DATA SCIENCE CLASS 1: INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

- O. WHO IS A DATA SCIENTIST?
- I. HOW DATA SCIENTISTS ADD VALUE
- II. THE DATA MINING WORKFLOW
- III. QUALITIES OF A GOOD DATA SCIENTIST

WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION?





"Data Scientist" is a Data Analyst who lives in California.



9:55 PM - 14 Mar 2012

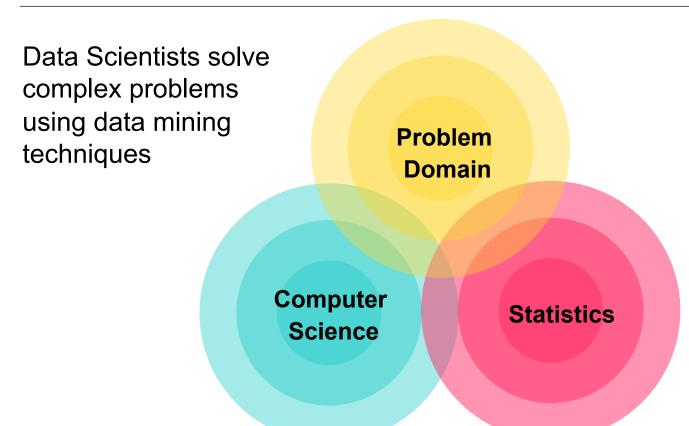




Data Scientist (n.): Person who is better at statistics than any software engineer and better at software engineering than any statistician.



12:55 PM - 3 May 2012



Data Scientists solve complex problems using data mining techniques

Problem Domain

Wide variance in terms of skillsets: many job descriptions are more appropriate for a team of data scientists

Computer Science Statistics

I. HOW DATA SCIENTISTS ADD VALUE

5 Minutes:

Take 5 minutes, search the internet, and write down as many examples as you can of data scientists in action.

5 Minutes:

In a small group, introduce yourselves. As a group, decide how to best "cluster" your examples around how the data scientist adds value. You can have as many clusters as you want! Make sure you have a label for each cluster.

HOW DATA SCIENTISTS ADD VALUE

Data mining techniques generally add value by doing one of four things:

- 1) Predicting the bad
- 2) Identifying the good
- 3) Automating existing processes
- 4) Identifying patterns in data

Data scientists can be found within many fields: let's look at some additional examples to motivate this course.

EXAMPLE #1: PREDICTING NEONATAL INFECTION

Problem: Children born prematurely are at high risk of developing infections, many of which are not detected until after the baby is sick

Goal: Detect subtle patterns in the data that predicts infection before it occurs



Data: 16 vital signs such as heart rate, respiration rate, blood pressure, etc...

Impact: Model is able to predict the onset of infection 24 hours before the traditional symptoms of infection appear

Problem: Processing disability claims at the Social Security Administration is a time-intensive process, with many claims taking over 2 years to adjudicate

Goal: Automate the approval of a subset of the "simplest" disability claims

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Data: Free text in the claims form

Impact: Able to fully automate 20% of the simplest claims. Rating accuracy of the algorithm is higher than the average claims examiner.

II. THE DATA MINING WORKFLOW

THE DATA MINING WORKFLOW

- 0. Define the problem / question
- I. Identify and collect data
- II. Explore and prepare data
- III. Build and evaluate model
- IV. Communicate results

O. DEFINE THE PROBLEM / QUESTION

Can I predict infection before it occurs?

Can I predict claim approval from the start of the process?

I. IDENTIFY AND COLLECT DATA

Vital Areas: Heart Rate, Blood Pressure, etc...

Want to collect all data on the claim form (mostly free text)

II. EXPLORE AND PREPARE DATA

Aggregate data at the minute level

Cluster like words

III. BUILD AND EVALUATE MODELS

Compare
Decision Tree
with Logistic
Regression

Start with Naïve Bayes Classifier

IV. COMMUNICATE RESULTS

Create custom dashboard for doctors and nurses

Create report and dashboard proof of concept

III. QUALITIES OF A GOOD DATA SCIENTIST

ASKS RATIONAL QUESTIONS

RETAINS INTELLECTUAL HUMILITY

COMMUNICATES CLEARLY

UNDERSTANDS THE PROS & CONS OF DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES

STATISTICIANS, LIKE ARTISTS, HAVE THE BAD HABIT OF FALLING IN LOVE WITH THEIR MODELS - GEORGE BOX

