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MANISH GODSE, Ph.D.(IIT Bombay)

Welcome

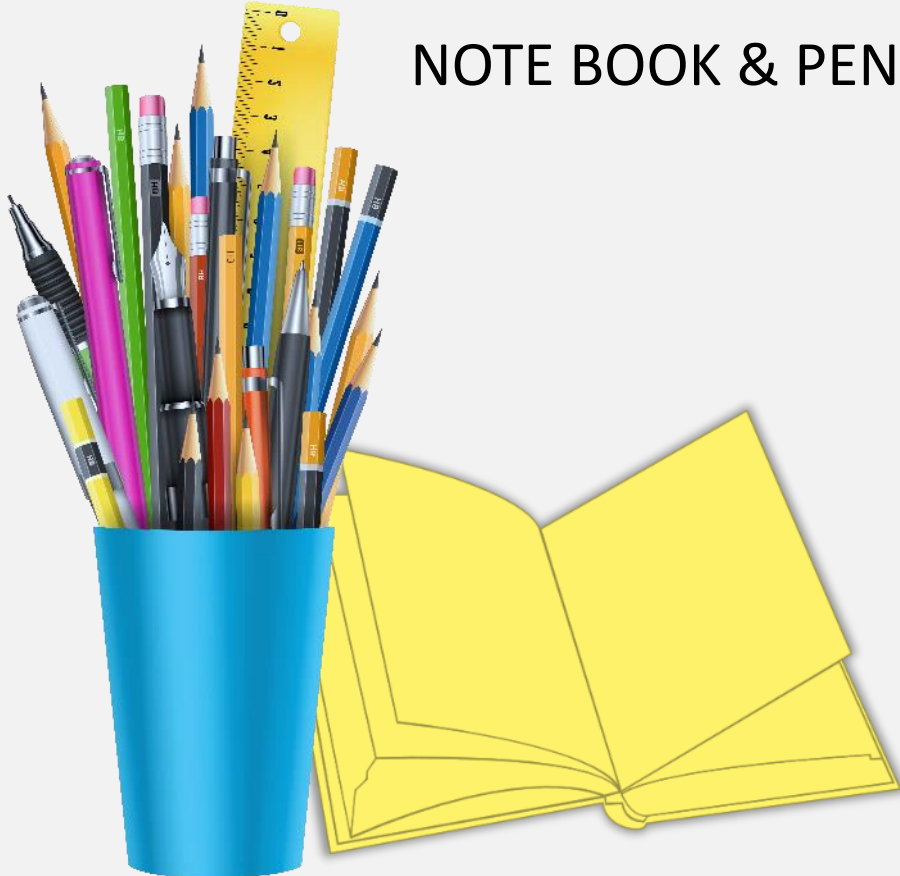


Request & Instructions



PLEASE OPEN

NOTE BOOK & PEN



CALCULATOR



LAPTOP OR DESKTOP,
IF YOU HAVE.



PLEASE FOLLOW THIS

SILENCE



MUTE
MIC



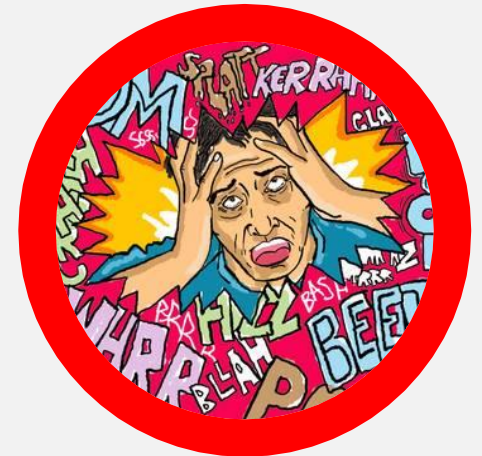
RAISE
HAND



NO
CHAT



SILENT
MODE



DATA TYPES



BOOKS & REFERENCES

- NO

Table of Contents

1. Data and Data Types
2. Labelled & Unlabeled Data
3. Data Sources and Acquisition
4. Data Governance



DATA & DATA TYPES

1



WHAT IS DATA?

DATA is -

- **Facts** and **Statistics** collected together for reference or analysis.
- Facts, **Figures**, Statistics, Details, Particulars, Specifics, Features
- **Quantities**, **Characters**, or **Symbols** on which operations are performed by a computer
- **Things** known or assumed as facts, making the basis of reasoning or calculation.



DATA OBJECT & ATTRIBUTE

- **Data** is the collection of **data objects** and their **attributes**.
- An **attribute** is a characteristic of an object.
Examples: body temperature, speaking language, etc.
Attribute is also known as variable, field, characteristic, dimension, or feature.
- An **object** is the collection of attributes. Object is also known as record, case, sample, entity, or instance.
- **Attribute value** is number or symbol assigned to an attribute.



The diagram illustrates the relationship between data objects and attributes using a table. A bracket labeled 'Attributes' spans the header row, which contains the columns: TId, Refund, Marital Status, Taxable Income, and Cheat. A bracket labeled 'Objects' spans the data rows, which are indexed by TId from 1 to 10. Each row represents a data object with specific values for the attributes.

Attributes				
TId	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA



Numeric & Category



Text



Speech/Voice



Social Media



Geospatial



Video & Images

DIFFERENT TYPE OF DATA

NUMERIC & CATEGORY

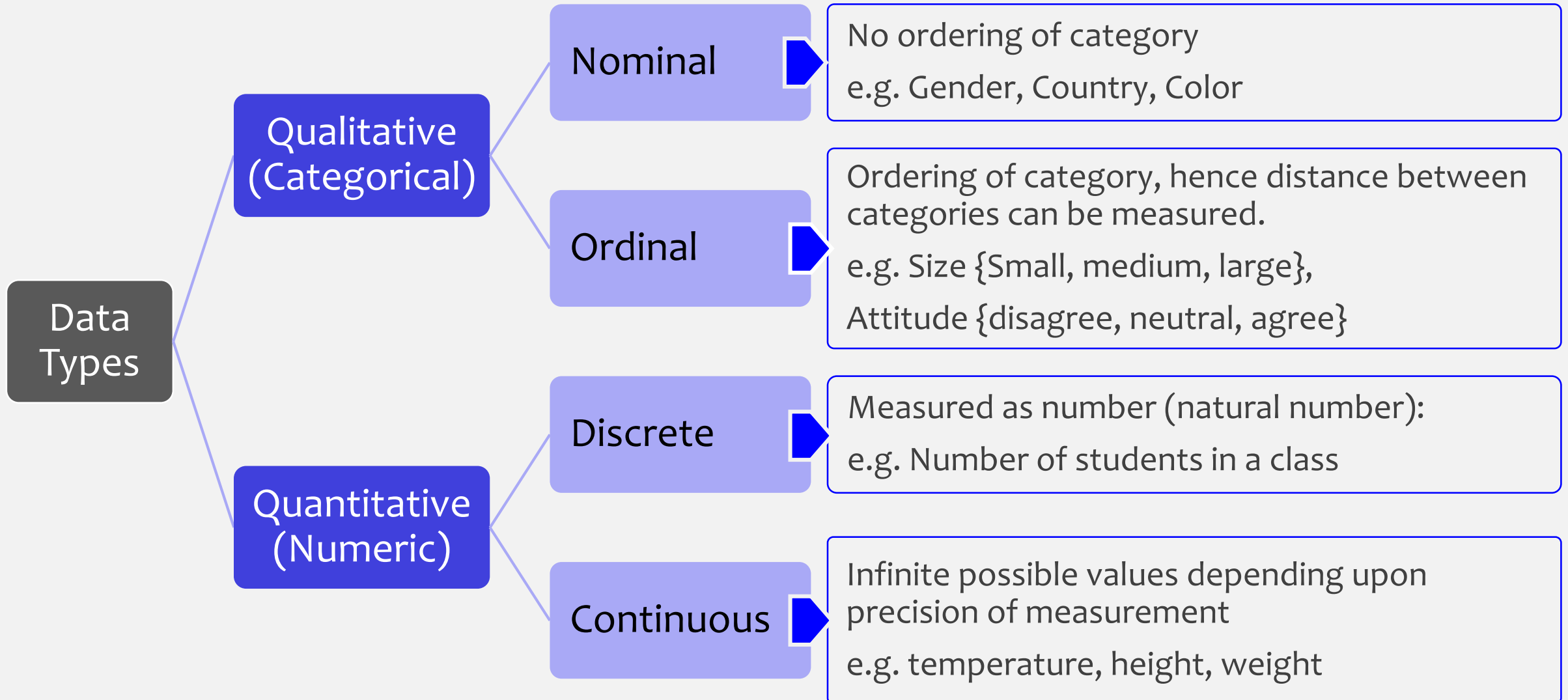
TEXT

IMAGE & VIDEO

AUDIO

GEOSPATIAL

STRUCTURED DATA TYPES



NUMERIC MEASUREMENT SCALE

Interval

Variables is measured on an interval scale with uniform difference in values.
e.g. Temperature 5, 10, 15, 20, 25,

Ratio

While comparing values, this scale is used.
e.g. % increase in height of students- it may be ratio of previous year height
Vs. current year height

Circular

While measuring annual dates, clock times, etc. circular scale is used.

LABELLED & UNLABELLED DATA

2



LABELED DATA

- If data has a label or tag , then it is labelled data.
- Label depends on the context of the problem.

LABELLED DATA FOR REGRESSION

Height	Weight
150	53
155	58
160	62
170	68
185	77

*When you predict the weight, then
Weight is a label.*

LABELLED DATA FOR CLASSIFICATION



Dog
15 kg
11 year old



Dog
6 kg
3 year old

- If you predict type (e.g. Dog, Cat), then type is label.
- If you predict weight (e.g. 15 kg, 6 kg), then weight is label.
- If you predict age (e.g. 11 year, 3 year), then age is label.

UNLABELED DATA

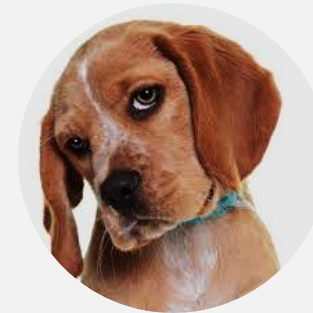
- If data doesn't have a label or tag , then it is unlabeled data.

UNLABELED DATA CLUSTERING

Age	Monthly purchase (\$)	Top buying category	Gender
25	2000	Cosmetics	Female
35	850	Books	Male
36	800	Electronics	Male
45	1500	Fashion	Female
50	1200	Grocery	Female

- *Discover groups of customers, which can be used for targeted marketing program. There is target variable to solve this problem.*

UNLABELED DATA FOR CLUSTERING



- *There is no label or tag to above images.*

WHEN TO USE LABELLED DATA?

It is good to have labeled data than unlabeled data. In set sometime data may be partially labeled.

CLASSIFICATION & CLUSTERING

- With a labeled dataset, problem of **classification** can be solved.
- With an unlabeled dataset, problem of **clustering** can be solved.

SUPERVISED & UNSUPERVISED

- The set of algorithms where labeled dataset is used are called **supervised** learning.
- The set of algorithms where unlabeled dataset, is called **unsupervised** learning

DATA SOURCES & ACQUISITION

3



HOW DATA IS GENERATED?

Data is generated by various **FUNCTIONS**.



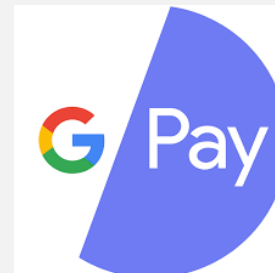
Data is generated by various **PROCESSES**.

Data is generated by various **ACTIVITIES**.



CAN YOU RECOGNIZE THESE LOGOS?

...and many more...

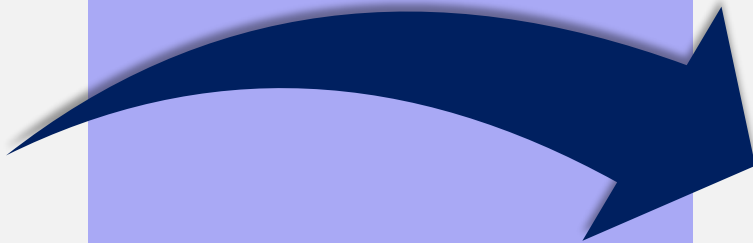

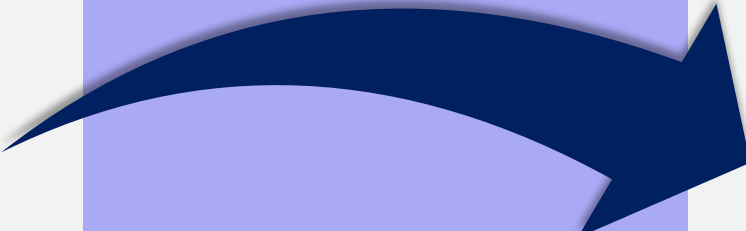


IMPACT OF ERP ON BUSINESS



- Accurate data and information
- Timely access to data and information
- Optimization & standardization of processes

M AND STORE



INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY ON BUSINESS



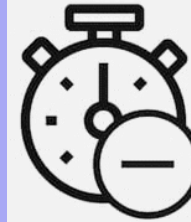
Time to time decision making and no delay



Reduced capital investment
(Virtual store, Virtual office)



Reduced cost
(Paperless office, Work from home, Video conferencing)



Reduced response time to customer service and employees
(E-mail, Chabot, Video conferencing, Collaboration-Slack)



Increase in performance & efficiency
(Software for Project, Time, and Product Management)

DATA GOVERNANCE

4



DATA OWNERSHIP



Data is owned by **FUNCTION**.

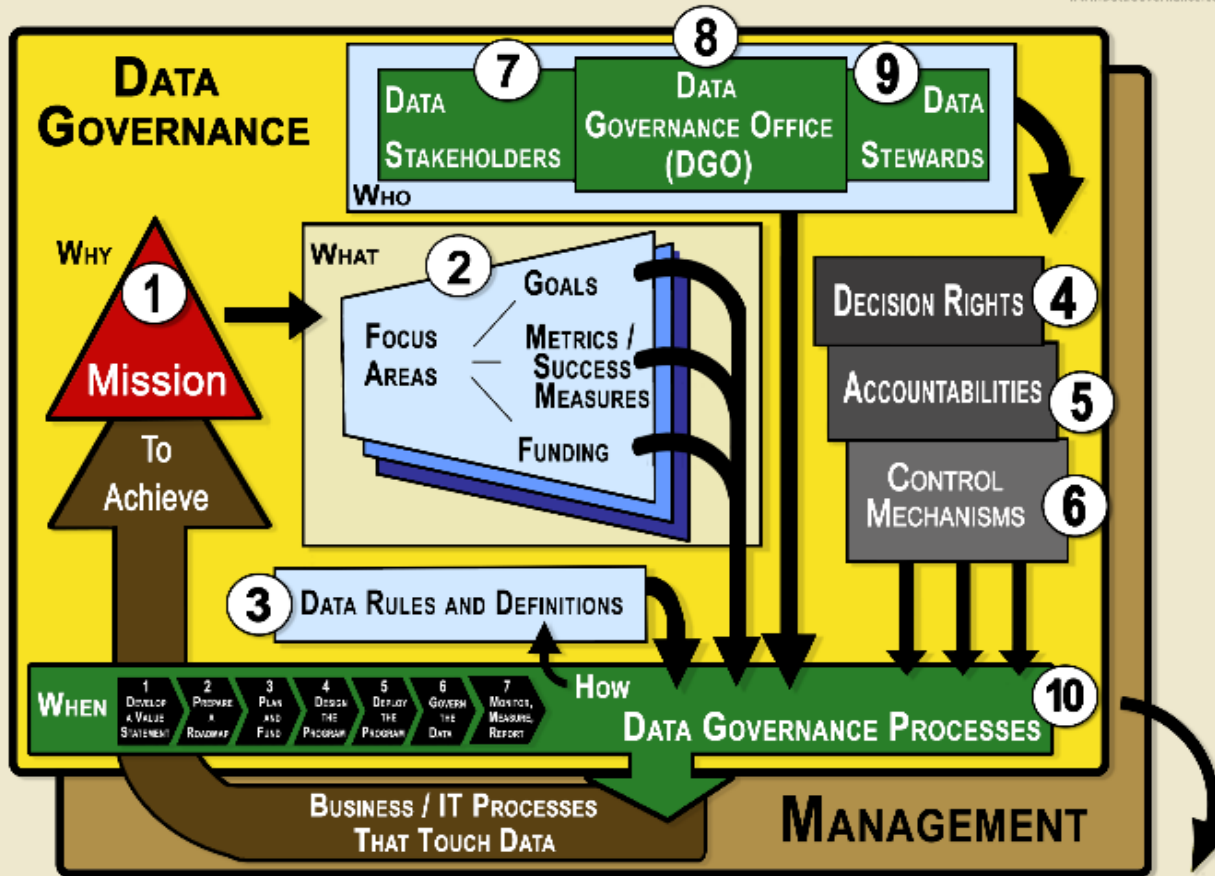
(Marketing, Finance, HR, Supply Chain, Operations, etc.)

Data is managed by
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY on the behalf
of **FUNCTION**.

PEOPLE
&
ORGANIZATIONAL
BODIES

RULES
&
RULES OF
ENGAGEMENT

PROCESSES



Data Governance is a system of decision rights and accountabilities for information-related processes, executed according to agreed-upon models which describe who can take what actions with what information, and when, under what circumstances, using what methods.

Definition:

Data Governance is the exercise of decision making and authority for data-related matters.

It's a system of decision rights and accountabilities for information-related processes, executed according to agreed upon models which describe who can take what actions with what information and under what circumstances, using what methods.

Processes for governing how data is used, and when, and by whom

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aligning Policies, Requirements & Controls | 7. Issue Resolution |
| 2. Establishing Decision Rights | 8. Specifying Data Quality Requirements |
| 3. Establishing Accountability | 9. Building Governance into Technology |
| 4. Performing Stewardship | 10. Stakeholder Care and Support |
| 5. Managing Change | 11. Stakeholder Communications |
| 6. Defining Data | 12. Measuring and Reporting Value |

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

