



# **Table of Contents**

**Text** 



#### **Class Introductions**

Introduce yourselves! Discuss:

Location

**Current Position** 

Work History

**Education and Training** 

Expectations for the course



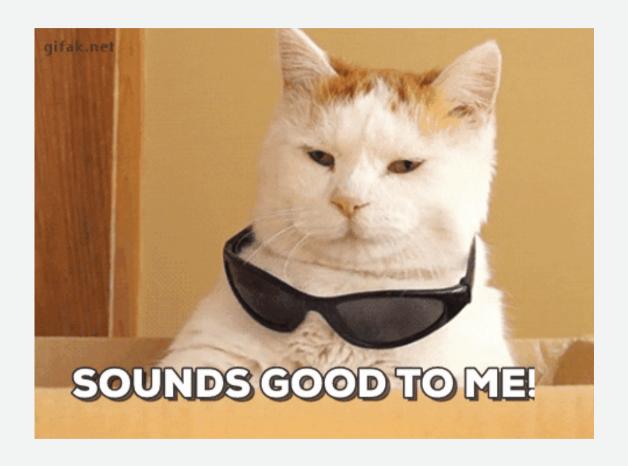


#### What is this Course?

### During this course you will learn:

- To understand data types, formats, and sources
- Applly statistics to describe data and make projections
- use Excel to perform data analysis
- Design, implement, and query Relational Databases
- Use a variety of charts/graphs to analze and communicate data
- Write Python programs to access, process, analyze, and visualize data
- Work with Jupyter Notebooks
- Gain awareness in topics such as R programming, data mining, Power BI, Tableaeu, NoSQL, and Machine Learning







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**Roles on Data Science Team** 

**Data Scientist** 

Data Engineer

Machine Learning Engineer

Data Architect

**Business Analyst/Domain Experts** 

Software Engineer



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#### **Data Science Tools**

#### Microsoft Excel

- Tabular data
- Worksheets
- Built-in charts
- Macros

### SQL

Used to work in relational databases



#### **Data Science Tools**

### Python

- General-purpose programming language
- Many useful libraries, including those for data science

R

Language specifically purposed for data analytics/statistics

#### MS PowerPI and Tableau

Popular data visualization tools



#### Where Does Data Come From?

- Functional Area Support Systems
- Corporate Databases
- Government Websites
- Commercial Providers
- Academic/Research Institutions
- Myriad Electronic Devices (IoT)
- DIY



#### **Data Formats**

- Flat Files text-based databases (e.g. csv, tab delimited, JSON, etc.)
- XML Files
- Relational Data
- Unstructured Data



### **Chart Types**

Most of the time, we want to make data a bit easier to read! Let's go over some basic chart types and their uses.



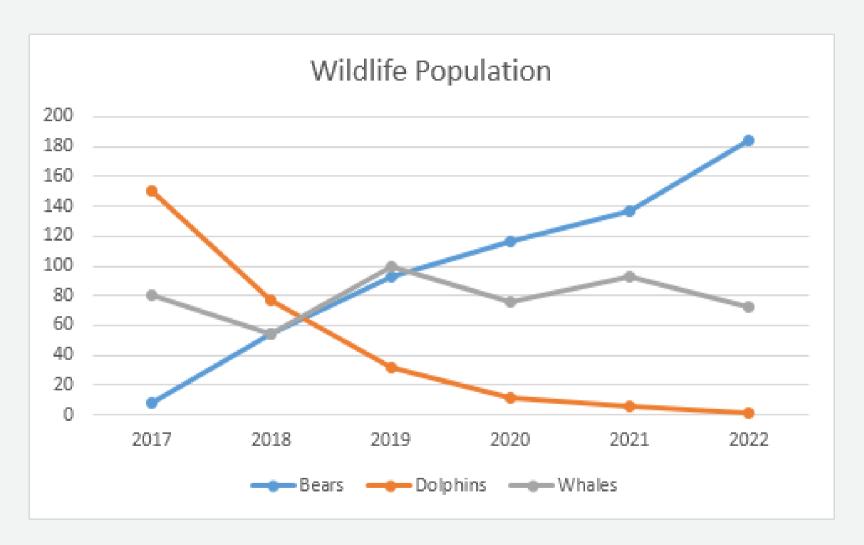


#### **Line Chart**

Line charts show continuous data over time on an evenly scaled axis. They are ideal for showing trends in data at equal intervals, such as months, quarters, or years.

In a line chart, category data is distributed evenly along the horizontal axis and value data is distributed evenly along the vertical axis.

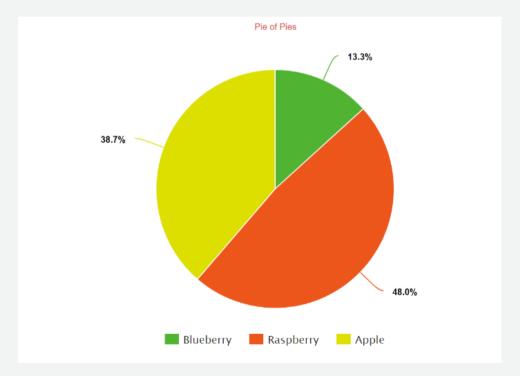






#### Pie Chart

Pie charts show the size of items in one data series proportional to the sum of the items.





#### **Bar Chart**

Bar charts illustrate comparisons among individual items. The bar chart has a few sub-types, including clustered bar and stacked bar.

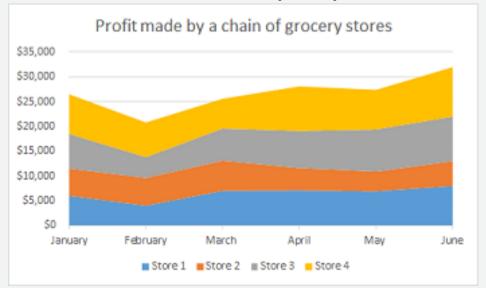


Stacked Bar Chart



#### **Area Chart**

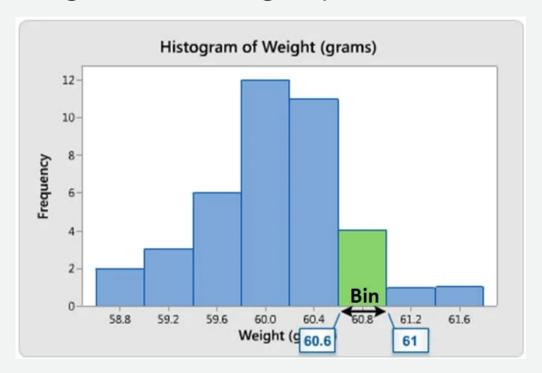
An area chart is a line chart with the areas below the lines filled in. They can be used to plot change over time and draw attention to the total value across a trend. By showing the sum of the plotted values, an area chart also shows the relationship of parts to a whole.





### **Histograms**

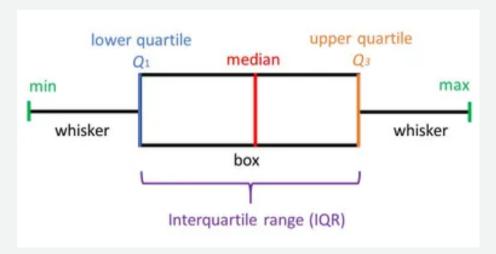
Histograms show distributions of variables. Histograms plot quantitative data with ranges of the data grouped into bins or intervals.





#### **Box and Whisker**

A box and whisker plot displays the five-number summary of a set of data. The five-number summary is the minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum.





#### **Scatter Plot**

A scatter plot shows scientific XY data. Scatter plots are often used to find out if there is a relationship (correlation) between variable X and Y.

