

# ME 297: Introduction to Data Science for Mechanical Engineers

## Instructor

- Ilias Bilonis, *Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University*, [ibilion@purdue.edu](mailto:ibilion@purdue.edu)

## Place and time

- Wednesday, 2:30-3:20 pm, at ME 1006

## Office hours

- TBD Online

## Teaching assistant

- Nimish Awalgaoonkar, [nawalgao@purdue.edu](mailto:nawalgao@purdue.edu)

## Audience

Mechanical engineering sophomores

## Course Description

This course introduces data science to sophomore mechanical engineers with no prior knowledge on the topic. We start by defining data science and demonstrating why mechanical engineers should care. Most data science nowadays happens in Python. So, the course starts with a brief overview of Python basics going from simple mathematical expressions to data loading and visualization. Data science must deal with uncertainty and randomness, and that is why we introduce several concepts from probability theory. We use these probabilistic concepts to summarize and compare datasets. Data science is about making models. For example, how can you make a model that will give you the efficiency of an engine given the operating conditions using experimental data? So, we end by showing how to use data to make models, and how to test if these models are good.

## Course Learning Outcomes

After completing this course, you will be able to:

- Program in Python within a Jupyter notebook environment.
- Summarize and compare datasets using empirically estimated statistics.
- Summarize and compare datasets visually.
- Represent uncertainty using probabilities.
- Apply simple probability rules to propagate uncertainty.
- Estimate probabilities from data.
- Solve regression problems (learn from data a linear model that takes you from a set of input variables to a continuous variables).

- Solve classification problems (learn from data a model that takes you from a set of input variables to a discrete label).

### Prerequisites

- Basic calculus.
- Matrix-vector multiplication.
- Some programming experience (e.g., Matlab or Python). You will learn Python as part of this course.

### Required Textbook

There is a required textbook for this class. You can access it online for free here:

[Ilias Bilionis, Introduction to Data Science for Mechanical Engineers \(Lecture Book\), 2021](#)

The book is organized in 16 lectures. Each lecture contains the required theory along with programming Python sections that demonstrate the theory. You can (and should) run the code of the book on your own. For that you can either use [Google Colab](#) or [Binder](#). Google Colab is probably easier to use, but it requires a Google account. To launch the code of a page, you click on the rocket button at the right top of a page and select the either Google Colab or Biner. It is also possible to run the code on your own computer, but I do not recommend as you will have to already be familiar with Python to do that.

### Homework

This course relies heavily on homework. There is one required homework set due each week, before the lecture time. 100% of your grade comes from the homework. There are no quizzes or exams.

You can find the homework at the end of each lecture in our textbook. These are essentially Jupyter notebooks that you are supposed to launch in Google Colab and then submit them for grading. You will submit the homework through Brightspace. You will find specific instructions on how to do this in Brightspace.

### Grading

Your final grade will be your average homework grade after dropping the lowest graded homework. The final grade will be turned into a percentage grade, and your letter grade will be based on the following scheme: A+ 98 – 100; A 88 – 98; A- 85 – 88; B+ 80 – 85; B 73 – 80; B- 70 – 73; C+ 67 – 70; C 62 – 67; C- 60 – 62; D+ 57 – 60; D 52 – 57; D- 50 – 52; F 0 – 50. The instructor reserves the right to change with grading scale.

## Course Schedule

Period	Date	Topic	Reading	Homework
1	Aug. 25	Introduction to data science, Python basics	<a href="#">Lecture 1</a>	<a href="#">Homework 1</a>
2	Sep. 1	Data arrays, numerical Python	<a href="#">Lecture 2</a>	<a href="#">Homework 2</a>
3	Sep. 8	Data loading and selection	<a href="#">Lecture 3</a>	<a href="#">Homework 3</a>
4	Sep. 15	Data visualization	<a href="#">Lecture 4</a>	<a href="#">Homework 4</a>
5	Sep. 22	Functions, data manipulation, and models	<a href="#">Lecture 5</a>	<a href="#">Homework 5</a>
6	Sep. 29	Conditionals and loops	<a href="#">Lecture 6</a>	<a href="#">Homework 6</a>
7	Oct. 6	Probability as a measure of uncertainty	<a href="#">Lecture 7</a>	<a href="#">Homework 7</a>
8	Oct. 13	The basic rules of probability	<a href="#">Lecture 8</a>	<a href="#">Homework 8</a>
9	Oct. 20	Discrete random variables	<a href="#">Lecture 9</a>	<a href="#">Homework 9</a>
10	Oct. 27	Continuous random variables	<a href="#">Lecture 10</a>	<a href="#">Homework 10</a>
11	Nov. 3	Expectation and variance	<a href="#">Lecture 11</a>	<a href="#">Homework 11</a>
12	Nov. 10	Normal distribution, quantiles, credible intervals	<a href="#">Lecture 12</a>	<a href="#">Homework 12</a>
13	Nov. 17	Fitting models with the principle of maximum likelihood	<a href="#">Lecture 13</a>	<a href="#">Homework 13</a>
14	Nov. 24	Covariance, correlation, and linear regression	<a href="#">Lecture 14</a>	<a href="#">Homework 14</a>
15	Dec. 1	Linear regression continued	<a href="#">Lecture 15</a>	<a href="#">Homework 15</a>
16	Dec. 8	Classification via logistic regression	<a href="#">Lecture 16</a>	<a href="#">Homework 16</a>

## Course Help

To get help with course content, comment in the Piazza discussion forums. Each homework assignment and lecture has its own corresponding discussion in the Piazza course site. By commenting in these discussion forums, the course team will be able to respond to your question more quickly.

## Discussion Guidelines

Please follow the Discussion Guidelines when contributing to discussions in this course. Here are a few of the key points you should remember:

- Do not use offensive language. Present ideas appropriately.
- Be cautious in using Internet language. For example, do not capitalize all letters since this suggests shouting.
- Avoid using vernacular or slang language. This could possibly lead to misinterpretation.
- Do not hesitate to ask for feedback.
- Be concise and to the point.
- Think and edit before you push the “Send” button.

### Accessibility Information

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The **Office of Institutional Equity**, which is responsible for ensuring Americans with Disability Act compliance, can be contacted with any accessibility concerns at:

Phone: (765) 494-7253

Email: [equity@purdue.edu](mailto:equity@purdue.edu)

TTY: (765) 496-1343

[Website](#)

- [Purdue's Disability Resource Center Website](#)
- [Purdue's Web Accessibility Policy](#)
- [Purdue Equal Access Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#)
- [Google Accessibility](#)
- [Jupyter Notebook a11y toolbar \(from Microsoft research\)](#)

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