Course Title	Int	troduction to Data Science	Instructor(s)	Baiko Sai			
				(実務経験のある教員)			
			E-mail				
Class Style	Le	ecture, seminar, etc.	Office Hours	Wednesday PM			
Track			Mode of Instruction	Of-line			
Credits	2		Allocated Year	Second or third year			
Active Learning]	Included	Compulsory or Elective				
Course	Th	nis class will provide an overviev	v of the basics of data	science. Currently, society is			
Overview	flo	ooded with a huge amount of data	a called big data, but no	t only data scientists who can			
	analyze and analyze it, but also people who can utilize it while having various discussions						
	wi	with data scientists. The existence of "skilled end users" is important. From this perspec-					
	tiv	e, we will comprehensively discus	ss the necessary matters	S.			
		The purpose of this class is to equip the students with the knowledge that will enable					
Course	them to fully understand the term "data scientist" once they enter the workforce and join						
Objectives		a company. From this perspective, the goal is for students to understand ``what data sci-					
	en	ence is generally."					
Droroguicito							
Prerequisite	.	T		<u> </u>			
Frerequisite	N	Contents		Homework			
rierequisite	N o			Homework			
rielequisite		Contents Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new	ed for data analysis.	Homework No			
Frerequisite	1	Part 1: Data and data analysis		No			
Frerequisite	0	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The ne	collection of data				
Frerequisite	1	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and	collection of data collection of data.	No			
Frerequisite	1	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, a	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre-	No			
Frerequisite	o 1 2	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre-	No No			
Frerequisite	o 1 2	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median)	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre- n, mode) and standard	No No			
Course	o 1 2	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation.	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre- n, mode) and standard tween data	No No			
	o 1 2	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity besentative values and similarity besentative values and similarity besentation.	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repren, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "disce, Manhattan distance,	No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity ber #4: Explain the concepts and uses of tances" such as Euclidean distance, MAX distance, Mahalanobis dist	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre- n, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "dis- ce, Manhattan distance, cance, discrete distance,	No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity ber #4: Explain the concepts and uses of tances" such as Euclidean distant MAX distance, Mahalanobis dist Hamming distance, and edit distant	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre- n, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "dis- ce, Manhattan distance, ance, discrete distance, nce.	No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity between the concepts and uses a tances such as Euclidean distant MAX distance, Mahalanobis distant Hamming distance, and edit distant Part 5: Clustering and anomaly decay.	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre- n, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "dis- ce, Manhattan distance, cance, discrete distance, nce.	No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity ber #4: Explain the concepts and uses of tances" such as Euclidean distant MAX distance, Mahalanobis dist Hamming distance, and edit distant Part 5: Clustering and anomaly defented the said idea of the sai	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repren, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "disce, Manhattan distance, cance, discrete distance, cance. etection clustering, the k-means	No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity bes #4: Explain the concepts and uses tances" such as Euclidean distant MAX distance, Mahalanobis dist Hamming distance, and edit dista Part 5: Clustering and anomaly des #5: Explain the basic idea of comethod, and other clustering me	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repren, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "disce, Manhattan distance, cance, discrete distance, cance. etection clustering, the k-means	No No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity besentative values and similarity besentative values. #4: Explain the concepts and uses of tances" such as Euclidean distant MAX distance, Mahalanobis dist Hamming distance, and edit distant Part 5: Clustering and anomaly des #5: Explain the basic idea of of method, and other clustering me used for anomaly detection.	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre- n, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "dis- ce, Manhattan distance, cance, discrete distance, nce. etection clustering, the k-means thods. Explain how it is	No No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity ber #4: Explain the concepts and uses of tances" such as Euclidean distant MAX distance, Mahalanobis dist Hamming distance, and edit distant Part 5: Clustering and anomaly defented and other clustering me used for anomaly detection. Part 6: Fundamentals of data analy	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Repre- n, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "dis- ce, Manhattan distance, cance, discrete distance, nce. etection clustering, the k-means thods. Explain how it is	No No No No			
Course	3	Part 1: Data and data analysis #1: What is data analysis? The new Part 2: Vector representation and #2: Vector representation of data, Part 3: Average, variance, and cor #3: What are mean, variance, as sentative values (mean, median deviation. Part 4: Distance and similarity besentative values and similarity besentative values. #4: Explain the concepts and uses of tances" such as Euclidean distant MAX distance, Mahalanobis dist Hamming distance, and edit distant Part 5: Clustering and anomaly des #5: Explain the basic idea of of method, and other clustering me used for anomaly detection.	collection of data collection of data. relation and correlation? Reprent, mode) and standard tween data of a huge number of "disce, Manhattan distance, ance, discrete distance, nece. etection clustering, the k-means thods. Explain how it is	No No No			

		composition and composition, and "bases" that give com-			
		pact analysis results.			
		Part 7: Principal component analysis			
	7	#7: Understand the true dimension, the principle of prin-			
		cipal component analysis, and the behavior of principal	No		
			INO		
		component analysis using a facial image data set as an ex-			
		ample.			
		Part 8: Prediction and regression analysis			
	9	#8: Introducing "prediction" using data, prediction by re-	No		
		gression, "model fitting" methods, and multiple regression			
		analysis methods.			
		Part 9: Visualization			
		#9: What is visualization? A technique used in basic visu-	No		
		alization.			
		Part 10: Probability and probability distribution			
	1	#10: What is probability/probability distribution? Expla-	No		
	0	nation of normal distribution and multidimensional nor-			
		mal distribution.			
		Part 11: Confidence intervals and statistical tests			
	1	#11: Explain confidence intervals and population variance,	No		
	1	and explain the concept and basic procedures of statistical			
		tests.			
	,	Part 12: Unstructured data analysis			
	1 2	#12: What is structured data? What is unstructured data?	No		
	2	Overview of image recognition technology.			
	,	Part 13: Pattern recognition and classification			
	1 1 4	#13: Introduction to various methods of pattern recogni-	No		
		tion.			
		Part 14: Data collection and bias			
		#14: Recognizing sample selection bias, what is personal	No		
		data, what is open data and copyright?			
		Part 15: Introduction to artificial intelligence, summary			
		#15: What is artificial intelligence (AI)? We will discuss in			
	1 5	an active running format about artificial intelligence that is	No		
	5	used around us, machine learning, what AI cannot do, etc.,			
		and discuss what we have learned so far.			
	Q	uiz 20 %			
Grading	Assignments 30 %				
2.55.19	Credit validation exam 50%				
	Perform a comprehensive evaluation.				
Textbooks	No				

References	「教養としてのデーターサイエンス」内田誠一 他、講談社 「データーサイエンスの基礎」濱田悦生、講談社		
NOTES	A short quiz will be given at the end of the class, and a notebook will be created that sum-		
	marizes the textbook in an easy-to-understand manner.		
	半導体メーカで、データーサイエンスの学問関連商品開発、企画、セールス経験18年間。		