=IF(H9>300,"PASS","FAIL")

conditoin, true, false

=AVERAGEIF(B3:B19,N7,C3:C19)

grade a, marks

marks,

multiple\_duplicate\_student\_names\_data,

single cel student

multiple\_dupliacte\_grades

single cel grade

kisi website se data ko uthaakar spreedsheet me paste karna

=IMPORTHTML("<http://www.cricmetric.com/playerstats.py?player=V%20Kohli>","table")

=IMPORTHTML("<http://www.cricmetric.com/playerstats.py?player=V%20Kohli>","table",1)

Analytics vidya



Objective set karo:

* Sabse pehle decide karo ki tumhe kya question solve karna hai ya kis cheez ka jawab chahiye.

Data ikattha karo:

* Alag-alag jagah se data gather karo, jaise websites, surveys, ya tumhari company ka database.

Data saaf karo:

* Data mein jo galtiyan hain, missing information, ya galat numbers ko thik karo.

Data ko samjho (explore karo):

* Data ko dekh kar patterns aur trends ko identify karo, jaise graphs aur charts banakar.

Model lagao:

* Agar zarurat ho toh statistical tools ya machine learning ka use karke analysis karo aur predictions karo.

Data ka matlab samjho:

* Jo results mile unko samjho aur apne question ka jawab nikaalo.

Visualizations banao:

* Data ko simple charts ya graphs mein convert karo taaki sab log easily samajh saken.

Report banao:

* Apne findings ko ek simple report ya presentation mein share karo aur suggest karo ki kya karna chahiye.

Goldbar

1. Data analytics aur data analysis mein kya difference hai?

* Data analytics ek bada process hai jo data ko analyze karke insights nikalta hai. Data analysis is process ka ek hissa hai, jo data ko samajhne par focus karta hai. Dono ka goal data se useful information nikalna hai.

2. Data analytics ke different types kya hote hain?

* Data analytics ke chaar main types hain:
  + Descriptive: Kya hua?
  + Diagnostic: Kyun hua?
  + Predictive: Aage kya hoga?
  + Prescriptive: Hume kya karna chahiye?

3. Data cleaning ka process kya hota hai? Aur yeh important kyun hai?

* Data cleaning mein hum missing values ko fill karte hain, galtiyan sudharte hain, aur duplicate data hataate hain. Yeh zaroori hai kyunki clean data se hi sahi results milte hain. Agar data dirty hoga, toh analysis galat ho sakta hai.

4. Agar kisi dataset mein missing ya corrupted data ho toh aap kaise handle karenge?

* Missing data ko fill karne ke liye hum mean ya median use kar sakte hain. Agar data bahut zyada corrupt hai, toh hum us row ko hata bhi sakte hain. Hum kuch cases mein data ko manually bhi theek kar sakte hain.

5. Outliers kya hote hain? Aur unko detect aur handle kaise karte hain?

* Outliers wo points hote hain jo baaki data se alag hote hain. Inhe dekhne ke liye hum Z-score ya box plots use karte hain. Outliers ko hum hata sakte hain ya phir unhe alag se analyze kar sakte hain.

6. Data normalization aur standardization mein kya fark hai?

* Normalization se data ko ek fixed range (jaise 0 se 1) mein laate hain. Standardization se data ka average 0 aur standard deviation 1 hota hai. Yeh dono techniques model ki accuracy badhane ke liye use hoti hain.

7. Data analytics mein commonly kaunsi data visualizations use hoti hain?

* Common visualizations hain bar charts, line graphs, aur scatter plots. Yeh graphs data ko asani se samajhne mein madad karte hain. Har visualization ka alag purpose hota hai, jaise trends ya comparisons dikhana.

8. Supervised aur unsupervised learning mein kya difference hai?

* Supervised learning mein labeled data hota hai, jahan model ko seekhna hota hai ki input se output kya hoga. Unsupervised learning mein data ko bina labels ke analyze kiya jata hai. Supervised learning future predict karne ke liye aur unsupervised learning patterns find karne ke liye hota hai.

9. A/B testing kya hoti hai aur yeh data analytics mein kyun important hai?

* A/B testing mein do versions (A aur B) ko compare karte hain ye dekhne ke liye kaunsa better hai. Yeh marketing aur product decisions ke liye helpful hai. Isse hume pata chalta hai ki kya cheez achi hai aur kya nahi.

10. Aap kin tools aur programming languages mein proficient hain data analytics ke liye?

* Main tools hain Excel, SQL, Python, aur Tableau. Excel data analysis ke liye, SQL databases ke liye, aur Python programming ke liye use hota hai. Tableau visualizations ke liye hai, jo data ko achhe se dikhata hai.