# Data is the Glue

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POLITECNICO DI TORINO







Big data is here

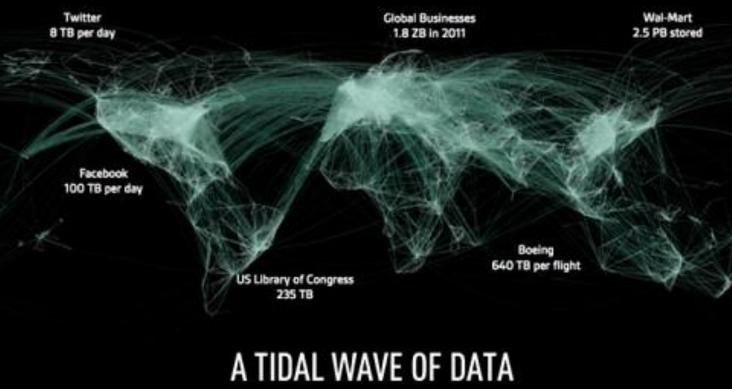
**□**Volume

■Velocity

■Variety

Veracity

■... Value







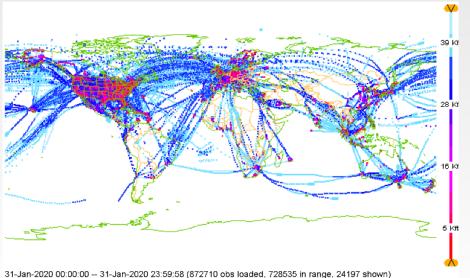




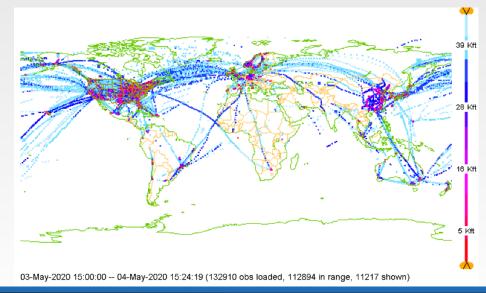
## ... but not always available!







#### **May 2020**







## Data science

"Extracting meaning from very large quantities of data"





D.J. Patil coined the word *data scientist* 

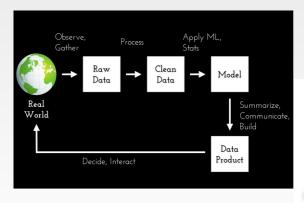






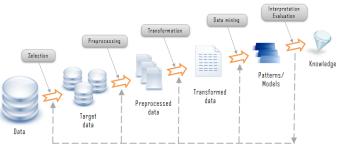
## The data science process





AKA *KDD* process

Knowledge Discovery in Databases









## Analysis

- Objectives
  - Descriptive analytics
  - Predictive analytics
  - Prescriptive analytics
- Methods
  - ☐ Statistical analysis, data mining, text mining, network and graph data mining
  - ☐ Association analysis, classification and regression, clustering
- Diverse domains call for customized techniques











## A word from practitioners

- ☐ At least 80-90% of their work involves not machine learning, but
  - ■Working with experts to understand the domain, assumptions, questions
  - ☐ Trying to catalog and make sense of the data sources
  - Wrangling, extracting, and integrating the data
  - □Cleaning the wrangled data









### Association rules

#### Objective

extraction of frequent correlations or pattern from a transactional database

#### Tickets at a supermarket counter

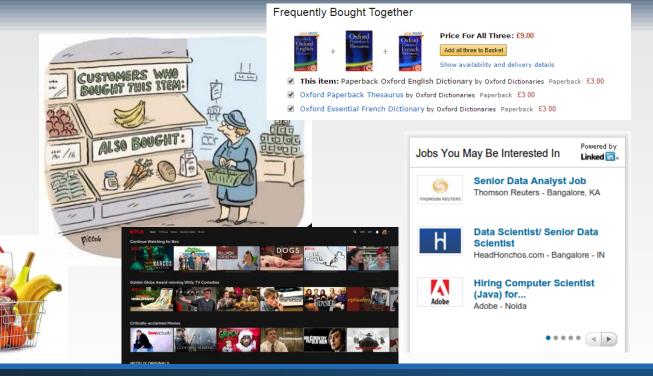
TID	Items
1	Bread, Coke, Milk
2	Beer, Bread
3	Beer, Coke, Diapers, Milk
4	Beer, Bread, Diapers, Milk
5	Coke, Diapers, Milk

- Association rule diapers ⇒ beer
  - 2% of transactions contains both items
  - 30% of transactions containing diapers also contain beer





## Association rules









## Spam or Ham?



- □What is the difference between *ham* and *spam*?
- How to *classify* incoming messages into ham and spam?







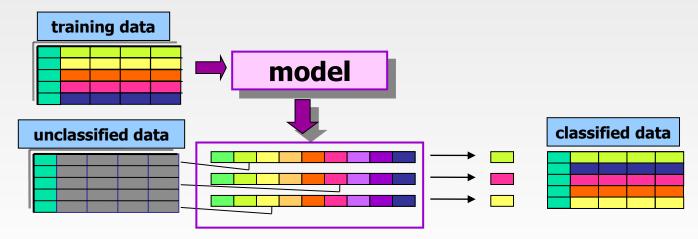






## Classification

- Objectives
  - prediction of a class label
  - definition of an interpretable model of a given phenomenon

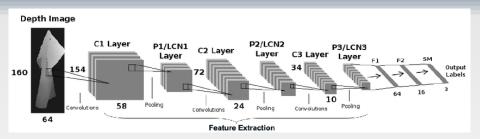




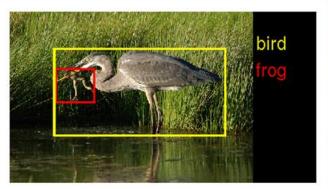


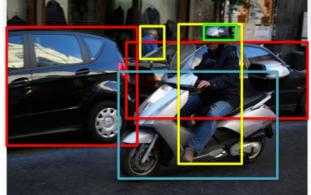


## Classification









Person Car Motorcycle Helmet

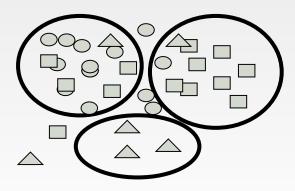






## Clustering

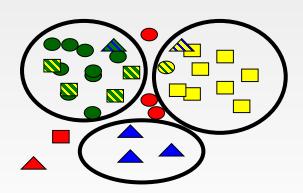
- Objectives
  - detecting groups of similar data objects
  - □ identifying exceptions and outliers

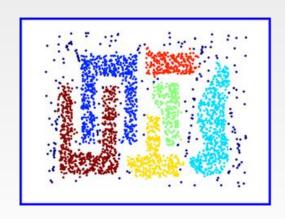




## Clustering

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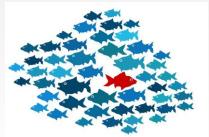


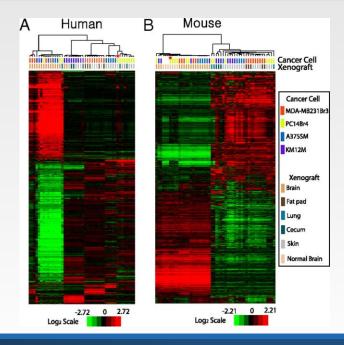




## Clustering















## Notion of a Cluster can be Ambiguous



How many clusters?



Two Clusters





Six Clusters





Four Clusters

From: Tan, Steinbach, Kumar, Introduction to Data Mining, McGraw Hill 2006





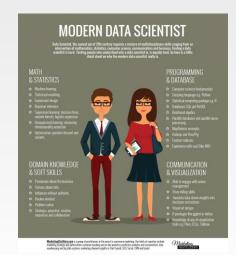




## The data science recipe

- Different ingredients needed
  - Data expert
    - □ Data processing, data structures
  - Data analyst
    - ☐ Data mining, statistics, machine learning
  - ■Visualization expert
    - □Visual art design, storytelling skills
  - □ Domain expert
    - ☐ Provide understanding of the application domain
  - ☐Business expert
    - Data driven decisions, new business models











## Some open issues

□ Social impact of analysis is very important

□ Interpretability and transparency of the analysis process

☐ Bias in algorithms and data









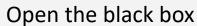


## Interpretability in machine learning

"The ability to explain or to present in understandable terms to a human"



Trade-off Accuracy-Interpretability



- □ Model explanation: global understanding of how a model works
- □ Prediction explanation: local understanding of why a prediction is made









## Interpretability

☐ Learned decision rule in pneumonia patients dataset from USA hospital

history of asthma  $\rightarrow$  lower chance of dying from pneumonia

- ☐MD consider asthma as a serious risk factor for people who get pneumonia
- Analysis
  - asthmatics probably notice earlier the symptoms of pneumonia
  - ☐ a healthcare professional is going to provide earlier pneumonia diagnosis
  - ☐ as high-risk patients, they're going to get high-quality treatment sooner than other people
    - asthmatics actually have almost half the chance of dying of non-asthmatics
- ☐ Using a black box model, this model issue would *never* have been uncovered





### Algorithmic and data bias

- □ Task: predict likelihood of an individual committing a future crime
  - □ Risk scores used by US criminal justice system
- ☐ Scores computed from
  - Questions answered by the defendants
  - □Information pulled by criminal records
- ☐ Race was not among the questions
  - □... however other items may be correlated (e.g., poverty, joblessness)
- □Software product flagged black defendants as future criminals more frequently than white defendants

Training data was biased by a larger black defendant population

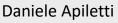






#### The database and data mining group







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Flavio Giobergia



Moreno La Quatra



Andrea Pasini



Eliana Pastor



Francesco Ventura

.... and many more!



Thank you!







