The background of the slide is a light blue field filled with numerous 3D-rendered numbers in white and light blue. The numbers are of various sizes and are scattered across the frame, creating a sense of depth and data. Some numbers are clearly visible, like '9', '6', '1', '8', '5', '4', '2', '0', '7', '3', and '8'.

Module 1

Exploratory Data Analysis

Statistics for Artificial Intelligence
Data Science

Prof. Sarala Mary

**Statistics: The only science
that enables different
experts using the same
figures to draw different
conclusions.**

Evan Esar


www.idlehearts.com

What is Data?

- ◆ Data is a collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations, or just descriptions of things.

Structured Data and Unstructured Data



G2.com

Structured Data



Structured data is **quantitative** data in the form of numbers and values.

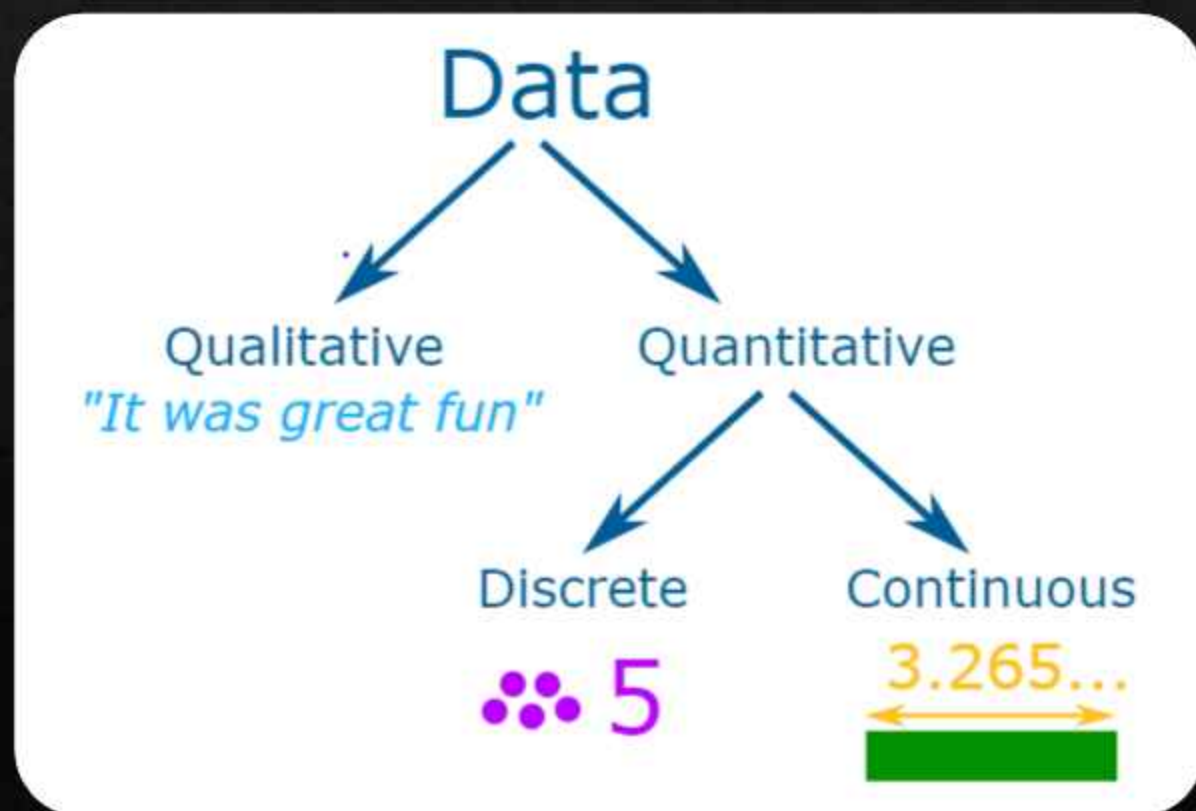
Unstructured Data



Unstructured data is **qualitative** data in the form of text files, audio files, video files.

Qualitative vs Quantitative

- ◆ Qualitative data is descriptive information (it describes something)
- ◆ Quantitative data is numerical information (numbers)



Discrete Data

- ◆ Discrete Data can only take certain values.

Example: the number of students in a class

We can't have half a student!



Example: the result of rolling 2 dice

Only has the values 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12



Continuous Data



Continuous Data can take any value (within a range)

Examples:

- A person's height: could be any value (within the range of human heights), not just certain fixed heights,
- Time in a race: you could even measure it to fractions of a second,
- A dog's weight,
- The length of a leaf,

Example

Example: What do we know about Arrow the Dog?

Qualitative:

- He is brown and black
- He has long hair
- He has lots of energy

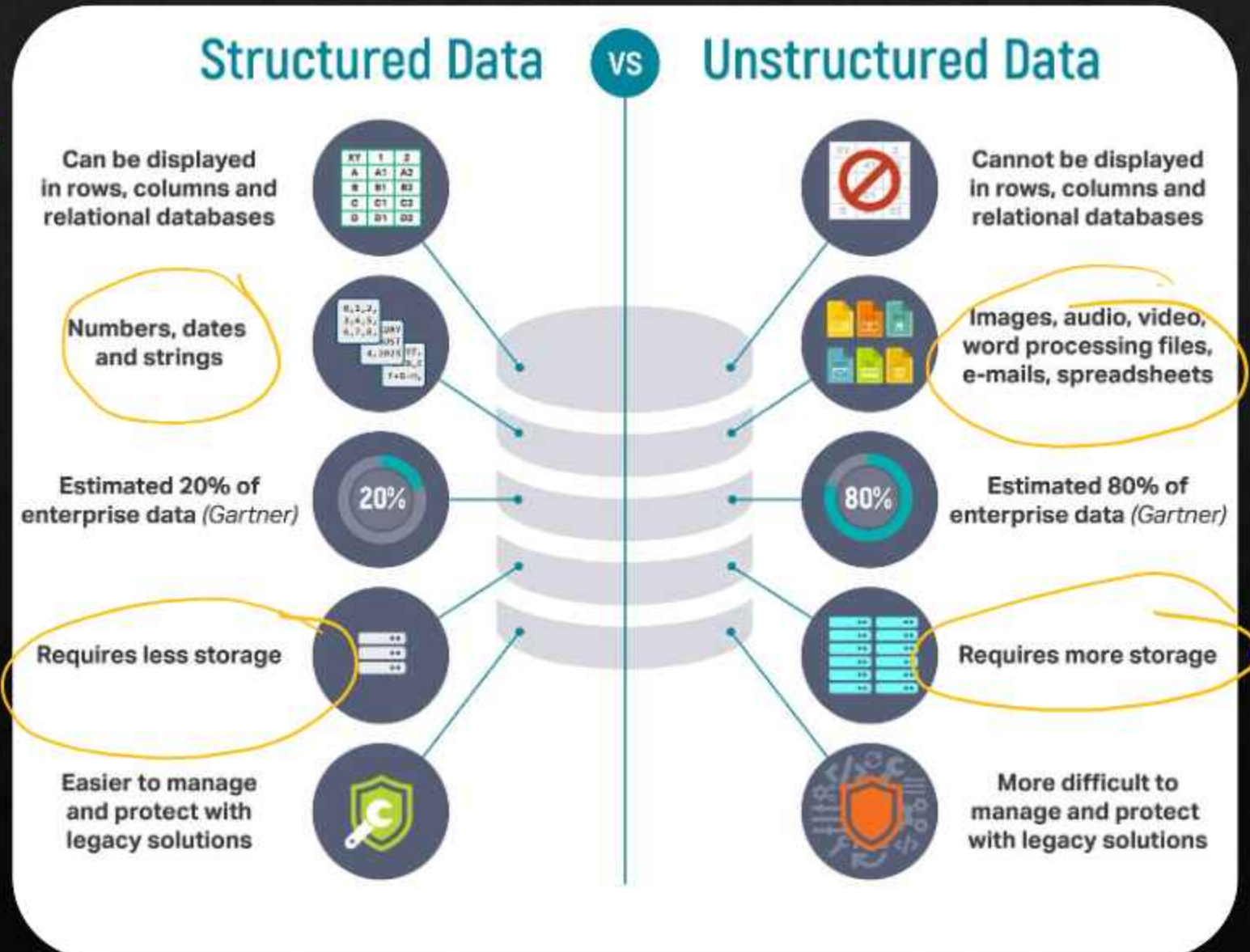
Quantitative:

- Discrete:
 - He has 4 legs
 - He has 2 brothers
- Continuous:
 - He weighs 25.5 kg
 - He is 565 mm tall

Prof. Saksham - A.P. Shah Institute of Technology

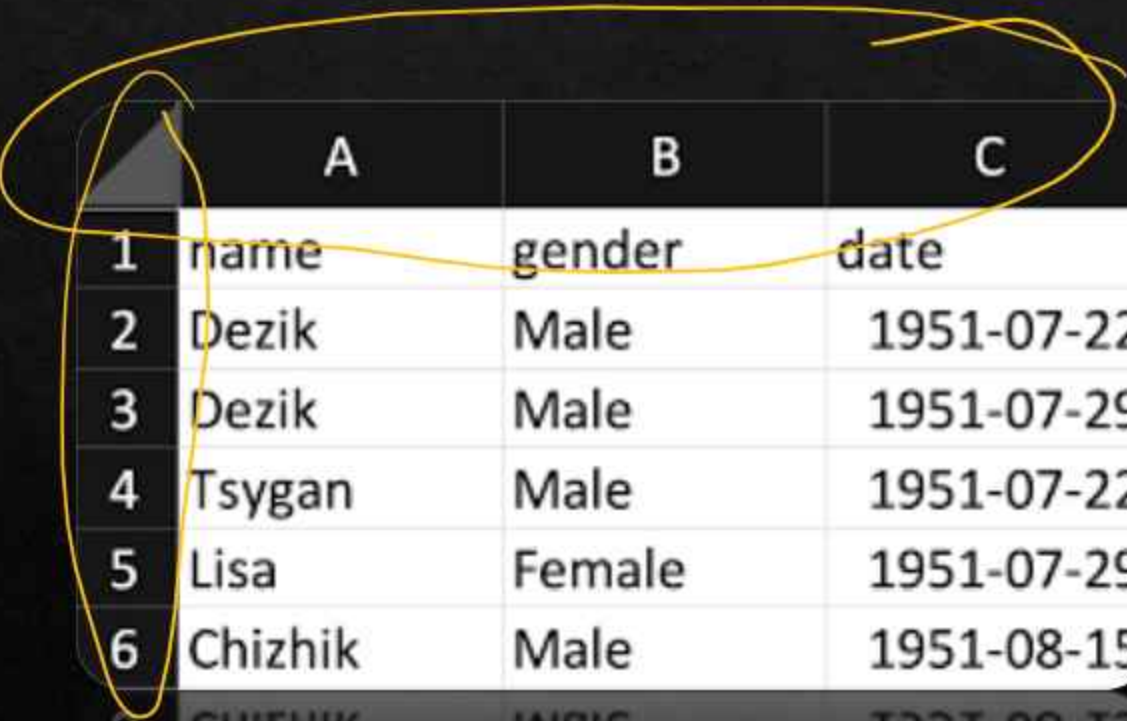


Structured Data vs Unstructured Data



Rectangular Data

- ♦ Rectangular data is the general term for a two-dimensional matrix with rows indicating records (cases) and columns indicating features (variables).



	A	B	C
1	name	gender	date
2	Dezik	Male	1951-07-22
3	Dezik	Male	1951-07-29
4	Tsygan	Male	1951-07-22
5	Lisa	Female	1951-07-29
6	Chizhik	Male	1951-08-15

CSV

```
name,gender,date
Dezik,Male,1951-07-22
Dezik,Male,1951-07-29
Tsygan,Male,1951-07-22
Lisa,Female,1951-07-29
Chizhik,Male,1951-08-15
```

Key terms of Rectangular Data

- ◆ Data frame - Rectangular data (like a spreadsheet) is the basic data structure for statistical and machine learning models.
- ◆ Feature - A column within a table is commonly referred to as a feature.
- ◆ Records - A row within a table is commonly referred to as a record.

Non – Rectangular Data

JSON

```
{  
  "name": "Darth Vader",  
  "species": "Human",  
  "homeworld": "Tatooine",  
  "films": [  
    "Revenge of the Sith",  
    "Return of the Jedi",  
    "The Empire Strikes Back",  
    "A New Hope"  
  ]  
}
```

XML

```
<note>  
  <from>Teacher</from>  
  <to>Student</to>  
  <heading>Almost there</heading>  
  <body>It's the final chapter!</body>  
</note>
```