

ENGAGING WITH THE RESEARCH COMMUNITY

AI and Data Transformation

John Little 

Duke University Libraries

Center for Data & Visualization Sciences

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PATRON-DRIVEN INTERACTIONS

Computational workflows, data transformations, and
Analysis



AI AND NEW CHALLENGES

- Introduction of Generative LLMs (e.g., ChatGPT)
- New challenges for patrons:
 1. How to ask questions of a generative AI
 2. How to frame questions to reflect data goals
- Translation
- Synthesis



THE CONFIDENCE V COMPETENCE PARADOX

- LLMs give confident responses
- Responses are predictions, not necessarily correct answers
- Incorrect predictions = “hallucinations”
- Verification is crucial
- Paradox: More knowledge leads to better evaluation of AI responses



USE CASE - CODE GENERATION

- Data transformation
- Data analysis
- Iteration
- Big Data
- AI assistance / AI-paired coding



GOAL

Create scatter plots, one for each home world



CASE STUDY - STAR WARS DATASET

Homeworld	Heights	Masses	Characters
Tatooine	172, 188, 178	77, 84, 120	Luke Skywalker, Anakin Skywalker, Owen Lars
Alderaan	150, 191	49, 85	Leia Organa, Bail Prestor Organa
Naboo	165, 196, 170	45, 66, 75	Padmé Amidala,



Homeworld

Heights

Masses

Characters

Coruscant

66, 188

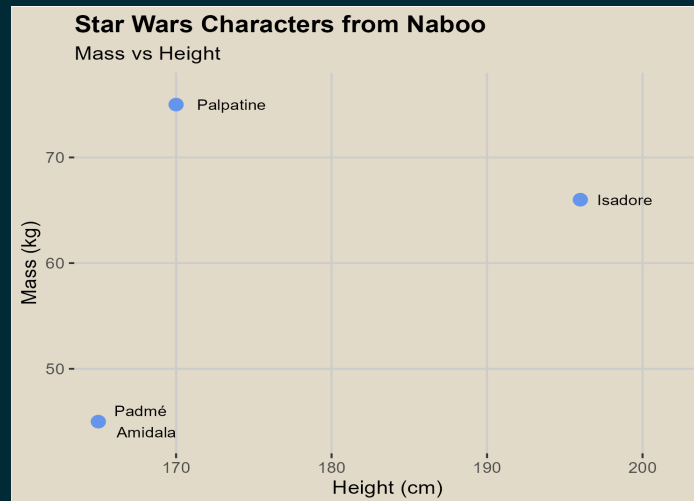
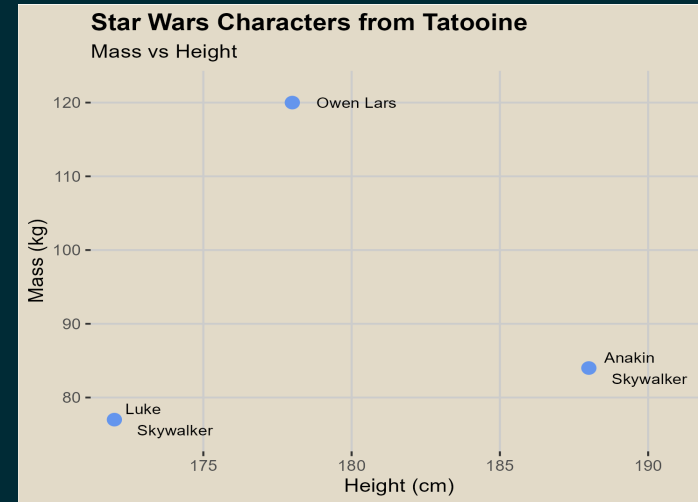
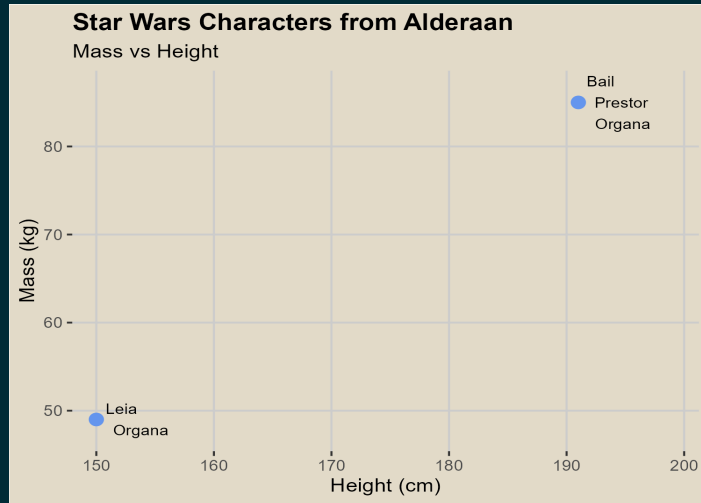
17, 84

Isadore,
Palpatine

Yoda, Mace
Windu



EXAMPLE



CHALLENGES IN AI ASSISTANCE

- *AI can* handle well some basic visualization and coding
- Struggles with complex data shaping and iteration
- This problem is easier when the user has knowledge in:
 - Coding concepts
 - Data shaping
 - Visualization
 - Iteration for large datasets



WHEN IT GOES WRONG



WORD PROBLEMS

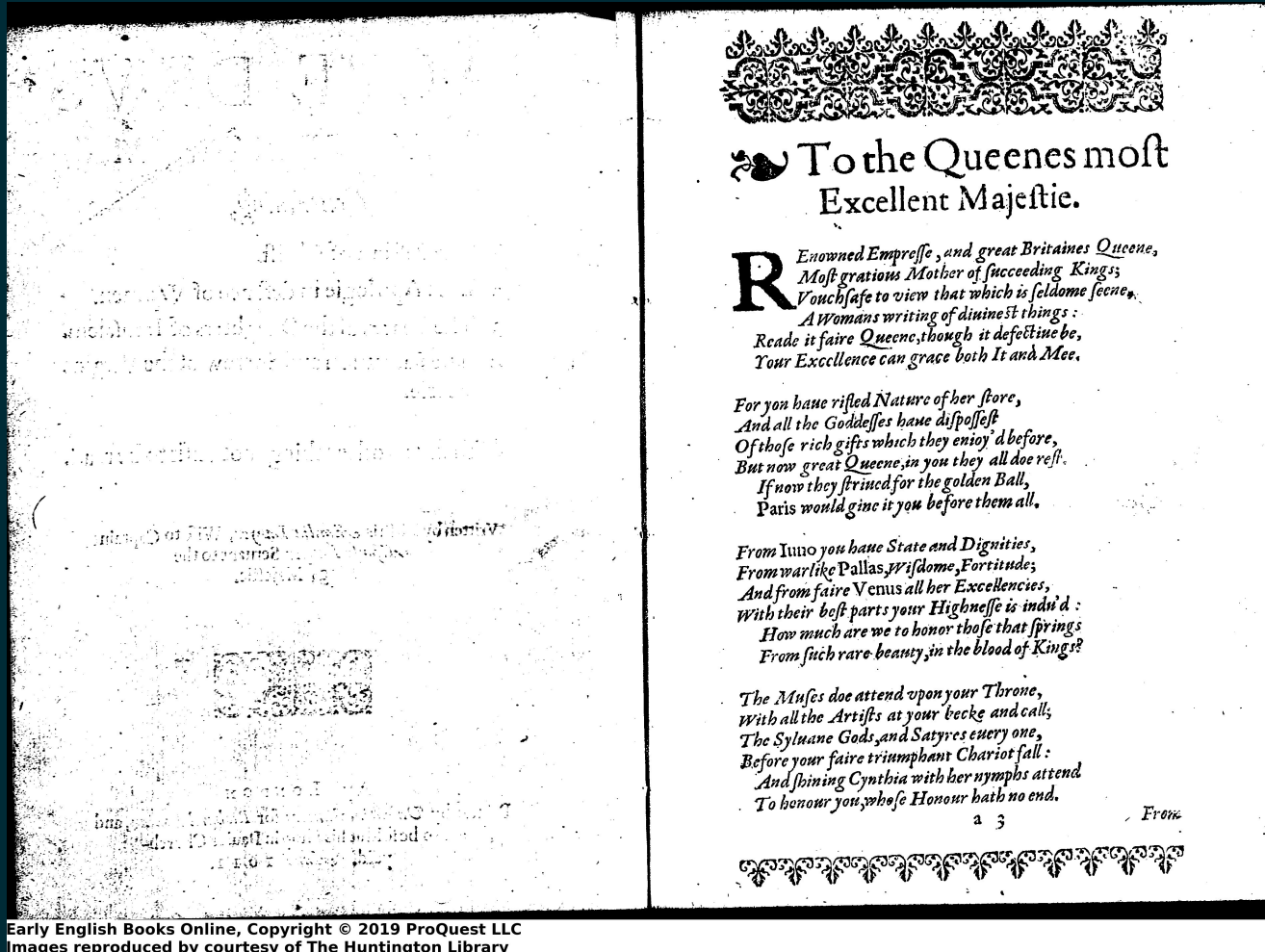
Prompt: Inconsistent AI responses for “How long does it take to walk 10,000 steps on a treadmill at 1.2 MPH?”

- Lesson 1: Importance of cross-verification
- Lesson 2: Prediction is not the same as mathematical truth



EEBO

No ground truth



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CODE

TRANSLATION DONE POORLY

- Due to insufficient background and/or prompting

AI-PAIRED CODE GENERATION

- Some clear winners and losers in the big names. aka each LLM has it's own evolving strengths, weaknesses, and tendencies.

These problem highlights the Competence v Confidence Paradox but are easily **verifiable**



WHEN IT GOES RIGHT

and how *right* does it go?



SYNETHTIC QUESTIONS

Prompt: Compare student body and faculty diversity at Duke University with UNCG. Compare today with 1985.

- Lesson 1: Different LLMs give different amounts of evidence for verification
- Lesson 2: Differing amounts of ground truth will affect the prediction



CODE TRANSLATION

I have Python code, give it to me in R

VARIATIONS IN CODE TRANSLATIONS

- R to Python
- Python to R
- SQL from natural language
- javascript
- HTML



NATURAL LANGUAGE

How can I use the phrase “*Sticky Wicket*” in German?

- Translate *Sticky Wicket* to German
- But how to verify (same as code problem)



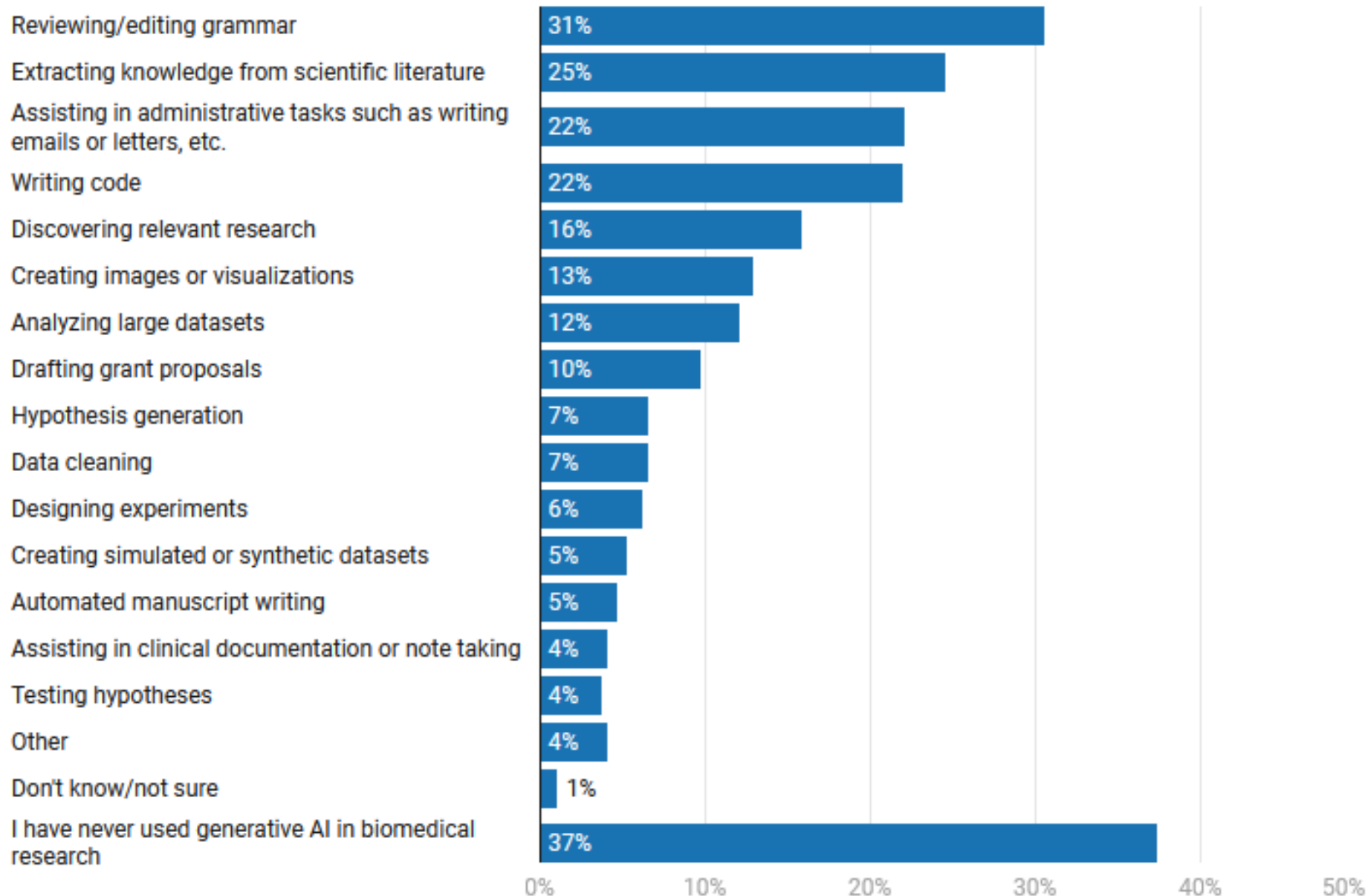
VALUE IN REPRODUCIBILITY

- Coding
 - Do everything with code
 - Including report generation
- No Code
 - Getting better all the time

Increasingly we are seeing computation environments with build-in AI-pairing



Figure 9. “In which of the following ways have you used generative AI in your biomedical research?”



SOLUTIONS

and best practices



PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

- GIGO (Garbage In, Garbage Out) still applies
- Prompt engineering is a crucial skill
- AI excels in translation tasks
- Good for synthetic questions with possible validation
- Less reliable for tasks without established ground truth



BEST PRACTICES

Using Broad-base LLMs:

- ChatGPT
- Microsoft Copilot
- Claude.ai
- Gemini.google.com
- GitHub Copilot (for AI-paired coding)



PROMPT ENGINEERING

- Identify role
- Identify audience
- Identify voice
- Identify goals and problem
- Use multiple steps
- Verify



CONCLUSION

Embracing AI in data analysis

- AI is a powerful tool, but requires careful use
- The library offers crucial guidance
- Continuous learning and adaptation are essential



QUESTIONS

1. How do you see these tools or techniques impacting research and research investment?
2. Do you have data transformation, reshaping, or analysis tasks that could benefit from AI assistance?
3. In what ways do you think we can improve training and assistance for next generation LLMs?
4. What are some of the biggest challenges you see in the future of AI-paired coding?

