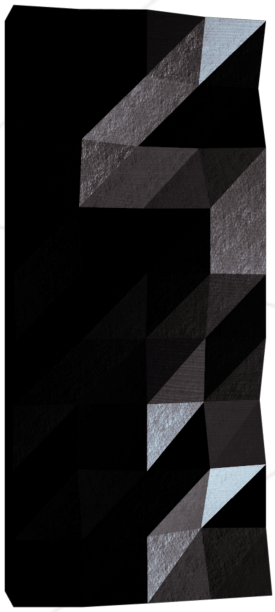

ft_db

What's a Database

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Summary: Don't know what a database is? Now you do!

Contents

Chapter I

Foreword

Here are three main types of data analytics,
Each increasing in level of complexity:

The value of each type is relevant to the nature of the business problem to be solved. Each type of analysis offers different information and insights to address different business needs.

Descriptive analytics:
Using historical data, you can understand and analyze business performance over time. Descriptive analysis is helpful for understanding strengths and weaknesses a business may have and forming an understanding of the customer-base. Retail sites and social media use descriptive analytics in order to make product suggestions and friend suggestions.

Predictive analytics:
Statistical analysis methods are compared to historical data to identify patterns. That data is used to understand the relationships and trends that could be used to make predictions about future events based on probabilities. Predictive analysis does not produce a single definitive future-state, but offers a range of possible future-states and the likelihood of each. It does not tell what 'will' happen, but only what 'could' happen. Insurance companies use predictive analytics to determine probability of motor vehicle claims based on age, gender, geographic location, etc. – and the premiums charged to each customer are then based on these predictive models.

Prescriptive analytics:
Expands on predictive analytics to identify decisions to be made, and identify likely outcomes of each decision or course of action. Prescriptive analytics builds upon predictive analysis, to make recommendations intended to increase the probability of a desired future-state outcome. Prescriptive analytics can be used in supply-chain operations to manage inventory and schedule product shipments according to sales forecast predictions, to better align the allocation of materials against projected demand.

Once you have data, analytics is almost certainly next.
Did someone say ft_analyitcs? Well hold on, let's finish this first...

Chapter II

Introduction

- Only this page will serve as reference; do not trust rumors.
- Watch out!

  `This document could potentially change up to an hour before submission.`

- This project is due in three weeks. (tonight)
- This project is about databases. (all kinds)
- This project is about communication. (all kinds)
- How will your team meet the requirements?
- What are the requirements?

Chapter III

Goals

Create a database meeting the included requirements.
Ask questions and achieve clarification of requirements.

Make sure you know what you need to be working on.
Make sure you know what your group needs to be working on.
Make sure the project requirements are being met.

Rigorously check the `pdf` and `slack` for updates.
Keeping your project current with current requirements.

Chapter IV

General instructions

1. Find a group.
2. Create a database.
3. ????
4. Peer to peer learning!

Chapter V

Mandatory part

Be sure you are in the `slack` channel, it's mandatory!
Your login name must match your intra to get credit.

Do we need to have the 42 header?
Now you do!

Collect the requirements from your peers, the slack channel and previous subjects.

Chapter VI

Bonus part

Are you really sure of all the requirements?

Be ready to show your progress from Minimum Viable Product to something more! What feedback have you already had?
Are you ready to defend the choices your team made?

Why don't you `ask more questions on slack`?
It's your peers that will need your explanations, make sure they sound great!

Chapter VII

Turn-in and peer-evaluation

Turn your work in using your `GiT` repository, as usual. Only work present on your repository will be graded in defense.

`This subject can change up to an hour before the project is due!`

`THIS IS NOT THE FINAL PDF v04.2`