1. DATA

Facts, figures, and information that can be analyzed to draw conclusions and make decisions

2. TYPES OF DATA

Quantitative (numerical) and Qualitative (non-numerical).

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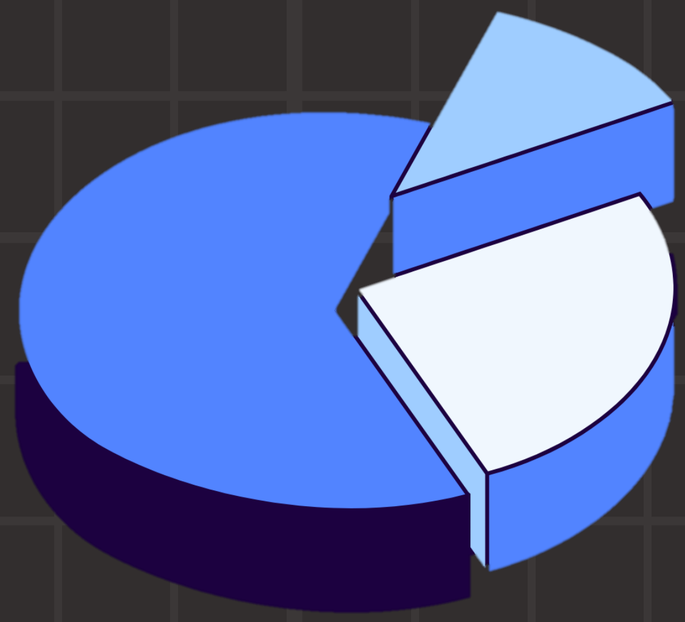
3. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive statistics summarizes & describes data by showing its important features, helping analysts understand it better.

4. INFERENTIAL STATISTICS



Inferential statistics that deals with making inferences or predictions about a population based on sample data.

5. SAMPLING

The process of selecting a subset of items or individuals from a larger population to represent the whole population.

6. DATA VISUALIZATION

The graphical representation of data and information.

7. CHARTS & GRAPHS

Visual aids used to represent data in a way that makes it easier to understand and interpret.

8. PIVOT TABLES

Pivot tables used to summarize and organize large amounts of data.

9. CORRELATION

A statistical measure that indicates the extent to which two variables are related to each other.

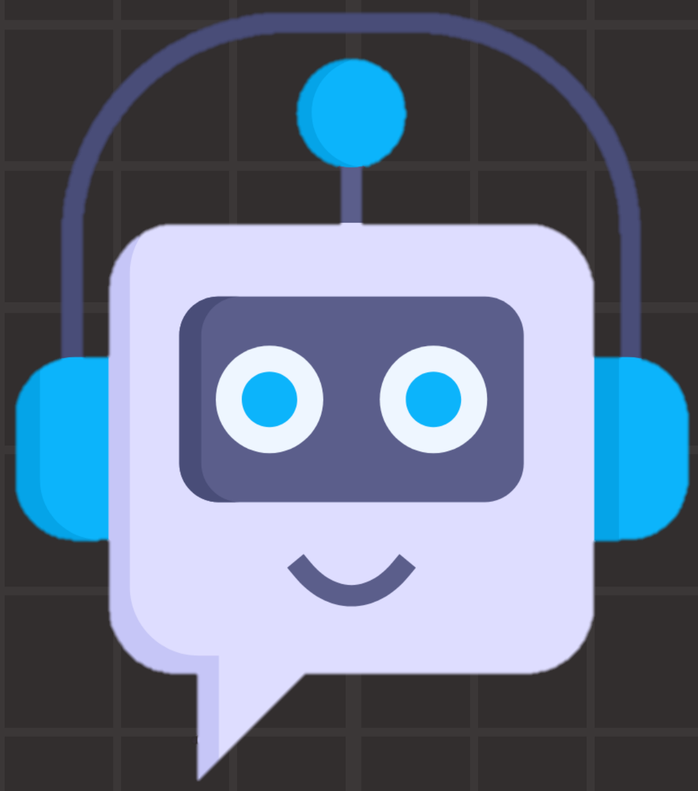
10. REGRESSION ANALYSIS

A statistical technique used to determine the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

11. MACHINE LEARNING

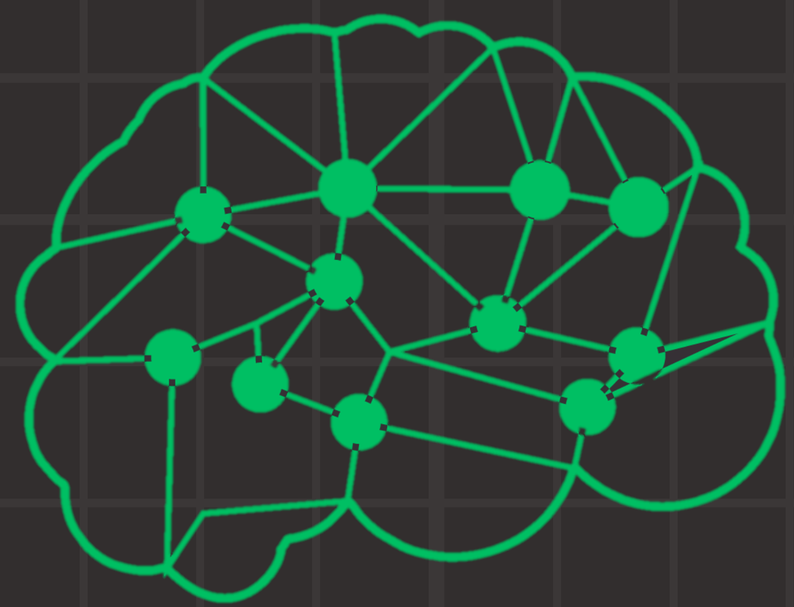
Machine learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence that enables computers to learn without explicitly being programmed.

12. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



The simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and learn like humans.

13. NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING
NLP



A field of artificial intelligence that enables machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language.

14. DATA MINING

The process of discovering patterns and insights from large datasets.

15. BIG DATA

Extremely large datasets that require advanced tools and techniques to process and analyze.

16. BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

The use of data analytics to inform business decisions and improve performance.

17. PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

The use of data, statistical algorithms, and machine learning techniques to identify the likelihood of future outcomes based on historical data.

18. CLUSTERING

The process of grouping similar items or individuals into clusters.

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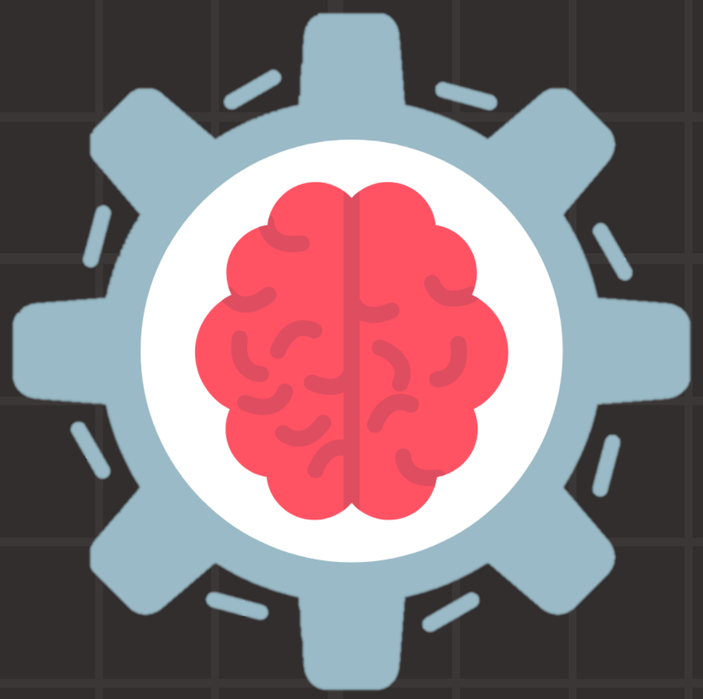
19. DECISION TREE

A graphical representation of decisions and their possible consequences.

20. RANDOM FOREST

A machine learning technique that uses multiple decision trees to improve accuracy and reduce overfitting.

21. NEURAL NETWORK



A neural network is a computational model that mimics the structure and function of the human brain, enabling machines to learn from data and make predictions."

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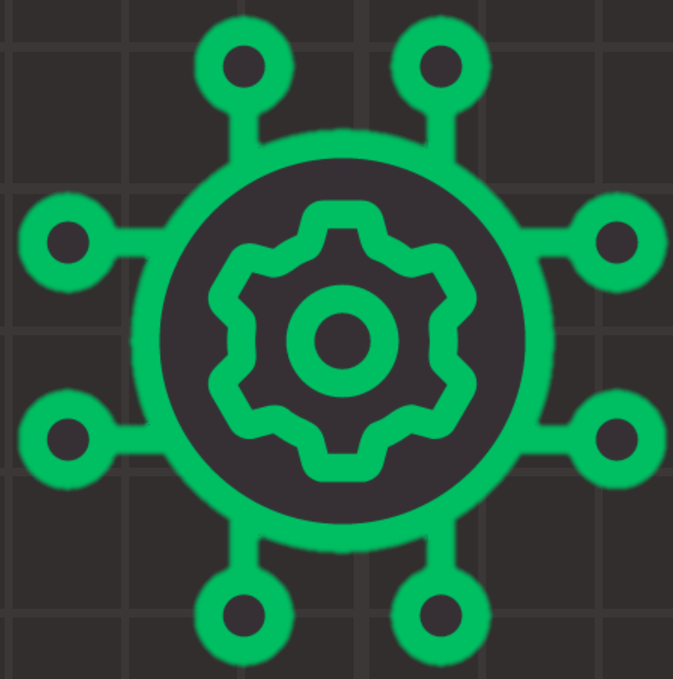
22. SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE (SVM)

A machine learning algorithm used for classification and regression analysis.

23. K-MEANS



A clustering algorithm that partitions a dataset into k clusters.

24. PCA – PRINICIPLE COMPONENT ANALYSIS

A statistical technique used to reduce the dimensionality of a dataset.

25. DATA GOVERNANCE

The management of the availability, usability, integrity, and security of data used in an organization.