Thinking Like A Data Scientist

Em Grasmeder
ThoughtWorks Data Witch
@emgrasmeder

About Me

- Pronoun is they/them
- ThoughtWorks consultant
- Graduate research in economics
 - I flunked out
- Generalist within data space

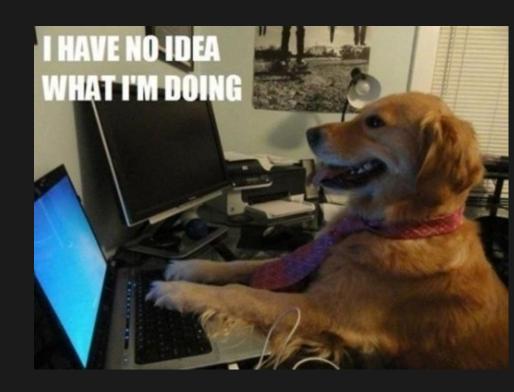


<Data Science Identity Crisis>

Predictions, categorization, clustering



- Predictions, categorization, clustering
- Write software



- Predictions, categorization, clustering
- Write software
- Visualizations



- Predictions, categorization, clustering
- Write software
- Visualizations
- ...magically fix the business model??



How is a Data Scientist Useful







Visualization



Business Value







?

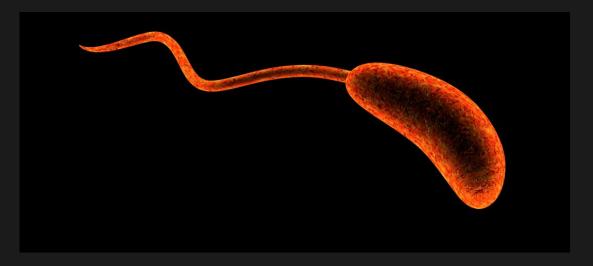
Controversial opinions about data scientists

- They should be good software and API developers
- They should be competent at continuous delivery, making and managing pipelines, and writing infrastructure as code
- They should speak the language of the business and be involved in conversations about KPIs If not...
- They might not be very useful

So how do data scientists actually think?



Let's answer that question with a story about Cholera!



Cholera Facts (yay!)

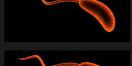


Deadly bacteria that can kill within hours

The water in your body just comes out from everywhere

Cho

Cholera Facts (yay!)



Deadly bacteria that can kill within hours



The water in your body just comes out from everywhere



Pretty much curable (90% of cases) with salty, sugary water that costs \$0.10



Used to be a problem, for example, in London; is still a problem in some places

The cause of cholera and how it spreads was unknown 1854.

They thought it was "miasma"

literally, bad air



"The Great Stink"

Deadly, exploding cesspits

Waste from houses, slaughterhouses and factories dumped in the Thames



"The Great Stink"



"The Great Stink"

I can certify that the offensive smells, even in that short whiff, have been of a most head-and-stomach-distending nature

Charles Dickens

$$f(a, b, c, ...) + \epsilon = y$$

```
f(proximity to bad air,
  sinful,
  too much blood,
  other old fashioned belief)
+ \varepsilon = \lambda
```

The Broad Street Cholera Outbreak of 1854

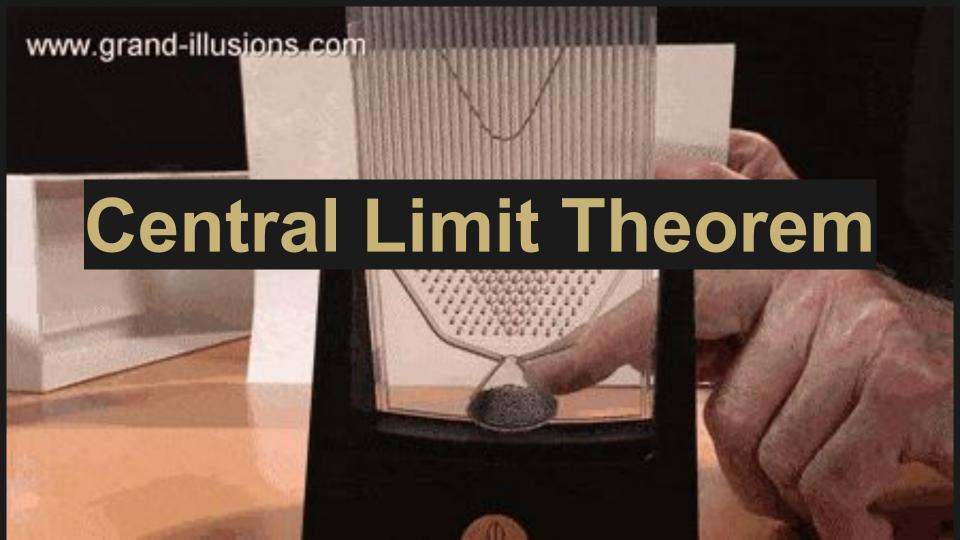




- H₀ is called the Null Hypothesis
- In 1850s England, the Null Hypothesis is "bad airs"

- H₀: Thing is normally distributed
 OR
- H_n: Thing is uniformly distributed
- H₁: Thing is distributed differently because reason

* A model is another way of writing a hypothesis



- H₀: Thing is normally distributed
 OR
- H_n: Thing is uniformly distributed
- H₁: Thing is distributed differently because reason

* A model is another way of writing a hypothesis

 H₀: People living in equally odorous parts of town will have a uniform likelihood of contracting cholera





Collecting more data



Workers at brewery were unaffected while their families died



Children of some families died while their families lived



There was this one woman, a complete outlier, the only person in her neighborhood to die

 H₀: People living in equally odorous parts of town will have a uniform likelihood of contracting cholera



- H₀: People living in equally odorous parts of town will have a uniform likelihood of contracting cholera
- H_A: People who drink contaminated poo-water have a uniform likelihood of contracting cholera





Collecting more data



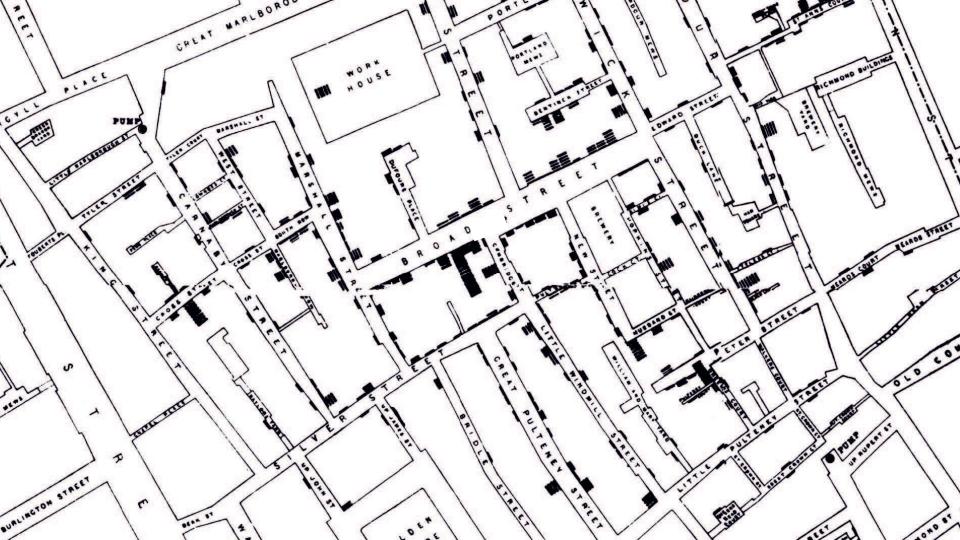
Workers at brewery drank beer which required boiling the water

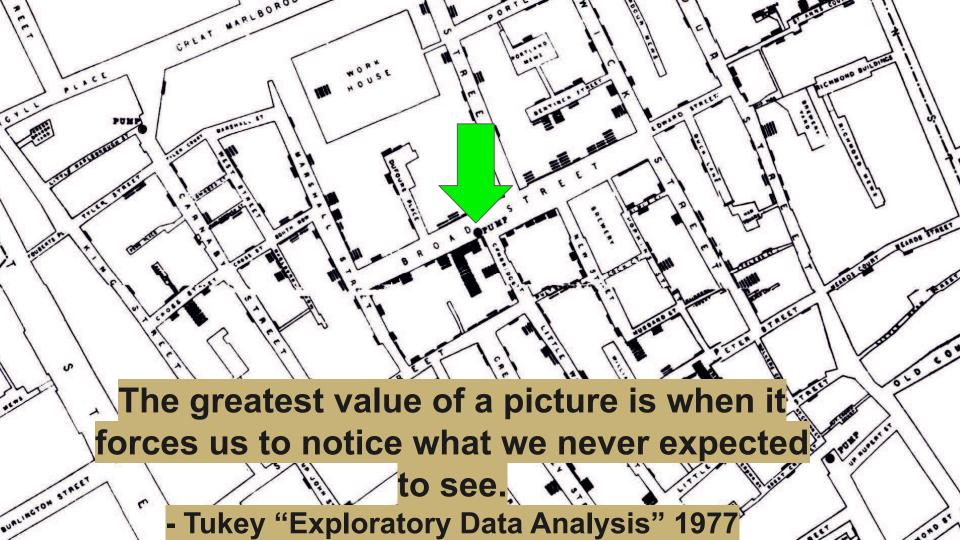


The children who died went to school near the infected well, far from their homes and family



That one woman, she just loved the flavor of the water from that poo-contaminated cholera well





about in the 18th century, it meant the "science" dealing with data about the condition of a state or

Fun fact! When the word "statistics" first came

community"

Less fun fact! Decades after the cause and prevention of Cholera were known, states knowingly sacrificed thousands of people's lives for the sake of protecting businesses (for instance, Hamburg in 1892)

So what are the lessons?



Data is good. More data is better



Visualize your data!



Do we really need machine learning for this?



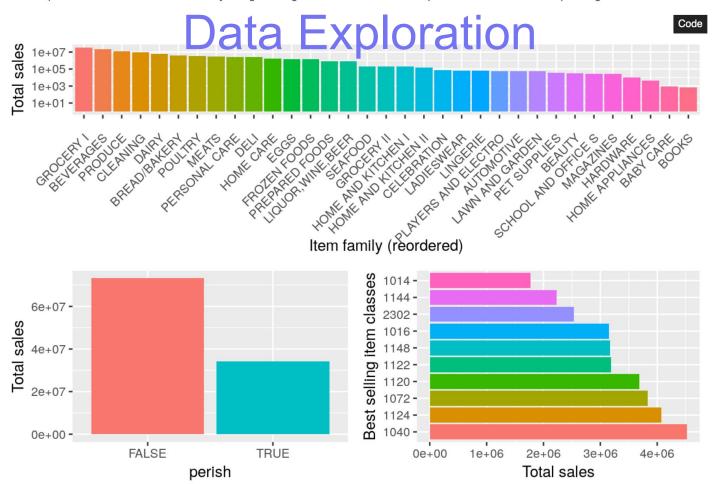
(Maybe states don't have the people's best interests at heart)

Data Exploration: Refining your mental model

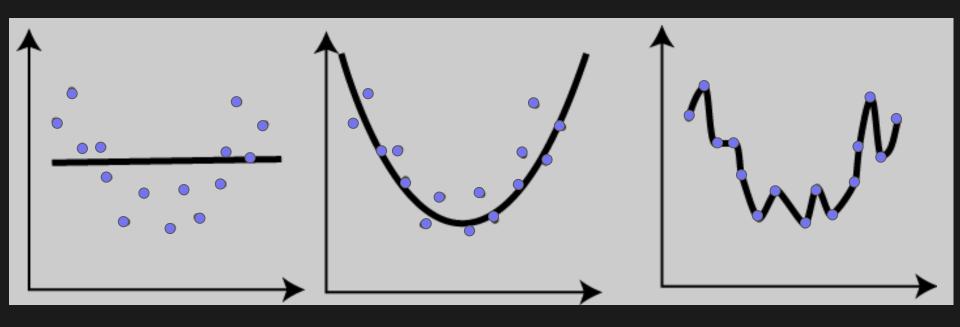


6.3 Items: family classification

Here we plot the sales numbers for the family categories together with the statistics for perishable items and the top selling classes:



Let's talk about models



$$f(a, b, c, ...) + \varepsilon = y$$

$$f(a, b, c, ...) + \varepsilon = y$$



Data is good. More data is better



Try to move as much as possible from the E into the function



Maybe b comes from an external API



Maybe c is too complicated and needs to be split into d and e



Maybe g is derived from a function/calculation based on other records or parameters a and b

$$f(a, b, c, ...) + \epsilon = y$$



Data is good. More data is better. Unless it's not



Sometimes b and c are just confusing the algorithm



Methods of dimensionality reduction or principle component analysis help extract a signal from noise, and help prevent overfitting

$$f(a, b, c, ...) + \epsilon = y$$

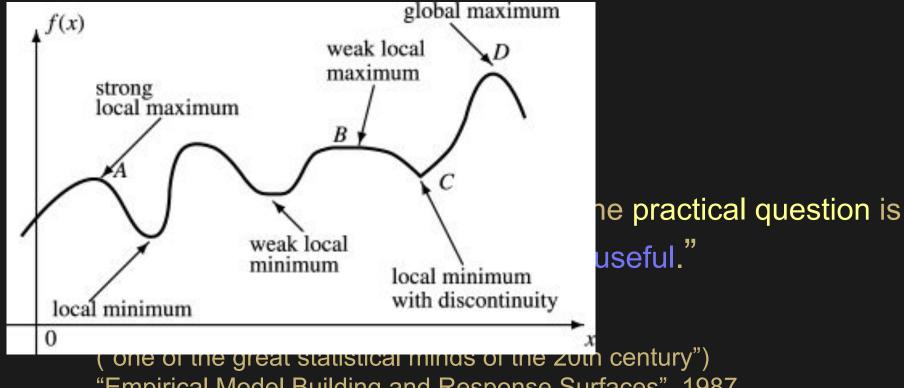
The hard part of making a model useful is not choosing a model, or even hyperparameterization Like in Hamburg, it's overcoming bureaucracy and politics to use the model, even if it's imperfect, to help your users



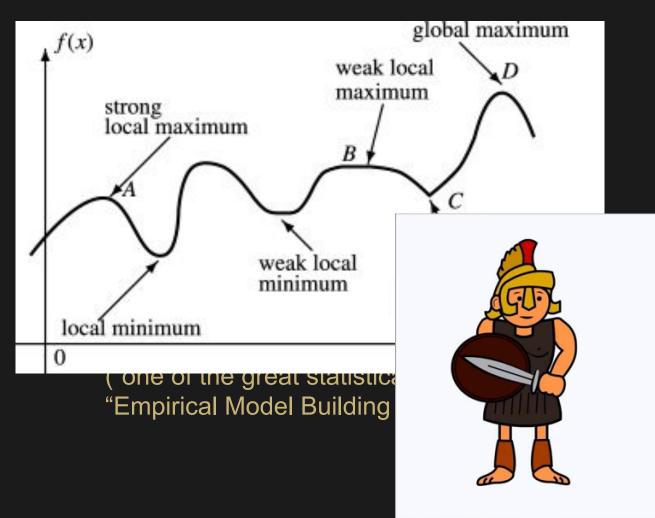


"Remember that all models are wrong; the practical question is how wrong do they have to be to not be useful."

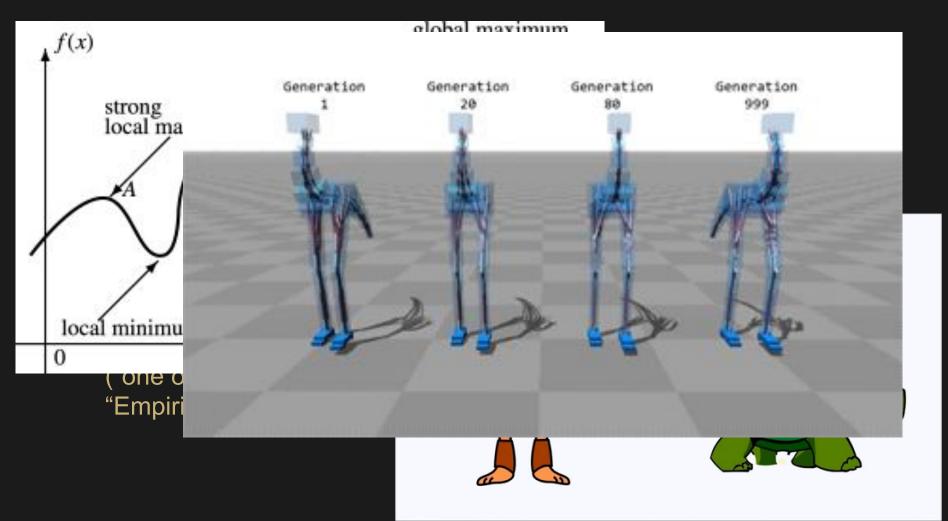
- George Box ("one of the great statistical minds of the 20th century") "Empirical Model Building and Response Surfaces", 1987

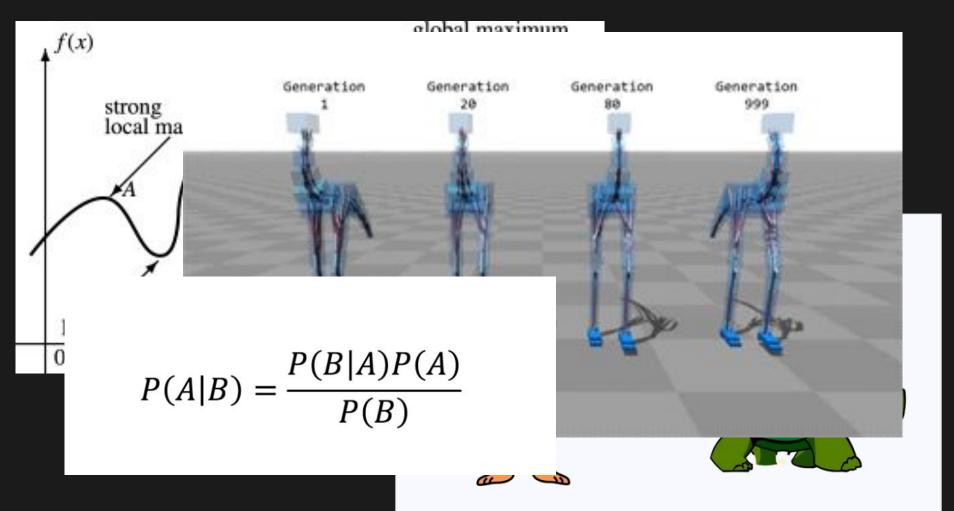


"Empirical Model Building and Response Surfaces", 1987









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Generation

Thinking like a data scientist means making pragmatic choices $P(A|B) = \frac{1113}{P(B)}$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{}{P(B)}$$













Students at UC Berkeley have led protests and circulated petitions to stop Palantir from attending campus events due to their standing contracts with ICE. 50 students attended a protest and over 700 students and faculty signed a petition to stop an upcoming informational session.

protest	open_letter	ethics	be	rkeley	california	usa
palantir	students	immigratio	on	ice		

Thursday, October 3, 2019



Microsoft employees are circulating a letter supporting an effort to get its GitHub subsidiary to cancel a contract with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency, the latest effort among tech-company staff to influence corporate policy on government work. The letter reflects concerns that Microsoft's sales to the agency implicate the software maker in the government's detention of immigrants.

open_letter	ethics	usa	online	microsoft
white_collar_	ice	industr	y_solidarity	

Wednesday, October 2, 2019



After GitHub CEO Nat Friedman wrote in an internal letter on Tuesday that the company plans to renew a contract worth \$200,000 with ICE to license its GitHub Enterprise Server, GitHub's employees began publicly pressuring their company's leadership to stop working with the immigration agency over human rights concerns.

open_letter	ethics	usa	online	github	microsoft
white_collar_	workers	ice			

Sunday, September 8, 2019



Over 1700 Amazon employees have signed an internal petition pledging to walk out over their employer's lack of action on climate change. The demonstration, scheduled to start at 11:30 am Pacific time on September 20, will mark the first time in Amazon's 25-year history that workers at its Seattle headquarters have walked off the job, though many are taking paid vacation to do so. Most of the workers who have signed on so far work in Seattle, but employees in other offices, including in Europe, have indicated an interest in the event as well. The protest is part of a global general strike on September 20th 2019.

open_lett	er	strike	ethics	on	line	seattle	washington	usa
amazon	white_collar_workers		rs	climate_strike				



Thank you!

I'm Em Grasmeder the ThoughtWorks Data Witch @emgrasmeder on Twitter