

8/21/23 notes

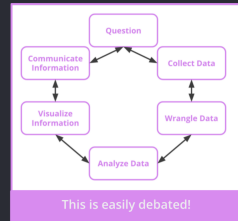
What Is Data Science?

- Using advanced analytics to extract and interpret data for business
- Is used in almost all areas of business

The Data Science Lifecycle

6 Steps:

1. Question
2. Collect Data
3. Wrangle Data
4. Analyze Data
5. Visualize Information
6. Communicate Information



9/5/23 notes

Python Fundamentals

- Datasets - collection of data
 - List - **ordered** and **changeable** with duplicates **allowed**
 - Dictionary - **ordered** and **changeable** with duplicates **not allowed**
 - Set - **unordered** and **unchangeable** with duplicates **not allowed**
 - Tuple - **unordered** and **unchangeable** with duplicates **allowed**
- Representing the data
 - Column-oriented - grouping my features, or column
 - Each column has values associated with the first row of that column
 - Row-oriented - grouping by observation, or row
 - Each row has the values associated with the first column of that row
- Indexing
 - List - **name[index]**
 - Index must be whole number, starts at 0 and counts up by 1
 - Dictionary **name[key]**
 - Keys can be any valid data type within used language, keys must be unique within dictionary
 - Set - **for value in set**
 - Tuple - **name[index]**
- Iteration
 - While loop
 - Runs as long as condition is true
 - For loop
 - Runs through all values in a collection

- Useful functions
 - Dictionaries:
 - values()
 - items()
 - keys()
 - Lists:
 - len()
 - append()
 - sort()
 - Other:
 - range()
 - print()
 - split()
 - type()
 - int()
 - str()