

# Building Models from Big Data using Complex Systems Biases: Experience and Examples

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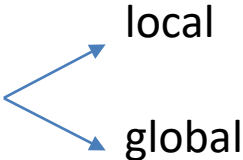


ICSP, Lucca, February, 2017

# Roadmap

- The problem
- The idea
- Early experience

# Critiques of Big Data

- Model interpretability [Guestrin 2016] 
- Correlation vs causality
- Patterns/rules vs serendipity/nuggets [Helbing, Ratti 16]

# Causality and discovered knowledge

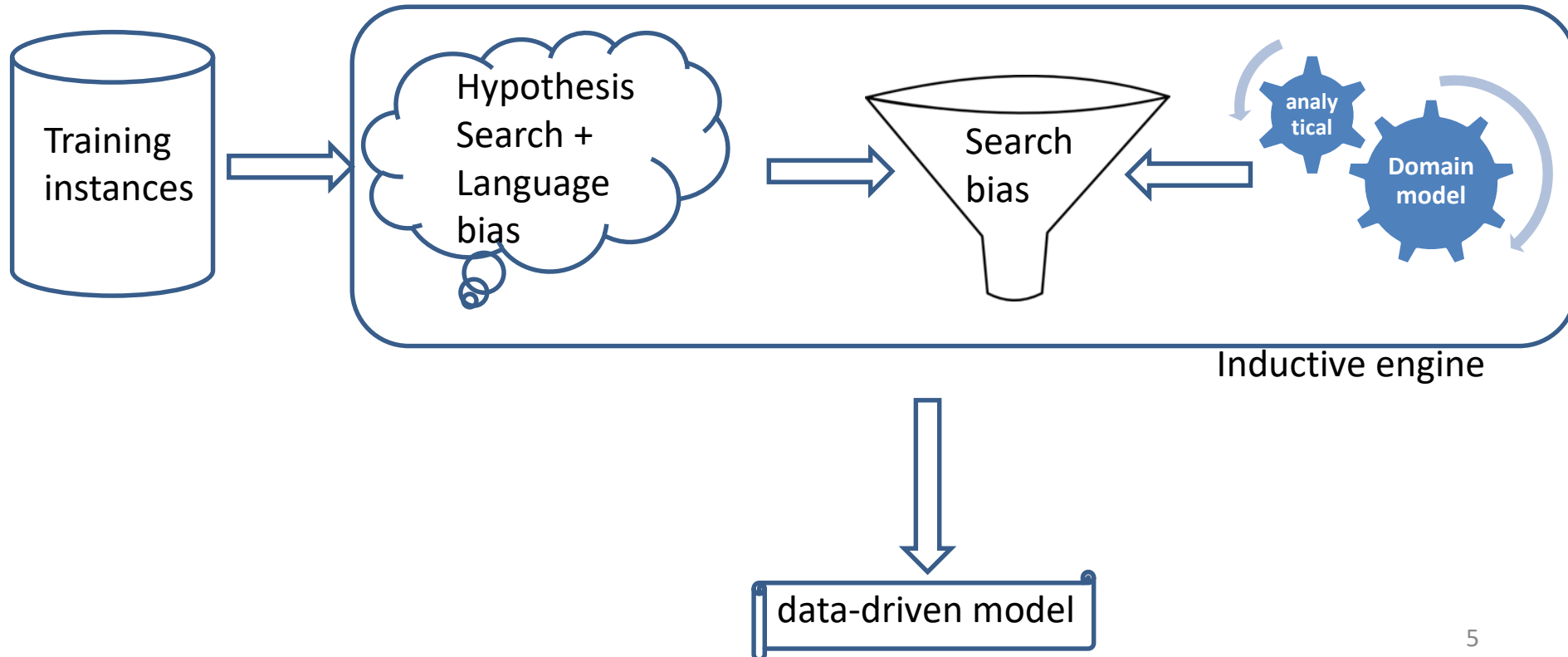
<b>model</b>	<b>statistical/ correlational</b>	<b>causal</b>
<b>expected</b>	most of current methods	<b>probabilistic</b> models: some Bayesian approaches [Perl, Scholkopf; Jensen]; <b>intensional</b> models: this proposal
<b>serendipitous</b>	outliers/ anomaly detection	?

# Idea

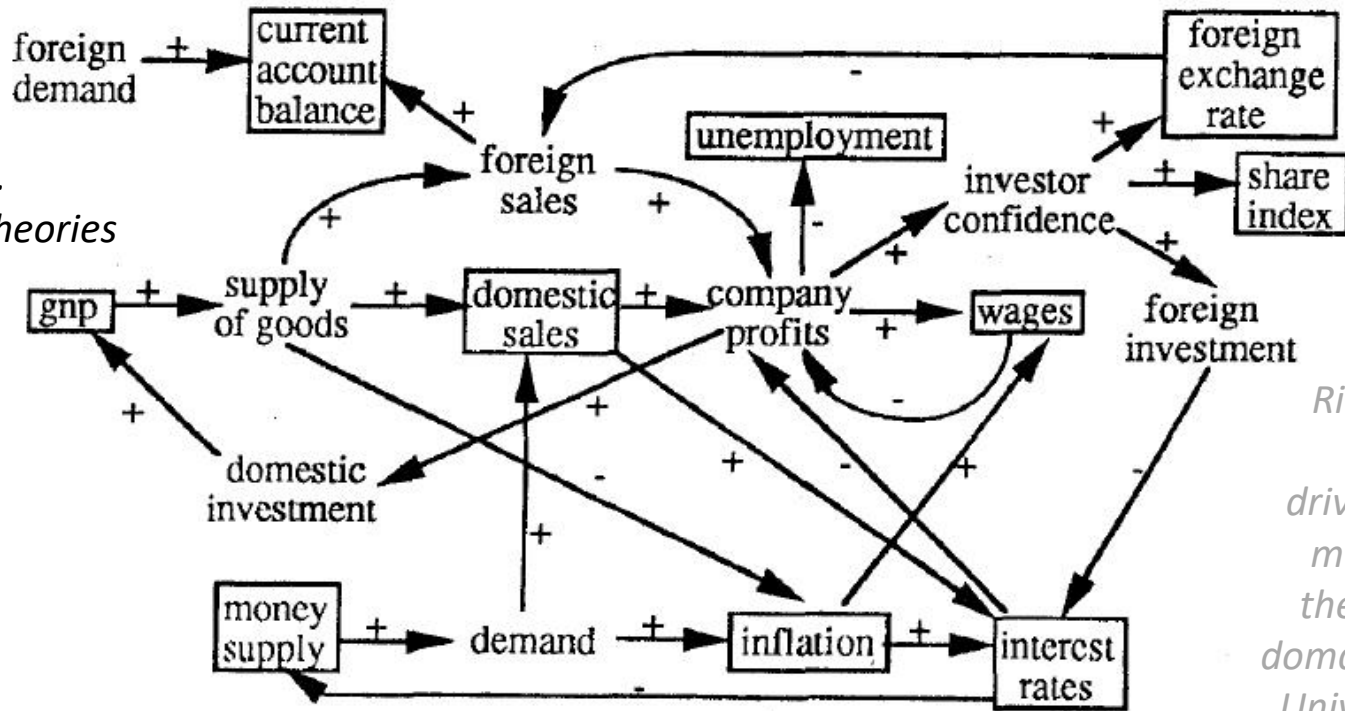
Background knowledge



- Models are built using Machine Learning techniques



# Example



Clark, P., Matwin, S.  
Learning Domain Theories  
using Abstract  
Background  
Knowledge,  
ICML 93

Spohrer, J.,  
Riesbeck, Ch.,  
Reasoning-  
driven memory  
modication in  
the economics  
domain. TR, Yale  
University, May  
1984.

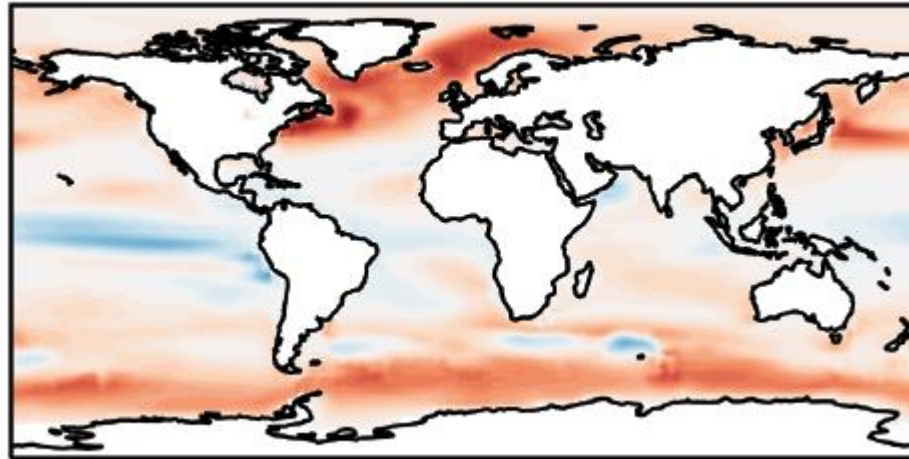


Only rules consistent with the QM are explored by inductive search

**“If inflation grows  
Then GNP decreases”**

# Planned Oceanographic application

- CO<sub>2</sub> sink:



- Data: observations of the surface ocean pCO<sub>2</sub> highly heterogeneously distributed in time and space
- SOM map model has been built [Landschutzer et al 2013]
- Such model could be “driven” by the prevailing time-series based climate model (“North Atlantic Oscillation”)

# Conclusion

- Some interesting challenges for the “big data” paradigm
- Important for the acceptance of the data analysis results
- Initial ideas
- Lots of future work potential



