



# ELSTE Data science

*Some concept of Python coding and statistical inference*

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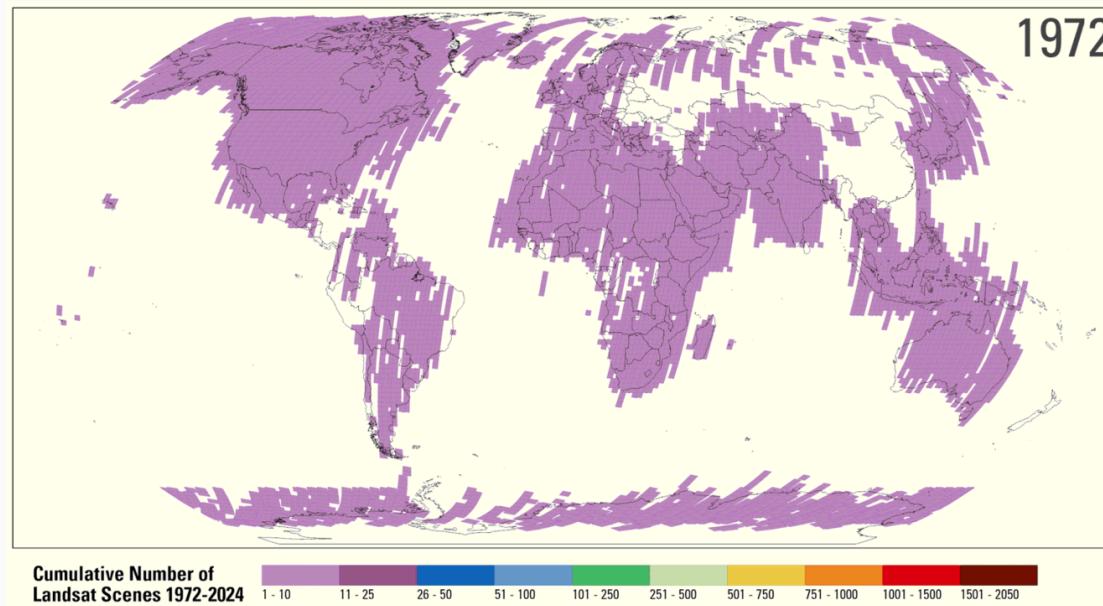
*Pharmaceutical Sciences*

October 15, 2025

<https://e5k.github.io/Data-Science/>

# Why this class?

*Data deluge: The big EO data landscape*



- **Landsat:**
  - Download: 53 images/day (2001) - 220'000 images/day (2017)
  - 5 million images of the Earth surface → > 5 PB
- **ESA Sentinel 1 & 2** → 4.6TB /daily!

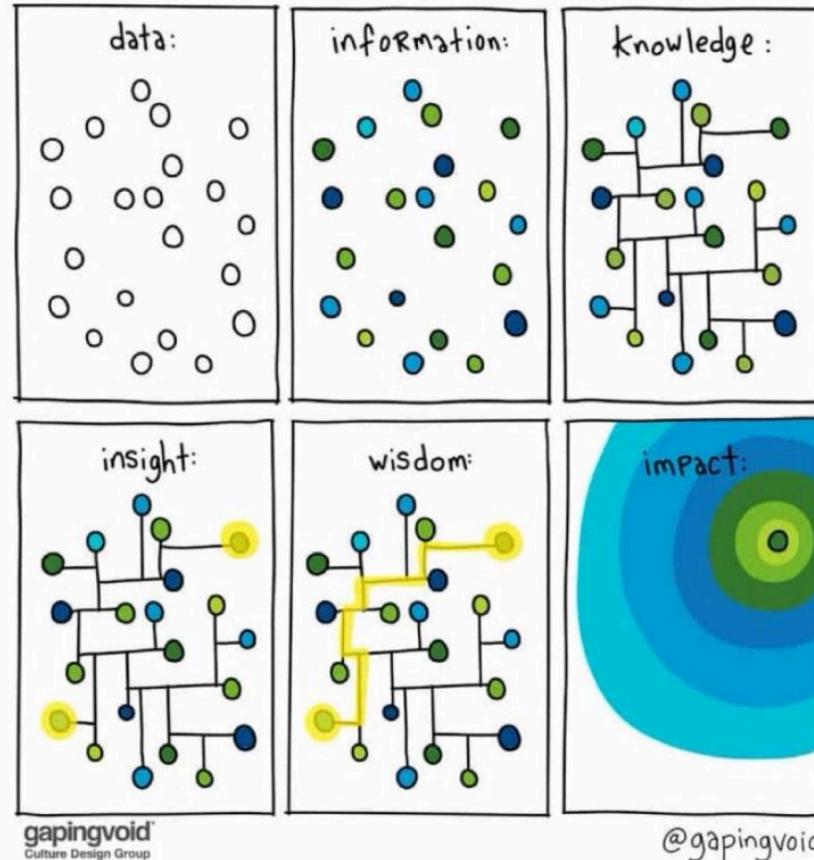
# Why this class?

As scientists, we are exposed to:

- Increasing computational power/facilities
- Increasing amount of data

How do we make sense of it all?

- Scientific coding → gateway to scientific data analysis
- Data science → extracting meaningful information and insights from data



# What is data science

*Wikipedia*

Data science is an interdisciplinary academic field that uses statistics, scientific computing, scientific methods, processing, scientific visualization, algorithms and systems to extract or extrapolate knowledge from [...] data.

*National Institutes of Standards and Technology*

The field that combines domain expertise, programming skills, and knowledge of mathematics and statistics to extract meaningful insights from data.



# Class schedule

- **Fall part at UNIGE**: 6 × 3-h long sessions
- **Assistants**: Simon Thivet, Filippo Salmaso, Lionel Voirol
- **Format**: Theory, live coding and exercises

*October 15 and 22*

- **Seb** → Intro to data science libraries for **Python** → **Pandas**, **seaborn**

*October 29 and November 5*

- **Stéphane** → Intro to statistical method for **data inference**

*November 12 and 19*

- Flexible as a function of how we progress
- Exam format to be defined



# Class objectives

- Scientific coding and stats often appear daunting
- True, there can be a steep learning curve

## *Objectives*

- **Not** to make you an expert developer / statistician **but**
  - To help you gain the confidence that you are totally capable of doing it
  - To make you realise that what you will get in terms of research capabilities is worth the effort!



# Get involved!!!

We want this class to be useful for **your research!**

Try to contextualise the course material to **your research**:

- Do you already have your own datasets you could bring to class?
- Can you use the course to formulate new research questions?
- Do you know any open-access datasets relevant to your fields?
  - If not, can you find some for the next weeks?

# Why coding?

# Motivations

- **Example:** A common - but unnecessarily complicated - workflow of many specialised softwares



- **Objective:** Integrate full research workflow in an environment supporting all tasks



# Motivations

## *Motivation 1: Automation*

### Cotopaxi volcano

- Reconstructing eruption source parameters (ESP) from tephra deposits
  - *How do different measurement methods influence ESP estimates?*
- 40 outcrops
- ~10 samples per outcrop
- ~7 measurement methods per sample

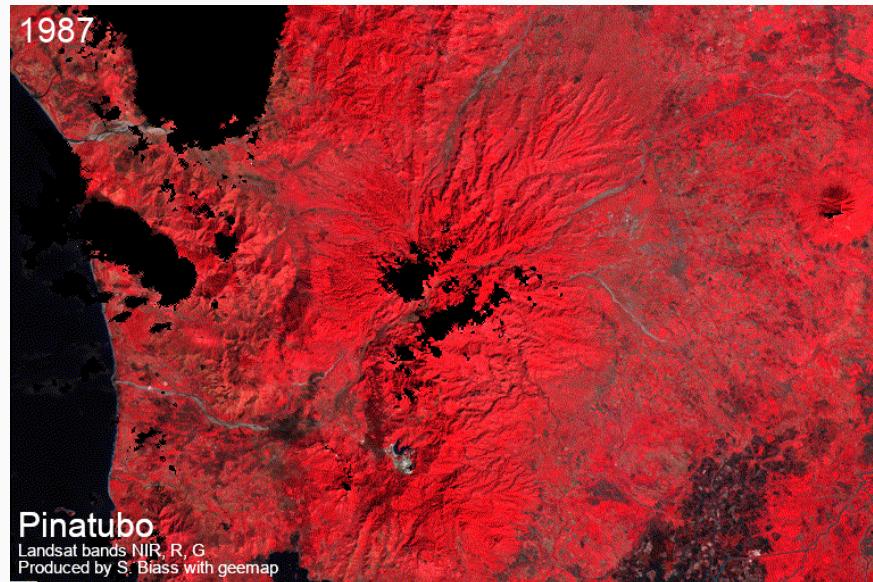


# Motivations

## *Motivation 2: Data analysis*

**Example 1:** Exploit catalogues of big Earth Observation data

- **Revisit big EO catalogues to infer new knowledge**
  - *What controls the impact and recovery of vegetation following eruptions?*

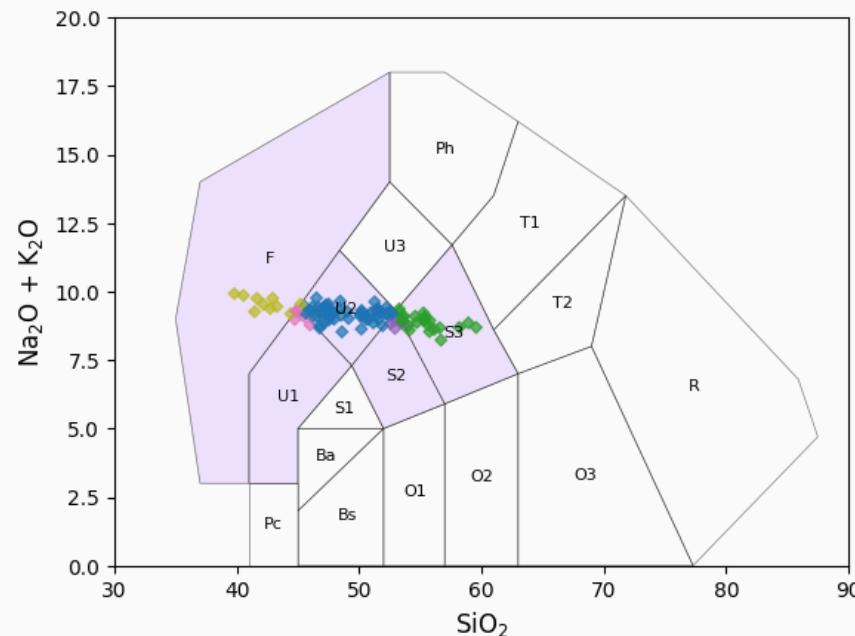


# Motivations

## *Motivation 2: Data analysis*

**Example 2:** Streamline global geochemical analyses

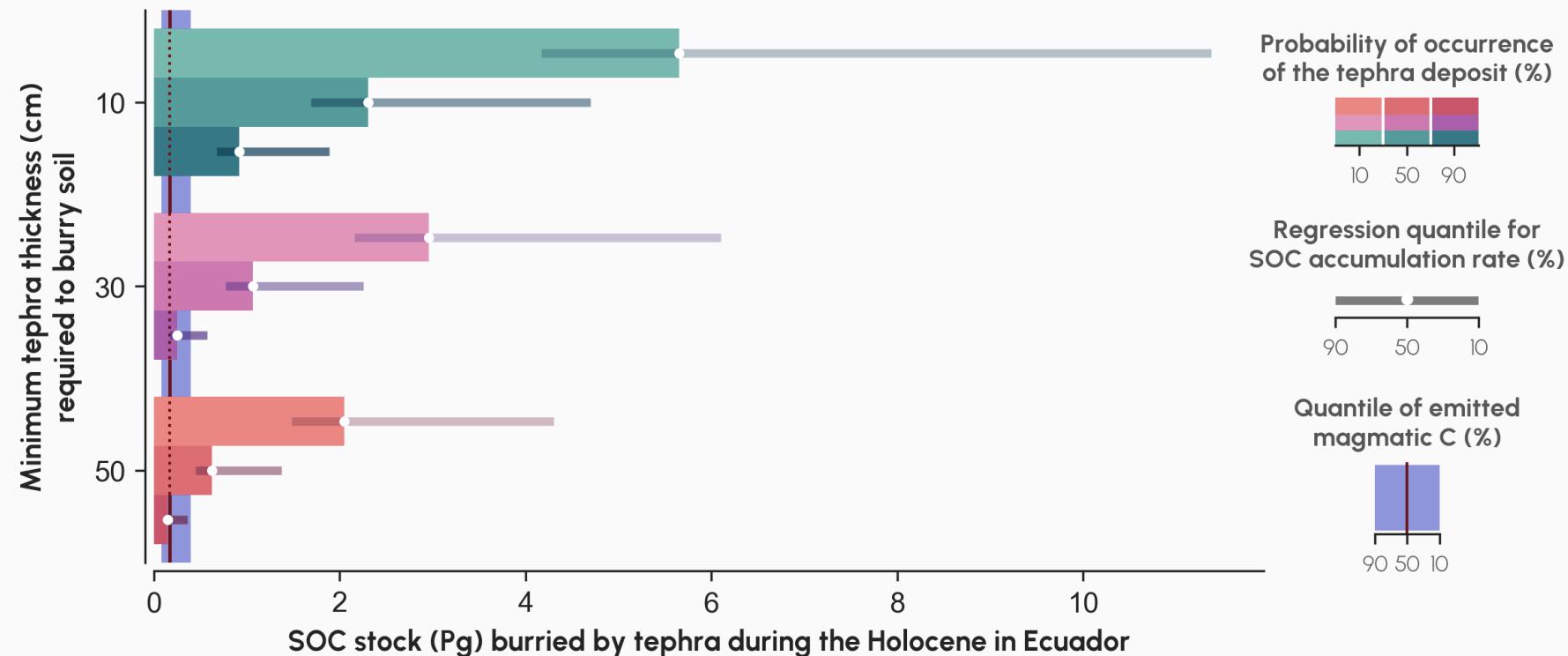
- **Access global databases**
  - e.g., Georock database
- **Automatic dedicated analyses/plots**
  - e.g., TAS diagrams and classification using **pyrolite**



# Motivations

## *Motivation 3: Visualisation*

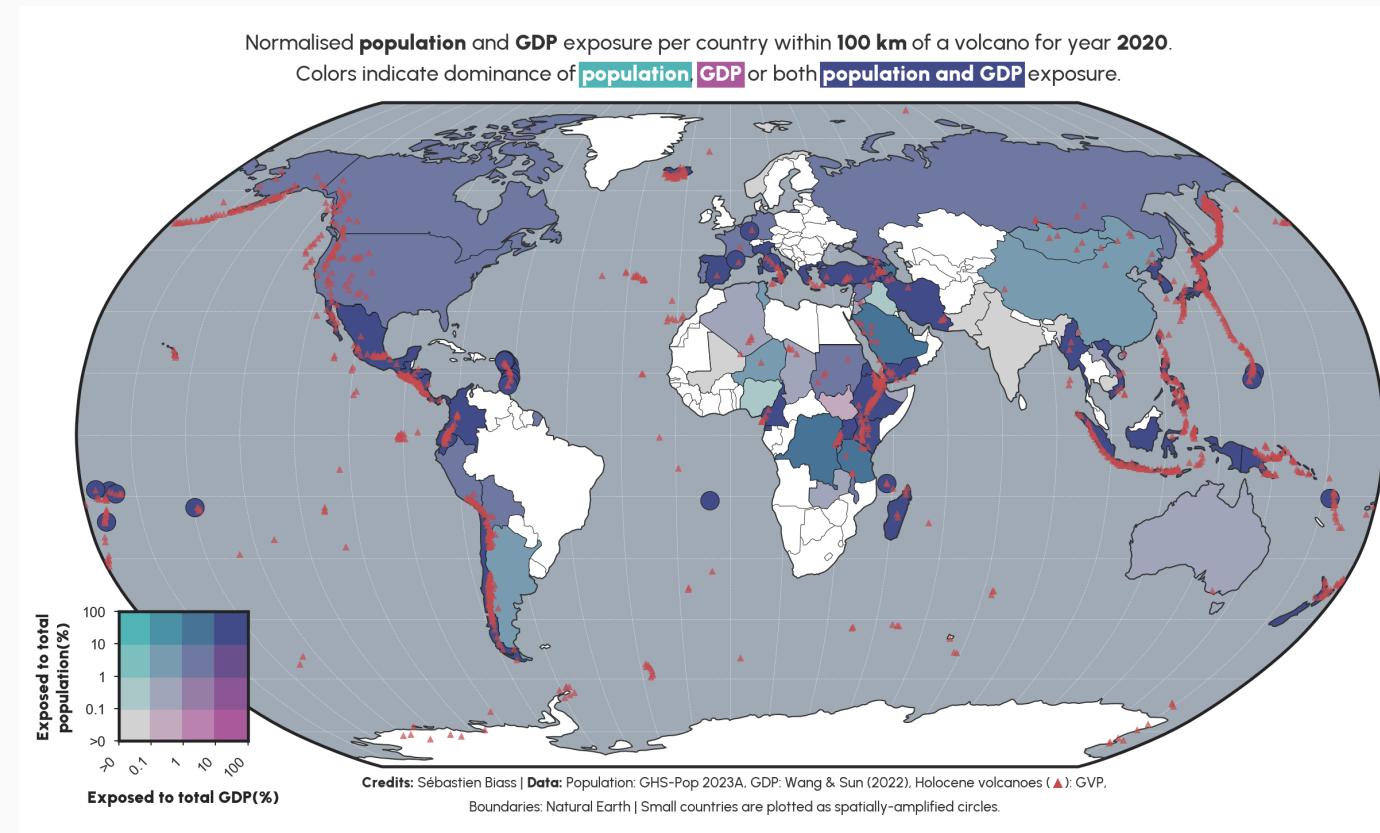
**Example 1:** In volcanically-active regions, soil burial after explosive eruptions capture more carbon than they emit.



# Motivations

## *Motivation 3: Visualisation*

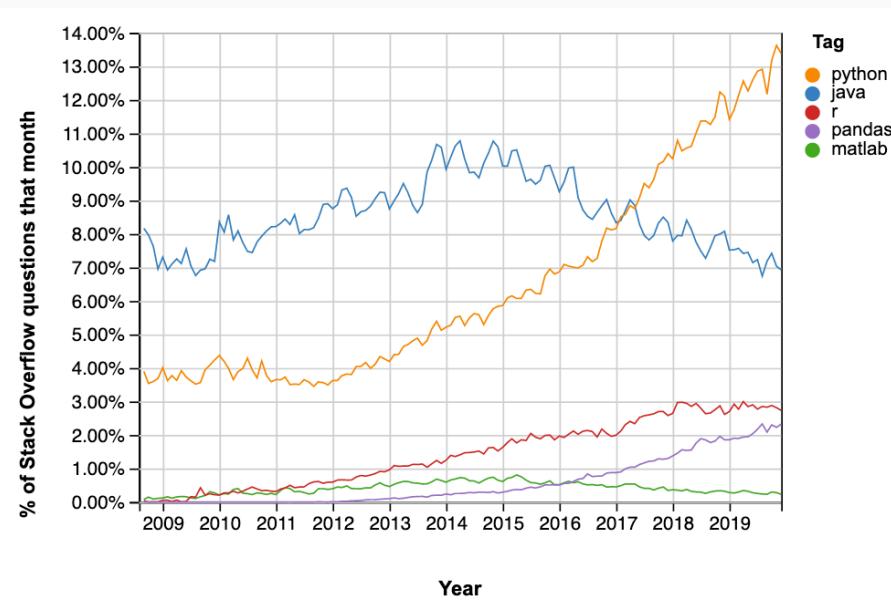
**Example 2:** In Small Island States, ≥90% of population and GDP is exposed to volcanic hazards.



# Why Python?

# Python's advantages<sup>1</sup>

1. Free
2. Open source
  - Not dependent on any company
  - Large online community
3. Old → stable (started in 1991)
4. Very popular in science
5. Relatively easy to learn



1. Inspired by the [School of Oceanography at University of Washington](#)

# What is Python

## High-level computing language

- Compiled → doesn't directly speak to the computer, but is *interpreted* by another language
  - Usually slower, but much, much easier to use!

## Modular

- Python is composed of a core of functions complemented by wide ecosystem of specialized packages for specific tasks
  - A function is a bit of code to perform a **specific task**
  - A module is a collection of **functions**
  - A package is composed by multiple **modules**

# An example of packages, modules and functions

In the code below, we first load the necessary packages and libraries:

- `matplotlib` is the main **visualisation** package used in Python
- `pyplot` is a module of `matplotlib` that provides easy-to-use functions for **plotting** data
- `figure` is a function of `pyplot` and is the main function to prepare a plot

```
1 # Import the packages and modules
2 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
3 # Set up a figure for plotting
4 plt.figure(...)
```

# How to use Python

## Option 1: Your own computer

- Requires some setup
- No internet connection required
- Slow if computer is slow
- All data stored on your own computer

### ! Environment manager!

Make sure to install an **environment manager** → e.g. **Miniconda**

## Option 2: On the cloud → **Google Collab**

- No setup required
- No internet connection required
- Decent speed, free as long as Google says it is free
- All data stored on your own computer

# How to run Python

3 main ways to run Python...

1. Run Python `.py` scripts from the command line → *deprecated*
2. Run blocks of code from within a Python `.py` script using `ipykernel` →  
**similar behaviour to R/Matlab**
3. Use **Jupyter Notebooks** in `.ipynb` files

...in two different environments

1. Dedicated software: **VSCode**, **PyCharm**, **Spyder**
2. Web browser: **JupyterLab**



# Get started

- Follow the guide
- Start a new Jupyter Notebook

# Let's get coding