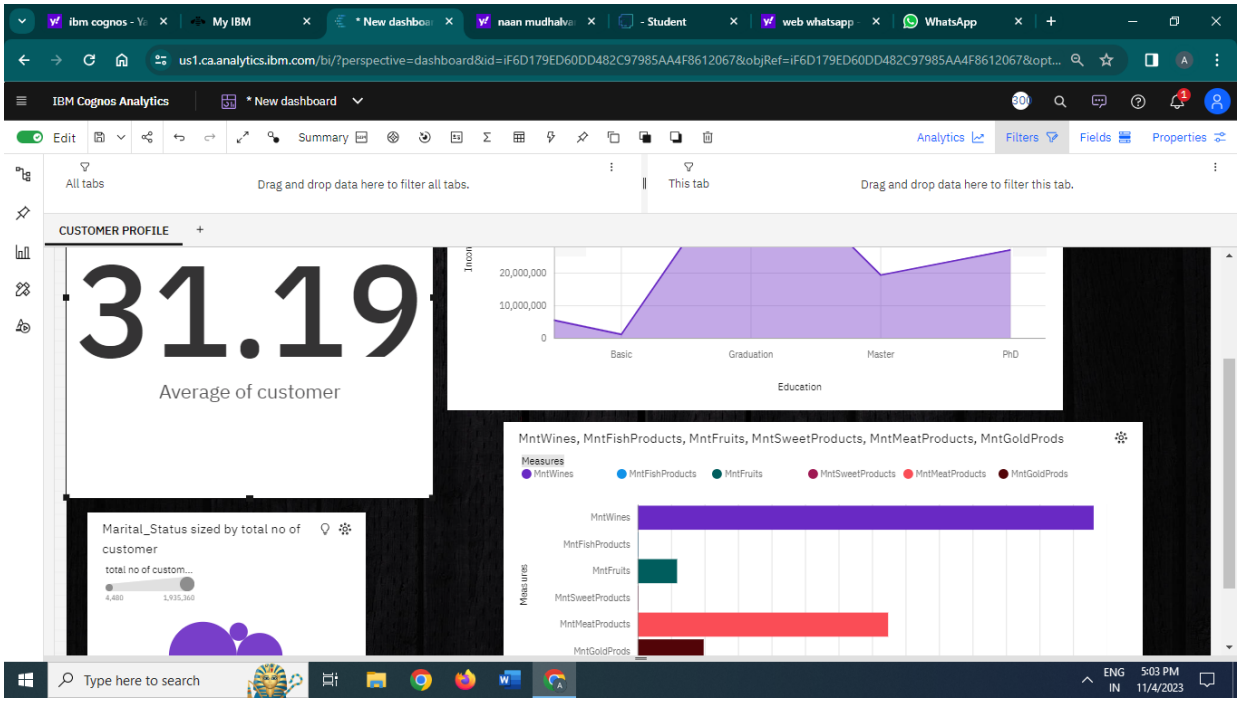
Project Development Phase
Model Performance Test

Model Performance Testing:

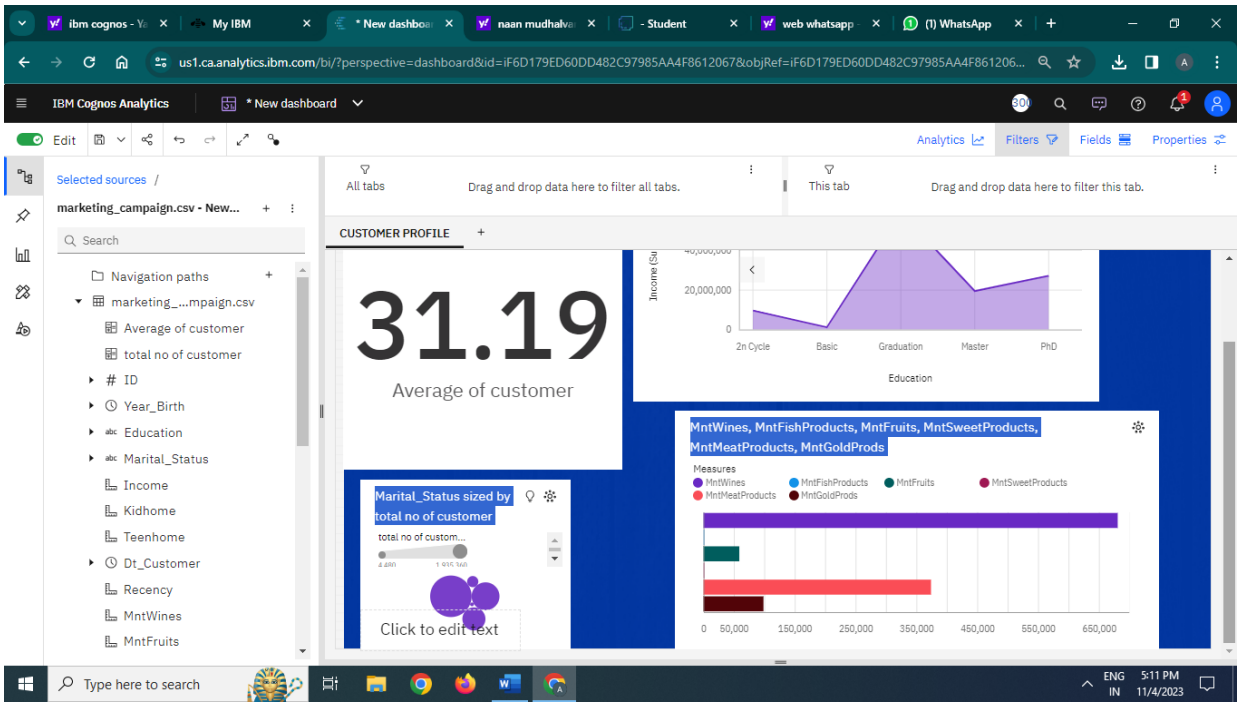
Project team shall fill the following information in model performance testing template.

S. No.	Parameter	Screenshot / Values
1.	Dashboard design	No of Visualizations / Graphs -
2.	Data Responsiveness	
3.	Amount Data to Rendered (DB2 Metrics)	
4.	Utilization of Data Filters	
5.	Effective User Story	No of Scene Added -
6.	Descriptive Reports	No of Visulizations / Graphs -

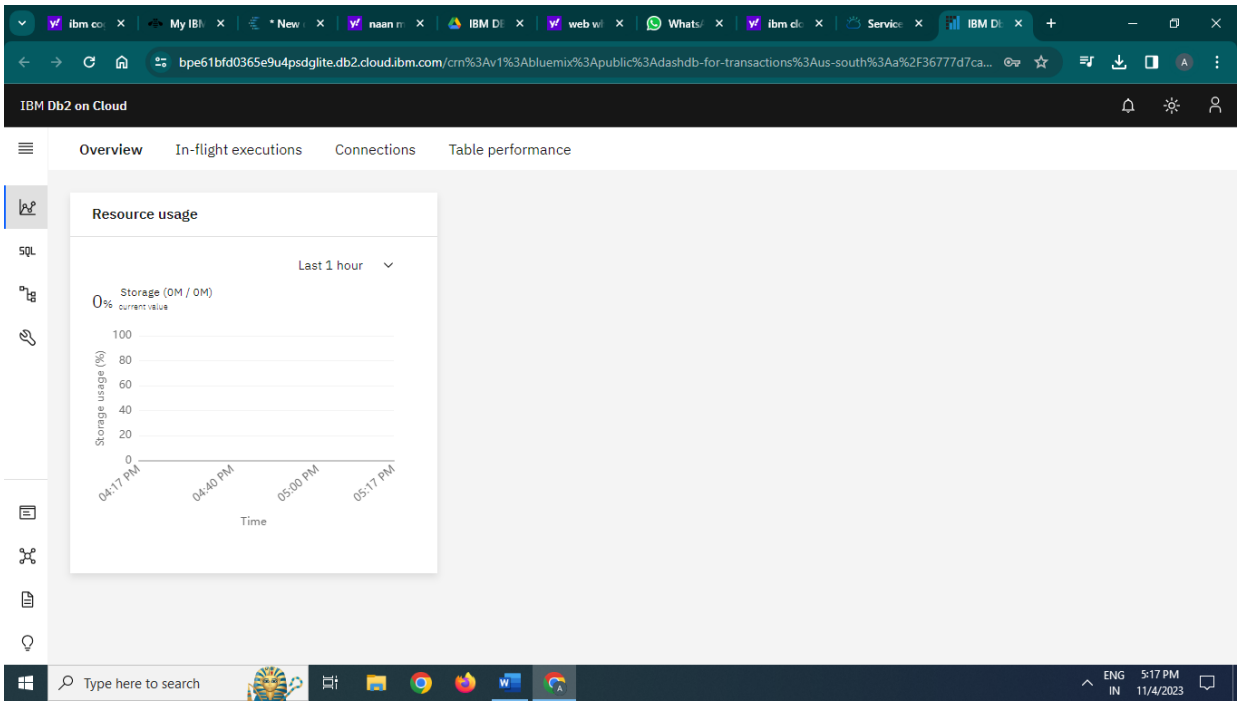
Dashboard design



Data Responsiveness



Amount Data to Rendered (DB2 Metrics)



Utilization of DataFilters

Filters are a fundamental tool in data analytics that allow you to focus on specific subsets of data and exclude irrelevant information. They are used to extract, refine, or highlight particular data points, which can be especially useful when working with large datasets. Here are some common use cases for filters in data analytics:

1. Data Subsetting: Filters are used to create subsets of data based on specific criteria, such as date ranges, geographic regions, or specific categories. For example, you can filter a sales dataset to show only the sales data for a particular product or a particular time period.

2. Data Cleaning: Filters can help identify and remove or correct data outliers or errors. For instance, you can filter data to find and fix missing values or outliers in a dataset.

3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA): During EDA, filters allow you to focus on specific aspects of the data to uncover patterns, trends, and insights. For example, you can filter data to see how sales vary by day of the week or to examine the distribution of a variable.

4. Data Visualization: Filters are often used in data visualization tools to interactively explore data. Users can select different filters to update charts and graphs in real time, providing a dynamic view of the data.

5. Trend Analysis: By filtering data over time, you can identify trends, seasonality, and long-term patterns. This is valuable in various domains, such as finance (stock price analysis) and marketing (campaign performance analysis).

6. A/B Testing: Filters are used to compare two or more groups, often in A/B testing scenarios. You can filter data to assess the performance of different versions of a website, app, or marketing campaign.

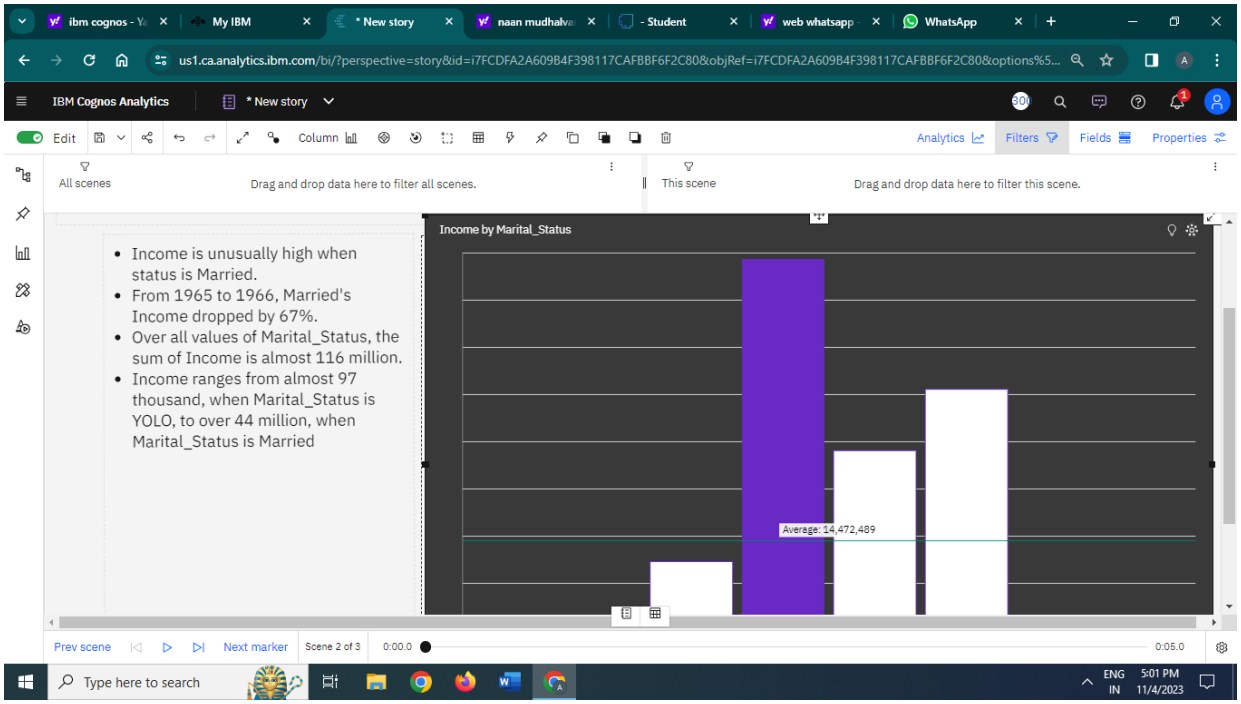
7. Anomaly Detection: Filters can help you focus on data points that deviate significantly from the norm. By filtering for anomalies, you can detect fraud, errors, or unusual patterns in the data.

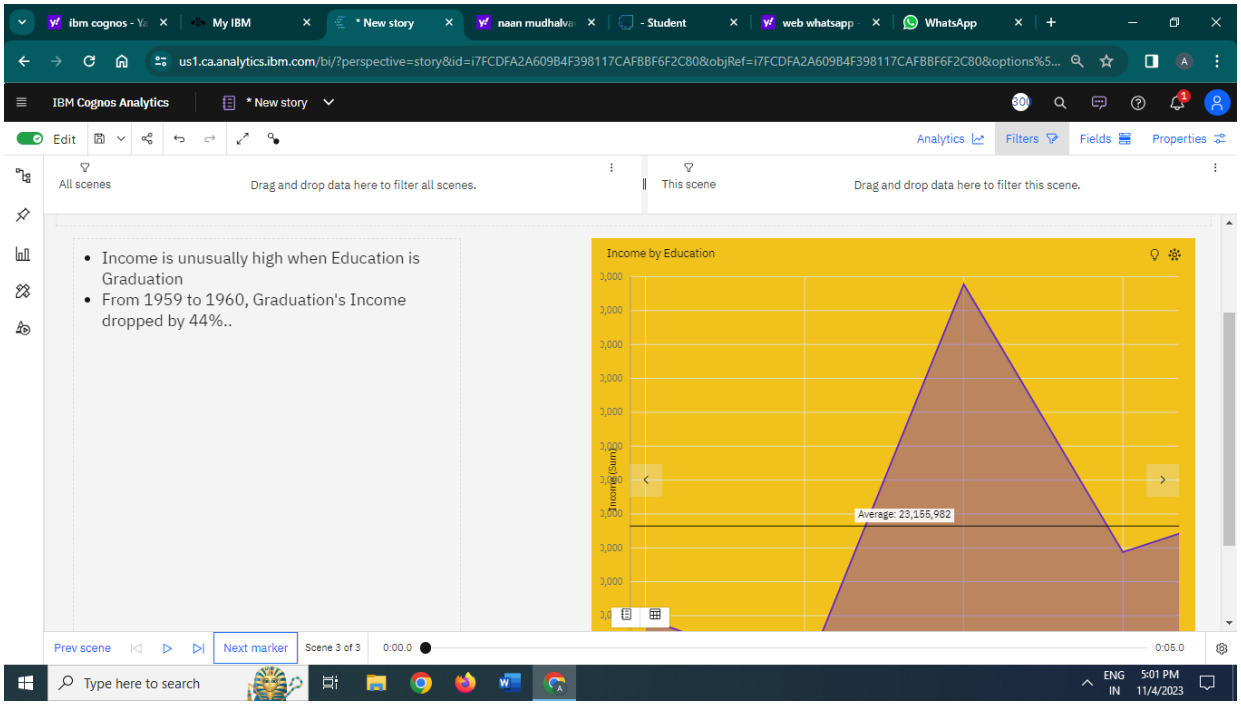
8. Data Aggregation: When working with large datasets, filters are used to aggregate data into smaller, more manageable segments. This is helpful for creating summary reports or visualizations.

9. Forecasting: Filters can be used to train and test time series forecasting models. By filtering historical data into training and testing sets, you can assess the accuracy of your predictions.

10. Geospatial Analysis: In geographic data analysis, filters help you select specific geographic regions or boundaries to analyze. For example, you can filter data to focus on sales by state or city.

Effective User Story:





Descriptive Reports