LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify the data science toolkit
- Navigate Git and the Command Line
- Describe Probability vs Odds

COURSE

PRE-WORK

PRE-WORK REVIEW

- Explain the difference between variance and bias
- Use descriptive stats to understand your data

OPENING

DATA SCIENCE TOOLS

LET'S DISCUSS THE CURRENT LESSON OBEJCTIVES

- Identify the data science toolkit
- Navigate Git and the Command Line
- Describe Probability vs. Odds

INTRODUCTION

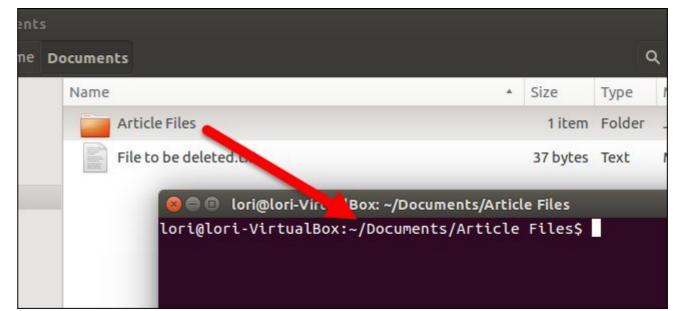
TOOLS OF THE TRADE

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

- Today we are going to review some of the tools we use in data science.
- We'll see how they fit into the wider programming environment.
- We'll start with the command line. This is your portal to your computer and the outside world.

LOCAL MACHINE

- On your local computer, you have a variety of tools at your disposal.
 - Text editor
 - Programs/tools
 - Your files



- All of these can be accessed through the terminal or through a GUI (Graphical User Interface).
- You can navigate your files through the terminal or through Finder.

Outside World

Local Machine

Terminal/ Command Line

COMMAND LINE

COMMAND LINE

- Let's walk through a few commands.
 - cd
 - pwd
 - ▶\$home
 - → mkdir
 - open

```
    jordan — bash — 96×26

Shard:∼ jordan$ ls -l
total 0
drwx----+ 10 jordan staff 340 12 Jun 17:00 Desktop
drwx----+ 13 jordan staff 442 27 May 15:03 Documents
drwx----+ 172 jordan staff 5848 12 Jun 17:16 Downloads
           27 jordan staff 918 11 Jun 23:14 Dropbox
            75 jordan staff 2550 11 Jun 23:14 Library
             8 jordan staff 272 17 Apr 17:20 Movies
                             272 12 Jun 10:56 Music
               jordan staff 1122 9 May 10:48 Pictures
                             170 23 Mar 12:17 Public
drwxr-xr-x 3 jordan staff 102 11 Jun 17:03 Sites
Shard:~ jordan$
```

• We can access many tools with the terminal. Let's walk through a few.

Outside World

Local Machine

open, mkdir, cd, rm

Terminal/ Command Line

Your Files

INTRODUCTION

TEXT EDITORS

TEXT EDITORS

- So far, we've used iPython Notebooks in place of a text editor.
- However, there are many options available
 - eMacs
 - Vim
 - Sublime Text







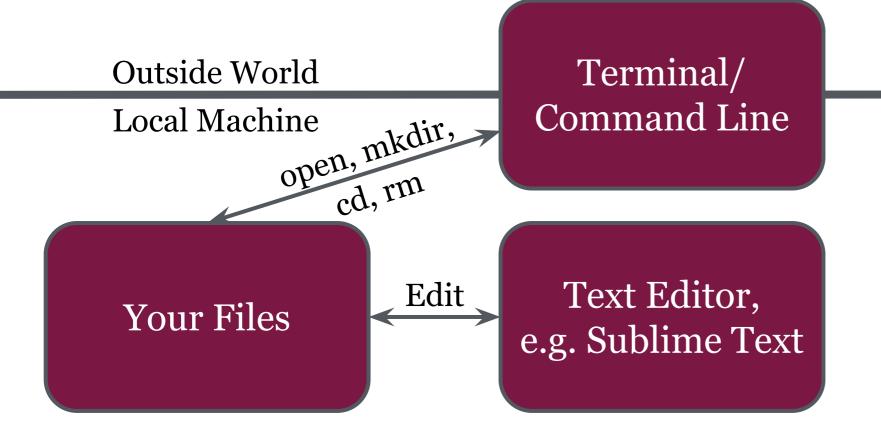
Let's see what Sublime Text look like with Python.

TEXT EDITORS

```
say-hi.py
        greeting = "Howdy!"
       print 'Starting our say-hi program'
print greeting
print "end of program"
Line 1, Column 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Python
```

TEXT EDITORS

Open "say-hi.py", found in the lesson-o5 folder of the class repo, in Sublime Text to see it for yourself.



ACTIVITY: KNOWLEDGE CHECK

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS



- 1. What is a text editor?
- 2. Can you name any other examples?

DELIVERABLE

Answers to the above questions

INTRODUCTION

IPYTHON NOTEBOOK

IPYTHON NOTEBOOK

- Where does iPython Notebook fit in?
- We can refer to the iPython Notebook docs to get a better idea: the notebook combines the console, web apps, and markdown to capture the whole computation process.
- iPython notebooks combine two components:
 - A web application
 - Notebook documents

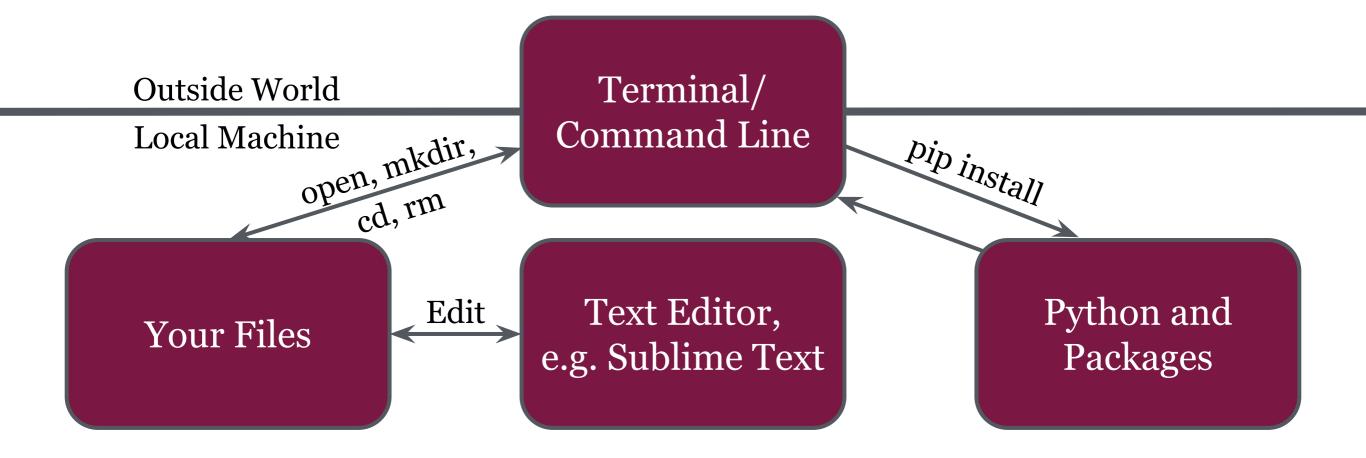
INTRODUCTION

PYTHON PACKAGES

PYTHON PACKAGES

- The terminal allows us to run programs and reach out to the outside world.
- We can add programs and packages as needed.
- To add Python packages, we use a tool called *pip*.
- Let's pip install a package with the command line. We'll install Beautiful Soup, a HTML/XML parsing package.

pip install beautifulsoup4

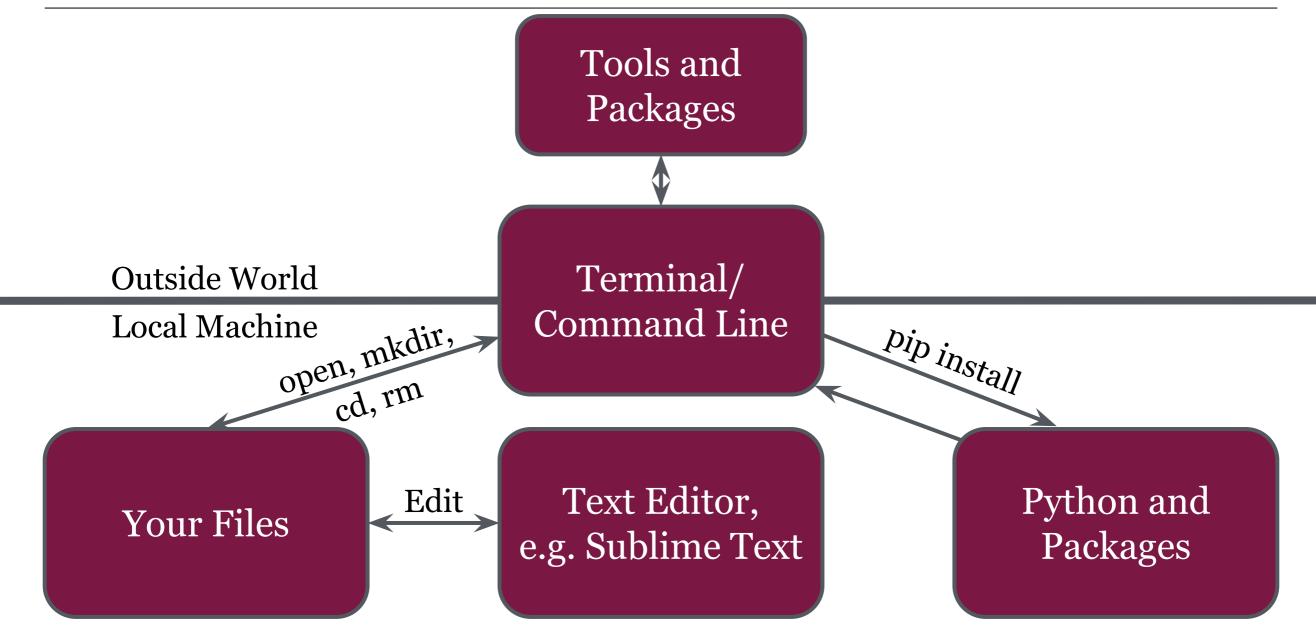


INTRODUCTION

THE OUTSIDE WORLD

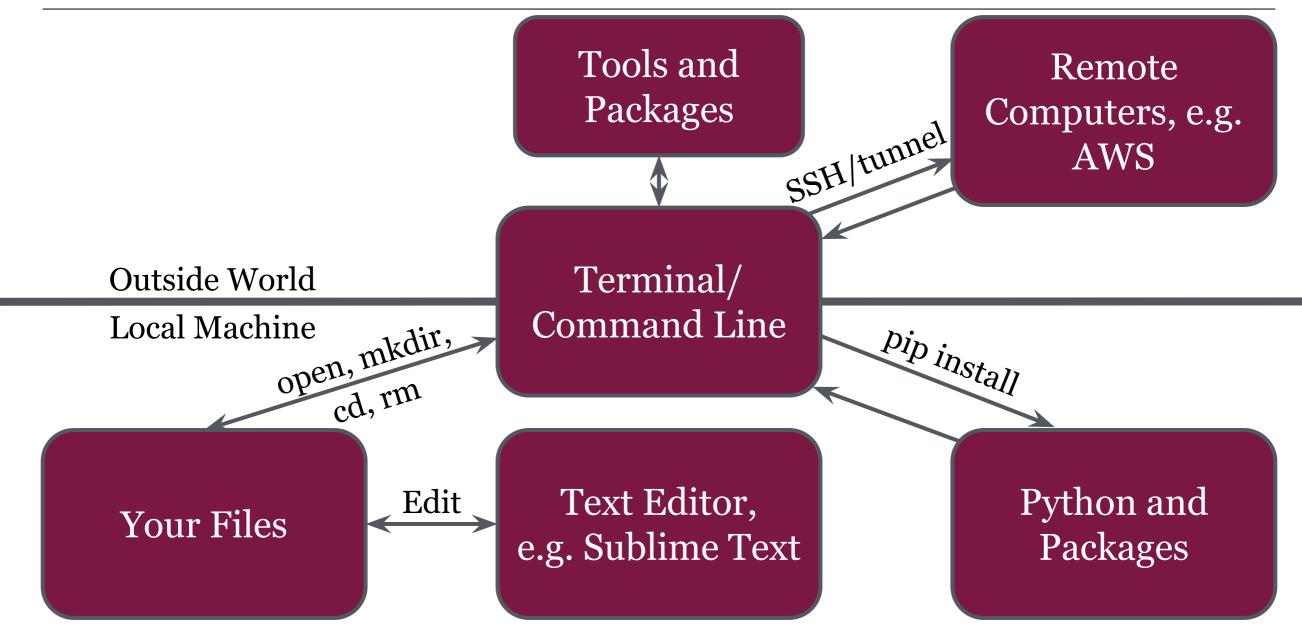
THE OUTSIDE WORLD

- The command line also allows you to download and use other tools and packages.
- There are many tools for different purposes available in the outside world.



THE OUTSIDE WORLD

- As we saw with pip, the command line can connect us to the outside world. This becomes more important for data.
- We may have HIPAA protected data. This means we can't leave this sensitive data on our *local* machine (i.e. laptop).
- We need to communicate with a *remote* machine (i.e. server) to access the data via command line.
- Let's see a demonstration of this.



INTRODUCTION

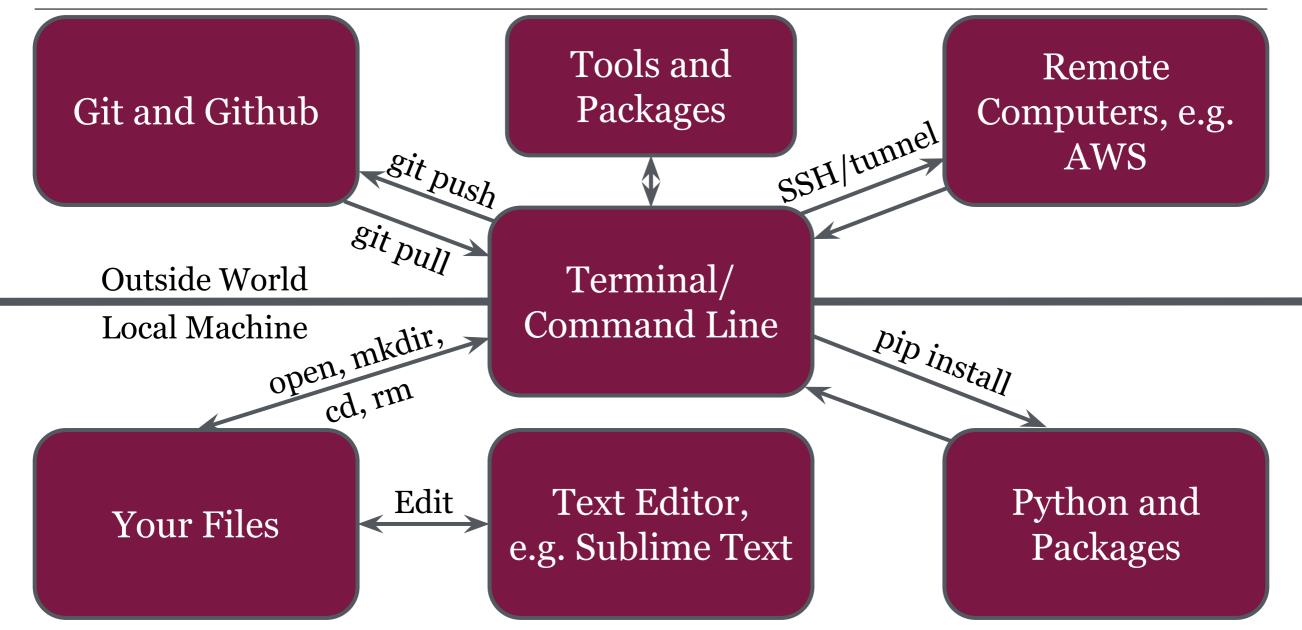
GIT

GIT

- Version control is necessary when working on complex projects.
- Git is a way of tracking changes we've made to our programs that allows us to go back in time to fix errors.
- Combined with Github, Git is a powerful tool for collaborating with colleagues. You can work on different aspects of projects simultaneously and merge the changes together seamlessly.
- There are many different ways to use these tools.

GIT

- Let's see an example of using Git and Github.
- There are three primary commands we'll use.
 - → git add
 - → git commit
 - → git push
- When a colleague wants to implement our change, we may use the command git pull.



ACTIVITY: KNOWLEDGE CHECK

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS



- 1. What is a GUI?
- 2. What is the command line?
- 3. What are the big advantages of using the command line over a GUI?

DELIVERABLE

Answers to the above questions

GUIDED PRACTICE

GIT AND COMMAND LINE

ACTIVITY: GIT AND COMMAND LINE

DIRECTIONS (20 minutes)



- 1. Let's review the exercises from Codecademy Python.
- 2. Let's review the exercises from the GA command line tutorial.
- 3. Are there any questions?

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Questions

GUIDED PRACTICE

ODS AND PROBABILITY

ACTIVITY: ODDS & PROBABILITY

DIRECTIONS (20 minutes)



Some of you may already be familiar with odds and probability.

1. We will use the starter code in lesson-o5 of the class repo to review the concepts of odds and probability.

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Answer the questions in the notebook

CONCLUSION

TOPIC REVIEW

REVIEW

- What are some common data science tools?
- Why are these tools useful?
- Any other questions?