DATA SCIENCE INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

I. WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST? II. DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW

I. WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?





"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 Scientist (2/2): person who is worse at statistics than any statistician and worse at software engineering than any software engineer



9:08 AM - 27 Jan 2014

WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION?

"Data Scientists are people with some mix of coding and statistical skills who work on making data useful in various ways."

Data Scientist Type A (for Analysis):

- Primarily concerned with making sense of data or working with it in a fairly static way.
- Similar to a statistician, but knows all the **practical details of working** with data that aren't taught in statistics: data cleaning, dealing with large data sets, visualization, domain knowledge, etc.

WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

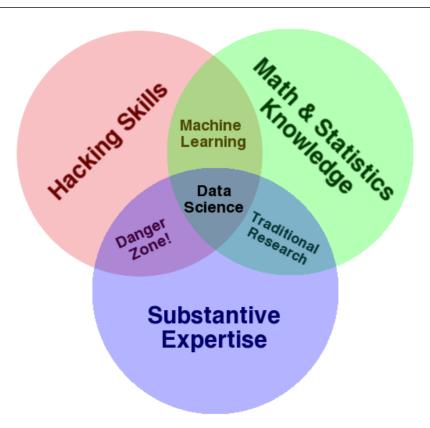
"Data Scientists are people with some mix of coding and statistical skills who work on making data useful in various ways."

Data Scientist Type B (for Building):

- Some statistical background, but strong coder or software engineer.
- Primarily concerned with **using data "in production"**: building models which interact with users (by giving recommendations, for example).

Our course is focused primarily on **Type A**.

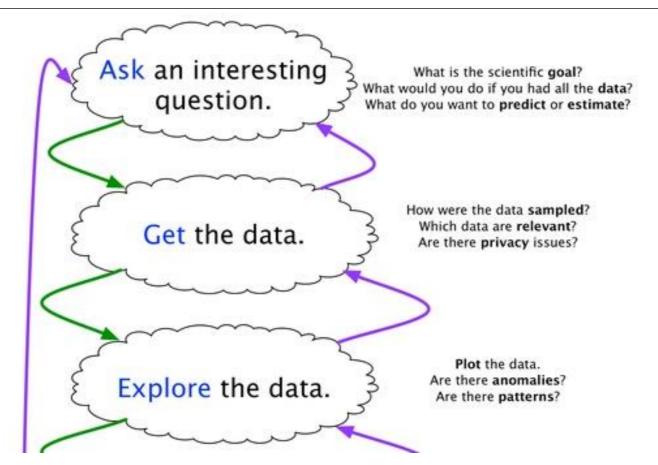
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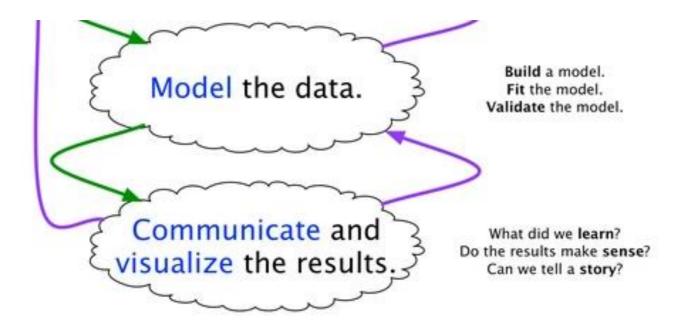


Wide variance in terms of skillsets: many job descriptions are more appropriate for a **team** of data scientists!

II. DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW

THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW





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

EXAMPLE #2: AUTOMATING GOVERNMENT PAPER-PUSHING

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

SINUSA USA WISTRATION

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.