

DATA SCIENCE AND ITS TERMS

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Definition : Data Science

- Covers the whole spectrum of data processing
- It uses a combination of statistics, math, programming, problem solving and capturing data in ingenious ways
- It uses these to cleanse, prepare, & align data for specified needs.
- **Note:** today, in the OECD each person creates 4TB (4×10^{12})/mo

DATA SCIENCE

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE AND TOOLS

'COMPUTING'
& ANALYTICS

DOMAIN
KNOWLEDGE

STATISTICS
& MATH

MODELING &
VISUALIZATION

MACHINE LEARNING

2. ENABLES

DATA MINING

3. EMPLOYS

DEEP
NEURAL NETWORKS

DEEP LEARNING

5. INSIGHT

6. GROWS

7. IMPROVES

4. FACILITATES

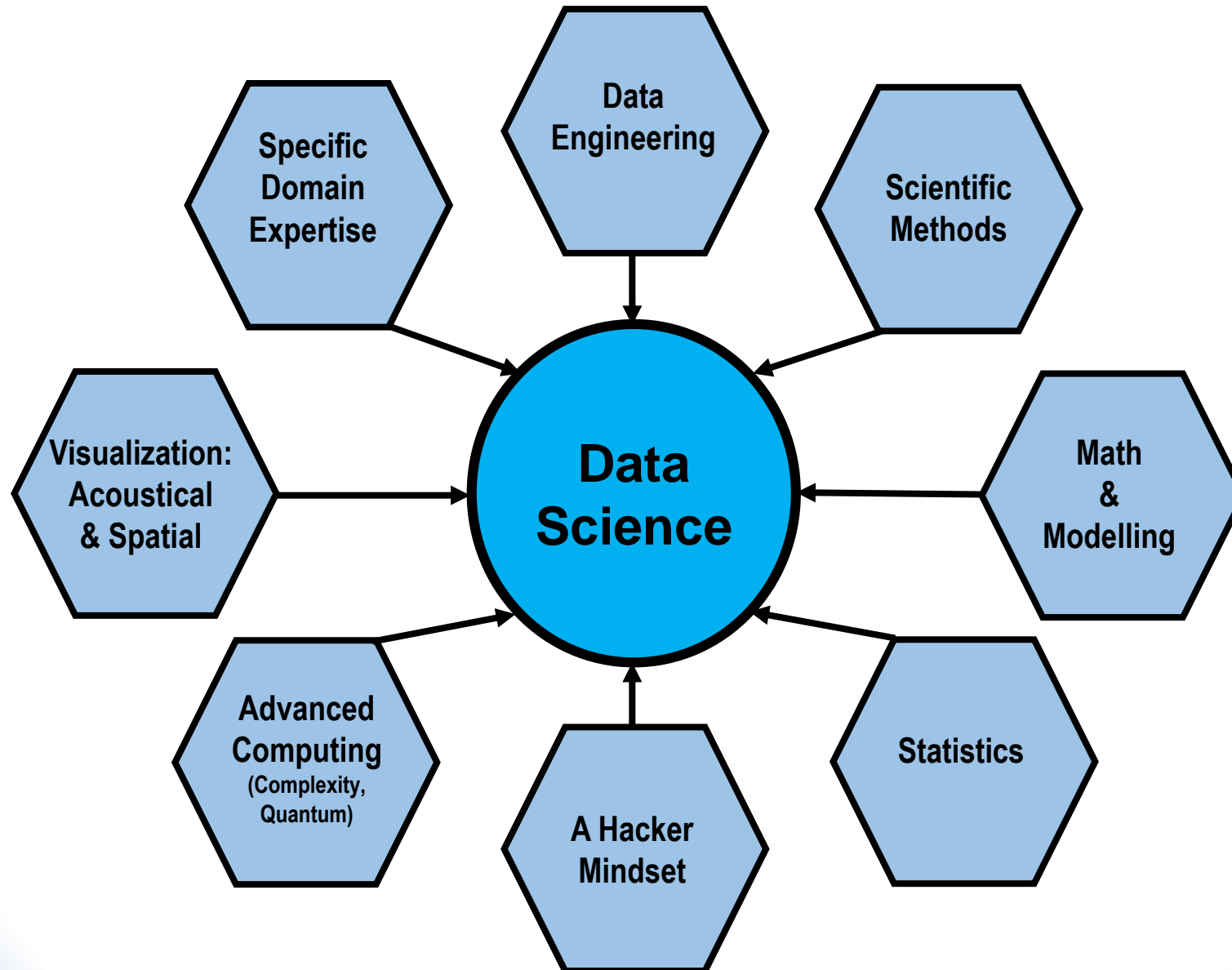
1. INPUT

ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE

- NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING
- COMPUTER VISION
- GENERATIVE MODELS

BIG DATA

Its facets are:



Definition of a Key Area: Big Data

- Big Data:
 - Refers to **handling of very large unstructured** (& *structured*) data sets in automated ways within acceptable lapse-times.
 - This usually includes data sets with sizes beyond the ability of commonly used software tools (*to capture, curate, manage, & process*).
 - Today this is 100TB-100PB.
 - PC: max today 10TB ($10 \cdot 10^{12}$)
 - Human Brain: 5PB ($5 \cdot 10^{15}$)
 - A Google: 10^{100}

Definition of a Key Area: Machine Learning & AI

- Machine Learning:
 - Use of a set of algorithms that train on large data sets (*Big Data*) to gain insights that result in predictions or actions to optimize some set of problems or systems.
- Artificial Intelligence (“AI”)
 - A subfield of data science concerned with solving tasks that are easy for humans, but hard for computers.
 - E.g. planning, moving around in the world, recognizing objects and sounds, speaking, translating, performing social or business transactions, doing creative work etc.

Where are They Used and Create Value Today?

- Data Science Algorithms e.g.:
 - Internet searches:
make searches less user/time intensive, more relevant results
 - Recommendations:
less footwork, greater correlation with 'your crowd', greater personal relevance
 - Digital advertisements:
better targeting, stronger (click-to-click/through-to-buy) decision outcomes, more credible stats & use needs

Where are They Used and Create Value Today?

- Big Data e.g.:

- Financial services:

- 'ist' vs 'sein': the 'dynamics' of more informed & satisfied customers, increased organizational productivity*

- Retail:

- 'ist' vs 'sein': the 'dynamics' of understanding and delivering the right-goods to the right-customers at the right-time*

- Communication

- 'ist' vs 'sein': the 'dynamics' of getting 'thinking-evaluating-deciding' to become real-time*

Where are They Used and Create Value Today?

- Data analytics e.g.:

- Healthcare

- the factual basis and organization of better outcomes*

- Travel

- efficient organization of complex trips & cost effective disintermediation*

- Gaming

- retaining passion during real-time Massive Multiplayer Online Games*

- Energy management

- real-time serialization and sustainability evaluation and implementation*