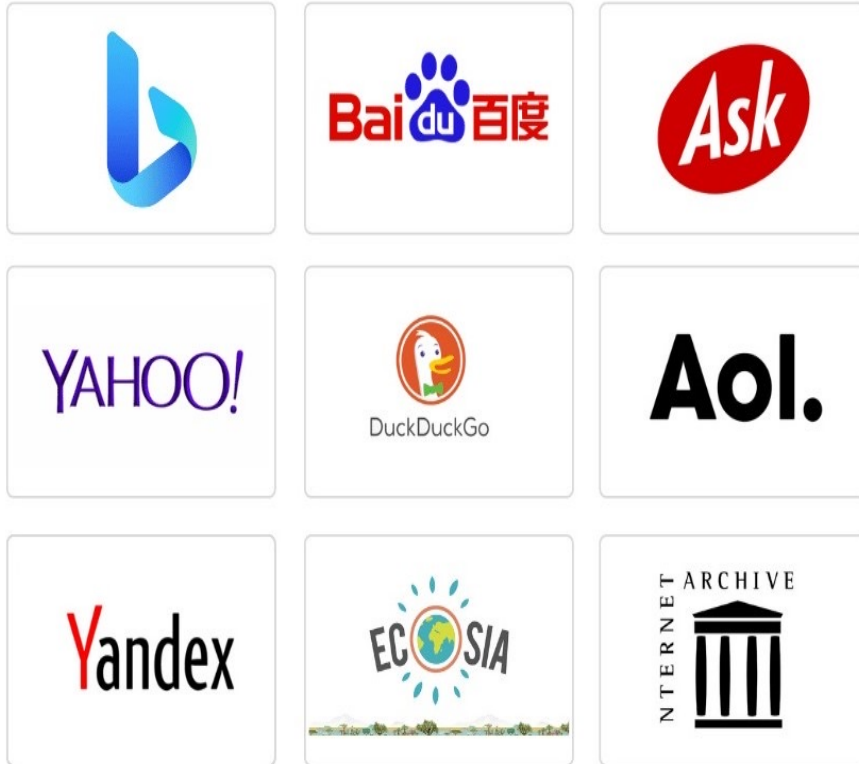


Learn Something Every Day



Implementation of DS



Data Science in Search Engine

Data Science in Finance



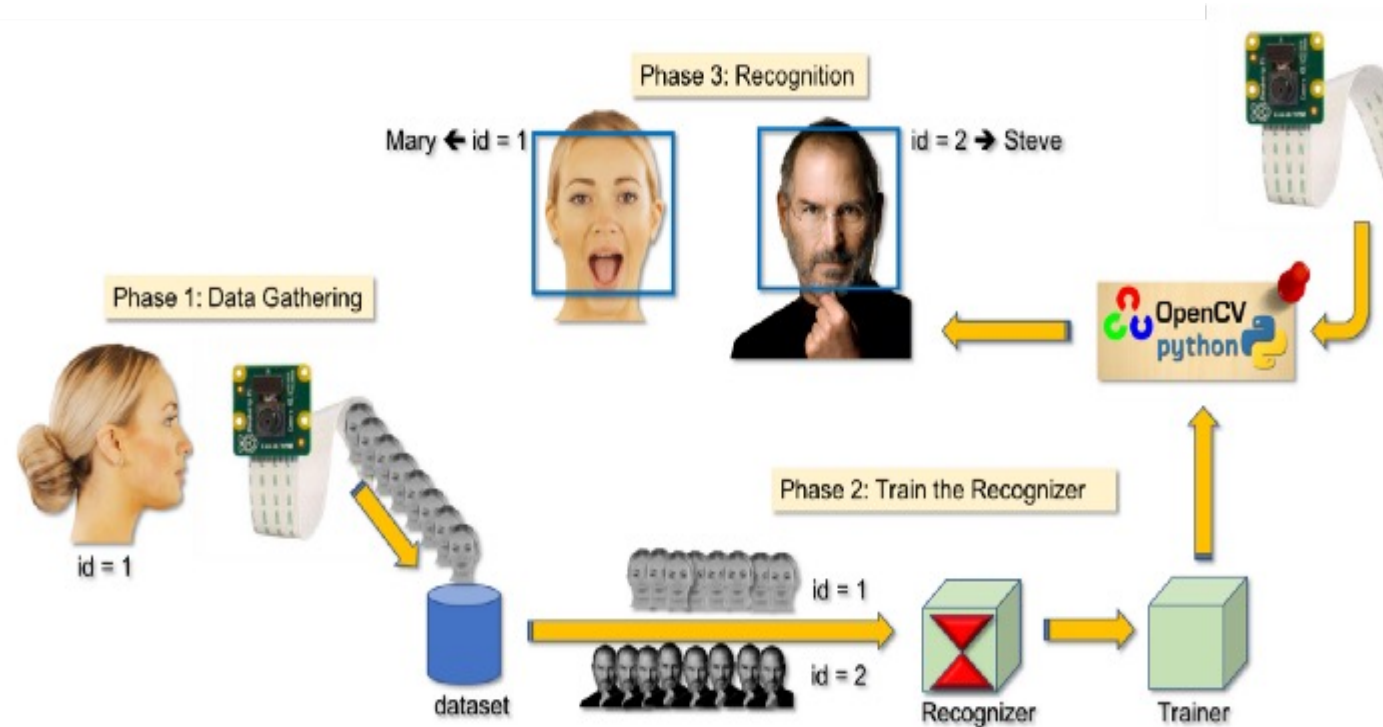
An isometric illustration of a warehouse and logistics operations. It features a large warehouse building with a corrugated metal roof, a loading dock area with a forklift, a semi-truck, and various logistics equipment like pallets, a conveyor belt, and a person walking. The scene is set in a light blue environment with a green location pin icon in the foreground.



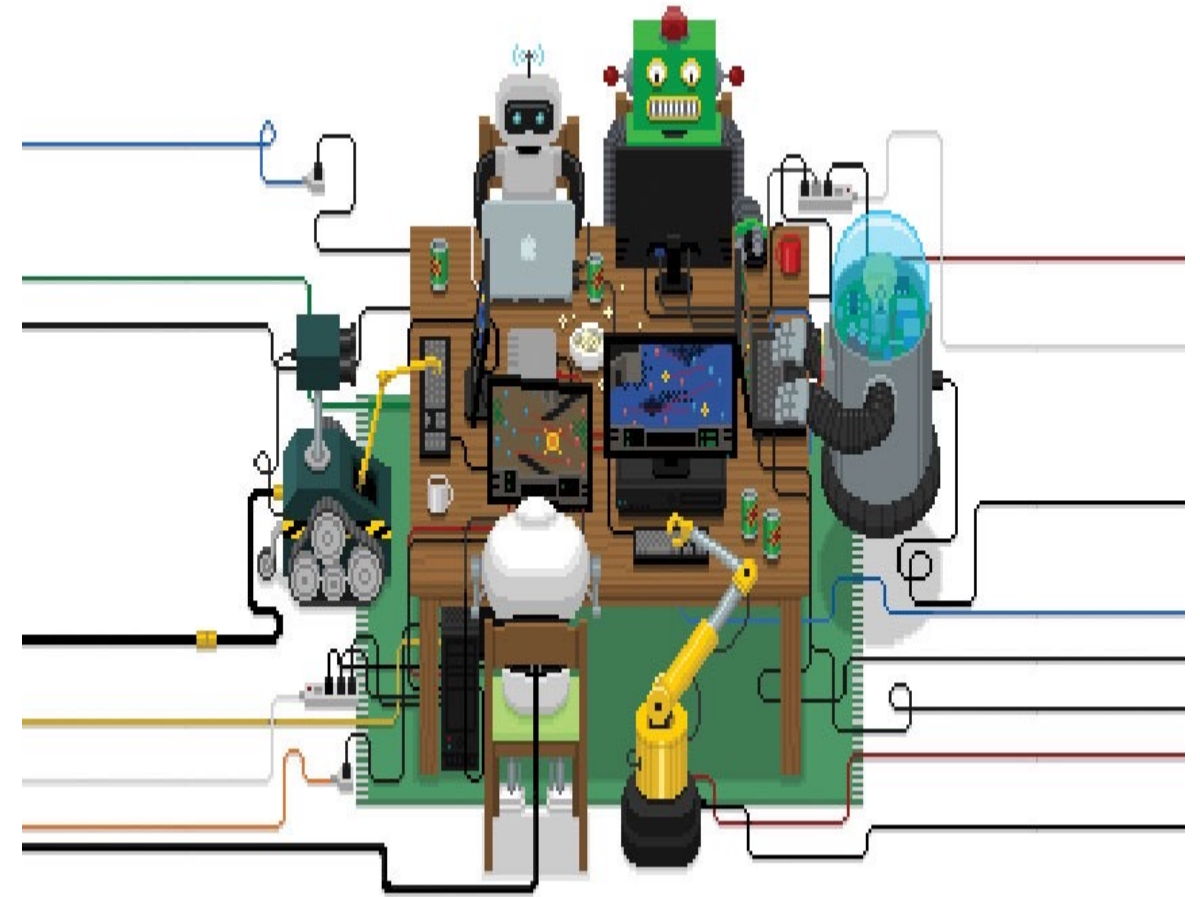
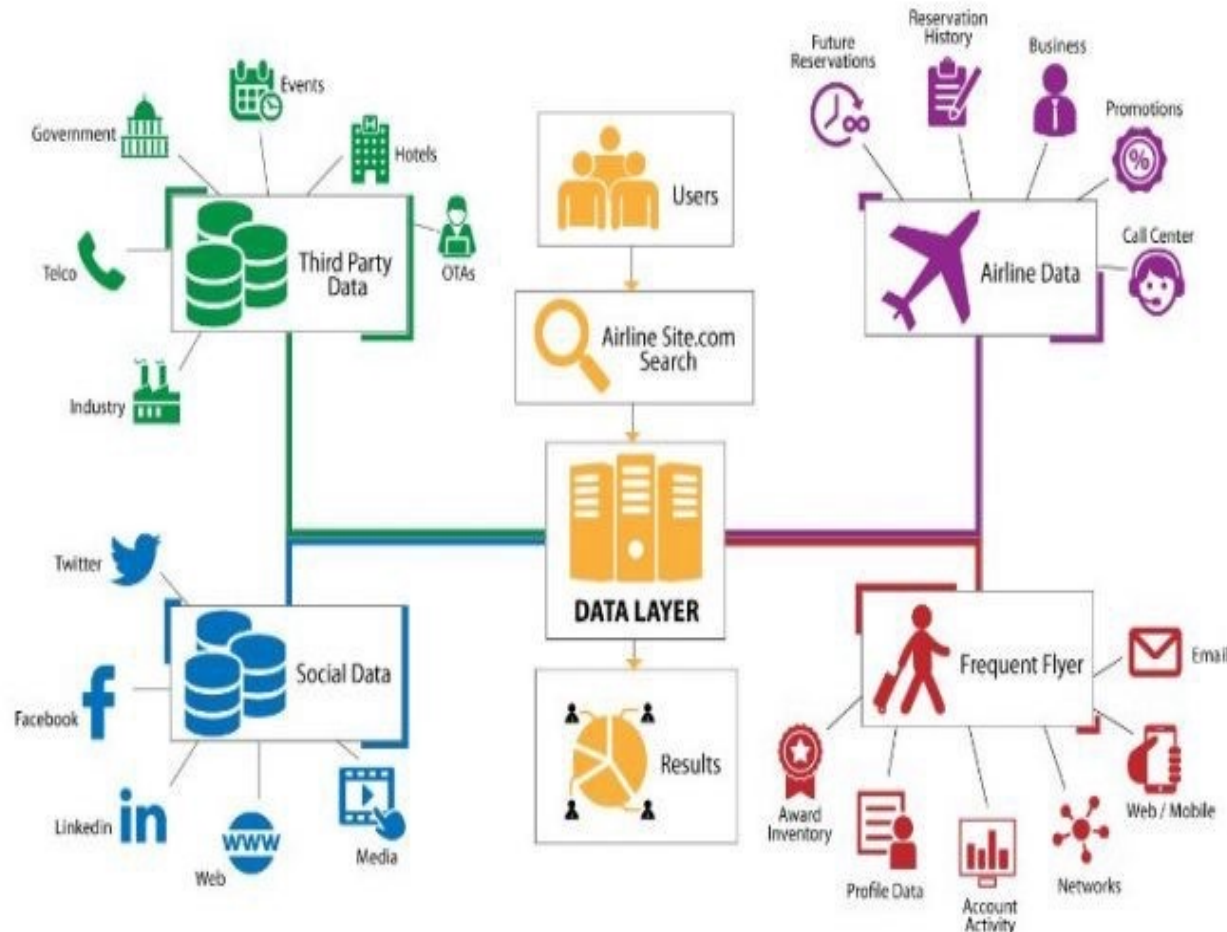


Data Science in Health Care

Data Science in Image recognition

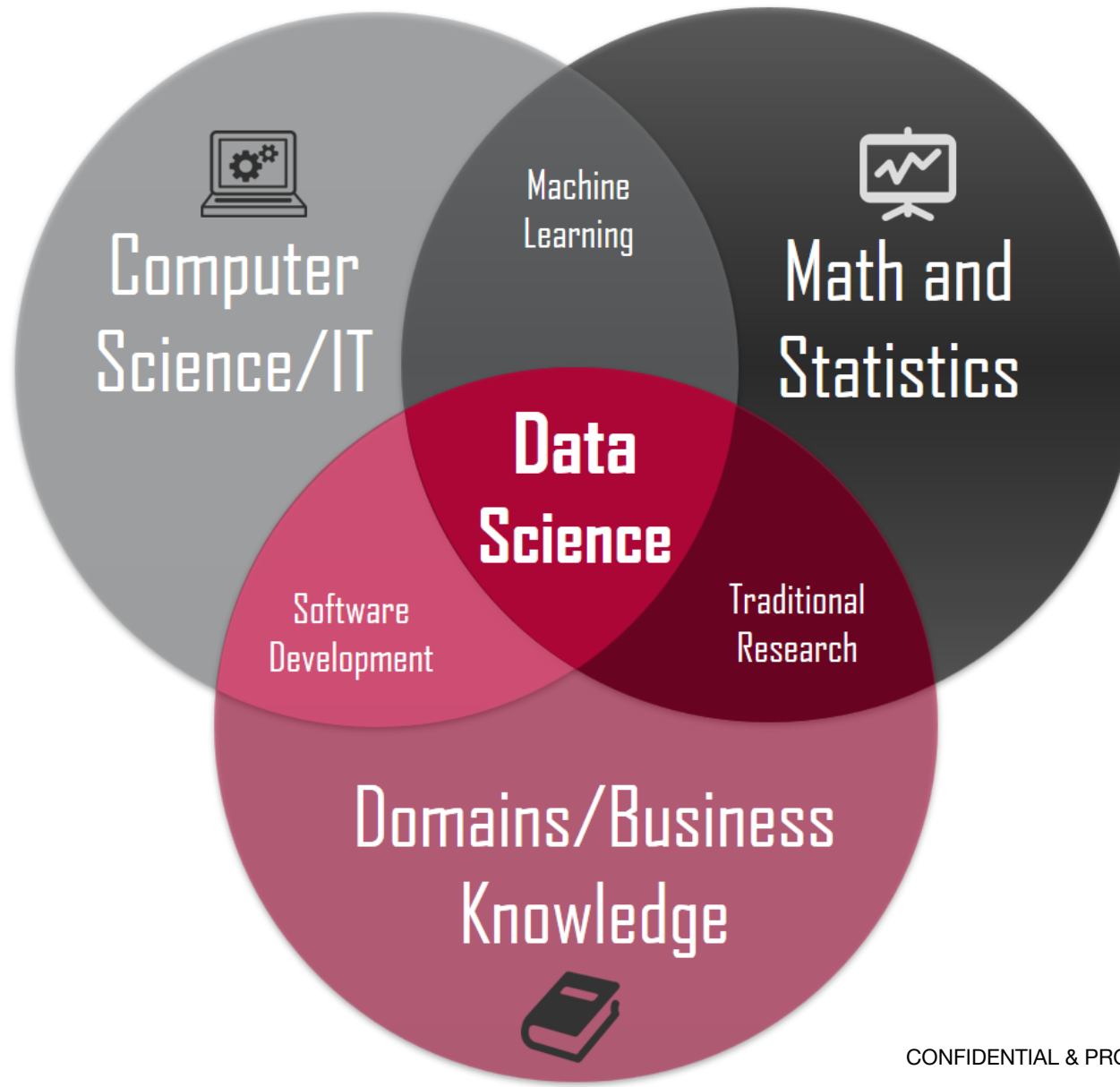


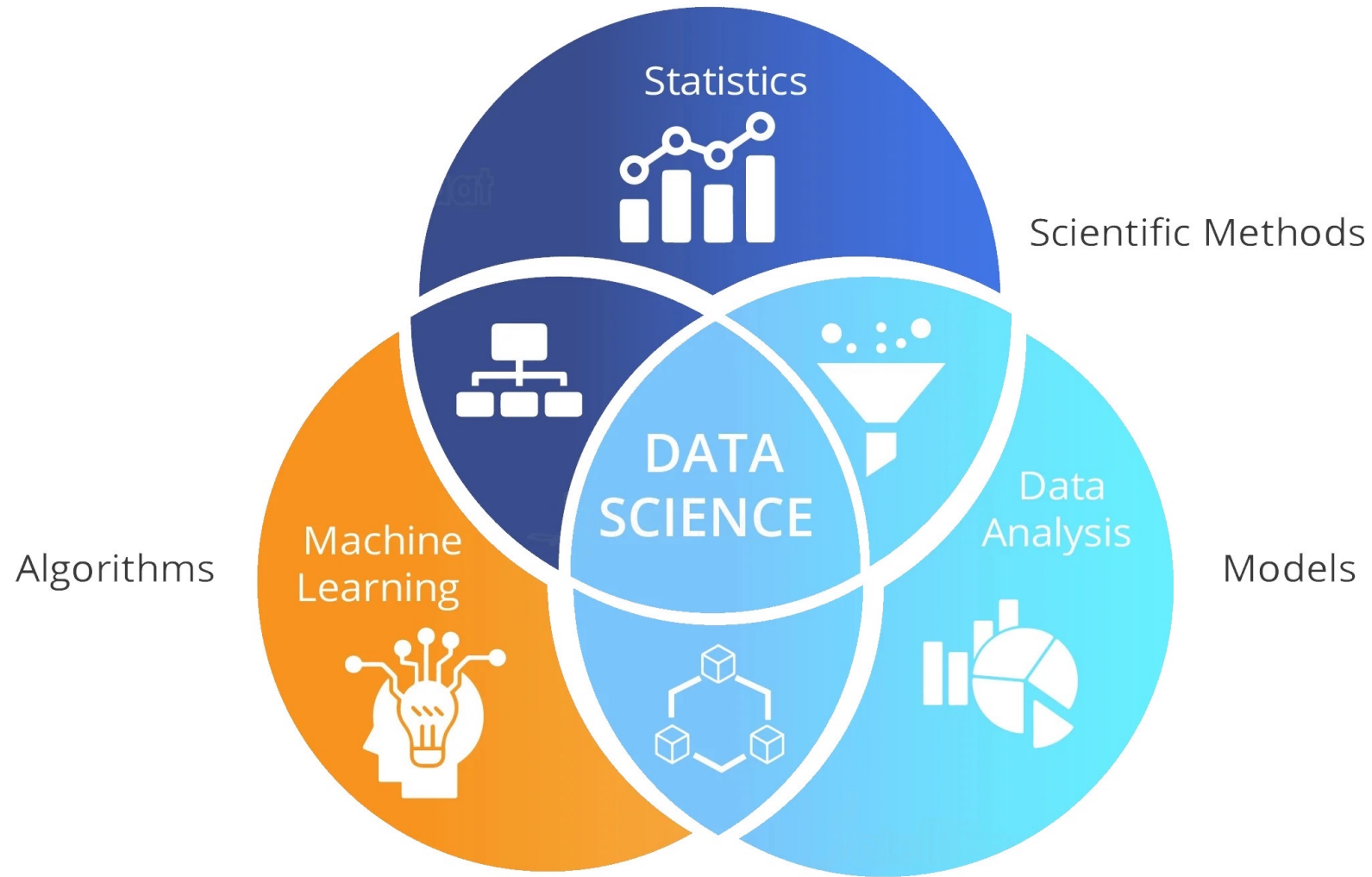
Data Science in Airline Routing Planning

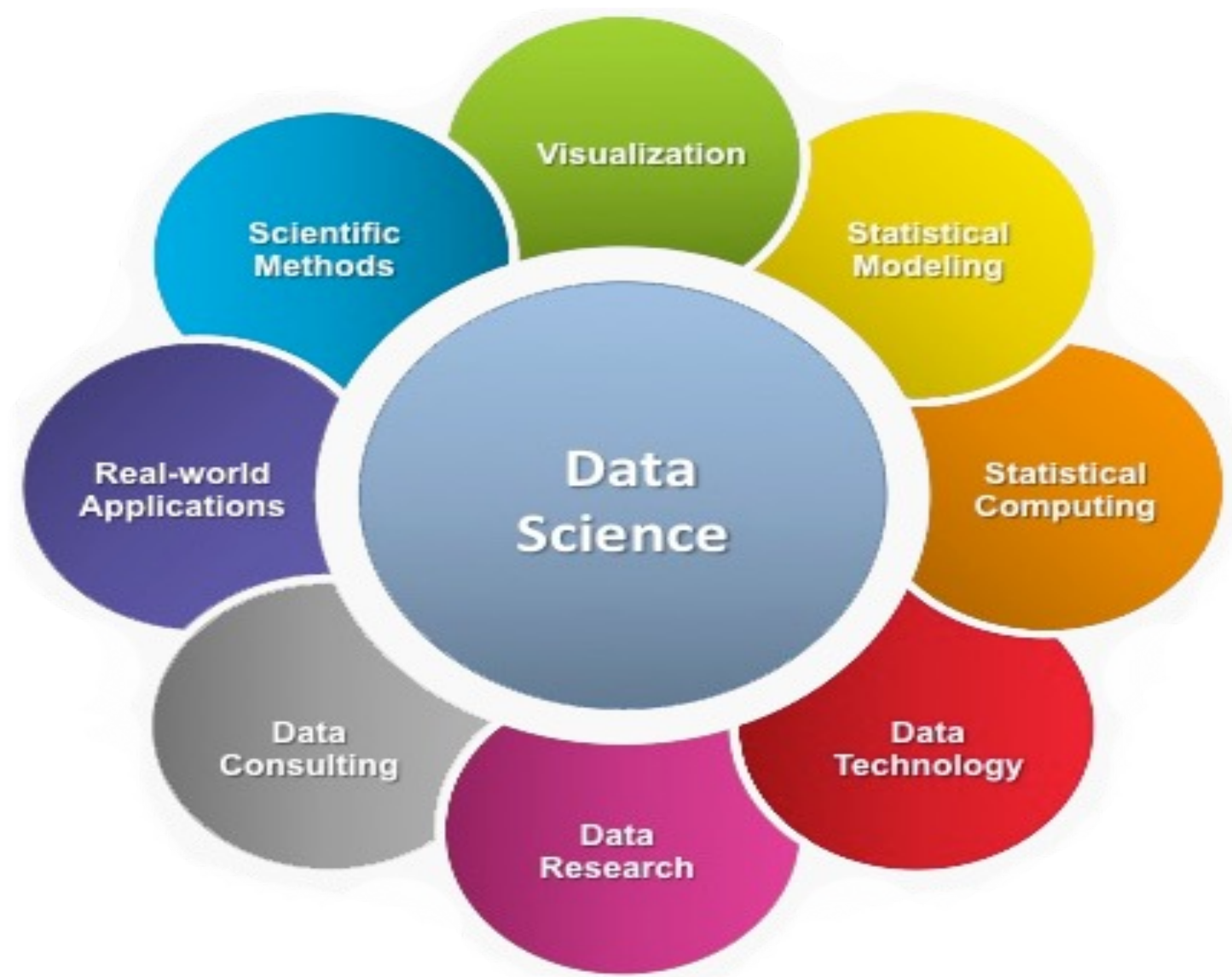


Data Science in Gaming

Introduction to DS

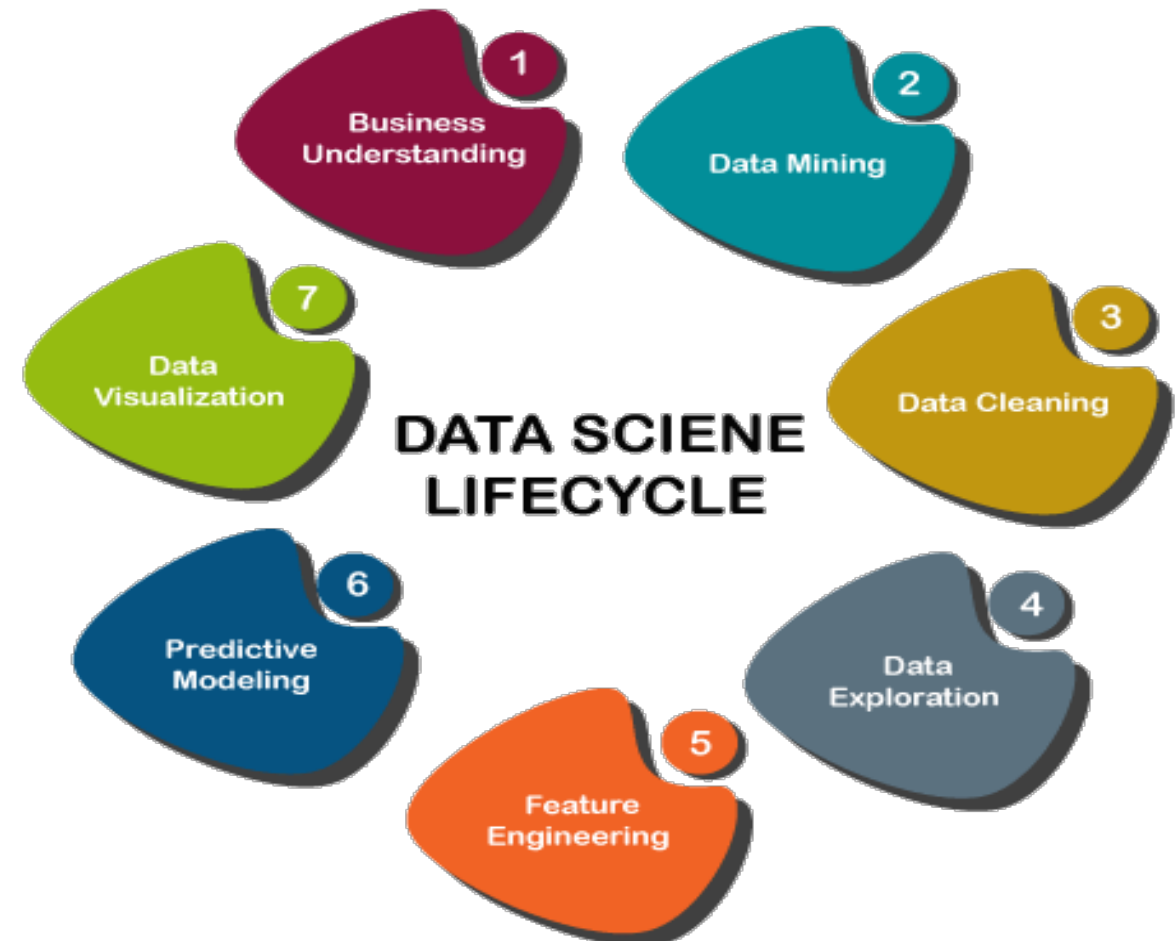






Data Science Basic

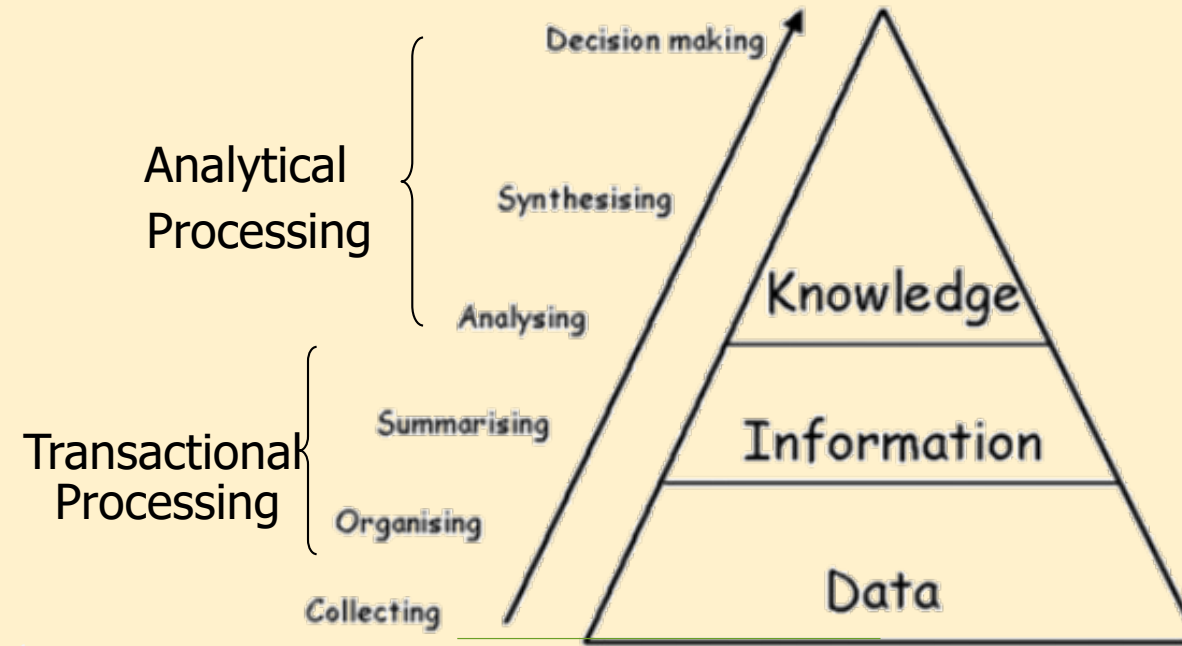
1. Understand the project objectives and requirements from a business perspective, and then convert this knowledge into a data mining problem definition and a preliminary plan designed to achieve the objectives.



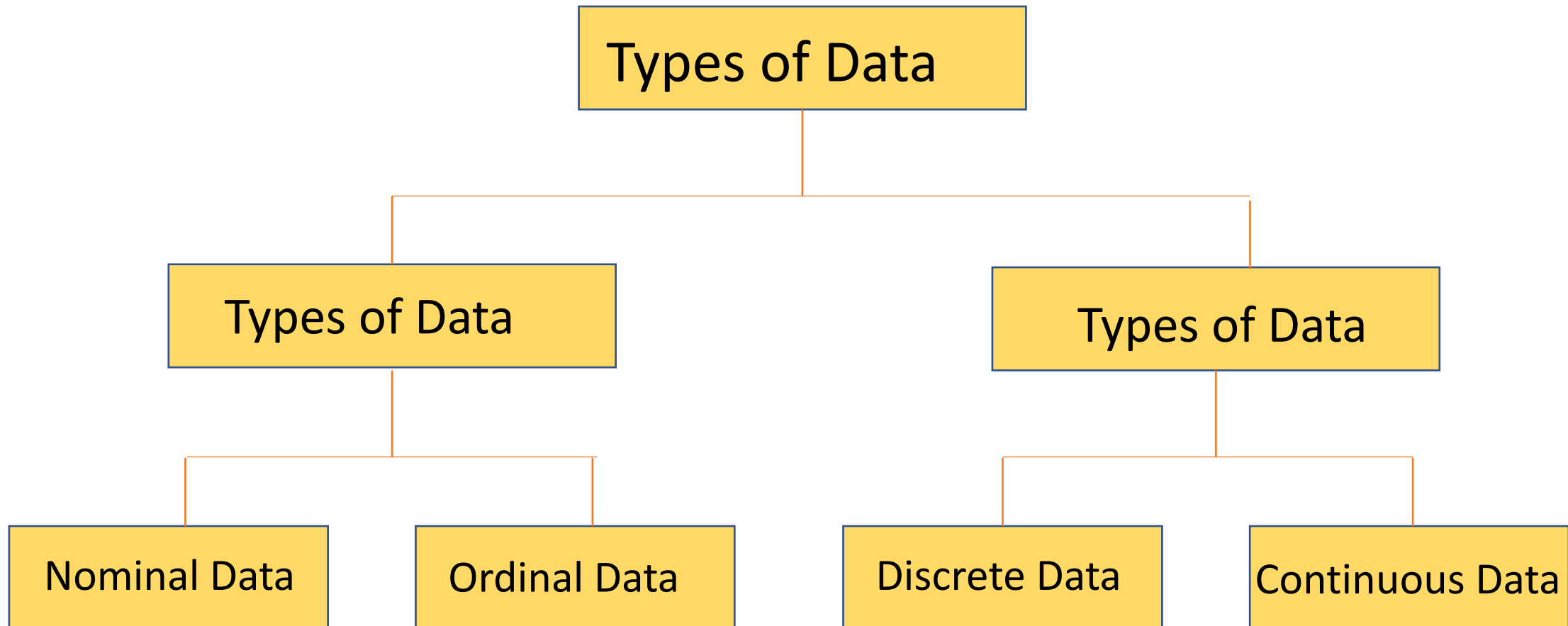


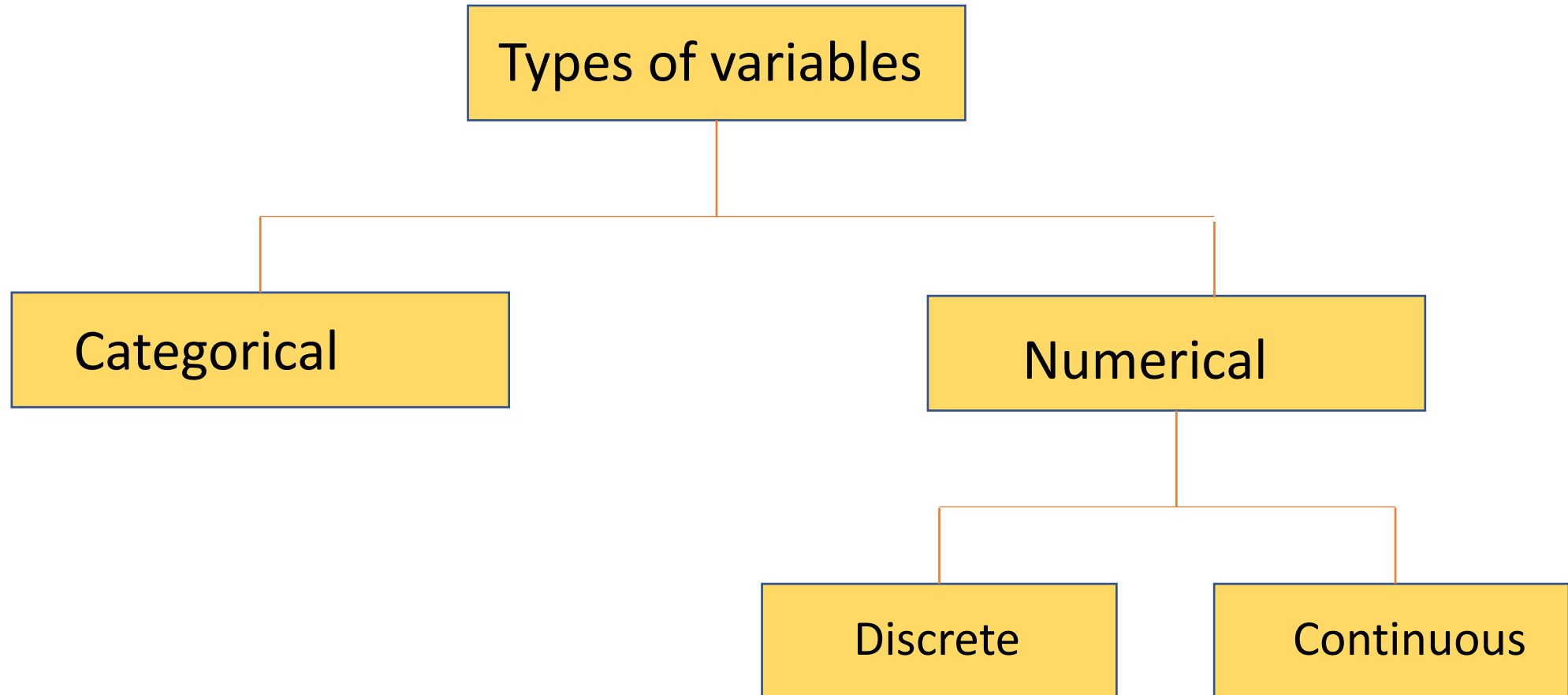
2. Data mining is the process of sorting through large data sets to identify patterns and relationships that can help solve business problems through data analysis

DIKW



4

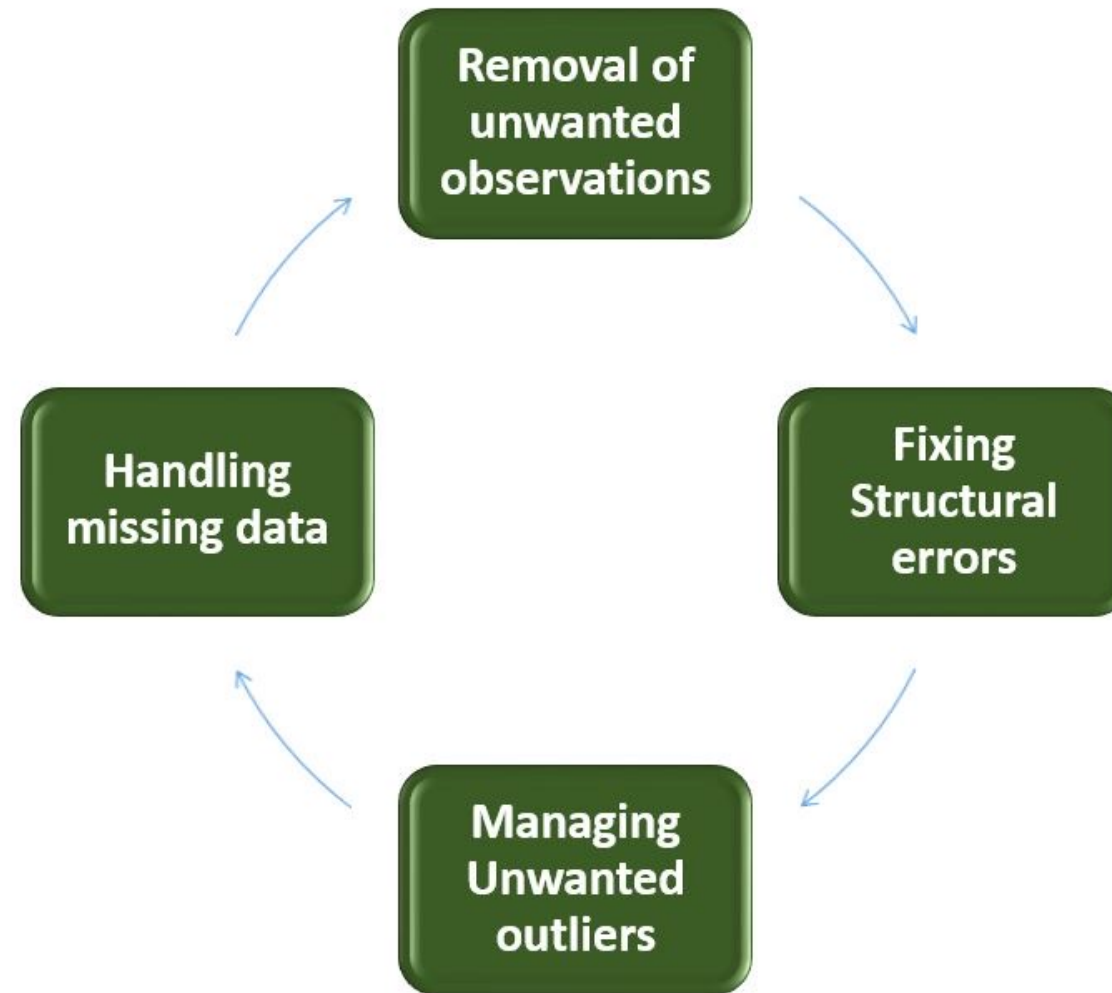




3. Data cleaning is the process of fixing or removing incorrect, corrupted, incorrectly formatted, duplicate, or incomplete data within a dataset



Data Cleaning



DATA CLEANING STEPS

Removing unwanted observations

- Duplicate/ redundant or irrelevant values deletion .

Missing Data handling

- Fixing issue of unknown missing values

Structural error solving

- Fixing problems with mislabeled classes, types in names of features, same attribute with different name etc.

Outliers Management

- Unwanted values which are not fitting in datasets.

| # | Id | Name | Birthday | Gender | IsTeacher? | #Students | Country | City |
|----|--------|--------|------------|--------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| 1 | 111 | John | 31/12/1990 | M | 0 | 0 | Ireland | Dublin |
| 2 | 222 | Mery | 15/10/1978 | F | 1 | 15 | Iceland | |
| 3 | 333 | Alice | 19/04/2000 | F | 0 | 0 | Spain | Madrid |
| 4 | 444 | Mark | 01/11/1997 | M | 0 | 0 | France | Paris |
| 5 | 555 | Alex | 15/03/2000 | A | 1 | 23 | Germany | Berlin |
| 6 | 555 | Peter | 1983-12-01 | M | 1 | 10 | Italy | Rome |
| 7 | 777 | Calvin | 05/05/1995 | M | 0 | 0 | Italy | Italy |
| 8 | 888 | Roxane | 03/08/1948 | F | 0 | 0 | Portugal | Lisbon |
| 9 | 999 | Anne | 05/09/1992 | F | 0 | 5 | Switzerland | Geneva |
| 10 | 101010 | Paul | 14/11/1992 | M | 1 | 26 | Ytali | Rome |

Missing values

Invalid values

Misfielded values

Uniqueness

Formats

Attribute dependencies

Misspellings



4. Data exploration refers to the initial step in data analysis in which data analysts use data visualization and statistical techniques to describe dataset characterizations, such as size, quantity, and accuracy, in order to better understand the nature of the data.

Steps in the Data Analysis Process

Step 1: Decide on the objectives or Pose a Question

Step 2: What to Measure and How to Measures

Step 3: Data Collection

Step 4: Summarizing and Visualizing Data

Step 5: Data Modelling

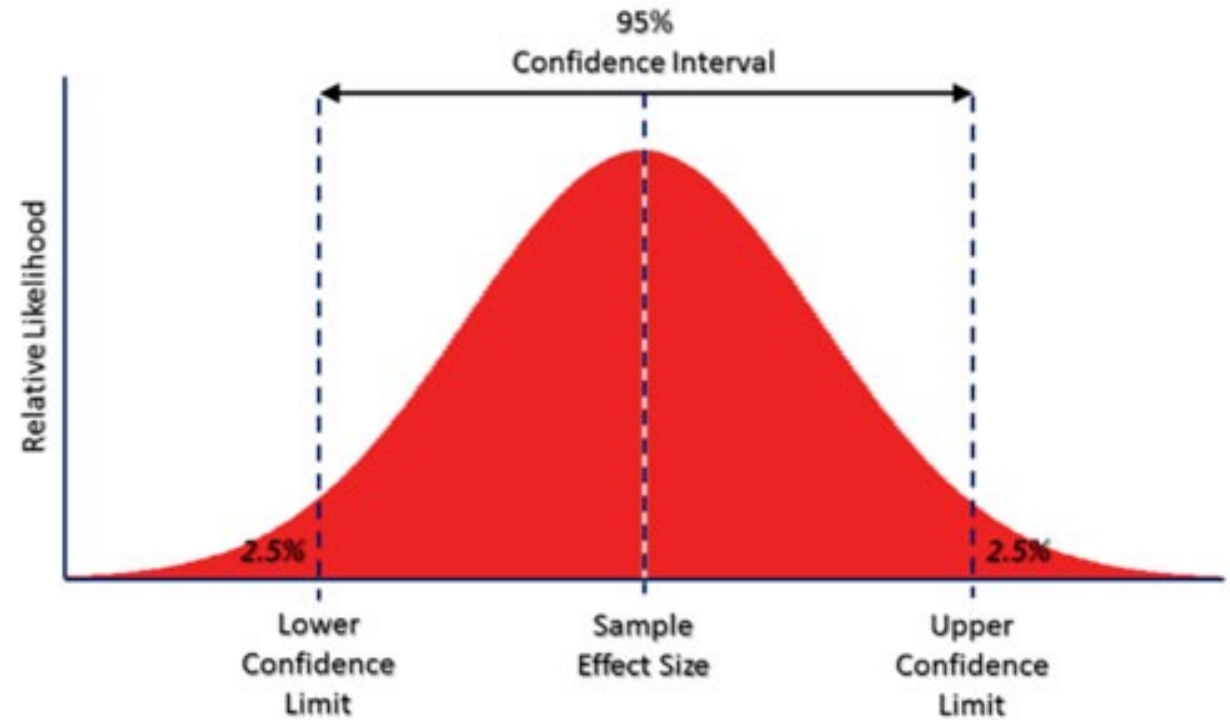
5. Feature engineering is a machine learning technique that leverages data to create new variables that aren't in the training set.



6. Predictive modeling is a mathematical process used to predict future events or outcomes by analyzing patterns in a given set of input data.



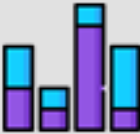


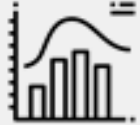


A Confidence Score is a number between 0 and 1 that represents the likelihood that the output of a Machine Learning model is correct and will satisfy a user's request.

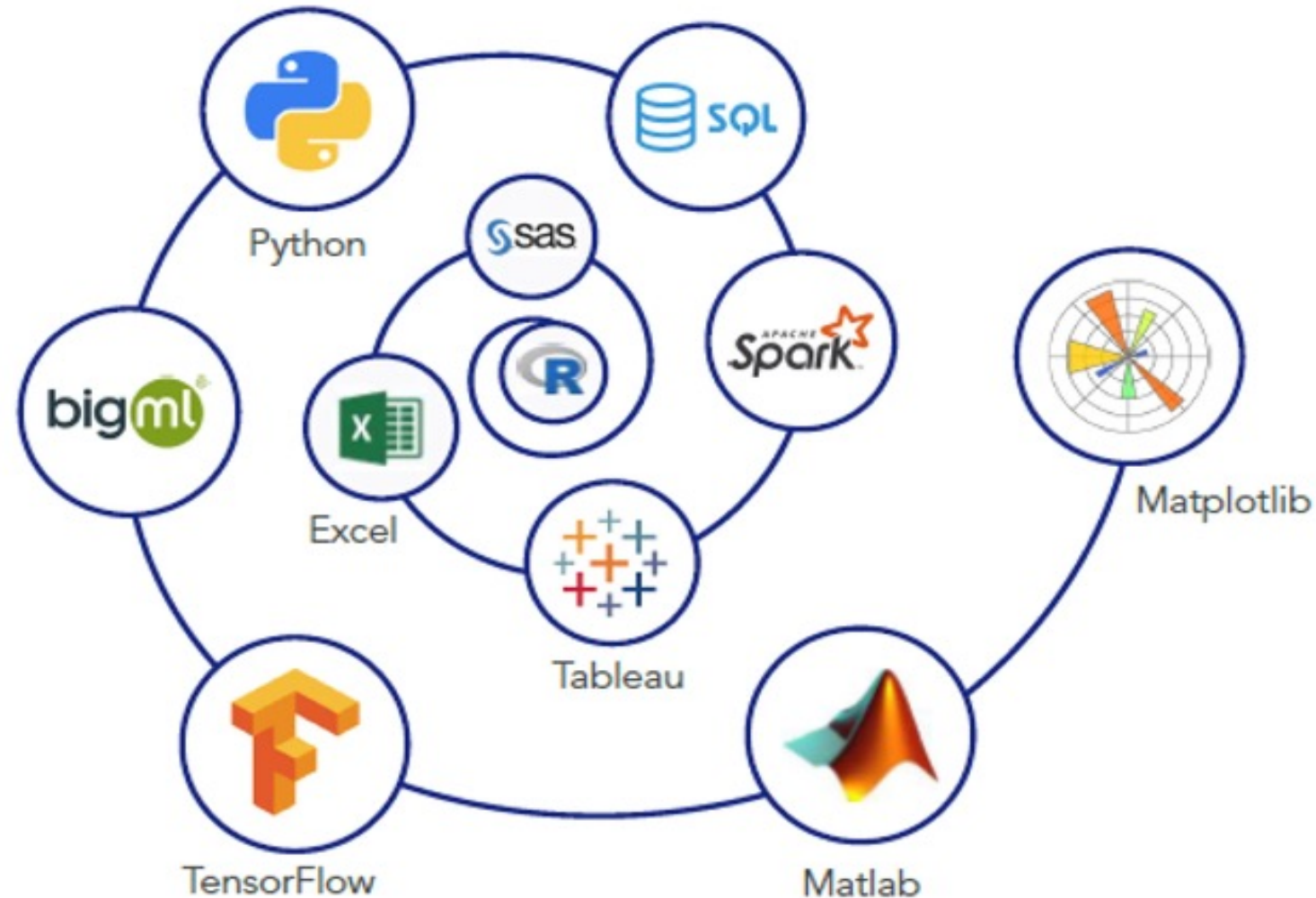




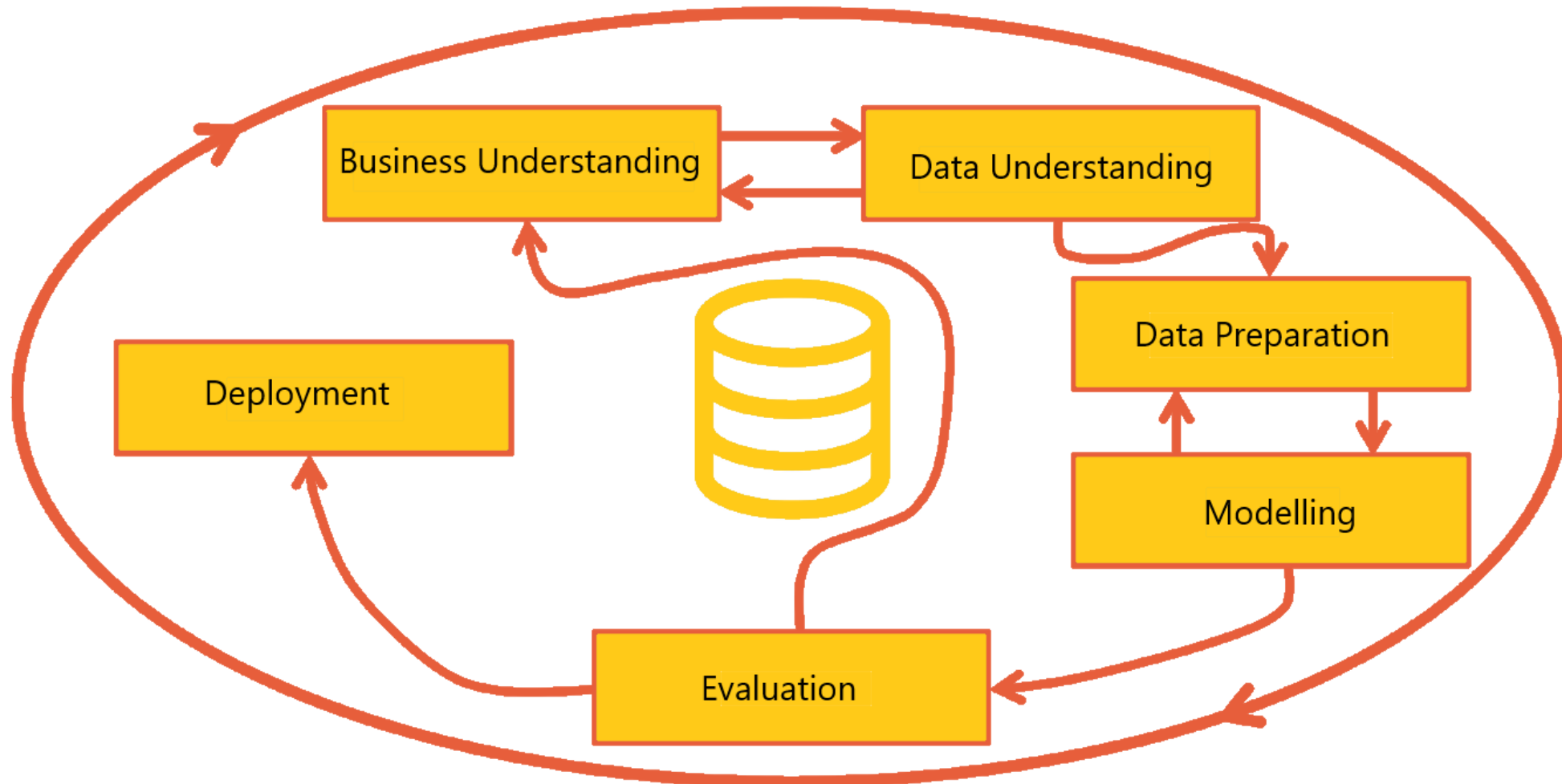
7. Data visualization is the practice of translating information into a visual context, such as a map or graph, to make data easier for the human brain to understand and pull insights.

| Chart | Visual | X axis | Y axis | Analysis | Example |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------|--|---|
| Scatter plot/Line Plot |  | Continuous | Continuous | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding linear, non-linear relationship between two variables - Trend analysis, change in KPI over time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does heart rate change with age? - How sales of a company varied over a period of time? |
| Bar Graph |  | Categorical /Discrete | Continuous | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How Y (can be any performance indicator) varies across different categories? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How sales in 2019 varied for different mobile phone brands? i.e. mobile phone brand is the category and sales is the KPI |
| Stack Bar Graph |  | Categorical | Continuous | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relative comparison of multiple categories within a category | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of revenue generated by Apple, Samsung & Xiaomi across different products like mobile phone, laptops, television, and headsets |
| Box Plot |  | Continuous | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outlier detection - Analysing data distribution across Median and Inter Quartile Range | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How different sales figures across a year is distributed? |
| Pie Chart |  | Categorical & Continuous | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relative comparison of different categories for one single entity in terms of proportion/percentages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What percentage of Sales in 2019 is constituted by different products under Apple? |
| Histogram Plot |  | Continuous | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How distribution of values of x varies across different range buckets? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of income across income buckets for developing countries |

Data Science Tools



Data Science Basics



Modelling in Data Science



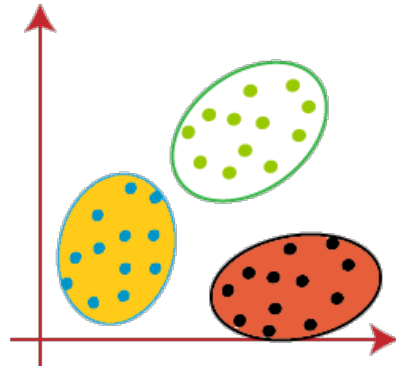
Data Science Task

ML Algorithms

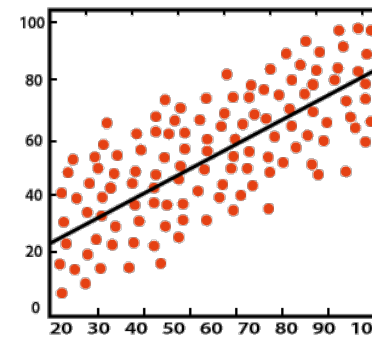
Classification



Clustering



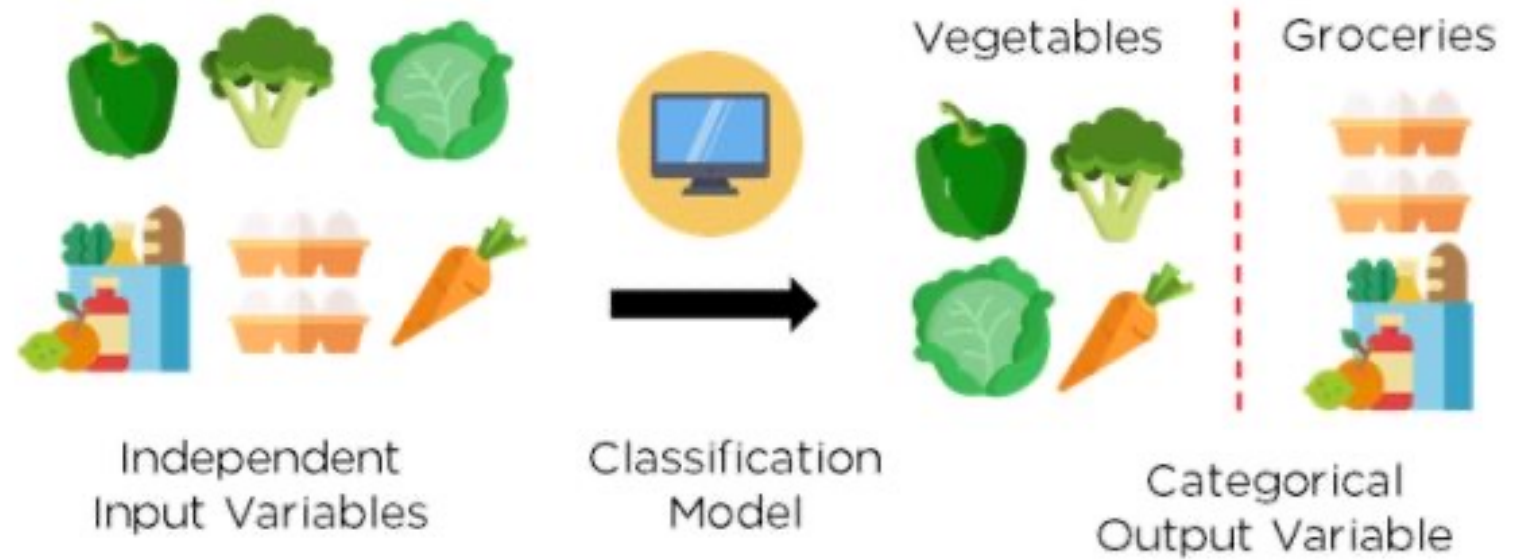
Regression



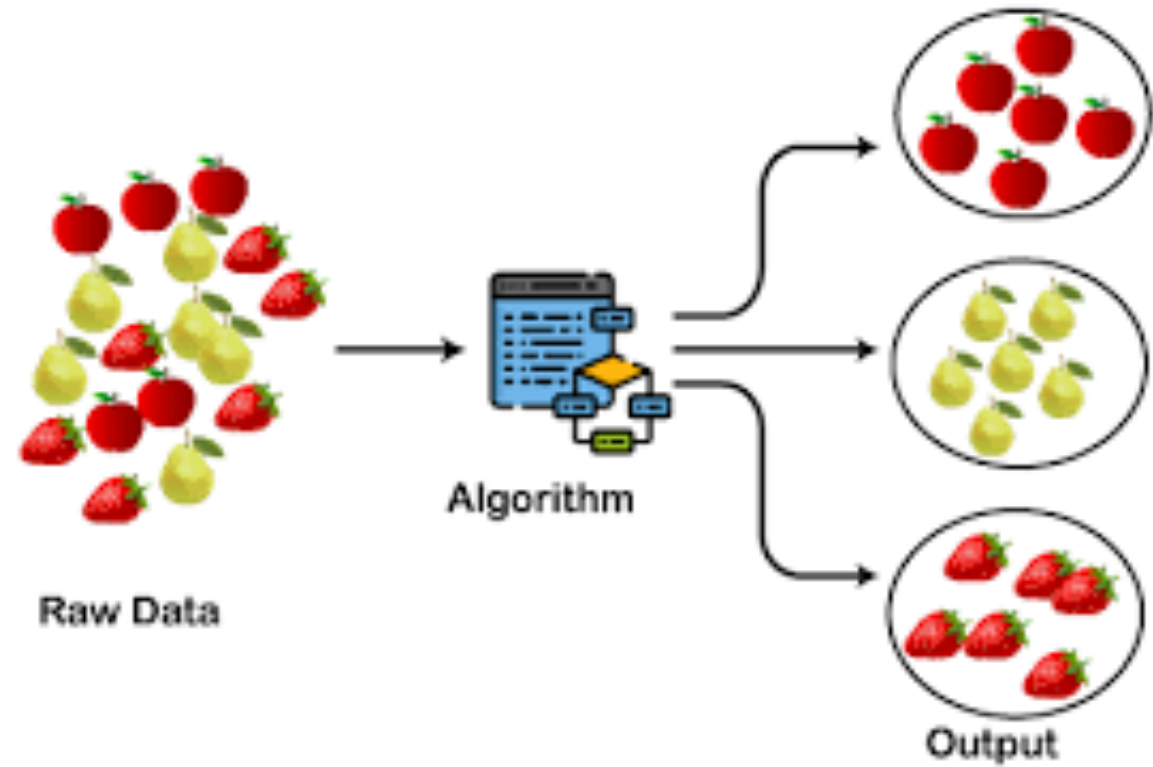
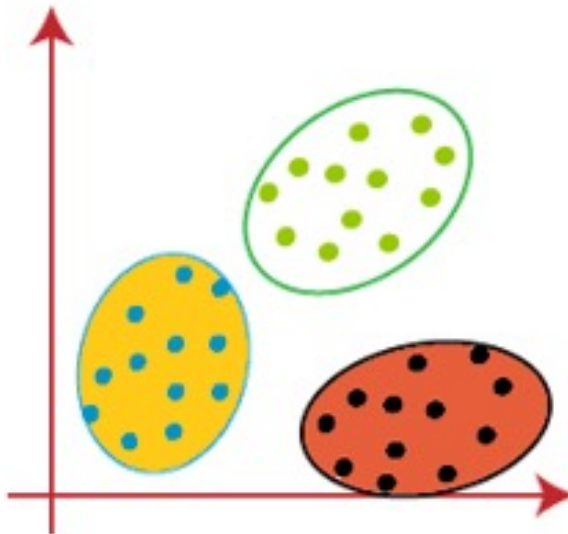
Association

(A, B) → C
(D, E) → F
(A, E) → G

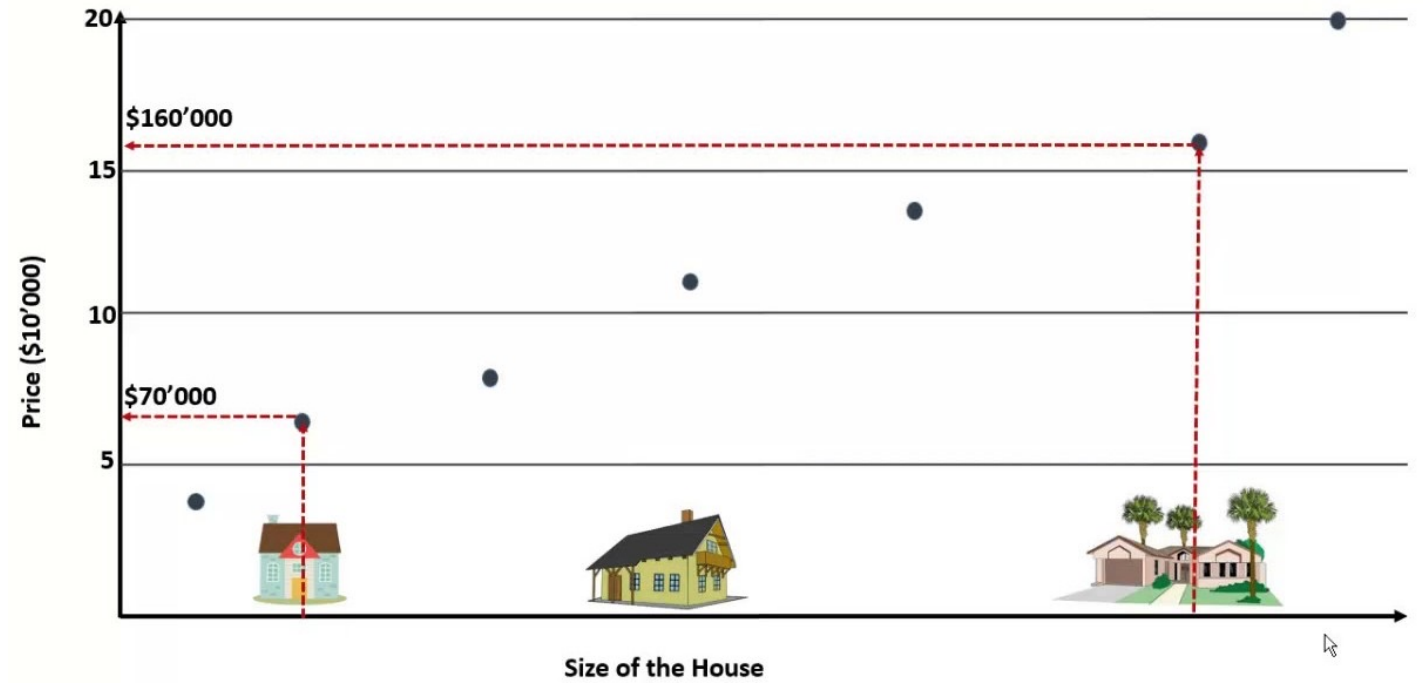
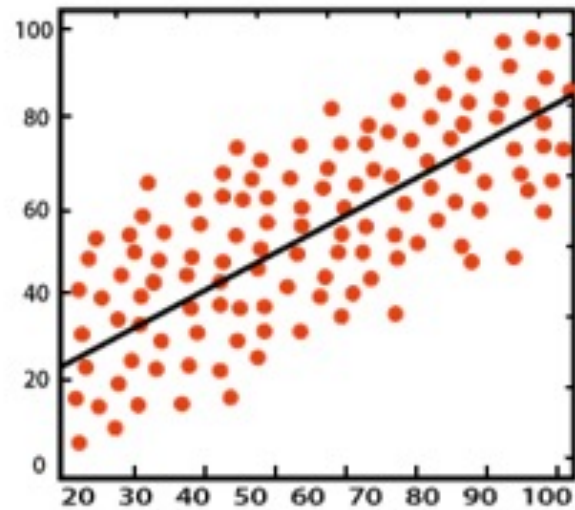
Classification



Clustering



Regression



Association

(A, B) → C
(D, E) → F
(A, E) → G



Customer 1



Customer 2



Customer 3



Customer n

THANK YOU!