



INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE

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The instructor is gratefully acknowledging the authors who made their course materials freely available online.

References:

- Introducing Data Science by Cielen, Meysman and Ali
- Storytelling with Data by Cole Nussbaumer Knaflic; Wiley
- Introduction to Data Mining by Tan, Steinbach and Vipin Kumar
- The Art of Data Science by Roger D Peng and Elizabeth Matsui
- Python Data Science Handbook: Essential tools for working with data by Jake VanderPlas



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Course Handout

2 Story Telling with Data



MAGIC OF STORY

 A good story grabs your attention and takes you on a journey, evoking an emotional response. In the middle of it, you find yourself not wanting to turn away or put it down.
 After finishing it—a day, a week, or even a month later—you could easily describe it to a friend.

STORY

- Story is a time-tested structure.
- Story has a clear beginning, middle, and end.
- This can be setup, conflict, and resolution.
- Stories start with balance. Then some event happens, that upsets the balance. The
 resulting struggle, conflict, and suspense are critical components of the story.



THE BEGINNING

- Introduce the plot, build the context for your audience.
- The setting, main character, unresolved state of affairs, and desired outcome.
- The setting: When and where does the story take place?
- The main character: Who is driving the action? (framed in terms of your audience)
- The imbalance: Why is it necessary, what has changed?
- The balance: What do you want to see happen?
- The solution: How will you bring about the changes?



THE MIDDLE

- "what could be"
- The goal is to convince the audience of the need for action.
- Identify what motivates the audience.
- Consider framing your story and the need for action in terms of this.
- Use data to strengthen the story and integrate it to make sense.



THE MIDDLE

- Further develop the situation or problem by covering relevant background.
- Incorporate external context or comparison points.
- Give examples that illustrate the issue.
- Include data that demonstrates the problem.
- Articulate what will happen if no action is taken or no change is made.
- Discuss potential options for addressing the problem.
- Illustrate the benefits of your recommended solution.
- Make it clear to your audience why they are in a unique position to make a decision or drive action.



THE END

- Call to action.
- The audience is totally clear on what you want them to do with the new understanding or knowledge that you've imparted to them.



THE NARRATIVE FLOW

- Your story must have an order to it.
- Are they a busy audience who will appreciate if you lead with what you want from them?
- Are they a new audience, with whom you need to establish credibility?
- Oo they care about your process or just want the answer?
- Is it a collaborative process through which you need their input?
- Are you asking them to make a decision or take an action?
- Mow can you best convince them to act in the way you want them to?



IMPORTANCE OF CONTEXT

TYPES of ANALYSIS EXPLANATORY our focus

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lead

IMPORTANCE OF CONTEXT





What is their relationship to YOU? What motivates them?

What keeps them up at night?







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what data will act as evidence for the case?





THREE MINUTE STORY



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A SINGLE SENTENCE that ...

the "So what?" (1)
boiled down
further (2)

- articulates your point of view
- 2 conveys what is at stake
 - 3 is one complete sentence



STORY BOARDing

UPFRONT PLANNING to CREATE STRUCTURE



STICKY NOTES help to ...

avoid aftachment to work done on computer

force easily rearrange concise the flow









STORYBOARDING



1.5 complete another BIG IDEA worksheet 1.2 narrow your audience

1.6 critique the BIG IDEA 1.3 complete the BIG IDEA worksheet

storyboard!

1.4 refine and reframe

1.8 storyboard (again!)







STORYBOARDING

1.17 get to know your audience 1.18 narrow your audience 1.19 identify the action 1.20 complete the BIG IDEA worksheet 1.21 solicit feedback on your BIG IDEA

1.22 create the BIG IDEA as a team get the ideas out of your head

1.24 organize your ideas onto a storyboard 1.25 solicit feedback on your storyboard

1.26 let's disc**us**s



SIMPLE TEXT



Just because you have numbers doesn't mean you need a graph!

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TABLE

What is the main point I want to make?

OFIEN THERE OF ARE MORE EFFICIENT WAYS

	1 A	B	10
CATEGORY 1	15%	22%	42%
CATEGORY 2	40%	367.	207.
CATEGORYS	367.	17%	341
CATEGORY 4	30%	29%	58%

Avoid using tables in live presentations because people stop listening & start reading



HEAT MAP

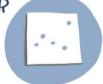


EYES CAN EASILY
PICK OUT BIG
DIFFERENCES IN
COLOR INTENSITY,
but smaller ones
don't stand out

Can work well when beginning to explore data and deciding where to dig further

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SCATTER PLOT



Good for encoding data simultaneously on two Axes to identify what relationships exist



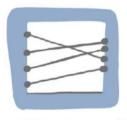
LINE



Rule: The lines that connect the dots have to make sense! Most effective with continuous data, often time

SLOPE GRAPH

A FANCY WORD FOR A LINE GRAPH WITH ONLY 2 POINTS



Useful to focus on change between two points in time or difference between groups



lead

CHOOSING AN EFFECTIVE VISUAL

BAR CHARTS

Great for categorical data

Easy for our eyescomparing heights to a consistent baseline

Rule: Must have a zero baseline. No exceptions!

VERTICAL



HORIZONTAL



Good when category hames are long

STACKED



OFTEN MISUSED ...
EASIER TO COMPARE
TOTAL 4, FIRST SERIES,
BUT SEGMENTS UP
THE STACK PON'T LINE UP

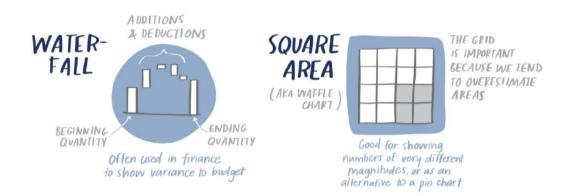
DON'T LIME UP

STACKED



TWO BASELINES
FOR COMPARISON





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IMPROVING THE TABLE

New client tier share

Tier	# of Accounts	% Accounts	Revenue (\$M)	% Revenue
Α	77	7.08%	\$4.68	25%
A+	19	1.75%	\$3.93	21%
В	338	31.07%	\$5.98	32%
С	425	39.06%	\$2.81	15%
D	24	2.21%	\$0.37	2%



New client tier share

TIER	ACCOUNTS		REVENUE	
TIER	#	% OF TOT	\$M	% OF TOT
A+	19	2%	\$3.9	21%
A	77	7%	\$4.7	25%
В	338	31%	\$6.0	32%
С	425	39%	\$2.8	15%
D	24	2%	\$0.4	2%
All other	205	19%	\$0.9	5%
TOTAL	1,088	100%	\$18.7	100%



New client tier share

TIED	ACCOUNTS		REVENUE	
TIER	#	% OF TOT	\$M	% OF TOT
A+	19	I	\$3.9	
A	77		\$4.7	
В	338		\$6.0	
С	425		\$2.8	
D	24		\$0.4	
All other	205		\$0.9	
TOTAL	1,088	100%	\$18.7	100%



New client tier share





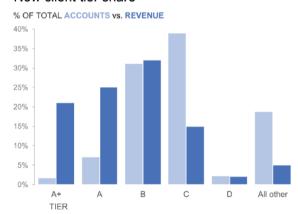
New client tier share



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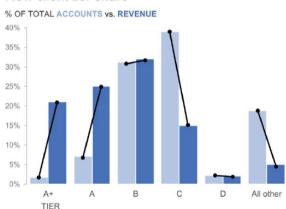


New client tier share

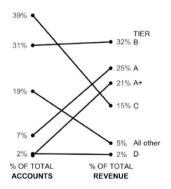








New client tier share





VISUALIZE

Meals served over time

Campaign Year	Meals Served
2010	40,139
2011	127,020
2012	168,193
2013	153,115
2014	202,102
2015	232,897
2016	277,912
2017	205,350
2018	233,389
2019	232,797

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VISUALIZE: OPTIONS

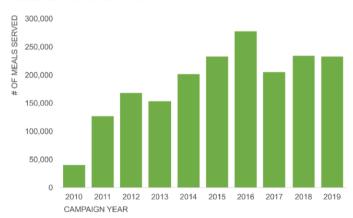
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VISUALIZE: OPTIONS





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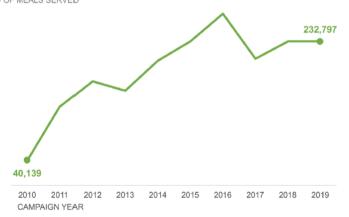
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VISUALIZE: OPTIONS

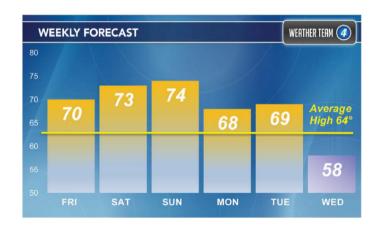


OF MEALS SERVED





CORRECT THE VISUALIZATION



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THANK YOU