



Lecture 1 데이터 애널리틱스 기초

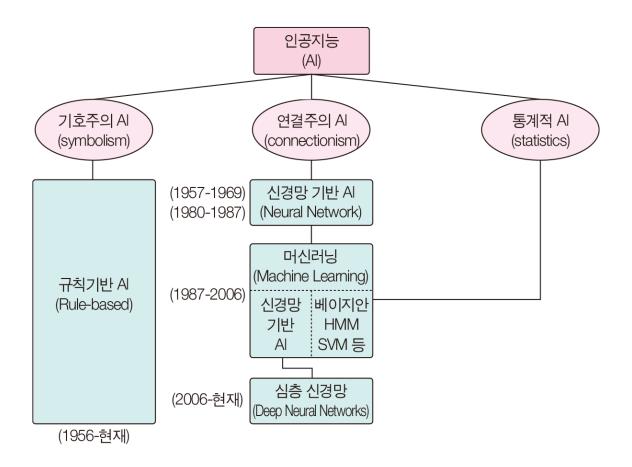
Top Strategic Technology Trends for 2022







인공지능의 분류 체계

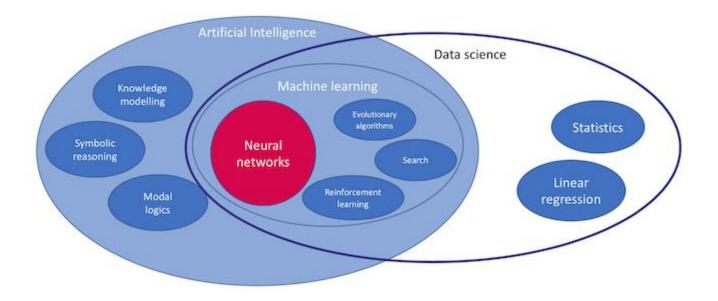


자료원: 처음 만나는 인공지능, 김대수, 2020, 생능출판





인공지능과 머신러닝



자료원: https://ictinstitute.nl/ai-machine-learning-and-neural-networks-explained/





Data Scientist: The Sexiest Job of the 21st Century

Meet the people who can coax treasure out of messy, unstructured data. by Thomas H. Davenport and D.J. Patil

hen Jonathan Goldman arrived for work in June 2006
at LinkedIn, the business
networking site, the place still
felt like a start-up. The company had just under 8 million
accounts, and the number was
growing quickly as existing members invited their friends and colleagues to join. But users weren't

seeking out connections with the people who were already on the site at the rate executives had expected. Something was apparently missing in the social experience. As one LinkedIn manager put it, "It was like arriving at a conference reception and realizing you don't know anyone. So you just stand in the corner sipping your drink—and you probably leave early."

MODERN DATA SCIENTIST

Data Scientist, the sexiest job of 21th century requires a mixture of multidisciplinary skills ranging from an intersection of mathematics, statistics, computer science, communication and business. Finding a data scientist is hard. Finding people who understand who a data scientist is, is equally hard. So here is a little cheat sheet on who the modern data scientist really is.

MATH & STATISTICS

- ☆ Machine learning
- ☆ Statistical modeling
- ☆ Experiment design
- ☆ Bayesian inference
- Supervised learning: decision trees, random forests, logistic regression
- Unsupervised learning: clustering, dimensionality reduction
- Optimization: gradient descent and variants

DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE & SOFT SKILLS

- ☆ Passionate about the business
- ☆ Curious about data
- ☆ Influence without authority
- ☆ Hacker mindset
- ☆ Problem solver
- Strategic, proactive, creative, innovative and collaborative



PROGRAMMING & DATABASE

- ☆ Computer science fundamentals
- ☆ Scripting language e.g. Python
- ☆ Statistical computing package e.g. R
- ☆ Databases SOL and NoSOL
- ☆ Relational algebra
- ☆ Parallel databases and parallel query processing
- ☆ MapReduce concepts
- ☆ Hadoop and Hive/Pig
- ☆ Custom reducers
- ☆ Experience with xaaS like AWS

COMMUNICATION & VISUALIZATION

- Able to engage with senior management
- ☆ Story telling skills
- ☆ Translate data-driven insights into decisions and actions
- ☆ Visual art design
- ☆ R packages like ggplot or lattice
- ☆ Knowledge of any of visualization tools e.g. Flare, D3.js, Tableau





Three Data Scientist Personas and What They Earn

	Skills Likely to Have	Percentage of Data Science Jobs	Average Estimated Salary
Core Data Scientist	Python, R, SQL	71%	\$116,203
Researcher	SAS, Matlab, Java, Hadoop, Python, R	15%	\$112,346
Big Data Specialist	Spark, Hive, Hadoop, Java, Python	14%	\$121,246

Source: Glassdoor Economic Research.



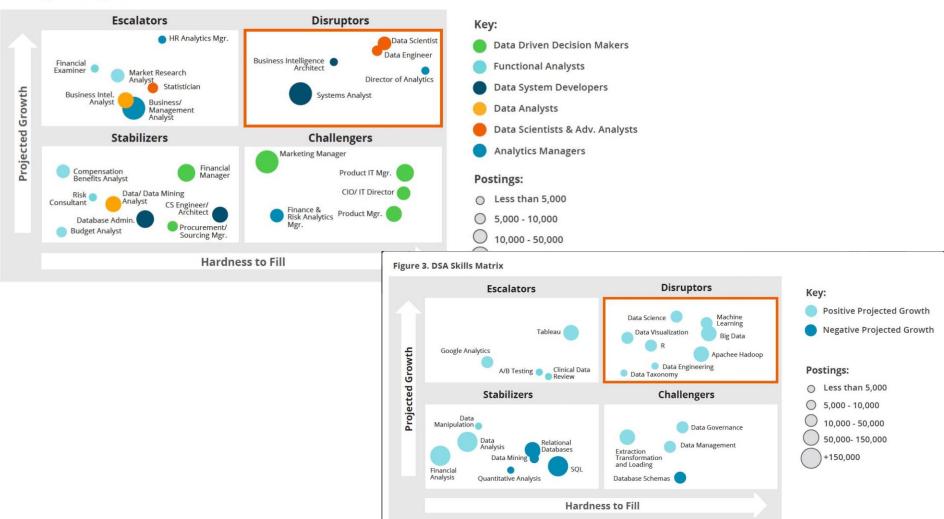
Table 10. Highest Paying Analytical Skills (with at Least 7,500 Postings)

Skill Name	Average Salary	
MapReduce	\$115,907	
PIG	\$114,474	
Machine Learning	\$112,732	
Apache Hive	\$112,242	
Apache Hadoop	\$110,562	
Big Data	\$109,895	
Data Science	\$107,287	
NoSQL	\$105,053	
Predictive Analytics	\$103,235	
MongoDB	\$101,323	



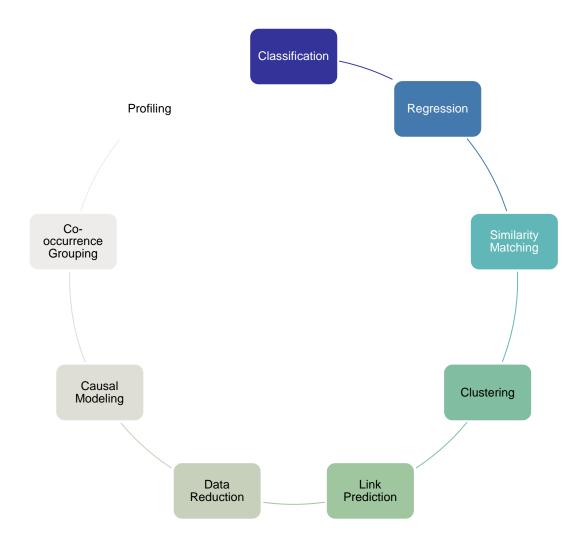


Figure 2. DSA Jobs Matrix













- Classification: For each individual in a population, identify a (small) set of classes to which that individual belongs.
 - Class probability estimation (or scoring) What is the probability/score that the individual belongs to each class?







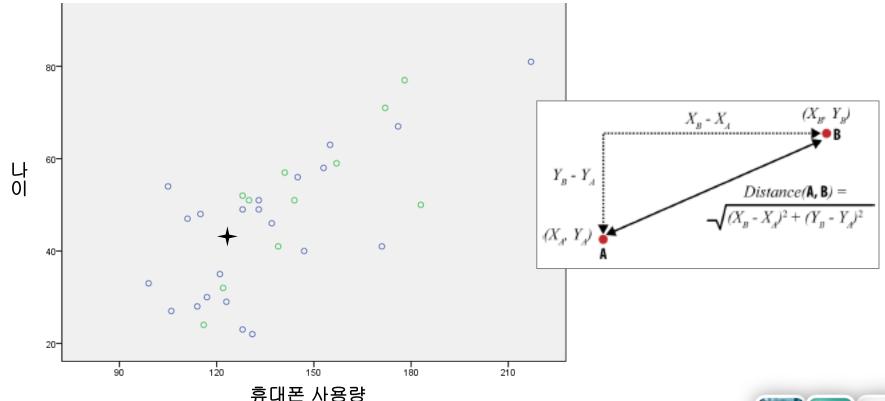
Regression ("value estimation") is used to estimate or predict, for each individual, the numerical value of some variable.







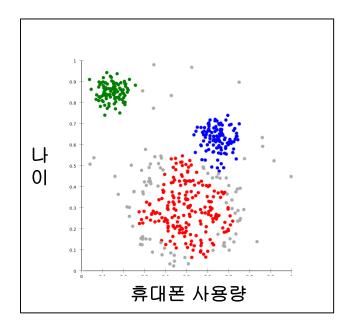
Similarity matching is used to identify similar individuals based on data known about them. Similarity matching can be used directly to find similar entities.







Clustering is used to group individuals in a population together by their similarity, but not driven by any specific purpose (example or variable).

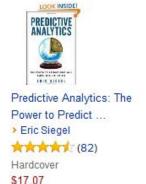




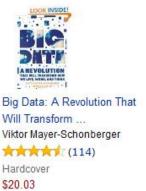


Co-occurrence Grouping (also known as frequent itemset mining, association rule discovery, or marketbasket analysis) is used to find associations between entities based on the transactions they are involved in.

Customers Who Bought This Item Also Bought













- Profiling (also known as behavior description) is used to characterize the typical behavior of an individual, group, or population.
 - A sample profiling question is: What is the typical cellphone usage of this customer segment?







- Link Prediction is used to predict connections between data items, usually by suggesting that a link should exist, and possibly also estimating the strength of the link.
 - Since you and Karen have 10 friends in common, maybe you'd like to be Karen's friend?







Data Reduction is used to replace a large set of data with a smaller set of data that contains much of the important information in the larger set.





- Causal modeling attempts to help us understand what events or actions actually influence others.
 - For example, consider that we use predictive modeling to target advertisements to consumers, and we observe that indeed the targeted consumers purchase at a higher rate subsequent to having been targeted.





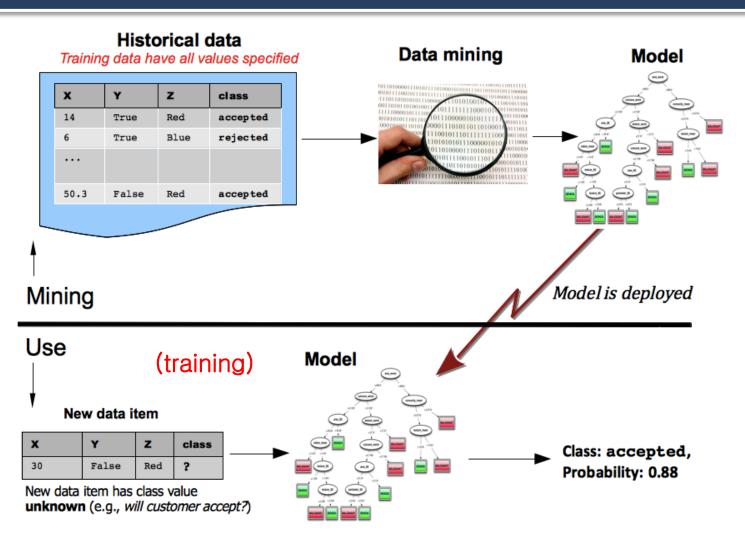
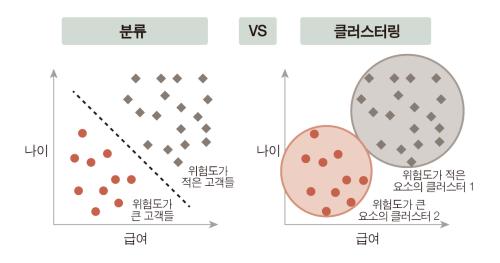


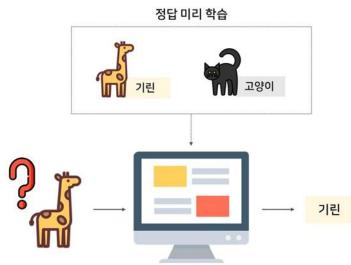
Image from "Data Science for Business", Provost and Fawcett, 2013





분류와 클러스터링







자료원: https://www.samsungsds.com/kr/insights/Generative-adversarial-network-Al.html





감독 vs. 무감독 학습

Key Questions:

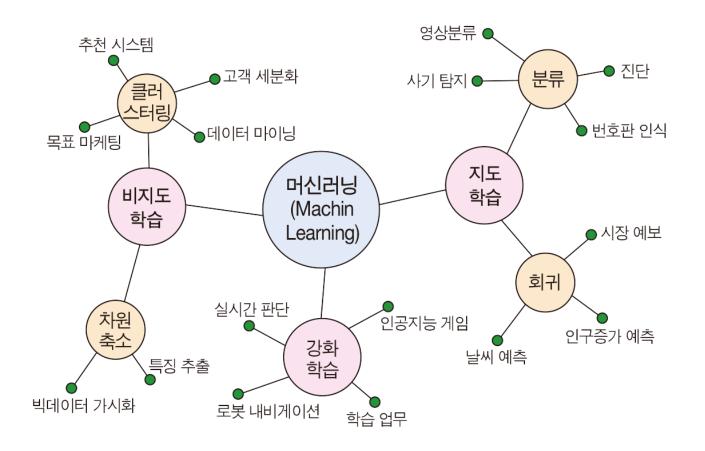
- Is there a specific target variable?
- (Are data on this target variable available?)

Supervised		Unsupervised
Classification	Data reduction	Clustering
Regression	Similarity matching	Co-occurrence gro uping





분석기법의 분류와 주요 활용분야



자료원: 처음 만나는 인공지능, 김대수, 2020, 생능출판





분석 알고리즘의 선택

Model	Learning task			
Supervised Learning Algorithms				
Nearest Neighbor	Classification			
Naive Bayes	Classification			
Decision Trees	Classification			
Classification Rule Learners	Classification			
Linear Regression	Numeric prediction			
Regression Trees	Numeric prediction			
Model Trees	Numeric prediction			
Neural Networks	Dual use			
Support Vector Machines	Dual use			
Unsupervised Learning Algorithms				
Association Rules	Pattern detection			
k-means clustering	Clustering			
Meta-Learning Algorithms				
Bagging	Dual use			
Boosting	Dual use			
Random Forests	Dual use			





정형 vs. 비정형 데이터



자료원: 처음 만나는 인공지능, 김대수, 2020, 생능출판





데이터분석 프로세스

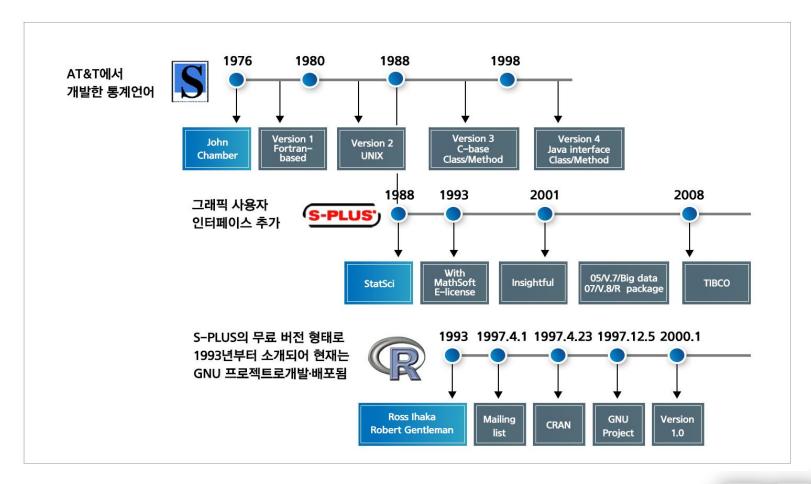
- 표본 추출(Sampling)
- 데이터 탐색 (Exploration)
- 데이터 변환 (Modification) 및 변수선정
- 데이터 모델링 (Modeling)
- 모형 평가(Assessment)





R의 탄생과 발전과정

❖ R은 데이터 분석을 위한 통계분석 기법과 알고리즘, 시각화 기능을 지원하는 오픈 소프트웨어 도구임

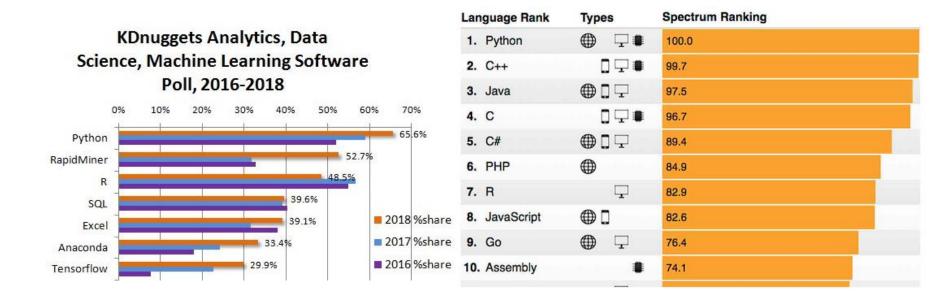




R 소개

❖ R 소개

출처 : Kdnuggets 2018, IEEE 2018



R은 다른 언어보다 분석 하기 자유롭고, 내게 알맞게 코딩할 수 있다는 장점
 때문에 많은 사람들이 사용한다.

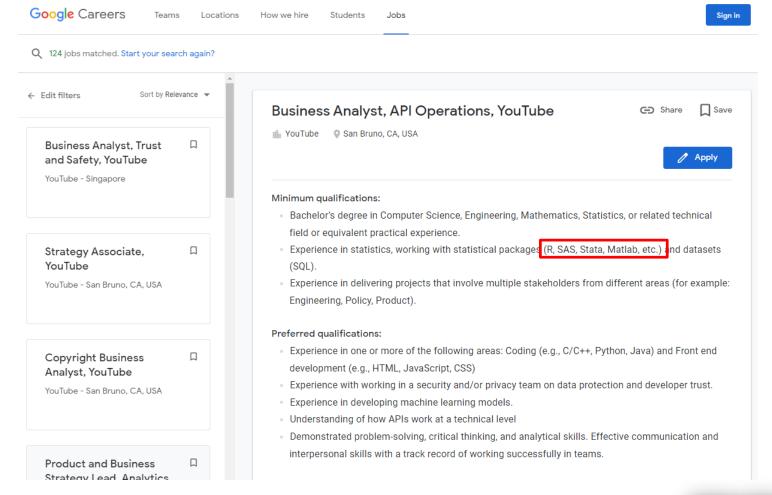




R 소개

♠ R 소개

출처: Google careers (2020.03.기준)







준비해야할 분석 환경

R 콘솔프로그램



- R Foundation에서 배포하는R 기본 패키지
- R GUI 콘솔창을 통해서
 필요한 패키지를 다운설치하고,
 다양한 분석작업을 수행할 수 있음

RStudio 통합분석도구



- R 콘솔에 비해 보다 편리한 IDE (Integrated Development Environment) 라는 통합분석개발환경을 제공함
- 4개로 분할된 레이아웃 창을 통해서 Er R스크립트 작성, R코드 실행결과 확인, 메모리 상황관리, 그래프 구현, 패키지·도움말·파일 관리 등을 편리하게 사용

자바실행환경



- R패키지 중에서 자바언어로 개발된
 패키지 실행을 위한 프로그램
- 오라클의 자바다운로드 사이트에서 자바실행환경(JRE: Java Runtime Environment)를 다운받아 설치함



