

# Data Science: Principles and Practice

## Lecture 1: Introduction

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<sup>1</sup> Based on slides from Marek Rei

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# Data Science: Principles and Practice

- 01 Introduction and motivation
- 02 Practical basics
- 03 Course logistics

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# What is Data Science?



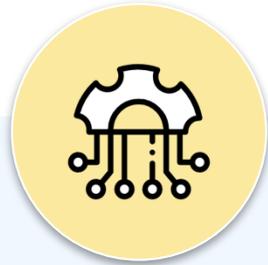
## Data Processing

crawling  
cleaning  
connecting



## Statistics

measuring  
analyzing  
exploring



## Machine Learning

modeling  
predicting  
simulating



## Visualization

investigating  
structuring  
presenting



## Big Data

processing  
parallelizing  
optimizing



Job Title, Keywords, or Company

Jobs

Location

Search

# 50 Best Jobs in America

## Awards

Best Places to Work

Top CEOs

Best Places to Interview

## Lists

Best Jobs

Best Cities for Jobs

Highest Paying Jobs

Oddball Interview Questions

This report ranks jobs according to each job's Glassdoor Job Score, determined by combining three factors: number of job openings, salary, and overall job satisfaction rating.

United States

2018

0 Shares



## 1 Data Scientist



4.8 / 5  
Job Score

4.2 / 5  
Job Satisfaction

\$110,000  
Median Base Salary

4,524  
Job Openings

View Jobs

Q Job Title, Keywords, or Company Jobs Location Search

# 50 Best Jobs in America for 2019

Best Jobs 2019 United States



Job Title	Median Base Salary	Job Satisfaction	Job Openings	
#1 Data Scientist	\$108,000	4.3/5	6,510	<a href="#">View Jobs</a>
#2 Nursing Manager	\$83,000	4/5	13,931	<a href="#">View Jobs</a>
#3 Marketing Manager	\$82,000	4.2/5	7,395	<a href="#">View Jobs</a>

DATA

# Data Scientist: The Sexiest Job of the 21st Century

by Thomas H. Davenport and D.J. Patil

FROM THE OCTOBER 2012 ISSUE

**W**hen Jonathan Goldman arrived for work in June 2006 at LinkedIn, the business networking site, the place still felt like a start-up. The company had just under 8 million accounts, and the number was growing quickly as existing members invited their friends and colleagues to join. But users weren't seeking out connections with the people who were already on the site at the rate executives had expected. Something was apparently missing in the social experience. As one LinkedIn manager put it, "It was like arriving at a conference reception and realizing you don't know anyone. So you just stand in the corner sipping your drink—and you probably lose your seat."

### WHAT TO READ NEXT



What Data Scientists Really Do, According to 35 Data Scientists

### VIEW MORE FROM THE October 2012 Issue



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Regulating the internet giants

# The world's most valuable resource is no longer oil, but data

*The data economy demands a new approach to antitrust rules*



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# Case studies

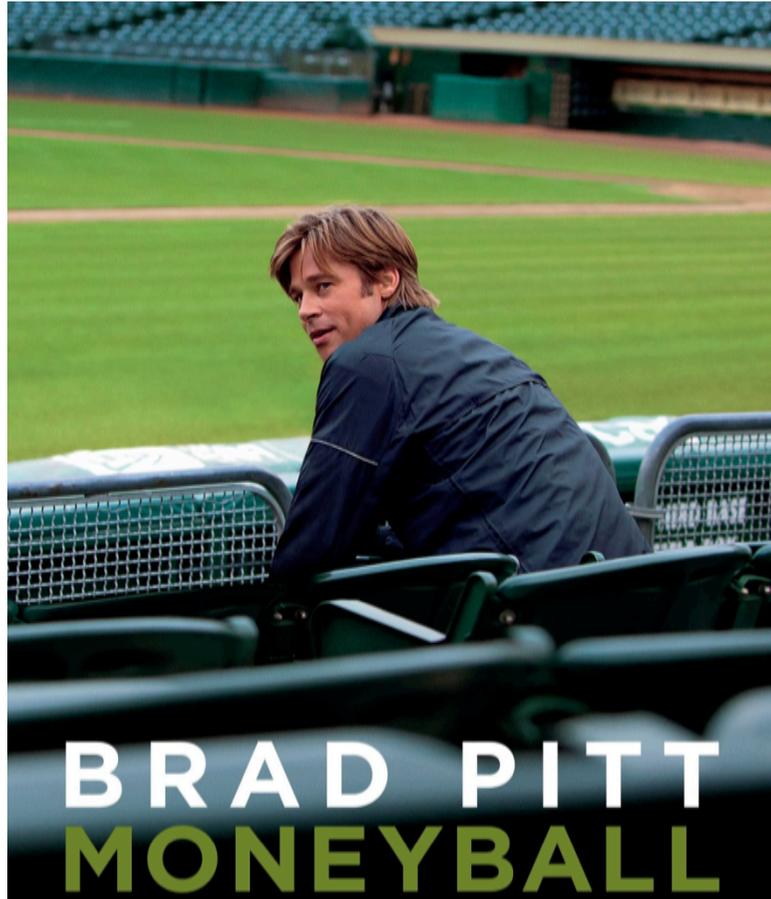
01 Sports

02 Medicine

03 Politics

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## Data Science in Sports



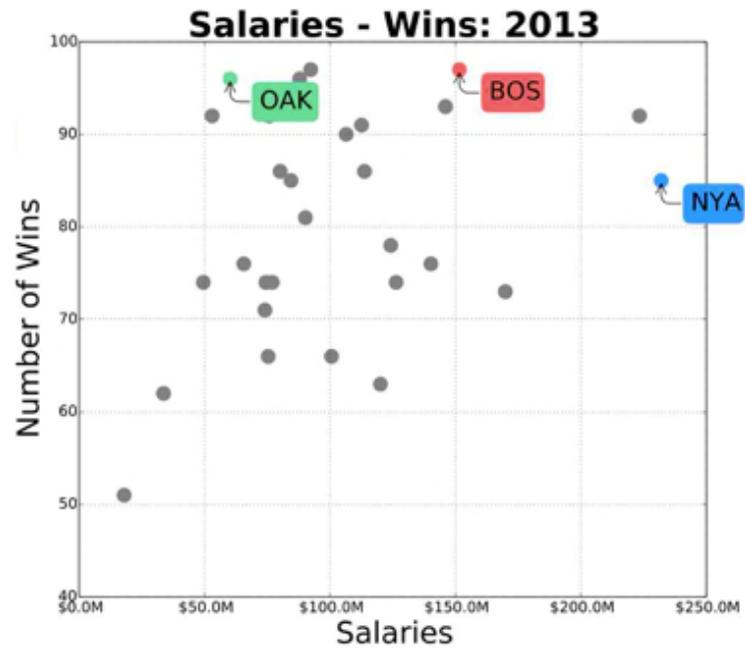
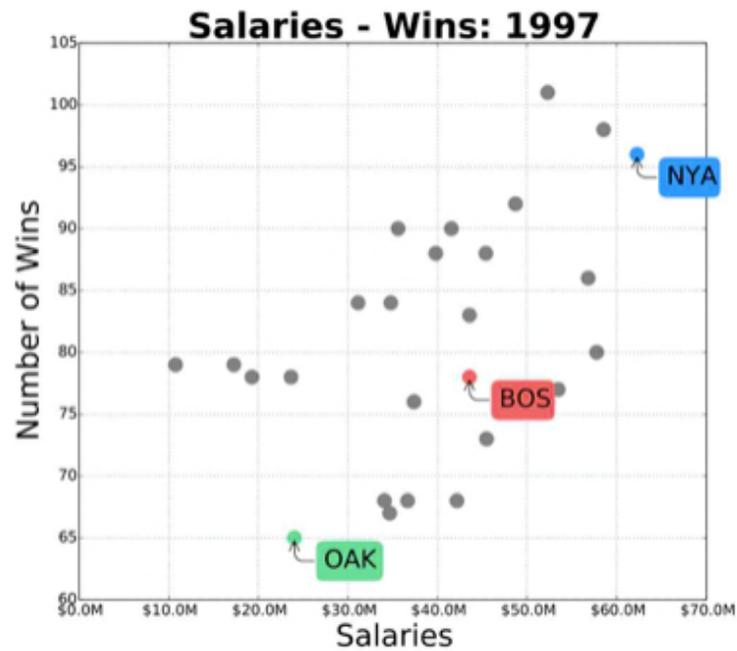
The market for baseball players was so inefficient... that superior management could run circles around taller piles of cash.

- Michael Lewis

Legendary 2002 season for Oakland Athletics.

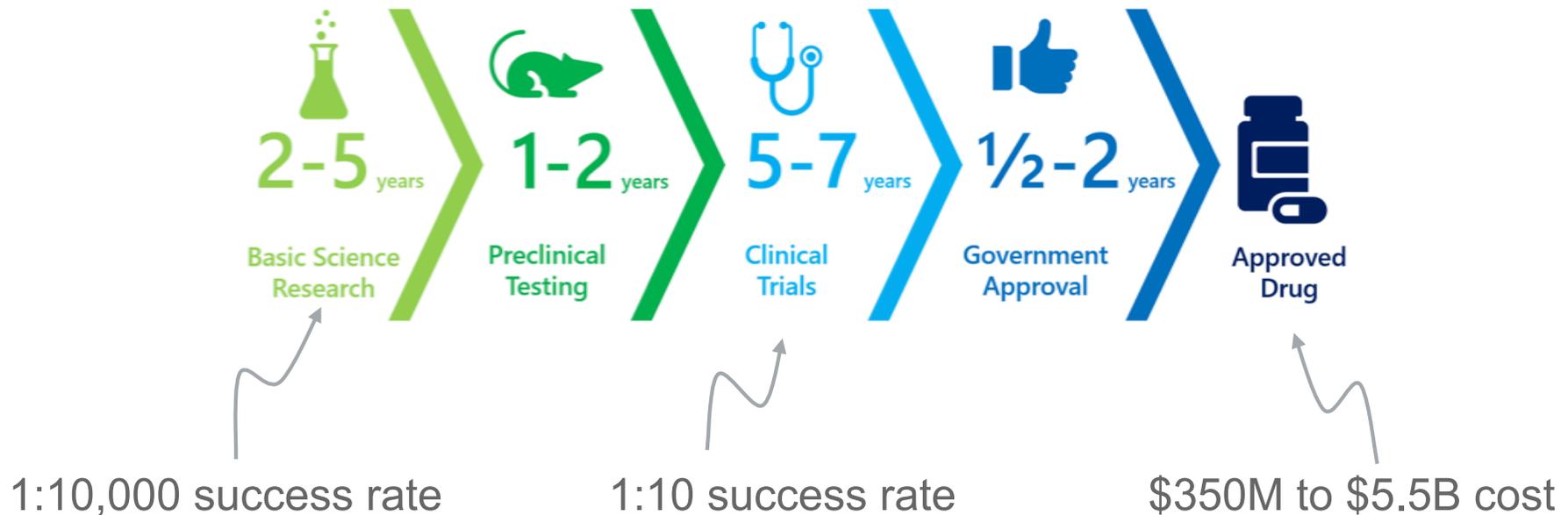
Manager Billy Beane put together an unexpected team using data science.

# Data Science in Sports



<http://adilmoujahid.com/posts/2014/07/baseball-analytics/>

# Data Science in Drug Discovery



<http://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2017/make-fda-great-trump-future-drug-approval-process/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cost\\_of\\_drug\\_development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cost_of_drug_development)

# Data Science in Drug Discovery

## How artificial intelligence is changing drug discovery

*Machine learning and other technologies are expected to make the hunt for new pharmaceuticals quicker, cheaper and more effective.*

Nic Fleming



 PDF version

### RELATED ARTICLES

The drug-maker's guide to the galaxy



2.2k  
Shares

in

1.1k

372

f

354

198

Some time ago, I wrote about how we're now in [the long-tail of machine learning in drug discovery](#). I noted that we're moving past generalist applications of AI such as IBM Watson's to more specific, purpose-built tools. This got me thinking: What *are* all the startups applying artificial intelligence in drug discovery

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05267-x>

<https://blog.benchsci.com/startups-using-artificial-intelligence-in-drug-discovery>

NOV. 4, 2008, AT 6:16 PM

# Today's Polls and Final Election Projection: Obama 349, McCain 189

By [Nate Silver](#)



It's Tuesday, November 4th, 2008, Election Day in America. The last polls have straggled in, and show little sign of mercy for John McCain. Barack Obama appears poised for a decisive electoral victory.

Our model projects that Obama will win all states won by John Kerry in 2004, in addition to Iowa, New Mexico, Colorado, Ohio, Virginia, Nevada, Florida and North Carolina, while narrowly losing Missouri

# Data Science in Politics

## Forecasting the race for the Senate



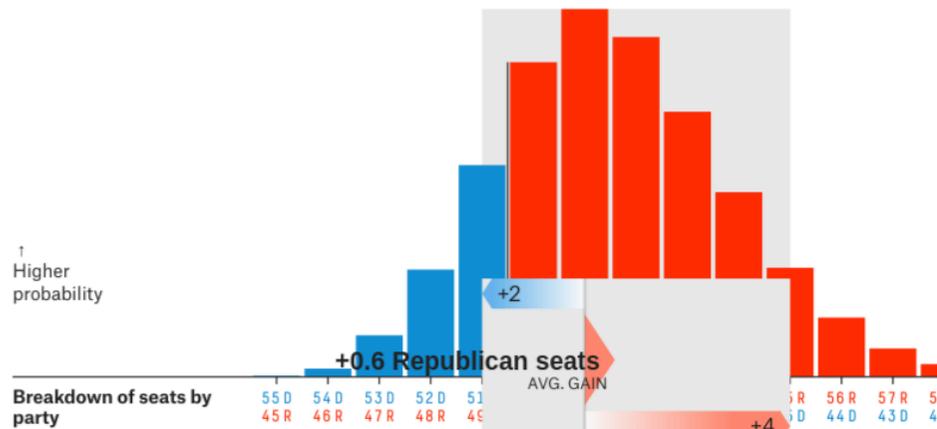
Updated Oct. 29, 2018, at 3:20 PM

**1 in 6**

Chance Democrats win control (18.0%)

**5 in 6**

Chance Republicans keep control (82.0%)



## Forecasting the race for the House



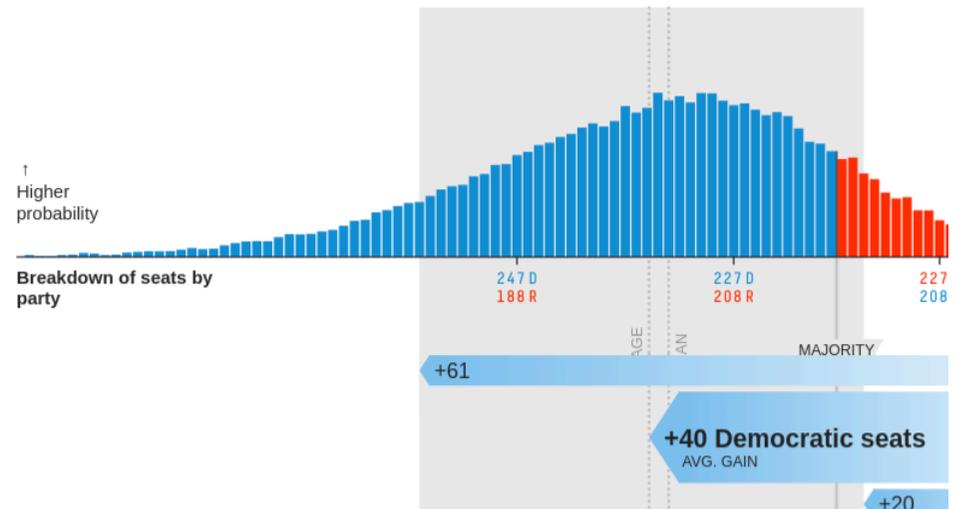
Updated Oct. 29, 2018, at 3:20 PM

**7 in 8**

Chance Democrats win control (86.6%)

**1 in 8**

Chance Republicans keep control (13.4%)



<https://fivethirtyeight.com/tag/2018-election/>



# Data Science in Commerce



Recommendations for you in Electronics & Photo



Pick of the day [See all ->](#)



£27.95

£24.00

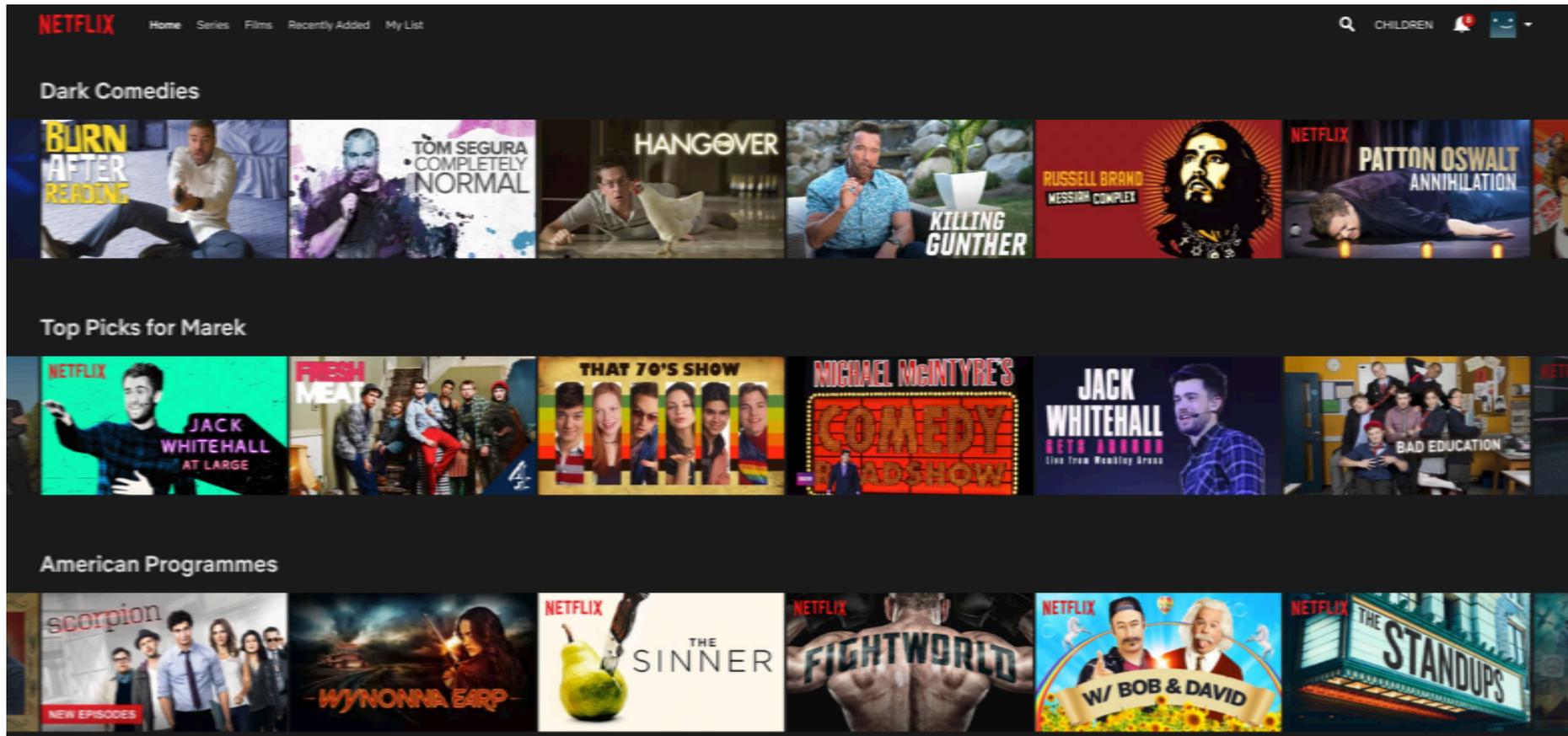
£179.99

£24.99

£14.59

£42.99

# Data Science in Commerce



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# Netflix Challenge



In 2006, Netflix offered 1 million dollars for an improved movie recommendation algorithm.

Provided 100M movie ratings for training.

**The goal:** Improve over Netflix's own algorithm by 10% to get the prize.

Several teams joined up and claimed the prize on in 2009.

movie	user	date	score
1	56	2004-02-14	5
1	25363	2004-03-01	3
2	855321	2004-07-29	3
2	44562	2004-07-30	4
3	42357	2004-12-10	1
3	1345	2005-01-08	2

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# Data Science in Climate Control

## How Data Science can help solve Climate Change

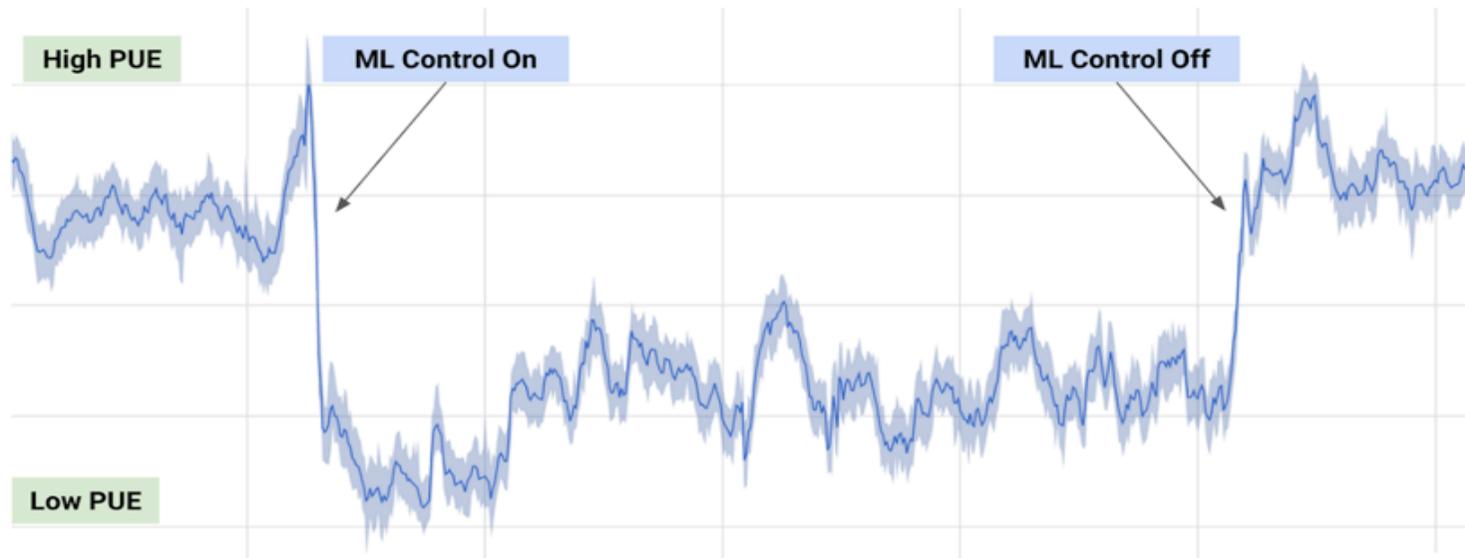
Data-driven solutions will lead the Transition to Clean Energy



Photo by [Bogdan Pasca](#) on [Unsplash](#)

<https://towardsdatascience.com/how-data-science-can-help-solve-climate-change-12b28768e77b>

# Data Science in Climate Control

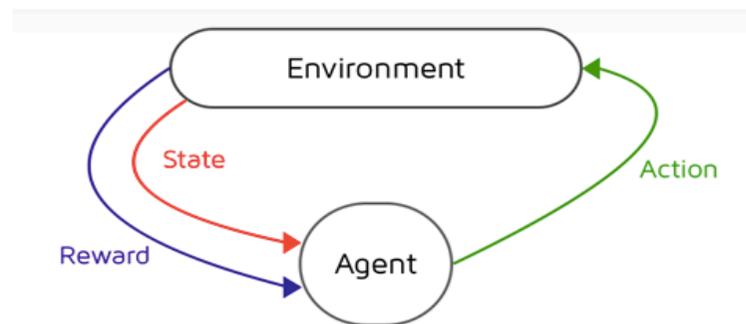


Our machine learning system was able to consistently achieve a 40 percent reduction in the amount of energy used for cooling, which equates to a 15 percent reduction in overall PUE overhead after accounting for electrical losses and other non-cooling inefficiencies. It also produced the lowest PUE the site had ever seen.

<https://deepmind.com/blog/article/deepmind-ai-reduces-google-data-centre-cooling-bill-40>

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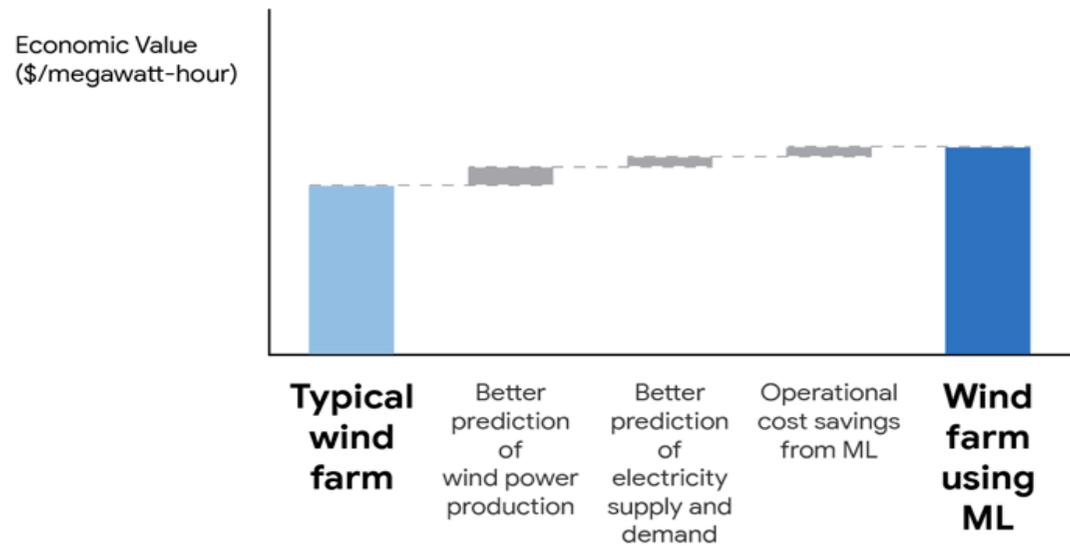
# Data Science in Climate Control



A number of **recent studies** propose Reinforcement Learning (RL, a branch of machine learning in which an **agent** interacts with an **environment**, becoming progressively better at a specified **goal** defined by a reward function) as the solution: applying this kind of algorithm to increase efficiency of different buildings shows incredible and **promising results**, with **up to 70% (!!!) reduction** in HVAC energy usage ([source](https://ywang393.expressions.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Deep-reinforcement-learning-for-HVAC-control-in-smart-buildings.pdf)).

# Data Science in Climate Control

## Machine learning can increase the value of wind energy



*Illustrative results from  
2018 Google/DeepMind field study*

<https://deepmind.com/blog/article/machine-learning-can-boost-value-wind-energy>

**Getting Practical**

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# Dataset: Country Statistics

World Bank data about 161 countries

- Country Name
- GDP per Capita (PPP USD)
- Population Density (persons per sq km)
- Population Growth Rate (%)
- Urban Population (%)
- Life Expectancy at Birth (avg years)
- Fertility Rate (births per woman)
- Infant Mortality (deaths per 1000 births)
- Enrolment Rate, Tertiary (%)
- Unemployment, Total (%)
- Estimated Control of Corruption (scale -2.5 to 2.5)
- Estimated Government Effectiveness (scale -2.5 to 2.5)
- Internet Users (%)

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# Dataset: Country Statistics

Country Name,GDP per Capita (PPP USD),Population Density (persons per sq km),Population Growth Rate (%),Urban Population (%),Life Expectancy at Birth (avg years),Fertility Rate (births per woman),Infant Mortality (deaths per 1000 births),"Enrolment Rate, Tertiary (%)", "Unemployment, Total (%)", Estimated Control of Corruption (scale -2.5 to 2.5), Estimated Government Effectiveness (scale -2.5 to 2.5), Internet Users (%)

Afghanistan,1560.67,44.62,2.44,23.86,60.07,5.39,71,3.33,8.5,-1.41,-1.4,5.45  
Albania,9403.43,115.11,0.26,54.45,77.16,1.75,15,54.85,14.2,-0.72,-0.28,54.66  
Algeria,8515.35,15.86,1.89,73.71,70.75,2.83,25.6,31.46,10,-0.54,-0.55,15.23  
Antigua and Barbuda,19640.35,200.35,1.03,29.87,75.5,2.12,9.2,14.37,8.4,1.29,0.48,83.79  
Argentina,12016.2,14.88,0.88,92.64,75.84,2.2,12.7,74.83,7.2,-0.49,-0.25,55.8  
Armenia,8416.82,104.08,0.17,64.16,74.33,1.74,14.7,48.94,18.4,-0.62,-0.04,39.16  
Australia,44597.83,2.91,1.6,89.34,81.85,1.87,4.1,83.24,5.2,2,1.61,82.35  
Austria,43661.15,102.22,0.46,67.88,81.03,1.42,3.3,71,4.3,1.35,1.66,81  
Azerbaijan,10125.23,110.98,1.35,53.89,70.55,1.92,38.5,19.65,5.2,-1.13,-0.79,54.2  
Bahrain,24590.49,1701.01,1.92,88.76,76.4,2.12,8.2,33.46,1.1,0.39,0.65,88  
Bangladesh,1883.05,1174.33,1.19,28.89,69.89,2.24,33.1,13.15,5,-0.87,-0.83,6.3  
Barbados,26487.77,655.36,0.5,44.91,74.97,1.84,16.9,60.84,11.6,1.66,1.45,73.33  
Belgium,39751.48,364.85,0.85,97.51,80.49,1.84,3.4,69.26,7.5,1.55,1.59,82  
Belize,7936.84,13.87,2.43,44.59,73.49,2.74,15.7,21.37,8.2,0.01,-0.18,25  
Benin,1557.16,86.73,2.73,45.56,58.94,5.21,58.5,12.37,0.7,-0.92,-0.53,3.8  
Bhutan,6590.69,19,1.68,36.34,67.28,2.32,35.7,8.74,2.1,0.82,0.48,25.43  
Bolivia,5195.58,9.53,1.65,67.22,66.63,3.31,39.3,37.69,3.4,-0.7,-0.37,34.19  
Bosnia and Herzegovina,9392.47,75.28,-0.14,48.81,75.96,1.25,6.7,37.74,28.1,-0.3,-0.47,65.36  
Brazil,11715.7,23.28,0.87,84.87,73.35,1.81,12.9,25.63,6.7,-0.07,-0.12,49.85  
Brunei,52482.33,77.14,1.4,76.32,78.07,2.03,6.7,24.34,4.7,0.64,0.83,60.27  
Bulgaria,15932.63,67.69,-0.6,73.64,74.16,1.51,10.5,59.63,11.2,-0.24,0.14,55.15  
Burkina Faso,1512.97,58.46,2.86,27.35,55.44,5.78,65.8,4.56,3.3,-0.52,-0.63,3.73  
Burundi,551.27,371.51,3.19,11.21,53.14,6.21,66.9,3.17,0.5,-1.12,-1.33,1.22  
Cambodia,2404.30,82.74,1.76,20.10,62.08,2.03,23.0,14.5,0.2,-1.04,-0.83,4.04

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# Using Python. Why Python?



Fast to write and modify

Great for working with datasets

Portable

Most machine learning research happens in python

Actually useful for other things besides data science



Dynamically typed (can cause run-time errors)

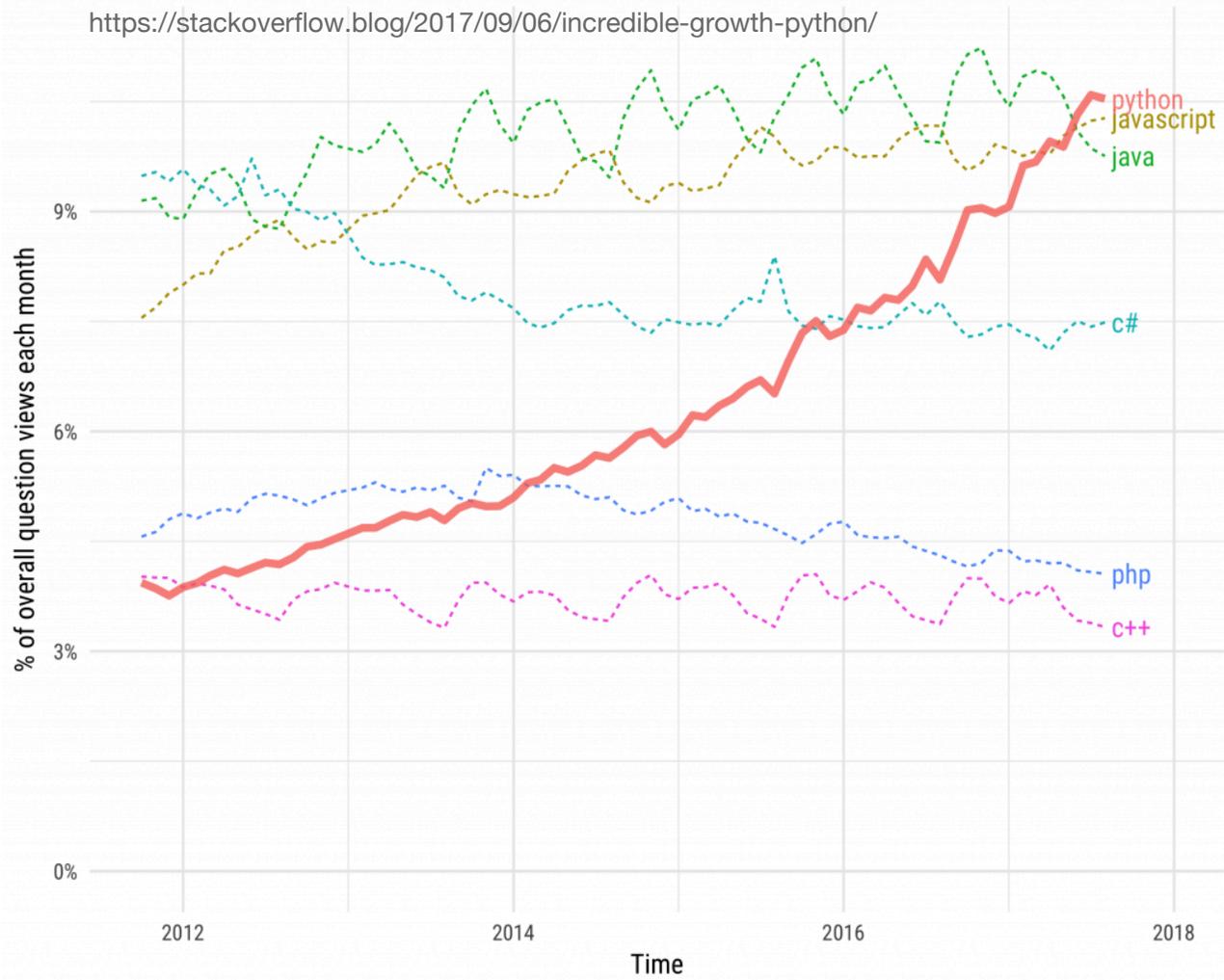
Not as fast as lower-level languages (sometimes)

Not good for unusual platforms

## Growth of major programming languages

Based on Stack Overflow question views in World Bank high-income countries

<https://stackoverflow.blog/2017/09/06/incredible-growth-python/>



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# Python Refresher

```
In [1]: import random

my_list = ["camel", "elephant", "crocodile"]
for word in my_list:
    print(word + " " +str(random.random()))
```

```
camel 0.5333896529549417
elephant 0.8289440919886492
crocodile 0.5635699354595317
```

Python tutorial: <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/index.htm>

# Loading CSV files

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd

data = pd.read_csv('data/country-stats.csv')
data.head()
```

Out[2]:

	Country Name	GDP per Capita (PPP USD)	Population Density (persons per sq km)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Urban Population (%)	Life Expectancy at Birth (avg years)	Fertility Rate (births per woman)	Infant Mortality (deaths per 1000 births)
0	Afghanistan	1560.67	44.62	2.44	23.86	60.07	5.39	71.0
1	Albania	9403.43	115.11	0.26	54.45	77.16	1.75	15.0
2	Algeria	8515.35	15.86	1.89	73.71	70.75	2.83	25.6
3	Antigua and Barbuda	19640.35	200.35	1.03	29.87	75.50	2.12	9.2
4	Argentina	12016.20	14.88	0.88	92.64	75.84	2.20	12.7

---

# Common File Formats

## CSV - comma-separated values

```
Bahrain,24590.49,1701.01,1.92,88.76,76.4,2.12,8.2,33.46,1.1,0.39,0.65,88
Bangladesh,1883.05,1174.33,1.19,28.89,69.89,2.24,33.1,13.15,5,-0.87,-0.83,6.3
Barbados,26487.77,655.36,0.5,44.91,74.97,1.84,16.9,60.84,11.6,1.66,1.45,73.33
Belgium,39751.48,364.85,0.85,97.51,80.49,1.84,3.4,69.26,7.5,1.55,1.59,82
```

## TSV - tab-separated values

```
Bahrain    24590.49    1701.01    1.92    88.76    76.4    2.12    8.2    33.46
Bangladesh 1883.05    1174.33    1.19    28.89    69.89    2.24    33.1    13.15
Barbados   26487.77    655.36    0.5    44.91    74.97    1.84    16.9    60.84
Belgium    39751.48    364.85    0.85    97.51    80.49    1.84    3.4    69.26
```

---

# Common File Formats

## JSON: JavaScript Object Notation

```
{  
  "firstName": "John",  
  "lastName": "Smith",  
  "isAlive": true,  
  "age": 27,  
  "address": {  
    "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",  
    "city": "New York",  
    "state": "NY",  
    "postalCode": "10021-3100"  
  }  
}
```

## XML: Extensible Markup Language

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<breakfast_menu>  
  <food>  
    <name>Belgian Waffles</name>  
    <price>$5.95</price>  
    <desc>Famous Belgian Waffles</desc>  
    <calories>650</calories>  
  </food>  
</breakfast_menu>
```

---

# Calculating Statistics over the Data

```
In [3]: data["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].mean()
```

```
Out[3]: 15616.289378881998
```

```
In [4]: low_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] < 7]
low_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].mean()
```

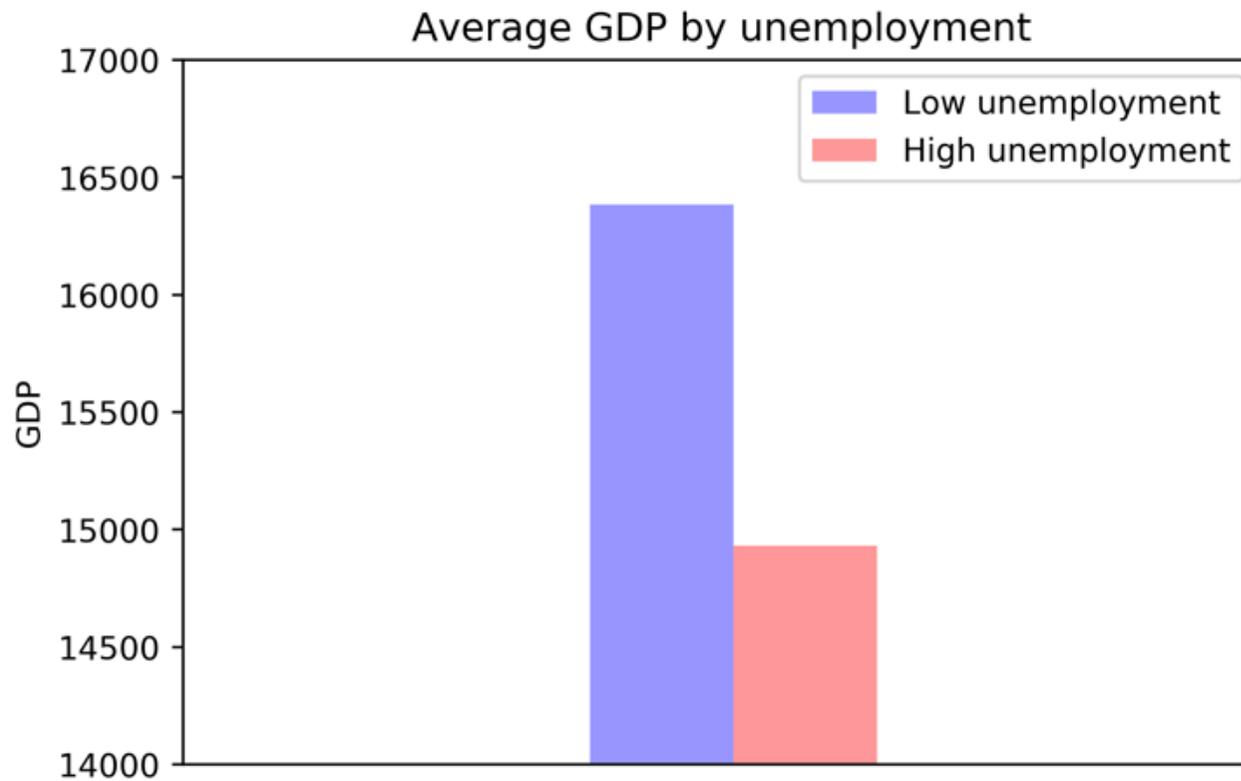
```
Out[4]: 16383.713421052627
```

```
In [5]: high_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] >= 7]
high_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].mean()
```

```
Out[5]: 14930.121999999996
```

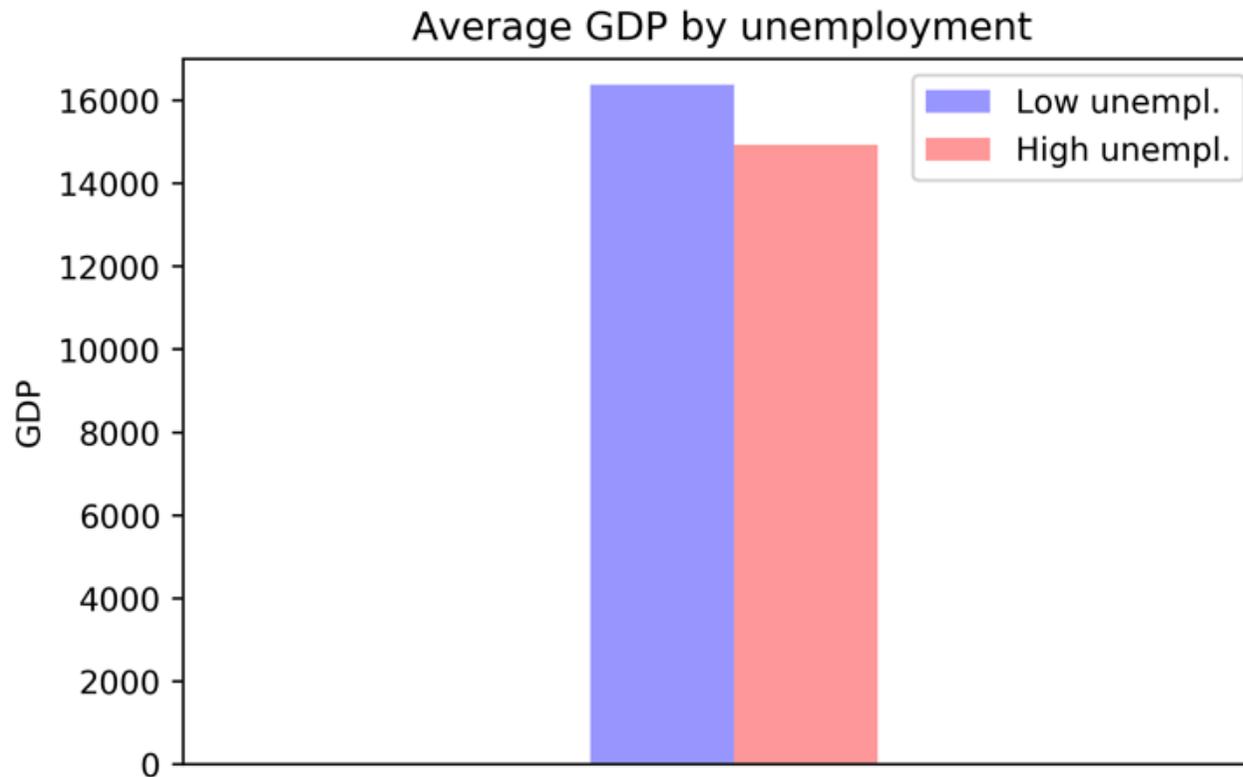
---

# Calculating Statistics over the Data



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# Calculating Statistics over the Data



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## Calculating Statistics over the Data

```
In [9]: low_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] < 7]
low_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].std()
```

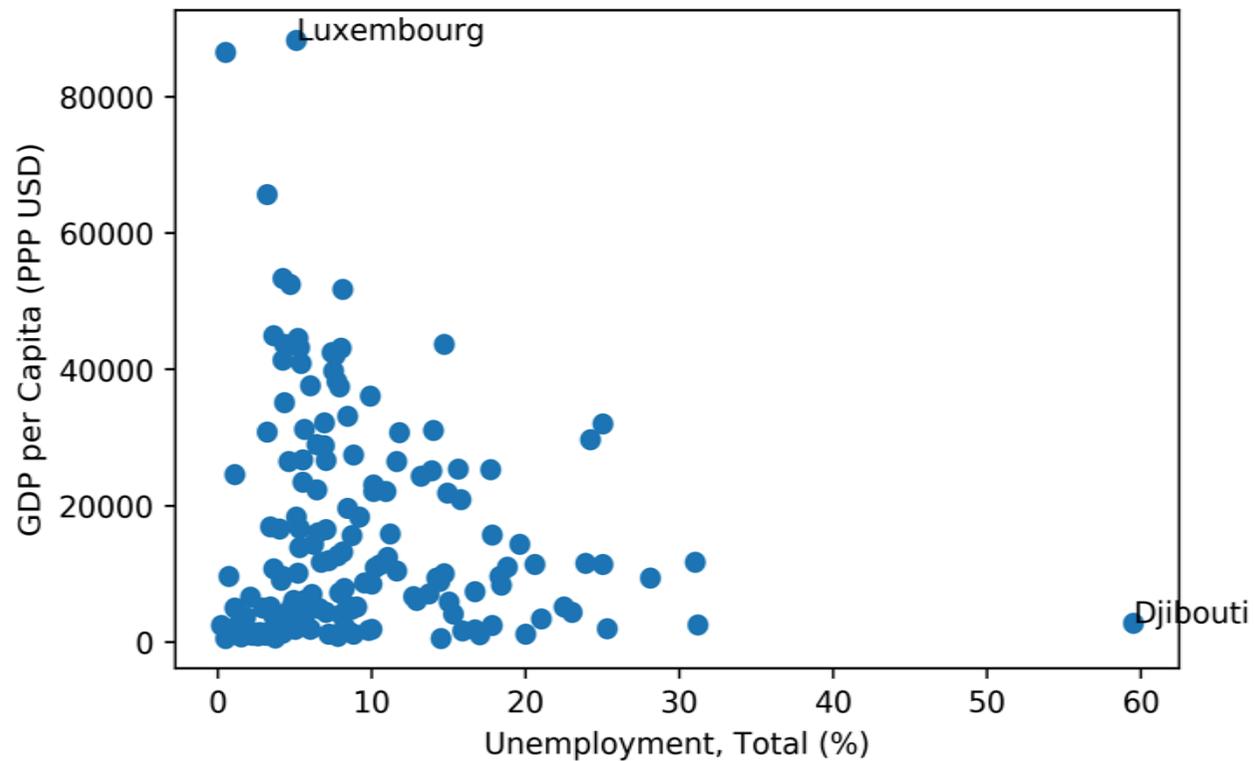
```
Out[9]: 19752.912647780504
```

```
In [10]: high_unemployment_countries = data[data["Unemployment, Total (%)"] >= 7]
high_unemployment_countries["GDP per Capita (PPP USD)"].std()
```

```
Out[10]: 12781.059320722152
```

---

# Calculating Statistics over the Data



# Course Logistics

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# Course Objectives

Focusing on the practical aspects of data science

After this course you should be able to

1. Understand the principles of data science
2. Use the necessary software tools for data processing, statistics and machine learning
3. Visualize data, both for exploration and presentation
4. Rigorously analyze your data using a variety of approaches

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# Course Format

10 lectures

6 practicals

Assessment

- 20% from practicals (pass/fail)
- 80% from take-home assignment

Final assignment

- Practical exercise
- Given out after the lecture on 25 November
- Submit a report
- The report will be marked by two assessors

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# Course Syllabus

1. Introduction	Friday, 8 November
2. Linear Regression	Monday, 11 November
3. <b>Practical1:</b> Linear Regression	Tuesday, 12 November
4. Classification	Wednesday, 13 November
5. <b>Practical2:</b> Classification	Thursday, 14 November
6. Ensemble-based models	Monday, 18 November
7. <b>Practical3:</b> Ensemble models	Tuesday, 19 November
8. Visualization, part I	Wednesday, 20 November

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# Course Syllabus

9. Visualization, part II	Friday, 22 November
10. Deep Learning basics	Monday, 25 November
11. <b>Practical4:</b> Visualization	Tuesday, 26 November
12. Deep Learning with TensorFlow	Wednesday, 27 November
13. <b>Practical5:</b> Deep Learning I	Thursday, 28 November
14. Deep Learning architectures	Friday, 29 November
15. Challenges in Data Science	Monday, 2 December
16. <b>Practical6:</b> Deep Learning II	Tuesday, 3 December

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# Lecturers



**Ekaterina  
Kochmar**  
ek358



**Guy Emerson**  
gete2



**Damon Wischik**  
djw1005

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# Course Pages

Course homepage: <https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/teaching/1920/DataScill/>

Azure Notebooks: <https://notebooks.azure.com/ek358/projects/data-science-pnp-1920>

Getting started with Azure Notebooks: <https://notebooks.azure.com/ek358/projects/data-science-pnp-1920/getting-started.ipynb>

Github: <https://github.com/ekochmar/cl-datasci-pnp>

