

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“?!?

Is this really
about size?



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



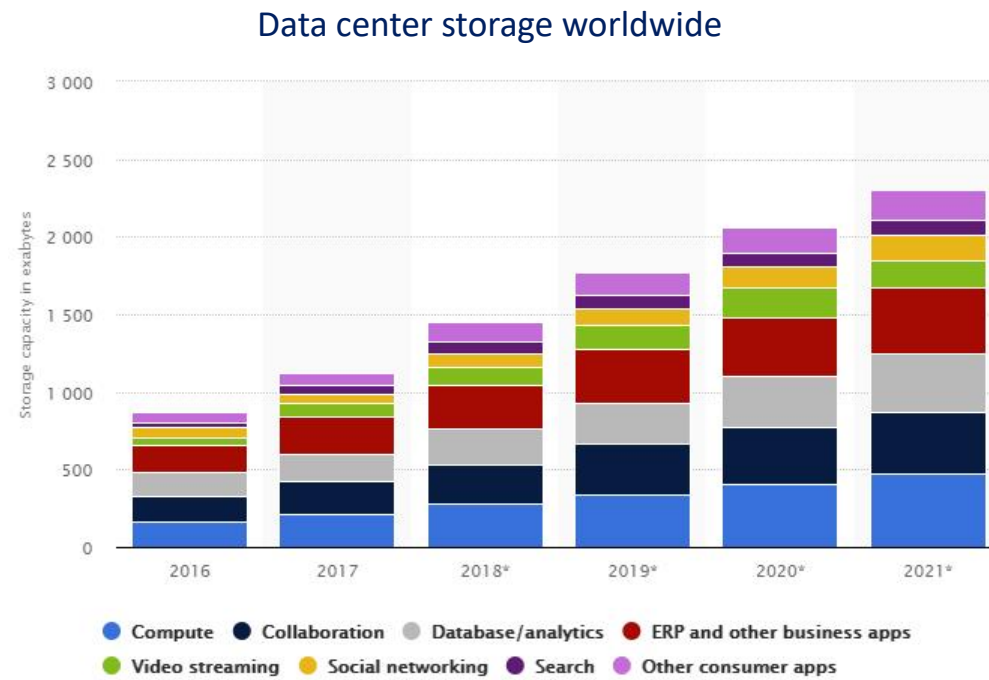
Some people actually use 10 Vs to define big data!

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



The 3 Vs: Volume

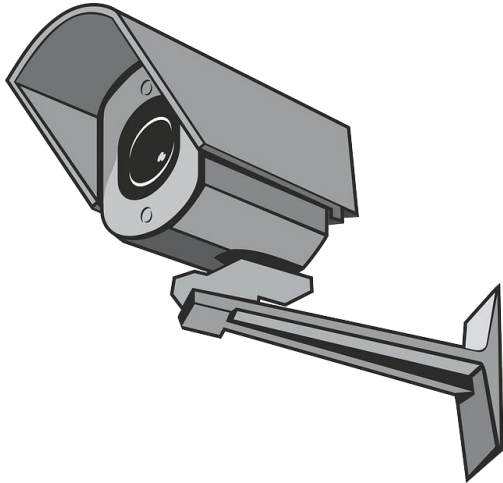
- Scale of the data must be „big“
 - No clear definition
 - „that demand [...] innovative forms of information processing“ (Gartner)



© Statista 2018

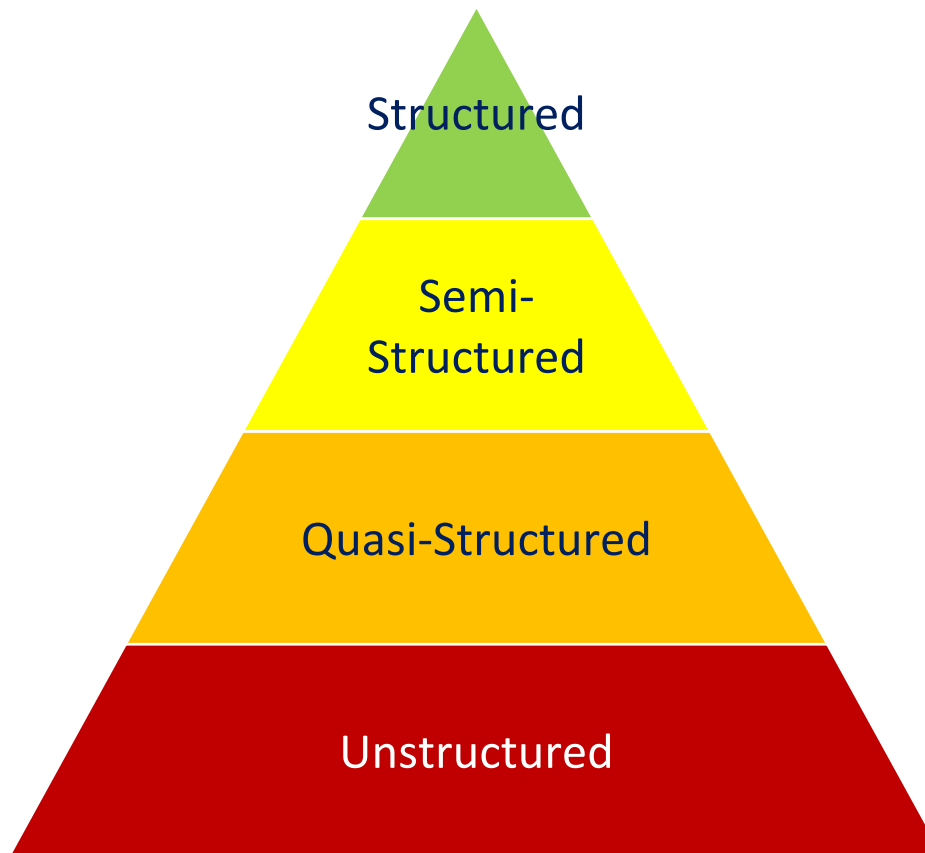
The 3 Vs: Velocity

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

Outline

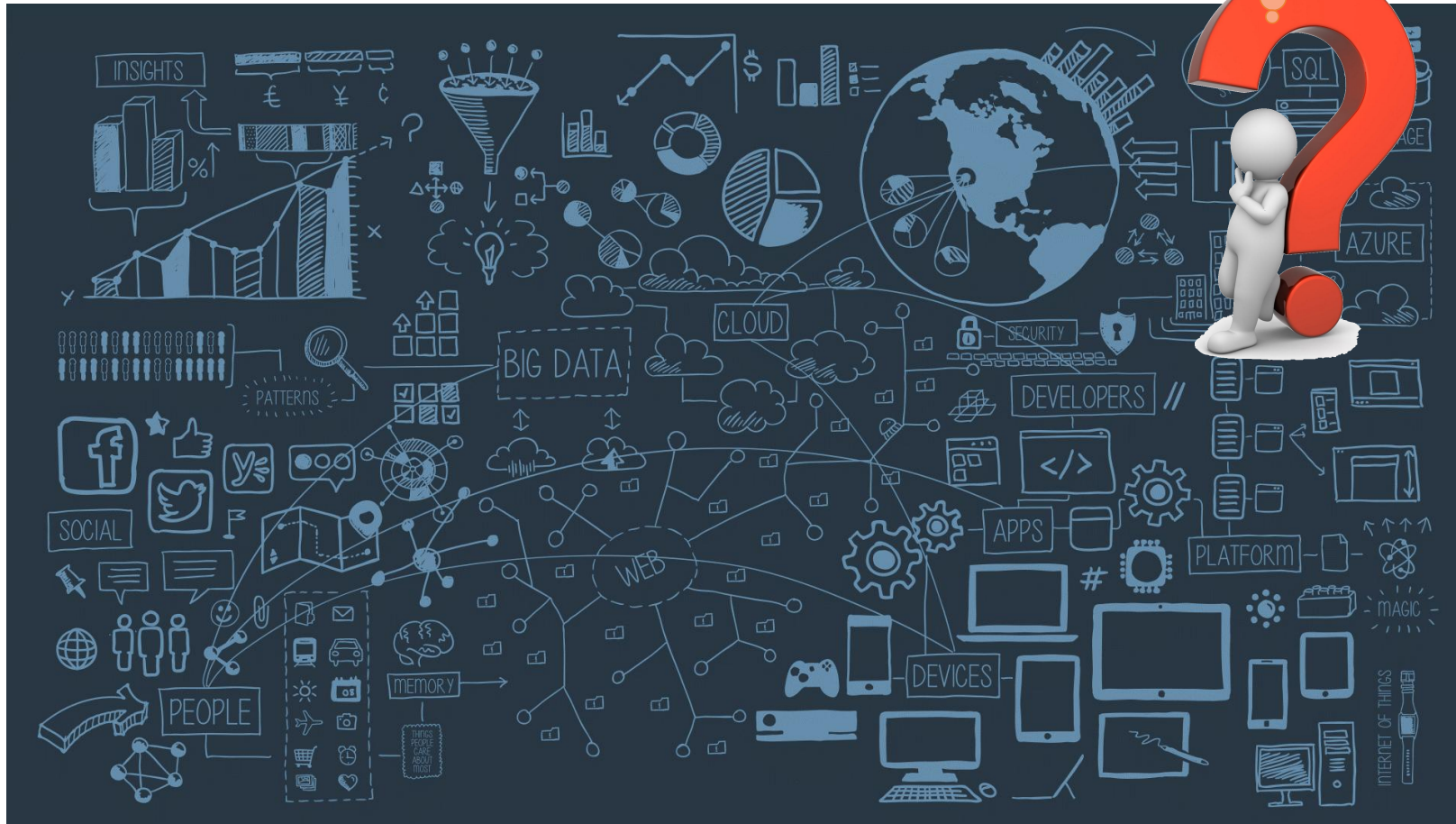
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Defining Data Science

- 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“?!?

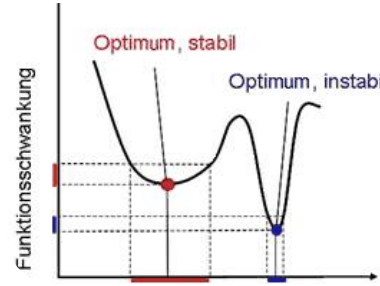
Tools? Big Data?
Machine Learning?



Mathematical Aspects



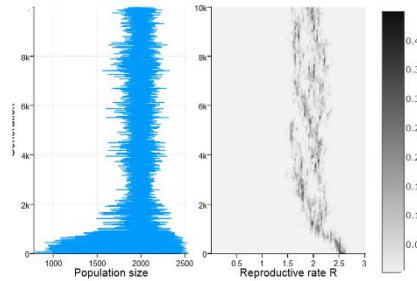
Computational
Geometry



Optimization



Stochastics

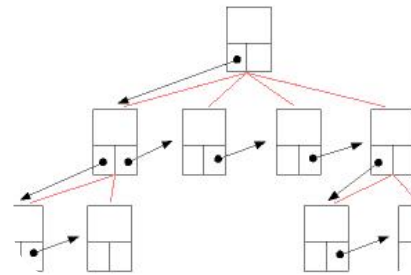


Scientific
Computing

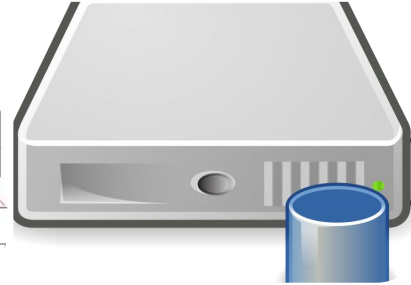


Machine
Learning

Computer Science Aspects



Data Structures and Algorithms



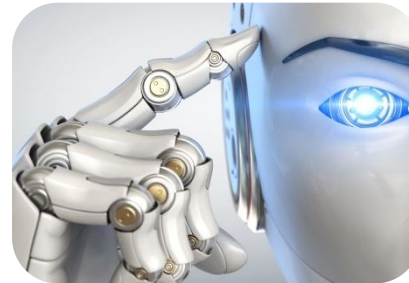
Databases



Distributed Computing



Software Engineering

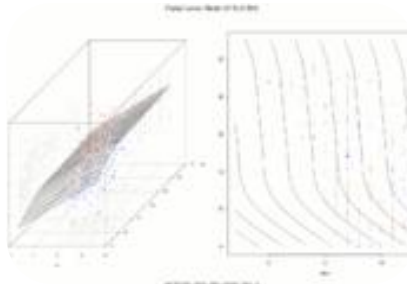


Artificial Intelligence

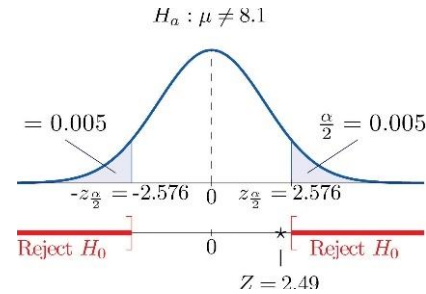


Machine Learning

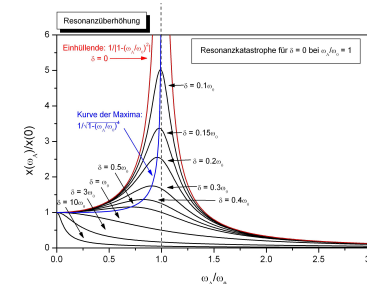
Statistical Aspects



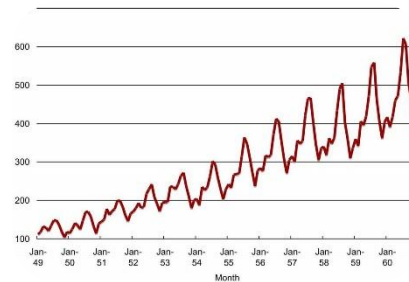
Linear Models



Statistical Tests



Inference



Time Series Analysis



Machine Learning

Applications



Intelligent Systems



Robotics



Marketing



Medicine



Autonomous Driving



Social Networks

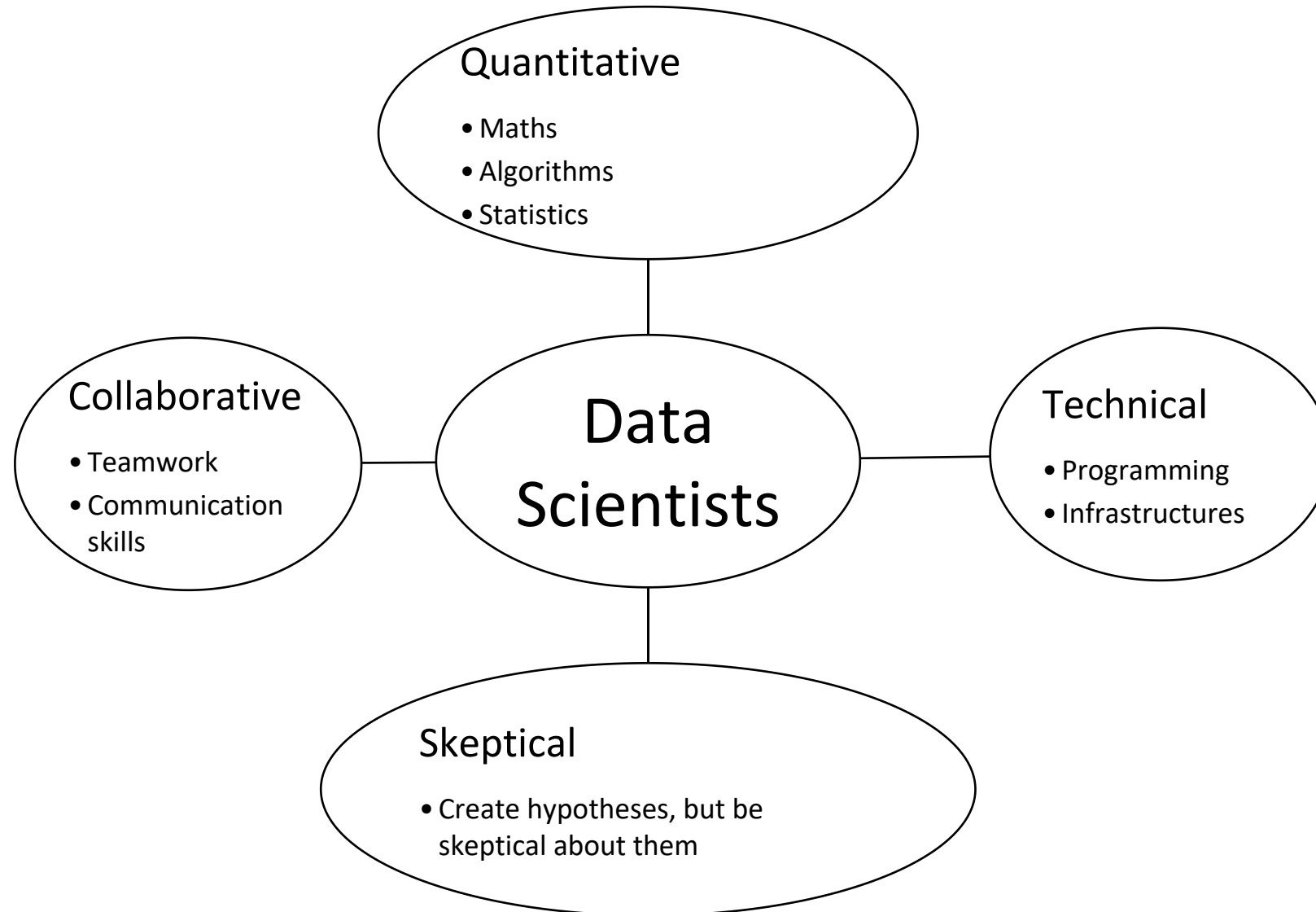
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What are Data Scientists?

- 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

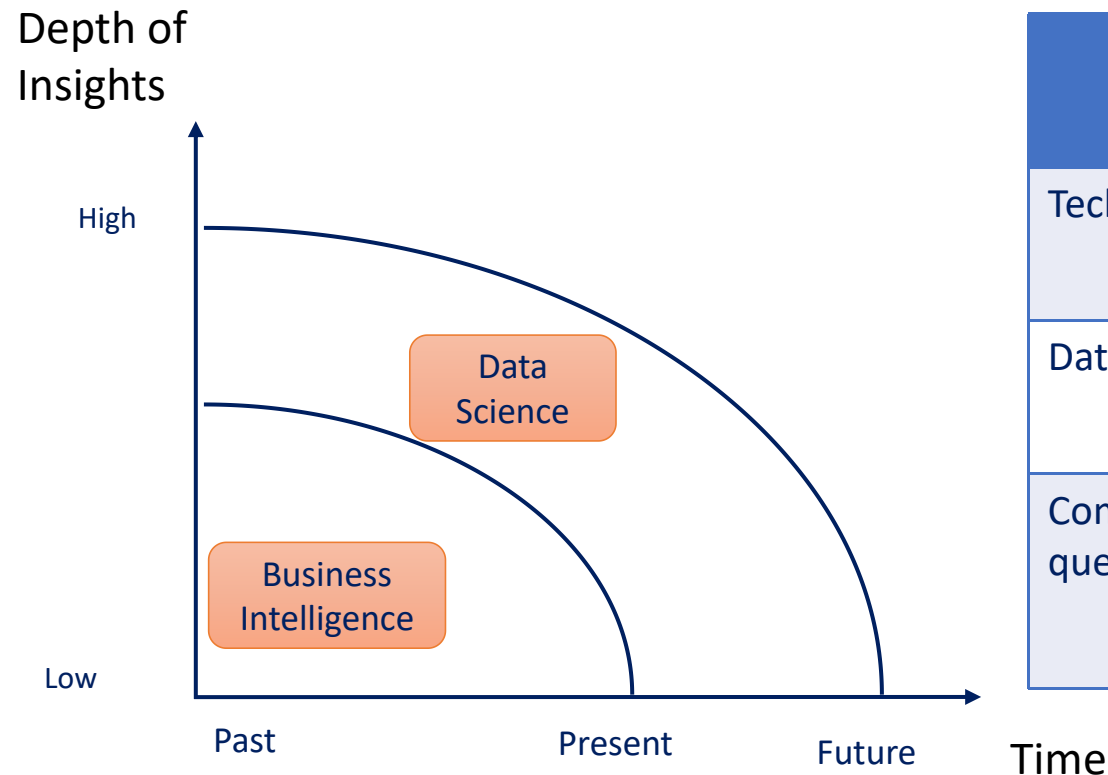
- According to Microsoft Research:
 - Polymath
 - „Do it all“
 - Data Evangelist
 - Data analysis, disseminating and acting on insights
 - Data Preparer
 - Querying existing data, preparing data for analysis
 - Data Shapers
 - Analyzing and preparing data
 - Data Analyzer
 - Analyzing data
 - Platform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

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

REVENUE BY COUNTRIES



\$49.63M

Revenue

\$37.30M

Revenue Apli Discount

\$41.52M

Net Revenue + Meals

277.241K

N° of Guests

REVENUE BY MONTH



ADULTS AND YOUNGER



NIGHTS



RESERVATIONS BY DAY



STATUS





Mall Analysis

Year: All



Month: All



Mall



YTD Sales

\$23,270.31KGoal: \$24,896.93K
Target

YTD Footprint

2231.15KGoal: 2389.64K
Target

Avg Footprint

8252

Sales Current Month

\$1,981.84KGoal: \$1,916.86K
Previous Month

Footprint Current Month

189.6KGoal: 183.54K
Previous Month

Avg sales per Footprint

1043

Sales Conversion Rate%

68%

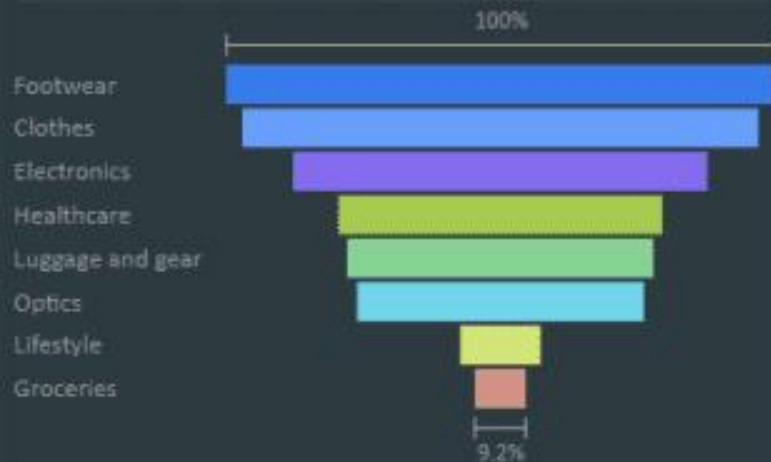
Store Capture Rate %

100%

Avg Stay Time (min)

30

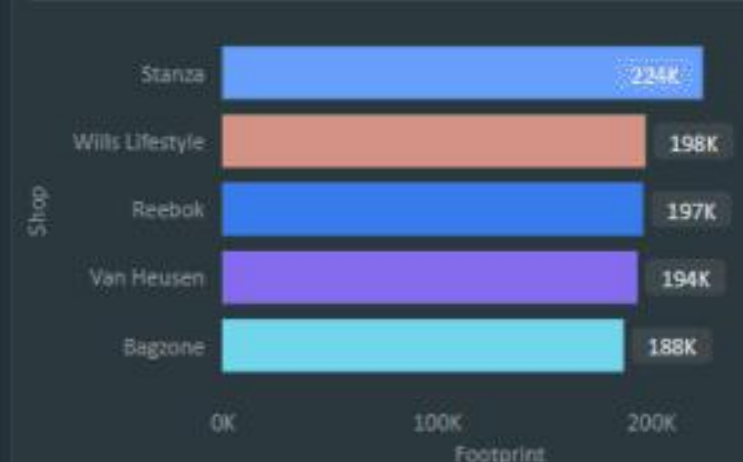
Shop by Category (Footprint)



Sales Comparison (Current vs Target)



Footprint by Shop (Top 5)





Patient Record Details

Date Period Feb 2017	Hospital Country, Hospit... All	Division, Department Na... All	Physicians All	Patient Name All	Surgical Specialty, Surgi... All
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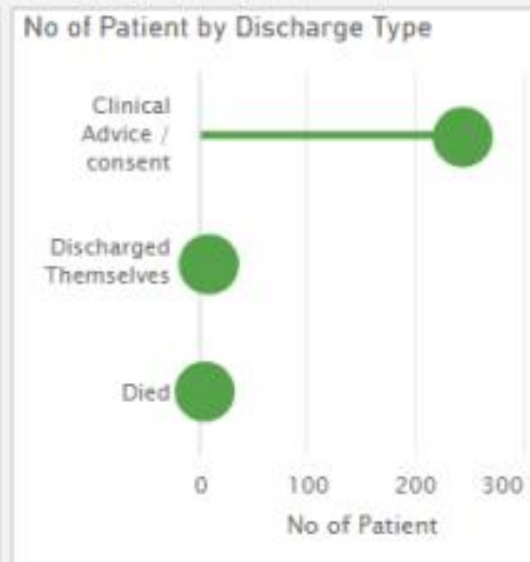
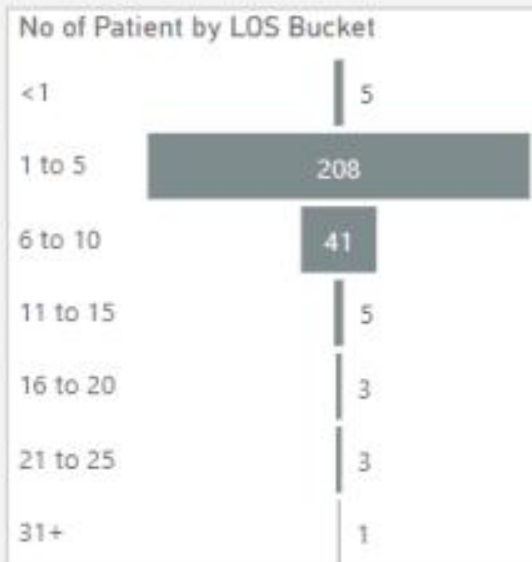
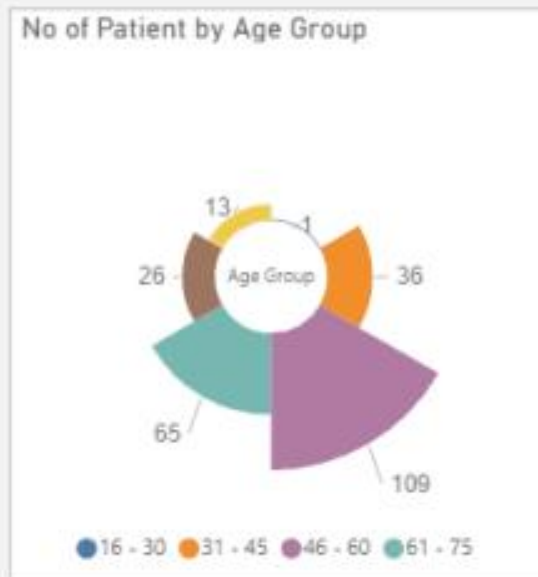
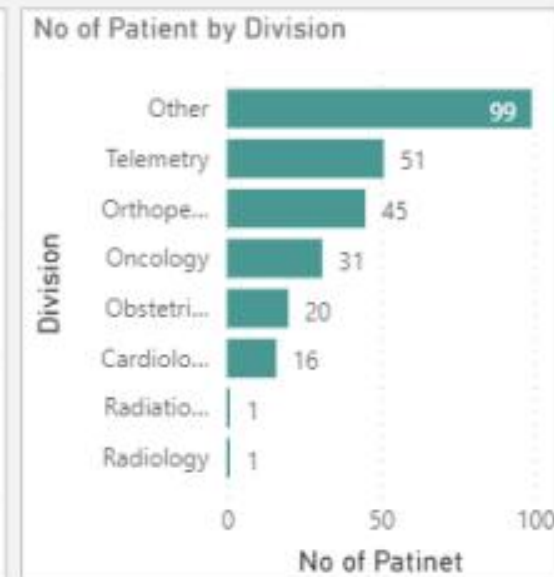
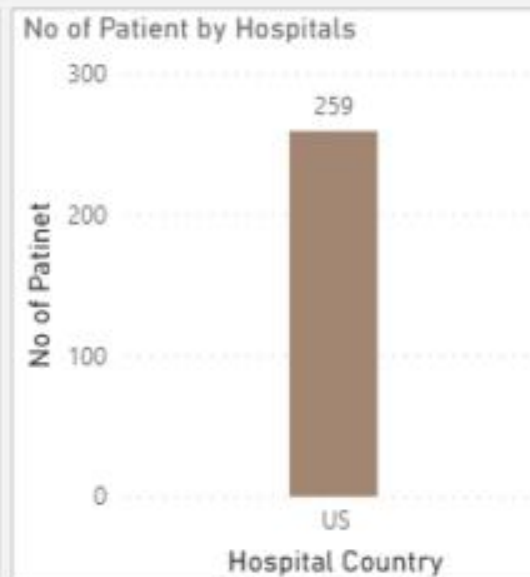
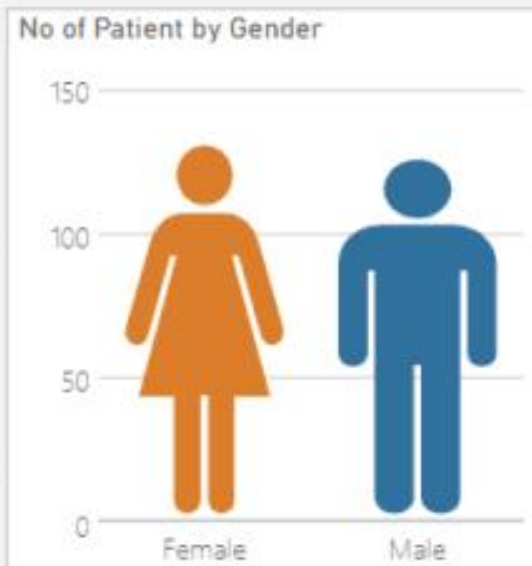
Total Patient
259!
Last Month: 302 (-14.24%)

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%)





Kamil.M.S (BI Consultant)



☐ 2019
☐ 2020



Connections

1235



Companies

1086



Invitations Received

504



Invitations Sent

322



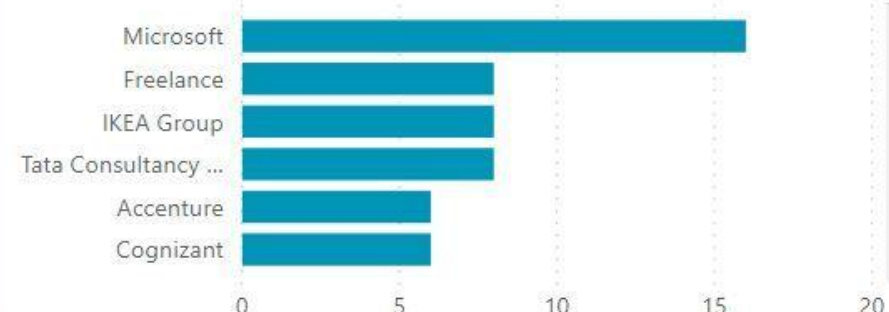
Reactions

2008

Total Connections by Month Name



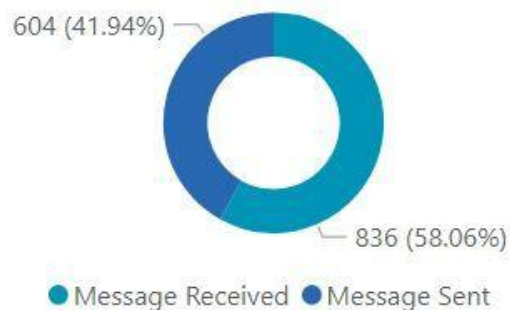
Total Connections by Company



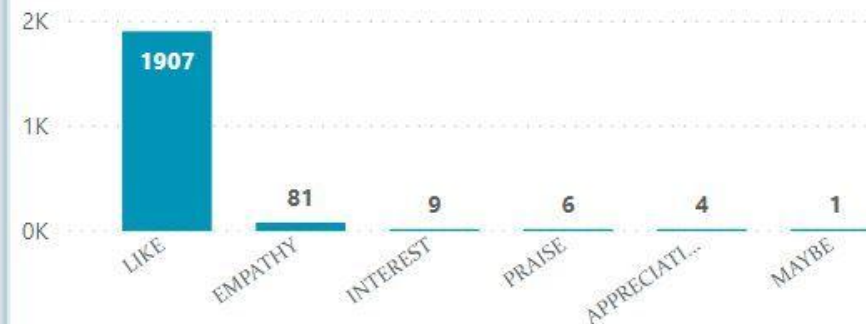
Total Connections by Position



Messages Received and Messages Sent



Reactions by Type





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%
↑

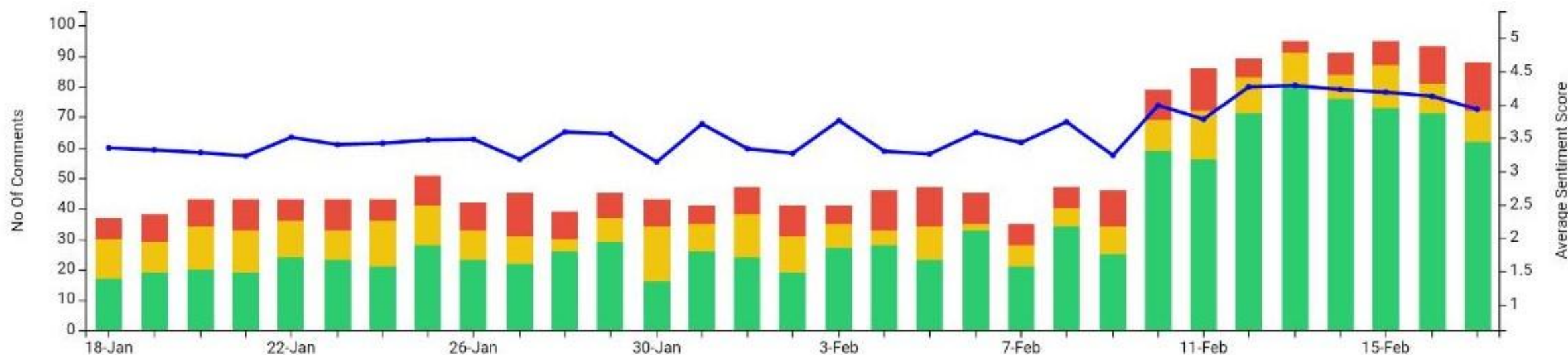
SENTIMENT TIMELINE

— SENTIMENT SCORE

■ POSITIVE

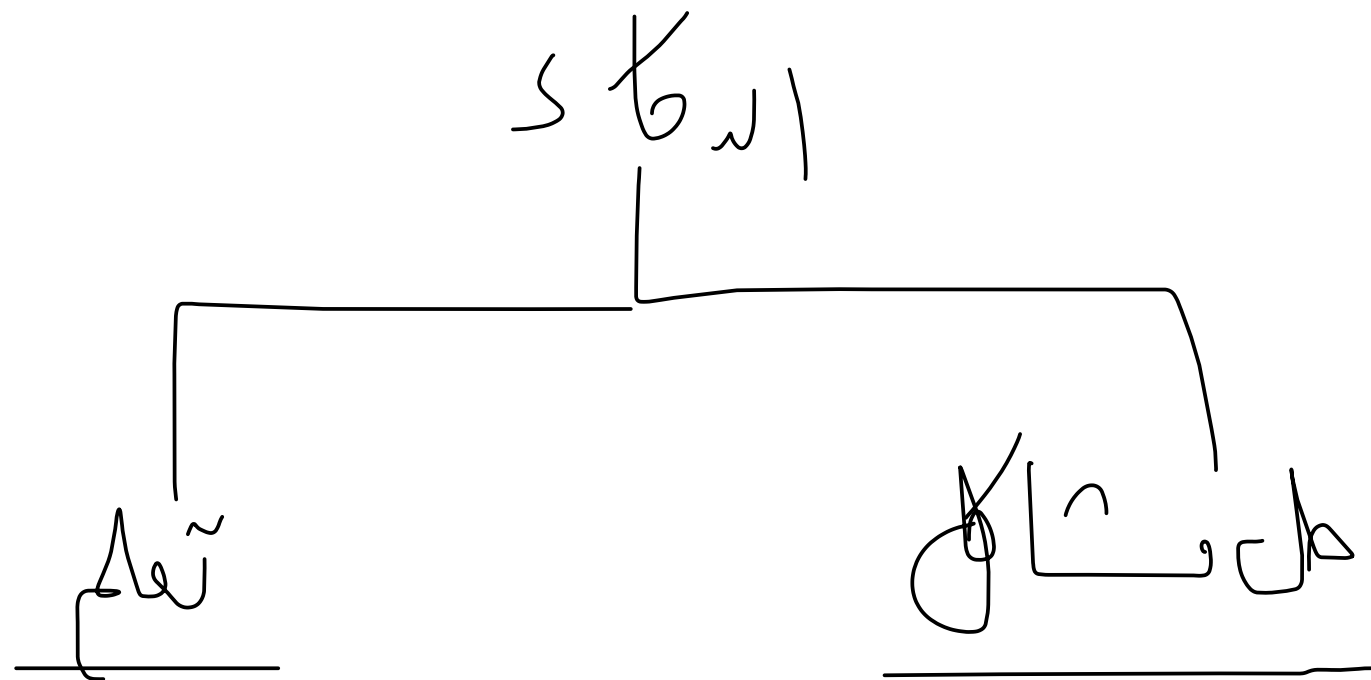
■ NEUTRAL

■ 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.





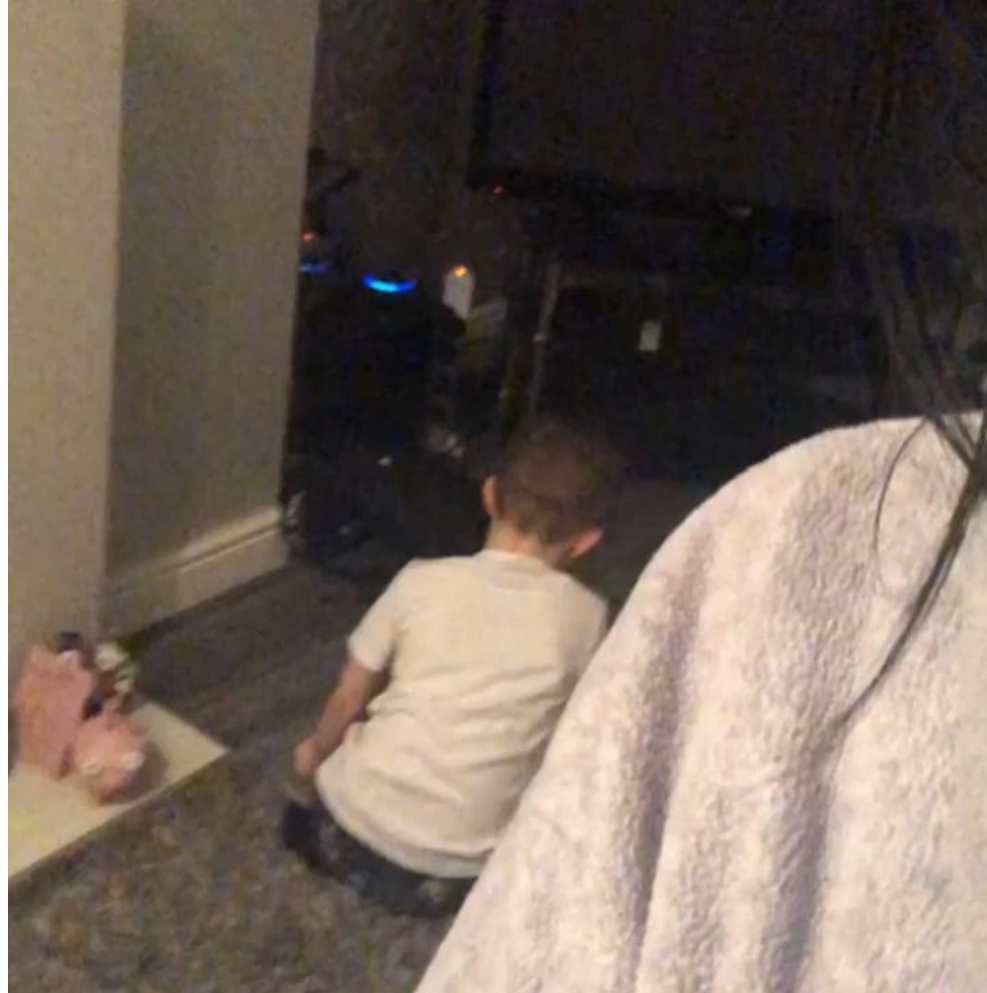
State of the Art: **Human vs Robot**



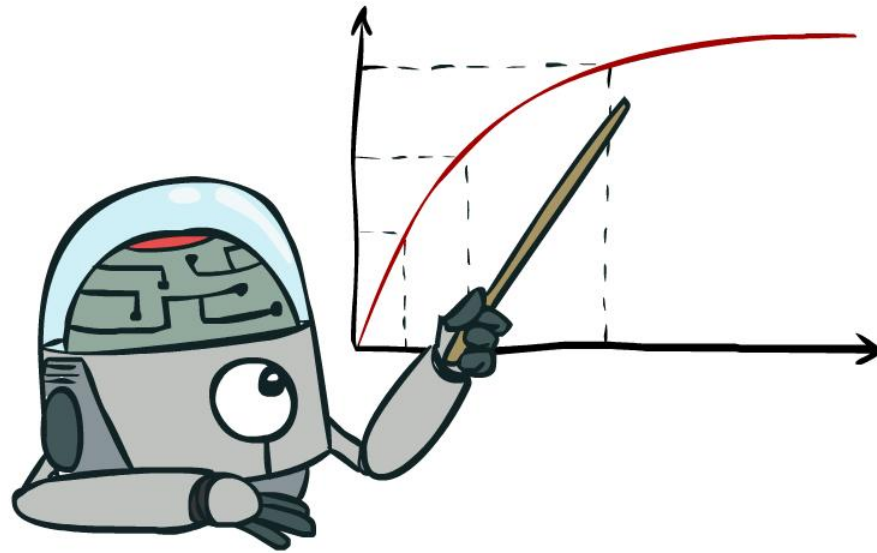
Types of AI

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 😊

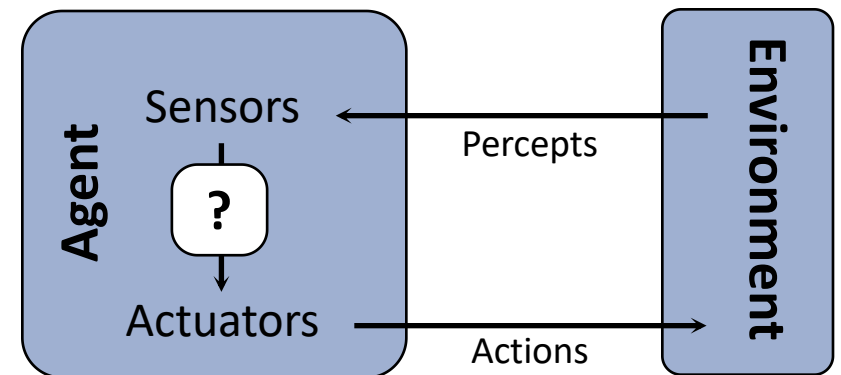
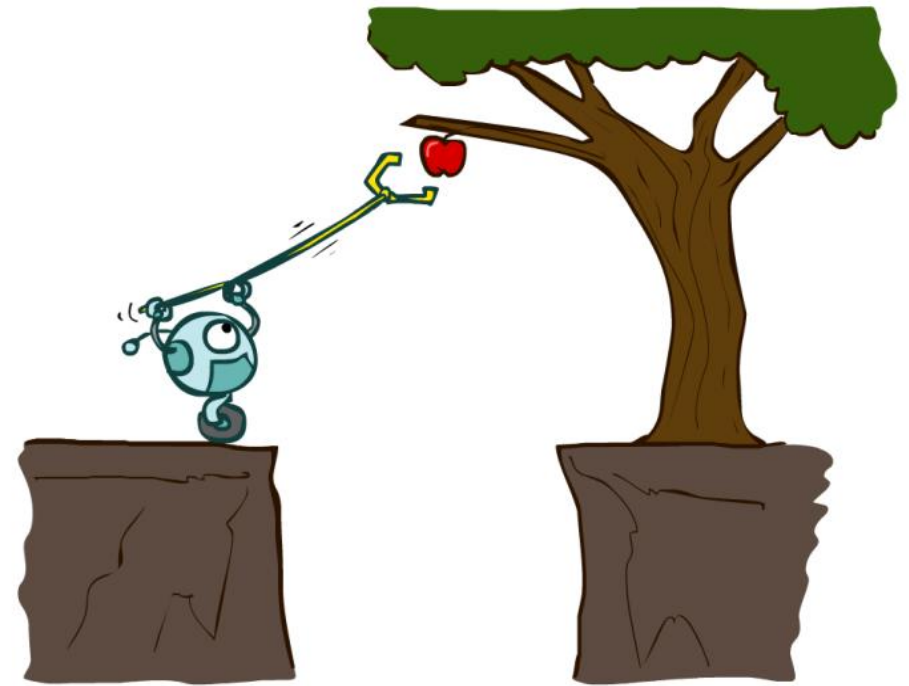


Maximize Your Expected Utility

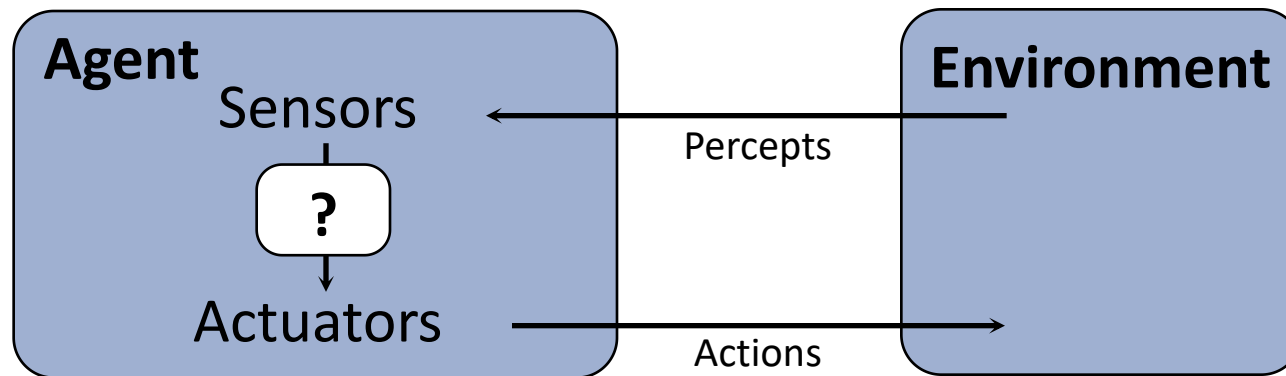
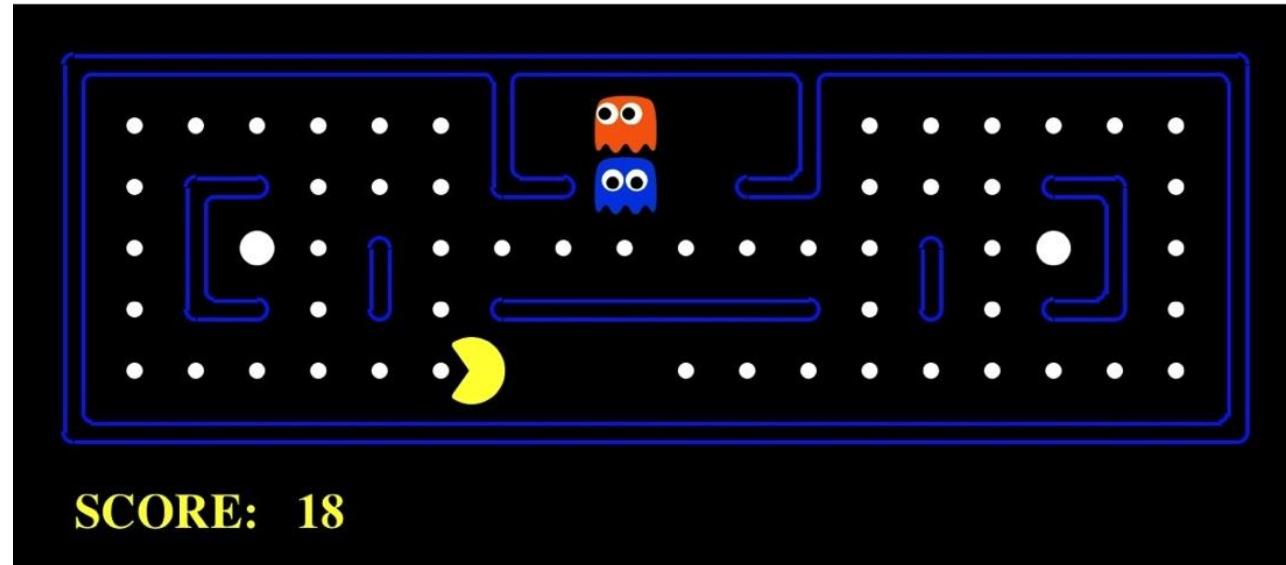


Designing Rational Agents

- 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



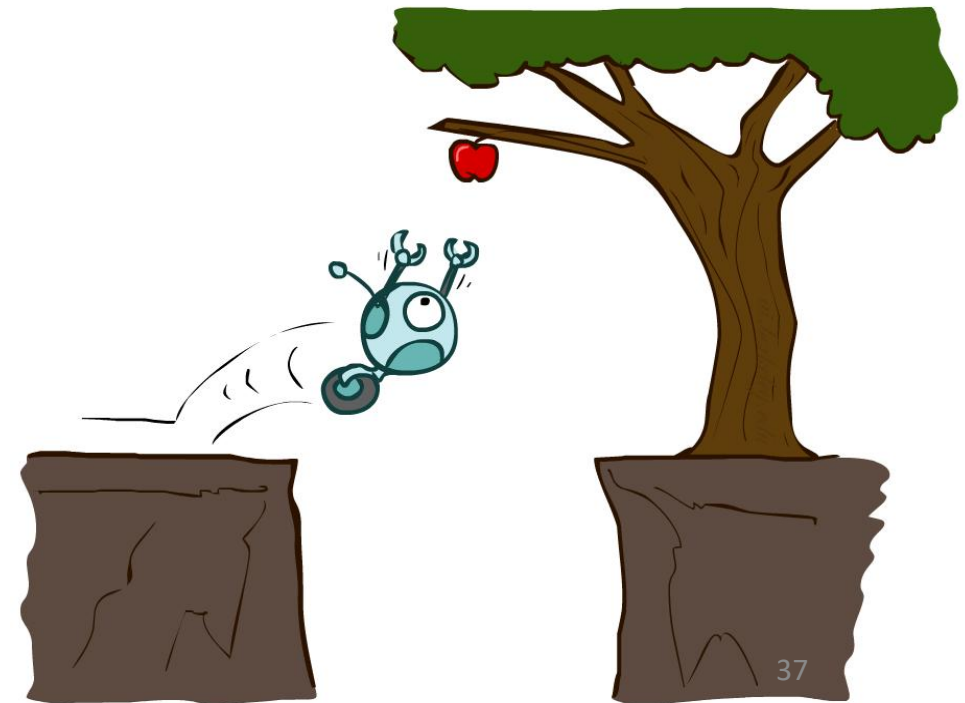
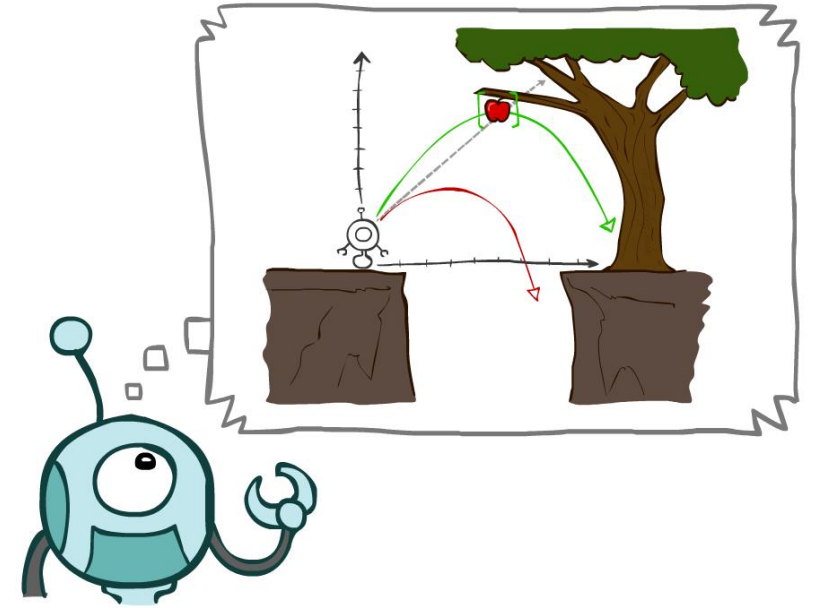
Pac-Man as an Agent



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.

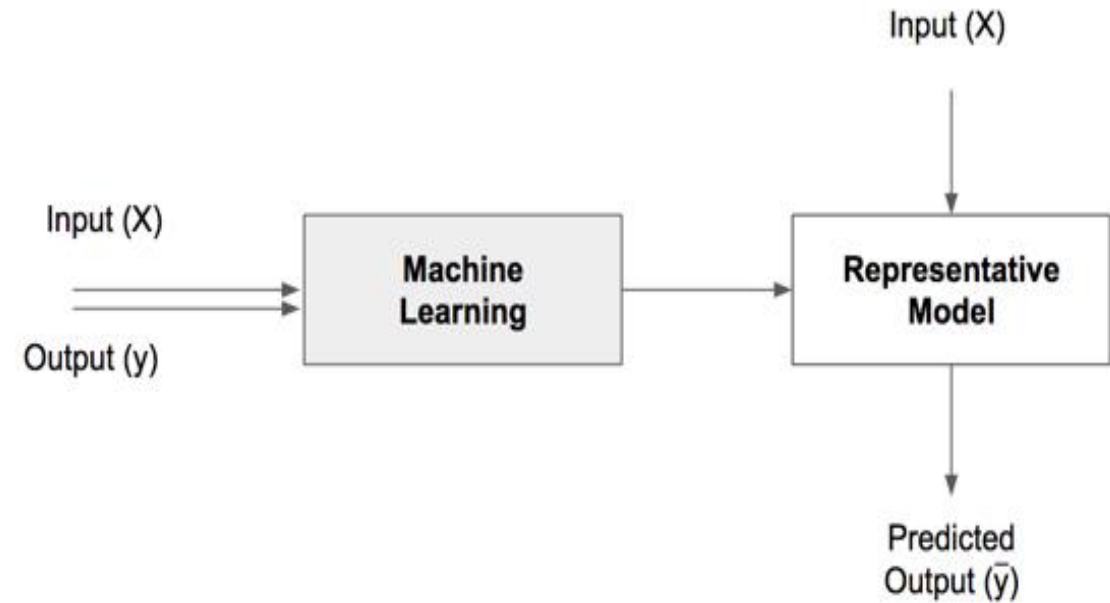
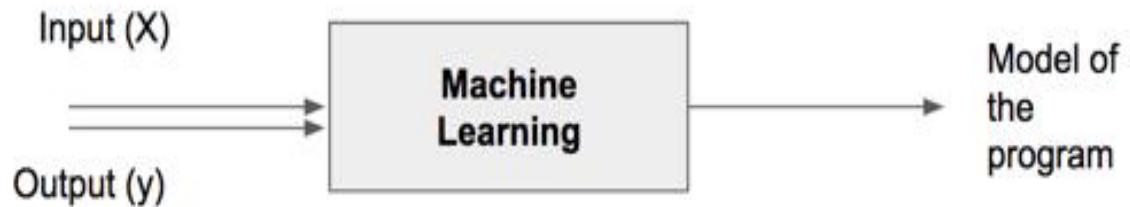
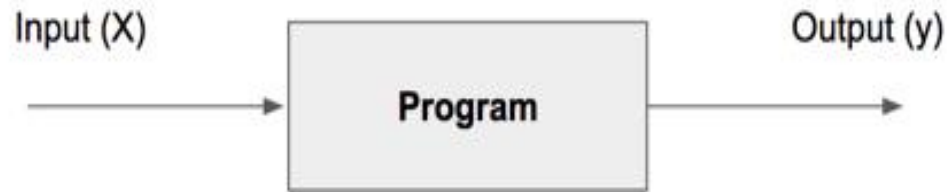


ML allows computers to automatically discover patterns, make predictions, or take actions based on past experiences or examples.

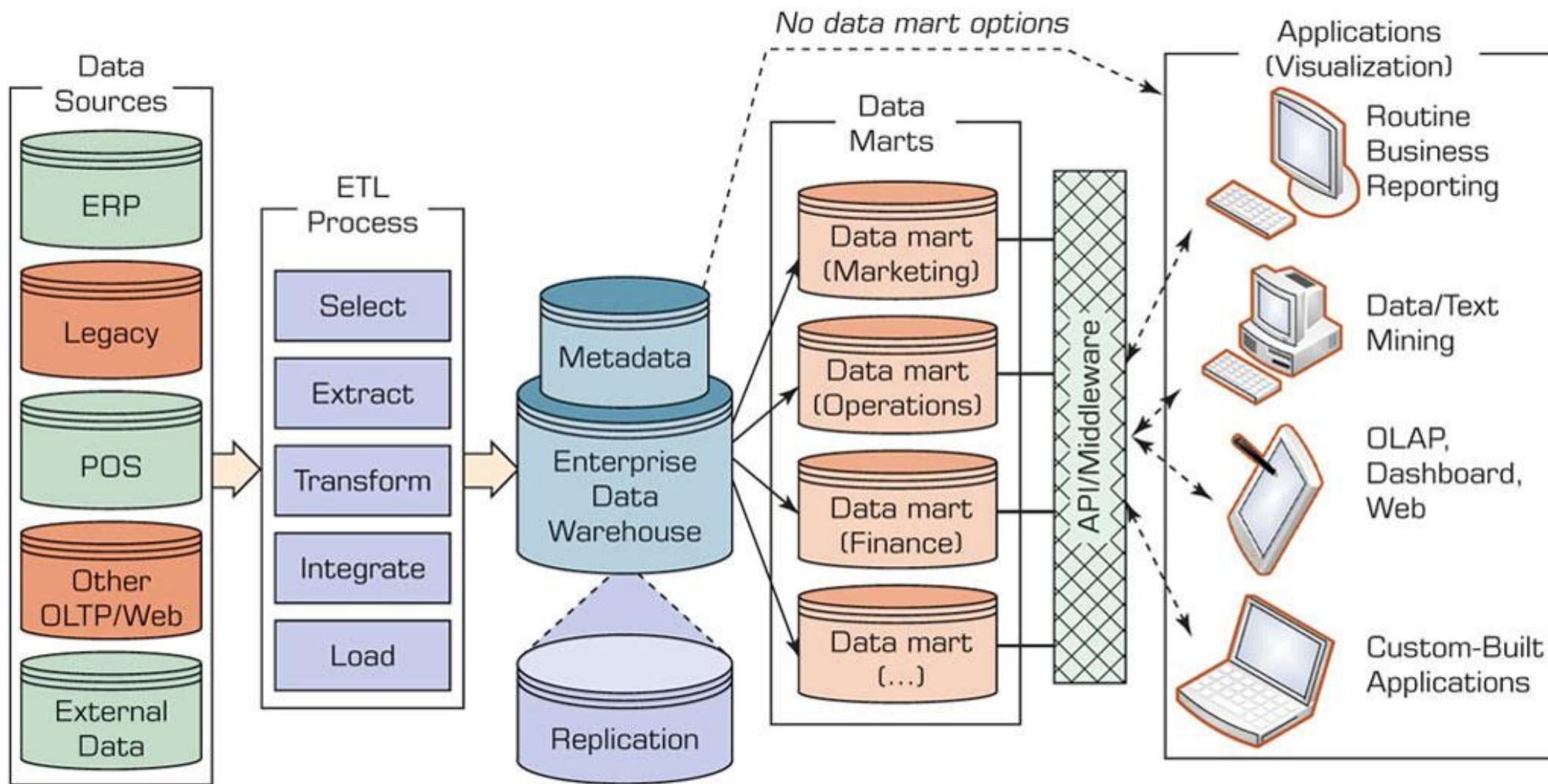
ML vs Traditional Programming

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 inherent 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 retailer 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