IBM Cloud Gallery

Estimated Time (45 min)

IBM Cloud Gallery is a growing collection of data sets, notebooks, and project templates. In this lab, you will use *IBM Cloud Gallery* to explore different datasets. As you learned in the course, data can be more than just numbers. Data can be numeric, text, images, videos, audios and more. You will look at three samples.

Sample 1 contains data with only numeric attributes.

Sample 2 contains data with numeric & text attributes.

Sample 3 cantains a Jupyter Notebook, a tool which data scientists use to create models.

Let's take a look at how data scientists use different datasets.

Objectives :

You will learn to:

- Explore the IBM Cloud Gallery
- Examine a numeric dataset
- Examine a dataset with non-numeric attributes
- Examine a Jupyter Notebook

Exercise 1: Examine a numeric dataset

1. Click on the link: https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/gallery

2. Click the filter button in the top right of the window:

3. In the dropdown menu that appears, select the *Data* checkbox under *Sample type*. Then click on the *Tags* dropdown, and select the *Environment* checkbox.

4. In the search results, click on *UCI: Forest Fires*.

5. Preview the data using the *Preview* option.

Explore the data

The data is related to forest fires where the aim is to predict the burned area of forest fires, in the northeast region of Portugal, by using meterological and other data.

Attribute Information:

1. X - x-axis spatial coordinate within the Montesinho park map: 1 to 9
2. Y - y-axis spatial coordinate within the Montesinho park map: 2 to 9
3. month - month of the year: 'jan' to 'dec'
4. day - day of the week: 'mon' to 'sun'
5. FFMC - FFMC index from the FWI system: 18.7 to 96.20
6. DMC - DMC index from the FWI system: 1.1 to 291.3
7. DC - DC index from the FWI system: 7.9 to 860.6
8. ISI - ISI index from the FWI system: 0.0 to 56.10
9. temp - temperature in Celsius degrees: 2.2 to 33.30
10. RH - relative humidity in %: 15.0 to 100
11. wind - wind speed in km/h: 0.40 to 9.40
12. rain - outside rain in mm/m2 : 0.0 to 6.4
13. area - the burned area of the forest (in ha): 0.00 to 1090.84
    (this output variable is very skewed towards 0.0, thus it may make
    sense to model with the logarithm transform).

Exercise 2: Evaluate a non-numeric dataset

The data doesn't have to be only based on numbers. Data can be text, images and other types as well. Let's look at a dataset which has text values.

1. At the top of the page, select the *Gallery* option.

2. Type *Airbnb* into the search bar.

3. Select the *Airbnb Data for Analytics: Trentino Reviews* option. You may need to scroll to find it.

4. Preview the data using the *Preview* option.

Explore the data

Airbnb, Inc. is an American company that operates an online marketplace for lodging, primarily homestays for vacation rentals, and tourism activities. Airbnb guests may leave a review after their stay, and these can be used as an indicator of airbnb activity. The minimum stay, price and number of reviews have been used to estimate the occupancy rate, the number of nights per year and the income per month for each listing.

You could use this data in multitude of ways - to analyze the star ratings of places, to analyze the location preferences of the customers, to analyze the tone and sentiment of customer reviews and many more. Airbnb uses location data to improve guest satisfaction.

💡 What else might you use this data for?

The dataset comprises of three main tables:

- listings - Detailed listings data showing 96 attributes for each of the listings. Some of the attributes used in the analysis are price(continuous), longitude (continuous), latitude (continuous), listing_type (categorical), is_superhost (categorical), neighbourhood (categorical), ratings (continuous) among others.

- reviews - Detailed reviews given by the guests with 6 attributes. Key attributes include date (datetime), listing_id (discrete), reviewer_id (discrete) and comment (textual).

- calendar - Provides details about booking for the next year by listing. Four attributes in total including listing_id (discrete), date(datetime), available (categorical) and price (continuous).

Exercise 3: Evaluate Jupyter Notebook

Return to the gallery. Select *Notebook* from the *Sample type* menu that appears after clicking on the filter button. In the search bar type *Finding optimal locations* Select the card that says *Finding optimal locations of new stores using…*

This Jupyter notebook uses *Decision Optimization* with Python to help determine the optimal location of a new store.

This Notebook aims to identify where to place a coffee shop that minimizes the total distance from libraries in the area to the shop so that a book reader can get to the shop easily.

Part of the Python code in the notebook displays the locations of the libraries on a map.

But with this data, you cannot determine the ideal location of the coffee shops by just looking at the map.

The code then solves this with an optimization model that will help determine possible locations for the coffee shops with the stipulation of minimizing the distance between the libraries and the shop.

.

Summary

In this lab, you have learnt about to explore datasets and notebooks in IBM cloud Gallery.

Author(s)

Malika Singla

Other Contributor(s)

Lavanya

Change log

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-10-09	1.3	Bethany Hudnutt	Clarified Language and updated images
2022-10-27	1.3	Lakshmi Holla	Updated Instructions
2022-07-22	1.2	Appalabhaktula Hema	Updated Screenshots and instructions
2022-02-16	1.1	Niveditha	Updated watson Screenshot
2021-06-010	1.0	Malika Singla	Initial Version