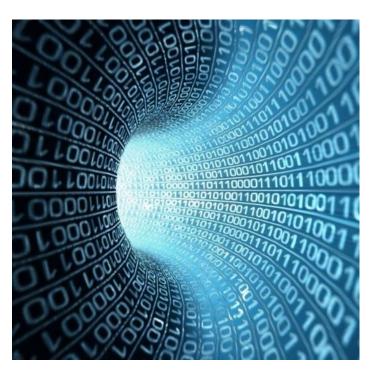


The all pervasive impact of Big Data in daily life

From Causality to Correlation



H.Jaap van den Herik^{1,2,3} Rob van Eijk^{2,3}

- (1) Leiden University, LCDS
- (2) Leiden University, eLaw
- (3) Leiden University, CRK

Launch Future Center – Smart Systems

Leiden Centre of Data Science The Hague, 23 April 2014 Sessie 13.30-14.00



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Contents

- 1. What is Big Data?
- 2. Where do we find Big Data?
- 3. Role of Big Data
- 4. Big Data in action: NOS Zomercolumn
- 5. Social Innovation
- 6. New developments
- 7. Narrative Science
- 8. From correlations to causation?
- 9. Leiden Centre of Data Science



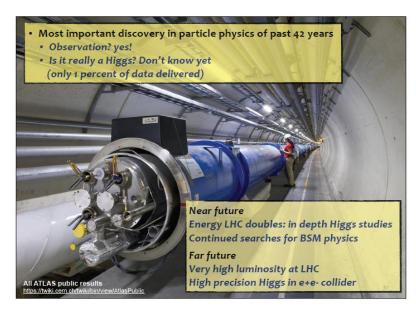
BIG DATA

- Definition van Tom White (2012) :
 - "Big Data is the term for a collection of data sets so large and complex that it becomes difficult to process using on-hand databases management tools or traditional data processing applications."
- The challenges capture:
 - 1. curation,
 - 2. storage,
 - 3. search,
 - 4. sharing,
 - 5. transfer,
 - 6. analysis,
 - 7. visualization,
 - 8. interpretation,
 - 9. real-time (van Eijk, 2013)





The breakthrough of the century



Higgs particle





Three perspectives on the development of Big Data

- (1) An overflow of Data Results (e.g.,in particle physics)
- (2) A lack of coordination among the information items (as in the 9/11 events, Boston 15 April, 2013)
- (3) The power of Big Data(by using concepts as visualization and narrative science)



The role of BIG DATA

- Social-economic Ph.D theses from 1970 to 2000 are frequently "outdated" by BIG DATA developments.
 - Deep Knowledge vs. Partial Knowledge
- Real-time bidding (RTB) happens in 30 milliseconds (0,030 sec.)







NOS Journal interview met Rob van Eijk



http://nos.nl/video/527311-handel-in-een-fractie-van-een-seconde.html



Ideas on INNOVATION

Technological Innovation

Cloud

Crowd

Narrative Science

Social Innovation

The new way of working

Communication via Social Media

Tracking & Tracing of the Individual



From Social Change to Social Innovation

Two difficult social changes:

- To fill up without paying
- Cracking Thud
- Liability at the Oil Companies (not at the Police or Public Prosecutor)
- Liability at the Banks (not at the Police or Public Prosecutor)







Social Innovation

Definition: Social Innovation is the development and implementation of novel ideas (products, services, and models) to satisfy social needs, and to create new social relations or partnerships.

Seen as a process:

- 1. Identification of social needs
- 2. Invention of new solutions
- 3. Evaluation of effectiviness
- 4. Rescaling of effective social innovations



Social Innovation EU Report

http://ec.europa.eu/bepa/pdf/publications_pdf/social_innovation.pdf http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/newsroom/detail.cfm?id=597&LAN=EN



Applications

- Safety (politics, military)
- Public Safety (Live View) Example 1
- 3. Commerce (ads)
- 4. Banking (money streams)
- 5. Health care Example 2
- 6. Judiciary (CODR)
- 7. Waterway transport Example 3
- 8. Communication (twitter, phablet)
- 9. Education (MOOC)
- 10. Public governance
- 11. Warfare (Multi Agent Systems, Socio Cognitive Models)



MOOC = Massive Open Online Courses

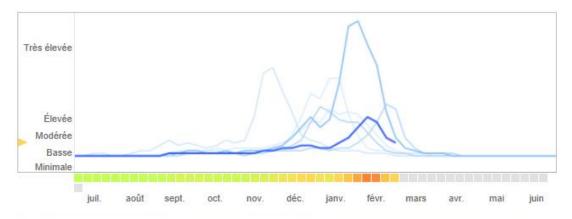


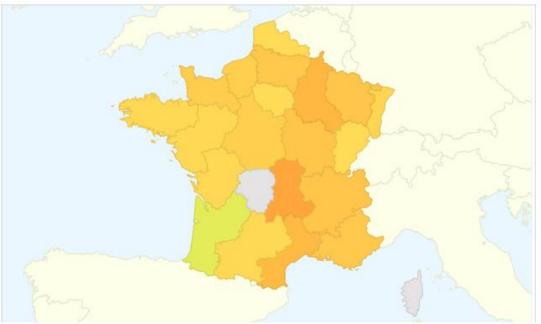
Public Safety





Flu prediction from correlation with Google search results





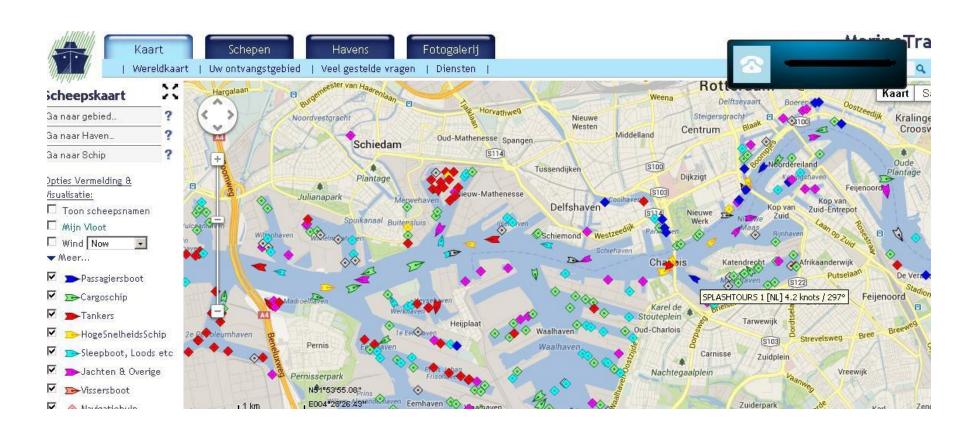


Transport behavior by one vessel





The places of all vessels at one moment





New Developments

- 1. Computational Turn
- 2. Real-time Bidding (Sentiment mining)
- 3. Narrative Science



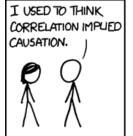


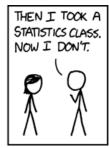


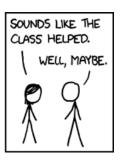
Computational Turn:

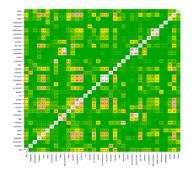
From causality to correlation

- Sampling is no longer at stake. Nowadays data from big populations (Twitter feeds, clicking behavior, Facebook data) are important.
- Insight into causal relations has lost its importance at many places.
- Correlation (what works well and what not) has taken over priority.
 This development is called Computational Turn.
- Computational Turn asks for reflection from economics, law, social sciences, behavioral sciences, and philosophical perspectives.











Narrative Science

BIG DATA: - collection

- awareness

- usage



How did it happen that way?

- generation of data (collection)
- visualization of data (Napoleon)
- narrative science (which story is in BIG DATA? e.g., Wiki Leaks?)



Verdict collection

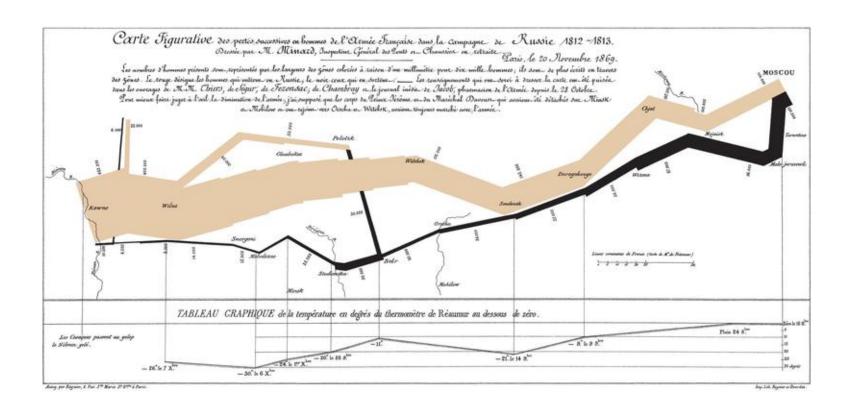
A "First" Collection by Ch.J. Enschedé

Collecting verdicts by the Dutch Courts is important for:

- Legal Certainty
- Equality of Treatment



Napoleon





Narrative science

- Finding the causations behind the correlations: make a story
- Examples:
 - Boston April 2013
 - Google Flu chart

Future for AI:

Reason about correlations to predict causations



Leiden Data Science Center

- The new center will focus on multidisciplinary research
- Emphasis on data science: big data and small data
- We start with:
 - Bioscience
 - Human genome
 - Physics
 - Mathematics
 - Advanced computer science
 - Aviation
 - Law



Bio





Life



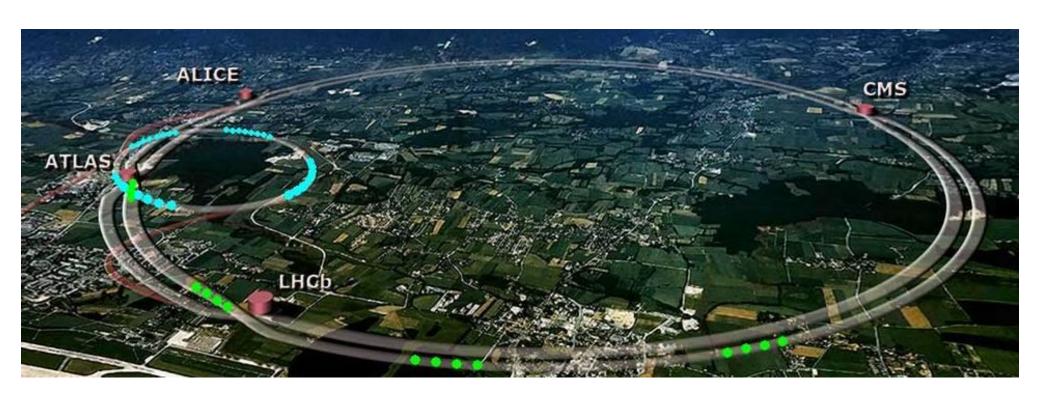








Theoretical physics



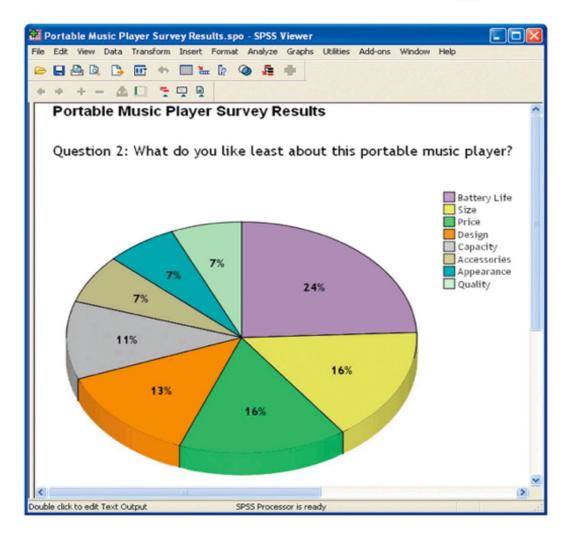
Higgs boson found at LHC 4 July 2012



Multicriteria Optimization



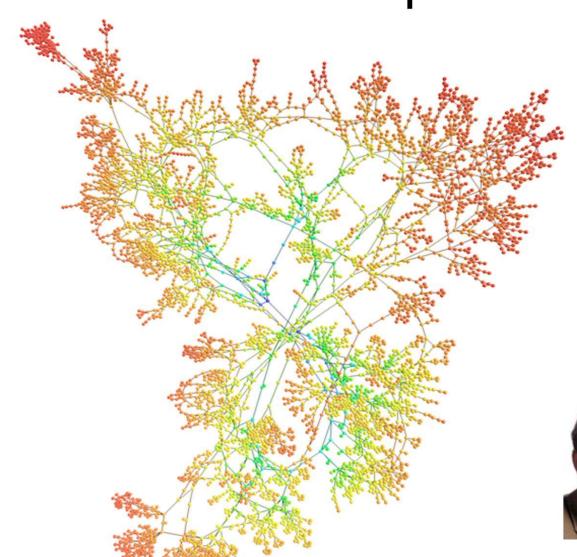
Statistics: Categories



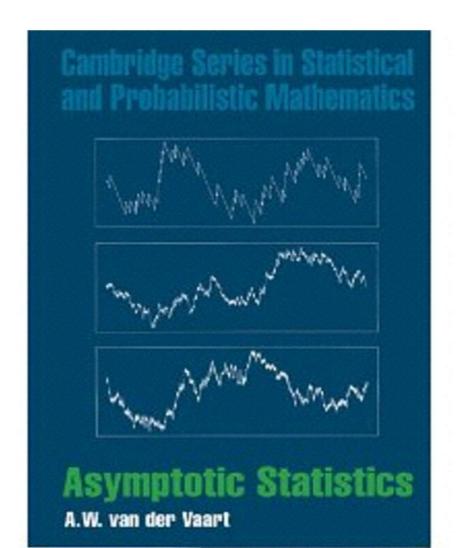




Random Graphs



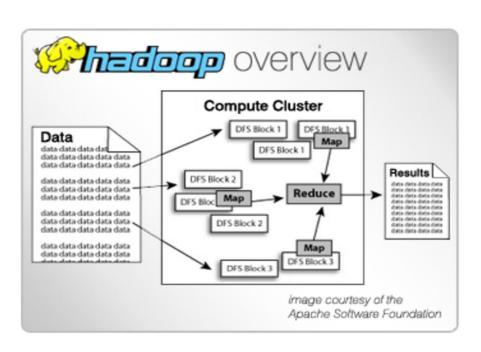
Asymptotic Statistics







Data Mining













Aviation







Legal















Activities

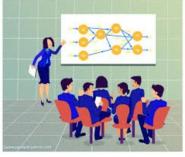
Education



Research















Business Optimization





Future Plans

- Grow "Virtual Lab"
- Increase Collaborations with interested partners

