



EMPLOYEE DATA ANALYSIS USING EXCEL

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PROJECT TITLE

- ▶ PROBLEM STATEMENT
- ▶ PROJECT OVERVIEW
- ▶ DATASET DESCRIPTION
- ▶ WHO ARE THE END USERS?
- ▶ MODELLING APPROACH
- ▶ CONCLUSION



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- ▶ A problem statement should be specific and measurable.
- ▶ Describe the current situation using measurable indicators.
- ▶ Explain what the problem is and why it's a problem.
- ▶ Describe how the problem impacts the project or organization.
- ▶ Talk to stakeholders, analyze data, and observe the problem in action.
- ▶ Discuss what other researchers have tried and what still needs to be done.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

- ▶ Defining your objectives.
- ▶ Assessing your data.
- ▶ Understanding your technology stack.
- ▶ Planning for data governance.
- ▶ Designing your data model and data flows.
- ▶ Setting-up your analytics team.
- ▶ Developing a project roadmap.
- ▶ Preparing for change management



DATASET DESCRIPTION

- ▶ A Data Set is a container that holds the data you upload to Analytics. Data Sets control how uploaded data gets joined with existing data. You configure Data Sets at the Property level. Data Sets must be associated with at least one View, and can be associated with multiple Views.




WHO ARE THE END USERS?

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- ▶ Business leaders and executives
- ▶ 2. Product managers and marketers
- ▶ 3. Operations managers and analysts
- ▶ 4. Financial analysts and investors
- ▶ 5. Healthcare professionals and researchers
- ▶ 6. Government officials and policymakers
- ▶ 7. Non-profit organizations and advocacy groups



MODELLING APPROACH

- ▶ In data analysis, a modeling approach refers to the process of using statistical, machine learning, or mathematical techniques to create a representation of a real-world system, phenomenon, or relationship. The goal is to extract insights, make predictions, or estimate outcomes.
- ▶ Common modeling approaches include:
- ▶ 1. Predictive modeling: Forecasting continuous or categorical outcomes.
- ▶ 2. Descriptive modeling: Identifying patterns, trends, and correlations.
- ▶ 3. Inferential modeling: Drawing conclusions about a population based on sample data.

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1. Feature identification: Determining the initial set of features to consider.
 2. Feature selection: Choosing the most relevant features to use in modeling.
 3. Feature engineering: Transforming or creating new features to improve model performance.
 4. Feature scaling: Normalizing or scaling features to ensure comparably

1. Improve model accuracy and performance
2. Reduce dimensionality and prevent overfitting
3. Enhance interpretability and understanding of the data
4. Identify key drivers and relationship

CONCLUSION

- ▶ Data analysis is a systematic process that extracts insights and meaning from data to inform decisions, solve problems, or improve processes. It involves:

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- ▶ 1. Defining objectives and questions
- ▶ 2. Collecting and cleaning data
- ▶ 3. Exploring and visualizing data
- ▶ 4. Modeling and analyzing data
- ▶ 5. Interpreting and communicating results

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- ▶ Key aspects of data analysis:

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- ▶ 1. Iterative and cyclical process
- ▶ 2. Involves multiple techniques and tools
- ▶ 3. Requires domain expertise and context understanding
- ▶ 4. Aims to extract insights, not just present data
- ▶ 5. Supports informed decision-making

