Introduction to Data Science

Introduction to Data Science

https://sherbold.github.io/intro-to-data-science

Outline

- Introduction to Big Data
- Data Science definition
- The Skillset of Data Scientists
- AI
- ML
- Summary

What is „Big Data“?!?

Naive Definition

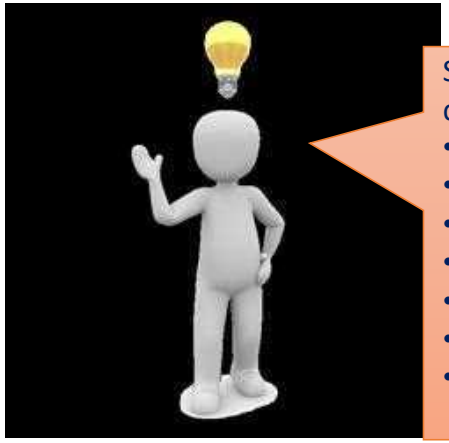
- Naive definition:
  - Big data only depends on the data size
  - 1 Gigabyte? 1 Terabyte? 1 Petabyte?

- Naive interpretation misses important aspects
  - Time:
    - Analyzing 1 Gigabyte of data per day is different from analyzing 1 Gigabyte of data per second
  - Diversity:
    - Analyzing spread sheets with numeric data is different from analyzing Web pages that contain a mixture of text and images
  - Distribution:
    - Analyzing data from a single source is different from analyzing data from multiple sources

Definition of Big Data

- Following Gartner‘s IT Glossary:
  - Big data is high-**volume**, high-**velocity** and/or high-**variety** information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing that enable enhanced insight, decision making, and process automation.

- The three Vs
  - Volume
  - Velocity
  - Variety



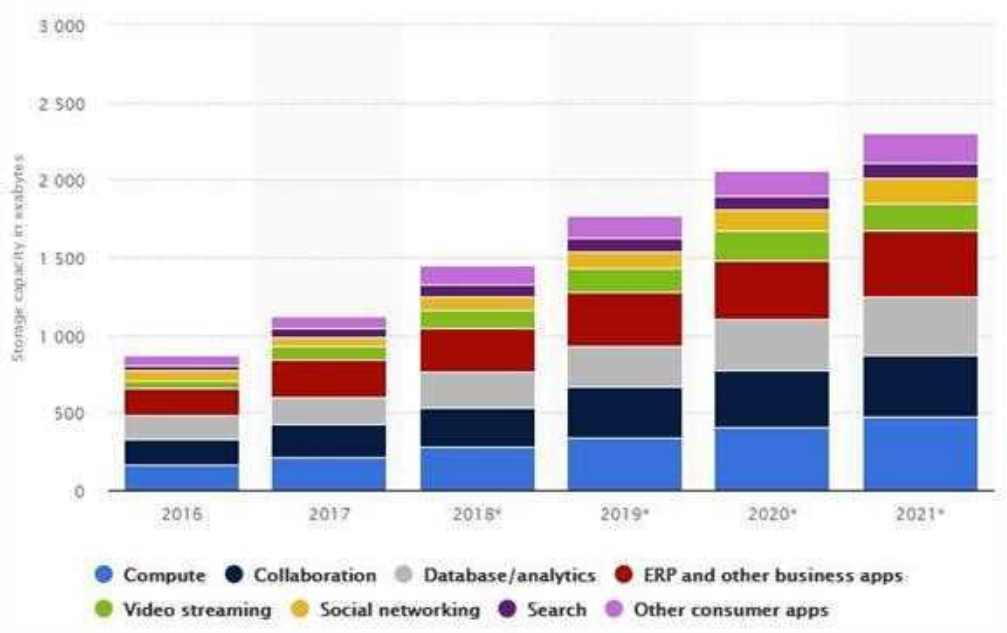
Some people actually use 10 Vs to define big data!

- Variability
- Veracity
- Validity
- Vulnerability
- Volatility
- Visualization
- Value

The 3 Vs: Volume

- Scale of the data must be „big“
  - No clear definition
  - „that demand […] innovative forms of information processing“ (Gartner)

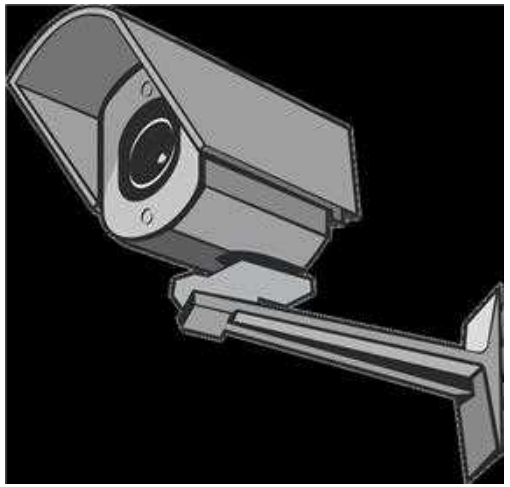
Data center storage worldwide



© Statista 2018

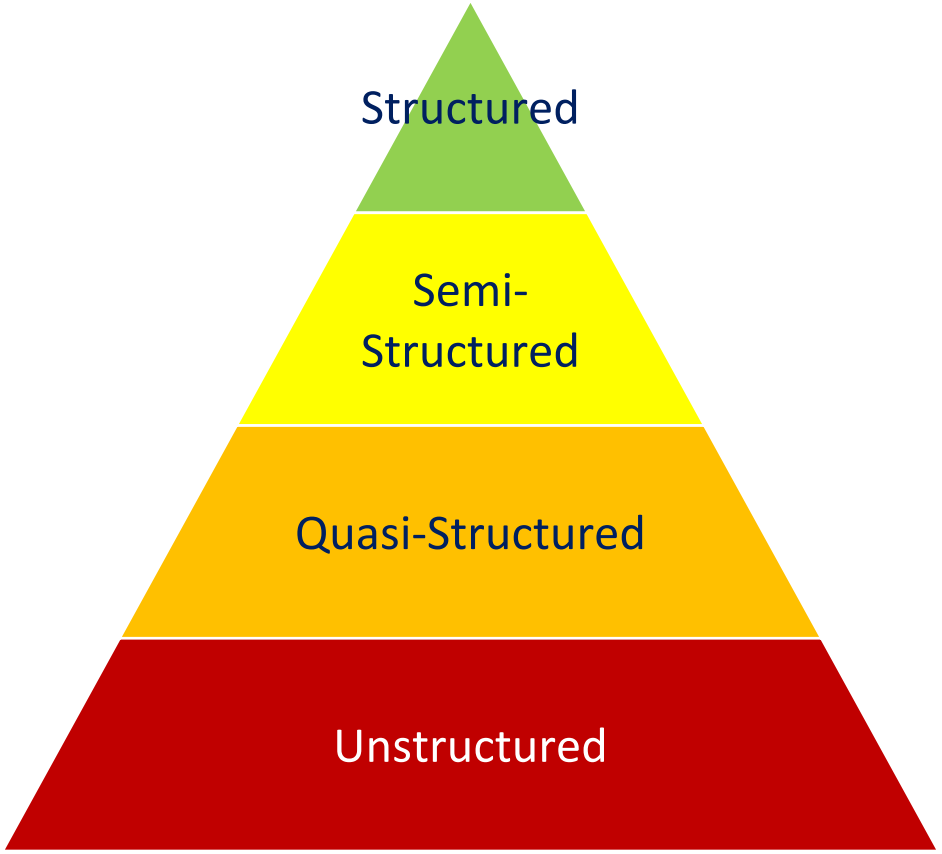
The 3 Vs: Velocity

- Speed at which new data is created
- Speed at which data must be processed and analyzed
  - Often close to real-time



The 3 Vs: Variety

- Diversity in data types and data sources



- Data with defined types and structure
- Example: comma separated values

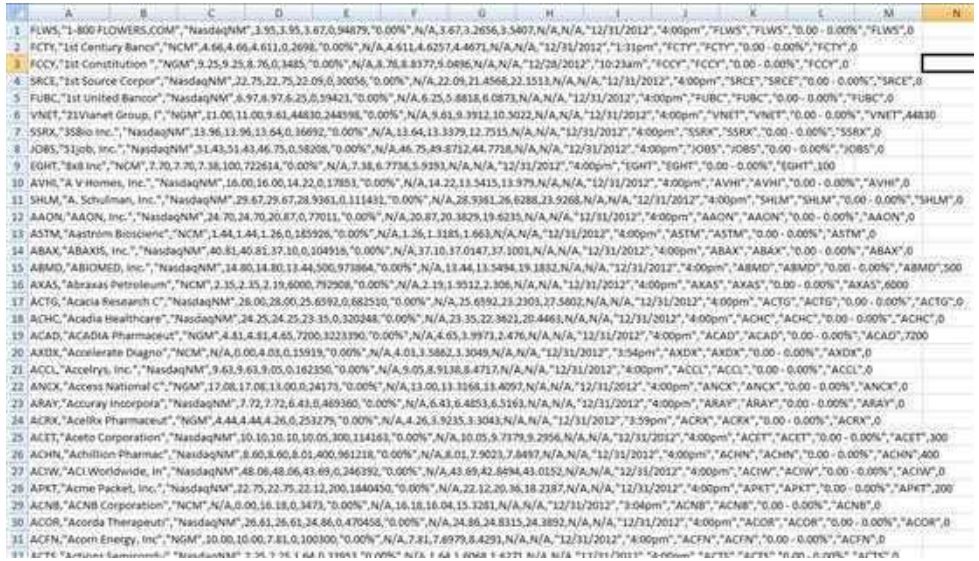
- Textual data with parseable pattern
- Example: XML files with schema

- Textual data with erratic formats that can be formated with effort
- Example: Clickstream data

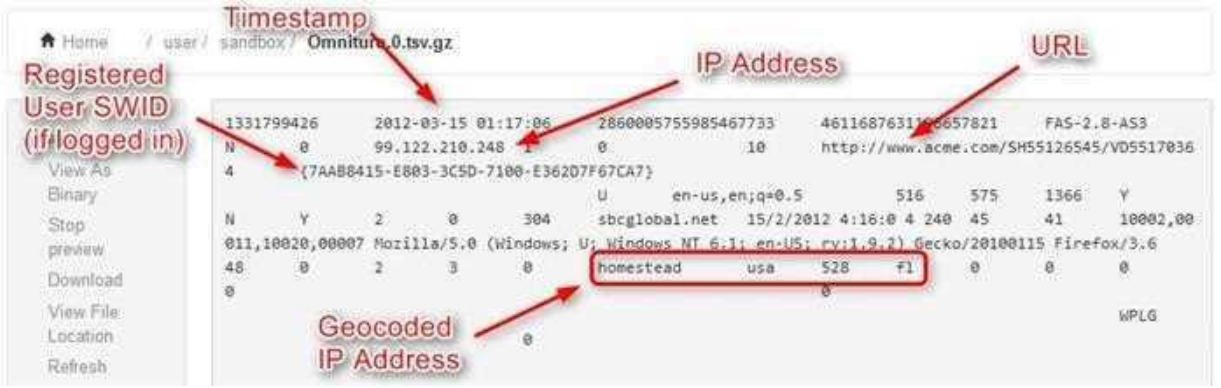
- Data that has no inherent structure, often with multiple formats
- Example: Web site, videos

Examples for data types

Structured



Quasi-Structured



Semi-Structured

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<CURRENCIES>
  <LAST_UPDATE>2004-07-29</LAST_UPDATE>
  <CURRENCY>
    <NAME>dollar</NAME>
    <UNIT>1</UNIT>
    <CURRENCYCODE>USD</CURRENCYCODE>
    <COUNTRY>USA</COUNTRY>
    <RATE>4.527</RATE>
    <CHANGE>0.044</CHANGE>
  </CURRENCY>
  <CURRENCY>
    <NAME>euro</NAME>
    <UNIT>1</UNIT>
    <CURRENCYCODE>EUR</CURRENCYCODE>
    <COUNTRY>European Monetary Union</COUNTRY>
    <RATE>5.4417</RATE>
    <CHANGE>-0.013</CHANGE>
  </CURRENCY>
</CURRENCIES>
```

Unstructured

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- Introduction to Big Data
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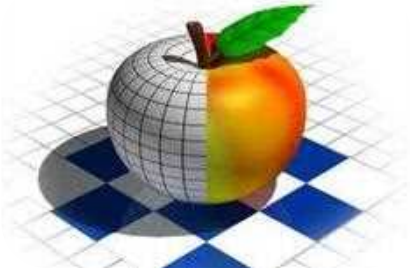
Defining Data Science

- Unfortunately, there is no clear definition (yet?)
- Goal is the extraction of knowledge from data
- Combination of techniques from different disciplines
- Scientific principles guide the data analysis

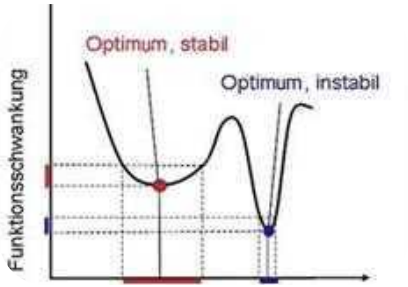
What is „Data Science“?!?

Tools? Big Data?
Machine Learning?

Mathematical Aspects

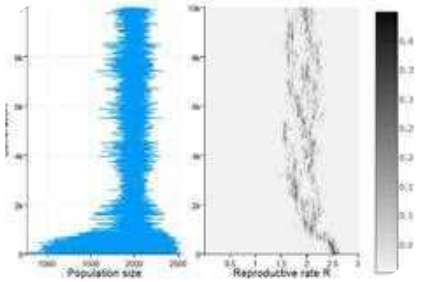


Computational Geometry



Optimization

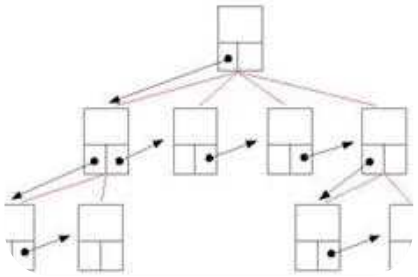
Stochastics



Scientific Computing

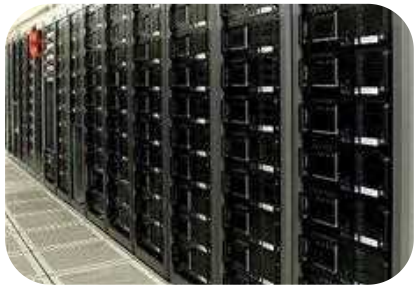
Machine Learning

Computer Science Aspects



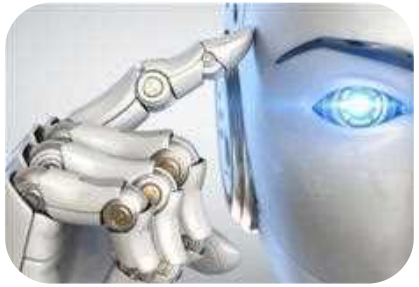
Data Structures and Algorithms

Databases



Distributed Computing

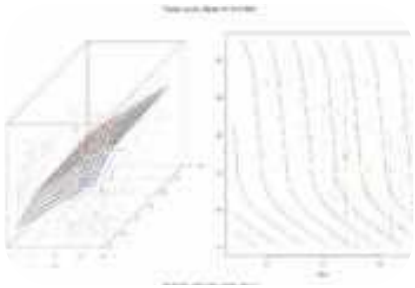
Software Engineering



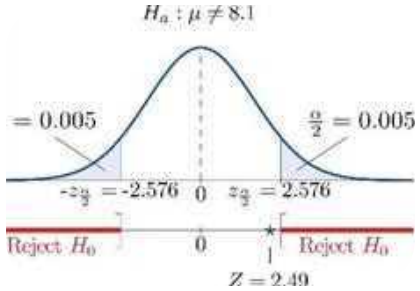
Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning

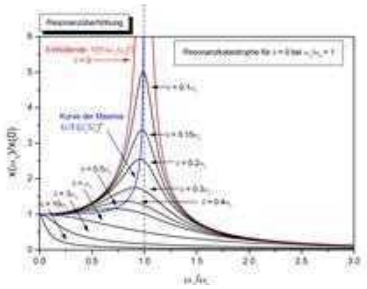
Statistical Aspects



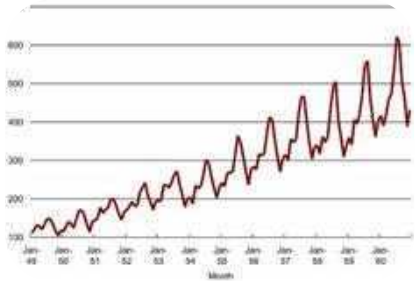
Linear Models



Statistical Tests



Inference



Time Series Analysis

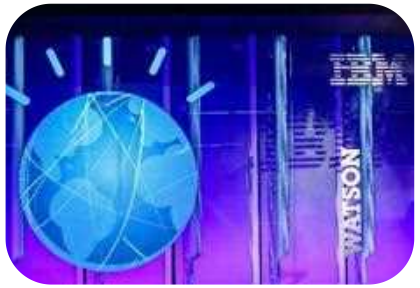
Machine Learning

Applications

Intelligent Systems

Robotics

Marketing



Medicine

Autonomous Driving

Social Networks

Outline

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- Data Science definition
- The Skillset of Data Scientists
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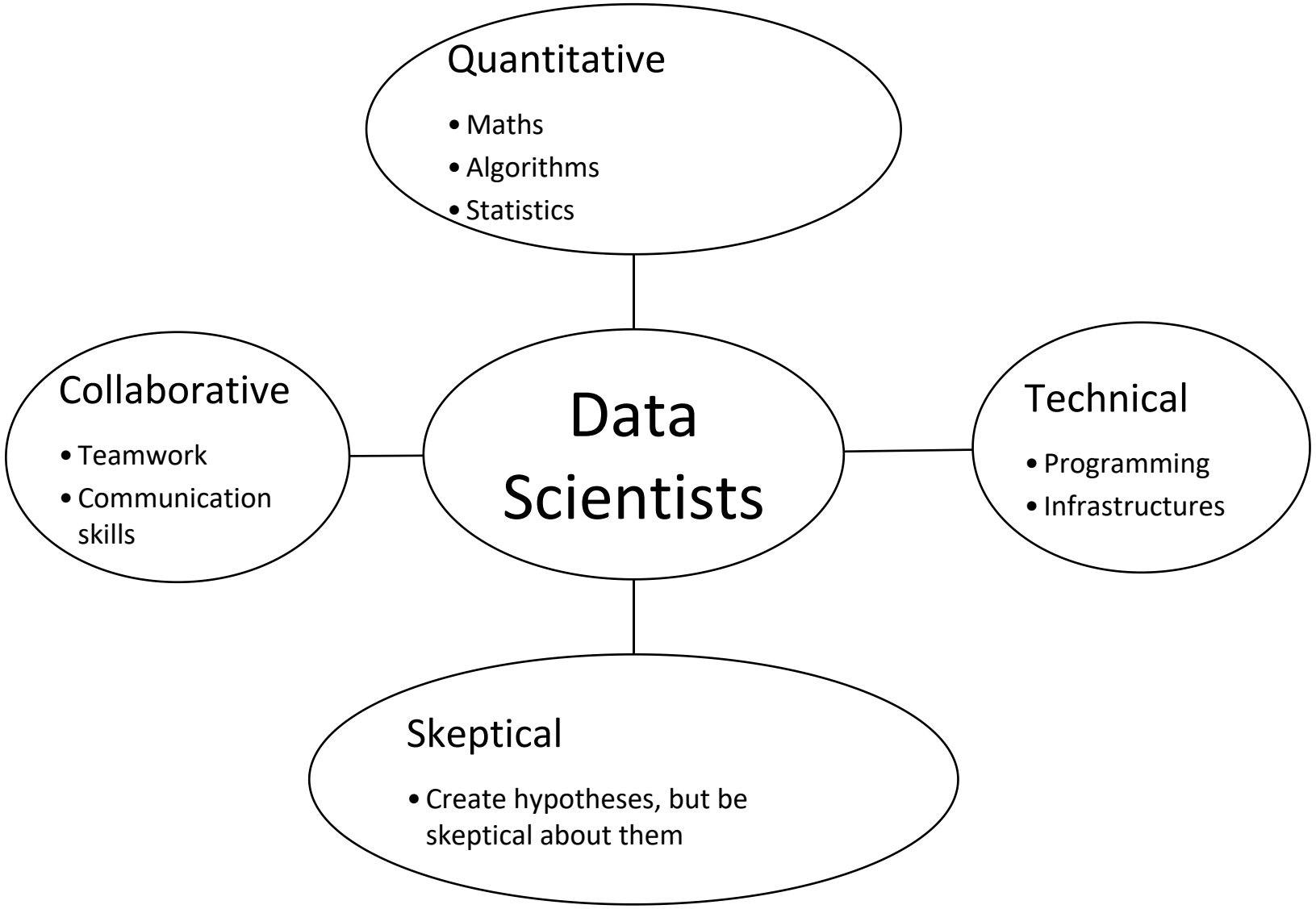
What are Data Scientists?

- Not computer scientists
  - But should know about databases, data structures, algorithms, etc.
- Not mathematicians
  - But should know about optimization, stochastics, etc.
- Not statisticians
  - But should know about regression, statistical tests, etc.
- Not domain experts
  - But must work together with them

Skills of Data Scientists



A bit of everything

… but actually as much as possible of everything

Different types of Data Scientists

- According to Microsoft Research:
  - Polymath
    - „Do it all“
  - Data Evangelist
    - Data analysis, disseminating and acting on insights
  - Data Preparer
    - Querying existing data, preparing data for analysis
  - Data Shapers
    - Analyzing and preparing data
  - Data Analyzer
    - Analyzing data
  - Platform Builder
    - Collect data and create infrastructures
  - Moonlighters (50%/20%)
    - „Spare time“ data scientists
  - Insight Actors
    - Use the outcome and act on insights.

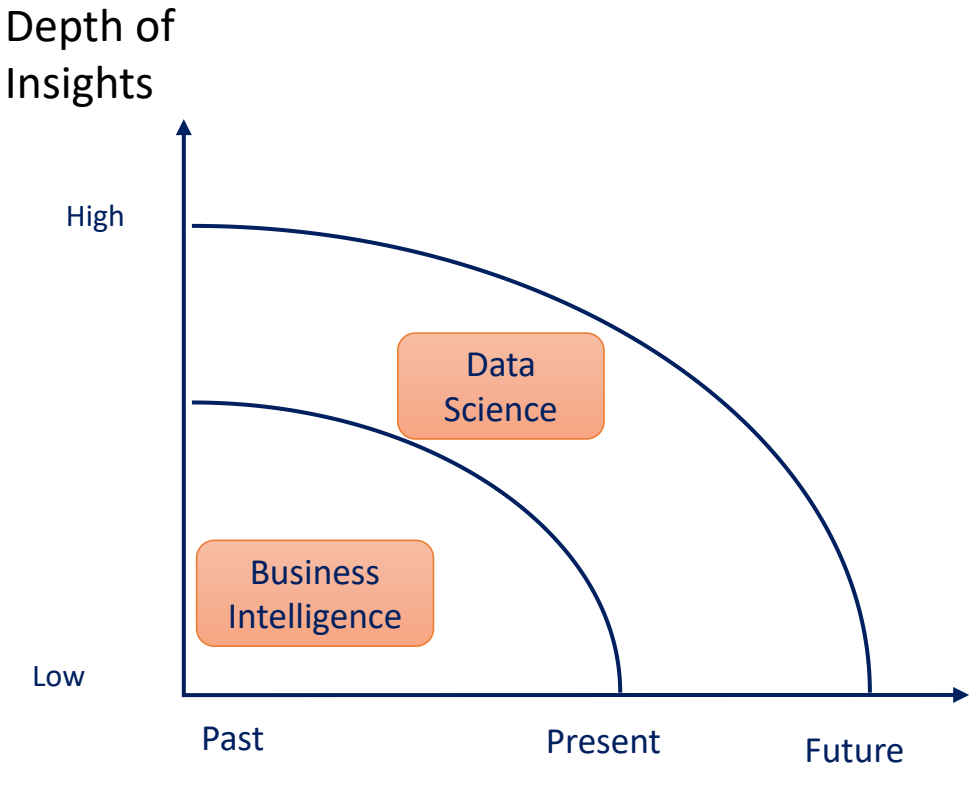
Miyung Kim, Thomas Zimmermann, Robert DeLine, Andrew Begel: Data Scientists in Software Teams: State of the Art and Challenges, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (Online First)

Data Science Definition

- Data science is a multidisciplinary field that uses scientific methods, algorithms, processes, and systems to extract valuable insights and knowledge from structured and unstructured data.
- It combines elements of statistics, computer science, domain knowledge, and data visualization to analyze large and complex datasets, uncover patterns, make predictions, and inform decision-making.

Data Science vs. Business Intelligence

- Business Intelligence (Gartner IT Glossary)
  - […] best practices that enable access to and analysis of information to improve and optimize decisions and performance.



	Business Intelligence	Data Science
Techniques	Dashboards, alerts, queries	Optimization, predictive modelling, forecasting
Data Types	Structured, data warehouses	Any kind, often unstructured
Common questions	What happened…? How much did…? When did…?	What if…? What will…? How can we…?

Dashboard examples

HOTEL REVENUE MANAGEMENT

KPI'S | CUSTOMERS | AGENTS

Key Performance Indicators

$49.63M	$37.30M	$41.52M	277.241K
Revenue	Revenue Apli Discount	Net Revenue + Meals	N° of Guests

REVENUE BY COUNTRIES

REVENUE BY MONTH

ADULTS AND YOUNGER

NIGHTS

RESERVATIONS BY DAY

STATUS

Mall Analysis

Year: All Month: All

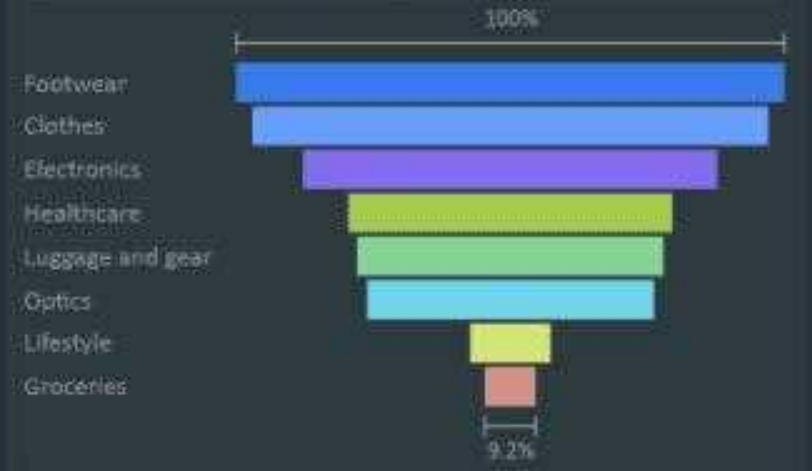
Mall

YTD Sales	YTD Footprint	Avg Footprint
$23,270.31K	2231.15K	8252
Goal: $24,896.93K Target	Goal: 2389.64K Target	

Sales Current Month	Footprint Current Month	Avg sales per Footprint
$1,981.84K	189.6K	1043
Goal: $1,916.86K Previous Month	Goal: 183.54K Previous Month	

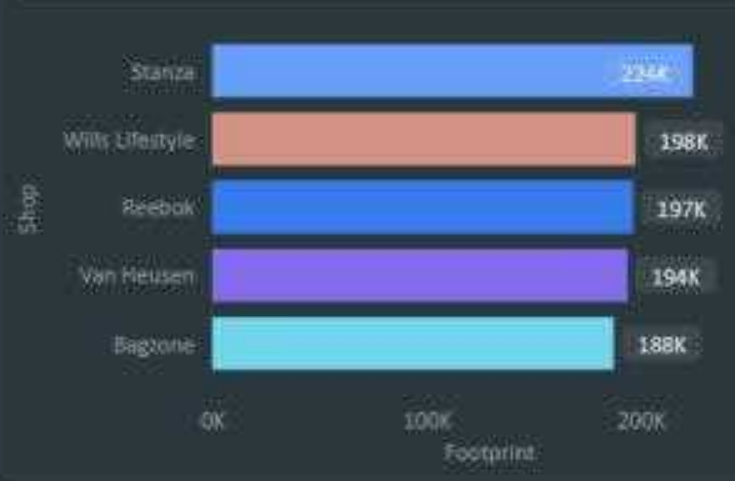
Sales Conversion Rate%	Store Capture Rate %	Avg Stay Time (min)
68%	100%	30

Shop by Category (Footprint)



Sales Comparison (Current vs Target)

Footprint by Shop (Top 5)



Patient Record Details

SPEC INDIA

Date Period	Hospital Country, Hospit...	Division, Department Na...	Physicians	Patient Name	Surgical Specialty, Surgi...
Feb 2017	All	All	All	All	All

Total Patient

259

Last Month: 302 (-14.24%)

Patient in ICU

15

Last Month: 16 (-6.25%)

Total Died Patient

3

Last Month: 6 (-50%)

ReAdmit Patient

18

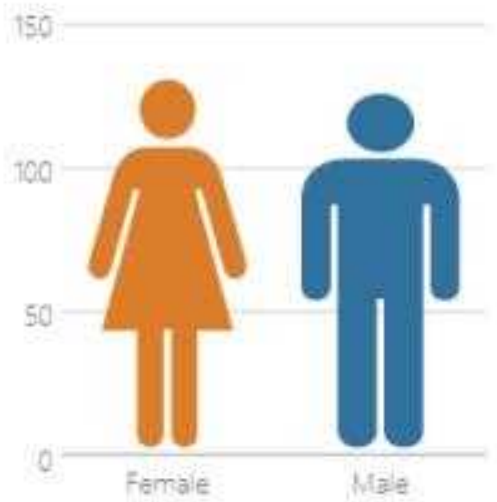
Last Month: 19 (-5.26%)

Avg Days of Discharge

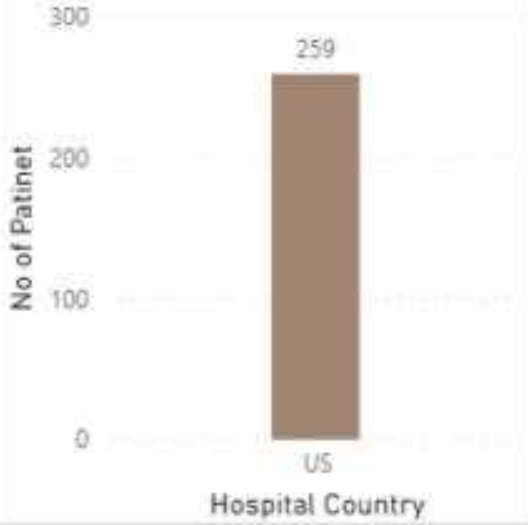
8

Last Month: 5 (+60%)

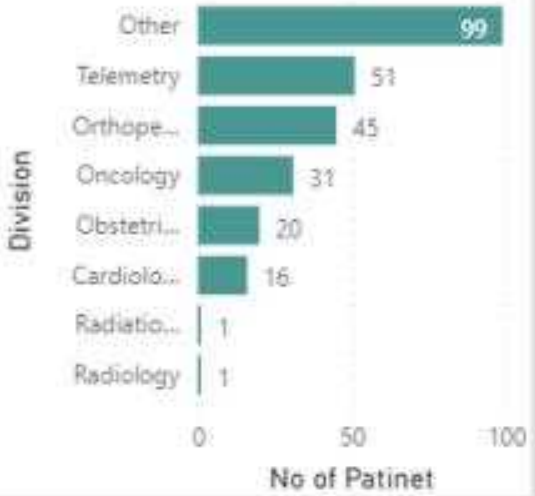
No of Patient by Gender



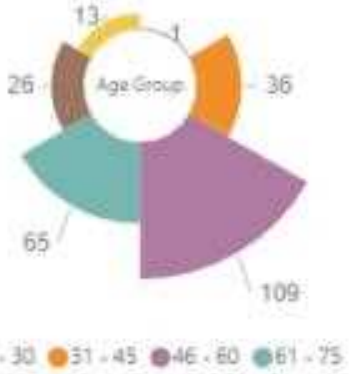
No of Patient by Hospitals



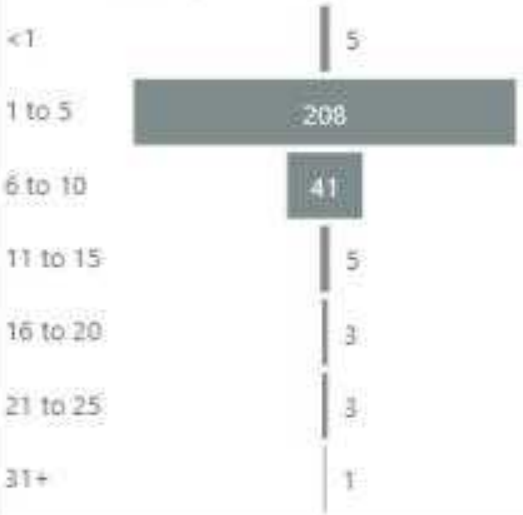
No of Patient by Division



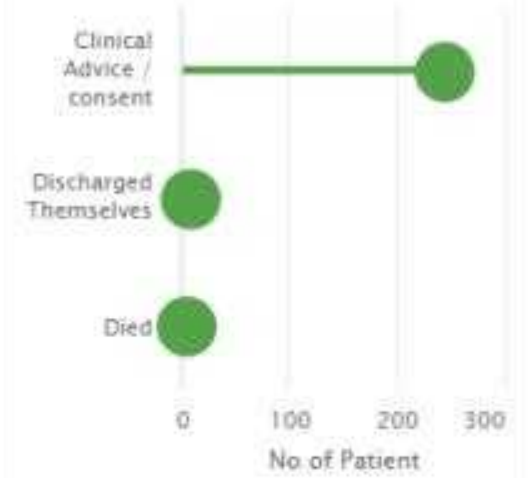
No of Patient by Age Group



No of Patient by LOS Bucket

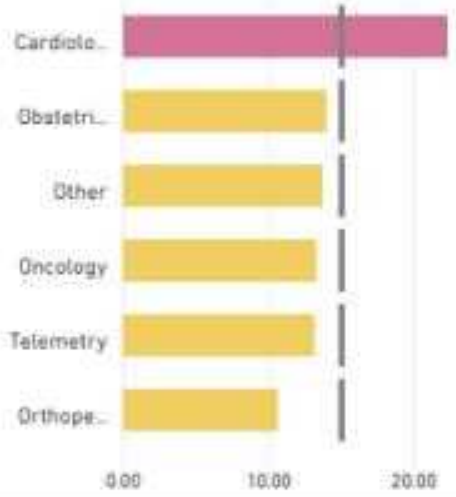


No of Patient by Discharge Type



No of Patient by City

Avg Waiting Time by Division



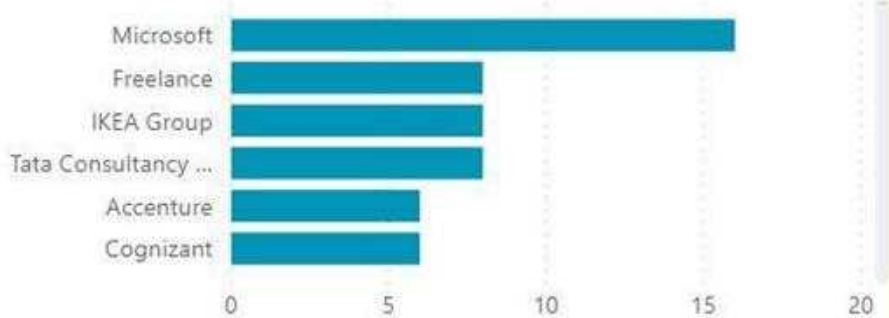
Kamil.M.S (BI Consultant)

2019
2020

Connections	Companies	Invitations Received	Invitations Sent	Reactions
1235	1086	504	322	2008

Total Connections by Month Name

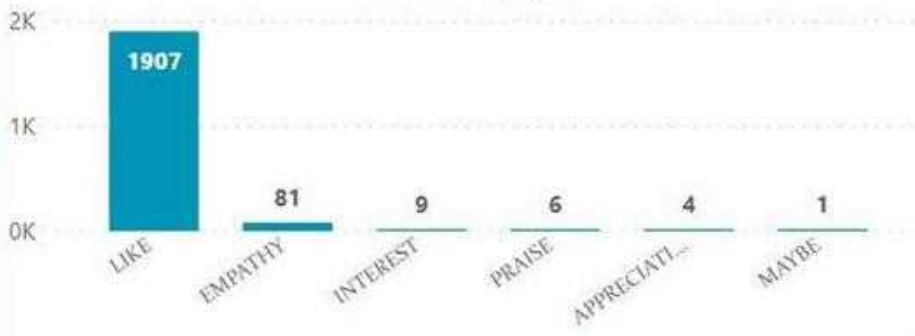
Total Connections by Company



Total Connections by Position

Messages Received and Messages Sent

Reactions by Type



SIMTech MCT™ 1 Incharge Person 03:00PM 17-Feb-2020

Sentiment Analysis

Past 7 days | Past 30 days | Past 3 months

OVERALL SENTIMENT LEVEL

☺ 3.71
out of 5
Positive

COMMENTS' SENTIMENT

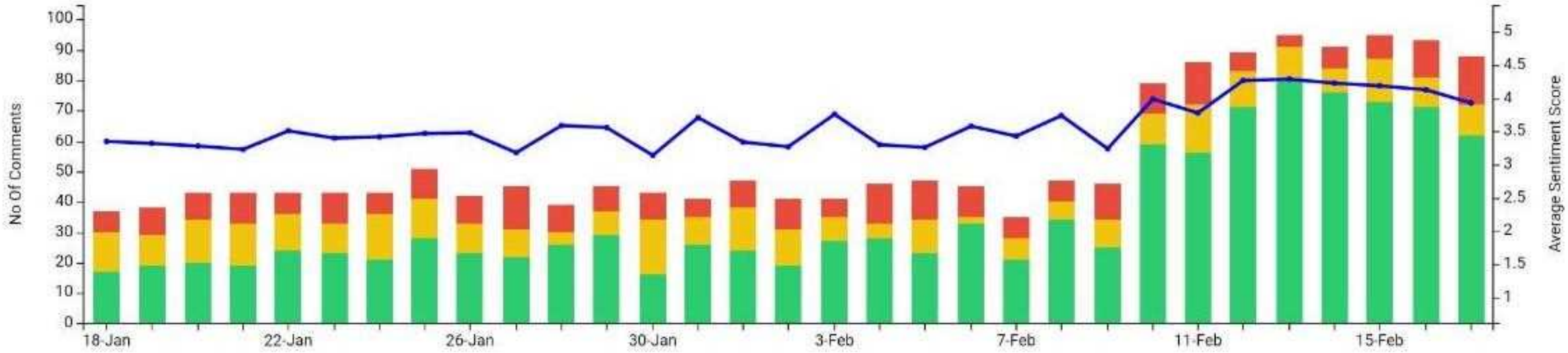
65% positive
17% negative
18% neutral

1740 comments 44.64%

1436 users 37.89%

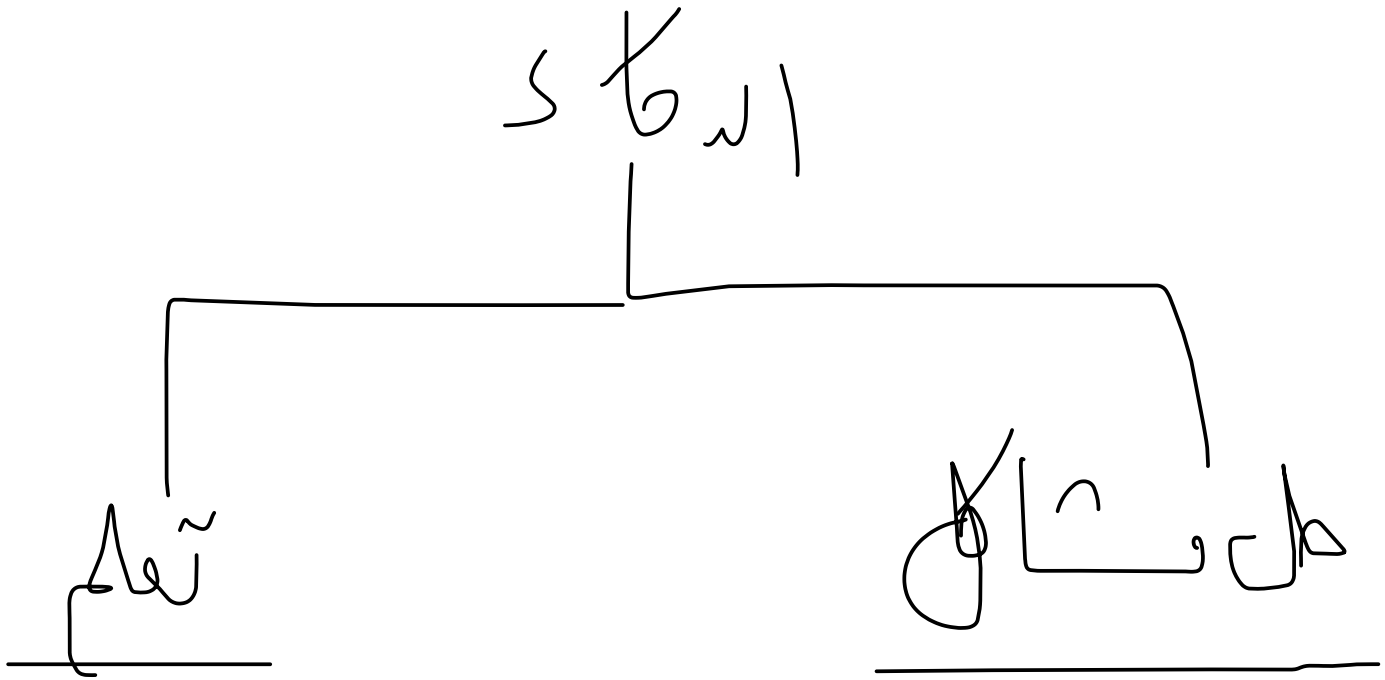
SENTIMENT TIMELINE

SENTIMENT SCORE POSITIVE NEUTRAL NEGATIVE



AI definition

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines or computer systems.
- It involves the development of algorithms, software, and hardware that enable computers to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as understanding natural language, recognizing patterns, making decisions, and solving problems.


ادراک
حل مسائل
تعلم


State of the Art: Human vs Robot

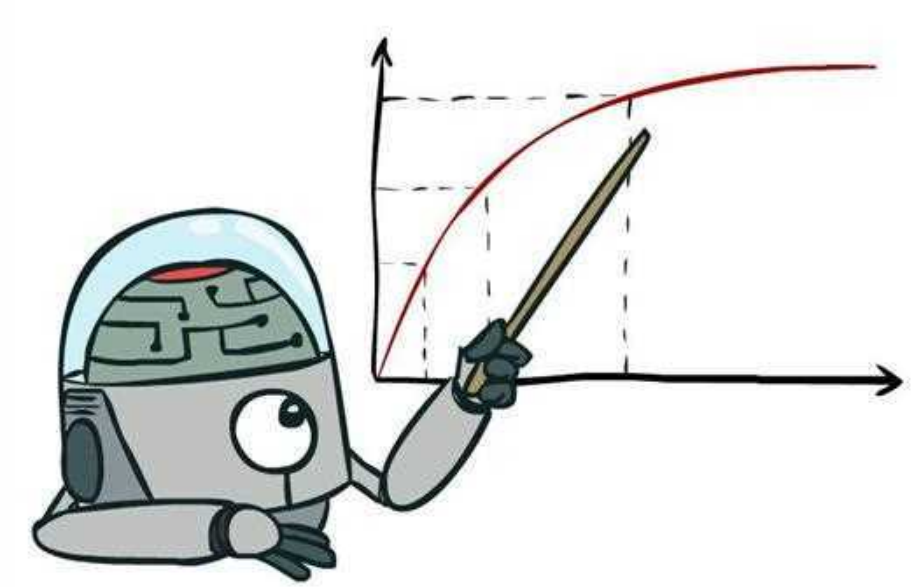

clideo.com

Types of AI

1. Narrow AI (Weak AI): This type of AI is designed for specific tasks or domains. It excels at performing functions, such as voice recognition, image classification, or playing board games like chess or Go. Narrow AI systems do not possess general intelligence or consciousness and are trained for specific applications.
2. General AI (Strong AI): General AI represents machines or systems that possess human-like intelligence, including the ability to understand, learn, and apply knowledge across a wide range of tasks and domains. Achieving general AI is a long-term goal of AI research and development and is yet to be realized.

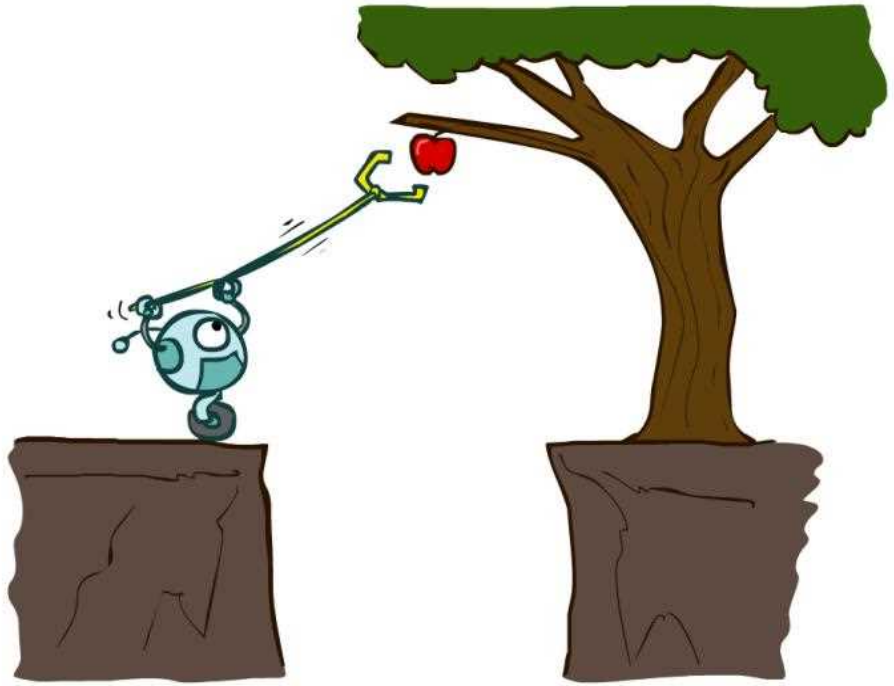
Alexa helps to solve assignments ☺

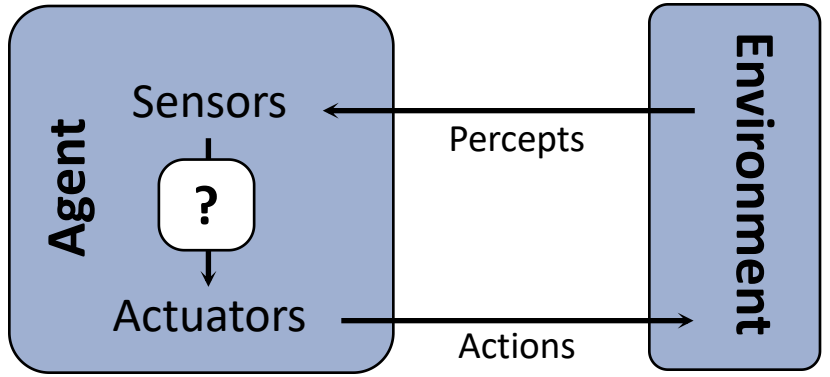
Maximize Your Expected Utility



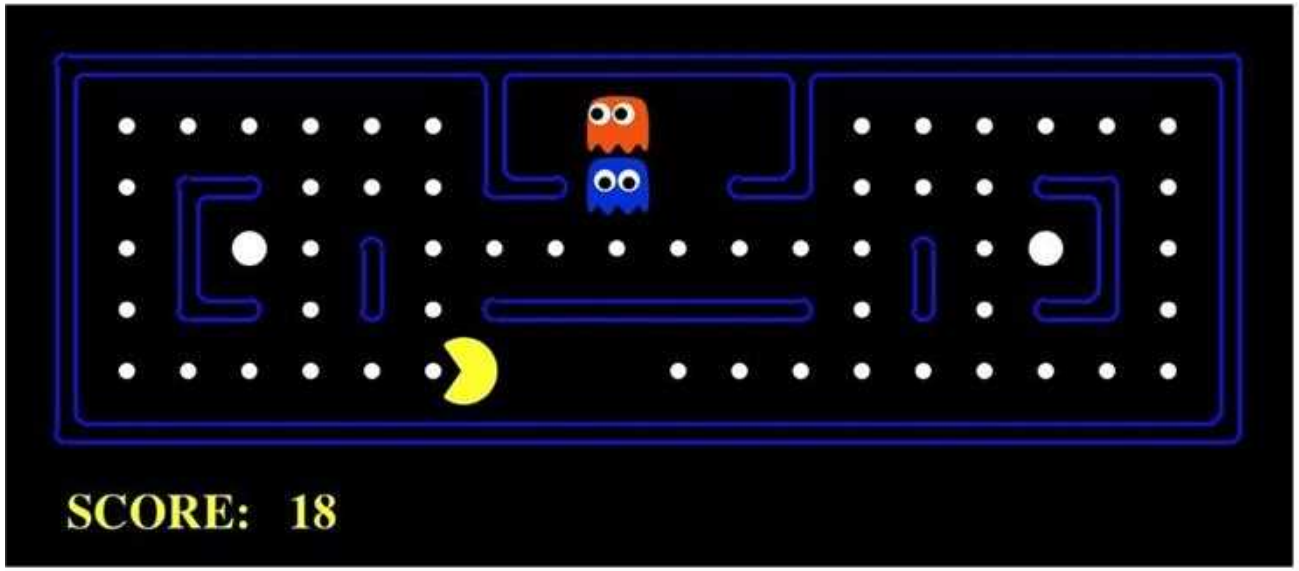
Designing Rational Agents

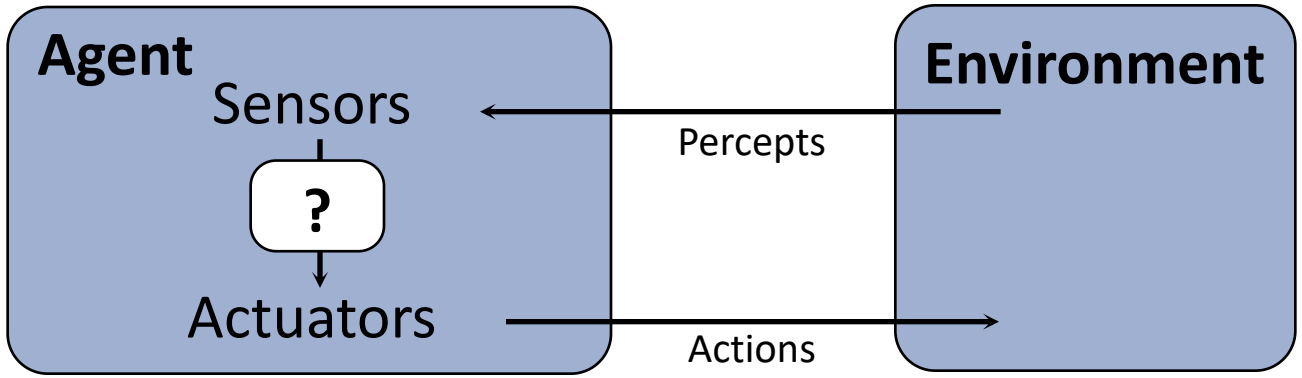
- An **agent** is an entity that *perceives* and *acts*.
- A **rational agent** selects actions that maximize its (expected) **utility**.
- Characteristics of the **percepts, environment,** and **action space** dictate techniques for selecting rational actions





Pac-Man as an Agent

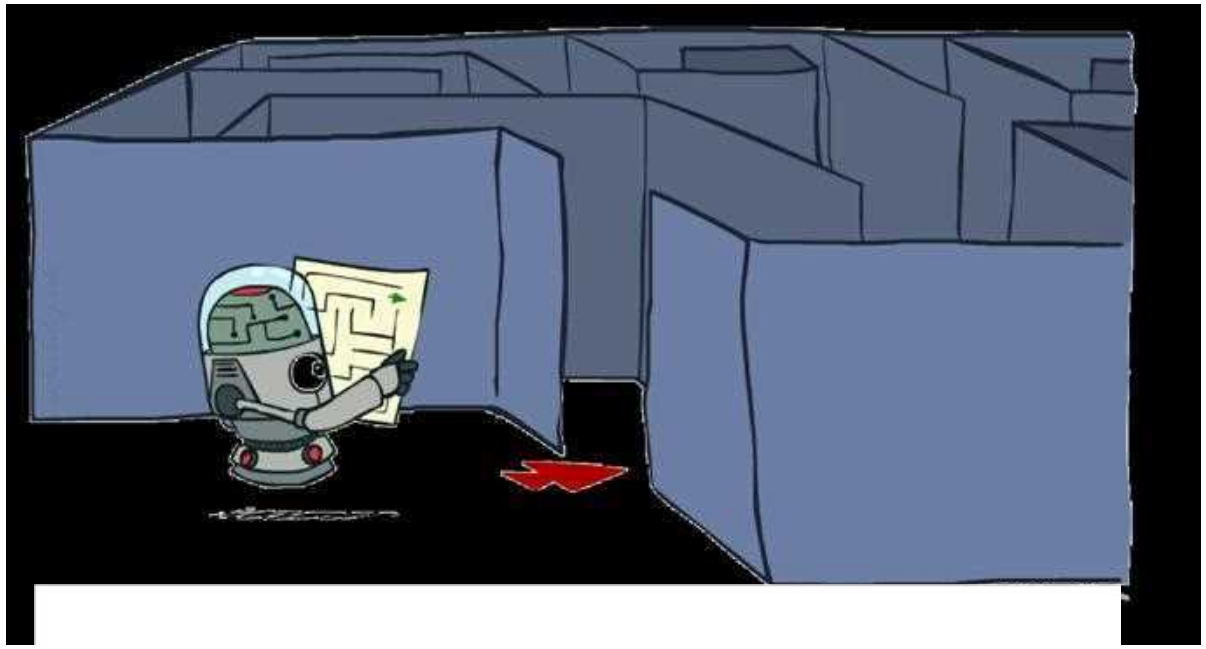




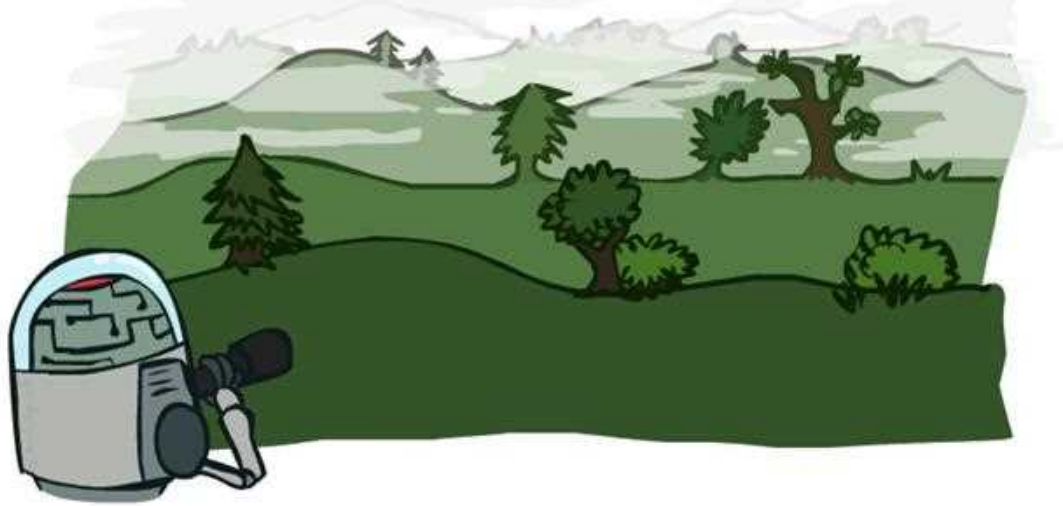
Pac-Man is a registered trademark of Namco-Bandai Games, used here for educational purposes

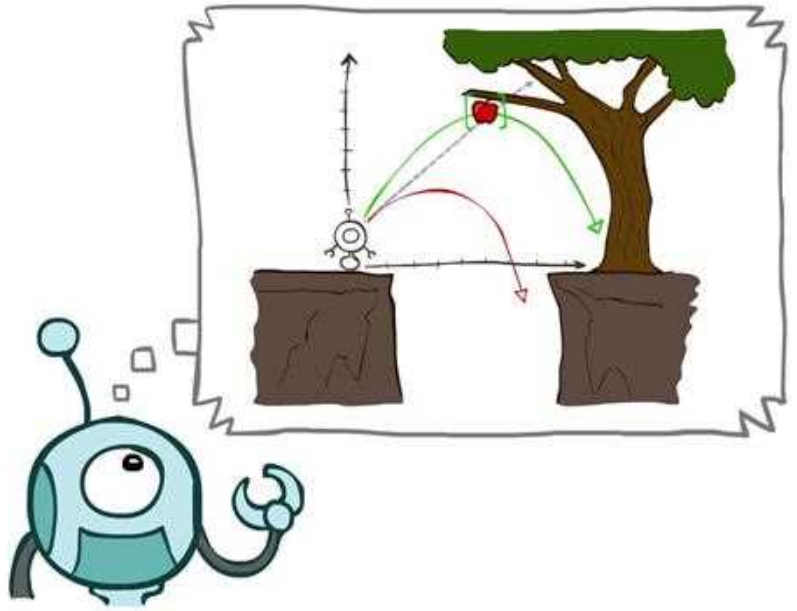
Demo1: pacman-l1.mp4

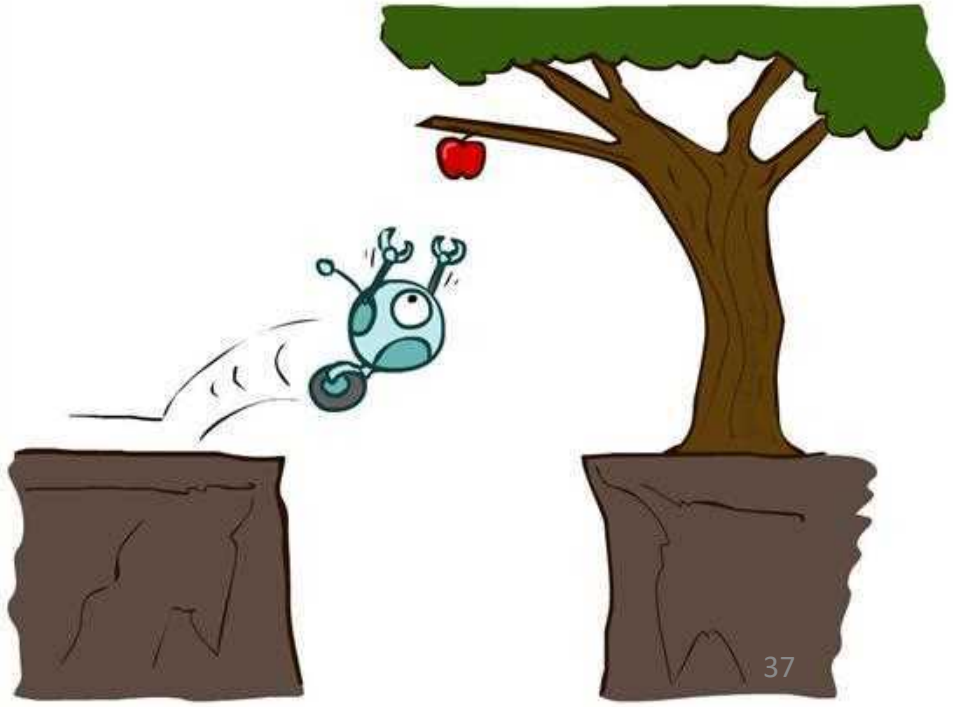
Search



How do we formulate a search problem?







Machine Learning (ML) definition

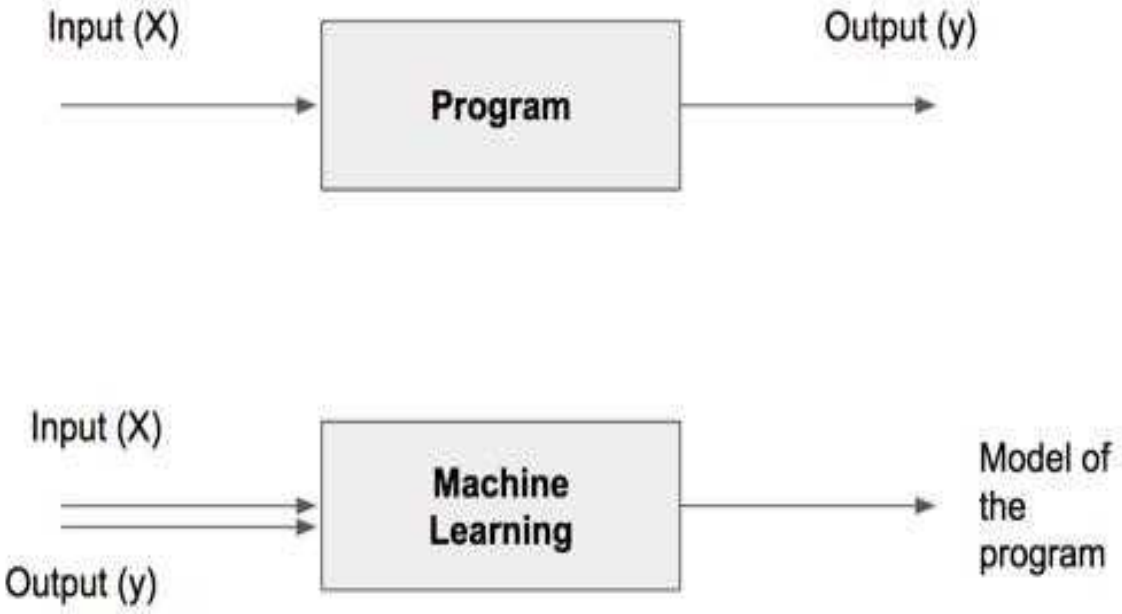
Machine Learning (ML) is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI) that focuses on the development of algorithms and statistical models that enable computer systems to improve their performance on a specific task through learning from data, without being explicitly programmed

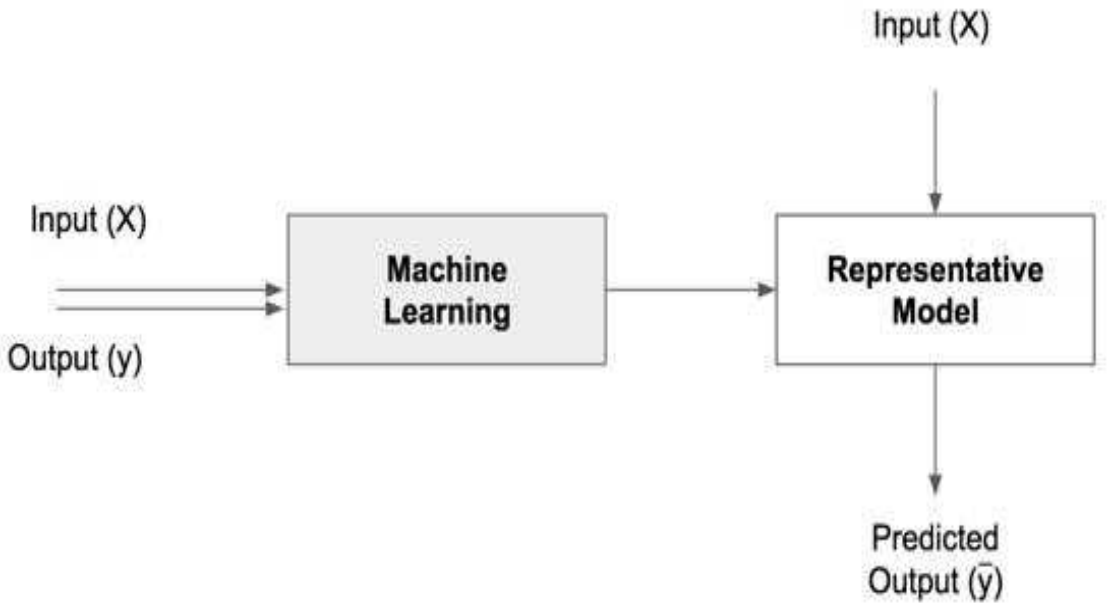
ML allows computers to automatically discover patterns, make predictions, or take actions based on past experiences or examples.

ML vs Traditional Programming

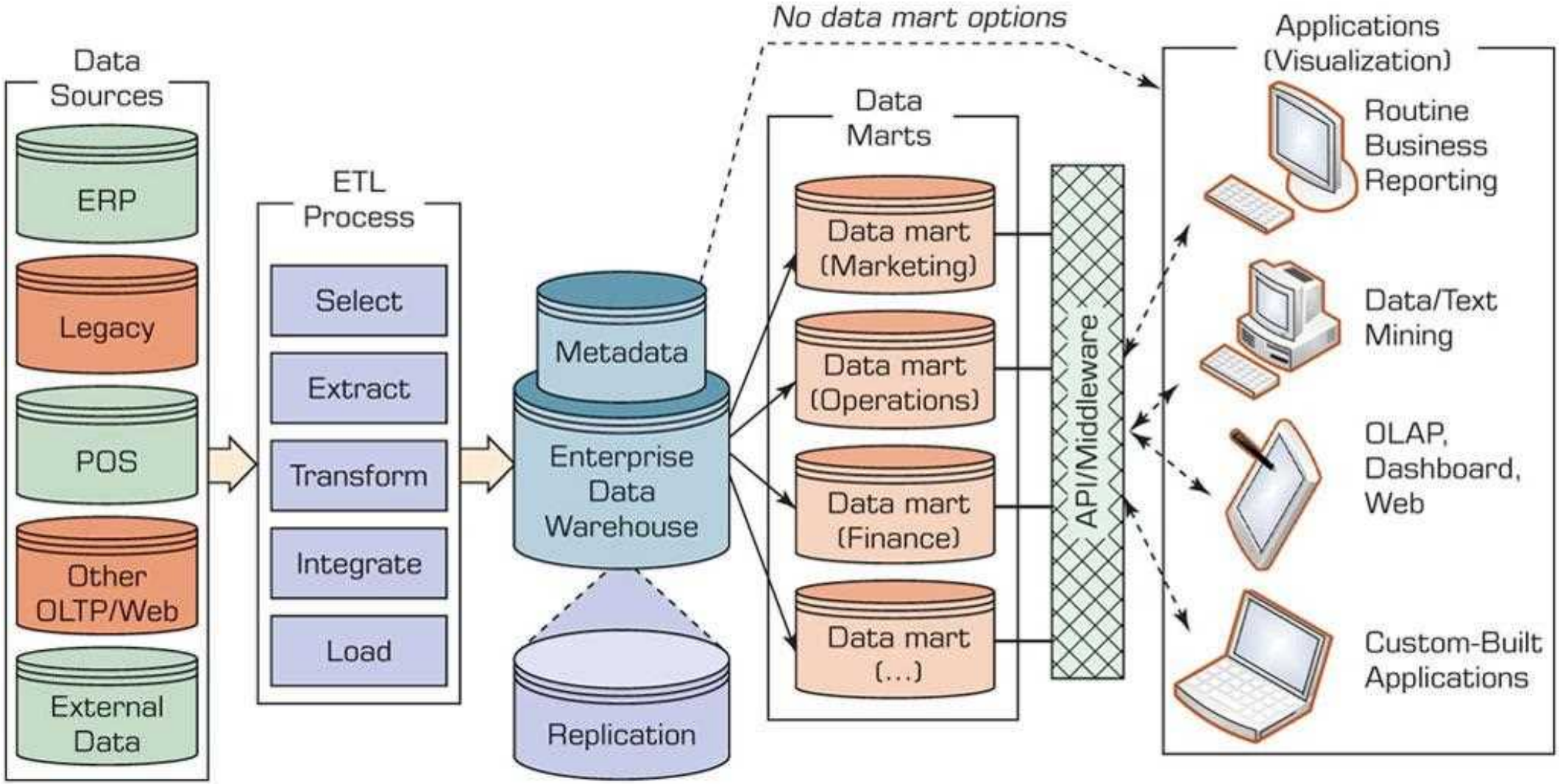
Aspect	Machine Learning (ML)	Traditional Programming
Purpose	Learning from data to make predictions, recognize patterns, and automate decision-making.	Executing predefined instructions and algorithms to achieve specific tasks.
Data-driven	Relies on data for training and learning patterns.	Not data-driven; instructions are explicitly programmed.
Flexibility	Adaptable to changing data and can improve with more examples.	Less adaptable and requires manual code changes for modifications.
Problem Complexity	Suited for complex problems with large datasets or uncertain environments.	Effective for well-defined, deterministic tasks.
Expertise Required	Requires knowledge of data preprocessing, algorithm selection, and model tuning.	Requires expertise in programming languages, algorithms, and problem-solving.
Maintenance	May require periodic retraining and adjustment as data changes.	Maintenance involves debugging, updating, and code optimization.

ML models vs programs





Data Pipeline



Some Data Science Tasks

Tasks	Description	Algorithms	Examples
Classification	Predict if a data point belongs to one of predefined classes. The prediction will be based on learning from known data set.	Decision Trees, Neural networks, Bayesian models, Induction rules, K nearest neighbors	Assigning voters into known buckets by political parties eg: soccer moms. Bucketing new customers into one of known customer groups.
Regression	Predict the numeric target label of a data point. The prediction will be based on learning from known data set.	Linear regression, Logistic regression	Predicting unemployment rate for next year. Estimating insurance premium.
Clustering	Identify natural clusters within the data set based on inherit properties within the data set.	K means, density-based clustering - DBSCAN	Finding customer segments in a company based on transaction, web and customer call data.
Association analysis	Identify relationships within an itemset based on transaction data.	FP Growth, Apriori	Find cross selling opportunities for a retailor based on transaction purchase history.

Summary

- Big data has a high volume, velocity, and variety
- Different data structures
  - Structured, semi-structured, quasi-structured, unstructured
- Data science is a very diverse discipline
  - Maths, computer science, statistics, applications

→ Data scientists require a diverse skillset