XON A PARTNERS

Data Science as a Service: The Present and the Future

James G. Shanahan Ph.D. Xona Partners

February 2013

Talk Outline

- Big Data Case Studies
- Data Science
- Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)
- Data Science Bubble
- Conclusions

Sensors + Services → Big Data

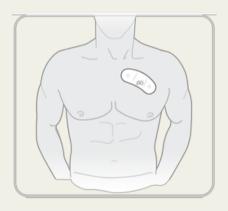
- Personal devices (with GPS' and accelerometers)
 - Earphones; Nike+ (measures and records the distance and pace of a walk or run); asthma inhaler with built-in GPS tracking; Zio Patch that helps doctors detect cardiac problems before they become fatal











- Personal/social services
 - Mint, Twitter, diets, health, exercise, FaceBook
- (These data streams create a huge privacy problem)

3rdi Art Project

- A New York University arts, Professor Bilal
- A surgically-implanted camera (12/15/2010)

3rdi Project, has already generated international media attention and anticipation. On Dec. 15 images from the "third eye" in the back of Bilal's head -- a surgically-impanted camera -- will be unveiled in Doha, Qatar as part of the Told/Untold/Retold exhibition that inaugurates the new Arab Museum of Modern Art near Education City, Doha's intellectual hub.

 Transmits one image per minute to a website (www.3rdi.me), displayed a Doha gallery

with the inaugural images to be displayed in a custom-designed room in the Doha gallery. Bilal's piece will be part of the museum's new permanent collection, 20 years in the making, including more than 6,000 works by Arab artists from North Africa to the Gulf, from the present day.



Case Studies

○ Travel: Improved ETAs

Plane to gate ETA

Traffic

O Healthcare:

Prostrate cancer

Germ Tracker

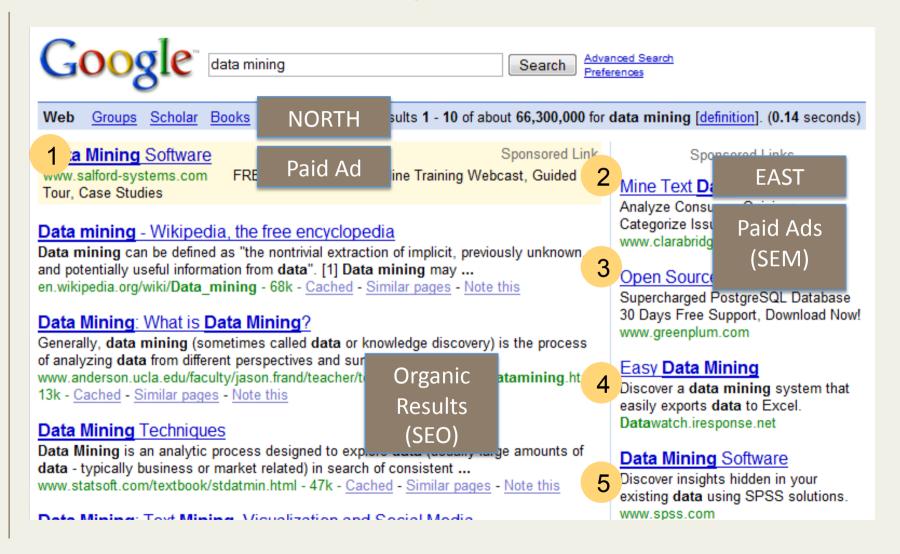
- Websearch
- Online Advertising:

Personalized promotions

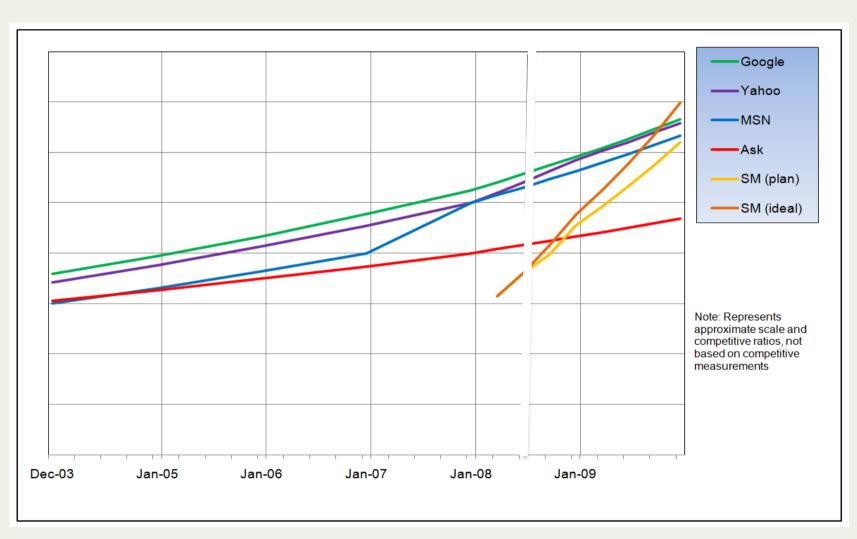
RTB for display advertising

Politics

Web Search & Sponsored Search

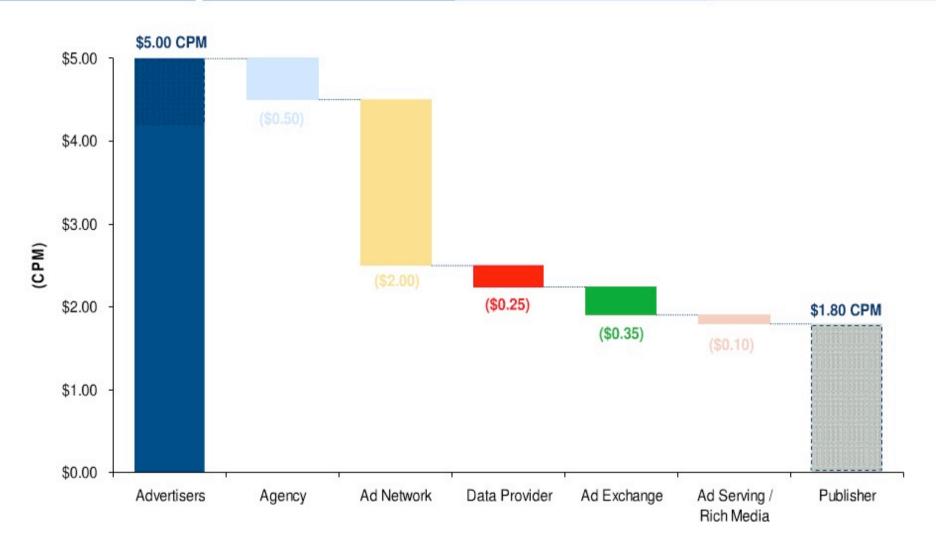


Ranking: Improve in a measured way





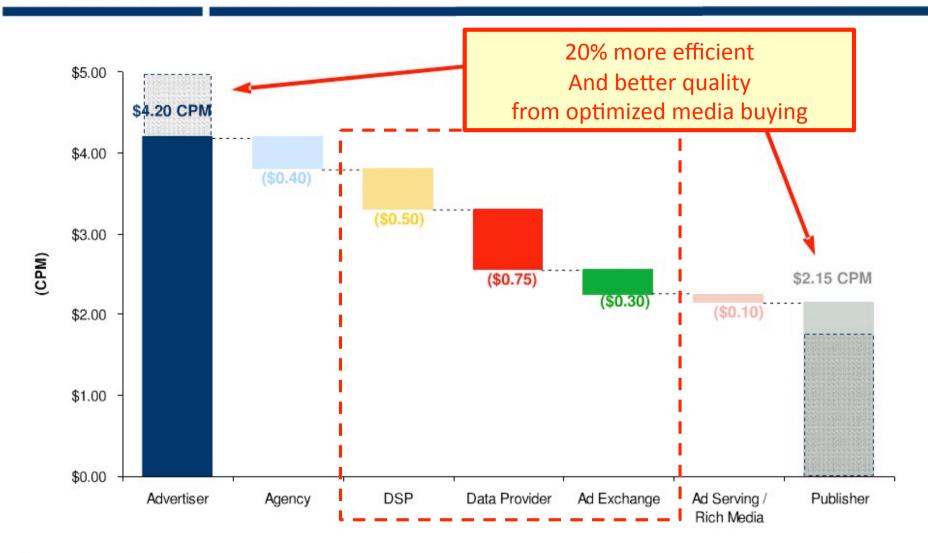
Carving Up the Stack - Network World



GCA SAVVIAN [Kawaja, 2010]



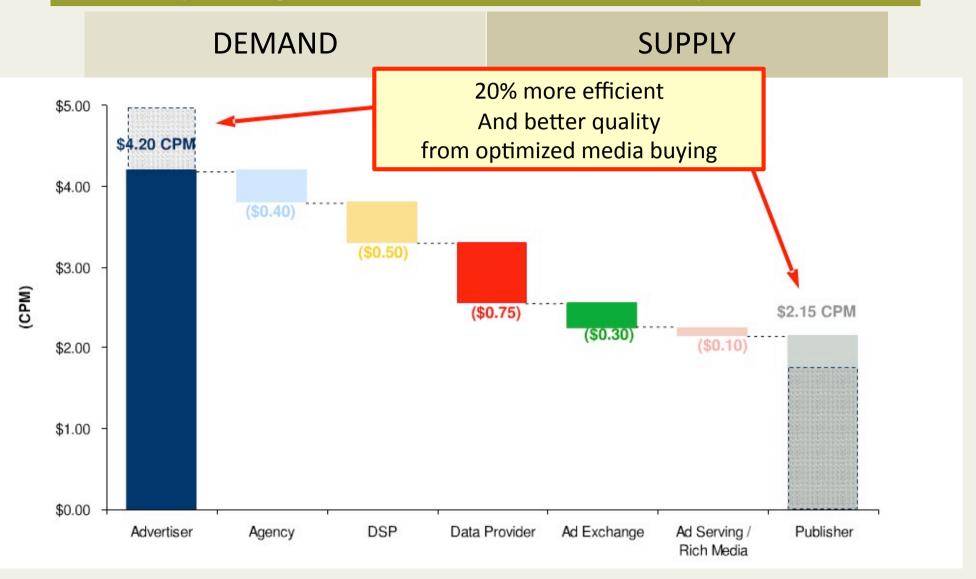
Carving Up the Stack - DSP / Exchange World



GCA SAVVIAN [Kawaja, 2010]

3rd Generation

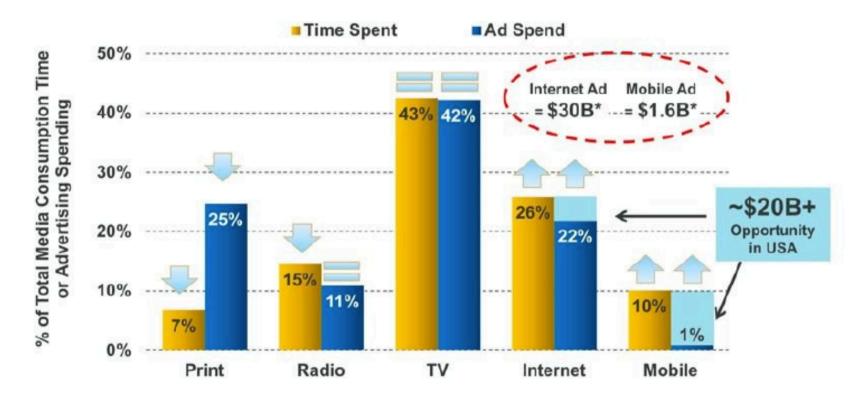
Empowering advertisers thru DSPs and RTB to buy audiences



Empowering advertisers thru DSPs connect the data dots and buy audiences

Material Upside for Mobile Ad Spend vs. Mobile Usage

% of Time Spent in Media vs. % of Advertising Spending, USA 2011





Note: *Internet (excl. mobile) advertising reached \$30B in USA in 2011 per IAB, Mobile advertising reached \$1.6B per IAB. Print includes newspaper and magazine. \$20B opportunity calculated assuming Internet and Mobile ad spend share equal their respective time spent share. Source: Time spent and ad spend share data eMarketer, 12/11, Internet and mobile ad dollar spent amount per IAB.

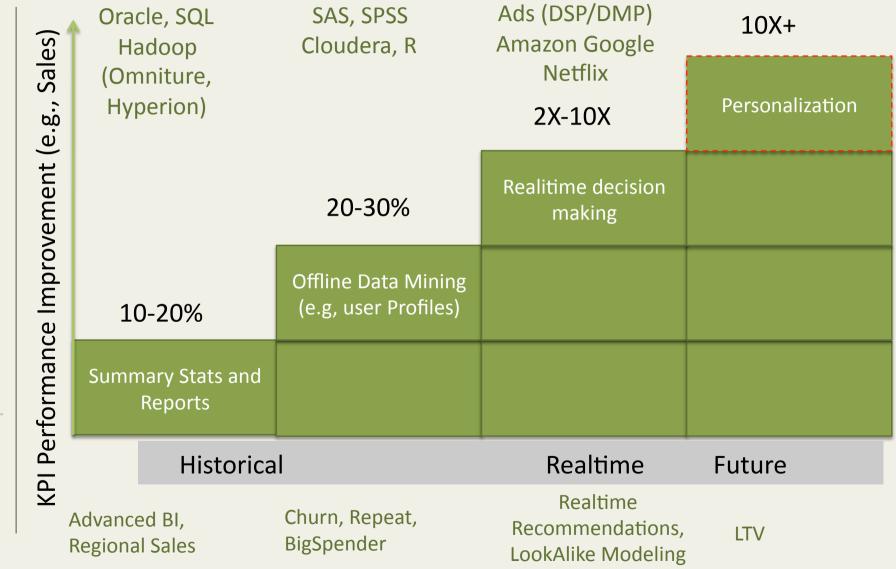
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Obama's 'Data Science' Victory

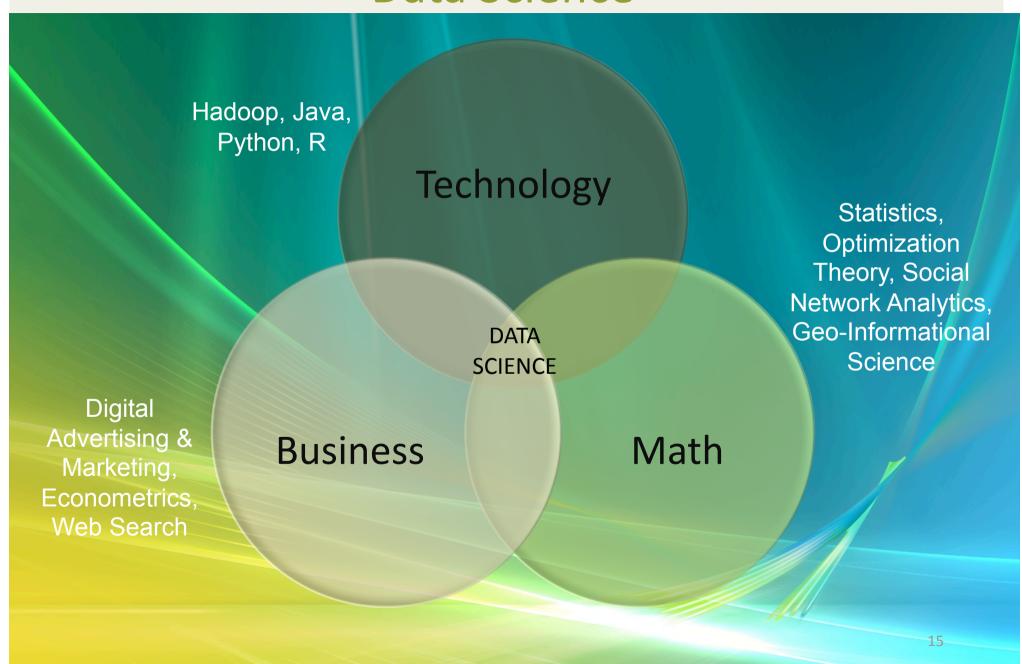
- Raising a billion dollars
- Customized fundraising invitations
 - When the Obama campaign emailed supporters to join a \$40,000-a-ticket dinner in June at the New York home of actress Sarah Jessica Parker, journalists at ProPublica noticed something odd. They uncovered seven versions of the email solicitation for the fundraiser, some mentioning a second fundraiser that night, a concert by Mariah Carey, others that Ms. Parker is a mother, and still others that Vogue editor Anna Wintour would be at the dinner. [WSJ, 11/18/2012]
- Predicting Turnout and "persuadability" of voters.
 - Multivariate tests identified issues and positions that could move undecided voters, ProPublica said: "The persuasion scores allowed the campaign to focus its outreach efforts—and their volunteer calls—on voters who might actually change their minds as the result. It also guided them in what policy messages individual voters should hear."

80 pieces of information on each person

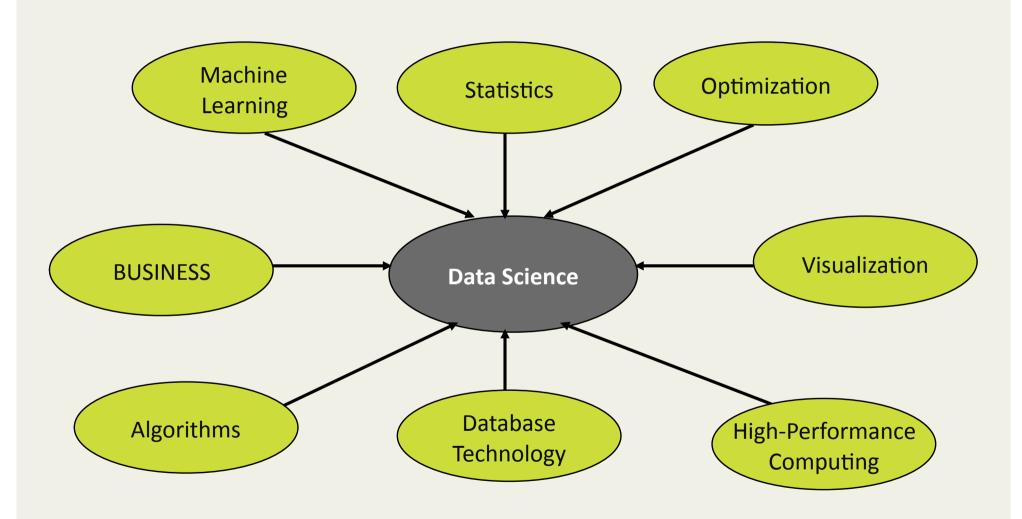
- The Obama campaign has used cookies to track its supporters online since the 2008 election.
- It spent the past 18 months creating a new, unified database, factoring in some 80 pieces of information about each person, from age, race and sex to voting history.
- The Romney campaign says it tried to match the Obama campaign's collection and analysis of data but had to start from scratch and had just seven months after the primaries.



Data Science



Data Science: Confluence of Multiple Disciplines



Data Science

- Data science incorporates varying elements and builds on techniques and theories from many fields, including
 - math, 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 products

- Reports, scoring systems, classifiers, clustering systems, forecasting systems, optimization systems
- Batch or realtime
- Cloud-based or on premise...
- As a service or in-house

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W3i.com

- W3i is a leader in monetization and user acquisition services for mobile and desktop apps.
 - For monetization W3i maximizes app revenue through promoting high-yielding offers.
 - For user acquisition, W3i delivers a high-volume, high-quality audience at performance-based pricing.
 - W3i's technology has been optimized on more than 700 million app installs, that's 500 installs per minute.
 - HQ at Saint Cloud, Minnesota
- Generating Terrabytes of data per month



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Embracing Data Science

- Consultants
- Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)
- Build in-house team

Embracing Data Science

Consultants

- Most consulting firms have yet to assemble data science teams (e.g., Accenture, Deloitte IBM are all in the early stages of leading big data projects for their clients)
- Data scientists prefer to build as opposed to give advice
- Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)
- Build in-house team

Embracing Data Science

- Consultants
- Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)
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Software as a service (SaaS)

- Software as a service is a software delivery model in which software and associated data are centrally hosted on the cloud.
- SaaS is typically accessed by users using a thin client via a web browser.
- Applications include accounting, collaboration, customer relationship management (CRM), management information systems (MIS), enterprise resource planning (ERP), invoicing, human resource management (HRM), content management (CM) and service desk management.
- Advantages:
 - Reduce IT support costs by outsourcing hardware and software maintenance and support to the SaaS provider.

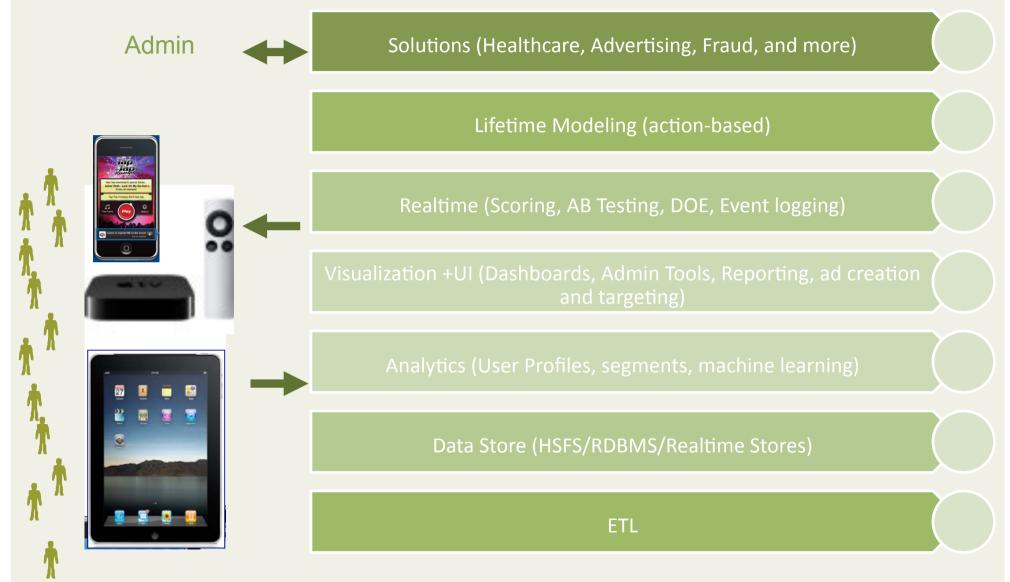
Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)

- DSaaS unlocks value and insight from large-scale transaction streams.
- Using a cloud-based solution, data scientists deliver powerful dashboards to business users and accelerate their own discovery efforts.
 - Work with data at the speed of thought
 - Make realtime predictions
 - Realtime ingestion of data? Logfile transfer based?
- DSaaS is typically accessed by business users using a thin client via a web browser
 - Cloud-based or on premise

ETL: Joining of disparate data sources



DSaaS Stack



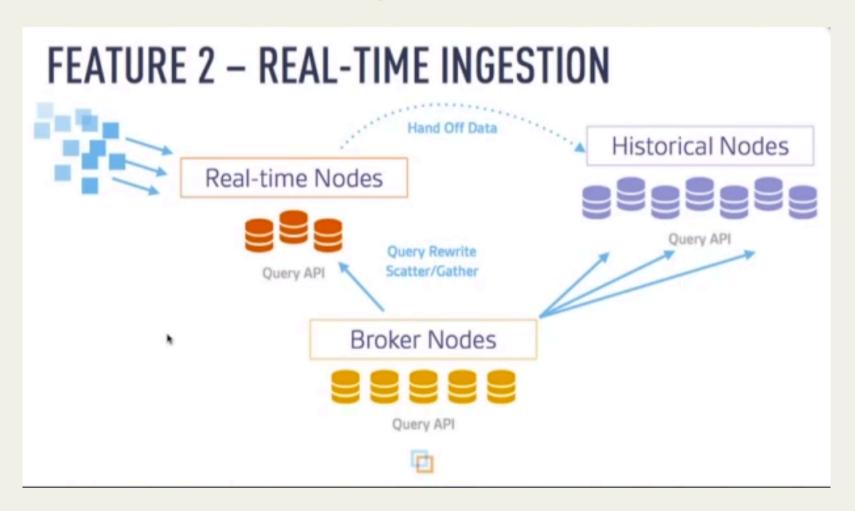
Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)

- HDFS/HIVE/HBASE, RDBMS, Data warehouses
- Realtime analytics on high velocity, voluminous data, and varied data
 - Sub-second response times

Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)

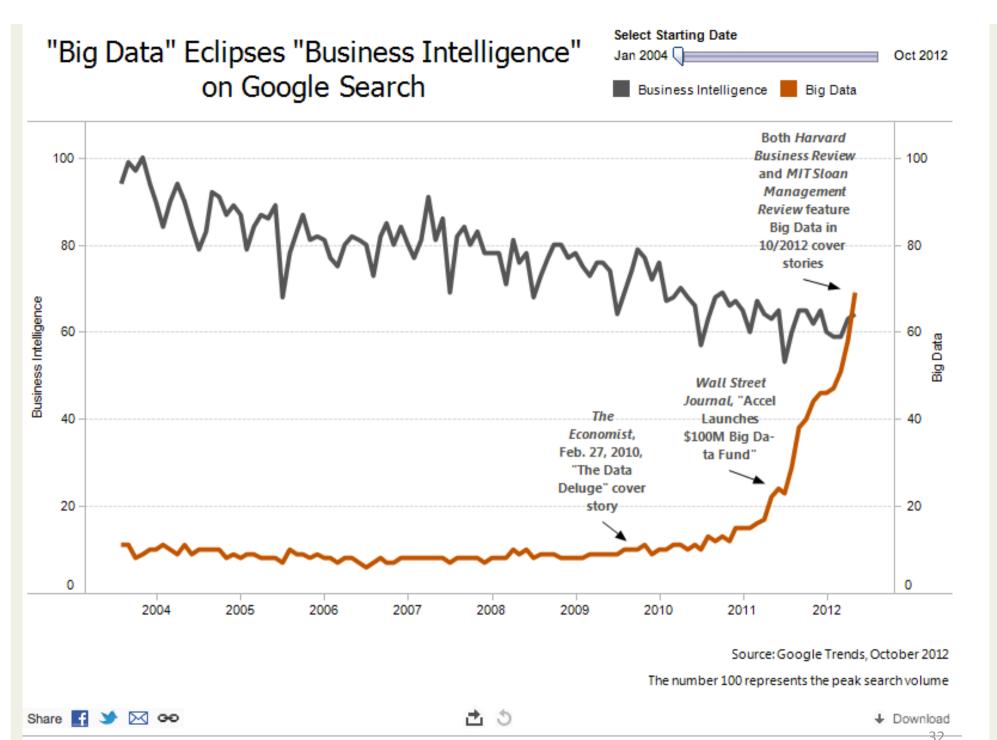
- Age the data
- Summarize the data
 - Discretize the data
- Project the data
- Time series analysis
- Feature engineering

Realtime Analytics Data Stores



- Druid System From MetaMarkets;
- Similar to Cloudera's Impala and Google's Dremel



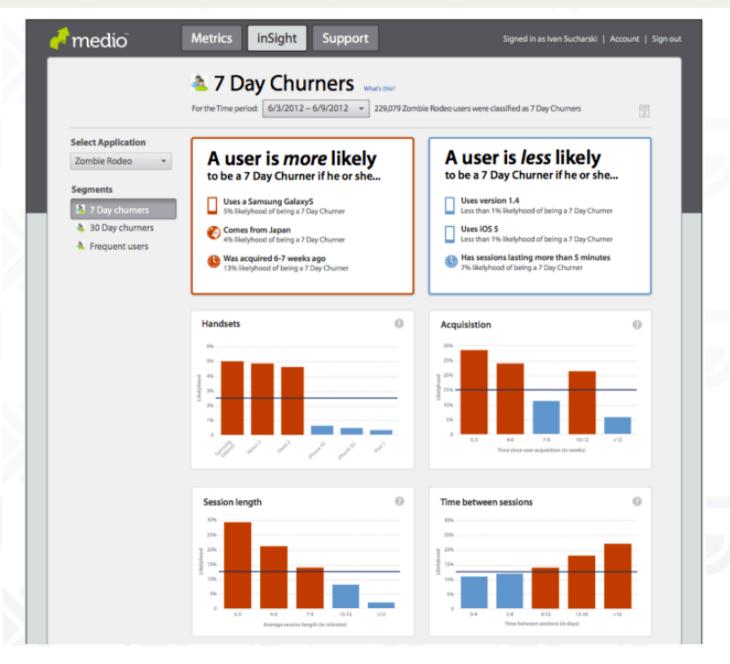




Data Science as a Service (DSaaS)

- Classification (logistic regression, decision trees, support vector machines)
 - Churner or not
- Clustering (K-means, EM, LDA)
 - Group customers into segments
- Prediction and Ranking (linear regression, boosted decision trees)
 - Click through rate
 - Number of days in hospital
- Optimization (portfolio optimization)

Segment Consumer Population



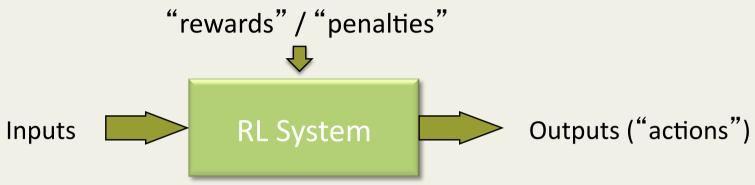
Look-alike modeling

- Observe individuals who just transacted; find more who look-like these
 - Positive and negative example
 - Learn a model from data based on consumer RFM and demographic features
- Data driven e.g., from QuantCast [KDD 2010]
 - Millions of partner sites
 - 10 Billion weblog records (ad tag firing events from publisher); 250 Billion per month
 - 1 Billion users globally
 - 15 terabytes per day of new data
- Forecasting (see CIKM 2010 papers and posters)
 - How many of uniques? What-if I increase by bid price?
- Model drift

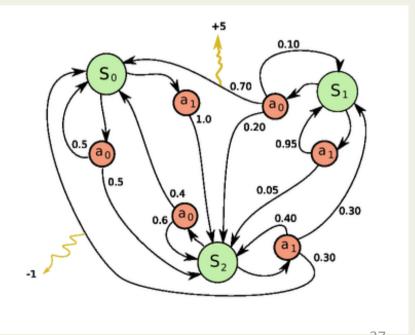
Econometrics: Causality versus Correlation

- Econometrics is the study of the applications of statistical methods to the analysis of economic phenomena.
- What distinguishes an econometrician from a statistician is the former's preoccupation with problems caused by violations of statistician's standard assumptions
- Econometrics is not about prediction. It is about understanding the relationships and causality.

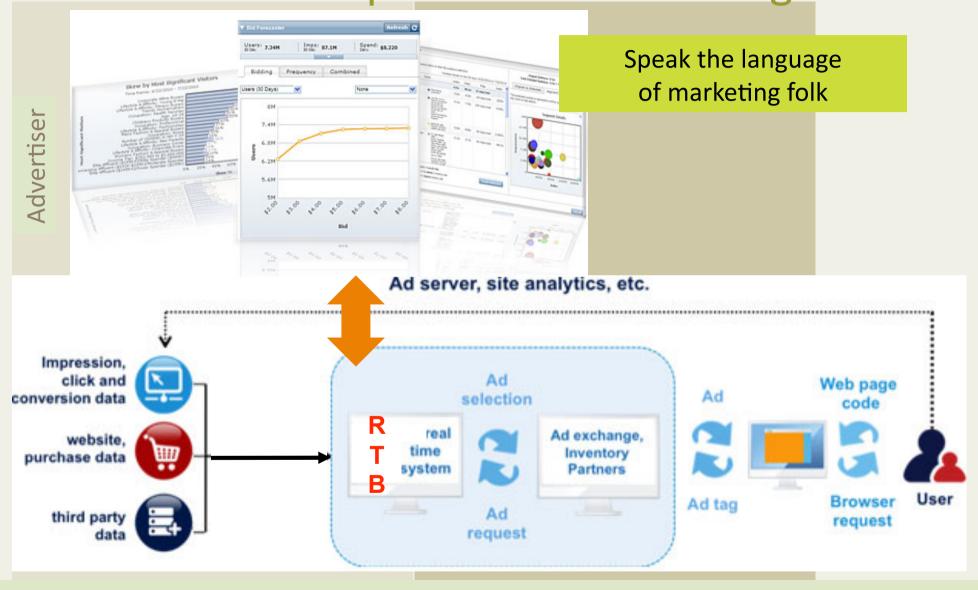
Reinforcement Learning



Objective: get as much reward as possible



Demand side platform <-> Exchanges



Behavior DEMAND

Advertiser/DSP

Exchange

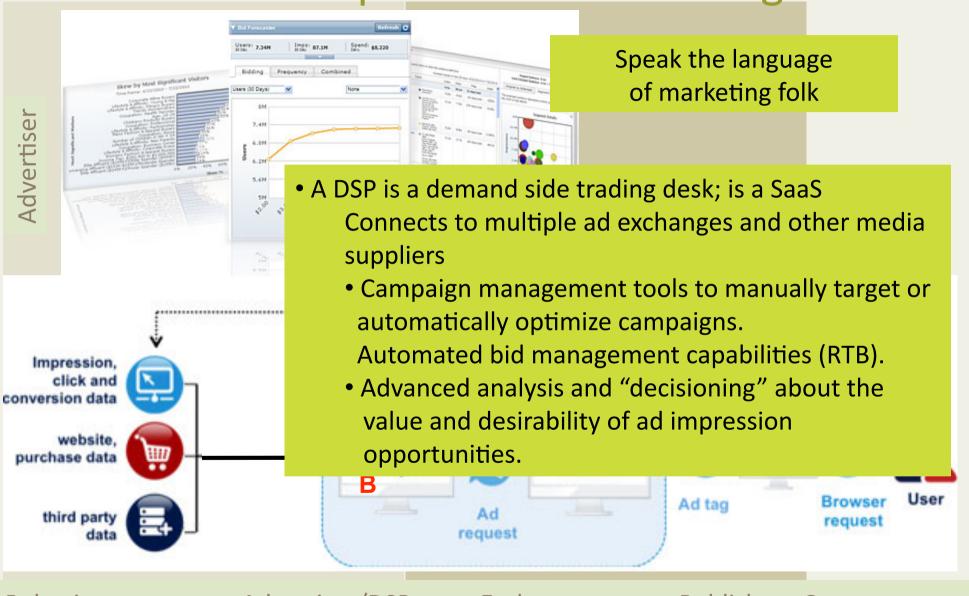
Publisher Consumer

Exchange

SUPPLY

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Demand side platform <-> Exchanges



Behavior DEMAND

Advertiser/DSP_

Exchange

Publisher Consumer

Exchange

SUPPLY

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Demand side platform <-> Exchanges



Behavior **DEMAND** Advertiser/DSP

Exchange

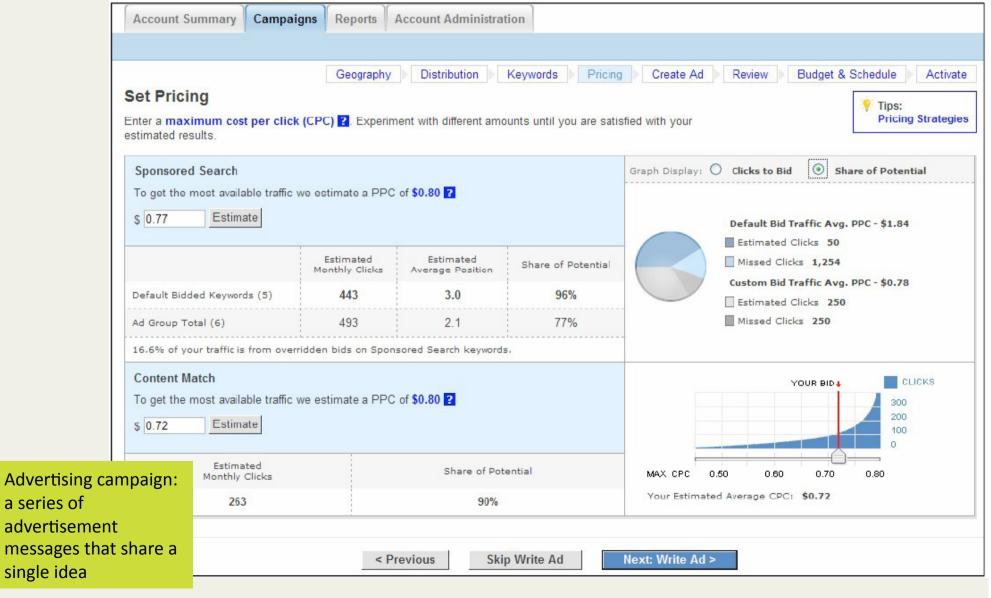
Publisher Consumer

Exchange

SUPPLY

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Set bid based on targeting criteria

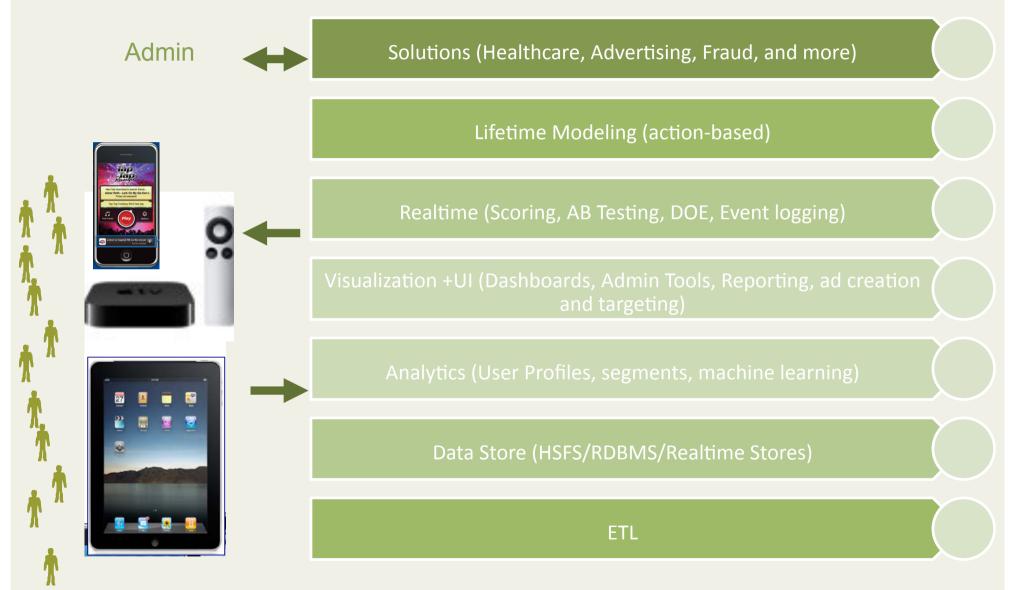


Forecasting



	Match								Avg
Keyword	Type	Ma	x CPC	Imp	Clicks	CTR	Avg CPC	Cost	Position
tennis shoes	Broad	\$	3.11	13456	234	1.74%	\$ 2.98	\$697.32	3
running shoes	Exact	\$	0.27	4356	26	0.60%	\$ 0.13	\$ 3.38	4
sneakers	Phrase	\$	1.17	2234	34	1.52%	\$ 1.15	\$ 39.10	5.8
best running shoes	Broad	\$	2.67	198755	345	0.17%	\$ 2.27	\$783.15	3.2
basketball shoes	Exact	\$	0.13	13	0	0.00%	\$ -	\$ -	4.2

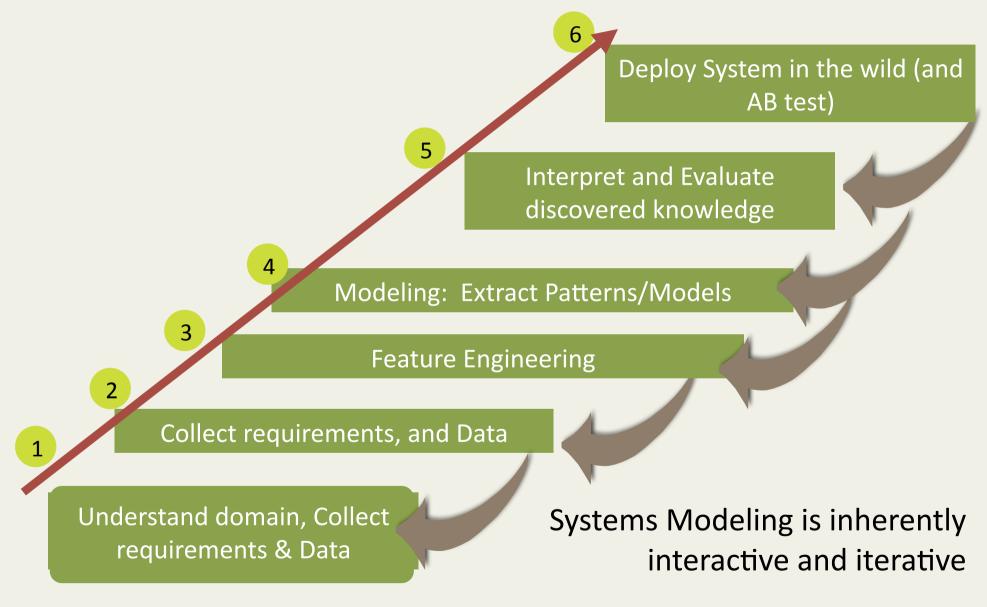
DSaaS Stack



DSaaS Companies

- MetaMarkets.com
- Medio
- InferSystems
- BigML:
 - Much like Prior Knowledge, BigML is a startup that combines data with machine learning to help give normal people access to the smarts to help them answer questions with their data.
 - It hopes to let people do machine learning in four easy steps: set up a data source; create a dataset; create a model; and generate predictions.
- IBM Smarter Analytics

6 Steps to Data Modeling in Practice



Key Core Skills

- Metrics (accuracy, precision, recall, AUC, ROC, MSE)
- Linear Algebra, Matrices
- Optimization, Gradient Descent
- Machine learning (linear regression, decision trees, Kmeans)
- Bayesian Statistics (Hierarchical models)
- Markov (decision) Processes
- Hadoop/SQL, R, Matlab, Python, Java

Types of Machine Learning

Supervised Learning

Generates a function that maps inputs to desired outputs. For example, in a classification problem, the learner approximates a function mapping a vector into classes by looking at input-output examples of the function.

Unsupervised Learning

Models a set of inputs: like clustering

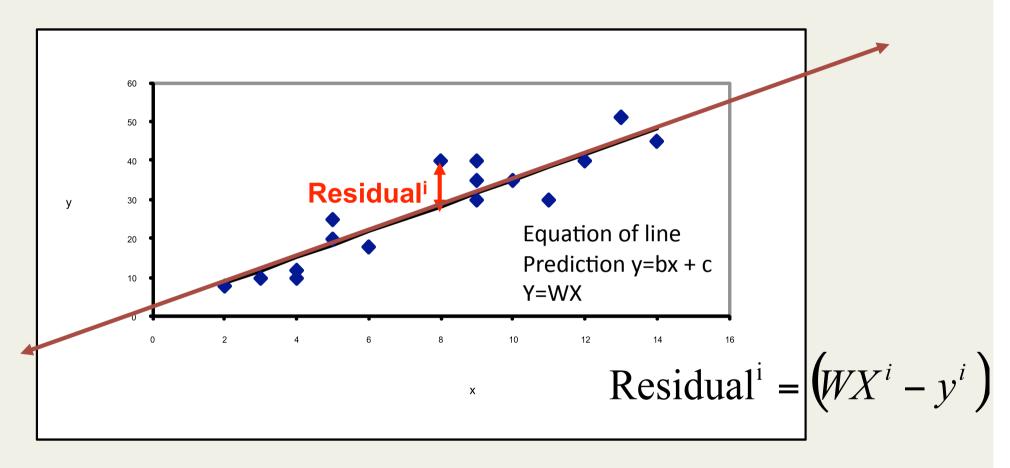
Semi-supervised Learning

Combines both labeled and unlabeled examples to generate an appropriate function or classifier.

Reinforcement Learning

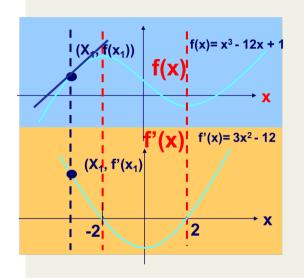
Learns how to act given an observation of the world. Every action has some impact in the environment, and the environment provides feedback in the form of rewards that guides the learning algorithm.

Linear Regression: Minimize Residuals



$$J(W) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (WX^{i} - y^{i})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\text{Re } sidual^{i})^{2}$$

Gradient Descent (a simpler root finder)



$$x^{i+1} = x^i - \frac{f'(x^i)}{f''(x^i)}$$
 Iteration function

Newton-Raphson in 1-Dimension

Calculating f"(x), the Hessian H, and inverting it is complex so simpler algorithms have been developed such gradient descent

$$f(x^0) + f'(x^0)(x - x^0)$$
 $f(x)$
 $x^* x^2 x^1 x^0$

$$x^{i+1} = x^i - a^i f'(x^i)$$
 Gradient Descent

How large should I step in the positive gradient direction (gradient ascent)

• or in the negative gradient direction (gradient descent)

Gradient Descent: surf downhill

- Goal: Choose W so as to minimize J(W)
- Algorithm
 - Start with some random guess for W
 - Repeat
 - Use gradient to travel downhill
 - Update each weight w_i
 - Until convergence (to global minimum)

Let
$$W = (0,0)$$

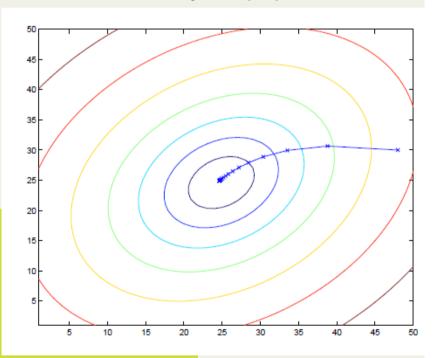
Repeat

$$W_{t+1} = W_t - \alpha * \nabla J(W_t)$$

until convergence (i.e., no big changes in W or error)

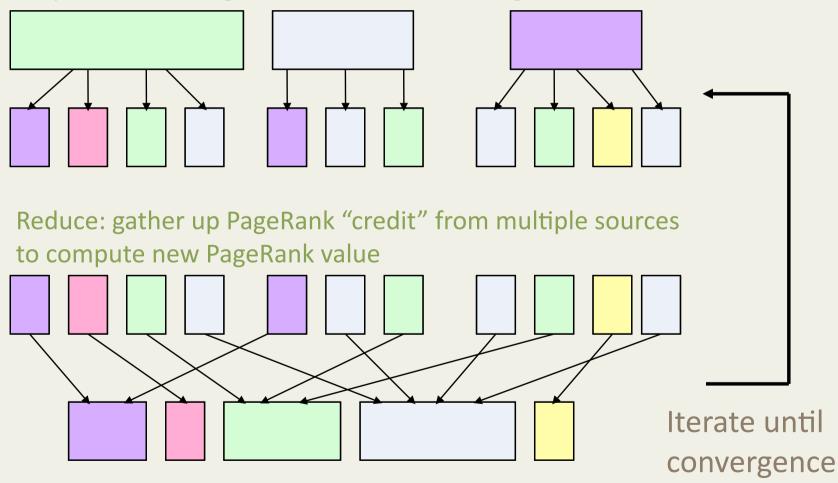
$$J(W) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (W^{i} X^{i} - y^{i})^{2}$$

Contour Map of J(W)

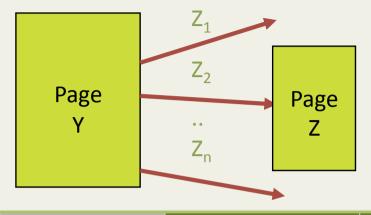


PageRank in MapReduce

Map: distribute PageRank "credit" to link targets



PageRank in MapReduce



Assume m pages

Leads to m key-value pairs in the

Key=pageID, Value=PageRank(page), OutLinks(Page)

Y, PageRank(Y), Outlinks(Page)

Repeat

Map: For each page: Spread PageRank of current page to outlinks

Reduce: accumulate PageRank from inlinks

Until Convergence

In	put

Key	Value has two parts	
PageID(i.e., Y)	PageRank(Y)	Outlinks(Y) [Z ₁ , Z ₂ ,Z _n]
Y ₁	PR(Y ₁)	[Z ₁₁ , Z ₁₂ ,Z _{1n}]
Y _m	PR(Y _m)	[Z _{m1} , Z _{m2} ,Z _{mn}]

MapReduce

PageRank

Map stage: $(Y, [PR(Y), \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}]) \rightarrow (Z_i, \frac{PR(Y)}{n}), \underbrace{(Y, \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\})}_{i=1,\dots,n})$

where Y is a title, PR(Y) – title's current PageRank, and Z_i – i-th outgoing link from article Y.

 $\text{Reduce stage:} \quad (Y, [S_0, \dots, S_m, \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}]) \rightarrow (Y, [(1-d) + d \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m S_i, \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}]) \quad , \\$

where S_i are PR(Y)/n terms from the map stage, and d is a damping factor. You can experiment with

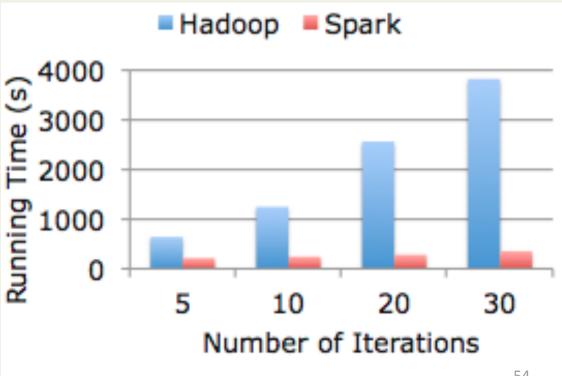
Opensource Predictive Platforms

Mahout

- Collaborative Filtering, Clustering (K-Means, Fuzzy K-Means clustering), Latent Dirichlet Allocation, Singular value decomposition, Parallel Frequent Pattern mining, Naive Bayes classifier, Random forest decision tree based classifier, datasets
- A vibrant community
- Spark (enables faster ML) (UC Berkeley)
 - Spark is an open source cluster computing framework that can outperform Hadoop by 30x through a combination of in-memory computation and a richer execution engine.
- SHARK (UC Berkeley)
 - Speeded up SQL analysis on Hadoop
- \circ R
- Is an open source programming language and software environment for statistical computing and graphics.

This is an iterative machine learning algorithm that seeks to find the best hyperplane that separates two sets of points in a multi-dimensional feature space. It can be used to classify messages into spam vs non-spam, for example. Because the algorithm applies the same MapReduce operation repeatedly to the same dataset, it benefits greatly from caching the input data in RAM

across iterations.



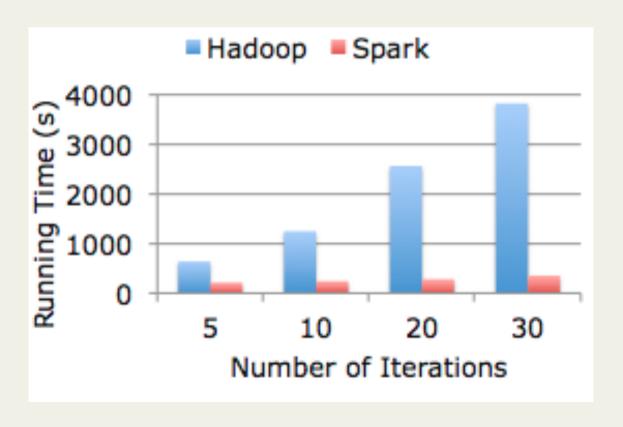
Logistic Regression in Spark rocks!

This is an iterative machine learning algorithm that seeks to find the best hyperplane that separates two sets of points in a multi-dimensional feature space. It can be used to classify messages into spam vs non-spam, for example. Because the algorithm applies the same MapReduce operation repeatedly to the same dataset, it benefits greatly from caching the input data in RAM across iterations.

Note that w gets shipped automatically to the cluster with every map call.

Logistic Regression in Spark rocks!

The graph below compares the performance of this Spark program against a Hadoop implementation on 30 GB of data on an 80-core cluster, showing the benefit of in-memory caching:



More Data versus Rocket Science

Some simple math using a mountain of data can get you 80% of the way!

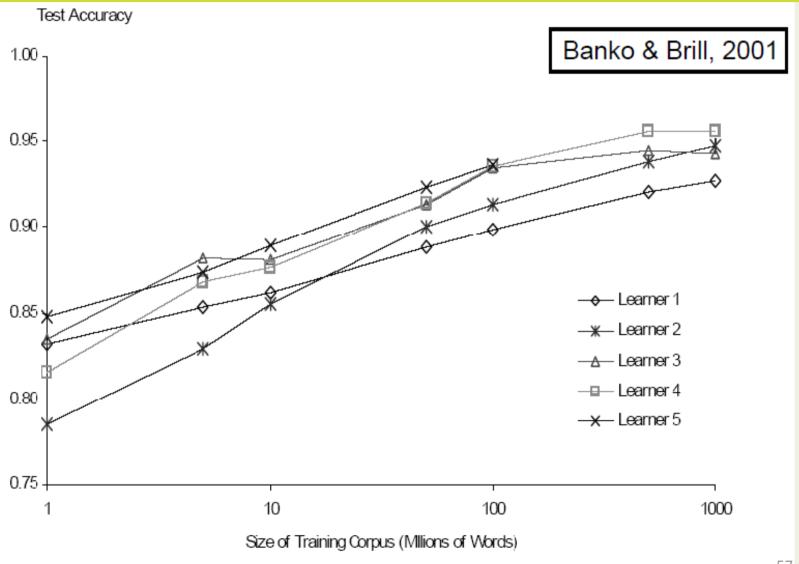


Figure 2. Learning Curves for Confusable Disambiguation



HERITAGE PROVIDER NETWORK HEALTH PRIZE

- A competition, powered by Kaggle
- De-identified dataset containing medical records of 100,000 Americans
- \$3 million prize

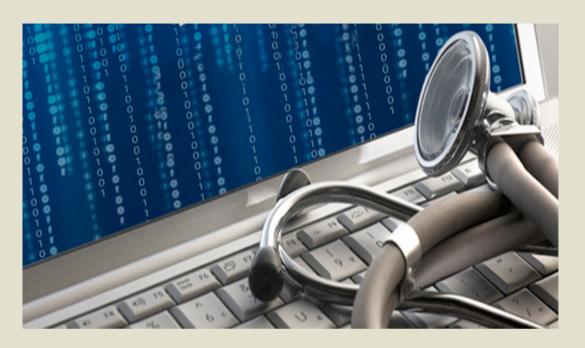
http://www.heritagehealthprize.com



NetFlix Prize

2006 - 2009

\$1 million prize 50,000 registrations





2011

\$3 million prize
Projected 100,000 registrations

UCSC TIM 209 (Machine Learning, Data Mining) Had my students participate; one student got to rank 52!

Conclusions

- Data is disruptive
- Data is an enabler
- Data science is a discipline that organizations will need to embrace
- DsaaS is still embryonic as is the field itself
- Grow your own DS stack (lots of opensouce systems out there)
- Core principles and skills matter not the hype
- Closing thought

"We don't have better algorithms. We just have more data" [Peter Norvig, Google]