

Awarding Great British Qualifications

SHORT COURSE IN DATA SCIENCE: Expert

Short Course Specification

Modification History

Version	Revision Description
V1.0	For release

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1. About NCC Education

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With Centres in over forty countries, four international offices and academic managers worldwide, NCC Education strives to employ the latest technologies for learning, assessment and support. NCC Education is regulated and quality assured by Ofqual (the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation, see www.ofqual.gov.uk).

Overview and Objectives

This **Short Course in Data Science: Expert** focuses Data Science team leaders who are looking to step into senior management role. Participants will learn the structure of the data science pipeline, the goals for each stage, and how to keep the team on target.

This course provides knowledge on all the key techniques such as Predictive Analysis, Big Data, Web Scraping, Data Mining and many more.

Hardware and Software Requirements

Hardware: Learners need access to computers with Internet access.

Software: Learners must have access to Hadoop.



Short Course in Data Science: Expert

Title:

Short Course in Data Science: Expert

Guided Learning Hours 120 hours

Learning Outcomes;	Objectives;
The Learner will:	The Learner can:
1. Be able to explain ethical and privacy issues in data science conduct and apply etical practices	 1.1 Explain ethical and privacy issues in data science conduct. 1.2 Apply ethical practices on data science project
2. Undertand the life of a data scientist – identify problem, define question, define ideal dataset, obtain and analyse data, and distribute results.	 2.1 Explain the whole data science process and how its different components interact. 2.2 Explain the skills needed to be a data scientist. 2.3 Identify the different fields interlinked with data science.
3. Understand the basics of optimization and how to formulate the problem.	3.1 Explain optimisation and operation research.3.2 Identify the constraints and explain different classes in an optimisation problem.
4. Be able to formulate the linear programming and the integer programming	 4.1 Explain and differentiate integer programming problem and linear programming problem. 4.2 Solve optimisation problem by simplex method of linear programming. 4.3 Explain the characteristics of linear programming problem.
5. Understand big data concepts and the importance of data mash-up	 5.1 Discuss the generation and characteristics of big data. 5.2 Explain Hadoop distribution in detail and Hadoop architecture. 5.3 Discuss data mashups and the importance of data mashups. 5.4 Explain the implementation of web mashups and the architecture of wen mashups.
6. Be able to perform data collection using web scraping tool	 6.1 Explain web scrapping and identify alternatives to web scrapping. 6.2 Explain document object model and regular expressions. 6.3 Use different libraries for web scrapping.
7. Be able to make predictions using multiple regression models	7.1 Explain predictive analytics.7.2 Explain predictive modelling techniques.7.3 Explain k-nearest neighbour's classification and k-means clustering.

8. Understand data mining process	 8.1 Explain data mining foundations. 8.2 Explain data mining models and tasks. 8.3 Identify the purpose of data mining. 8.4 Explain cluster analysis. 8.5 Explain the partitioning methods, hierarchical methods, grid-based methods, and model-based clustering algorithms etc.
9. Be able to perform model evaluation and deployment	9.1 Explain modelling, evaluation and deployment.9.2 Model selection, evaluation and deployment.9.3 Review data science project.



Syllabus

Topic No	Title	Content
1	Data Science Process	What is Data Science?
		What do Data Scientists do?
		How to be a data scientist.
		What should you learn?
		Data Science Process
		Data Science Ethics
		Data Scientific Method
		Learning Outcome: 1, 2
2	Optimisation and	Optimisation & Operation Research
	How to Formulate	Mathematical Optimisation Problem
		Classification of optimisation problems
		Integer Programming Problem
		Stochastic Programming Problem
		Linear Programming I: Simplex method
		Standard Form of a Linear Programming Problem
		Characteristics of a Linear Programming Problem
		Transformation of LP Problems into Standard Form
		Learning Outcome: 3 & 4
3	Big Data Concepts	What is big data?
		Big data characteristics
		Big Data: 6V's
		Cloud Computing
		 Why Study Big Data Technologies?
		Big Data Open Source Tools
		 Philosophy to Scale for Big Data Processing
		What is Hadoop?
		Why use Hadoop?
		What are the core parts of a Hadoop distribution?
		Common Hadoop Distributions
		Learning Outcome: 5



4	Data Mashups and	Data Analytics and Mash-up
	Big Data Infrastructure	Data/Web mashup
		Architecture of web mashup
		Implementation Architecture
		Why Cloud Computing?
		 Advantages and Disadvantages of Cloud Computing
		How Cloud Computing Works
		Challenges of Cloud Computing
		Layers of Cloud Computing
		Components of Cloud Computing
		Big Data
		Hadoop Architecture
		Hadoop With Big Data
		Map Reduce
		Why Data Analytics?
		Types of Data Analytics
		Big Data Analytics
		Learning Outcome: 5
5	Data Collection with	What's wrong with scraping?
	Tools	Before writing a scraper
		Alternatives to scraping
		Why scrape web?
		Harvesting options
		Watch out for spider traps!
		Web scraping, the easy way
		Document Object Model (DOM)
		Regular Expressions
		Learning Outcome: 6



6	Introduction to Predictive Analysis and Prediction to Multiple Regression Model	Data Mining Foundations
		Problem Types and Model Paradigms
		Model Performance Considerations
		Recognising a Strong Model
		K-Nearest Neighbours Classification
		Decision Tree Models
		K-Means Clustering
		Multiple Regression
		Formal Definition of the model
		Estimating the parameters of the model
		Analysis of the variance table
		F-test for the overall fit of the model
		Interval estimation
		 Selecting the best Regression Equation
		Example: Sales Forecasting
		Interpreting the final model
		Learning Outcome: 7
7	Introduction to	What is Logistic Regression
	Logistic Regression	Questions
		Assumptions
		Background
		Plain old regression
		An alternative – the ogive function
		The Logistics Function
		The Logit
		Conversion
		Learning Outcome: 7



8	Time Modelling Predictive Modelling Techniques	Series &	 Objective of Time Series Analysis Classical Decomposition: An Example Trend 					
			 Residuals Trend and Residual Variation 					
			Time Series Models					
			Gaussian White Noise					
			Random Walk					
			Time Series Modelling					
				Nonlinear transformations				
			Differencing and Trend					
			Differencing and Seasonal Variation					
			Why predictive analytics?					
			What do predictive analytics do?					
			Predictive Modelling Techniques					
			Learning Outcome: 7					

9	Data Mining,	Data	What is Data Mining?
	Exploration, Cleaning and Visualisation	and	Data Mining Definitions
			Why Mine Data? Commercial Viewpoint
			Why Mine Data? Scientific Viewpoint
			Database Processing vs. Data Mining Processing
			Data Mining: Classification Schemes
			Decisions in Data Mining
			Data Mining Tasks
			Data Mining Models and Tasks
			Classification: Definition
			Classification: Applications
			Classification Techniques
			Why do we need data mining?
			The data analysis pipeline
			Data Quality
			Sampling
		Types of Sampling	
	A Data Mining Challenge		
			Data Collection
			Mining Task
			Exploratory analysis of data
			Post Processing
			Learning Outcome: 8

10	Data	Data Transformation
	Transformation and Reduction	Data Transformation Challenges
		Data Transformation Strategies
		Normalisation
		Normalisation Methods
		Data Reduction Strategies
		The Curse of dimensionality
		The Curse of Dimensionality: Principal Components Analysis
		The Curse of Dimensionality: Factor Analysis
		Data Sampling
		Binning and Reduction of Cardinality
		Learning Outcome: 9
11	Cluster Analysis	What is Cluster Analysis?
		Types of Data in Cluster Analysis
		A Categorisation of Major Clustering Methods
		Partitioning Methods
		Hierarchical Methods
		Grid-Based Methods
		Model-Based Clustering Methods
		Outlier Analysis
		Learning Outcome: 8



12	Decision Tree and Model Evaluation & Deployment	Decision Tree and Classification Task
		Building Decision Tree
		Built Decision Tree Algorithm
		 Node Splitting in BuildDT Algorithm
		Entropy and its Meaning
		Decision Tree Induction Techniques
		CRISP-DM Phases
		Modelling
		Select Modelling Technique
		General Test Design
		Build Models
		Access Models
		Evaluation
		Evaluate Results
		Review Process
		Determine next steps
		Deployment
		Plan deployment
		Plan Monitoring and Maintenance
		Produce Final Report
		Review Project
		Learning Outcome: 9