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### **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

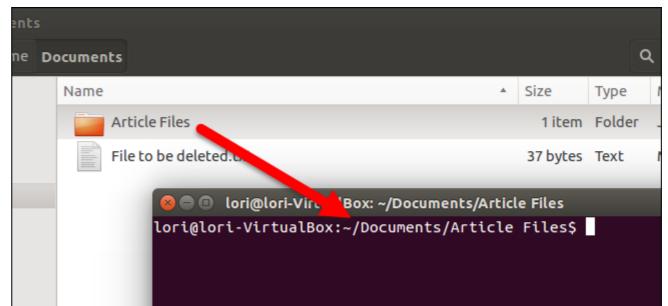
### TOOLS OF THE TRADE

### **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** 

Ppwd

1\$home

**12mkdir** 

Popen

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

Outside World

Local Machine

open, mkdir,

open, 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







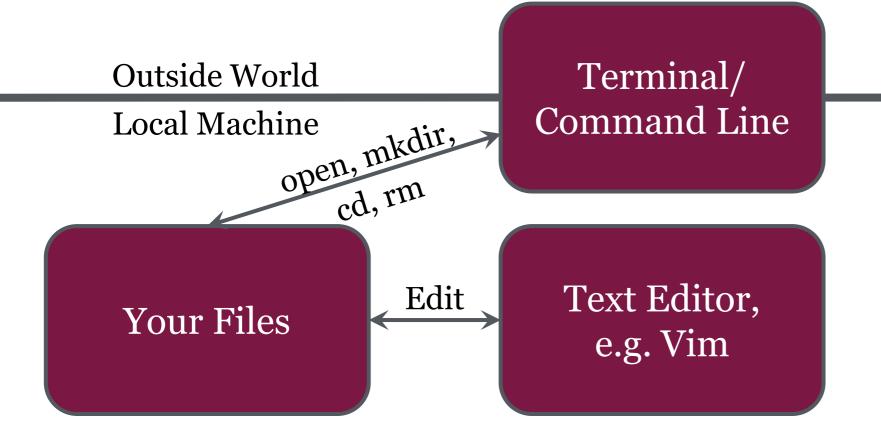
Let's see what Vim Text look like with Python.

### **TEXT EDITORS**

```
say-hi.py
        greeting = "Howdy!"
  print 'Starting our say-hi program'
print greeting
print "end of program"
Line 1, Column 1
                                                                                                                                                                                      Spaces: 4
                                                                                                                                                                                                       Python
```

### **TEXT EDITORS**

• Open "say-hi.py", found in the lesson-o5 folder of the class repo, in Vim 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

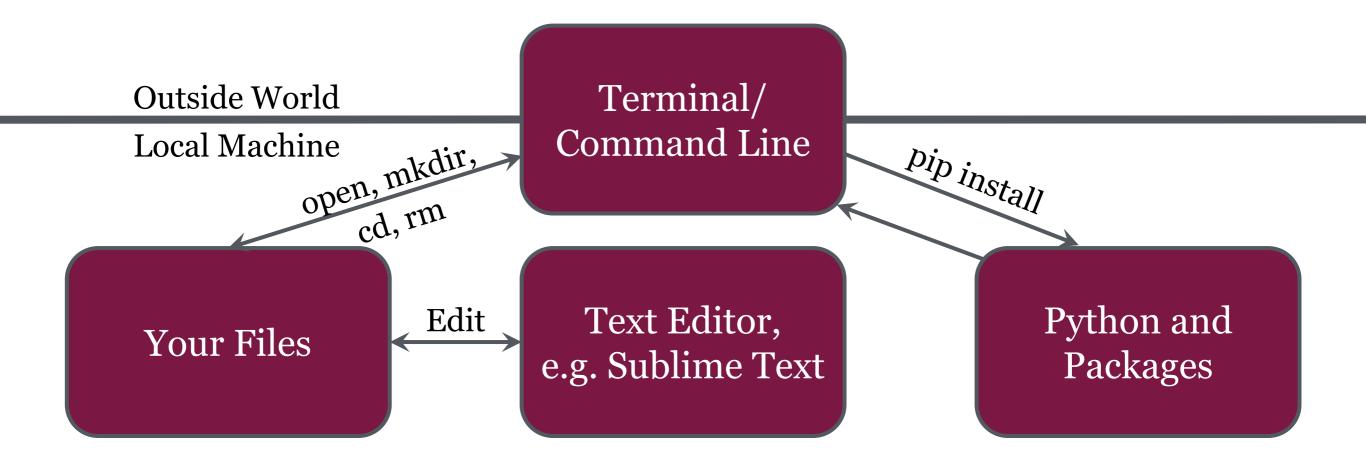
#### INTRODUCTION

### 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

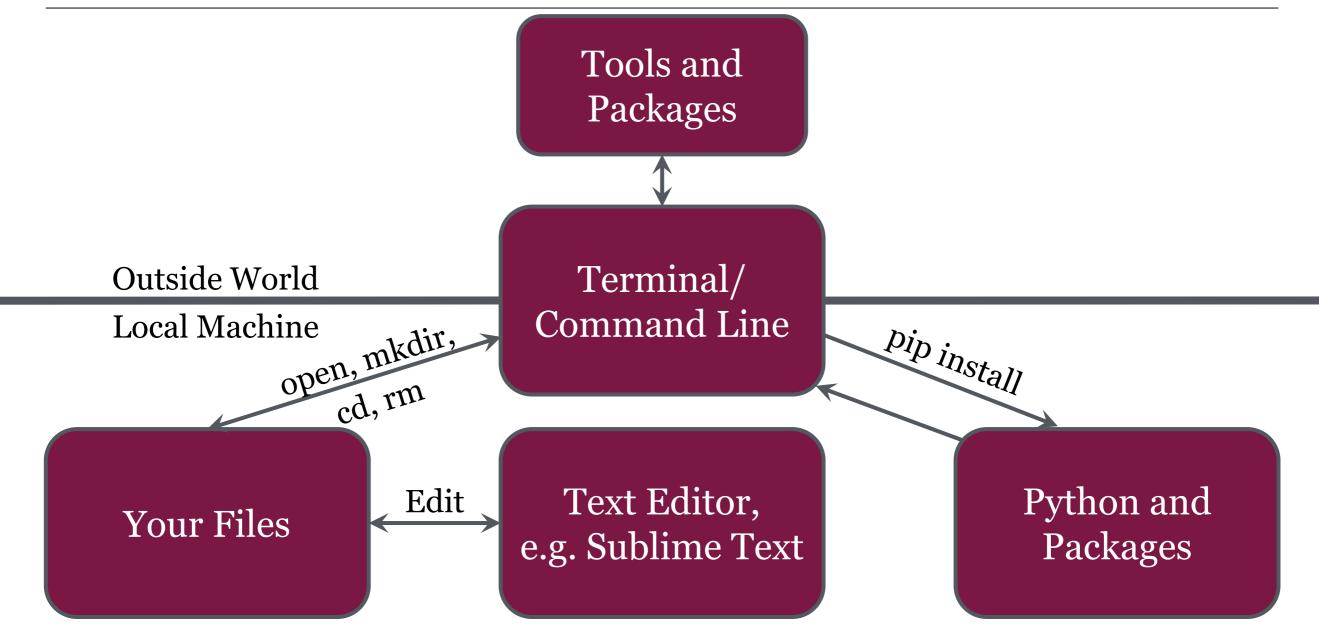


### INTRODUCTION

### THE OUTSIDE WORLD

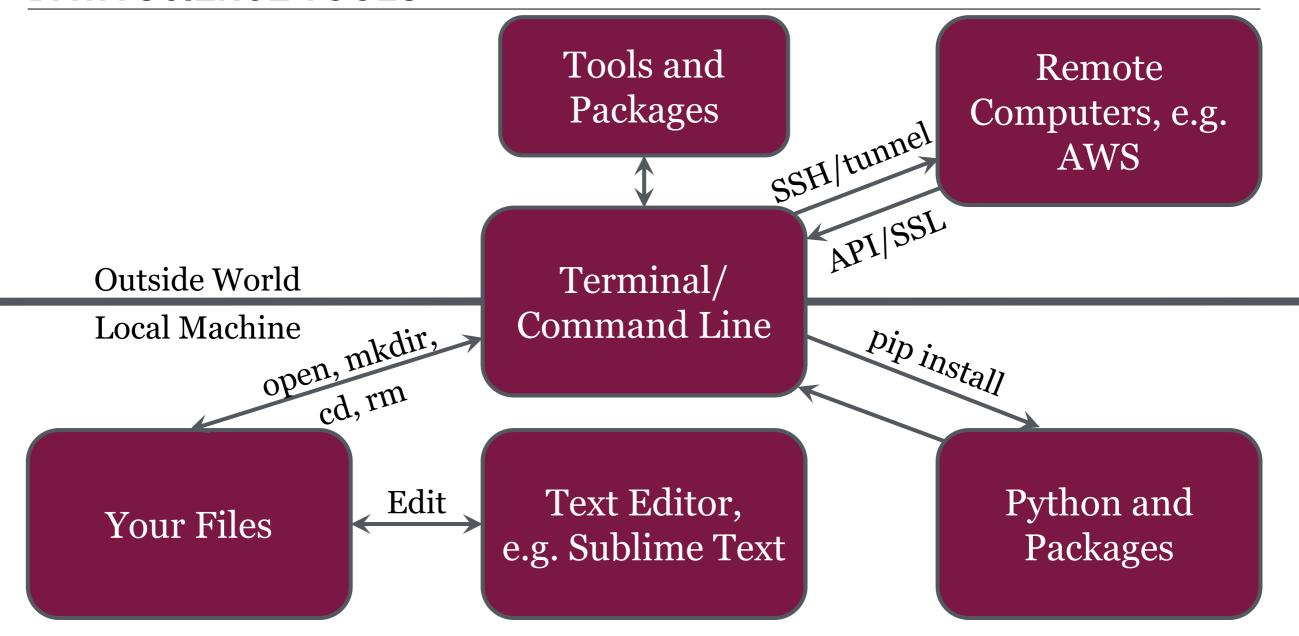
### THE OUTSIDE WORLD

- 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
```

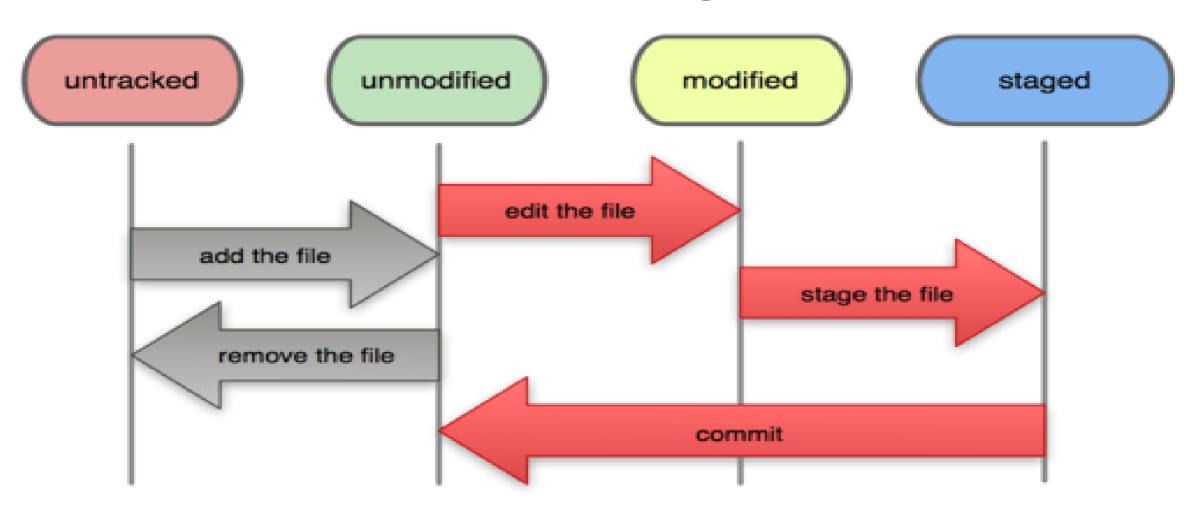
Pgit commit

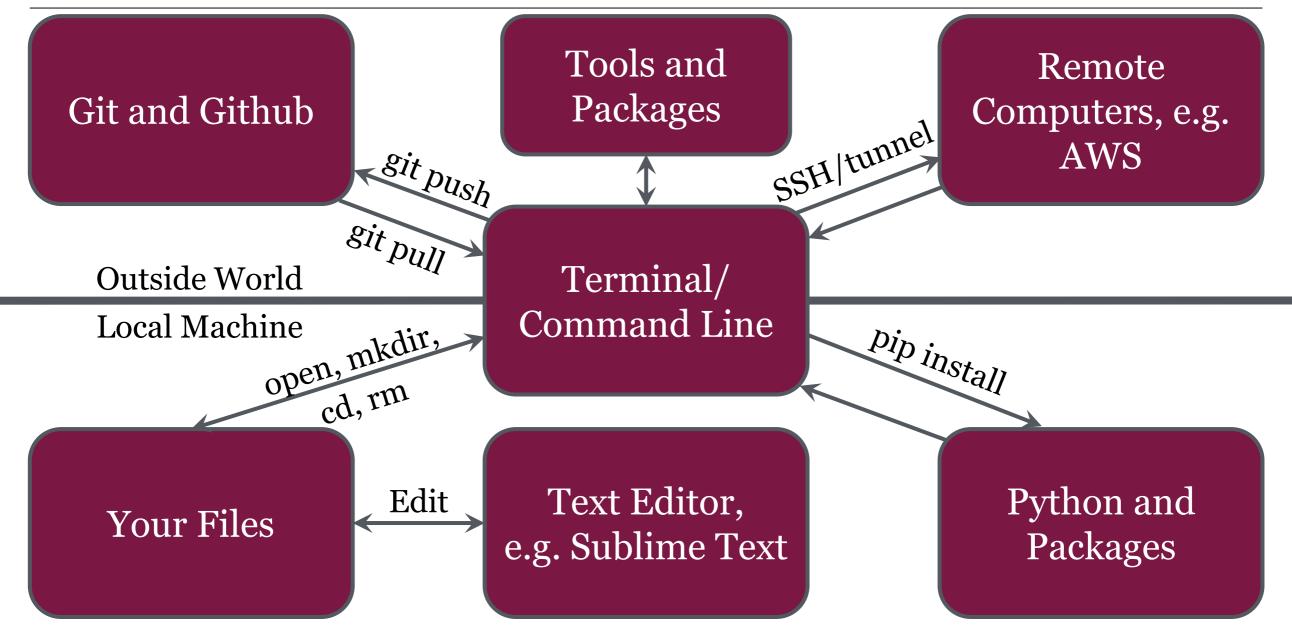
git push

When a colleague wants to implement our change, we may use the command git pull.

### **GIT File Lifecycle**

### File Status Lifecycle





### **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**

# GITAND 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?

#### **DELIVERABLE**

Questions

### **GUIDED PRACTICE**

# ODDS 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.

#### **DELIVERABLE**

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?

#### **COURSE**

# BEFORE NEXT CLASS

## **BEFORE NEXT CLASS**

# **DUE DATE**

Project:

#### **LESSON**

# CREDITS

## THANKS FOR THE FOLLOWING

# **CITATIONS**

- Title, Author: link
- Title, Author: link
- Title, Author: link

#### **LESSON**

Q&A

#### **LESSON**

# EXIT TICKET

DON'T FORGET TO FILL OUT YOUR EXIT TICKET

## THANKS!

## **NAME**

- Optional Information:
- Email?
- Website?
- Twitter?