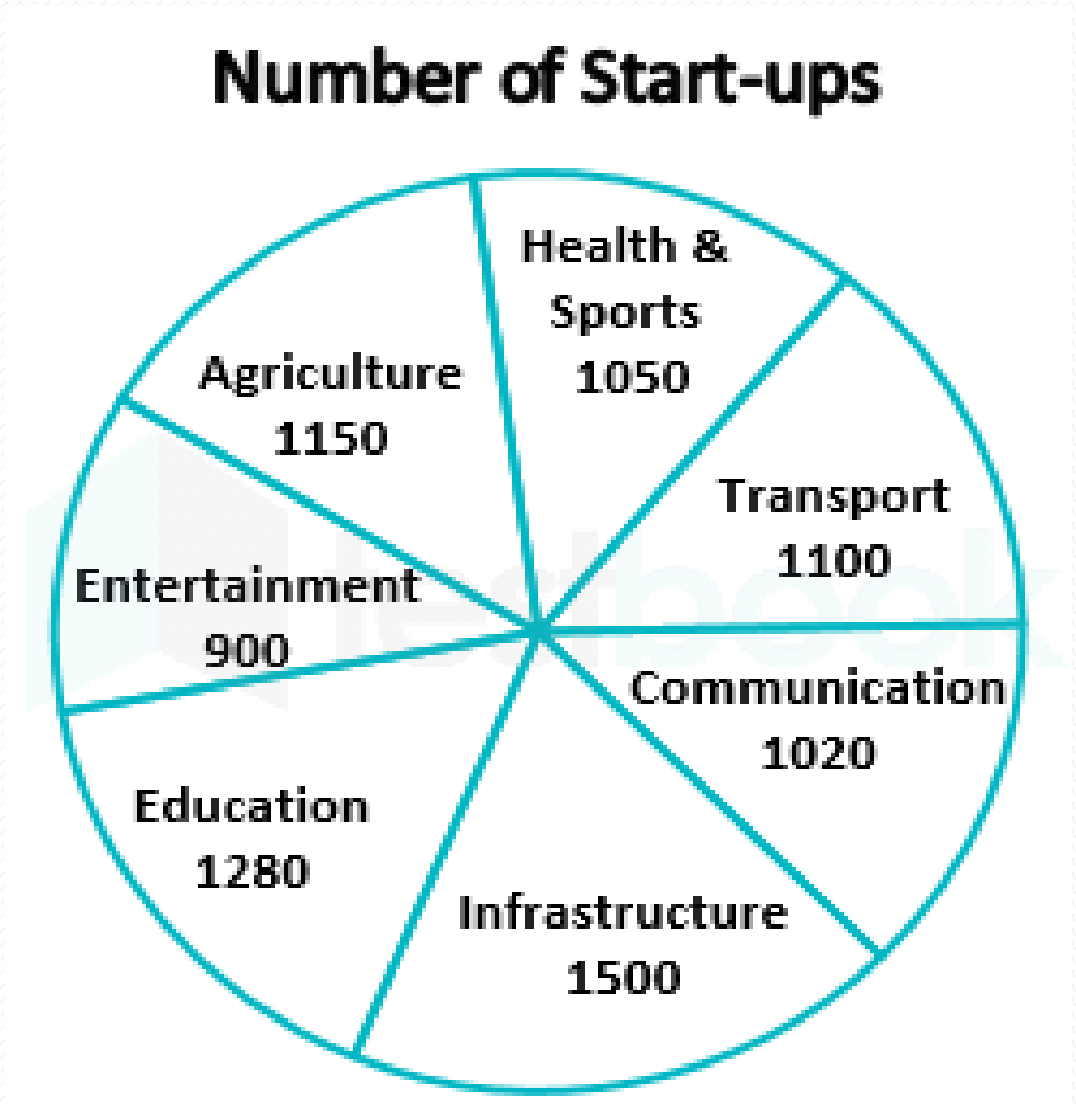
Startup Analysis

ANALYSIS OF STARTUP COMPANIES AND PROJECTS

INTRODUCTION


Number of Start-ups
Health & Sports 1050
Agriculture 1150
Transport 1100
Entertainment 900
Communication 1020
Education 1280
Infrastructure 1500

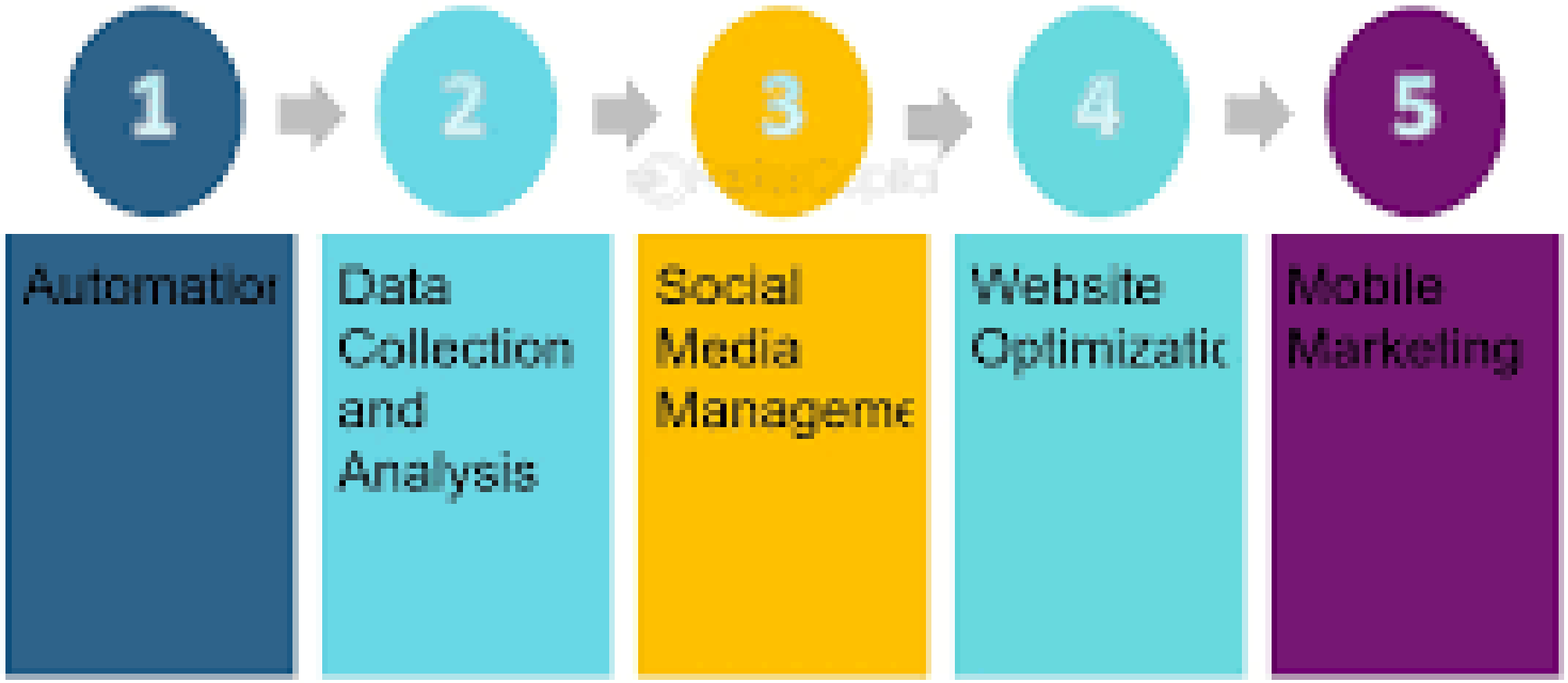
Considering global trends, startup companies with variety of projects are increasingly emerging, i.e. projects and companies that appear with the aim to quickly expose themselves on market with some new or on innovative product. Their strategy is based on fast, often short-term success, which brings high profits. Some of the well-known startups that have created their distinctive brand and great earnings with their innovative products and services are Apple, Google, Microsoft, eBay, Face book, HP and others. Startup companies are largely presented in ICT sector, and presented examples of startup companies confirm this. The term startup may include different types of companies or projects. According to the legal regulations and law of the Republic of Serbia, the term startup includes all enterprises / projects that are in the initial stage of development, i.e. a business that is at the very beginning. Unlike the definition of startups in Serbia, in the European Union, under the term startup are meant companies/projects are based on innovations and improvement of existing technological solutions. So, in Serbia, all of the new companies or projects can be considered as startups, while in European Union they have to have an innovative basis, which is actually the essence of the startup. This gap between the different definitions of the startup concept can make the research much more complex, but it is certainly more correct to base itself

A startup analysis :

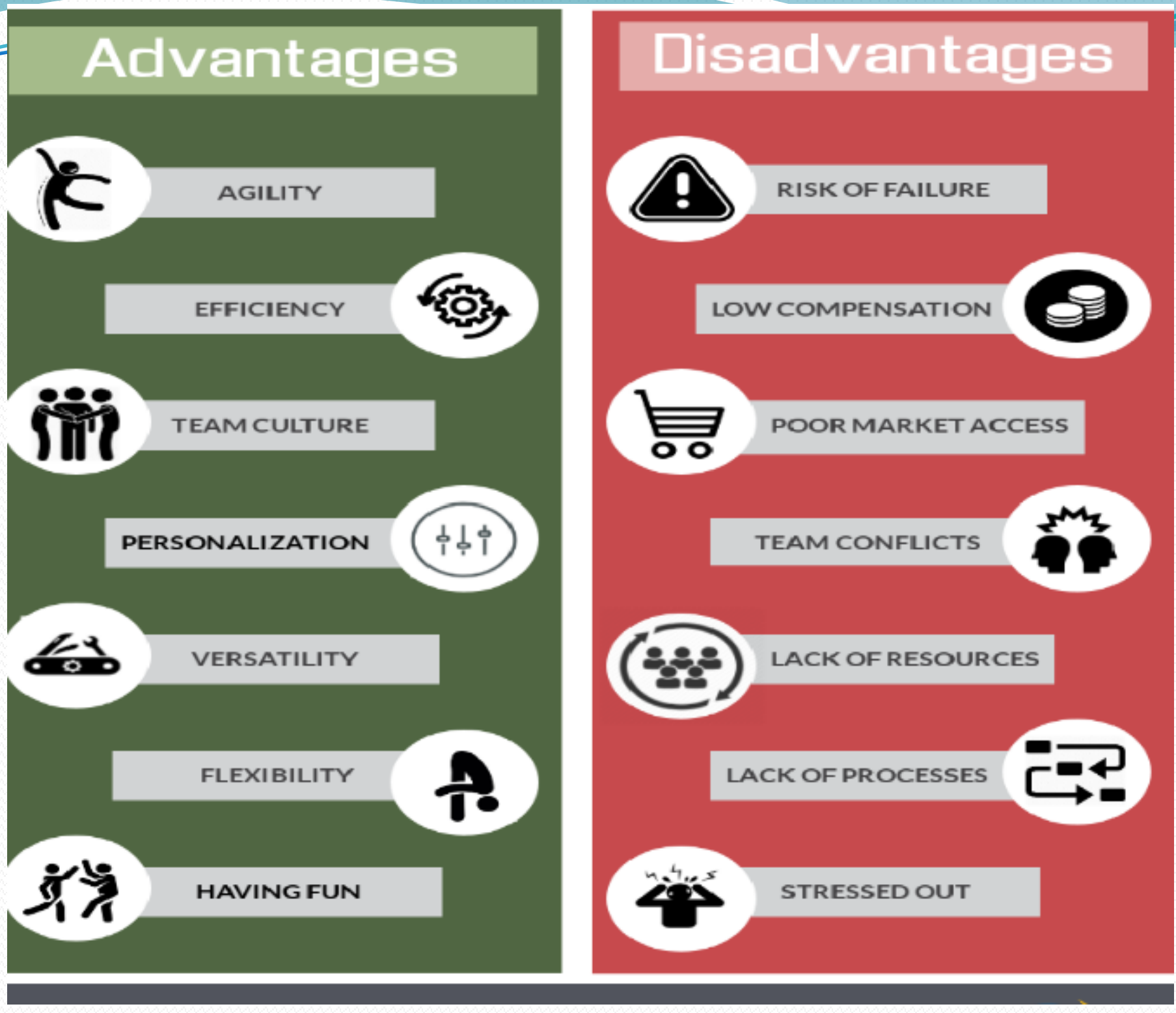
Innovation is a key driver of economic growth and has the potential to transform industries and societies. Startups, with their agility and willingness to take risks, often lead the way in developing innovative technologies and business models. Here are some key factors to consider when analyzing the course of innovation in startups

FINAL FINDINGS OUTPUT OF PROJECTS

How can technology help startups overcome these challenges and accurately measure the performance of



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES


Advantages
AGILITY
EFFICIENCY
TEAM CULTURE
PERSONALIZATION
VERSATILITY
FLEXIBILITY
HAVING FUN
Disadvantages
RISK OF FAILURE
LOW COMPENSATION
POOR MARKET ACCESS
TEAM CONFLICTS
LACK OF RESOURCES
LACK OF PROCESSES
STRESSED OUT

APPLICATIONS

How do you create a data analysis application?

How to build a data analytics platform

1. get a clear understanding of the product you want to build.
2. validate your business idea and make sure your product will meet market demand.
3. find the best way to implement your idea in terms of technology.

FUTURE SCOPE

Market Need:

The most successful startups are those that solve a real-world problem or address a pressing market need Startups that can identify a gap in the market and develop a solution that meets that need have a higher chance of success.

- **Product/Service Innovation**:

Startups that can develop a unique and innovative product or service have a competitive advantage in the market.
This could involve developing a new technology or a more efficient way of delivering an existing product or service.

- **Business Model Innovation:**

Successful startups often develop innovative business models that allow them to disrupt traditional industries.
This could involve offering a subscription-based service or a platform that connects buyers and sellers in a new way.

Talent:

- The success of a startup often depends on the talent of its founders and team members. Startups that are able to attract and retain top talent in their industry have a competitive advantage

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Timing:

- The timing of a startup's entry into the market can be critical to its success. A startup that is too early to market may struggle to gain traction, while one that enters too late may face stiff competition

Funding:

- Startups need access to capital in order to develop and scale their products or services. Those that are able to secure funding from investors or through crowd funding have a greater chance of success.

Agility:

Startups need to be agile and able to pivot quickly in response to changes in the market or customer feedback. Those that are able to adapt to changing circumstances have a greater chance of success.

Partnerships:

Startups that are able to develop strategic partnerships with other companies or organizations can benefit from shared resources and expertise.

Analyzing these factors can help identify key trends in the course of innovation in startups. It is important to note that while these factors can increase the likelihood of success, there is no guarantee that a startup will succeed, and many factors can influence the outcome.

CONCLUSION

Data mining of massive data sets is transforming the way we think about crisis response, marketing, entertainment, cyber security and national intelligence. Collections of documents, images, videos, and networks are being thought of not merely as bit strings to be stored, indexed, and retrieved, but as potential sources of discovery and knowledge, requiring sophisticated analysis techniques that go far beyond classical indexing and keyword counting, aiming

Data Analysis examines the frontier of analyzing massive amounts of data, whether in a static database or streaming through a system. Data at that scale–terabytes and
petabytes–is increasingly common in science (e.g., particle physics, remote sensing, genomics), Internet commerce, business analytics, national security, communications, and elsewhere. The tools that work to infer knowledge from data at smaller scales do not necessarily work, or work well, at such massive scale. New tools, skills, and approaches are necessary, and this report identifies many of them, plus promising research directions to explore. Frontiers in Massive Data Analysis discusses pitfalls in trying to infer knowledge from massive data, and it characterizes seven major classes of computation that are common in the analysis of massive data. Overall, this report illustrates the cross-disciplinary

Thank you