

General Approach to Data Science

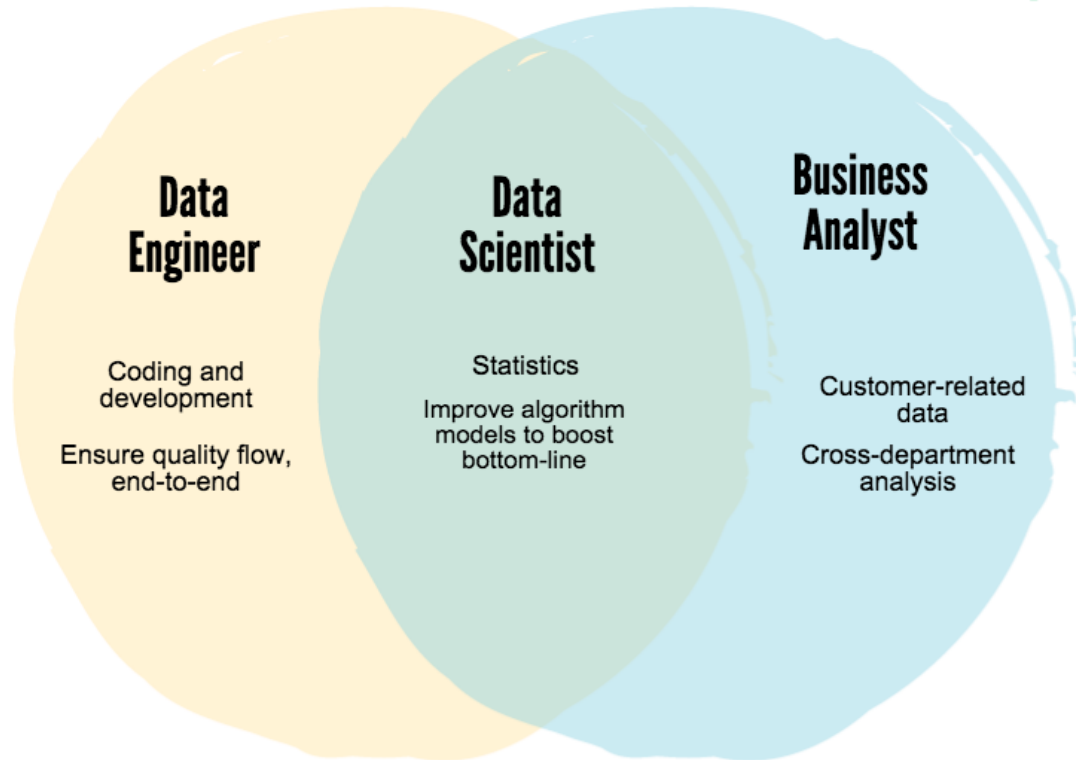
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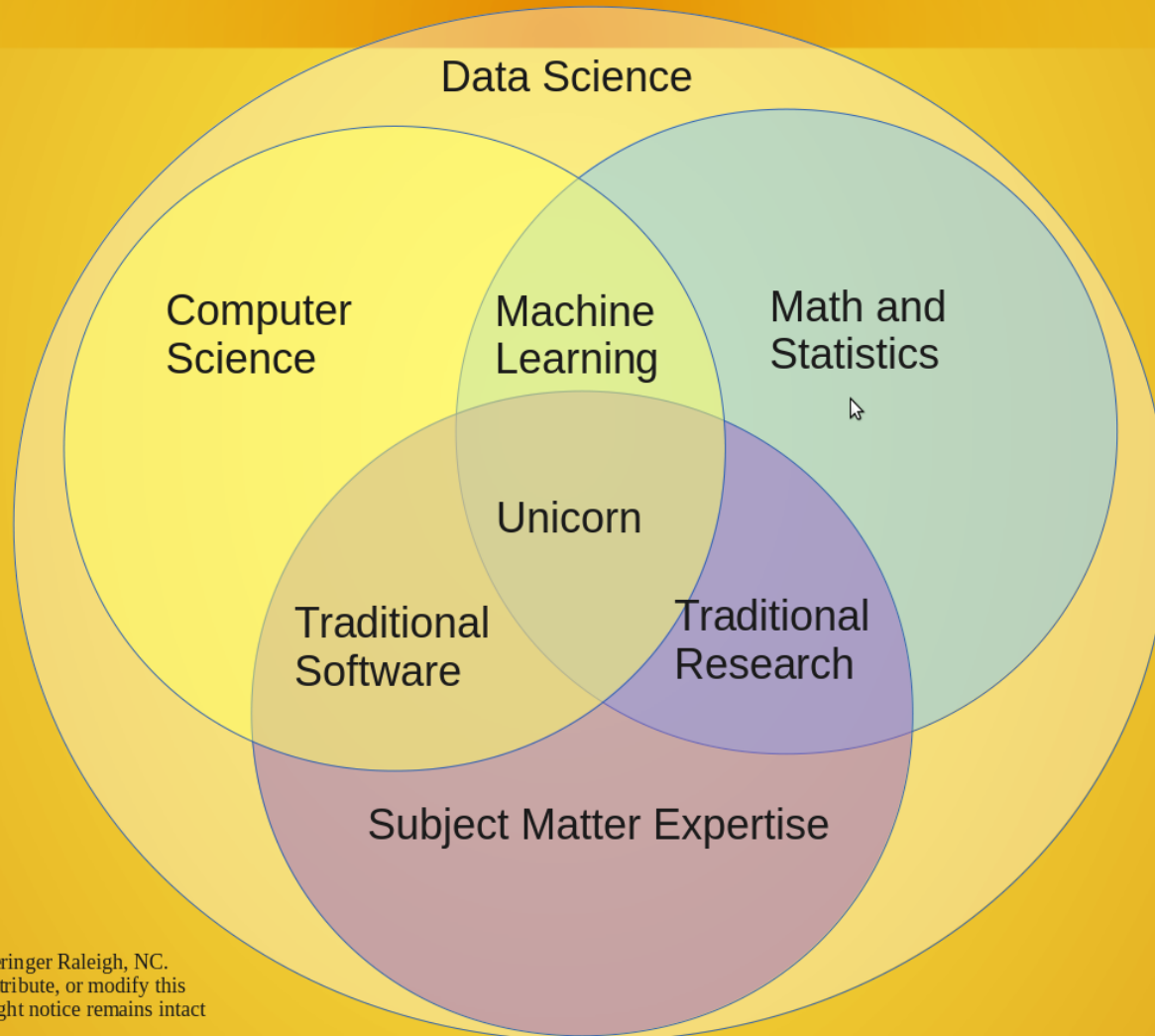
Contents

- ▶ Scope of Data Science
- ▶ Skills for a Data Scientist
- ▶ How to approach towards a data centric solution to a problem?
 - ▶ Analysis Pipeline
- ▶ Tools for implementing
- ▶ Deployment Framework
- ▶ Note on NLP specific approach

Scope of Data Science



Data Science Venn Diagram v2.0



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DATA SCIENTIST

"AS RARE AS UNICORNS"

Languages

*R, SAS, Python, Matlab, SQL,
Hive, Pig, Spark*

Skills & Talents

- ✓ *Distributed computing*
- ✓ *Predictive modeling*
- ✓ *Story-telling and visualizing*
- ✓ *Math, Stats, Machine Learning*



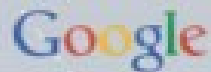
Role

*Cleans, massages and organizes
(big) data*

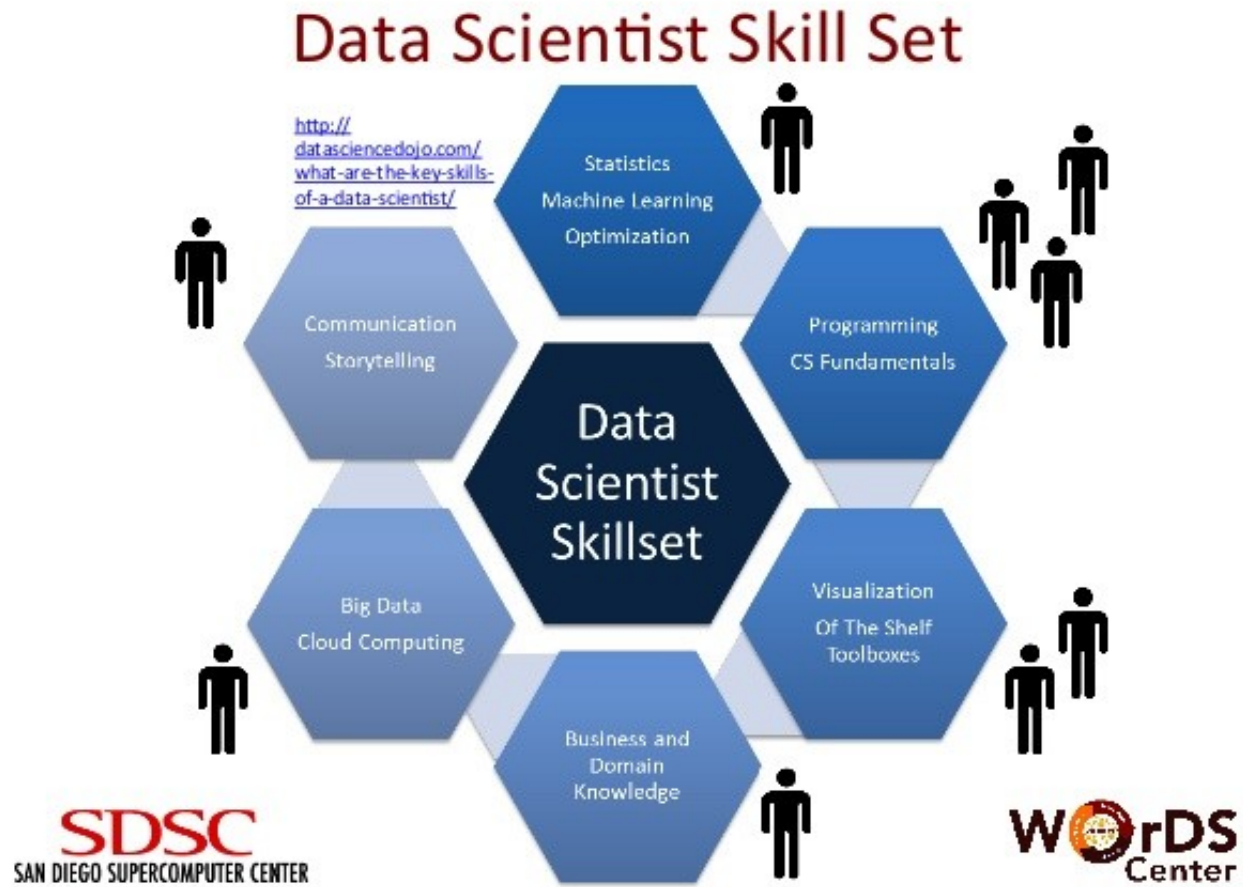
Mindset

Curious data wizard

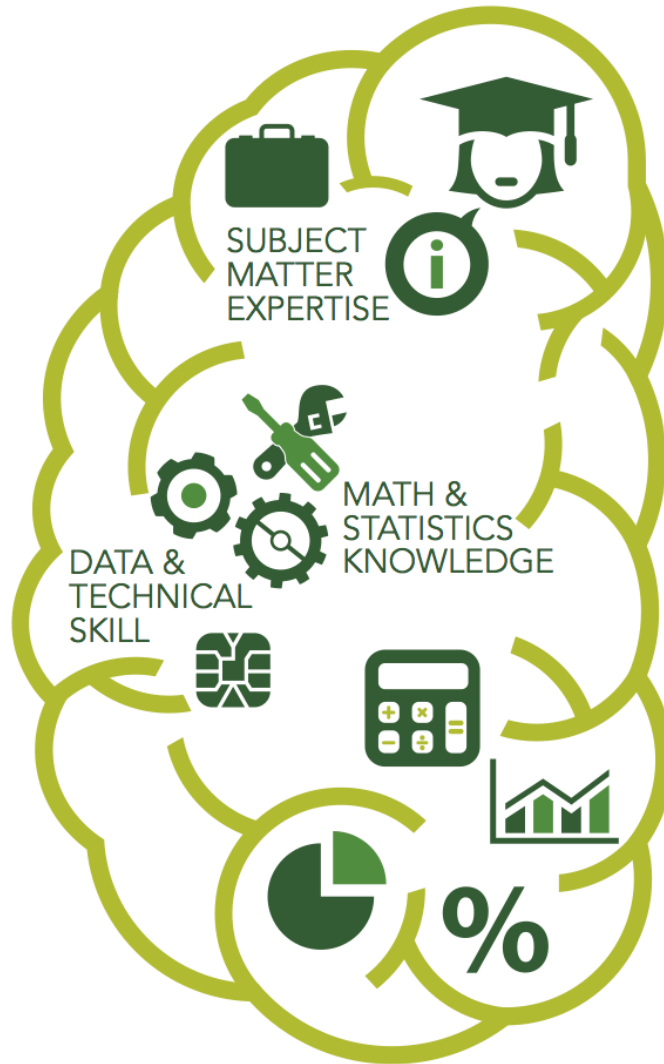
HIRED BY



Skills of a Data Scientist




HARD SKILLS



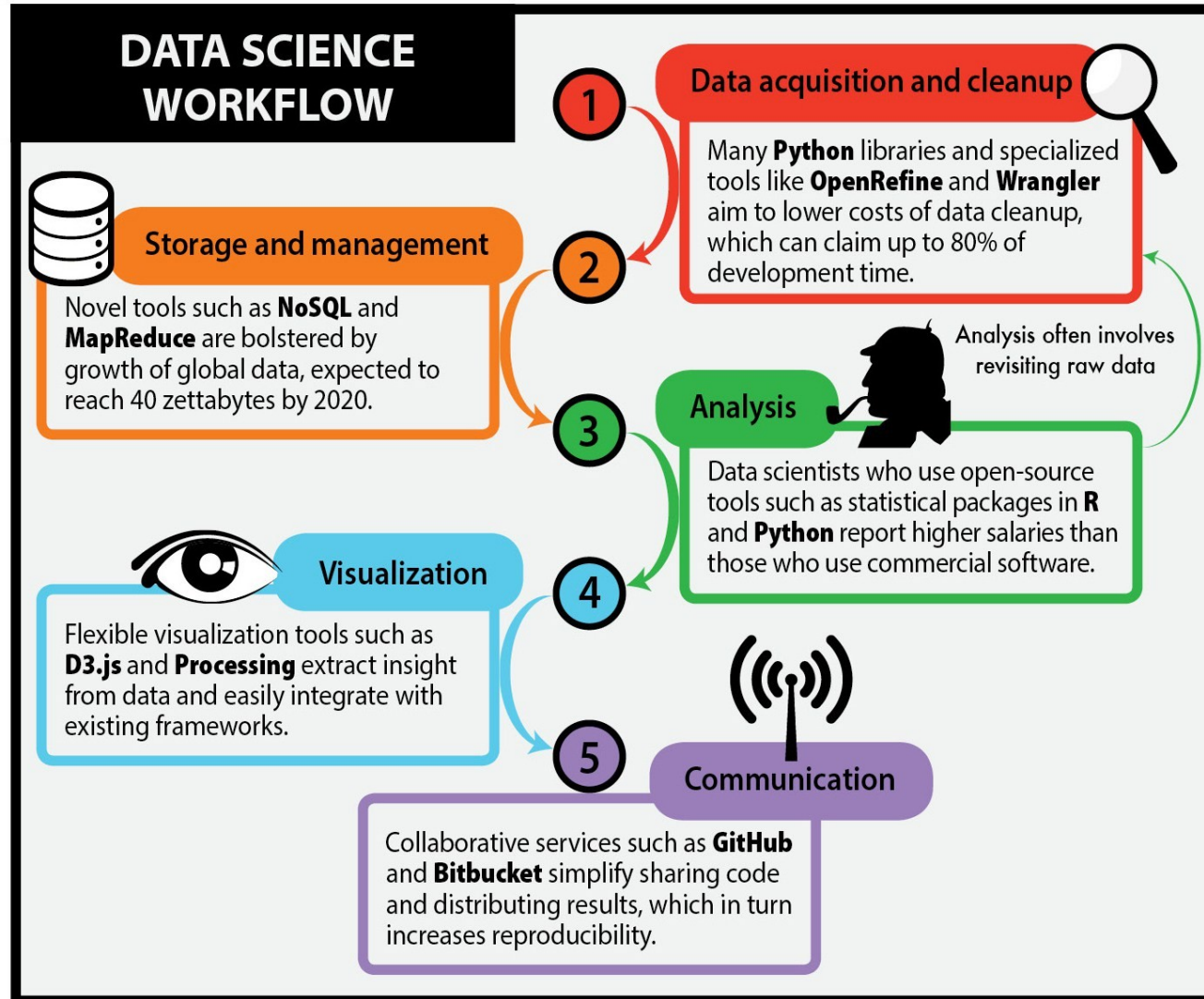
SOFT SKILLS



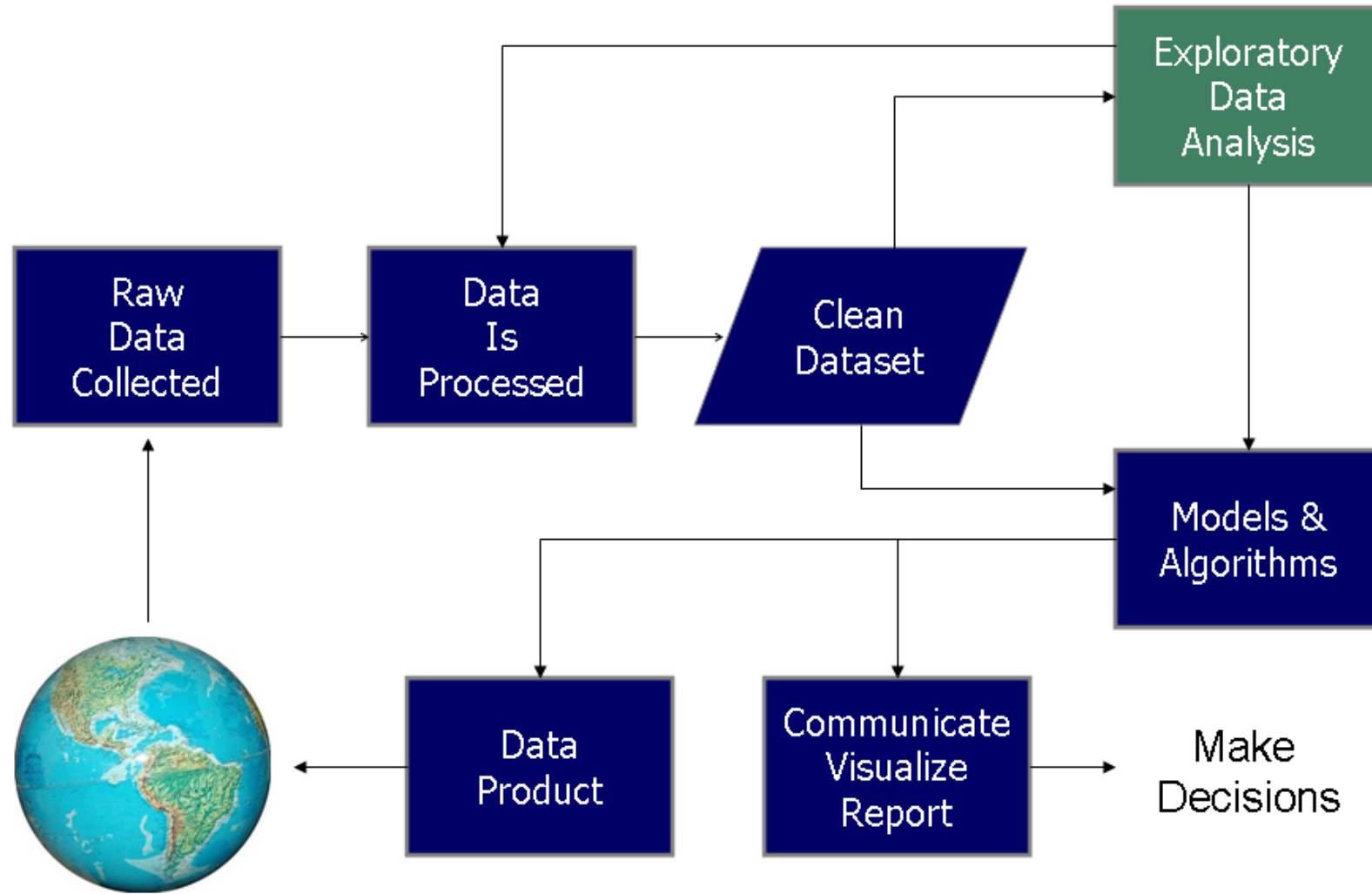


Business	ML / Big Data	Math / OR	Programming	Statistics
Product Development	Unstructured Data	Optimization	Systems Administration	Visualization
Business	Structured Data	Math	Back End Programming	Temporal Statistics
	Machine Learning	Graphical Models	Front End Programming	Surveys and Marketing
	Big and Distributed Data	Bayesian / Monte Carlo Statistics		Spatial Statistics
		Algorithms		Science
		Simulation		Data Manipulation
				Classical Statistics

The Process and Workflow



Data Science Process



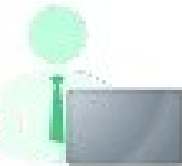
THE ANALYTICS LIFECYCLE

BUSINESS MANAGER

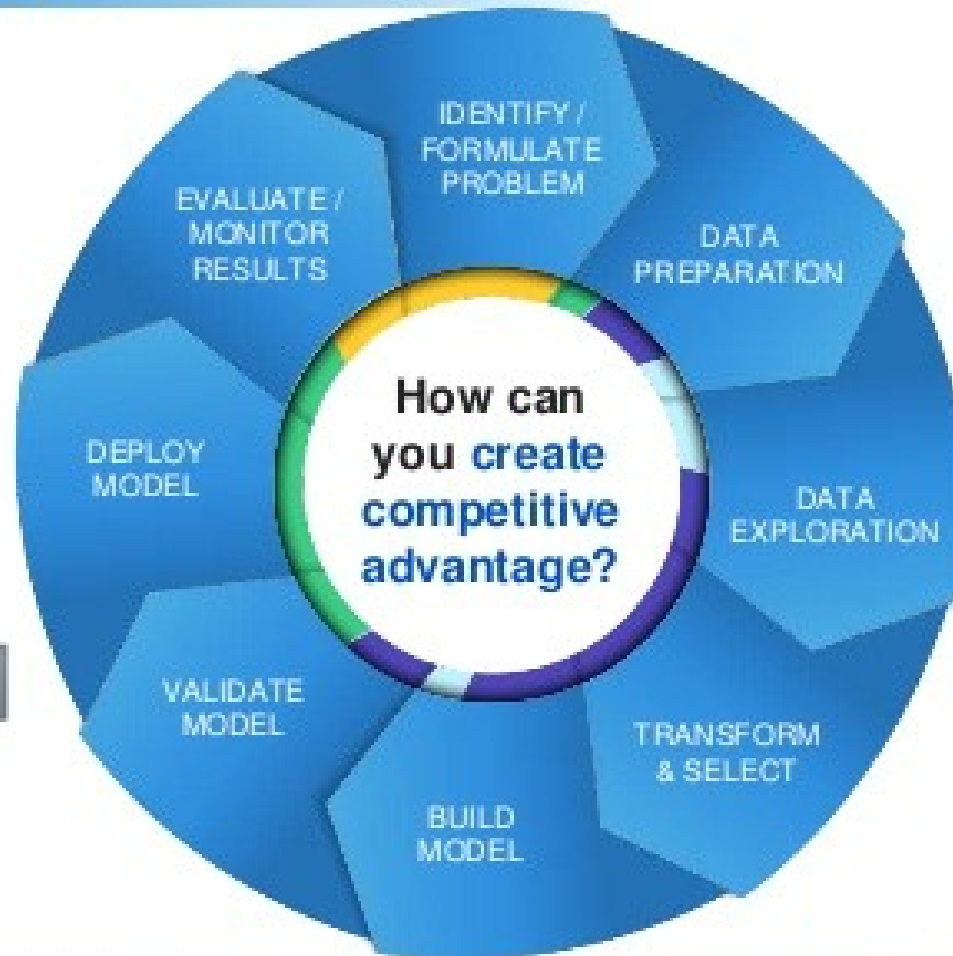


Domain Expert
Makes Decisions
Evaluates Processes and ROI

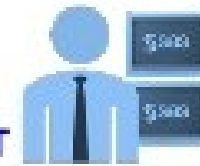
IT SYSTEMS / MANAGEMENT



Model Validation
Model Deployment
Model Monitoring
Data Preparation



DATA SCIENTIST



Data Exploration
Data Visualization

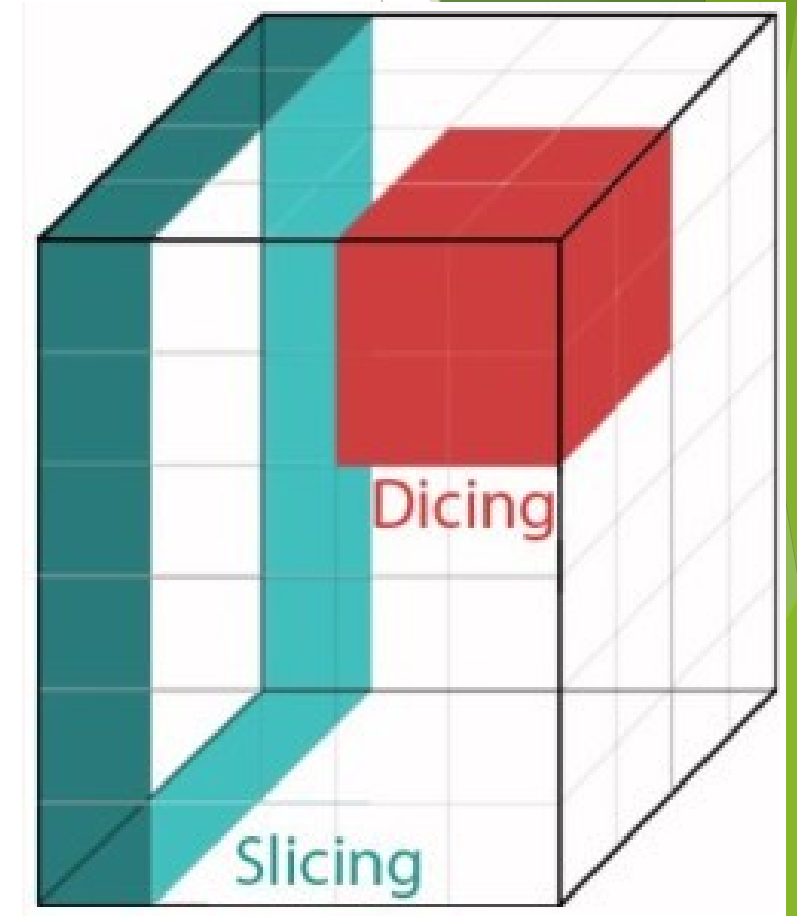
DATA MINER / STATISTICIAN



Exploratory Analysis
Descriptive Segmentation
Predictive Modeling

Exploratory Data Analysis

- ▶ Slicing and Dicing
- ▶ Suggest hypotheses about the causes of observed phenomena
- ▶ Assess assumptions on which statistical inference will be based
- ▶ Support the selection of appropriate statistical tools and techniques
- ▶ Provide a basis for further data collection through surveys or experiments.



Feature Engineering

- ▶ Features: The dimensions of the data!
- ▶ Data Types: Binary, Numeric, Categorical, Ordinal
- ▶ Features Identification
- ▶ Features Extraction

Data Preprocessing

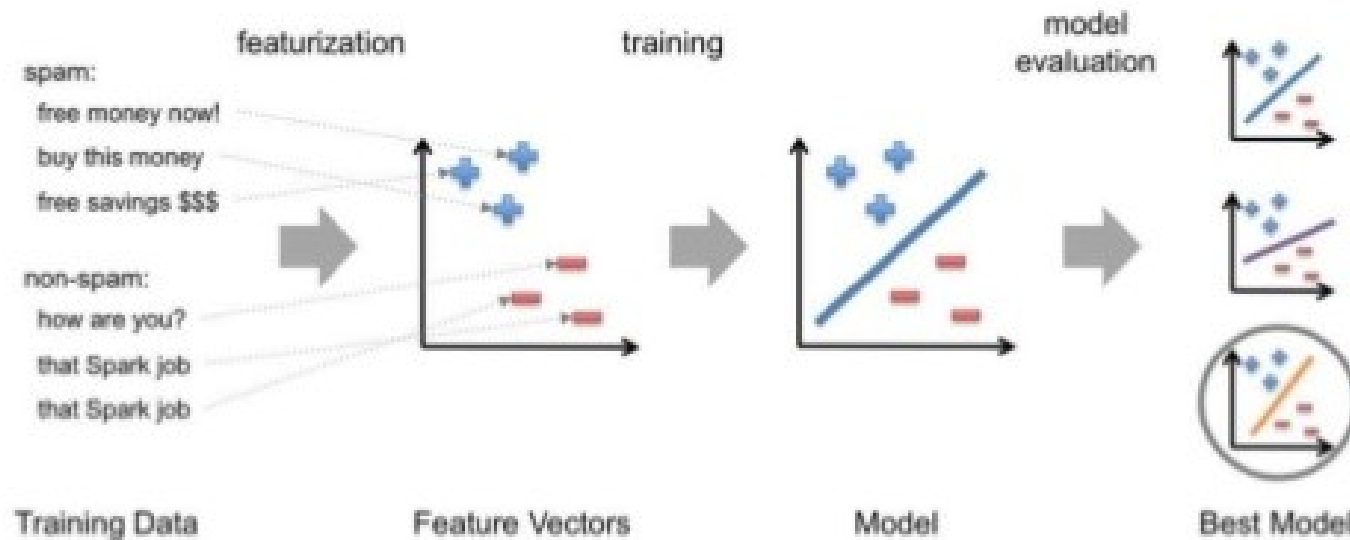
- ▶ Data Distribution and Data Scale observation
- ▶ Data Integration
- ▶ Data cleaning
 - ▶ Missing values
 - ▶ Noise
- ▶ Dimensionality reduction
 - ▶ PCA
 - ▶ Correlation Analysis
- ▶ Data Transformation: Normalization
 - ▶ Data Type specific

Machine Learning

The background of the slide is white with abstract green geometric shapes. On the right side, there are several overlapping triangles and polygons in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. A thin, light gray line extends diagonally from the bottom left towards the right side of the slide.

ML pipeline

Typical Steps in ML Pipeline



ML Techniques

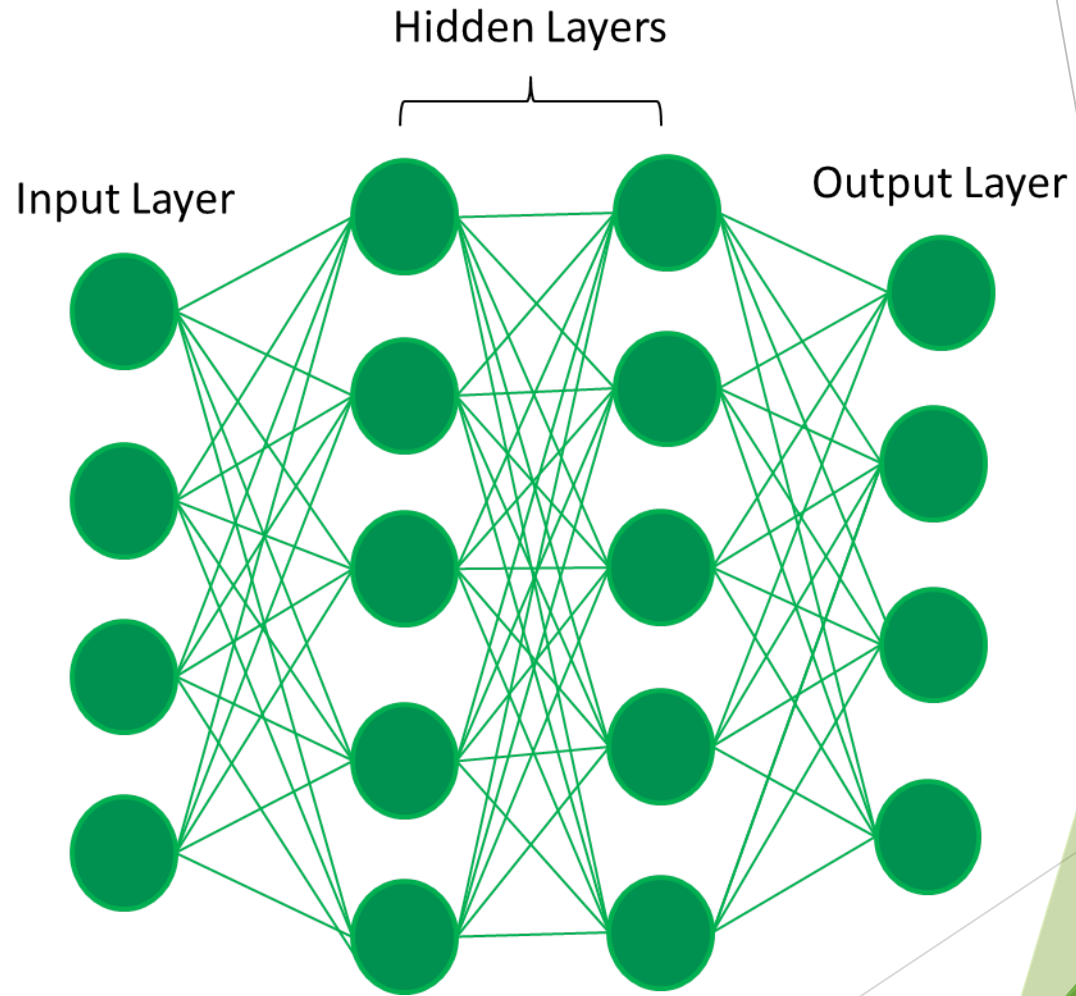
- ▶ Supervised:
 - ▶ Classification
- ▶ Unsupervised
 - ▶ Rule Based Classification
 - ▶ Clustering
- ▶ Association Rule Mining

Feature Importance Mining

- ▶ Feature Weights
- ▶ Ablation Study
- ▶ Random Forests

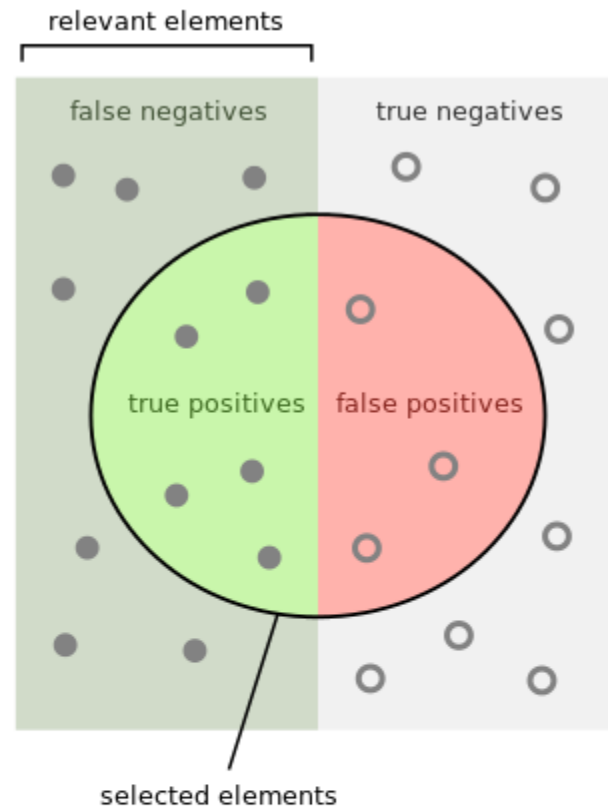
Deep Learning

- ▶ Neural Networks
 - ▶ Classification
- ▶ Auto-encoders
 - ▶ Automatic Feature Learning
- ▶ Self Organizing Maps
 - ▶ Clustering



Evaluation and Tuning

- ▶ Accuracy
- ▶ RMSE
- ▶ F1 measure
- ▶ Precision and Recall
- ▶ Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC)



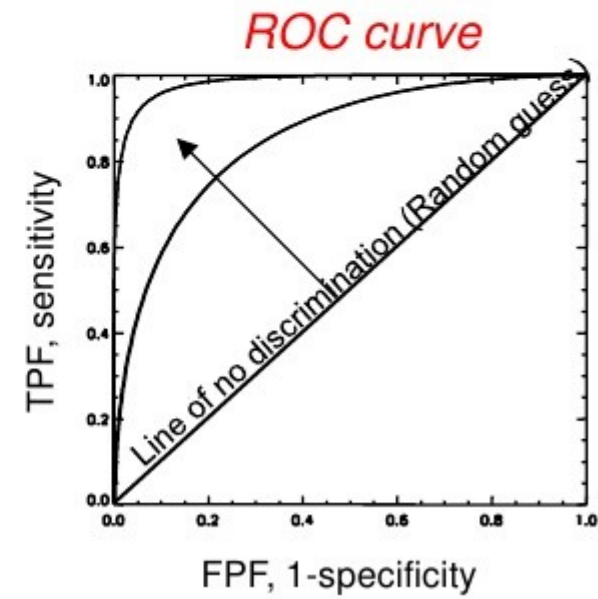
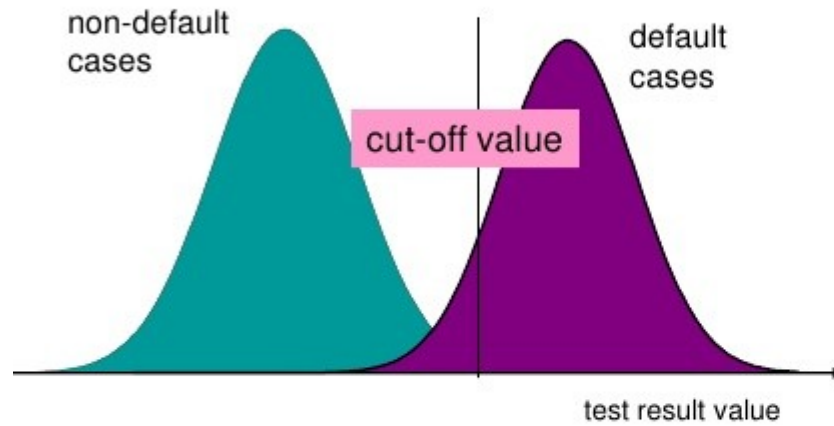
How many selected
items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

How many relevant
items are selected?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

We evaluate performance of the model



Evaluation of a Campaign

- Confusion Matrix

		True Class (y_i)	
		Churner ($y_i=1$)	Non-Churner($y_i=0$)
Predicted class (c_i)	Churner ($c_i=1$)	TP	FP
	Non-Churner ($c_i=0$)	FN	TN

- Accuracy = $\frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN}$
- Recall = $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$
- Precision = $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$
- F1-Score = $2 \frac{Precision * Recall}{Precision+Recall}$

Tools

▶ Programming

- ▶ Python: Scikit-Learn, Py-Weka, NLTK, PyBrain
- ▶ PySpark: mllib (distributed)
- ▶ R
- ▶ Matlab, Neural Network Toolkit, Image Processing Toolkit

▶ Experimentation

- ▶ Weka: Explorer, Experimenter, Knowledge Flow

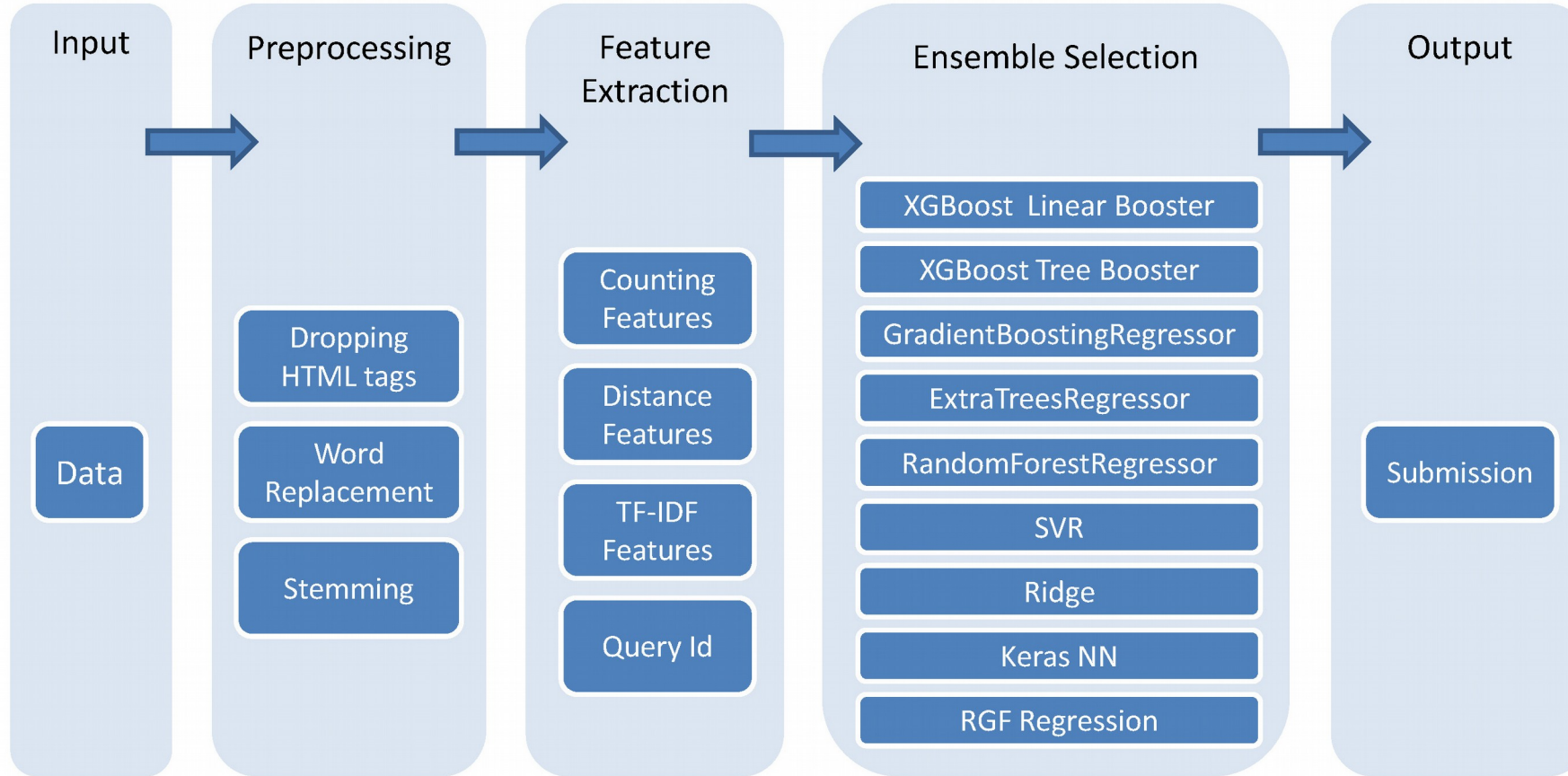
▶ Visualization

- ▶ Python: matplotlib
- ▶ Tableau
- ▶ D3 js

Deployment Frameworks

- ▶ Database: Scalable, Distributed
 - ▶ Graph Based: Neo4j
 - ▶ Document Store: MangoDB
 - ▶ Other: HDFS, Spark (RDD)
- ▶ Handle Big Data – Map Reduce Programming Paradigm
 - ▶ Apache Spark
 - ▶ MLLIB
 - ▶ Streaming
 - ▶ Apache Storm
 - ▶ Topology – Spout, Bolt

NLP – Natural Language Processing



Questions?

Thank you