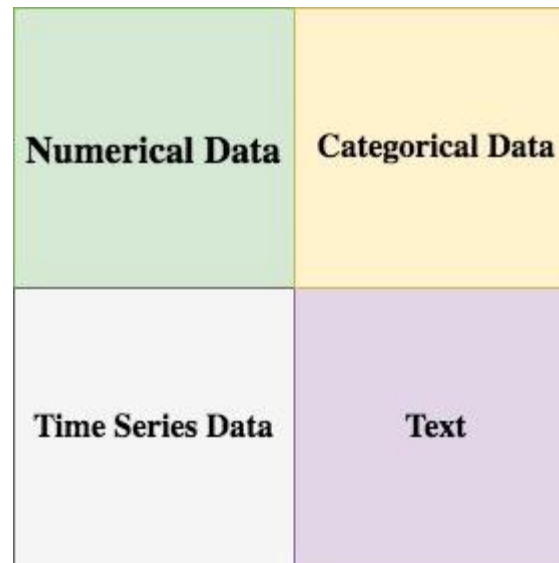


# Data Types

- Most data can be categorized into 4 basic types from a Machine Learning perspective: numerical data, categorical data, time-series data, and text.



# Numerical Data

- Numerical data is any data where data points are exact numbers. Statisticians also might call numerical data, quantitative data. This data has meaning as a **measurement** such as house prices or as a count, such as a number of residential properties in Los Angeles or how many houses sold in the past year.
- Numerical data can be characterized by continuous or discrete data. Continuous data can assume any value within a range whereas discrete data has distinct values.

## Numerical Data

```
graph TD; A[Numerical Data] --> B((Continuous)); A --> C((Discrete)); B --- B1[height, weight, salary, temperature, interest rates]; B --- B2[23.45, 45.76, 89.26]; C --- C1[units sold, number of languages spoken, number of students]; C --- C2[33, 56, 78, 12];
```

### Continuous

height, weight, salary,  
temperature,  
interest rates

23.45, 45.76, 89.26

### Discrete

units sold, number of  
languages spoken,  
number of students

33, 56, 78, 12

# Categorical Data

- Categorical data represents characteristics, such as a hockey player's position, team, hometown. Categorical data can take numerical values. For example, maybe we would use 1 for the colour red and 2 for blue. But these numbers don't have a mathematical meaning. That is, we can't add them together or take the average.
- In the context of super classification, categorical data would be the class label. This would also be something like if a person is a man or woman, or property is residential or commercial.



beginner



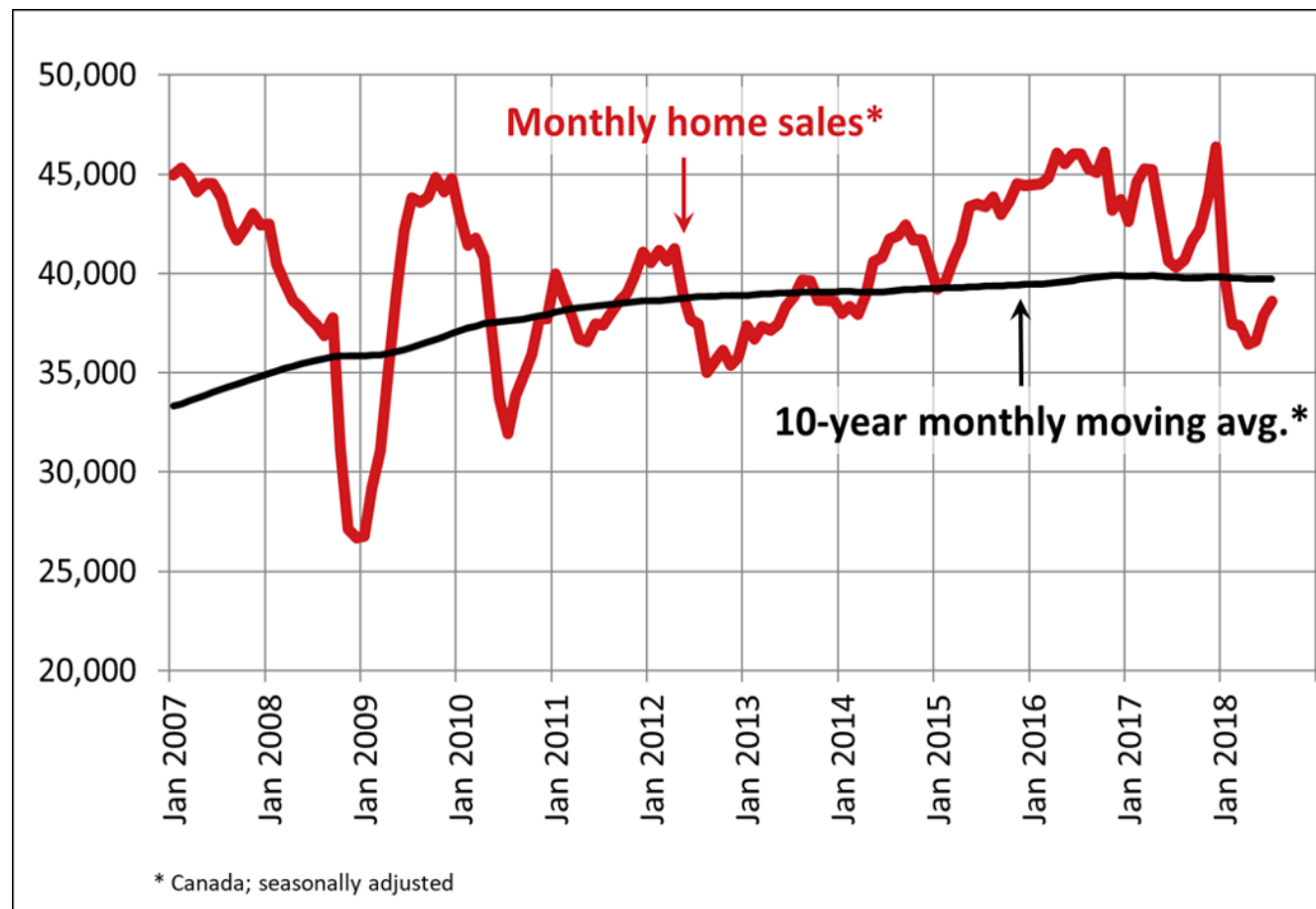
intermediate



advanced

# Time Series Data

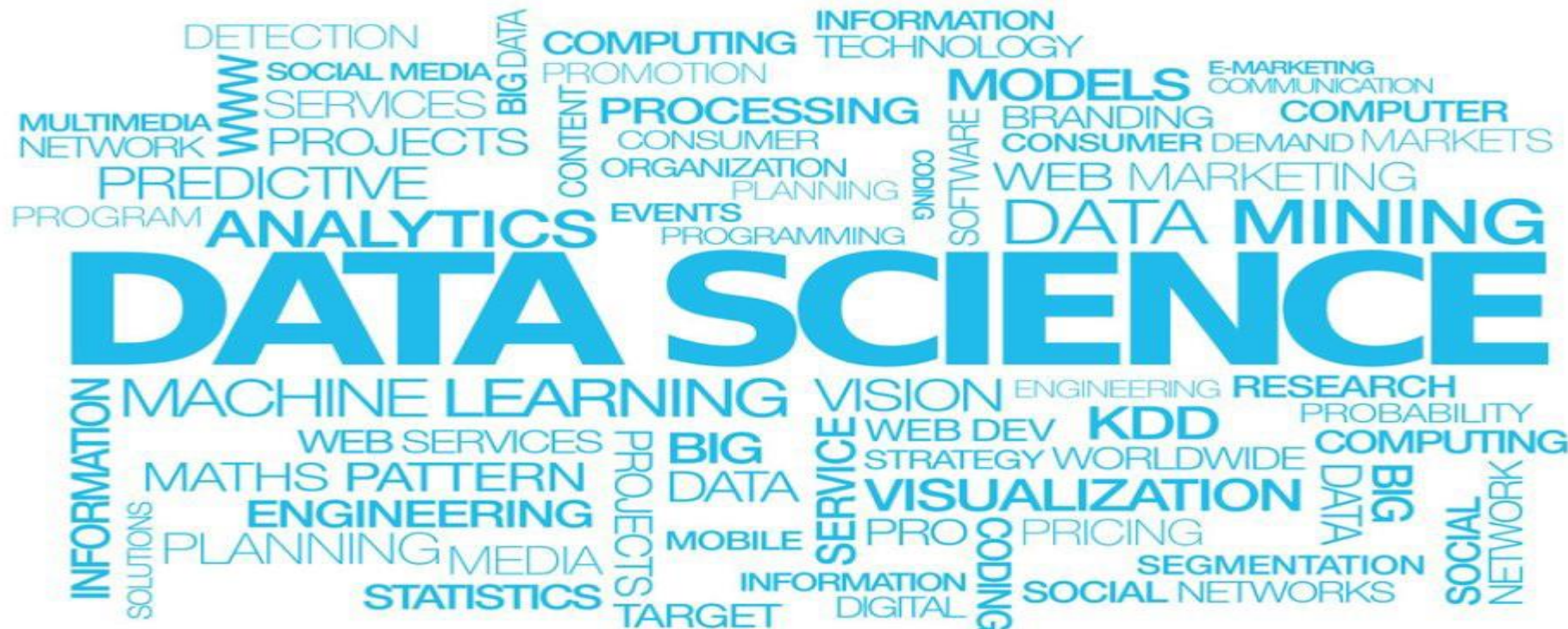
- Time series data is a sequence of numbers collected at regular intervals over some period of time. It is very important, especially in particular fields like finance. Time series data has a temporal value attached to it, so this would be something like a date or a timestamp that you can look for trends in time.





# Text

- Text data is basically just words. A lot of the time the first thing that you do with text is you turn it into numbers using some interesting functions like the bag of words formulation.



# Plotting data with Python :

- As mentioned above, Python has several good packages to plot the data and among them **Matplotlib** is the most prominent one. **Seaborn** is also a great package which offers a lot more appealing plot and even it uses matplotlib as its base layer.











