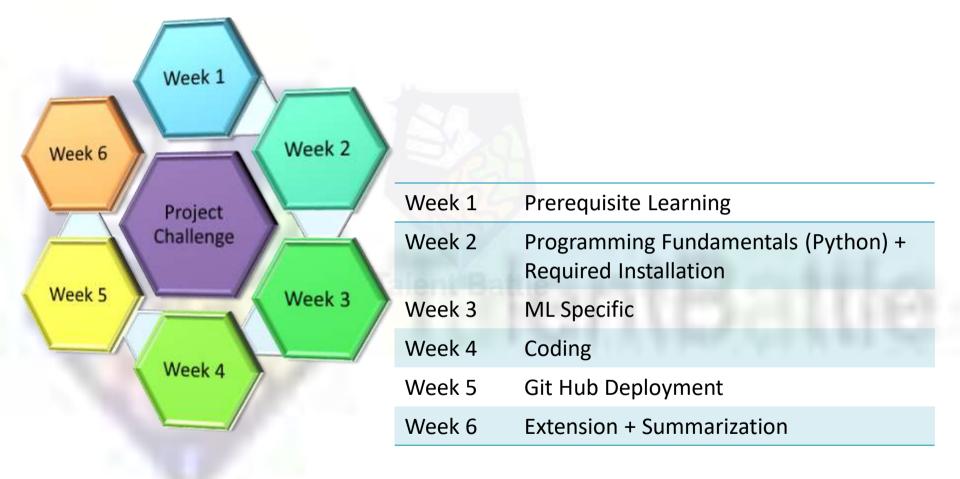
Week 6

Summarization





Life Cycle of Data Science Project

Agenda

- Prerequisites for Data Science
- Life Cycle of Data Science Project Overview
- Introduction to Life Cycle Phases with detailed explanation.

The following are the 3 essential traits of a Data Scientist:

- CURIOSITY
- COMMON SENSE
- COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1. Machine Learning:

- It is the backbone of Data Science. It is one of the many ways

that Data Science uses to find the solution to a problem.

2. Mathematical Modelling:

- It can be extremely helpful to make fast calculations and

predictions from what you know of your data.

3. Statistics:

- It is foundational to Data Science, to extract knowledge and

obtain better results from the data.

- 4. Computer Programming:
 - You should know at least one programming language,

preferably Python or R for data modelling.

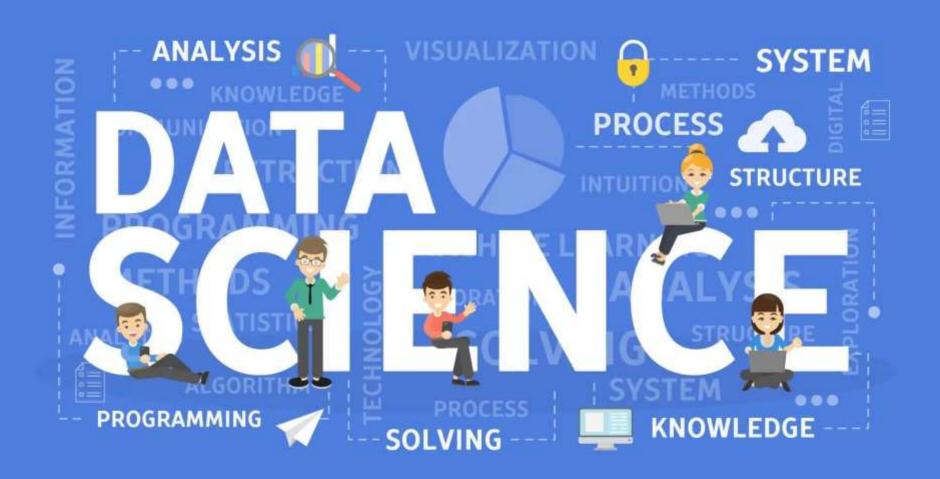
5. Databases:

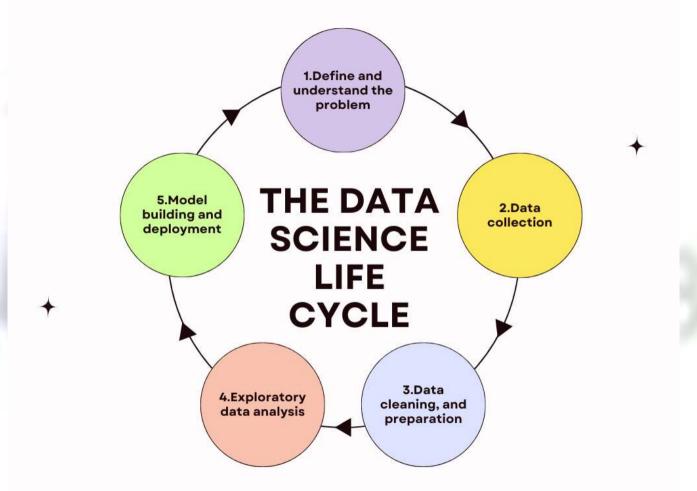
- The discipline of querying databases teaches you to ask

better questions as a Data Scientist.

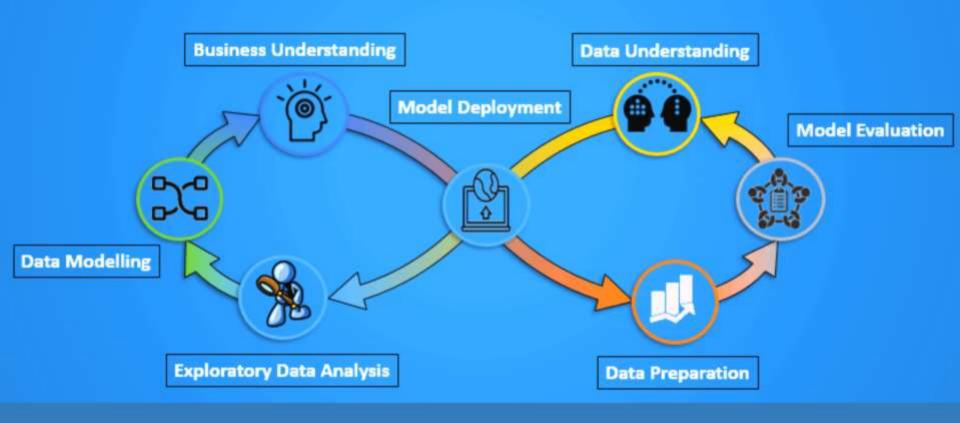
Life Cycle of a Data Science Project







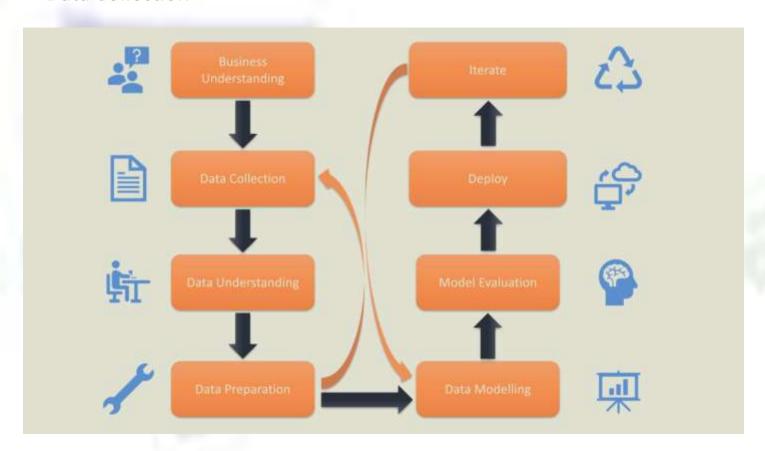
Data Science Lifecycle



Understanding the Business Problem:

- Client Communication
- Expert Consultation
- Maximum Precision is required

Data Collection

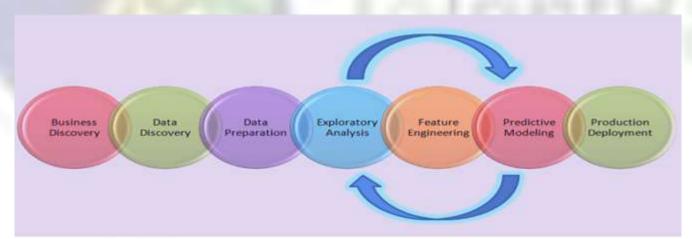


Data Preparation

- Data Cleaning / Wrangling
- Time consuming phase
- EDA

Data Modelling

- Core Process
- Model selection
- Choose Appropriate Algorithm



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Model Deployment

- Rigorous Evaluation
- Achieve desired accuracy
- Rigorous testing of every step

Must Know Machine Learning Algorithms:

- 1. Regression
- 2. Clustering
- 3. Decision Tree
- 4. Support Vector Machine
- 5. Naïve Baiyes

Step 1. Concept Study:

- Understanding the problem statement, thorough study of

the business model is required.

Ex:

- What is use case?
- What are specifications?
- What is the budget?
- What are end goals?

Step 2. Data Preparation:

- Also known as Data Munging. Most important aspect of Life

Cycle.

Ex:

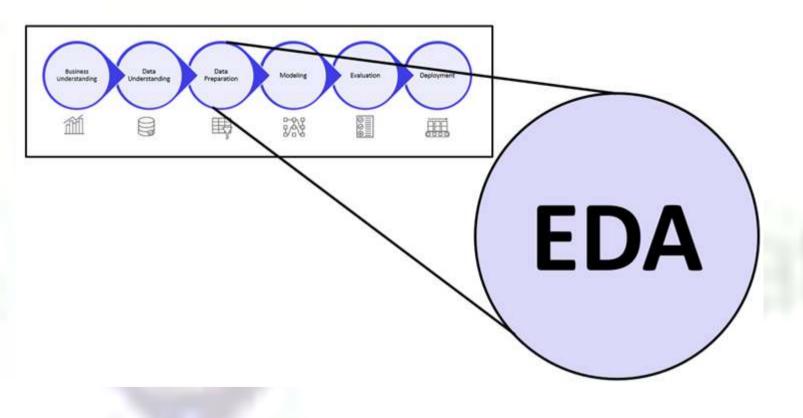
- Data Integration
- Data Transformation
- Data Reduction
- Data Cleaning

Step 3. Model Planning:

- It involves EDA. (Exploratory Data Analysis)
- Key variables are selected.

Ex:

- ML Model
- Statistical Model
- Regression Model
- Classification Model, etc.



Step 4. Model Building:

- Uses various analytical tools and techniques.
- Goal is to build right model.

Ex:

Linear Regression

Step 5. Communicate Results:

- Key findings are identified and conveyed to the stakeholders.

Step 6. Operationalize:

- Final reports, code, and technical documents are delivered

by the team.

