Data Science Lifecycle

- 1. Data scientists use techniques to transform data into a visual representation that can be easier to understand by humans
- 2. Data science platform market is expected to grow by upwards of 20% annually.
- 3. Data science generally falls under math, statistics, and computer science.
- 4. The Life Cycle
 - a. Question
 - b. Collect Data
 - c. Wrangle Data
 - d. Analyze Data
 - e. Visualize Information
 - f. Communicate Information
- 5. All steps in the life cycle are all fluid

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Python Fundamentals

- 1. Datasets
 - a. The collection of data
 - b. Types of datasets
 - i. Lists
 - 1. Ordered, changeable, duplicates allowed
 - ii. Dictionaries
 - 1. Ordered, changeable, duplicates not allowed
 - iii. Sets
 - 1. Unordered, unchangeable*, duplicates not allowed
 - iv. Tuples
 - 1. Unordered, unchangeable, duplicates allowed
- 2. Representing datasets with code
 - a. Column-oriented
 - i. Grouping by features
 - b. Row-oriented
 - i. Grouping by a single observation
- 3. Indexing

- a. Used to access values of a collection type
- b. Python syntax to access values
 - i. List
 - name[index]
 - ii. Dictionary
 - 1. name[key]
 - iii. Set
 - 1. for loop
 - iv. Tuple
 - 1. Name[index]
- 4. Iteration
 - a. Can repeat processes with loops or recursion in Python
 - b. Python loop types
 - i. While loop
 - 1. while condition: statements
 - ii. For loop
 - 1. for thing in collection: statements
- 5. Useful methods
 - a. <u>Dictionaries</u>
 - i. values()
 - ii. items()
 - iii. keys()
 - b. <u>Lists</u>
 - i. len()
 - ii. append()
 - iii. sort()
 - c. Other
 - i. range()
 - ii. print()
 - iii. split()
 - iv. type()
 - v. int()
 - vi. str()

Central Tendency

- Measures of Central Tendency
 - a. Statistical measures that help describe the behavior of a collection of data points
 - b. Mean
 - i. The average of all the values in a dataset
 - ii. Summation of all the values, divided by the count of values
 - iii. Can be misleading, because outliers skew the result
 - c. Median
 - i. The value in the direct center of a sorted dataset
 - ii. Gives a more proportional representation of data that excludes outliers
 - d. Mode
 - i. The most frequently occurring value in a dataset
 - ii. Most useful in a relatively large sample size
- 2. The center of a dataset is a good measure of determining the behavior or distribution of a dataset
 - a. Gives examples of a whole dataset, not data points individually.
- 3. Distribution
 - a. Shows how often data occurs in a dataset
- 4. Outliers
 - a. Unusually large or small values
 - b. Skew the result of a mean in a dataset
- 5. Bimodal
 - a. When two values are most common
- 6. Unimodal
 - a. When one value is the most common value
- 7. Symmetric distribution
 - a. When the mean and median are the same
- 8. Skewed distribution
 - a. When the dataset is offset by outliers, causing the mean to be an inaccurate representation of the population

Pandas Fundamentals

- 1. Pandas
 - a. Pandas is a python library that can make analyzing data easier.
- 2. Dataframes
 - a. A pandas object that is used to store a dataset
 - b. Information is organized in rows and columns
 - c. Dataframs simplify common operations such as sorting data
- 3. Series
 - a. A pandas object used to create dataframes
 - b. Seen as a one-dimensional list of data
 - i. Think of it as a single column of a dataframe
- 4. Indexing into Dataframes
 - a. df.loc[]
 - i. name.loc[row_label, col_label]
 - b. df.iloc[]
 - i. name.iloc[row_index, col_index]
- Selection
 - a. The process of accessing a subset of a dataframe
 - b. Can select subsets using loc and iloc
- 6. Filtering
 - a. Selecting values of a dataset where certain conditions are true
 - b. df[condition]
- 7. Combining Dataframes
 - a. Concatenating
 - i. Naively combines along an axis
 - b. Merge
 - i. Combine through a shared column
 - c. Join
 - i. Combine using shared indices
 - ii. Inner Join
 - 1. Keep similar pieces
 - iii. Left Outer Join
 - 1. Keep the left
 - iv. Right Outer Join
 - 1. Keep the right

- v. Full Outer Join
 - 1. Keep everything