

Introduction to Data Analytics

- Objective of Automation - Convert Data to Information
- Conversion – “Processing” – Various Courses of CSE
- Data is Raw Input ; Information – Processed
- Power of Excel over C (for end user!) – Data Processing Capabilities.
- Power of DBMS (MYSQL) over C (for end user!) – Data Management Tasks
- Equivalent File Handling approach – u can achieve the same as in DBMS but tedious! And data integrity is not guaranteed!
- DBMS – Information Retrieval – query required info (explicitly stored) from data

Introduction to Data Analytics

- Data Science / Data Mining / Data Analytics – different from DBMS – can u project info that is not explicitly stored in the data.
- Data Mining Literature – prefers the word Knowledge or Patterns for Such Hidden Info Extracted.
- Data Mining – typically referred as Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD).
- Machine Learning (its really gone too DEEP these days!!!)
- - Use Data to Answer Questions – Learn a Model from Data to Answer Questions (also treated as Prediction)

•References / Resource Materials:

- (1) Predictive Data Analytics – Data Mining Concepts & Techniques, **Jiawei Han and M Kamber**
- (2) Mining Massive Data Sets – **Jeffrey Ullmann** – full text is open on the web – legally! Free version.
- (3) Introduction to Data Analytics – NPTEL course – good for the descriptive part from the breadth perspective. – depth treatment we will refer other online resources which wud be shared.
- (4) **FIMI resources** – Frequent Itemset Mining Imlementaion repository (now the page has no new contributions...but was good point for FIM research work..
- (5) **Pyspark / Hadoop** for the Storage / Systems focus – manuals wud be shared at the respective point...
- (6) **Rajiv Motwani** (late) – Stanford Prof – Excellent Contributions in Data Mining

Descriptive Statistics

Representations

Techniques

→ Summarised view of data - Insights from past data.

Sample Data & Population Data.

Various Representations :

Pie Charts

Bar Graphs / Histogram

Box Plot

Line Plot

Scatter Plot, etc.

Compute some statistical
measure to come
up with representation.

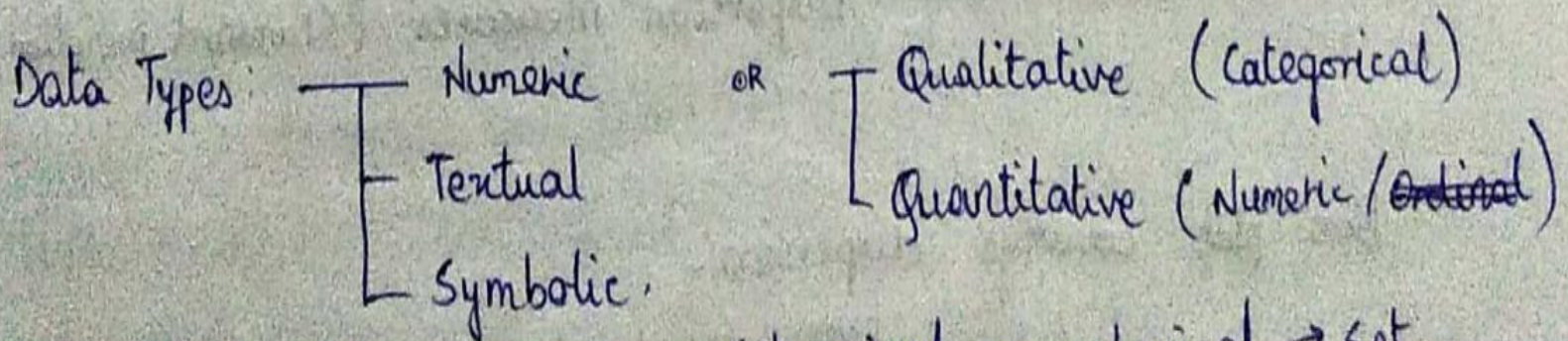
EDA - Exploratory Data Analytics.

Summary: Data about Data - Metadata for dataset.

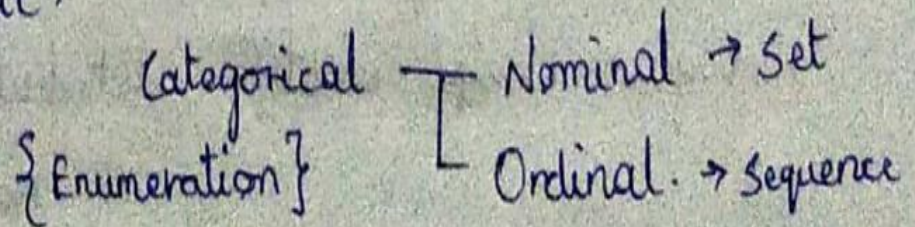
To come up with

[Eg: Software used
= Excel]

Tweet Data Analytics - Text (It's not ML if data doesn't have text)



Set with mathematical ordering = Sequence



Numeric

- Continuous - Eg: # Height of People = Float

- Discrete - well defined countable # values within an interval

Nominal Eg: (Name) Gender, State of Domicile - No Ordering
(Categorical): values of well defined set or Enumeration are used. Different from Numeric.

Eg: Colour Code for Air Pollution, etc, Weather, Ranking.
State is Nominal, even though they are alphabetically ordered.

→ Good for Numerical continuous data.
Histogram: Completeness if data is continuous for Bar graph.

Pie Chart: Best denotes Categories for less equal to 5 categories.
Eg: Dept wise distribution of students.

More than 5 categories - Better Notations (Bar graph).

Bar Graph: - Used if Pie Chart doesn't suffice for discrete data.

Data Granularity - Data Query Operations in SQL.

Rolling Up - Summarised view of data at root level.

How company sales were in 2016.

Drill it Down: View of Data at leaf level (more detailed)
How company sales were last month.
More ~~comp~~ data points for stock Exchanges.

Big Data: levels of granularity increased.
Store in format for faster retrieval
doesn't matter about predictions till analytics is used

Trie - Information Retrieval - Prefix Tree.
Application Specific Data Structure - Quick Retrieval.

08/01/2020

Measures of Interest

Central Tendency Measures (Mean, Median, Mode).

Dispersion Measures (Standard deviation, Variance)

Box plot conveys dispersion -

Histogram helps identify distributions - Unimodal, Bimodal, Normal, Poisson, etc.

Other plots: Stem-leaf Plot, Dot Plot.

↓
Easy to compute mean.

mining
[Outlier Analysis]