# TITLE

# DATE

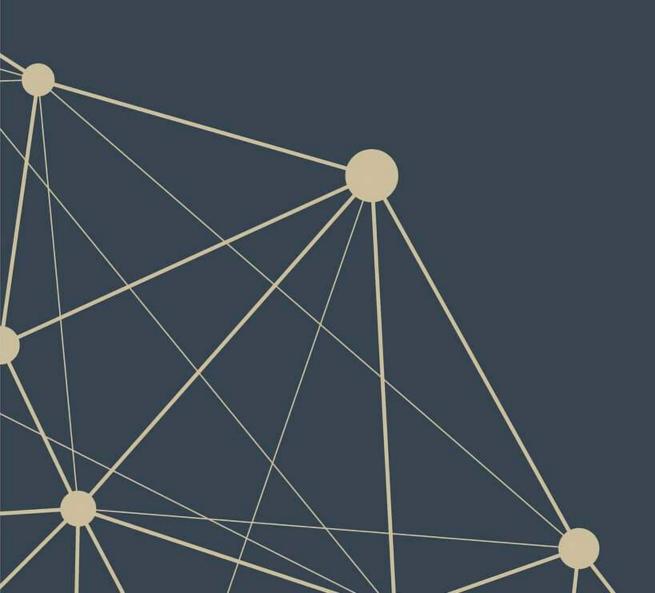
Dr. Richard M. Crowley

rcrowley@smu.edu.sg http://rmc.link/



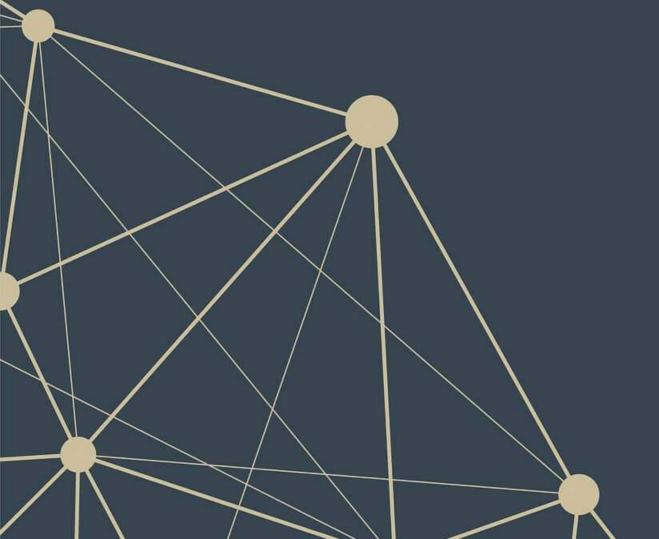
### **BULLETS**

- 1
  - 1.1 *italic*
- **2** 
  - 2.1 *bold*



## QUOTE

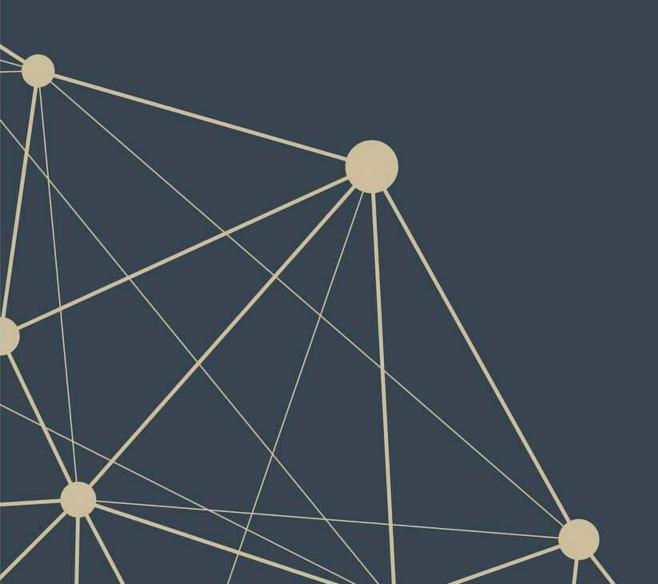
\$Box1



### TWO COLUMN

Left

Right



#### **MATH**

Some inline math like  $\beta \times \gamma$  and:

$$lpha = 1 + 1 + 1$$
 $= 3$ 





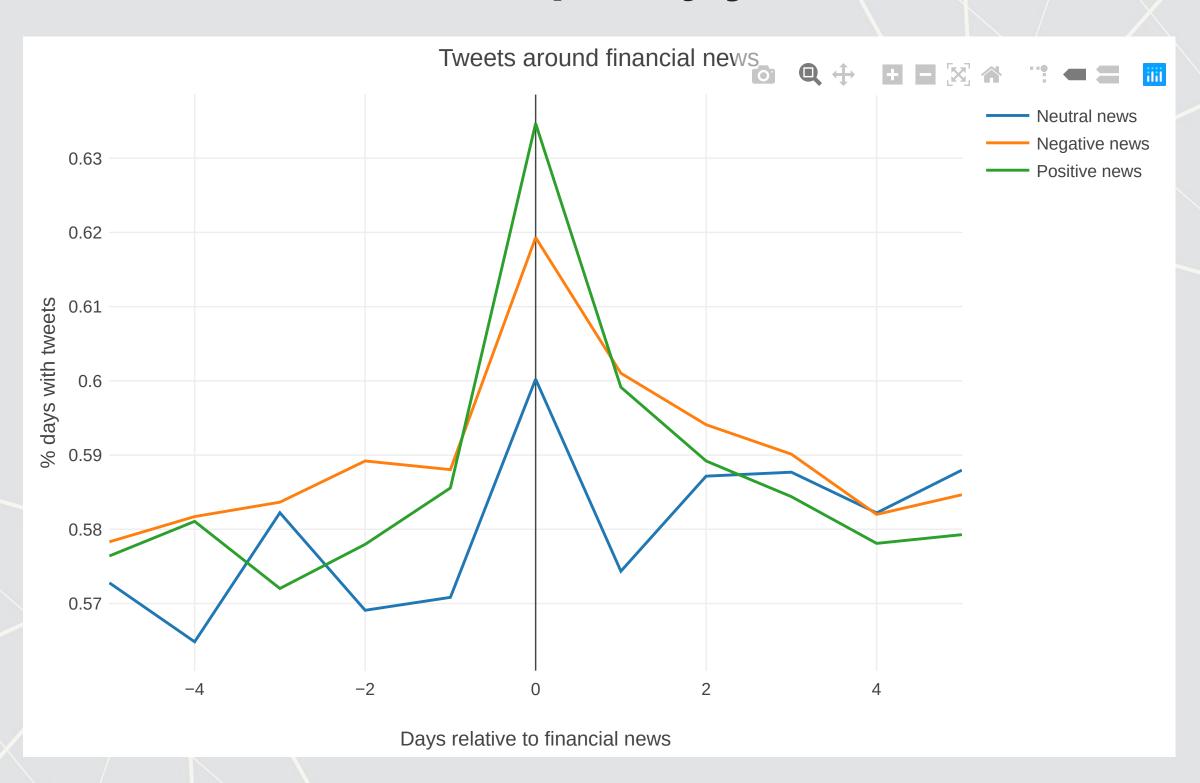
### DATA: with percentage bars

Name	All 🏺	Financial *	NonFinancial	NonBusiness
Text	19.00%	17.00%	17.00%	23.00%
Media	11.00%	4.00%	10.00%	15.00%
Link	53.00%	66.00%	56.00%	46.00%
Both	17.00%	12.00%	17.00%	16.00%

## DATA: frequency

Name	Percent *
M&A	6.60%
Dividends	2.50%
Financial	8.00%
Mgmt Forecast	2.7 <mark>0%</mark>
Executive	4.40%
Awards	0.56%
Contract	3.20%
Analyst Forecast	0.90%
Insider trade	15.70%
10-K	0.46%

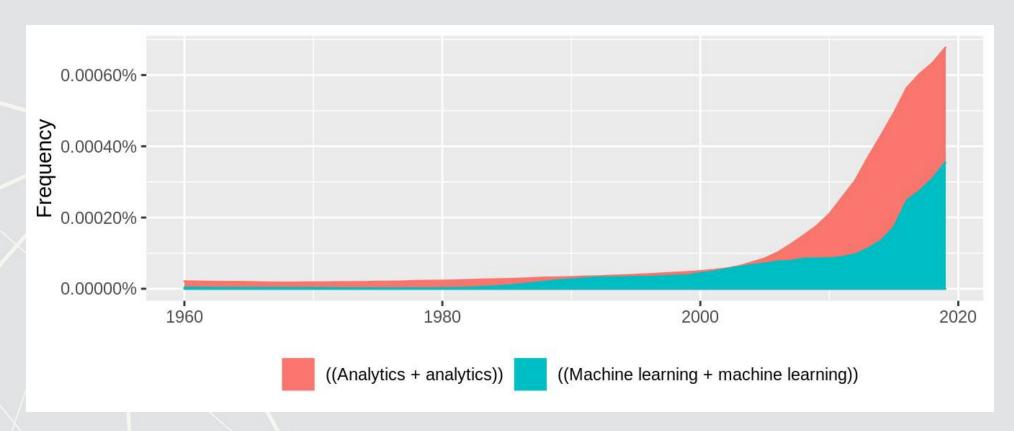
### DATA: plotly.js



### What is analytics?

Simply put: Answering questions using data

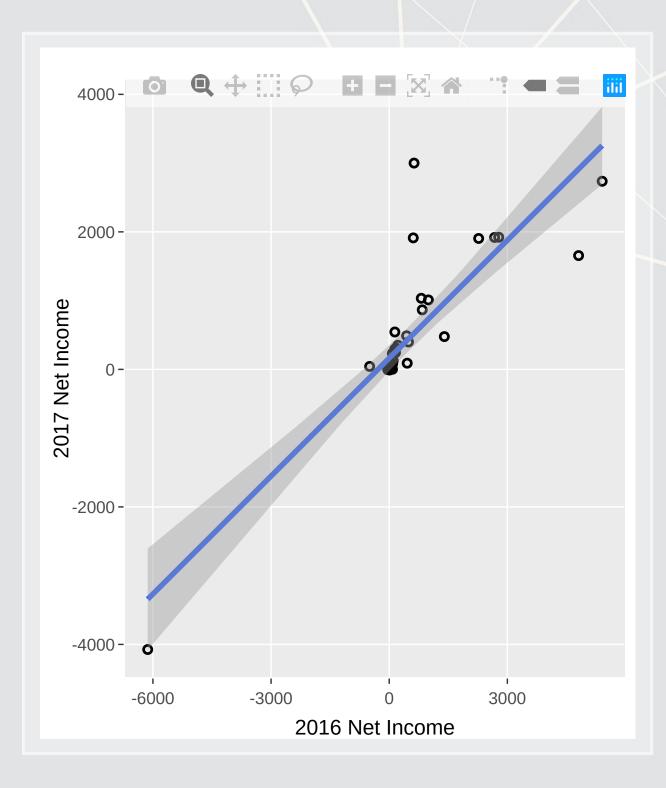
- Additional layers we can add to the definition:
  - Answering questions using a lot of data
  - Answering questions using data and statistics
  - Answering questions using data and computers



Made using seancarmody/ngramr

### **GRAPH:** gpplot2 + ggplotly

- Past company earnings predicts future company earnings
  - Some earnings are stable over time (Ohlsson model)
  - Correlation: 0.8628805



### **GRAPHS:** replacing animation

- Ice cream revenue predicts pool drownings in the US
  - ???
  - Correlation is... only 0.0502886
  - What about units sold?
    - Correlation is negative!!!
    - **-**0.720783
  - What about price?
    - Correlation is 0.7872958

This is where the "educated" comes in



### What do individuals use analytics for?

- A great package for machine learning in python is gensim
- R:

```
## [1] 2

## [1] 1

## [1] 1

## [1] 1
```

