



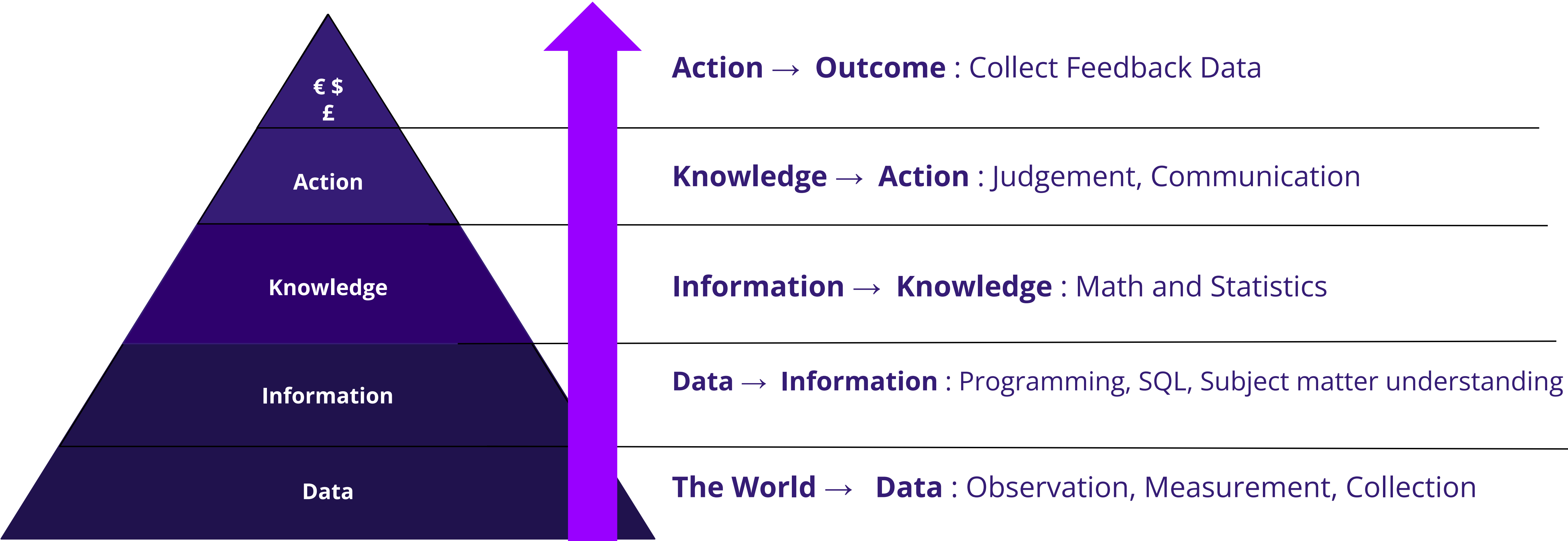
Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

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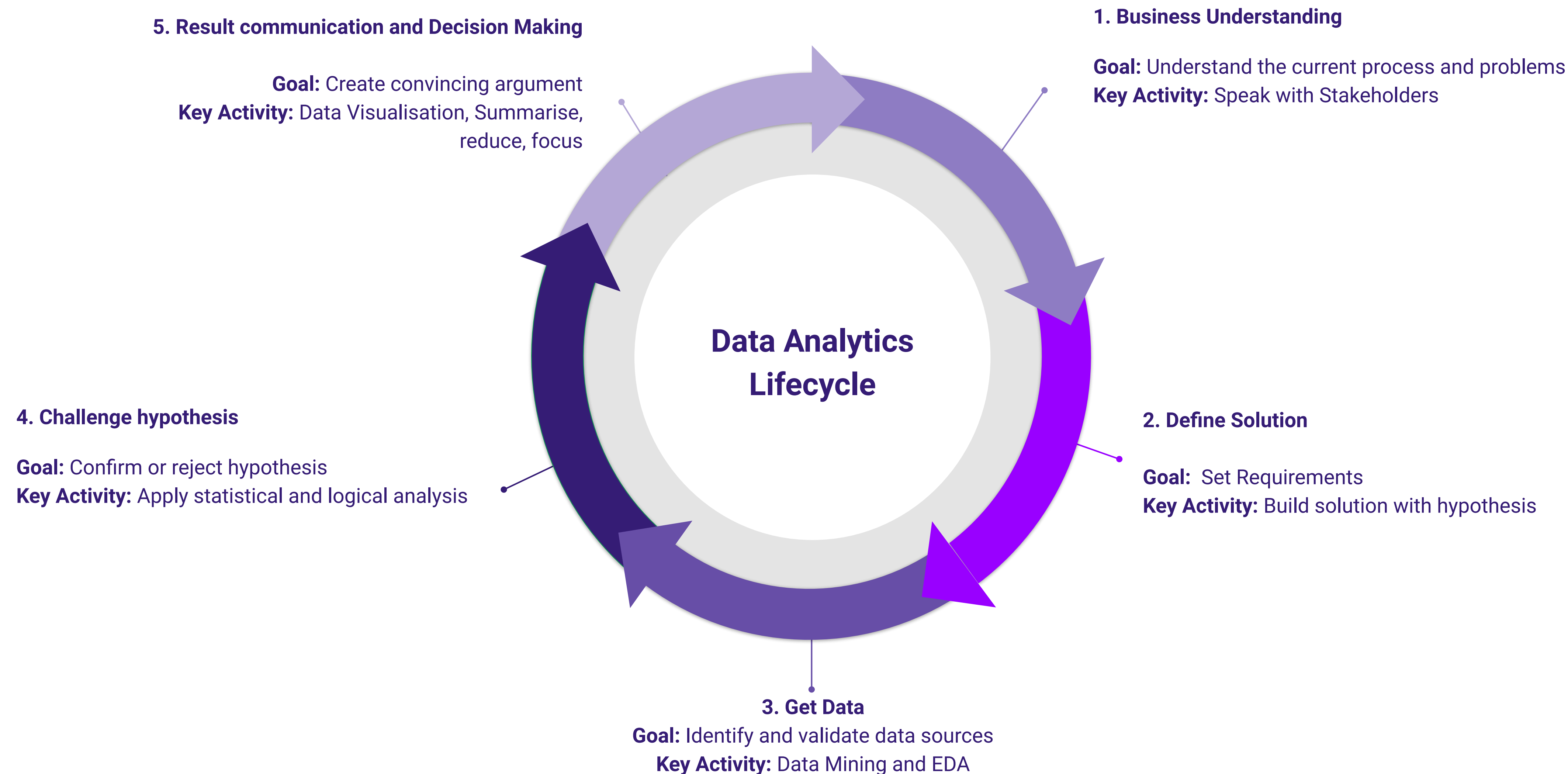
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Data Analytics transform Data to Dollars

1 - Specialised skills are needed to progress up each step



The Data Analytics Workflow



Today's Objective

Exploratory Data Analysis

Why?

- Initial investigations on your data are key in order to understand them - which again is necessary for further data analysis and future predictions

What we aim for today:

- Understanding the concept of EDA
- Knowledge about the steps within an EDA

EDA = Detective Work

Performing initial investigations

- Get to know your data set
- discover patterns
- spot anomalies
- test hypothesis
- check assumptions

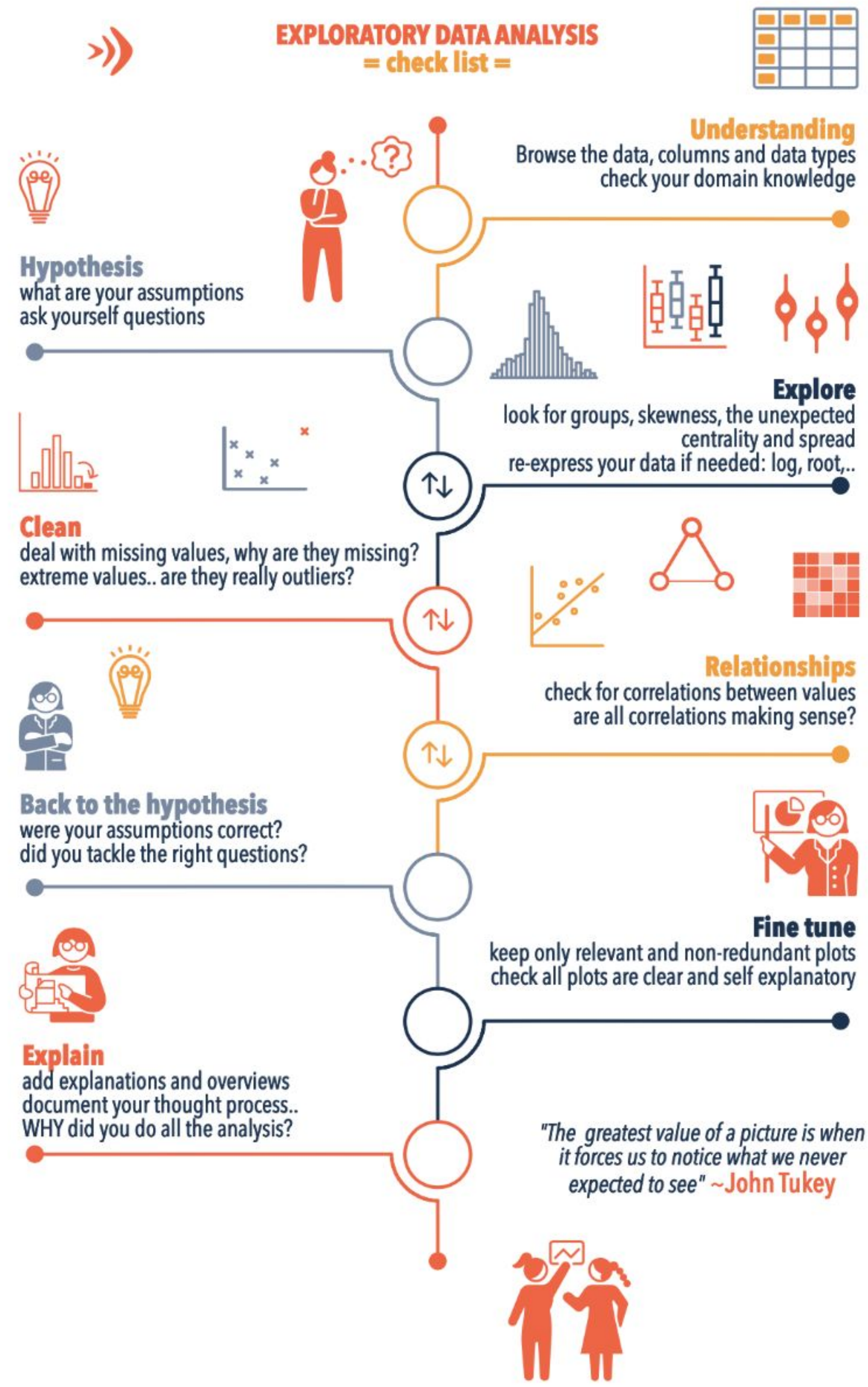
Using

- summary statistics ✓
- Python Pandas
- statistics/plots showing relationship
- visualizations



Exploratory Data Analysis

EDA Checklist



Step 1: Understand your data

To Do's:

- “Browse” the data, columns and data types
- Apply your domain knowledge

Helpful functions

```
df.head()  
df.shape  
df.info()  
df.columns
```



Step 2: Build hypotheses

To Do's:

What are your assumptions: Ask yourself questions



**Pick your hypotheses
before looking at your data too deeply!!!**

What is the conclusion or what does it mean if all your hypothesis are confirmed?



Step 3: Explore your data

To Do's:

Have a look at

- Distribution of your data, eg.:
 - Skewness
 - Centrality and spread
- Unexpected values (e.g. outliers, "?", ...)
- Missing values
- Make list of issues, and needed changes



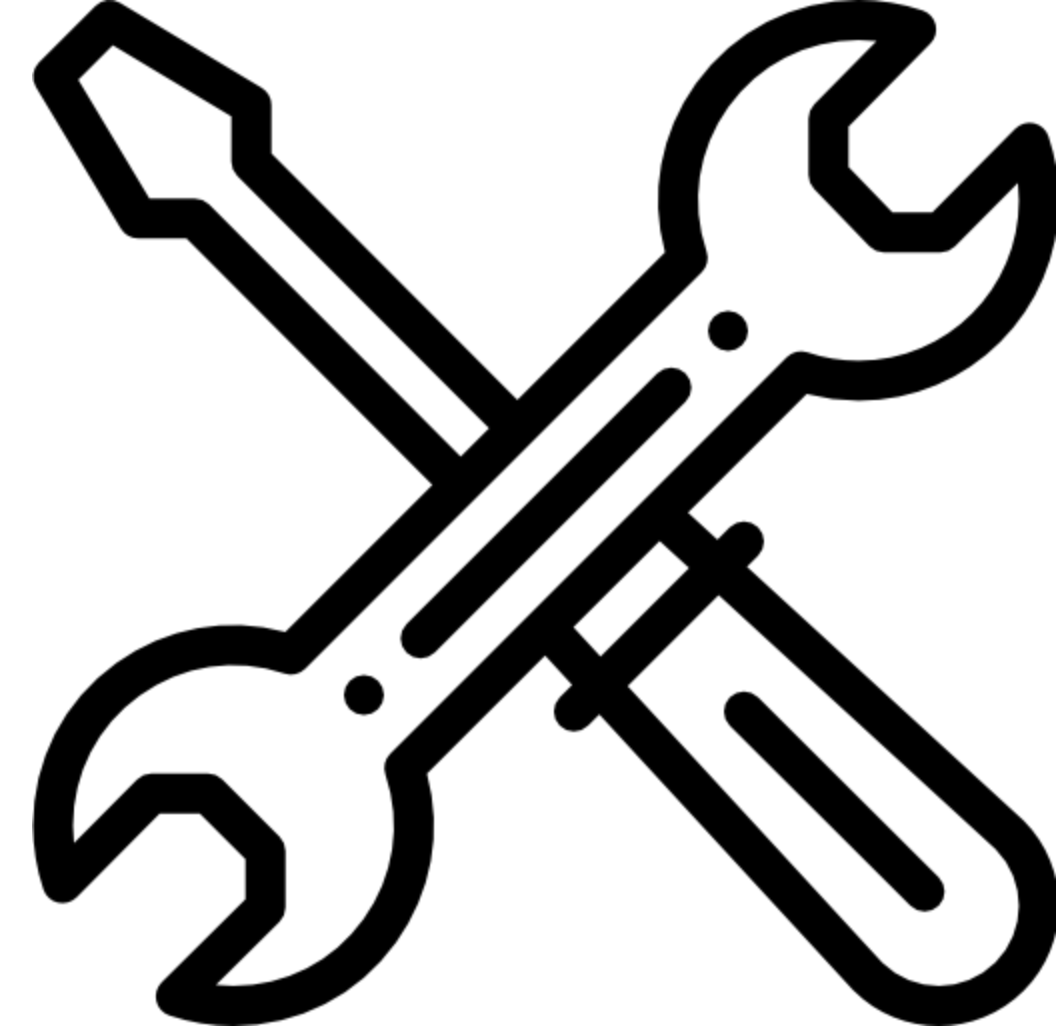
Helpful functions/tools

- `df.describe()` - Descriptive Statistics
- `df.isnull()` - find missing values
- Distribution plots - detecting skewness and deviation from normal distribution
- Boxplots - detecting (possible) outliers
- ... and a lot more

Step 4: Clean your data

To Do's:

- Adapt data types if needed
- Deal with missing values, why are they missing, are they really missing?
- Extreme values - are they really outliers?
- Special characters? Special formatting?
- Imputation/augmentation
- Re-express your data if needed

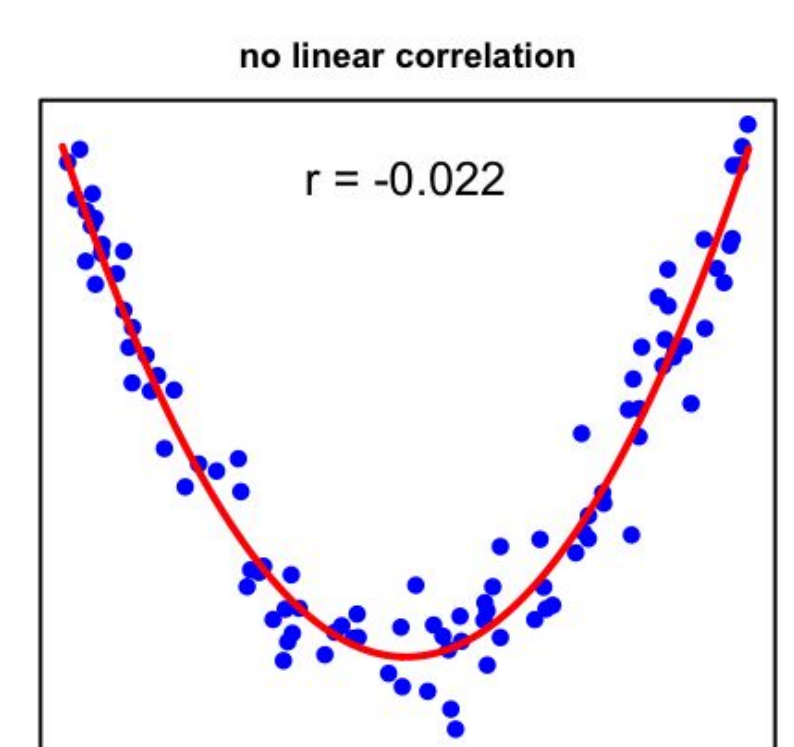
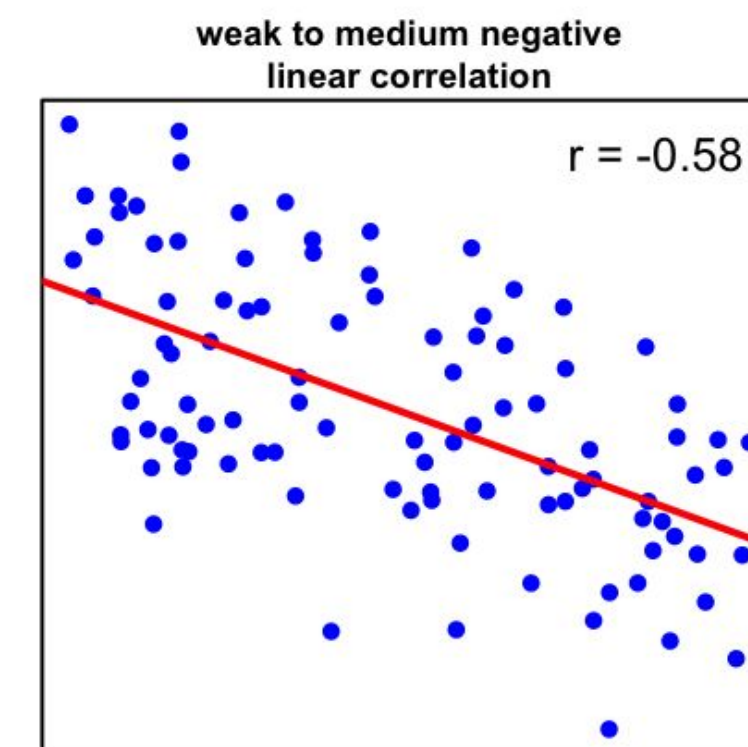
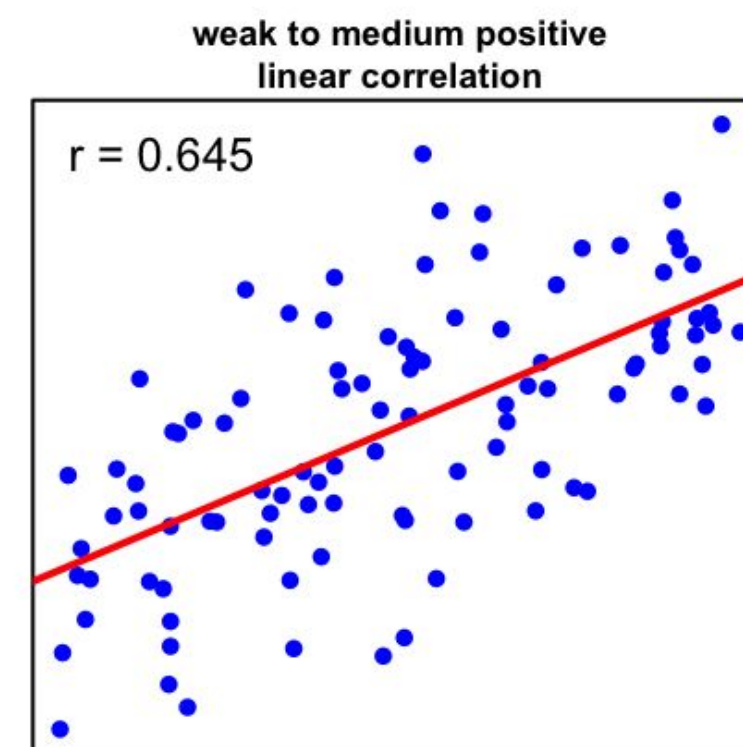
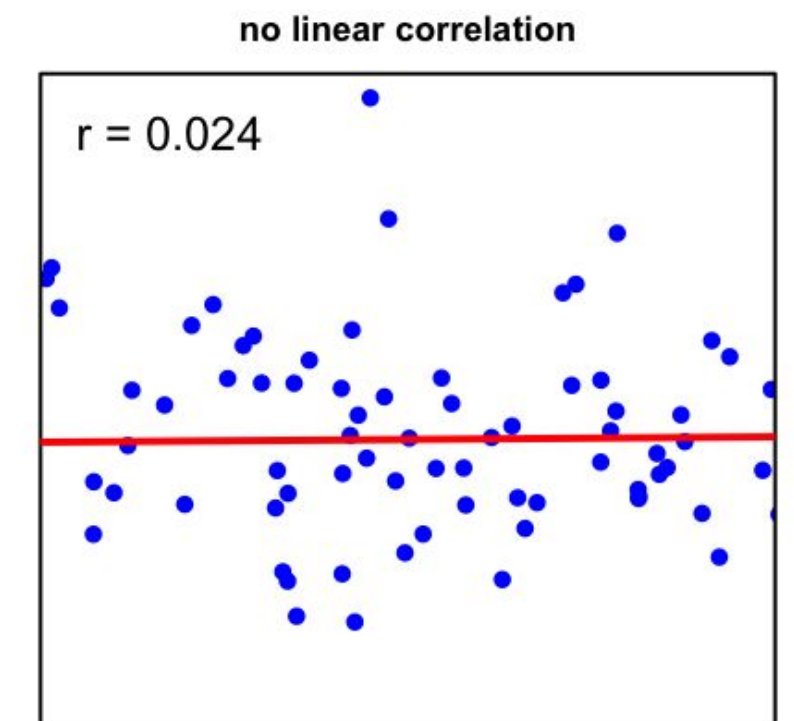
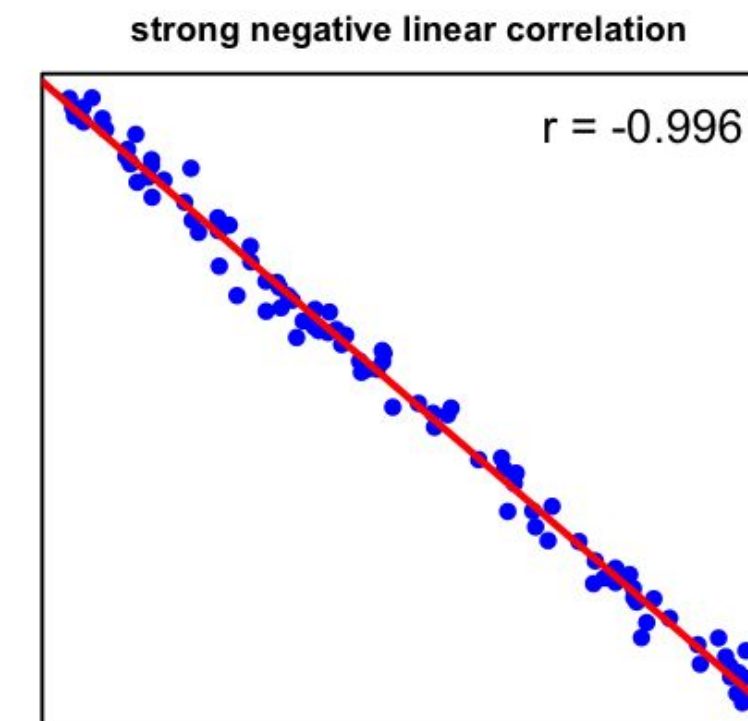
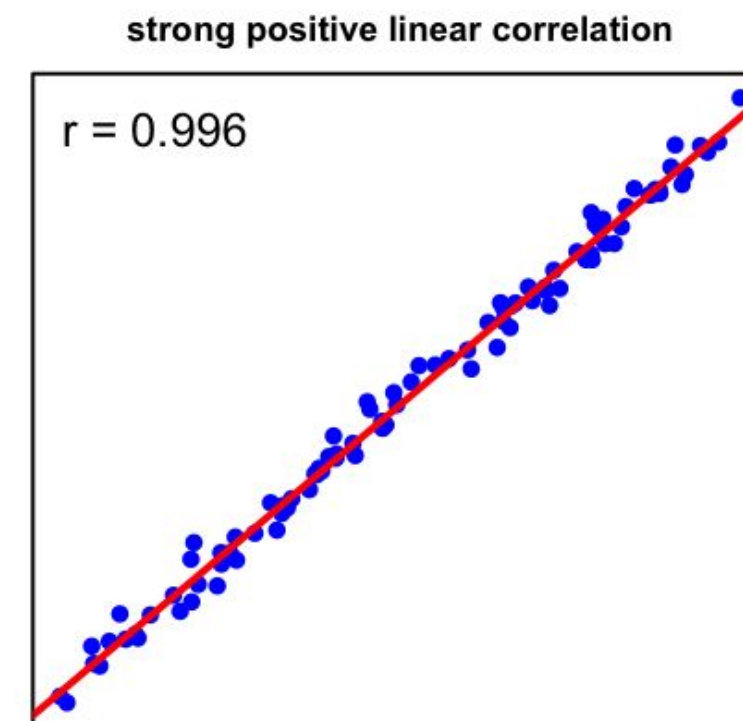


Step 5: Check for relationships

To Do's:

- Make scatter plots
- Check for correlations between values
- Are all correlations making sense?

Correlations: covered later



Step 6: Back to your hypothesis

To Do's:

- Confirm or reject each of your hypothesis?
- For each rejected hypothesis, reformulate and repeat the process of validating
- What conclusion can you make from the new knowledge gained from confirming (rejecting) the hypothesis?



Exploratory Data Analysis

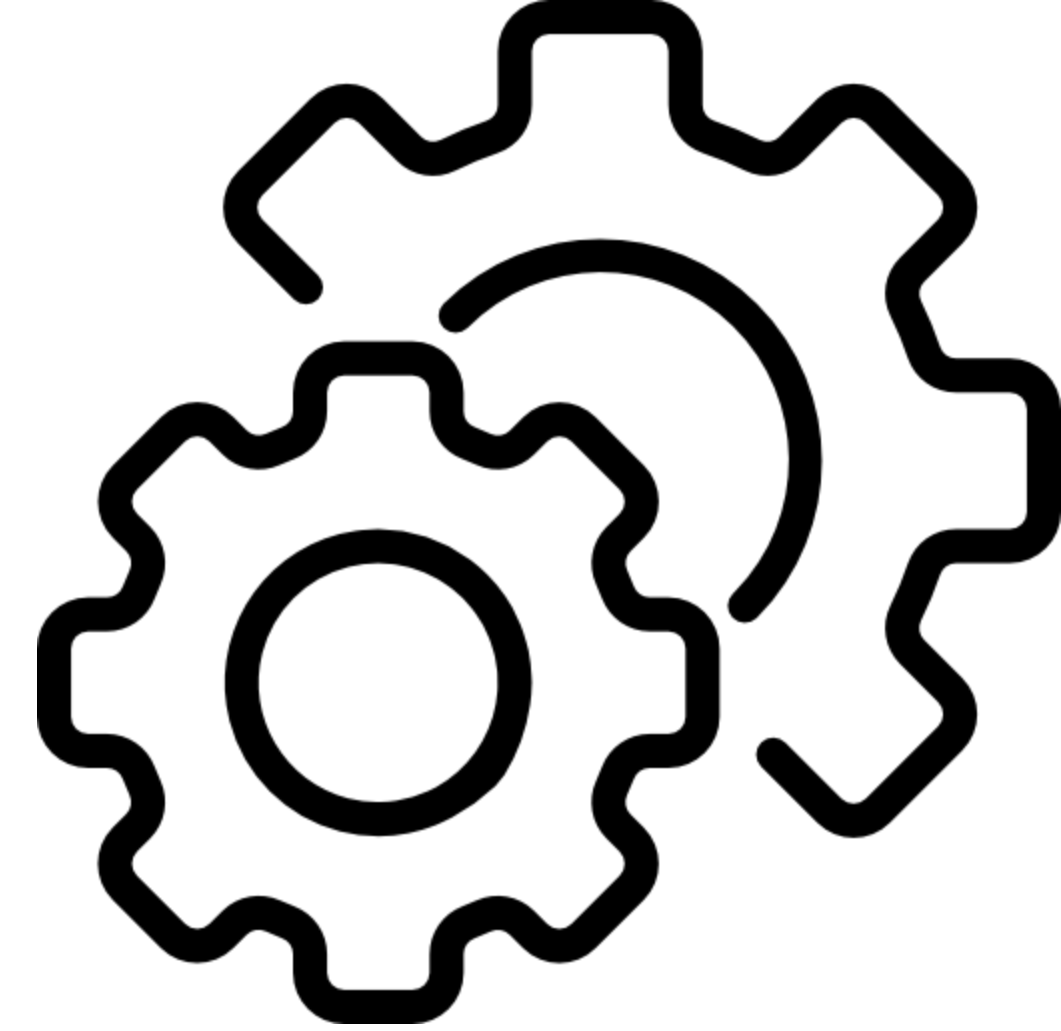
Step 7: Fine tuning

To Do's:

Make yourself ready for presenting your insights!

- Keep only relevant and non-redundant plots
- Check all plots are clear and self explanatory

Covered in Data Viz and Tableau

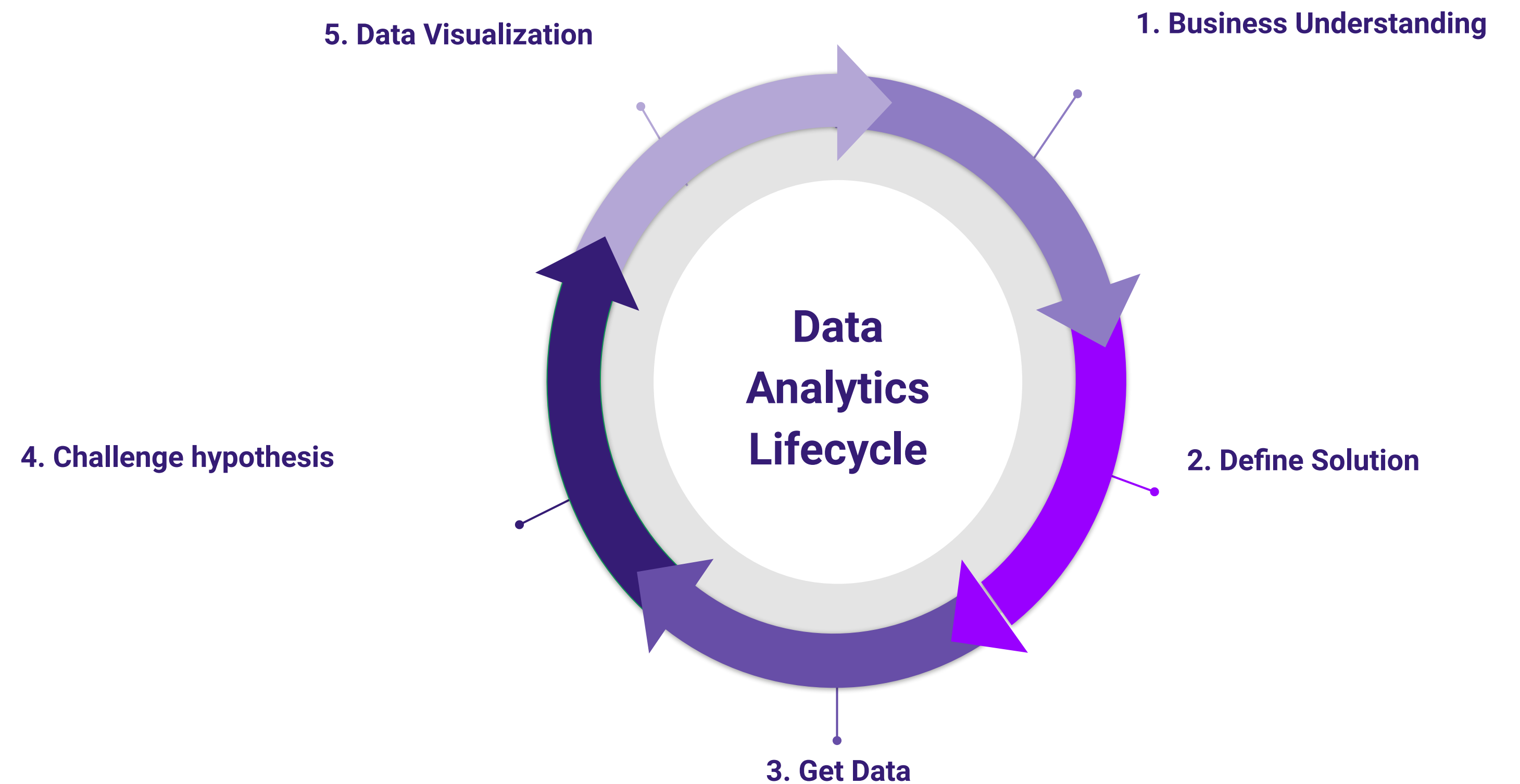
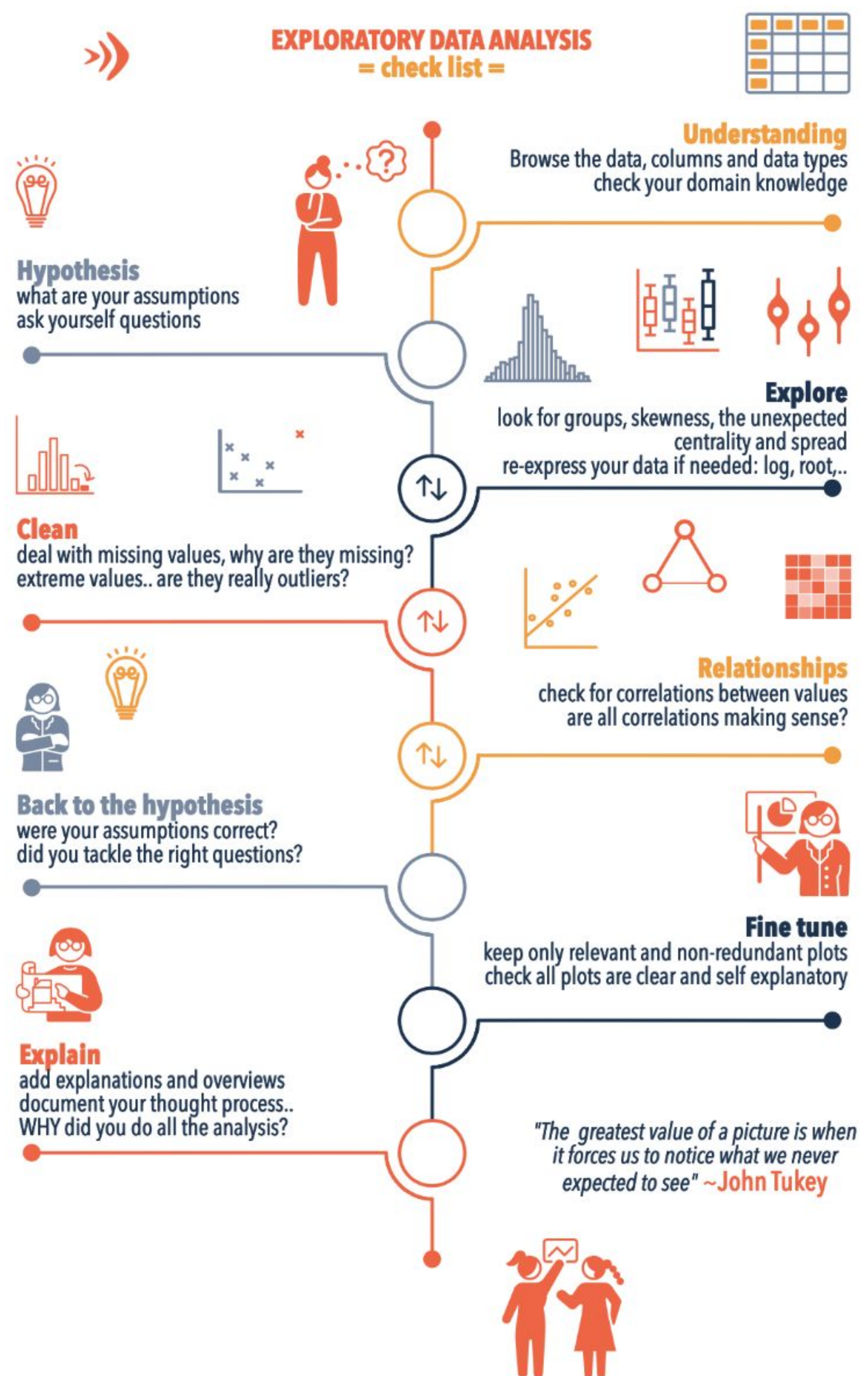


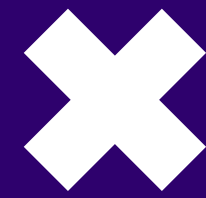
Step 8: Explain your reasoning

To Do's:

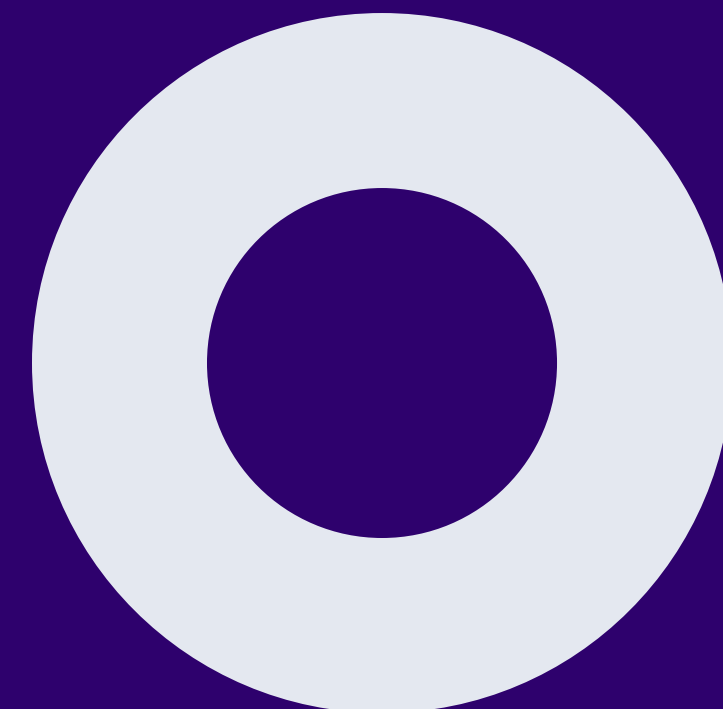
- Add explanations and overviews
- Document your thought process
- WHY did you do all the analysis?







... and now: 🐼, 🐼, 🐼!



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References

Eda:

<https://towardsdatascience.com/exploratory-data-analysis-8fc1cb20fd15>

Field, A. P. (2009). *Discovering statistics using SPSS: (and sex and drugs and rock 'n' roll)*. Los Angeles [i.e. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE Publications.

Missing values:

<https://towardsdatascience.com/data-cleaning-with-python-and-pandas-detecting-missing-values-3e9c6ebcf78b>

<https://www.kaggle.com/alexisbcook/handling-missing-values>

Outlier:

<https://pub.towardsai.net/outlier-detection-and-treatment-a-beginners-guide-c44af0699754>