DATA ANALYTICS CSE1006

LAB ASSESMENT-1

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IMPORTANCE OF DATA ANALYTICS IN CAREER: -

- It has a lot of demand in present generation.
- Provides highly paid and prestigious career.
- It is versatile
- Provides numerous opportunities like-IT SYSTEM ANALYST, HEALTHCARE DATA ANALYST, DATA SCIENTIST, DATA ENGINEER, QUANTATIVE ANALYST, DIGITAL MARKETING MANAGER…etc.

HOW TO ACQUIRE DATA ANALYTIC SKILLS?

- Acquire mathematical skills with practice.
- By obtaining problem solving skills.
- Must be keen in accuracy and action in detail.
- Exquisite coding skills.
- Inter personal communication skills.
- Good knowledge of data bases.
- Bigdata analytic skills.
  Required technical skills are: -R & SAS languages, data ware housing, data mining, data cleaning and munging, visualization, programming (XML, JavaScript or ETL frameworks).

WHY DATA ANALYTICS IS SO EXICITING?

- As data analytics helps in predicting future using previous data and prevent problems.
- As it has a high demand in the industry.
- As data analytics play a major role in machine learning for AI revolution.
- Data analytic helps human in making decisions and to understand how algorithms optimize outcomes.

BASICS OF R:-

VARIABLES:

- Variables are used to store data, whose value can be changed according to our need.

VECTORS:

- It is a data structure that stores collection of similar type of data,types:- integer,string,double,float,character.

CALCULATOR

PROGRAM FOR INTEGER CALCULATION:

```
x<-readline("ENTER FIRST NO")
x<-as.integer(X)
Y<-readline("ENTER FIRST NO")
Y<-as.integer(Y)
x1<-readline("ENTER YOUR CHOICE 1.ADD 2.SUB 3.MUL 4.DIV")
x1<-as.integer(x1)
if(x1==1){
Z<-X+Y
print("addition is")
Z
} else if(x1==2){
  Z<-X-Y
  print("subtraction is")
  Z
} else if(x1==3){
  Z<-X*Y
  print("multiplication is")
  Z
} else if(x1==4){
    Z<-X/Y
print("division is")
      Z
      } else{
Print(“done”) }
```

PROGRAM FOR FLOAT VALUE CALCULATION:

```
X<-readline("ENTER FIRST NO")
X<-as.float(X)
Y<-readline("ENTER FIRST NO")
Y<-as.float(Y)
x1<-readline("ENTER YOUR CHOICE 1.ADD 2.SUB 3.MUL 4.DIV")
x1<-as.integer(x1)
if(x1==1){
Z<-X+Y
print("addition is")
Z
} else if(x1==2){
  Z<-X-Y
  print("subtraction is")
  Z
} else if(x1==3){
  Z<-X*Y
  print("multiplication is")
  Z
} else if(x1==4){
    Z<-X/Y
print("division is")
      Z
      } else{
Print(“done”) }
```