

Data Collection and After: Miscellaneous Topics

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1

DC from Bar & QR codes

Using Py



2

Reading (& Writing) Barcodes & QR codes

- Bar & QR codes are a critical part of [Automatic Identification & data Capture](#) (AIDC) systems.
- Why care about bar & QR codes?
- What is the principle behind code reading (and writing)?
- What are 1-D versus 2-D codes?
- Open '[Data extraction from codes.ipynb](#)'



3

Bar & QR Codes : Review and recap

- A good time to take a step back and review learnings from this exercise.
- What [libraries](#) did we call?
- What main [inbuilt functions](#) did we use?
- What [user-defined functions](#) did we use?
- Any other comment on learnings? Applications? Assignments?



4

Text DC from Images

OCR in R



5

An OCR primer

- We've seen how to read text predefined in the 'character' class via web-scraping.
- But there may be a wealth of text data stored in images as well. Examples?
- Reading this requires [optical character recognition](#) (OCR) - which involves serious amounts of machine-training.
- In what follows, we'll see in R how to connect to [Google's Tesseract OCR engine](#) & do OCR tasks.
 - Py requires the *pytesseract* module for the same functionality
- Open the OCR folder, and go to file '[An OCR primer.Rmd](#)'.



6

An OCR primer: review and recap

- So how well or poorly did OCR perform based on your initial expectations?
- Some of the places where OCR faced trouble?
 - Options to mitigate the same?
- What is hOCR? How did it help?
- What packages did we see in the primer? What functions do you explicitly recall?



7

Converting PDFs to text with Py



8

PDF Conversions in Py

- Recall we did PDF conversions in R with [pdftools](#).
- We'll do the same in Py *at scale* with these steps:
 - [1] list all files in a target directory
 - [2] detect which of them are PDFs and filter them in
 - [3] Write a func to convert one file
 - [4] Loop func over all PDF files in the target directory
 - [5] write the text file equivalents into an output folder.
- Hoping you've installed [pdfminer.six](#) - takes long o/w.
- Open '[Scraping PDFs with py.ipynb](#)'



9

Py PDF Conversions: Recap

- What modules did we use?
- What user defined funcs did we code?
- Any exception-handling you can recall?
- Learnings? Applications? Implications?



10

Web-scraping with Py's Soup

More Examples



11

Revisiting Beaut Soup in Py: Amazon reviews

- Recall scraping Amazon reviews using *rvest*? Let's quickly repeat in Py.
- We'll see a demo of [Right-click + Inspect](#) element to ID nodes & CSS elements.
- Here's an illustration:
- Open '[Amazon reviews with beautiful soup.ipynb](#)'



12

Amazon scraping in Py: Recap

- Were you able to follow the entire logic from start to end?
- Which did you find simpler - rvest or soup?
- In what ways can using 'Inspect element' supplement our use of SelectorGadget?
- Learnings? Applications? Implications?



13

DC from Audio sources in Py

TTS and STT



14

Speech and Text conversions

- Why care about speech data in business analytics? Use-cases or Examples?
- What does speech recognition involve?
- What is the difference between *transcription*, *translation* and *transliteration*?
- What is **TTS** and what is **STT**?
- Hope you've pre-installed the required modules.
- Open '**Speech to text conversions using different APIs vs.ipynb**'



15

STT and TTS: Recap

- What modules did we use?
- What user defined funcs did we code?
- Any exception-handling you can recall?
- Learnings? Applications? Implications?



16

Data Quality – Assessment & Improvement

Imputation primer with MICE in R



17

Missing Data Imputation Primer

- Missing data is a pervasive, nontrivial problem in data handling.
- What are the options available to deal with it? What are some commonplace fixes?
- Two types of missing data - **MCAR** and **MNAR** - and why it matters.
- R offers a variety of tools to for missing data handling. So does Py.
- What follows is a quick primer on imputing missing data in R.
 - Open '**Imputation primer.Rmd**'



18

Primer Recap: Some quick Qs

- What is *imputation*?
- What libraries did we see in the primer?
- What does MICE stand for?
- What main functions did we see in the primer?



19

Course Wrap-up

Data Science Essentials



20

Who is a Data Scientist?

- An interesting definition goes thus:
- “Someone who is better at Programming than statisticians ...
- and better at Statistics than programmers.”
- What should data scientists be good at?
- And what do data scientists spend most of their time doing?



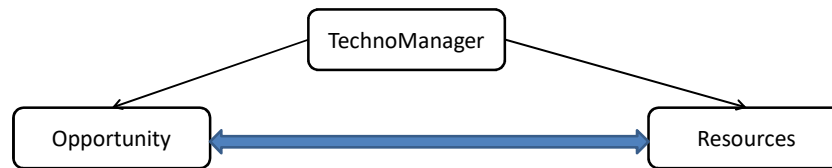
21

Parting Thoughts



22

Course Wrap-up



- "A Teacher should show students HOW to think, not WHAT to think." ~ Margaret Mead
- "And above all, be *teachable*." ~ John C Maxwell.
- The business world faces accelerating changes → Presents both a challenge and an opportunity → E.g., there are now myriad:
 - opportunities for innovative application of core principles from one domain to another +
 - + possibilities to create what didn't exist before within a domain.



23

Goodbye and Goodluck.

(until your second residency)



24