LECTURER: Nghia Duong-Trung

# **DATA SCIENCE**

### **WHOIAM**

- Name: Nghia Duong-Trung
- Current Employer: Technische Universität Berlin
  - From 12.2020, Machine Learning Researcher
  - Project: <a href="https://kiwi-biolab.de/">https://kiwi-biolab.de/</a>
- Soon join <u>DFKI</u> (The German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence)
  - From 08.2022, Senior Researcher for Machine Learning Applications
- PhD in Machine Learning at The Information Systems and Machine Learning Lab (<u>ISMLL</u>), University of Hildesheim, Germany
- MSc in Software Engineering at Heilbronn University, Germany
- Profile: <a href="https://sites.google.com/ismll.de/duongtrungnghia/">https://sites.google.com/ismll.de/duongtrungnghia/</a>
- Email: duong-trung.nghia.ext@iu.org

### **TUTORING SCHEDULE**

## - 6 weeks, Friday evening, BER 937 Virtual Room

|            | Date       | Time          | Title   |
|------------|------------|---------------|---|
| - ⊗ ▼      | 08.07.2022 | 18:00 - 20:15 | Data Science -<br>BER_MSE_DLMBDSA01_2022_SS_Q3_MBA-90 |
| <b>⊚</b> ▼ | 15.07.2022 | 18:00 - 20:15 | Data Science - BER_MSE_DLMBDSA01_2022_SS_Q3_MBA-90    |
| <b>⊗</b> ▼ | 29.07.2022 | 18:00 - 20:15 | Data Science -<br>BER_MSE_DLMBDSA01_2022_SS_Q3_MBA-90 |
| <b>⊗</b> ▼ | 05.08.2022 | 18:00 - 20:15 | Data Science -<br>BER_MSE_DLMBDSA01_2022_SS_Q3_MBA-90 |
| ⊗ ▼        | 12.08.2022 | 18:00 - 20:15 | Data Science -<br>BER_MSE_DLMBDSA01_2022_SS_Q3_MBA-90 |
| <b>⊗</b> ▼ | 19.08.2022 | 18:00 - 20:15 | Data Science -<br>BER_MSE_DLMBDSA01_2022_SS_Q3_MBA-90 |

### **PARTICIPANTS**

| Vorname        | Nachname         | E-Mail                                |  |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Mohammed       | Abrar            | mohammed.abrar@iu-study.org           |  |
| Ramin          | Afshar           | ramin.afshar1@iu-study.org            |  |
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| Rohan Surendra | Hiremath         | rohan-surendra.hiremath@iu-study.org  |  |
| Arefeh         | Shahini          | arefeh.shahini@iu-study.org           |  |
| Haritha        | Veluthodan Kandy | haritha.veluthodan-kandy@iu-study.org |  |

#### **INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE - DLMBDSA01**

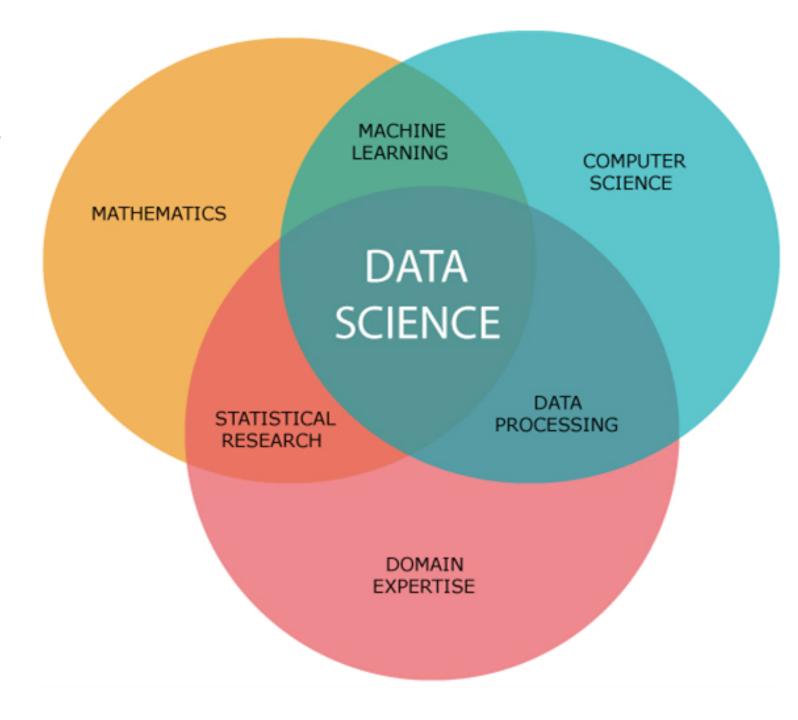
- Course book: Data Science DLMBDSA01, provided by IU, myStudies
- Reading list DLMBDSA01, provided by IU, myStudies
- Additional teaching materials: <a href="https://github.com/duongtrung/IU-DataScienceCourse">https://github.com/duongtrung/IU-DataScienceCourse</a>

#### **SELF-LEARNING AND SELF-IMPROVING**

- https://www.dataquest.io/blog/learn-data-science/
- https://blog.edx.org/7-learning-tips-for-data-science-self-study
- https://www.coursera.org/search?query=data%20science&
  - 2680 results for "data science"
  - <a href="https://www.coursera.org/specializations/introduction-data-science">https://www.coursera.org/specializations/introduction-data-science</a>
  - https://www.coursera.org/specializations/data-science-python
  - https://www.coursera.org/specializations/data-science-fundamentals-python-sql

### **SELF-LEARNING AND SELF-IMPROVING**

- Should read the course book before class
- Optional: reading list



### **TOPIC OUTLINE**

| Introduction to Data Science                | 1 |
|---|---|
| Use Cases and Performance Evaluation        | 2 |
| Data Preprocessing                          | 3 |
| Processing of Data                          | 4 |
| Selected Mathematical Techniques            | 5 |
| Selected Artificial Intelligence Techniques | 6 |

### UNIT 1

## INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE



## On completion of this unit, you will have learned...

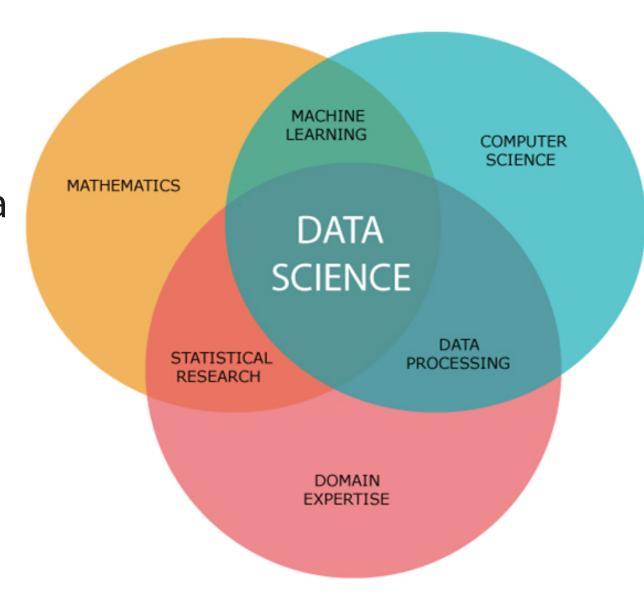
- the meaning of data science.
- common terms and definitions in data science.
- the different applications of data science.
- the typical sources of data.
- the types and shapes of data.
- probability distributions and Bayesian statistics.

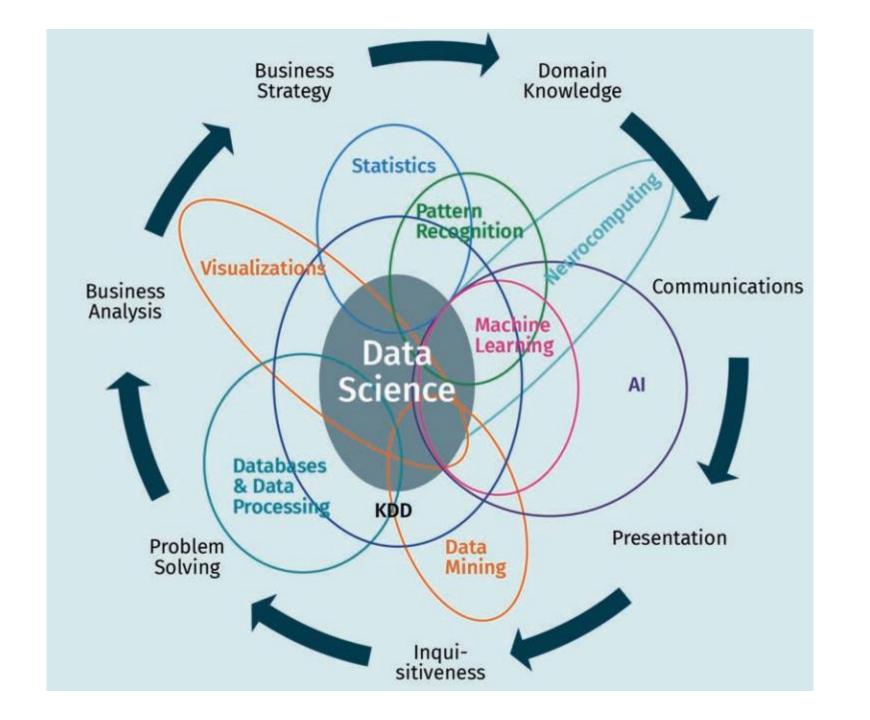


- 1. Define the term data science in your own words.
- 2. Explain the difference between structured, unstructured and semi-structured data.
- 3. Identify two types of machine learning and give an application example for each type.

## **Data science**

- analyze and explore the information contained in data
- incorporate domain knowledge
- create predictions to advise
   the decision-making process
- create value from data





#### **DATA SCIENCE ACTIVITIES**







- Data collection from different sources
- Data storage
- Data accessing

Example of customer churn: Combine data from historical marketing interactions and purchases with demographic data

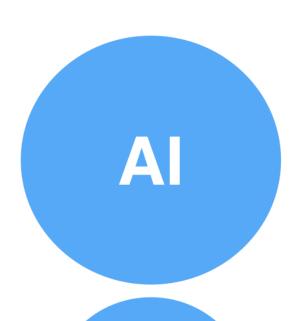
- Data cleaning
- Data presentation
- Data evaluation

- Treat outliers and missing values
- Inspect visual patterns

- Descriptive statistics & statistical analysis
- Modeling
- Visual techniques
- Build ML model to predict probability of customers leaving
- Create value from data insights
- Drive business decisions

### **KEY TERMS**

- Data, Database, Information, Data Science
- Data mining, Data Visualization and Statistics, Knowledge Discovery (KDD), Pattern Recognition
- Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning
- Business Intelligence
- Two broad directions:
  - data engineer/scientist
  - or machine learning engineer/scientist
- https://blog.edx.org/data-science-analytics-career-guide



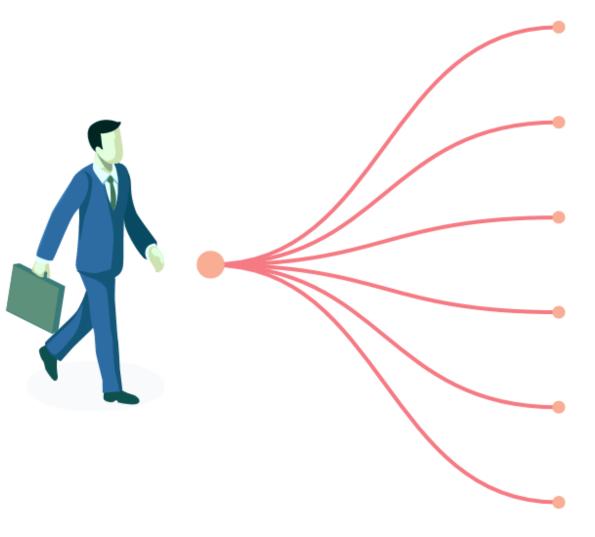
- sounds sexy
- gets us money from VCs
- what we all hope is the future

Machine Learning

- the only real "AI"
- traditionally an academic discipline
- not concerned with real-world software

Data Science

- applies machine learning to create actual products
- deals with real-world complexity





### Male

70% of Data Scientists in our research were male



## 2 Languages

Data scientists speak at least 1 foreign language on average



### 2 years

This is a new profession. The median experience as data scientists of professionals in our research was 2 years



## 4.5 years

People who work as data scientists currently have a median work experience of 4.5 years (including previous positions)



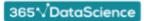
## R and/or Python

More than 50% of the data scientists in our research work in R and/or Python

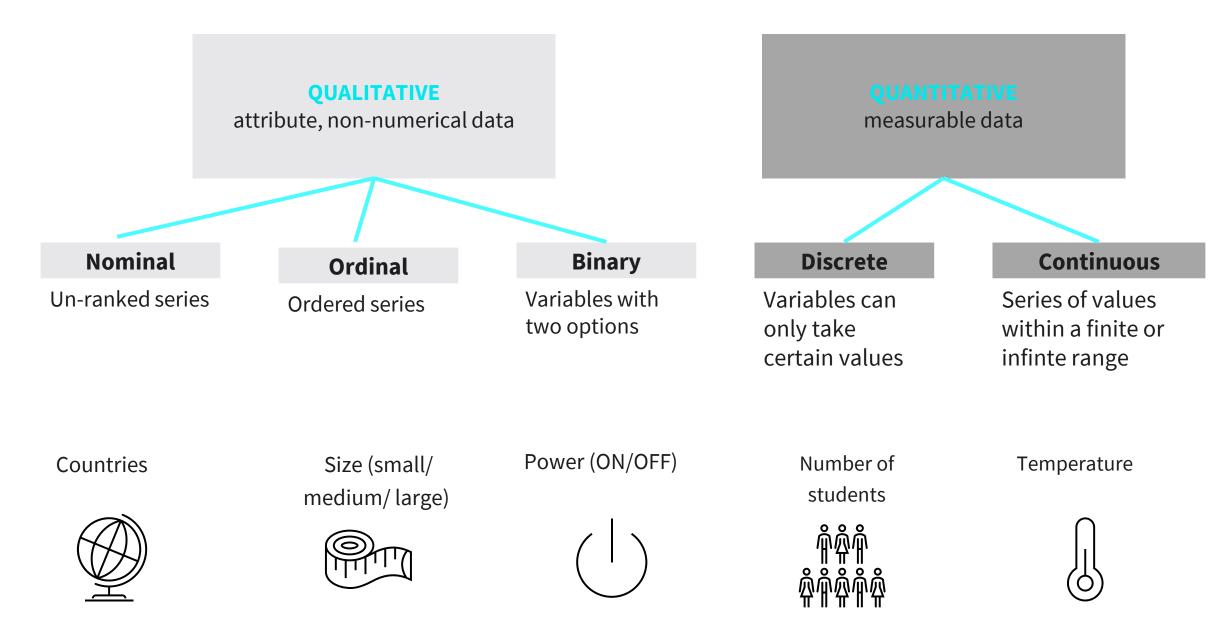


### Master or PhD

75% of data scientists have a PhD (27%) or a Master (48%) degree



### **DATA TYPES**



## Structured Data

- Pre-defined data models
- Can be displayed in rows and columns
- Example: customer database
   (address, name, age etc.)

Semi-structured

- Contains sometags/attributes amongunstructured data
- Example: Mails, Tweets

## **Unstructured Data**

- Unknown form or structure
- Example: Online Reviews,
   Audio files, Videos, Images



| Name  | Age | Address | Gender |
|-------|-----|---------|--------|
| John  | 30  | City    | m      |
| Marie | 4   | Village | f      |



From: John Doe johndoe@mail.com

To: Marie Doe <u>mariedoe@mail.com</u>

Subject: Hello

Hi Marie,

How are you?



The book is fabulous! I enjoyed it!

#### **TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING**

Machine Learning (ML)

Unsupervised ML

Discover hidden patterns

Supervised ML

Predict a target variable

Reinforcement Learning

Semi- / Selfsupervised learning Clustering

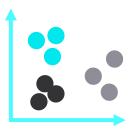
Regression

(continuous target)

Classification

(categorical target)

**Robotics** 



Customer Segmentation



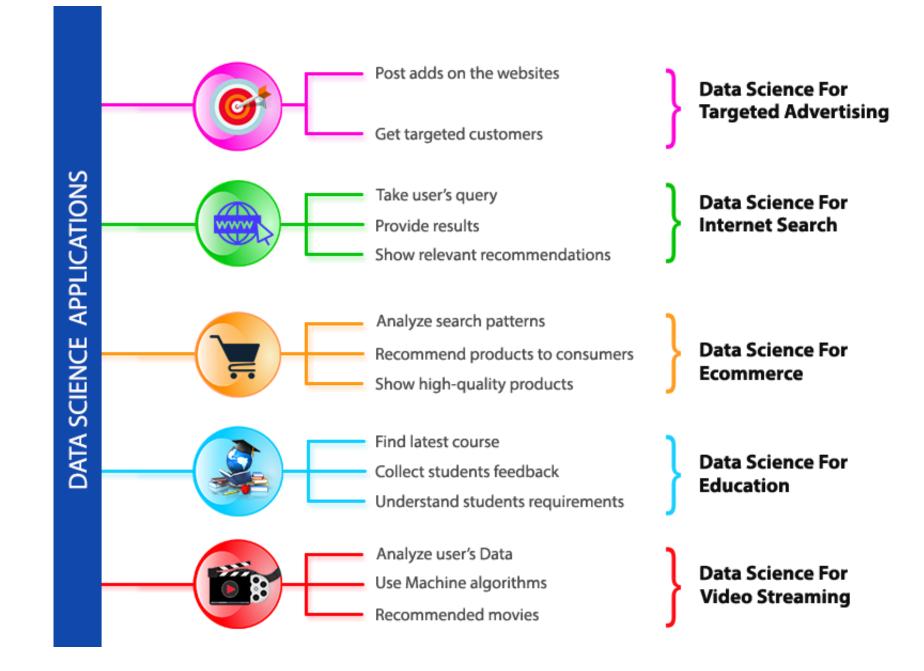


Spam

#### **TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING**

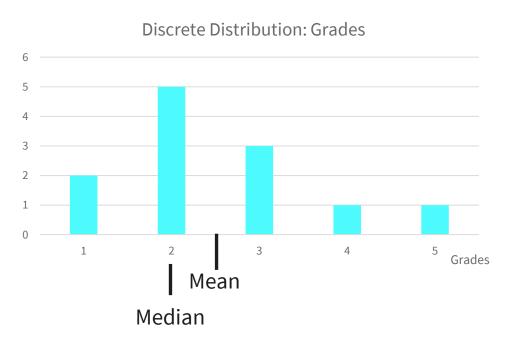
- https://elitedatascience.com/learn-machine-learning
- https://programmathically.com/how-to-learn-machine-learning-a-guide-for-selfstarters/
- <a href="https://machinelearningmastery.com/start-here/">https://machinelearningmastery.com/start-here/</a>
- https://www.coursera.org/search?query=machine%20learning&
  - 1292 results for "machine learning"
  - <a href="https://www.coursera.org/specializations/machine-learning-introduction">https://www.coursera.org/specializations/machine-learning-introduction</a>
  - <a href="https://www.coursera.org/professional-certificates/ibm-machine-learning">https://www.coursera.org/professional-certificates/ibm-machine-learning</a>

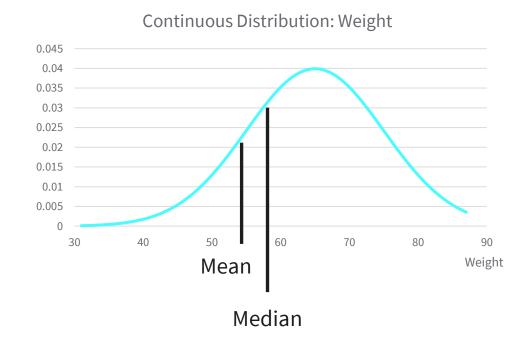
#### **DATA SCIENCE APPLICATIONS**



#### **DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS – BASIC TERMS**

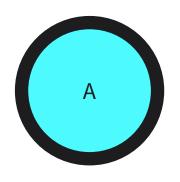
Value, Probability
Standard deviation = measure of spread
Mean = average
Median = 50% greater, 50% smaller values

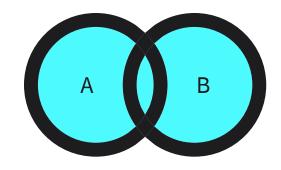


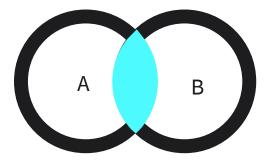


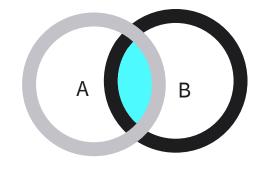
Source of the graphics: Drawing by Antonia Schulze, 2021.

#### **DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS – PROBABILITY THEORY**









P (A)

**P** (**A** ∪ **B**)

**P** (**A** ∩ **B**)

P (A | B)

Probability of an event A happening

Probability of event **A or B** happening

Probability of event

A and B happening

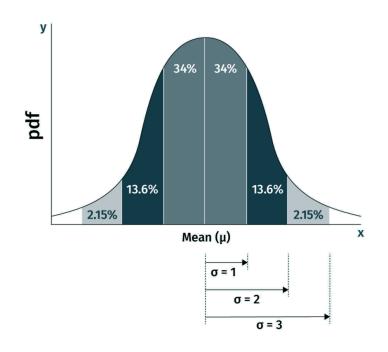
Probability of A, given that event B already happened

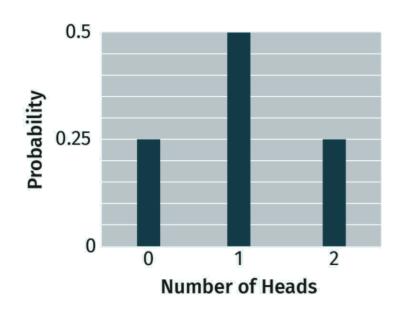
Conditional Probability

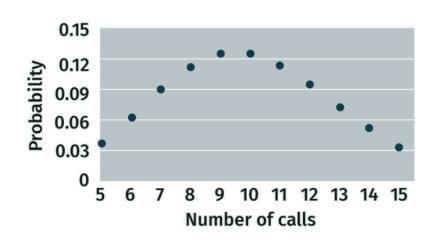
P(A \cap B)

P(B)

#### **DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS – PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS**







### **Normal Distribution**

- Bell curve shape
- Example: weight, height distribution

### **Binomial Distribution**

- Two possible outcomes
- Example: P(# of heads) if tosscoin twice

### **Poisson Distribution**

- Frequency of intervals between independent events
- Example: P(# of calls per day) if average 5 calls per day

### **BAYES THEOREM**

Let us say P(Fire) means how often there is fire, and P(Smoke) means how often we see smoke, then:

- P(Fire|Smoke) means how often there is fire when we can see smoke
- P(Smoke|Fire) means how often we can see smoke when there is fire

## Example:

- Dangerous fires are rare (1%)
- but smoke is fairly common (10%) due to barbecues,
- and 90% of dangerous fires make smoke

Probability of dangerous Fire when there is Smoke: P(Fire|Smoke)?

#### **BAYES THEOREM**

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|not A)P(not A)}$$

http://allendowney.github.io/ThinkBayes2/chap02.html

## You have learned...

- the meaning of data science.
- common terms and definitions in data science.
- the different applications of data science.
- the typical sources of data.
- the types and shapes of data.
- probability distributions and Bayesian statistics.

## SESSION 1

## TRANSFER TASK

### **TRANSFER TASK**

Prepare a case study to demonstrate the application of data science in an industry sector of your choice. Elaborate on potential data sources, the type and shape of data.

## TRANSFER TASK PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

Please present your results.

The results will be discussed in plenary.





1. Which of the following is the blind machine learning task of inferring a binary function for unlabeled training data?

- a) Regression
- b) Unsupervised Learning
- c) Supervised learning
- d) Data processing



2. In which process are the data cleared from noise and the missing values are estimated/ignored?

- a) data preservation
- b) data security
- c) data publication
- d) data description



# 3. The probability p(A|B) measures...

- a) the chance of event A given knowledge that event B has occurred.
- the chance of event B given knowledge that event A has occurred.
- c) the chance that events A and B occur at the same time.
- d) the chance of event A given knowledge that event B has not occurred.

