## **Closing Thoughts**

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Spring 2024

#### **What We Covered**

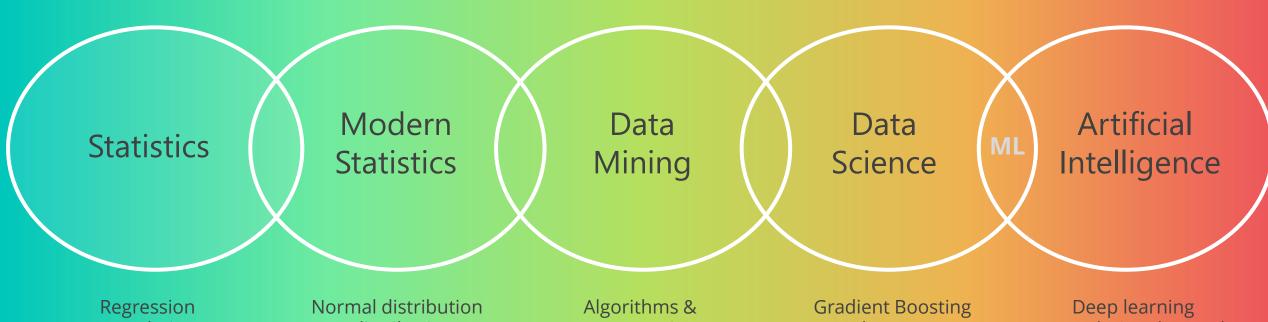
- 1. Introduction to Data Mining
- 2. The Data Science Process
- 3. Introduction to Regression
- 4. Linear Regression model
- 5. Build a model using partitioning
- 6. Decision trees
- 7. Classification Trees
- 8. Random Forests
- 9. Gradient Boosting Trees
- 10. Hyper-parameter optimization

- 11. Introduction to Neural Networks
- 12. Introduction to Clustering
- 13. Agglomerative Clustering
- 14. k-means Clustering
- **15.** DBSCAN Clustering
- 16. PCA
- 17. Association Analysis (Apriori algorithm)
- 18. Collaborative Filtering
- 19. Data Wrangling

### Education: What, when and why

**Training:** How

Learn Data Mining Concepts Implement them in Python



Regression
Correlation
Frequency analysis
Descriptive statistics
ANOVA

Normal distribution

t distribution

Random sampling

Design of Experiments

Bayesian statistics

Algorithms &
Computation
Computer Science
Neural Networks
Decision trees
Genetic algorithms
Relational Databases

Gradient Boosting
Random Forests
Support Vector Machines
Recommender systems
Unstructured data
Open source
Big Data

Deep learning
Convolutional Neural
Networks
Image classification
Speech recognition
Natural Language
Processing
Computer vision

Prehistory – 18<sup>th</sup> Century

Late 19th / Early 20th Century

Mid-Late 20th Century

21st Century

Calculations by hand

Distributed computing

**Evolution of techniques and technology** 

"Artificial intelligence is one of the most profound things we're working on as humanity. It is more profound than fire or electricity."

- Sundar Pichai



# "With artificial intelligence we are summoning the demon."

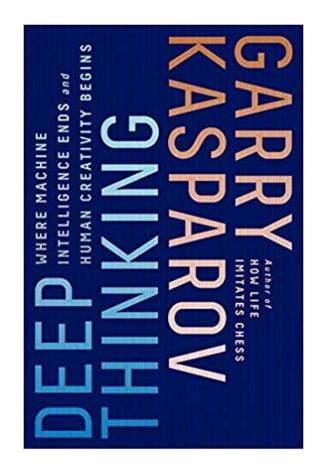
– Elon Musk

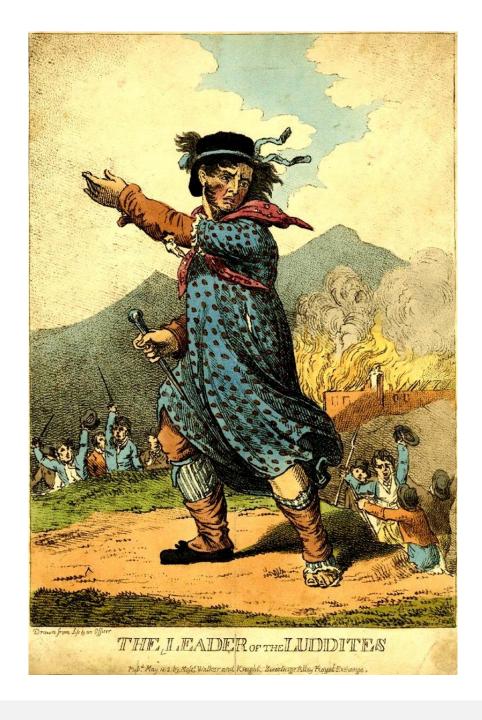






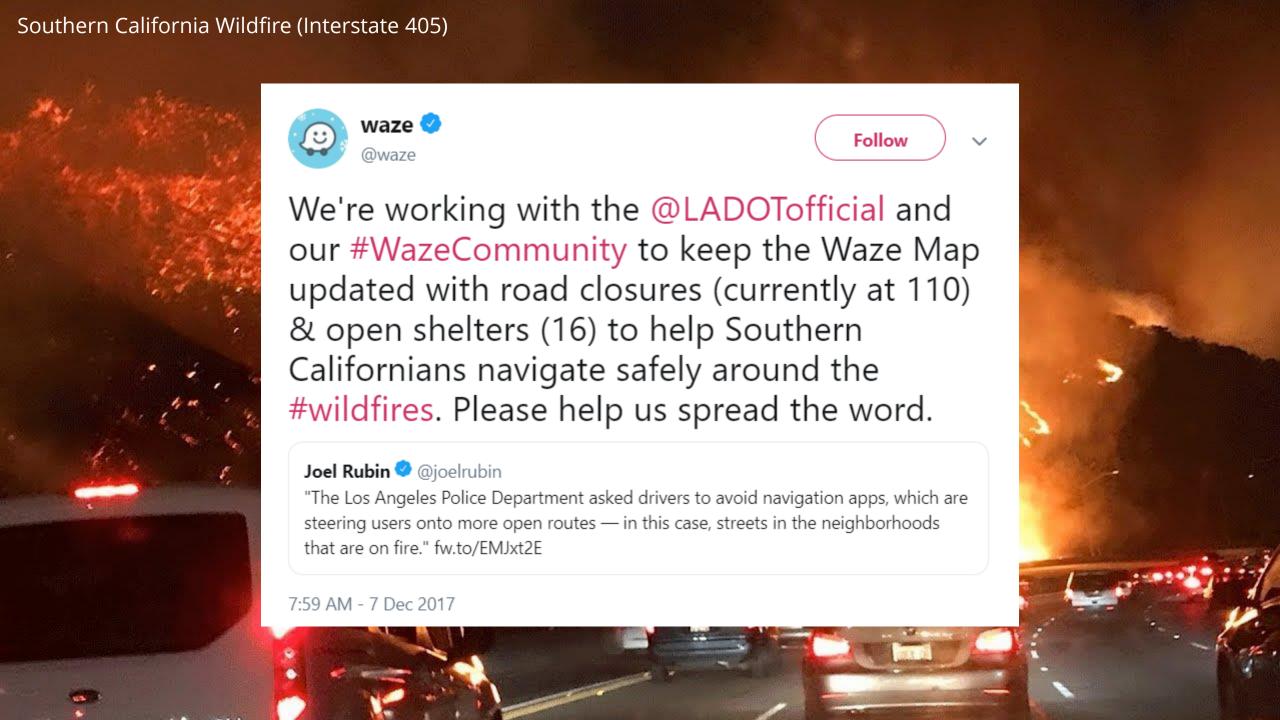
Good riddance, you might imagine. But the worries about operator-less elevators were quite similar to the concerns we hear today about driverless cars. In fact, I learned something surprising when I was invited to speak to the Otis Elevator Company in Connecticut in 2006. The technology for automatic elevators had existed since 1900, but people were too uncomfortable to ride in one without an operator. It took the 1945 strike and a huge industry PR push to change people's minds, a process that is already repeating with driverless cars. The cycle of automation, fear, and eventual acceptance goes on.



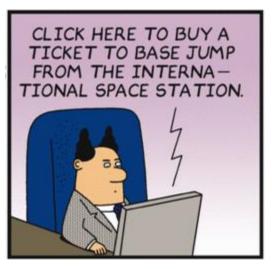


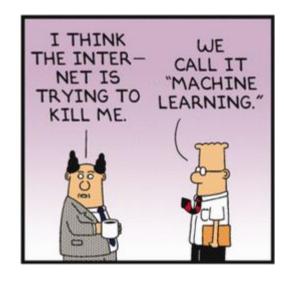
1 Jobs

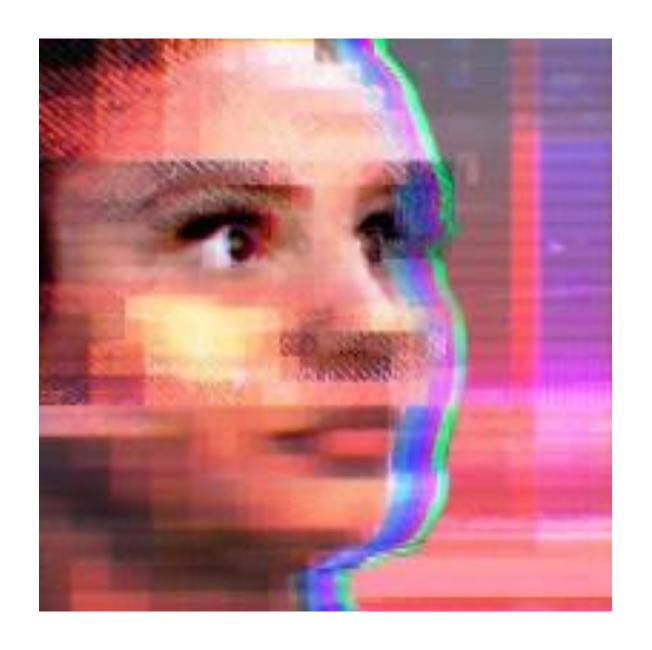
2 Ethics









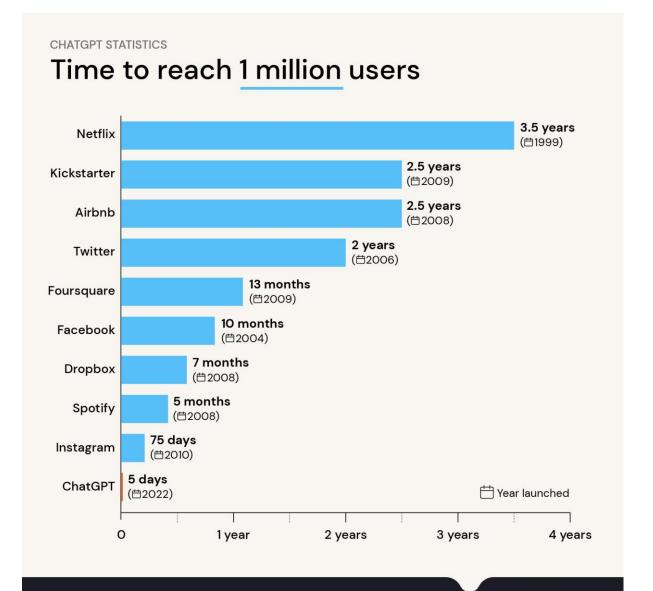


**Tay** was an artificial intelligence chatbot that was originally released by Microsoft Corporation via Twitter on March 23, 2016.

It caused subsequent controversy when the bot began to post inflammatory and offensive tweets through its Twitter account, forcing Microsoft to shut down the service only 16 hours after its launch.

It was soon replaced with **Zo** [2016-2019].

And now, as of 2024, **ChatGPT** has become a part of our daily life.



- The fastest-growing user-base in the history of web apps: 1 million users in just five days!
- An average of 13 million daily visitors in Jan 2023
- O It is estimated that GPT-4 has **1.76 trillion**parameters trained on untold trillions of tokens. (For comparison, a human brain has approximately 100 billion neurons and 100 trillion connections.)

t∞ltester

#### GPTs are GPTs: An Early Look at the Labor Market Impact Potential of Large Language Models

Tyna Eloundou<sup>1</sup>, Sam Manning<sup>1,2</sup>, Pamela Mishkin\*<sup>1</sup>, and Daniel Rock<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>OpenAI <sup>2</sup>OpenResearch <sup>3</sup>University of Pennsylvania

March 20, 2023

#### Abstract

We investigate the potential implications of Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) models and related technologies on the U.S. labor market. Using a new rubric, we assess occupations based on their correspondence with GPT capabilities, incorporating both human expertise and classifications from GPT-4. Our findings indicate that approximately 80% of the U.S. workforce could have at least 10% of their work tasks affected by the introduction of GPTs, while around 19% of workers may see at least 50% of their tasks impacted. The influence spans all wage levels, with higher-income jobs potentially facing greater exposure. Notably, the impact is not limited to industries with higher recent productivity growth. We conclude that Generative Pre-trained Transformers exhibit characteristics of general-purpose technologies (GPTs), suggesting that as these models could have notable economic, social, and policy implications.

#### Occupations Without Any Exposed Tasks

#### Occupations with no labeled exposed tasks

Agricultural Equipment Operators

Athletes and Sports Competitors

Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers

Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists

Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers

Cooks, Short Order

Cutters and Trimmers, Hand

Derrick Operators, Oil and Gas

Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers

Dishwashers

Dredge Operators

Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers

Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators, Surface Mining

Floor Layers, Except Carpet, Wood, and Hard Tiles

Foundry Mold and Coremakers

Helpers-Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters

Helpers-Carpenters

Helpers-Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons

Helpers-Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters

Helpers-Roofers

Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers

Motorcycle Mechanics

Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators

Pile Driver Operators

Pourers and Casters, Metal

Rail-Track Laying and Maintenance Equipment Operators

Refractory Materials Repairers, Except Brickmasons

Roof Bolters, Mining

Roustabouts, Oil and Gas

Slaughterers and Meat Packers

Stonemasons

Tapers

Tire Repairers and Changers

Wellhead Pumpers

Table 12: All 34 occupations for which none of our measures labeled any tasks as exposed.

#### Ein Bauer ernährt zusätzlich ...

Durch die zunehmende Mechanisierung ist folgende Entwicklung moglich geworde

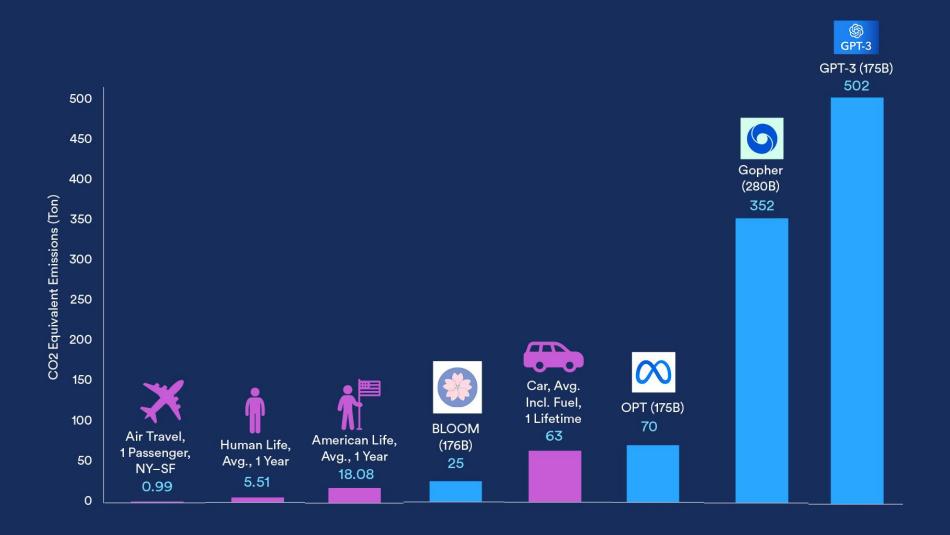


1900 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 Ein Bauer ernahrt sich und zussitzlich drei Sted 

## The number of people one farmer could feed

Museum of Bread Culture, Germany

#### CO2 Emissions (in Tons)



#### **Automated Inference on Criminality using Face Images**

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(a) Three samples in criminal ID photo set  $S_c$ .







(b) Three samples in non-criminal ID photo set  $S_n$ 

"[T]he authors find that their algorithm can classify criminal faces with 90% accuracy."







(a) Three samples in criminal ID photo set  $S_c$ .







(b) Three samples in non-critical ID photo set  $S_n$ 



Facial reaturespurportedly associated with criminality, from Wu and Zhang (2016)

"[The] algorithm finds that criminals have shorter distances between the inner corners of the eyes, smaller angles between the nose and the corners of the mouth and higher curvature to the upper lip"



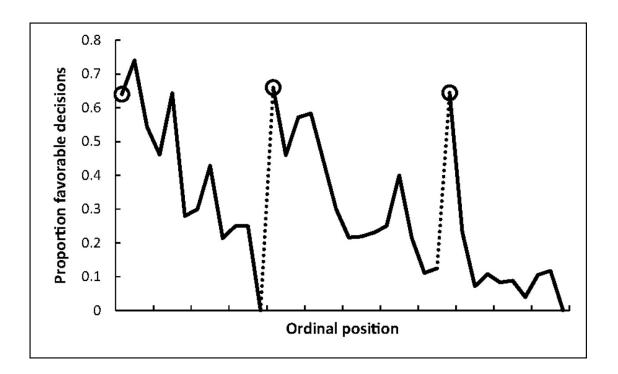
#### Extraneous factors in judicial decisions

Shai Danziger, Jonathan Levav 

, and Liora Avnaim-Pesso Authors Info & Affiliations

Edited\* by Daniel Kahneman, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved February 25, 2011 (received for review December 8, 2010)

April 11, 2011 | 108 (17) 6889-6892 | https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1018033108



The authors of the peer-reviewed paper looked at more than 1,000 rulings made in 2009 by eight judges. They found that the likelihood of a favorable ruling peaked at the beginning of the day, steadily declining over time from a probability of about 65% to nearly zero, before spiking back up to about 65% after a break for a meal or snack.

#### **Social and Economical Bias**

- 1. Errors (and biases) propagate quickly
- 2. Far reaching consequences
- 3. 'Bias' is not just a technical issues, it's a socio-technical issue
- 4. There's no silver bullet-solution
  - 1. What do we mean by "bias"?
  - 2. Who gets to decide what's fair?

#### Numbers don't lie!!

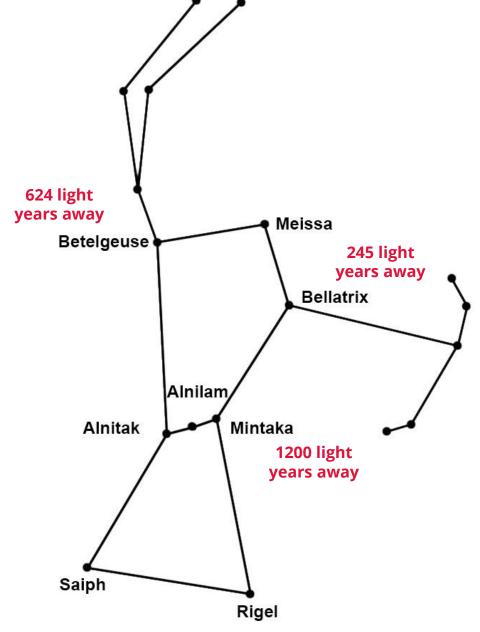
## If you torture the data long enough, it will confess to anything.

From Darrell Huff's book How to Lie With Statistics (1954)

## Truth is much too complicated to allow anything but approximations.

John von Neumann







Mulla Nasrudin

Someone saw Nasrudin searching for something on the ground.

"What have you lost?, he asked.

"My key", said the Mulla.

So they both went down on their knees and looked for it.

After some time the man asked: "Where exactly did you drop it?"

"In my own house".

"Then why are you looking here?"

"There is more light here than inside my own house".

Sufi parable [Idris Shah, citing Mulla Nasrudin]

#### WORKING WITH AVAILABLE LIGHT

# There is no substitute for getting to know your data.

Witten and Frank

#### Qualities of an Ideal [Data Scientist]

- 1. Curious, but skeptical
- 2. Critical thinking skills
- 3. Logical reasoning ability
- 4. Creativity
- 5. Strategic thinking
- 6. Ability to read the facts and understand assumptions
- 7. Understands necessary information and how to act on it
- 8. Engages with people to understand root of the problem
- 9. Ability to apply appropriate [data science] tools



"Before starting any project, I ask: What's the geology, what's the geomorphology, what's the history, where does the wind come from, where does the sun come from, what are the shadow patterns, what's the drainage system, what's the flora?

... I try to be a contextual architect." – Glenn Murcutt

# Age of CONTENT

# Age of CONTEXT

Contextual Data Science

### THANK YOU!!

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