**Identifying Muddiest Points:**

**Reflect on the data analytics terms: descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive. Identify any specific concepts or aspects that you find particularly confusing or unclear.**

There isn’t much confusion on my end, more of just taking time to fully understand. New multiple new terms in a short amount of time can sometimes blur definitions for me, which is probably the only “mud” I would get.

Descriptive data is somewhat self-explanatory, summarizing data given or it can give specific information from larger data. Predictive data has a lot of use in economics, like predicting the future housing prices based on housing income data from years prior. I can see how prescriptive data could cause a little confusion from predictive data. The key would be to remembering prescriptive data is looking to make changes, like changing minimum wages based on number of residents becoming homeless from poor wages.

Please give me feedback! I hope that my explanation does not provide confusion for anyone, and feel free to correct me!

**Types of data analytics**

Three types of data analytics exist:

* **Descriptive** data analytics seeks to describe data, providing insight and knowledge. Ex: Based on collected data, the world population in 2015 is about 7 billion.
* **Predictive** data analytics seeks to make predictions from data. Ex: Using models based on birth rates, death rates, medical care improvements, and other data, the United Nations predicts the world population will reach 11.2 billion in 2100.
* **Prescriptive** data analytics seeks to make decisions (prescriptions) based on data. Ex: Population predictions for specific countries help the United Nations decide where to focus agricultural development efforts.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated