

# Data 101



[itsmecevi.github.io](https://itsmecevi.github.io)

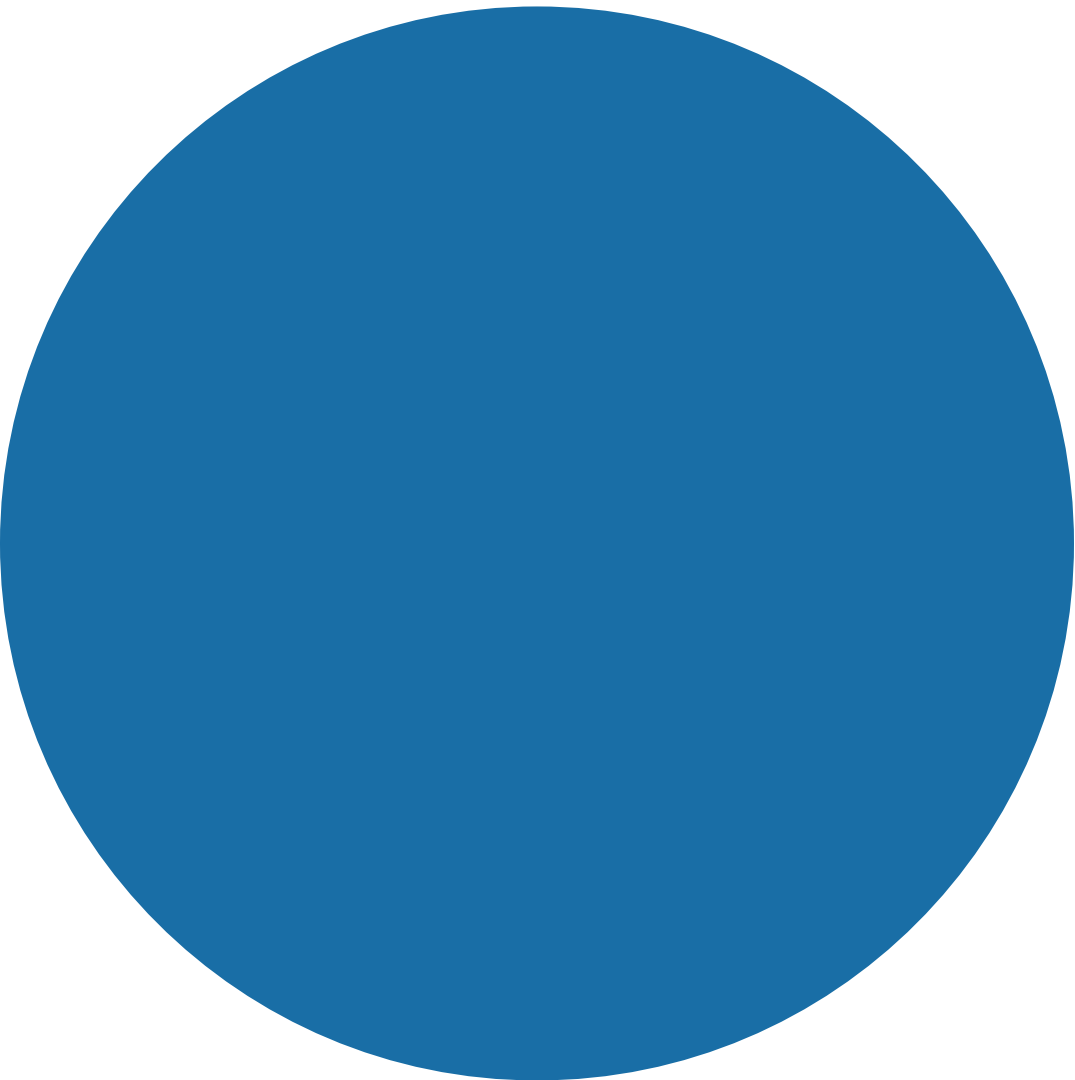




Quantitative  
Qualitative







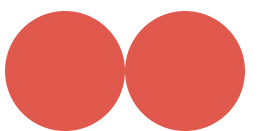
Type:

–Numeric→

- Discret

- Continue

–Categorical





Scale:

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Interval
- Ratio

Cross-Sectional



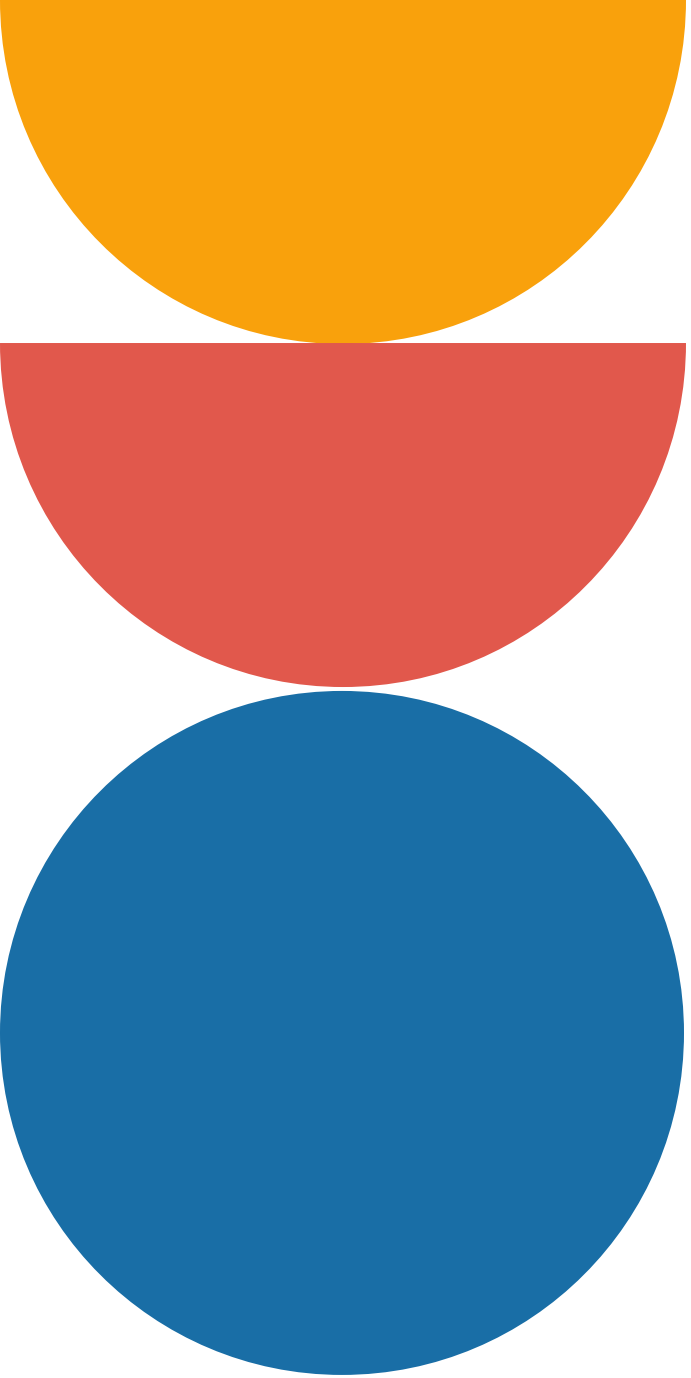
Longitudinal



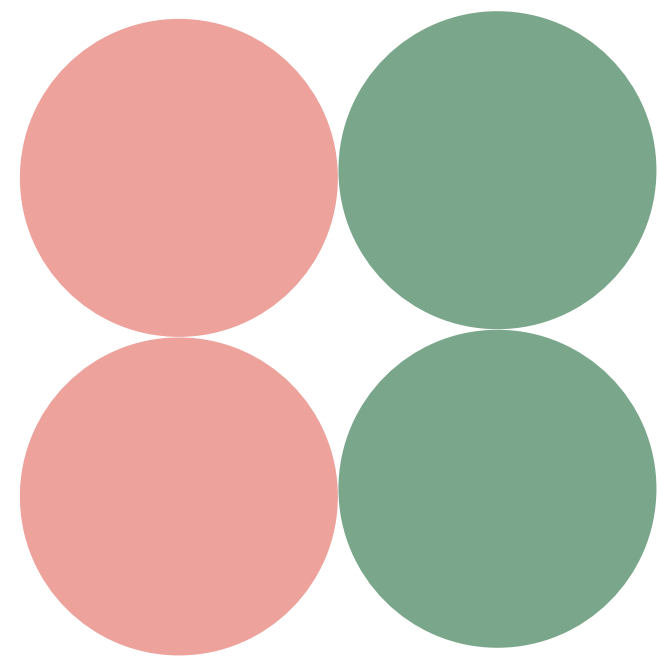


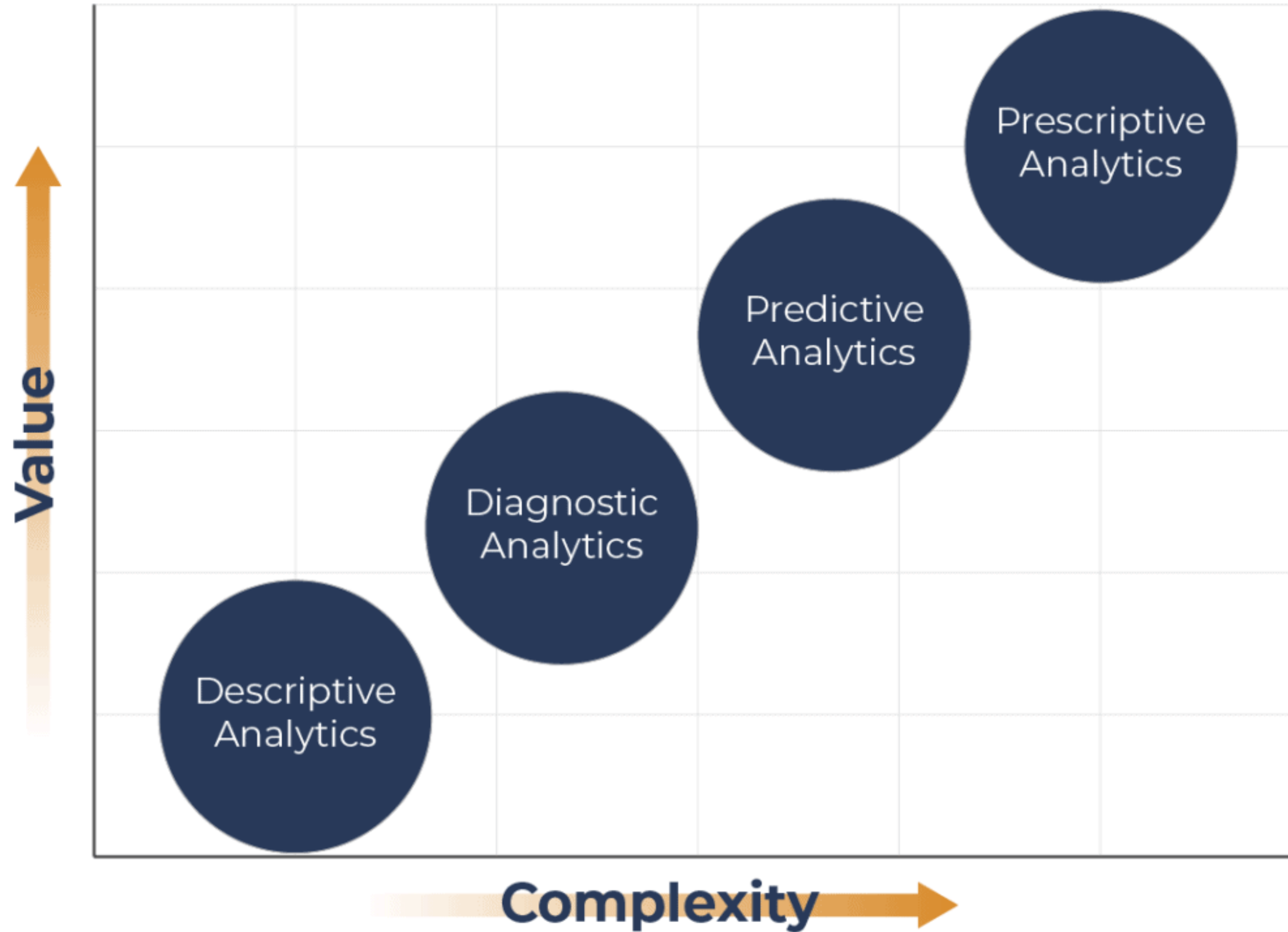
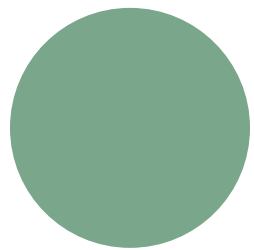
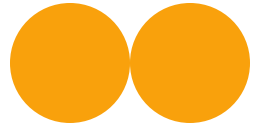
Dataset→Variable→Relation





# Analytics

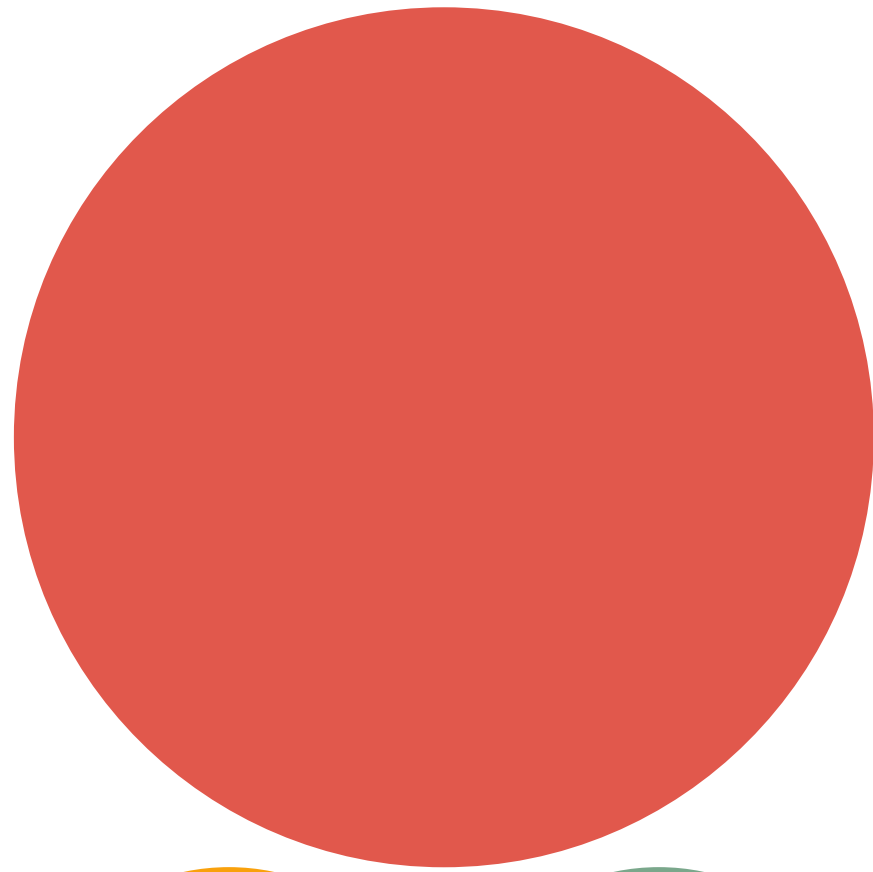




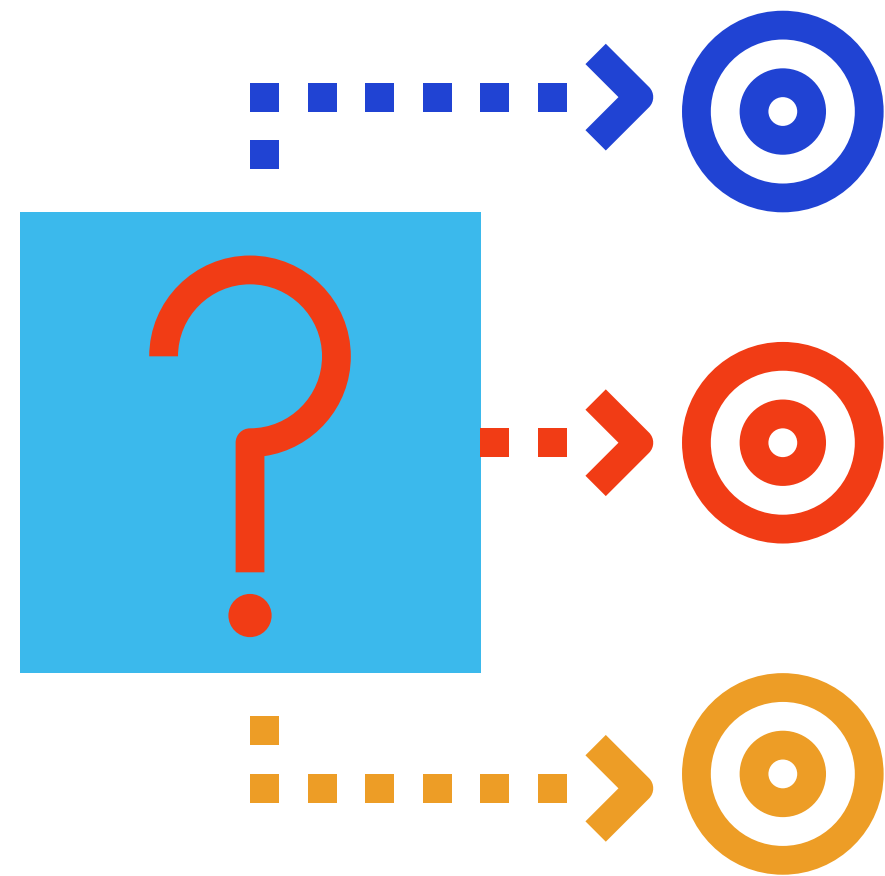
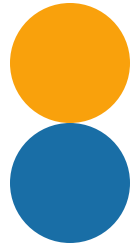


# Descriptive: What happend?





- Past events ( sales, customer attrition, or success of marketing campaigns)
- Tabulating social metrics
- Reporting of general trends



Why did this happen?





# Why did this happen?

Step 1: identify the anomalies.

Step 2: Drill into the data.

Step 3: Determine causal relationships.

Probability theory, Regression analysis, Filtering, and  
Time-series data, Data mining, Machine Learning,  
Statistics



# Prediction



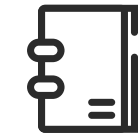
- Reducing risk
- Predicting customer behavior
- Ability to set desirable prices
- Prioritizing leads
- Customer targeting and segmentation
- Enhancing marketing campaigns
- Detecting fraud
- Improving operations



# Prediction



- White Noise
- Random Walk
- AR
- MA
- ARMA
- ARIMA
- ARCH
- GARCH
- Machine Learning





# Prescriptive Analytics

It's the most complex type, which is why less than 3% of companies are using it in their business.



1. What should be done?
2. What can we do to make \_\_\_\_\_ happen?
3. Graph analysis (optimalization)
4. Simulation (monte carlo, oracle crystal ball)
5. Neural networks
6. Recommendation engines
7. Machine learning
8. Deep learning