Data Scientist's Toolbox

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This document is a generic overview about the data scientist's skills and attitudes.

### What do data scientists do?

* Define the **questions of interest**
* Define the **ideal data set**
* Determine what **data you can access**
* **Obtain** the data
* **Clean** the data
* Exploratory **data analysis**
* **Statistical prediction/modeling**
* **Interpret** results
* **Challenge** results
* **Synthesize/write up** results
* Create **reproducible code**
* **Distribute** results to other people

### Data Scientists tools:

* R (statistical programming environment)
* GitHub (Git repository web-based hosting service)
* Terminal Linux

### R questions:

* What steps will reproduce the problem?
* What is the expected output?
* What do you see instead?
* What version of the product are you using?
* What operating system?

### Data analysis questions:

* What is the question you are trying to answer?
* What steps/tools did you use to answer it?
* What did you expect to see?
* What do you see instead?
* What other solutions have you thought about?

### Data analysis files:

* Data (Raw Data, Processed Data)
* Figures (Explorator figures, Final figures)
* R code (Raw scripts, Final scripts, R markdown files)
* Text (Readme files, Text of analysis)

### Command Line Interface (CLI):

* **Navigate** folders
* **Create** file, folders and programs
* **Edit** file, folders and programs
* **Run** computer programs

### CLI commands:

**command** **flags** **arguments**

* pwd
* clear
* ls -al
* cd
* mkdir
* touch
* cp -r
* rm -r
* mv new\_file renamed\_filed
* echo
* date

### Git:

open-source version control system

* most popular
* **local** repository
* command line
* git config - -global user.name " your\_user\_name "
* git config - -global user.email " [your\_email@example.com](mailto:your_email@example.com) "
* git config - -list

### GitHub:

web-based hosting service for software development project that use the Git revision control system

* **Remote** repository (on the web)
* Homepage repository **display**
* **Backup**
* **Follow** (access) and **share**

### Creating GitHub repository:

* from **Scratch**: " create a new repo "
* **Local copy**:

git init

git remote add origin <https://www.github.com/YourUsernameHere/test_repo.git>

* **Fork** another user's repository: "Fork"
* **Clone the repo**:

git clone <https://www.github.com/YourUsernameHere/RepoNameHere.git>

### Pushing and Pulling on GitHub:

* git add . (add all files to track on local repository)
* git add -u (update file to track on local repository)
* git add -A (both previous operations)
* git commit -m "massage" (commit index)
* git push -u origin master (load files on remote repository in origin branch master)
* git checkout -b branchname (create a branch)
* git branch (to see what branch you are on type)
* git checkout master (to switch back to the master branch type)

### Types of Data Science questions:

* Descriptive
* Exploratory
* Inferential
* Predictive
* Causal
* Mechanistic

### Descriptive Analysis:

describe a set of data.

* The first kind of data analysis performed
* Commonly applied to census data
* The description and interpretation are different steps
* Description can usually not be generalized without additional statistical modeling
* Numerical descriptors are mean and standard deviation for continuous data types
* Frequency and percentage are more useful and used while describing categorical data

### Exploratory analysis:

find relationships you didn't know about.

* Exploratoty models ar good for discovering new connections
* They are also useful to describe future studies
* Exploratory analyses are usually not the final say
* Exploratory analyses alone should not be used for generalizing/predicting
* Correlation does not imply causation

### Inferential analysis:

use a relatively small sample of data to say something (draw inferences) about a bigger population.

* Inference is commonly the goal of statistical models
* Inference involves estimating both the quantity you care about and your uncertainty about your estimate
* Inference depends heavily on both the population and the sampling scheme

### Predictive analysis:

use the data on some objects to predict values for another object.

* If X predict Y it does not mean that X causes Y
* Accurate prediction depends heavily on measuring the right variables
* Although there are better and worse prediction models, more data and a simple model works really well
* Prediction is very hard, especially about the future references

### Causal analysis:

find out what happens to one variable when you make another variable change.

* Usually randomized studies are required to identify causation
* There are approaches to inferring causation in non-randomized studies, but they are complicated and sensitive of assumptions
* Causal relationships are usually identified as average effects, but may not apply to every individual
* Causal model are usually the "gold standard" for data analysis

### Mechanistic analysis:

understand the exact changes in variables that lead to changes in other varibales for individual objects.

* Incredible hard to infer, except in simple situation
* Usually modeled by a deterministic set of equations (physical/engineering science)
* Generally the random component of the data is the measuremet error
* If the equations are note but the parameters are not, they can be inferred with data analysis

### Data:

values of quantitative or qualitative variables, belonging to a set of items.

* Set of items: population
* Variables: measuremet or characteristic of an item
* The most important thing in Data Science is the question
* The second most important thing is the data
* Often the data limit or enable the questions
* But having data can't save you if you don't have the question

### Analysis plan

* Insert statistical method
* Plan for data and code sharing
* Formulate your question in advance

### Beware

* Prediction is not inference
* Correlation is not causation
* Data dredging