

# Data Science

## for the automotive industry



**What about you?**

Name , Google e-mail and brief description of background.

Groups creation

# Course roadmap

## 1) Data Science (1d)

What

Who

Why

When

**How**

## 2) Practical sessions with Python (3d)

Machine Learning

Deep Learning

Reinforcement Learning

## 3) Hackaton Python (1d)

1st day -> Creation of groups

3rd day -> Unveiling the topic

4th-5th -> Hackaton

**Data Science**

**Pre-  
definitions**

What

Who

Why

When

**How**

**Pre-  
definitions**

**Data Science**

What

Who

Why

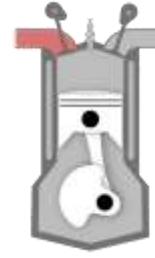
When

**How**

# Low vs High level

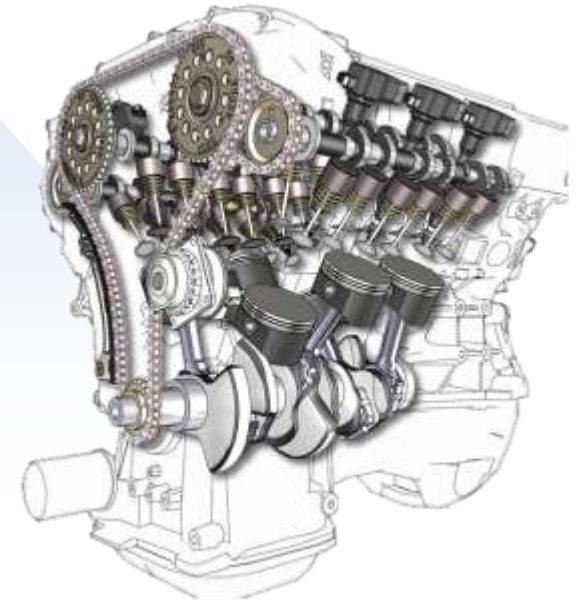
High Level

*Petrol  
Engine*

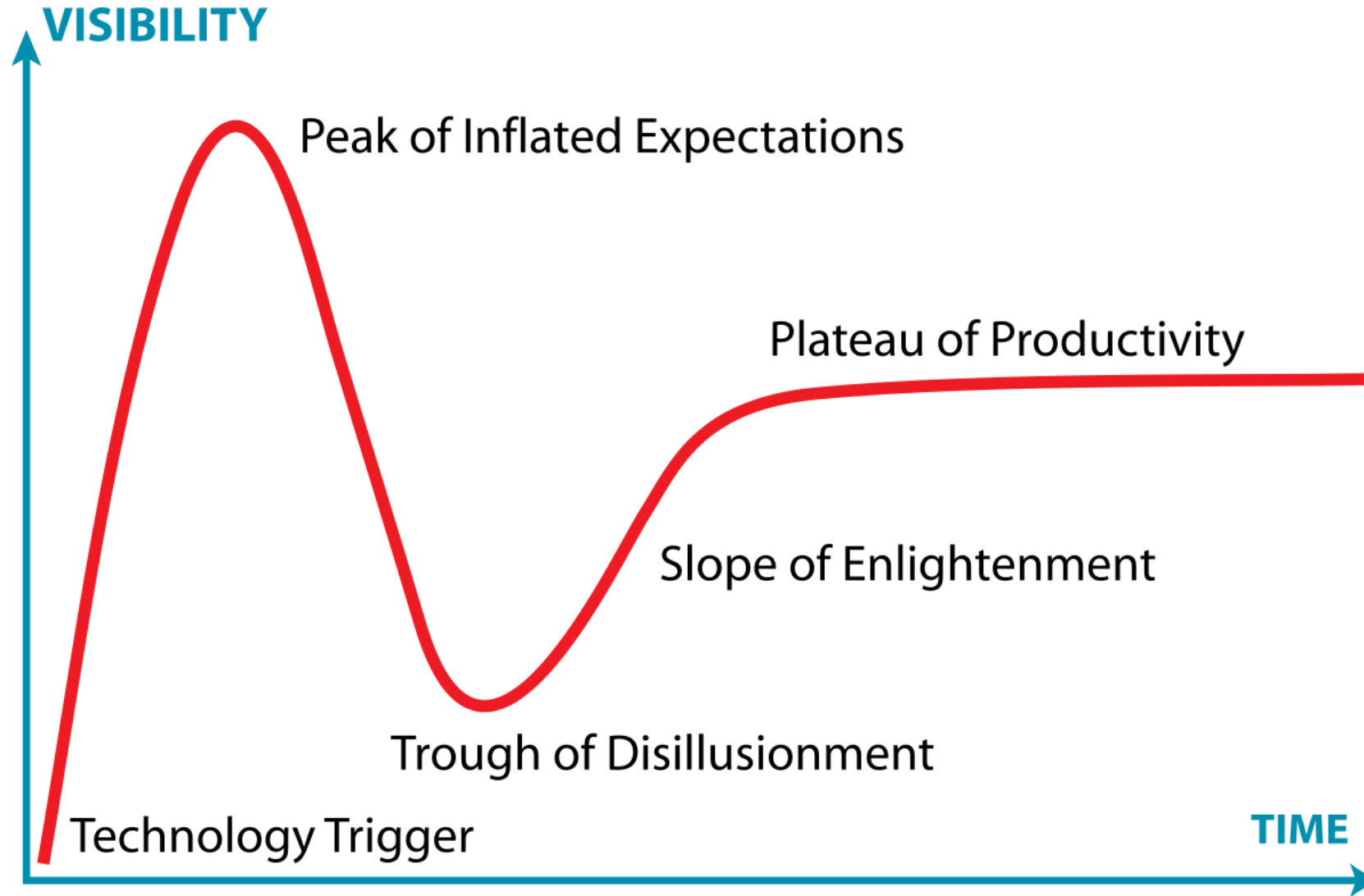


1. Intake
2. Compression
3. Power
4. Exhaust

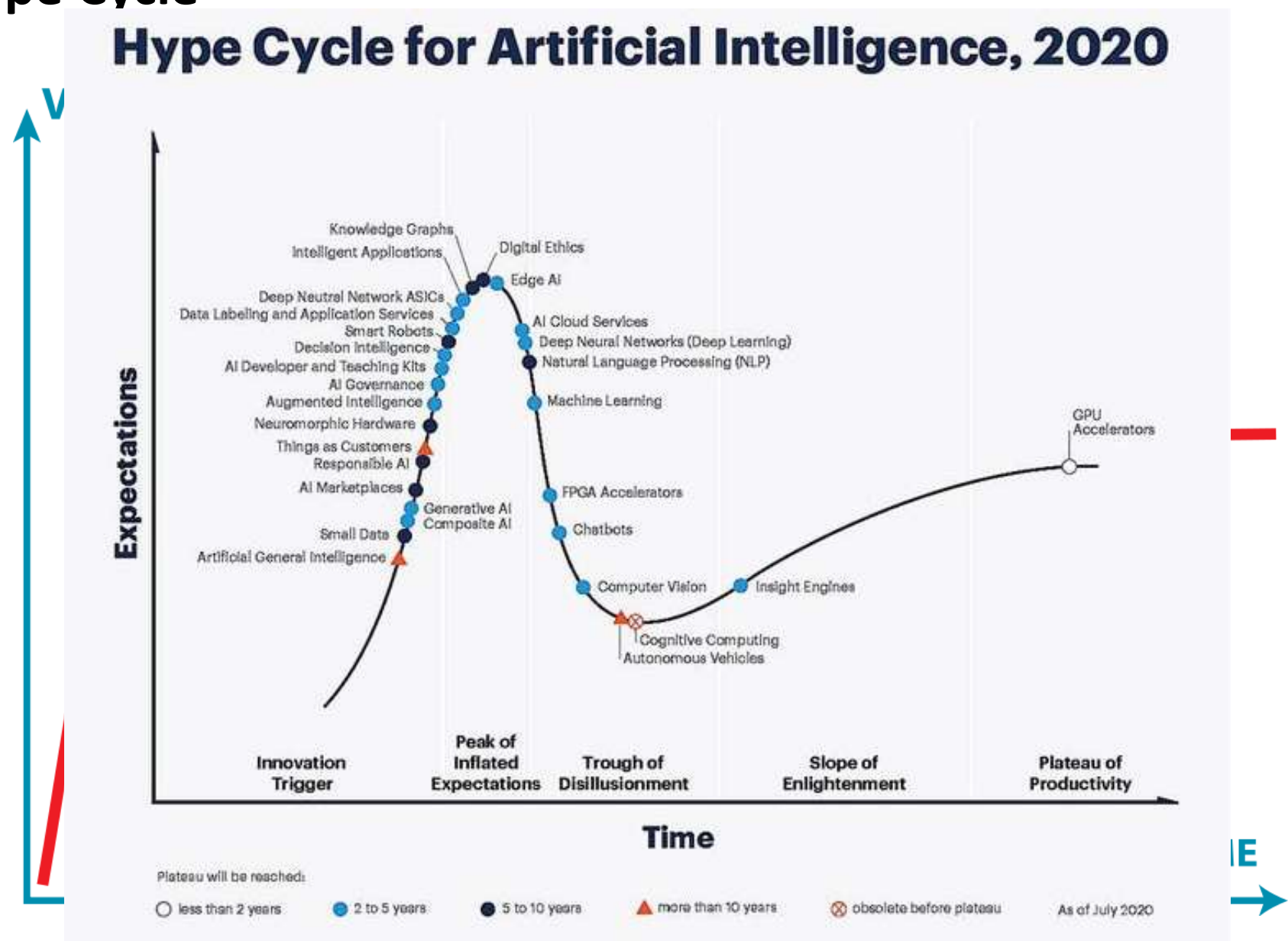
Low Level



# Gartner Hype Cycle



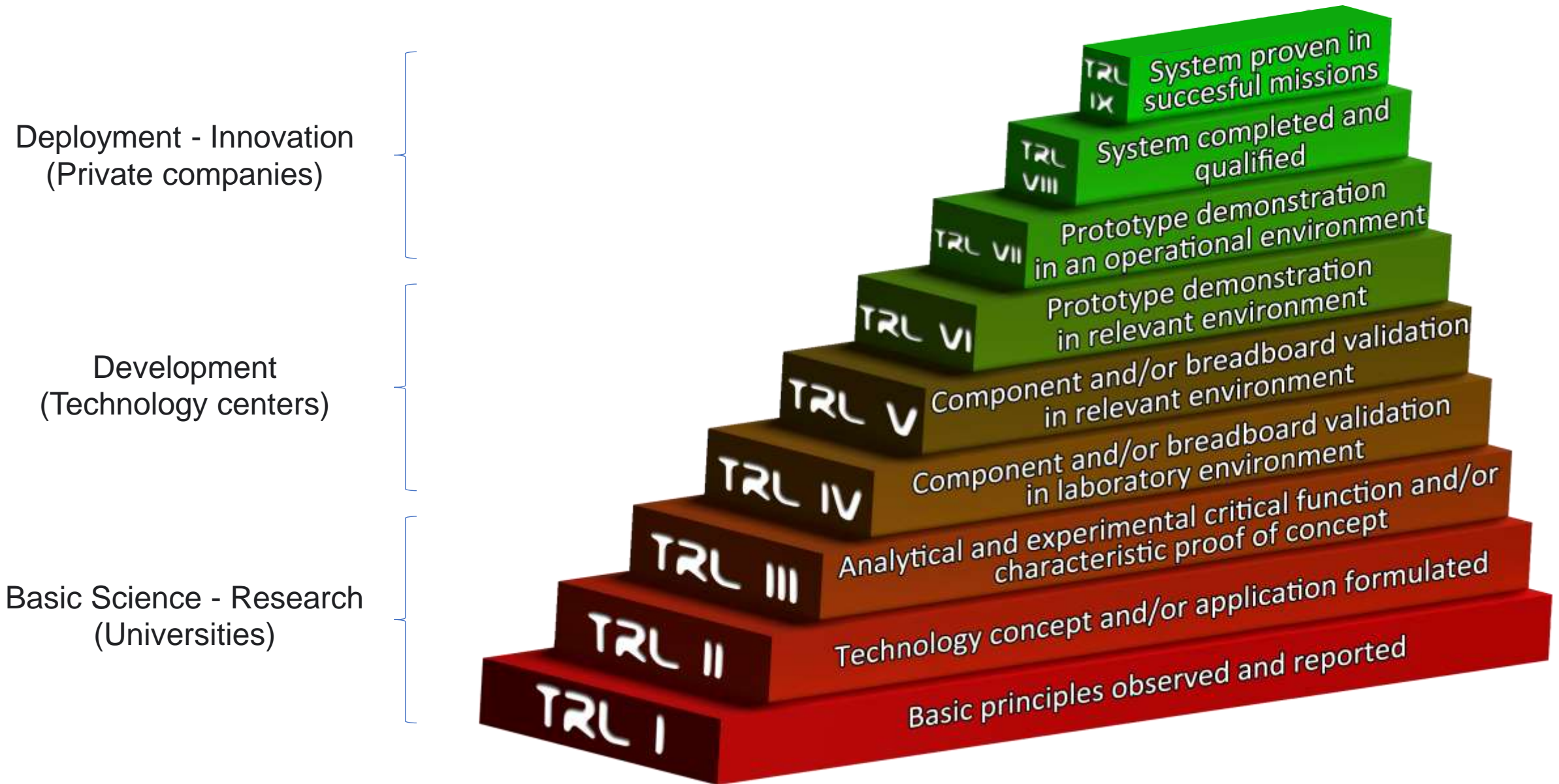
# Gartner Hype Cycle



\* <https://www.forbes.com/sites/louiscolumnbus/2020/10/04/whats-new-in-gartners-hype-cycle-for-ai-2020/>



# Technology Readiness Level



# Technology Readiness Level

Deployment - Innovation  
(Private companies)

Development  
(Technology centers)

Basic Science - Research  
(Universities)

## Technology Readiness Level (TRL) Process

NASA's quest to make jet engines quieter led to the development of chevrons, which moved relatively quickly through the TRL process to be deployed into the commercial marketplace.



### TRL 8-9 (2005-now)

- Certification by the Federal Aviation Administration
- Deployed into market



### TRL 7 (2001-2005)

- Validation of concept in flight
- Flight tests, final design



### TRL 6 (1998-2000)

- Full scale tests for acoustics and aerodynamics
- Static engine tests

### TRL 4-5 (1995-1997)

- Model tests for acoustics and aerodynamics
- Sub-scale model tests



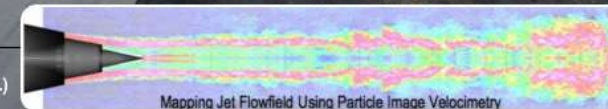
### TRL 3 (Early 1990s)

- Applications to small nozzles and airfoils
- Lab tests, concept on paper

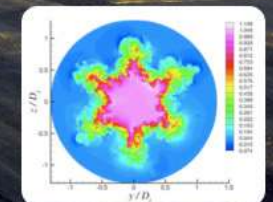


### TRL 1-2 (1980s)

- Fundamental investigations of air-mixing devices (tabs, chevrons, etc.)
- No specific application, basic research in fluid physics



Mapping Jet Flowfield Using Particle Image Velocimetry



**Data Science**

**Pre-  
definitions**

**What**

Who

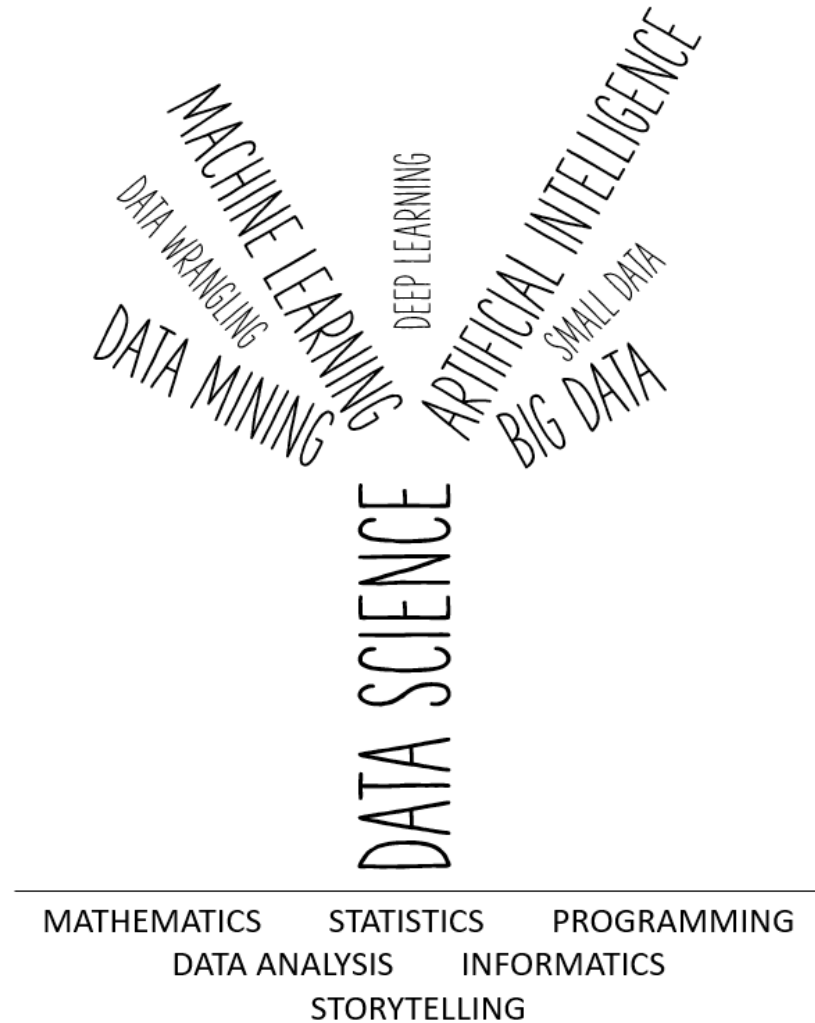
Why

When

**How**

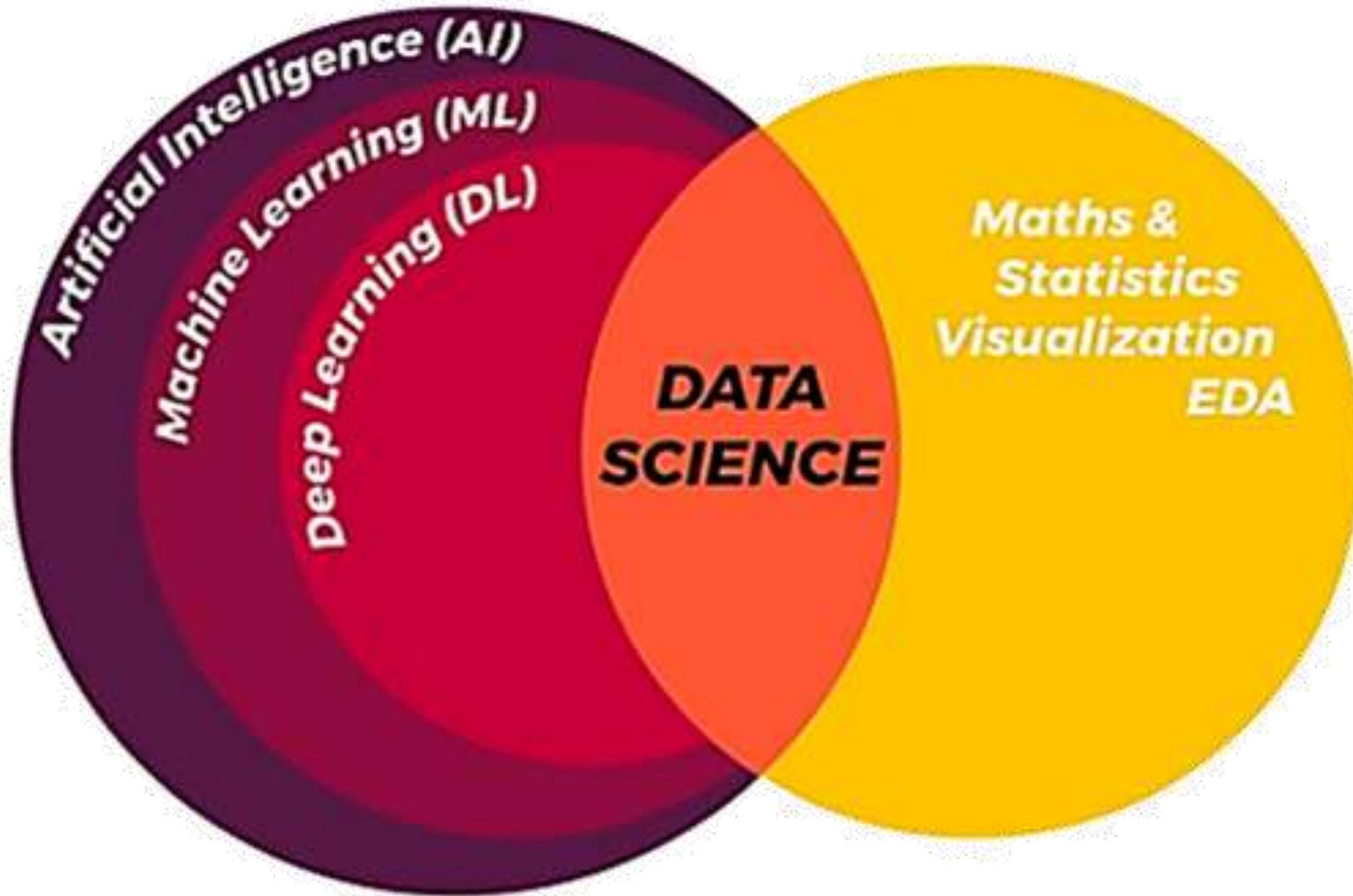
# What is Data Science?

**Interdisciplinary field** focused on **extracting knowledge and insights** buried in **data** and **develop advanced tasks**.





# What is Data Science?

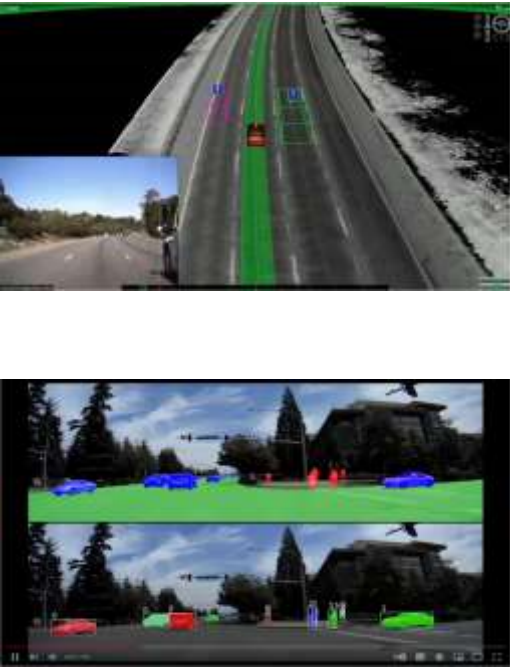


# Examples

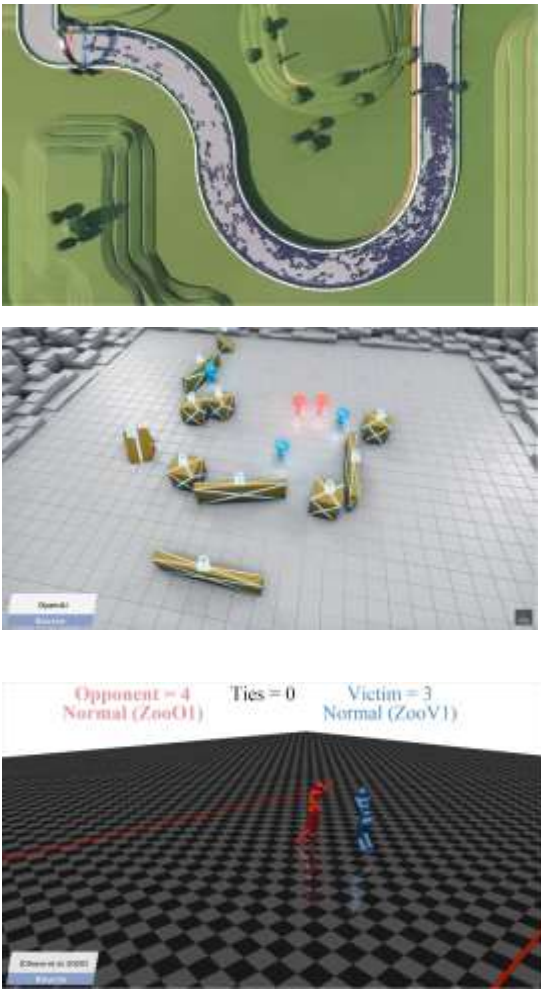
## Deep fake



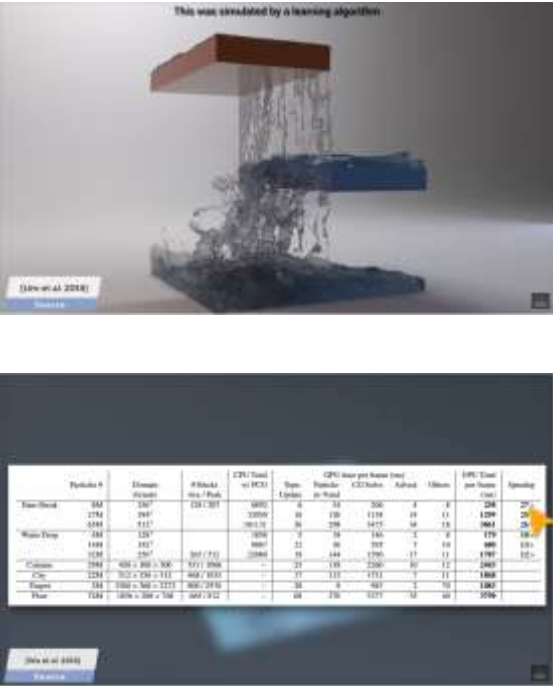
## Autonomous driving



## Reinforcement Learning



## Physics Simulation



SOPHY in GT

The diagram consists of a central horizontal bar labeled "Data Science". To the left of this bar is a vertical box labeled "Pre-definitions". Below the "Data Science" bar are five smaller boxes labeled "What", "Who", "Why", "When", and "How". The "Who" box is highlighted in a darker blue, while the others are in lighter shades of blue.

## Data Science

**Pre-  
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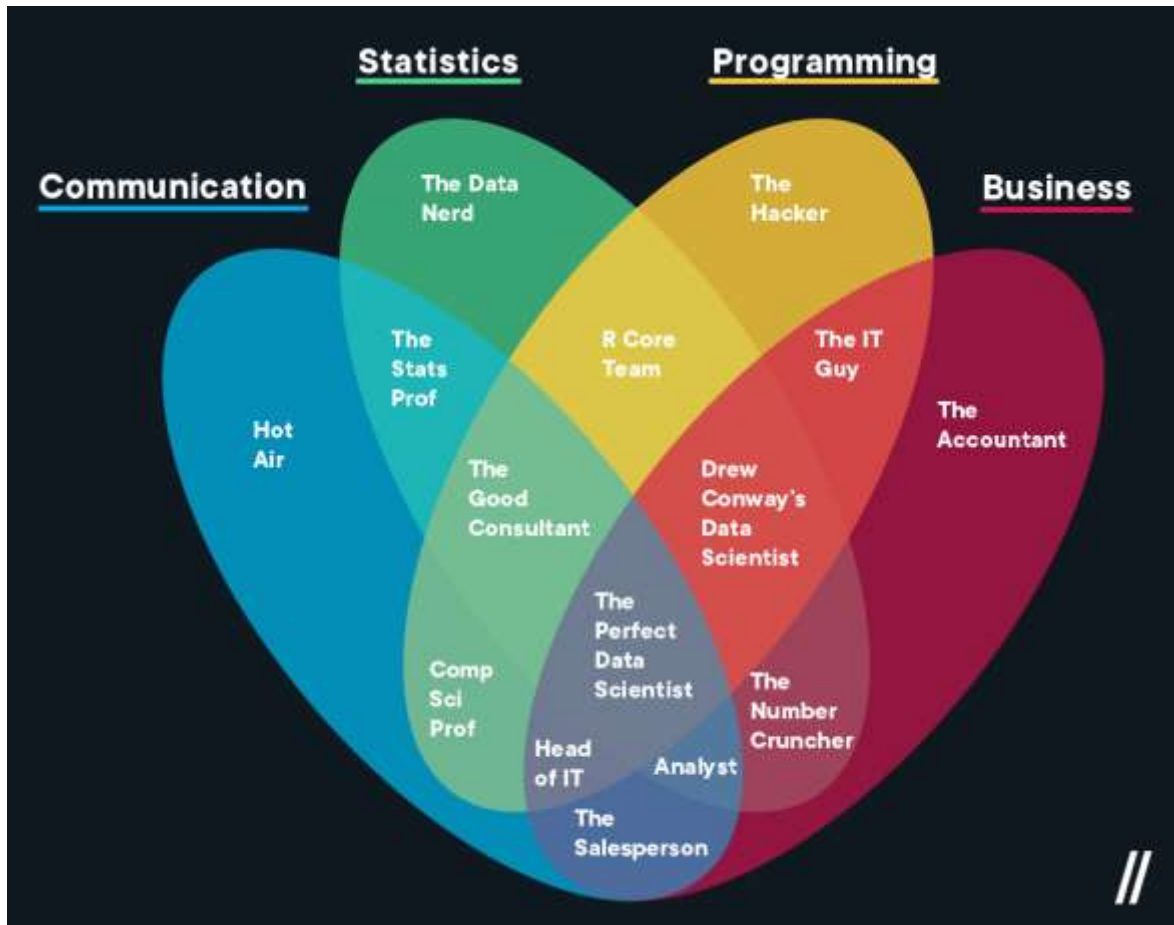
Why

When

**How**

# What is a Data Scientist?

Data scientists **analyse, process, and model data** to find trends and uncover solutions.  
Then they communicate the results.



## Hard Skills

Maths  
Statistics  
Programming

## Soft Skills

Curiosity  
Story telling  
Teamwork  
Humbleness

---

Field knowledge  
New technologies  
Avid learner



# What is a Data Scientist?

Data Science is not owned by Data Scientists!

Data Science is a very big and diverse field.

**Humbleness** is a must in Data Science as many people may know more than you in specific methods.

# What is a Data Scientist?

Data Scientists create *data models*

# What is a Data Scientist?

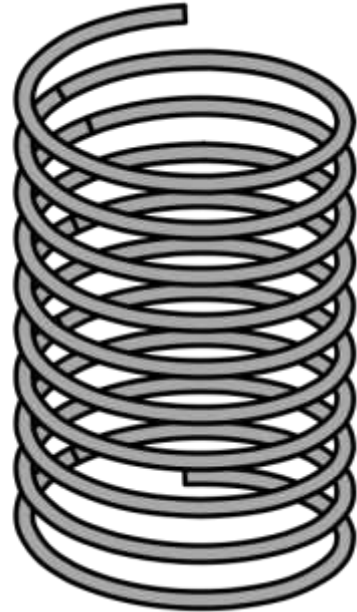
Data Scientists create *data models*

A model is a virtual representation of the behaviour of a system in a subdomain of the variables space. It maps inputs and outputs.

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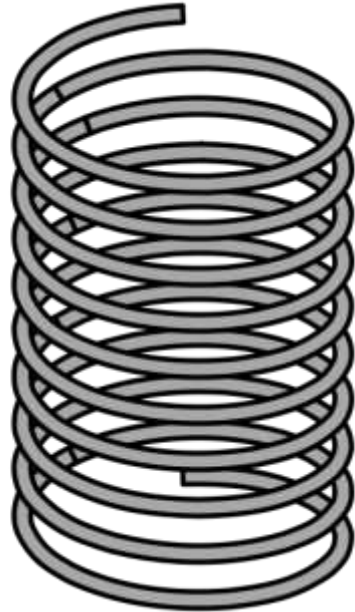
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Hooke Law

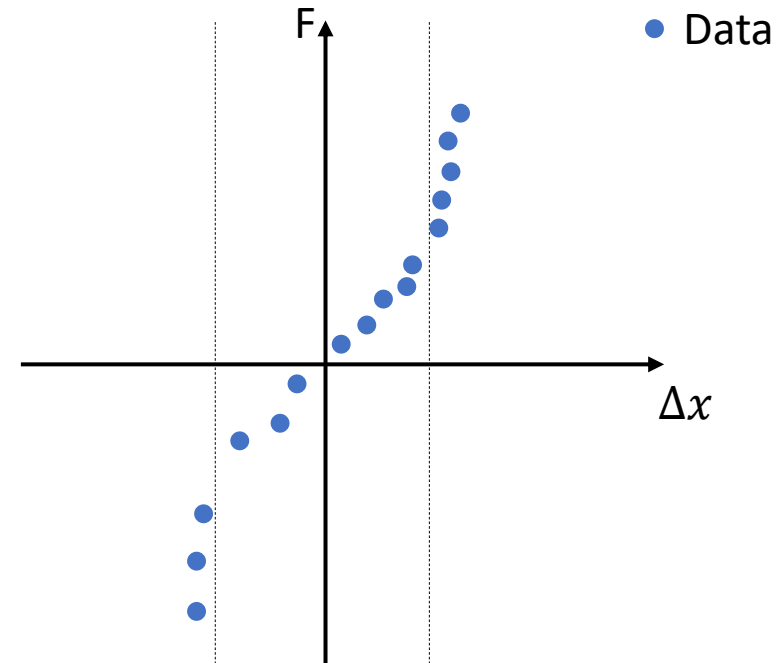
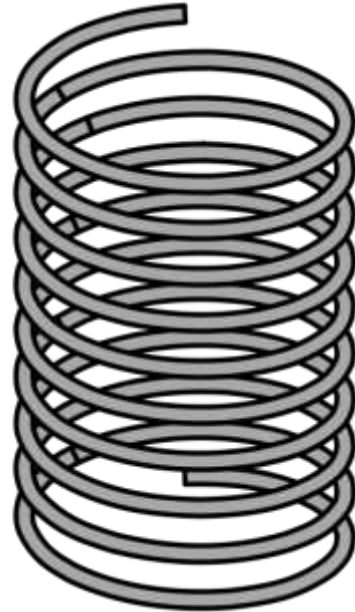
$$F = k\Delta x$$

(in the linear range)

# What is a Data Scientist?

Data Scientists create data models

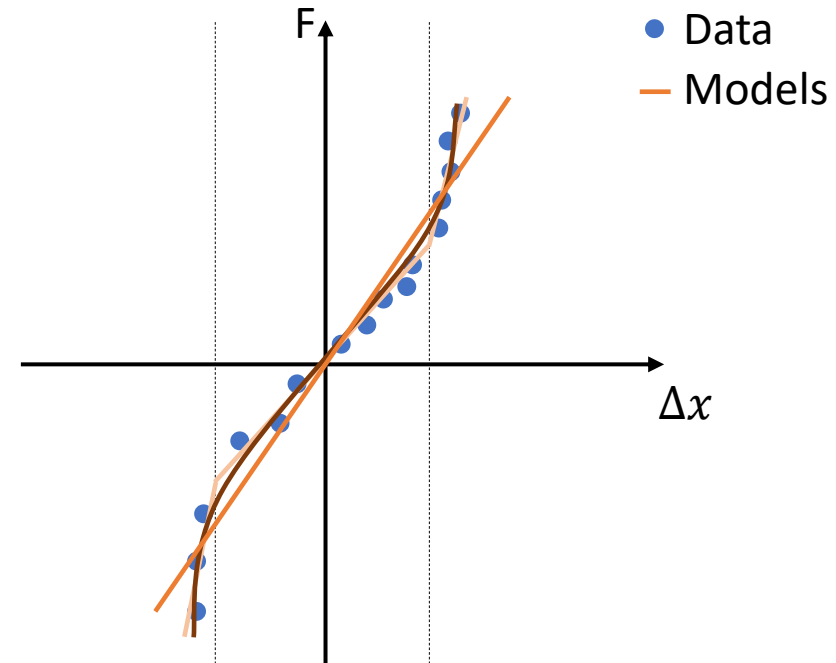
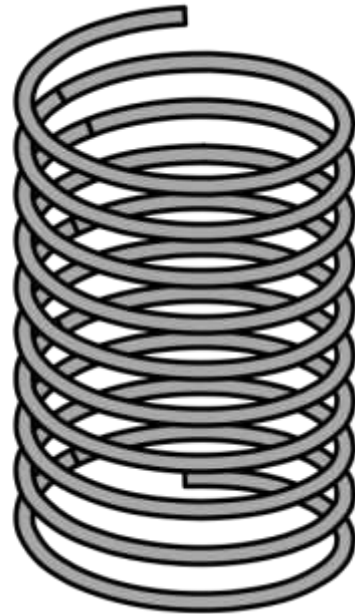
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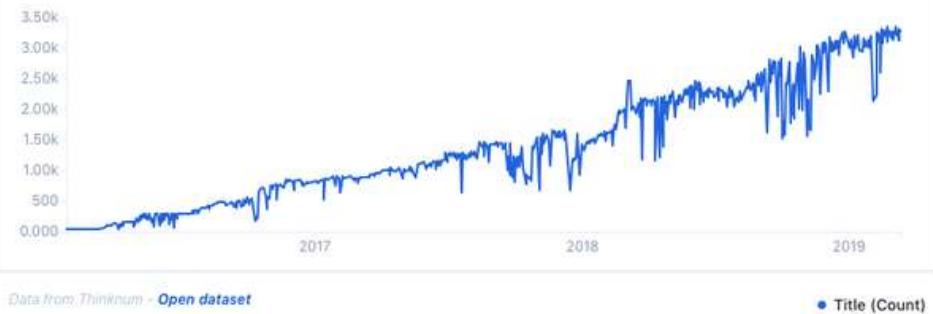
Analytics And Data Science

## 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

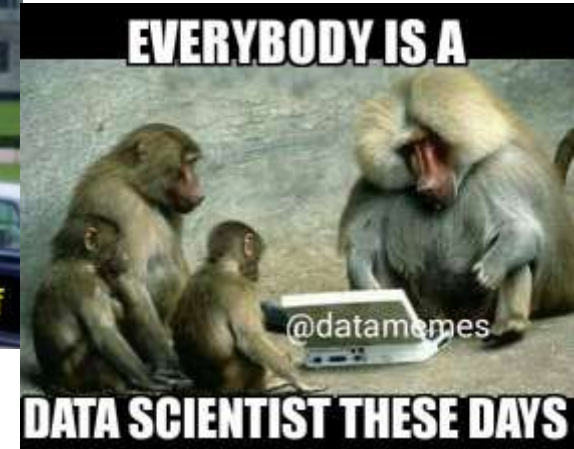
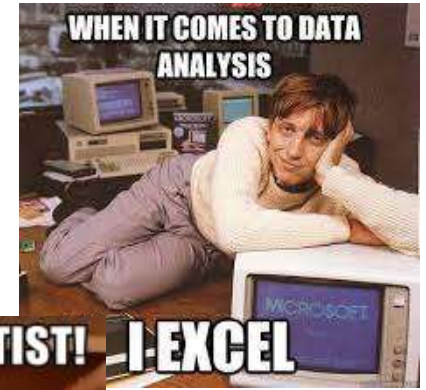
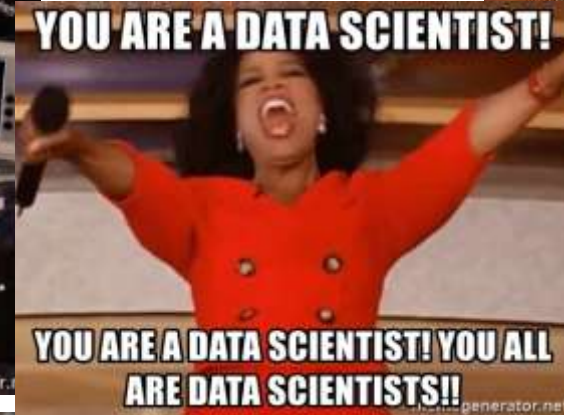
From the Magazine (October 2012)

Data Scientist job openings at the world's top companies



Job Trends from Indeed.com

— "Data Scientist"





The diagram consists of a large light blue rounded rectangle on the left labeled 'Pre-definitions'. To its right is a horizontal bar labeled 'Data Science'. Below the 'Data Science' bar are five rounded rectangles labeled 'What', 'Who', 'Why', 'When', and 'How'. The 'Why' rectangle is highlighted in a darker blue, while the others are in lighter shades of blue.

## Data Science

**Pre-  
definitions**

What

Who

**Why**

When

How

# Why data, Why now?

## Sensors are everywhere

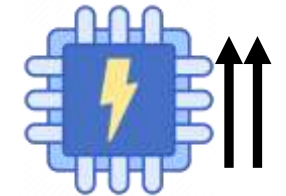
(Volume of data doubles every three years )



Data storage and computing power has increased,  
cost has plummeted



Algorithms are advancing



# Data Paradigm

**Classic  
models**

Inputs

System rules

Outputs?

**Data  
models**

Inputs

Outputs

System rules



# Data Paradigm

**Classic  
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**Pre-  
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What

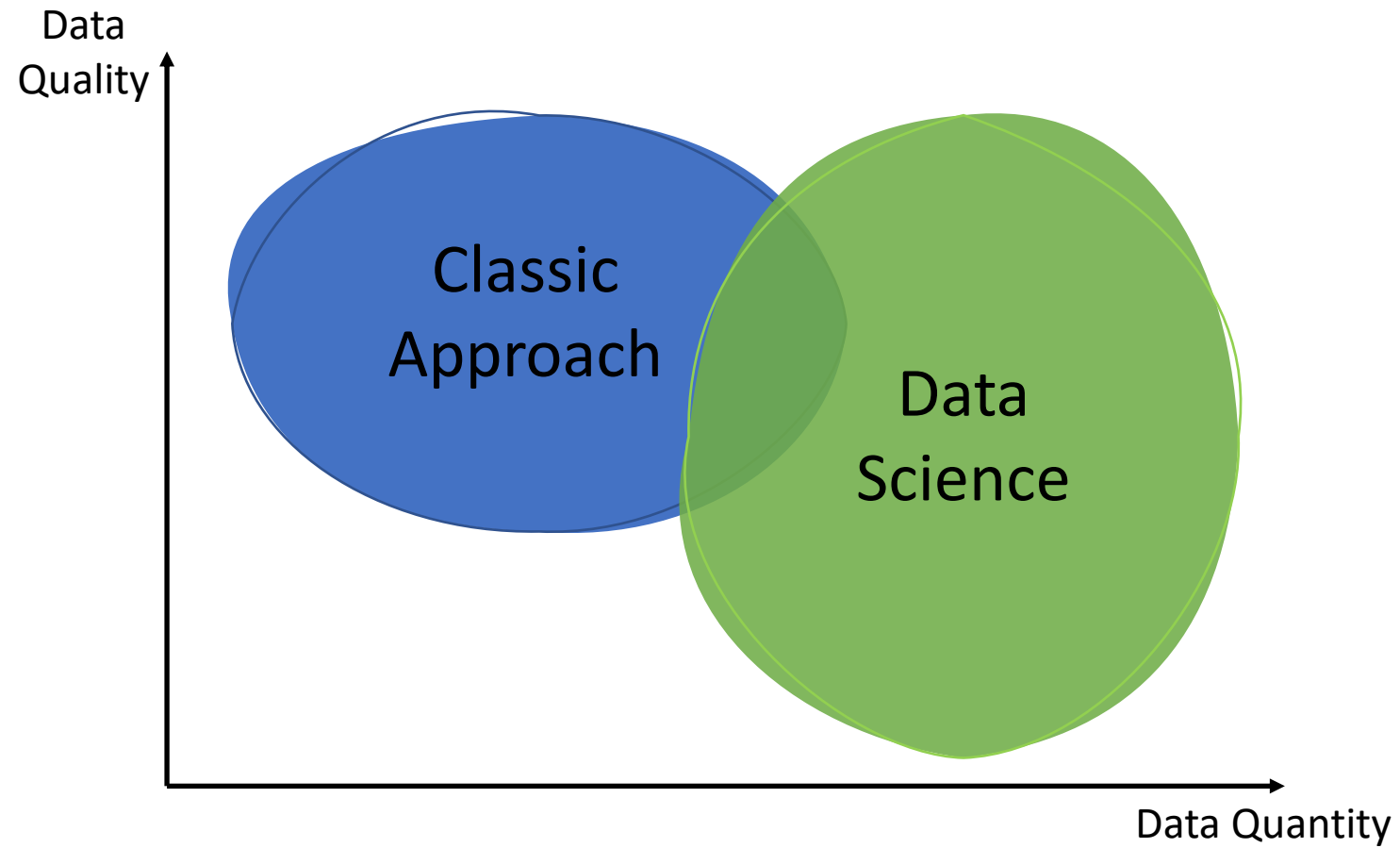
Who

Why

**When**

How

# When Data Science?



# Rules of ML (by Google)

Before ML	Rule 01: Go for simple heuristics first.
	Rule 02: Design and implement metrics.
	Rule 03: Choose ML over complex heuristics.
First Pipeline	Rule 04: Keep the first model simple and get the infrastructure right.
	Rule 07: Turn heuristics into features.
	Rule 13: Choose a simple metric for your first objective
Feature Engineering	Rule 16: Plan to launch and iterate.
	Rule 19: Use very specific features when you can.
	Rule 23: You are not a typical end user.
Growth	Rule 24: Measure the delta between models.
	Rule 43: ...

# Data Science

Pre-  
definitions

What

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**How**

Context

Toolkit

Project

Data in F1

Programming



# Data Science

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definitions

What

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Toolkit

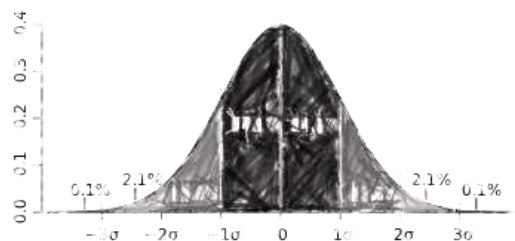
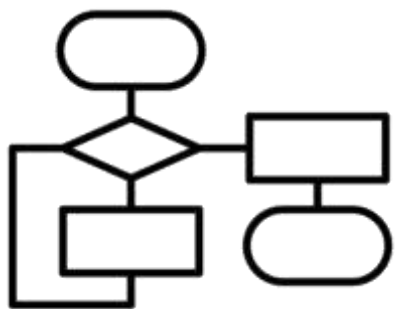
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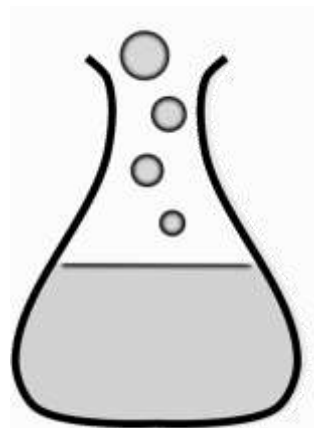
# Data Analyst

Overview/pre-analysis



# Data Scientist

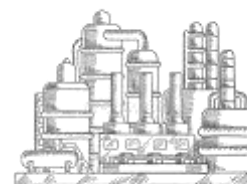
Algorithms/models



$$\begin{aligned} Q &= mc\Delta t \quad R = \frac{\rho L}{A} \quad k = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}} \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum I_i \\ \beta &= \frac{\Delta I_c}{\Delta I_B} \quad E = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \quad \omega = 2\pi f \quad C = \frac{Q}{V} \quad \vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k} \quad \phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad v = \frac{c}{\lambda} \\ f_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi R L} \quad \vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) \quad \vec{A} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \lambda^* T = b \quad H_A = \frac{g \mu_B}{2\pi} \\ R_p &= \frac{1}{\rho} \quad F_v = \frac{F_n}{R} \quad E = mc^2 \quad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{v}{L} \quad E = \hbar \omega \quad \lambda_n = \frac{c}{f_n} \\ v &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{F_n}{A} \quad \sigma = \frac{Q}{S} \quad I_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \quad F_g = \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \\ r &= \frac{m_1}{2\pi r m_2} \quad M_0 = \frac{4\pi r^2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{pc} = \frac{1}{AU} \quad F_g = \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \\ M &= F d \cos \alpha \quad T = \frac{4\pi m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \quad F_h = S \rho g \quad E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \quad \rho = \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta t} \\ \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} &= Q \quad r = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v}{f} \quad F_h = S \rho g \quad F_h = \frac{1}{2} C_D \rho v^2 \quad \frac{m_1}{x} + \frac{m_2}{x} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{x} \quad \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \phi} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \quad \frac{m_1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

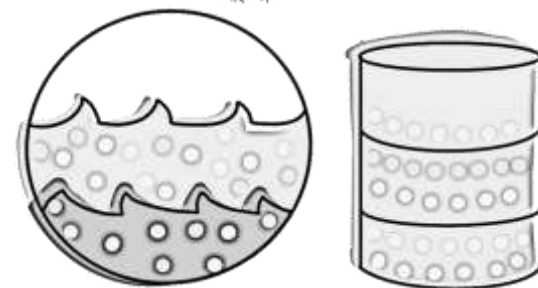
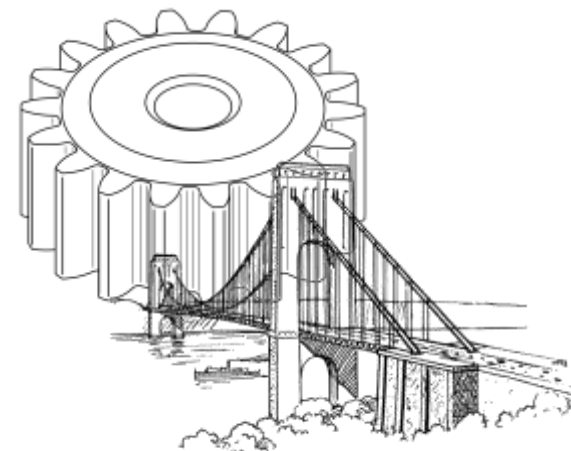
# ML Engineer

Implementation



# Data Engineer

Infrastructure



Technology stack

# Data Analyst

Overview/pre-analysis

# Data Scientist

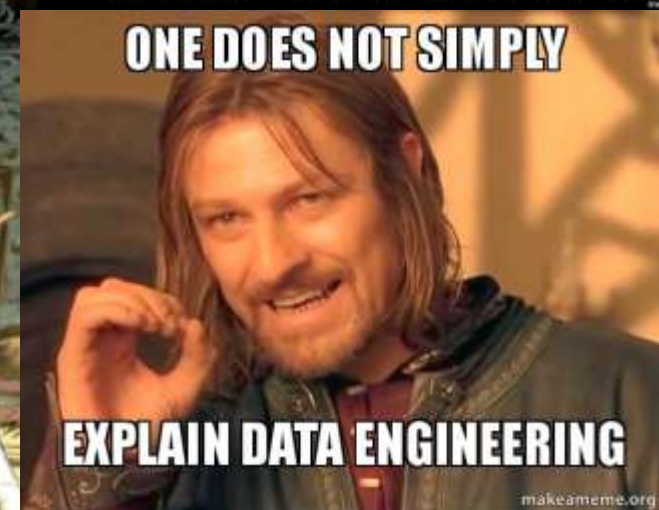
Algorithms/models

# ML Engineer

Implementation

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Infrastructure



Structure



Storage



Size

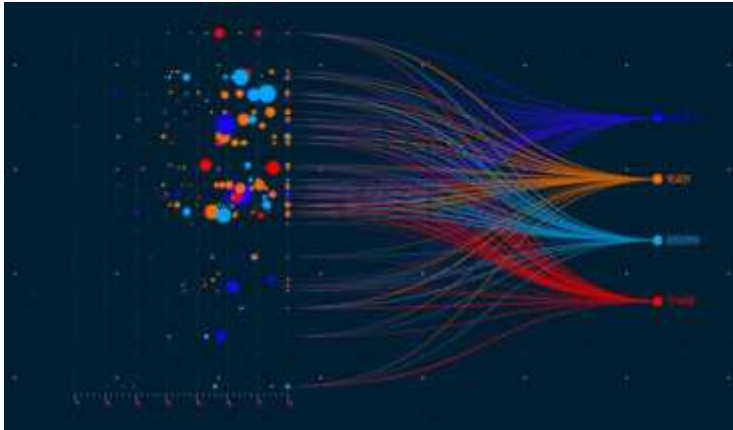
BIG DATA

SMALL DATA



# Data Science Work Flow

## DATA



# Data Science Work Flow

## DATA

### Structured

Databases (SQL, non SQL ...)

CSV, JSON files

Proprietary file formats

### Unstructured

Websites

Videos, pictures, audio...



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Data Mining



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Data Mining

Exploratory  
Data  
Analysis





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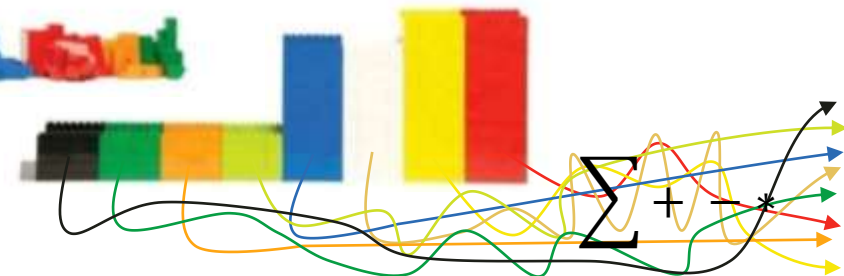
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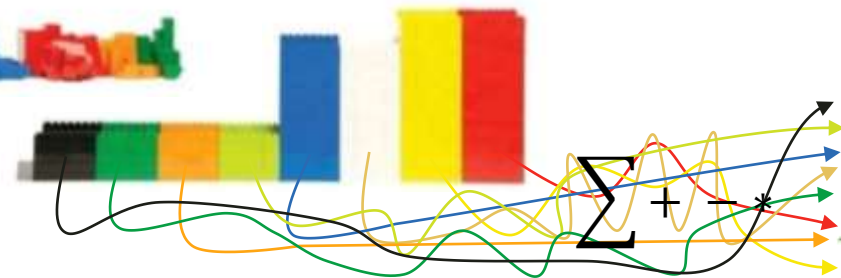
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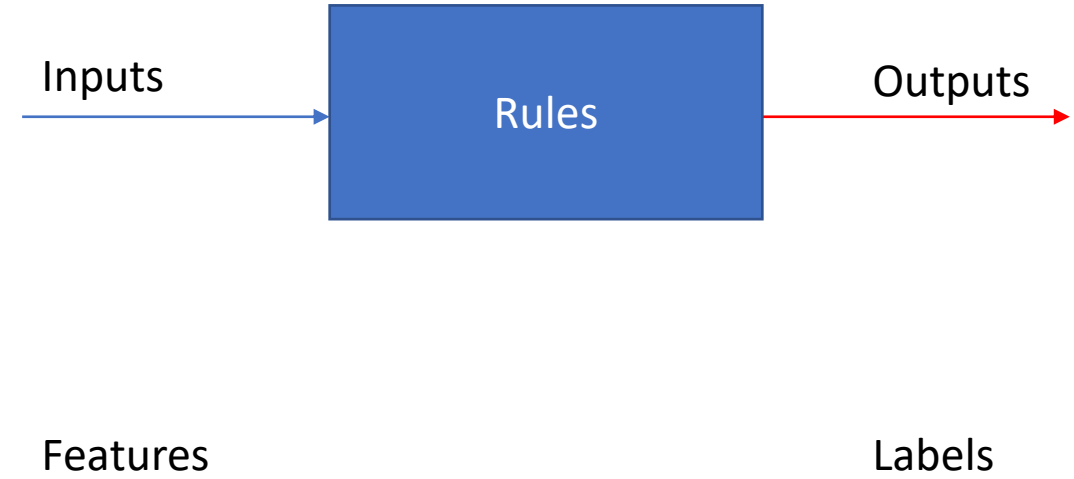
**Toolkit**

Project

Data in F1

Programming

# Modelling Toolkit



# Modelling Toolkit



Supervised

Features

Labels

Un-Supervised

Features

~~Labels~~



# Modelling Toolkit

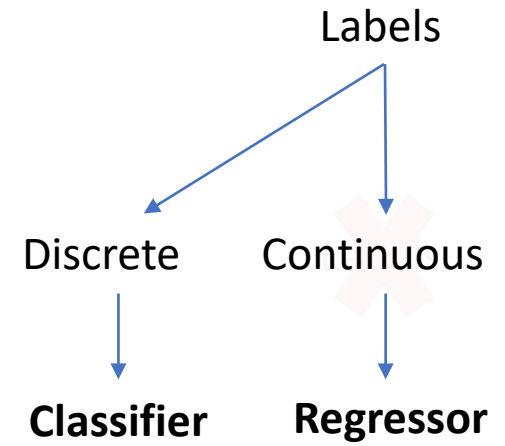


Supervised

Features

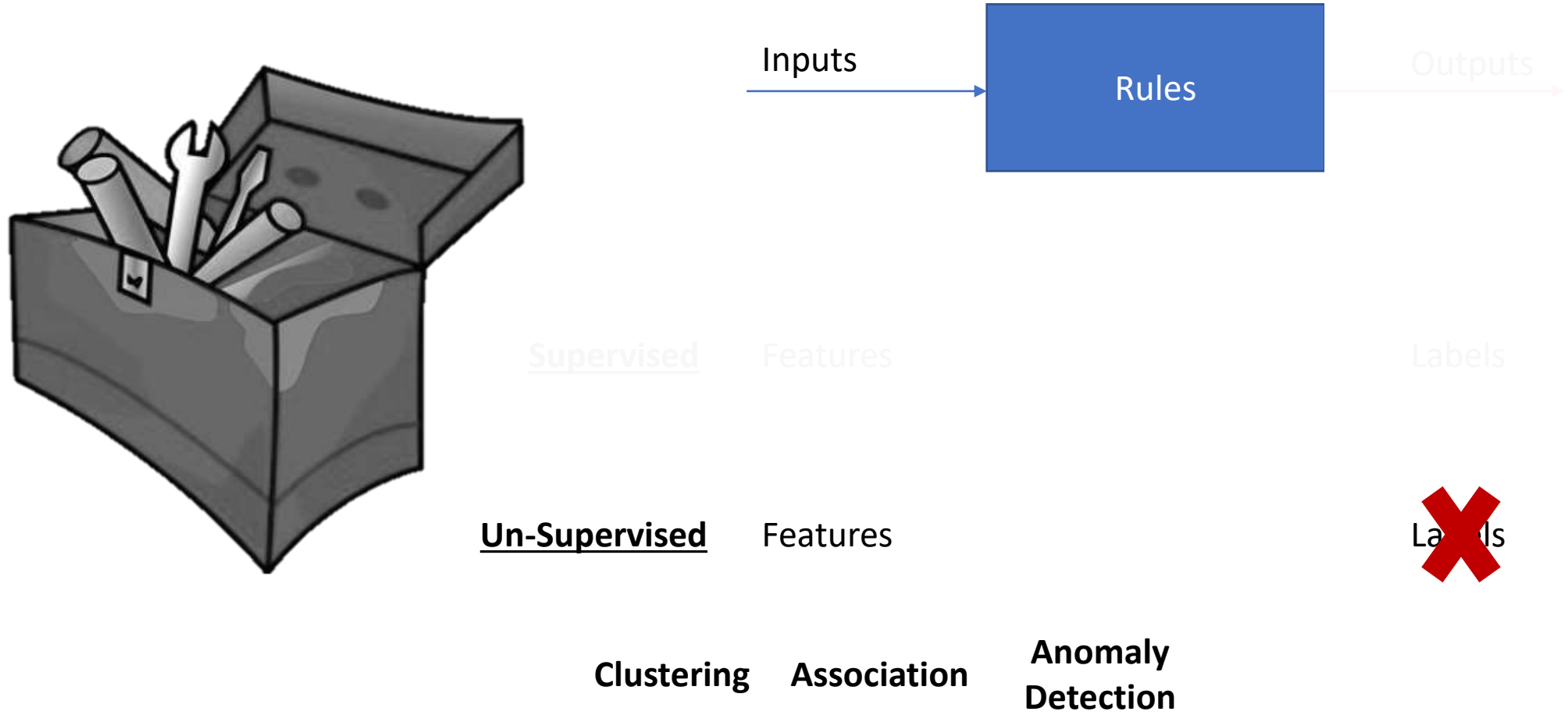
Un-Supervised

Features





# Modelling Toolkit



# MACHINE LEARNING

## SUPERVISED LEARNING

### REGRESSION

LINEAR

RIDGE/  
LASSO

SVR

MULTI

POLY

DECISION  
TREE

...

### CLASSIFICATION

LOGISTIC  
REGRESSION

DECISION TREE

NAÏVE BAYES

SVM

...

...

## UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

### CLUSTERING

K-MEANS

HIERERCHICAL

...

### ASSOCIATION

APRIORI

ECLAT

...

### ANOMALY DETECTION

DENSITY-  
BASED

CLUSTERING

SVM

SVM

...

...

## REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

MARKOV DECISION  
PROCESS

UPPER BOUND  
CONFIDENCE

THOMSON  
SAMPLING

DQN

...

DEEP LEARNING

# MACHINE LEARNING

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DEEP LEARNING

○ Course

# MACHINE LEARNING

## SUPERVISED LEARNING

### REGRESSION

LINEAR

RIDGE/

NN

POB

TREE

### CLASSIFICATION

LOGISTIC  
REGRESSION

CNN

SVM

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Course

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Data in F1

Programming

```
graph TD; A[System to study] --> B[Sensors study]; B --> C[Installation of sensors]; C --> D[Interface]; D --> E[Storing the data]; E --> F[Data Science Project];
```

System to study

Sensors study

Installation of  
sensors

Interface

Storing the data

Data Science  
Project

System to study

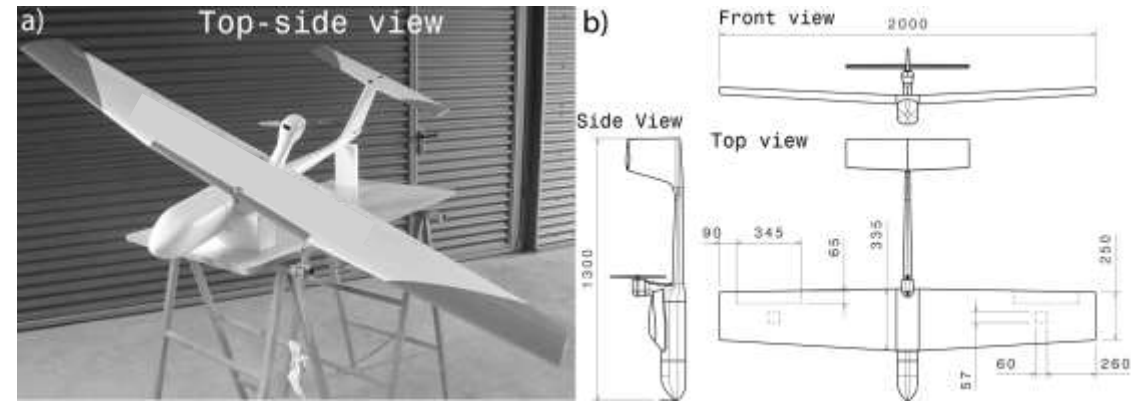
Sensors study

Installation of  
sensors

Interface

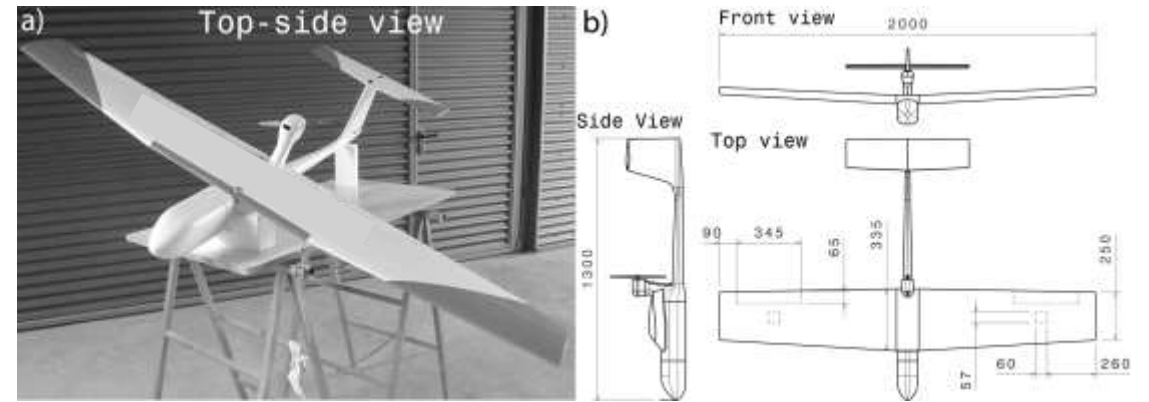
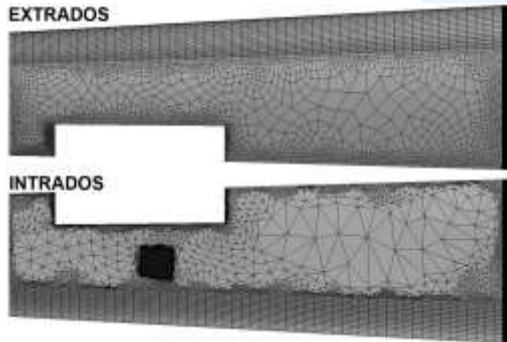
Storing the data

Data Science  
Project



System to study

Sensors study



Installation of  
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System to study

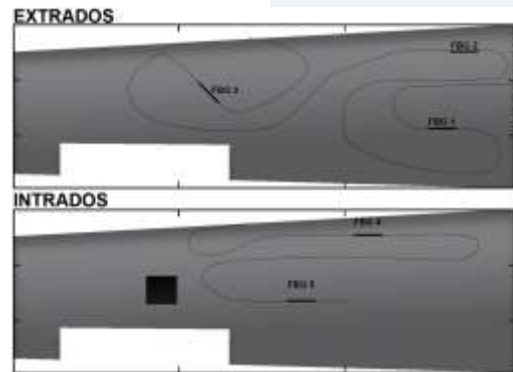
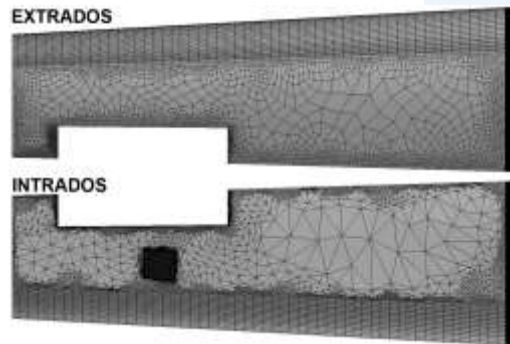
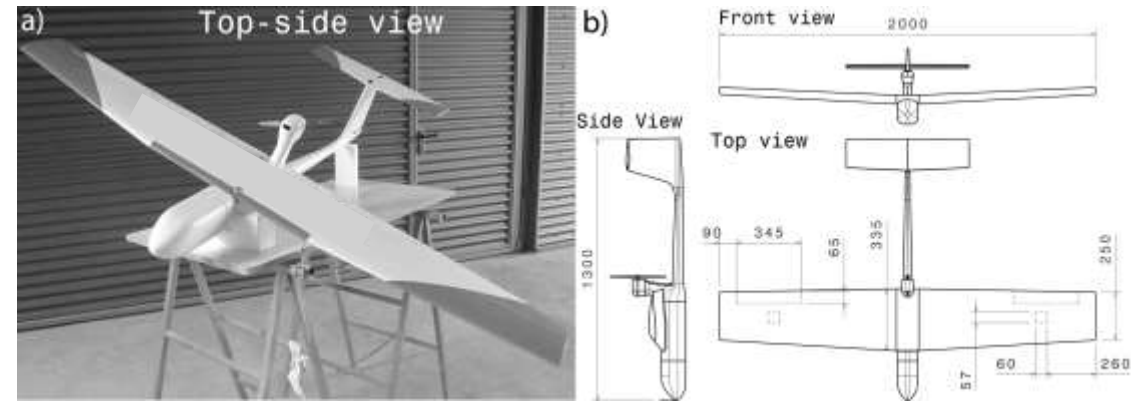
Sensors study

Installation of  
sensors

Interface

Storing the data

Data Science  
Project



Load cell

System to study

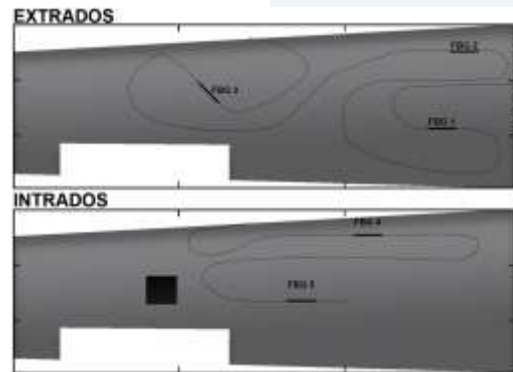
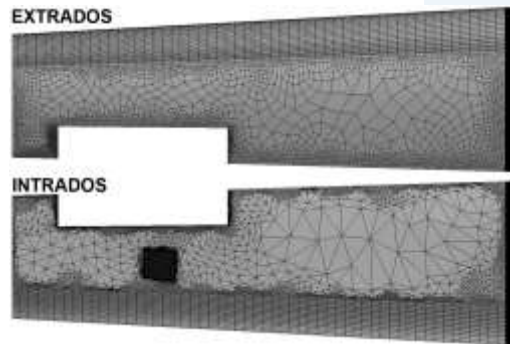
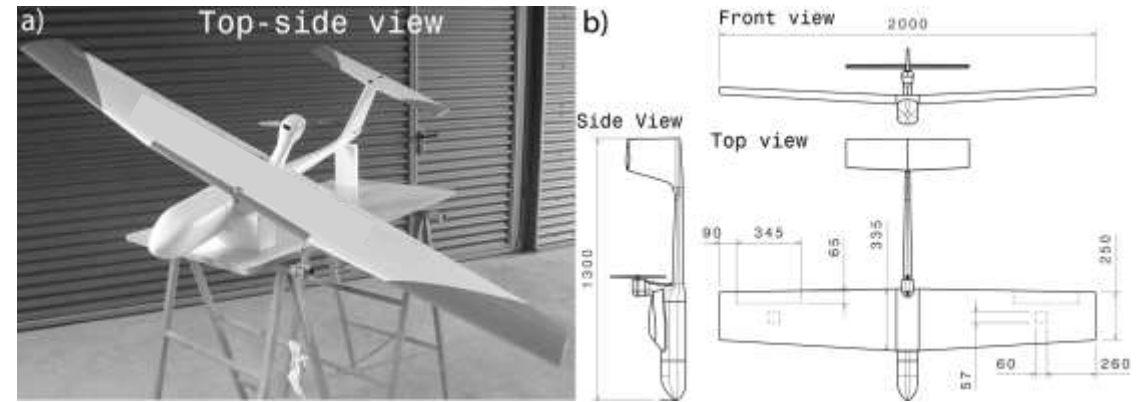
Sensors study

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Load cell





# DATA IS THE NEW OIL

**ROB CROOKE**

Senior Vice President and General Manager,  
Non-Volatile Memory (NVM) Solutions Group



Standard  
Tape 33\$ TB  
Disk 45\$ TB

Storing the data

Data Science  
Project

## ARQUITECTURE

Business  
Understanding

State of Art

Analytic  
Approach

Data  
Requirements

## DEPLOYMENT & MAINTENANCE

Retrospective

Feedback

Deployment

Evaluation

## IMPLEMENTATION

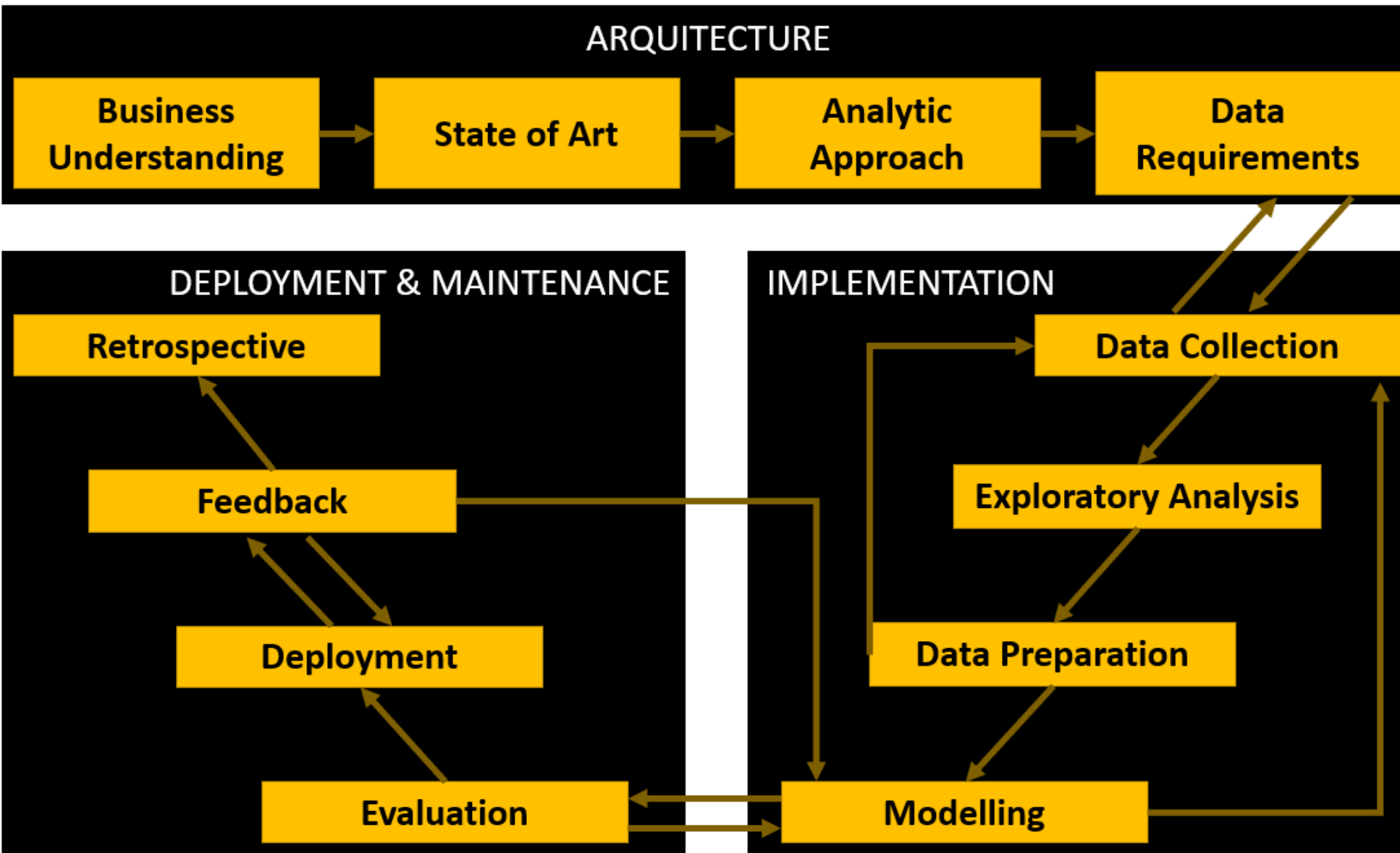
Data Collection

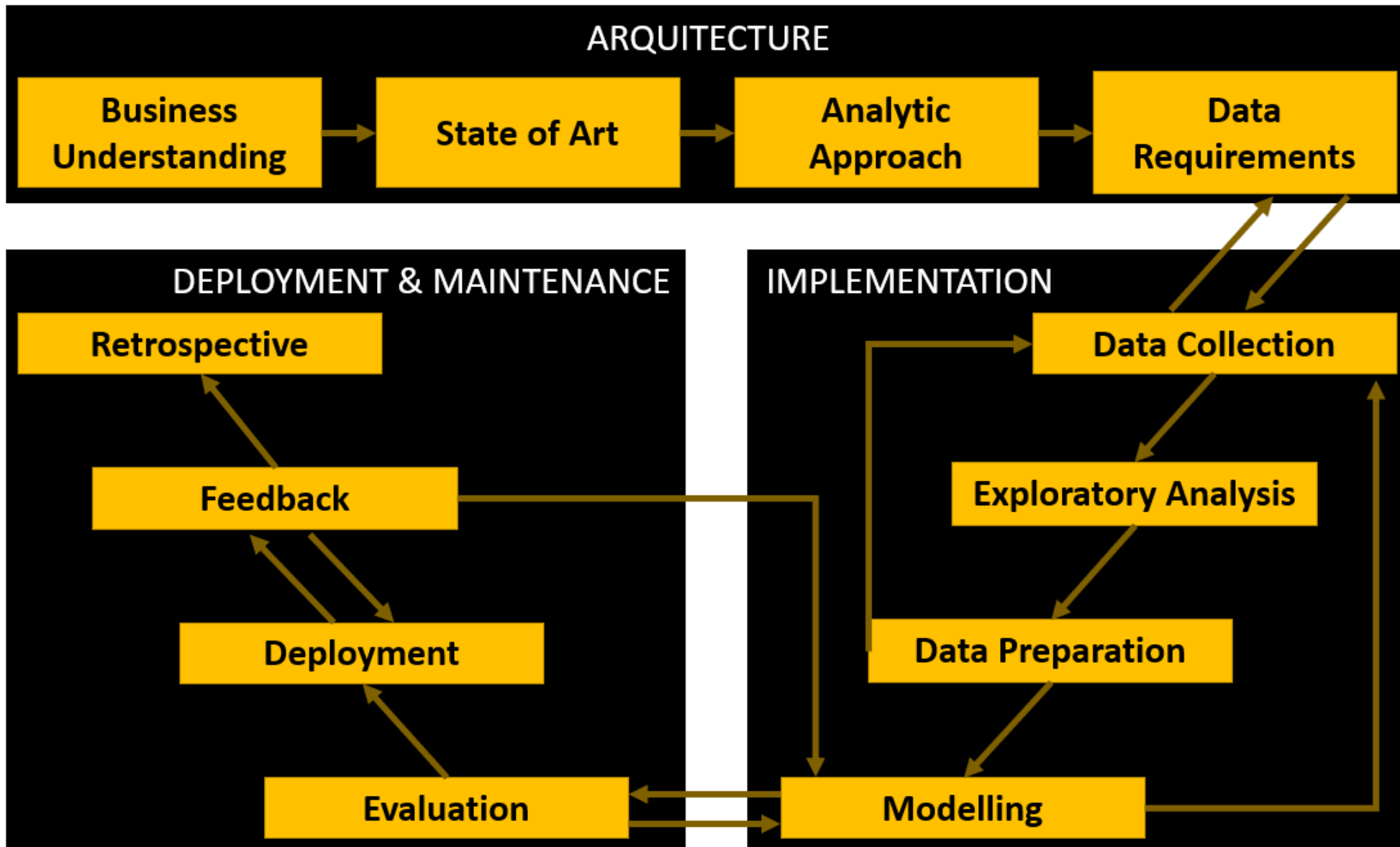
Exploratory Analysis

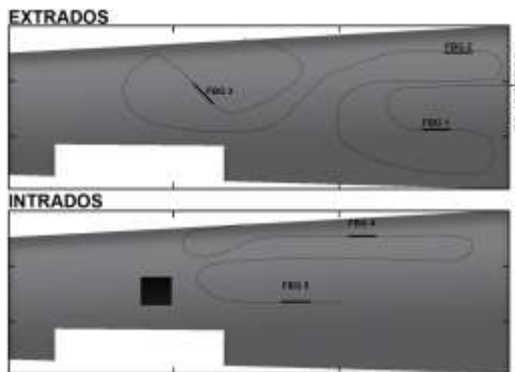
Data Preparation

Modelling

Data Science  
Project







Storing the data



Load cell

- Alarms (thresholds) for load and strains
- Fatigue analysis
- Impact detection
- Dynamic analysis (aeroelasticity?)
- Distribution of the loads

- Regression models load-strain.
- Clustering of maneuvers.
- Patterns repeated in time.
- Anomaly detection (Sensor error or dangerous maneuvers)
- Classification of structural state.
- ...

**Improvement of the product**



Refinement of design and calculation,  
reduce of costs and improvement of  
performances

# Data Science

Pre-  
definitions

What

Who

Why

When

**How**

Context

Toolkit

Project

**Data in F1**

Programming

# Data in F1



$\approx (O) 100$  sensors

$\approx (O) 10\text{Gb}$  per weekend



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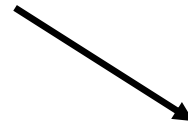
# Data in F1



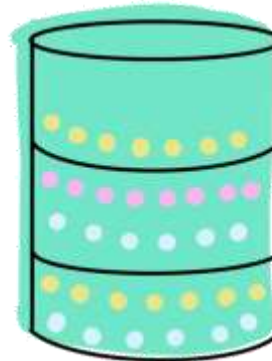
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**Trackside  
engineers**



**Design, calculation and manufacturing**



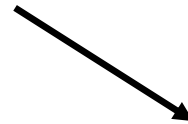
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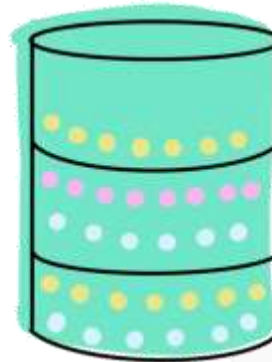
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**Trackside  
engineers**



**Design, calculation and manufacturing**



Vehicle Performance Group  
Control Systems Modelling Group

Design Office

Aero

IT

...

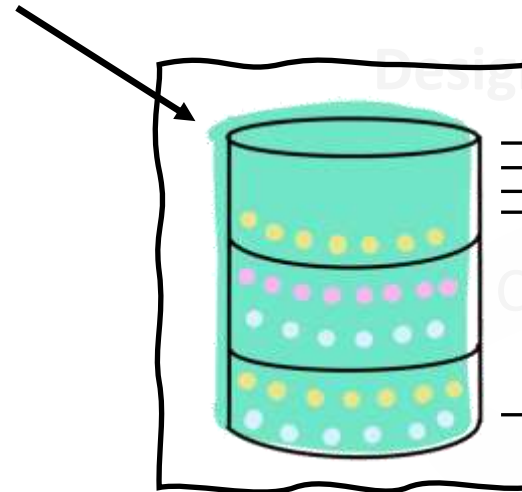
# Data in F1



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Trackside  
engineers



**Classic Models**

Data Models

Design, calculation and manufacturing

Control Systems Modelling Group

Design Office

Aero

IT

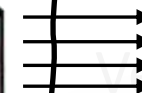
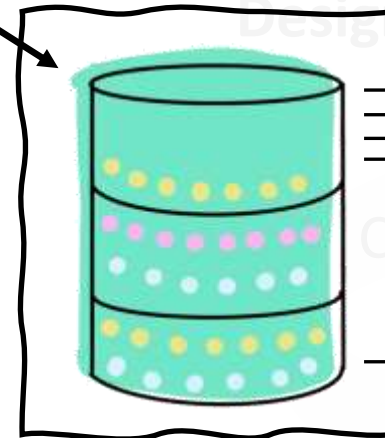
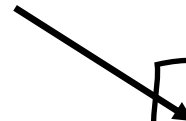
...



# Data in F1



Trackside  
engineers



Classic Models



Data Models

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 $\approx (O) 10\text{Gb}$  per weekend

**Data Science is exploding in F1,  
stay tuned if you are  
interested!!**

# Data Science

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definitions

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Data in F1

**Programming**

# Coding for Data Science

Data Science requires a support, a tool that allows quick and easy interaction with data.

Additionally the “bigger” the data, the “higher” the computational demands.

# Coding for Data Science



Top 6 Data Science Programming Languages 2021 [Hand-Picked]

1. Python
2. JavaScript
3. Scala
4. R
5. SQL
6. Julia



9 Top Programming Languages for Data Science

1. Python
2. R
3. SQL
4. Scala
5. Julia
6. JavaScript
7. Java
8. C/C++
9. Matlab



The 10 Best Data Science Programming Languages to Learn in 2021

1. Python
2. JavaScript
3. Java
4. R
5. C/C++
6. SQL
7. Matlab
8. Scala
9. Julia
10. SAS



Top 8 programming languages every data scientist should master in 2019

1. Python
2. R
3. Java
4. SQL
5. Julia
6. Scala
7. Matlab
8. (Tensorflow)



# Coding for Data Science



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# Why Python?

High level language

Easy to read, learn and write

Great community support

Famous and gaining more popularity

Interpreted

Free and open source

Great for Data Science

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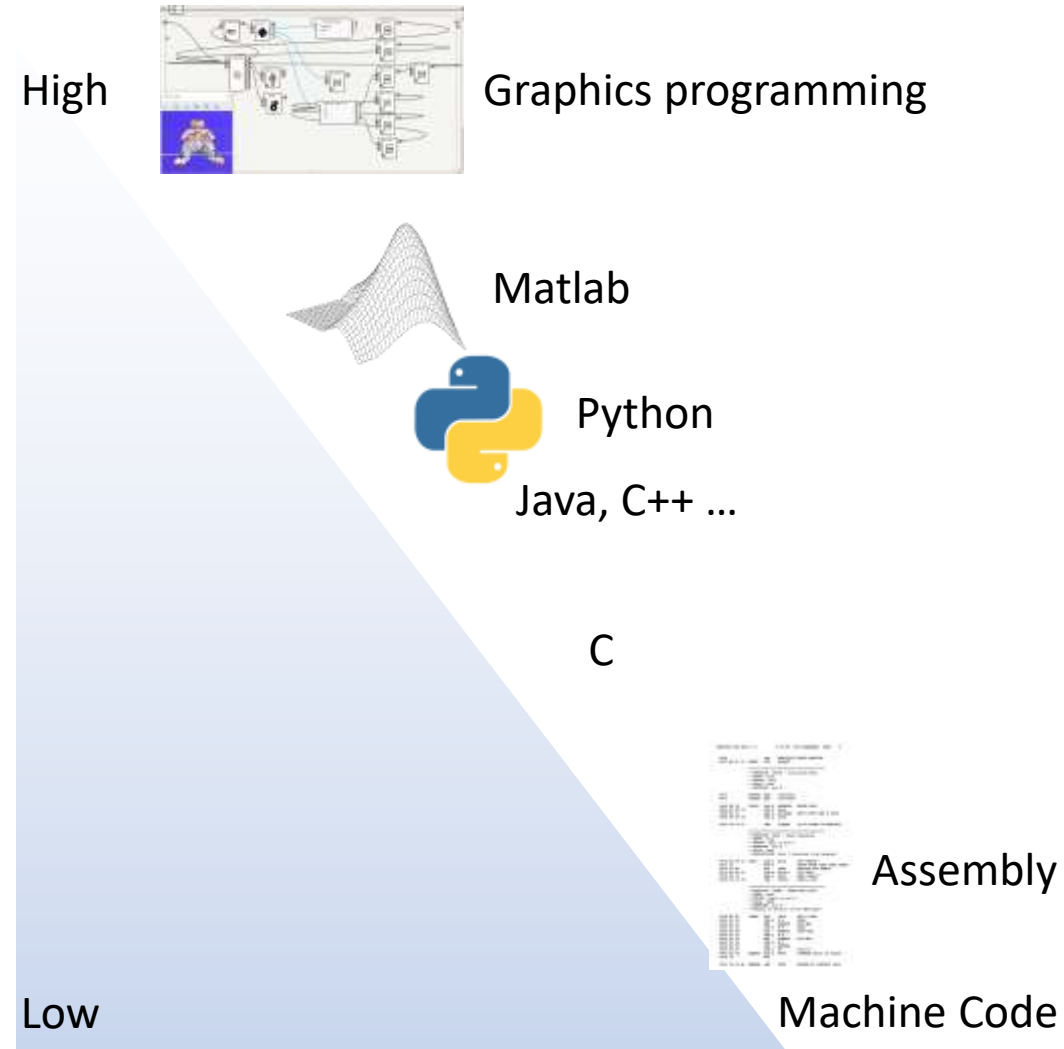
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Clean syntax and indentation structure

```
# Python 3: Simple output (with Unicode)
>>> print("Hello, I'm Python!")
Hello, I'm Python!

# Input, assignment
>>> name = input('What is your name?\n')
>>> print('Hi, %s.' % name)
What is your name?
Python
Hi, Python.
```

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## \*Study by SlashData

The size of programming language communities in Q3 2020 is as follows:

### 1. JavaScript

Active developers: 12.4 million

Most popular in: Web, Cloud

Least popular in: Data Science, Machine Learning, AR/VR

### 2. Python

Active developers: 9 million

Most popular in: Data Science, Machine Learning, IoT

Least popular in: Mobile, Web

### 3. Java

Active developers: 8.2 million

Most popular in: Mobile, Cloud

Least popular in: Data Science, Machine Learning, Web

### 4. C/C++

Active developers: 6.3 million

Most popular in: IoT, AR/VR

Least popular in: Web, Cloud, Mobile

### 5. PHP

Active developers: 6.1 million

Most popular in: Web, Cloud

Least popular in: Data Science, Machine Learning, Mobile

### 6. C#

Active developers: 6.0 million

Most popular in: Games, AR/VR, Desktop

Least popular in: Data Science, Machine Learning, Mobile

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TIOBE Index

Aug 2021 ▲	Aug 2020 ◆	Change ◆	Programming language ◆	Ratings ◆	Change ◆
1	1		C	12.57%	-4.41%
2	3	↑	Python	11.86%	+2.17%
3	2	↓	Java	10.43%	-4.00%
4	4		C++	7.36%	+0.52%
5	5		C#	5.14%	+0.46%
6	6		Visual Basic	4.67%	+0.01%
7	7		JavaScript	2.95%	+0.07%
8	9	↑	PHP	2.19%	-0.05%
9	14	↑↑	Assembly language	2.03%	+0.99%
10	10		SQL	1.47%	+0.02%
11	18	↑↑	Groovy	1.36%	+0.59%
12	17	↑↑	Classic Visual Basic	1.23%	+0.41%
13	42	↑↑	Fortran	1.14%	+0.83%
14	8	↓↓	R	1.05%	-1.75%
15	15		Ruby	1.01%	-0.03%
16	12	↓↓	Swift	0.98%	-0.44%
17	16	↓	MATLAB	0.98%	+0.11%
18	11	↓↓	Go	0.90%	-0.52%
19	36	↑↑	Prolog	0.80%	+0.41%
20	13	↓↓	Perl	0.78%	-0.33%

PYPL Index (Worldwide)

Aug 2021 ▲	Change ◆	Programming language ◆	Share ◆	Trends ◆
1		Python	29.93 %	-2.2 %
2		Java	17.78 %	+1.2 %
3		JavaScript	8.79 %	+0.6 %
4		C#	6.73 %	+0.2 %
5	↑	C/C++	6.45 %	+0.7 %
6	↓	PHP	5.76 %	-0.0 %
7		R	3.92 %	-0.1 %
8		Objective-C	2.26 %	-0.3 %
9	↑	TypeScript	2.11 %	+0.2 %
10	↓	Swift	1.96 %	-0.3 %
11	↑	Kotlin	1.81 %	+0.3 %
12	↓	Matlab	1.48 %	-0.4 %
13		Go	1.29 %	-0.2 %
14	↑↑	Rust	1.21 %	+0.2 %
15	↓	VBA	1.16 %	-0.1 %
16	↓	Ruby	1.02 %	-0.1 %
17		Scala	0.79 %	-0.1 %
18	↑	Ada	0.77 %	+0.2 %
19	↓	Visual Basic	0.75 %	+0.0 %
20		Dart	0.68 %	+0.2 %
21		Lua	0.58 %	+0.1 %
22	↑↑	Cobol	0.51 %	+0.1 %
23		Groovy	0.51 %	+0.1 %
24	↓↓	Abap	0.46 %	-0.0 %
25	↑	Perl	0.45 %	+0.1 %
26	↓	Julia	0.39 %	-0.0 %
27	↑	Haskell	0.24 %	-0.0 %
28	↓	Delphi/Pascal	0.2 %	-0.1 %

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What is your name?
Python
Hi, Python.
```

# VS

Compiled



```
public void InitAnimations()
{
    viewportSizeY = GetViewportRect().Size.y;
    spawnY = viewportSizeY / 2.0f + 16f;

    // Player Anim
    Animation anim = GetNode<AnimationPlayer>("FlyInAnim").GetAnimation("FlyIn");
    anim.TrackSetKeyValue(0, 0, new Vector2(0, -viewportSizeY / 2.0f + -80f));
    anim.TrackSetKeyValue(0, 1, new Vector2(0, (-viewportSizeY / 2.0f) + viewportSizeY / 1.0f));
    player.Position = new Vector2(0, -viewportSizeY / 2.0f + -80f);

    anim = GetNode<AnimationPlayer>("BgChangeAnim").GetAnimation("BgChangeAnim");
    anim.TrackSetKeyValue(1, 0, new Vector2(0, 0));
    anim.TrackSetKeyValue(1, 1, new Vector2(0, -viewportSizeY / 2.0f + 200.0f));

    GetNode<Sprite>("SpaceBGOverlay").Position = new Vector2(0, 0);

    anim = GetNode<AnimationPlayer>("BackgroundAnim").GetAnimation("BackgroundAnim");
    GetNode<AnimatedSprite>("BackgroundSprite").Frame = random.RandIRange(0, 1);
    anim.TrackSetKeyValue(0, 0, new Vector2(0, -viewportSizeY / 2.0f + 225.0f));
    anim.TrackSetKeyValue(0, 1, new Vector2(0, +viewportSizeY / 2.0f - 225.0f));
    GetNode<AnimatedSprite>("BackgroundSprite").Position = new Vector2(0, -viewportSizeY / 2.0f + 225.0f);

    GetNode<Sprite>("PratotypLogo").Position = new Vector2(0, 32f); // new Vector2(0, viewportSizeY/2.0f-(viewportSizeY/3.0f));
}
```

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No royalties or licenses



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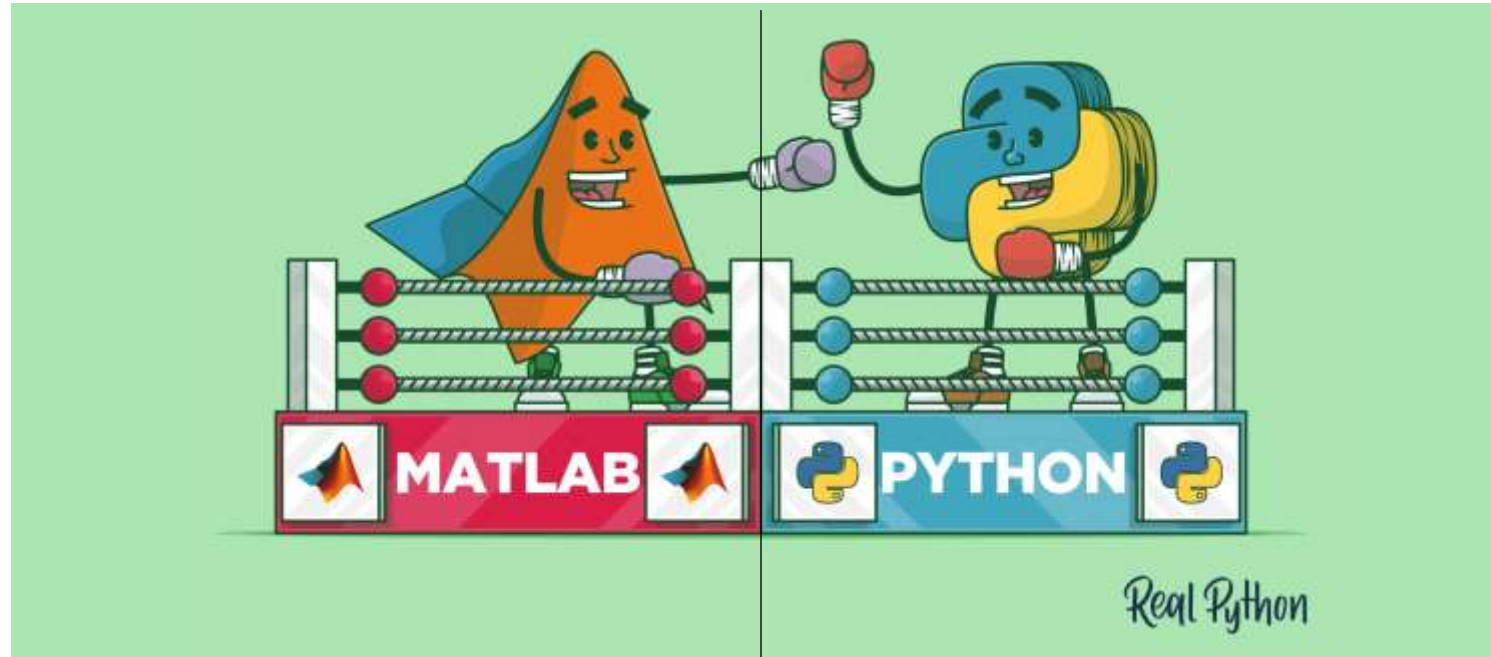
Great for Data Science



...

# Python vs Matlab

Interpreted  
High level and easy to use



Slightly higher performing (out of the box)  
Proprietary (Pricey!)  
Closed source  
Poor deployment options  
Integration with Simulink  
King of simulation  
Single IDE, Toolboxes agreed with MathWorks  
Amazing help developed by MathWorks

**Free**  
**Open Source**  
**Good deployment options**  
Integration with a huge amount of packages  
**King of Data Science**  
Multiple IDEs and packages  
Huge community support (and growing!)

# Starting with Python for Data Science

## Bare Python



Python from [python.org](https://python.org)

Select an IDE

Link the IDE to the Python interpreter



Great for Data Science

GUI for environments

Easy import-export of env

Easy integration with IDEs

It can be used for Jupyter as well



Nice interface to program and share.

Need Python first (Or docker)

## Virtual environments



Python from [python.org](https://python.org)

pipx

pipenv

→ Env per project\_1

→ Env per project\_2

→ Env per project\_3

**QUESTIONS?**

