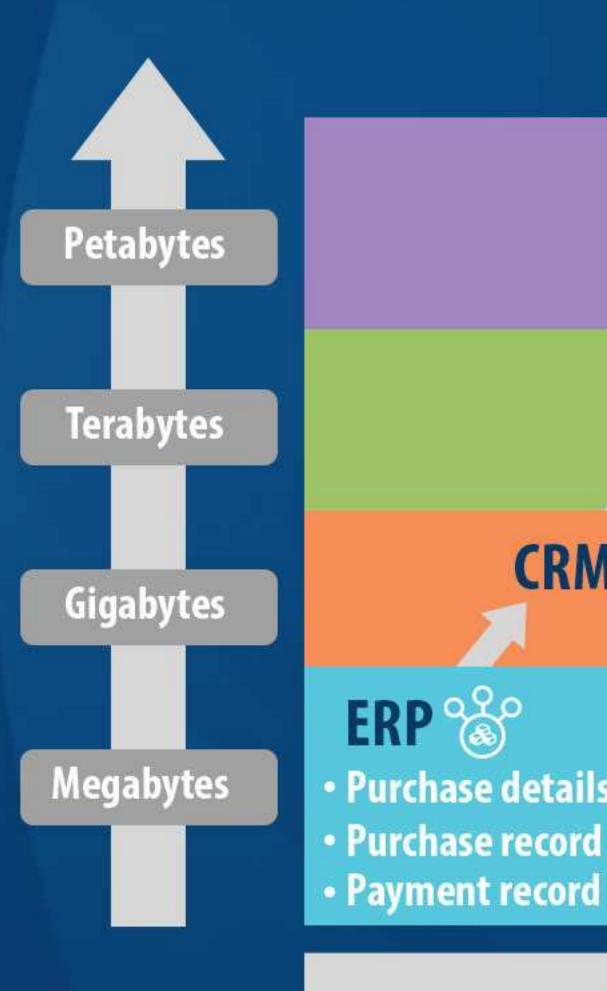
WHAT IS THE DATA?





- BIG DATA
 - AB testing
 - Dynamic Pricing
 - Affiliate Networks
 - Search Marketing
 - Behavioral Targeting
 - Dynamic Funnels
 - Web logs
 - Offer history

- User Generates Content
- Social Interactions & Feeds
- Spatial & GPS coordinates
- External Demographics
- Business Data Feeds
- HD Video, Audio, Images
- Speech to Text
- Product/Service Logs
- SMS/MMS
- Sentiment
- Sensors/RFID/Devices
- Mobile Web
- User Click Stream

Big Data

- Broad term for data sets so large or complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate
- Characteristics:
 - Volume
 - Variety
 - Velocity



> 1950

Support Contacts

> 2010

> 2012



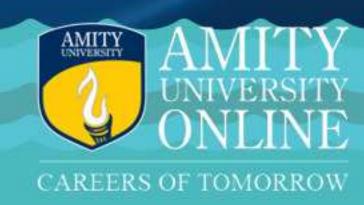
WHY IS DATA SCIENCE IMPORTANT?

How can we tap this 'oil'?

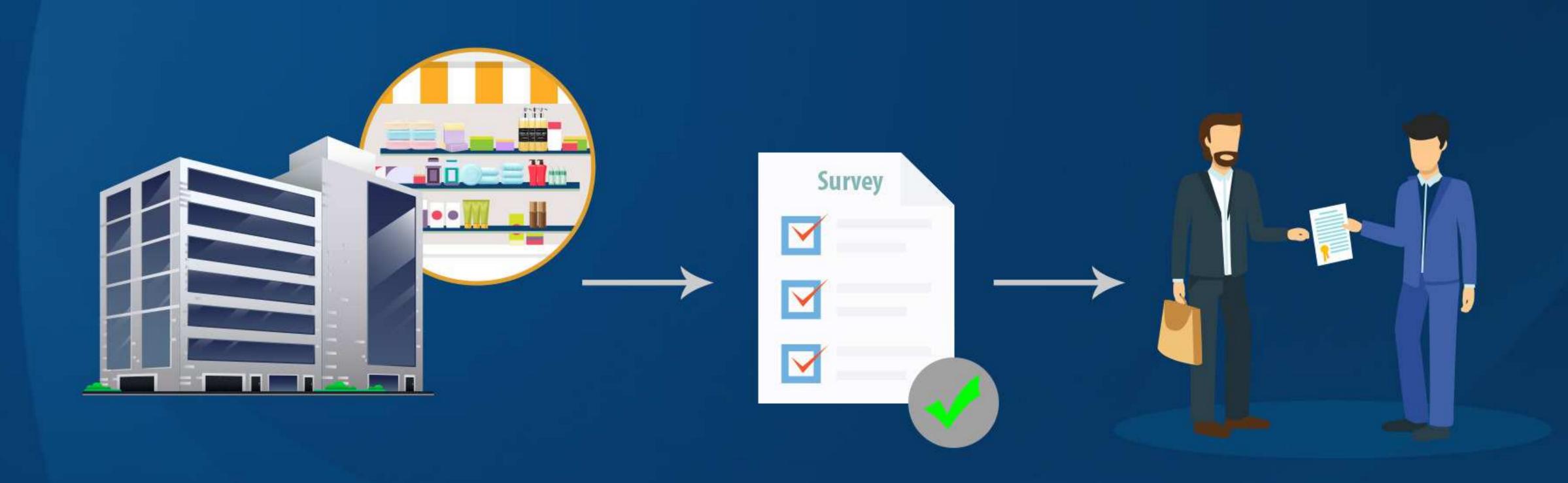


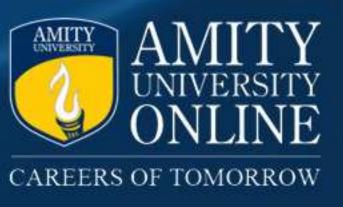
Data is the new oil Clive Humby





WHY IS DATA SCIENCE IMPORTANT?





BUSINESS ANALYTICS vs DATA SCIENCE

Basis For Comparison	Data Science	Business Analytics
Coining of Team	DJ Patil and Jeff Hammerbacher who were working in LinkedIn and Facebook respectively, first coined the term Data Scientist in 2008.	Business Analytics has been used since the late 19th Century when it was put in place by Frederick Winslow Taylor.
Concept	Interdisciplinary field of data inference, algorithm building, and systems to gain insights from data.	Use of statistical concepts to extract insights from business data.
Coding	Coding is used widely. The field is a combination of traditional analytics practice with sound knowledge of computer science.	Does not involve much coding. More statistics oriented.
Languages Recommendations	C/C++/C#, Haskell, Java, Julia, Matlab, Python, R, SAS, Scala, SQL, Stata	C/C++/C#, Java, Matlab, Python, R SAS, Scala, SQL
Statistics	Statistics is used at the end of the analysis following algorithm building and coding.	The whole analysis is based on statistical concepts.
Data Needed	Both structured and unstructured data.	Predominantly structured data.
Future Trends	Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence.	Cognitive Analytics, Tax Analytics.

CAREERS OF TOMORROW

WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

Data

(Noun) Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

(Origin) (As a term in philosophy): from Latin, plural of datum. Literally 'something given', neuter past participle of dare 'give'.



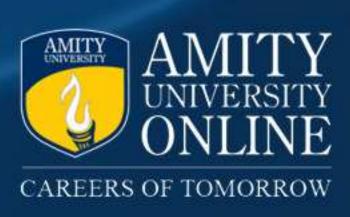
Science



- (Noun) The intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment.
- (Origin) Middle English (denoting knowledge): from Old French, from Latin scientia, from scire 'know'.



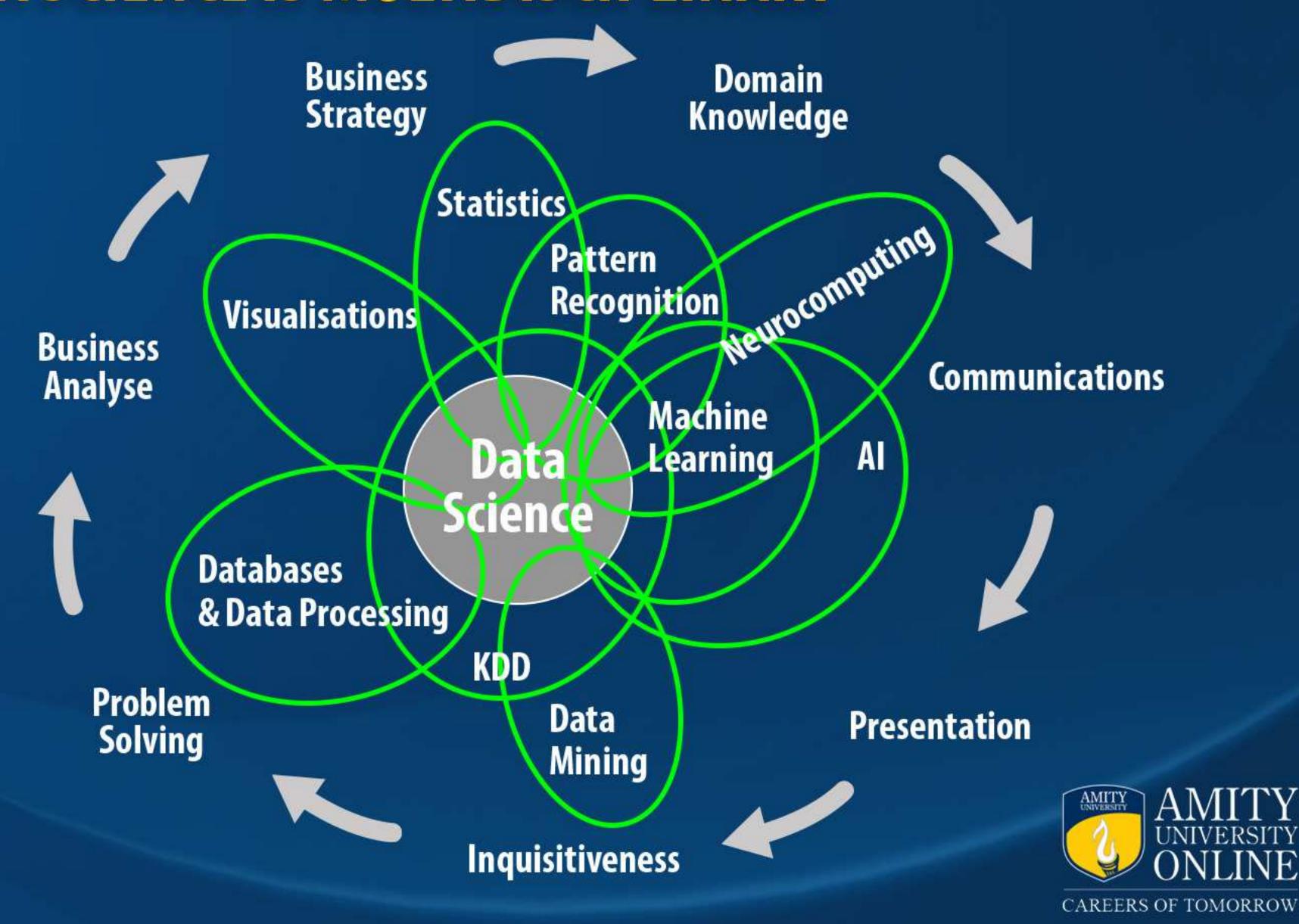
The keyword in "Data Science" is not Data, it is Science!



DATA SCIENCE IS MULTIDISCIPLINARY

What does a data scientist have to do?

Ans: Wear Multidisciplinary hats!



WHAT IS THE SCIENCE?

Computer Science St.



All studies that form the basis of the design and use of computers

Artificial Intelligence (AI)



Building computers and systems that can do intelligent things that humans naturally do on a daily basis

Machine Learning (ML)



- Dynamic
- **Data Driven**
- Generalized

Creating machines that are intelligent by:

- Learning the patterns present in data
- Predictions based on the learning

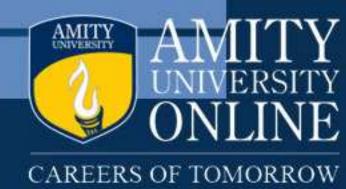
- Complex tasks
- Self Learning
- Larger data volumes

1940

> 1950

> 1980

> 2015



WHAT SKILLSETS MAKE A GOOD DATA SCIENTIST?



Understanding and deftness into the mathematical and statistical techniques needed to solve real-business problems with data

Tech Skills



- Ability to work on native & new tools to execute on analytical projects
- Need to perform complex data mining and manipulation exercises

Domain Understanding

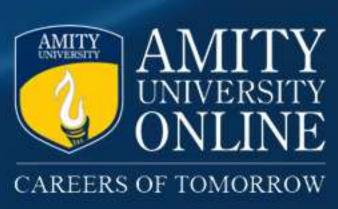


> Implementing analytical techniques in context of a problem, industry and environment

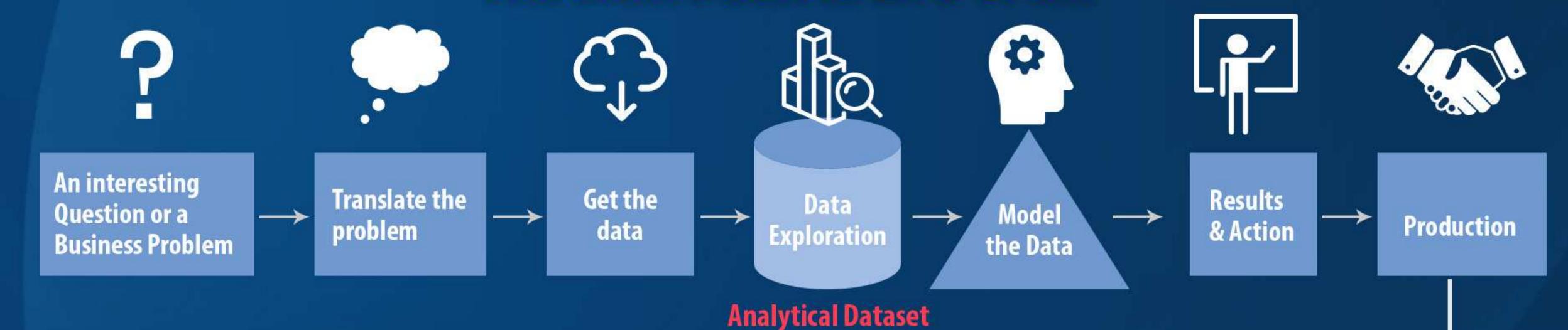
Problem Solving -



Ability to deploy the right solution for the preferred outcome using first principle thinking, logic, imagination, intuition, and systemic reasoning



THE DATA SCIENCE LIFE CYCLE



- What do you want to estimate or predict?
- Think about the end outcome
- What is the analytical problem?
- What could the possible causes be?
- How was the data sampled?
- Which data is relevant?
- Is the data clean?
- Any privacy issues?

- Feature Engineering
- Plot the data
- Statistical & heuristic insights
- Are there any anomalies?

- (Error Analysis)
 - Build Fit Validate

- What did you learn?
- Do the results make sense?
- What is the story?

