### Mu Sigma Data Science Series Part 1: A Beginner's Guide to Data Science

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# Key Messages

- Rapidly evolving field
- Vast ocean of techniques and technologies
- Human judgment and ingenuity are essential for their success: the key lies in applying meaningfully
  - Fanciest or most complex is not the best
  - Model the operational set-up / mechanics of a phenomenon
- Confluence of these has resulted in blurring of boundaries between roles
- There are layers of problem-solving, and implementation: technology, orgs / people, monetary
- 80%+ of Model-building effort goes into data prep

## Definitions



Machine Learning constructs algorithms that can learn from data.

Statistical Learning is a branch of applied statistics that emerged in response to machine learning, emphasizing statistical models and assessment of uncertainty.

Data Science is the extraction of knowledge from data, using ideas from mathematics, statistics, machine learning, computer science, engineering. . .

Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI) refers to any AI that can outperform a human in a narrowly defined and structured task. It is designed to perform a single function like face recognition, or speech detection under various constraints and limitations. It is the constraints that lead people to refer to these functions as 'narrow' or 'weak'.

All of these are very similar *with different emphases*.

### AI adoption is highest within the product- or service-development and serviceoperations functions

Al use cases most commonly adopted within each business function, %



Source: McKinsey & Company

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# Artificial Intelligence:: Real-time Decision-making



### **Neural Networks**

"Apply cutting-edge research to train deep neural networks on problems ranging from **perception to control**. Our per-camera networks analyze raw images to perform **semantic segmentation**, **object detection** and **monocular depth estimation**. Our birdseye-view networks take video from all cameras to output the road layout, static infrastructure and 3D objects directly in the top-down view. Our networks learn from the most complicated and diverse scenarios in the world, **iteratively sourced from our fleet of nearly 1M vehicles in real time**. A full build of Autopilot neural networks involves **48 networks that take 70,000 GPU hours to train**.

Together, they output 1,000 distinct tensors (predictions) at each timestep."



# Machine Learning::



### **Recommender Systems | Collaborative Filtering**

Collaborative filtering is based on (user, item, rating) tuples. So, unlike content-based filtering, it leverages other users' experiences.





### **Recommender Systems | Content-based Collaborative Filtering**

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# Predictive Analytics::



### **Marketing Sciences**

DTC targeting

Marketing-Mix Modeling

Lift Analysis

**RFM** Analysis

**CLTV** Modeling

Customer Acquisition / Churn



# Self-training

### Python libraries:

Data Processing: pandas; re; numpy; os; datetime Visualization: matplotlib; seaborn; bokeh; Predictive Analytics: scikit-learn

### R libraries:

Data Processing: dplyr, data.table, tidyr, magrittr Visualization: ggplot2

### Frameworks:

Spark PyTorch TensorFlow H2O

# Learning Resources: https://pandas.pydata.org/ https://stackoverflow.com https://github.com https://Kaggle.com https://voutube.com/

