INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE LESSON 1: DATA EXPLORATION

INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

WELCOME

LOGISTICS 3

CONTACT

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Class M/W 6:30-9:30

LOGISTICS 4

OFFICE HOURS

9-9:30 and Google Hangouts (schedule accordingly)

COURSE NOTES, WIKI, AND LAB/PROJECT SUBMISSIONS

https://github.com/datadave/GADS9-NYC-Spring2014

I. WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE? II. THE DATA MINING WORKFLOW

LAB:
III. COMPUTER SETUP
IV. DATA PRACTICE

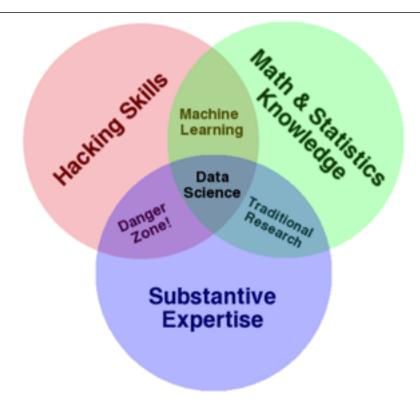
I. WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

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

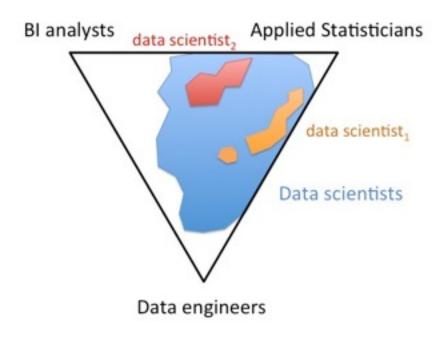
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An interdisciplinary, problem-oriented subject.

THE QUALITIES OF A DATA SCIENTIST



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The application of scientific techniques to practical problems.

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An interdisciplinary, problem-solving oriented subject.

The application of scientific techniques to practical problems.

A rapidly growing field.



















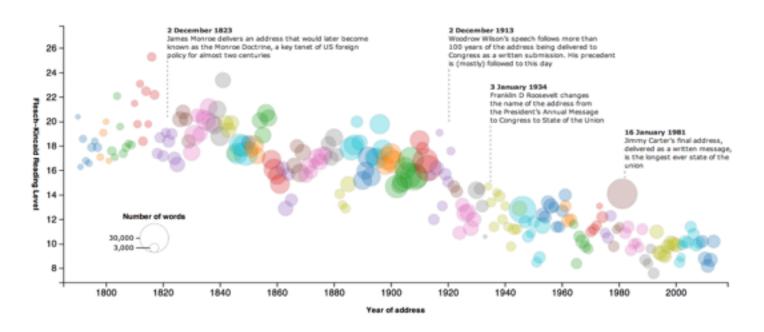




The state of our union is ... dumber:

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



WHO USES DATA SCIENCE?

Music + Data: http://bit.ly/echonest

- "Data Scientist' is a Data Analyst who lives in California"
- "A data scientist is someone who is better at statistics than any software engineer and better at software engineering than any statistician."
 - "A data scientist is a business analyst who lives in New York."
 - "A data scientist is a statistician who lives in San Francisco."
 - "Data Science is statistics on a Mac."



Michael E. Driscoll @medriscoll



Following

Data scientists: better statisticians than most programmers & better programmers than most statisticians bit.ly/NHmRqu @peteskomoroch











- Statistical and machine learning knowledge
- Computer Science and Engineering experience
- Academic curiosity
- Product sense
- Storytelling and communication skills

Dataists blog

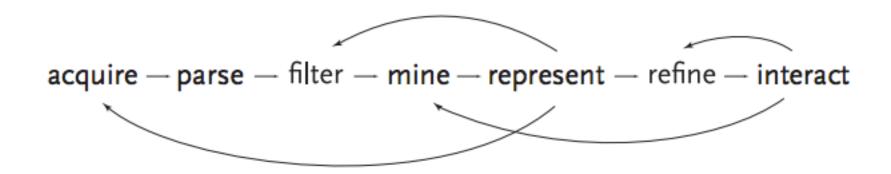
- 1. Obtain
- 2. Scrub
- 3. Explore
- 4. Model
- 5. Interpret

Jeff Hammerbacher: Chief Scientist, Cloudera

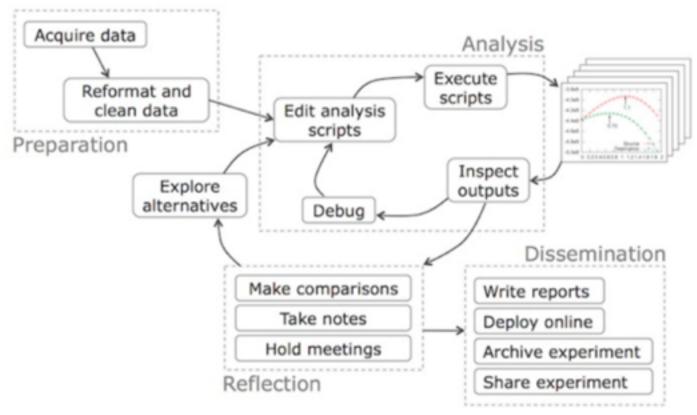
- 1. Identify problem
- 2. Instrument data sources
- 3. Collect data
- 4. Prepare data (integrate, transform, clean, impute, filter, aggregate)
- 5. Build model
- 6. Evaluate model
- 7. Communicate results

Ben Fry: Principal, Fathom





Zip Decode http://benfry.com/zipdecode/



BUILDING AN ANALYTICS TEAM

- Define the top priorities of the organization
 Determine the data you'd like to collect
- What will your greatest challenges be? What products could you build?

What studies could you run?

How would these influence the organization?

1. Collect data around user retention, user actions within the product, potentially find data outside of company

THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW: EXAMPLE

- 1. Collect data around user retention, user actions within the product, potentially find data outside of company
- 2. Extract aggregated values from raw data
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 - 2. How often did they open up our emails?

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- 4. Extract new meaning to predict if user would purchase again
- 5. Share results (and probably also go back to the drawing board)

PROBLEM: HOW TO DEFINE "MORE ITEMS TO CONSIDER" IN AMAZON?

10 Minutes: In a small group, define the flow an Amazon Data Scientist would work through to curate the "More items to consider" list for a particular user.

III. COMPUTER SETUP

LAB. DATA WORKFLOW

INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

DISCUSSION