



**DATA SCIENCE: CAREER OF THE FUTURE**

# **INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE**

**SANJAY RAJVANSHI**

# SCHEDULE



Session	Date	Time	Topic
1	Sep 25	7:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Introduction to data science and associated tools.
2	Oct 2	7:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Introduction to Python. Learn how to use Python for data analysis. Python is simple, yet powerful language that is often used in data science.
3	Oct 9	7:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Data wrangling with Python. Learn how to gather data and make it useful for analysis.
4	Oct 16	7:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Data visualization and analysis with Python. Learn how to create useful visualizations to aid in the analysis of the data.
5	Oct 23	7:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Brief introduction to artificial intelligence and machine learning. Get a peek into how to make data based predictions.

**Note:**All classes are on Wednesdays.

# SESSION 2 – RECAP



- Python Basics
- Data Types
- Control Flow Statements
- Packages/Libraries
- Introduced Plots
- Exercises – all solutions in *Intro to Data Science-S2-Solutions-Final.pdf* (also sent via email)

# SESSION 2 – RECAP



- Is "like this" a valid string?
- What is the output of the following?

```
count = 5 // 2
if count > 2:
    print("> 2")
else:
    print("<= 2")
```

- What do the following do?

- !=
- +=
- ==
- \*\*

- What is the output of the "print"?

```
weightList = [24, 22, 30]
i = 0
totalWeight = 0
while i < 3:
    totalWeight += weightList[i]
    print(totalWeight)
```

- Identify correct vs incorrect:

- if = 5
- for i < 10:
- x == 5
- if (y = 5):  
 print("ok")

# SESSION 2 – BUBBLE SORT



- Python code:

```
marksList = [30, 50, 11, 7, 57, 88, 75, 89, 69, 29]
```

```
lenML = len (marksList)
```

```
lenSort = lenML - 1
```

```
sortedFlag = False
```

```
while (not sortedFlag):
```

```
    lenSort = lenML - 1
```

```
    sortedFlag = True
```

```
    for i in range (lenSort):
```

```
        if (marksList [i] >
```

```
            marksList [i + 1]):
```

```
            temp = marksList [i]
```

```
            marksList [i] =
```

```
                marksList [i+1]
```

```
            marksList [i + 1] = temp
```

```
            sortedFlag = False
```

```
    print (marksList)
```

- Reference:

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubble\\_sort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubble_sort)



# SESSION 3: DATA WRANGLING WITH PYTHON

# SESSION 3 – AGENDA



- Data wrangling with Python. Learn how to gather data and make it useful for analysis.
- Learn how to use Python for data analysis. We will start to learn how to make the data suitable for the problem, clean/convert/transform it – sometimes referred to as data wrangling or data munging.
- Specifically we will focus on DataFrames, large amount of data, and how to analyze that.

# SESSION 3 – PRE-WORK



- Explore large data sets and pick one per your interest:
  - Montgomery County, MD data sets – <https://data.montgomerycountymd.gov/>
  - US Govt. open data sets – <https://www.data.gov/>
  - Non Govt. website with lots of data sets – <https://www.kaggle.com/>
  - **Pay attention to the licensing terms before downloading**
  - You may contact the library or the instructor for any help in identifying data set(s) you might be looking for or for any other questions related to the data set(s).



# SESSION 3 – PRE-WORK



- Familiarize with pandas library (<https://pandas.pydata.org>)
- It provides two primary data structures:
  - Series (1-dimensional)
  - DataFrame (2-dimensional)
- Review and try examples/code from the following:
  - Intro to data structures ([https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting\\_started/dsintro.html](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting_started/dsintro.html) )
  - 10 minutes to pandas ([https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting\\_started/10min.html](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting_started/10min.html))
  - Try Cookbook on pandas website ([https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/cookbook.html#cookbook](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/cookbook.html#cookbook))

# DATAFRAME



- **DataFrame** is a 2-dimensional labeled data structure with columns of potentially different types. You can think of it like a spreadsheet or SQL table, or a dict of Series objects. [3]
- Created in many different ways. We focus on creating a DataFrame from a csv file.
- Operations (selected for this session from a large set possible with DataFrames)
  - Viewing, <TAB> completion
  - Column labels, counts, data types, size,
  - Selection, Addition, Deletion
  - Arithmetic and logical operations at cell, row, column, DataFrame levels
  - Statistical, Transpose, Sorting, Boolean Indexing, Setting, Missing values
  - Append, Grouping, Selective assignment
- Refer to websites on previous slide

# DATA SCIENCE SOLUTION LIFECYCLE



- Data Science solution lifecycle (iterative):

- **Problem identification**
- **Identify data**
- **Clean, transform data**
- Analyze, visualize
- Identify algorithm(s)
- Implement
- Maintain and support

# PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION



- For this introductory class, we will work on a simple problem.
- Of course, a problem becomes even simpler if the data is readily available.
- Problem: Find out the number of students attending Montgomery College by campuses.

# IDENTIFY DATA



- Montgomery College enrollment data is published by Montgomery County, MD and made available via its Open Data Portal website.
- Download *Montgomery College Enrollment Data* from <https://data.montgomerycountymd.gov/Education/Montgomery-College-Enrollment-Data/wmr2-6hn6>

# DATA WRANGLING



- Making data suitable for analysis
  - Cleaning data
    - ◆ Missing values
  - Transforming data
    - ◆ String to numbers or vice versa
    - ◆ Conversion of coded values
  - Handling outliers
    - ◆ Values that are exceptionally out of place
  - Normalize data
    - ◆ Technique to adjust the spread of data
- Do pretty much any type of data management that increases the data suitability for the analysis

# EXERCISE



- Create a Python file with name "S3-Exx"
- We will cover all the topics in previous slides in this exercise working directly in the Jupyter notebook

# SESSION 3 – HOMEWORK



- Intro to data structures ([https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting\\_started/dsintro.html](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting_started/dsintro.html) )
  - Series, DataFrame arithmetic operations
- 10 minutes to pandas ([https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting\\_started/10min.html](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting_started/10min.html))
  - Selection (inc. by position), Boolean indexing, Setting values, Missing values, Merging, Grouping
- Try Cookbook on pandas website ([https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/cookbook.html#cookbook](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/cookbook.html#cookbook))
  - if-then, Splitting, Building criteria, Selection, Slicing, Sorting, Grouping, Creating example data



# SESSION 4 – AGENDA



- Data visualization and analysis with Python.
- Create useful visualizations to aid in the analysis of the data.
- Create and customize various types of graphs
- Learn some statistical techniques

# REFERENCES



*Note: you are not required to sign-up for an account on any of the sites to read these articles.*

1. *Official website for Python and tutorials –*
  - a. <https://www.python.org/>
  - b. <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial>
2. *Another good Python reference and tutorials –*
  - a. <https://www.w3schools.com/python/>
  - b. <https://www.w3schools.com/python/default.asp>
3. *pandas (Open source library providing data structure and data analysis tools) –*
  - a. <https://pandas.pydata.org/>
4. *numpy (Fundamental package for scientific computing with Python) –*
  - a. <https://numpy.org/>