

What does a Data Scientist Actually Do?

Chris Hillman

Hyper-Hype

Sexiest job of the 21st Century?

Rock Stars?

Ninjas?

Unicorns?

Data science incorporates varying elements and builds on techniques and theories from many fields, including mathematics, statistics, data engineering, pattern recognition and learning, advanced computing, visualization, uncertainty modeling, data warehousing, and high performance computing with the goal of extracting meaning from data and creating data products. Data science is a novel term that is often used interchangeably with competitive intelligence or business analytics, although it is becoming more common. Data science seeks to use all available and relevant data to effectively tell a story that can be easily understood by non-practitioners. (wikipedia, Nov 2013)

Data Scientist

A better programmer than a statistician

A better statistician than a programmer

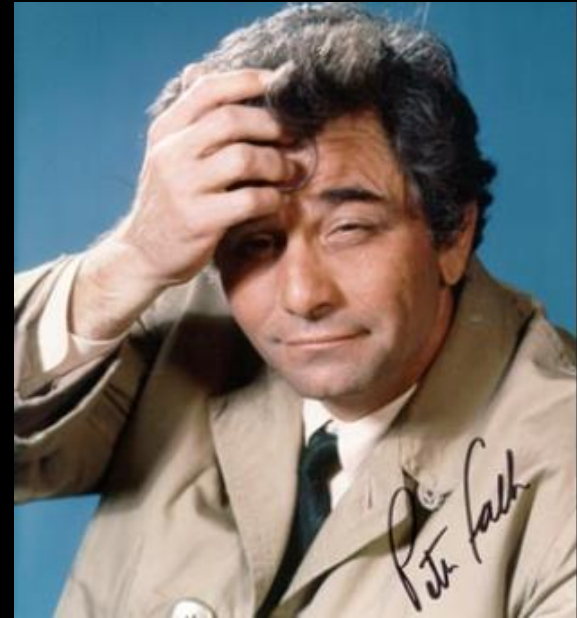
“Discovery consists of seeing what everybody has seen
and thinking what nobody has thought.”

Albert Szent-Gyorgy

See what all see, think what none think

quod vide omnia vide, quod cogitare nullus cogitare

Combination of Skills



Face Detection in Images



[Collaboration with DIS Magazine](#)

Images with no green squares indicates that no faces were detected with OpenCV.

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@chillax7

Character Recognition

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```
SELECT *  
FROM RecognizeNumberPlate(  
ON anpr.vehiclelogs  
imagecol('recognizedobject'));
```

eventid	platetext
4182	EK07 E JX



Speech to Text

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    hmdir = "/usr/share"  
    lmd = "/usr/share/p  
  
    dictd = "/usr/share/  
    wavfile = sys.argv[1  
    recognised = decodes  
  
    recognised = recogni  
    words = recognised.sp  
  
    for word in words:  
        print '%s\t%s'
```

THREE	1
ARE	1
AT	1
AN	1
HOUR	1
OVER	1
AN	1
AN	1
OF	1
PHONE	1
AND	1
NOT	1
OF	1
ART	1
ON	1
COUPLE	1
ON	1
TEN	1
N.	1
ACT	1
ON	1
OPEN	1
AND	1

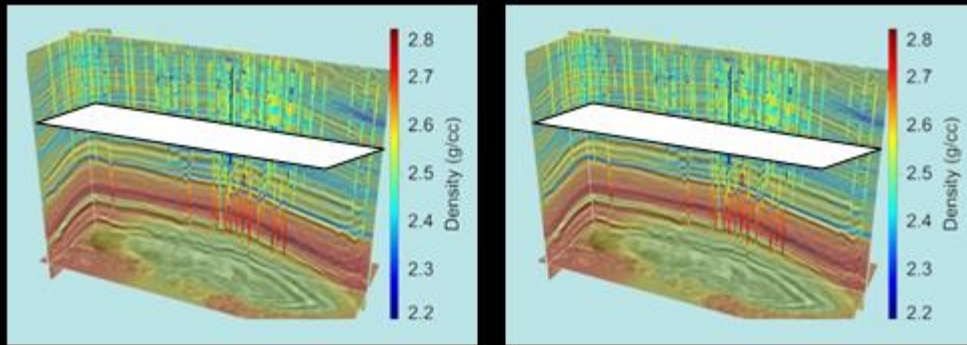
```
l/hmm/wsj1"  
m/wsj/wlist50.3e-7.vp.tg.lm.DMP"  
/lm/wsj/wlist50.dic"  
td,wavfile)
```

```
return res  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    hmdir = "/usr/sha  
    lmd = "/usr/share
```

```
dictd = "/usr/share/pocketsphinx/model/lm/wsj/wlist50.dic"  
wavfile = sys.argv[1]  
recognised = decodeSpeech(hmdir, lmd, dictd, wavfile)
```



Is Big Data the new oil?



$$X - Y = ?$$

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Proteomics

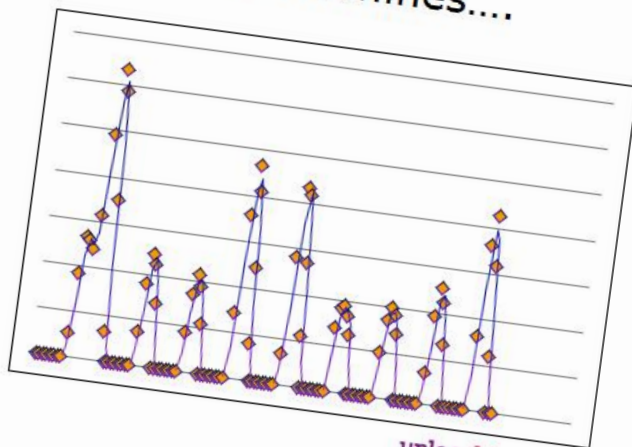
The Problem



- Each Experiment produces
- 5Gb XML file
- 40,000 scans
- 20,000 data points per scan
- 800,000,000 rows of data
- 2 experiments per machine
- 10 - 15 machines....

Processing the Raw data takes over 24 hours to

- Pick 2D Peaks
- De-isotope
- Pick 3D Peaks
- Match weights to known peptides



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Text Mining

Term Frequency by Inverse Document Frequency

- A more statistical approach to text mining than the basics
- For example “and” appears in most documents but “football” appears infrequently in most documents but very frequently in documents about football.

```
select words.blogpostid, words.token,
words.frequency/total_words as tf from
(SELECT blogpostid, a.token, a.frequency
FROM token_freq_by_post a
join token_freq_limited vb
on a.token = b.token ) words,
(SELECT blogpostid, sum(a.frequency) total_words
FROM token_freq_by_post a
join token_freq_limited vb
on a.token = b.token
group by a.blogpostid) post
where post.blogpostid = words.blogpostid;
```

```
SELECT a.token, log(11000/a.frequency) as idf
FROM token_freq a
join token_freq_limited vb on a.token = b.token;
```

The TF.IDF score gives a better indication of a words relevance to this document than a basic word count

73 e	2.82213727521522
73 eg	2.87425511479598
73 every	5.16524762487647
73 f	4.99532513832463
73 fmot	8.48979974481842
73 from	2.16738690473061
73 g	4.5401562540505
73 g	6.84910188446222
73 g	5.16161164672188
73 g	1.43181426797457
73 g	1.43181426797457
73 g	14.8876879547977
73 g	7.60033547555468
73 g	5.77173223175337
73 g	5.77173223175337
73 g	4.47832984456368
73 g	2.70116761944954
73 g	8.59239676362321
73 increased	9.99910788332929
73 inversión	9.86663424285214
73 its	4.30181349411353
73 it's	1.43029911915655
73 key	

2/12
1/12

Web Analytics

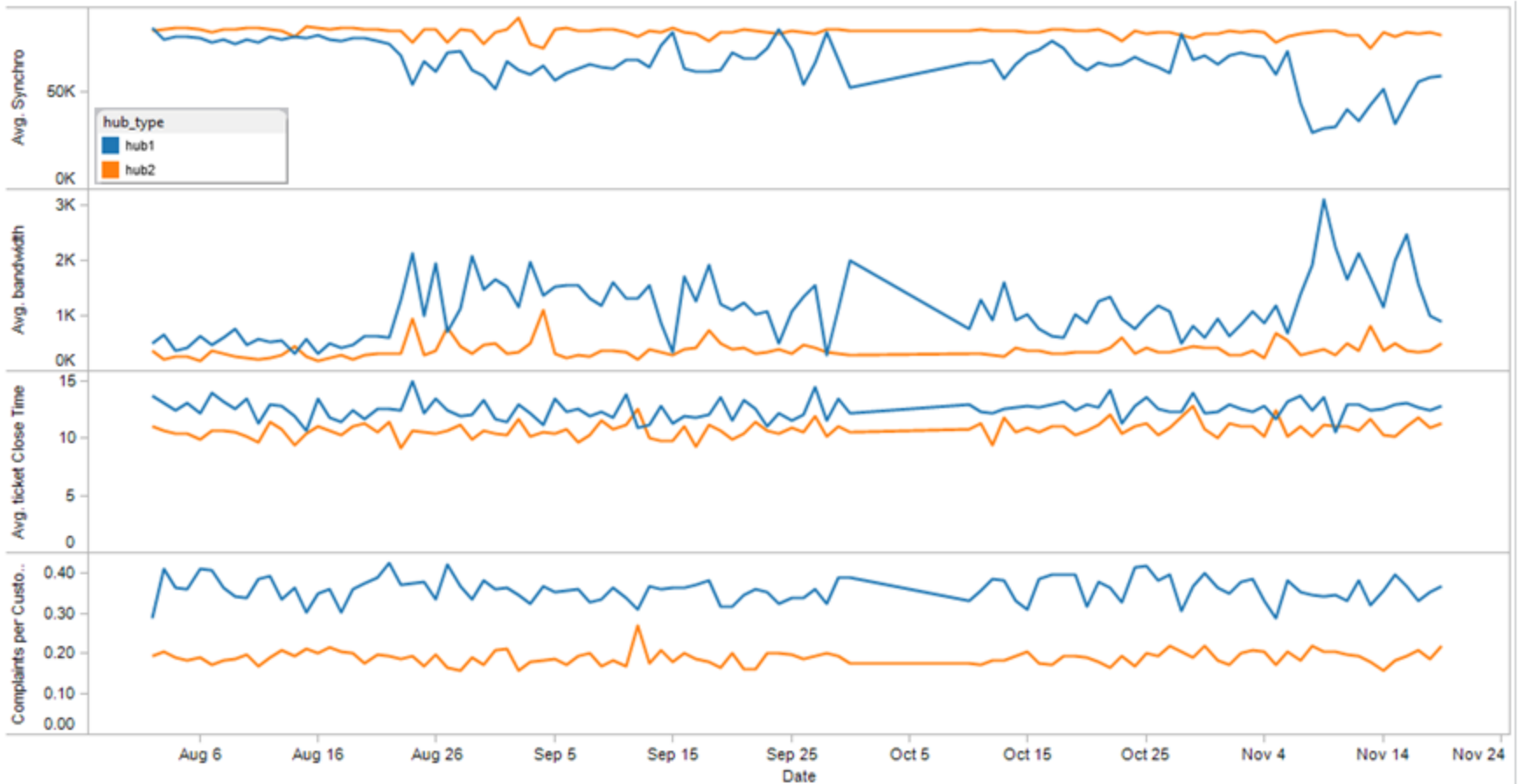
select * from core.t_sid_dna where dna like '%DS%' limit 1000;

- [AD;AD;WI;WA;LI;PR;PR;PR;**DS**]
- [HO;SL;PL;AD;WI;WA;LI;PR;**DS**;WA;HO;KC;KC;KC]
- [HO;LI;MO;WA;AD;AD;WA;PR;PR;**DS**;**DS**]
- [PL;AD;AD;PL;PL;AD;AD;HO;LI;MO;SU;AD;WI;WA;PR;PR;**DS**;LO]
- ...
- [SU;SU;SU;AD;SU;AD;WI;AD;SU;AD;SL;PL;PL;PL;AD;PL;AD;PL;AD;AD;PL;AD;AD;AD;AD;WI;SU;SU;SU;AD;AD;SU;AD;SU;AD;WI;WA;LI;PR;HO;WA;WA;PR;PR;PR;**DS**]
- ...
- [SU;SU;SU;AD;SU;AD;WI;AD;SU;AD;SL;PL;PL;PL;AD;PL;AD;PL;AD;AD;PL;AD;AD;AD;AD;WI;SU;SU;SU;AD;AD;SU;AD;SU;AD;WI;WA;LI;PR;HO;WA;WA;PR;PR;PR;**DS**]

{SEA} -> AD

Personal attributes

Error and Complaint rates by equipment type



Thank you

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