

# INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

## LESSON 1: DATA EXPLORATION

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**INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE**

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**WELCOME!**

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# LOGISTICS

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## **Instructors:**

Dylan Hercher

John Haski

## **Classes:**

Monday, 6:30–9:30

Wed, 6:30–9:30

**Outside of classwork:** Roughly 3 hours a week.

Office Hours: Lets Decide

**Contact:**

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**I. GOALS OF THE COURSE**

**II. WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?**

**III. THE DATA MINING WORKFLOW**

**LAB:**

**IV. PYTHON SETUP**

**V. WORKING IN UNIX AND PYTHON**

## INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

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# I. GOALS OF THE COURSE

# GOALS OF THE COURSE

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7

Insight in how to find, read, and understand data

Gain techniques for manipulating data

Learn machine learning algorithms commonly used in practice

# GOALS OF THE COURSE

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8

Insight in how to find, read, and understand data

Gain techniques for manipulating data

Learn machine learning algorithms commonly used in practice

**Lots and lots of practice!**



## INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

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# I. WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

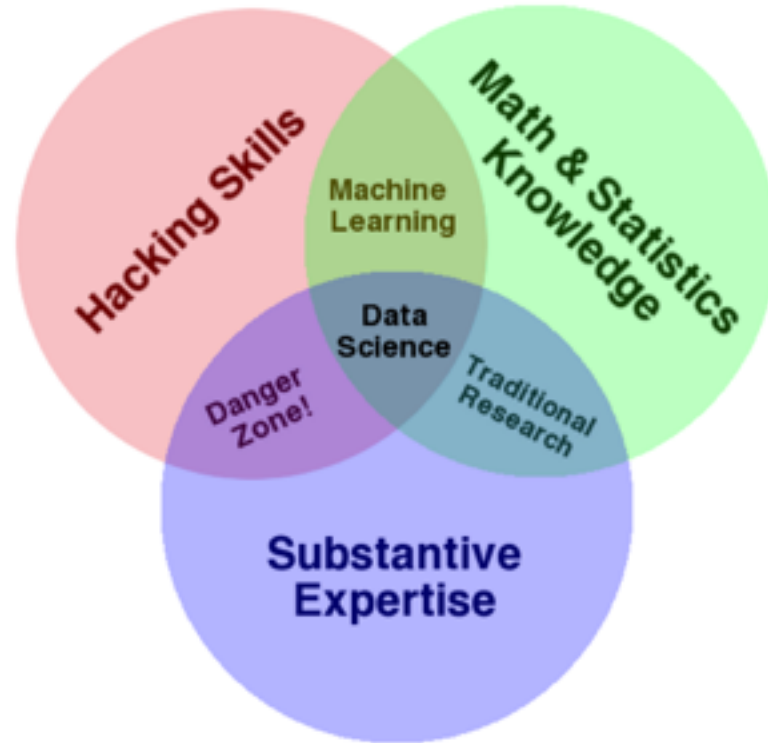
**A set of tools and techniques used to extract useful information from data.**

A set of tools and techniques used to extract useful information from data.

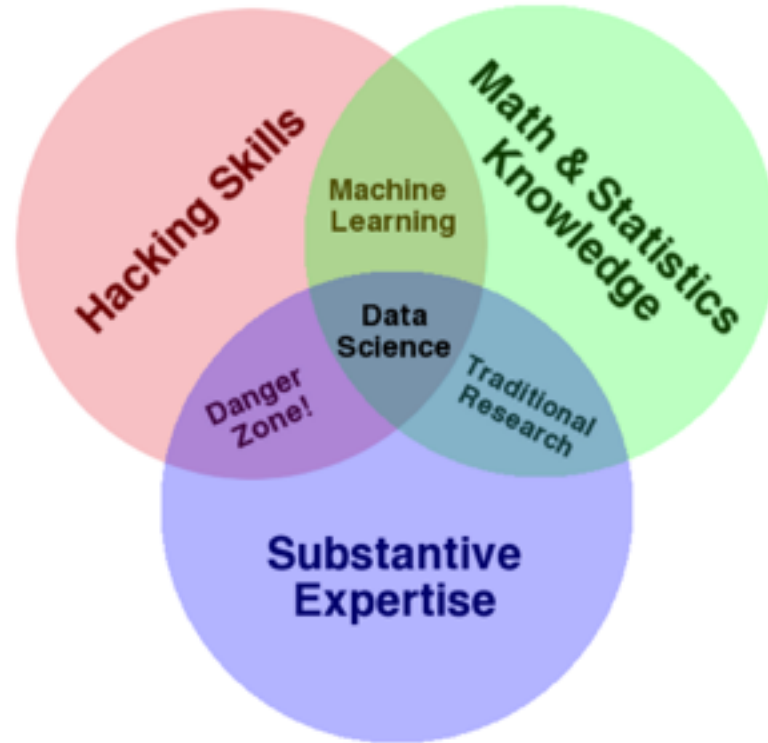
An interdisciplinary, problem-oriented subject.

# THE QUALITIES OF A DATA SCIENTIST

12



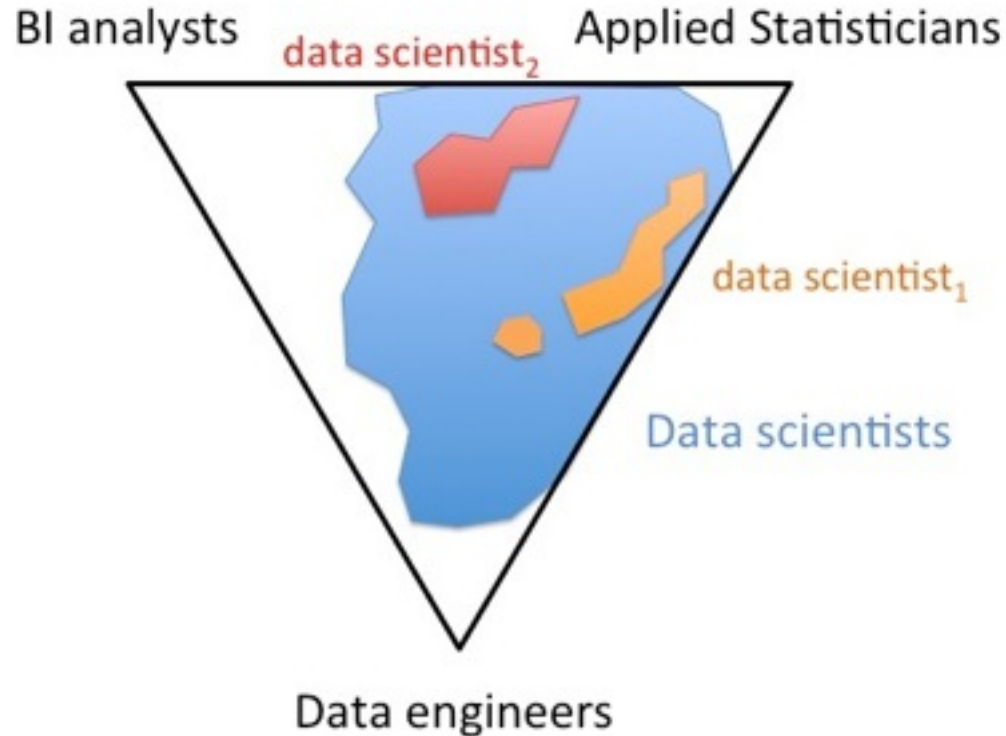
source: <http://www.dataists.com/2010/09/the-data-science-venn-diagram/>



**ONE MORE  
THING!**  
Communication skills

# THE QUALITIES OF A DATA SCIENTIST

14



**A set of tools and techniques used to extract useful information from data.**

**An interdisciplinary, problem-solving oriented subject.**

**The application of scientific techniques to practical problems.**

A set of tools and techniques used to extract useful information from data.

An interdisciplinary, problem-solving oriented subject.

The application of scientific techniques to practical problems.

A rapidly growing field.



# WHO USES DATA SCIENCE?

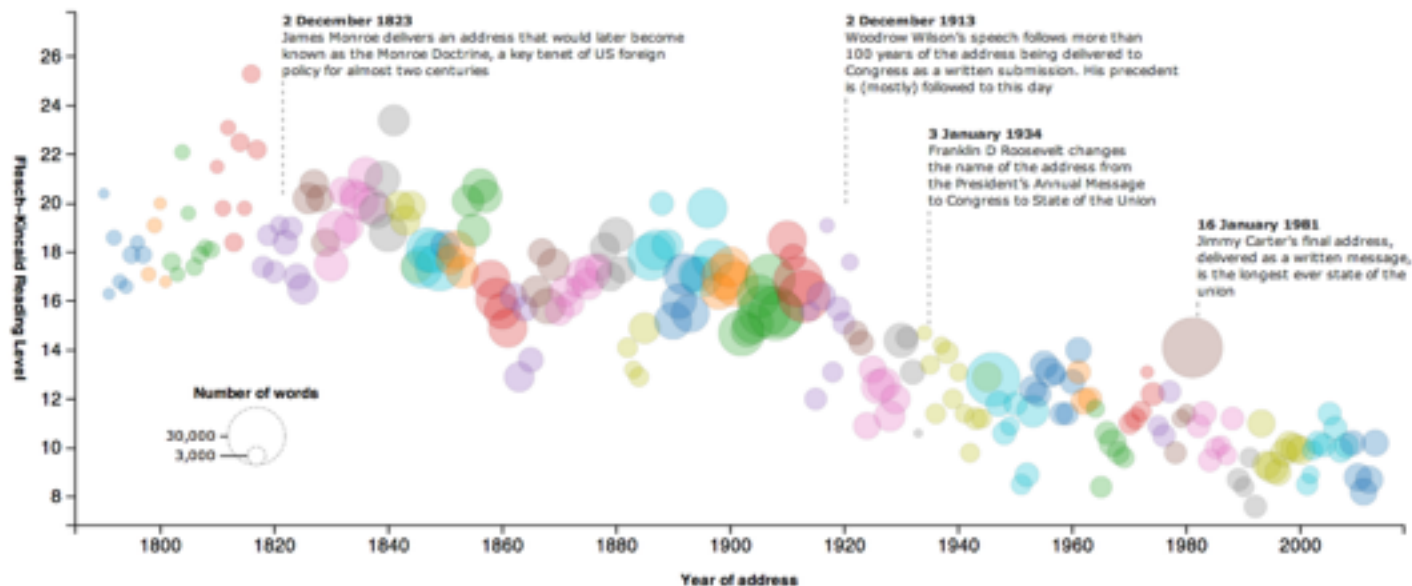
17



## The state of our union is ... dumber:

How the linguistic standard of the presidential address has declined

Using the [Flesch-Kincaid readability test](#) the Guardian has tracked the reading level of every state of the union



- Stack Overflow tag recommendation and response time prediction
- Locating ethnic food in ethnic neighborhoods
- Building optimal fantasy football teams
- Recommending new musical artists
- Identifying key areas to get a taxi in NYC
- Finding the right job for you



**Michael E. Driscoll**

@medriscoll



Following

Data scientists: better statisticians than  
most programmers & better programmers  
than most statisticians [bit.ly/NHmRqu](https://bit.ly/NHmRqu)  
[@peteskomoroch](#)



Reply



Retweet



Favorite



More



Pocket

- Statistical and machine learning knowledge
- Computer Science experience (Applied Math)
- Academic curiosity
- Product sense
- Storytelling
- Cleverness

# REVIEW

1. What are the leading qualities that make up a data scientist?
2. Name an example of a company that uses data science to help improve their product.

# REVIEW

1. Creativity, a statistics and engineering background, wit
2. Amazon: Recommendations to get users to continue making purchases

## INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

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# II. THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW



## Dataists

1. Obtain
2. Scrub
3. Explore
4. Model
5. Interpret

Jeff Hammerbacher: Chief Scientist, Cloudera

1. Identify problem
2. Instrument data sources
3. Collect data
4. Prepare data (integrate, transform, clean, impute, filter, aggregate)
5. Build model
6. Evaluate model
7. Communicate results

Ted Johnson: AT&T Research

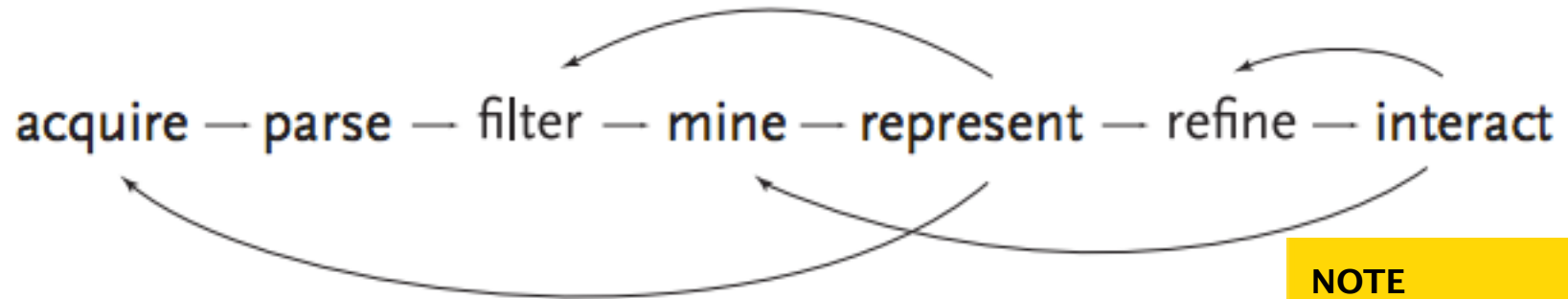
1. Assemble an accurate and relevant data set
2. Choose the appropriate algorithm

Ben Fry: Principal, Fathom

1. Acquire
2. Parse
3. Filter
4. Mine
5. Represent
6. Refine
7. Interact



Start with a flexible Question



## NOTE

This diagram illustrates the iterative nature of problem solving

# LEVERAGING DATA SCIENCE



Asking a Question  
and  
Finding the Data

<input type="checkbox"/>	Club Loan ID	Club Note ID	Interest Rate	Term	Status	Credit Score Change	Days Since Payment	Remaining Payments	Outstanding Principal	Accrued Interest	Principal + Interest	Asking Price	Workup + Discount	Yield to Maturity
<input type="checkbox"/>	5454811	2096814	23.76%	60	In Grace Period		37	53	\$23.37	\$0.57	\$24.04	\$11.00	(54.24%)	75.25%
<input type="checkbox"/>	3368886	1949172	17.27%	60	In Grace Period		40	60	\$22.19	\$0.48	\$22.66	\$11.00	(51.43%)	62.49%
<input type="checkbox"/>	5996483	2932831	24.5%	60	In Grace Period		35	54	\$23.65	\$0.65	\$24.29	\$13.00	(46.51%)	62.54%
<input type="checkbox"/>	9816468	3620662	14.47%	36	In Grace Period		—	36	\$25.00	\$0.47	\$25.47	\$15.00	(41.11%)	50%
<input type="checkbox"/>	7369501	3111811	24.99%	60	In Grace Period		41	57	\$24.35	\$0.79	\$25.14	\$15.00	(40.33%)	54.15%
<input type="checkbox"/>	7369501	3112005	24.99%	60	In Grace Period		41	57	\$24.35	\$0.79	\$25.14	\$15.00	(40.33%)	54.15%
<input type="checkbox"/>	7369501	3112014	24.99%	60	In Grace Period		41	57	\$24.35	\$0.79	\$25.14	\$15.00	(40.33%)	54.15%
<input type="checkbox"/>	9068330	3010861	23.7%	60	In Grace Period		34	59	\$24.76	\$0.65	\$25.43	\$16.00	(37.08%)	48.02%
<input type="checkbox"/>	9068330	3010863	23.7%	60	In Grace Period		34	59	\$24.76	\$0.65	\$25.43	\$16.00	(37.08%)	48.02%
<input type="checkbox"/>	9068330	3010796	23.7%	60	In Grace Period		34	59	\$24.76	\$0.65	\$25.43	\$16.00	(37.08%)	48.02%
<input type="checkbox"/>	4376227	2221326	15.31%	36	In Grace Period		35	28	\$20.39	\$0.35	\$20.74	\$13.12	(36.74%)	65.15%
<input type="checkbox"/>	7340261	3104096	25.8%	60	In Grace Period		27	57	\$24.37	\$0.73	\$25.10	\$16.00	(36.25%)	50.45%
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<input type="checkbox"/>	7340261	3104096	25.8%	60	In Grace Period		27	57	\$24.37	\$0.73	\$25.10	\$16.00	(36.25%)	50.45%
<input type="checkbox"/>	3734113	2096247	15.8%	60	In Grace Period		37	51	\$44.76	\$0.57	\$45.62	\$29.29	(35.82%)	40.2%

# Acquiring the Data

[illegible]



# LEVERAGING DATA SCIENCE

	score	date
0	None	None
1	790-794	July 20, 2011
2	750-754	August 08, 2011
3	745-749	September 08, 2011
4	745-749	October 08, 2011
5	735-739	November 08, 2011
6	715-719	December 27, 2011
7	695-699	January 23, 2012
8	700-704	February 17, 2012
9	690-694	March 18, 2012

## Cleaning Data

	score	date
1	792	2011-07-20 00:00:00
2	752	2011-08-08 00:00:00
3	747	2011-09-08 00:00:00
4	747	2011-10-08 00:00:00
5	737	2011-11-08 00:00:00
6	717	2011-12-27 00:00:00
7	697	2012-01-23 00:00:00
8	702	2012-02-17 00:00:00
9	692	2012-03-18 00:00:00

# LEVERAGING DATA SCIENCE

## Decision Tree Model

```

1) root 651 319 No (0.50998464 0.49001536)
2) days_last_collection< 36.56405 92 15 No (0.83695652 0.16304348) *
3) days_last_collection<=36.56405 559 255 Yes (0.45617174 0.54382826)
6) bankrupt=True 27 0 No (1.00000000 0.00000000) *
7) bankrupt=False 532 228 Yes (0.42857143 0.57142857)
14) always_current=False 124 52 No (0.58064516 0.41935484)
28) days_last_collection< 84.56405 79 22 No (0.72151899 0.27848101) *
29) days_last_collection<=84.56405 45 15 Yes (0.33333333 0.66666667) *
15) always_current=True 408 156 Yes (0.38235294 0.61764706)
30) payments_bin=[0, 1],[1, 2],[3, 4],[5, 6] 58 22 No (0.62068966 0.37931034)
60) days_last_collection< 70.56405 38 9 No (0.76315789 0.23684211) *
61) days_last_collection<=70.56405 20 7 Yes (0.35000000 0.65000000) *
31) payments_bin=[10, 20],[2, 3],[20, 30],[30, 60],[4, 5],[6, 7],[7, 8],[8, 9],[9, 10] 350 120 Yes
(0.34285714 0.65714286)
62) days_since_payment<=36.5 146 64 Yes (0.43835616 0.56164384)
124) collections_count< 4.5 94 46 No (0.51063830 0.48936170)
248) loangrade=A,C 22 6 No (0.72727273 0.27272727) *
249) loangrade=B,D,E,F,G 72 32 Yes (0.44444444 0.55555556)
498) days_since_payment<=40.5 25 10 No (0.60000000 0.40000000) *
499) days_since_payment< 40.5 47 17 Yes (0.36170213 0.63829787)
998) remaining_pay< 51.5 35 16 Yes (0.45714286 0.54285714)
1996) loanrate<=18.24 17 5 No (0.70588235 0.29411765) *
1997) loanrate< 18.24 18 4 Yes (0.22222222 0.77777778) *
999) remaining_pay<=51.5 12 1 Yes (0.08333333 0.91666667) *
125) collections_count<=4.5 52 16 Yes (0.30769231 0.69230769) *
63) days_since_payment< 36.5 204 56 Yes (0.27450980 0.72549020) *

```



Analyze and Apply

**PROBLEM: WHAT ARE THE LEADING INDICATORS  
THAT A USER WILL MAKE A NEW PURCHASE?**

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  1. How many times did a user share through Facebook within a week? A month?
  2. How often did they open up our emails?

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3. Examine data to find common distributions and correlations
4. Extract new meaning to predict if user would purchase again
5. Share results (and probably also go back to the drawing board)



# REVIEW

1. What seem to be the most common practical steps in the data science workflow?
2. Is the workflow straightforward? Why or why not?

# REVIEW

1. Collect data, explore data, create a model, share the results
2. Usually, no! There will always be a need to collect

# INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

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## IV. PYTHON SETUP

### **High variety of languages used in practice**

Statistics: “Python,” R, Matlab, Julia, Fortran, STATA

Scripting: Python, Ruby, Scala, Java

Data Querying: SQL, Hive, Pig

Python is an open source project which is maintained by a large and very active community.

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It was originally created by Guido Van Rossum in the 1990s, who currently holds the title of Benevolent Dictator For Life (BDFL).

The presence of a BDFL means that Python has a unified design philosophy.

This design philosophy emphasizes readability and ease of use, and is codified in PEP8 (the Python style guide) and PEP20 (the Zen of Python).

## NOTE

PEPs (or Python Enhancement Proposals) are the public design specs that the language follows.

Python in nature is not a statistical language, though used in a variety of ways: web applications, server maintenance, reading and writing text files:

web development     <https://www.djangoproject.com/>  
systems admin       <http://docs.fabfile.org/en/1.6/>  
(etc)                 <https://github.com/languages/Python>

Python evolved alongside Bioinformatics and Data Analysis, introducing stats packages (numpy, scipy) and machine learning packages (scikit-learn, NLTK)



## ADVANTAGES

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- VERY FAST COMPARED TO R
- USEFUL ACROSS PLATFORMS
- EASY TO INTEGRATE
- COMMON OOP TECHNIQUES
- GREAT DOCUMENTATION SUPPORT

## DISADVANTAGES

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- NO GREAT VISUALIZATION PACKAGES (YET!)
- NATURAL DISPLAY IS LESS READABLE
- LESS NEWBIE FRIENDLY
- LACK OF PARALLEL PROCESSING

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**INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE**

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# **III. PYTHON DATA STRUCTURES**

The most basic data structure is the None type. This is the equivalent of NULL in other languages.

There are four numeric types: **int**, **float**, **bool**, **complex**.

```
>>> type(1)
<type 'int'>
>>> type(2.5)
<type 'float'>
>>> type(True)
<type 'bool'>
>>> type(2+3j)
<type 'complex'>
```

The next basic data type is the Python list.

**A list is an ordered collection of elements, and these elements can be of arbitrary type. Lists are mutable, meaning they can be changed in-place.**

```
>>> k = [1, 'b', True]
>>> k[2]
True
>>> k[1] = 'a'
>>> k
[1, 'a', True]
```

Likewise, **tuples are immutable arrays of arbitrary elements.**

```
>>> x = (1, 'a', 2.5)
>>> x
(1, 'a', 2.5)
>>> x[0]
1
>>> x[0] = 'b'
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
```

Tuples are frequently used behind the scenes in a special type of variable assignment called tuple packing/unpacking.

The string type in Python represents an immutable ordered array of characters (note there is no char type).

**Strings support slicing and indexing operations like arrays, and have many other string-specific functions as well.**

String processing is one area where Python excels.

Associative arrays (or hash tables) are implemented in Python as the dictionary type.

```
>>> this_class = {'subject': 'data science', 'instructor': 'jason', 'time': 1800, 'is_cool': True}
>>> this_class['subject']
'data science'
>>> this_class['is_cool']
True
```

**Dictionaries are unordered collections of key-value pairs, and dictionary keys must be immutable.**

Another basic Python data type is the set. Sets are unordered mutable collections of distinct elements.

```
>>> y = set([1,1,2,3,5,8])  
>>> y  
set([8, 1, 2, 3, 5])
```

These are particularly useful for checking membership of an element and for ensuring element uniqueness.



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**INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE**

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# **LAB: UNIX AND PYTHON**

# IN CLASS WORK

1. Change our python script to also return minimum, maximum, and average age, and click through rate (clicks/impressions)
2. Homework: Update the script to write a new file instead of using standard out and save it to output

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**INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE**

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**DISCUSSION**

# FOR NEXT TIME:

1. Finish the homework and review python
2. Make your first post on community!