

# Data Science: Principles and Practice

## Lecture 1: Introduction

Ekaterina Kochmar<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> Based on slides from Marek Rei

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# Data Science: Principles and Practice

01

Introduction and motivation

02

Practical basics

03

Course logistics

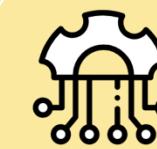
# What is Data Science?



Data Processing  
crawling  
cleaning  
connecting



Statistics  
measuring  
analyzing  
exploring



Machine Learning  
modeling  
predicting  
simulating



Visualiza-  
tion  
investigating  
structuring  
presenting



Big Data  
processing  
parallelizing  
optimizing

 Job Title, Keywords, or Company

Jobs

Location

Search

## 50 Best Jobs in America

### Awards

[Best Places to Work](#)[Top CEOs](#)[Best Places to Interview](#)

### Lists

[Best Jobs](#)[Best Cities for Jobs](#)[Highest Paying Jobs](#)[Oddball Interview Questions](#)

This report ranks jobs according to each job's Glassdoor Job Score, determined by combining three factors: number of job openings, salary, and overall job satisfaction rating.

United States

2018

0  
Shares

### 1 Data Scientist

**4.8 / 5**  
Job Score**\$110,000**  
Median Base Salary**4.2 / 5**  
Job Satisfaction**4,524**  
Job Openings[View Jobs](#)

[Jobs](#)[Company Reviews](#)[Salaries](#)[Interviews](#)[Salary Calculator](#)[Write Review](#)[For Employers](#) [Post Jobs Free](#) Job Title, Keywords, or Company

Jobs

Location

Search

## 50 Best Jobs in America for 2019

Best Jobs

2019

United States

Share



Job Title	Median Base Salary	Job Satisfaction	Job Openings	
#1 Data Scientist	\$108,000	4.3/5	6,510	<a href="#">View Jobs</a>
#2 Nursing Manager	\$83,000	4/5	13,931	<a href="#">View Jobs</a>
#3 Marketing Manager	\$82,000	4.2/5	7,395	<a href="#">View Jobs</a>

MENU

Data Scientist: The Sexiest Job of the 21st Century

SUMMARY SAVE SHARE COMMENT 15 TEXT SIZE PRINT \$8.95 BUY COPIES

DATA

# Data Scientist: The Sexiest Job of the 21st Century

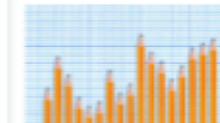
by Thomas H. Davenport and D.J. Patil

FROM THE OCTOBER 2012 ISSUE



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WHAT TO READ NEXT



What Data Scientists Really Do,  
According to 35 Data Scientists

VIEW MORE FROM THE  
October 2012 Issue



When 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 never hear anyone say hi."

<https://hbr.org/2012/10/data-scientist-the-sexiest-job-of-the-21st-century>

6/36

Regulating the internet giants

# The world's most valuable resource is no longer oil, but data

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*The data economy demands a new approach to antitrust rules*



<https://www.economist.com/leaders/2017/05/06/the-worlds-most-valuable-resource-is-no-longer-oil-but-data>

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# Case studies

01

Sports

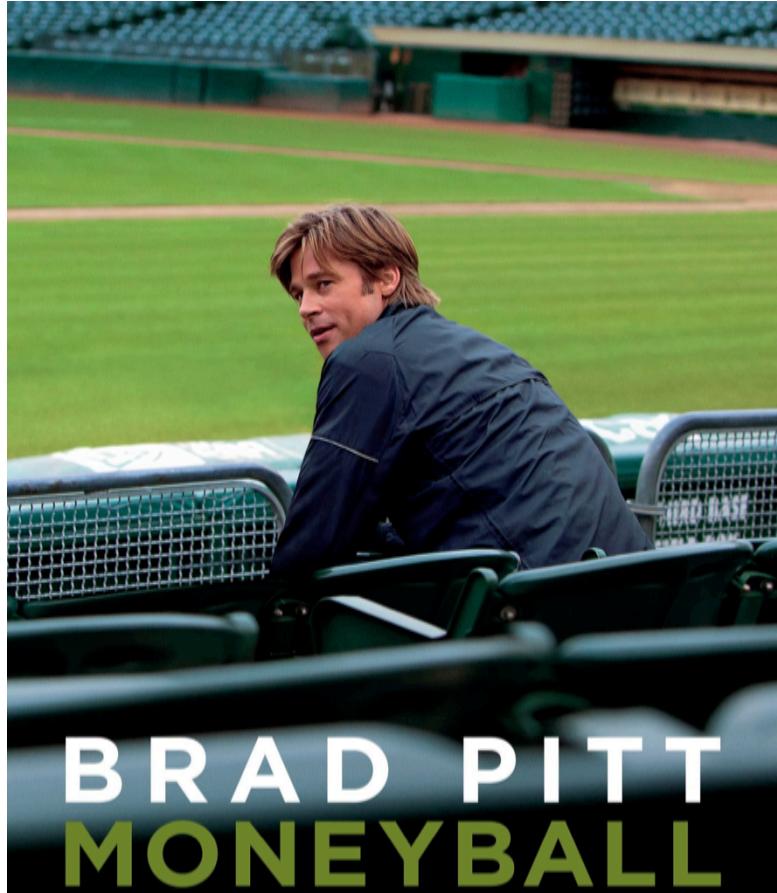
02

Medicine

03

Politics

# Data Science in Sports



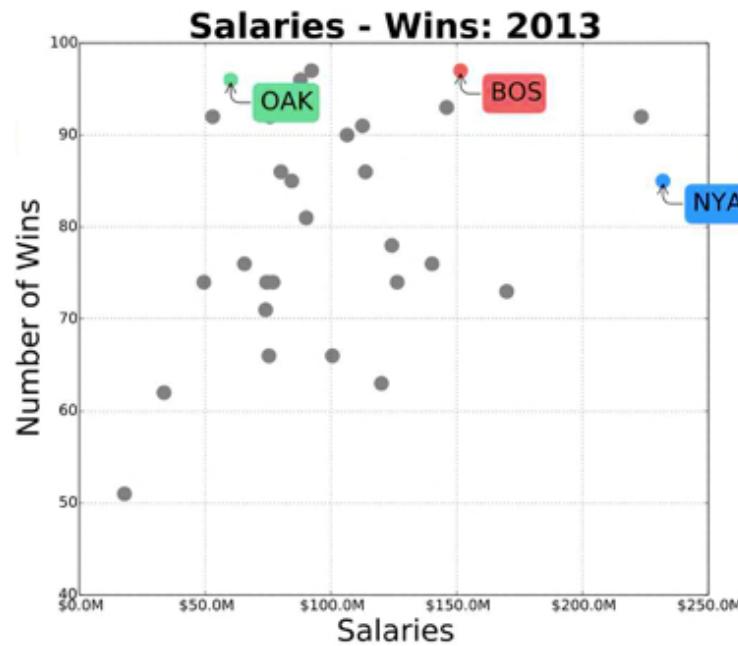
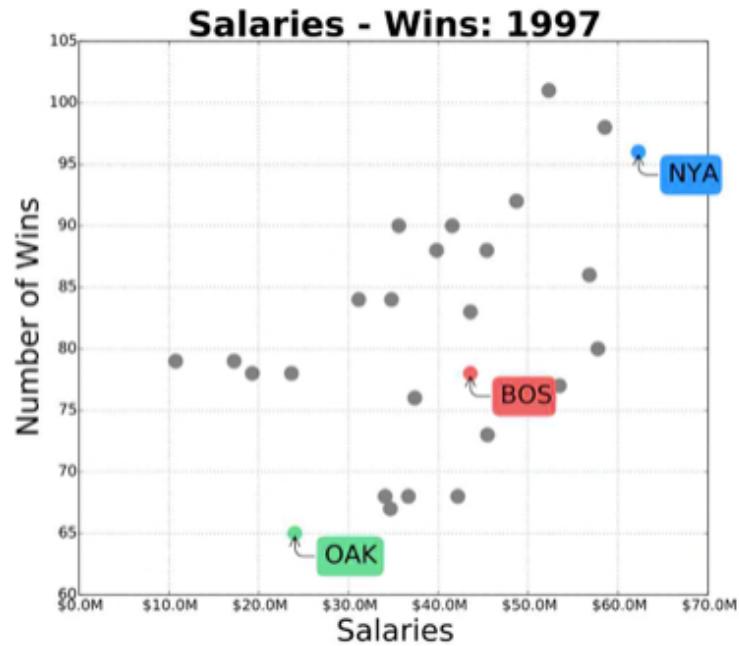
The market for baseball players was so inefficient... that superior management could run circles around taller piles of cash.

- Michael Lewis

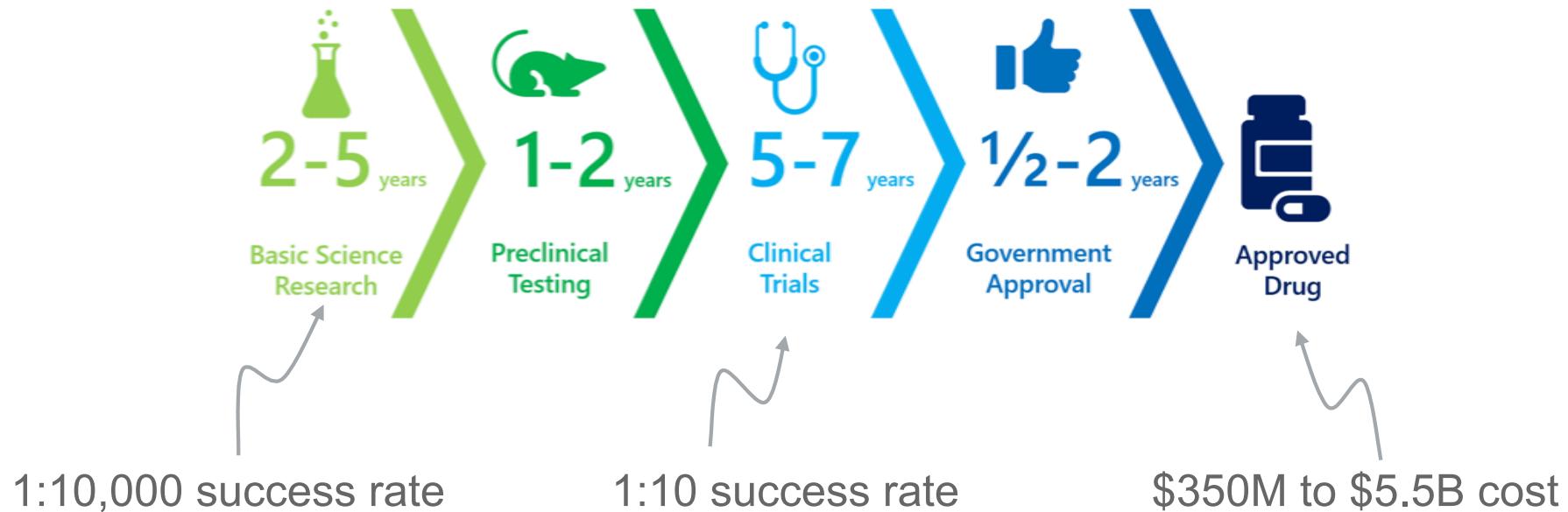
Legendary 2002 season for Oakland Athletics.

Manager Billy Beane put together an unexpected team using data science.

# Data Science in Sports



# Data Science in Drug Discovery



<http://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2017/make-fda-great-trump-future-drug-approval-process/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cost\\_of\\_drug\\_development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cost_of_drug_development)

# Data Science in Drug Discovery



## How artificial intelligence is changing drug discovery

Machine learning and other technologies are expected to make the hunt for new pharmaceuticals quicker, cheaper and more effective.

Nic Fleming



[PDF version](#)

### RELATED ARTICLES

The drug-maker's guide to the galaxy



Blog



## 106 Startups Using Artificial Intelligence in Drug Discovery



Simon Smith

Last Updated Oct 1, 2018

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in 1.1k

372

f 354

198

Some time ago, I wrote about how we're now in the [long-tail of machine learning in drug discovery](#). I noted that we're moving past generalist applications of AI such as IBM Watson's to more specific, purpose-built tools. This got me thinking: What are all the startups applying artificial intelligence in drug discovery

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05267-x>

<https://blog.benchsci.com/startups-using-artificial-intelligence-in-drug-discovery>

NOV. 4, 2008, AT 6:16 PM

# Today's Polls and Final Election Projection: Obama 349, McCain 189

By [Nate Silver](#)

It's Tuesday, November 4th, 2008, Election Day in America. The last polls have straggled in, and show little sign of mercy for John McCain. Barack Obama appears poised for a decisive electoral victory.

Our model projects that Obama will win all states won by John Kerry in 2004, in addition to Iowa, New Mexico, Colorado, Ohio, Virginia, Nevada, Florida and North Carolina, while narrowly losing Missouri

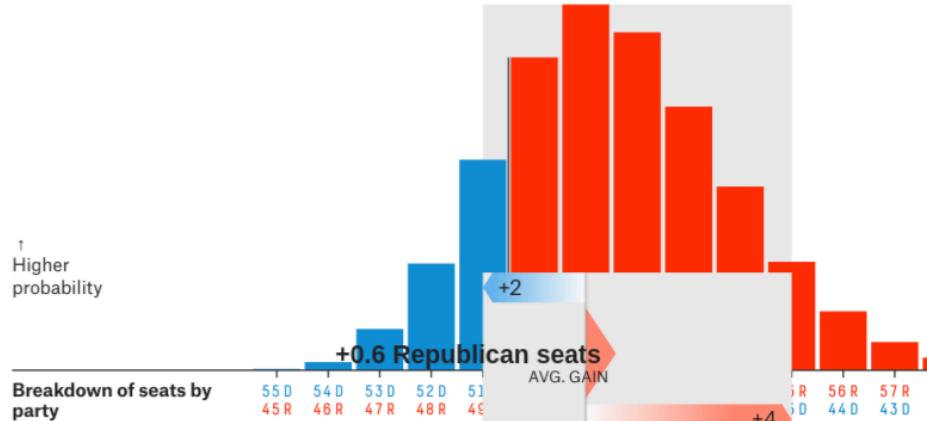
# Data Science in Politics

## Forecasting the race for the Senate

Updated Oct. 29, 2018, at 3:20 PM

1 in 6

Chance Democrats win control (18.0%)



## Forecasting the race for the House

Updated Oct. 29, 2018, at 3:20 PM

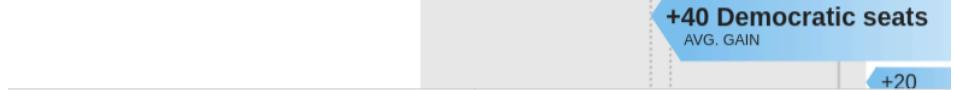
7 in 8

Chance Democrats win control (86.6%)

Higher probability

Breakdown of seats by party

+61



<https://fivethirtyeight.com/tag/2018-election/>

We're forecasting the election with three models

Polls-plus forecast

What polls, the economy and historical data tell us about Nov. 8

Polls-only forecast

What polls alone tell us about Nov. 8

Now-cast

Who would win the election if it were held today

 National overview

Updates

National polls

#### States to watch

Arizona

Colorado

Florida

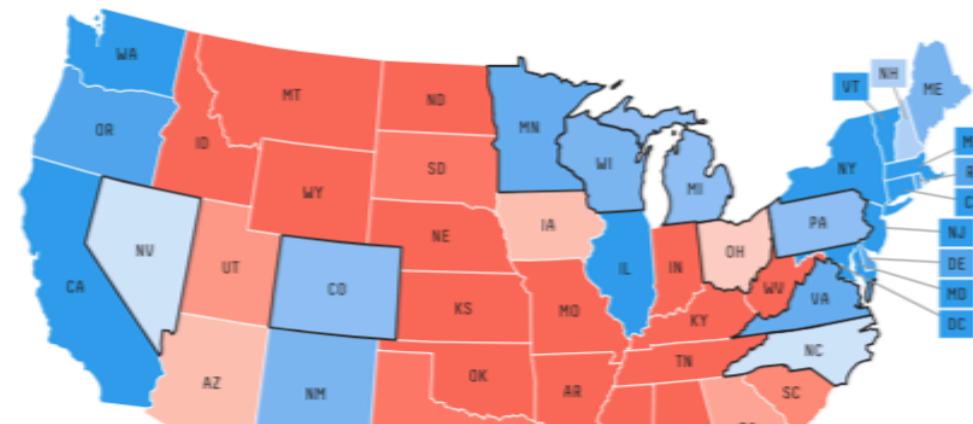
Georgia

Iowa

## Who will win the presidency?



### Chance of winning



<https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/2016-election-forecast/>

# Data Science in Commerce



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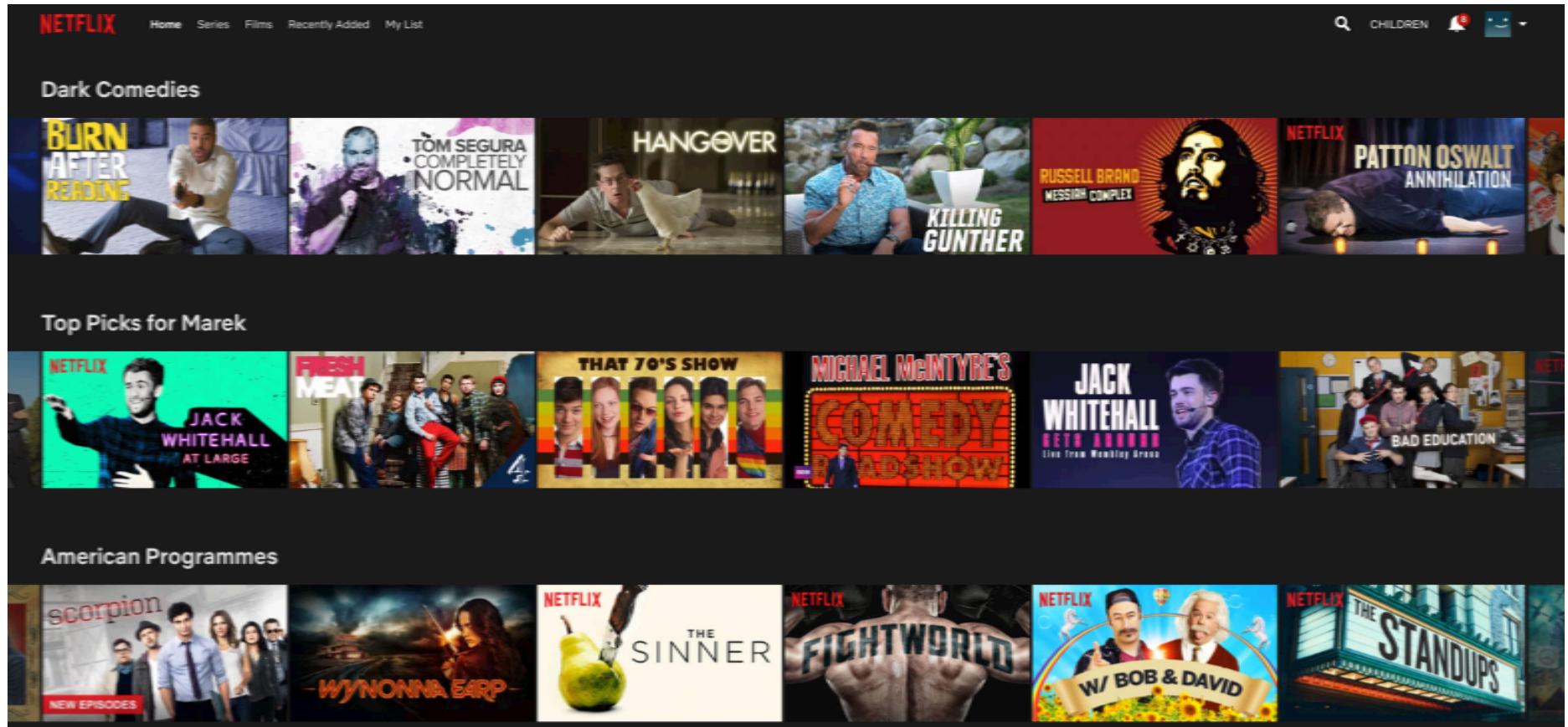


£14.59



£42.99

# Data Science in Commerce



# Netflix Challenge



In 2006, Netflix offered 1 million dollars for an improved movie recommendation algorithm.

Provided 100M movie ratings for training.

**The goal:** Improve over Netflix's own algorithm by 10% to get the prize.

Several teams joined up and claimed the prize on in 2009.

movie	user	date	score
1	56	2004-02-14	5
1	25363	2004-03-01	3
2	855321	2004-07-29	3
2	44562	2004-07-30	4
3	42357	2004-12-10	1
3	1345	2005-01-08	2

# Data Science in Climate Control

## How Data Science can help solve Climate Change

Data-driven solutions will lead the Transition to Clean Energy

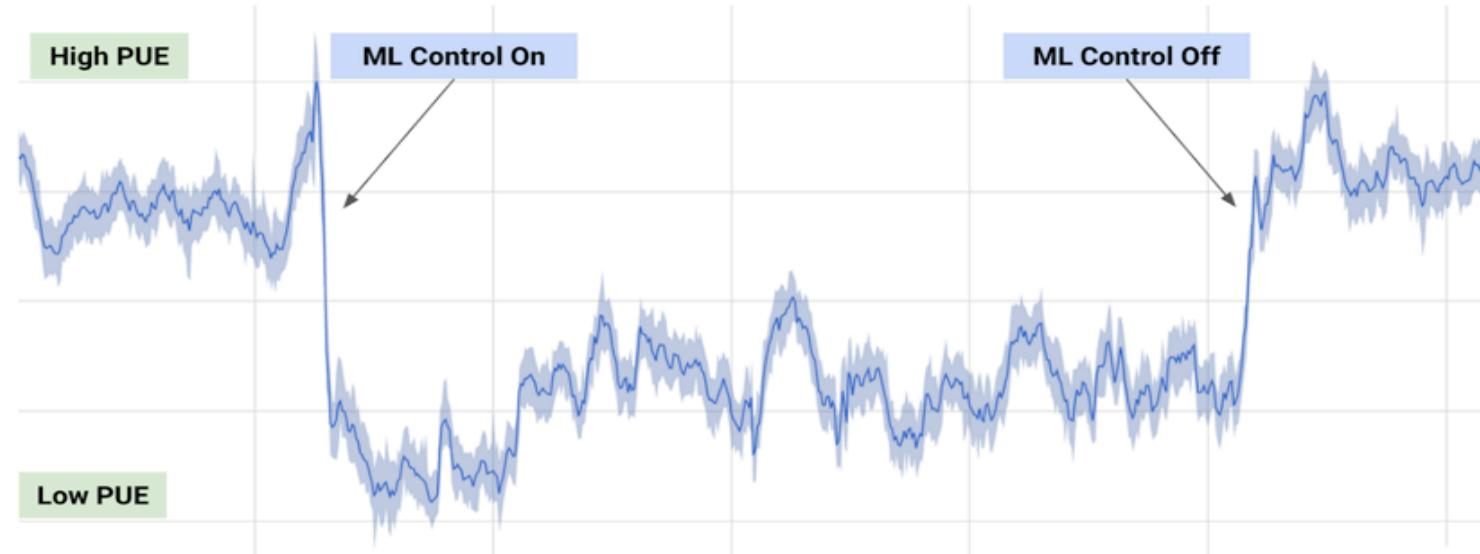
 Marco Pasini [Follow](#)  
Aug 21 · 6 min read ★



Photo by [Bogdan Pasca](#) on [Unsplash](#)

<https://towardsdatascience.com/how-data-science-can-help-solve-climate-change-12b28768e77b>

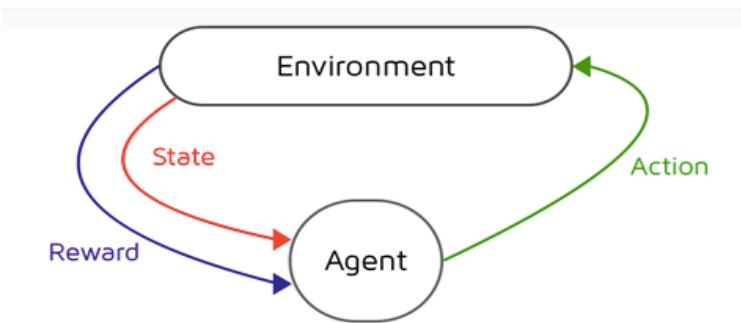
# Data Science in Climate Control



Our machine learning system was able to consistently achieve a 40 percent reduction in the amount of energy used for cooling, which equates to a 15 percent reduction in overall PUE overhead after accounting for electrical losses and other non-cooling inefficiencies. It also produced the lowest PUE the site had ever seen.

<https://deepmind.com/blog/article/deepmind-ai-reduces-google-data-centre-cooling-bill-40>

# Data Science in Climate Control

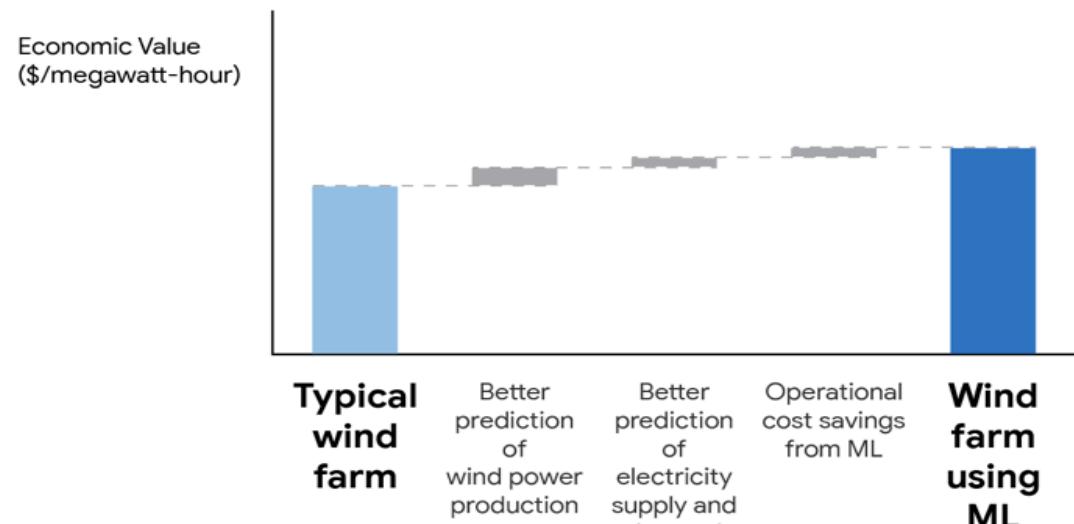


A number of **recent studies** propose Reinforcement Learning (RL, a branch of machine learning in which an **agent** interacts with an **environment**, becoming progressively better at a specified **goal** defined by a reward function) as the solution: applying this kind of algorithm to increase efficiency of different buildings shows incredible and **promising results**, with **up to 70% (!!!) reduction** in HVAC energy usage ([source](#)).

<https://ywang393.expressions.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Deep-reinforcement-learning-for-HVAC-control-in-smart-buildings.pdf>

# Data Science in Climate Control

**Machine learning can increase the value of wind energy**



*Illustrative results from  
2018 Google/DeepMind field study*

<https://deepmind.com/blog/article/machine-learning-can-boost-value-wind-energy>

# Getting Practical

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# Dataset: Country Statistics

World Bank data about 161 countries

- Country Name
- GDP per Capita (PPP USD)
- Population Density (persons per sq km)
- Population Growth Rate (%)
- Urban Population (%)
- Life Expectancy at Birth (avg years)
- Fertility Rate (births per woman)
- Infant Mortality (deaths per 1000 births)
- Enrolment Rate, Tertiary (%)
- Unemployment, Total (%)
- Estimated Control of Corruption (scale -2.5 to 2.5)
- Estimated Government Effectiveness (scale -2.5 to 2.5)
- Internet Users (%)

# Dataset: Country Statistics

Country Name,GDP per Capita (PPP USD),Population Density (persons per sq km),Population Growth Rate (%),Urban Population (%),Life Expectancy at Birth (avg years),Fertility Rate (births per woman),Infant Mortality (deaths per 1000 births),"Enrolment Rate, Tertiary (%)", "Unemployment, Total (%)",Estimated Control of Corruption (scale -2.5 to 2.5),Estimated Government Effectiveness (scale -2.5 to 2.5),Internet Users (%)

Afghanistan,1560.67,44.62,2.44,23.86,60.07,5.39,71.3,33.8,5,-1.41,-1.4,5.45  
Albania,9403.43,115.11,0.26,54.45,77.16,1.75,15.5,4.85,14.2,-0.72,-0.28,54.66  
Algeria,8515.35,15.86,1.89,73.71,70.75,2.83,25.6,31.46,10,-0.54,-0.55,15.23  
Antigua and Barbuda,19640.35,200.35,1.03,29.87,75.5,2.12,9.2,14.37,8.4,1.29,0.48,83.79  
Argentina,12016.2,14.88,0.88,92.64,75.84,2.2,12.7,74.83,7.2,-0.49,-0.25,55.8  
Armenia,8416.82,104.08,0.17,64.16,74.33,1.74,14.7,48.94,18.4,-0.62,-0.04,39.16  
Australia,44597.83,2.91,1.6,89.34,81.85,1.87,4.1,83.24,5.2,2,1.61,82.35  
Austria,43661.15,102.22,0.46,67.88,81.03,1.42,3.3,71.4,3,1.35,1.66,81  
Azerbaijan,10125.23,110.98,1.35,53.89,70.55,1.92,38.5,19.65,5.2,-1.13,-0.79,54.2  
Bahrain,24590.49,1701.01,1.92,88.76,76.4,2.12,8.2,33.46,1.1,0.39,0.65,88  
Bangladesh,1883.05,1174.33,1.19,28.89,69.89,2.24,33.1,13.15,5,-0.87,-0.83,6.3  
Barbados,26487.77,655.36,0.5,44.91,74.97,1.84,16.9,60.84,11.6,1.66,1.45,73.33  
Belgium,39751.48,364.85,0.85,97.51,80.49,1.84,3.4,69.26,7.5,1.55,1.59,82  
Belize,7936.84,13.87,2.43,44.59,73.49,2.74,15.7,21.37,8.2,0.01,-0.18,25  
Benin,1557.16,86.73,2.73,45.56,58.94,5.21,58.5,12.37,0.7,-0.92,-0.53,3.8  
Bhutan,6590.69,19.1,68,36.34,67.28,2.32,35.7,8.74,2.1,0.82,0.48,25.43  
Bolivia,5195.58,9.53,1.65,67.22,66.63,3.31,39.3,37.69,3.4,-0.7,-0.37,34.19  
Bosnia and Herzegovina,9392.47,75.28,-0.14,48.81,75.96,1.25,6.7,37.74,28.1,-0.3,-0.47,65.36  
Brazil,11715.7,23.28,0.87,84.87,73.35,1.81,12.9,25.63,6.7,-0.07,-0.12,49.85  
Brunei,52482.33,77.14,1.4,76.32,78.07,2.03,6.7,24.34,4.7,0.64,0.83,60.27  
Bulgaria,15932.63,67.69,-0.6,73.64,74.16,1.51,10.5,59.63,11.2,-0.24,0.14,55.15  
Burkina Faso,1512.97,58.46,2.86,27.35,55.44,5.78,65.8,4.56,3.3,-0.52,-0.63,3.73  
Burundi,551.27,371.51,3.19,11.21,53.14,6.21,66.9,3.17,0.5,-1.12,-1.33,1.22  
Cambodia,2404.20,82.74,1.76,20.10,62.98,2.02,22.0,14.5,0.2,-1.04,0.82,4.01

# Using Python. Why Python?



Fast to write and modify

Great for working with datasets

Portable

Most machine learning research happens in python

Actually useful for other things besides data science



Dynamically typed (can cause run-time errors)

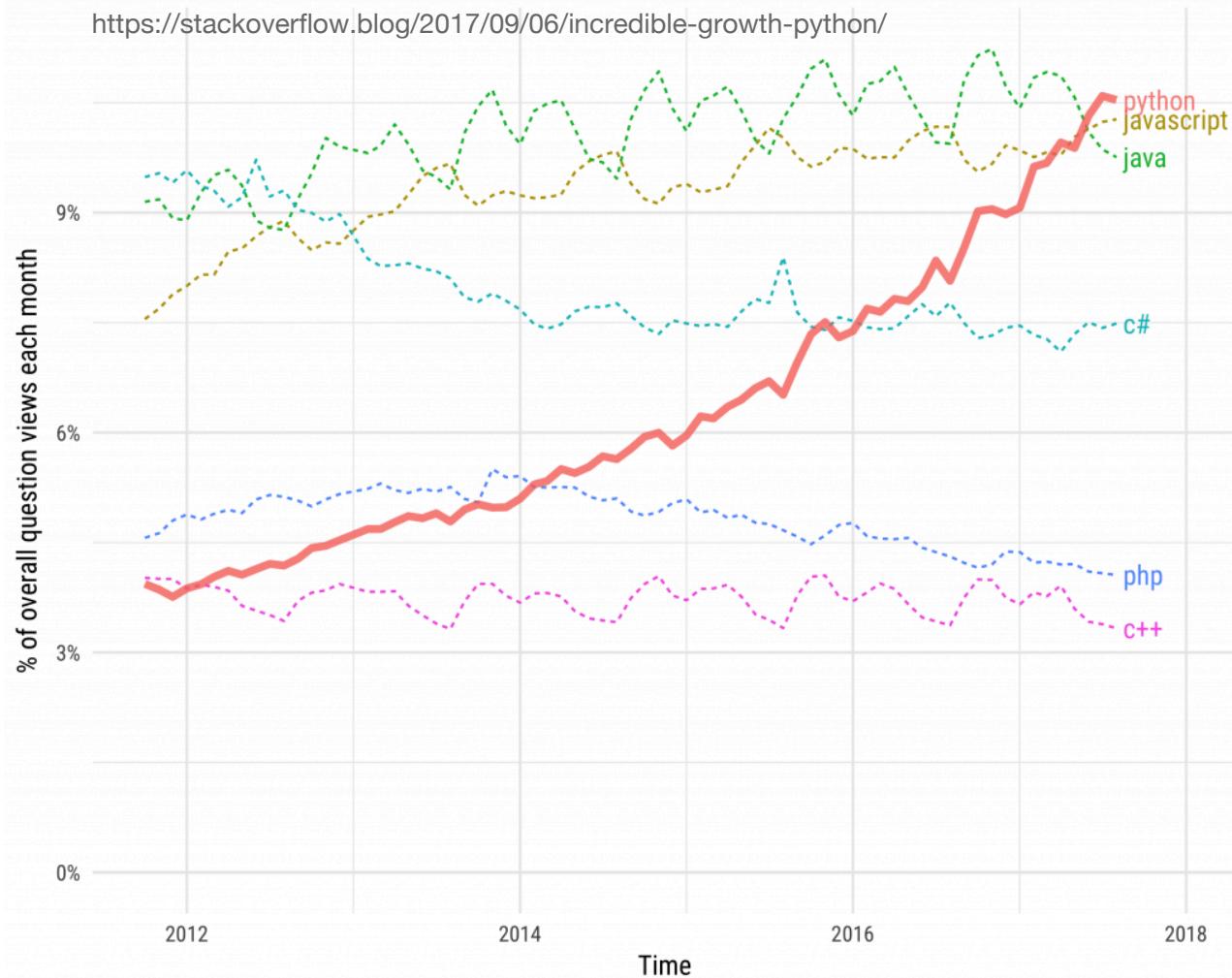
Not as fast as lower-level languages (sometimes)

Not good for unusual platforms

## Growth of major programming languages

Based on Stack Overflow question views in World Bank high-income countries

<https://stackoverflow.blog/2017/09/06/incredible-growth-python/>



# Python Refresher

```
In [1]: import random  
  
my_list = ["camel", "elephant", "crocodile"]  
for word in my_list:  
    print(word + " " +str(random.random()))
```

```
camel 0.5333896529549417  
elephant 0.8289440919886492  
crocodile 0.5635699354595317
```

Python tutorial: <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/index.htm>

# Loading CSV files

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
```

```
data = pd.read_csv('data/country-stats.csv')
data.head()
```

Out[2]:

	Country Name	GDP per Capita (PPP USD)	Population Density (persons per sq km)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Urban Population (%)	Life Expectancy at Birth (avg years)	Fertility Rate (births per woman)	Infant Mortality (deaths per 1000 births)
0	Afghanistan	1560.67	44.62	2.44	23.86	60.07	5.39	71.0
1	Albania	9403.43	115.11	0.26	54.45	77.16	1.75	15.0
2	Algeria	8515.35	15.86	1.89	73.71	70.75	2.83	25.6
3	Antigua and Barbuda	19640.35	200.35	1.03	29.87	75.50	2.12	9.2
4	Argentina	12016.20	14.88	0.88	92.64	75.84	2.20	12.7

---

# Common File Formats

## CSV - comma-separated values

Bahrain,24590.49,1701.01,1.92,88.76,76.4,2.12,8.2,33.46,1.1,0.39,0.65,88  
Bangladesh,1883.05,1174.33,1.19,28.89,69.89,2.24,33.1,13.15,5,-0.87,-0.83,6.3  
Barbados,26487.77,655.36,0.5,44.91,74.97,1.84,16.9,60.84,11.6,1.66,1.45,73.33  
Belgium,39751.48,364.85,0.85,97.51,80.49,1.84,3.4,69.26,7.5,1.55,1.59,82

## TSV - tab-separated values

Bahrain	24590.49	1701.01	1.92	88.76	76.4	2.12	8.2	33.46
Bangladesh	1883.05	1174.33	1.19	28.89	69.89	2.24	33.1	13.15
Barbados	26487.77	655.36	0.5	44.91	74.97	1.84	16.9	60.84
Belgium	39751.48	364.85	0.85	97.51	80.49	1.84	3.4	69.26

# Common File Formats

## JSON: JavaScript Object Notation

```
{  
    "firstName": "John",  
    "lastName": "Smith",  
    "isAlive": true,  
    "age": 27,  
    "address": {  
        "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",  
        "city": "New York",  
        "state": "NY",  
        "postalCode": "10021-3100"  
    }  
}
```

## XML: Extensible Markup Language

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<breakfast_menu>  
    <food>  
        <name>Belgian Waffles</name>  
        <price>$5.95</price>  
        <desc>Famous Belgian Waffles</desc>  
        <calories>650</calories>  
    </food>  
</breakfast_menu>
```

# Calculating Statistics over the Data

```
In [3]: data["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].mean()
```

```
Out[3]: 15616.289378881998
```

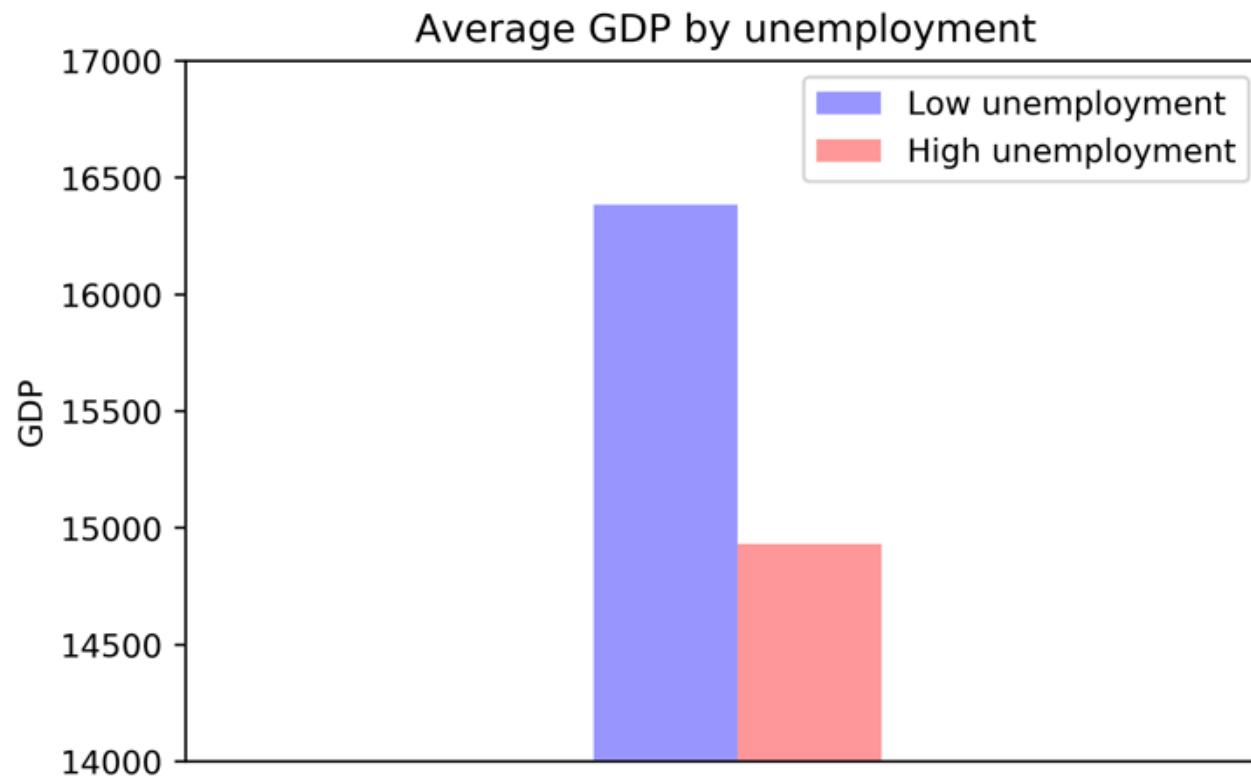
```
In [4]: low_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] < 7]
low_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].mean()
```

```
Out[4]: 16383.713421052627
```

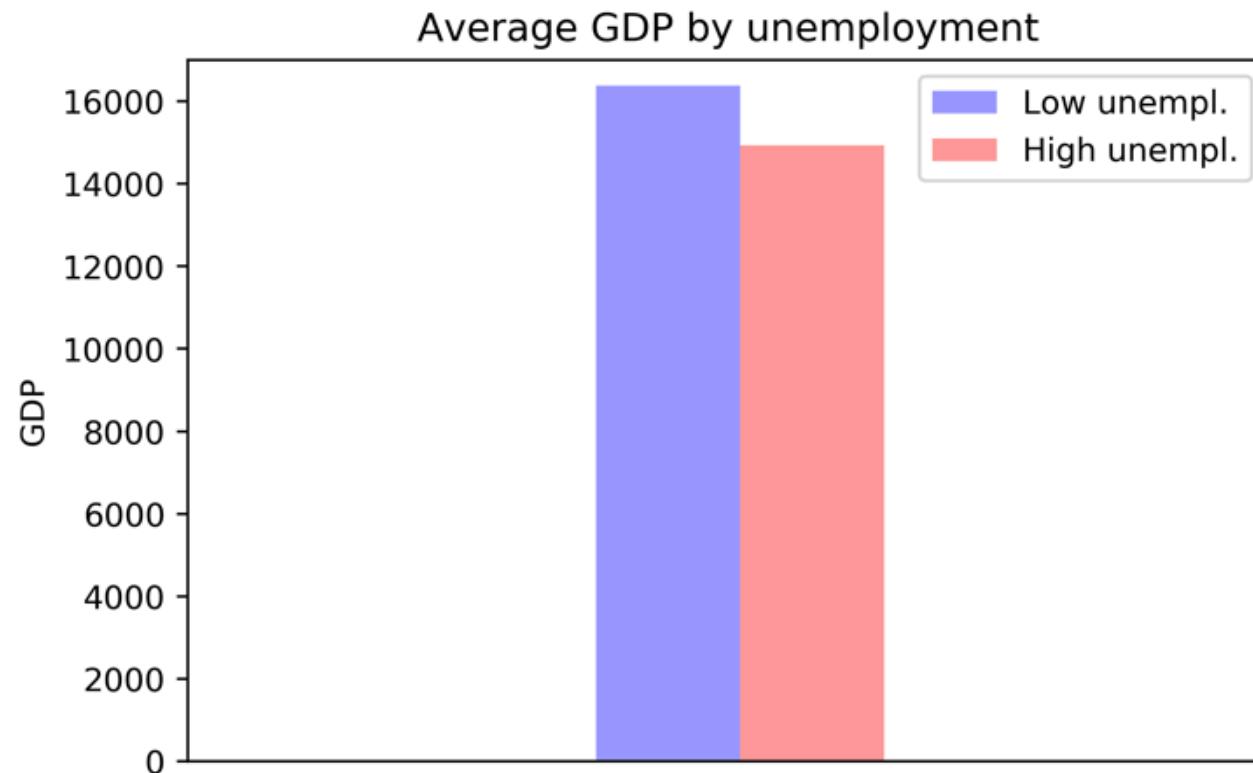
```
In [5]: high_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] >= 7]
high_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].mean()
```

```
Out[5]: 14930.121999999996
```

# Calculating Statistics over the Data



# Calculating Statistics over the Data



# Calculating Statistics over the Data

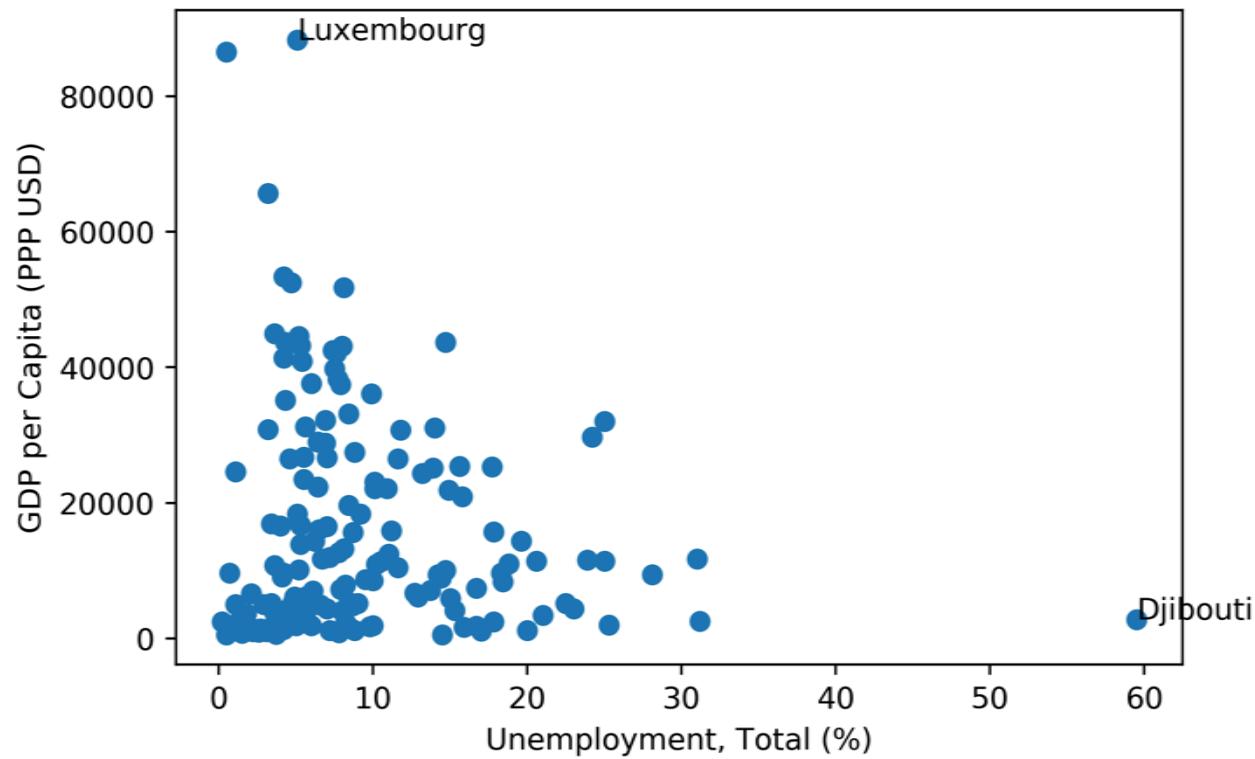
```
In [9]: low_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] < 7]
low_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].std()
```

```
Out[9]: 19752.912647780504
```

```
In [10]: high_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] >= 7]
high_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].std()
```

```
Out[10]: 12781.059320722152
```

# Calculating Statistics over the Data



# Course Logistics

---

# Course Objectives

Focusing on the practical aspects of data science

After this course you should be able to

1. Understand the principles of data science
2. Use the necessary software tools for data processing, statistics and machine learning
3. Visualize data, both for exploration and presentation
4. Rigorously analyze your data using a variety of approaches

---

# Course Format

10 lectures

6 practicals

Assessment

- 20% from practicals (pass/fail)
- 80% from take-home assignment

Final assignment

- Practical exercise
- Given out after the lecture on 25 November
- Submit a report
- The report will be marked by two assessors

---

# Course Syllabus

1. Introduction	Friday, 8 November
2. Linear Regression	Monday, 11 November
3. <b>Practical1:</b> Linear Regression	Tuesday, 12 November
4. Classification	Wednesday, 13 November
5. <b>Practical2:</b> Classification	Thursday, 14 November
6. Ensemble-based models	Monday, 18 November
7. <b>Practical3:</b> Ensemble models	Tuesday, 19 November
8. Visualization, part I	Wednesday, 20 November

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# Course Syllabus

9. Visualization, part II	Friday, 22 November
10. Deep Learning basics	Monday, 25 November
11. <b>Practical4:</b> Visualization	Tuesday, 26 November
12. Deep Learning with TensorFlow	Wednesday, 27 November
13. <b>Practical5:</b> Deep Learning I	Thursday, 28 November
14. Deep Learning architectures	Friday, 29 November
15. Challenges in Data Science	Monday, 2 December
16. <b>Practical6:</b> Deep Learning II	Tuesday, 3 December

---

# Lecturers



**Ekaterina  
Kochmar**  
ek358



**Guy Emerson**  
gete2



**Damon Wischik**  
djw1005

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# Course Pages

Course homepage: <https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/teaching/1920/DataSciII/>

Azure Notebooks: <https://notebooks.azure.com/ek358/projects/data-science-pnp-1920>

Getting started with Azure Notebooks: <https://notebooks.azure.com/ek358/projects/data-science-pnp-1920/getting-started.ipynb>

Github: <https://github.com/ekochmar/cl-datasci-pnp>

