portfolio.

C H I T V A N
B H A T T

DATA DRIVEN STORY TELLER

DATA VISULISER

DATA ANALYST

So Far So Good

2019	Co-Founded Beknown Digital
2020	Bachelor's degree: Information Technology From AD Patel Institute of technology
2021	Data Analyst Intern NJ Technologies
2022	Project manager Beknown Digital Data Analyst and Digital Marketing intern ST Trinity Property Group
2023	Procurement Analyst at Nestle
June 2023	Master's Degree: Data Science and Innovation From University of Technology Sydney

The Skills Stack

Python

Data Analytics

SQL

R

Adaptability

Excel

Data Visualisation

Statistical Analysis

Collaboration

Documentation

Toolkit of my trade

Power BI

Knime

VS Code

Jira

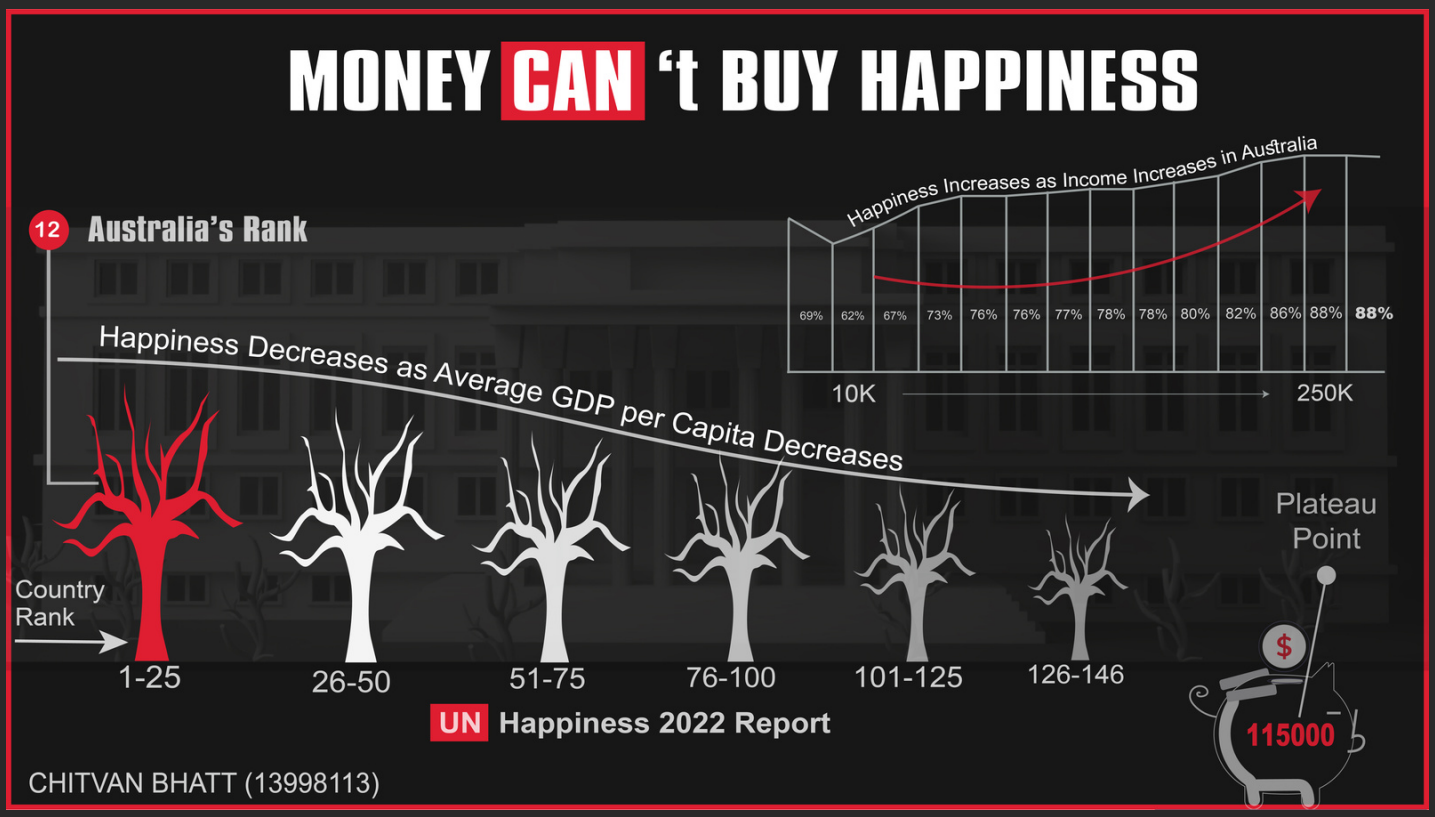
Adobe Illustrator

R Studio

CHAT GPT

Adobe Premier Pro

D A T A - D R I V E N S T O R Y T E L L I N G



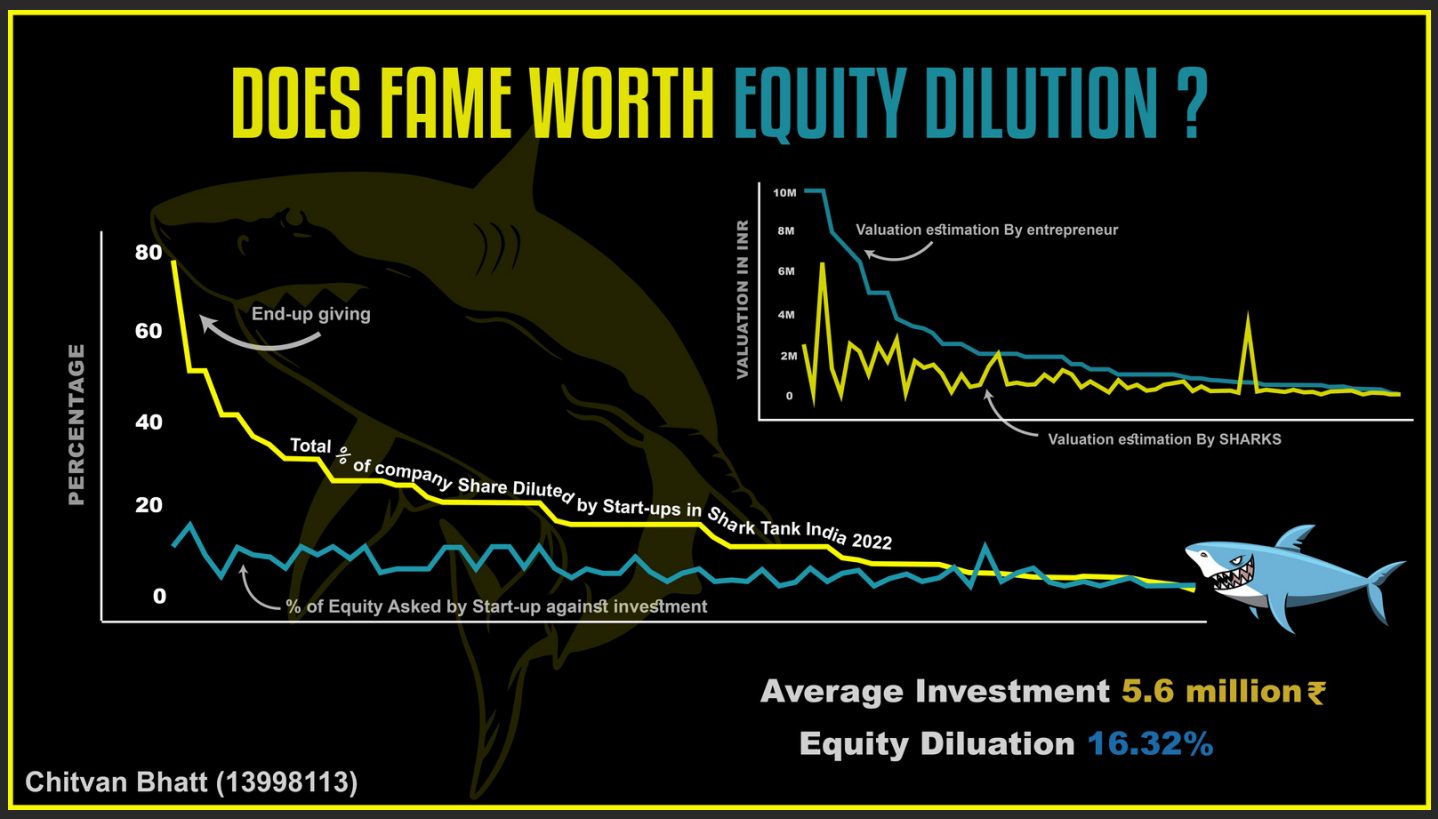
At some point in life, We all have heard the adage "Money Can't Buy Happiness," although some of us have believed it and some did not. Wealth is not crucial to happiness, But when individuals are asked what would enhance the quality of their lives the most? More money is the most prevalent response.
Let us see what statistical data indicates whether money can buy happiness. Let's see what the UN happiness report 2022Links to an external site. Indicates.
As per the UN Happiness Index, 2022, out of 148 countries top 25 happiest countries has the highest average GDP per capita. At the same time, the countries with lower Average GDP per capita have a lower rank in the happiness index. As is shown in the visualisation.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita shows a country's GDP divided by its total population.
As GDP only measures the size of a nation's economy and doesn't reflect a nation's welfare, to conclude that money is essential for happiness may or may not be accurate. Even though high GDP doesn't necessarily mean happiness, low GDP results in unworthy living conditions and a degraded lifestyle.

Average GDP indicates that countries with high GDP are happier than those with lower GDP per capita, but let's see what individual countries' data reflects about their population.
For example, let's look at the exact impact of happiness in a developed country like Australia.
The finder Sentiment tracker links to an external site. Collected samples of more than 25000 people from different income categories all over Australia, and the visualisation on the top right shows how money impacts happiness. It is visible that less than 62% of Australians earning between $10K-$20K per year report being happy, compared with 88% of those who make above $250K per year.

The studies consistently show that income has a positive and more decisive effect on happiness. But visualization also shows that money doesn't impact happiness after a particular point (as visualisation shows how the graph becomes constant(88%) as going toward 250$ per year.
So the question arises: Is there any point after that money stops buying happiness?
The answer is Yes if we were back in 2020; past research shows that an income of $115,000 per year was the plateau point for happiness. But, a recent analysis of the University of PennsylvaniaLinks to an external site. It has been revealed that money is a determining factor of happiness as income rises.
In the end, money is not the most important, but it affects the most important things in an individual's life."

But I want you to decide whether money makes you happy or not.



If Business and Start-up is your area of interest and had asked, what is your favourite television show?
Shark Tank would be the answer.
For those who do not know, Shark Tank is a television show that allows entrepreneurs to pitch their businesses to a panel of well-known investors (Known as Sharks). The entrepreneurs showcase their companies to the sharks in exchange for an equity part in the firm. If you've ever seen Shark Tank, you've probably heard a lot of different pitches and reactions.

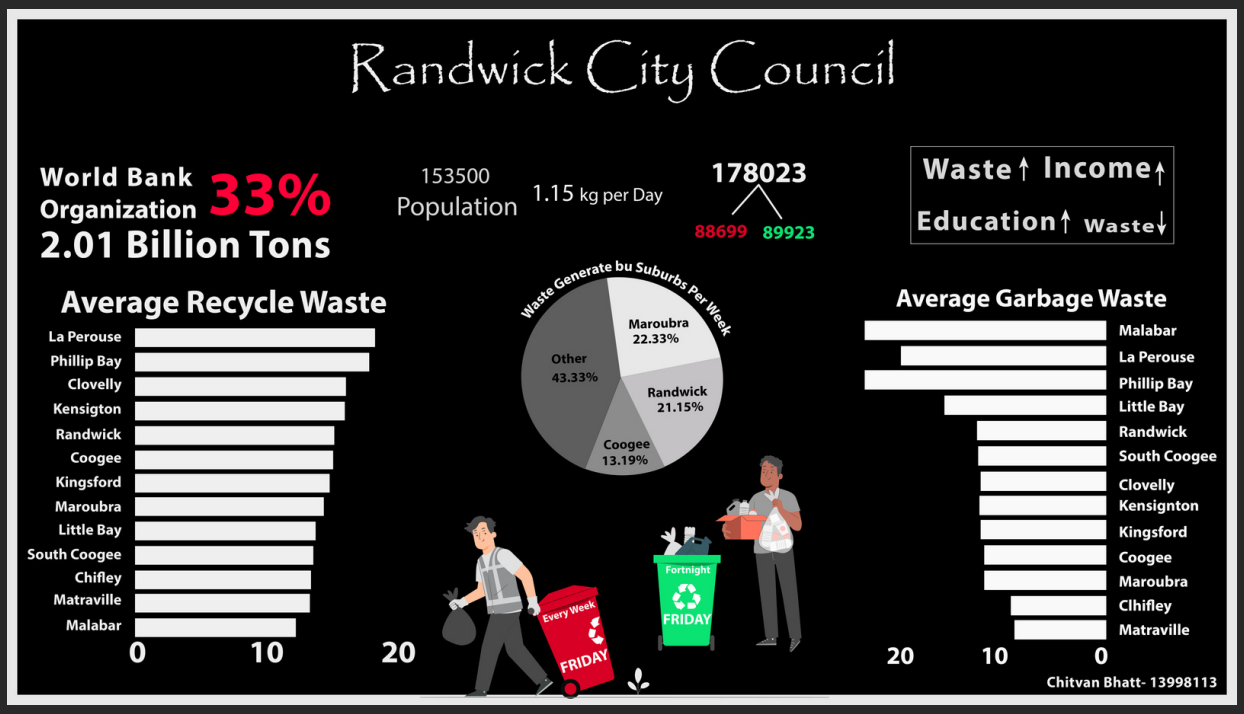
Probably you are familiar with the general format, which goes something like this:
"Hello, sharks. My name is Raman Desai, and today I'm seeking two hundred thousand dollars in exchange for a 20% equity stake in my company, Saman Enterprise."

After the introduction and pitch of the product, every shark (Investor) asks some questions and offers different bids according to their own.
The detailed article in The HustleLinks to an external site. Provides analytics of all seasons of Shark Tank America. It shows that the average deal amount is $286k, with the average equity given up being 27%.
Usually, boasting fame on television and fear of not getting investment from sharks, Start-up dilutes more equity than they have decided.

But is a deal worthy of diluting equity?
The analysis of Shark Tank IndiaLinks to an external site.'s first season, also shows that almost every entrepreneur who got funding from shark tank ended up diluting more equity than they had decided.
The visualization shows how startups cut their equity in Shark Tank India 2022.
Moreover, every start-up downgraded its value while diluting equity to the investors.
In Shark Tank India 2022 average deal amount was 5.6 Million INR with an average of 16.32% equity.
The start-up that appears on Shark Tank is at a crossroads. They're ready for massive expansion, and the owners could taste it. They've established their business and know what they're doing. They only require money. Why give up a significant stock stake when you're on the verge of greatness? Instead, consider funding expansion so that you may maintain your long-term riches. According to Harvard BusinessLinks to an external site, debt is often less expensive than equity. Review.

Again, I'm a fan of the Shark Tank show, but I can think of why taking a deal from a shark is a terrible idea. Banks, financial institutions, non-bank lenders, and the Small Business Administration can frequently offer superior debt capital deals.
Ultimately, I want to say that Death, taxes, and dilution are the three certainties in life. The phrase "non-diluting shares" is ambiguous.

ANALYSIS OF RANDWICK CITY COUNCIL WEST GENERATION



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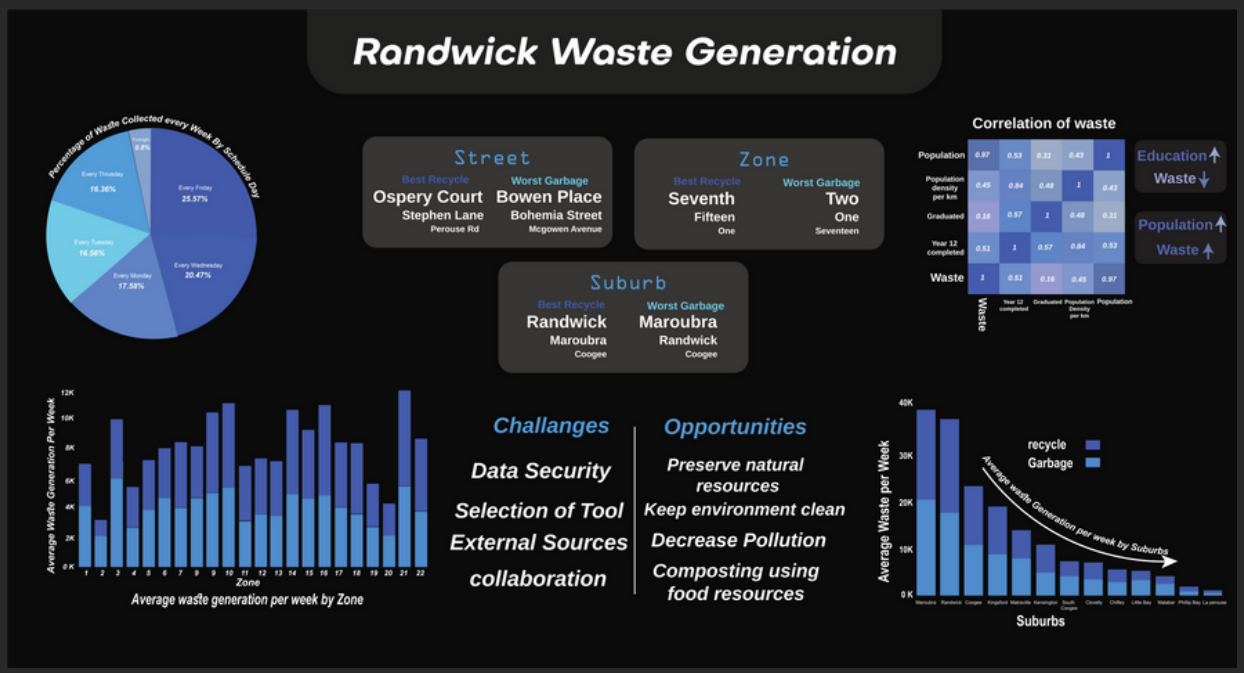
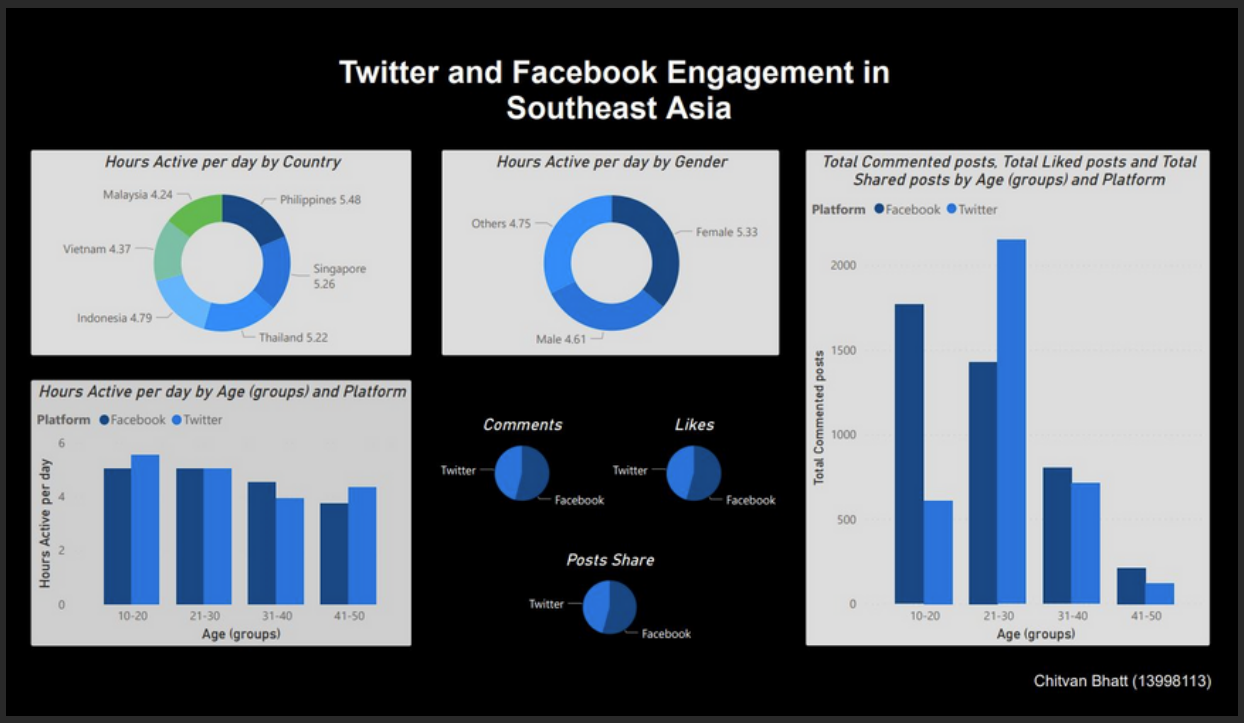


TWITTER & FACEBOOK ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS



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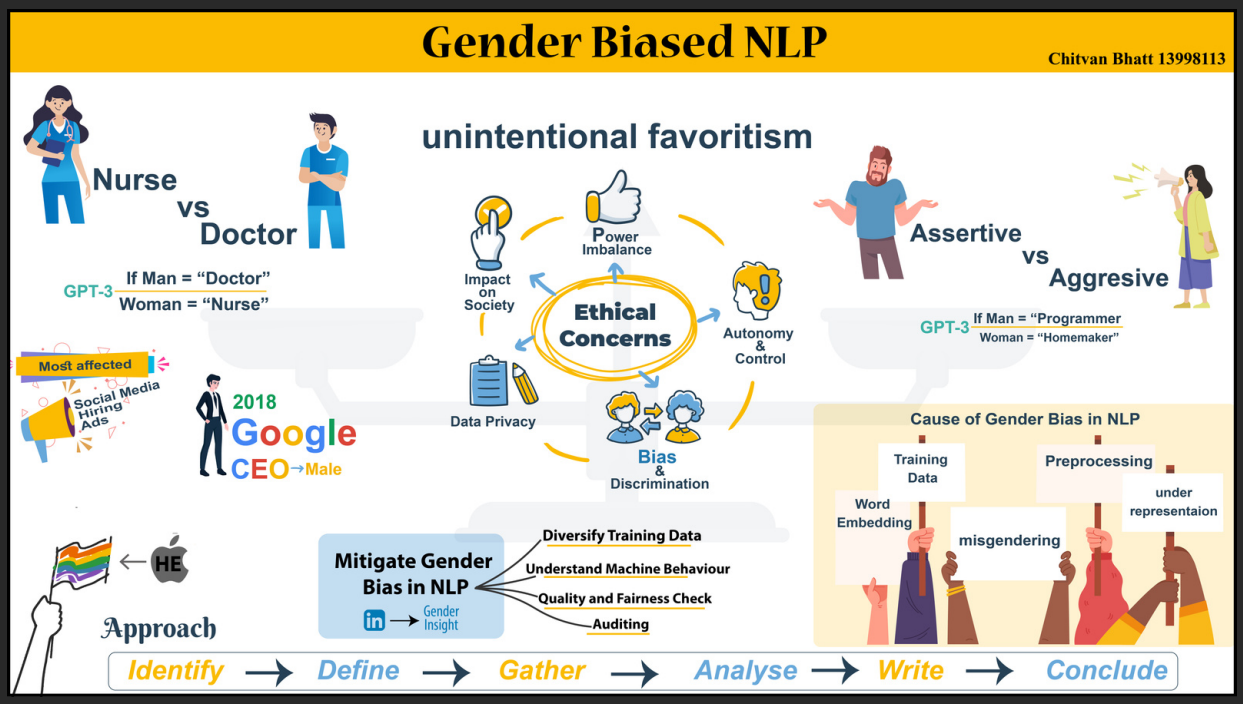
CRITICAL DATA WRITINGS



Gender bias in natural language processing (NLP) is a concerning issue that can perpetuate stereotypes and inequalities. This bias can manifest in various ways, including biased training data, gendered language, word embeddings, and misgendering. Addressing these biases is crucial to ensure fair and inclusive NLP models.

Training data plays a significant role in shaping NLP models. If the data contains gender stereotypes, the resulting models can reinforce these biases. For example, if male pronouns or nouns dominate the training data, the model may associate traits like leadership or strength with males while neglecting to connect females with such traits, further entrenching gender stereotypes.

An illustrative case is OpenAI's GPT-3 language model, which demonstrated biased responses when prompted with gender-related queries. It associated professions like "homemaker" and "nurse" with women, perpetuating gendered expectations and stereotypes. OpenAI recognized this issue and provided prompts to help researchers identify and mitigate gender bias in language models.

Word embeddings, a popular NLP technique, can also exhibit gender bias. Research has shown that word embeddings trained on datasets like Google News tend to reflect an androcentric worldview, leaning towards male lexicons. For instance, Google's image search algorithm displayed more male CEOs despite many women holding those positions. This gender bias in word embeddings can impact real-world applications like search engines and recommendation systems.

Misgendering is another critical aspect of gender bias in NLP. Misgendering occurs when NLP models assign incorrect genders to individuals, often due to biased training data or a lack of recognition of non-binary genders. This exclusionary approach disregards the experiences of non-binary individuals, leading to feelings of marginalization. Voice assistants like Siri have faced criticism for misgendering users, highlighting the need for inclusive language models.

To mitigate gender bias in NLP, organizations should diversify their training datasets, encompassing a wide range of gendered language and characters representing diverse genders and identities. Awareness of biases and actively eliminating language or ideas reinforcing stereotypes is crucial. Additionally, developing auditing systems to monitor biases and promoting diversity in AI talent pools can help address gender bias effectively.

LinkedIn's "Gender Insights" feature is an excellent example of combating gender bias. By employing NLP, the feature analyzes job postings for biased language that may deter women from applying. It provides recommendations for inclusive language, fostering a more diverse and inclusive workplace.

In conclusion, addressing gender bias in NLP is essential for creating fair and inclusive language models. By scrutinizing training data, word embeddings, and misgendering, organizations can proactively mitigate biases, promote diversity, and ensure that NLP technology benefits all individuals.

PROJECTS TO SHOWCASE

1. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS RESTAURANT REVIEW
2. CLASSIFICATION OF CREDIT CARD DEFAULT
3. CLASSIFICATION MODEL ON AIRLINE PREDICTION
4. REAL-TIME CURRENCY CONVERTER USING FRANKFURTER API
5. INTERACTIVE WEB APP FOR EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS OF CSV USING STREAMLIT.
6. FIVE YEARS STRATEGY FOR FOLD MINING COMPANY USING MONTE CARLO SIMULATION IN R.
7. PARKINSON'S DISEASE DETECTION
8. ANALYSIS OF NORTHWIN'S PERFORMANCE USING SQL
9. STATISTICAL DESIGN EVALUATION PROPOSAL EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE CAUTION IN REDUCING JUVENILE RE-OFFENDING COMPARED TO COURT PROCESSING