Fitting Big Data into Business Statistics

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Issues from Big Data

Changes to the curriculum?

New skills for the four Vs of big data?

volume, variety, velocity, validity

Is it a zero sum game?



Changes to Curriculum

One semester course

Typical curriculum

Descriptive statistics

Basic probability, random variables

Sampling

Inference

Regression

Top level outline remains Retain major sequence Adapt what goes underneath

Offer a few suggestions ...



Changes: Descriptive

Greater variety

Social networks, text, spatial



More categorical variables, more bins

Amazon visitors referred by 11,142 sites. Same chart. Richer data.



Validity: lower data quality

Eg. Missing data, coding errors, wrong labels



Changes: Probability

More coverage of dependence

That big sample might not be so big!

Credit default recession of 2008

Hurricane insurance \neq Auto insurance





Greater awareness of multiplicity Boole's inequality, Bonferroni

Р	P(max z >1.96)		
1	0.05		
5	0.23		
25	0.72		
100	0.99		



Multiplicity Cartoon







xkcd

Changes: Sampling

Return to designed experiments!

Velocity: Detecting changes

A/B testing in web design

The A/B Test: Inside the Technology That's Changing the Rules of Business

BY BRIAN CHRISTIAN 04.25.12 8:47 PM

Wired, 2012

Transactional vs sampled data

Big data often derive from monitoring transactions, such as billing

Don't forget dependence!

 $Big \neq good$



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Changes: Inference

What's it mean to be statistically significant?

Effect size, economic value

 $H_0: \mu_a = \mu_b$ t=3.2 with p-val ≈ 0.002



Another reason to prefer CIs over tests?

Upper CL Dif	-0.4575
Lower CL Dif	-2.0299



What will happen to this regression if the sample size increases from 50 to 100,000?

Idealized sampling from population, just more.



Linear Fit				
Y = 7.16904	93 + 0.4599	9771*X		
Summar	y of Fit			
RSquare	1	0.916		
RSquare A		0.914		
Root Mean	or 👘	0.817		
Mean of Re		7.460		
Observatio	ns (or Sum	Wgts) 5	0.000	
Analysis	of Varian	се		
Paramete	er Estimat	es		1.27
Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	7.169	0.116189	61.70	<.0001*
x	0.460	0.020097	22.89	<.0001*
x	0.49999	0.000549	910.28	<.0001*

Outliers less important with more data?

CLT has to work with millions!

Example

Estimating standard errors

n=10,000 with 9,999 at $x \approx 0$ and one at x = 1.



Parameter Estimates						
Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t		
Intercept	0.0007143	0.000407	1.75	0.0795		
X	0.4545881	0.028639	15.87	<.0001*		

Extrapolation gets a lot easier when you have more unfamiliar variables





Why pretend everything is linear?

Regression estimates E(Y|X)

Smoothing via local averages so simple





Deciding what to use in a model

Wide data tables

Substantive choices... Business analytics?

Data table does not always have what you need.

Automated search

Modern versions of stepwise regression

Concern

Over-fitting, building on multiplicity foundation Some notion of cross validation

Where to find the time?



Exploit Technology

Greater reliance on software

Still need basic examples, but only illustrative

Automated tools

Animating regression models using profile tools





Issues from Big Data

Changes to the curriculum?

Not at the top level

New skills for the four Vs of big data?

Yes. Examples include More categorical, multiplicity, effect sizes, model choice

Does it have to be a zero sum game? Key ideas remain. Opportunity to revise and update Rich examples that span semester



What about...

Host of other data issues

Database systems, layout

Information technology

Computer science

Hadoop, MapReduce,...

Opportunity to collaborate Change management, implementation Information systems Supply change Marketing



Closing Remarks

Graphics remain important

Maybe more important than ever

Communication remains essential

Having clear sense of where an analysis is going is essential with big data.

Easy to get lost

Business analytics

Thanks!

