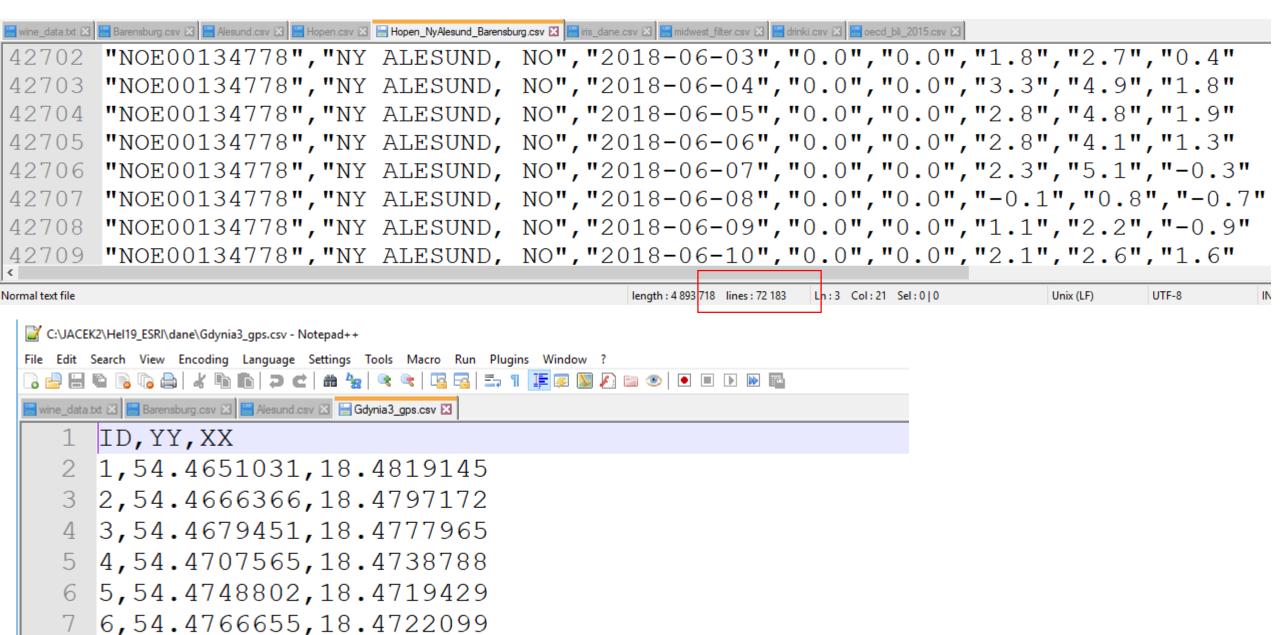
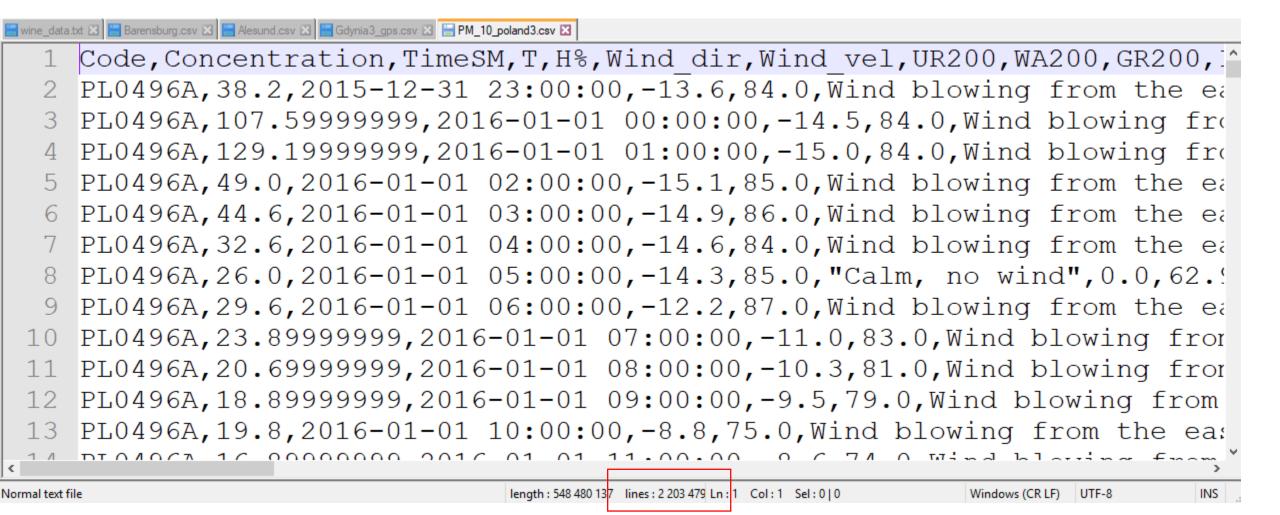
I Seminarium Python Geo Data Science Hel 18-22 marzec 2019





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Zdjęcia satelitarne

DATA **SCIENCE**

DATA ENGINEERING

COMPUTATIONAL DATA SCIENCE

POZYSKIWANIE

PRZYGOTOWANIE

ANALIZA

RAPORTOWANIE

DZIAŁANIE

PLIKI TEKSTOWE BAZY DANYCH Web serwisy No SQL storage

Eksploracja EDA

PREPROCESSING

Korelacja

Trend

Outliers

Statystyki

Wizualizacja

Czyszczenie Transformacja

Duplicate

Inconsistent

Missing

Outlier

Scailing

Transformation

Feature selection

Dimensions PCA

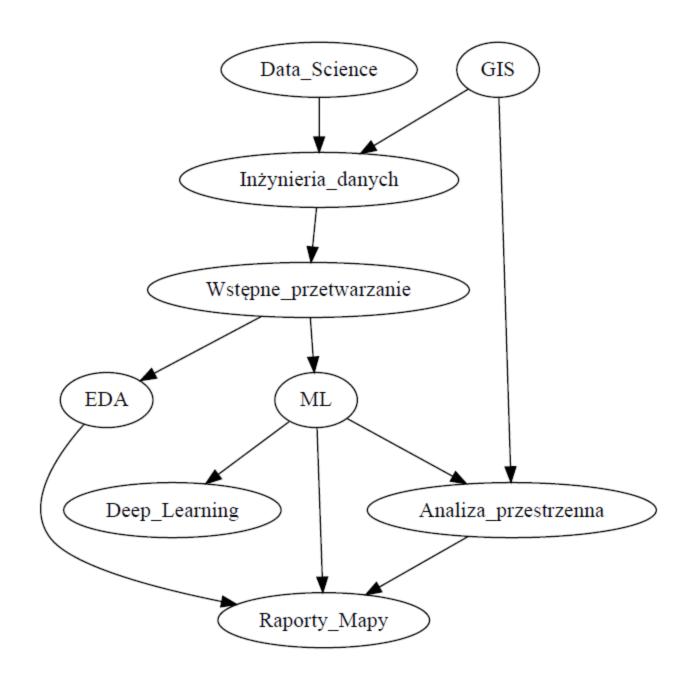
Classification

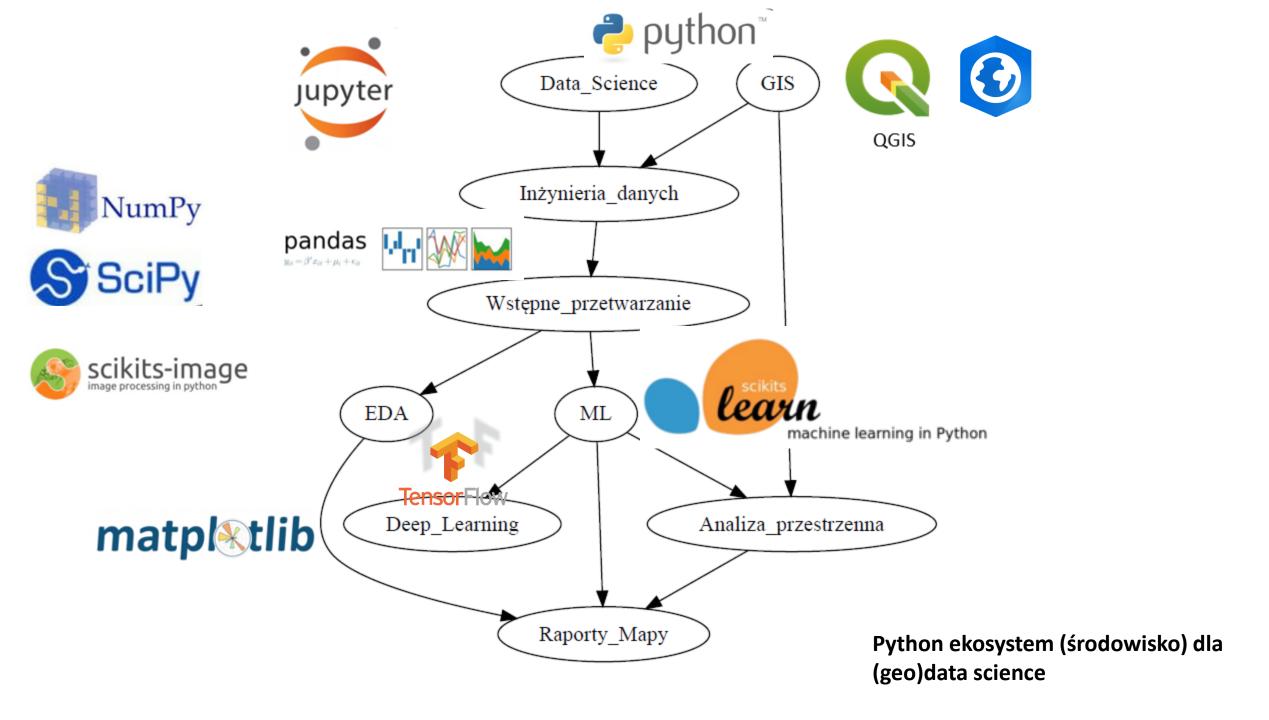
Regression

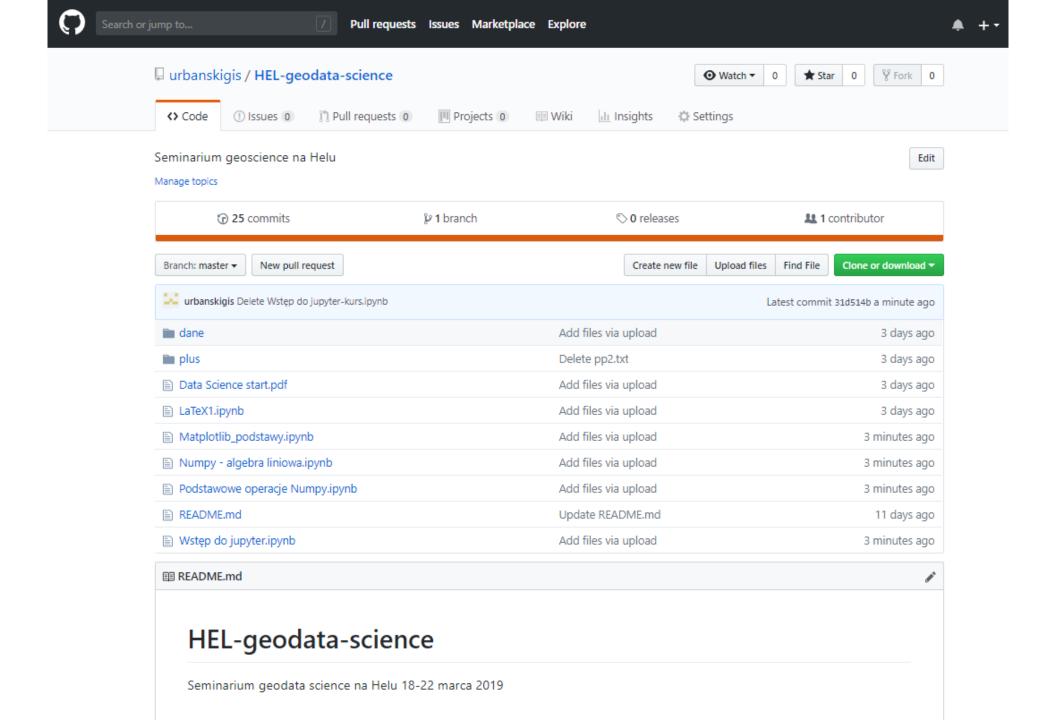
Clustering

Graph Analytics

Histogramy **Boxplots** Line graph







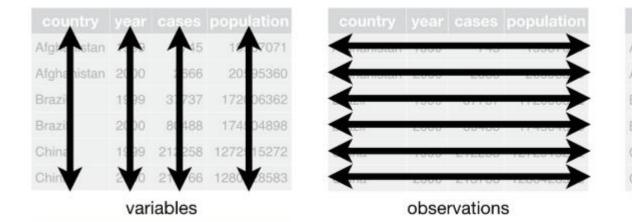
Struktura danych - Tidy data

Tidy data is the data obtained as a result of a process called data tidying. It is one of the important cleaning processes during big data processing and is a recognized step in the practice of <u>data science</u>. Tidy data sets have structure and working with them is easy; they're easy to manipulate, model and visualize. Tidy <u>data sets</u> are arranged such that each variable is a column and each observation (or *case*) is a row. [1][2]

Tidy data provide standards and concepts for <u>data cleaning</u>, and with tidy data there's no need to start from scratch and reinvent new methods for data cleaning.

Jeff Leek in his book The Elements of Data Analytic Style summarizes the characteristics of tidy data as the points:[3]

- 1. Each variable you measure should be in one column.
- 2. Each different observation of that variable should be in a different row.
- 3. There should be one table for each "kind" of variable.
- 4. If you have multiple tables, they should include a column in the table that allows them to be linked.



values

https://towardsdatascience.com/
https://dataelixir.com/newsletters/

https://statquest.org/video-index/