**Glossary terms from module 2**

**Terms and definitions from Course 3, Module 2**

**Box plot:** A data visualization that depicts the locality, spread, and skew of groups of values within quartiles

**CSV file**: A simple text file that can be easy to import or store in other softwares, platforms, and databases

**Database (DB) file**: A file type used to store data, often in tables, indexes, or fields

**Data source:** The location where data originates

**Extracting:** The process of retrieving data out of data sources for further data processing or storage

**Filtering:** The process of selecting a smaller part of a dataset based on specified values and using it for viewing or analysis

**First-party data:** Data that was gathered from inside your own organization

**Grouping**: The process of aggregating individual observations of a variable into groups

**Hypothesis:** A theory or an explanation, based on evidence, that has not yet been refuted

**Info():** Gives the total number of entries, along with the data types—called Dtypes in pandas—of the individual entries

**Int64:** A standard integer data type, representing numbers somewhere between negative nine quintillion and positive nine quintillion

**JSON file:** A data storage file that is saved in a JavaScript format

**Merging:** A method to combine two (or more) different data frames along a specified starting column(s)

**Second-party data:** Data that was gathered outside your organization but directly from the original source

**Slicing:** A method for breaking information down into smaller parts to facilitate efficient examination and analysis from different viewpoints

**Sorting:** The process of arranging data into a meaningful order for analysis

**String:** A sequence of characters and punctuation that contains textual information

**Third-party data:** Data gathered outside your organization and aggregated

**Terms and definitions from previous modules**

**B**

**Bias**: In data structuring, bias refers to organizing data results into groupings, categories, or variables that are misrepresentative of the whole dataset

**C**

**Cleaning**: The process of removing errors that may distort your data or make it less useful; one of the six practices of Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

**D**

**Data visualization**: A graph, chart, diagram, or dashboard that is created as a representation of information

**Discovering**: The process data professionals use to familiarize themselves with the data so they can start conceptualizing how to use it; one of the six practices of EDA

**E**

**Exploratory data analysis (EDA)**: The process of investigating, organizing, and analyzing datasets and summarizing their main characteristics, often by employing data wrangling and visualization methods; the six main practices of EDA are: discovering, structuring, cleaning, joining, validating, and presenting

**J**

**Joining**: The process of augmenting data by adding values from other datasets; one of the six practices of EDA

**P**

**PACE**: A workflow data professionals can use to remain focused on the end goal of any given dataset; stands for plan, analyze, construct, and execute

**Presenting**: The process of making a cleaned dataset available to others for analysis or further modeling; one of the six practices of EDA

**S**

**Structuring**: The process of taking raw data and organizing or transforming it to be more easily visualized, explained, or modeled; one of the six practices of EDA

**V**

**Validating**: The process of verifying that the data is consistent and high quality; one of the six practices of EDA