

The Python logo, consisting of two interlocking snakes, one blue and one yellow, is positioned in the background. The blue snake is on the left and the yellow snake is on the right, both facing towards the center.

# Intro to Analytics With Python Part 2

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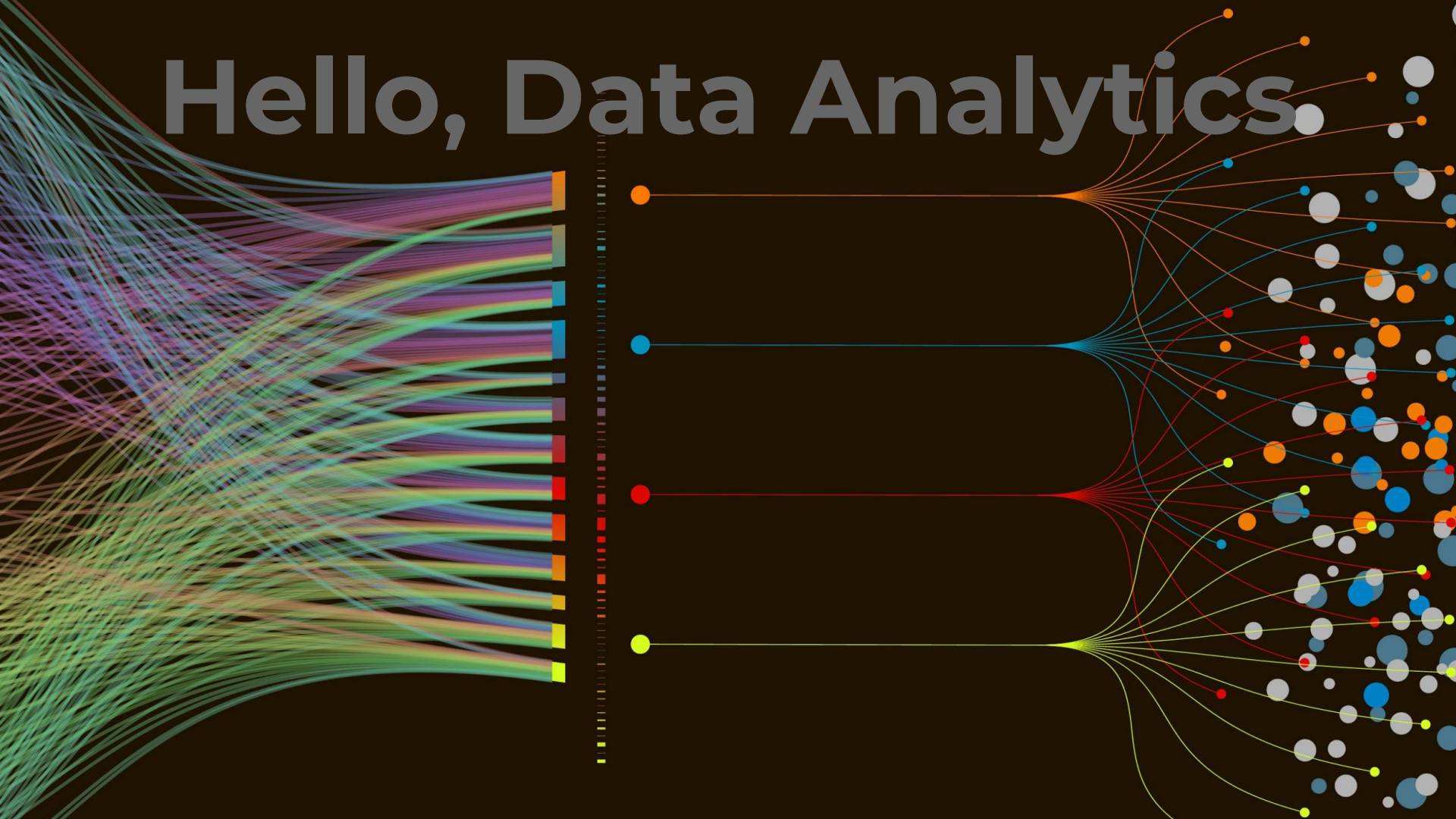
# Today's Goal

We're going to get a grasp on what Jupyter is and what it is for. Today's class is even more interactive than before.

We will be picking about our questions about the data with code, as a group. In parallel, we will learn about the Pandas way of doing data.

Advanced analytics will come in time, today we are focusing on doing it “right.”

# Hello, Data Analytics.



**data** /'dʌdə,'dādə/

*noun*

facts and statistics collected  
together for reference or analysis

**analysis** /əˈnaləsəs/

*noun*

detailed examination [...]

typically as a basis for  
discussion or interpretation

# data analysis

*noun*

detailed examination of facts  
and statistics as a basis for  
discussion or interpretation

# data analysis

*noun*

detailed **examination** of facts  
and statistics as a basis for  
**discussion** or **interpretation**



# data analysis

*process*

1. examination
2. interpretation
3. discussion

# Hello, Jupyter

Well, you've already met.

Let's review though: Jupyter is an interface for **literate programming**, meaning it allows us to mix written English with code. The common workflow is to **think to yourself** in your prose and then **express your thoughts** in code after.

# Hello, Pandas

**Pandas** is by far the most popular data processing library out there. You could write a [book](#) about it.

For now, remember that the **DataFrames** are dict-like sets of **Series** that represent tables. The [cheatsheet](#) and included notebooks will guide us through the methods we use to gain value from these abstractions