



In the great chain of causes and effects no  
thing and no activity should be regarded in  
isolation

Alexander von Humboldt





## Big Data



## **Big Data**

**Data is not information**

**Information is not knowledge**

**Knowledge is not wisdom**

**Clifford Stoll**



## Big Data

**Information is not knowledge**

**Knowledge is not Wisdom**

**Wisdom is not Truth**

**Truth is not Beauty**

**Beauty is not Love**

**Love is not Music**

**Music is the best**

Frank Zappa, Joe's Garage



**Big Data + Big**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Modelling/} \\ \text{Simulation} \end{array} \right\}$



**Big Data + Big**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Modelling/} \\ \text{Simulation} \end{array} \right\}$



**“Big Understanding”**

**The best available data compression!**



**Big** { **Modelling/  
Simulation** }

**Process-based global social  
models are needed**



Big [Modelling/  
Simulation]

Statistics are typically non-stationary –  
+ non-gaussian, generated by non-linear  
dynamical systems

→ **Process-based** global social  
models are needed





Big [Modelling/  
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Everything is connected

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Big [Modelling/  
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Everything is connected

→ **Process-based global social  
models are needed**

↓  
**Economics is not enough!**



## The need for global models: Globalization

Its a small world!

### Global problems

- Poverty, development and urbanization
- Causes and impacts of climate change
- Ecosystems , their services, management and conservation
- Disease and pandemics
- Food Security, land-use change and deforestation
- Warfare and conflict
- Water, energy and other resource use (“peak oil”, “planetary boundaries”...)
- Finance and wealth distributions

### Global models

We need to model the “Anthropocene”,  
But current “Earth System Models” do not include people



## The need for global models:

**Completeness**

**No magic!**

**Capability**

**Ability to represent processes at all scales**

**Boundaries**

**Artificial model boundaries may break dynamics**

**Time and space scales**

**Larger systems act at longer times**

**Ignorance**

**We don't know how social dynamics works**



## Variety and Complexity

What is “social” data? Not just twitter and facebook...

What is needed for faithful dynamical models?

- **Personal** age, sex, height, weight, health...
- **Populational** births, death, family, demographic transition..
- **Material** food, shelter, clothing, furniture,
- **Infrastructural** roads, water, energy, housing,
- **Spatial/placial** home, work, schools, hospitals, pubs...
- **Financial** businesses, stock markets, banks, taxes, poverty...
- **Political** voting, lobbying, power and influence, governance...
- **Industrial** agriculture, engineering, mining, services...
- **Militarial** war, conflict, revolution,
- **Intellectual** books, newspapers, the net...
- **Connectival** family, friends, work colleagues, hierarchies, hard networks,
- **Psychological/ Behavioural** decision making, social interaction...

**Dimensionality is very high**

**Interlinkages are largely unknown**

**Fragmentation is a problem**

**Where is the data? Censuses, companies, NGOs, households, governments...**

**Not longitudinal, non transparent, expensive, not available, not collected...**



## **Volume and Velocity**

**Potentially much bigger than the internet of things!**

**Supermarket purchase data: At least 1PB**

**Traffic flow data: 300PB/day**

## **Variability and Veracity**

**Problematic for psychological/ behavioural information**

## **Visualisation**

**How to represent high dimensional data at global scale?**

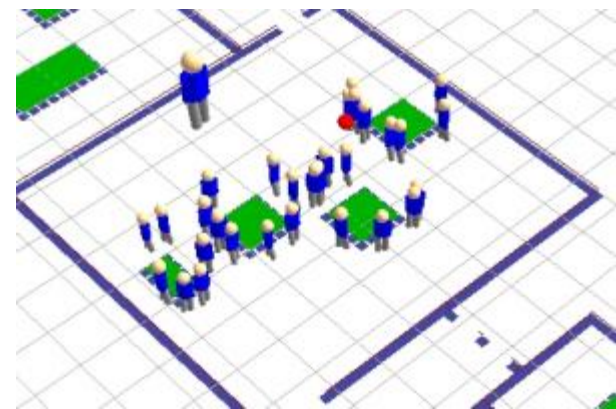


## Social systems are generally

- Composed of many *interacting* individuals
- Heterogeneous
- Spatially distributed
- Dynamics are generally complex (not just complicated!)
  - Sensitive to initial/boundary conditions
  - Path-dependent/contingent/adaptive
  - Non-decomposable
  - Tipping points/Phase changes
- Multiple interacting system types at different space and time scales

## Agent based models

Deal with situations where we lack analytic power  
Emergent properties arise from collective interactions  
Multiple coupled systems can be dealt with  
Test policy options where experiment is not possible  
Very visual – good for policy communication  
Social processes and networks in real-world situations





## Challenges I

### Models need big memory

How to prioritise what to keep?

### How to parallelise efficiently?

Multiple overlapping time-dependent non-local networks?

### How to analyse the output?

Large complex datasets need to be challenged against incomplete and uncertain measurement

### How to communicate the results?

How to give robust reliable advice when models are not well understood and incomplete?

### Summary equations and emulation?

How to model models?





## Challenges II

### Model ownership

Democratization of knowledge  
Policy assessment  
Risk and environmental change

### Model coupling

Cross-disciplinarity  
Sharing and reproducing models/results  
Joining complex dynamical models

### Problem framing

What should be modelled?  
Who for?

### Vizualization

System size  
Spatial extent  
Complex interacting dynamical systems

### Scaling

System size  
Parameter space exploration  
Processes at different scales  
Micro-macro links

### Validation

Reflexivity  
Causality  
Data integrity  
Handling uncertainty

### Complexity

What can be simulated?  
How much complexity is “enough”?  
How intelligent do agents need to be?

