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Analytics Programming Tools

CIS 3330

Business Analytics Project

Summary

This is a summary of the business analytics (BA) report based on the company Vistra Corporation (2023) and formerly Vistra Energy Corporation. The BA process begins with collecting, sorting, and exploring large database organizations. BA consists of sequential applications that are descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive and are the major analytical components. Descriptive analytics analysis is based on graphic results including measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and measures of dispersion (standard deviation). Predictive analytics analysis is a more advanced method of data analysis that uses probabilities to make assessments of what could happen in the future. Predictive analysis uses that data and identifies correlations between variables. Knowing that such relationships exist explains why one set of independent variables influences a dependent variable. Accurate predictive analytics analysis helps business to reduce risks and costs.

Descriptive Analytics

Descriptive Analytics is focused on describing the dataset. The main five steps of descriptive analytics process used in the dataset of Vistra Corp are: collection of data, data preparation, data cleaning, exploratory data, and data visualization. The data that I used was found in the UTEP database. Vistra Corp offers only data reports on the company main page. Collection of data, for this project I combined two sources of data, Vistra Corporation and the former company named Vistra Energy Corporation. After the aggregate operation, and for data

preparation I used a transpose function to switch the rows horizontally. For data cleaning, I removed errors, inconsistencies, and missing values so that it looked organized and ready to be analyzed. In explanatory data, I analyzed the data to find trends in patterns and relationships. Finally, data visualization is represented using graphs and charts to make it easy to understand.

Outputs

This output contains two results. The first result is for showing each column in the fata frame along measures of central tendency. The second output describes only one column of the data frame along measures of central tendency.

```
Land
16.000000
219250.000000
275517.331578
                                                                                                                                                                            1.600000e+01
1.547938e+06
mean
std
min
25%
50%
75%
max
                                     5,000000e+03
                                                                                                     2.800000e+04
                                                                                                                                                                            1,900000e+05
                                                                                                     4.100000e+04 ...
2.200000e+05 ...
9.890000e+05 ...
1.489000e+06 ...
                                                                                                                                                                            4.852500e+05
1.092000e+06
2.518250e+06
                                     1.347500e+05
                                                                                                                                                                                               37000.000000
                                    7.135000e+05
1.108000e+06
1.710000e+06
                                                                                                                                                                                              42000.000000
590000.0000000
642000.0000000
                                                                                                                                                                            4.538000e+06
[8 rows x 39 columns]
            33.000000
214779.303030
157368.257484
mean
std
min
25%
50%
75%
             16000.000000
            119000.000000
165277.000000
209542.000000
            571000.000000
Name: Accrued interest, dtype: float64
```

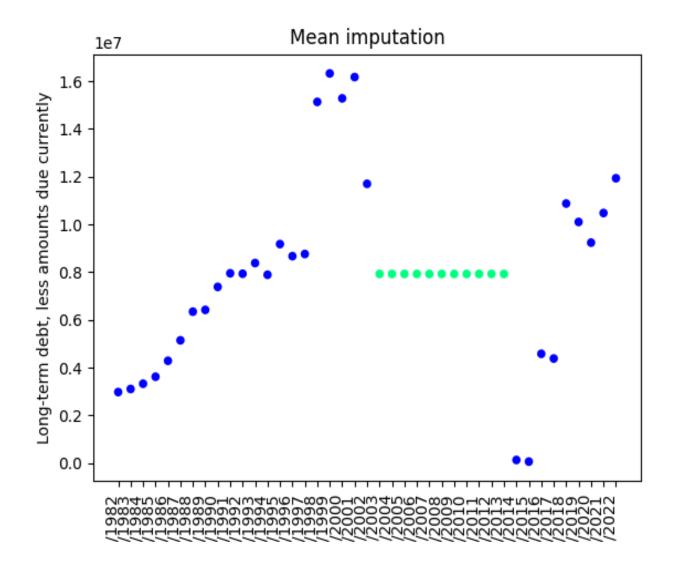
The third output is returning a new data frame where the data types have been changed to the float type. I coded the astype() method for this purpose.

Accrued interest float	
12000	64
Restricted cash.1 float	64
Total liabilities float	64
Commodity & other derivative contractual liabilities.1 float	64
Commodity & other derivative contractual liabilities float	64
Total current assets float	64
Common stock float	64
Short-term borrowings float	64
Materials & supplies float	64
Total current liabilities float	64
Uncertain tax positions, including accrued interest float	64
Long-term debt, less amounts due currently float	64
Commodity & other derivative contractual assets.1 float	64
Total assets float	64
Accrued taxes float	64
Trade accounts payable float	64
Allowance for uncollectible accounts float	64
Long-term debt due currently float	64
Fuel stock float	64
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) float	64
Natural gas in storage float	64
Restricted cash float	64
Inventories float	64
Other noncurrent assets float	64
Less accumulated depreciation float	64
Construction work in progress float	64
Accumulated deferred income taxes.1 float	64
Electric float	64
Investments float	64
Goodwill float	64
Other current assets float	6/1

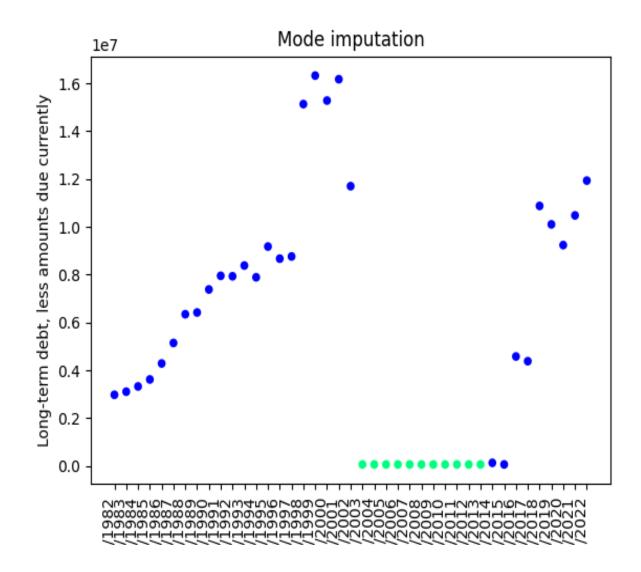
This output is counting the number of missing values in each column using the isna() function.

Commodity & other derivative contractual liabilities Total current assets Common stock	25 0 2
Short-term borrowings	32 0
Materials & supplies Total current liabilities	0
Uncertain tax positions, including accrued interest	33
Long-term debt, less amounts due currently	11
Commodity & other derivative contractual assets.1	26
Total assets	9
Accrued taxes	34
Trade accounts payable	0
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	26
Long-term debt due currently	2
Fuel stock	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	21
Natural gas in storage	15
Restricted cash	21
Inventories	18
Other noncurrent assets	20
Less accumulated depreciation	2
Construction work in progress	11
Accumulated deferred income taxes.1	36
Electric	36
Investments	11
Goodwill	15
Other current assets	6
Asset retirement obligations	32
Trade accounts receivable - net	0
Cash & cash equivalents Other current liabilities	0
	0
Commodity & other derivative contractual assets	25 25
dtype: int64	25
acype, inco-	

This graph is a Scatter Plot showing the mean imputation with the long-term debt and less amounts due currently replacing missing values with mean.



This graph is a Scatter Plot showing the mode imputation also with the long-term debt and less amounts due currently replacing missing values with mode.



Predictive Analytics

Predictive analytics is a more advanced method of data analytics as it makes predictions based on data. Predictive analytics looks like historical data and analyses past data trends to predict what will happen next. Like descriptive analytics, prescriptive analytics uses data mining and machine learning to predict opportunities in which the firm can take advantage. If predictive analytics is done correctly, predictive analysis can provide several benefits. Some benefits of choosing predictive analysis are the following: risk reduction, better strategy, and optimization. If Vistra Corporation chooses predictive analytics will create a more accurate forecast of demand for electricity and natural gas.

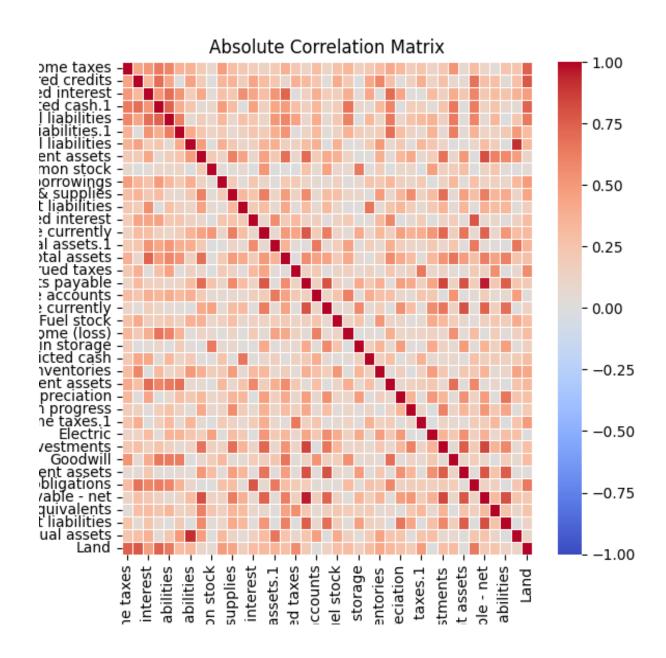
ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)

The ANOVA test whether any group is different from any other group, but it does not specify which group is different. So, printing a summary of the test just returns a single p value. The first step before to execute the ANOVA test is to define the null and alternate hypothesis. The null hypothesis test if is no significant difference among the groups, and alternate hypothesis test if is a significant difference among the groups. In general, if the p-value associated with the F is smaller than 0.05, then the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is supported. If the null hypothesis is rejected, we can conclude that the means of all groups are not equal.

sum_sq df F PR(>F)
Q("Accrued interest") 4.618448e+13 1.0 8.146064 0.007626
Residual 1.757559e+14 31.0 NaN NaN
PS C:\Users\erivera17\Documents\GitHub\final_project_calderon>

Heatmap of the Correlation of the Final project 3 Data

The diagonal has elements with correlation 1 because every element is perfectly correlated with itself. Blue indicates highly negative correlation, red indicates highly positive correlation and white is not correlation. "Correlation does not mean causation." In other words, just because two variables are correlated does not mean they influence each other.



Findings--- There is not findings.

In conclusion, descriptive and predictive analytics arranges as steps in the BA process can help Vistra Corp to find opportunities in data, predict trends that forecast future opportunities, and make more informed decisions. This process is challenging due to the amount of time that is dedicated to putting the data together and making it work properly. In the end, completing this research brought a lot of insight to analytics and the field of business.

References

Vistra Corporation. (2023, January 31). Vistra. Vistra Corp. https://www.vistracorp.com/