**Learning Log: Ask SMART questions about real life data sources**

**Instructions**You can use this document as a template for the learning log activity: Consider how data analysts approach tasks. Type your answers in this document, and save it on your computer or Google Drive.

We recommend that you save every learning log in one folder and include a date in the file name to help you stay organized. Important information like course number, title, and activity name are already included. After you finish your learning log entry, you can come back and reread your responses later to understand how your opinions on different topics may have changed throughout the courses.

To review detailed instructions on how to complete this activity, please return to Coursera: [Learning Log: Ask SMART questions about real life data sources.](https://www.coursera.org/learn/ask-questions-make-decisions/supplement/8vBEt/learning-log-ask-smart-questions-about-real-life-data-sources)

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| **Date:** <29.01.2022> | **Course/topic:** Course 2: Ask Questions to Make Data-Driven Decisions |
| **Learning Log:** Ask SMART questions about real life data sources |
| **Review your notes** | Before you begin your new entry, take a moment to locate and read the notes you took during your data conversation.   To address such a problem, I might begin with the following questions:  1. ACTION ORIENTED:  - After getting all this data, what type of data-driven decision do you want to take for building this community further?  - What type of events could we conduct for gathering them again during this pandemic?  - If most of them prefer to have an online music concert during the online gathering, then how much possible is it to perform such an event? - What are their most favorite foods or beverages? Would it be possible to have a surprising delivery to their home containing their favorite foods?  2. SPECIFIC:  - How do we collect all the data?  - What are they particularly doing in Dresden? - Are 60% of them newcomers? - How much possible is it to collect the information about them from the online gathering we conduct each month?   3. MEASURABLE:  - How many people do we need to help collect and analyze this data?  - How old are the Indonesians living in Dresden in average?   4. RELEVANT:  How often do you want to review the data after the collection and the analysis phase?  5. TIME-Bounded:  Do we also want to collect the data about Indonesians in Dresden that were living here before the year 2010?  Based on the answers to your well-prepared SMART questions, you should have a better context for your target audience now. Review those answers and start thinking about the following:   * Stakeholder’s business goals; in this case, the person you had a conversation with * Identifying the data needed to answer the SMART questions * Exploring what data the stakeholder already has * Determining the data that you don’t have, but need in order to answer the questions |
| **Reflection:** | Write 5-7 sentences (100-140 words) about data sources discussed during your real-life data conversation. |
| **Questions and responses:** | First, consider your data conversation and how it went. Here are some questions to help you get started:   * Was there anything challenging about getting the conversation started? * Were there questions you didn’t get to ask? * Did you manage your time effectively? * Did you take notes? Are they as detailed as you need them to be? * Are you missing any information? Is there anything that you still find unclear or vague? * If you could do the conversation over again, is there anything you would change?   *Type your response here*  Next, turn your attention to your notes and reflect on what you know about the data itself:   * What are the sources of data available for the project? The most available data source about Indonesians living in Dresden is definitely managed by and stored in the Indonesian Embassy in Berlin.  However, most of the data contained there provides us the demographic information about the Indonesian population in Dresden. Another possible data source we could gather is the data survey given to each Indonesian living in Dresden via an online event or WhatsApp broadcast to obtain the following information: - A similar demographic information that aims to verify the correctness of the current data from the Embassy - Other non-demographic information that might contain data about their hobby, preferred events during the pandemic, their favorite music, favorite food, etc, --- each of which is equipped with the corresponding reasons * Which data sources were qualitative and which were quantitative? Explain your answer.  - Data sources from the Embassy are indeed quantitative since they would mainly contain objective and measurable information about Indonesians in Dresden.  - On the other hand, the qualitative data sources can be obtained thoroughly from the online data survey we share to them since we do not only want to know what their favorite things, but also the reasons behind that preference. * What decisions could you make when considering each data source separately? Could you make different decisions about the data if you combined it? If so, give an example.  As mentioned above, when looking the data from the embassy, we can only know the objective and measurable information about Indonesians in Dresden without knowing exactly what their impressions about themselves, Dresden, or even the Indonesian community itself. The converse direction also holds when looking the data from the online survey on its own.  Thus, if we combine these two separate data, we can gain more detailed information about their personal life that can be shared to others. * Is there any kind of data that isn’t available, but you would like to find? If so, what is it, and why would you like to know more about it?   *The qualitative data that could be obtained from the online data survey is the one that is not available yet, and indeed it is important as explained above.* |