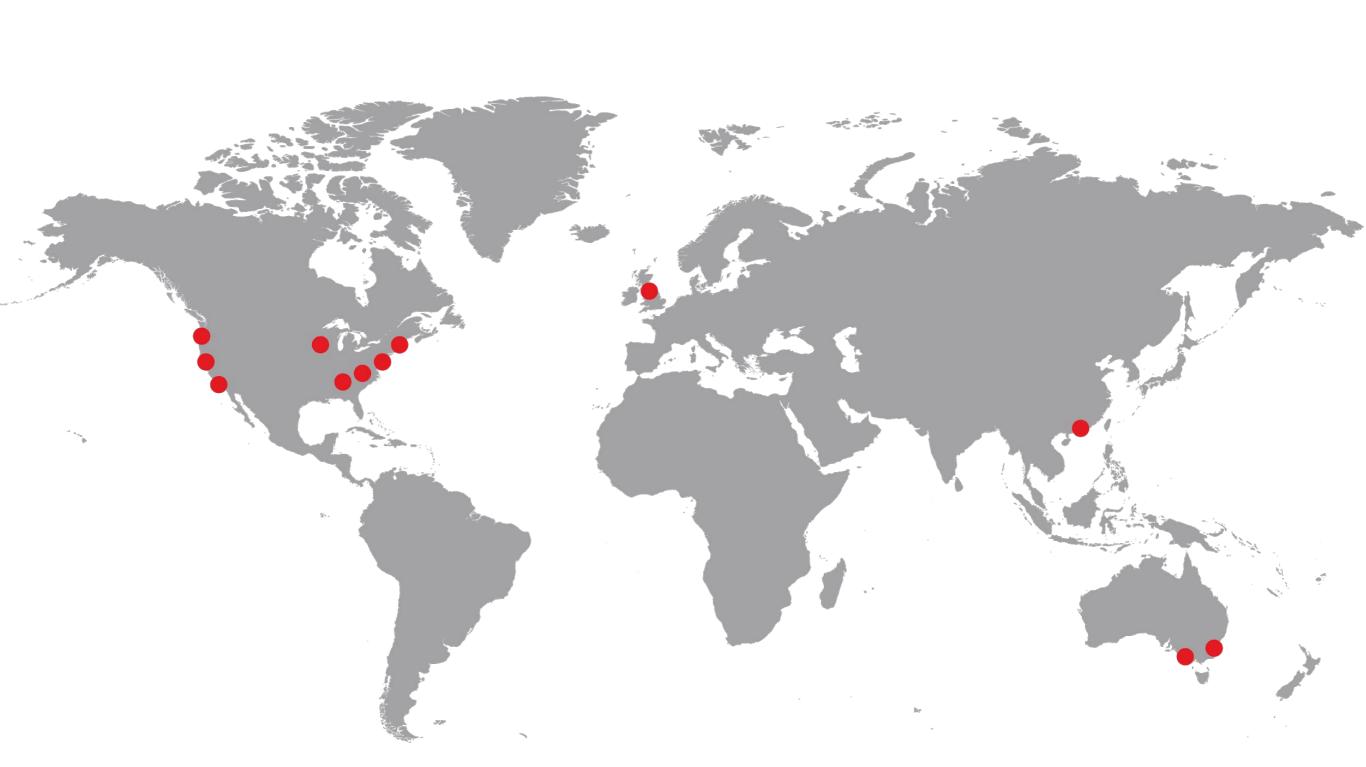
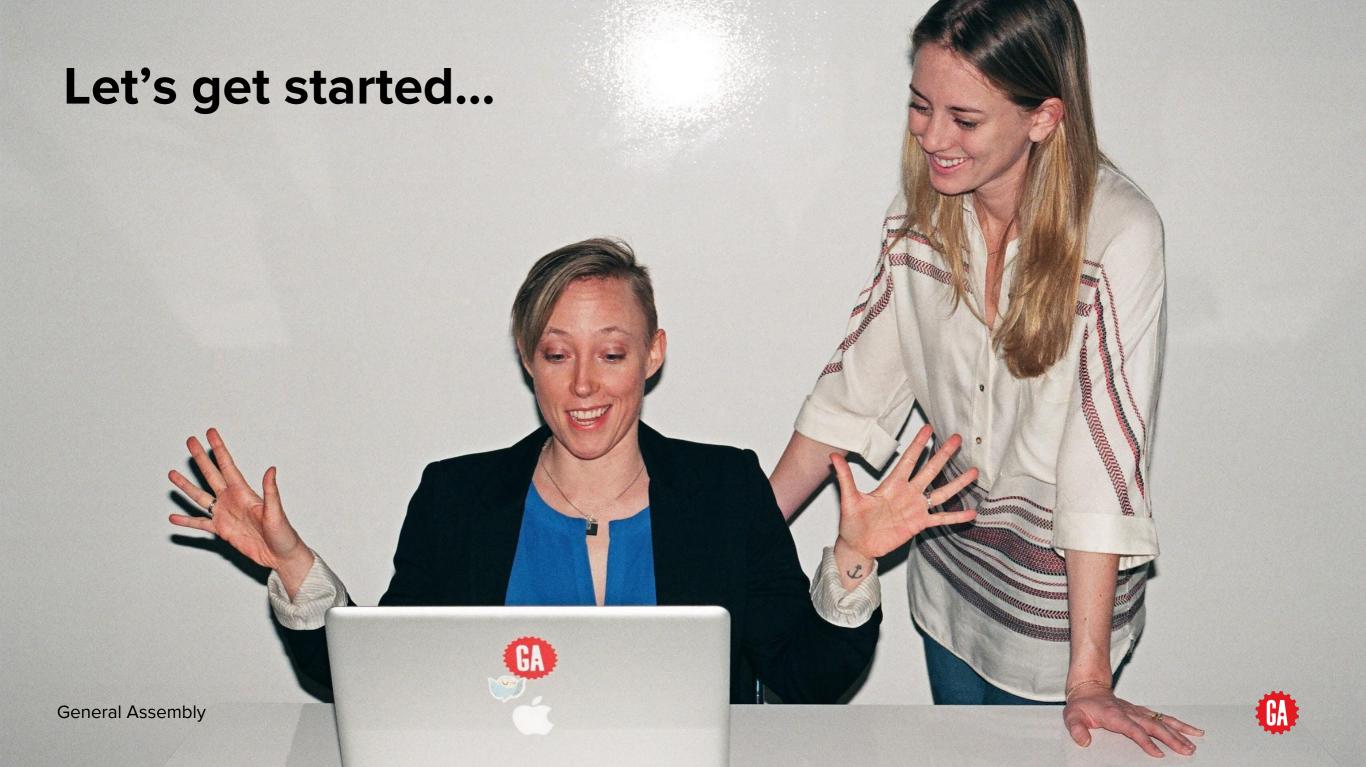


# WELCOME TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE** 





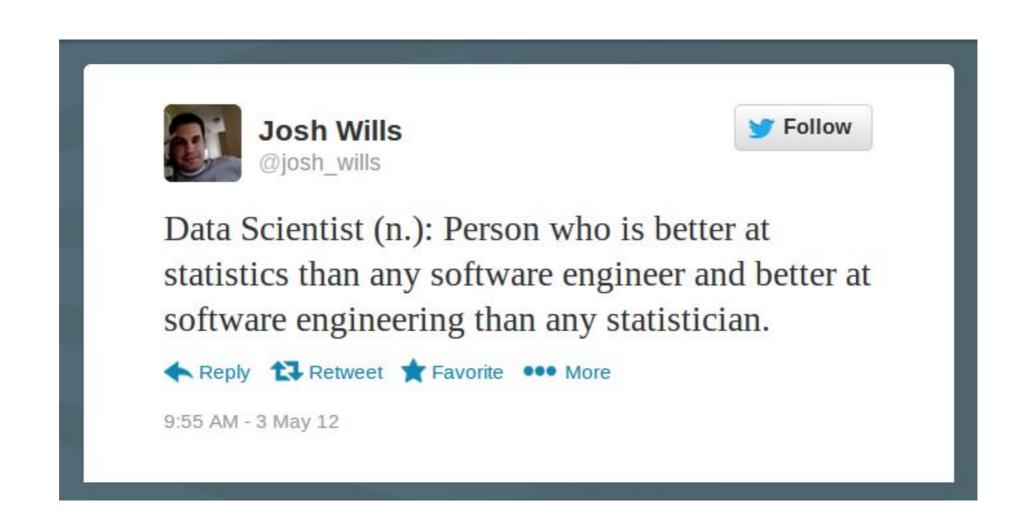
## **AGENDA**

- What Is Data Science?
- How Is Data Science Used?
- The Data Science Workflow
- Practical Data Science Example
- Questions and Next Steps

# WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

"A data scientist is a statistician who lives in San Francisco."

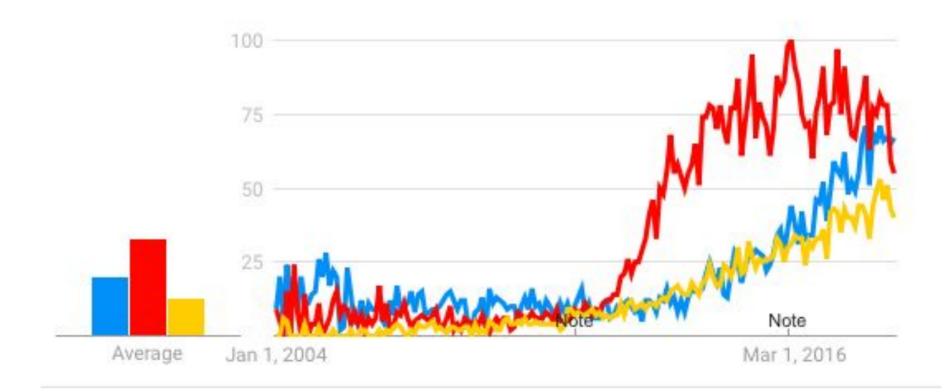
@cdixon



#### Interest over time







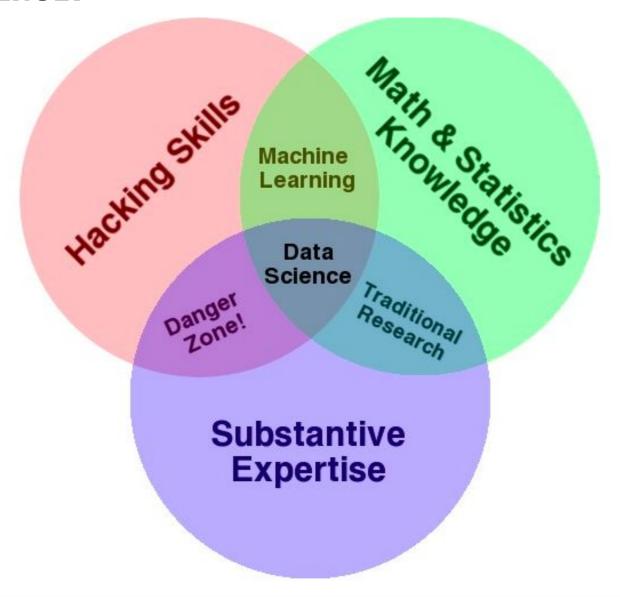
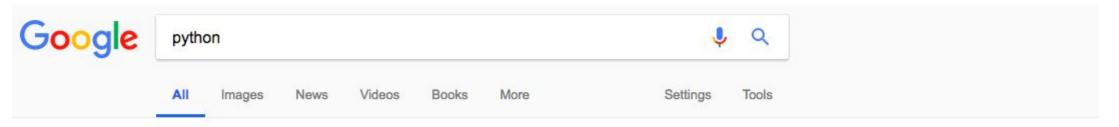


Figure 1-1. Drew Conway's Venn diagram of data science

- A set of **tools and techniques** used to extract **useful information** from data
- Interdisciplinary, but domain-centric
- Evidence-based problem solving and decision-making
- The application of **scientific techniques** to practical problems



# HOWIS DATA SCIENCE USED?



About 67,300,000 results (0.42 seconds)

#### Become A Python Developer | 12-Week Data Science Courses

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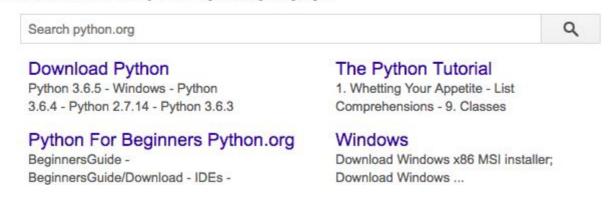
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#### Welcome to Python.org

https://www.python.org/ -

The official home of the Python Programming Language.





#### Python

High-level programming language

Python is an interpreted high-level programn purpose programming. Created by Guido vain 1991, Python has a design philosophy tha readability, notably using significant whitespa

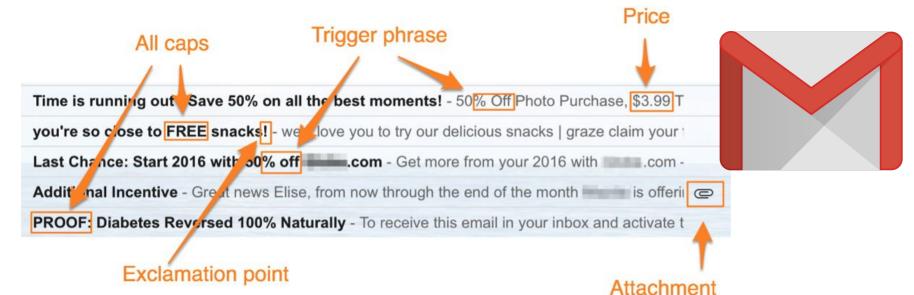
Typing discipline: Duck, dynamic, strong

Designed by: Guido van Rossum

First appeared: 1990









# DIFFERENT TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING

## SUPERVISED VS. UNSUPERVISED

supervised unsupervised

making predictions extracting structure

- Supervised: **Generalization**
- **Unsupervised:** Representation

## CONTINUOUS VS. CATEGORICAL

continuous categorical

quantitative

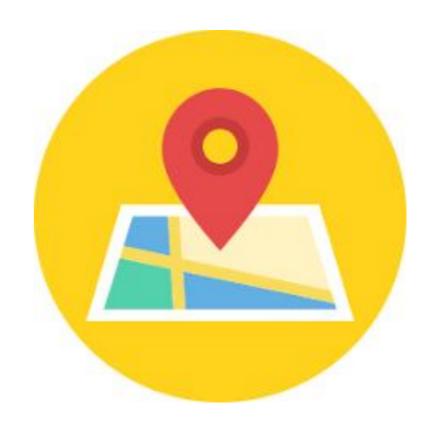
qualitative

## MACHINE LEARNING PROBLEMS

	continuous	categorical
supervised unsupervised	regression dimension reduction	classification clustering

## REGRESSION EXAMPLE (CONTINUOUS, SUPERVISED)

- If a company want to expand into a new city, can they predict their sales based on other locations?
- Target is continuous can use a regression algorithm
- GDP, city population, growth, average salaries, average rent



## MACHINE LEARNING PROBLEMS

	continuous	categorical
supervised	regression	classification
unsupervised	dimension reduction	clustering

## CLASSIFICATION (CATEGORICAL, SUPERVISED)

- Can we identify when a transaction is fraudulent
- Binary response can use a classification algorithm
- Past buying behaviours of customer
- Average amount, time since last transaction, average time since last transaction, average number of merchants, currency, time of day



## MACHINE LEARNING PROBLEMS

	continuous	categorical
supervised	regression	classification
unsupervised	dimension reduction	clustering

## CLUSTERING (CATEGORIAL, UNSUPERVISED)

Can we identify groups of users, through

looking for patterns in behaviour as they move through the site

- Looking for (unknown) structure in the data
- Data not labelled unsupervised
- Looking for natural groupings in the data



## MACHINE LEARNING PROBLEMS

	continuous	categorical
supervised unsupervised	regression dimension reduction	classification clustering

## DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION (CONTINUOUS, UNSUPERVISED)

- Every new feature adds a dimension
- Can we reduce the noise to find a signal?
- Want to understand the prosperity of UK businesses
- Could look at share price of each business individually or we could look at a weighted average like the FTSE 100.



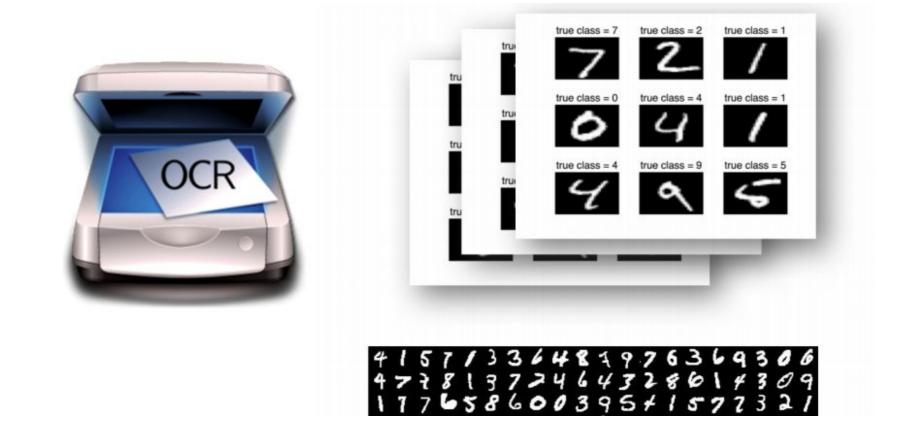
## WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEM? - HOUSE PRICES



## WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEM? – LAND USE



## WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEM? - OCR



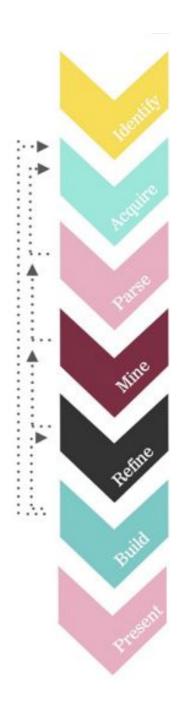
## WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEM? — MORTGAGE APPLICATION



# THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW

## DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW

- 1. <u>Identify</u> the problem
- 2. Obtain the data
- 3. Explore the data available
- 4. Mine the data
- 5. <u>Build</u> a model
- 6. <u>Present</u> the results
- 7. <u>Deploy</u> the model



# GETTING STARTED WITH DATA SCIENCE



### https://github.com/hapenfold/intro\_to\_data\_ science

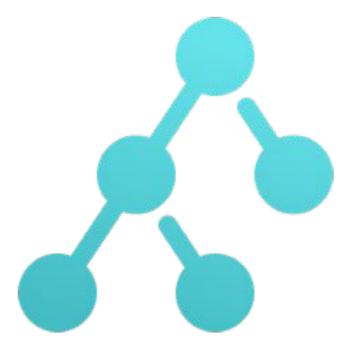
## MODELLING MISCONCEPTIONS

Most well-executed Data Science projects don't..

- Use complicated tools
- Fit complicated models

Instead, they...

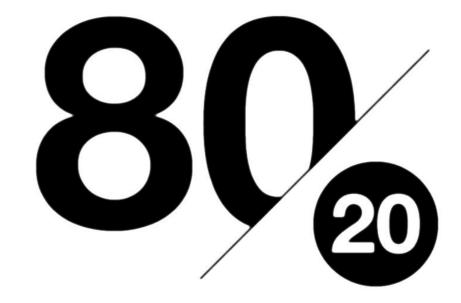
- Focus on solving the problem
- Use appropriate data
- Use relatively standard models



## MODELLING MISCONCEPTIONS

80-20 rule of modelling

- The first reasonable thing you can do gets you 80% of the way
- Everything after that is the remaining 20%



Often at a significant additional cost

### **WRAP-UP**

#### **Data Ethics**

- Predictive modelling often reinforces traditional stereotypes
- Data is incredibly powerful and is making huge changes to society, therefore we need to make sure that the change that is coming, is the one that we **all** want to see.



## **Next-Steps**

- Meetups get a chance to meet people and learn more about the field. Go to meetup.com and find one that looks interesting
- Kaggle competitions
- Hackathons
- Free online courses start learning to code!
- Data science bootcamp
- Khan Academy
- Statistics "Elements of statistical learning" and "An introduction to statistical learning in R"
- Read white papers and blogs



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### Questions?