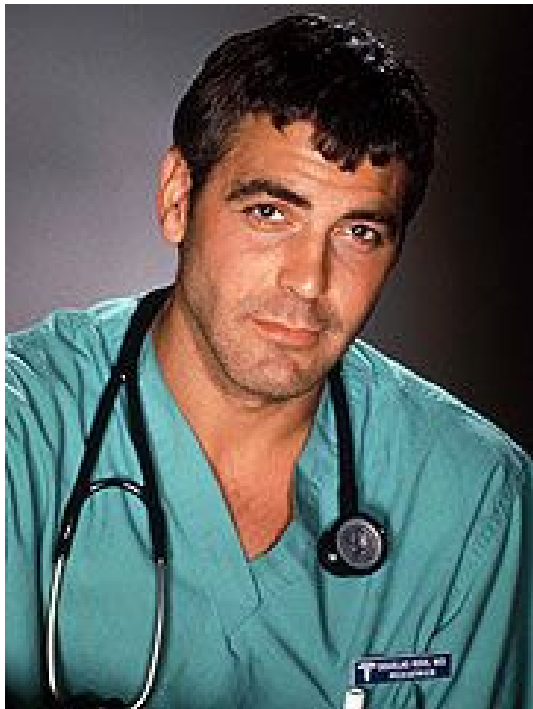




# Python For Data Science

Robby Grodin

## Introduction



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# Goals

- ▶ Discuss What Data Science is
- ▶ Understand how to analyze data using Pandas
- ▶ Learn how to visualize data using matplotlib
- ▶ Gain a basic understanding of at least 1 machine learning algorithm

# Agenda

- ▶ Python Warm-up
- ▶ Storing and accessing data in `pandas`
- ▶ Data Science Discussion
- ▶ Lunch!
- ▶ Manipulating dataframes in `pandas`
- ▶ Introduction to Data Science with `scikitlearn`
- ▶ Visualization with `matplotlib`
- ▶ Wrap-up discussion

# Tools

- ▶ Python
- ▶ Pandas
- ▶ scikitlearn
- ▶ matplotlib
- ▶ Anaconda

# Python Warm-up

```
names = ['John Lennon', 'Paul McCartney', 'George Harrison', 'Pete Best']
```

1. Print out the names that contain the letter 'a'
2. Make all of the names lowercase
3. Sort the list of names alphabetically (hint: `sorted()`)
4. Sort the list of names by length
5. Remove all instances of the letter e

# Pandas

**Fun Fact:** The word 'Pandas' also refers to adorable bears.



# Pandas

- ▶ Importable Python module
- ▶ Provides high performance Data Structures
- ▶ Optimized for data analysis
- ▶ Open source



# Sales Funnel

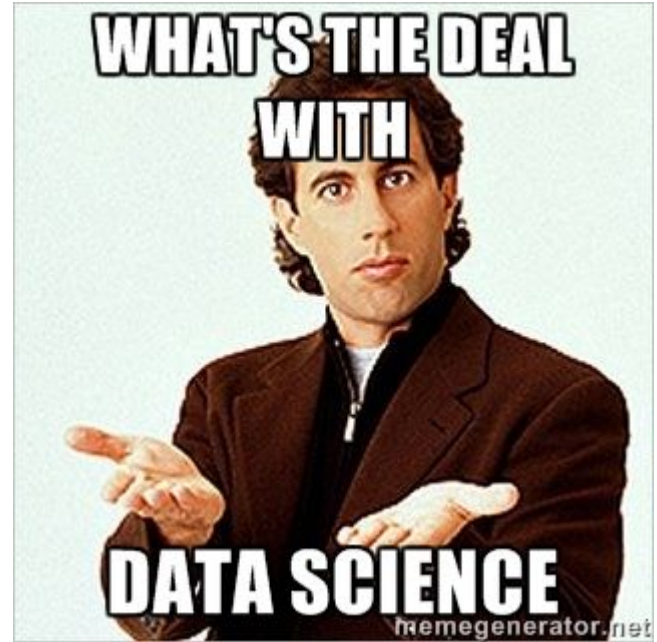
1. Open the data set in IPython
2. With a partner, discuss the data.
3. What does it represent?
4. What questions can we ask about it?
5. Is any of the data missing or poorly reported?



**Please open an ipython notebook.**

# Data Science

The means by which we apply statistical inference to a corpus of data in order to extract insights about the data.





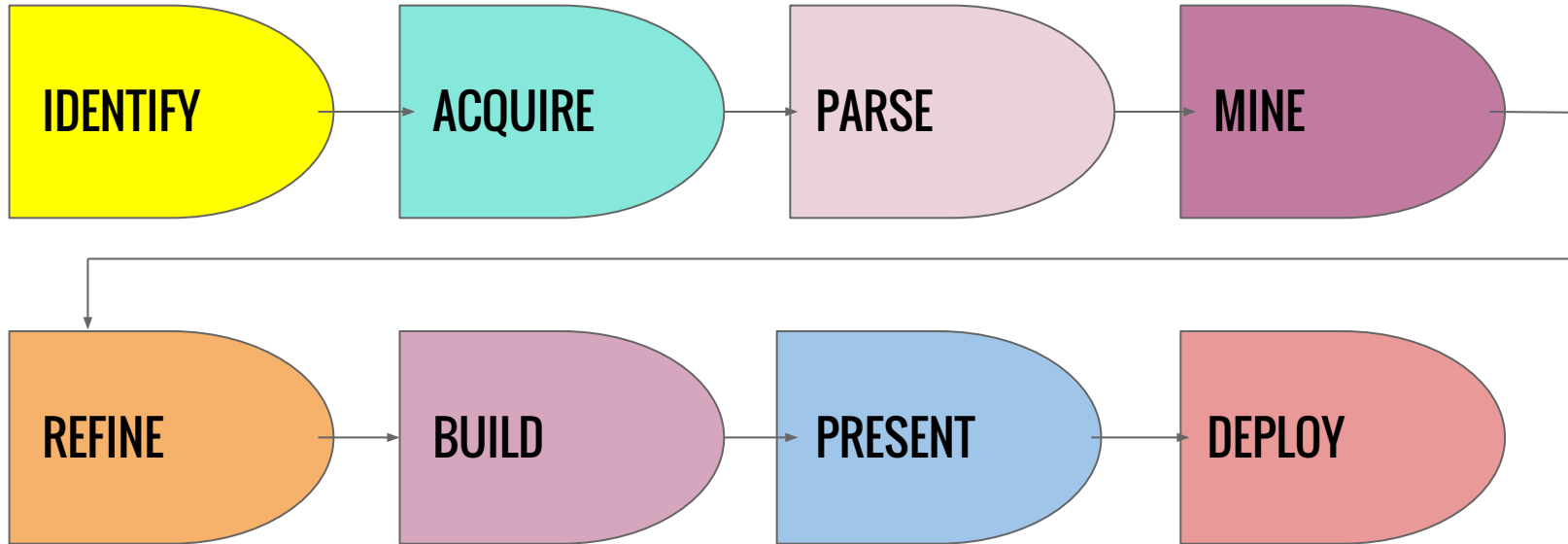
## The Analyst

- › Trains Models
- › Answers “Why?”
- › Understands Technical Stack
- › Cleans Data
- › Holds Domain Expertise

## The Engineer

- › Builds Products
- › Answers “How”?
- › Understands Statistical Analysis
- › Cleans Data
- › Holds Domain Expertise

# Data Science Workflow



# **Data Science At Wayfair**

- **Marketing Analysis**
- **Business Intelligence**
- **Personalization**
- **???**



# How Target knew I was pregnant.

- ▶ DS team analysed buying patterns of women on baby registries
- ▶ Trends emerged:
  - Higher volume of lotion purchased near their 2nd trimester
  - Switch to scent-free products, cotton balls, wash clothes near due date
  - Colored items reveal gender (blue for boy, pink for girl)
- ▶ Marketing team used this data to target coupons

# Netflix is really good at recommending movies

- ▶ Customers are segmented and clustered
- ▶ Features:
  - When user watches and for how long
  - Where the user is watching
  - What device they are watching on
- ▶ Neural Networks implement Collaborative Filtering





# Cross Validation Analysis

## Terms

**Feature:** A piece of measurable data, i.e. age, height, gender

**Target:** The value your model is trained to predict

**Dependent Variable:** Variables whose values depend on the value of Independent Variables

**Model:** “A specification of a mathematical (or probabilistic) relationship that exists between different variables.” *Grus 2015*

# Terms

**Cross Validation**: The process of splitting data into training and test sets

**Training Set**: A set of observed data given to an algorithm to provide the basis for a prediction model

**Test Set**: A set of data whose independent variables are used by the model to produce predictions, which are then compared to the true values to score the model.

# Boston Housing

1. Open the data set in IPython
2. Open the data description in your browser
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# Linear Regression

- Measures the relationship between a scalar dependent variable and one or more independent variables
- Estimated coefficients produce a 'best fit line', aka *regression line*
  - $Y = a + b(X)$
- Is scored by judging the sum of the square of the errors in predictions



# Statistical Classification

# Terms

**Classification**: The determination of which category(s) an item falls under

**Regression**: “...the more general problem of fitting any kind of model to any kind of data. This use of the term 'regression' is a historical accident; it is only indirectly related to the original meaning of the word.” *Downey, 2014*

**Linear Regression**: The process of finding a linear relationship in data that doesn't naturally line up.

# Popular Classification Algorithms

- ▶ Random Forest
- ▶ Logistic Regression
- ▶ Support Vector Machines
- ▶ Neural Networks
- ▶ k Nearest Neighbors



# K Neighbors Classification

- Classification algorithm that clusters based on a system of distance based weighting
- Requires tuning while searching for optimal value of K
- Can be visualized as a Voronoi diagram

# Breast Cancer

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# Next Steps:

- Read up on stats, data and engineering
- Use Anaconda to play with data in Jupyter
- [GeneralAssembly.io/Boston](https://GeneralAssembly.io/Boston)

