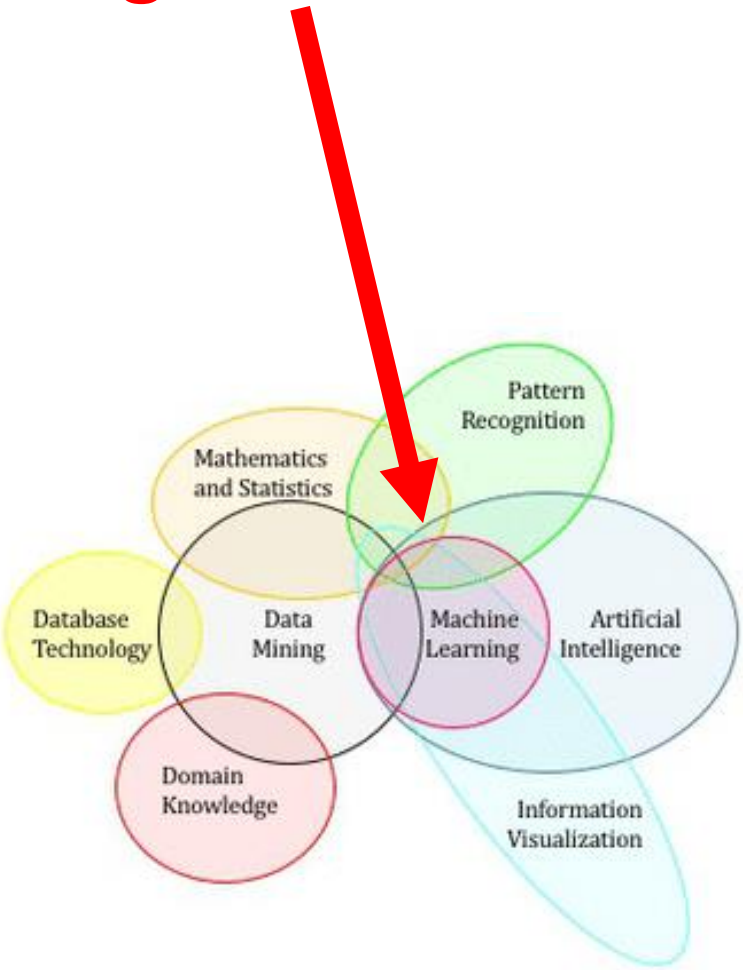
Where is Statistics?

Overlap between Data Science and ML / AI

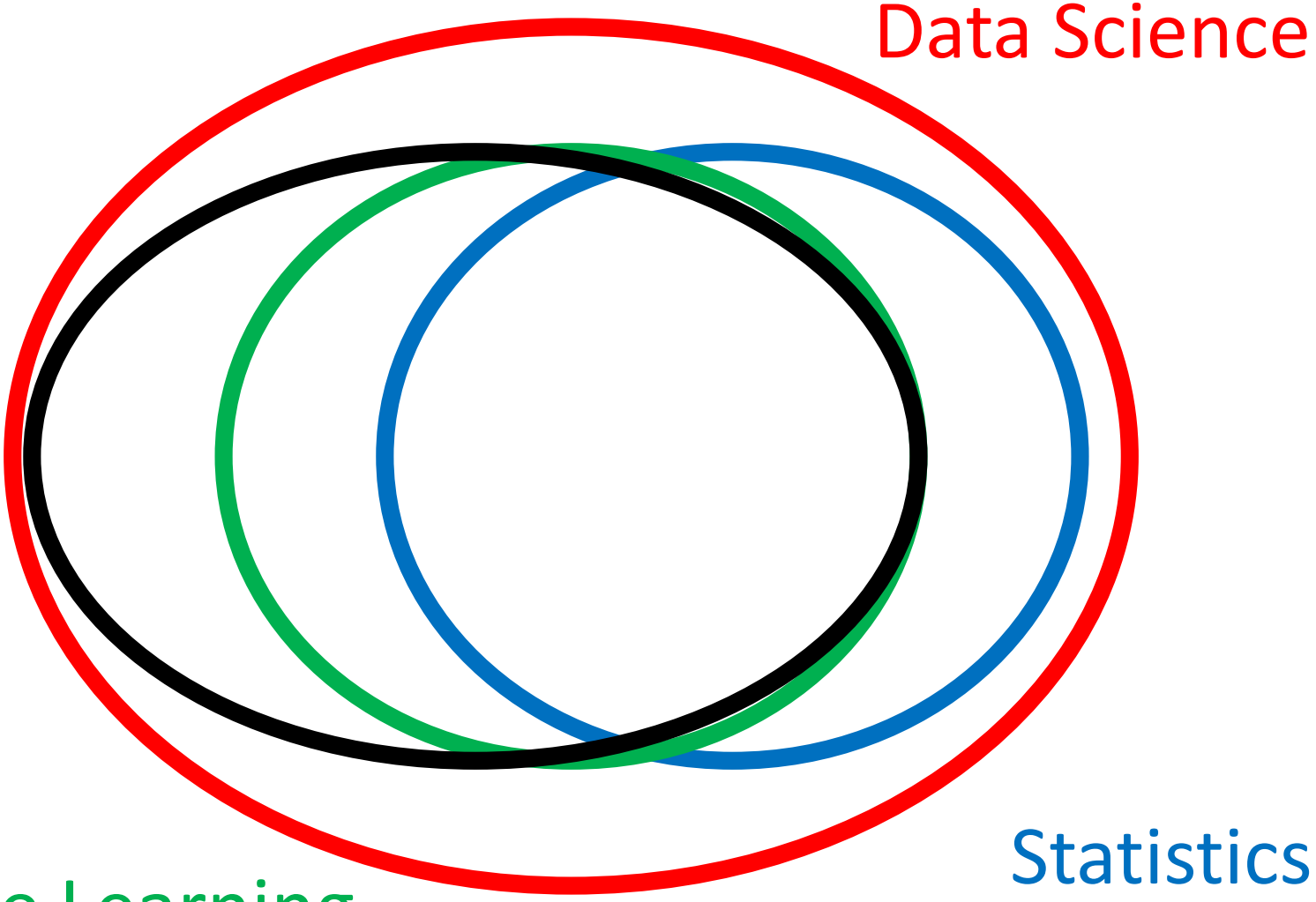


Machine Learning is a subset of AI again

Little overlap between Statistics and Machine Learning



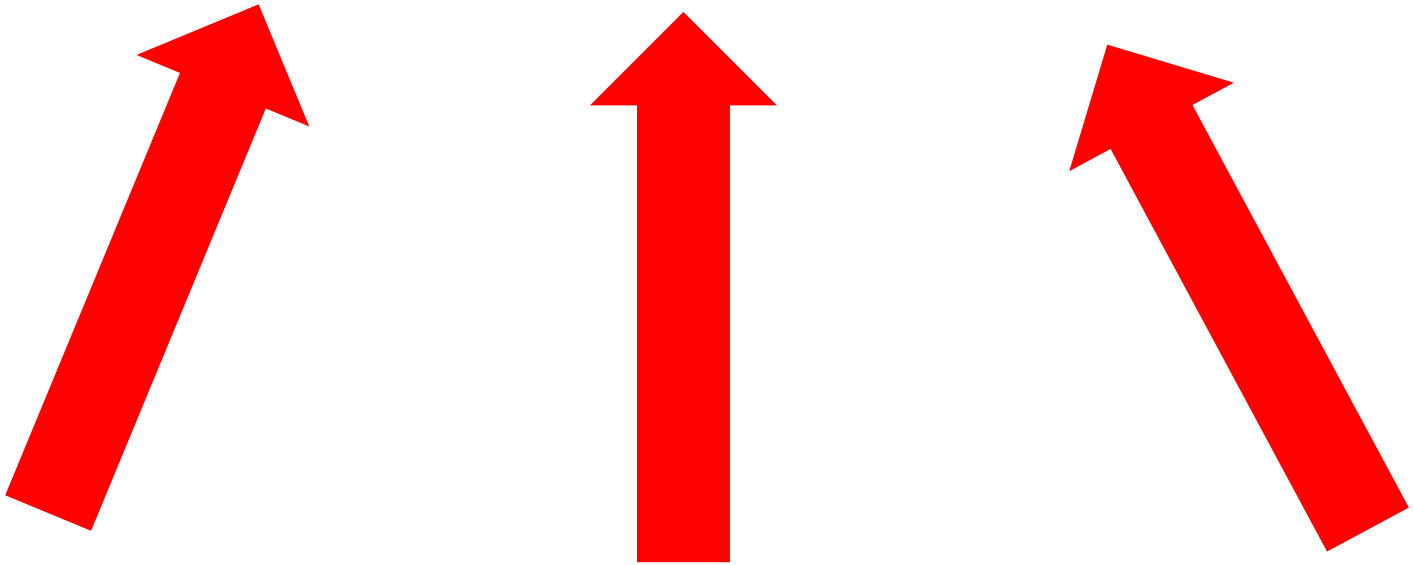
What do I think?



Which is best?

Which is best?

It depends on the situation!!!



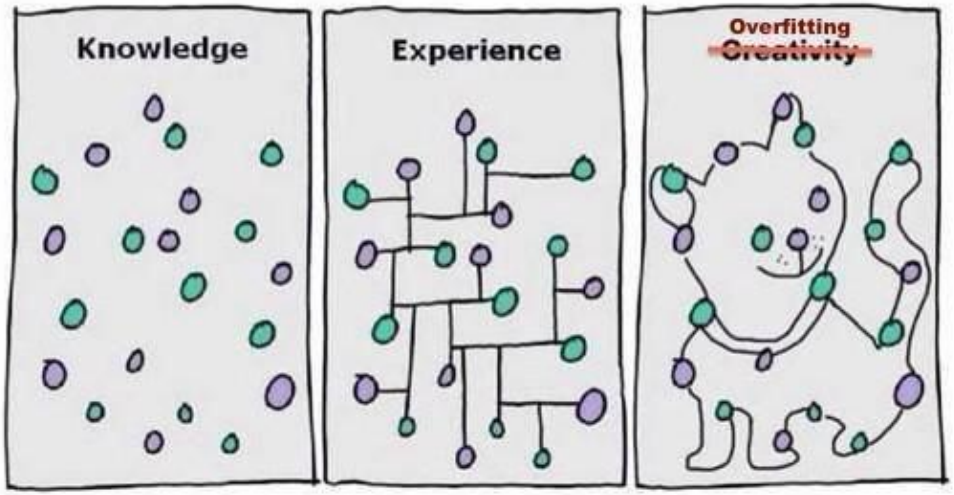
Which is best?

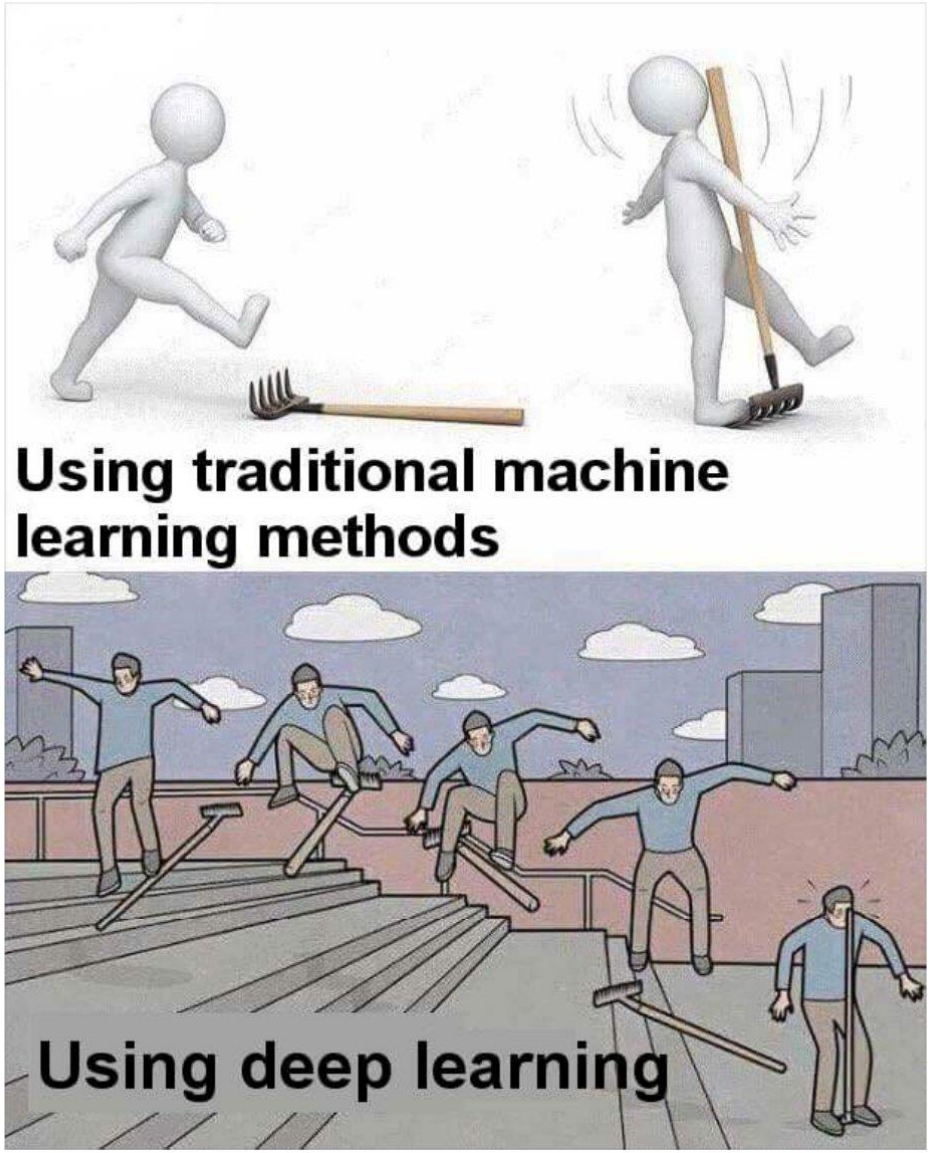
It depends on the situation!!!

- Just because it AI or Machine Learning doesn't mean its better than Statistics
    - Half of the time it's the same thing!

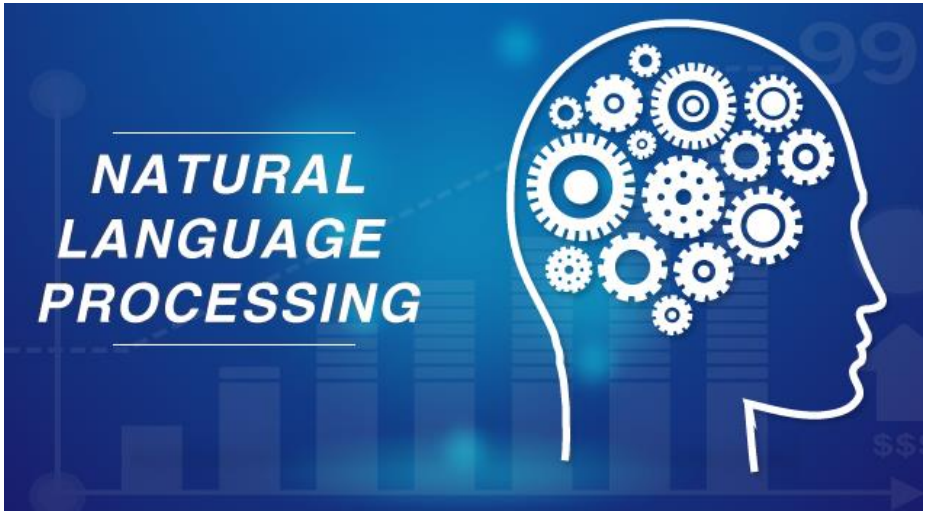
- A Statistical approach isn't always simpler than an AI or Machine Learning Approach

Complicated isn't always best



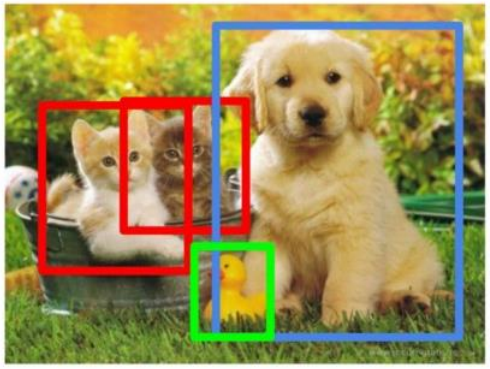


When is AI / Deep Learning traditionally used?



CAT

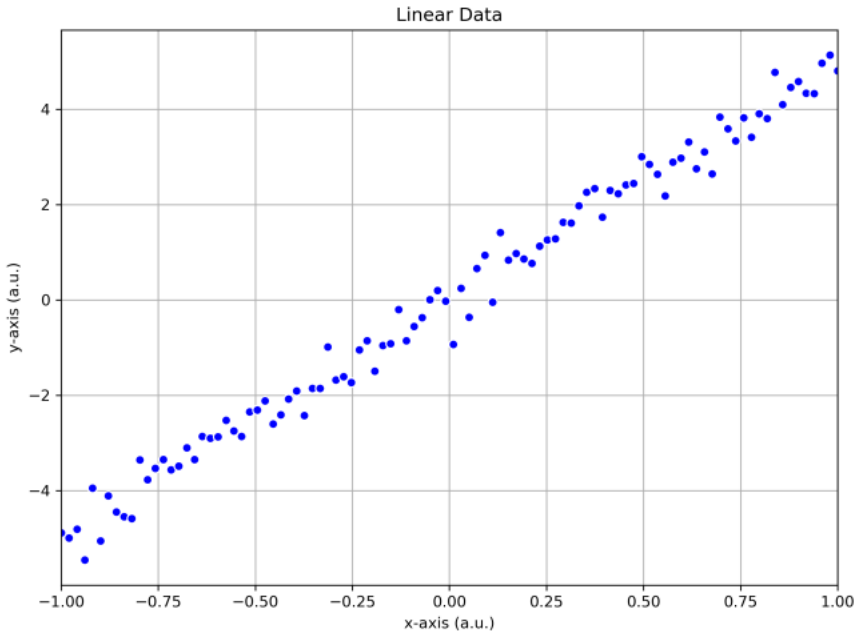
CAT

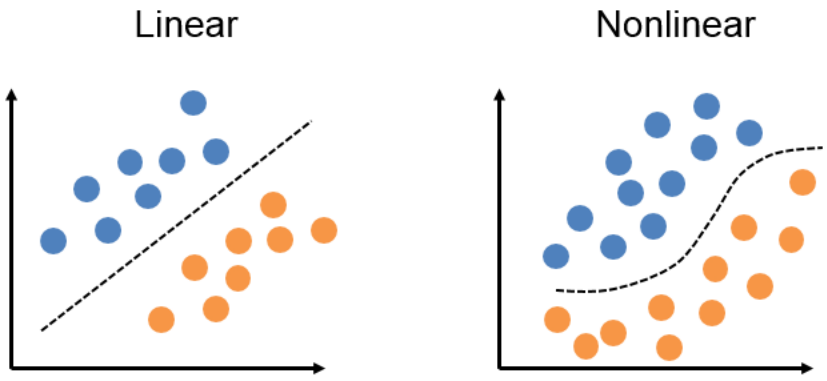


CAT, DOG, DUCK

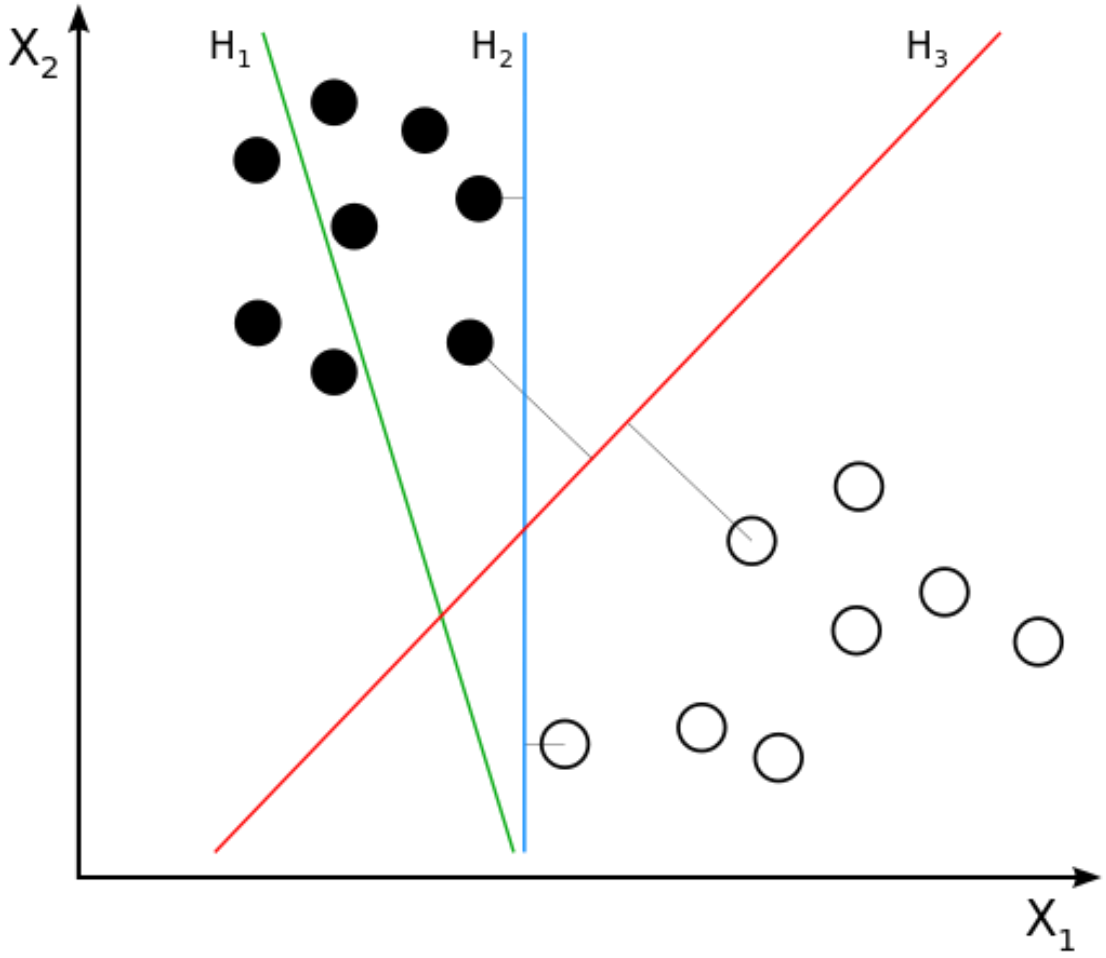
CAT, DOG, DUCK

When not to use AI / Deep Learning



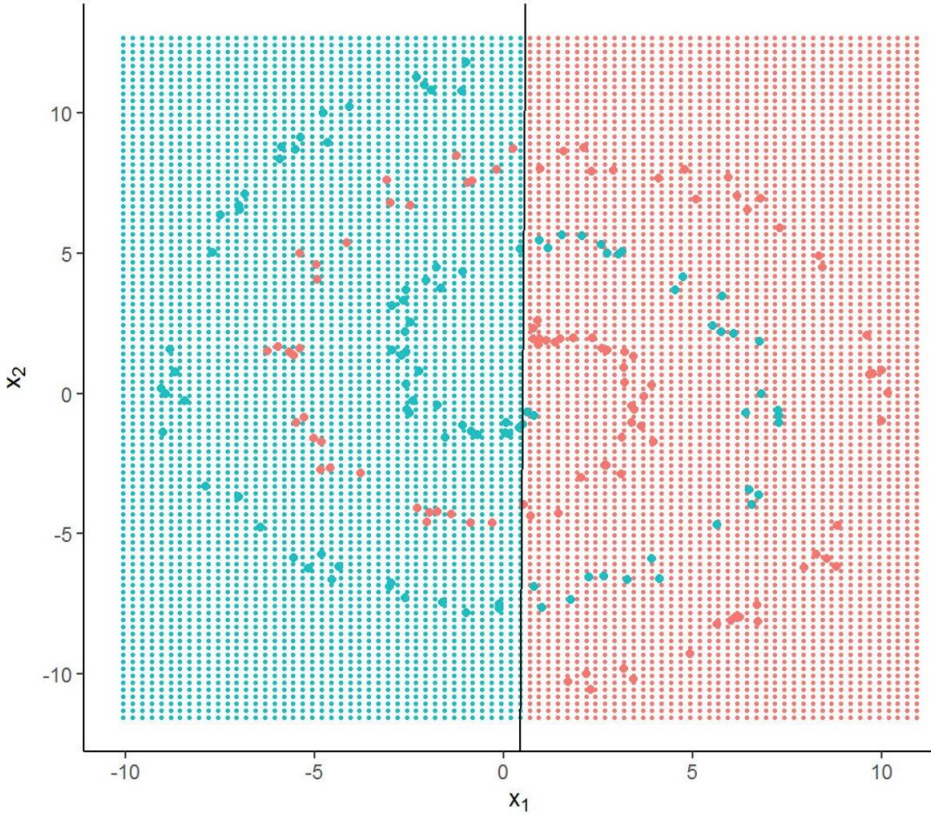


Sometimes Machine Learning does work best

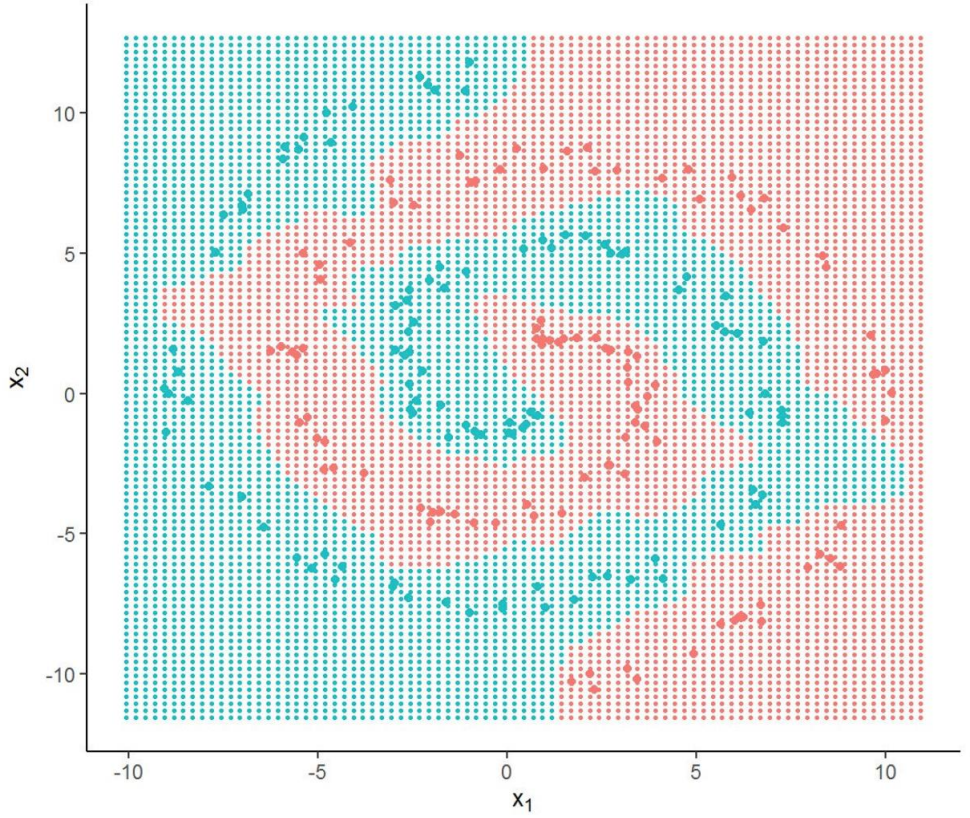


Sometimes Machine Learning does work best

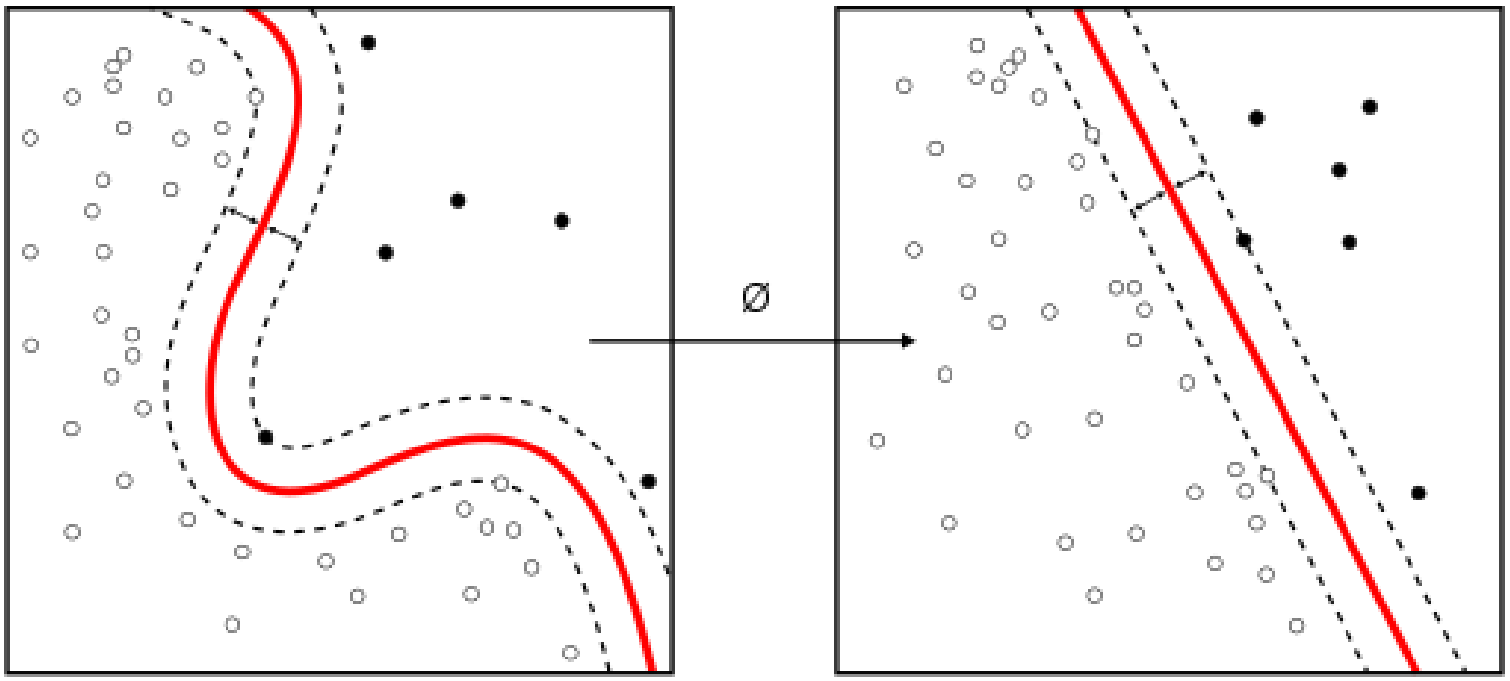
Logistic Regression



Neural Network

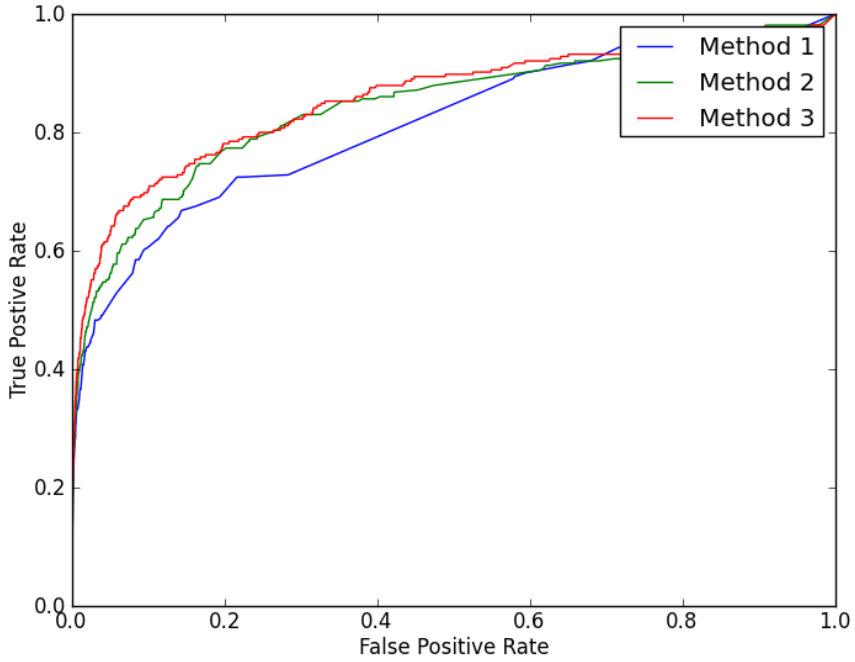


Sometimes a non-linear method is sufficient



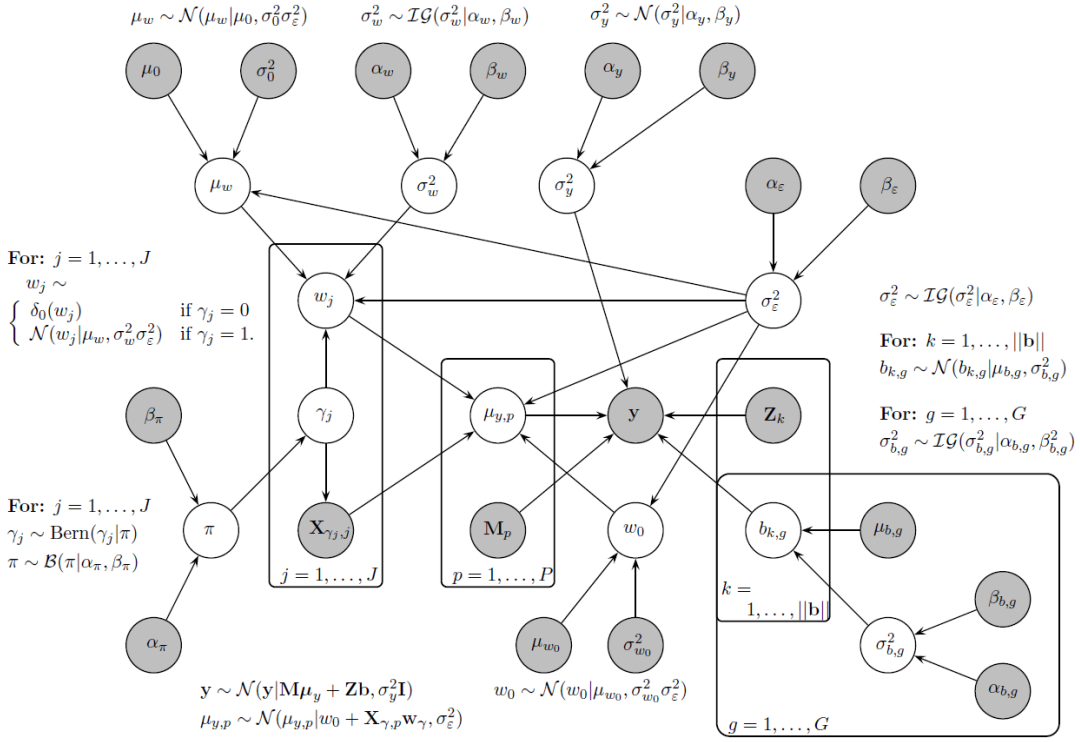
(Always?) Try Statistics First?

- Is it possible to fit a statistical model with some predictive ability? Yes? Then do it!
- At worst, Statistical models provide a performance baseline



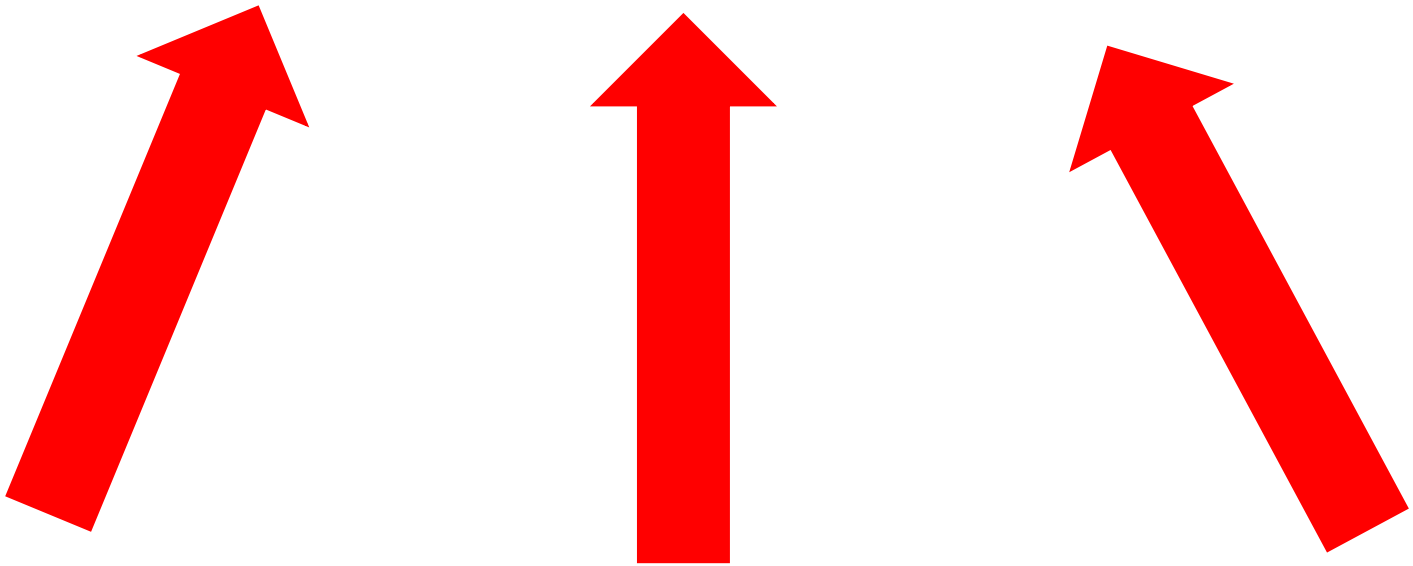
Sometimes Statistics can be complex

- There are many interpretable Statistical methods that can compete with AI / Machine Learning
  - Hierarchical Bayesian models
  - Generalised Linear Models
  - Elastic Net
  - Splines
  - Etc etc etc



Still want AI, but don't know how?

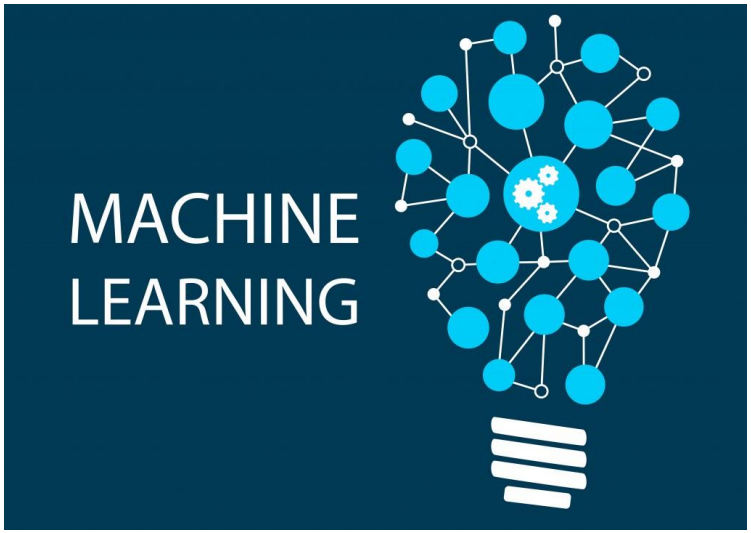
Talk to some experts!!!



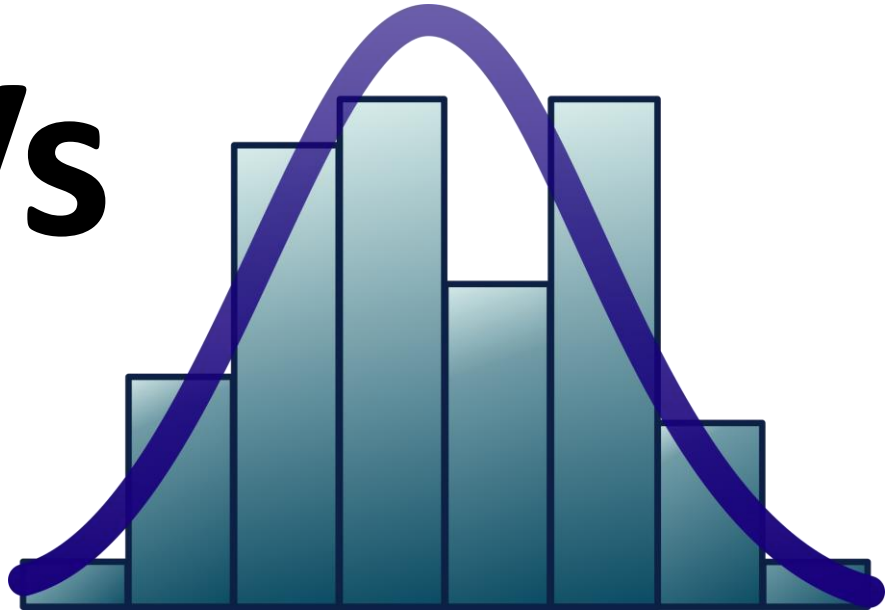
How can Statistics stay relevant?

Why Machine Learning, not Statistics?

- Strange question to ask, but it tells us what we do well and what we don't



Vs



Programming Skills

- To keep up with Machine Learners, Statisticians need to get better at programming!

Programming Skills

- To keep up with Machine Learners, Statisticians need to get better at programming!

- Statistics courses need to do more programming and at a higher level
    - Teach Python as well as R
    - Teach SQL? (One day extra course?)
    - C++, Java?
    - Good coding practises?

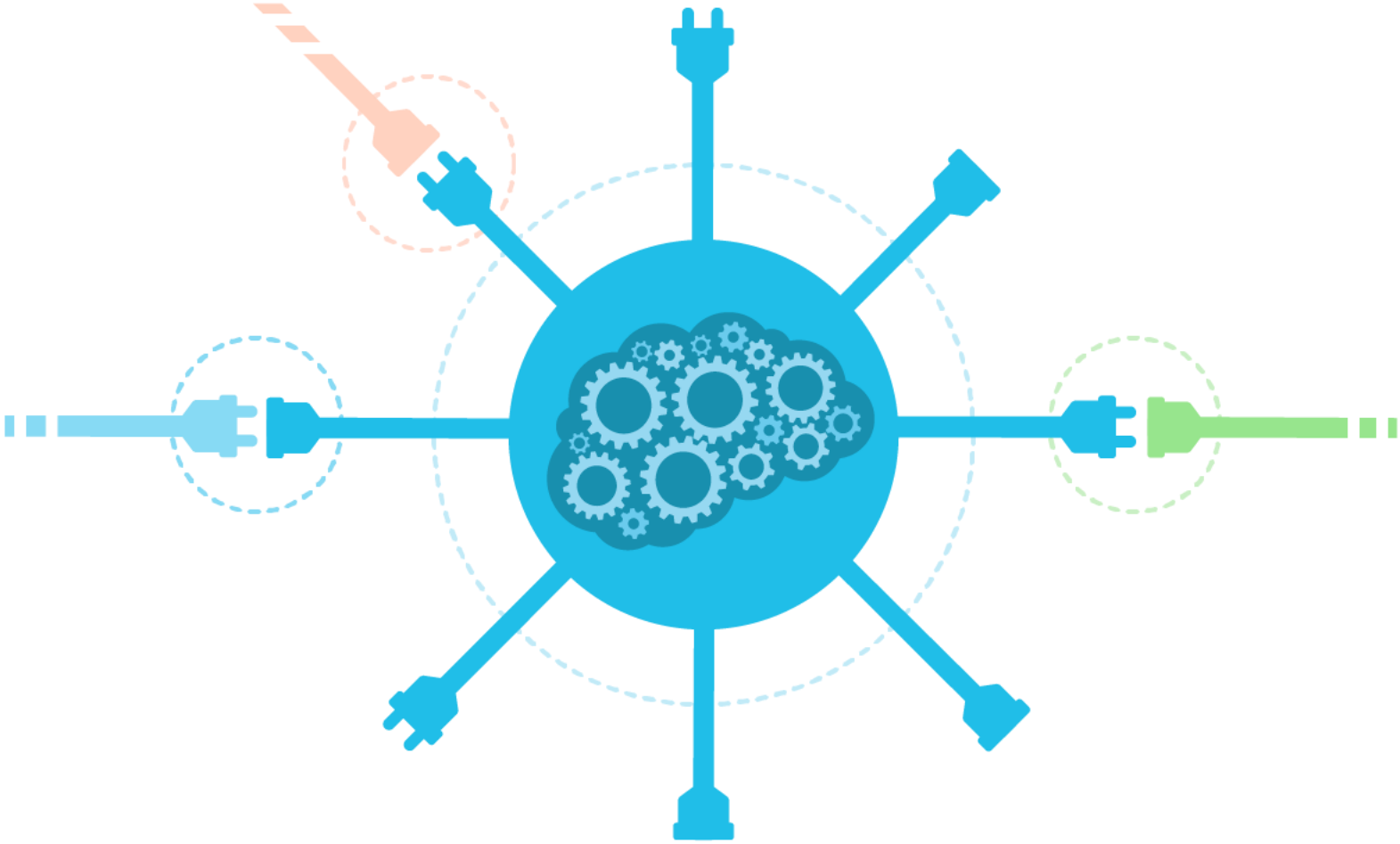
Outreach

- Have you done something cool with Statistics?
  – Tell us about it!

- How?
  - Interdisciplinary research article
  - Magazine Article
  - Social media

- Encourage students to talk about their work!

Implement our work



Implement our work

- Machine Learners fit a simple or non-specific complex model and then implement it in practise

- Statisticians fit a better model, present the results, then…

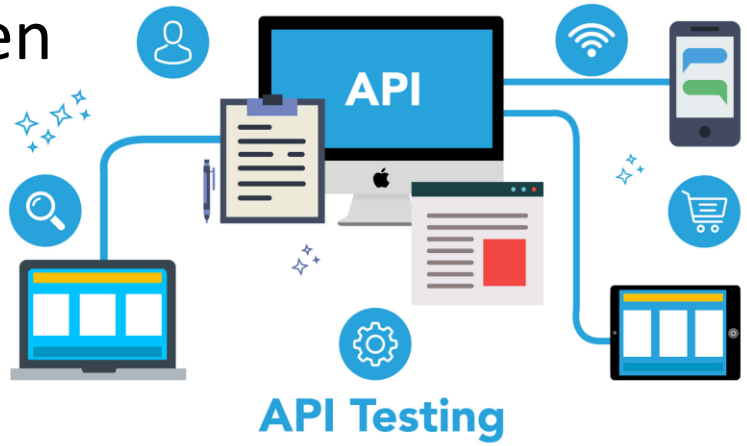
Implement our work

- Machine Learners fit a simple or non-specific complex model and then implement it in practise

- Statisticians fit a better model, present the results, then…

Implement our work

- **Example 1: Vinny is daft**
- Two years after my Ph.D. finished and my code isn't even on GIThub
- 1 month in Computer Science and computer interface with the laboratory instrument has been discussed in every meeting



Implement our work

- How can we get better at this?

1. Put your code on GIThub
2. Help others implement it
3. Allow time in project to implement the work in practise

Am I a Statistician or A Machine Learner?

How I Feel in a Computing Science Department

What am I?

- I’m still a Statistician at heart!
- I’m a Machine Learner as well, but only because I think they are almost the same!
- Trying to get more coding experience to help do the best work I can!
- I would always use “Statistical Methods” first, “Machine Learning / AI Method” second

Thanks for listening!