Breaking Down Data Science Life-Cycle.

Breaking Down Data Science Life Cycle.

Episode #1



23-Oct

- Discovery & Gathering of Unstructured Data.
- Data Understanding.

Episode #2



21-Nov

- Data Preparation.
- ICP for Data.

Episode #3



26-Dec

- Machine Learning or Data.
- Modeling and Deployment.

Data Discovery & Gathering

Mashael AlMuhanna Data Governance Specialist

IBM Developer

What is Data?

How is it Generated?

Data refers to information that is machinereadable as opposed to humanreadable.

The importance of Data

Data driven HR.

Companies target

Data driven Strategies Relate to customers

Data is Everywhere

Influencing What We Do



Netflix provides personalized recommendations

Waze provides a personalized driving experience

ALL based on DATA

Uber delivers food that you like and is the right temperature

Self driving cars react to changing conditions

Data-driven cultures realize higher business returns

CRO

Money

Achieve Differentiation



Manufacturing

Predictive maintenance, production output & inventory



Banking & Financial

Reveal trading behavior, regulatory compliance



Retail

Dynamic pricing and predictive merchandising



Healthcare

Accuracy of diagnosis and regulatory compliance



Telecom & Media

Predictive customer Experience and loyalty

Drive 6% Greater Productivity*

CFO

CMO



Apply Technology 13:1* ROI

Cloud data agility and efficiencies



Mobile-IoT

real-time and flexible data access



Open Source

speed innovation and data exploitation



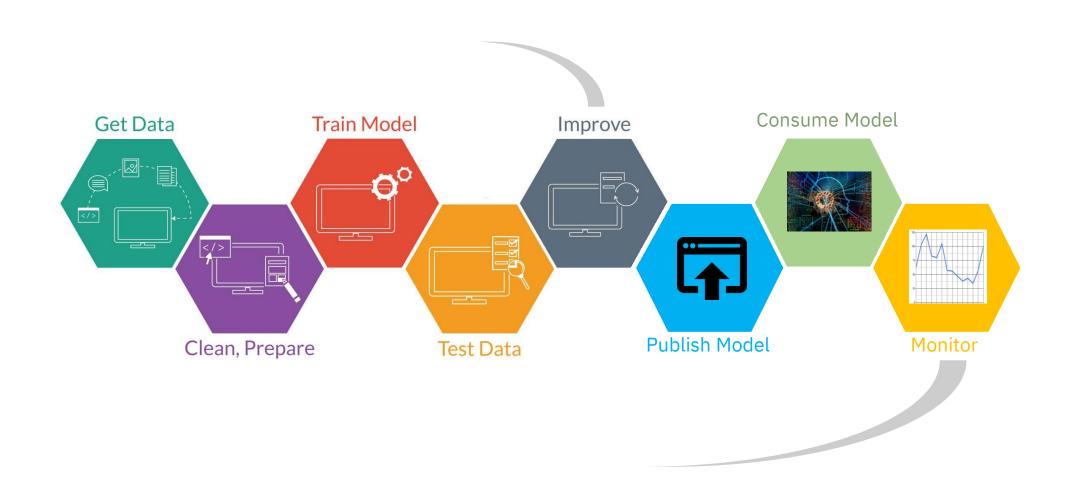
Artificial Intelligence scale discovery

of hidden insights

Data-related challenges are hindering 96% of organizations from achieving AI



What Real-World AI Actually Looks Like

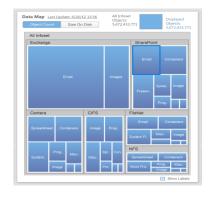




We make data simple and accessible

Discover & Search for Data, Refine & Act











Select Data Sources

Add source(s)

Index data in place

Infosets: group all volumes you want to search in

Discover Your Data

Visualizations show:

- Types of data stored
- Allocation by Date
- Allocation by Size

Discover where your oldest, biggest or least used data resides

Utilize overlays to highlight potential sensitive data

Search & Refine

Identify specific data based in your requirements and search criteries

Create own Filters based on Company Policies and Common sense to find datasets to act on

Create result data sets

Report Findings

Reports of result data sets

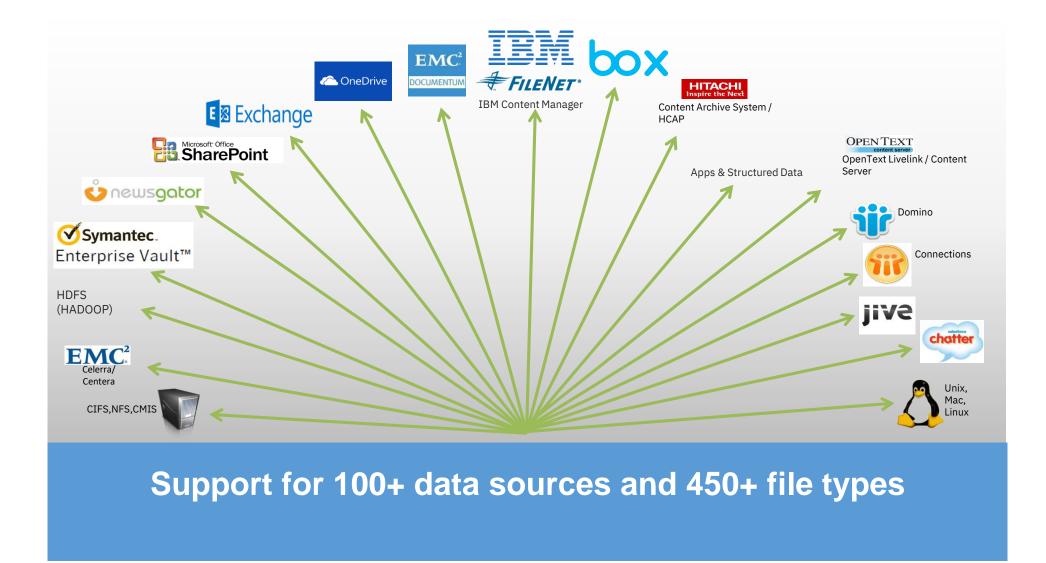
Notify data owner

Act on Result Sets

Manage in place

- Delete
- Move
- Export
- Retain

Open Architecture



Discover, Analyze & Act to Govern Information

Discover

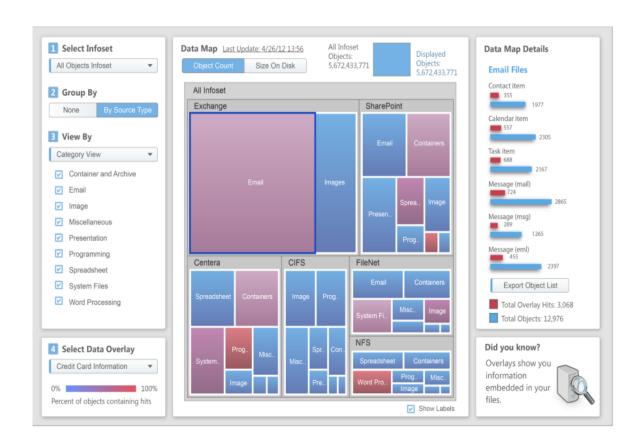
Unstructured data across your enterprise

Analyze

- Identify sensitive & critical information:
- National ID
- Passport numbers
- Name
- Addresses
- Etc.
- Advanced search capabilities to help find country specific data

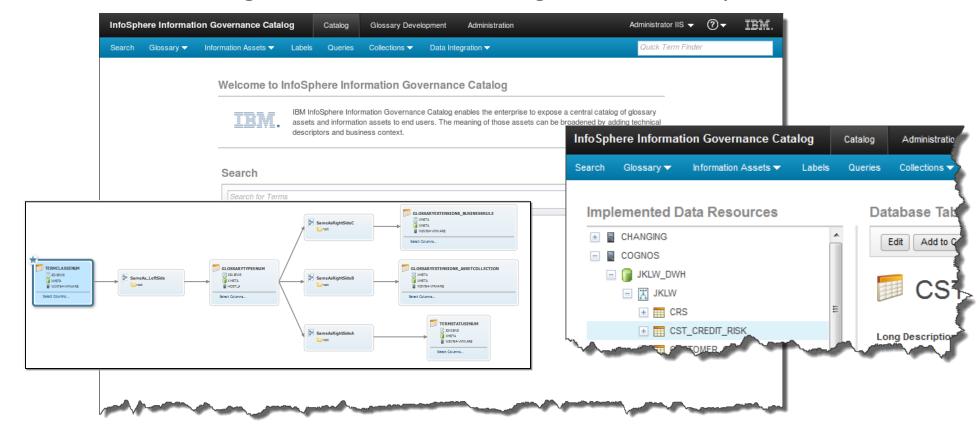
Act

Declare as records, delete, move...



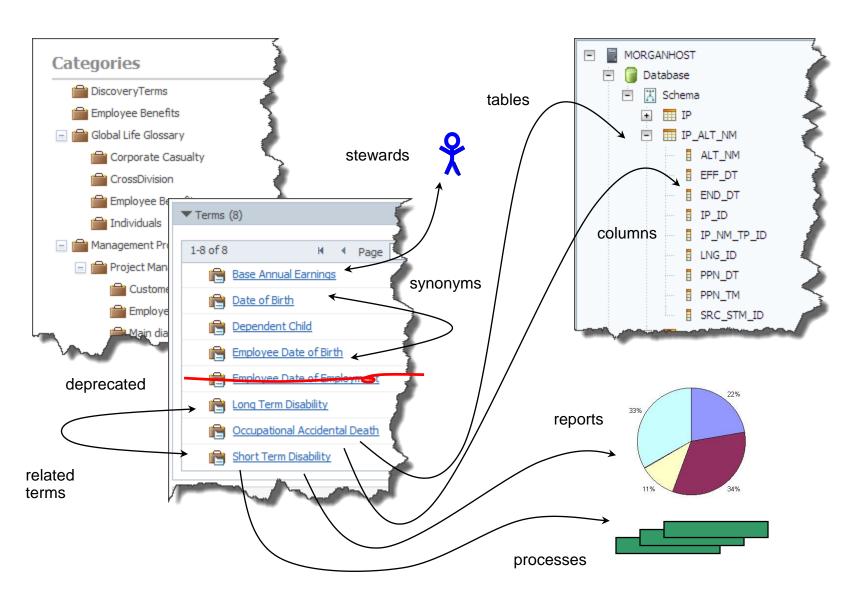
Governance Catalog

- Single interface for all governance activities
 - Establishes and promote common understanding for ALL enterprise users
 - Provides asset management and data lineage functionality



Business Terms

Assets

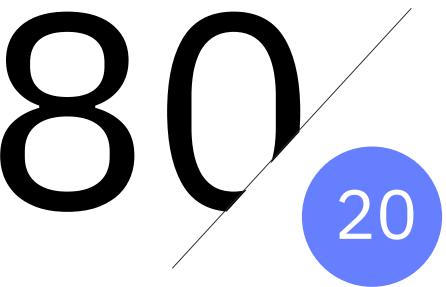


Data Understanding

Hissah AlMuneef Developer Advocate

IBM Developer

Data exploration, data cleaning, feature engineering, pre-processing, etc...



Model building

IBM **Developer**

Data Understanding

Task #1

Data Description Task #2

Data Exploration

Data Description

Date Description contain:

- Source of Data
- The Number of Cases
- The Number of Fields
- Description of Fields

Example for SaudiViz...

airlines

Airline names.

Description

Look up airline names from their carrier codes.

Usage

airlines

Format

Data frame with columns

carrier Two letter abbreviation

name Full name

Source

https://www.transtats.bts.gov/DL_SelectFields.asp?Table_ID=236

Data Exploration

Date Exploration Steps

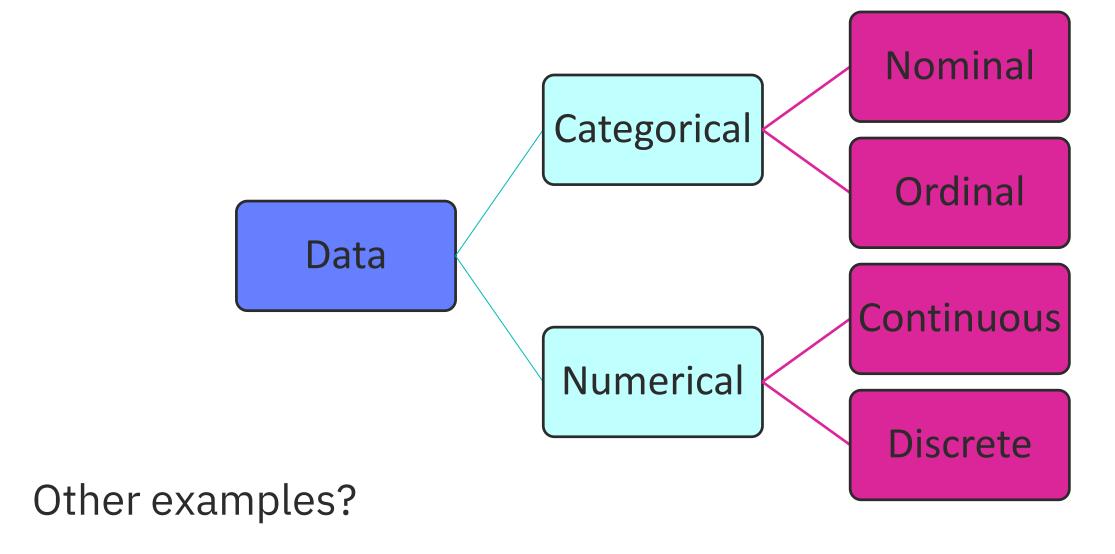
- 1. Identify Data Types
- 2. Explore Each Variable
- 3. Find Correlation

Step 1

Identify data types

IBM Developer

Data Types



Identify data types

Numerical		Categorical	
seats	speed	engine	
55	NA	Turbo-fan	
182	NA	Turbo-fan	
182 NA Turbo-fa		Turbo-fan	
182	NA	Turbo-fan	
55	NA	Turbo-fan	
182	NA	Turbo-fan	
182	NA	Turbo-fan	
182 NA		Turbo-fan	

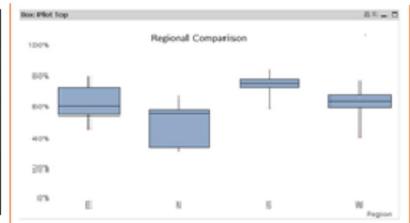
Step 2

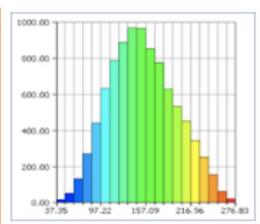
Explore Variables One by One

IBM Developer

Numerical Variable

Central Tendency	Measure of Dispersion	Visualization Methods
Mean	Range	Histogram
Median	Quartile	Box Plot
Mode	IQR	
Min	Variance	
Max	Standard Deviation	
	Skewness and Kurtosis	





A. Central Tendency

- Mode: most frequent measure
- Median: mid-point of an array of measures
- Mean: arithmetic average (Sum/N)

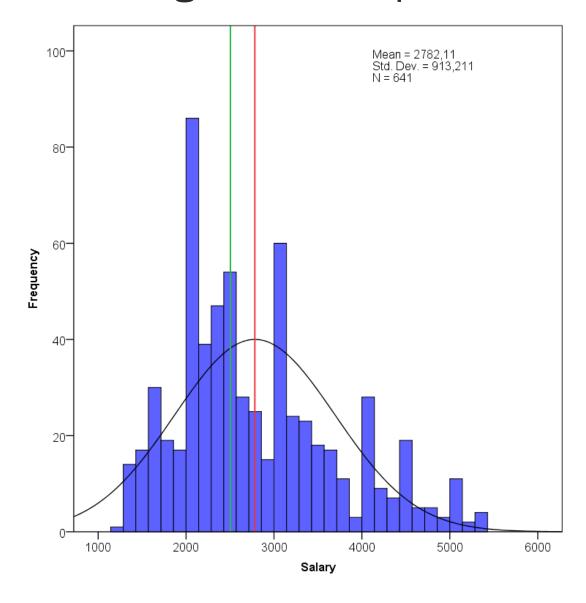
B. Variance and Standard Deviation

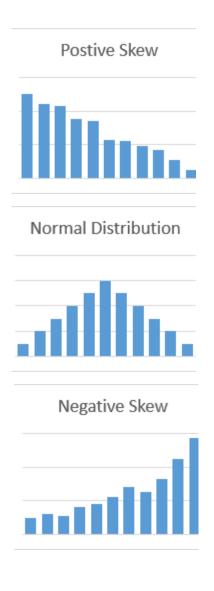
Standard deviation is the square root of the Variance

$$ext{SD} = \sqrt{rac{\sum |x - ar{x}|^2}{n}}$$

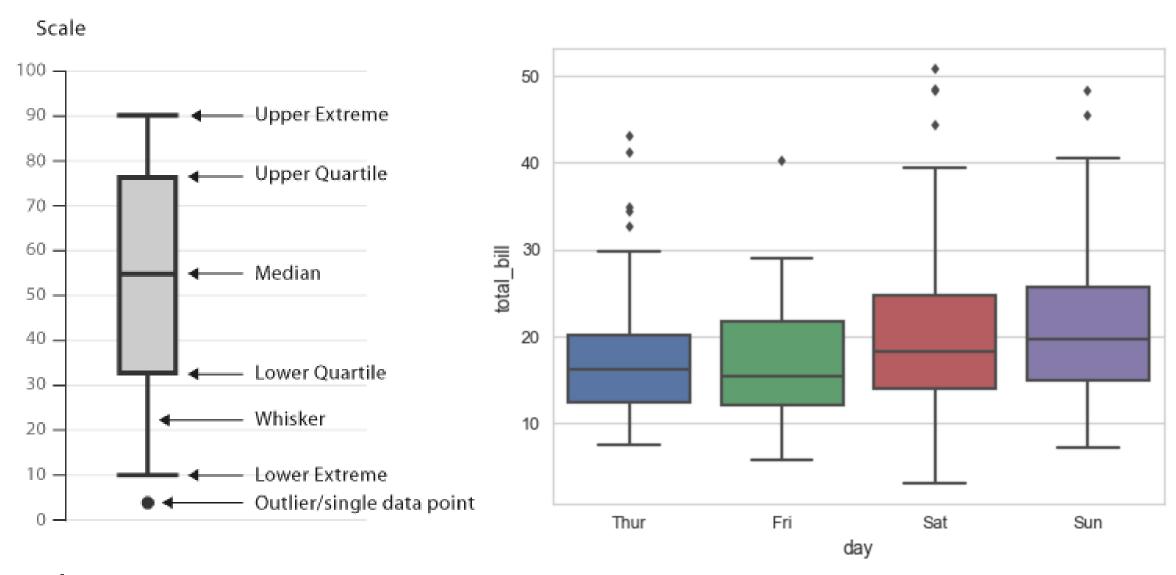
x1	1	1	1
x2	1	2	2
x3	1	2	3
std	0	0.57735027	1

C. Histogram & Boxplot



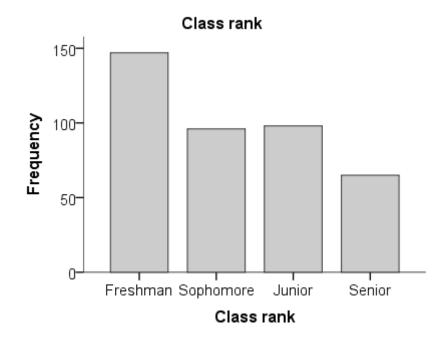


C. Histogram & Boxplot



Categorical Variable

Students using each interface	Count	Percent
Interface 1	17	43.6%
Interface 2	4	10.3%
Interface 3	8	20.5%
Interface 4	10	25.6%
Total	39	100%

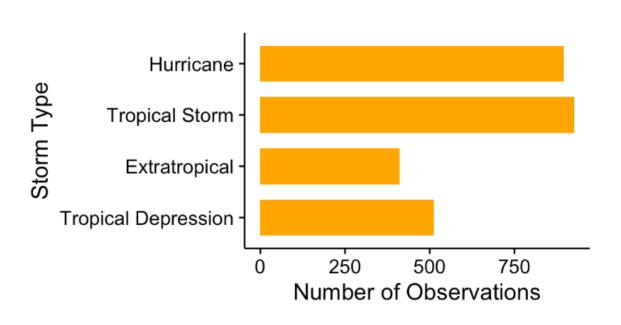


A. Numerical Summaries

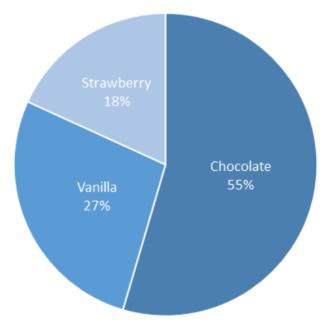
- Count
- Count%
- Mode

Students using each interface	Count	Percent
Interface 1	17	43.6%
Interface 2	4	10.3%
Interface 3	8	20.5%
Interface 4	10	25.6%
Total	39	100%

B. Bar plot & Pie plot





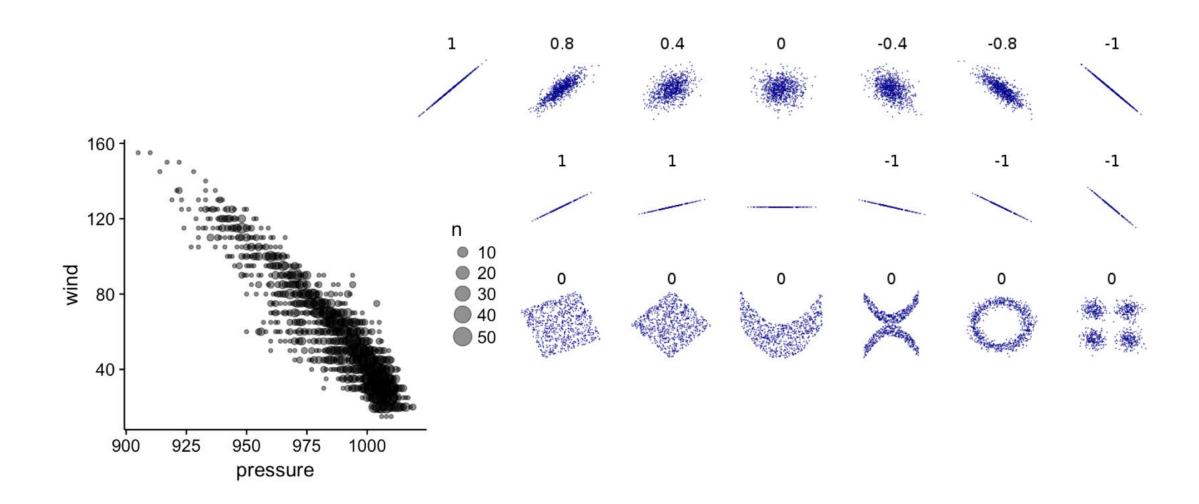


Step 3

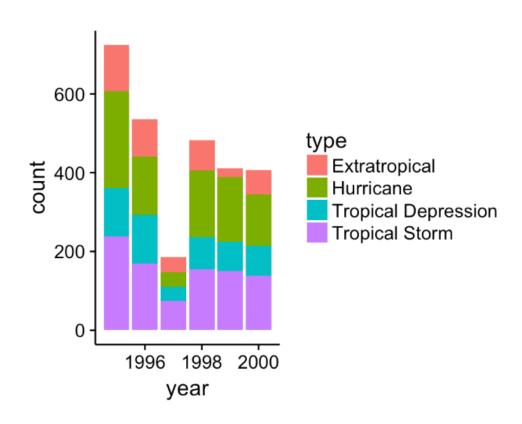
Find association between variables

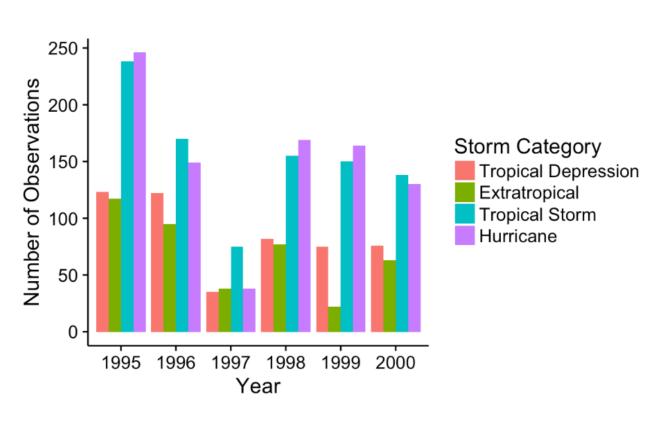
IBM Developer

Associations between numerical variables

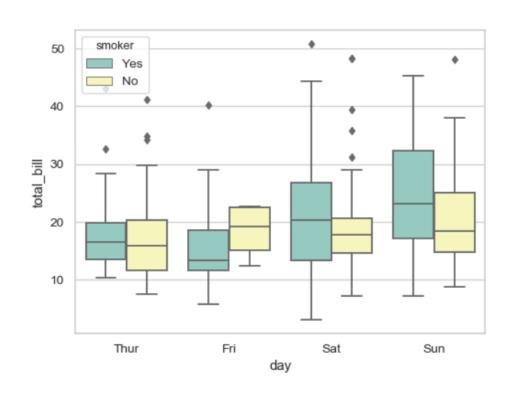


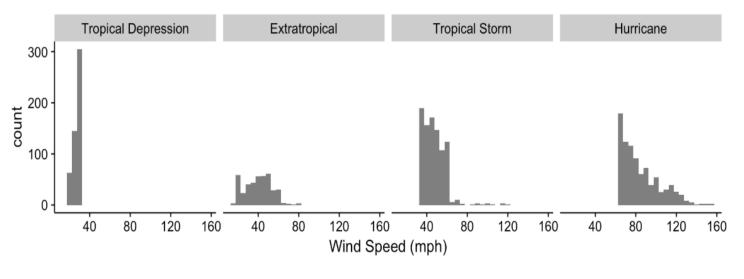
Associations between categorical variables





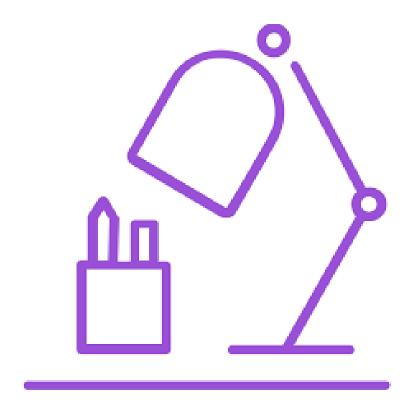
Associations between numerical-categorical variables



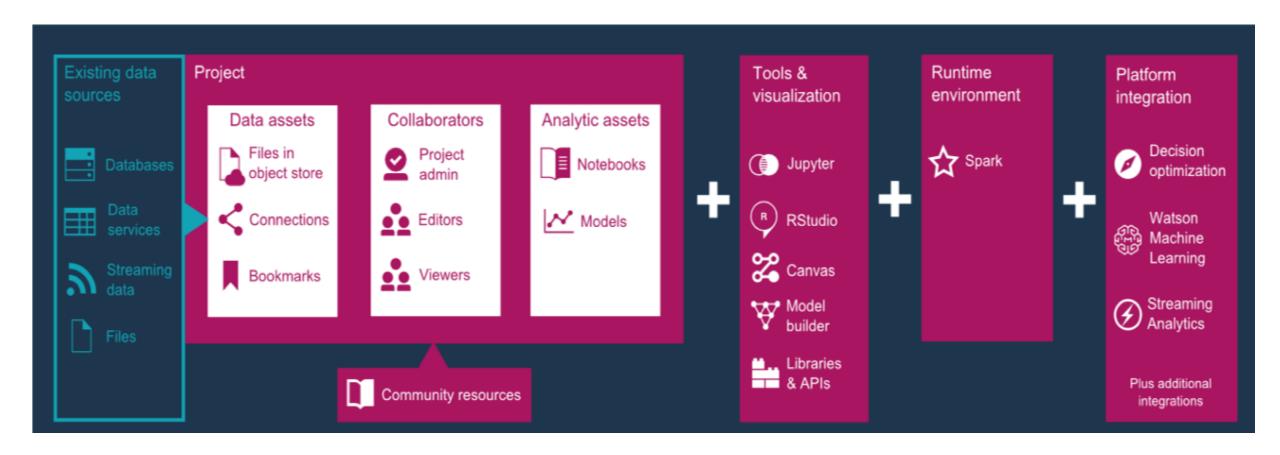


Watson Studio

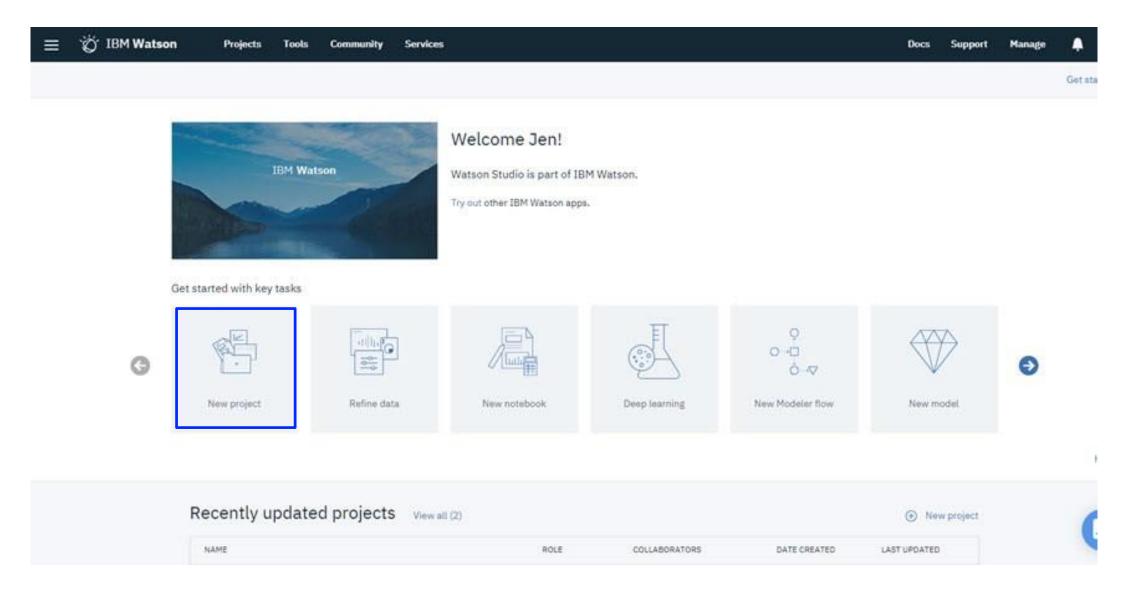
Exploration



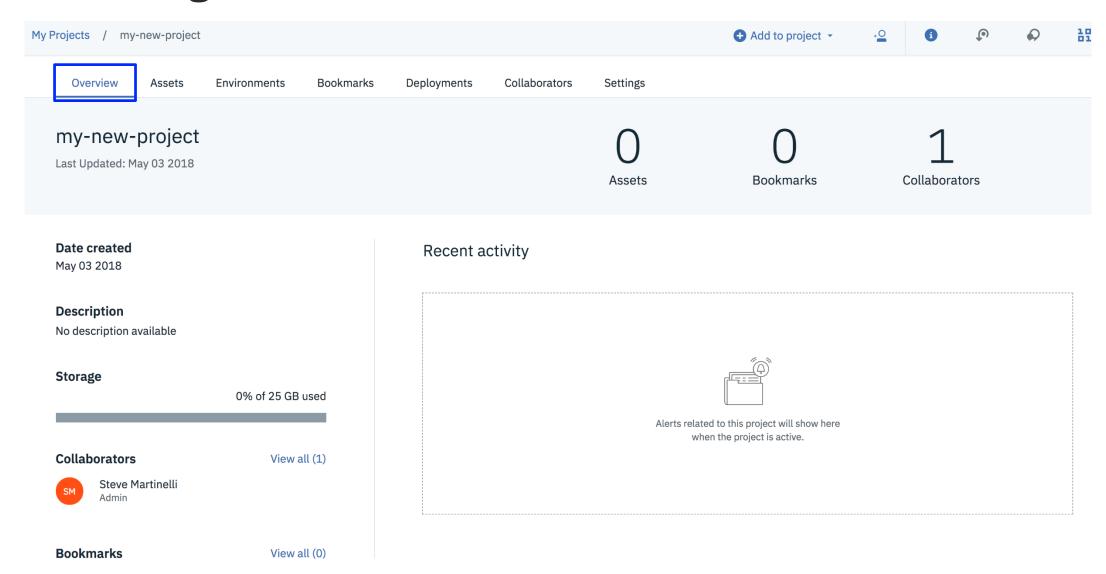
Watson Studio



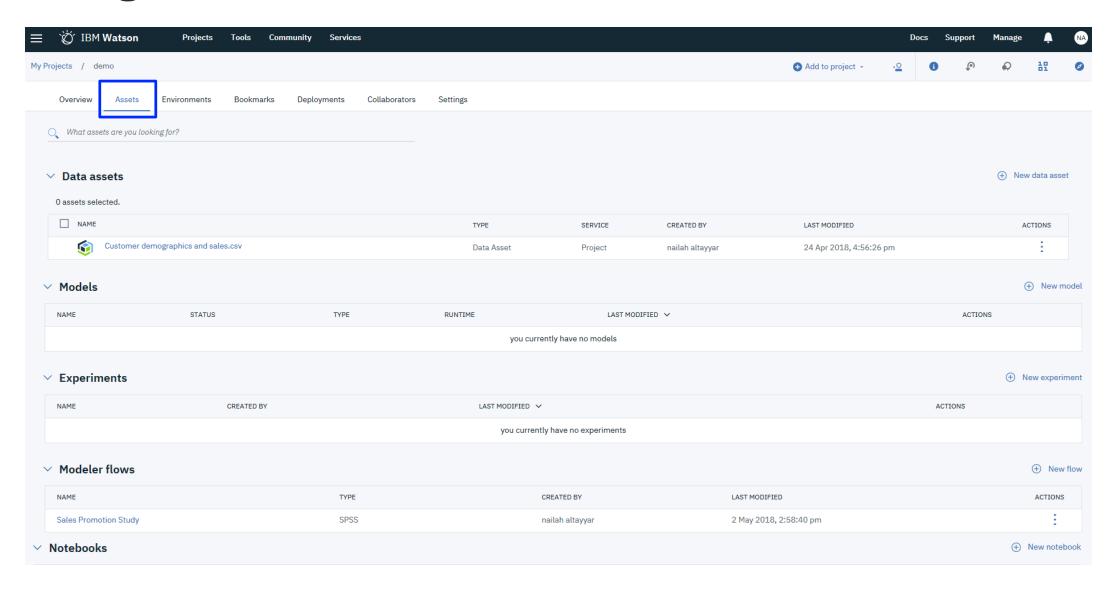
Watson Studio Dashboard



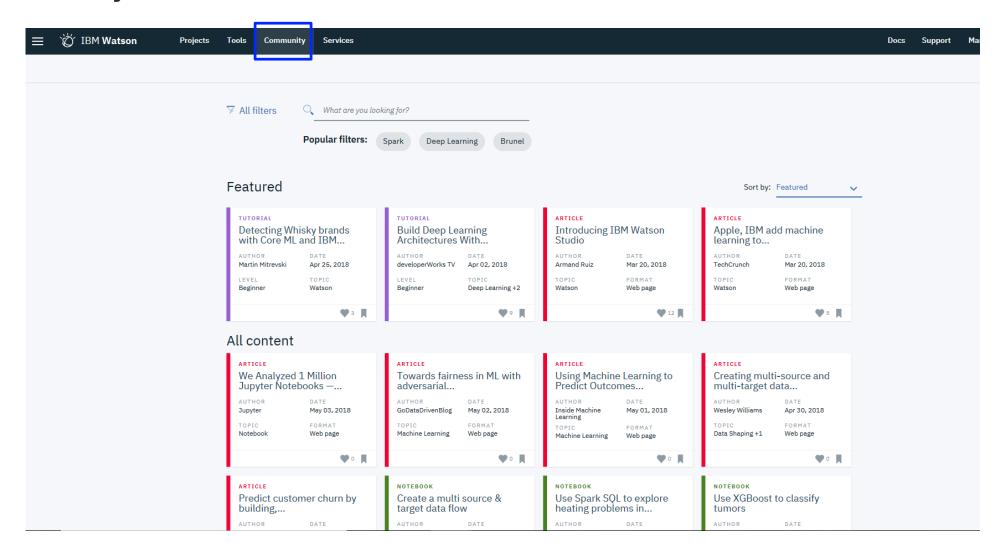
Overview Page



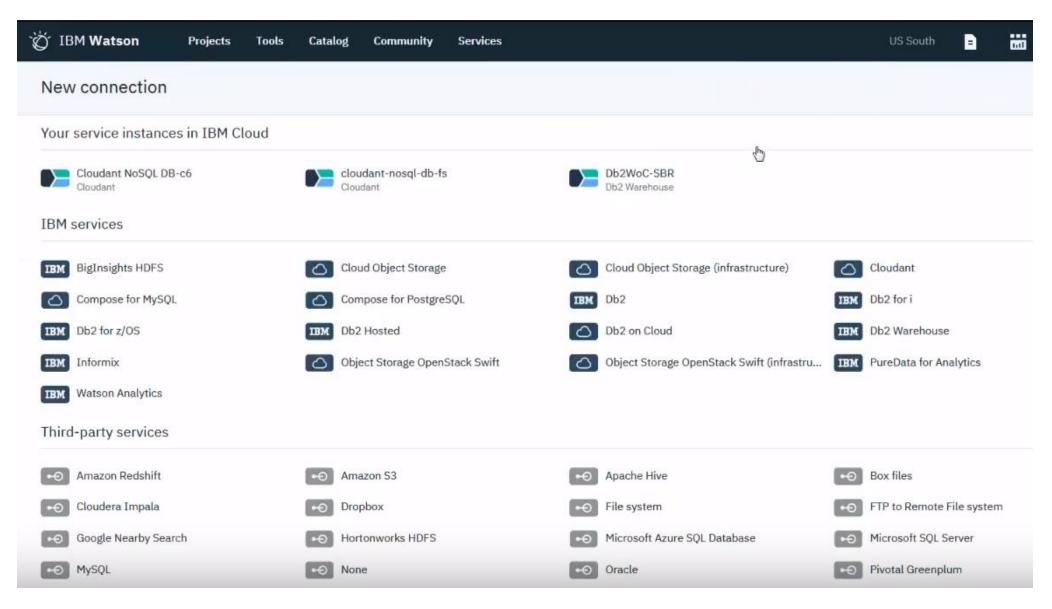
Assets Page



Community



Connections

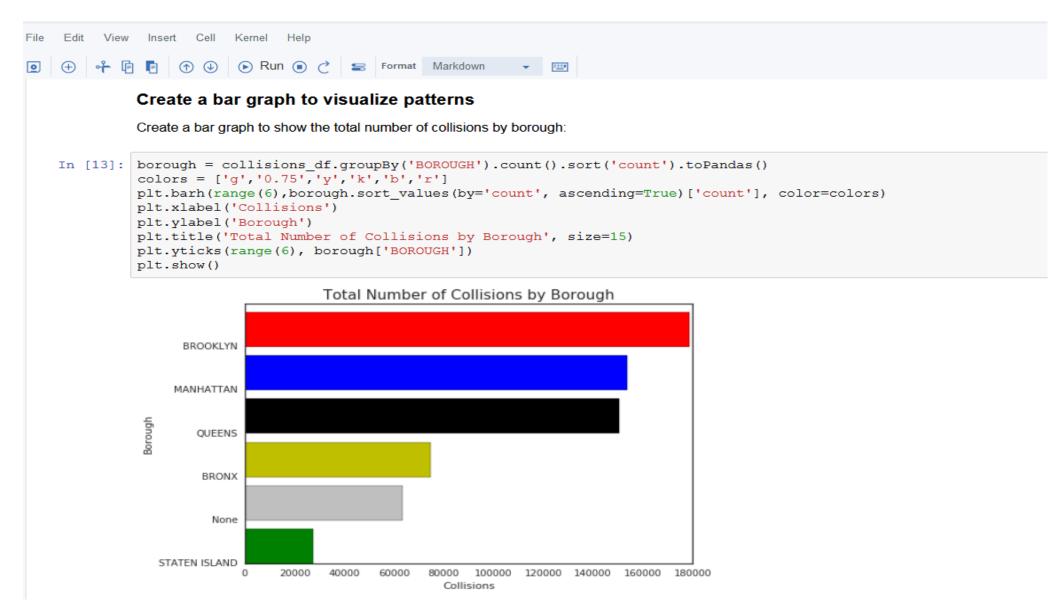


IBM **Developer**

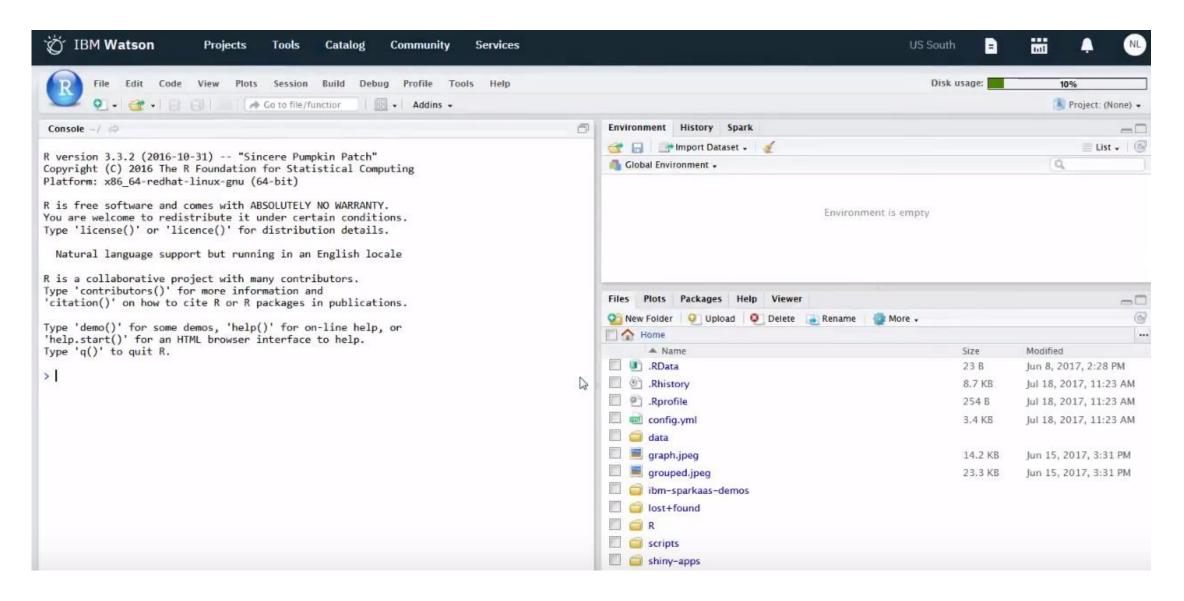
In Watson Studio, after you set up a project and add data to it, you can start analyzing and visualizing your data:

With Code
Or Without Code

Jupyter Notebook

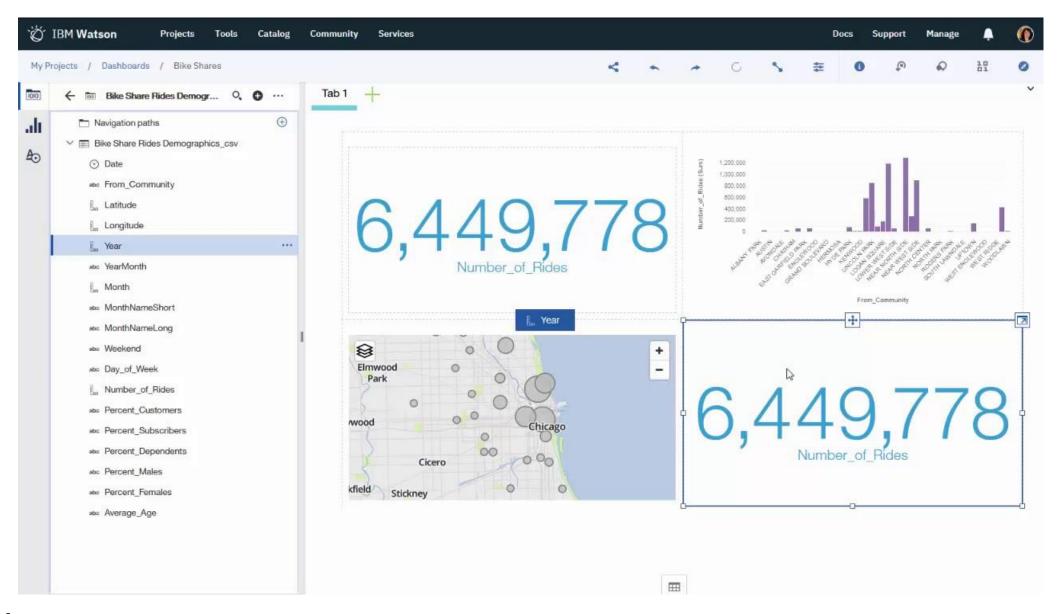


RStudio



IBM **Developer**

Dashboard



Titanic Dataset

The sinking of the Titanic is one of the most famous shipwrecks in history. The Titanic sank after colliding with an iceberg, killing 1502 out of 2224 passengers and crew.

This sensational tragedy shocked the international community and led to better safety regulations for ships.



Data Description

Description:

Information about the passenger of titanic, 891 case.

Format

survival Survival (0 = No; 1 = Yes)

pclass Passenger Class (1 = 1st; 2 = 2nd; 3 = 3rd)

name Name of passenger

Gender Gender

age Age

sibsp Number of Siblings/Spouses Aboard

parch Number of Parents/Children Aboard

ticket Ticket Number

fare Passenger Fare

cabin Cabin

embarked Port of Embarkation (C = Cherbourg; Q = Queenstown; S = Southampton)

Source https://www.kaggle.com/c/titanic/data



Please, Sign Up for IBM Cloud (US)

https://ibm.biz/BdYpAP

GitHub

https://github.com/DevExCodeHub/DataScienceSeries-Ep1

Wi-Fi Password: makeithappen

