Introduction to Data Science





How our trainings work...

- Hands on approach (teach-code...)
- Work in pairs
- Ask us a lot of questions



Data Scientist

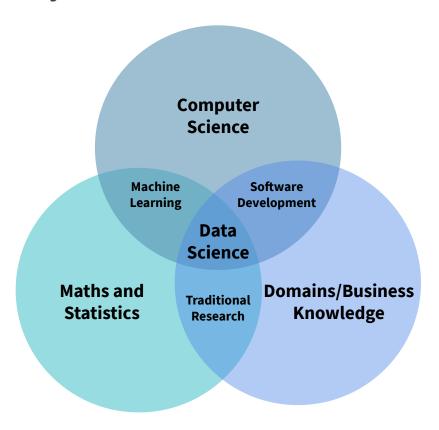


"The sexiest job of the 21st century."

(T. Davenport, D.J. Patil, HBR)



Data Scientist: a jack of all trade





What is Machine Learning?



Paul, the psychic octopus



84.6% correct predictions during the 2010 FIFA World Cup



Understanding the components of learning



How do you know it's a cat?



Learning by experience

- Algorithms are training to recognise patterns in data
- Once trained, they can be used on new data
 - To categorise data
 - To automatise decision taking
 - 0 ...



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Key element: **DATA**



Big Data, a big buzzword

Intuition: Big Data = anything that will break Excel

Further:

- Velocity: data pulled from rapid stream
- Volume: data stored on multiple machines
- Variety: different format, structured, unstructured, ...

Mostly engineering issues



Big Data, a word of warning

Big Data does not mean big insight and can mean big mistakes:

- Is it really representative? (e.g.: Polls, Trends on Google, ...)
- The uncertainty about your decisions will decrease with the size of the data, but it can still be biased
- Remain cautious



Two broad categories of learning

Supervised Learning

- Data: (input point, response)
- Aim:
 - Assign response to new points

Example: Recommender system

Unsupervised Learning

- Data: (input point)
- Aim:
 - Group similar input points

Example: Market segmentation



Quiz

Supervised vs Unsupervised Learning



Face recognition



- Face recognition
- Spam/Fraud detection



- Face recognition
- Spam/Fraud detection
- Automatic tabs in GMail



- Face recognition
- Spam/Fraud detection
- Automatic tabs in GMail
- Online advertisement



Data Science Pipeline

