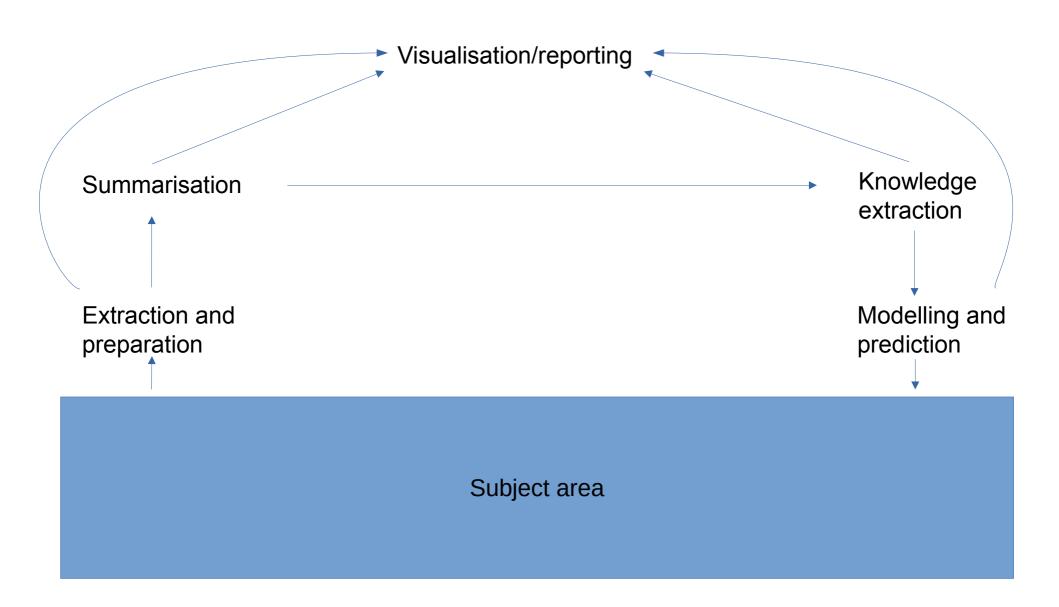
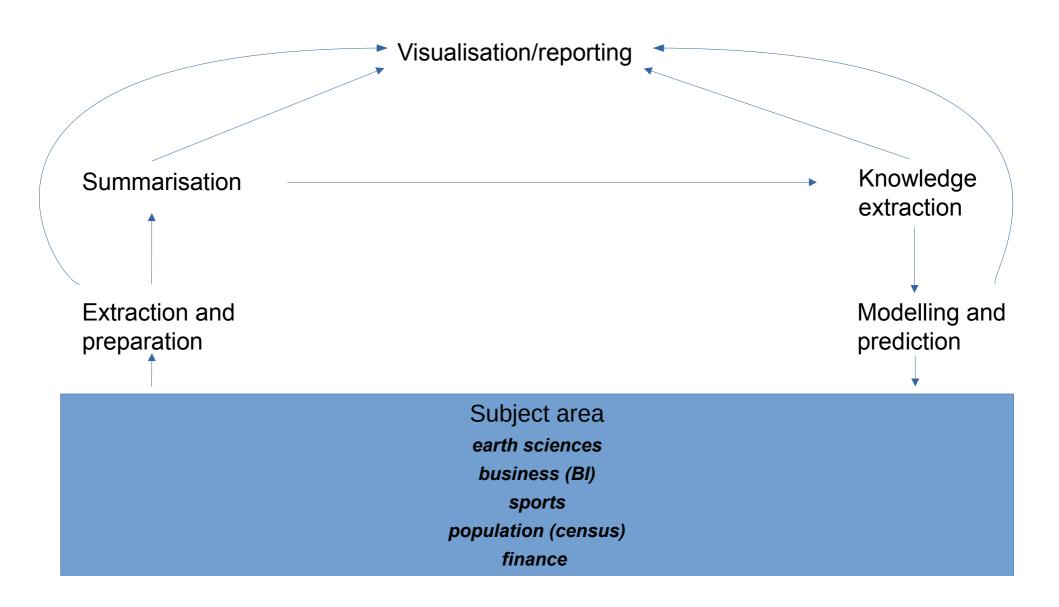
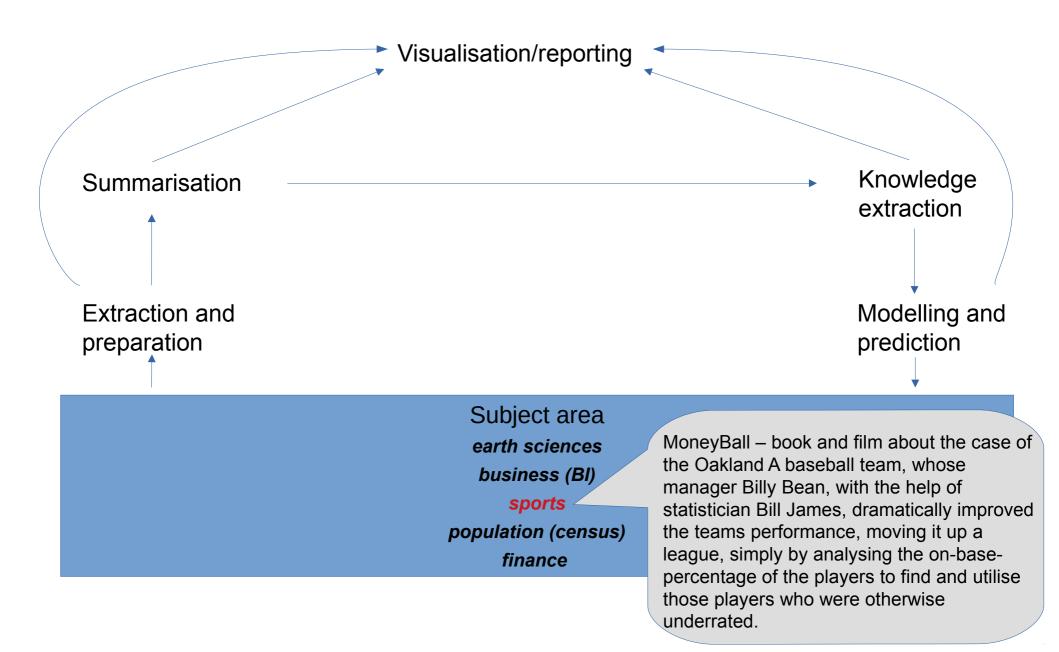
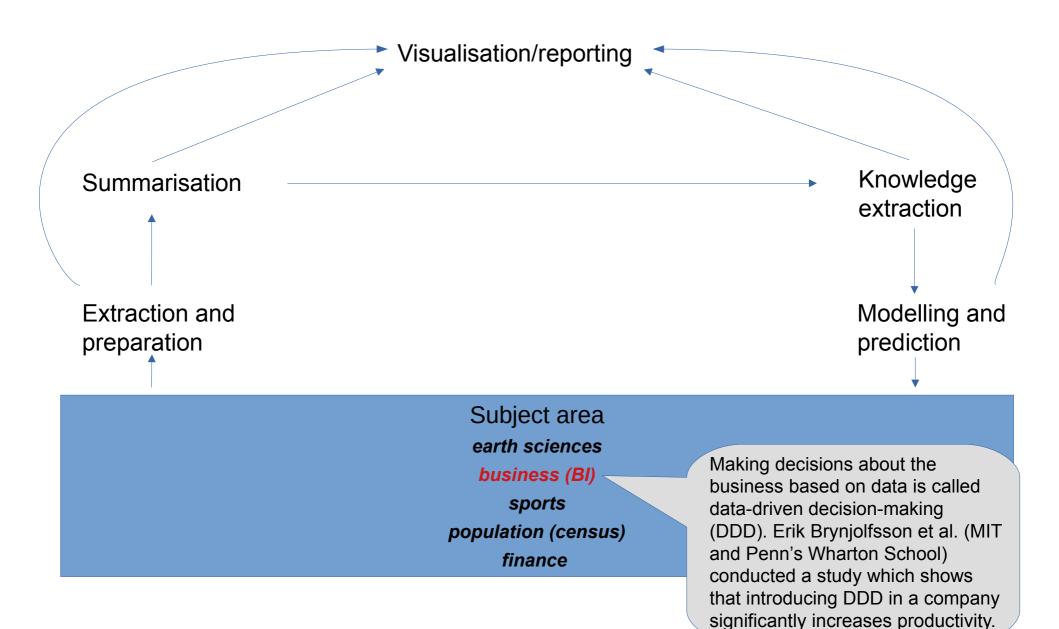
# Data Analysis: Introduction

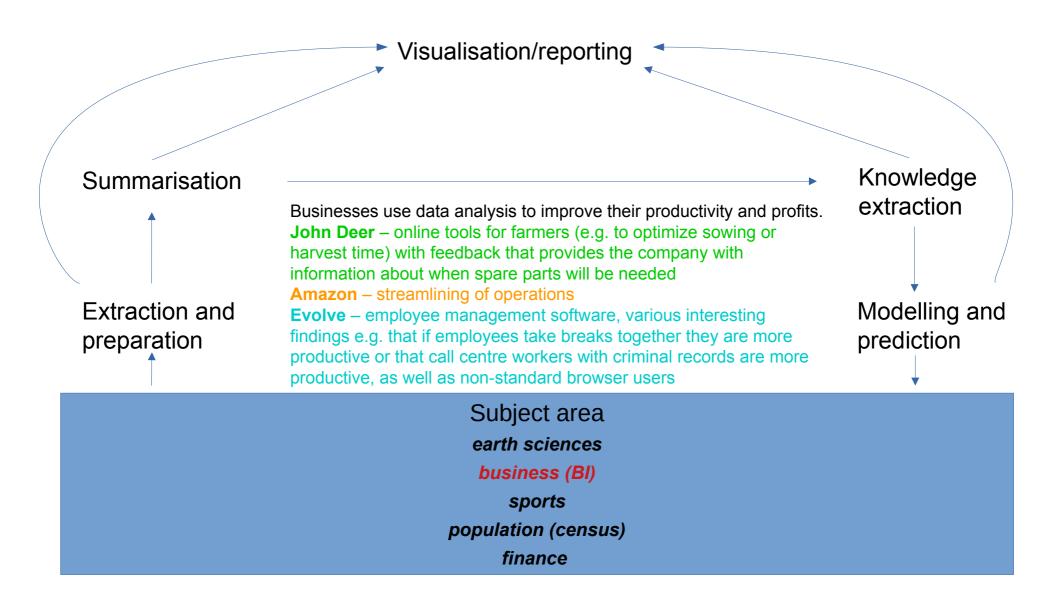
Institute of Technology Tallaght, Department of Computing

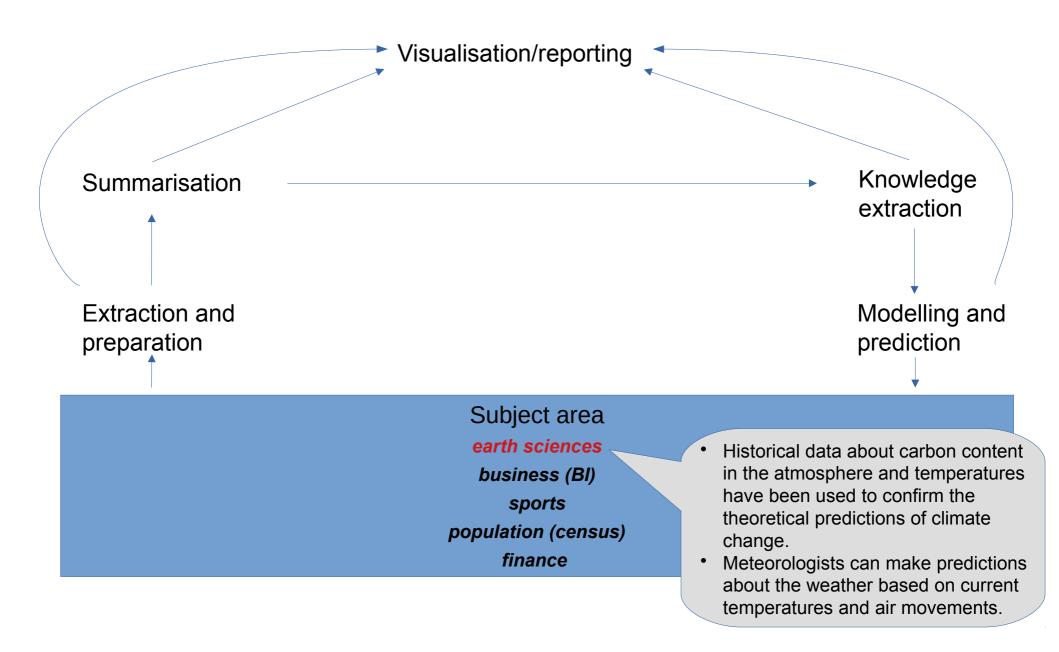








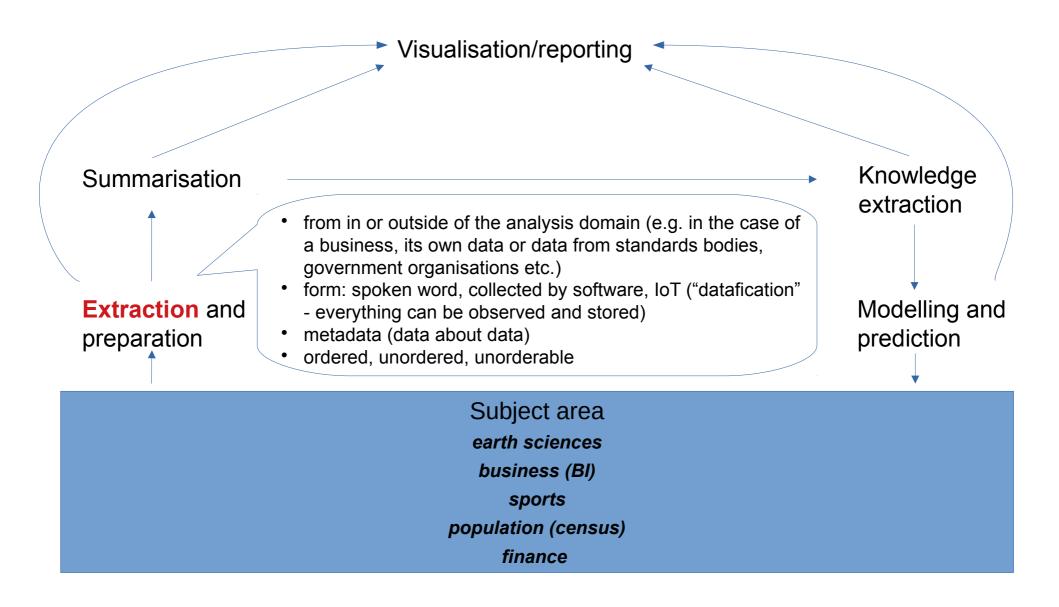


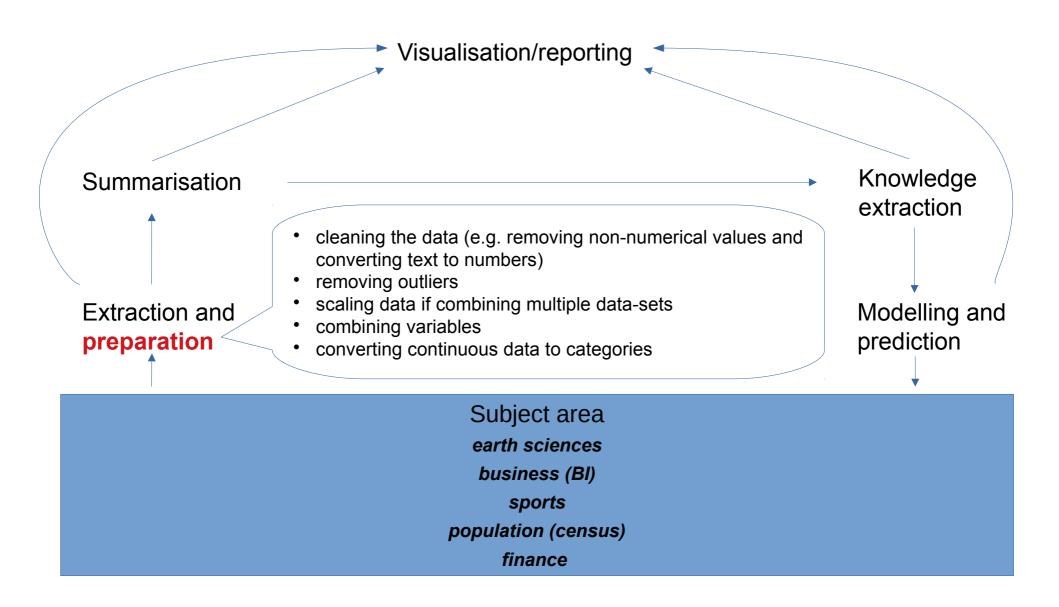


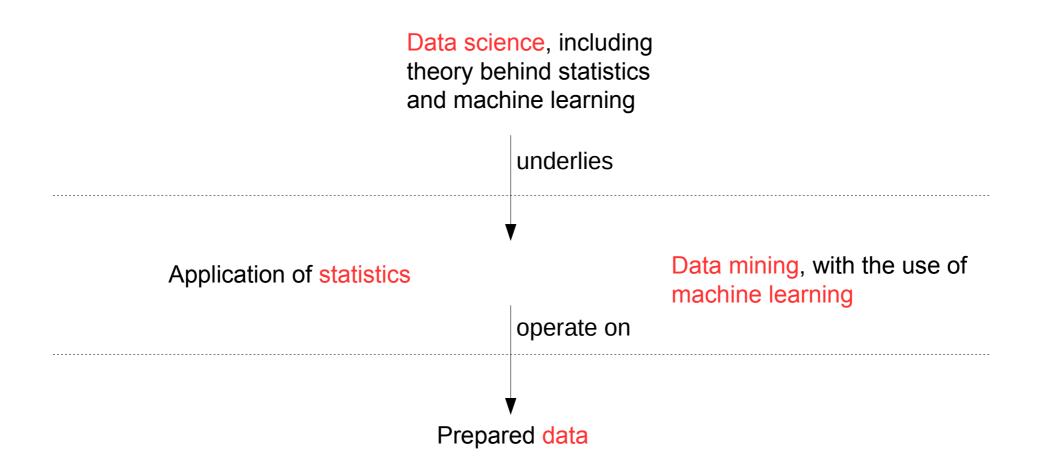
- Standard and once-off visualisation
- Examples:
  - Human loss in WW2
  - Florence Nightingale Coxcombs
  - √ Minard Napoleon in Russia



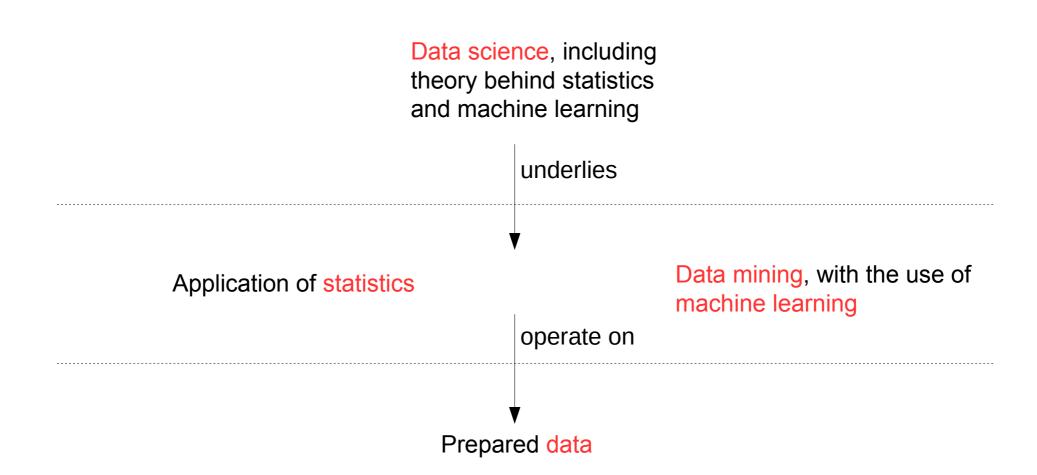
Subject area
earth sciences
business (BI)
sports
population (census)
finance



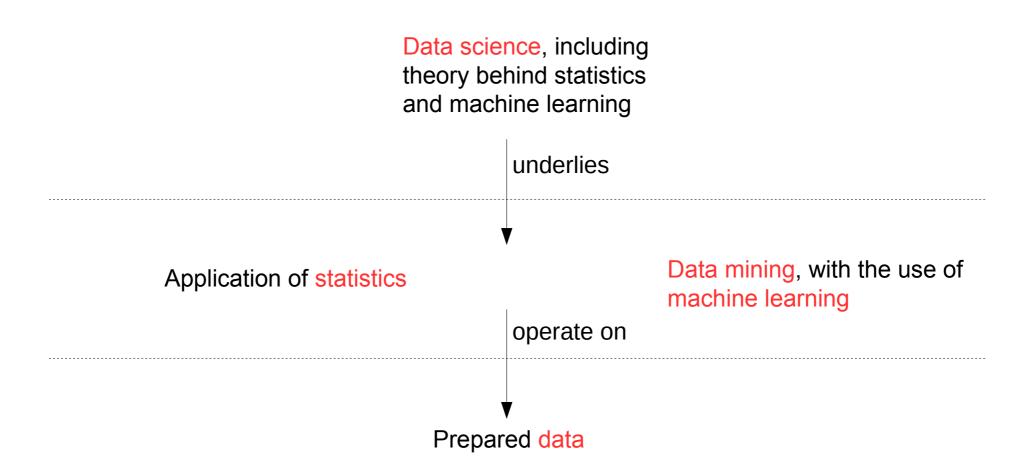




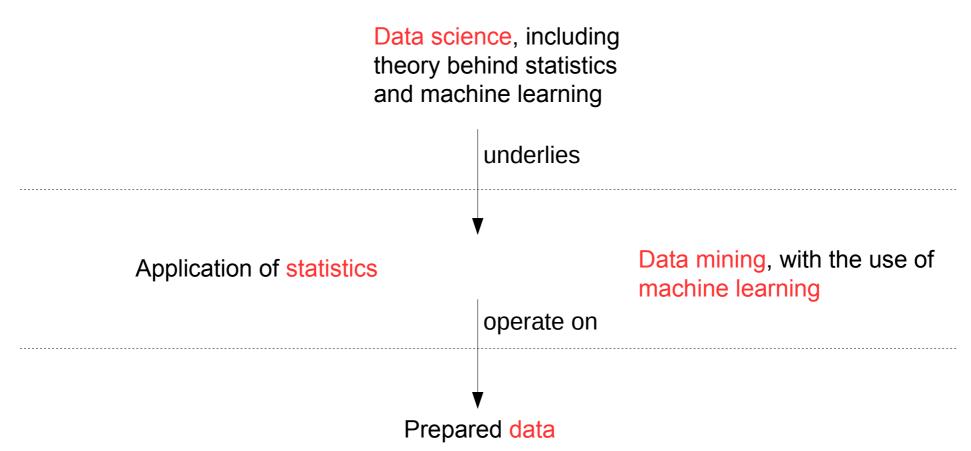
• Analytics – a group of statistical and data mining techniques used in a particular problem domain e.g. business analytics, financial analytics.



- Analytics a group of statistical and data mining techniques used in a particular problem domain e.g. business analytics, financial analytics.
- Data analysis a generic term for any instance of analysis of data.



- Analytics a group of statistical and data mining techniques used in a particular problem domain e.g. business analytics, financial analytics.
- Data analysis a generic term for any instance of analysis of data.
- Big data the same as below, only bigger!



#### **Big Data**

- In the last 20 years the data cycle is 'intensifying'
- Growing processing power
- Almost limitless storage capacity
- Connectivity with large bandwidths
- Techniques have developed on this new wave of possibilities
- Big data are amounts of data larger than can be processed with conventional technologies.
- New technologies:
  - · Hadoop (Apache)
  - · MapReduce (Google)
  - · MongoDB etc.
- The data science principles are the same as 'normal sized' data
- 4 Vs IBM 4Vs of Big Data

- Analytics a group of statistical and data mining techniques used in a particular problem domain e.g. business analytics, financial analytics.
- Data analysis a generic term for any instance of analysis of data.
- Big data the same as below, only bigger!
- Sets out the principles and theory for understanding and using data
- Studies how these principles and techniques should be applied in each individual case
- Data scientist visualisation

Data science, including theory behind statistics and machine learning

underlies

Application of statistics

Data mining, with the use of machine learning

operate on

Prepared data

- Analytics a group of statistical and data mining techniques used in a particular problem domain e.g. business analytics, financial analytics.
- Data analysis a generic term for any instance of analysis of data.
- Big data the same as below, only bigger!
- The science and practice of analysing numerical data, particularly with the purpose of understanding the properties of a large population by analysing a representative sample.

Data science, including theory behind statistics and machine learning

underlies

Application of statistics

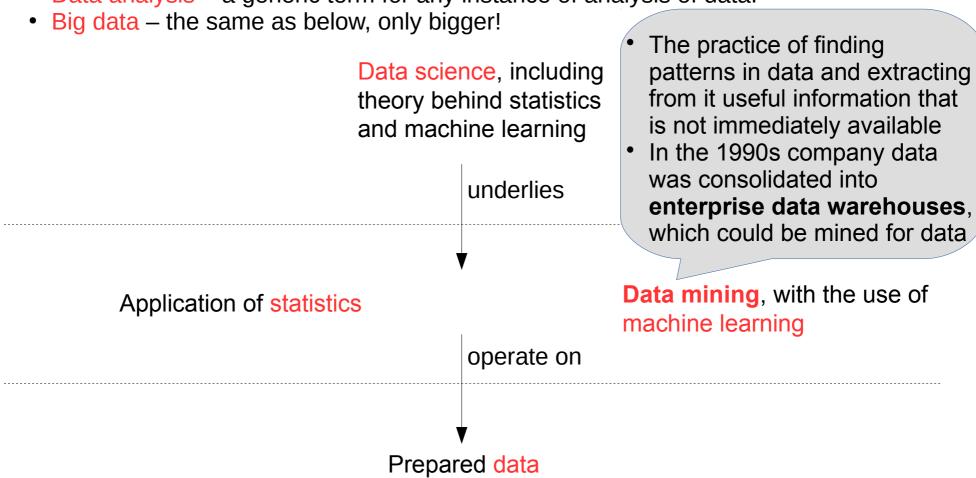
Data mining, with the use of machine learning

operate on

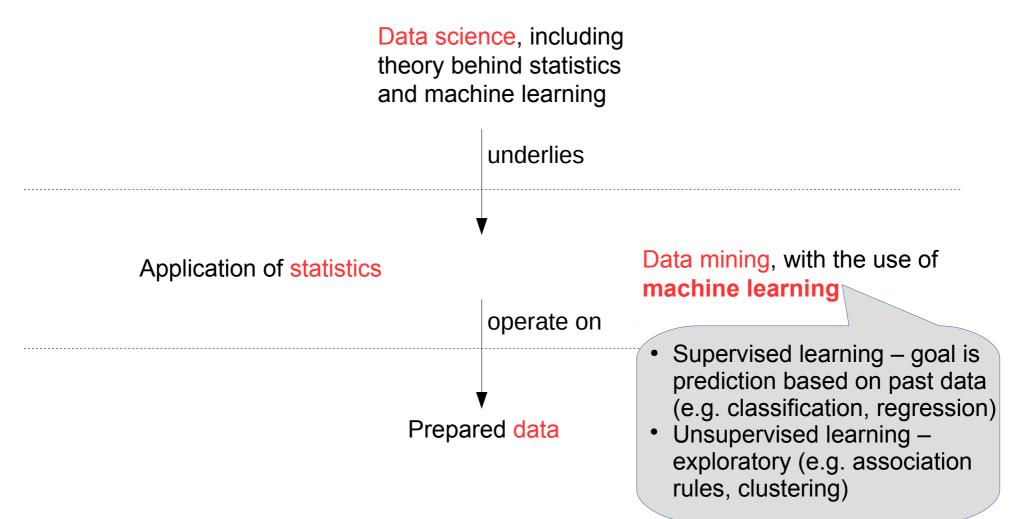
Prepared data

• Analytics – a group of statistical and data mining techniques used in a particular problem domain e.g. business analytics, financial analytics.

Data analysis – a generic term for any instance of analysis of data.



- Analytics a group of statistical and data mining techniques used in a particular problem domain e.g. business analytics, financial analytics.
- Data analysis a generic term for any instance of analysis of data.
- Big data the same as below, only bigger!



# "Learning" Data Analysis

- Asking questions, then investigating if they can be answered by analysing data
- Methods and techniques for all the stages of the data cycle
- Understanding when to apply the various methods and techniques
- Adopting the 'every case is different' approach