STEP I: DEFINE THE PROBLEM

 In this step, you identify and clearly define the specific problem or question you want to solve or answer using the data. It is crucial to have a clear understanding of the problem before proceeding with the analysis.

STEP 2: COLLECT DATA

Here, you gather and import the data required for your analysis. This data can come from various sources such as databases, spreadsheets, surveys, or other data repositories.

STEP 3: CLEAN DATA

 Data cleaning is essential to ensure the data is accurate and reliable. In this step, you clean and prepare the data for analysis.
 Tasks may include removing missing or duplicate data, handling outliers, and formatting the data in a consistent manner.

STEP 4: EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS

 In this step, you perform an initial exploration of the data to identify patterns, trends, and relationships. This can involve creating visualizations, calculating summary statistics, and identifying any outliers or unusual data points.

STEP 5: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

 Statistical analysis is conducted to test hypotheses, uncover insights, and derive meaningful conclusions from the data. This step involves applying statistical methods such as correlation analysis, regression analysis, hypothesis testing, or other appropriate techniques.

STEP 6: COMMUNICATE RESULTS

Once the analysis is complete, it is important to communicate
the results effectively. This step involves creating reports,
visualizations, and presentations to present the findings to
stakeholders or decision-makers.

STEP 7: INTERPRETATION

 In this final step, you interpret the results of your analysis and draw conclusions based on the findings. It is important to consider any limitations of the analysis and provide recommendations for further research or actions based on the results.