



introductory data science

a fresh look

mine çetinkaya-rundel



bit.ly/fresh-ds-jmm

minebocek

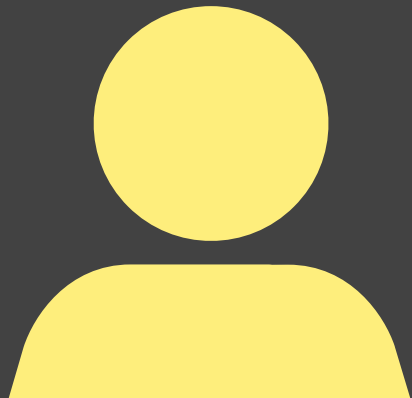


mine-cetinkaya-rundel




cetinkaya.mine@gmail.com





How can we effectively and efficiently teach data science to students with little to no background in computing and statistical thinking?



How can we equip them with the skills and tools for reasoning with various types of data and leave them wanting to learn more?

goals



demonstrate concrete course examples



share a few tips



provide open-source teaching resources



focus on

data visualisation
data wrangling, tidying, acquisition
exploratory data analysis
predictive modeling + uncertainty quantification
effective communication of results



foray into

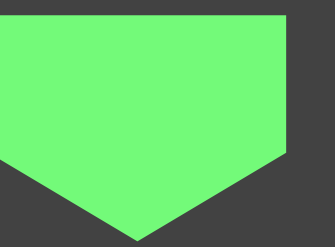
interactive visualizations
text analysis
machine learning
Bayesian inference
...



emphasise

consistent syntax | tidyverse
reproducibility | R Markdown
version control and collaboration | Git + GitHub

topics



topics

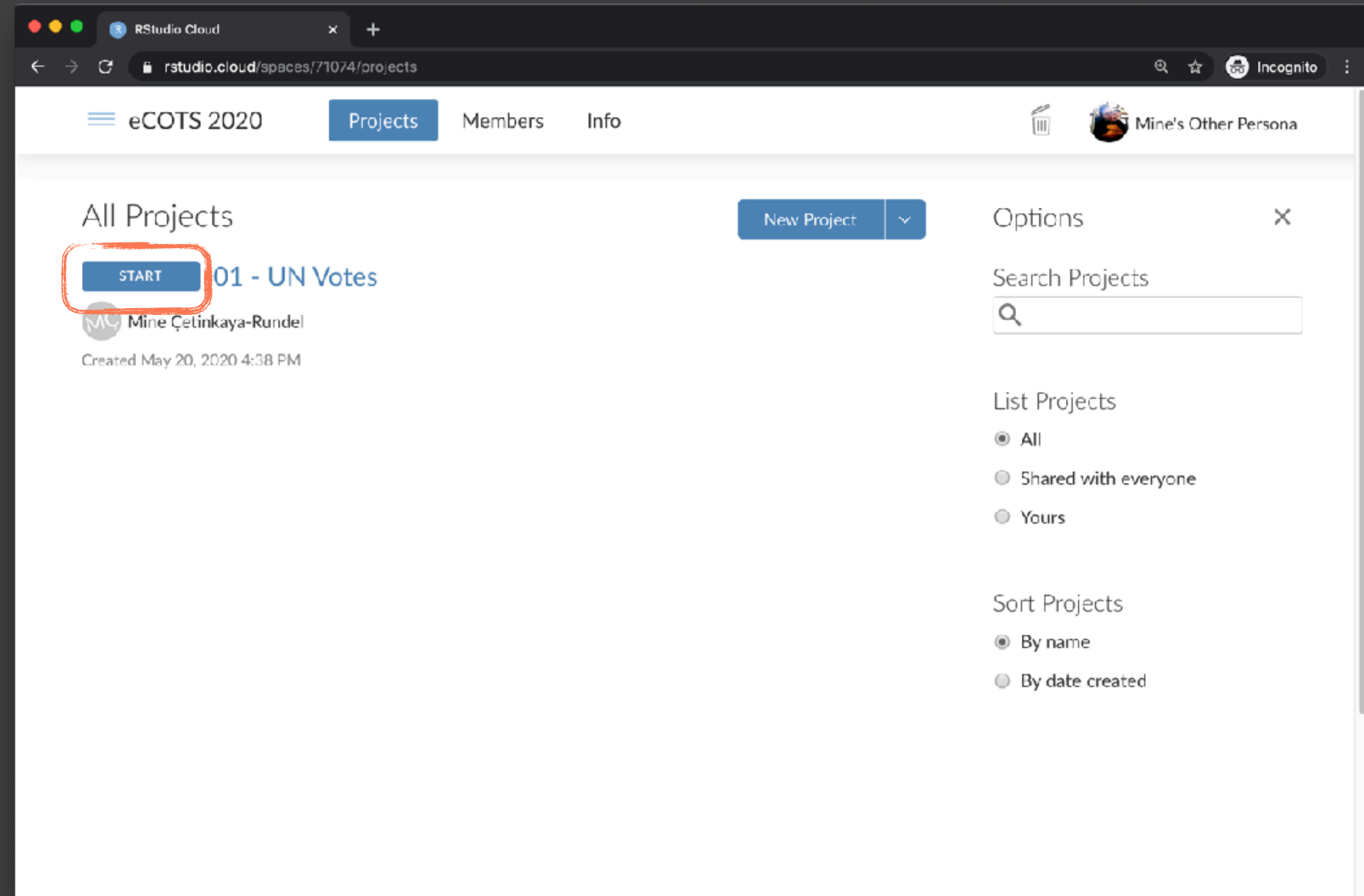


ex. 1
united nations



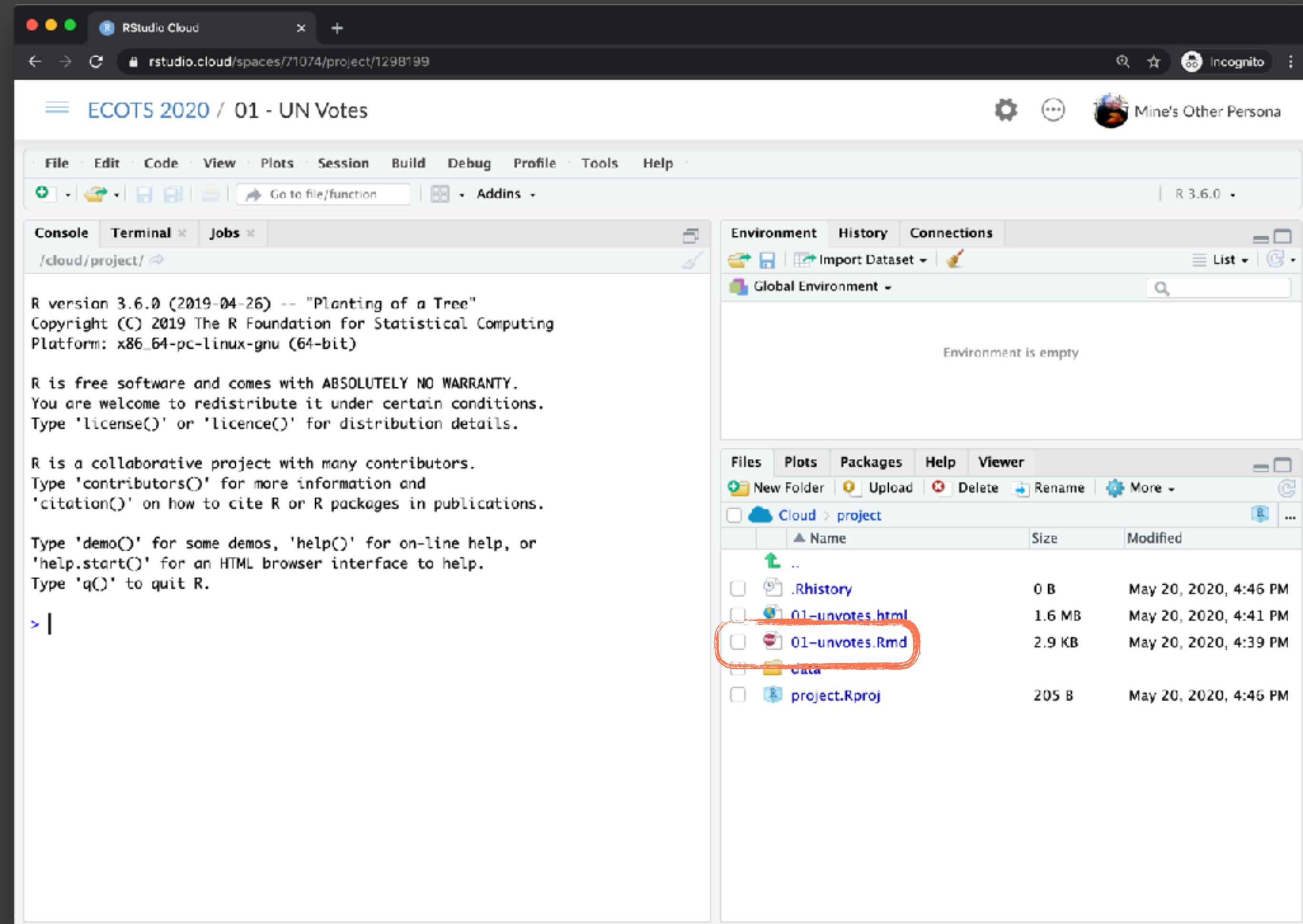
- ▶ Go to **RStudio Cloud**
- ▶ Start the project titled UN Votes

 rstudio.io/dsbox-cloud



- ▶ Go to **RStudio Cloud**
- ▶ Start the project titled UN Votes
- ▶ Open the R Markdown document called `unvotes.Rmd`

 rstudio.io/dsbox-cloud

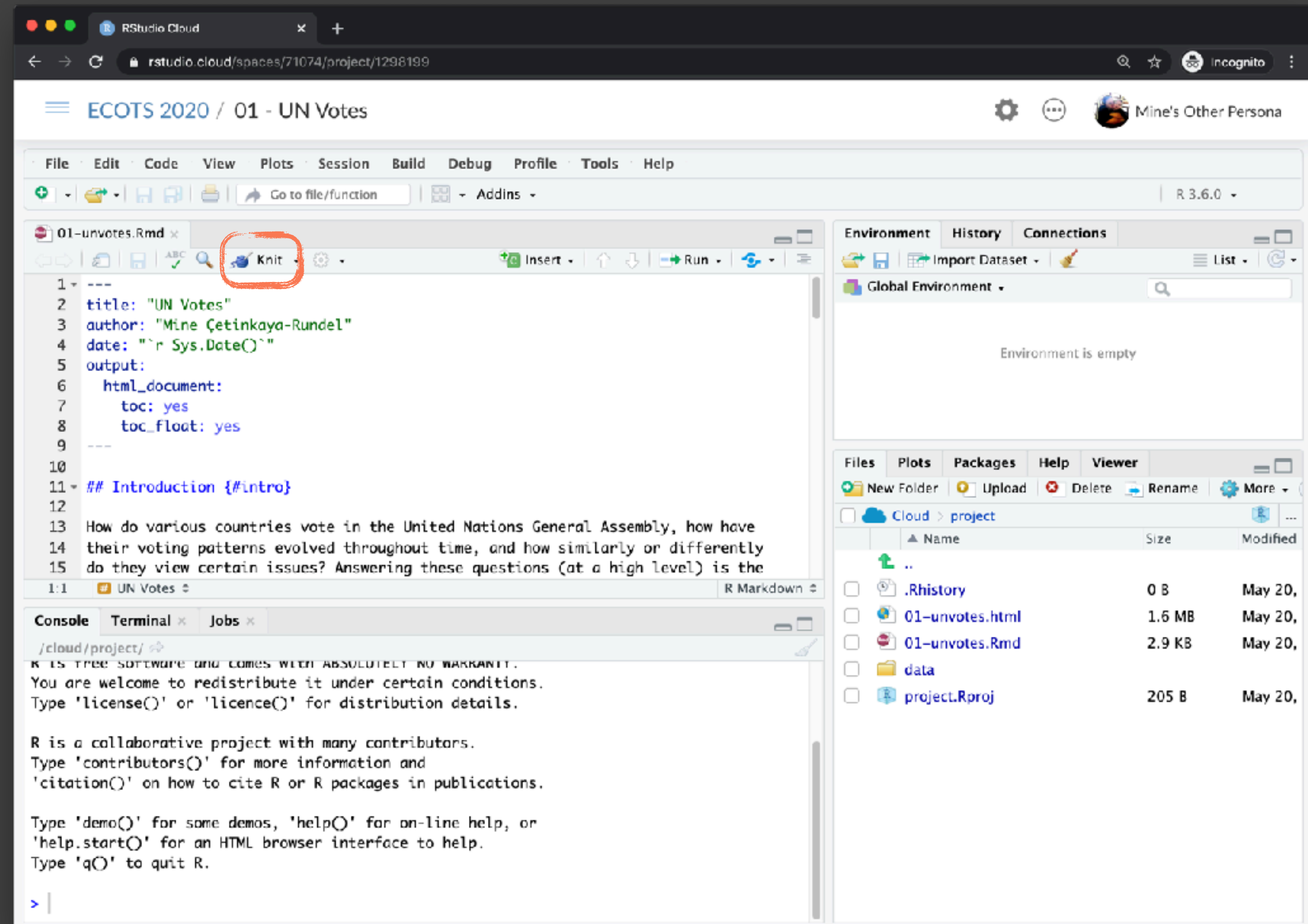


The screenshot shows the RStudio Cloud interface for a project named "01 - UN Votes". The console window displays the R version 3.6.0 (2019-04-26) and the R Foundation for Statistical Computing logo. The file explorer on the right shows the project structure, including a file named "01-unvotes.Rmd" which is highlighted with a red circle. The file explorer also shows other files like ".Rhistory", "01-unvotes.html", "Data", and "project.Rproj".

Name	Size	Modified
..		
.Rhistory	0 B	May 20, 2020, 4:46 PM
01-unvotes.html	1.6 MB	May 20, 2020, 4:41 PM
01-unvotes.Rmd	2.9 KB	May 20, 2020, 4:39 PM
Data		
project.Rproj	205 B	May 20, 2020, 4:46 PM

- ▶ Go to **RStudio Cloud**
- ▶ Start the project titled UN Votes
- ▶ Open the R Markdown document called `unvotes.Rmd`
- ▶ Knit the document and review the data visualisation you just produced

 rstudio.io/dsbox-cloud



The screenshot shows the RStudio Cloud interface for a project titled "ECOTS 2020 / 01 - UN Votes". The main editor displays the R Markdown document "01-unvotes.Rmd" with the following content:

```
1 ---
2 title: "UN Votes"
3 author: "Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel"
4 date: "`r Sys.Date()`"
5 output:
6   html_document:
7     toc: yes
8     toc_float: yes
9 ---
10
11 ## Introduction {#intro}
12
13 How do various countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly, how have
14 their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently
15 do they view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the
```

The "Knit" button is highlighted with a red circle. The console shows the R startup message:

```
/cloud/project/ ↵
R IS FREE SOFTWARE AND COMES WITH ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

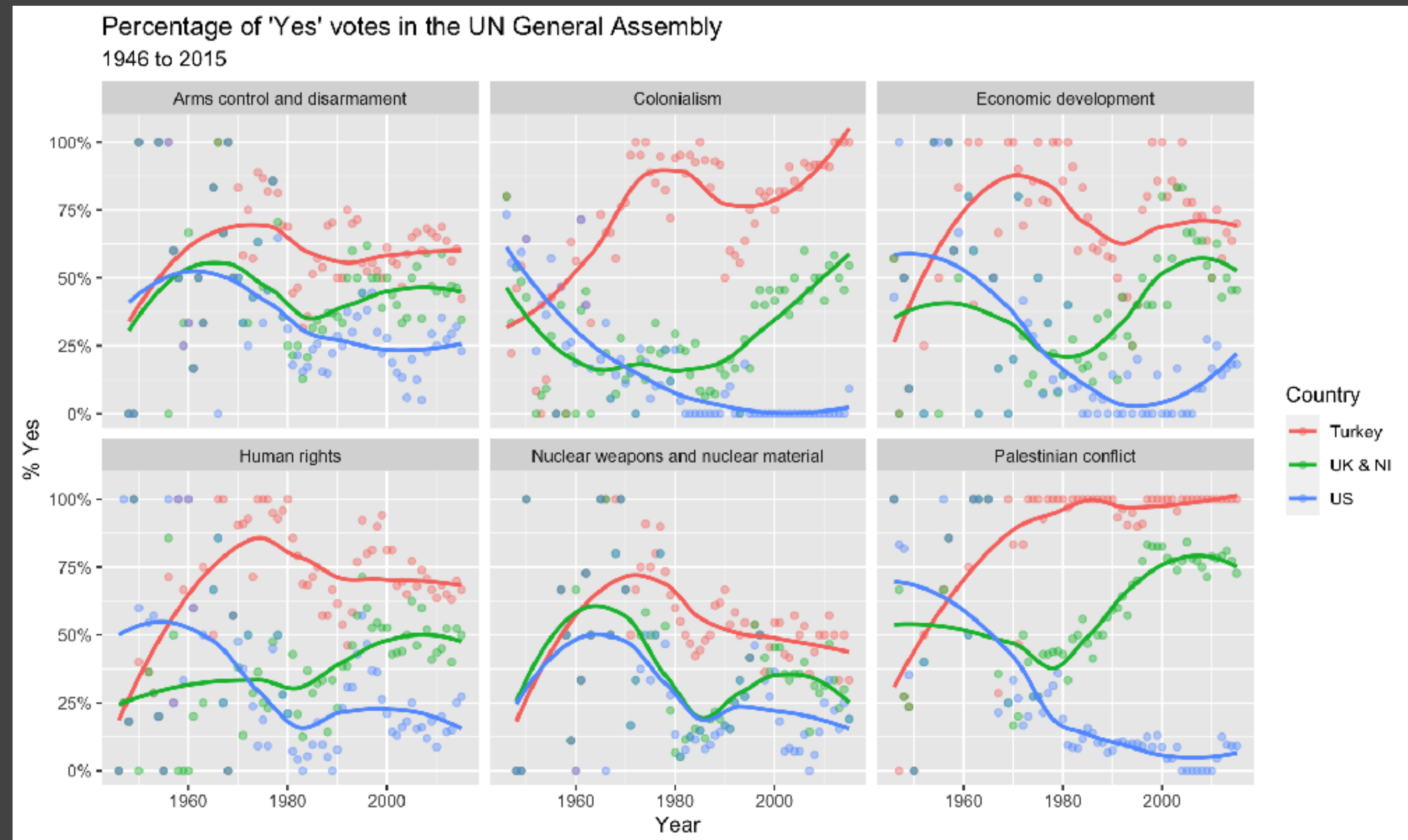
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> |
```

The right-hand side of the interface shows the "Environment" pane (empty), the "Files" pane (listing files like `.Rhistory`, `01-unvotes.html`, `01-unvotes.Rmd`, `data`, and `project.Rproj`), and the "Plots" pane.

- ▶ Go to **RStudio Cloud**
- ▶ Start the project titled UN Votes
- ▶ Open the R Markdown document called `unvotes.Rmd`
- ▶ Knit the document and review the data visualisation you just produced
- ▶ Then, look for the character string “Turkey” in the code and replace it with another country of your choice
- ▶ Knit again, and review how the voting patterns of the country you picked compares to the United States and United Kingdom & Northern Ireland

 [rstudio.io/dsbox-cloud](https://rstudio.cloud)

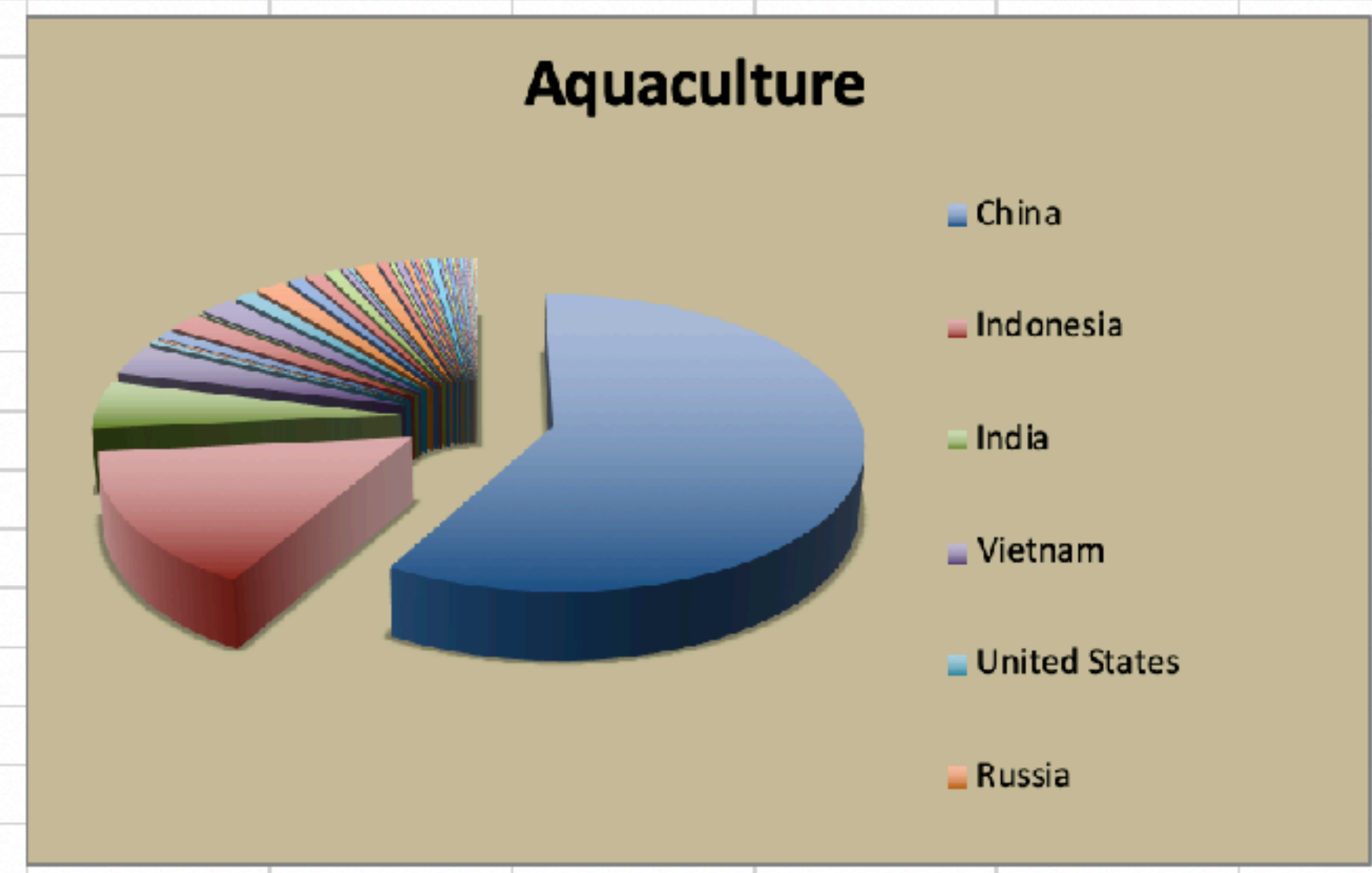
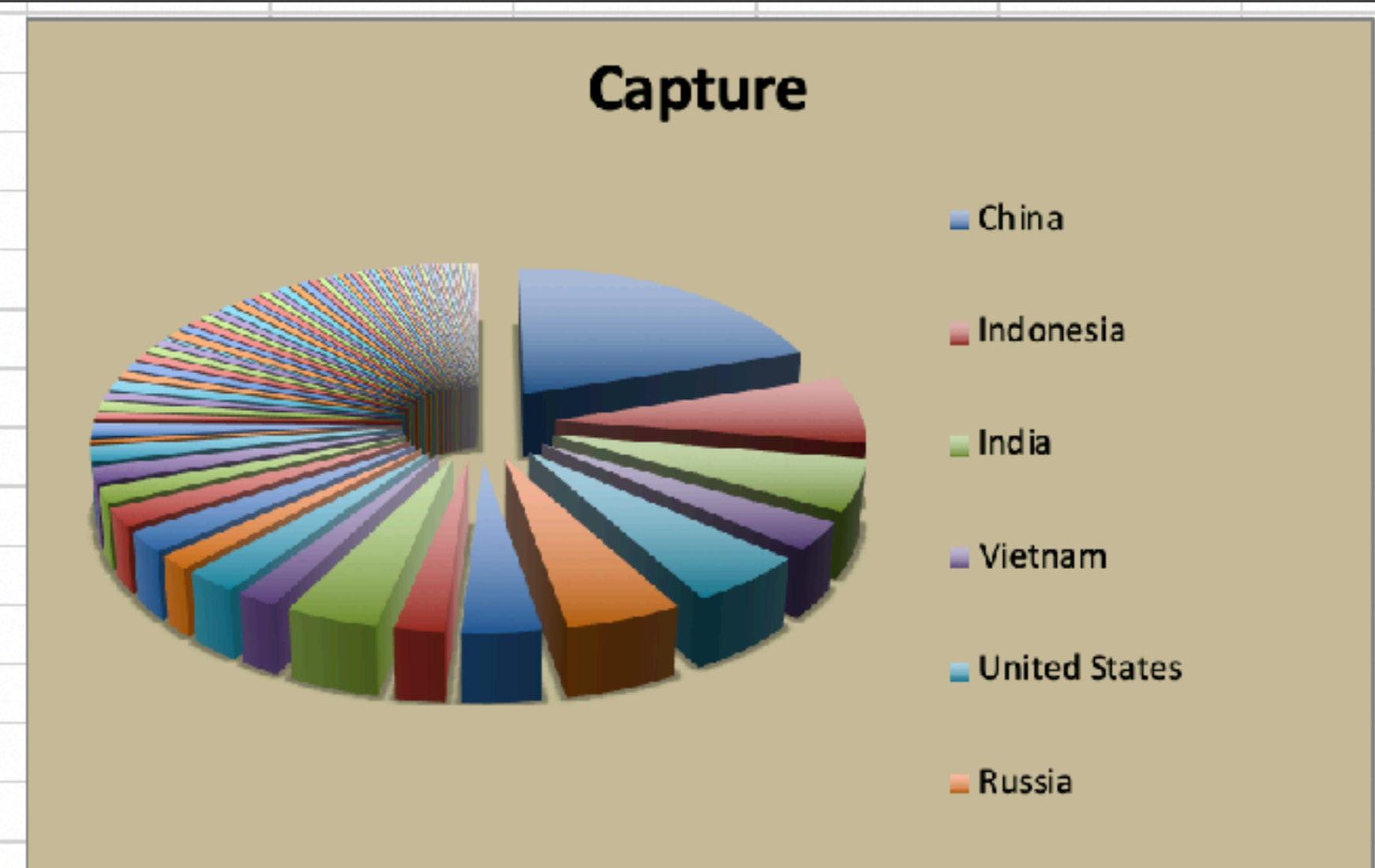
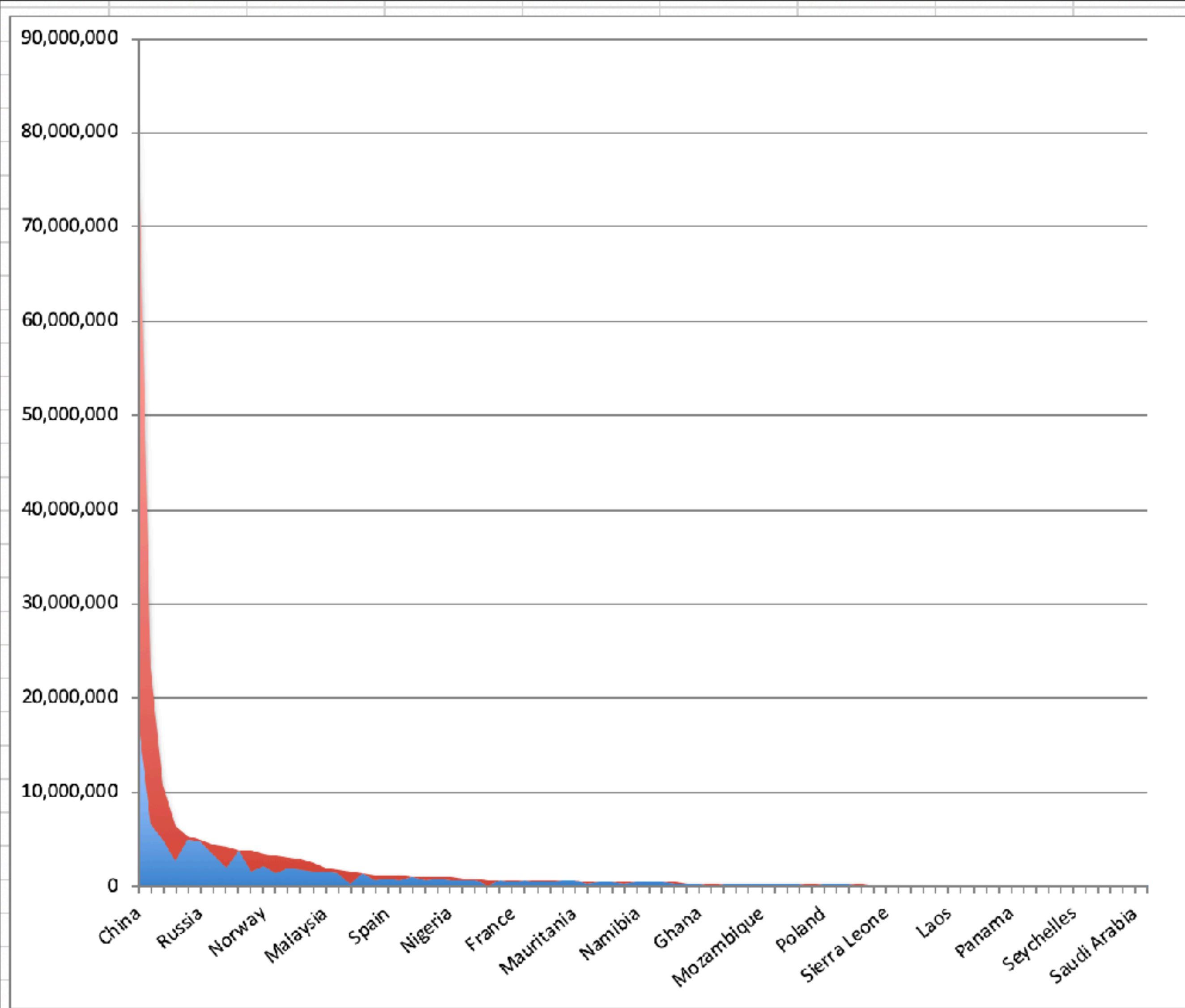




ex. 2

fisheries of the world





```
fisheries %>% select(country)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 75 x 1
```

```
#>   country
```

```
#>   <chr>
```

```
#> 1 Algeria
```

```
#> 2 Angola
```

```
#> 3 Argentina
```

```
#> 4 Australia
```

```
#> 5 Bangladesh
```

```
#> 6 Brazil
```

```
#> 7 Cambodia
```

```
#> 8 Canada
```

```
#> 9 Chile
```

```
#> 10 Colombia
```

```
#> # ... with 65 more rows
```

```
continents
```

```
#> # A tibble: 245 x 2
```

```
#>   country      continent
```

```
#>   <chr>      <chr>
```

```
#> 1 Afghanistan Asia
```

```
#> 2 Åland Islands Europe
```

```
#> 3 Albania Europe
```

```
#> 4 Algeria Africa
```

```
#> 5 American Samoa Oceania
```

```
#> 6 Andorra Europe
```

```
#> 7 Angola Africa
```

```
#> 8 Anguilla Americas
```

```
#> 9 Antigua & Barbuda Americas
```

```
#> 10 Argentina Americas
```

```
#> # ... with 235 more rows
```

✓ data joins

```
fisheries <- left_join(fisheries, continents)
```

```
Joining, by = "country"
```

✓ data joins

✓ ethics

```
fisheries %>%
```

```
  filter(is.na(continent))#> # A tibble: 75 x 1
```

```
#> # A tibble: 5 x 4
```

```
#>   country                capture aquaculture continent
```

```
#>   <chr>                <dbl>         <dbl> <chr>
```

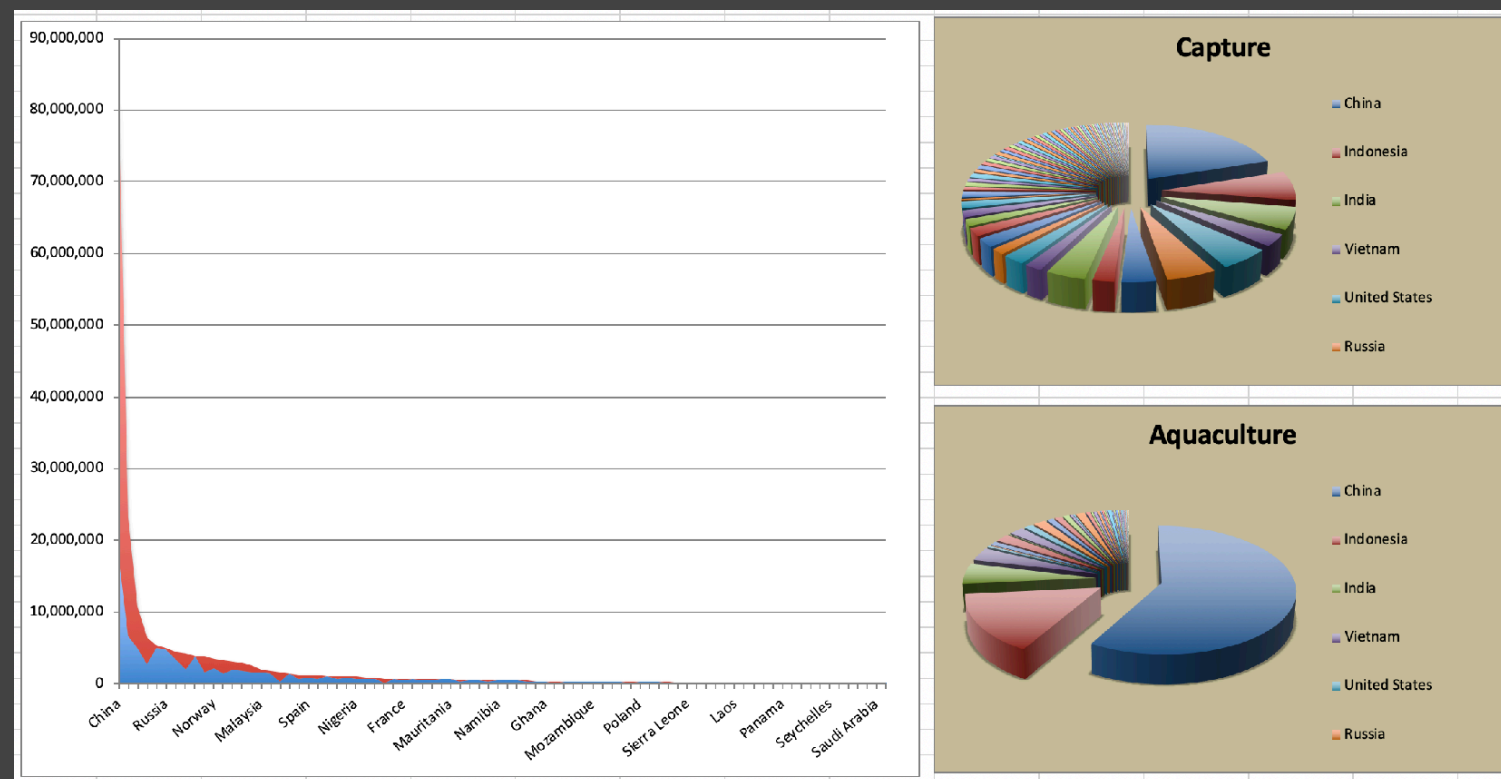
```
#> 1 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 220000 2965 NA
```

```
#> 2 Hong Kong 161964 4130 NA
```

```
#> 3 Myanmar 1742956 474510 NA
```

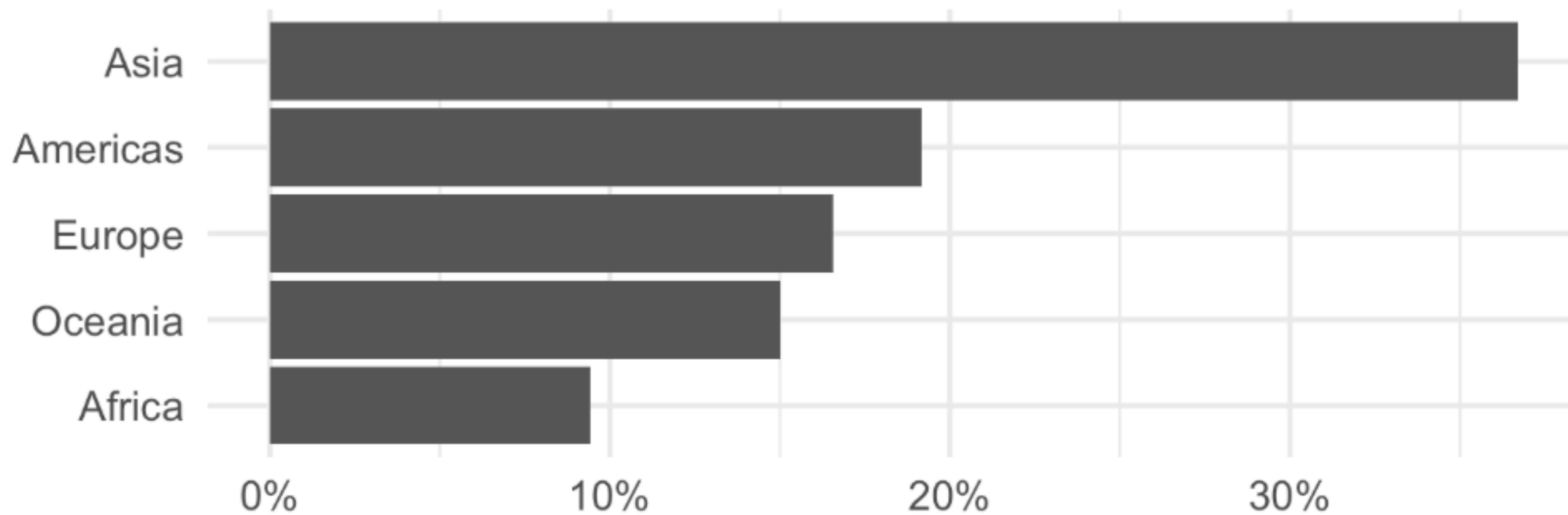
```
#> 4 Other 9685851 786993 NA
```

```
#> 5 Taiwan (Republic of China) 1017243 304756 NA
```

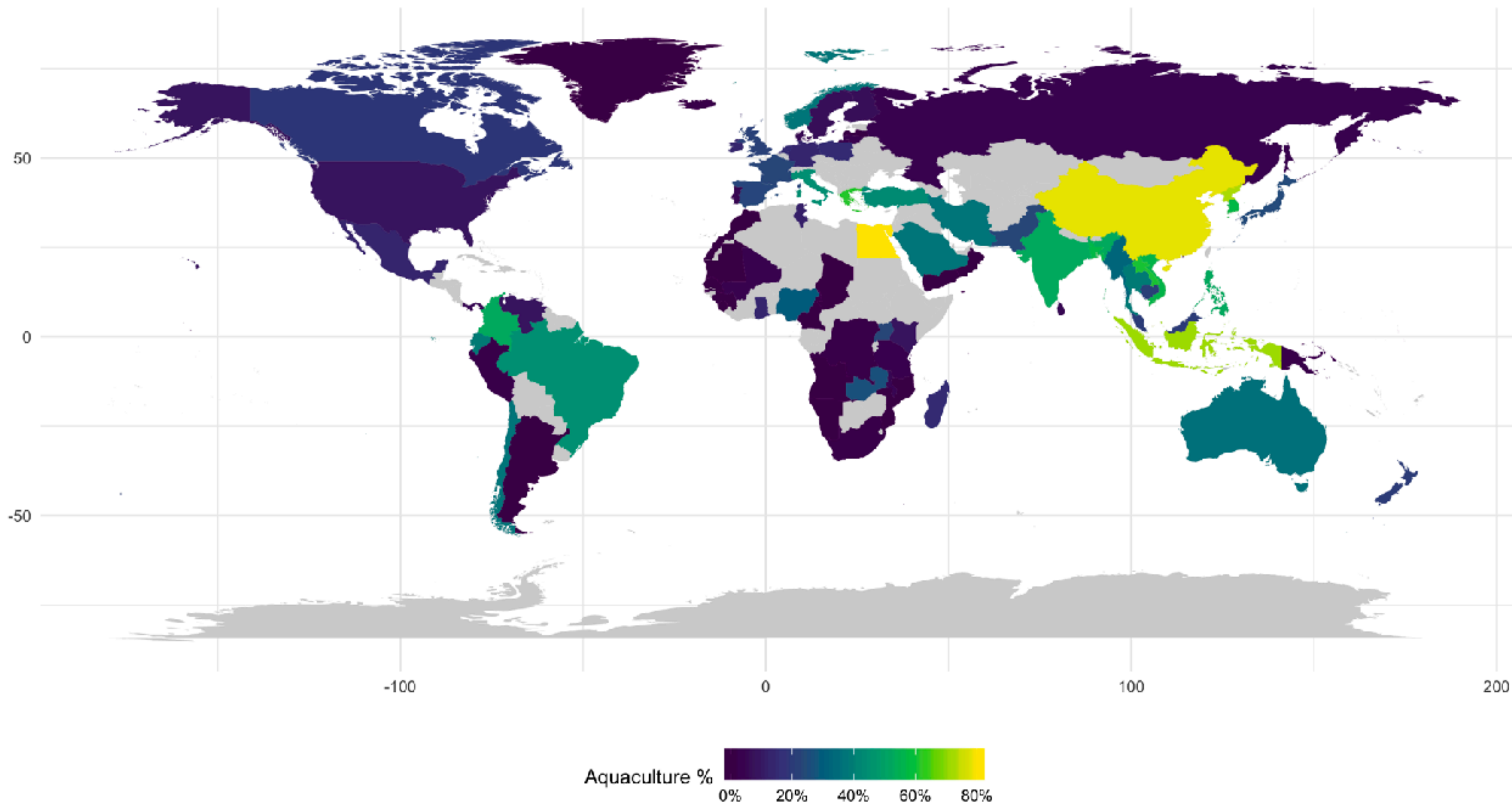
- ✓ data joins
- ✓ ethics
- ✓ critique
- ✓ improving visualisations

Average share of aquaculture by continent out of total fisheries harvest, 2016



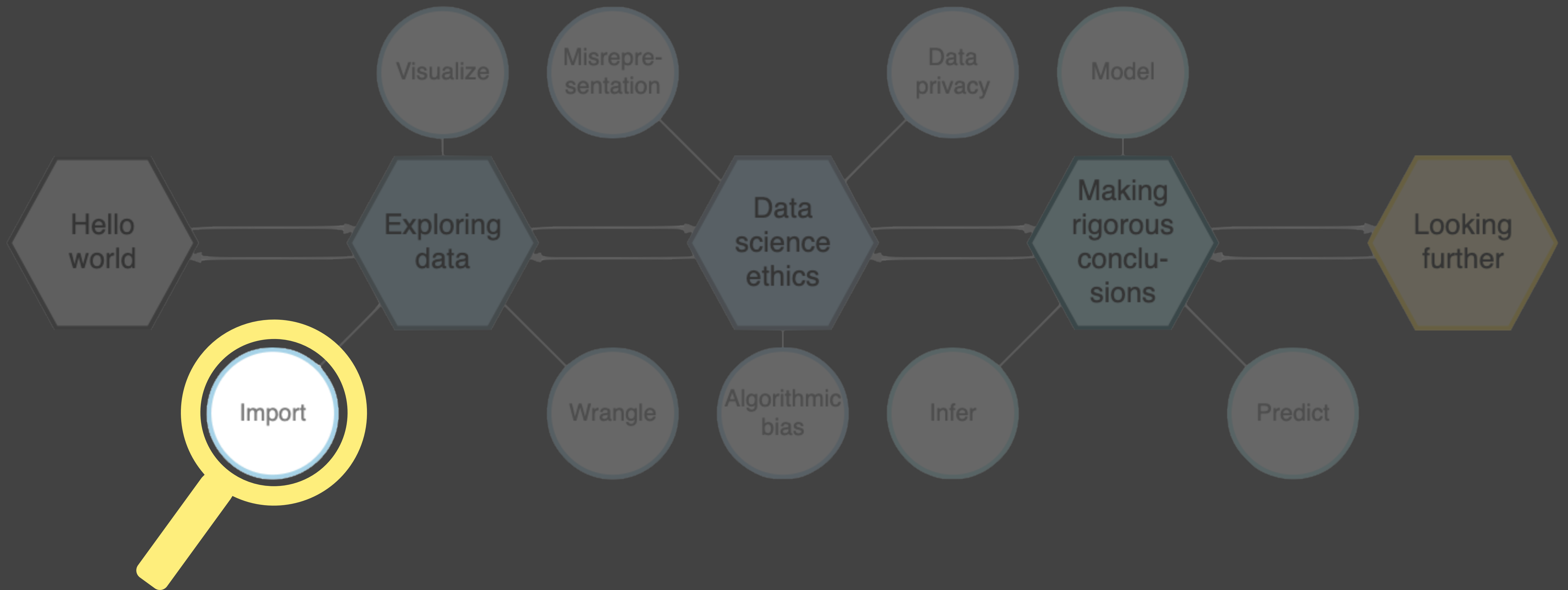
Source: bit.ly/2VrawTt

Average share of aquaculture by country
out of total fisheries harvest, 2016



Source: bit.ly/2VrawTI

- ✓ data joins
- ✓ ethics
- ✓ critique
- ✓ improving
- ✓ visualisations
- ✓ mapping



ex. 3

First Minister's COVID briefings



First Minister's speeches

From: [First Minister](#)

Speeches delivered by the First Minister Nicola Sturgeon.

On this page:

- [2020](#)
- [2019](#)
- [2018](#)
- [2017](#)
- [2016](#)

2020

- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 26 October](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 23 October](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 22 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 21 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 20 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 19 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 16 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 15 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 14 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 13 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 12 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 9 October 2020](#)

```
robotstxt::paths_allowed("https://www.gov.scot/")
```

```
www.gov.scot
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Coronavirus (COVID-19) update: First Minister's speech 26 October

Published: 26 Oct 2020

From: First Minister


Part of: Coronavirus in Scotland, Public safety and emergencies

Delivered by: First Minister Nicola Sturgeon

Location: St Andrew's House, Edinburgh

Statement given by First Minister Nicola Sturgeon at a media briefing in St Andrew's House on Monday 26 October 2020.

This document is part of a collection



Good afternoon, and thanks for joining us. I want to start with the usual daily report on the COVID statistics.

The total number of positive cases reported yesterday was 1,122.

This represents 7.1% of the total number of tests carried out. 428 of the new cases were in Greater Glasgow and Clyde, 274 in Lanarkshire, 105 in Lothian and

title

abstract

location

text

- ✓ ethics
- ✓ web scraping
- ✓ text parsing
- ✓ data types
- ✓ regular expressions

First Minister's speeches

From: **First Minister** Speeches delivered by the First Minister Nicola Sturgeon.

On this page:

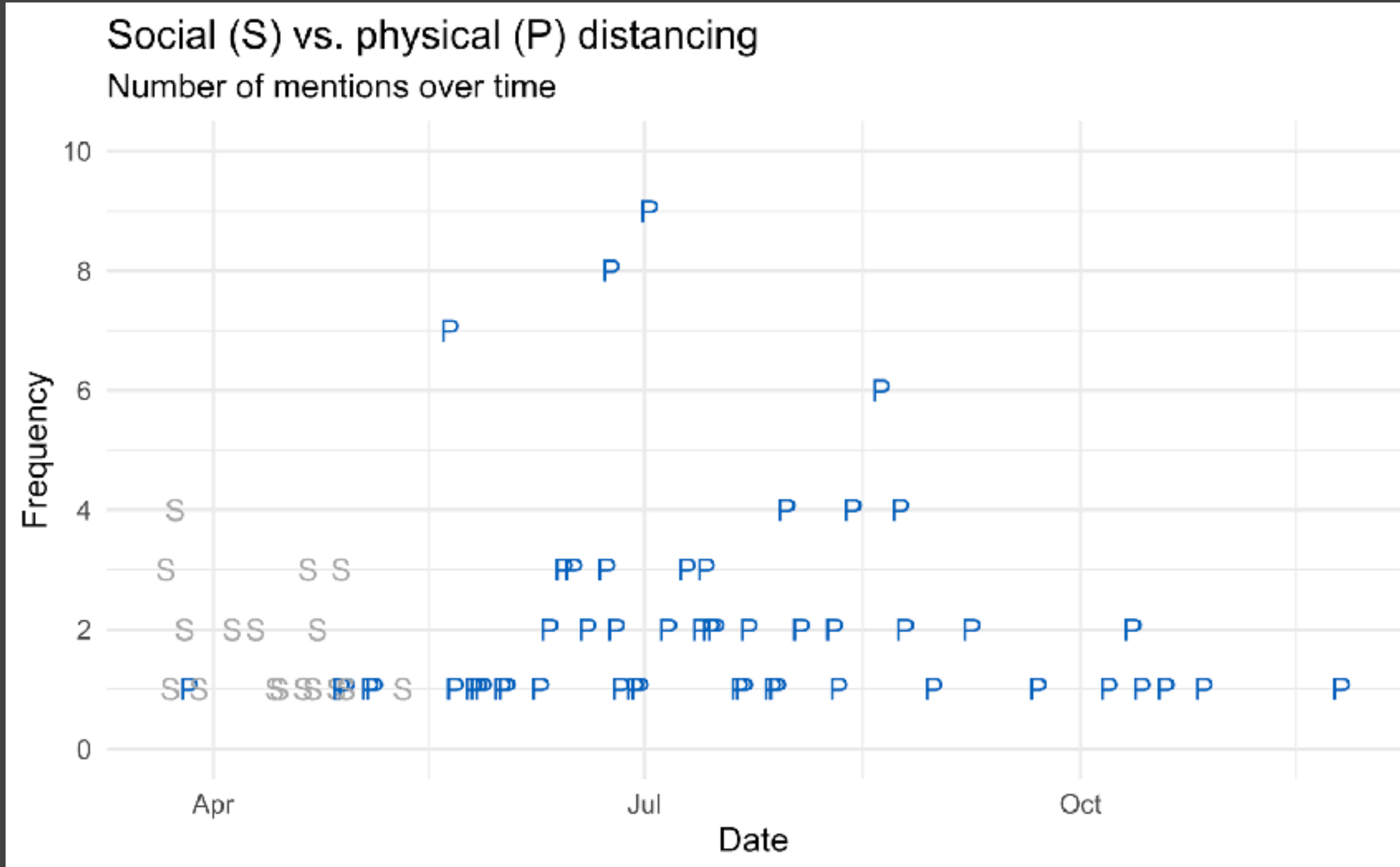
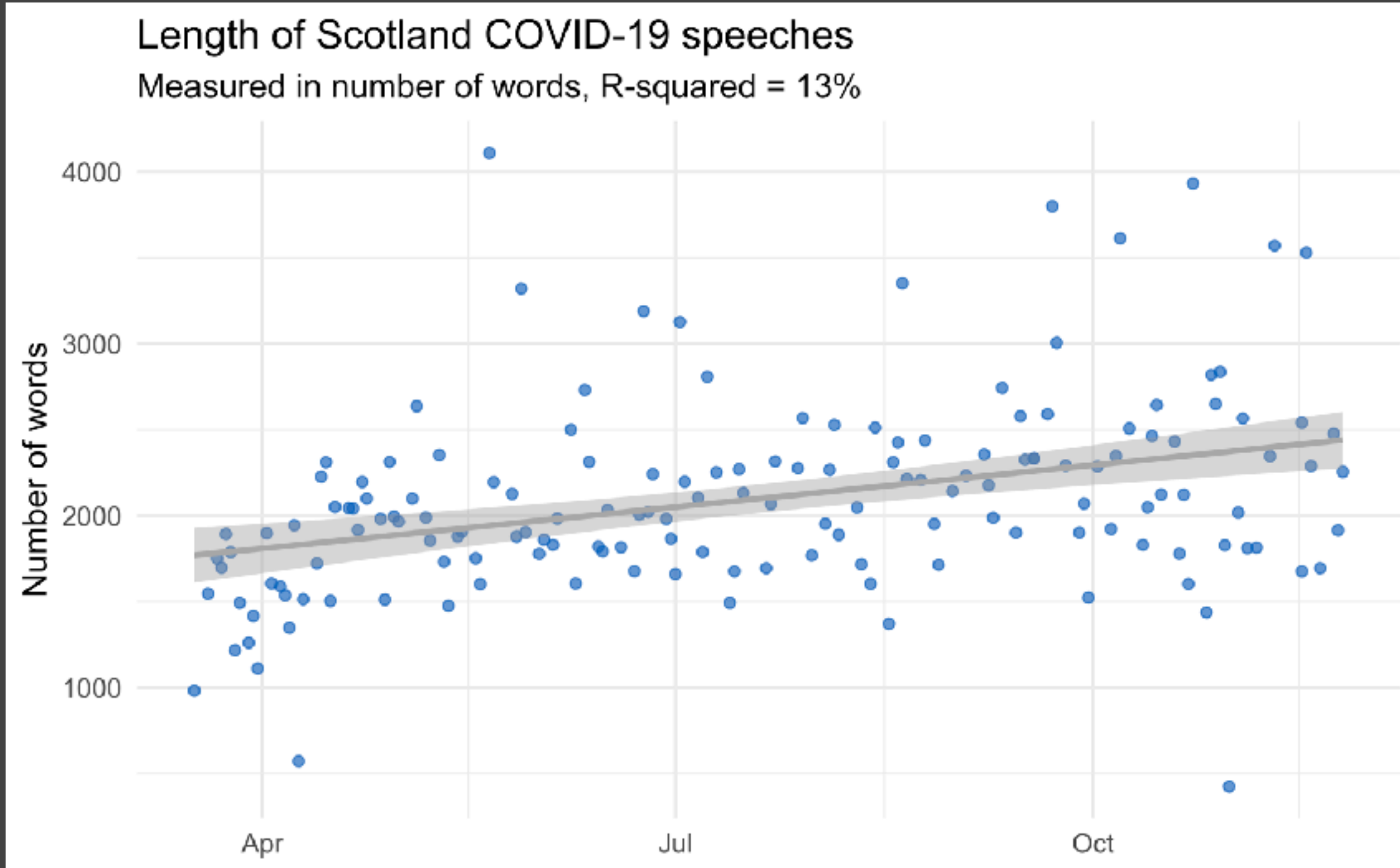
- [2020](#)
- [2019](#)
- [2018](#)
- [2017](#)
- [2016](#)

2020

- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 26 October](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 23 October](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 22 October 2020](#)
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- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 14 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 13 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) update: First Minister's speech 12 October 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus](#)

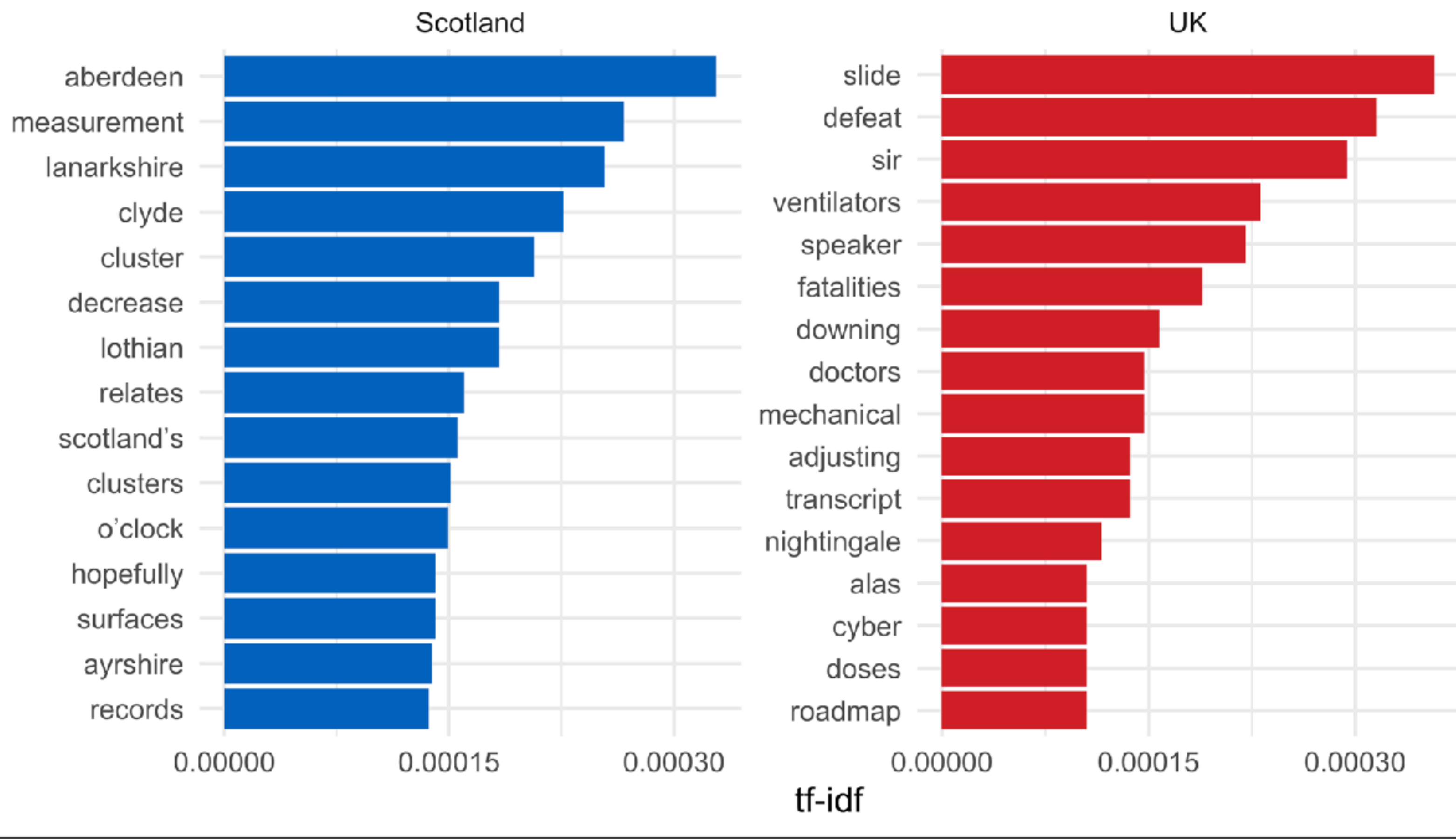
.collections-list a Clear (249) Toggle Position XPath ? X

- ✓ ethics
- ✓ web scraping
- ✓ text parsing
- ✓ data types
- ✓ regular expressions
- ✓ functions
- ✓ iteration

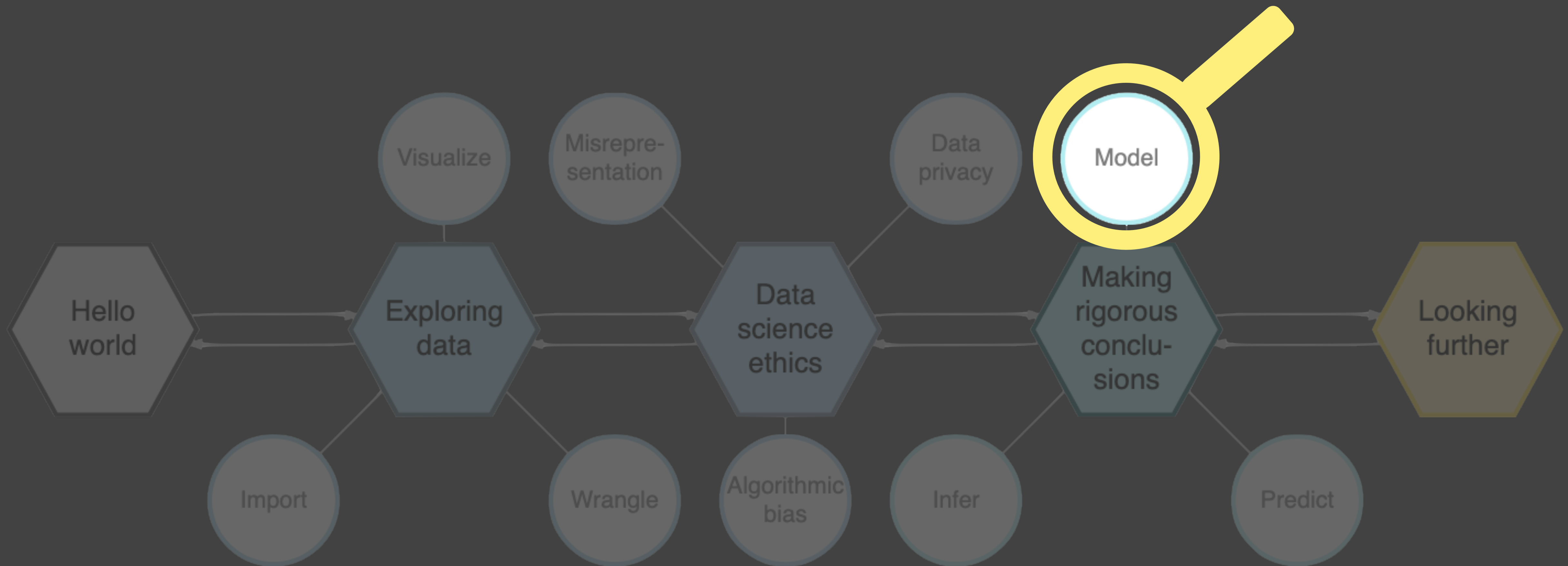


- ✓ ethics
- ✓ web scraping
- ✓ text parsing
- ✓ data types
- ✓ regular expressions
- ✓ functions
- ✓ iteration
- ✓ visualisation
- ✓ interpretation

Common words in COVID briefings

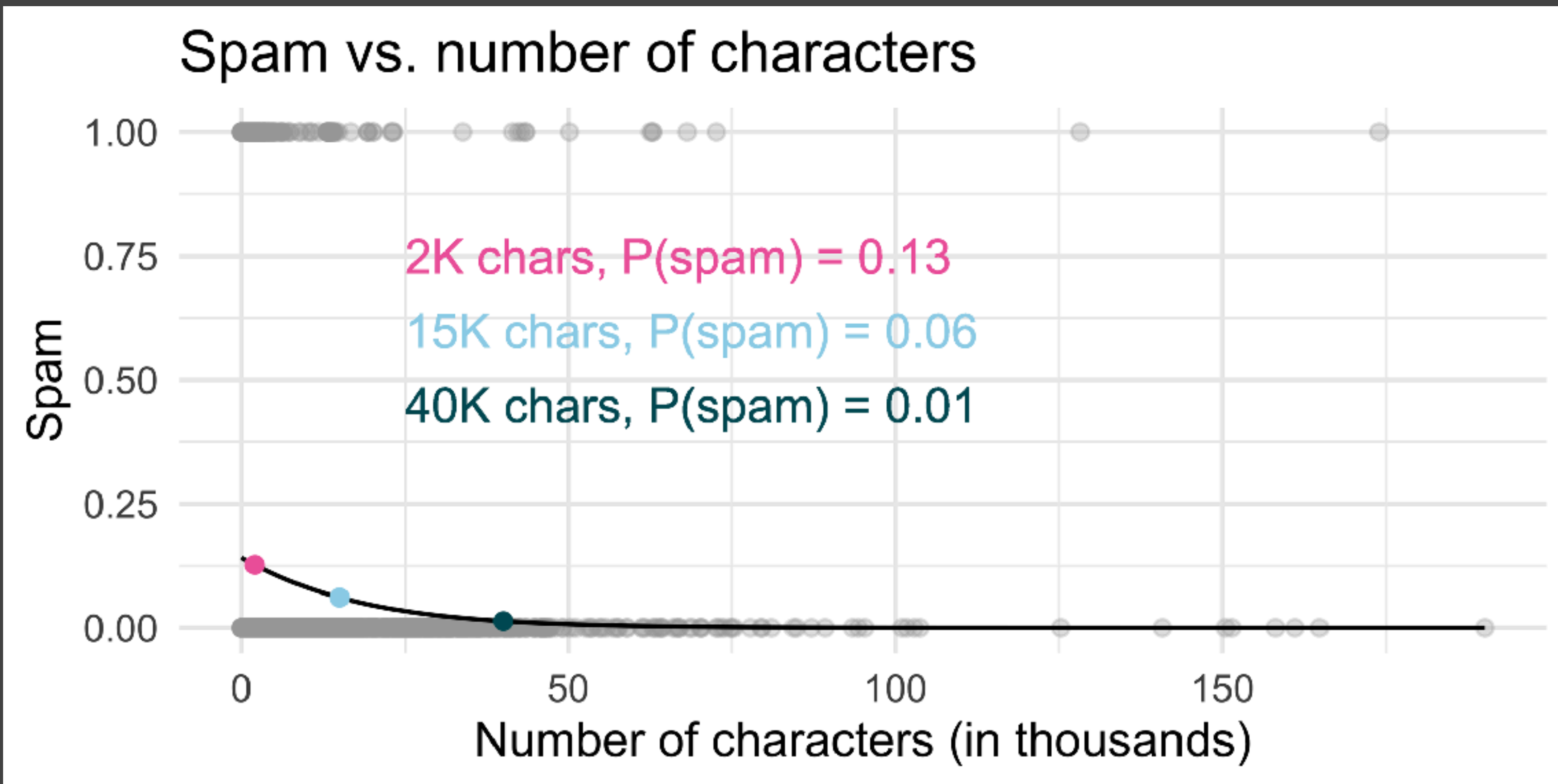


- ✓ ethics
- ✓ web scraping
- ✓ text parsing
- ✓ data types
- ✓ regular expressions
- ✓ functions
- ✓ iteration
- ✓ visualisation
- ✓ interpretation
- ✓ text analysis



ex. 3
spam filters

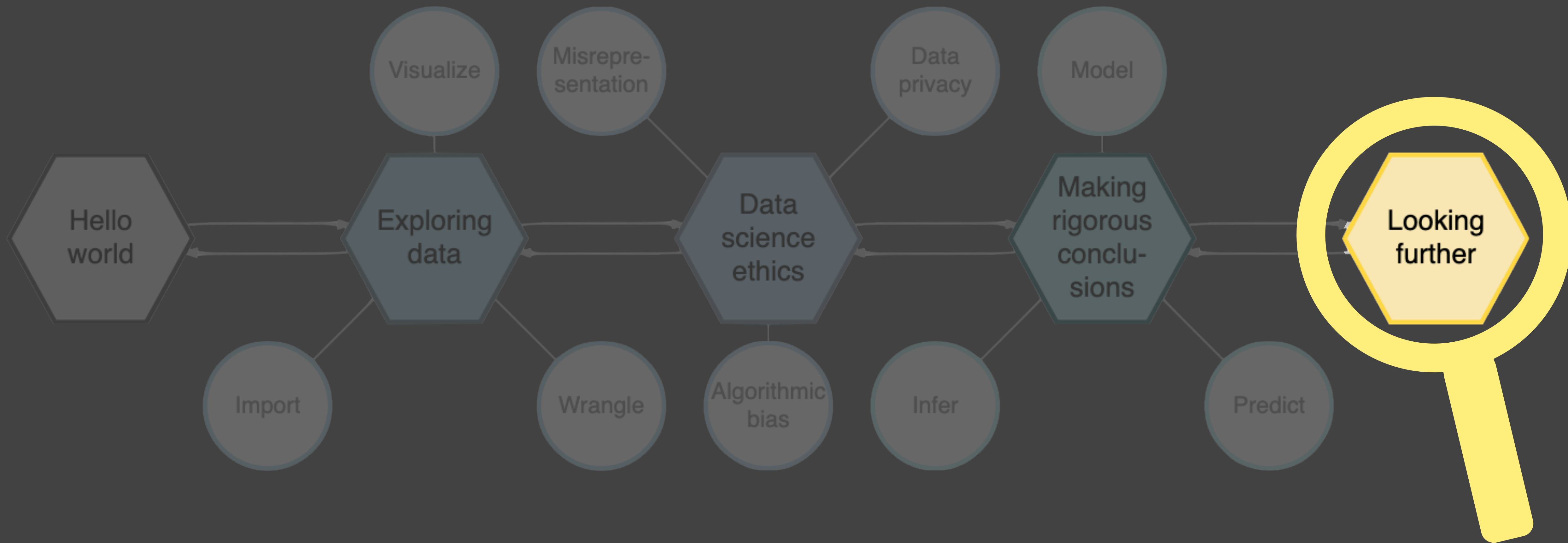


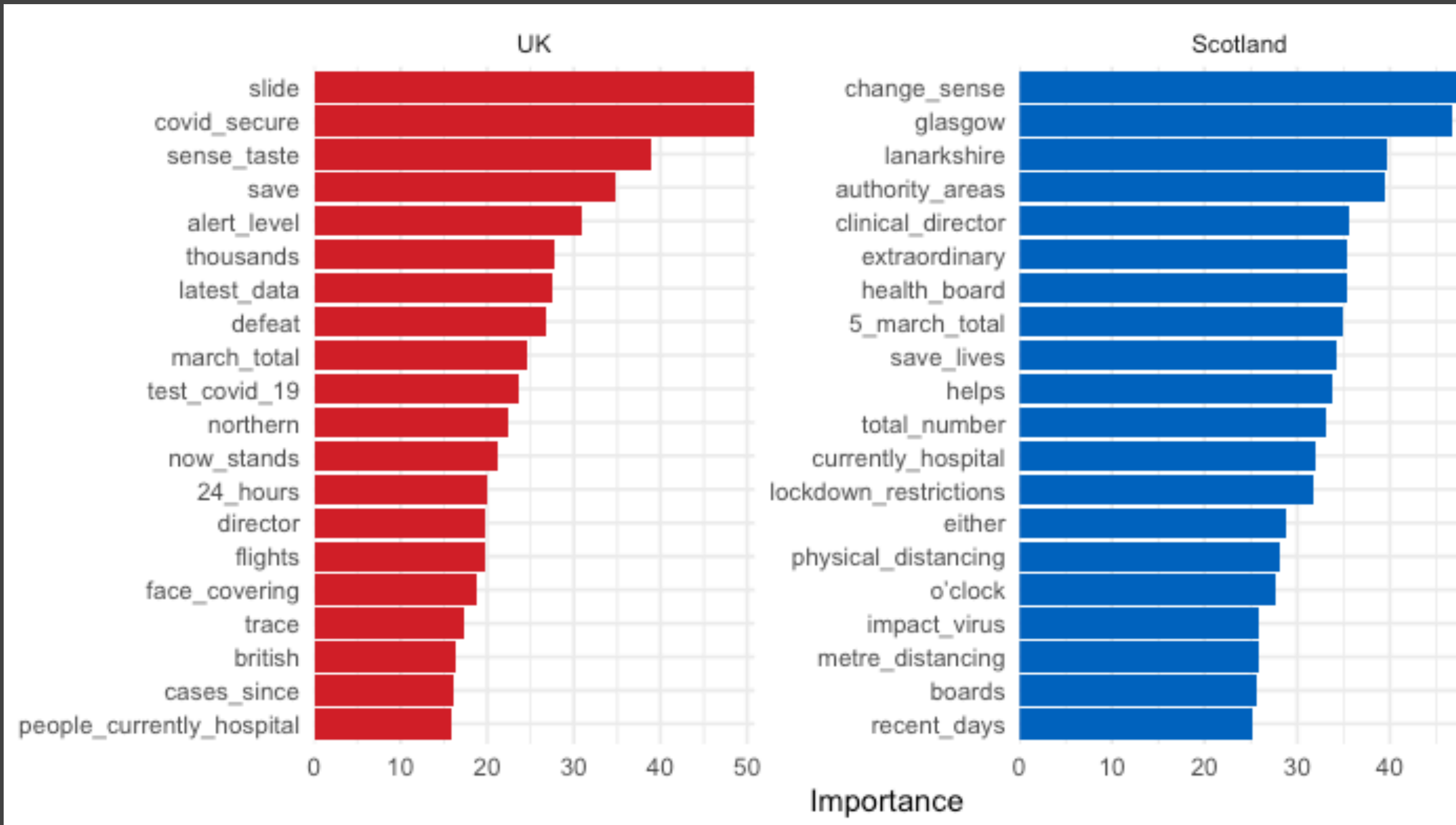


- ✓ logistic regression
- ✓ prediction

	Email is spam	Email is not spam
Email labelled spam	True positive	False positive (Type 1 error)
Email labelled not spam	False negative (Type 2 error)	True negative

- ✓ logistic regression
- ✓ prediction
- ✓ decision errors
- ✓ sensitivity / specificity
- ✓ intuition around loss functions





✓ machine learning for text data

Road Traffic Accidents

- Introduction
- Data
- Multi-vehicle accidents
- Speed limits
- Accident severity**
- Wrap up

[Start Over](#)

Accident severity

Visualizing

Recreate the following plot. To match the colors, you can use `scale_fill_viridis_d()`.

Accident severity	Daylight	Darkness - lights lit	Darkness - lights unlit	Darkness - no lighting	Darkness - lighting unknown
Slight	~0.75	~0.20	~0.02	~0.02	~0.01
Serious	~0.70	~0.25	~0.02	~0.02	~0.01
Fatal	~0.55	~0.20	~0.15	~0.05	~0.05

R code [Start Over](#) [Hints](#) [Run Code](#) [Submit Answer](#)

```

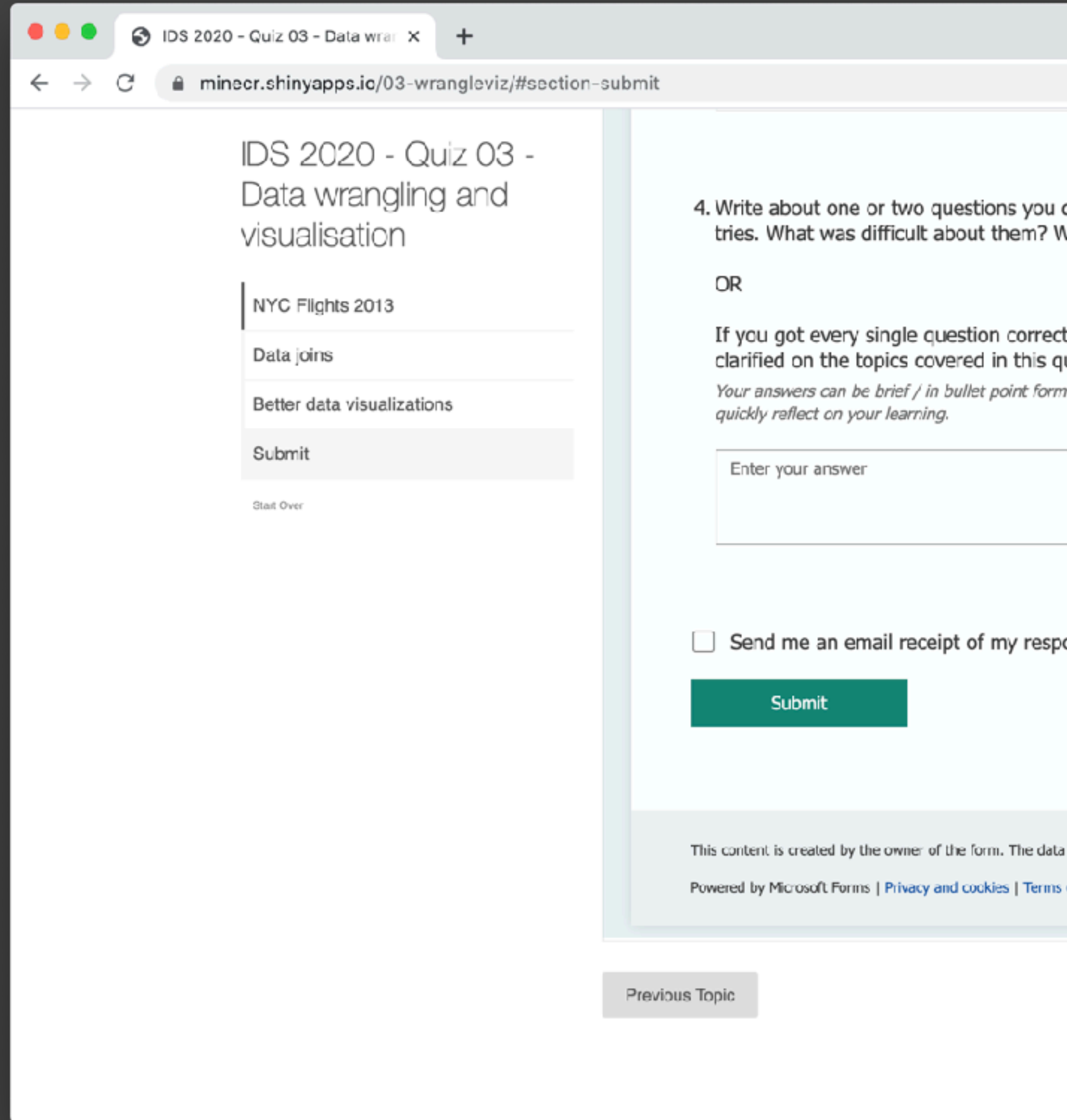
1 ggplot(data = ____, aes(x = ____, ____ = ____)) +
2   geom____(____) +
3   ____() +
4   ____(y = ____, x = ____,
5     ____ = ____,
6     title = ____)
```

Which of the following are true? Check all that apply.

- Most accidents occur in daylight
- Roughly 20 percent of serious accidents occurred in the darkness without lighting
- Crashes in the darkness tend to be more severe
- Fatal crashes have the highest proportion of crashes in the darkness where the lights are lit
- Most slight accidents in the darkness happen without lighting.

[Submit Answer](#)

[Continue](#)

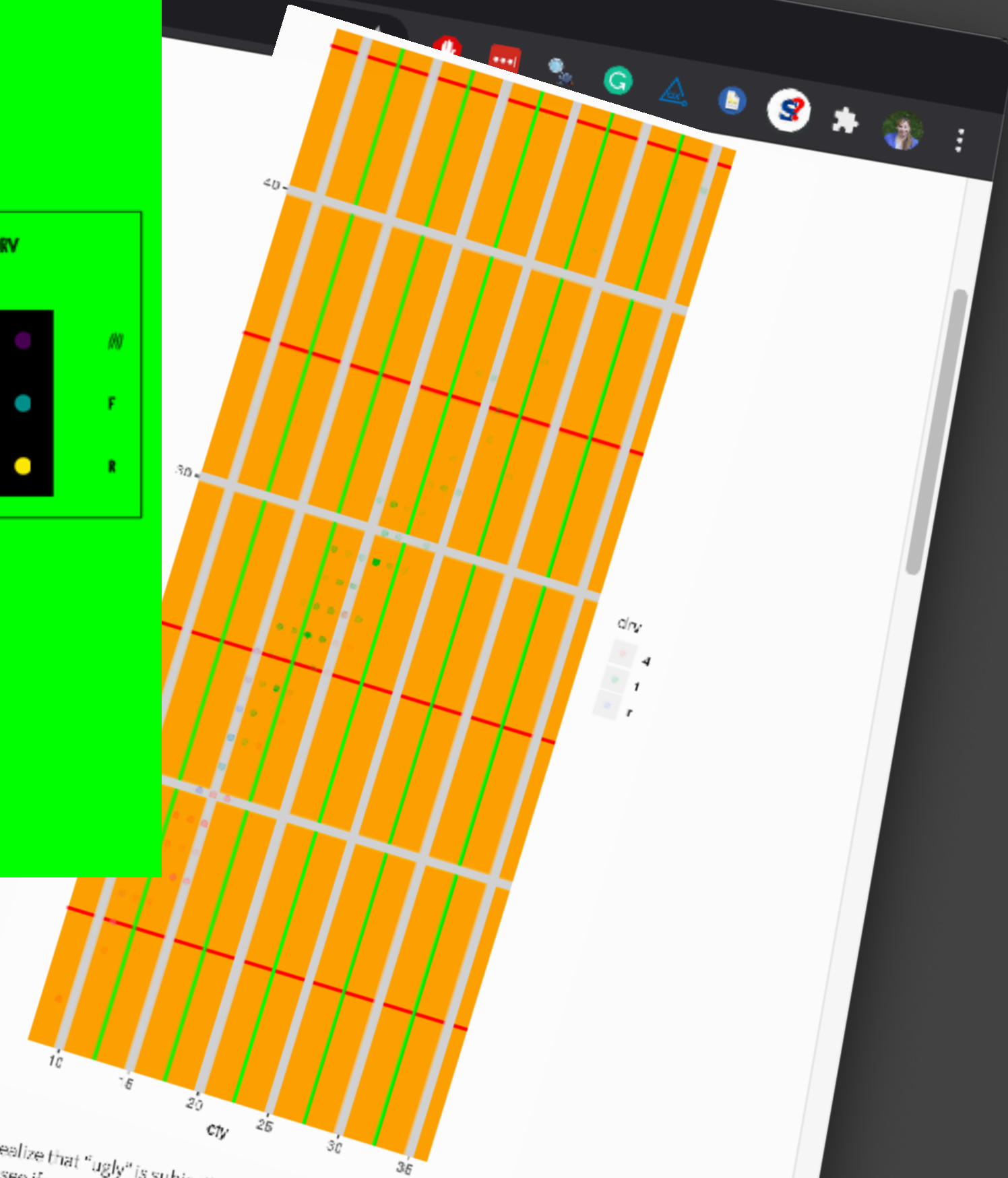


```
# A tibble: 19 x 2
  bigram                                n
  <chr>                                <int>
1 question 7                            19
2 question 8                            16
3 questions 7                            12
4 join function                           9
5 question 2                              9
6 choice questions                         7
7 first question                          7
8 multiple choice                          7
9 correct answer                           6
10 necessarily improve                     6
11 join functions                          5
12 question 1                              5
13 7 8                                      4
14 airline names                           4
15 data frames                              4
16 feel like                               4
17 many options                             4
18 right answer                             4
19 x axis                                    4
```

- ✓ repetition
- ✓ reflection



- ✓ repetition
- ✓ reflection
- ✓ creativity



Exercise 1. Make this plot as ugly as possible by changing colours, background color, fonts, or anything else you can think of. You will probably want to play around with [theme options](#), but you can do more. You can also search online for other themes, fonts, etc. that you want to tweak. Try to make it as ugly as possible, the sky is the limit!

I realize that "ugly" is subjective, so we're mostly looking to see if you can figure out how to change the look of a plot using help files of functions you haven't learned before.



HW 04 - Potpourri

ids-s1-20.github.io/homework/hw-04/hw-04-potpourri.html

Part 3 - Peer review

For the last part of this assignment we're asking you to review **two** projects. You will get access to the two project repos you will review after the workshop on Friday, 20 November. To locate these repos go to the course organisation on GitHub and look for project repos that are not your own, with the name `project-SOME-OTHER-TEAM-NAME`.

You will have limited access to these repos. You can open issues but you can't make changes to them. To complete your review, go to the **Issues** tab and open a **New Issue**. Then, select the issue template titled **Peer review**, and answer the following questions for the project.

- Describe the goal of the project.
- Describe the data used or collected.
- Describe how the research question will be answered, e.g. what approaches / methods will be used.
- Is there anything that is unclear from the proposal?
- Provide constructive feedback on how the team might be able to improve their project.
- What aspect of this project are you most interested in and would like to see highlighted in the presentation.
- Provide constructive feedback on any issues with file and/or code organization.
- (Optional) Any further comments or feedback?

- ✓ reflection
- ✓ creativity
- ✓ peer review



- ✓ repetition
- ✓ reflection
- ✓ creativity
- ✓ peer review
- ✓ real workflows

Add references and info to codebook, fixes #2 [redacted] committed yesterday
Amend code book [redacted] committed yesterday
Removed redundant variable list [redacted] committed yesterday
Add raw data and R Script used for pre-processing, closes #3 [redacted] committed 2 days ago
Use nrow() instead of count() in EDA, fixes #4 [redacted] committed 2 days ago
Delete redundant README.html, closes #1 [redacted] committed 2 days ago



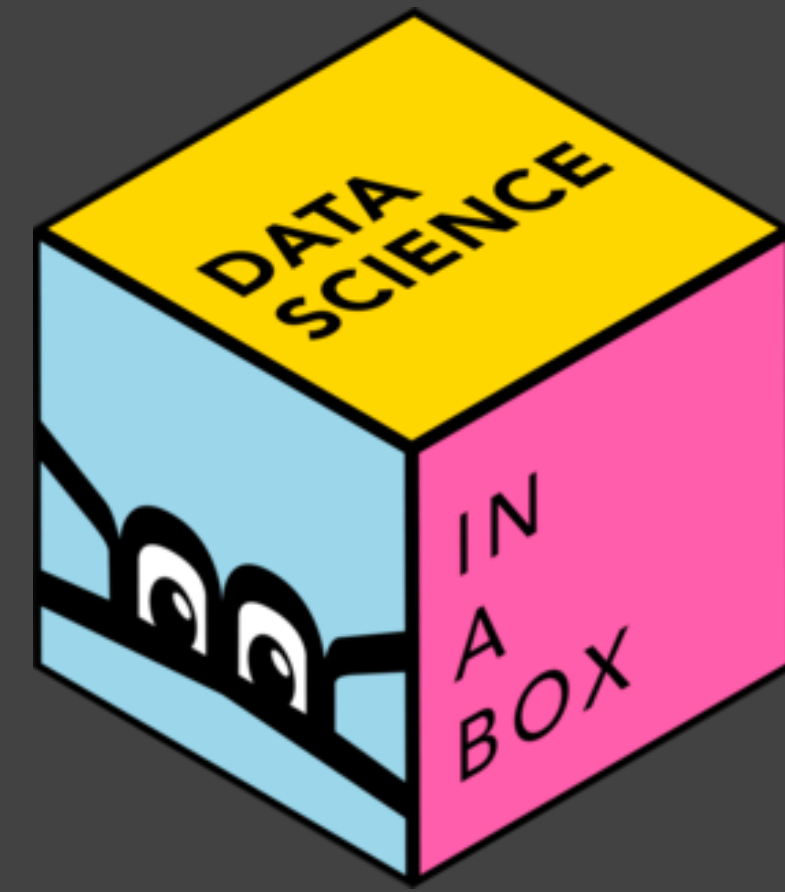
tips



**student
toolbox**



**instructor
toolbox**



Chapter 7 Exploring data | Data X

datasciencebox.org/exploring-data.html#slides-videos-and-application-exercises-1

Hello #dsbox!

- 1 Overview
- 2 Design principles
- 3 Topics
- 4 Tech stack
- 5 Community
- Course content
- 6 Hello world
- 7 Exploring data**
- 8 Data science ethics
- 9 Making rigorous conclusions
- 10 Looking further
- 11 Interactive tutorials
- 12 Project
- 13 Exams
- Infrastructure
- 14 Accessing R
- 15 Version control
- 16 Discussion
- 17 Sharing
- 18 Alternative setups
- Pedagogy
- 19 Pedagogy

7.1 Slides, videos, and application exercises

7.1.1 Visualising data

Unit 2 - Deck 1: Data and visualisation

- Slides
- Source
- Video

Unit 2 - Deck 2: Visualising data with ggplot2

- Slides
- Source
- Video

Reading:

R4DS :: Chp 3 - Data visualization

Unit 2 - Deck 3: Visualising numerical data

- Slides

On this page

- 7 Exploring data
 - 7.1 Slides, videos, and application exercises**
 - 7.1.1 Visualising data
 - 7.1.2 Wrangling and tidying data
 - 7.1.3 Importing and recoding data
 - 7.1.4 Communicating data science results effectively
 - 7.1.5 Web scraping and programming
 - 7.2 Labs
 - 7.3 Homework assignments

[View source](#)

[Edit this page](#)

A Fresh Look at Introductory Data Science

Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel^{a,b,c}  and Victoria Ellison^b

^aSchool of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK; ^bDepartment of Statistical Science, Duke University, Durham, NC; ^cRStudio, Boston, MA

ABSTRACT

The proliferation of vast quantities of available datasets that are large and complex in nature has challenged universities to keep up with the demand for graduates trained in both the statistical and the computational set of skills required to effectively plan, acquire, manage, analyze, and communicate the findings of such data. To keep up with this demand, attracting students early on to data science as well as providing them a solid foray into the field becomes increasingly important. We present a case study of an introductory undergraduate course in data science that is designed to address these needs. Offered at Duke University, this course has no prerequisites and serves a wide audience of aspiring statistics and data science majors as well as humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences students. We discuss the unique set of challenges posed by offering such a course, and in light of these challenges, we present a detailed discussion into the pedagogical design elements, content, structure, computational infrastructure, and the assessment methodology of the course. We also offer a repository containing all teaching materials that are open-source, along with supplementary materials and the R code for reproducing the figures found in the article.

KEYWORDS

Data science curriculum;
Data visualization;
Exploratory data analysis;
Modeling; Reproducibility; R

1. Introduction

How can we effectively and efficiently teach data science to students with little to no background in computing and statistical thinking? How can we equip them with the skills and tools for reasoning with various types of data and leave them wanting to learn more? This article describes an introductory data science course that is our (working) answer to these questions.

At its core, the course focuses on data acquisition and wrangling, exploratory data analysis, data visualization, inference, modeling, and effective communication of results. Time permitting, the course also provides very brief forays into additional tools and concepts such as interactive visualizations, text analysis, and Bayesian inference. A heavy emphasis is placed on a consistent syntax (with tools from the tidyverse), reproducibility (with R Markdown), and version control and collaboration (with Git and GitHub). The course design builds on the three key recommendations from Nolan and Temple Lang (2010): (1) broaden statistical computing to include emerging areas, (2) deepen computational reasoning skills, and (3) combine computational topics with data analysis. The goal of the course is to bring students from zero experience to being able to complete a fully reproducible data science project on a dataset of their choice and answer questions that they care about within the span of a semester.

In Section 2 of this article, we start with a review of the most recent curriculum guidelines for undergraduate programs

in data science, statistics, and computer science. In this section, we also present a synopsis of the course content and structure of introductory data science courses at four other institutions with the goal of providing a snapshot of the current state of affairs in undergraduate introductory data science curricula. In Section 3, we outline the overall design goals of the Duke University introductory data science course that is the focus of this article and discuss how this course addresses current undergraduate curriculum guidelines in statistics and data science. In Section 4, we expand on the course content, flow, and pacing, and present examples of case studies from the course. In Section 5, we detail the pedagogical methods employed by this course, specifically addressing how these methods can support a large class with students with a diverse range of previous experiences in statistics and programming. Section 6 presents the computing infrastructure of the course, Section 7 presents the methods of assessment, and finally in Section 8, we provide a synthesis of where this course sits in the landscape of introductory data science curriculum guidelines, future design plans for the course, and opportunities and challenges for faculty wanting to adopt this course.

2. Background and Related Work

An exact characterization of what the field of data science is meant to encompass is still debated. However, in this article,

Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel &
Victoria Ellison (2020)

A Fresh Look at Introductory Data Science

Journal of Statistics Education

DOI: 10.1080/10691898.2020.1804497

IDS x +

← → ↻ introds.org 🔍 ☆ 📄 📧 📁 📌 📎 📏 📐 📑 📔 📕 📖 📗 📘 📙 📚 📛 📜 📝 📞 📟 📠 📡 📢 📣 📤 📥 📦 📧 📨 📩 📪 📫 📬 📭 📮 📯 📰 📱 📲 📳 📴 📵 📶 📷 📸 📹 📺 📻 📼 📽 📾 📿 📠 📡 📢 📣 📤 📥 📦 📧 📨 📩 📪 📫 📬 📭 📮 📯 📰 📱 📲 📳 📴 📵 📶 📷 📸 📹 📺 📻 📼 📽 📾 📿

IDS Timetable **Schedule** Syllabus Help Extra credit Project Resources People 🔍 🌙

Course Schedule

Overview


This is a tentative course schedule. The flow of topics might change slightly depending on how quickly / slowly it feels right to ...

Introduction to Data Science
Last updated on 20 Oct 2020

Week 1 - Welcome to IDS

Get acquainted with the course, the technology, the workflow, and the skills you will acquire throughout the semester.


Introduction to Data Science
Last updated on 5 Oct 2020



Week 2 - Visualizing data

Data visualization and interpretation of graphical information.


Introduction to Data Science
Last updated on 5 Oct 2020




Week 3 - Wrangling and tidying data

Data wrangling, joining, and tidying.

Introduction to Data Science
Last updated on 15 Oct 2020

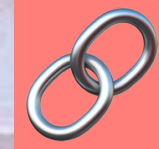


Week 4 - Importing and reading data





bit.ly/fresh-ds-jmm



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