OPEN DATA

FROM DATA POINTS TO DATA LAKES

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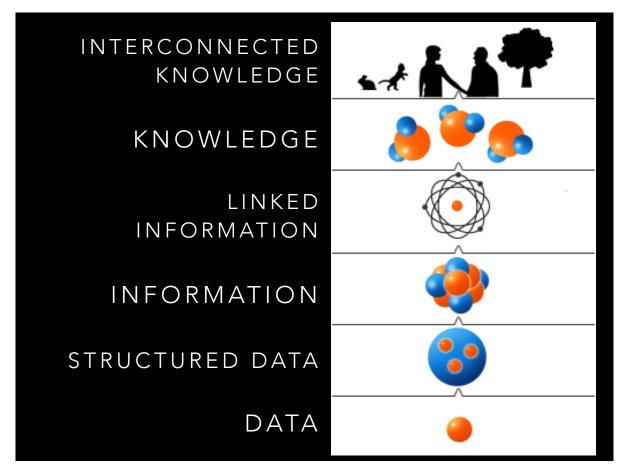
SOCIAL MEDIA

USE

#DIALOGO_OPENDATA







DATA EVERYWHERE!

- Lots of data is being collected and warehoused
 - Scientific studies
 - Web data, e-commerce
 - Purchases at department/ grocery stores
 - Bank/Credit card transactions
 - Social network



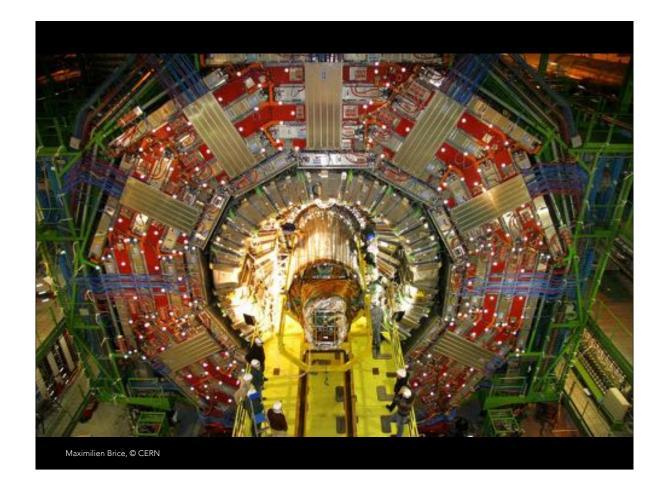
HOW MUCH DATA?

- Google processes 100 PB a day (2014)
- Facebook 600 TB/day (2014)
- Twitter 100 TB/day (2013/14)
- CERN's Large Hydron Collider (LHC) generates 15
 PB a year



640K ought to be enough for anybody.

Source: https://followthedata.wordpress.com/2014/06/24/data-size-estimates/



THE EARTHSCOPE

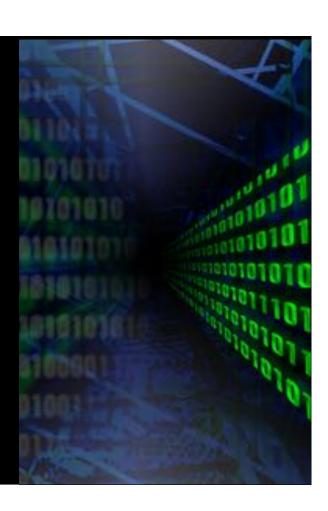
• The Earthscope is also a large science project. Designed to track North America's geological evolution, this observatory records data over 3.8 million square miles, amassing 67 terabytes of data. It analyses seismic slips in the San Andreas fault, sure, but also the plume of magma underneath Yellowstone and much, much more.



http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/44363598/ns/technology_and_science-future_of_technology/#.TmetOdQ--ul

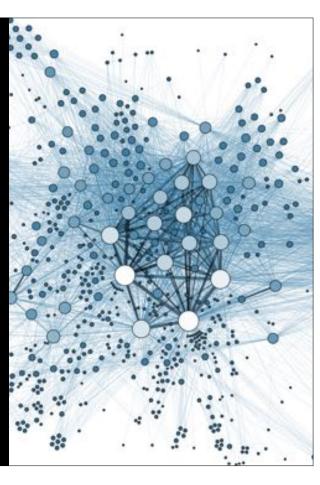
TYPE OF DATA

- Relational Data (Tables/ Transaction/Legacy Data)
- Text Data (Web)
- Semi-structured Data (XML)
- Graph Data
 - Social Network, Semantic Web (RDF), ...
- Streaming Data
 - You can only scan the data once



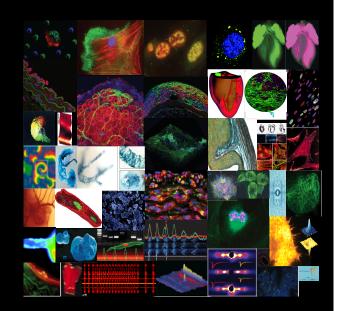
WHAT TO DO WITH THESE DATA?

- Aggregation and Statistics
 - Data warehouse and OLAP
- Indexing, Searching, and Querying
 - Keyword based search
 - Pattern matching (XML/ RDF)
- Knowledge discovery
 - Data Mining
 - Statistical Modeling



THE DATA

- Fundamental to research
- Basis for writing papers
- Important for experiment replication
- Meet contractual/funding requirements
- Settle intellectual property claims
- Defense against a charge of fraud



Images from the front covers of Circulation Research – S. Elliott (Van Eyk Lab)

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY DATA MANAGEMENT __

Some aspects to consider:

- Ownership
- Collection
- Storage/protection of confidentiality/sharing
 Interpretation and publication



"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

-US CONSTITUTION

NOT A TOOL
TO CONTROL
ALL CONTENT
FOREVER IN
ALL MEDIA



A SET OF RIGHTS

- The right to reproduce the work
- The right to prepare derivative works
- The right to distribute the work
- The right to perform the work
- The right to display the work
- The right to license any of the above to third parties

HOW?

First, it must meet some basic requirements:

- It must be original.
- It must have some level of creativity.
- It must be in a fixed medium.

In the old-days, you would use this symbol:
Provide a date and register it.



NOWADAYS

IT'S INSTANT!





Copyright protects...

Copyright doesn't protect...

Writing

Choreography

Music

Visual art

Film

Architectural works

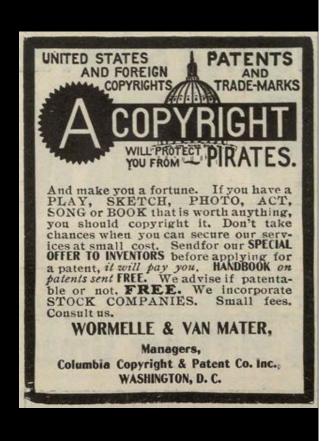
Ideas

Facts

Data (mostly)

Useful articles (that's patent)

HOW LONG DOES IT LAST?



The life of the author plus 70 years

FOR NOW...

And then?

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

GENERAL RULES FOR STATUS

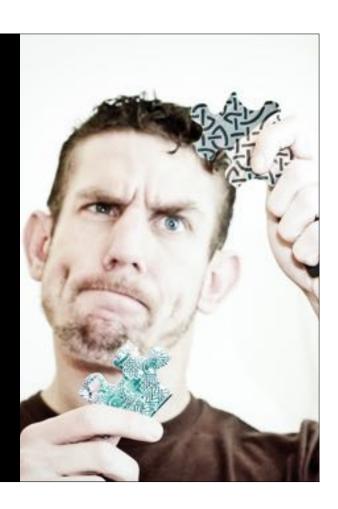
Works No Longer Protected by Copyright

- Published before 1923
- Published between '23 and '63, but it depends.
- Authored by the Federal Government (US)

VERBOSE MODE...

- All works published in the United States before 1923 are in the public domain.
- Works published after 1922, but before 1978 are protected for 95 years from the date of publication. If the work was created, but not published, before 1978, the copyright lasts for the life of the author plus 70 years. However, even if the author died over 70 years ago, the copyright in an unpublished work lasts until December 31, 2002.
- For works published after 1977, the copyright lasts for the life of the author plus 70 years. However, if the work is a work for hire (that is, the work is done in the course of employment or has been specifically commissioned) or is published anonymously or under a pseudonym, the copyright lasts between 95 and 120 years, depending on the date the work is published.
- Lastly, if the work was published between 1923 and 1963, you must check with the U.S.
 Copyright Office to see whether the copyright was properly renewed. If the author failed to renew the copyright, the work has fallen into the public domain and you may use it.

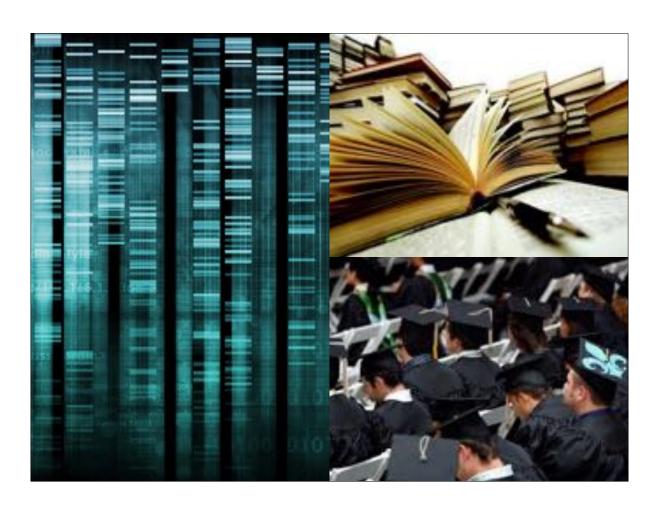
CONFUSED?



Hard to share



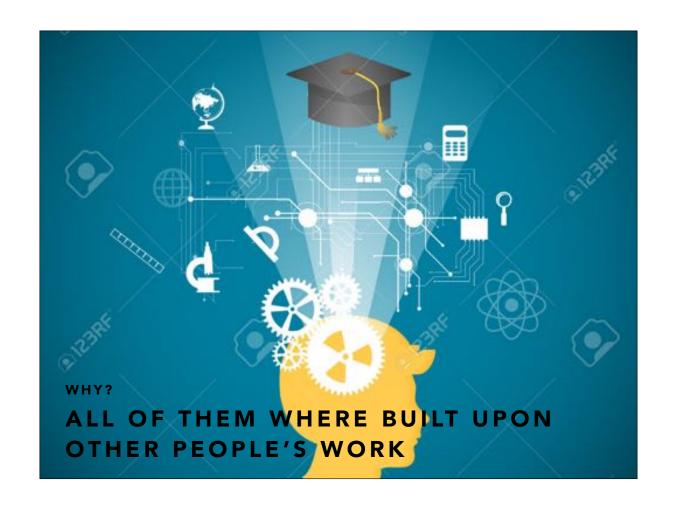
WHY SHARE?





ALL OF THEM CAN...

AND SHOULD BE SHARED!





TERRENCE TAO BLOG



36 August, 3015 in expository, math.NT | Tags: prime numbers, Roger Heath-Brown, Siegel zero, twin primes | by Tenence Tao | 16 comments

The twin prime conjecture is one of the oldest unsolved problems in analytic number theory. There are several reasons why this conjecture remains out of reach of current techniques, but the most important obstacle is the parity problem which prevents purely sieve-theoretic methods (or many other popular methods in analytic number theory, such as the circle method) from detecting pairs of prime twins in a way that can distinguish them from other twins of almost primes

BRITTANY WENGER FROM FLORIDA:

Anonymous on Heath-

Brown's theorem on...

Terence Tao on Heath-

Sergel on Heath-Brown's

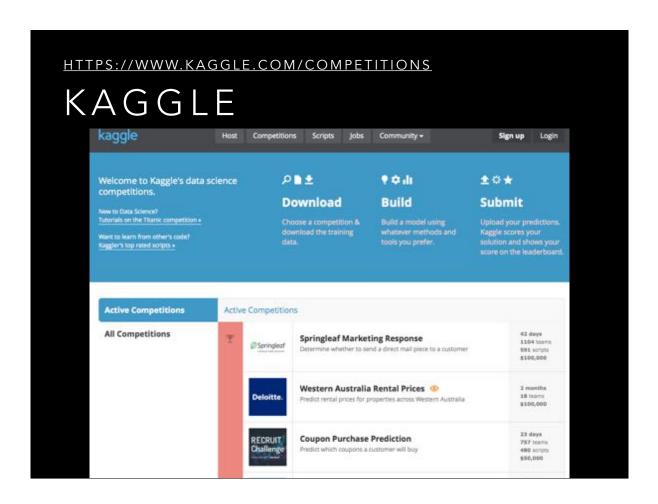
Brown's theorem on...

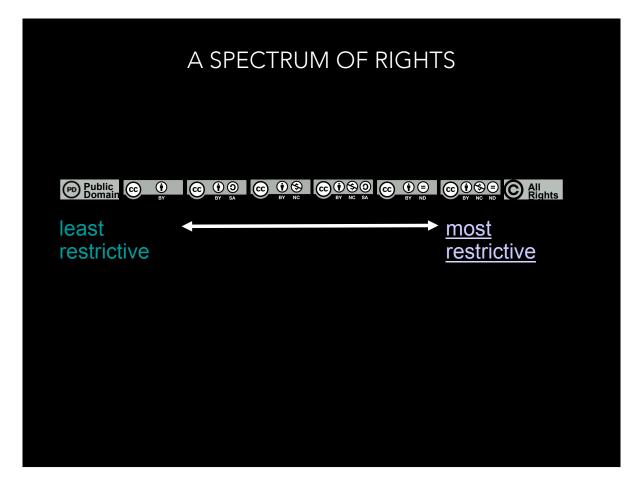


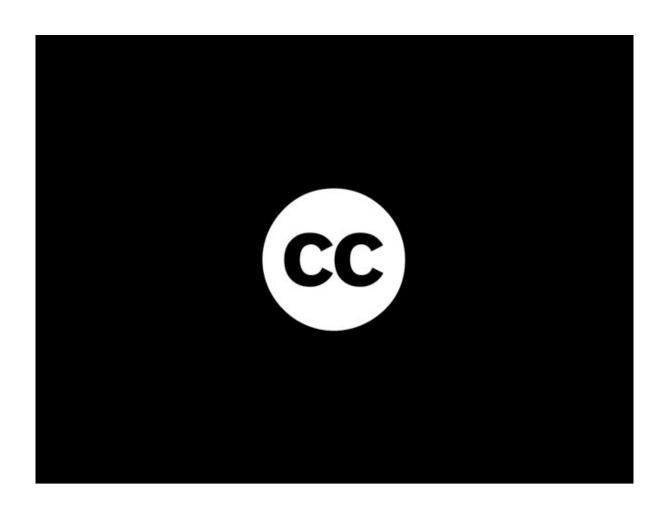
The Grand Prize winner of the science fair, for good reason, was a 17-year-old from Lakewood Ranch, Florida. Combining the fields of biology and computer science, Wenger wrote an app that helps doctors diagnose breast cancer, according to the description of her project on Google.

The type of computer program, called a "neural network," was designed by Wenger to mimic the human brain: Give it a massive amount of information (in this case, 7.6 million trials), and the artificial "brain" will learn to detect complex patterns and make diagnostic calls on breast cancer. Her program used data from "fine needle aspirates," a minimally invasive procedure that, unfortunately, is often one of the least precise diagnosis processes, according to Fox News. But Wenger is helping change that, as her program correctly identifies 99 percent of malignant tumors.

"I think it might be hospital ready," she told WWSB. "I'd love to get different data from doctors. Right now, I have 700 test samples."









Open data is information that is available for anyone to use, for any purpose, at no cost.

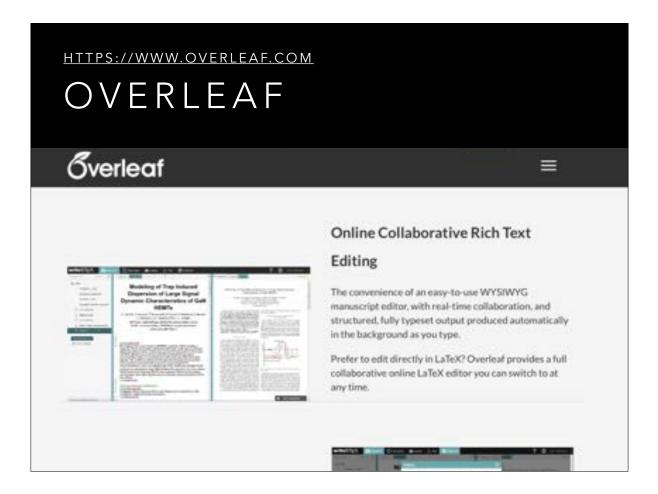
OPEN DATA

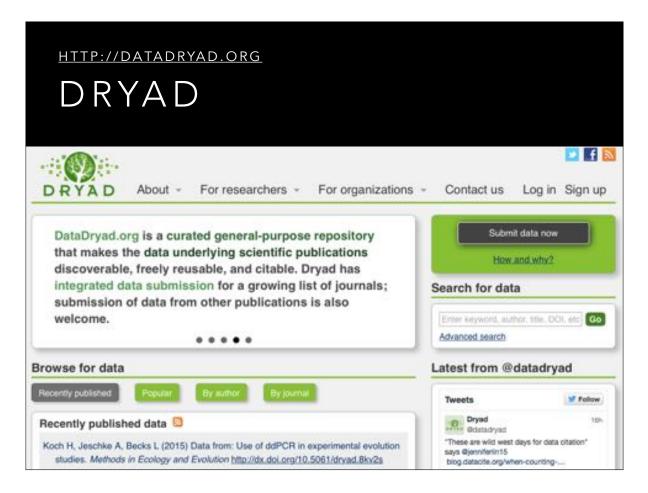
GOOD OPEN DATA

- Can be linked: shared more easily
- Available in a standard format: easily processed
- Guaranteed availability and consistency: easily reliable
- Traceable: easily trusted









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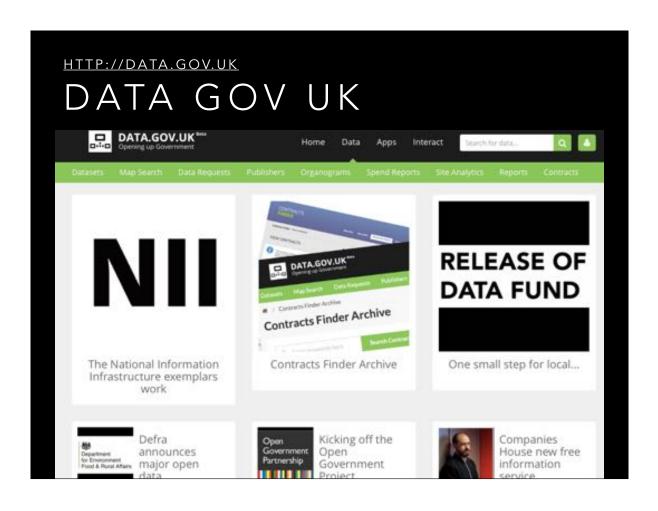
= < Previous

+ Add Data

Bearch this dataverse.

Datasets (59,048)

2 8 Dataverses (1,206) 1 to 10 of 60,254 Results





DATA GOV US



DATA TOPICS - IMPACT APPLICATIONS DEVELOPERS CONTACT

The home of the U.S. Government's open data

Here you will find data, tools, and resources to conduct research, develop web and mobile applications, design data visualizations, and more.

GET STARTED

SEARCH OVER 147,148 DATASETS



Manufacturing & Trade Inventories & Sales

Q

HTTP://DATOS.GOB.MX



que el Gobierno de la República genera y recolecta.

ANYONE ELSE?

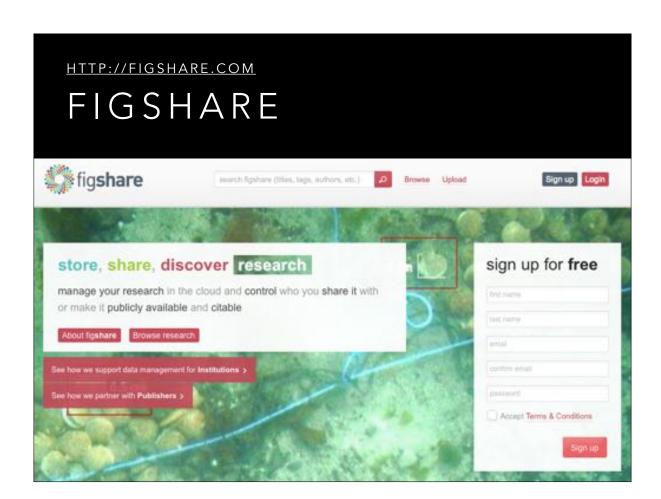
ANY BIG INSTITUTION COULD PUBLISH OPEN DATA

HTTP://WWW.THEGUARDIAN.COM/NEWS/DATABLOG/

THE GUARDIAN



OPEN DATA 500 CpenData500 Ciobal Metwork 40011 About the Open Data 500 The Open Data 500 is the first comprehensive study of U.S. companies that use open government data to generate new business and develop new products and services. Open Data is free, public data that can be used to launch commercial and nonprofit ventures, do research, make data-driven decisions, and solve complex problems.



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Mice Protein Expression

Smartphone-Based

Recognition of Human

767906:

538619:

2013-04-04: Welcome to the new Repository

Lichman! 2010-03-01: Note from donor regarding Netflix

data

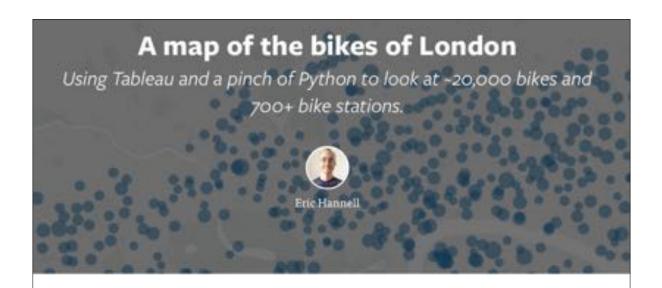
admins Kevin Bache and Moshe

2015-08-04:



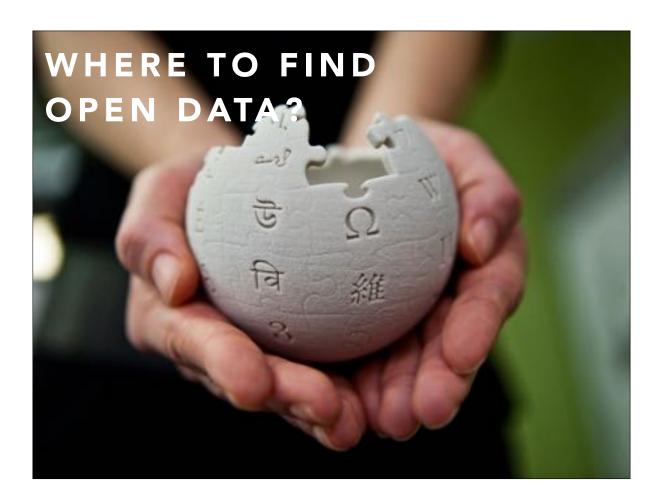


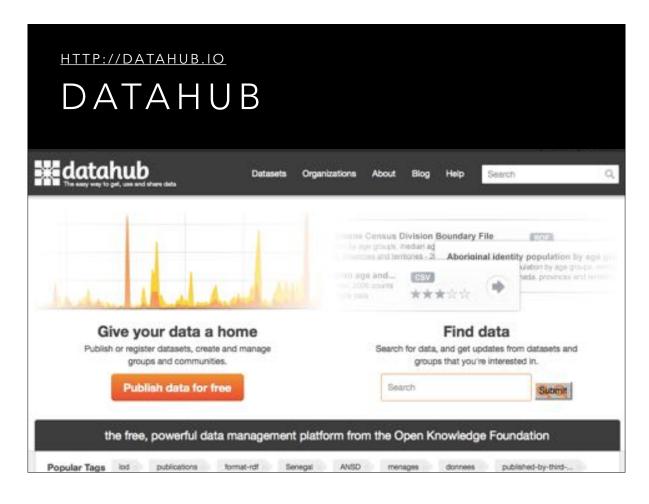
A map of the Boris bikes of London. Taking a closer look at the 700+ bike stations in the city: Cick a borough to see the stational a certain A seed a data to see the station to see th

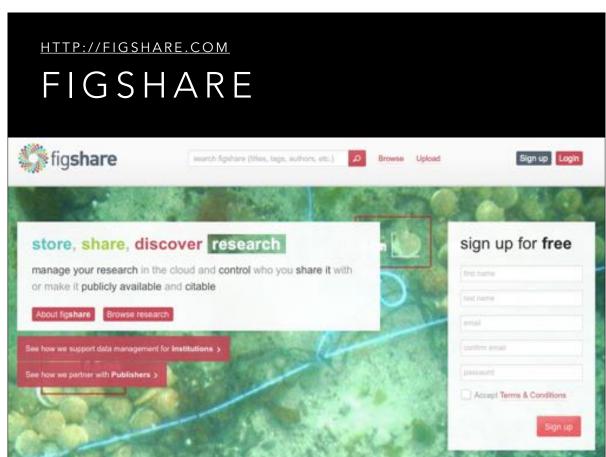


When I moved to London I exchanged my Vespa for a Boris bike. It was tough going at first but I have come to love these bikes. I ride one almost every day and I could not imagine living in London without them.

Being a "data person" it did not take too long before I started searching for data about the bikes. The program, alternately referred to as "Boris Bikes" / "Barclays Bikes" /

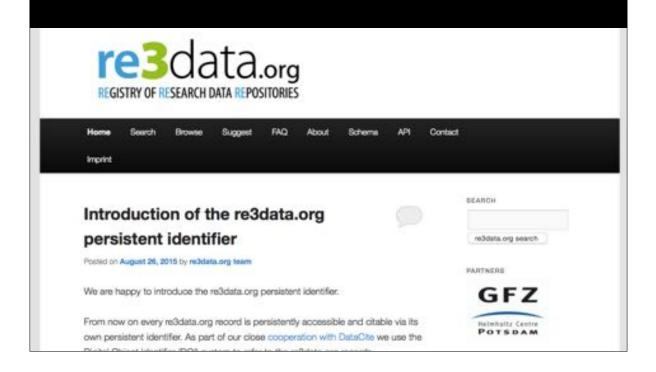






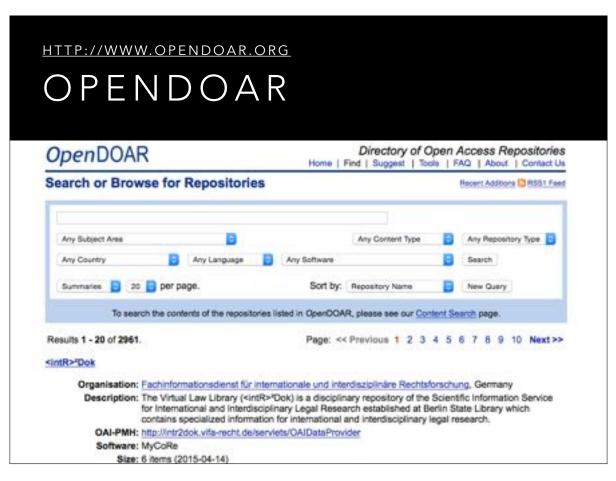
HTTP://WWW.RE3DATA.ORG

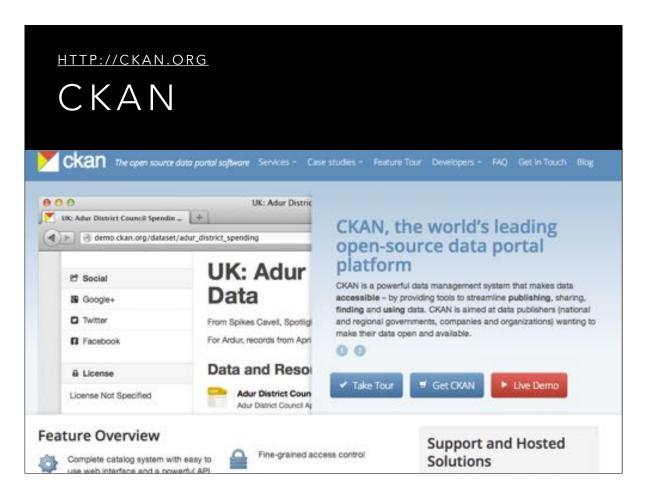
REGISTER OF DATA REPOS



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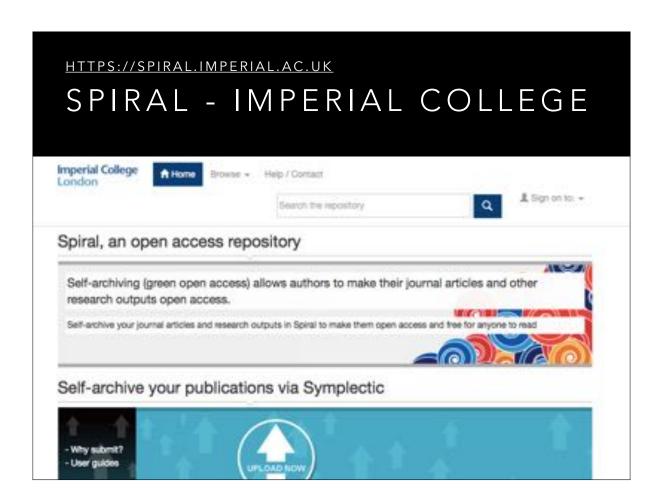


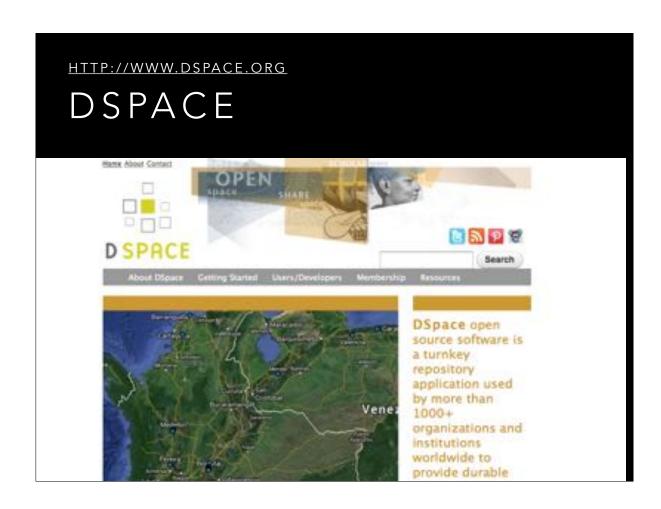




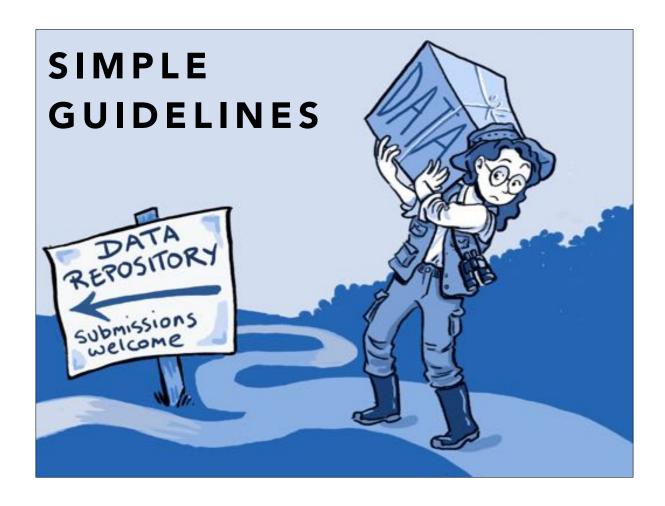
HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/DATADRYAD GITHUB - DATA DRYAD GitHub Search or type a command Sign up Sign in DataDryad Members DRYAD to http://datadryad.org hlapp Filters - Q. Find a repository... ryscher Ryan Scherie dryad-repo Java #3 P 221 V torked from DSpace/DSpace Dryad is a repository for data underlying scientific literature. Dryad allows investigators to validate published findings, explore new analysis methodologies and repurpose the data for research questions unanticipated by the original authors. The core code of Dryad comes from the DSpace repository software. Developers using the Dryad code should first familiarize themselves with DSpace. Documentation specific to the Dryad codebase can be found in the Dryad wiki. Updated yesterday at 8:33am vagrant-dryad SQL #0 PG

Vagrant and Ansible config for building a Dryad VM











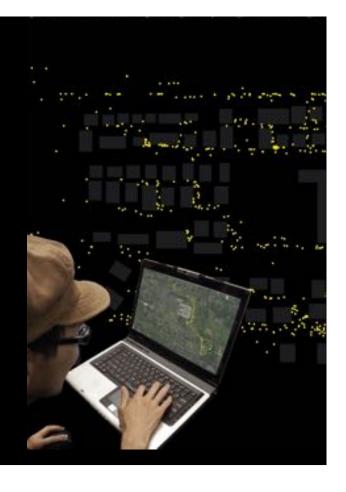
4 STEPS

- Choose your dataset(s)
- Licensing
- Make the data available
- Make it discoverable



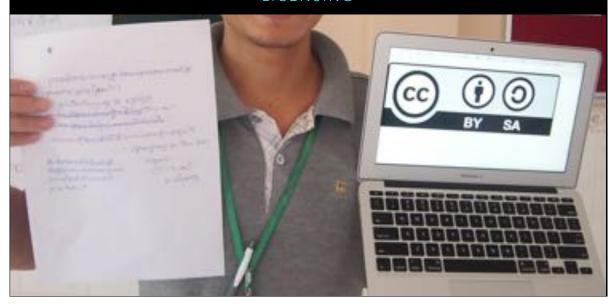
DATA SETS

- Asking the community
- Cost basis
- Ease of release
- Observe peers



Data that doesn't explicitly have an open license is NOT open data

LICENSING

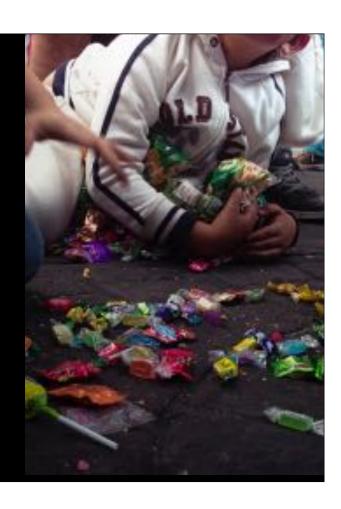


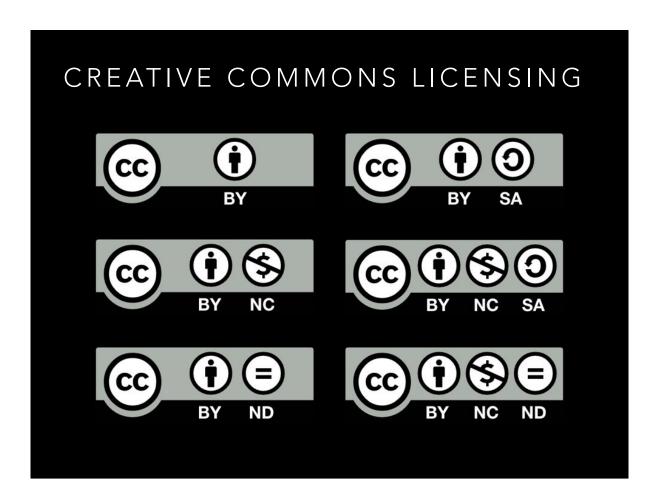
OWNERSHIP

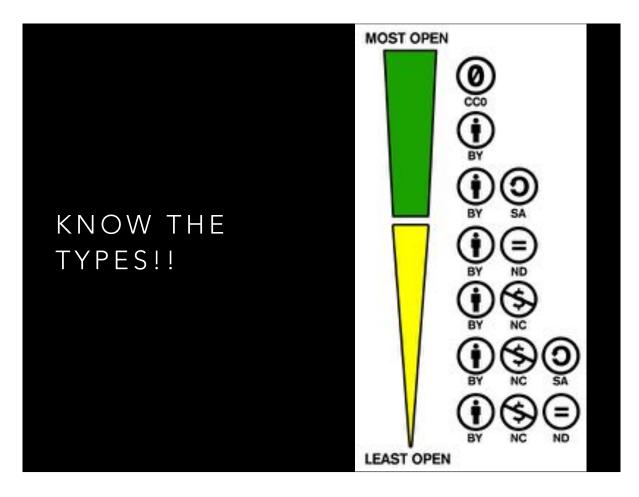
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DATABASE RIGHT

OVER COLLECTIONS
OF DATA YOU HAVE
PUT A SUBSTANTIAL
EFFORT INTO
OBTAINING,
VERIFYING OR
PRESENTING (ONLY
EU, MEXICO, BRAZIL)

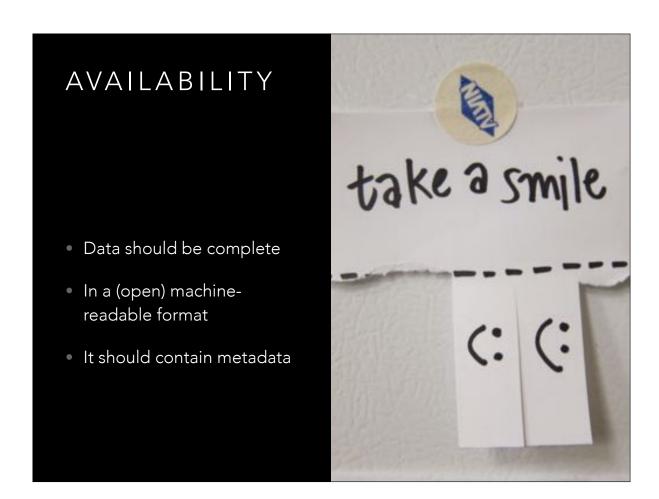


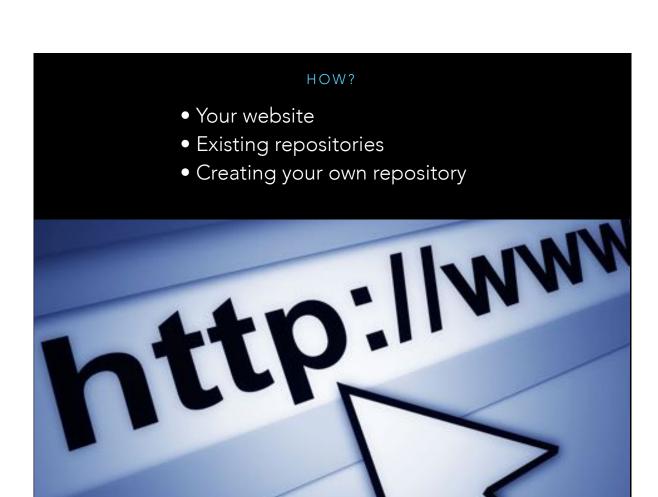




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Meta







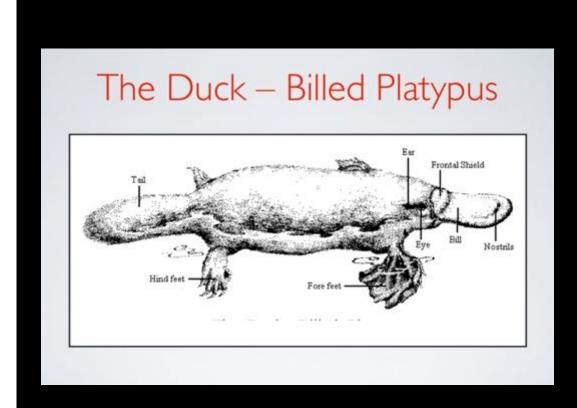




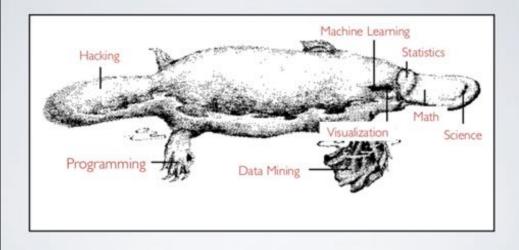
WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE

A set of tools and techniques used to extract useful information from data.

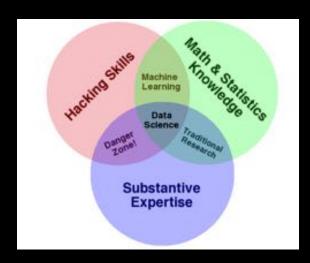
An interdisciplinary, problem-oriented subject.



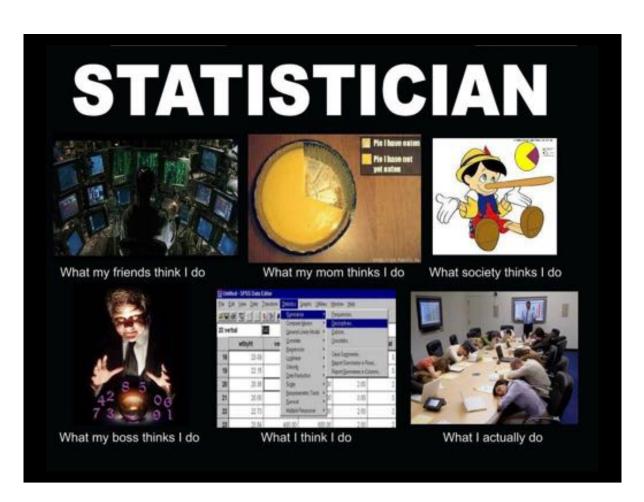
The Platypus – Billed Data Scientist



THE INGREDIENTS OF A DATA SCIENTIST







Class DataScientist {

Is skeptical, curious. Has inquisitive mind
Knows Machine Learning, Statistics, Probability
Applies Scientific Method. Runs Experiments
Is good at Coding & Hacking
Able to deal with IT Data Engineering
Knows how to build data products
Able to find answers to known unknowns
Tells relevant business stories from data
Has Domain Knowledge

