

MAC0459/MAC5865 - Tópicos em Ciência e Engenharia de Dados

Aula 02

Sejam bem-vindas, sejam bem-vindos!

**Entre no link <https://app.sli.do/event/kgwf8yjm> ou
e faça suas perguntas da aula.**



R. Hirata Jr.

Objetivos de hoje

- Ao final da aula de hoje você deve:
 - Conhecer alguns datasets abertos
 - Conhecer algumas perguntas simples que podem ser feitas para os datasets
 - Conhecer algumas perguntas interessantes que podem ser feitas para os datasets
 - Conhecer os tipos de dados

Relembrando a semana passada

Simple pipeline – Scientific Method

1. Pose a question
2. Formulate a hypothesis
3. Formulate an experiment
4. Observe (data collecting)
5. Analyse the results
6. Go back to step 2 if the hypothesis is not correct/supported
7. Report results

Simple pipeline – Engineering Method

1. Define a problem
2. Specify requirements
3. Brainstorm, evaluate, choose solution
4. Develop a prototype solution
5. Tests solution
6. Go back to step 3 if the results, or data, etc in case the solution does not meet requirements

Simple pipeline – Data Science Method

1. Pose question
2. Get the data
3. Explore the data
4. Model the data
5. Report results

Repeatability vs Reproducibility

- Repeatability
 - variability caused by the measurement device
- Reproducibility
 - variability caused by different labs/operators

CS, DS, Real Science

- “Computer scientists, by nature, don’t respect data”
- Real scientists will only use as many significant digits as the worst precision of any measurement in the process.

Hypothesis vs data driven science

- HD science - ask specific questions of the world and then generating the specific data to confirm, or deny it
- Data driven science - a new paradigm to model the world

Learning to ask questions

- Computer scientists students are not used to ask questions, why?
- Good data scientists develop an inherent curiosity about the world around them and have wide-ranging interests.

What is Science?

- “We absolutely must leave room for doubt or there is no progress and there is no learning. **There is no learning without having to pose a question. And a question requires doubt.** People search for certainty. But there is no certainty. People are terrified — how can you live and not know? It is not odd at all. You only think you know, as a matter of fact. And most of your actions are based on incomplete knowledge and you really don’t know what it is all about, or what the purpose of the world is, or know a great deal of other things. It is possible to live and not know.” Feynman

What is Science?

- In our example, did we left room for doubt?
- The lemma of our disciple should be:

De omnibus dubitandum

Pronto, pode acordar!

Você está presente?

Learning to ask questions

- The baseball encyclopedia
- The Internet Movie Database (IMDb)
- Google Ngrams
- New York Taxi Records

Learning to ask questions

- The baseball encyclopedia

🔒 <https://www.baseball-reference.com>

Create Account | Login | Questions or Comments?

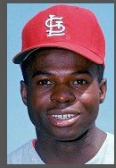
Sports Reference | **Baseball** | Football (college) | Basketball (college) | Hockey | Futebol | Blog | Stathead | Widgets

Players | **Teams** | Seasons | Leaders | **MLB Scores** | MLB Playoffs | Stathead | Newsletter | Full Site Menu Below ▾













Baseball Stats and History The complete source for current and historical baseball players, teams, scores and leaders.

19,866 MLB Players

In Memoriam



Lou Brock (1939-2020)
 Hall of Fame outfielder. A 6-time All-Star and 2-time World Series Champion, he led the National League in stolen bases 8 times, including an NL-record 118 in 1974. His 14 World Series SBs is tied for most all-time, and he stole a record 7 bases in each of the 1967 and 1968 World Series.

View any Active Player:

Choose a Team ▾

Then a player ▾

Go!

Select a Hall of Famer:

Every MLB Team

2020 MLB Standings

[MLB Summary](#) · [Scores](#) · [Schedule](#) · [Leaders](#) · [Standings](#) · [Transactions](#)
[AL Summary](#) · [Leaders](#) · [Batting](#) · [Pitching](#) · [Standings](#) · [Attendance](#)
[NL Summary](#) · [Leaders](#) · [Batting](#) · [Pitching](#) · [Standings](#) · [Attendance](#)

AL	W	L	GB	SRS	NL	W	L	GB	SRS
East					East				
TBR	28	14	--	0.8	ATL	24	17	--	0.9
TOR	23	18	4.5	0.4	PHI	20	17	2.0	0.0
NYG	21	20	6.5	0.1	MIA	18	18	3.5	0.0
BAL	19	21	8.0	-0.3	NYM	19	23	5.5	0.0
BOS	14	28	14.0	-1.4	WSN	15	25	8.5	-0.4
Central					Central				
CHW	26	15	--	1.3	CHC	24	18	--	0.0
CLE	26	15	--	1.3	STL	17	16	2.5	0.5
MIN	26	17	1.0	0.9	MIL	18	21	4.5	-1.0
DET	18	21	7.0	-0.2	CIN	18	23	5.5	-0.8
KCR	14	28	12.5	-0.5	PIT	13	26	9.5	-1.4
West					West				
OAK	24	14	--	0.5	LAD	30	12	--	2.2
HOU	21	20	4.5	0.1	SDP	26	17	4.5	1.2
SEA	19	22	6.5	-1.0	SFG	21	21	9.0	0.3
LAA	17	25	9.0	-0.5	COL	20	21	9.5	-0.7
TEX	13	27	12.0	-1.8	ARI	15	27	15.0	-0.4

Wild Card Standings

AL	W	L	GB	E#	NL	W	L	GB	E#		
TBR	E	28	14	+6.5	--	LAD	W	30	12	+9.0	--
CHW	C	26	15	+5.0	--	SDP	W	26	17	+4.5	--

Stathead

[Become a Stathead](#)

The Most Powerful Research Tools in Sports. Find any player, any team, any season, any game, any play.

Season and Career Finder
 Find single-season or multi-year totals to create leaderboards by team, position, age, and more.

Ex: [Which pitching staff threw the most pitches in a season \(since 1988\)?](#)

[Player Batting](#) · [Player Pitching](#) · [Team Batting](#) · [Team Pitching](#)

Game Finder
 Find individual games matching a variety of criteria. Includes options for postseason games and All-Star Games.

Ex: [Which pitcher threw the most shutouts allowing three hits or less?](#)

[Player Batting](#) · [Player Pitching](#) · [Team Batting](#) · [Team Pitching](#)

Split Finder
 Find leaders matching a various split criteria. Can also be used to compare values in the split to the player's overall total.

Ex: [Which pitcher allowed the most home runs to fellow pitchers?](#)

[Player Batting](#) · [Player Pitching](#) · [Team Batting](#) · [Team Pitching](#)

The baseball encyclopedia

- Obvious questions:
 - How can we best measure an individual player's skill or value?
 - How fairly do trades between teams generally work out?
 - What is the general trajectory of player's performance level as they mature and age?

The baseball encyclopedia

- Demographic and Social issues
 - Do left-handed people have shorter lifespans than right-handers?
 - How often do people return to live in the same place where were born?
 - Do player salaries generally reflect past, present or future performance?
 - To what extent have heights and weights been increasing in the population at large?

The baseball encyclopedia

- Identifiers and reference tags (metadata) are as interesting, or more, than the statistical records.
- Statistical proxy: use data you have to substitute for the one you really want.
- The data set of your dreams likely does not exist.
- A good data scientist is a pragmatist!

Learning to ask questions

The Internet Movie Database (IMDb)

<https://www.imdb.com>

IMDb

- Movies**
 - Release Calendar
 - DVD & Blu-ray Releases
 - Top Rated Movies
 - Most Popular Movies
 - Browse Movies by Genre
 - Top Box Office
 - Showtimes & Tickets
 - In Theaters
 - Coming Soon
 - Movie News
 - India Movie Spotlight
- TV Shows**
 - What's on TV & Streaming
 - Top Rated Shows
 - Most Popular Shows
 - Browse TV Shows by Genre
 - TV News
 - India TV Spotlight
- Watch**
 - What to Watch
 - Latest Trailers
 - IMDb Originals
 - IMDb Picks
- Awards & Events**
 - Oscars
 - Best Picture Winners
 - Golden Globes
 - Emmys
 - San Diego Comic-Con
 - New York Comic-Con
 - Sundance Film Festival
 - Toronto Int'l Film Festival
 - Awards Central
 - Festival Central
 - All Events
- Celebs**
 - Born Today
 - Most Popular Celebs
 - Celebrity News
- Community**
 - Help Center
 - Contributor Zone
 - Polls

The Internet Movie Database (IMDb)

- Some obvious questions:
 - Which actors appeared in most films? Earned the most money? Appeared in the lowest rated films? Had the longest career or the shortest lifespan?
 - What was the highest rated film each year, or the best in each genre? Which movies lost the most money, had the highest-powered casts, or got the least favorable reviews.

The Internet Movie Database (IMDb)

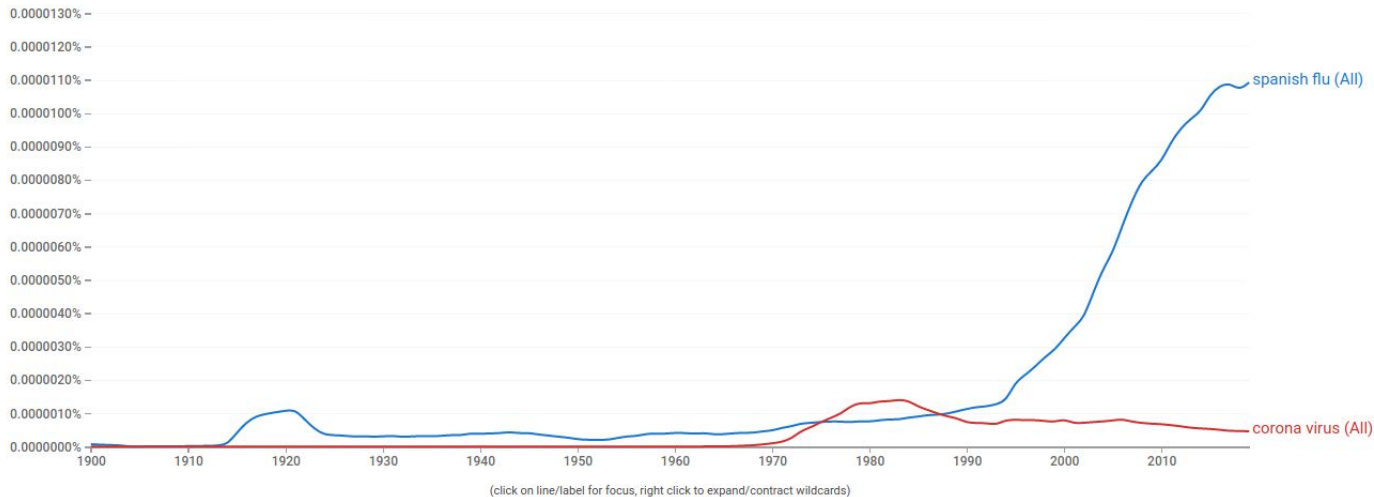
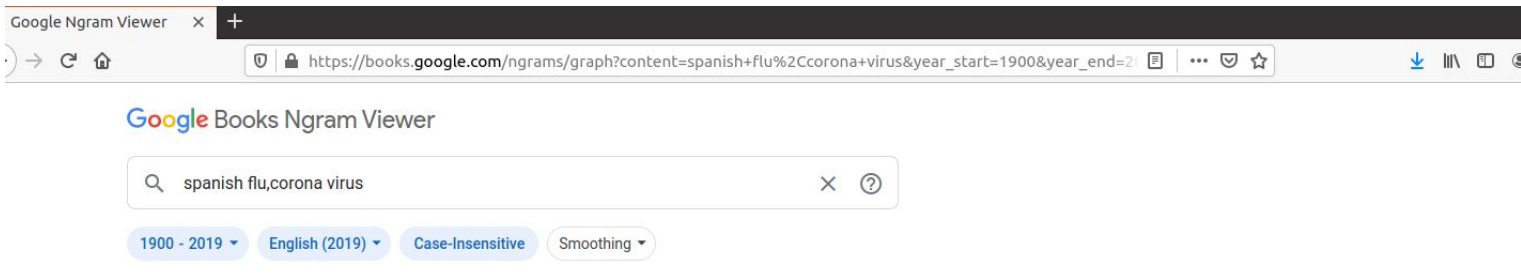
- Larger scale questions
 - How well does movie gross correlate with viewer ratings and awards? Do customers instinctively flock to trash, or is virtue on the part of the creative team properly rewarded?
 - How do Hollywood movies compare to Bollywood movie, in terms of ratings, budget, and gross? Are American movies better received than foreign films, and how does this differ between between US and non-US reviewers?

The Internet Movie Database (IMDb)

- Larger scale questions
 - What is the age distribution of actors and actresses in films? How much younger is the actress playing the wife, on average, than the actor playing the husband? Has this disparity been increasing or decreasing with time?
 - Live fast, die young, and leave a good-looking corpse? Do movie stars live longer or shorter lives than bit players, or compared to the general public?

Learning to ask questions

Google Ngram Viewer



Google Ngram Viewer

- Some interesting questions:
 - How often new words emerge and get popular? Do these words tend to stay in common usage, or rapidly fade away? Can we detect when words change meaning over time? Like the transition of gay from happy to

Learning to ask questions

New York Taxi Records

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/tlc/about/about-tlc.page>. The page features a blue header with navigation links: Information on coronavirus, Agency service suspensions/reductions, and Apply to be an Open Restaurant. Below the header is a dark blue bar with the NYC Taxi & Limousine Commission logo and a search bar. The main navigation menu includes About, Passengers, Drivers, Vehicles, Businesses, and TLC Online. A secondary menu contains buttons for About TLC, Data and Research, TLC Initiatives, and Contact TLC. The 'About TLC' page content is displayed, including a list of links on the left and a main text area on the right.

[Information on coronavirus](#)

[Agency service suspensions/reductions](#)

[Apply to be an Open Restaurant](#)

NYC Taxi & Limousine Commission 311 Search all NYC.gov websites

NYC Taxi & Limousine Commission Translate Text-Size

Home About Passengers Drivers Vehicles Businesses TLC Online Search

About TLC Data and Research TLC Initiatives Contact TLC

TLC Commissioners

Commission Meetings

TLC Rules

TLC News

TLC Divisions

Work at TLC


TLC Site Map

A-Z Index

About TLC

The New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC), created in 1971, is the agency responsible for licensing and regulating New York City's Medallion (Yellow) taxi cabs, for-hire vehicles (community-based liveries, black cars and luxury limousines), commuter vans, and paratransit vehicles. The Commission's Board consists of nine members, eight of whom are unsalaried Commissioners. The salaried Chair/ Commissioner presides over regularly scheduled public commission meetings and is the head of the agency, which maintains a staff of approximately 600 TLC employees.

Over 200,000 TLC licensees complete approximately 1,000,000 trips each day. To operate for hire, drivers must first undergo a background check, have a safe driving record, and complete 24 hours of driver training. TLC-licensed vehicles are inspected for safety and emissions at TLC's Woodside Inspection Facility.

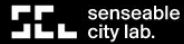
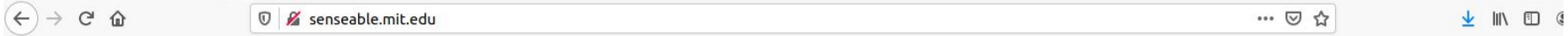




New York Taxi Records

- Some interesting questions:
 - How much money do drivers make each night, on average? What is the distribution? Do drivers make more money on sunny days, or rainy days?
 - Where are the best spots in the city for drivers to cruise, in order to pick up profitable fares? How does this vary at different times of the day?
 - How much are drivers tipped, and why? Do faster drivers get tipped

New York Taxi Records



*Urban imagination and social innovation
through design & science*

The real-time city is real! As layers of networks and digital information blanket urban space, new approaches to the study of the built environment are emerging. The way we describe and understand cities is being radically transformed—as are the tools we use to design them. The mission of the Senseable City Laboratory—a research initiative at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—is to anticipate these changes and study them from a critical point of view.

Not bound by the methodologies of a single field, the Lab is characterized by an interdisciplinary approach: it speaks the language of designers, planners, engineers, physicists, biologists and social scientists. Senseable is as fluent with industry partners as it is with metropolitan governments, individual citizens and disadvantaged communities. Through design and science, the Lab develops and deploys tools to learn about cities—so that cities can learn about us.

MIT's Senseable City Lab is against racism and all forms of discrimination. We encourage applications from minorities and other under-represented groups. Apply today and join us in our mission of making cities more diverse and inclusive.

Projects



Good Vibrations
2018



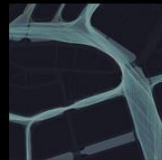
Unparking
2018



Roboat
2018



Minimum Fleet
2018



Summer Day in Amsterd...
2018



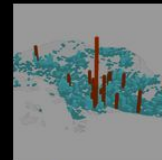
City Nature Challenge 20...
2018



Clean Air Nairobi
2018



City Scanner
2018



Friendly Cities
2018

Obrigado!
