



DATA 601 – Lecture 01

Introduction

UMBC Data 601 Fall 2022
Instructor: Felix Gonzalez

About me...



- Office Hours: Prior to class, Mondays 6:00-6:30pm
- Virtual Office by Request:
<https://umbc.webex.com/meet/fgonzale>
- Resources: <https://dil.umbc.edu/>

About You



- Name
- Background
- Why Data Science?

Ground rules



- Schedule: 6:30pm – 7:25, Break, 7:30 – 8:25, Break, 8:30 – 9:10pm
- Also, it is acceptable to get up at any time and take a bathroom break
- I value being punctual (start of class, breaks, end of class)
- Raise your hand if you have a question
- Don't apologize for asking a question or for not knowing something
- I find it acceptable for you to occasionally not participate
- Tell me if you cannot hear me or if you cannot understand me
- Slides will be provided after lecture
- I value your feedback:
 - Direct: verbal. Indirect: anonymous question/comment sheets on your desk

Schedule and Grading

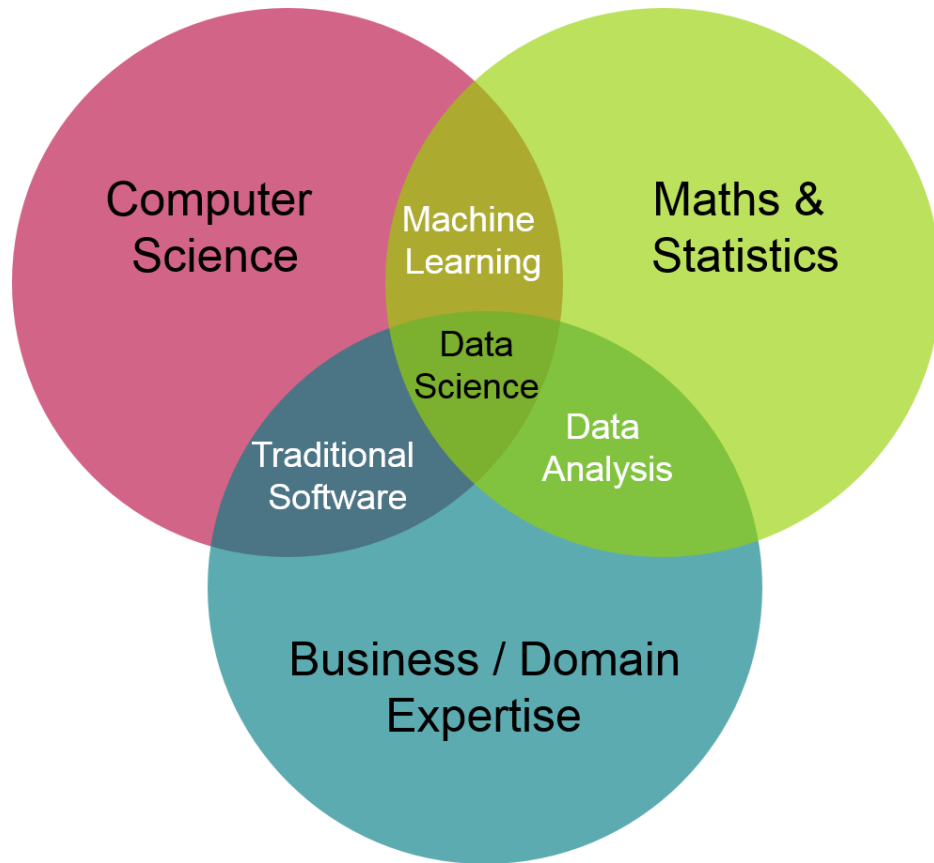


- Note that our syllabus and weekly schedule are totally tentative. We might speed up, slow down, remove, add, etc.
- Tentative Grading
 - Attendance (5%)
 - 4 Quizzes (9%)
 - 7 Homework (56%)
 - 2 Projects (Each project is 30%)

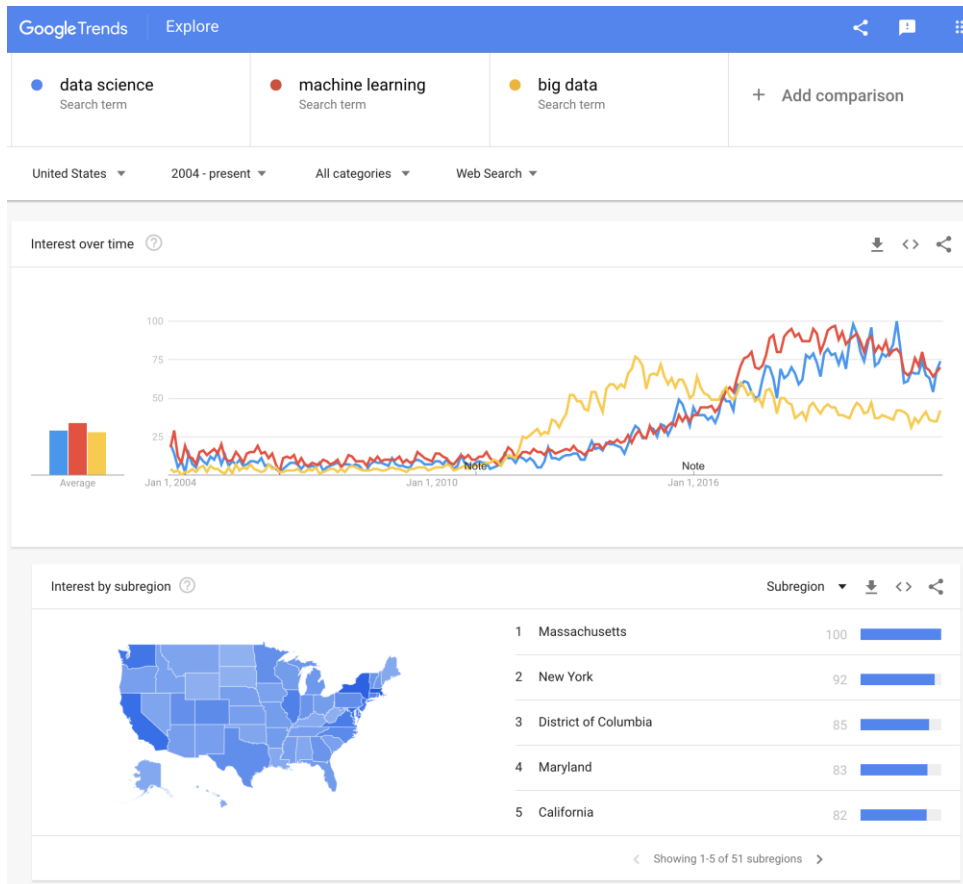


WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

What is Data Science?



Interest on Data Science



DS is an active field with lots of jargon

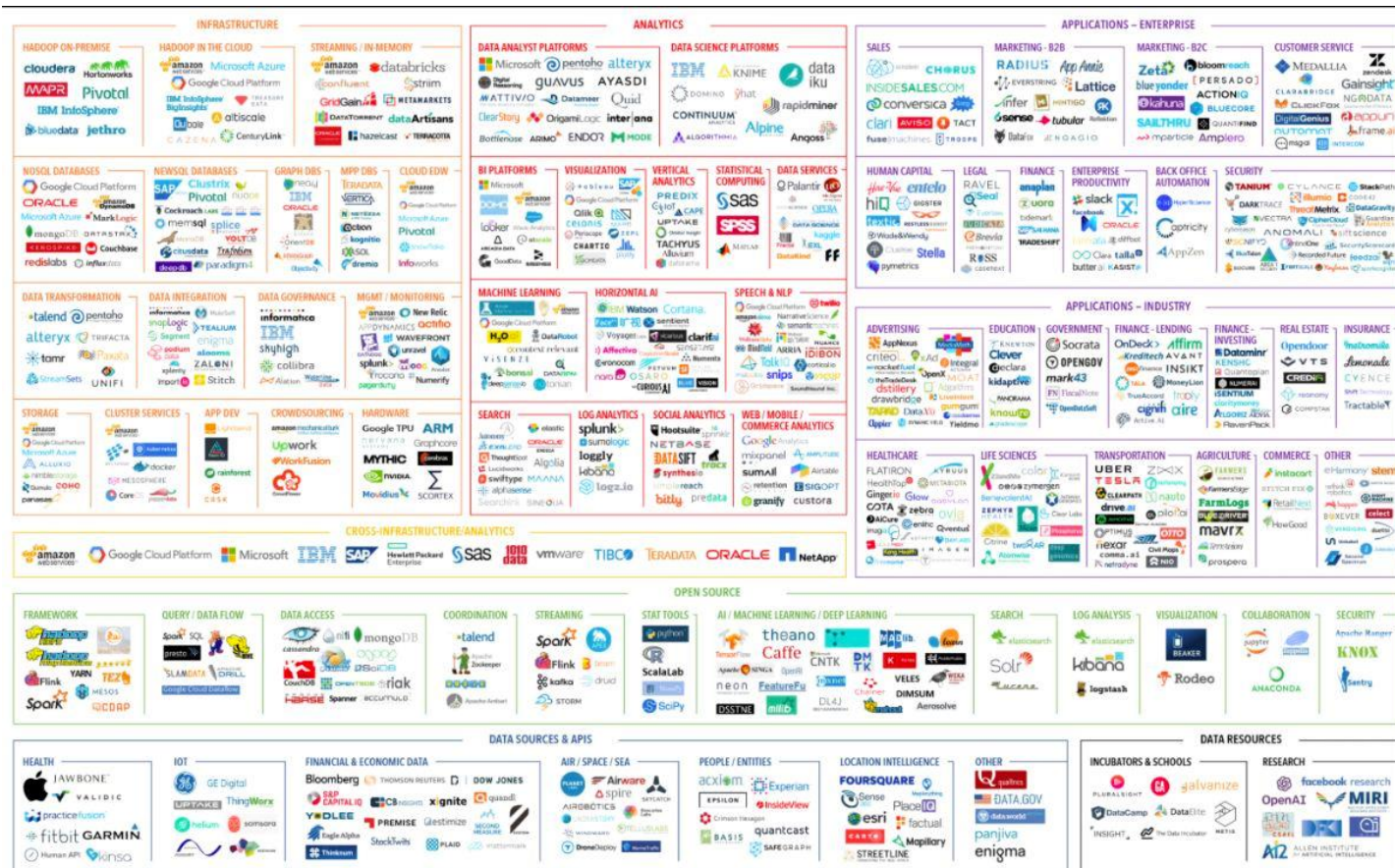


There will always be something you haven't heard of before.

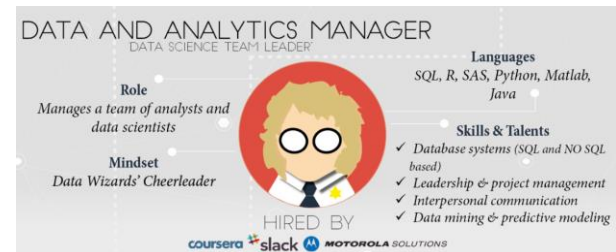
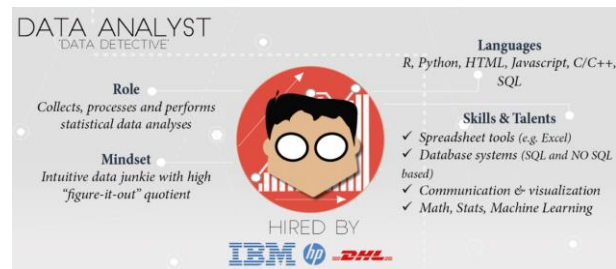
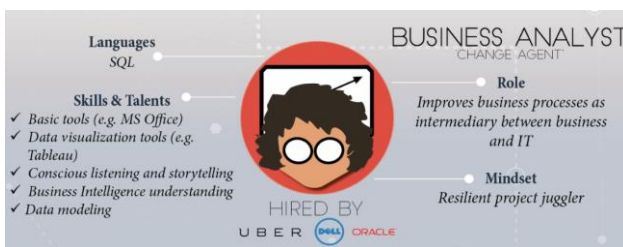
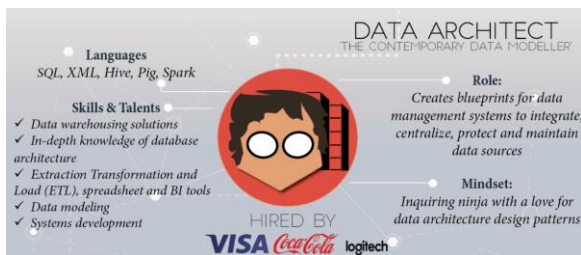
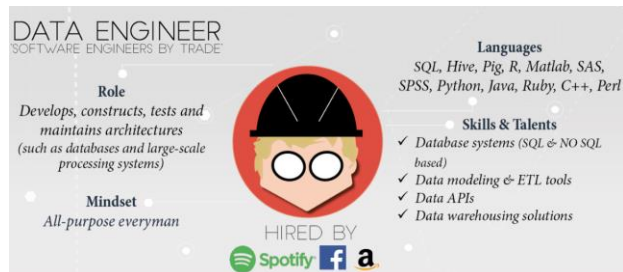
- Know enough to be conversant with peers
- Be curious about new topics
- Research concepts and labels before using them

Reference: <http://www.datascienceglossary.org/>

The World of DS is Huge. Don't get lost!



Skills and experience matter more than title and labels



<https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/data-science-industry-infographic>

Historical progression: data grooming, data mining, data scientist

Why learn data science?



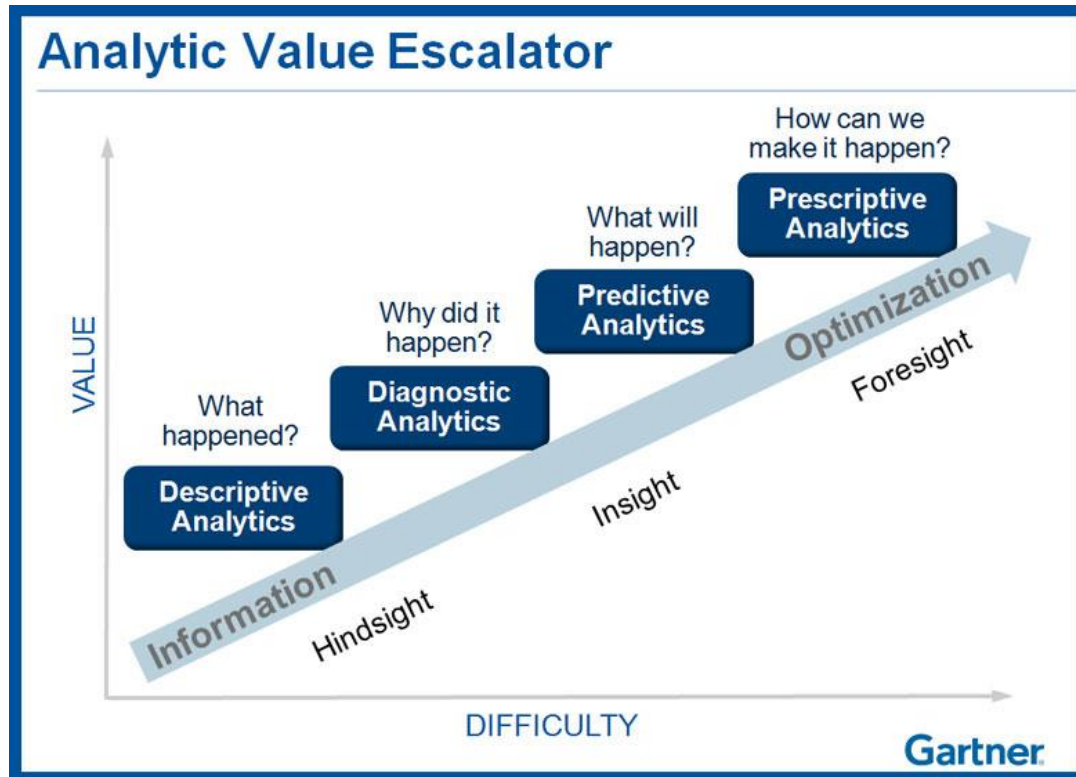
Explore: **identify patterns**

Predict: **make informed guesses**

Infer: **quantify what you know**

Motives:

- Make money
 - Employment
 - Promotion
- Help people
- Gain new knowledge

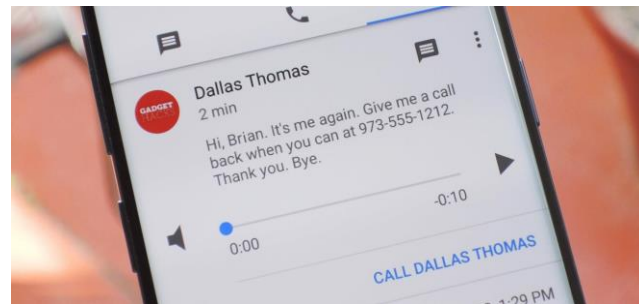
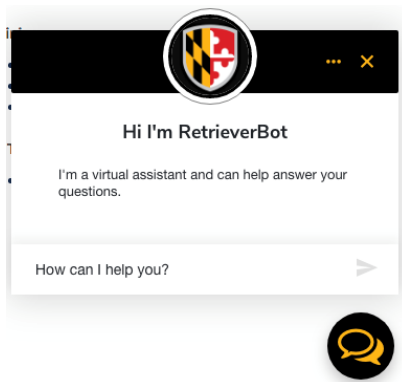
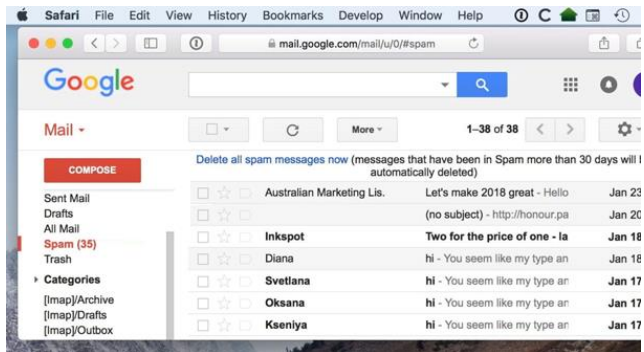
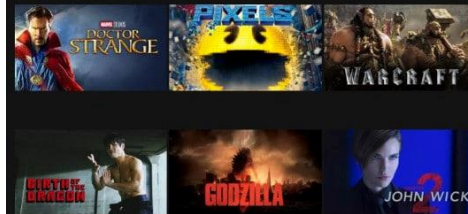


Large scale use cases with lots of data



- Google's search engine
- Bank and Credit Card fraud detection
- Logistics (DHL, UPS) of fleet management
- Healthcare records from patients

Because you watched Wonder Woman



Each depends on availability of compute and data

Assumption in this class



- In class we will assume you are a lone data scientist on an island with an internet connection.
- This is not the typical case -- you'll have coworkers, customers, bosses, competitors, collaborators, peers.

Example of how class \neq real world

- This class will not use competitive grading. (Imagine if it were.)
 - As an employee at a company, you may be competing for a bonus or promotion
- > consequence: personal and organizational politics factor into the work environment

Small scale use cases with not much data



As a business employee or bureaucrat or politician

- How do I improve decision making process?
- How do I evaluate the outcome of decisions?
- How do I decrease the risk when faced with an opportunity?
- How do I convince other stakeholders of the best course of action?

While not taking too much time, spending too much money, using the resources I already have access to, and in a way that is convincing?

Logistics



Python with Jupyter Notebooks

- Anaconda Data Science Platform (<https://www.anaconda.com/>)
- Google Colab (<https://colab.research.google.com/>)
- Google Drive (<https://drive.google.com>)
- GitHub (https://github.com/fgonzaleumbc/Data601_fall2022)
- Blackboard (<https://my.umbc.edu/>)

Why Jupyter + Python for Data 601?



Jupyter is useful for

- Exploration of data (*jargon*: EDA = exploratory data analysis)
- Documenting your activities (to enable reproducibility)
- Figuring out which software is relevant, which algorithms to use, which software libraries are useful
- Visualizing results

And both Jupyter and Python are free!
And both are widely used!



Python and Jupyter do not cover every use case



- For sufficiently large data sets, Jupyter may not be the right tool
- For sufficiently complex analytics, Jupyter may not be the right tool

Speed and security are typically not your priority during exploration

Knowing when to invest in switching tools is a skill

Evaluate trade-offs of flexibility and security and speed for a given scale

Relevance of infrastructure to data science



Usual explanation when replicating analysis:

1. Get this data
2. (*Documentation*) Apply this transformation to get result

No explanation of

- software used
- software versions
- configurations
- Implementation details

[Digital archeology](#):

Suppose you are to diagnose why someone else's approach doesn't yield same results
Suppose they did their work 20 years ago

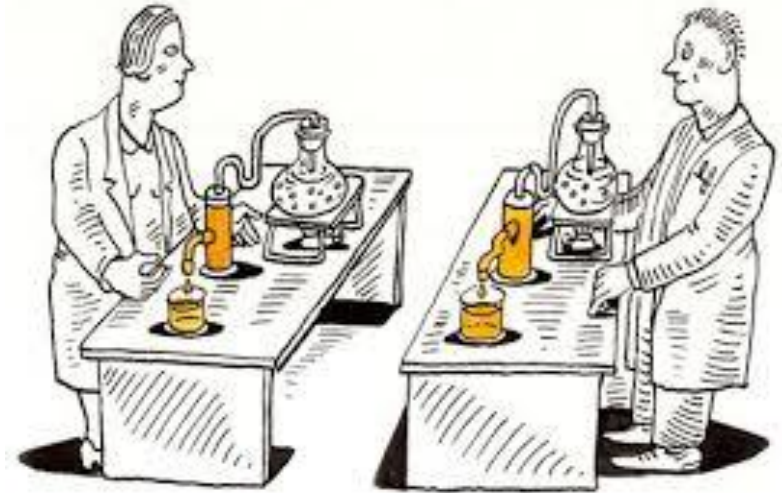


Infrastructure in data science to enable Reproducibility and Portability



In addition to data and analysis, implementation and environment matters

1. Use this Operating System
2. Install this software
3. Configure software this way
4. Add these packages
5. Get this data in this format
6. Run analysis against data
7. Create plots
8. Generate report



Best practices: Version control



- Reproducibility applies to your own attempts (not just other people)
- Regardless of how you develop analytics, you'll be creating or editing software and documents.
- [*lesson*] Regardless of how you implement best practices, avoid inventing solutions for which someone else already provided a path.

Suggested resource: <https://try.github.io/>

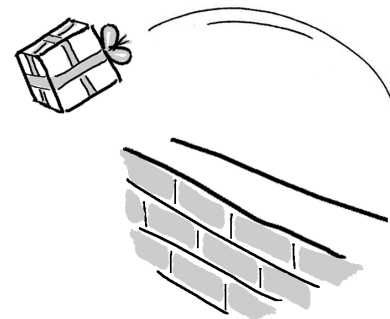


WHAT ARE WE NOT COVERING?

Not covered: product integration



- There's a complex network of dependencies (i.e. software engineers, managers) of which data science is one component.
- Downstream consumers of your output are likely to be software developers who use containers and support users.
- This class is focused on the data science; not with integration.



See <http://dev2ops.org/2010/02/what-is-devops/>

Not covered: security



This course is just an introduction course to prepare you for the remaining classes.

Security is not covered at all.



SOFT SKILLS

DS is more than Math and Software



Human interaction in data science

- Discovering stakeholders
- Negotiating with data owners
- Customer engagement

<https://hbr.org/2017/01/the-best-data-scientists-get-out-and-talk-to-people>

Iterating with customers



- As a data scientist, you'll often be working for someone other than yourself.
- Expect under-specified requirements from customers. Iterate.
- Provide incomplete solutions rather than waiting until the product is perfect.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimum_viable_product



When to persist, When to change course, When to seek help



Try attacking the challenge for 30 minutes
Then seek help or do something else for a while

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pomodoro_Technique

Pro-tip when seeking help



How to ask well-formed questions:

<https://stackoverflow.com/help/how-to-ask>

[Intentional sidetrack to StackOverflow]

Ask technical questions:

- *Poor*: "I don't understand Python dictionaries" (--> online tutorials)
- *Better*: "When is it appropriate to use a key-value pair?"
- *Poor*: If I submitted this assignment as is, what score would I get?
- *Better*: I am planning to submit the attached assignment, but currently there's an error in the third cell. I've searched online but don't find any references to the error message. Can you provide guidance?



Emotions in Data Science

- As a data scientist, most of your time will be spent in a desert of uncertainty, frustration, and doubt.
- There will be rare short-lived interspersed spikes of excitement and happiness due to events like getting a new dataset, creating a new analytic, getting a new result, or being thanked by a stakeholder.

This experience is normal and does not go away.

See also the psychology of slot machines



Reading Suggestions



1. [50 years of data science](#)
2. [A Very Short History Of Data Science](#)

Action: Read, write, tell

News and blogs

<https://www.kdnuggets.com/>
<https://news.ycombinator.com/>
<https://hackernoon.com/>
<https://www.reddit.com/r/datascience/>
<https://dataelixir.com/newsletters/>
<https://insidebigdata.com/>
<https://ai.googleblog.com/>

Some Online Resources



- Meetups
 - <https://www.meetup.com/topics/data-science/>
 - <https://www.meetup.com/DataWorks/>
 - <https://www.meetup.com/Statistical-Seminars-DC/>
- Others
 - Salaries: <https://www.burtchworks.com/category/salary/>
 - A weekly social data project in R: <https://github.com/rfordatascience/tidytuesday>
- Datasets to work with
 - <https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/>
 - <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/>
 - <https://opendata.maryland.gov/>

Data Sets Online Resources



Title	Description	Link	Comment
Github	Used by many developers to share code and collaborate.	https://github.com/	Class code is hosted in this website.
U.S. Government's Open Data	Data, tools, and resources to conduct research, develop web and mobile applications, design data visualizations, and more.	https://data.gov/	Real world datasets that in some cases may be extremely large.
Kaggle	Host data science competitions, datasets, Jupyter notebooks, etc.	https://www.kaggle.com/	Good source for datasets and Jupyter Notebooks.
Google Research Data	Google Dataset Search Engine	https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/	Search engine for datasets. May send you to data in other websites in this table.
World Bank Data	Data collections by the World Bank	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/	Also has collections from various sources.
Maryland Government Data	MD Open Data Website.	https://opendata.maryland.gov/	Real world datasets from Maryland's State Government

Visualization Examples and Online Resources



Title	Description	Link	Comments
Matplotlib Example Gallery	Python Plotting Library	https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/index.html	Library included in Anaconda.
Seaborn Example Gallery	Python Plotting Library	https://seaborn.pydata.org/examples/index.html	Library included in Anaconda.
Plotly Example Gallery	Python Plotting Library	https://plotly.com/python/	Library included in Anaconda.
D3.JS	Data Driven Documents Visualization Library	https://d3-graph-gallery.com/	Used to deploy dynamic website plots.
Five Thirty Eight	Interactive Dashboard Examples	https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/	Excellent Website that provides great examples on the capabilities of dashboards and data analytic visualizations.