

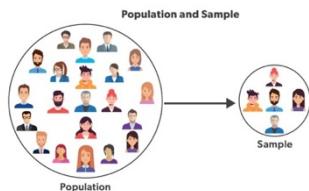
Data Literacy

The ability to explore, understand, and communicate with data

Sample vs Population

BI applications and implementations are built on data.

Data comes as registered facts about real objects and events.



We have collected only a little **sample** of all existing data but we still want to make conclusions that are valid for the whole **population**. It requires following some rules.

Observations vs Features

Our sample consists of multiple observations of individual items, data points.

In a table representation **one observation = one row** (like in SQL database).

Each observation is presented by same multiple features, or properties **one feature = one column**.

In Python programming, we process data frames by use of a software library called pandas. The data in a pandas DataFrame is actually a collection of Series – every column is one Series object.

The Series itself is a one-dimensional array with indices, a dictionary type of a key (index) and a value (column value) pairs.

Label vs Position

The data in the rows and columns can be addressed either by **label** or by **position**:

```
iloc[Position-based Row Indexes, Position-based Column Indexes]  
loc[Labeled Row Indexes, Labeled Column Indexes]
```

people.columns								
		Series						
		Year	Category	Sales	Target_Met	Commission	Cust_Rating	
observations Axes=0		Emily	2021	Beauty	17890	100%	1125	4.8
		Chris	2021	Clothing	18060	92%	950	4.9
		Maya	2021	Home	20440	95%	1000	4.7
		Bobby	2021	Pets	18840	78%	900	4.3
		Isabella	2021	Toys	20560	87%	1075	4.6
		Ajay	2022	Beauty	21460	95%	1175	4.8
		Donna	2022	Clothing	20140	94%	975	4.4
		Maya	2022	Home	21310	85%	940	4.6
		Priya	2022	Pets	21610	100%	960	4.9
		Tyler	2022	Toys	19180	90%	1005	4.7

Label Based Column Index → Position Based Column Index

Label Based Row Index → Position Based Row Index

people.loc['Maya', 'Target_Met']
people.loc['Isabella']
people.iloc[4]

people['Sales']
people.Sales

ProduisAcademy.com Data

Data Types

Numeric (quantities) = measures

- Numeric values measured in even intervals - *age, distance, temperature*
 - Measurement needs a scale
 - **Discrete** – clearly distinguishable values, like 1, 2, 3
 - **Continuous** – no strict border between two neighbor values, like between 1.1 and 1.2 are 1.11, 1.111, 1.1111111, etc

Categorical (qualities) = labels, symbolic names

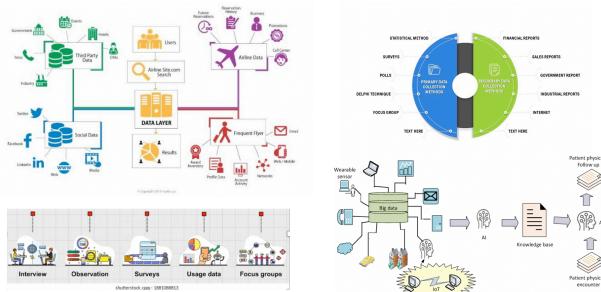
- **Ordinal data**
 - there is a logical rank-order relationship between the range of values – such as *{never, sometimes, mostly, always}; {good, better, best}*
 - **Nominal data**
 - categories cannot be ranked - *Asia, Europe, America, Australia; male, female*

More examples:

Numeric Data	Ordinal Categorical	Nominal Categorical
Weight (10 kg, 35 kg, 100 kg)	Gold Silver Bronze	Africa Asia Europe
Cost (\$500, \$2.5 M, \$4 B)	Excellent Good Poor	Alice Bob Chris
Discount (0%, 2.5%, 5%)	January February March	Wine Beer Water
<i>We need a scale to measure them</i> {arithmetic operations}	<i>Ordered in some way</i>	<i>Equivalent in meaning</i>
	{<>}	{= ≠}

The different categories of data require different techniques of processing.

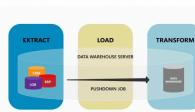
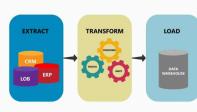
Data comes from everywhere, as illustrated here:



ETL vs ELT

ETL - Extract, Transform, Load

EIT- Extract, Load, Transform



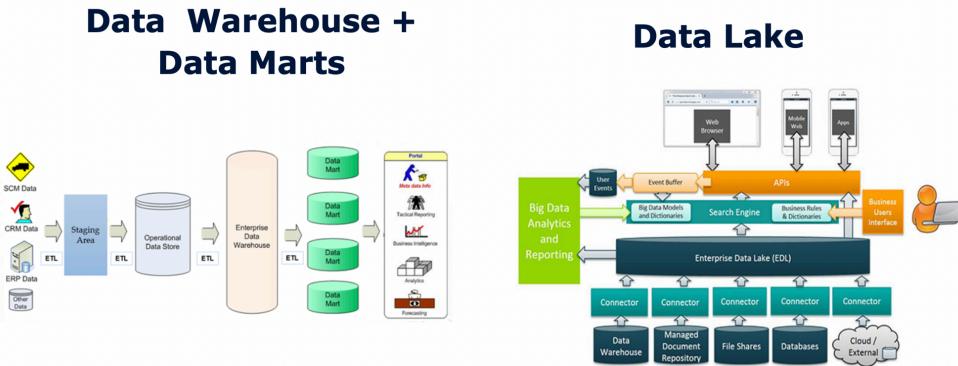
<https://www.astera.com>



difference/



Data Warehouse vs Data Lake



Data Ingestion vs Data Wrangling

Data Ingestion is the process of obtaining, importing, and processing data for later use or storage in a database. This can be achieved manually, or automatically using a combination of software and hardware tools designed specifically for this task ([IBM](#)).

Data Wrangling, sometimes referred to as data munging, is the process of transforming and mapping data from one "raw" data form into another format with the intent of making it more appropriate and valuable for a variety of downstream purposes such as analytics ([Wikipedia](#)).

Data Quality

Good Data Quality

- Volume – larger amount data with lowest level of details provides better chance to find good answers
- History – longer-time collected data contains more clear patterns
- Variety – variety of observations and features reveals better findings
- Consistency – fitting the old and the new data
- Clarity – meaningful labels - better understanding
- Aggregation and segmentation – grouping by categories, as possible
- Transparency of data - clear origin, clear pre-processing
- Clean data – repairing noise and missing data
- Well-structured data – optimal for BI operations

Bad Data Quality

- too low number of observations
- too high number of features
- missing data
- distorted distributions, outliers, anomalous examples
- redundancy of information, duplication
- invalid data formats, special characters
- wrong data structures
- non-consistent labels

How to Prepare Good Data?

1. Obtain **meaningful** data, correctly measured and usefully labelled
2. Acquire **sufficient** data – may not be possible to tell in advance, but new data can be obtained or generated later
3. **Shape** the data in data frames or other appropriate structures
4. **Pre-process** it
 - A. **Clean** the data
 - B. **Transform** the data values as necessary
 - C. Revise and **reengineer** the features

Data Preprocessing Operations

A. Data Cleaning

Finding and removing incorrect and inaccurate records from a set or a data source

- examples for garbage data: duplicate values, dummy values, missing data, and contradictory data
- examples for a cause: corruption in the technical systems – collection, transmission, storage

Data cleaning includes activities like

- removing typographical errors
- validating and correcting values
- harmonizing and standardizing data

B. Data Transformation

Converting and mapping data from one format to another format

- first, data is extracted from a data source in its raw format
- then, it is parsed into a predefined data structure or processed by an algorithm
- finally, it is stored in a storage unit for future use

Different tools for data wrangling are available (see <https://www.varonis.com/blog/free-data-wrangling-tools/>)

C. Feature Engineering

Re-engineering the initially available attributes/features.

Can include:

- ignoring insignificant attributes
- calculation and generation of new attributes
- aggregating or merging attributes
- splitting attributes
- replacing all available attributes with a more appropriate set

hist

get numbers/digits only

to be continued...

