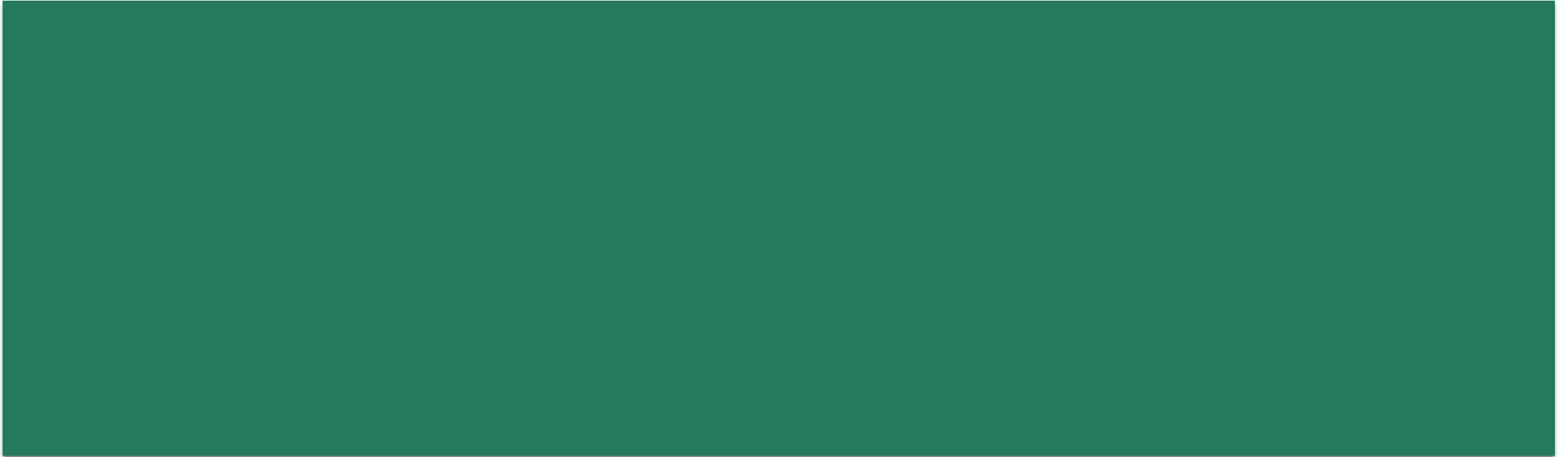




# DESCRIPTIVE ANALYTICS, INFERENCE ANALYTICS AND DATA VISUALIZATION USING PYTHON

PRESENTED BY – REMYA R S



# Analyzing Data for a Business



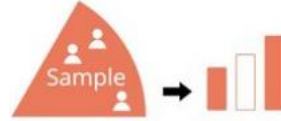
Understanding  
Problem  
Statement



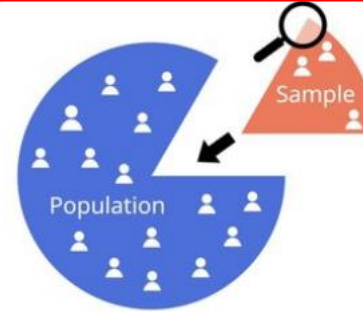
Data  
Collection



Data  
Cleaning



Descriptive  
Analysis



Inferential  
Analysis



Data  
Visualization



Predictive  
Analysis



Take Decision



# Descriptive Analysis

**10,20,20,30,40,50,50,50,60**

Count =9

Mean (Average):

Mean=  $(10+20+20+30+40+50+50+50+60) / 9 = 36.67$

Median, middle value of the sorted list = 40

Mode, value that appears most frequently =50

Maximum=60

Minimum=10

# Descriptive Analysis

10,20,20,30,40,50,50,50,60

$$\text{Standard Deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{10 + 20 + 20 + 30 + 40 + 50 + 50 + 50 + 60}{9} = \frac{330}{9} \approx 36.67$$

$$N = 9$$

$$\sum (x_i - \mu)^2 = (10 - 36.67)^2 + (20 - 36.67)^2 + (20 - 36.67)^2 + (30 - 36.67)^2 + (40 - 36.67)^2 + (50 - 36.67)^2 + (50 - 36.67)^2 + (50 - 36.67)^2 + (60 - 36.67)^2$$

$$= (-26.67)^2 + (-16.67)^2 + (-16.67)^2 + (-6.67)^2 + (3.33)^2 + (13.33)^2 + (13.33)^2 + (13.33)^2 + (23.33)^2$$

$$= 711.11 + 277.78 + 277.78 + 44.45 + 11.09 + 177.69 + 177.69 + 177.69 + 544.45$$

$$= 2399.73$$



Standard deviation = 16.10

# Descriptive Analysis

10,20,20,30,40,50,50,50,60

A box plot is a standardized way of displaying the distribution of data

Q2 → rep. middle value and 50 % of data lies below it

Q1 → 25 % of data lies below it

Q3 → 75 % of data lies below it



# Importance of Inferential Analysis

| No | Employee Name | Employee UID | Designation     | Basic   | Allowances | Deductions | Net Salary |
|----|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1  | Astha Puri    | AS2101       | Developer       | ₹15,000 | ₹3,000     | ₹1,000     | ₹17,000    |
| 2  | Bijal Pande   | AS2102       | Graphic Design  | ₹10,000 | ₹1,200     | ₹-         | ₹11,200    |
| 3  | Chirag Sharma | AS2103       | Sr. Developer   | ₹25,000 | ₹4,000     | ₹1,500     | ₹27,500    |
| 4  | Divya Soni    | AS2104       | Graphic Design  | ₹12,000 | ₹2,000     | ₹1,000     | ₹13,000    |
| 5  | Erum Rastogi  | AS2105       | Office Admin    | ₹14,500 | ₹2,000     | ₹800       | ₹15,700    |
| 6  | Farhan Patel  | AS2106       | Developer       | ₹16,000 | ₹3,000     | ₹1,000     | ₹18,000    |
| 7  | Geet Sahu     | AS2107       | Sr. Accountant  | ₹35,000 | ₹8,000     | ₹3,500     | ₹39,500    |
| 8  | Hari Mehta    | AS2108       | Project Manager | ₹40,000 | ₹5,000     | ₹2,000     | ₹43,000    |
| 9  | Isha Sharma   | AS2109       | HR Manager      | ₹30,000 | ₹3,500     | ₹1,500     | ₹32,000    |
| 10 | Jatin Kumar   | AS2110       | IT Support      | ₹18,000 | ₹2,500     | ₹1,000     | ₹19,500    |
| 11 | Kavita Reddy  | AS2111       | Data Analyst    | ₹22,000 | ₹3,000     | ₹1,200     | ₹23,800    |
| 12 | Lakshmi Singh | AS2112       | Developer       | ₹20,000 | ₹2,500     | ₹1,000     | ₹21,500    |



# Some Tests Inferential Analysis

| Test                | To check relation between  |
|---------------------|--|
| Pearson Correlation | Two numerical columns  |
| Chi Square Test     | Two categorical columns  |
| T Test              | A numerical column and a categorical column with two categories. |
| ANOVA               | A numerical column and a categorical column multiple categories. |

**When  $p < 0.05$ , there is a statistically significant association between features / columns**

# Visualization



Chart : graphical representation of data or information

Its designed to visually communicate patterns, trends, and relationships that might be less clear from raw data alone.

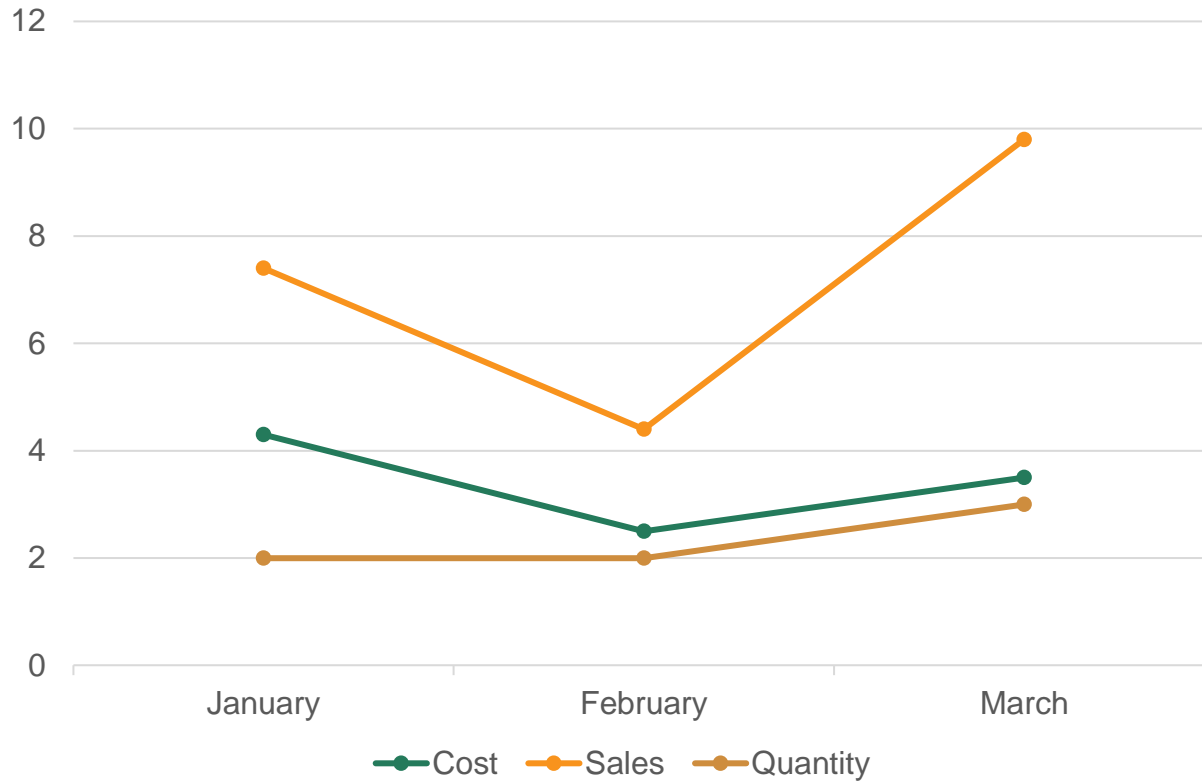
Charts provide a visual summary of data, making it easier to grasp patterns and trends at a glance.

Different types of charts (such as bar charts, line graphs, pie charts, etc.) allow for different types of analysis.



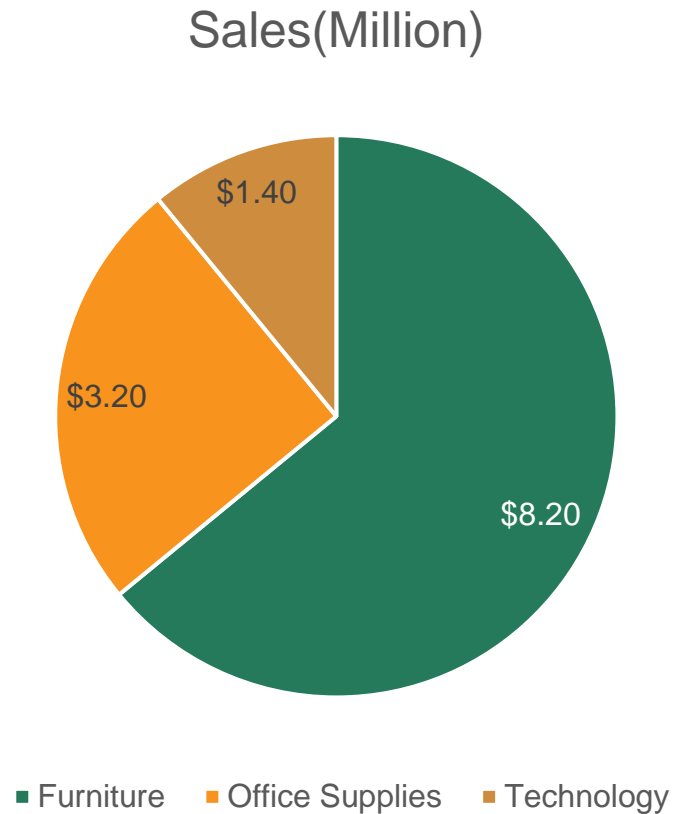
# Line Chart

Sales Analysis



Shows trends over time or progression of data points in chronological order.

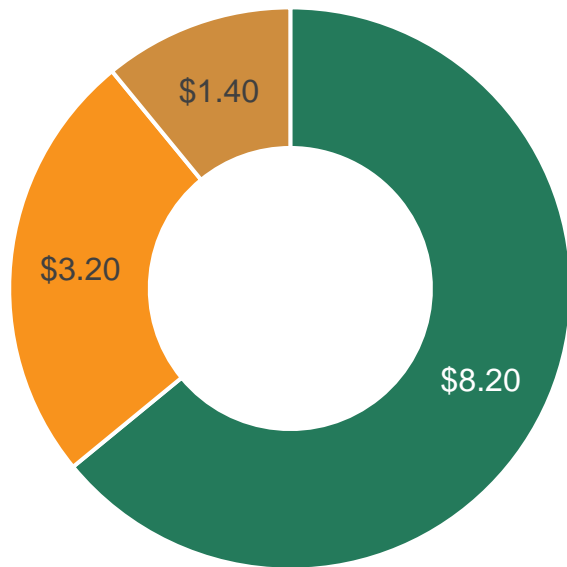
# Pie Chart



Displays proportions or percentages of a whole.

# Donut Chart

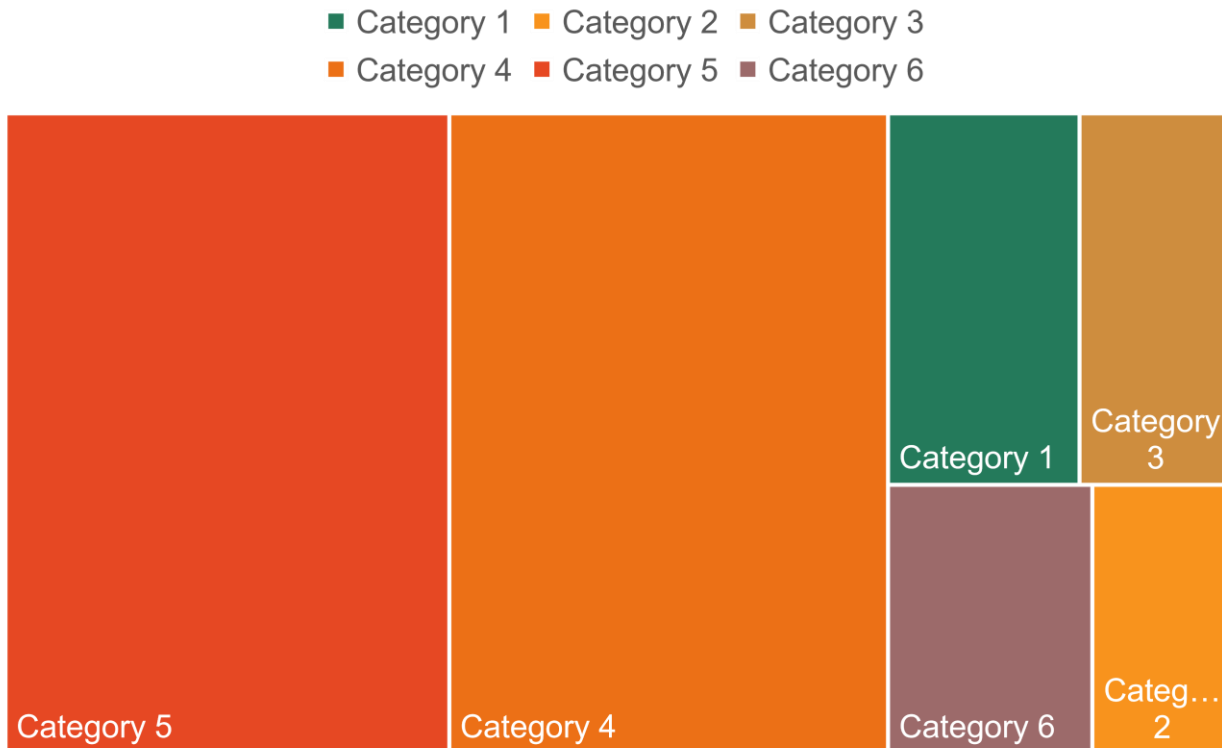
Sales(Million)



■ Furniture ■ Office Supplies ■ Technology

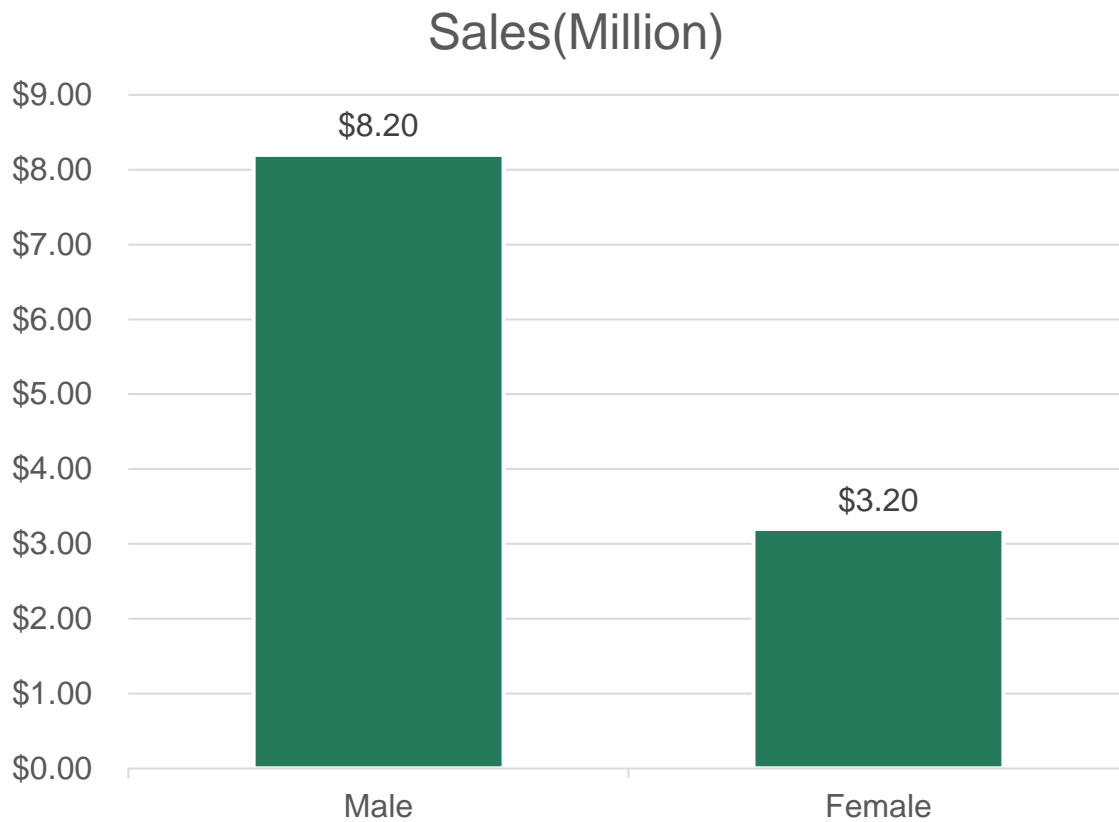
Displays proportions or percentages of a whole.

# Tree map



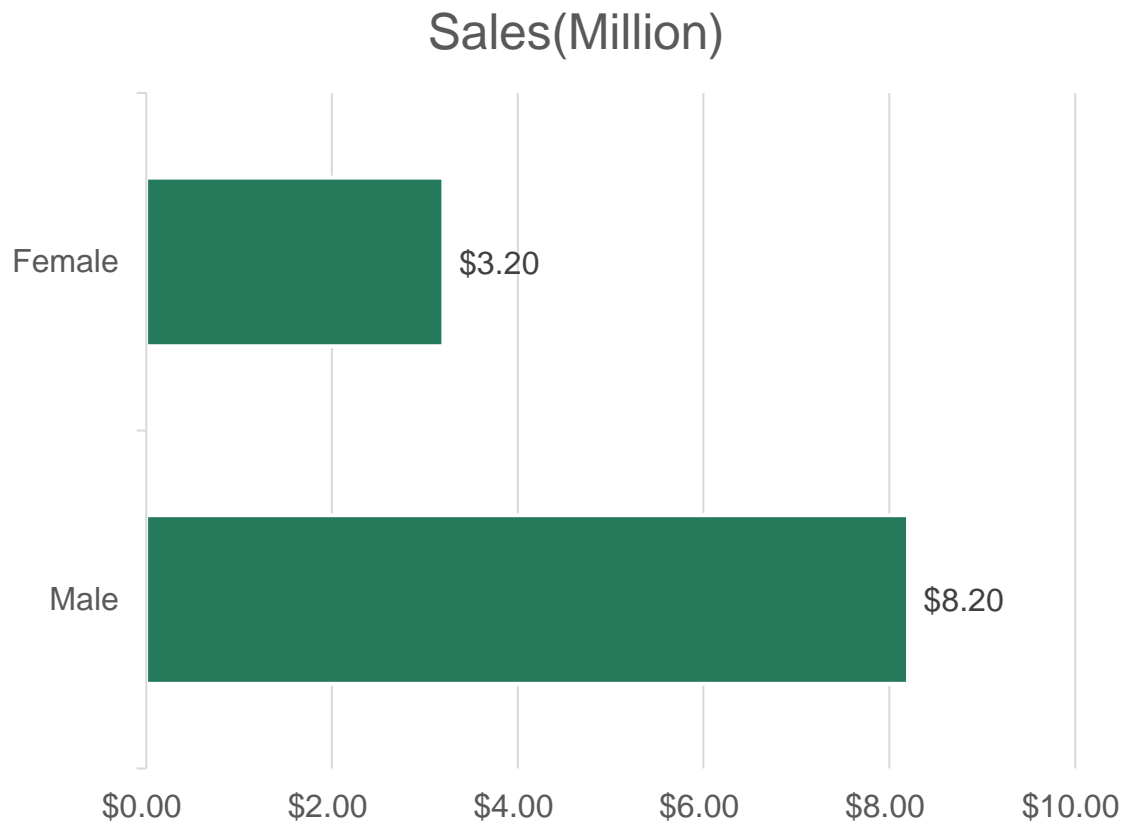
Used to visualize data with multiple levels of categories,

# Column Chart



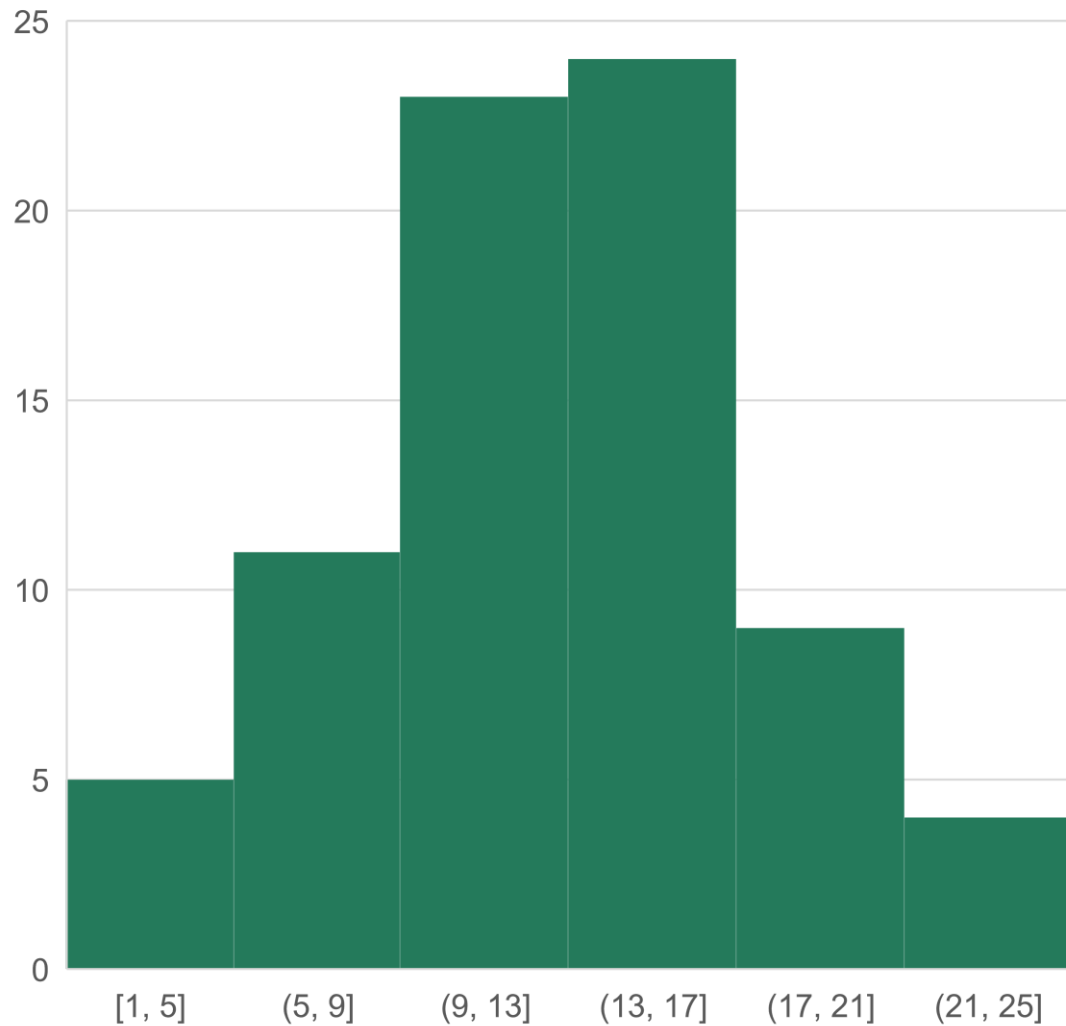
Used to compare quantities of different categories or groups.

# Bar Chart



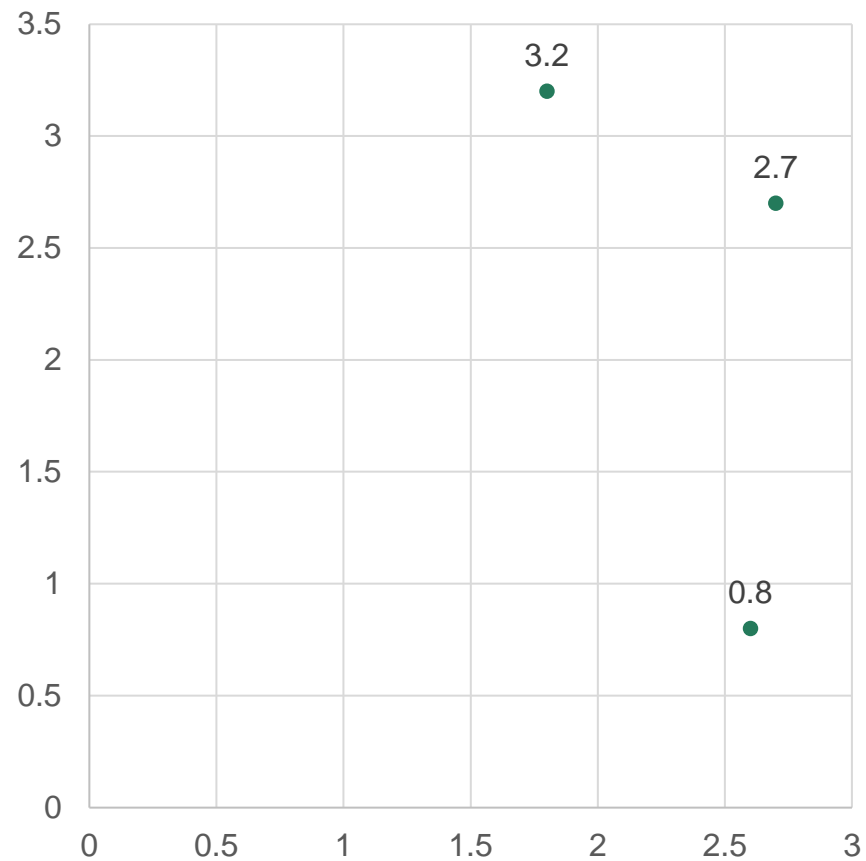
Used to compare quantities of different categories or groups.

# Histogram



Illustrates the distribution of data points across a continuous interval or range.

# Line Chart



Shows relationships or correlations between two variables.





*Thank  
You*