

</talentlabs>

# CHAPTER 3

## Data Collection Methodology

# Learning Objectives

- ➊ Describe the data collection workflow
- ➋ Understand how to define the problem and identify stakeholders
- ➌ Explain the tools and methods of data collection
- ➍ Appreciate the importance of documenting the process



# Agenda

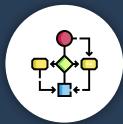
- What is data collection
- Understanding the problem and stakeholders
- Methods of data collection
- Data collection in real-time
- Documenting the process



# What is data collection?



Data collection definition



Data collection within the analytics workflow



Key steps of data collection





Data collection is the process of **gathering** data.

# Typical Analytics Workflow

Analysts use data to **generate insights**.

01



Understand the problem  
and the desired outcome

02



Data collection

03



Data wrangling

04



Data analysis and  
visualisation

05



Documenting the  
process

06



Effectively  
communi-cating the final  
report and insights to  
stakeholders

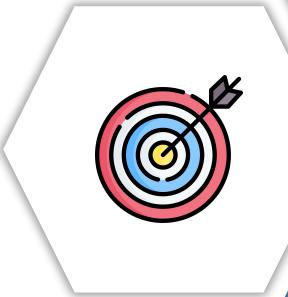
# Data collection workflow

- 01 ... Define the problem (ask questions!)
- 02 ... Make a data collection plan
- 03 ... Collect the data
- 04 ... Document the process



# Data collection workflow

What is the **aim** of the project?



What **type of data** do you require to achieve the aim?



Before collection the data consider the following



What **methods** will be required to collect and store the data?

# Understanding the problem and stakeholders



Why it's important to understand the problem



Stakeholder examples



Asking good questions



# Understanding the problem

What are you trying to solve?  
Why?  
Data the right tool?



Is data available?  
What's in and out of scope?  
Who are the stakeholders and  
What are their expectations?



## Stakeholders

Stakeholders are people who have invested **resources** and **time** into the project.

# Stakeholder groups within the company



Analytics team



Customer-facing team



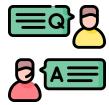
Executives team

# Asking the right questions

- Asking questions is part of the process.
- Questions are the **foundation** for the rest of the project.
- When asking questions consider:
  - Relationships between variables
  - Domain
  - Scope



# Examples of bad questions



## Leading questions

Prompts the respondent towards giving a predetermined answer



## Vague questions

Not precise or don't give context



## Confusing questions

Difficult to understand



# Examples of bad questions



## Leading questions

This is our best product, isn't it? (instead – use neutral language)



## Vague questions

Are we growing?  
(instead – be precise)



## Confusing questions

If we had to open a store in either America, Australia, Hong Kong or Germany where would you choose?  
Consider profit, marketing, historic sales data and opportunities.

(instead – split, simplify and reduce the content)



# How to ask good questions – SMART

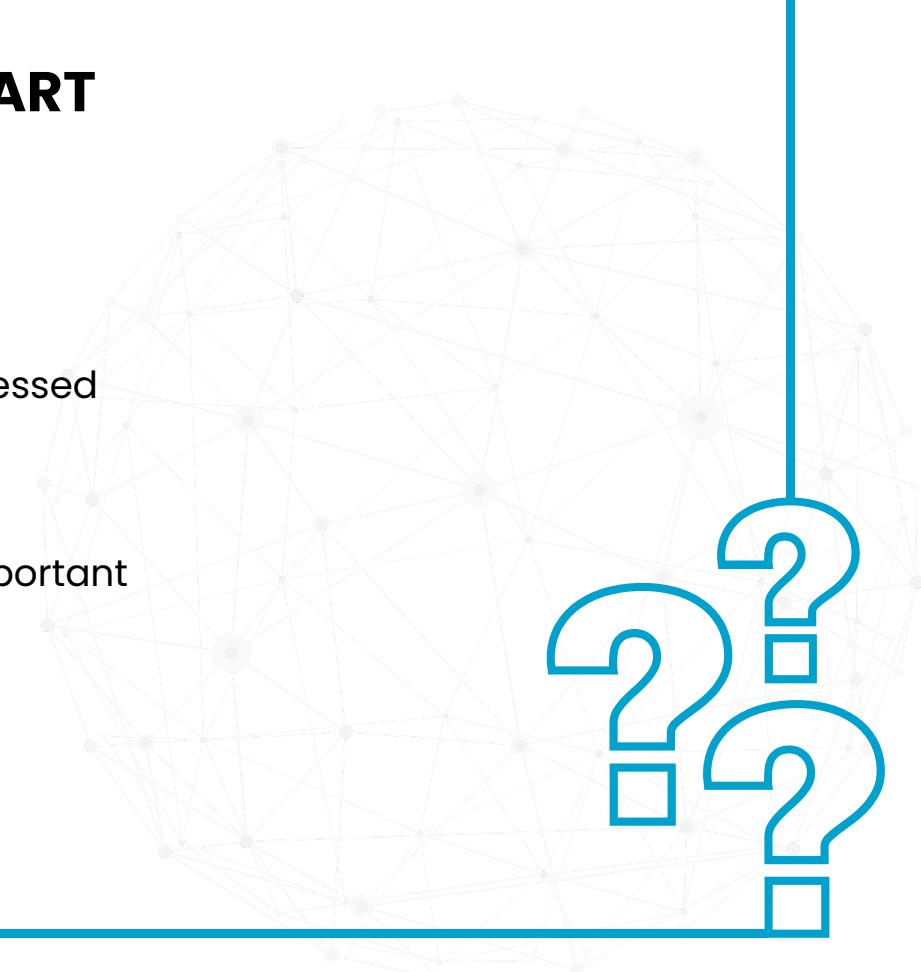
**S**pecific – Focused

**M**easurable – Quantifiable and can be assessed

**A**ction-focused – Inspire change

**R**elevant – Significant to the problem and important

**T**ime-bound – Has a time range



# How to ask good questions – SMART

**S**pecific **M**easurable **A**ction-focused **R**elevant **T**ime-bound

Can we increase sales in cars?



Can we increase our **Ford F-Series sales** by **25%** by the end of the year  
via **Google Ads** and meet our **growth expectations**?



# Methods of data collection



Tools for data collection



Primary and secondary data



Methods of data collection



Where to find data online



# Tools for data collection

01



Google Sheets

Spreadsheets

02



Query Languages

# Primary and Secondary Data Collection



## Primary

Gathered by the researcher first-hand

- + Quality, trustworthiness, understanding
- Time, cost



## Secondary

Gathered by other researchers

- + Time, cost
- Quality, trustworthiness, understanding

# Data Collection Method Examples



**Web scraping      Experiments**  
**Simulations    Automated (websites)**  
**Interviews      Government records**  
**Reports and statements    Sensor (industrial machine)**  
**Tracking (cookies)    Questionnaires**

# Data Collection Method Examples



## Web scraping

Selenium and BeautifulSoup in Python



## Automated

Google Analytics



## Experiments

Laboratory + industrial experiments or research



## Reports

Company financial records



## Simulations

CFD analysis



## Government records

Crime rates



## Questionnaires

Online survey



## Interviews

Speaking to experts



## Sensors

Installing sensors on a car, smart watch

# Where to find data online

kaggle

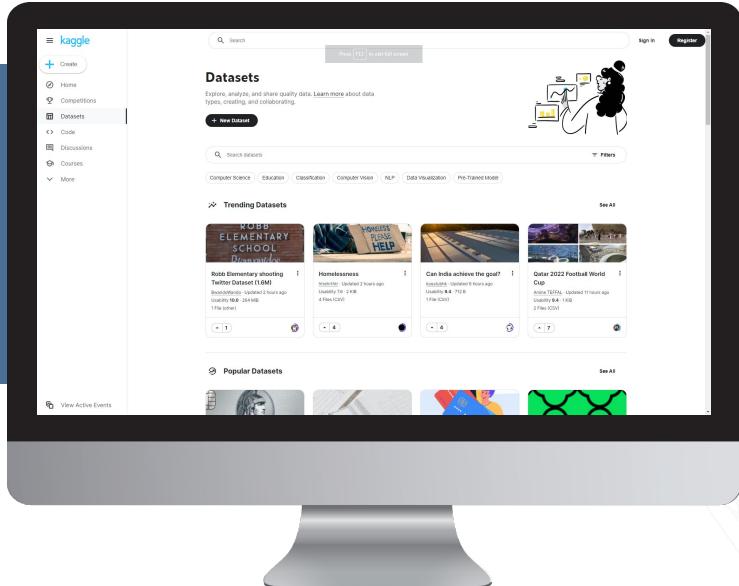


Google  
BigQuery



Google Cloud

# Hands-on activity



Go and explore some public data repositories!

For example at:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets>

kaggle

# Data collection in real time



What is real-time data?



Examples of real-time data



Applications of real-time data



# What is real-time data?



Real-time data is data that is **accessible as soon as its created** and collected.

Accessible for **live** decision making.

# What is real-time data?



E-commerce  
purchases



Equipment  
sensor data



Weather  
data



Live streaming  
data

# Applications of real-time data



Retail



Predictive Maintenance



Healthcare



# Documenting the process



Documentation



Why document data collection?

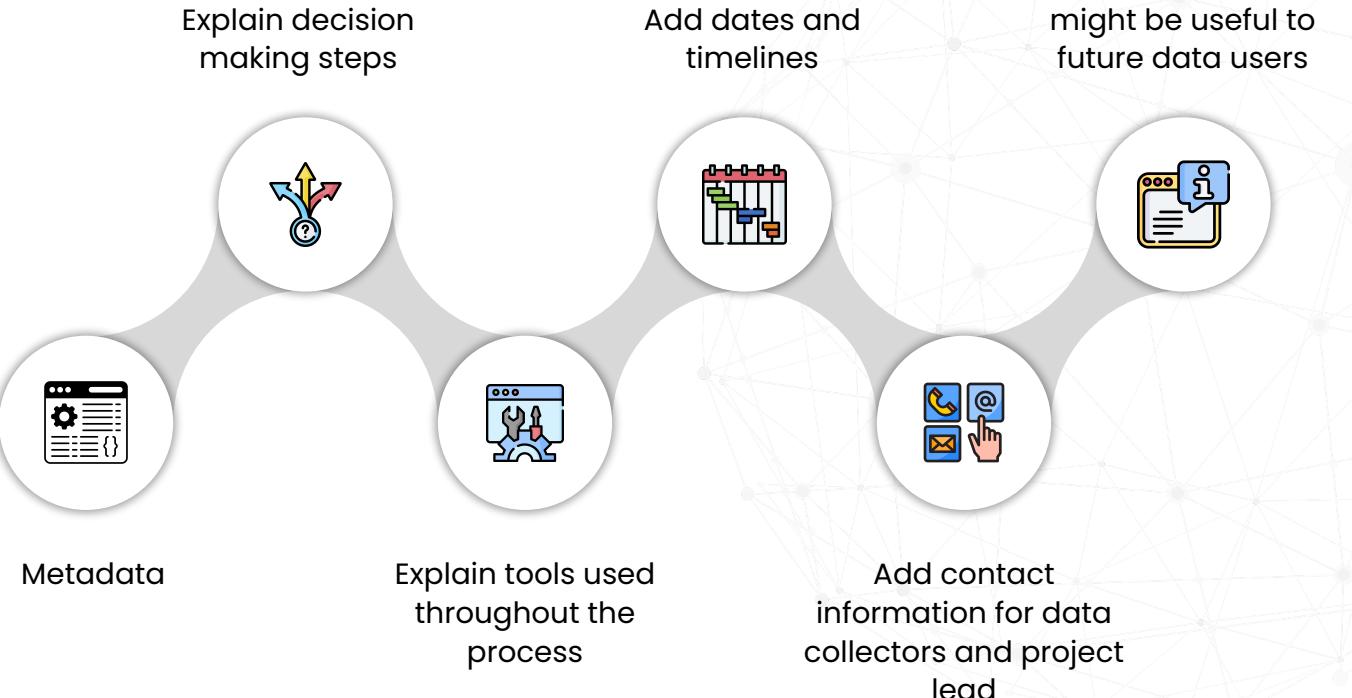


# What does documenting involve?



Providing the information regarding the decisions made and the data collected during the process.

# What does documenting involve?





# What does documenting involve?



Context

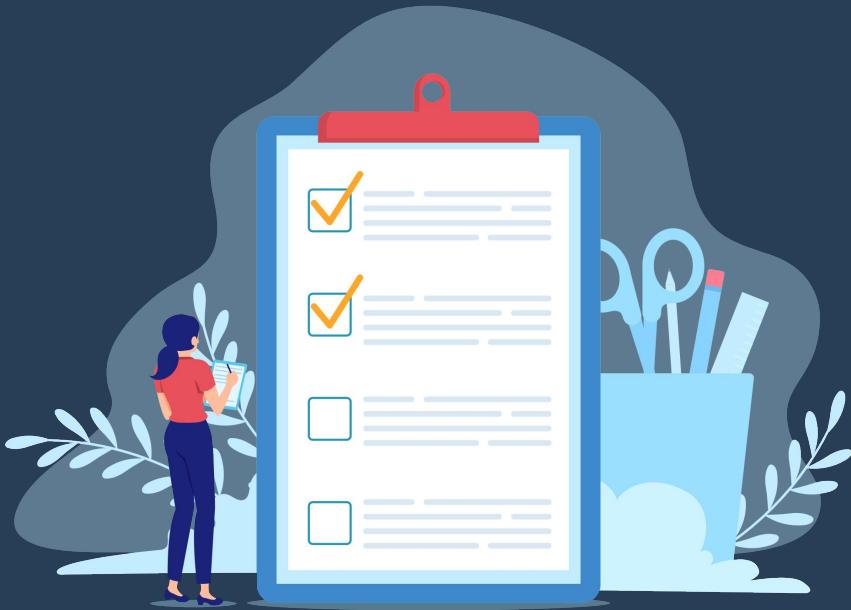


Usability



Trust

# Summary and assignment



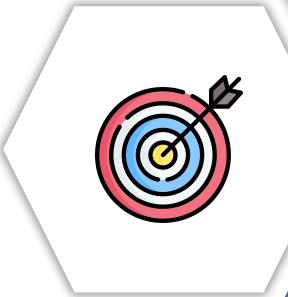
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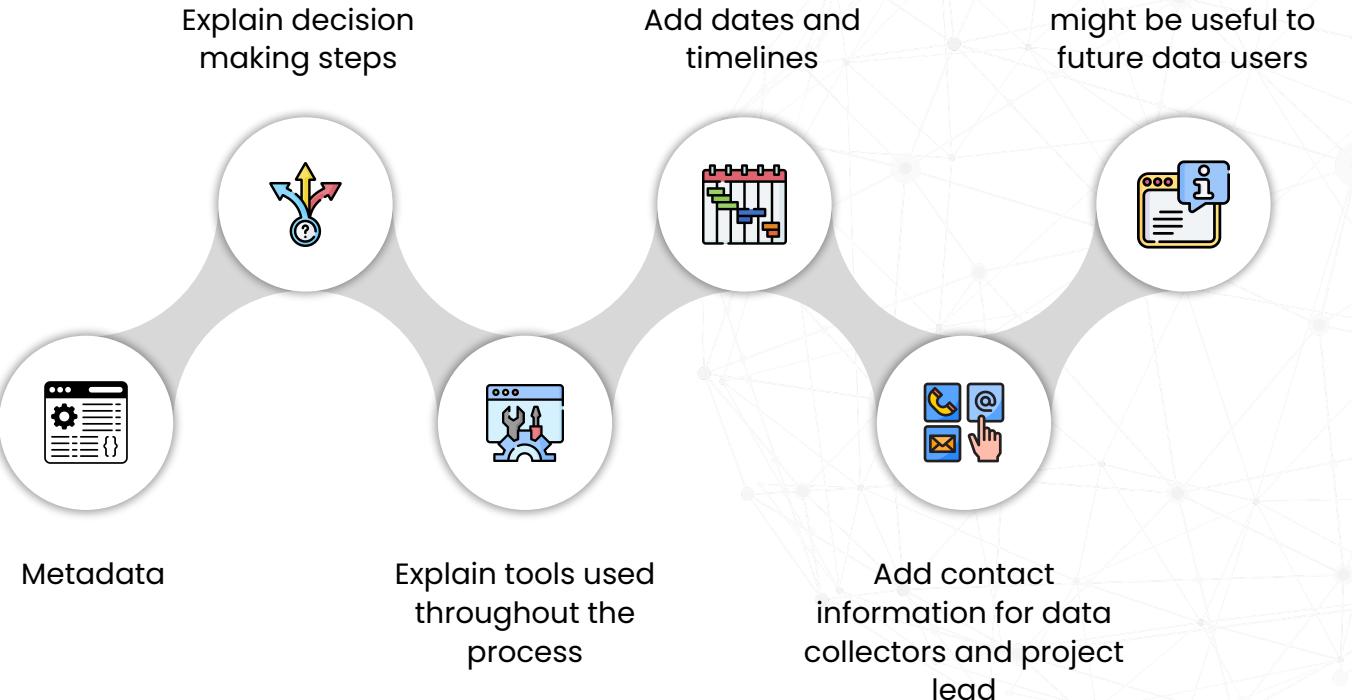
Predictive Maintenance



Healthcare



# What does documenting involve?



# Assignment Information

**Short-questions**



**Mini-project**

