

Increasing the value of data

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Why Increase Data Value?



Improve how we plan, act, and respond to a changing world



Increase the use of the data



Transform data into information, and information into knowledge



Provide knowledge to decision makers

The Data Science Roadmap



Frame the problem



Understand the data



Extract features



Model and analyze



Publish and deploy



Framing the Problem

- What is the problem?
- What is the question we ask of the data?
- What would constitute a solution?

Understand the Data: Initial Data Analysis

What is the data
volume?

Is the dataset
complete?

Missing data?

Is it
representative
of the problem?

Sources of error
and bias?


Artificial data?

Unique
identifiers?

Data Quality

Data
Characteristics

Avoid Analysis
Aimed at
Addressing the
Problem



Understand the Data: Exploratory Analysis



Develop an intuition



Test Hypotheses



Exploratory Visualization



Get a 'feel' for the data

Making Scientific Data Valuable



TO THE BROADER
COMMUNITY



TO DECISION
MAKERS



SEMANTIC WEB
TECHNOLOGIES

Where to from here?



I'll (briefly) present a use case currently implementing this approach: GIC and space weather



We'll discuss ideas for embracing this approach, and contributing to a community-wide effort

The Convergence Hub for the Exploration of Space Science

Team:

- PI: Ryan McGranaghan
- ASTRA
- UCLA
- Georgia Tech
- EPRI

Targeted Research:

- Power grid resilience

Space Weather and GIC

1. Identify our user or problem
2. Gain insights into the needs and requirements to address the problem
3. Formulate these needs as questions
4. Initial and exploratory data analysis
5. Identify and formalize relationships between data
6. Transform these data into information which can be accessed on the semantic web (data web)

Semantic Web



THE SEMANTIC WEB
IS A *WEB OF DATA*



W3C – W3.ORG

Semantic Web



LINKED DATA



VOCABULARIES



QUERIES



INFERENCE



APPLICATIONS

Semantic Web – Linked Data

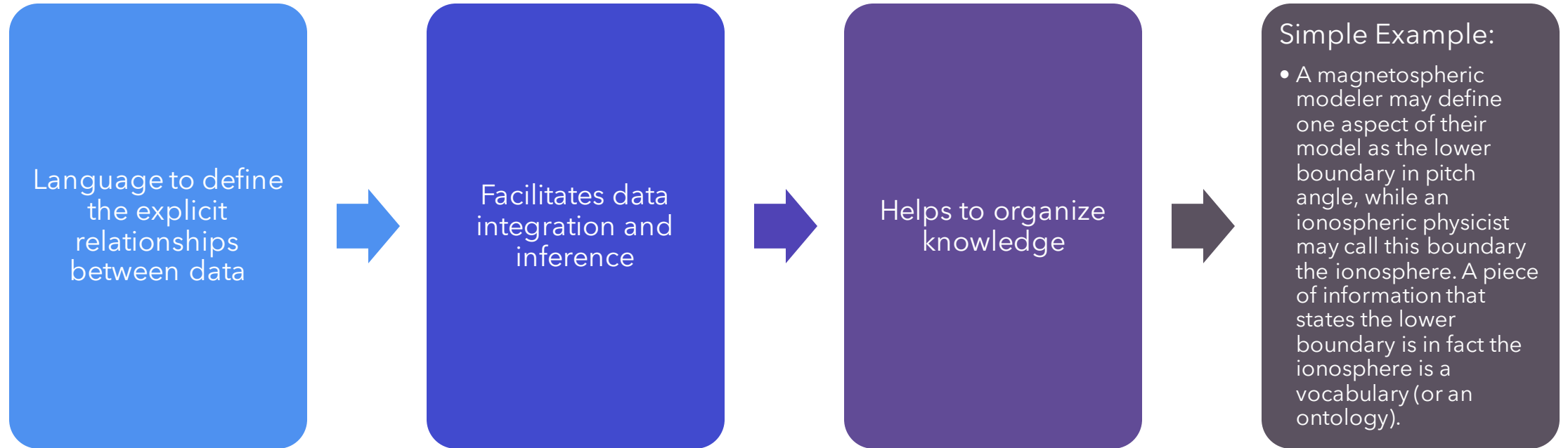


Linked Data - standardized, organized data including explicit relationships



Enables large-scale integration, reasoning, and discovery

Semantic Web – Vocabularies





Semantic Web – Inference



Discovering new relationships,
automatically



Uses existing data and vocabularies
(sets of rules, the relationships)



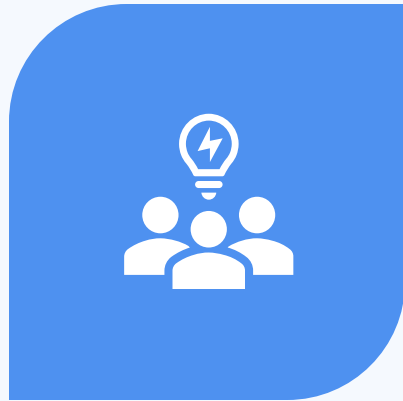
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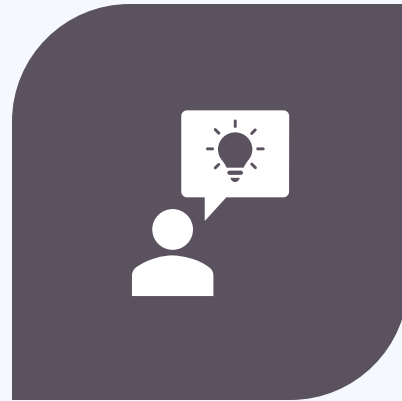
Example:

Flipper isA Dolphin
Every Dolphin is also a
Mammal (ontology)
Flipper isA Mammal

Thoughts? Ideas?



THOUGHTS?



IDEAS?



QUESTIONS?