

# EM384: Analytical Methods for Engineering Management

## Lesson 6: Data Exploration and Analysis I

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26 January 2023

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## Lesson Objectives

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## Lesson 6 Objectives

- Define a database and describe its components.
- Use the five-step process for data exploration to evaluate a database.
- Generate conclusions from examining relationships among variables.
- Create a 'Pivot Table' in Excel from a dataset

# Datasets

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- A database contains a dataset. A dataset is a table of information.
- In this class, we generally use two-dimensional datasets.
  - Each row is a **record** in the dataset.
  - Each column is a **field** for the records.

- Be skeptical of data, and ask:
  - How are fields defined?
  - What types of data are represented? Nominal, Ordinal, binary, etc.
  - What units are the data in?
- 5 Steps to Using Data:
  - Understand the Data
  - Organize and Subset
  - Examine Individual Variables
  - Calculate Summary Measures for the Individual Variables
  - Examine Relationships among the Variables

# The Five Steps to Using Data

The five Steps to Using Data:

- Understand the Data
- Organize and Subset
- Examine Individual Variables
- Calculate Summary Measures for the Individual Variables
- Examine Relationships among the Variables



# Organize and Subset

Two essential tools: Sort and Filter.

On the Home ribbon in the Editing group and the Data Ribbon in the Sort and Filter group

Home ► Editing ► Sort & Filter ► Custom Sort opens the Sort window

(Sort by more than one criterion using Add Level)

Home ► Editing ► Sort & Filter ► Filter

Filtering allows us to probe a large database and extract what interests us.

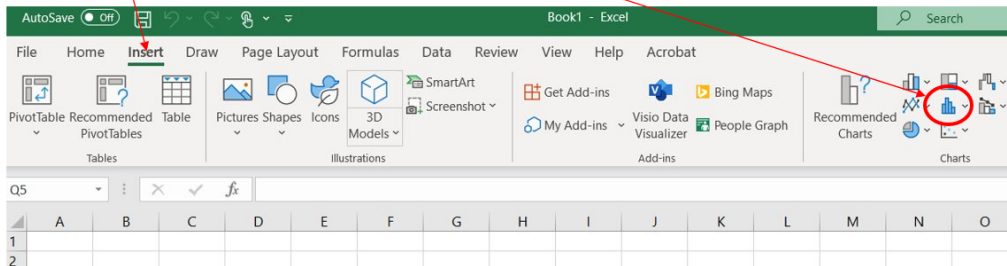
**Warning!: Using 'average' (for example) on a filtered list will include the records that have been filtered out! Use SUBTOTAL**

## Examine Individual Variables

- For numerical variables, we typically want to know the range of records from lowest to highest, and areas where most outcomes lie.
- A common way to summarize a set of numerical values is the histogram, although Excel provides eight choices.
- Excel provides numerous functions useful for investigating individual variables.
- Some can summarize the values of numerical variables; others can be used to identify or count specific variables, both numerical and categorical.

# Examine Individual Variables

- Histogram
  - Insert
    - Charts
      - Histogram



# Calculate Summary Measures for Individual Variables

The most common summary measure of a numerical value is average or mean.

Calculate using the AVERAGE function in Excel, for example:

- `AVERAGE(C2:C2918)` = 28.97

\*Ctrl-shift-down, etc!

Other useful summary measures are median, minimum, maximum, and standard deviation.

# Examine Relationships

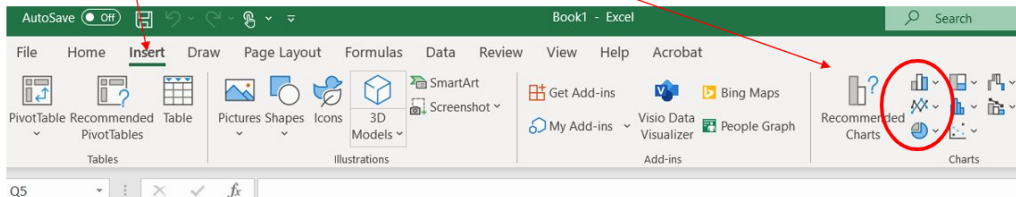
In many cases relationships among variables are more important in analysis than the properties of one variable.

Graphical methods can track relationships.

## – Insert

- Charts

- Line Charts
- Bar Charts
- Pie Charts ect.



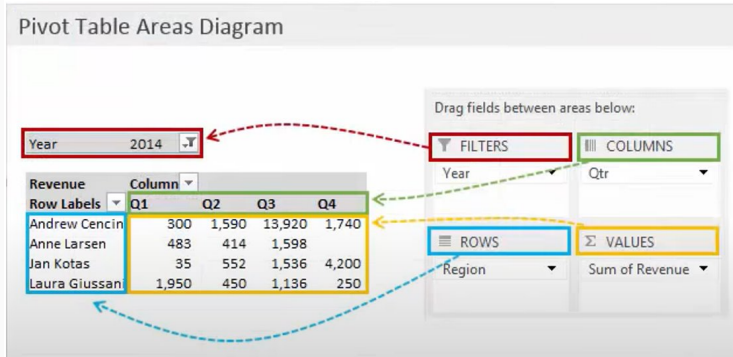
# Pivot Tables

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A pivot table is a table that summarizes data from another table and is made by applying an operation such as sorting, averaging, or summing to data in the first table, typically including grouping of the data.

...A tool to easily and quickly organize and present your data.

# Pivot Table Areas



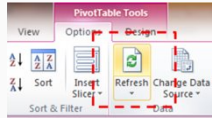
- Know the four options: “Filters, Rows, Columns, Values”
- You can add the same ‘field’ to multiple places
- Best technique: Trial and Error between the four options!



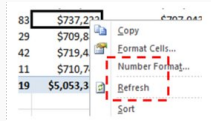
# Pivot Tables - Refreshing Data

Important note about Pivot Tables: If the data values change, the table does NOT update automatically. You need to refresh the table. There are 2 ways to do this:

- From the Ribbon, under Pivot Table Tools



- Right Click on a cell in the pivot table and choose Refresh



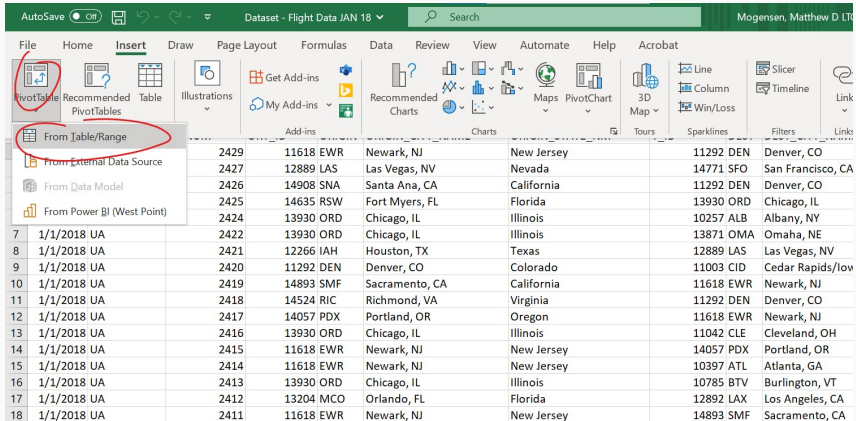
# Pivot Table Practice

Download and open the "Dataset - Flight Data JAN18" file from on Teams. Take a moment to examine the fields and records. How many are there of each?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	FL_DATE	OP_UNIQUE_CARRIER	OP_CARRIER_FL_NUM	ORIGIN_AIRPORT_ID	ORIGIN	ORIGIN_CITY_NAME	ORIGIN_STATE_NM	DEST_AIRPORT_ID	DEST	DEST_CITY_NAME	DEST_STATE_NM	DEST_COUNTRY_NAME
2	1/1/2018	UA	2429	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	11292	DEN	Denver, CO	Colorado	
3	1/1/2018	UA	2427	12889	LAS	Las Vegas, NV	Nevada	14771	SFO	San Francisco, CA	California	
4	1/1/2018	UA	2426	14908	SNA	Santa Ana, CA	California	11292	DEN	Denver, CO	Colorado	
5	1/1/2018	UA	2425	14635	R5W	Fort Myers, FL	Florida	13930	ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	
6	1/1/2018	UA	2424	13930	ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	10257	ALB	Albany, NY	New York	
7	1/1/2018	UA	2422	13930	ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	13871	OMA	Omaha, NE	Nebraska	
8	1/1/2018	UA	2421	12266	IAH	Houston, TX	Texas	12889	LAS	Las Vegas, NV	Nevada	
9	1/1/2018	UA	2420	11292	DEN	Denver, CO	Colorado	11003	CID	Cedar Rapids/Iowa City, IA	Iowa	
10	1/1/2018	UA	2419	14893	SMF	Sacramento, CA	California	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	
11	1/1/2018	UA	2418	14524	RIC	Richmond, VA	Virginia	11292	DEN	Denver, CO	Colorado	
12	1/1/2018	UA	2417	14057	PDX	Portland, OR	Oregon	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	
13	1/1/2018	UA	2416	13930	ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	11042	CLE	Cleveland, OH	Ohio	
14	1/1/2018	UA	2415	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	14057	PDX	Portland, OR	Oregon	
15	1/1/2018	UA	2414	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	10397	ATL	Atlanta, GA	Georgia	
16	1/1/2018	UA	2413	13930	ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	10785	BTB	Burlington, VT	Vermont	
17	1/1/2018	UA	2412	13204	MCO	Orlando, FL	Florida	12892	LAX	Los Angeles, CA	California	
18	1/1/2018	UA	2411	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	14893	SMF	Sacramento, CA	California	
19	1/1/2018	UA	2410	14635	R5W	Fort Myers, FL	Florida	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	
20	1/1/2018	UA	2409	12266	IAH	Houston, TX	Texas	12441	JAC	Jackson, WY	Wyoming	
21	1/1/2018	UA	2408	15412	TYS	Knoxville, TN	Tennessee	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	
22	1/1/2018	UA	2406	11618	EWB	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	15412	TYS	Knoxville, TN	Tennessee	
23	1/1/2018	UA	2405	14771	SFO	San Francisco, CA	California	12266	IAH	Houston, TX	Texas	
24	1/1/2018	UA	2404	14635	R5W	Fort Myers, FL	Florida	13930	ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	

# Pivot Table Practice

Select insert then pivot table, then From Table/Range.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the 'Insert' tab selected. The 'PivotTable' button in the 'Tables' group is circled in red. A dropdown menu is open, showing four options: 'From Table/Range', 'From External Data Source', 'From Data Model', and 'From Power BI (West Point)'. The 'From Table/Range' option is also circled in red. Below the menu, a portion of a data table is visible, containing flight data with columns for flight number, airline, origin, destination, and state.

Flight Number	Airline	Origin	Destination	State
2429	11618 EWR	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	
2427	12889 LAS	Las Vegas, NV	Nevada	
2426	14908 SNA	Santa Ana, CA	California	
2425	14635 RSW	Fort Myers, FL	Florida	
2424	13930 ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	
2422	13930 ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	
2421	12266 IAH	Houston, TX	Texas	
2420	11292 DEN	Denver, CO	Colorado	
2419	14893 SMF	Sacramento, CA	California	
2418	14524 RIC	Richmond, VA	Virginia	
2417	14057 PDX	Portland, OR	Oregon	
2416	13930 ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	
2415	11618 EWR	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	
2414	11618 EWR	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	
2413	13930 ORD	Chicago, IL	Illinois	
2412	13204 MCO	Orlando, FL	Florida	
2411	11618 EWR	Newark, NJ	New Jersey	

# Pivot Table Practice

The Table/Range may autofill. Otherwise select the range for your dataset, then select **New Worksheet**, and press **OK**.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the 'Dataset - Flight Data JAN 18' workbook. A PivotTable creation dialog box is open, prompting the user to select a table or range. The dialog box includes the following options:

- Table/Range:** B79009280:T\_ONTIME\_REPORTING!\$A\$1:\$AC\$570119
- Choose where you want the PivotTable to be placed:**
  - ☒ New Worksheet
  - ☐ Existing Worksheet
- Location:** (empty text box)
- Choose whether you want to analyze multiple tables:**
  - ☐ Add this data to the Data Model

The background table contains flight data with columns: FL\_DATE, OP\_UNIQUE\_CARRIER, OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM, ORIGIN\_AIRPORT\_ID, ORIGIN, ORIGIN\_CITY\_NAME, ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM, DEST\_AIRPORT\_ID, DEST, and DEST\_CITY\_NAME. The data spans from 1/1/2018 to 1/1/2018, with various carriers and flight numbers.

# Pivot Table Practice

A new sheet should be created with the pivot table fields on the right side. If the pivot table fields are not there, click on your pivot table to the left to open the fields.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The title bar indicates the file is 'Dataset - Flight Data JAN 18'. The ribbon includes 'File', 'Home', 'Insert', 'Draw', 'Page Layout', 'Formulas', 'Data', 'Review', 'View', 'Automate', 'Help', 'Acrobat', 'PivotTable Analyze', and 'Design'. The 'PivotTable Analyze' tab is active. On the left, a 'PivotTable Fields List' task pane is open, showing a list of fields and a 'To build a report, choose fields from the PivotTable Field List' instruction. On the right, a 'PivotTable Fields' task pane is open, showing a list of fields to add to the report: FL\_DATE, OP\_UNIQUE\_CARRIER, OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM, ORIGIN\_AIRPORT\_ID, ORIGIN, ORIGIN\_CITY\_NAME, and ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM. Below this, there are sections for 'Drag fields between areas below:' with 'Filters', 'Columns', 'Rows', and 'Values' areas. At the bottom of the pane, there is a 'Defer Layout Update' checkbox and an 'Update' button. The main worksheet area is empty, with the formula bar showing 'A3'.

# Pivot Table Practice

Let's attempt to create a pivot table that will show us the number of flights between states. Drag the **ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM** field to **Rows** and the **DEST\_STATE\_NM** to **Columns**.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with a PivotTable. The PivotTable Fields task pane on the right is configured as follows:

- Choose fields to add to report:** ☒ ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM, ☒ DEST\_STATE\_NM
- Drag fields between areas below:**
  - Filters:** (empty)
  - Columns:** DEST\_STATE\_NM
  - Rows:** ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM
  - Values:** (empty)
- ☐ Defer Layout Update
- Update** button

The PivotTable grid on the left shows the following structure:

	Column Labels	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii
Row Labels	Alabama									
Alabama										
Alaska										
Arizona										
Arkansas										
California										
Colorado										
Connecticut										
Florida										
Georgia										
Hawaii										

# Pivot Table Practice

Now drag the **OP CARRIER FLIGHT NUM** field to **Values**. The default is sum. Right now this pivot table doesn't tell us much because it's summing the flight numbers.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with a PivotTable. The PivotTable is located in the range A3:J26. The PivotTable Fields task pane is open on the right side of the screen. The task pane shows the following fields:

- ☐ FL\_DATE
- ☐ OP\_UNIQUE\_CARRIER
- ☒ **OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM**
- ☐ ORIGIN\_AIRPORT\_ID
- ☐ ORIGIN
- ☐ ORIGIN\_CITY\_NAME
- ☒ **ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM**

The task pane also shows the following sections:

- Filters:** (Empty)
- Columns:** DEST\_STATE\_NM
- Rows:** ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM
- Values:** Sum of OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM

The PivotTable data is as follows:

Row Labels	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Florida	Georgia
Alabama						207354		513940	286
Alaska		199932	2408		12429	50164			
Arizona		2450	4282655	16257	13183508	2353509		698594	65
Arkansas			11137		133200	467066		13644	107
California		14010	13193874	126936	65341349	8733044	4684	1829008	211
Colorado		211069	43418	2239751	479445	8544694	8565567	124165	1469442
Connecticut					4768	108285		1018459	31
Florida		580569		583176	13626	1808449	1375651	1078562	7254940
Georgia		2760267		533875	1064578	2006336	1195615	346904	9715487
Hawaii			48758	109873		1565125	150964		
Idaho				546603		1794620	1078519		2
Illinois									
Indiana		927526	9238	1253293	1241035	3354930	3016312	586830	4327933
Iowa						151057	361402		1545992
Kansas						102005	519788		120112
Kentucky						70503	626120		20
Louisiana						109325	84222	125406	226232
Maine						76531	587475	438095	82572
Maryland								1116360	142
Massachusetts		45366		217321		753316	342167	533714	2923850
Michigan				167117		733518	273066		19068
Minnesota				250987		540578	389908	138360	2679312
				22848	588320	230732	1387130	808145	212980
								1321994	76

# Pivot Table Practice

Click on **OP CARRIER FLIGHT NUM** in the **Values** field.

The screenshot displays a PivotTable and its corresponding task pane in Microsoft Excel. The PivotTable on the left contains data with columns for various flight metrics. The task pane on the right shows the 'Values' field set to 'Sum of OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM'. A context menu is open over the 'Sum of OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM' entry, with 'Value Field Settings...' highlighted by a red circle.

OP_CARRIER_FL_NUM	ORIGIN_AIRPORT_ID	ORIGIN_CITY_NAME	ORIGIN_STATE_NM
3044	4684	1829008	211
5567	124165	1469442	107
8285		1018459	31
5651	1078562	7254940	965
5615	346904	9715487	517
0964			2
8519			
6312	586830	4327933	302
1402		1545992	195
9788		120112	31
6120			20
6232	82572	1116360	142
8095		1188063	344
		19068	3
2167	533714	2923850	84
3066		2043162	65
9908	138360	2679312	93
8145	212980	1321994	76

Task Pane Fields:

- ☒ **OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM**
- ☐ ORIGIN\_AIRPORT\_ID
- ☐ ORIGIN
- ☐ ORIGIN\_CITY\_NAME
- ☒ **ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM**

Drag fields between areas

Filters

Rows

ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM

Value Field Settings...

Sum of OP\_CARRIER\_F...

Defer Layout Update

Update



# Pivot Table Practice

Select **Count**. Now it only counts the number of values instead of summing.

The screenshot displays an Excel interface with a Pivot Table and two open dialog boxes. The Pivot Table is structured with states as columns and a single row of data. The 'Value Field Settings' dialog box is open, showing the source field 'OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM' and the calculation type 'Count'. The 'Summarize value field by' list has 'Count' selected. The 'Choose fields to add to report' task pane is also open, showing a list of fields with 'OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM' and 'ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM' checked. The 'Columns' area of the task pane shows 'DEST\_STATE\_NM' and the 'Values' area shows 'Sum of OP\_CARRIER\_F...'. The 'Defer Layout Update' checkbox is unchecked.

	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Florida	Georgia
2	2408		12429	50164		513940	286
3	4282655	16257	13183508	2353509		698594	65
	11137						
3	13193874	126					
3	2239751	479					
	583176	13					
	533875	1064					
3	109873						
	546603						
3	1253293	1241					
	151057						
	102005						
	70503						
	109325	84					
	76531						
	217321						
	167117						
	250987		540578	389908	138360	2679312	93
3	588320	230732	1387130	808145	212980	1321994	76

**Value Field Settings**

Source Name: OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM

Custom Name: Count of OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM

Summarize Values By: Show Values As

**Summarize value field by**

Choose the type of calculation that you want to use to summarize data from the selected field

- Sum
- Count**
- Average
- Max
- Min
- Product

Number Format OK Cancel

**Choose fields to add to report:**

Search

- ☐ FL\_DATE
- ☐ OP\_UNIQUE\_CARRIER
- ☒ OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM
- ☐ ORIGIN\_AIRPORT\_ID
- ☐ ORIGIN
- ☐ ORIGIN\_CITY\_NAME
- ☒ ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM

Drag fields between areas below:

**Filters**

**Columns**

DEST\_STATE\_NM

**Rows**

ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM

**Values**

Sum of OP\_CARRIER\_F...

☐ Defer Layout Update Update

# Pivot Table Practice

We have now completed our pivot table. What if we want to filter by date?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
2											
3	Count of OP_CARRIER_FL_NUM	Column Labels									
4	Row Labels	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Florida	Georgia	Hav
5	Alabama						38		184	946	
6	Alaska		1671	14		34	39				
7	Arizona		14	988	7	4502	1076		420	336	
8	Arkansas			7		24	84		18	374	
9	California		34	4504	24	20446	3506	4	1442	1248	2
10	Colorado	38	38	1071	86	3498	1640	65	953	516	
11	Connecticut					4	65		665	182	
12	Florida	184		422	18	1442	955	665	2941	5090	
13	Georgia	947		335	374	1250	518	182	5082	1615	
14	Hawaii		56	190		2027	124			31	5
15	Idaho			148		422	291				
16	Illinois	253	9	792	302	2255	1154	213	2692	1216	
17	Indiana			130		144	175		671	634	
18	Iowa			103			168		96	138	
19	Kansas			40			146			84	
20	Kentucky			67	18	102	127	21	646	614	
21	Louisiana			32		331	165		623	1105	
22	Maine								24	27	
23	Maryland	33		128		434	208	185	1596	522	
24	Massachusetts			142		903	219		1802	574	
25	Michigan	20		209		385	258	99	1593	681	
26	Minnesota		21	383	45	689	493	82	771	433	
27	Mississippi								9	361	
28	Missouri			219	58	710	568		788	781	

# Pivot Table Practice

Let's display only the flights for 5 January 2018. Drag **FL\_DATE** down to **Filter**. The click on the filter box on the left and select only the date we want.

The screenshot shows an Excel PivotTable with the following structure:

- Row Labels:** States (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan)
- Column Labels:** States (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii)
- Values:** Count of OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM

The PivotTable Fields task pane on the right shows the following configuration:

- Filters:** FL\_DATE
- Columns:** DEST\_STATE\_NM
- Rows:** ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM
- Values:** Count of OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM

The FL\_DATE field is selected in the Filters section, and the filter box on the left is set to 1/5/2018. A red circle highlights the filter box, and a red arrow points to the FL\_DATE field in the task pane.

Row Labels	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii
Alabama								6	31	
Alaska		57			2	2				
Arizona			36	1	154	36		13	11	
Arkansas			1			2		1	11	
California		2	154		699	119		50	38	
Colorado	2	2	36	2	117	57	2	33	20	
Connecticut						2		21	6	
Florida	6		13	1	50	33	21	98	167	
Georgia	31		11	11	37	19	6	168	52	
Hawaii		2	8		83	5				1
Idaho			6		14	10				
Illinois	10	1	27	8	87	45	8	97	41	
Indiana			5		6	7		20	22	
Iowa			3			6		2	4	
Kansas			2			5			2	
Kentucky			3		3	3		24	21	
Louisiana			1		11	6		20	37	
Maine									1	1
Maryland	1		5		16	7	7	55	17	
Massachusetts			4		32	8		58	19	
Michigan		1	8		11	9	4	50	21	

# Pivot Table Practice

What if we want to only show flights between certain states? We can click the drop down buttons for rows and columns on the pivot table itself and only select the first four states.

The screenshot shows an Excel PivotTable with the following data:

Row Labels	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii
FL_DATE	1/5/2018									
Count of OP_CARRIER_FL_NUM	57	2	2	1	154	36	13	11		
	2	2	36	2	117	57	2	33	20	
	6	13	1	50	33	21	98	167		
	31	11	11	37	19	6	168	52		
	2	8	83	5						
	10	1	27	8	87	45	8	97	41	
			5	6	7			20	22	
			3		6			2	4	
			2		5				2	
			3		3			24	21	
			1		11			20	37	
								1	1	
	1	5		16	7		7	55	17	
		4		32	8			58	19	
	1	8		11	9		4	50	21	

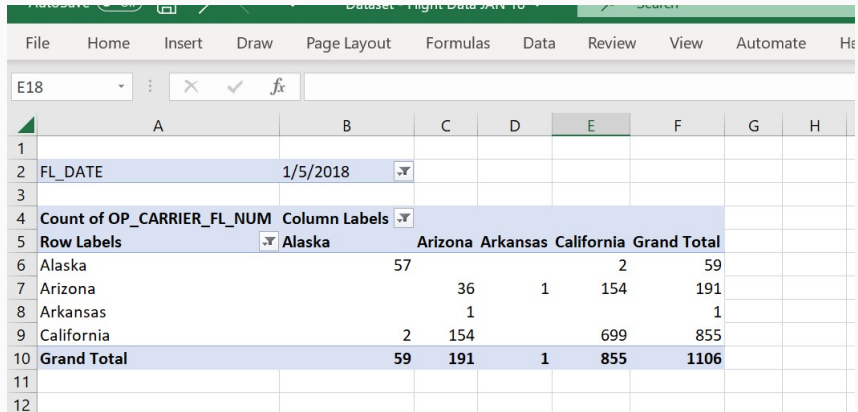
The 'PivotTable Fields' task pane on the right shows the following fields:

- ☒ FL\_DATE
- ☐ OP\_UNIQUE\_CARRIER
- ☒ OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM
- ☐ ORIGIN\_AIRPORT\_ID
- ☐ ORIGIN
- ☐ ORIGIN\_CITY\_NAME
- ☒ ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM

The 'Filters' area contains FL\_DATE and DEST\_STATE\_NM. The 'Rows' area contains ORIGIN\_STATE\_NM. The 'Values' area contains Count of OP\_CARRIER\_FL\_NUM. The 'Defer Layout Update' checkbox is checked.

# Pivot Table Practice

You should end up with the following pivot table



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2	FL_DATE	1/5/2018						
3								
4	Count of OP_CARRIER_FL_NUM	Column Labels						
5	Row Labels	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Grand Total		
6	Alaska	57			2	59		
7	Arizona		36	1	154	191		
8	Arkansas		1			1		
9	California	2	154		699	855		
10	Grand Total	59	191	1	855	1106		
11								
12								

# Practical Exercise

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# Conclusion

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## Homework:

- Watch tutorial video on Python libraries, data structures and control structures (Will be available on Teams).

## Next Lesson:

- Understand the use of Python libraries.
- Understand basic Python data structures (integer, float, boolean, string, and lists/Numpy arrays), including assignment of values and referencing.
- Understand basic Python control structures (IF,ELSE,FOR).