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

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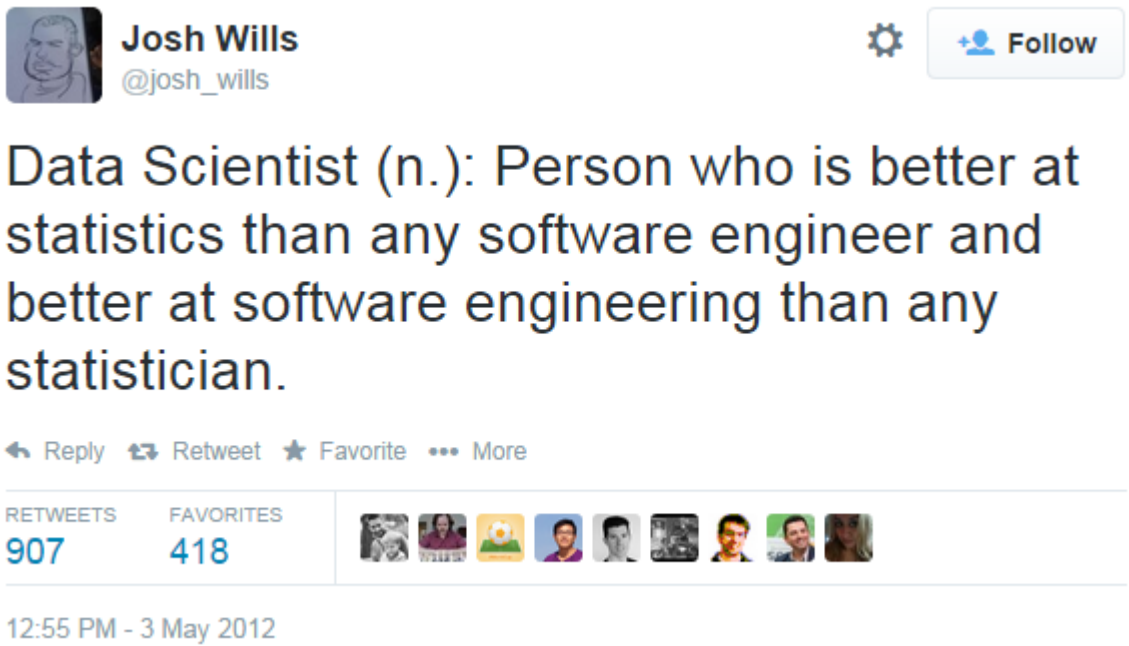
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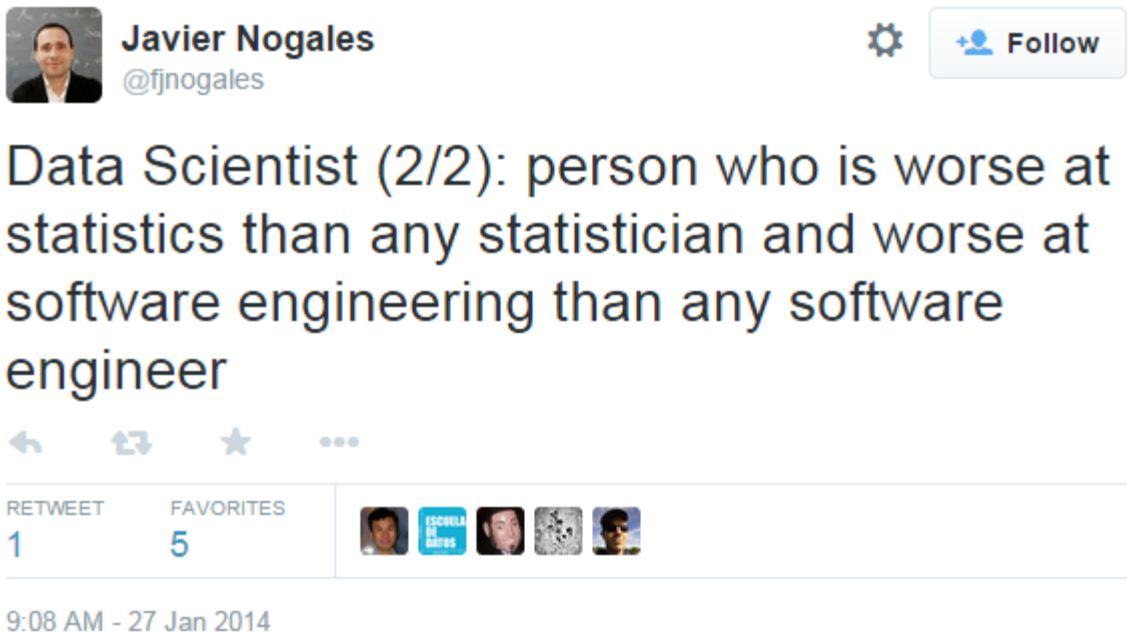
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Data Scientist (2/2): person who is worse at statistics than any statistician and worse at software engineering than any software engineer
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WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION?

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 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.

Source: https://www.quora.com/What-is-data-science/answer/Michael-Hochster

"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**.

Source: https://www.quora.com/What-is-data-science/answer/Michael-Hochster

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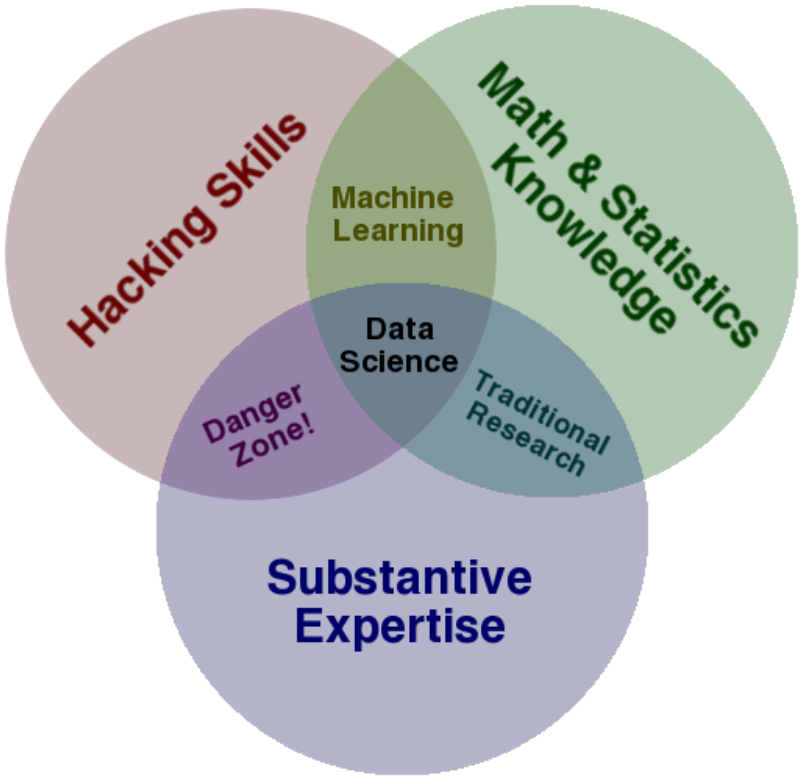


Wide variance in terms of skillsets: many job descriptions are more appropriate for a **team of data scientists!**

Source: http://drewconway.com/zia/2013/3/26/the-data-science-venn-diagram

Hadley Wickham's advice for becoming a data scientist:

Statistical knowledge
"I think you need some knowledge of specific statistical/machine learning techniques, but a deep theoretical understanding is not that important. You need to understand the strengths and weaknesses of each technique… The vast majority of data science problems can be solved by a creative assembly of off-the-shelf techniques, and don't require new theory."

Source: https://gist.github.com/hadley/820f09ded347c62c2864

Hadley Wickham's advice for becoming a data scientist:

Programming skills

"You need to be fluent with either R or Python. There are other options, but none of them have the community that R and Python have, which means you'll need to spend a lot of time reinventing tools that already exist elsewhere."

Source: https://gist.github.com/hadley/820f09ded347c62c2864

Hadley Wickham's advice for becoming a data scientist:

Domain knowledge

"…A data scientist should be able to contribute meaningfully to any project, even if you're not intimately familiar with the specifics. I think this means you should be generally well read… and an able communicator. A good data scientist will help the real domain experts refine and frame their questions in a helpful way. Unfortunately I don't know of any good resources for learning how to ask questions."

Source: https://gist.github.com/hadley/820f09ded347c62c2864

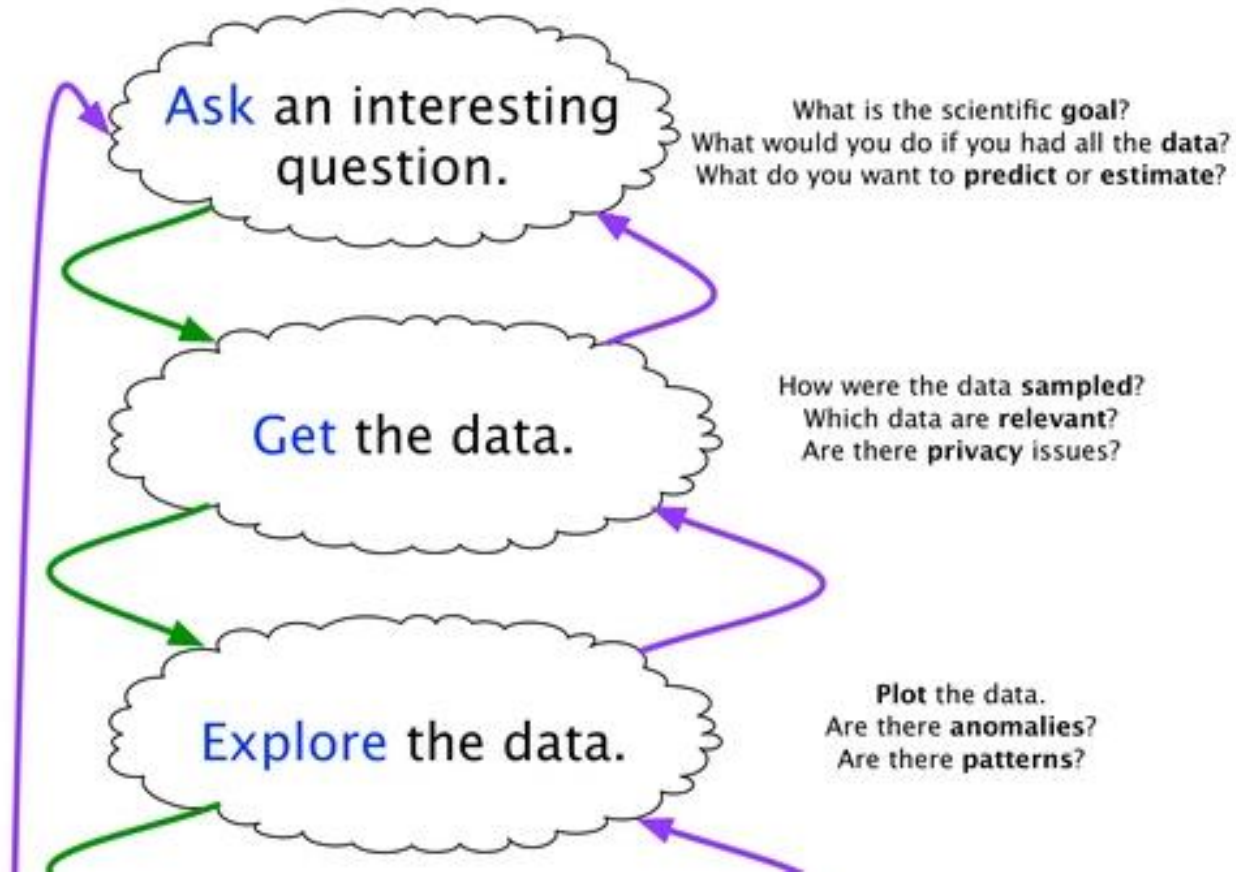
WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

Chris Volinsky (Columbia & AT&T Labs) on “Data Mining vs. Statistics”

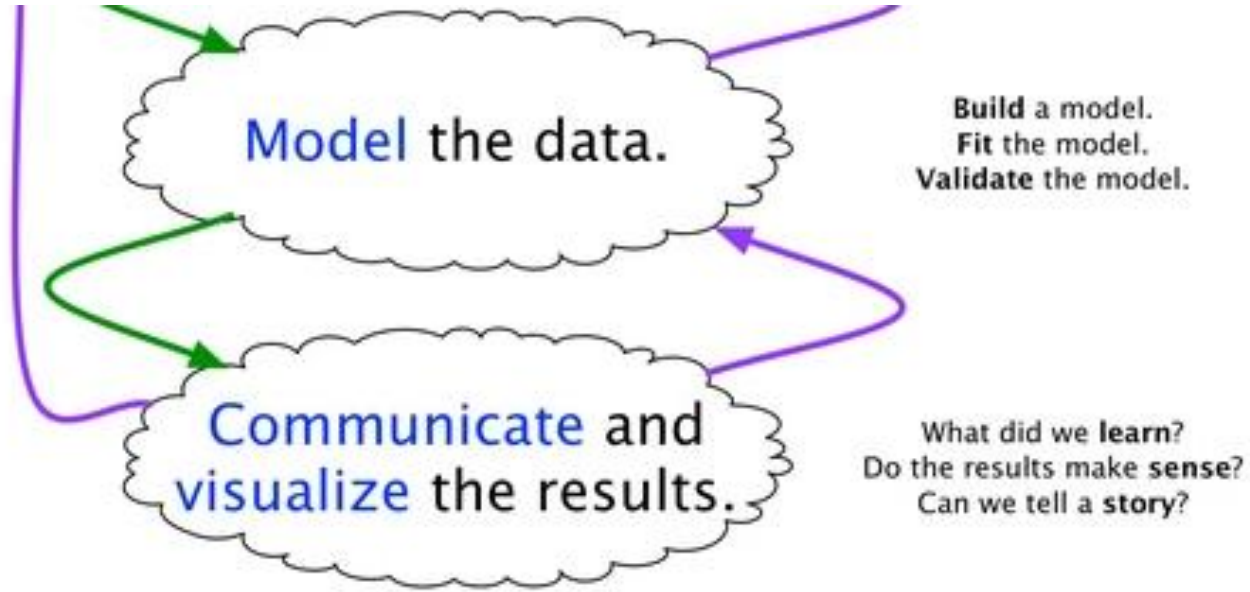
- Snark: Data Mining = Statistics + Marketing
- Statistics is known for: **well-defined hypotheses** used to learn about a **specifically chosen population** studied using **carefully collected data** providing inferences with **well-known properties**.
- Data mining isn’t that careful. It is: **data-driven discovery** of **models and patterns** from **massive and observational data sets**.

Source: http://www2.research.att.com/~volinsky/DataMining/Columbia2011/Slides/Topic1-DMIntro.ppt

II. DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW


Ask an interesting question.
What is the scientific **goal**?
What would you do if you had all the **data**?
What do you want to **predict** or **estimate**?
Get the data.
How were the data **sampled**?
Which data are **relevant**?
Are there **privacy** issues?
Explore the data.
Plot the data.
Are there **anomalies**?
Are there **patterns**?

THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW



Source: https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-work-flow-or-process-of-a-data-scientist-analyst-and-what-tools-do-you-use-for-this/answer/Ryan-Fox-Squire

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

Image: http://www.babycaretips4u.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/premature-baby.jpg
Case Study: http://www.amazon.com/Big-Data-Revolution-Transform-Think/dp/0544002695

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

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.

Case Study: http://datamininglab.com/images/case-studies/ERI_Text_Mining_SSA_Claims_for_Disability_Approval.pdf