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# Network ID: GA-Guest



# Password: yellowpencil

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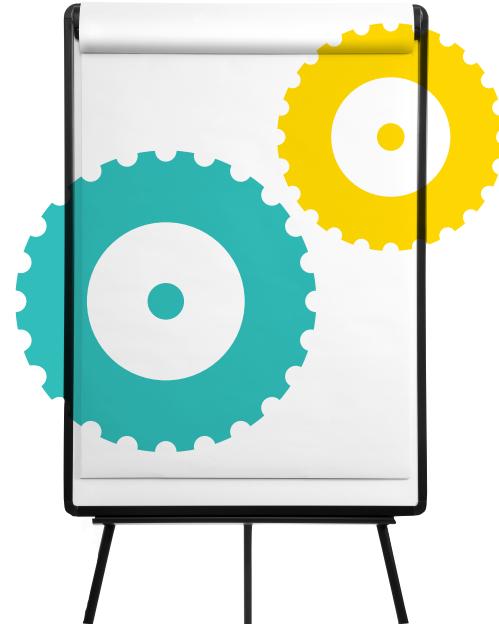
**WELCOME TO OPENING DAY OF**

**DATA SCIENCE**

---

# ORIENTATION AGENDA

1. Meet Your Course Producer
2. Meet The Instructional Team
3. General Course Info
4. GA Mission
5. Course Expectations
6. Student Experience
7. Meet Your Classmates



**OPENING DAY**

**HELLO**

**WHAT IS A PROGRAM PRODUCER?**

**FOCUS: STUDENT SUCCESS + INSTRUCTOR SUPPORT**

**[timothy.payne@galaxyedu.com](mailto:timothy.payne@galaxyedu.com)**

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OPENING DAY

---

# MEET YOUR INSTRUCTIONAL TEAM



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**INSTRUCTOR & TA**

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**IVAN CORNEILLET**

**BOB STARK**

---

## COURSE INFO

# DS23

**May 5th - July 12th**

**Tuesdays and Thursdays 6:30-9:30**

**Classroom 7**

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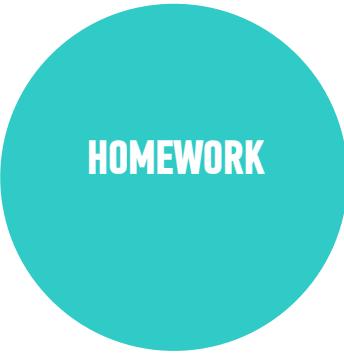
**GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS A GLOBAL  
COMMUNITY OF INDIVIDUALS  
EMPOWERED TO PURSUE THE WORK  
WE LOVE.**

---

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S MISSION IS  
TO BUILD OUR COMMUNITY BY  
TRANSFORMING MILLIONS OF  
THINKERS INTO CREATORS.**

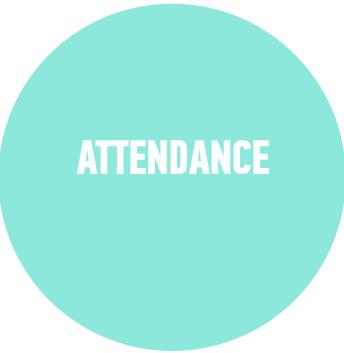
# COURSE EXPECTATIONS

# SUCCESSFUL GRADUATE PROFILE



HOMEWORK

COMPLETE 80% OF  
HOMEWORK/LABS



ATTENDANCE

BE PRESENT FOR AT  
LEAST 18 CLASSES



FINAL  
PROJECT

ROCK IT!



COMMUNITY

GET INVOLVED!

# COURSE EXPECTATIONS

---

- 1. Arrive on time.**
- 2. Turn in your assignments.**
- 3. Ask questions.**
- 4. Share with peers.**
- 5. Complete exit tickets.**
- 6. Complete mid & end of course surveys.**
- 7. Make friends.**





# STUDENT EXPERIENCE

DATA SCIENCE ORIENTATION

GA

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## DISCOUNTS!

15% off all classes  
and workshops

*code:*

*currentstudentdiscount15*



INTRODUCTIONS

---

# MEET YOUR CLASSMATES

---

**WE'RE ALL IN  
THIS TOGETHER.**

---

# QUESTIONS?

# Welcome to Data Science

*Ivan Corneillet  
Data Scientist*

# Learning Objectives

After this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the roles and components of a successful learning environment
- Define data science and the data science workflow
- Setup your development environment and review Python basics

# Here's what's happening today:

- Welcome to GA and DS!
- Pre-work
- Setting You Up for Success
  - Slack
  - GitHub
  - Exit Tickets
- What is Data Science and who are Data Scientists?
- The Data Science Workflow
  - And how it maps to the course
- Onboarding Review
- Python and iPython Notebooks
- Review
- Projects
  - Unit Project 1 (due in 1 week)



# Welcome to GA and DS

# WELCOME TO GA!



# WELCOME TO DS!





# Pre-Work

# Pre-Work

Before this lesson, you should already be able to:

- Define basic data types used in object-oriented programming
- Recall the Python syntax for lists, dictionaries, and functions
- Create files and navigate directories using the command line interface



# Setting You Up for Success

# Course Logistics

- Instructor
  - Ivan Corneillet ([ivan+GA@paspeur.com](mailto:ivan+GA@paspeur.com))
- Expert-in-Residence
  - Bob Stark ([bobness@gmail.com](mailto:bobness@gmail.com))
- Course Producer
  - Tim Payne ([timothy.payne@generalassemb.ly](mailto:timothy.payne@generalassemb.ly))
- Class
  - May 5 – July 12, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 6:30PM – 9:30PM
  - Classroom 7
- Slack
  - <https://ds-sf-23.slack.com>
- GitHub
  - <https://github.com/ga-students/DS-SF-23>
- Exit Tickets
  - <http://tiny.cc/ds-sf-23>

# Meet Your Team



- Bob Stark, Expert-in-Residence

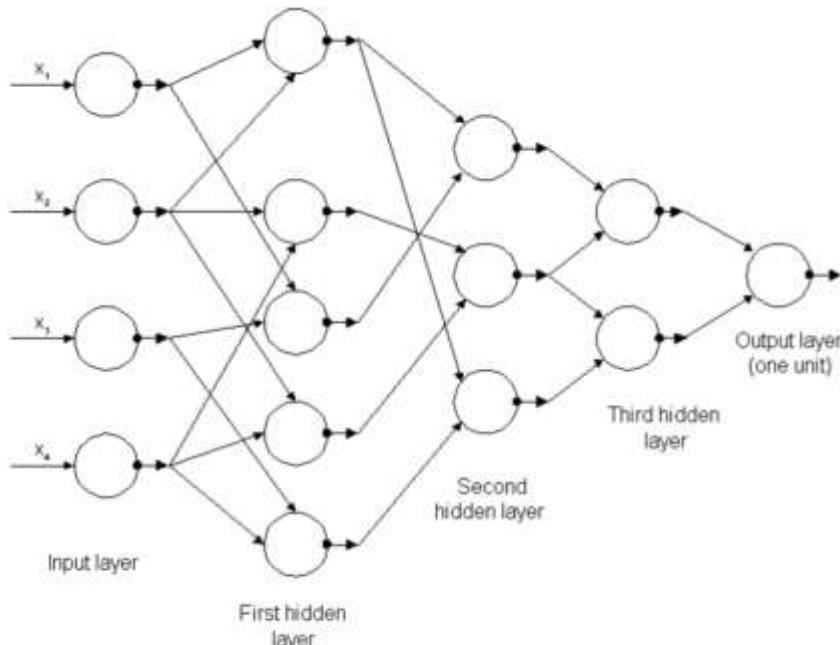


- Ivan Corneillet, Instructor

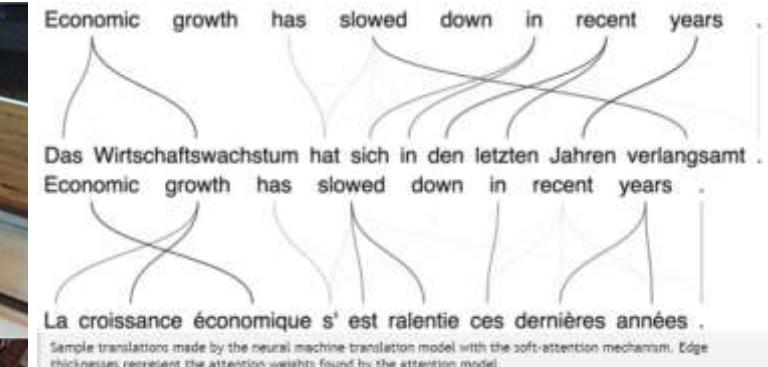
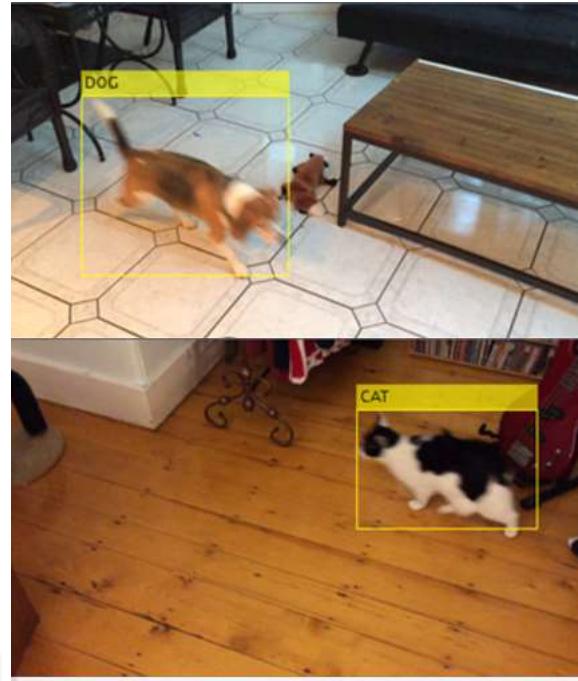


- Tim Payne, Course Producer

# Deep Learning and High-Performance Computing



The architecture of the first known deep network which was trained by Alexey Grigorevich Ivakhnenko in 1965. The feature selection steps after every layer lead to an ever-narrowing architecture which terminates when no further improvement can be achieved by the addition of another layer.



Source: NVIDIA



mettus © 123RF.com

# What skills can I expect to learn in this class?

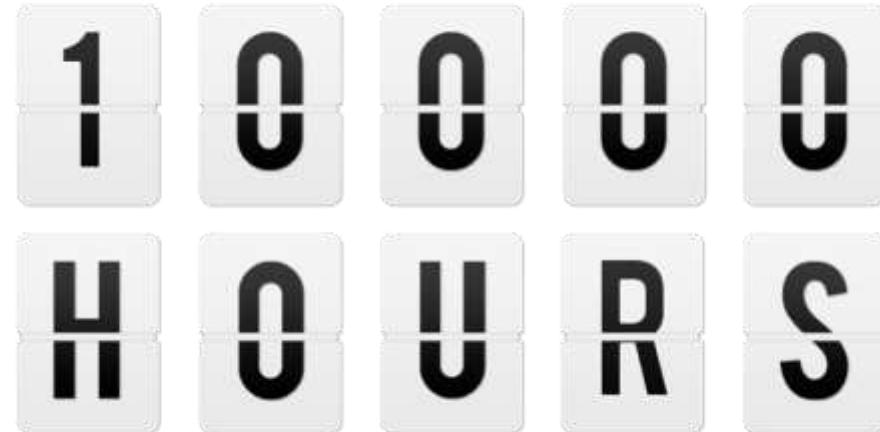
<b>Research Design and Data Analysis</b>	Research Design	Data Visualization in <i>pandas</i>	Statistics	Exploratory Data Analysis in <i>pandas</i>
<b>Foundations of Modeling</b>	Linear Regression	Classification Models	Evaluating Model Fit	Presenting Insights from Data Models
<b>Data Science in the Real World</b>	Decision Trees and Random Forests	Time Series Data	Natural Language Processing	Databases

# What other skills can I expect to learn in this class?

- The onboarding Python tutorial covered the fundamentals of the Python programming language (basic syntax and data structures such as dictionaries)
- Over the course, you will get hands-on programming experience in Python and several data science tools to progressively hone both your Python and data analysis skills
- In particular, we will cover:
  - Tabular data structure with *pandas* dataframes
  - Control flow: Conditional statements and loops
  - Defining and using functions; simplify our life and avoid code duplication (e.g., transforming variables on the training set then on the testing set)
  - Primer on object-oriented programming

# But you need to practice, practice, and... practice

- It takes roughly ten thousand hours of practice to achieve mastery in a field (Malcolm Gladwell)



# How can I apply and reinforce these new skills?

<b>Unit Project</b>  You will design a research project, perform exploratory data analysis and build a logistic model to determine what factors affect admission the most	Research Design	Exploratory Data Analysis	Logistic Modeling	Executive Summary with Findings
<b>Final Project</b>  Using a dataset of your choosing, you will design a project, build a data science model and present their finding to the course	Lightning Presentation	Experimental Write-up	Exploratory Analysis	Notebook Draft  Final Presentation

# Past Student Projects

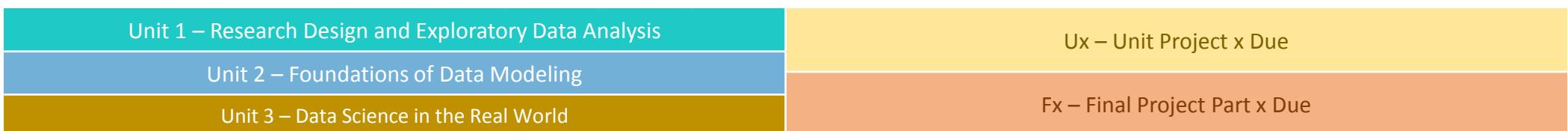
(<https://gallery.generalassemb.ly/DS>)

The screenshot displays the homepage of "THE GALLERY" at <https://gallery.generalassemb.ly/>. The page features a header with the GA logo, a search bar for "Data Science" and "All Cities", and a "LOOK" button. The main title "THE GALLERY" is prominently displayed in large, bold letters, with the subtitle "A COLLECTION OF STUDENT-UPLOADED PROJECTS" below it. The page is organized into a grid of project cards, each with a thumbnail, title, description, and author information.

- Read Like You Tweet** by Karissa Errea: A New York Times Article Recommendation System based On Your Twitter Timeline.
- RETHINKING THE COMMUTE** by Gregory Bushik: An analysis of urban sprawl and its impact on transportation.
- PREDICTING REDDIT POPULARITY** by Noah Fine: A project comparing General Assembly and reddit logos.
- PREDICT DISCOUNTS: 2POINTB** by Daron Hargan: An app for predicting discounts.
- YELP REVIEW DATA ANALYSIS** by Edgar Diaz: An analysis of Yelp review data.
- TALK TO ME** by Tess Shashere: A project involving media and advertising.
- TWITTER & SENTIMENT ANALYSIS** by Monisha Chaitin: An analysis of tweets related to gender equality.
- P2P LOAN ANALYSIS** by Clark Dubois: An analysis of P2P loan data.
- BILLBOARD TOP 40 ANALYSIS** by Matthew Lavelle: An analysis of Billboard Top 40 charts.
- HATER NEWS** by Karen McNamee: An analysis of Hater News user profile data.

# Course Schedule (and yes, you are starting to work on your projects today...)

	Tuesdays				Thursdays		
	L2		10	U1	5	L1	What is Data Science
May	Research Design and <i>pandas</i>	L2		10	U1	12	L3
	Statistics Fundamentals, Part 2	L4		17	U2	19	L5
	Introduction to Regression and Model Fit	L6	F1	24		26	L7
	Introduction to Classification	L8		31	F2	2	L9
June	Advanced Metrics and Communicating Results	L10	U3	7		9	L11
	Decision Trees and Random Forests	L12	F3	14		16	L13
	Natural Language Processing, Part 2	L14	U4	21		23	L15
	Time Series Data, Part 2	L16		28	F4	30	L17
July	Wrapping Up and Next Steps	L18		5	F5	8	L19
	Final Project Presentations, Part 2	L20		12			



# Typical Class

- Recap of last time
- Series of mini-lectures and practices (exercises and codealongs)
- Lab

# Philosophy

## Instructor

- Embrace diversity
- Seek an optimal pace
- Communicate early and often
- Success is not a grade

## Course

- Application-based approach
- Understand key principles
- Balance depth with breadth
- Course project

# What do we expect from you?

- Arrive on time!
- Turn in your assignments
- Ask questions
- Share with your fellow students
- Learn lots and make friends
- Complete exit tickets and mid-/end-course surveys

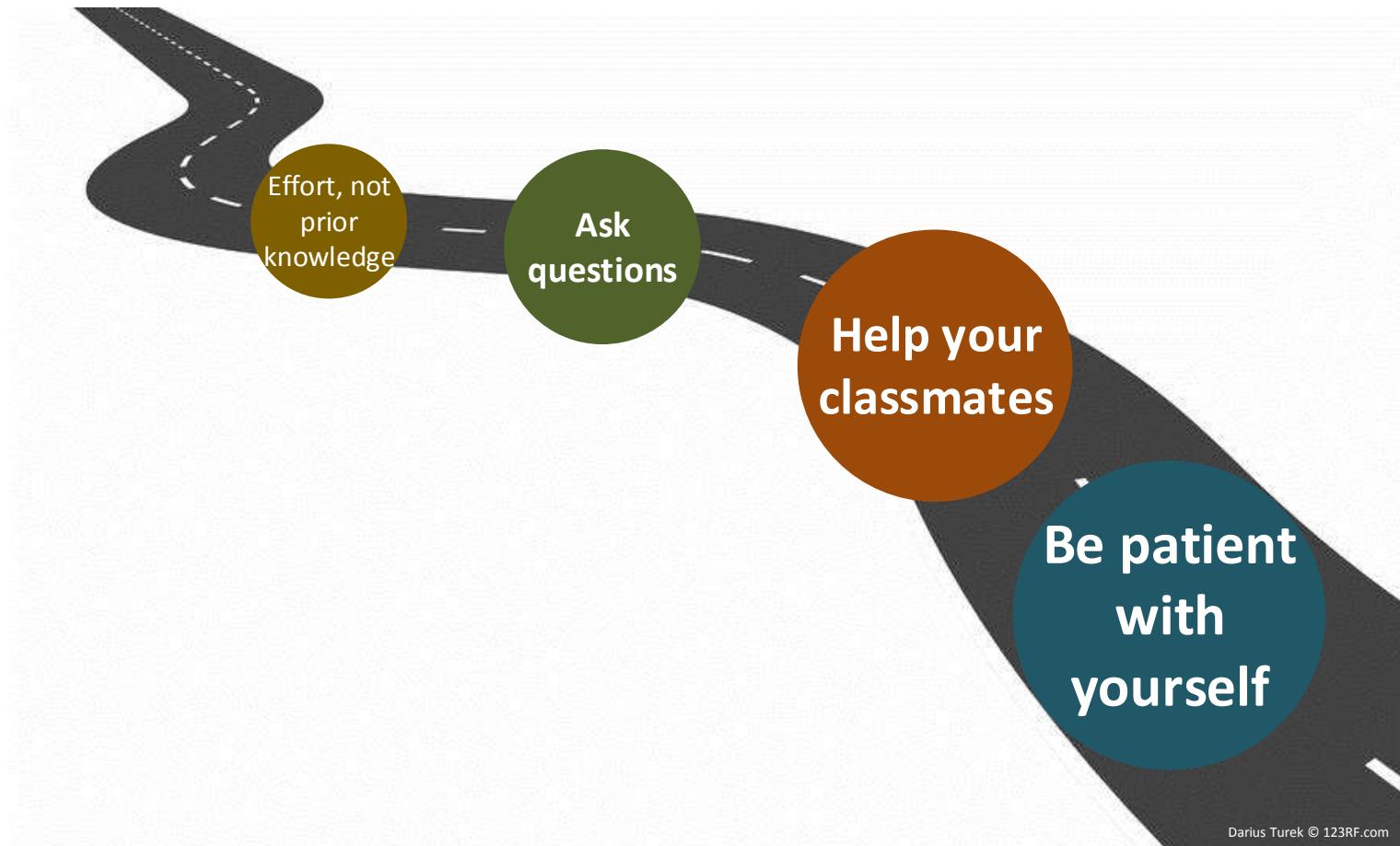
# Your 4 Steps to Graduation



# Life happens so if you miss a class:

- Let your instructional team know ASAP
- Review the class materials (lecture and lab)
- Grab coffee with a classmate and go over his/her notes with him/her
- Attend office hours

# Your DS Road to Success



# Your GA Road to Success





# Q & A



# Setting You Up for Success

*Slack (<https://ds-sf-23.slack.com>)*

*GitHub (<https://github.com/ga-students/DS-SF-23>)*

*Exit Tickets (<http://tiny.cc/ds-sf-23>)*



# What is Data Science?

# Data Scientists: The Sexiest Job of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



SPOTLIGHT ON BIG DATA

**Spotlight**

ARTWORK Yasser Edris, Andrew J. Dibolt  
size: 10k screen (or a page from a high-resolution  
printout, 8.5" x 11")

## 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

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

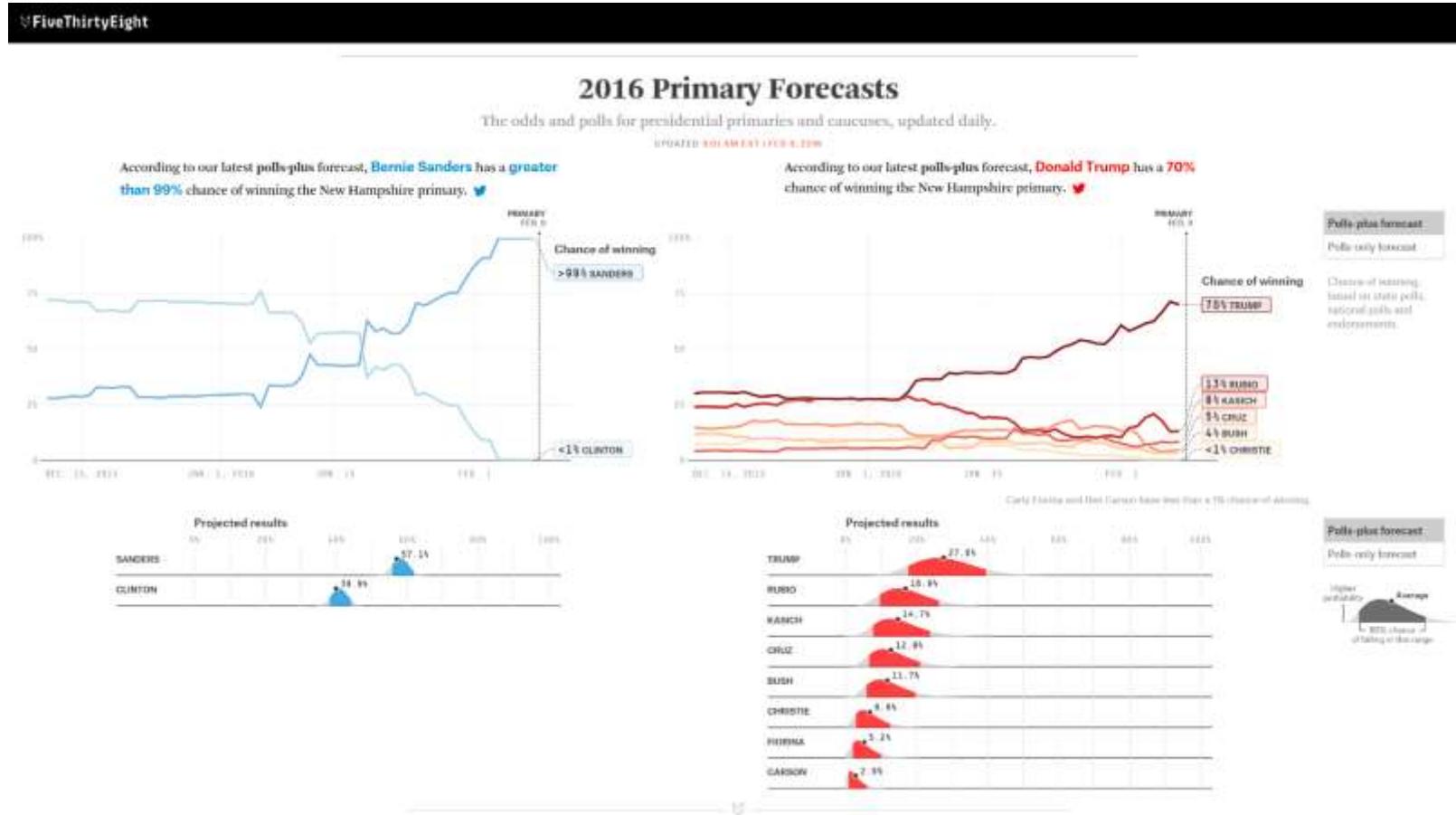
© Harvard Business Review October 2012

Source: Harvard Business Review

# FiveThirtyEight



# Data Science by FiveThirtyEight



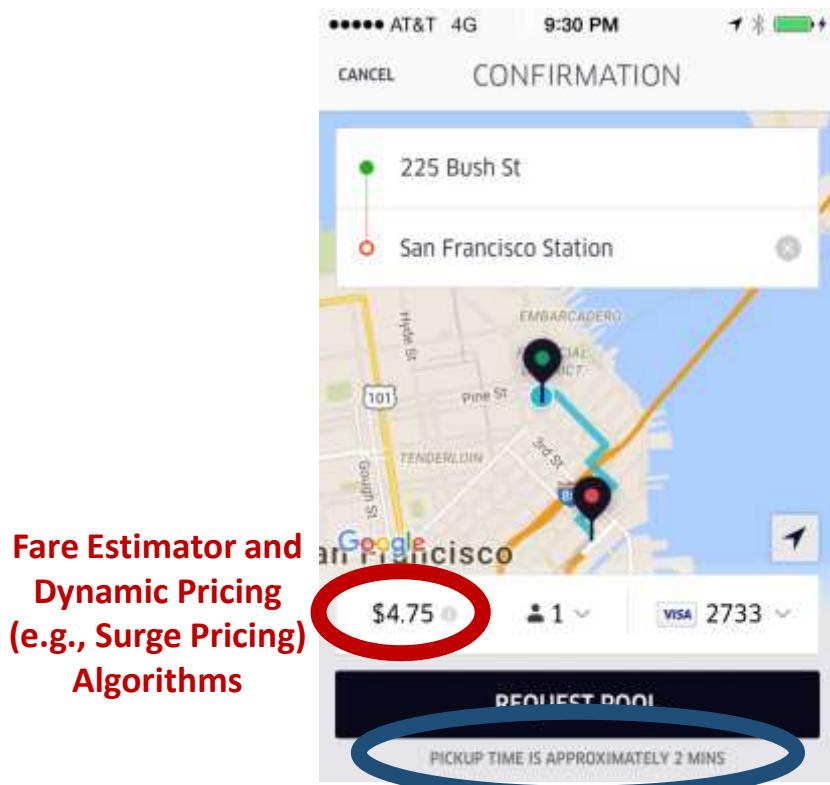
Source: FiveThirtyEight

Uber

U B E R

# Data Science by Uber

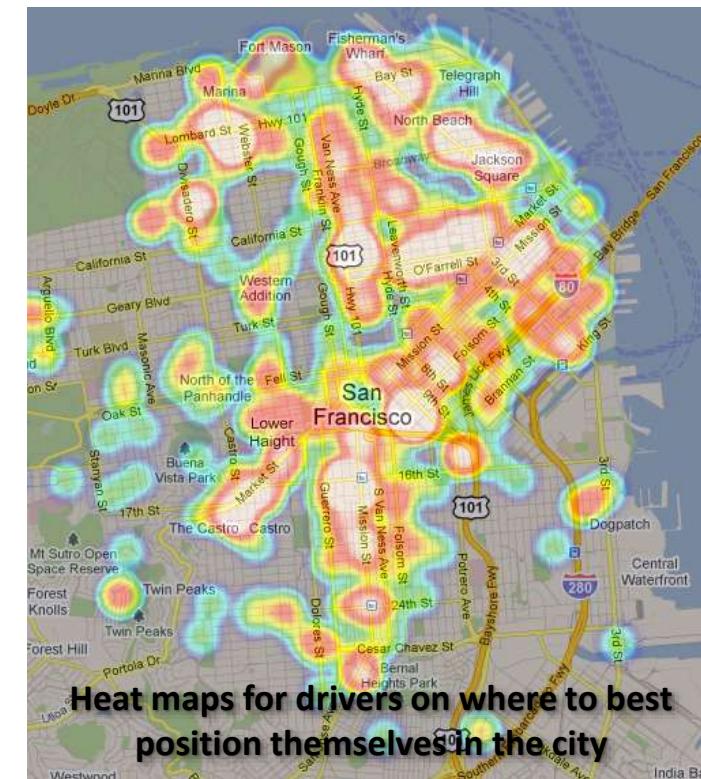
For Riders...



ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival) Algorithms

and Drivers!

U B E R



Sources: The Uber iPhone App/Wired

# Data Science Based-Business Models is the New Normal

FiveThirtyEight



Walmart



Google

U B E R



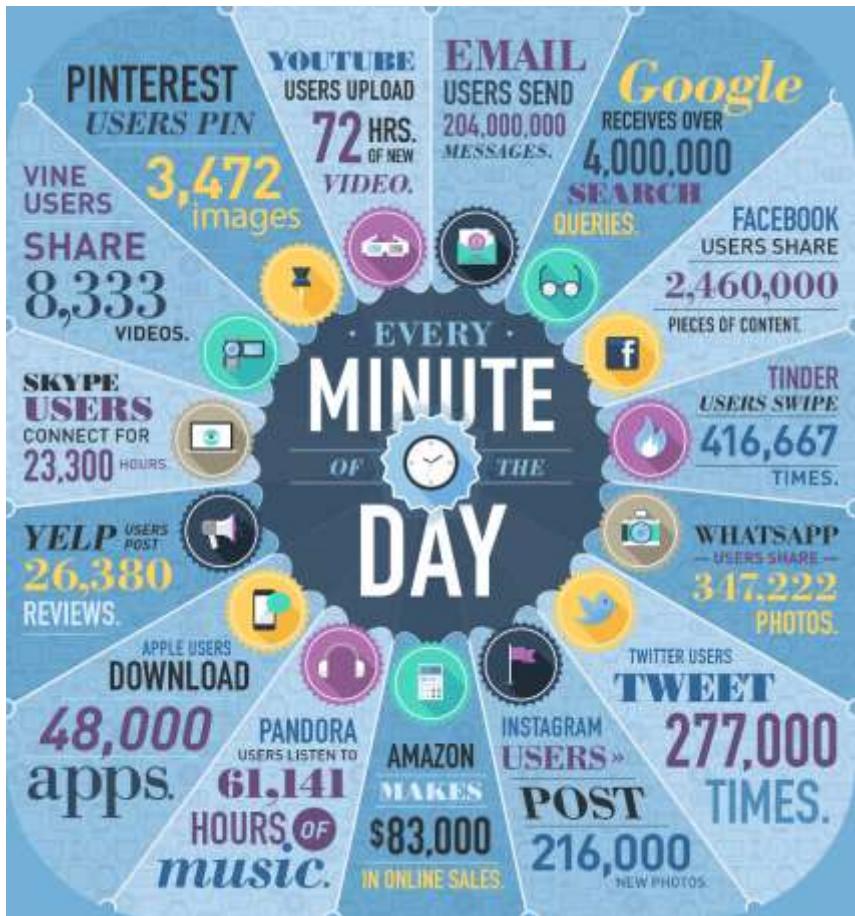
NETFLIX

amazon



facebook

Linked in



**DOMO** DATA NEVER SLEEPS 2.0

How Much Data is Generated Every Minute?

Data is being created every minute of every day without us even noticing it. From how much information is floating around these days, it's tempting to talk about big data only in terms of size. Big data describes the massive avalanche of digital activity pouring through cables and airwaves, but it also describes all the things we will never be able to measure before. With every status we share, every article we read or every photo we upload, we are creating a digital trail that tells a story. Below, we explore how much data is generated in one minute.

THE GLOBAL INTERNET POPULATION GREW 14.3% FROM 2011-2013 AND NOW REPRESENTS **2.4 BILLION PEOPLE.**

With each click, share and like, the world's data pool is expanding faster than we can comprehend. Businesses today are paying attention to scores of data sources to make crucial decisions about the future. The team at Domo can help your business make sense of this endless stream of data by providing executives with all their critical information in one intuitive platform. Domo delivers the insights you need to transform the way you run your business. Learn more at [www.domo.com](http://www.domo.com).

SOURCES: [BITLY.COM](http://BITLY.COM), [REVIEWS.COM](http://REVIEWS.COM), [VINE.COM](http://VINE.COM), [APPLE.COM](http://APPLE.COM), [TIME.COM](http://TIME.COM), [SAULWILSON.COM](http://SAULWILSON.COM), [SKYPE.COM](http://SKYPE.COM), [STATISTICSWORLD.COM](http://STATISTICSWORLD.COM)

**DOMO**

Source: DOMO



# Who are Data Scientists?

# Activity: Who are Data Scientists?

EXERCISE

## DIRECTIONS (10 minutes)

1. Who are Data Scientists?
2. How do Data Scientists add value?
3. What makes a good Data Scientist?
4. When finished, share your answers with your table

## DELIVERABLE

Answers to the above questions

# Data Scientists in $\leq 140$ characters

Zvi  
@nivertech

"Data Scientist" is a Data Analyst who lives in California.

RETWEETS 162 LIKES 82

5:55 PM - 14 Mar 2012

Josh Wills  
@josh\_wills

Data Scientist (n.): Person who is better at statistics than any software engineer and better at software engineering than any statistician.

RETWEETS 1,339 LIKES 799

9:55 AM - 3 May 2012

A  
B  
C  
D

IACS Harvard IACS  
@Harvard\_IACS

Data Scientist: Someone better at statistics than a software engineer, and better at software engineering than a statistician?  
#datastorm14

RETWEETS 43 LIKES 15

6:42 AM - 24 Jan 2014

Javier Nogales  
@fjnogales

Data Scientist (2/2): person who is worse at statistics than any statistician and worse at software engineering than any software engineer

RETWEET 1 LIKES 5

6:08 AM - 27 Jan 2014

Source: Twitter



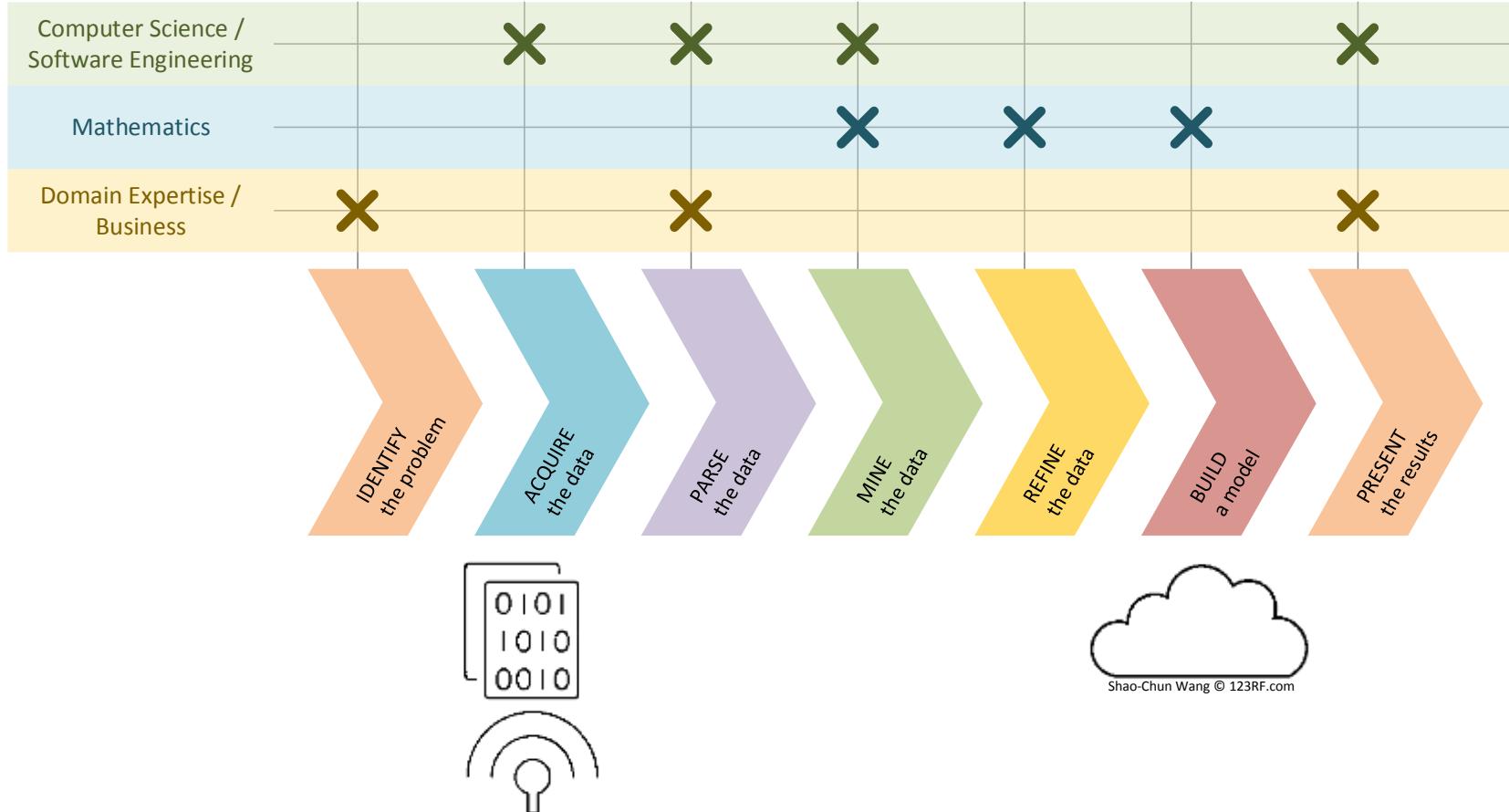
# What is Data Science? (cont.)

# Data is the New Oil of the Digital Economy and IoT, Big Data, DS, and Cloud relate to one another

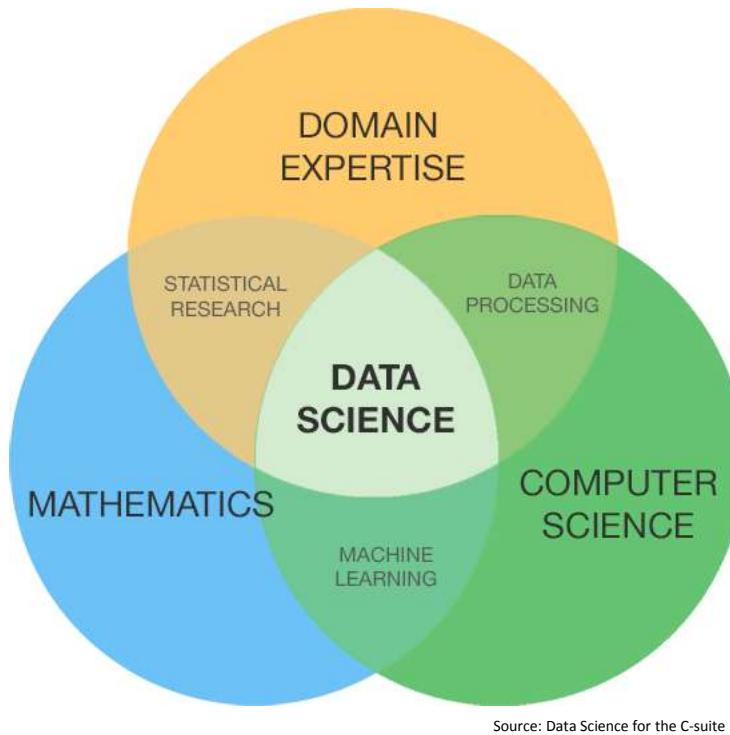


Kirill Kisanov/Shao-Chun Wang © 123RF.com

# Data Science involves a variety of skillsets, not just one

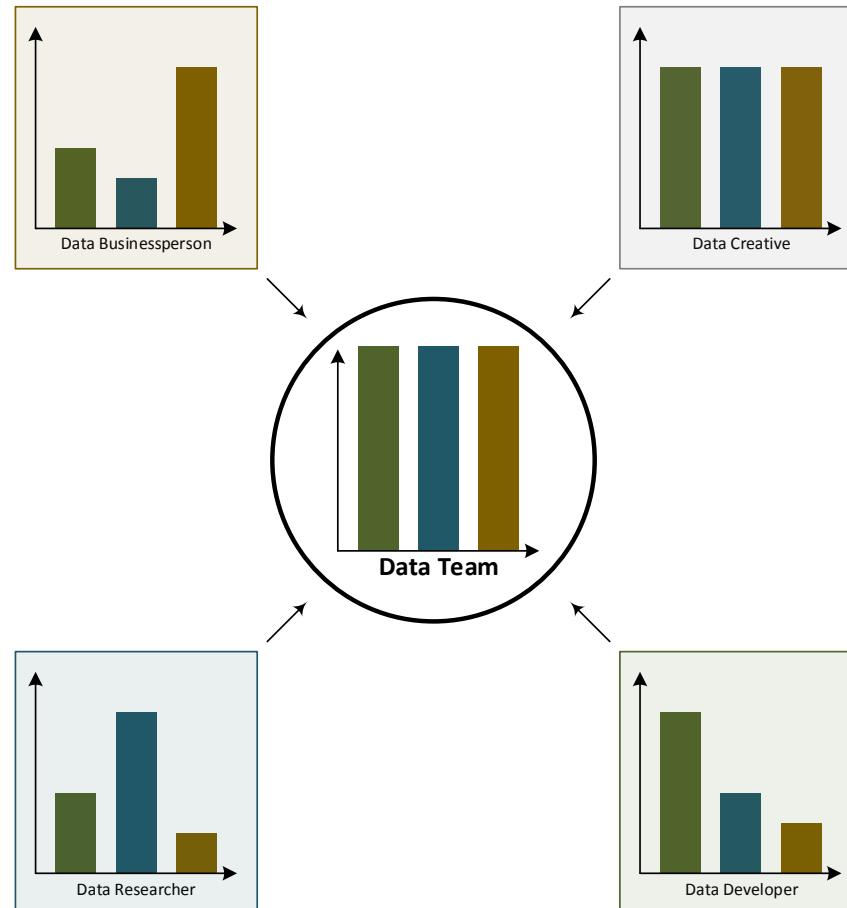


# Data Science involves a variety of skillsets, not just one (cont.)



Source: Data Science for the C-suite

Data Scientists have different roles that prioritize different skillsets but all roles involve some part of each skillset to form strong data teams



# To sum it up

- Data Science is an interdisciplinary field about processes and systems to extract knowledge or insights from data in various forms
- An (ideal) data scientist is “someone who has both the engineering skills to acquire and manage large data sets, and also has the statistician’s skills to extract value from the large data sets and present that data to a large audience” – John Rauser



# Data Science Workflow (and how it maps to the course)

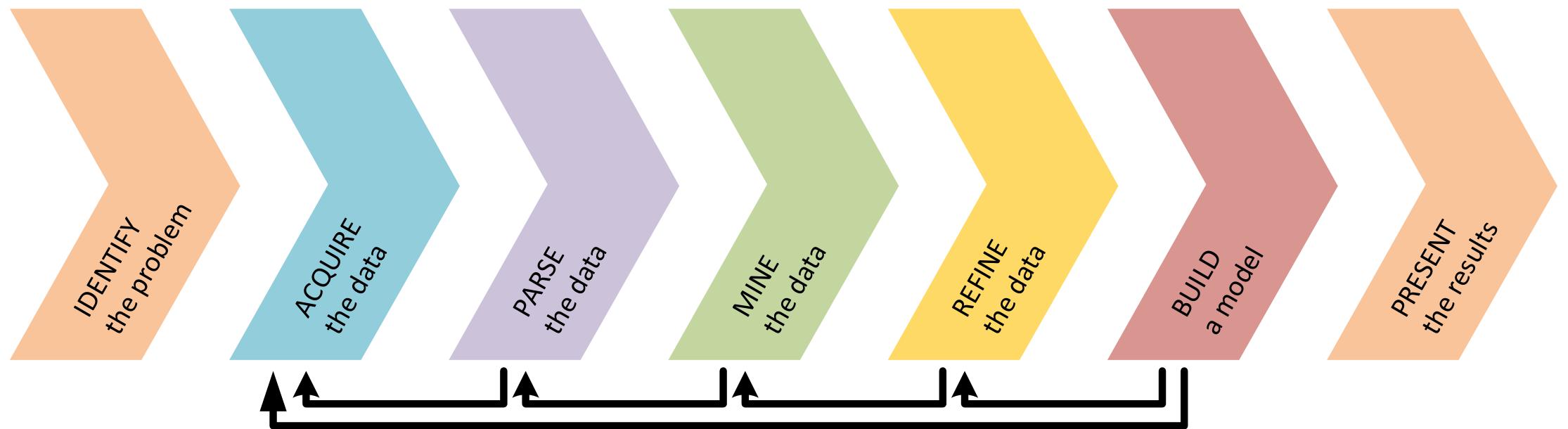
# What is the Data Science Workflow for?

- A methodology for Data Science to produce *reliable* and *reproducible* results
  - **Reliable:** Accurate findings
  - **Reproducible:** Others can follow your steps and get the same results
- Similar to the scientific method

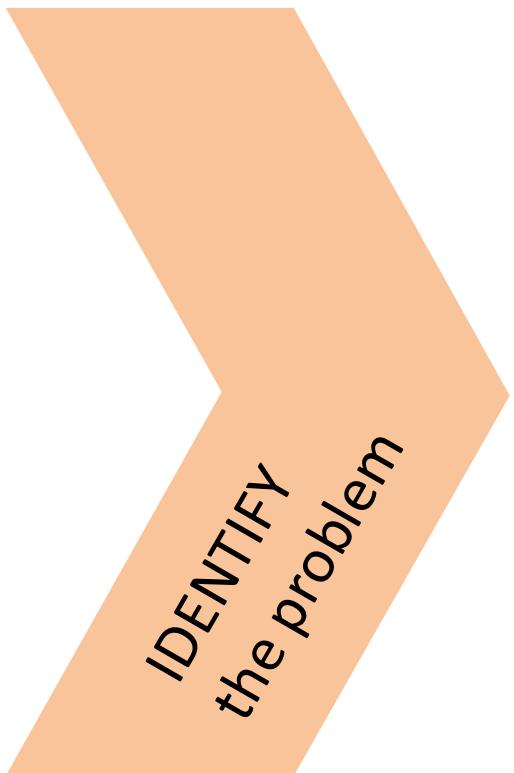
The scientific method:

- Ask a Question
- Do Background Research
- Construct a Hypothesis
- Test Your Hypothesis by Doing an Experiment
- Analyze Your Data and Draw a Conclusion
- Communicate Your Results

# The Data Science Workflow (also called the Data Science Pipeline)



# ① Identify the Problem



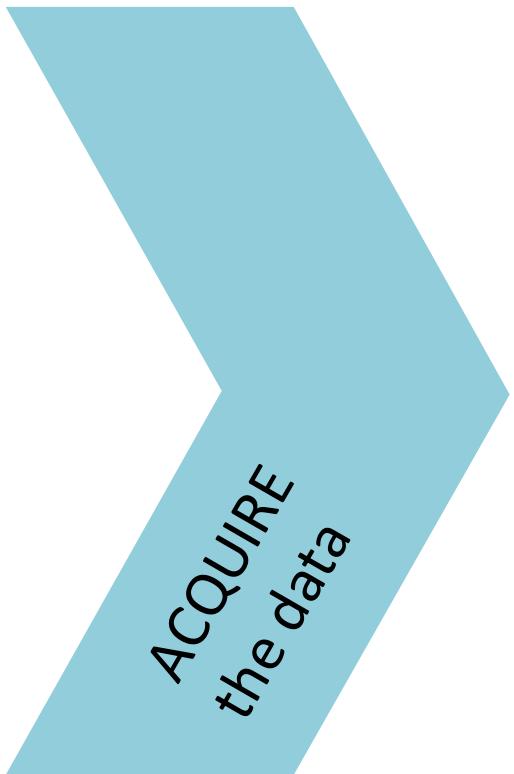
- Identify the Problem
  - Identify business/product objectives
  - Identify and hypothesize goals and criteria for success
  - Create a set of questions for identifying correct dataset

# The Why's and How's of a Good Question



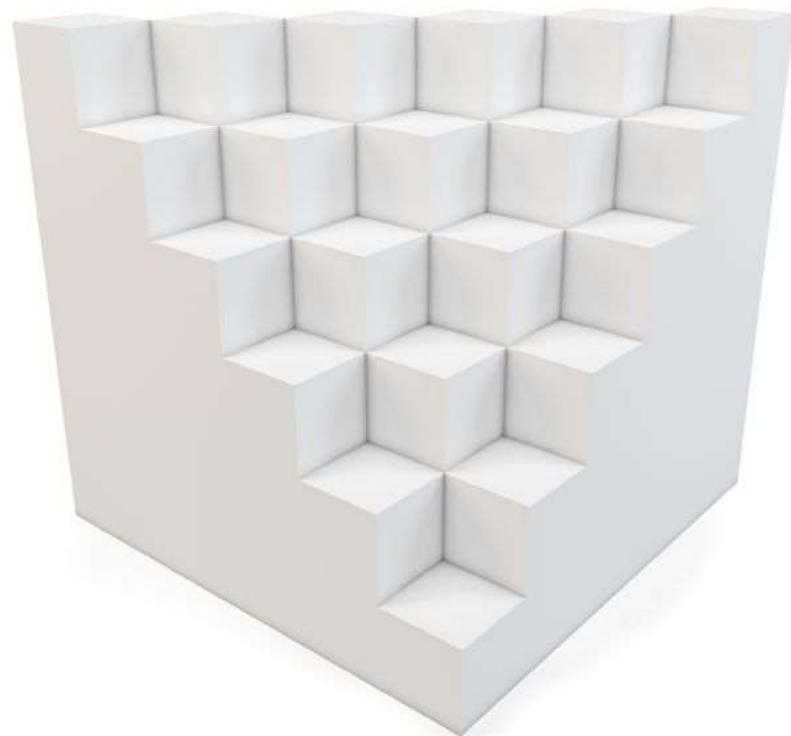
Corina Rosu © 123RF.com

## ② Acquire the Data



- Acquire the Data
  - Identify the “right” dataset(s)
  - Import data and set up local or remote data structure
  - Determine most appropriate tools to work with data

The data can be either unstructured or structured data



dnv3d © 123RF.com

# What's an example of unstructured data?

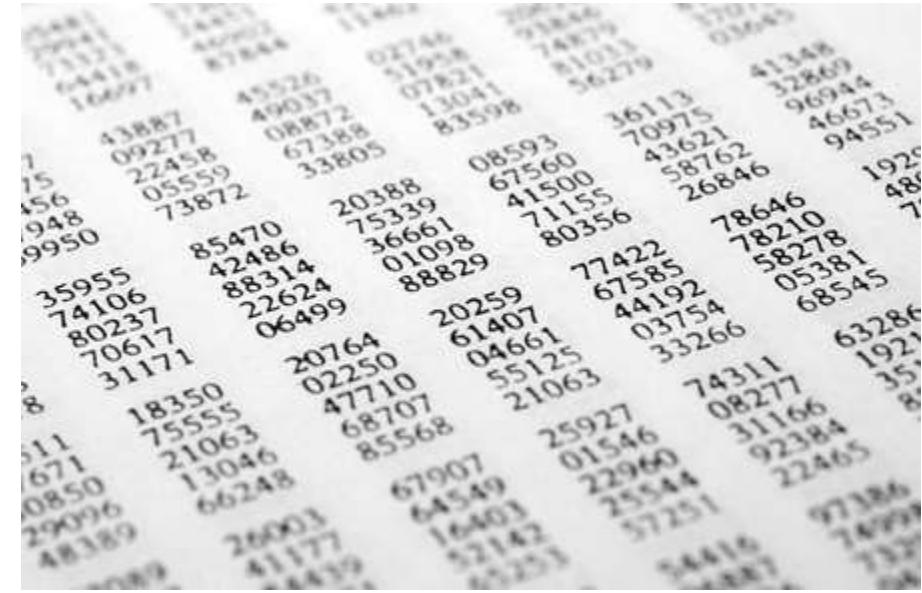


Bundit Chuangboonsri © 123RF.com

- ▶ Sessions 13 and 14 in Unit 3
- ▶ Natural Language Processing

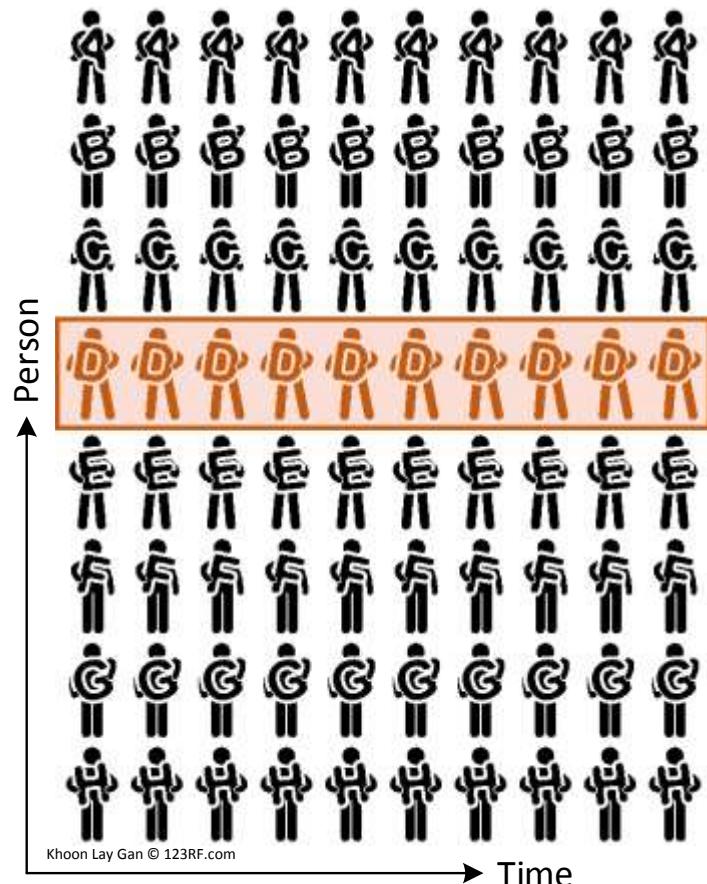
# However, most of the course will focus on structured data

- Unit 2
  - Linear Regression (sessions 6 and 7)
  - Classification and Logistic Regression (session 8 and 9)
- Unit 3
  - Decision Trees and Random Forests (session 12)



milosb © 123RF.com

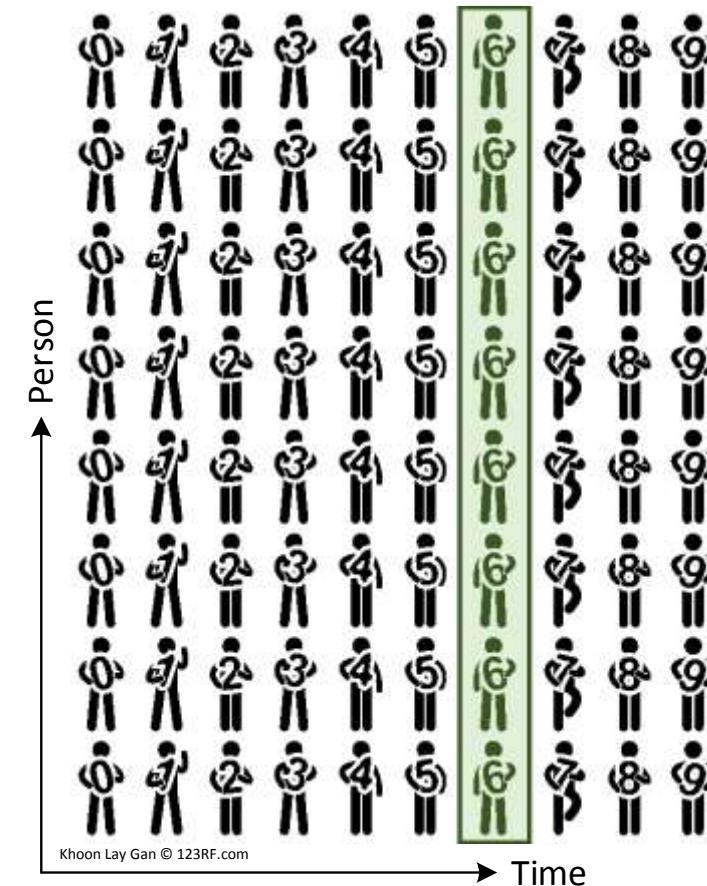
# Unstructured data can be longitudinal



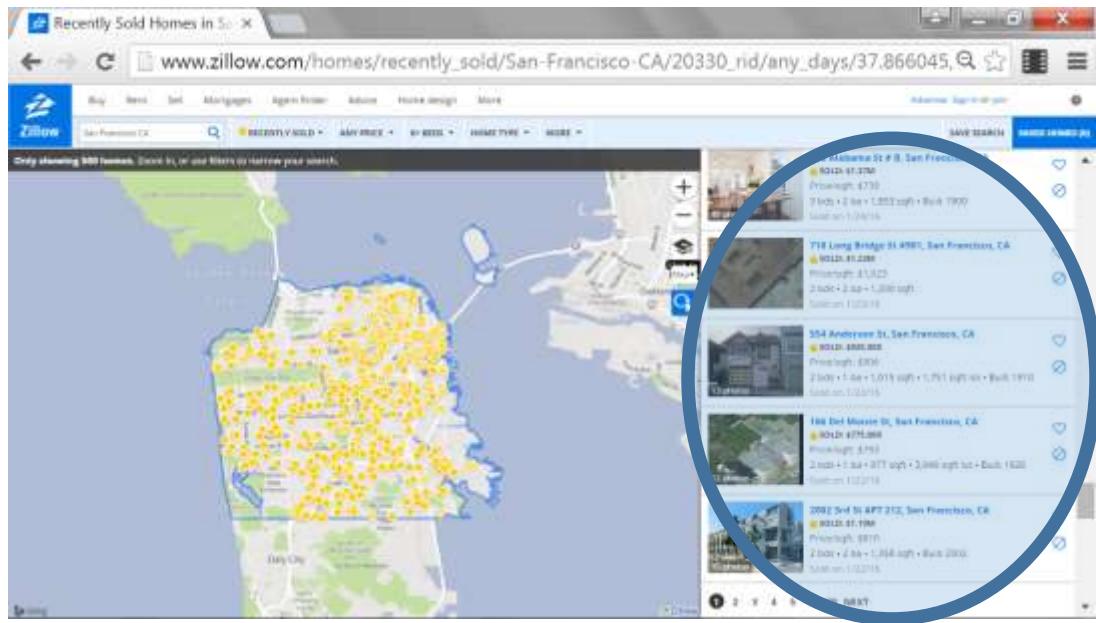
- Sessions 15 and 16 in Unit 3
- Time Series

# Unstructured data can be cross-sectional

- And most of the course will focus on it

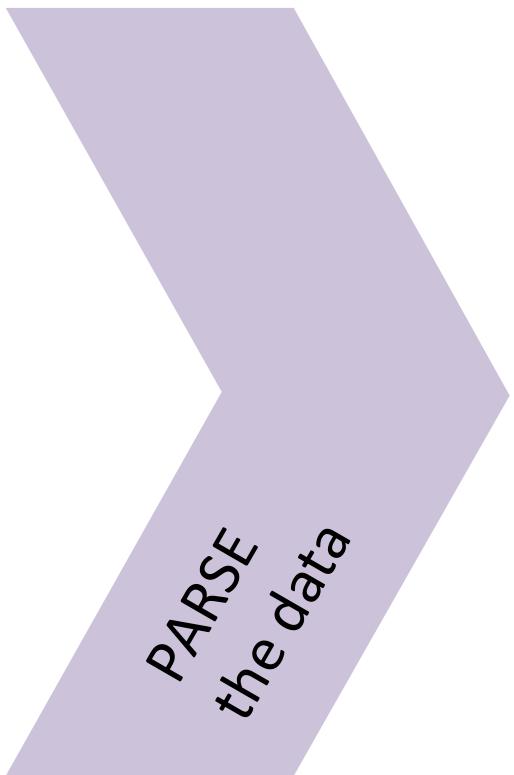


# Raw structured data is Messy™ ...



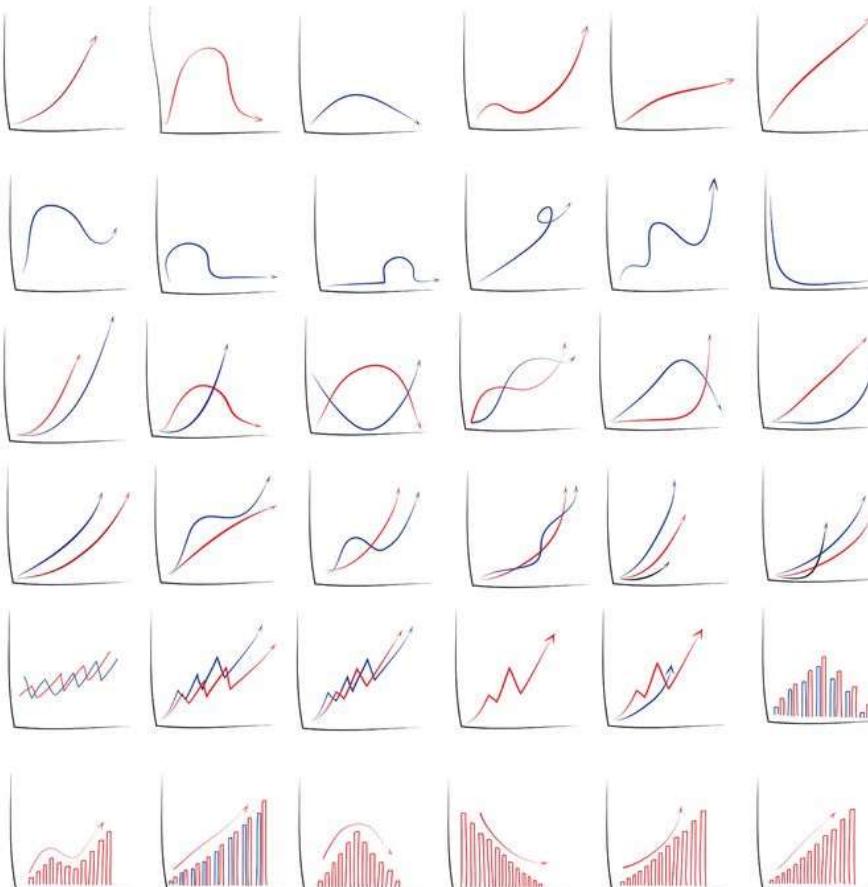
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Built 1992</span></dt><dt class="sold-date zsg-fineprint"  
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# ③ Parse the Data



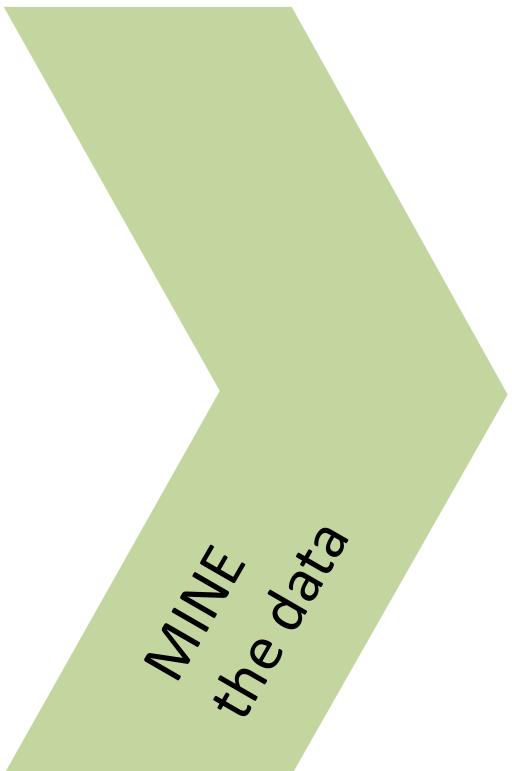
- Parse the Data
  - Read any documentation provided with the data
  - Perform exploratory data analysis
  - Verify the quality of the data

# Exploratory Data Analysis



Napat Polchoke © 123RF.com

# ④ Mine the Data

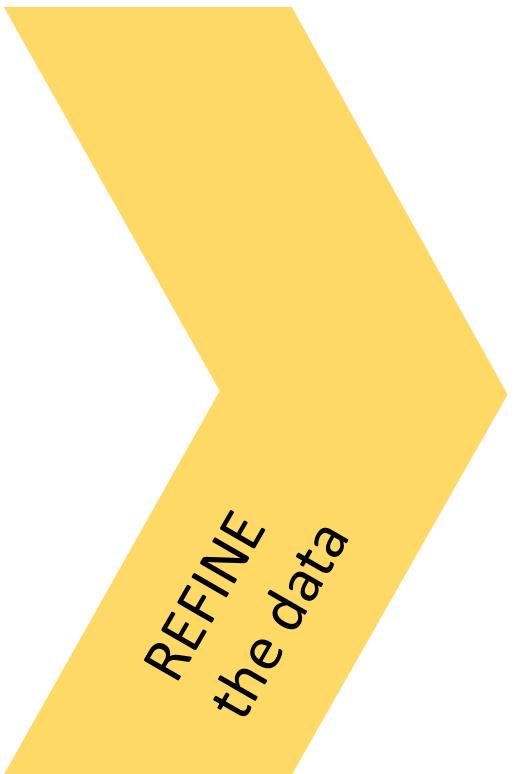


- Mine the Data
  - Determine sampling methodology and sample data
  - Format, clean, slice, and combine data in Python
  - Create necessary derived columns from the data (new data)

# We will be tidying our data using the Python *pandas* library

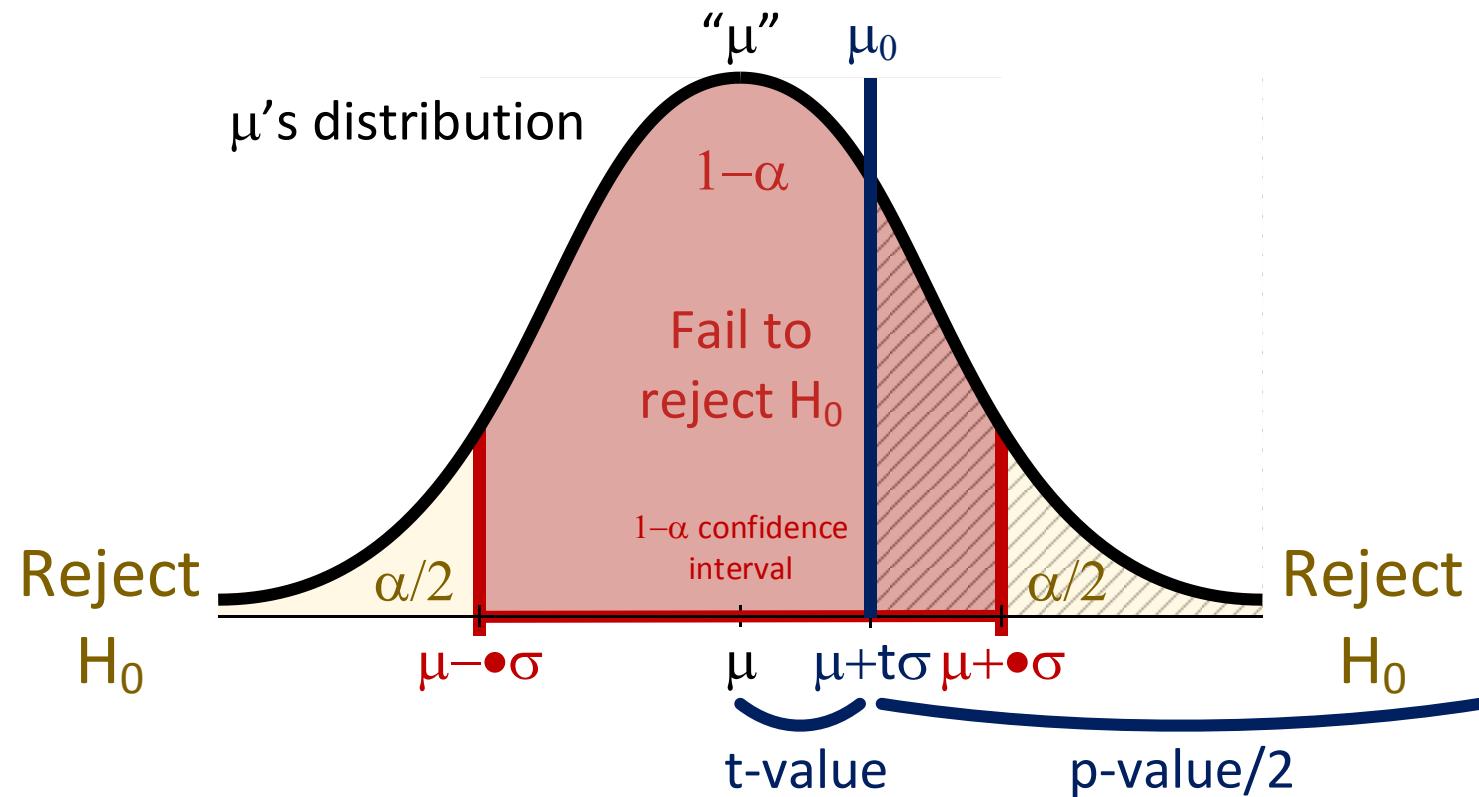
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3	15065305813											N/	
4	15065305813	Franklin St	37803728	-122419653	11/12/2015	3.0	\$M	FALSE	2	3.5	2040	sqft	
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6	15064244122	Chestnut	37804240	-122405509	1/15/2016	970000	\$	FALSE	2	2	1299	sqft	
7	15064244122	Chestnut	37804240	-122405509	12/17/2015	940000	\$	FALSE	2	2	1033	sqft	
8	15064244122	Granite	37803748	-122419653	12/15/2015	835000	\$	FALSE	1	1	1048	sqft	
9	15064244122	Leaves	37802400	-122419653	12/4/2015	2.83	\$M	FALSE	3	2	2115	sqft	
10	15064244122	Maple	37801889	-122419653	1/5/2016	4.05	\$M	TRUE	N/A	N/A	4102	sqft	
11	15064244122	Lombardy	37801873	-12241880	1/5/2016	2.19	\$M	FALSE	2	3	1182	sqft	
12	15064244122	Maple	37803470	-122419653	1/5/2016	800000	\$	FALSE	1	1	1000	sqft	
13	15064244122	Maple	37802290	-122419653	1/28/2016	976000	\$	FALSE	1	1	1000	sqft	
14	15064244122	Maple	37801802	-122419653	11/16/2015	720000	\$	FALSE	1	1	552	sqft	
15	15065340444	Maple	37800260	-122406123	11/25/2015	2.25	\$M	FALSE	N/A	N/A	4	2658	sqft
16	15065340444	Maple	37799474	-122414835	11/30/2015	1.29	\$M	FALSE	2	2	1165	sqft	

# ⑤ Refine the Data

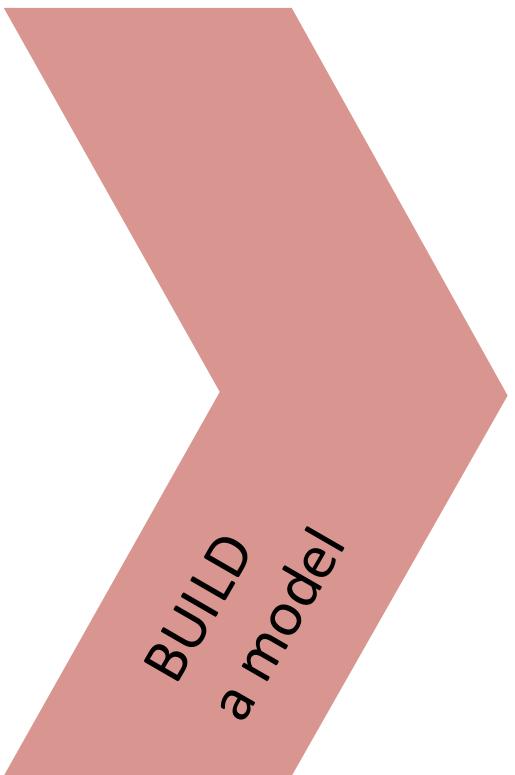


- Refine the Data
  - Identify trends and outliers
  - Apply descriptive and inferential statistics
  - Document and transform data

# We will apply inferential statistics



# ⑥ Build a Model

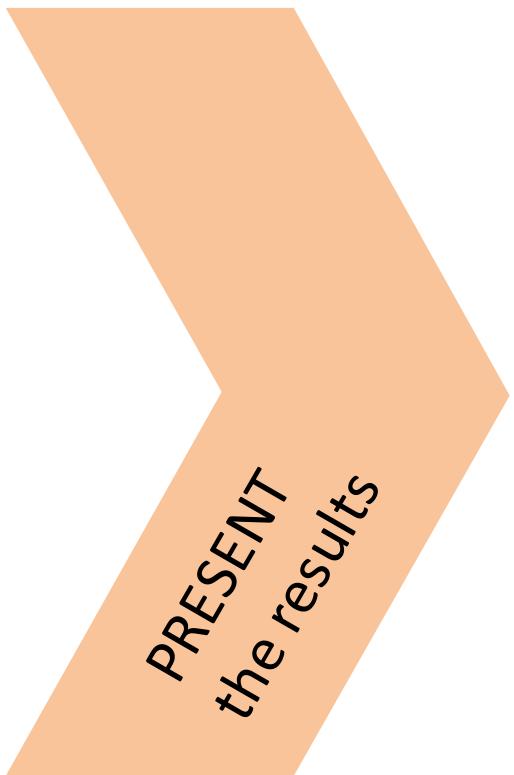


- Build a Model
  - Select appropriate model
  - Build model
  - Evaluate and refine model

# The types of machine learning algorithms we will study in this course

	Continuous	Categorical
Supervised (a.k.a., predictive modeling)	Linear Regression K-Nearest Neighbors Decision Trees and Random Forests	Logistic Regression K-Nearest Neighbors Decision Trees and Random Forests
Unsupervised	<i>A machine learning model that doesn't use labeled data is called unsupervised. It extract structure from the data. Goal is “representation”</i>	

# ⑦ Present the Results



- Present the Results
  - Summarize findings with narrative, storytelling techniques
  - Present limitations and assumptions of your analysis
  - Identify follow up problems and questions for future analysis

# Know Your Audience



Corina Rosu © 123RF.com

# A Note About Iteration

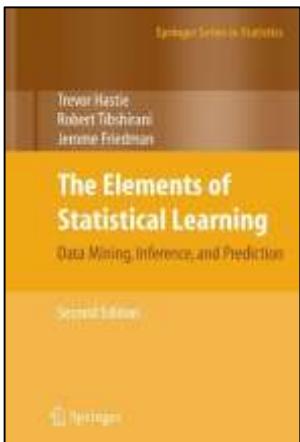
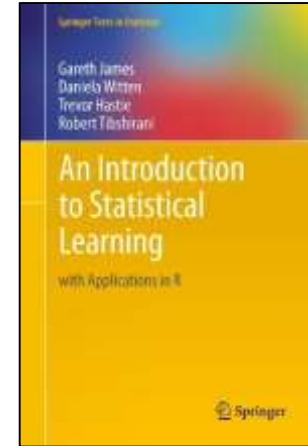
- Iteration is an important part of *every* step in the Data Science Workflow. At any given point in the process, you may find yourself repeating or going back and re-doing elements in order to better understand your data, clarify your model, and refine your presentation
- For example, after presenting your findings, you may want to:
  - Identify follow-up problems and questions for future analysis
  - Create a visually effective summary or report
  - Consider the needs of different stakeholders and how your report might be changed for them
  - Identify the limitations of your analysis
  - Identify relationships between visualizations

# Multiple variants exist but they are pretty much all doing the same thing

- Jeff Hammerbacher
  - Identify problem
  - Instrument data sources
  - Collect data
  - Prepare data (integrate, transform, clean, impute, filter, aggregate)
  - Build model
  - Evaluate model
- Ben Fry
  - Acquire
  - Parse
  - Filter
  - Mine
  - Represent
  - Refine
  - Interact
- Peter Huber
  - Inspection
  - Error checking
  - Modification
  - Comparison
  - Modeling and model fitting
  - Simulation
  - What-if analyses
  - Interpretation
  - Presentation of conclusions
- Dataists
  - Obtain
  - Scrub
  - Explore
  - Model
  - Interpret
- Colin Mallows
  - Identify data to collect and its relevance to your problem
  - Statistical specification of the problem
  - Method selection
  - Analysis of method
  - Interpret results for non-statisticians
- Jim Gray
  - Capture
  - Curate
  - Communicate
- Ted Johnson
  - Assemble an accurate and relevant dataset
  - Choose the appropriate algorithm

Some great resources to follow along the class (or afterwards) (*optional; not required for the course*)

- An Introduction to Statistical Learning: with Applications in R  
(by James et al.). The e-book is available free-of-charge [here](#)



- For a more advanced treatment of these topics, check out The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction (by Hastie et al.). And yes, the e-book is also free...  
[\(here\)](#)



# Q & A

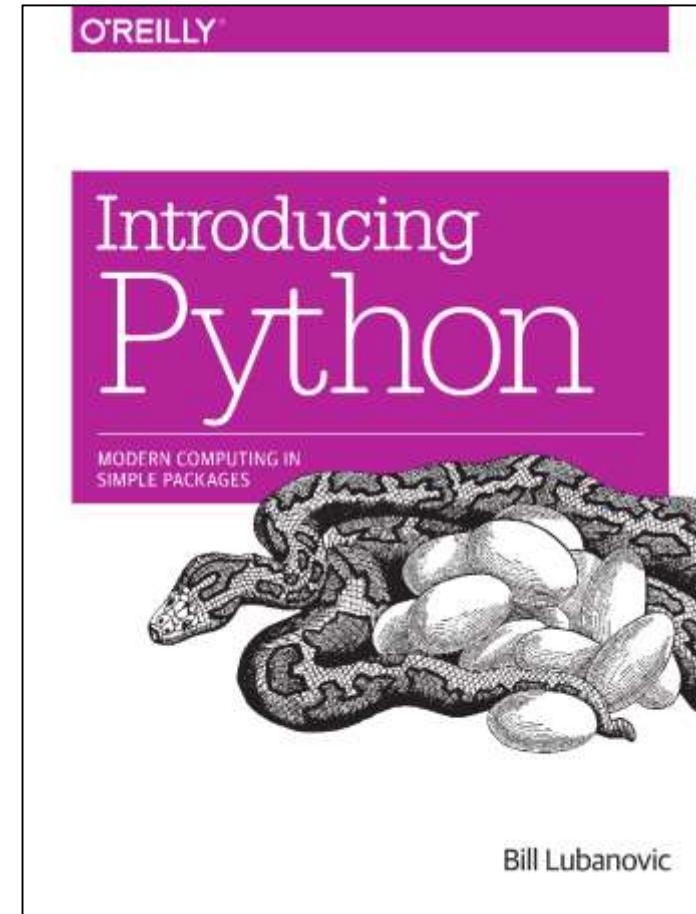
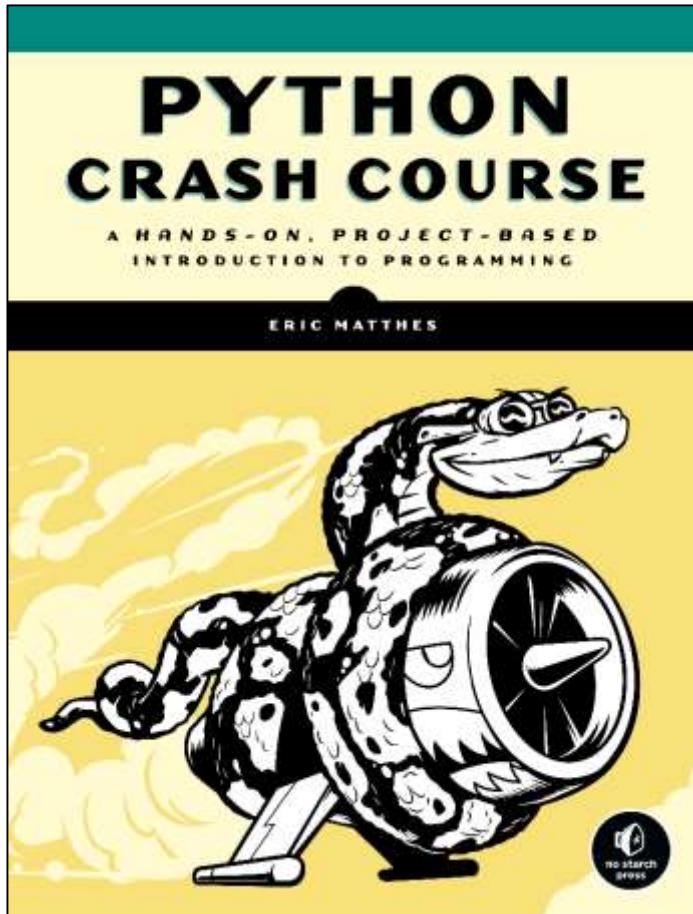


# Onboarding Review



# Python and iPython Notebooks

A couple of resources to get started with Python (*optional; not required for the course*) (the contents overlap but the styles are different so you should only pick one if any)





# Review

# Review

You should now be able to answer the following questions:

- What is data science?
- What is the data science workflow?
- How can you have a successful learning experience at GA?



# Q & A



# Before Next Class

# Before Next Class

- Pre-Work for the next session
  - Have completed the onboarding pre-work
- Install either [GitHub Desktop](#) or [SourceTree](#) (really a matter of which one you prefer) on your laptop
  - These applications provide a GUI to interact with Git repositories; they also seamlessly setup SSH keys (to authenticate you for your own repositories) should you decide to use the `git` command line tool
- Start looking first unit project
  - Unit Project 1 (due 1 week from now on 5/12)

# Next Class

*Research Design and pandas*

# Learning Objectives

After the next lesson, you should be able to:

- Setup and manage your personal GitHub repository for submitting assignments
- Define a problem and types of data
- Identify dataset types
- Apply the data science workflow in the *pandas* context
- Write an iPython notebook to import, format, and clean data using the *pandas* library



# Exit Ticket

*Don't forget to fill out your exit ticket [here](#)*