

# **Practical Data Science I: Wrangling Data and Answering Questions**

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Adriane Fresh & Nick Eubank

# What is Data Science?

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2. What (**empirically**) is Data Science?

**What (in theory) should Data Science be?**

# What (in theory) should Data Science be?

Study of how best to answer questions using quantitative data.

# What (empirically) is Data Science?

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Over the past several decades:

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⇒ Huge proliferation and increase in sophistication of computational methods

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⇒ Development of new tools occurred *within* each silo.

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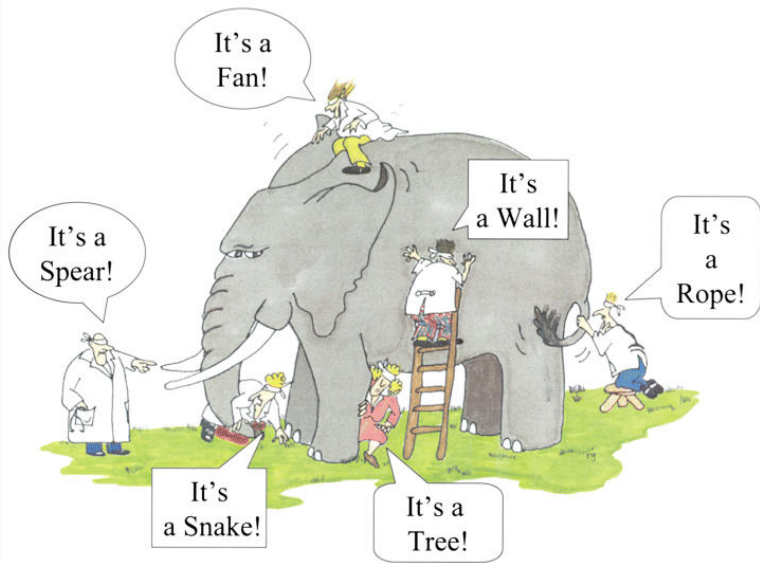


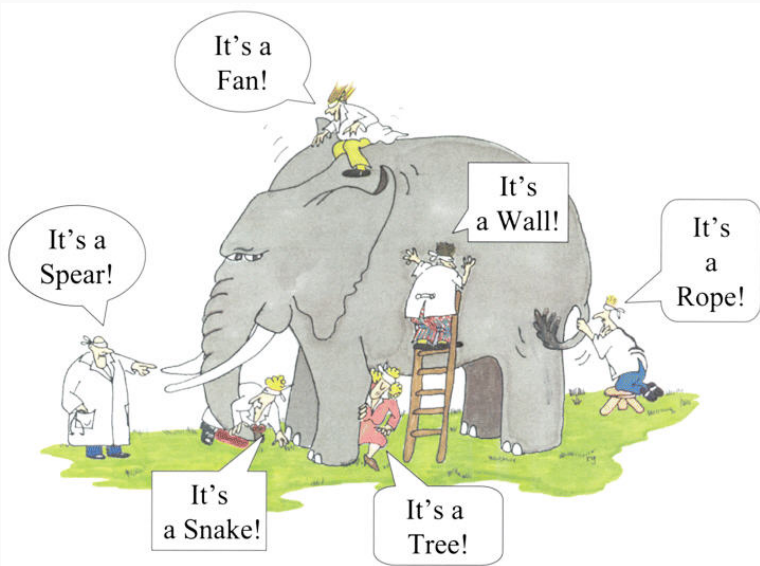
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- Every silo has its own vocabulary.
- Each silo has focused on the aspects most relevant to their applications. e.g.:
  - CS likes to classify things and make predictions, don't care how model works
  - Social scientists like to make causal statements, don't care about predictive power







⇒ This is where we are *now*.

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→ Recognize the elephant

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In many ways, *you will have better perspective than your professors.*
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The fact things don't always seem coherent isn't because you're missing something.

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  - That's why we have faculty from many fields.

# This Class

“The Python Class”



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- *Data Science* Python

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- *Data Science* Python
  - Python standard library, numpy, pandas, scikit-learn, matplotlib, statsmodels

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All through hands-on experience.

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⇒ Emphasis on generalizable data science skills

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- Understand how to clean, merge, and manipulate real-world data.
- Know how to approach organizing a full project.

# Why Python?

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And why not:

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- R (Tidy-Verse)
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And why not:

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Excellent for tabular data, some text
- R (Tidy-Verse)  
Excellent for tabular data
- R (Base-R)  
Good for tabular, network, geospatial, some text and ML

?

# Why Python?

Python:

- Tabular data
- Network data
- Geospatial data
- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Neural Networks
- Using with Cloud Compute
- Big Data
- Large Language Models
- All Machine Learning
- ...

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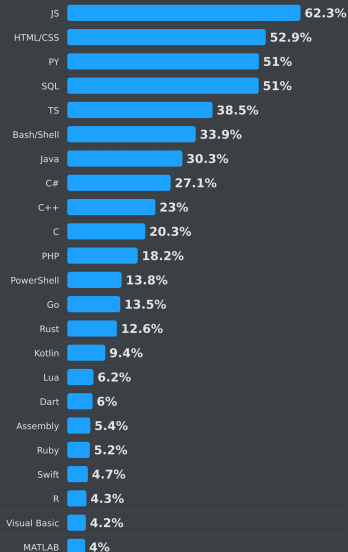
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## Network Effects:

- 90s and 2000s (even 2010s): most social scientists used Stata or R, developed for Stata and R.
- 2010s and 2020s: Businesses, computer scientists and software engineers moved to data science.
  - Wanted a fully-featured, general purpose language (ideally one they know).

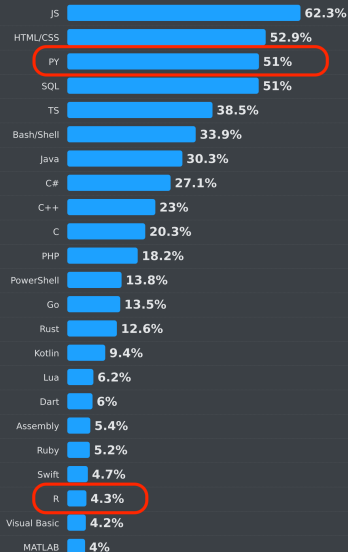
# Stack Overflow Developer Survey 2024

## Programming, scripting, and markup languages



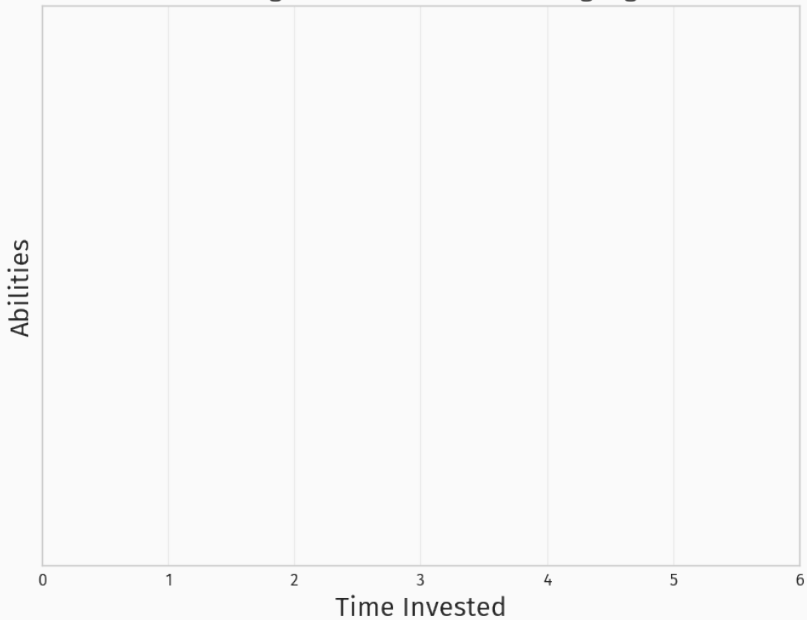
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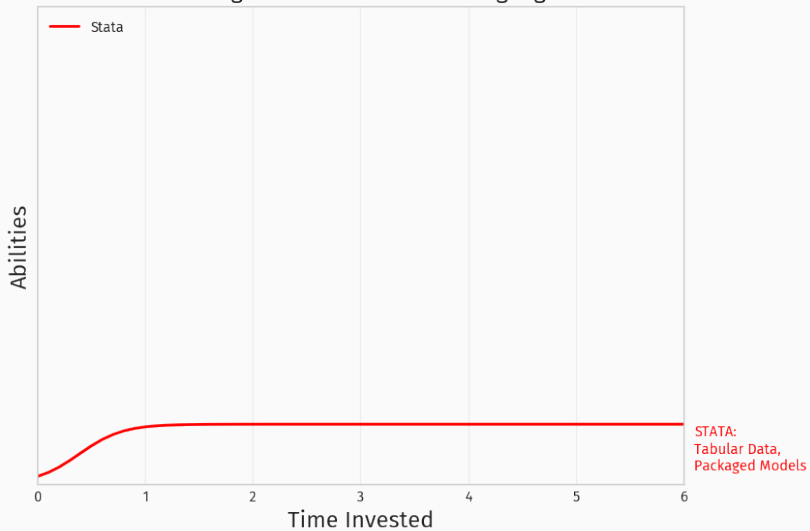




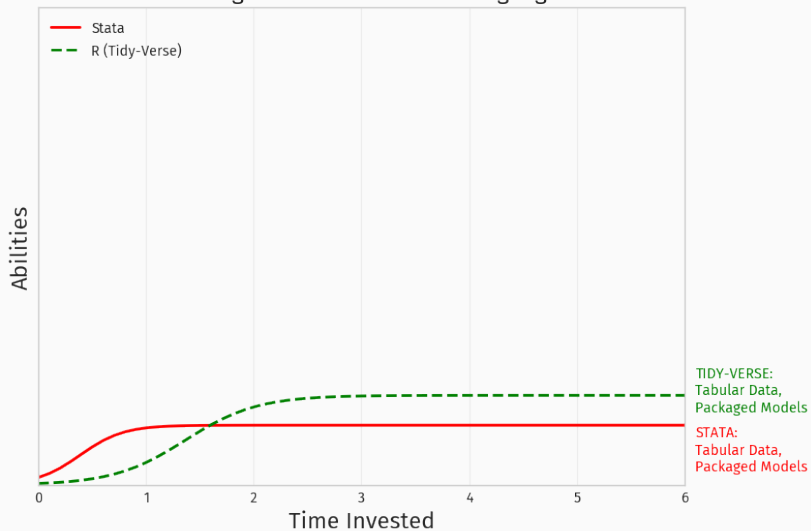
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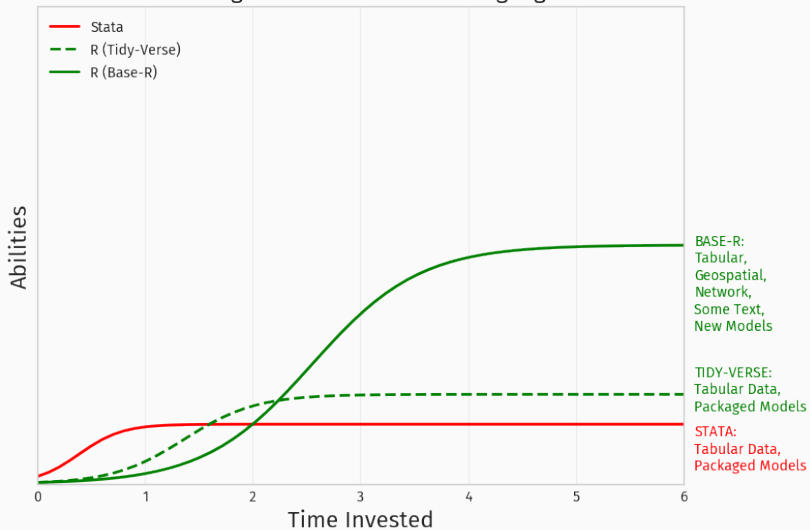
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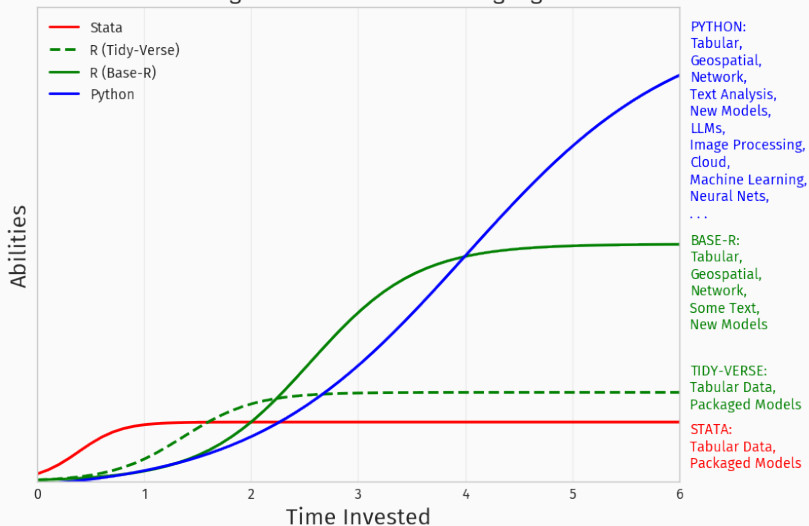
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# So what?

- “This is so much easier to do in [Stata/R]”
  - You’re not wrong!
  - (Also easier ways in Python!)
- “This isn’t what I want to learn.”
  - Especially for the first 4 weeks.

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- and more.

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You will have a strong understanding of computational thinking and Python that will allow your empirical work to go wherever your research takes you, instead of feeling limited by what existing packages make easy.

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- Testing theories about how social networks shape political behavior using cell-phone meta-data to map social networks of entire countries (Zambia and Venezuela).
- Studying whether political elites in the US South turned to using incarceration to prevent black voters from exercising political influence after the Voting Rights Act removed their ability to use Jim Crow restrictions.

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[www.practicaldatascience.org](http://www.practicaldatascience.org)