







Big Data and Bias

- The quality of any algorithm is bounded by the quality of the data that uses
- Data bias awareness
- Algorithmic fairness
- Key issues for machine learning
 - Uniformity of data properties
 - In the Web, distributions resemble a power law
 - Uniformity of error
 - Data sample methodology
 - E.g., sample size to see infrequent events or sampling bias issues

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	Total number of websites (linear scale)	You Tube You Tube
1,200,000,000	HETCRAFT	Hostnames Active sites
900,000,000		
600,000,000		
300,000,000	ABCD EF GHI J KLM NO POR	
And 198	15,998,998,999,200,200,2003,2004,205,2006,2008,209,2010,2011,2013,2014,2015 16,998,499,409,2001,2003,2004,209,2006,2008,2009,2010,2011,2013,2014,2015 19,996,499,499,2001,2003,2004,2005,2006,2008,2009,2010,2011,2013,2014,2015	











































Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA)									
 IIA does not always hold If that is the case, nested logit should be used instead of multinomial logit 									
 Optimal quadratic algorithm to recover trees for a nested decision process [Benson et al, WWW 2016] Statistical tests to check if a nested model works (95%) 									
	Dataset	SB	MSB	AMSB	CSB				
	RESTAURANTS JAPANESECUISINE LASTFMARTISTS LASTFMGENRE	0.087 0.325 0.106 0.300	0.066 0.238 0.102 0.143	0.076 0.316 0.129 0.284	0.041 0.093 0.049 0.094	-			
How much can be explained by bias?									



























Privacy 101: AOL Query Logs Release Incident

A Face Is Exposed for AOL Searcher No. 4417749, By MICHAEL BARBARO and TOM ZELLER Jr, <u>The New York Times</u>, Aug 9 2006



- No. 4417749 conducted hundreds of searches over a three-month period on topics ranging from "numb fingers" to "60 single men".
- Other queries: "landscapers in Lilburn, Ga," several people with the last name Arnold and "homes sold in shadow lake subdivision gwinnett county georgia."
- Data trail led to Thelma Arnold, a 62-year-old widow who lives in Lilburn, Ga., frequently researches her friends' medical ailments and loves her three dogs.

Netflix settles privacy lawsuit, ditches \$1 million contest

Netflix's next recommendation engine may not come from its community after all ...

by Jacqui Cheng - Mar 12, 2010 10:04pm CET

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Netflix has canceled its \$1 million contest aimed at finding a better recommendation engine in the wake of a privacy lawsuit settlement. The company informed its users today via the company blog, noting that it had "reached an understanding" with the Federal Trade Commission, leading it to ditch the Netflix Prize contest.

Netflix first announced the contest—actually the sequel to its original contest—in August of 2009. The goal was to crowdsource its active user base to write a more intelligent recommendation engine based on users' past rentals. This is something Netflix already does, of course, but there's always room for improvement; the company wanted to find the Next Big Thing[™] by offering \$1 million to the person with the best algorithm.

Part of the contest involved Netflix disclosing what it considered to be anonymized user data to those trying to come up with solutions. This, however, led to a lawsuit by a closeted lesbian mother who argued that Netflix had not sufficiently anonymized the information and that she (among others) could be easily outed due to her own rental history. Indeed, within weeks of the data being released, researchers had found a way to use an external data source to decode an individual's viewing history with surprising accuracy, but Netflix did not immediately withdraw the contest.



Risks of Privacy in Query Logs Profile [Jones, Kumar, Pang, Tompkins, CIKM 2007] Gender: 84% VANITY • Age (±10): 79% HUMAN WISHES Location (ZIP3): 35% Tenth Satire of Juvenal, Vanity Queries [Jones et al, CIKM 2008] By SAMUEL JOHNSON. Partial name: 8.9% Complete: 1.2% More information: A Survey of query log privacy-enhancing techniques from a policy perspective [Cooper, ACM TWEB 2008] A good anonymization technique is still an open problem











