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Assignment 3

Q1. What is Kaggle?

→ Kaggle is like a big online playground for people who love working with data and want to learn about machine learning and data science in hands-on, practical way.

Uses of Kaggle:-

- 1) Learn & Practice
- 2) Work with others
- 3) Try new ideas
- 4) Build your portfolio.

Q2. How to import data from Kaggle?

→ Follow the following steps:-

1) Create a Kaggle Account:

To access dataset, you need to sign up on Kaggle if you don't already have an account.

2) Find a dataset:

Browse Kaggle's datasets page to find the dataset you want to use.

3) Download the Dataset:

You can download the dataset directly as a compressed file (usually zip) from the Kaggle website.

4.) Load the Data:

If you're using EXCEL, after downloading and extracting the dataset, load it using [Alt] workbook in excel.

Q3. What is CSV?

→ A CSV (Comma-Separated Values) file is a simple text file using data in a table-like format. Each line in the file represents in a single record or row, and within each line, the individual pieces of data, called fields, are separated by commas. This [file] format allows easy storage and transfer of tabular data.

CSV files are widely used because they are lightweight, simple, and supported by nearly all data analysis and programming tools. You can open and edit them easily with basic text editors as well as specialized spreadsheet software.

Q4. What is data formatting?

→ Data formatting is the process of organizing and structuring data according to specific rules or standards to make it consistent, readable, and usable for analysis or reporting.

Common examples include:

- Formatting numbers with the correct decimal places or currency symbols.
- Presenting dates in a consistent format like DD/MM/YYYY.
- Standardizing text, such as capitalizing names properly.
- Removing extra spaces and aligning measurement units.

Q15. How can we get address of a specific tool in excel?

→ Follow these steps:

1. First select the tab in which the tool exist.
2. Then select the group from the following ribbon.
3. Select the tool you want to use.

Q16. What is pivot table, its uses and key features.

→ Pivot tables in Excel are powerful tools used to summarize, analyse, and present large sets of data efficiently. They allow users to quickly organize data by dragging and dropping fields, rearranging rows and columns to view information from different perspectives. This helps in identifying trends, patterns, and relationships with the data, facilitating better decision-making.

Slicers and timelines are visual filtering tools used with pivot tables to enhance interactivity. A slicer provides clickable buttons to filter data by categories or values, making it straightforward to slice and dice information without using traditional dropdown filters. Timelines specifically filter data based on date ranges, offering an intuitive way to analyse trends over time. Both slicers and timelines improve usability and speed in exploring pivot table data.

Q7. What is pivot chart.

→ A pivot chart in Excel is a graphical representation of the data summarized in a pivot table. It provides a visual way to analyse and present data, making it easier to understand trends, patterns and comparisons. Pivot charts are linked to their associated pivot tables, so changes in the pivot table (like adding or removing fields or filtering data) are automatically reflected in the pivot chart. Compared to regular charts, pivot chart cannot change their data source independently; they rely entirely on the pivot table's data. They offer similar chart type like column, bar and pie charts, but with added interactivity such as easy rearranging of data fields by dragging and dropping.

In Summary: A pivot chart visually represents pivot table data interactively. It updates dynamically with the pivot table. It helps identify data insights through visual analysis.

Q9. What is formulas and functions.

Aspect	Formula	Function
Defined by	User-created expressions	Built-in Excel predefined calculations
Syntax	Starts with "=", uses operators & refs	Starts with "=" function name + arguments
Examples	= A1 + B1, = A2 * 3 + 5	= Sum(A1:A5), = IF(A1 > 10, "yes", "no")
Purpose	Flexible, for any calculation needed	Simplify complex calculations with ease

Q10. Shortcut Keys.

Ctrl + N → New workbook

Ctrl + O → Open workbook

Ctrl + S → Save

Ctrl + P/V → Paste

Ctrl + C → Copy

Ctrl + X → Cut

Ctrl + Z → Undo

Ctrl + Y → Redo

Ctrl + F → Find

Ctrl + H → Replace

Ctrl + A → Select all

Ctrl + B → Bold

Ctrl + I → Italic

Ctrl + U → Underline

Ctrl + Arrow Key → jump edge of data

Ctrl + Space → Select entire column

Ctrl + = → Autosum

F2 → Edit active cell

Ctrl + Shift + L → Toggle filters.