

# The role of Python in the data science lifecycle

Katinka Gereb, PhD



Multi-series talks about career paths  
as a Pythonista

*24 Feb 2021*

# Nice to meet you

- Data scientist in Melbourne

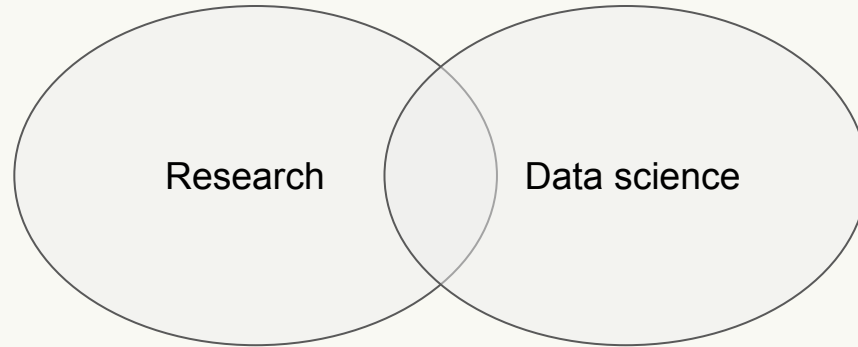


# Nice to meet you

- Data scientist in Melbourne
- PhD in astrophysics at the University of Groningen



# How did I become a data scientist?



# Why does a data scientist use Python?

Python can support the entire data science lifecycle!



Data wrangling



Statistical analysis



Visualisations



ML models

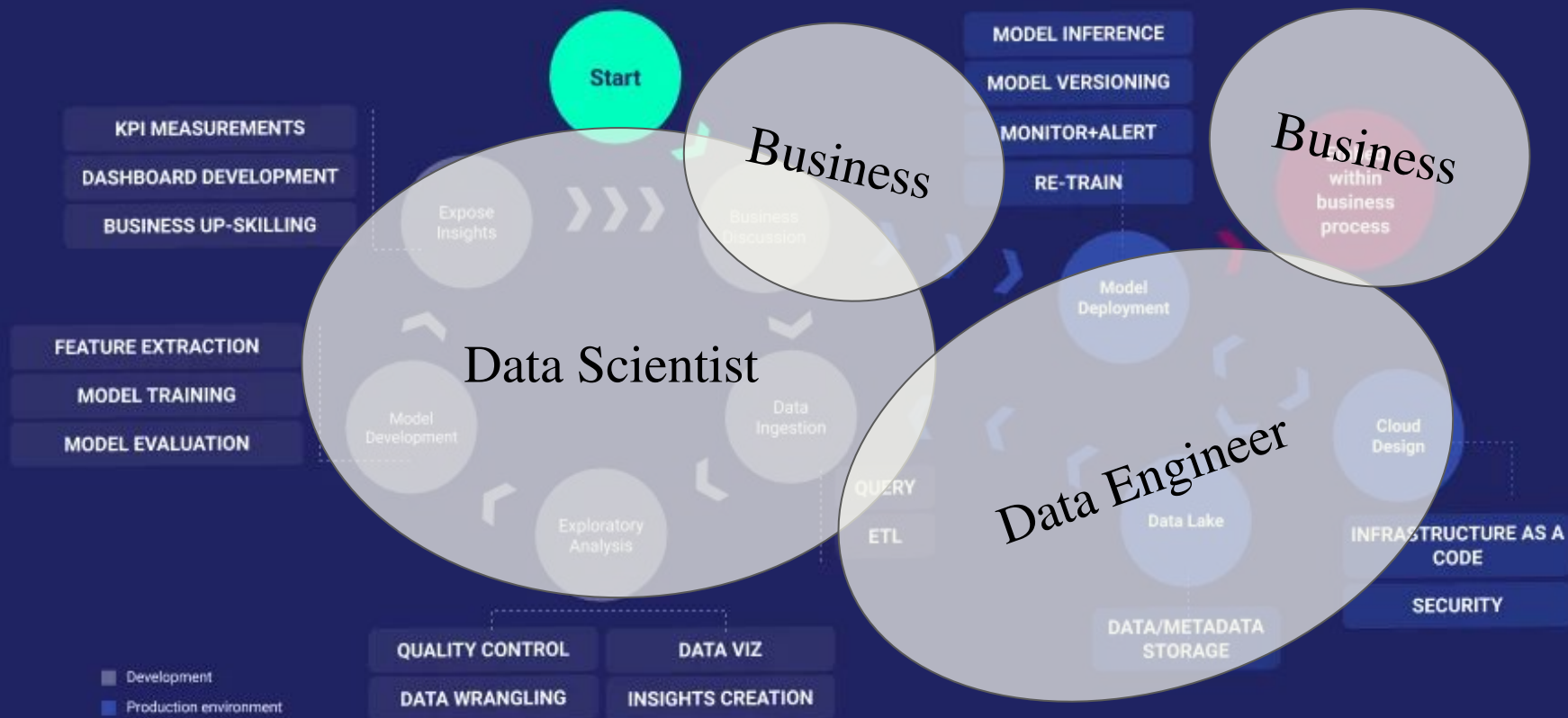


Deployment





# Data Science Cycle





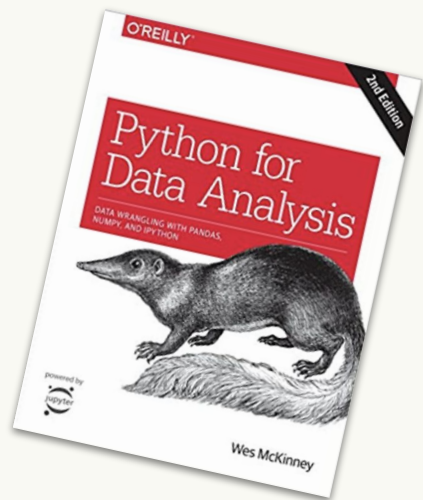
# Tools



# Data cleaning and feature extraction



- DataFrame object for data manipulation
- Reading and writing
- Label-based computations
- Missing data, reshaping
- Group by, merge, concat
- Time-series functionality





# Data cleaning and feature extraction



```
[8]: # Import pandas
import pandas as pd

# Read in dataset
df = pd.read_csv('kaggle_datasets/Churn_Modelling.csv')
df.head()
```

```
[8]:
```

	CreditScore	Geography	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	619	France	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	608	Spain	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	502	France	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	699	France	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	850	Spain	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

# Machine learning

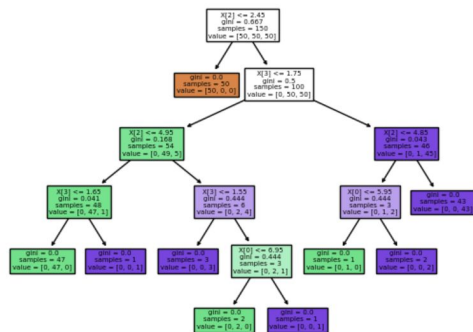


- Simple and efficient tools for predictive data analysis
- Built on NumPy, SciPy, and matplotlib
- Open source, commercially usable



```
>>> from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
>>> from sklearn import tree
>>> X, y = load_iris(return_X_y=True)
>>> clf = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier()
>>> clf = clf.fit(X, y)
```

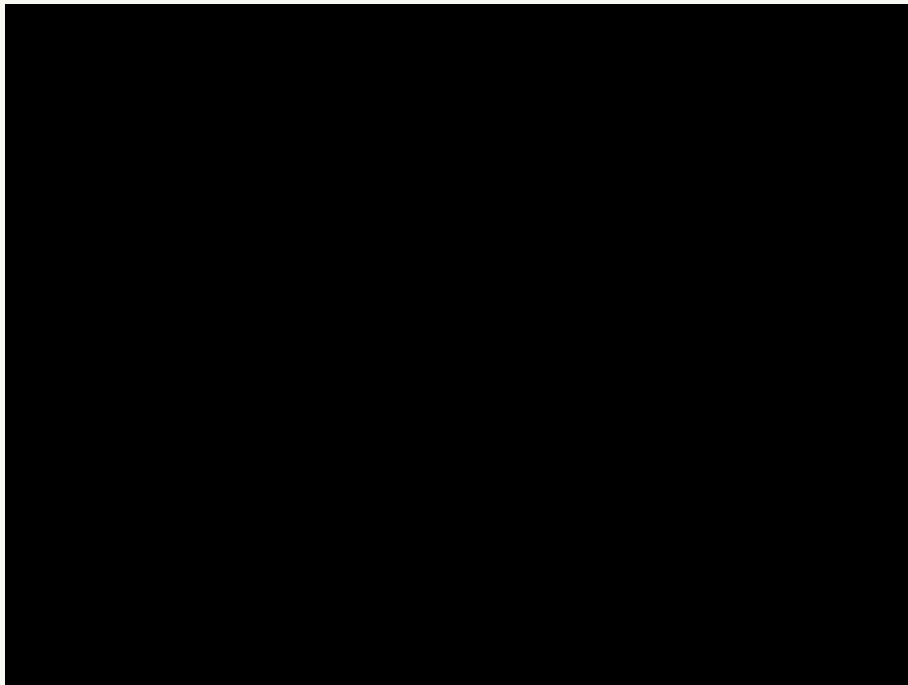
```
>>> tree.plot_tree(clf)
```



# Data visualisation



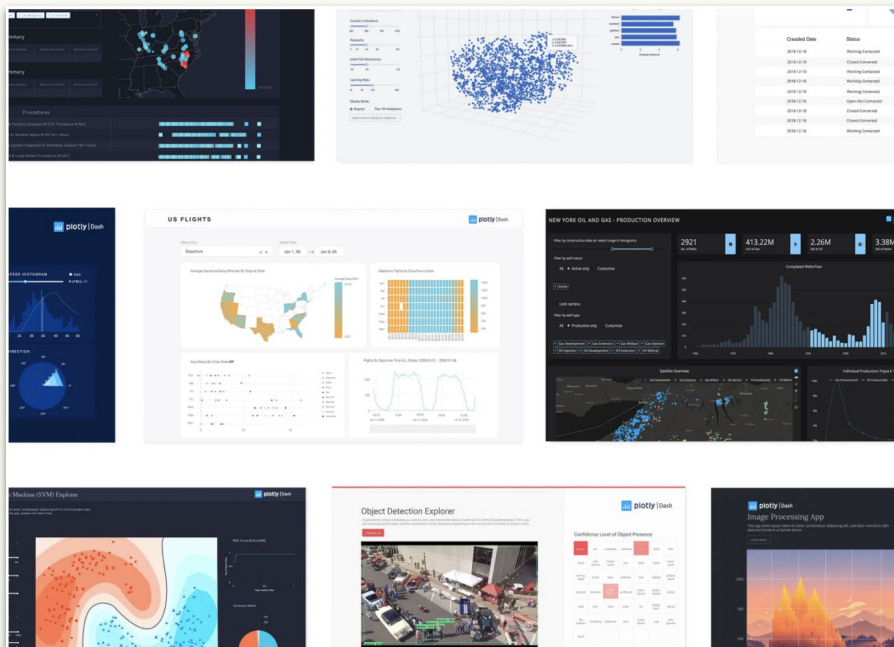
- Interactive visualisations



# Web apps



- Build and deploy apps

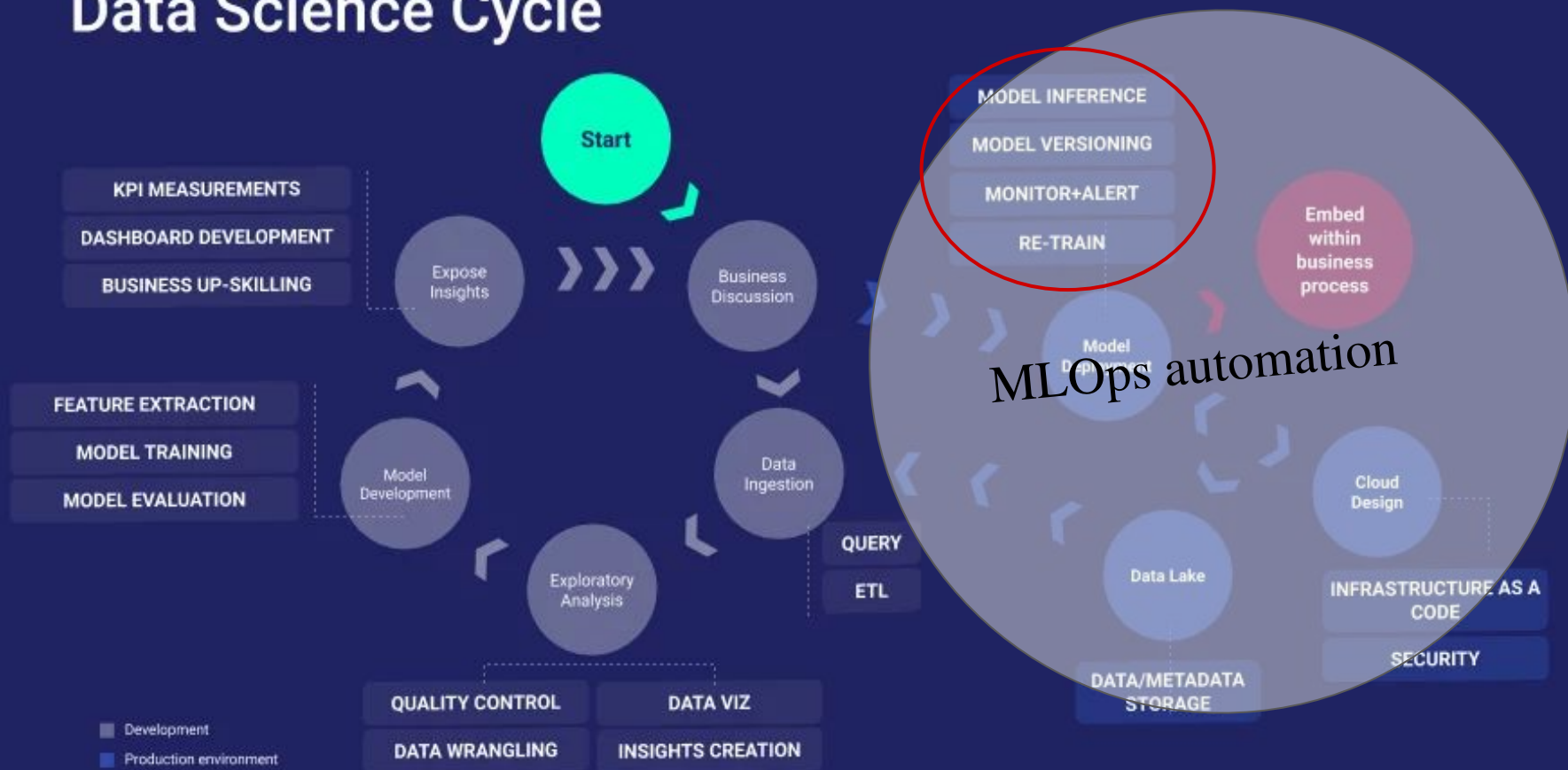




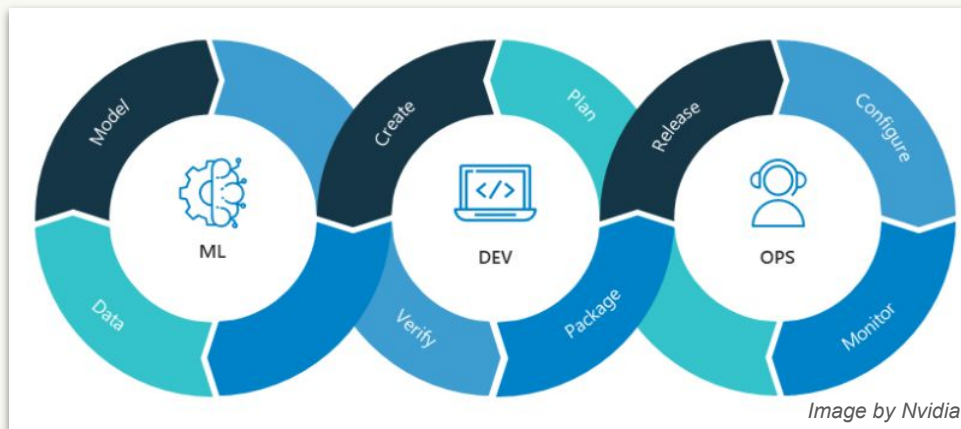


# Towards machine learning automation

# Data Science Cycle



# MLOps



- Trackable
- Reproducible
- Self-sustaining
- Automated

# MLOps in the cloud





# Use cases



# Churn Prediction

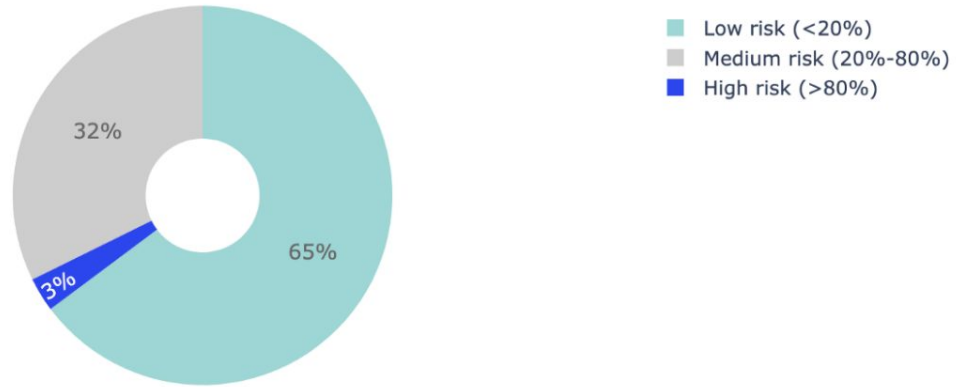
```
df = pd.read_csv('Churn_Modelling.csv')  
df.head()
```

CreditScore	Geography	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
619	France	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
608	Spain	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
502	France	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
699	France	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
850	Spain	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

# Churn Prediction

```
# Train the logistic regression model
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
model = LogisticRegression(random_state=0)
model.fit(X, y)
```

Churn risk profiling



# Risk profiling for customer churn analysis



Katinka Gereb · Aug 1, 2020 · 6 min read



@katinka-gereb

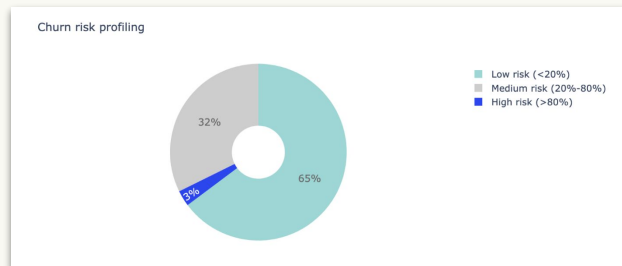
# Clustering



<https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/cnnembed/>



# Customer 360



## Transactions:

ID, date time, value, SKUs, transaction history)

## Customer data:

Membership ID, industry, demographics, lifetime value, segmentation metrics, churn risk profile

## Loyalty:

Discounts, rewards, redemption history

## Product data:

SKUs, product categories, price, purchase frequency, volume forecasts

## Customer Insights

## External data:

- Government data
- Competitor data
- Ad-hoc, such as COVID-19 data

## Payment/credit:

Date and time, credit rating and risk, debt history, fraud predictions

## Customer interactions:

Call center data, chatbot interactions, emails, social media posts with # reference

## Marketing data:

Click-through analysis, response analytics, campaigns, offers, cohort analysis



# Advancing your career

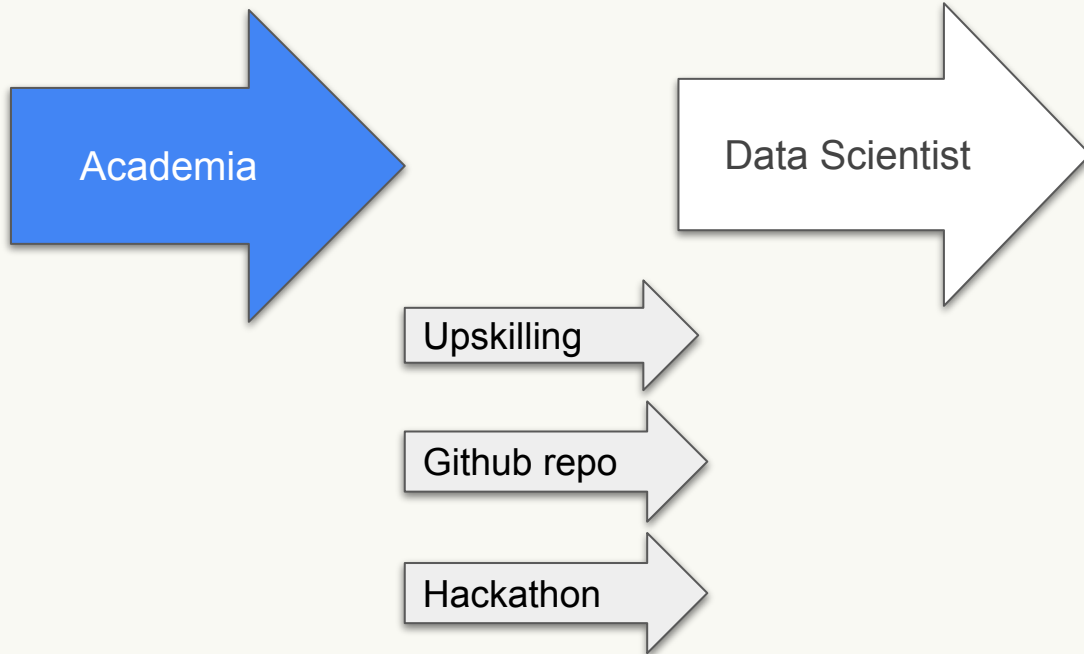


Academia

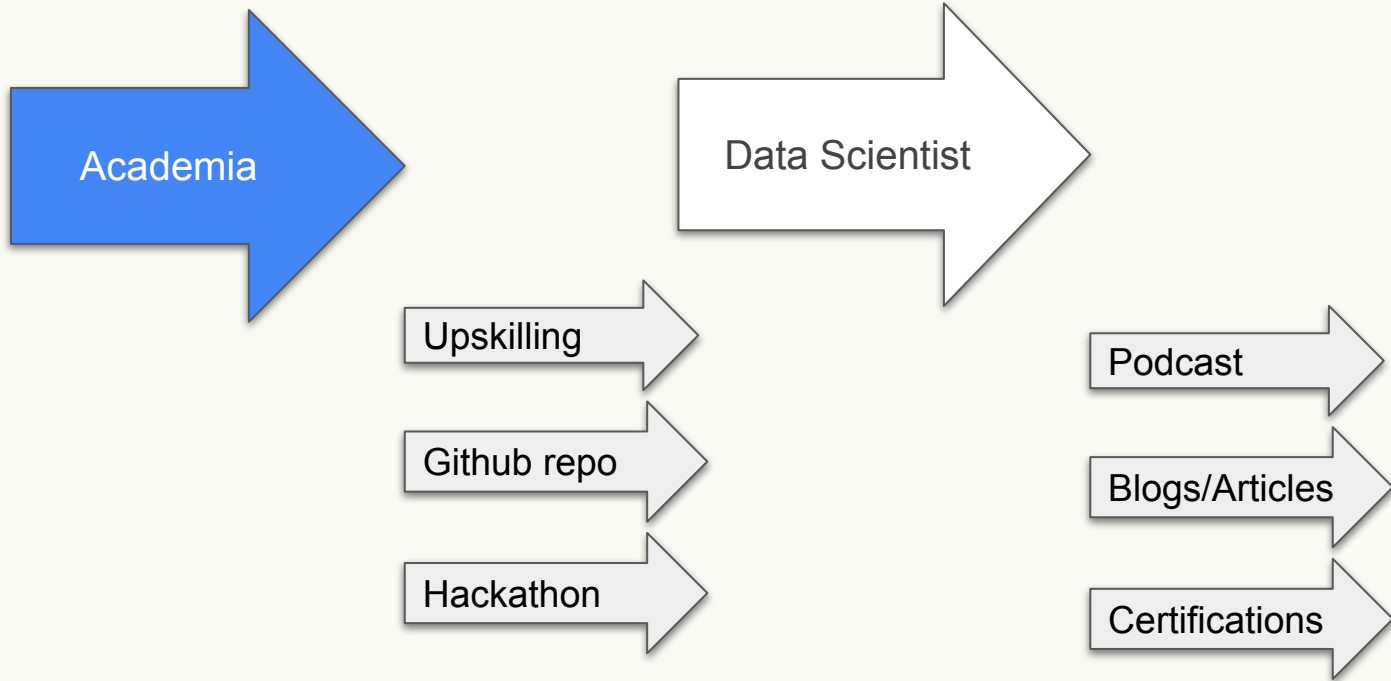


Data Scientist

# Advancing your career



# Advancing your career





@katinka-gereb

Thanks for  
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