Kecerdasan Bisnis Terapan

Descriptive Analytics I

Nature of Data, Statistical Modeling, and Visualization

Husni Lab. Riset ITIF UTM

Business Intelligence (BI)

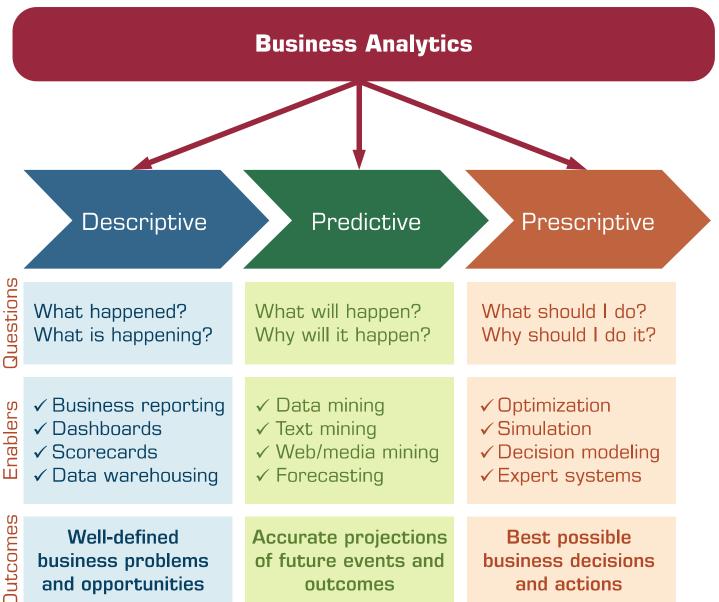
- 1 Introduction to BI and Data Science
- **Descriptive Analytics**
 - **3** Predictive Analytics
 - 4 Prescriptive Analytics
 - **5** Big Data Analytics
 - **6** Future Trends

Descriptive Analytics I: Nature of Data, Statistical Modeling, and Visualization

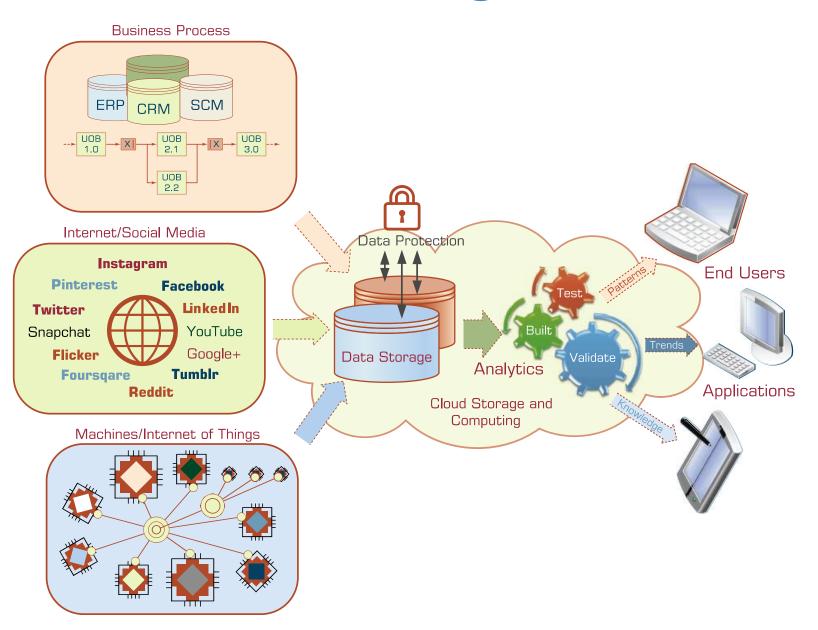
Outline

- Descriptive Analytics I
- Nature of Data
- Statistical Modeling
- Visualization

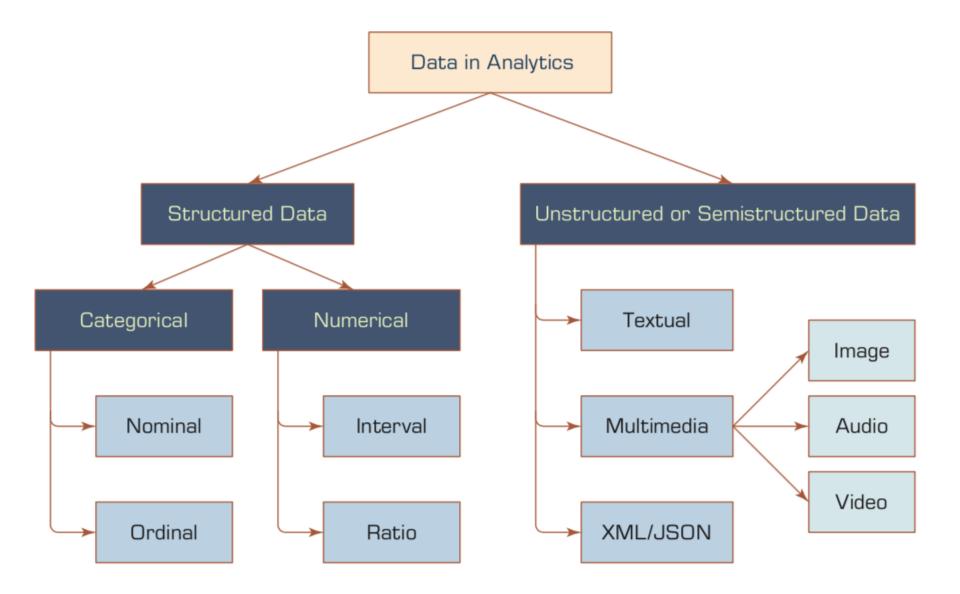
Three Types of Analytics



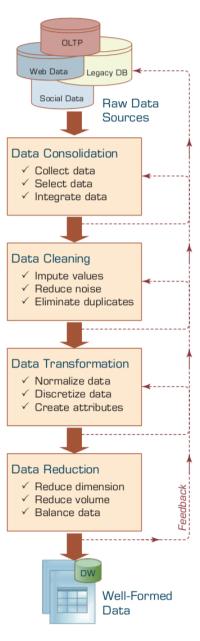
A Data to Knowledge Continuum



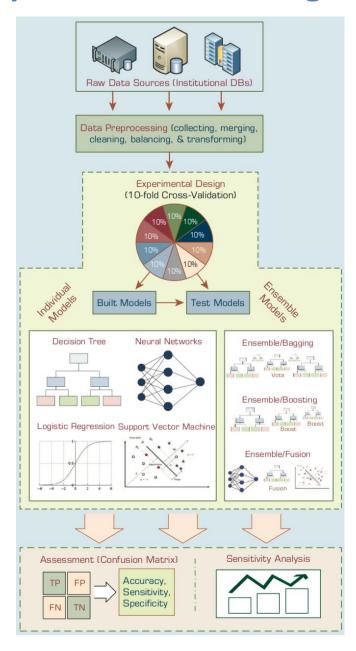
A Simple Taxonomy of Data



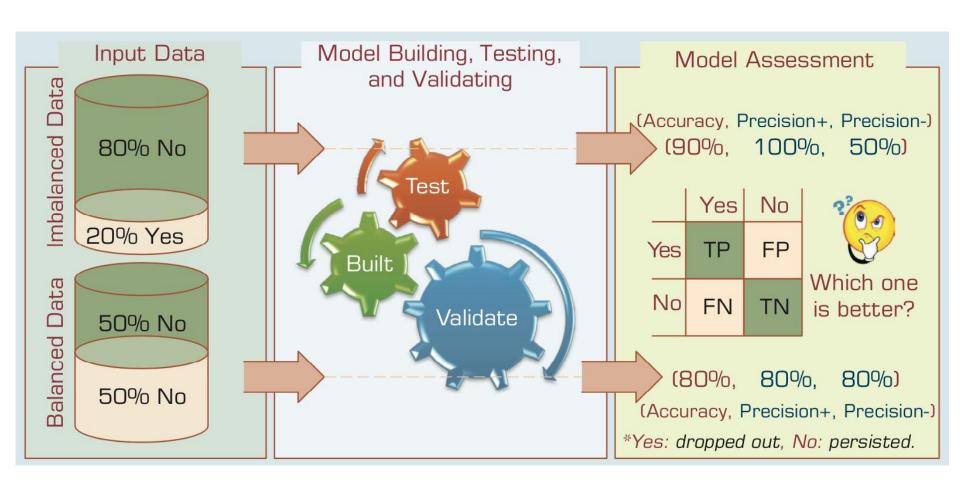
Data Preprocessing Steps



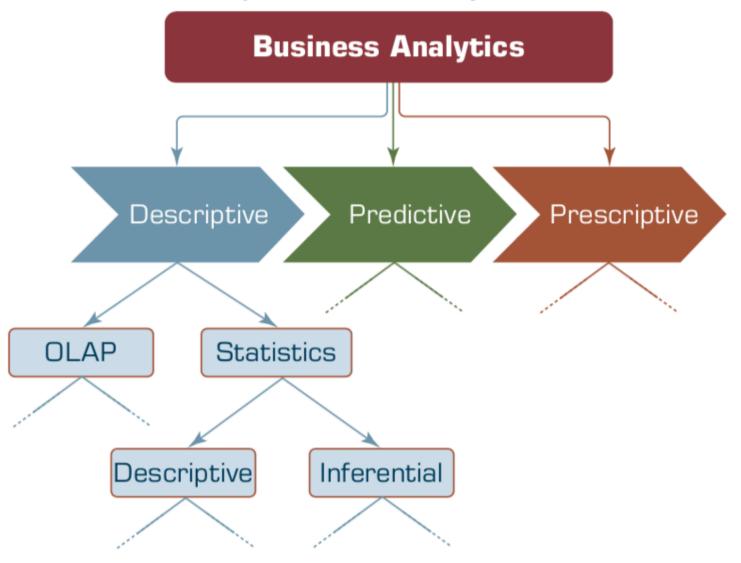
An Analytics Approach to Predicting Student Attrition



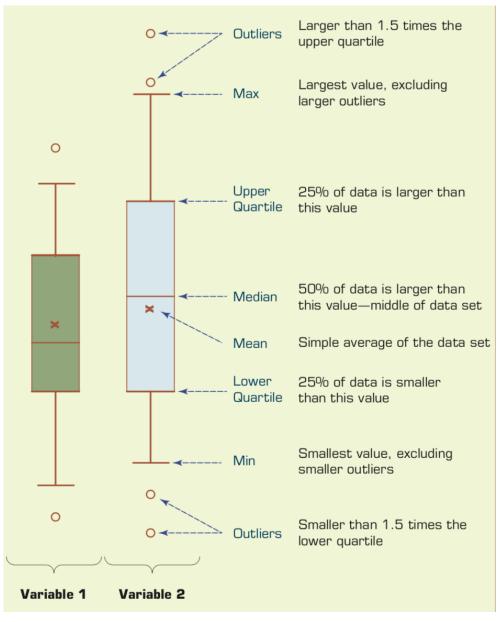
A Graphical Depiction of the Class Imbalance Problem



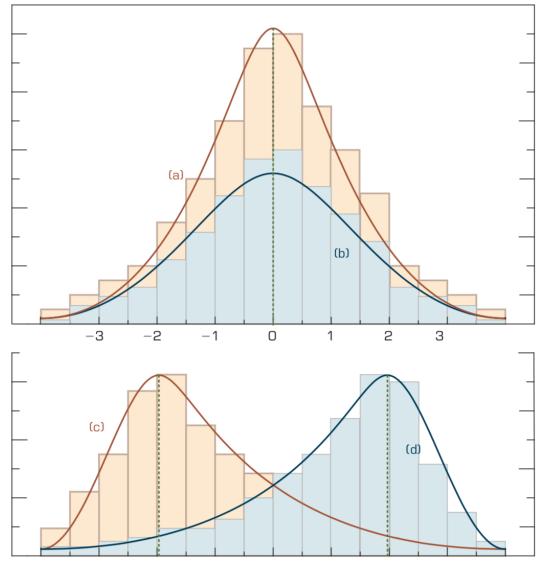
Relationship between Statistics and Descriptive Analytics



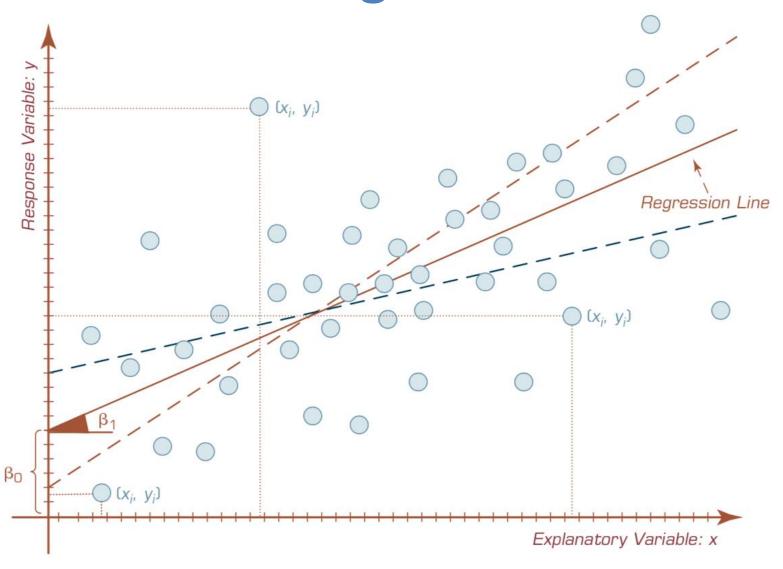
Understanding the Specifics about Box-and-Whiskers Plots



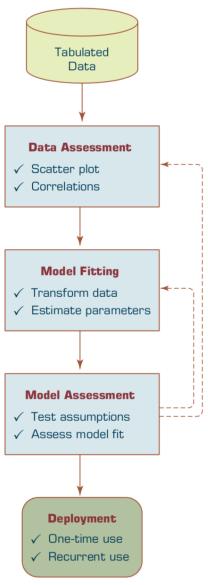
Relationship between Dispersion and Shape Properties.



A Scatter Plot and a Linear Regression Line

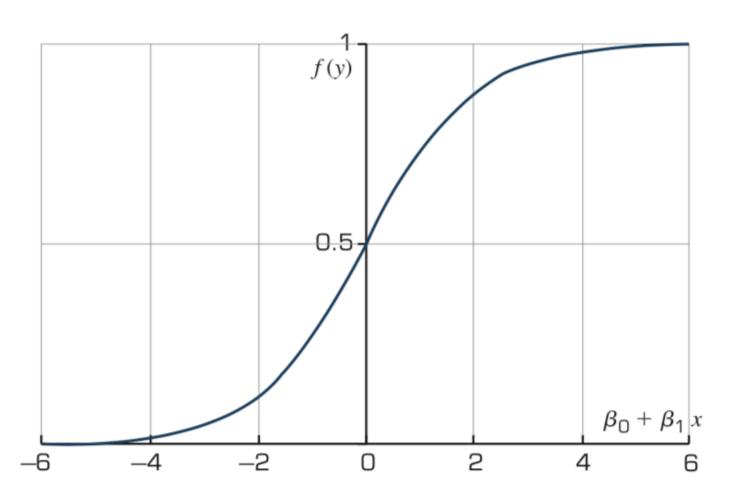


A Process Flow for Developing Regression Models.

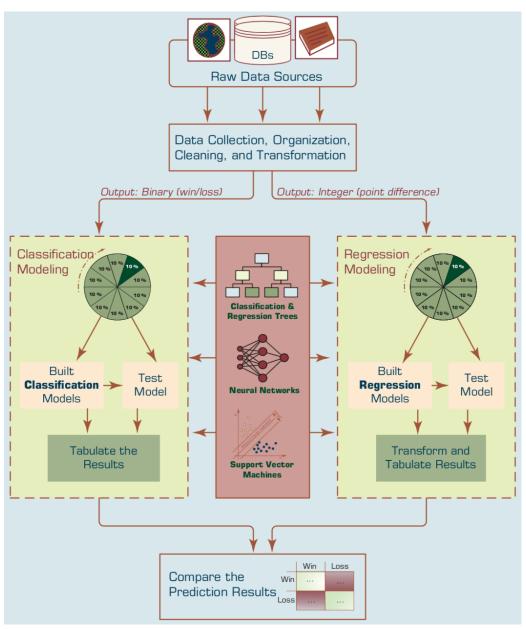


The Logistic Function

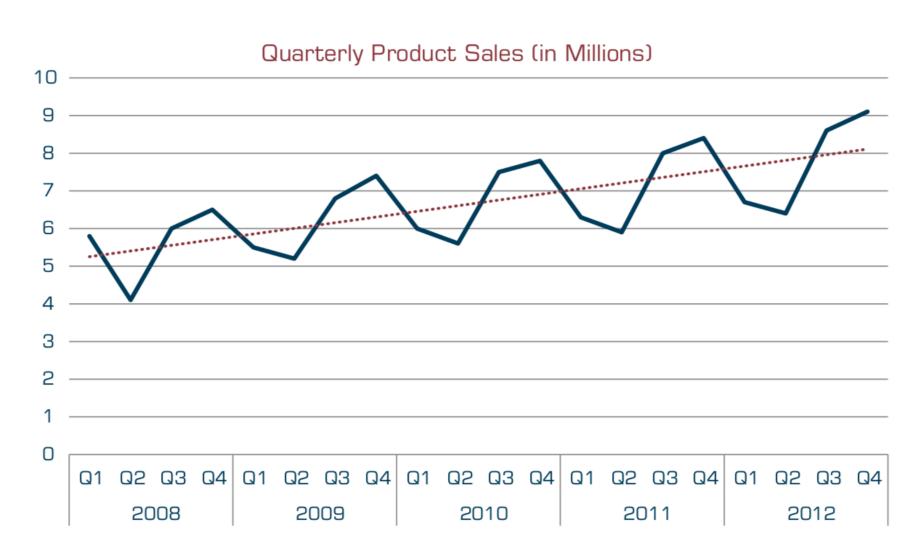
$$f(y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)}}$$



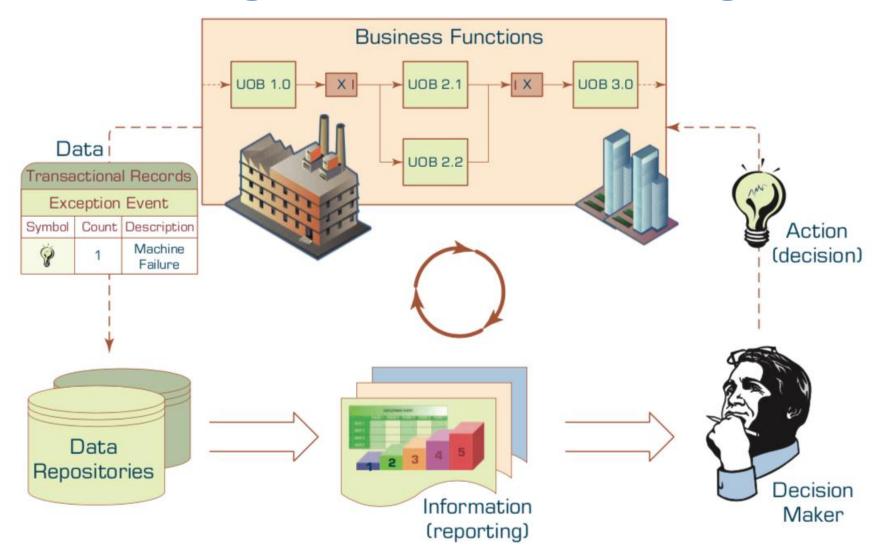
Predicting NCAA Bowl Game Outcomes



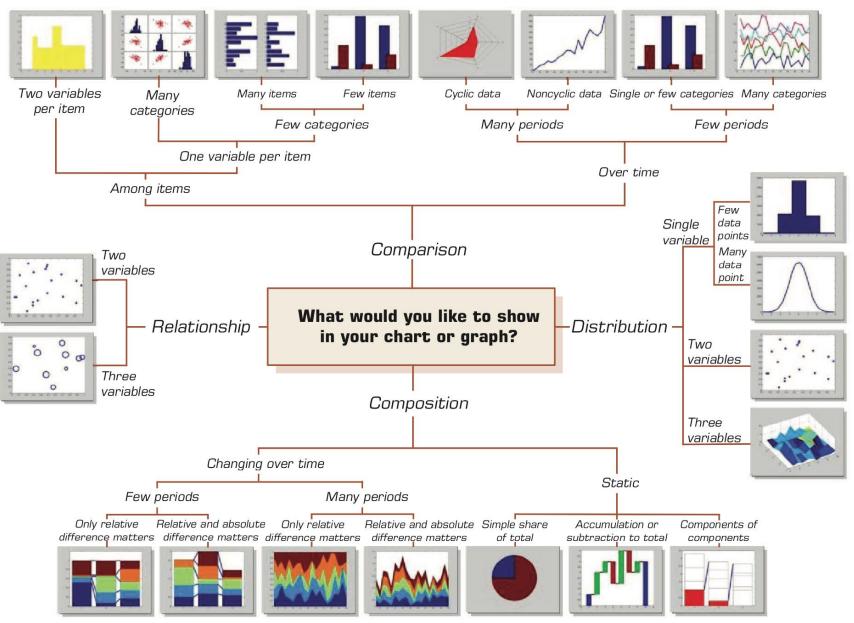
A Sample Time Series of Data on Quarterly Sales Volumes



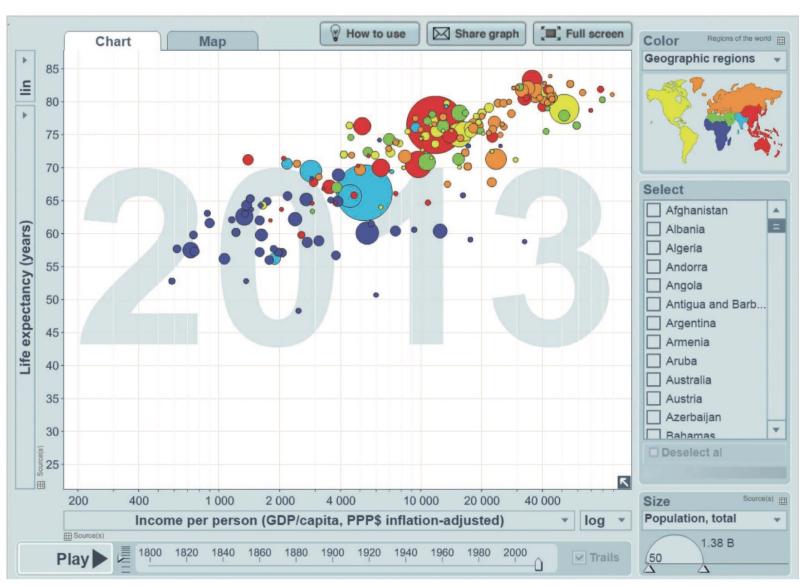
The Role of Information Reporting in Managerial Decision Making



A Taxonomy of Charts and Graphs



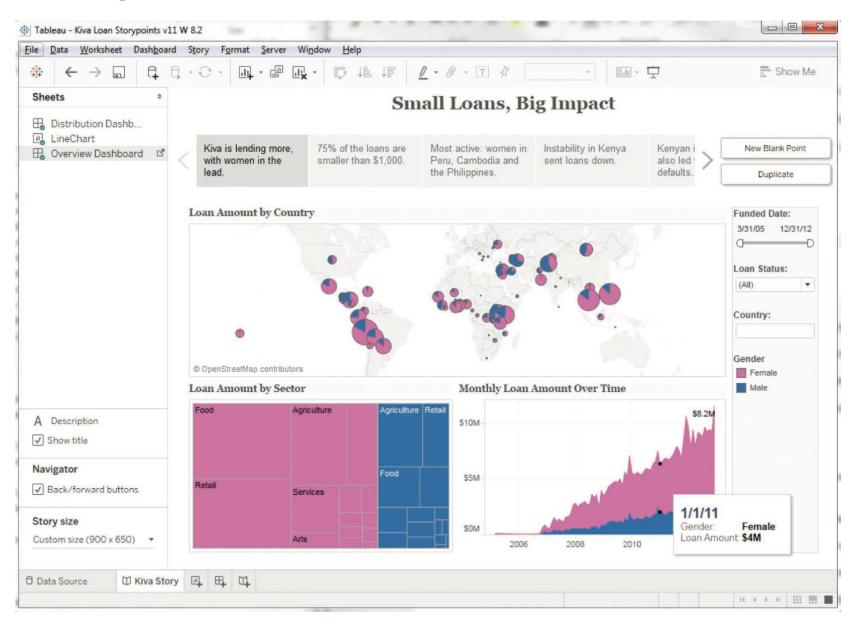
A Gapminder Chart That Shows the Wealth and Health of Nations



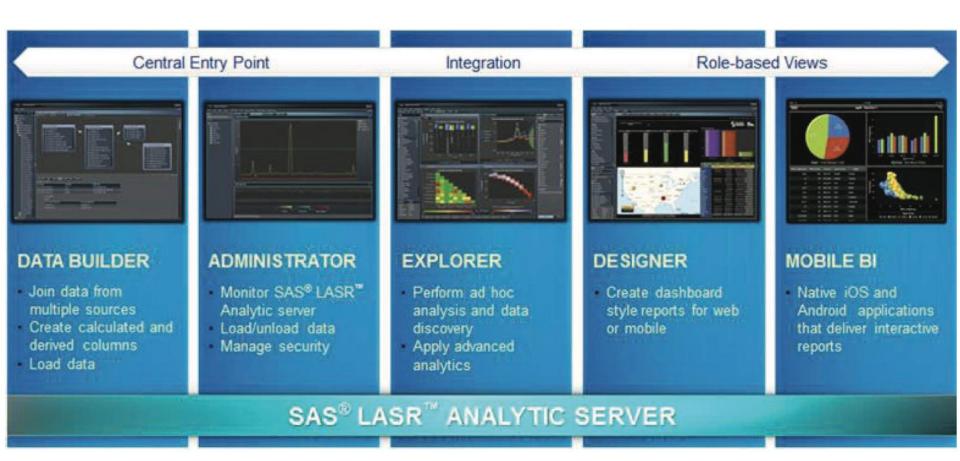
Magic Quadrant for Business Intelligence and Analytics Platforms



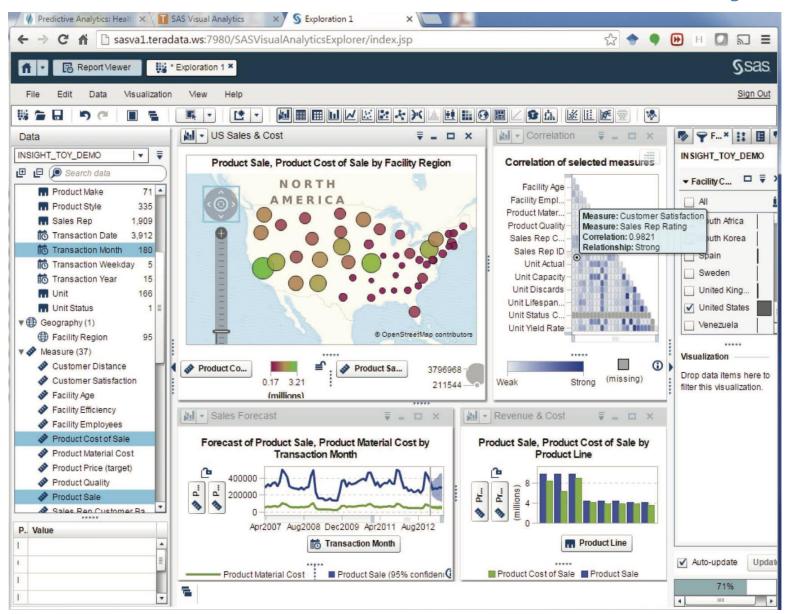
A Storyline Visualization in Tableau Software



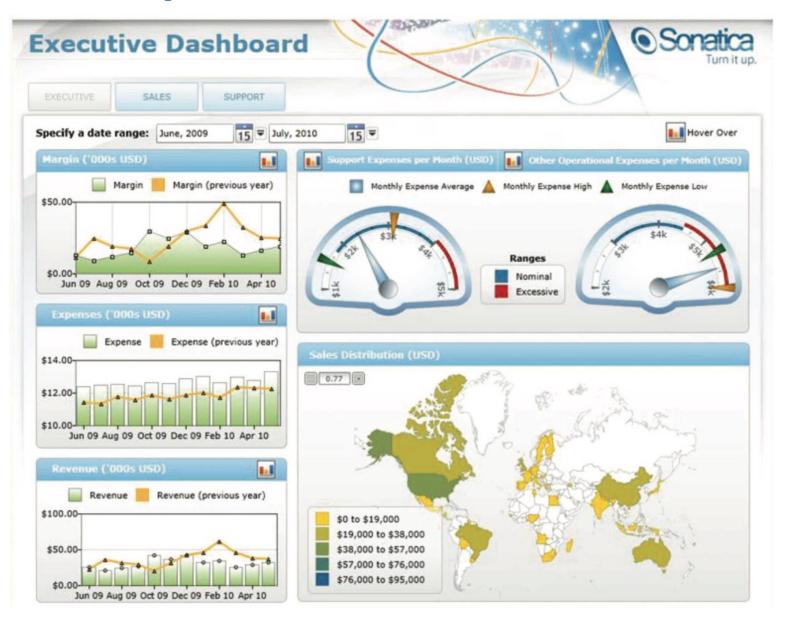
An Overview of SAS Visual Analytics Architecture



A Screenshot from SAS Visual Analytics



A Sample Executive Dashboard



igraph



Products -

₹ News

On github



igraph – The network analysis package

igraph is a collection of network analysis tools with the emphasis on **efficiency**, **portability** and ease of use. igraph is **open source** and free. igraph can be programmed in **R**, **Python** and **C/C++**.

igraph R package

python-igraph

igraph C library

R/igraph 1.0.0

Repositories at Github

R/igraph 0.7.1

C/igraph 0.7.1

R/igraph 0.7.0

python-igraph 0.7.0

C/igraph 0.7.0

R/igraph 0.6.5

Recent news

R/igraph 1.0.0

June 24, 2015

Release Notes

This is a new major release, with a lot of UI changes. We tried to make it easier to use, with short and easy to remember, consistent function names. Unfortunately

http://igraph.org/redirect.html

Gephi



Download Blog Wiki Forum Support Bug tracker

Home Features Learn Develop Plugins Services Consortium

The Open Graph Viz Platform

Gephi is the leading visualization and exploration software for all kinds of graphs and networks. Gephi is open-source and free.

Runs on Windows, Mac OS X and Linux.

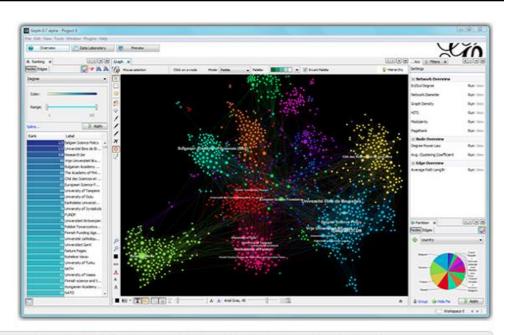
Learn More on Gephi Platform »



Release Notes | System Requirements



➤ Screenshots
➤ Videos



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APPLICATIONS

- Exploratory Data Analysis: intuition-oriented analysis by networks manipulations in real time.
- Link Analysis: revealing the underlying structures of associations between objects.
- ✓ Social Network Analysis: easy creation of social

Like Photoshop™ for graphs.

— the Community

LATEST NEWS

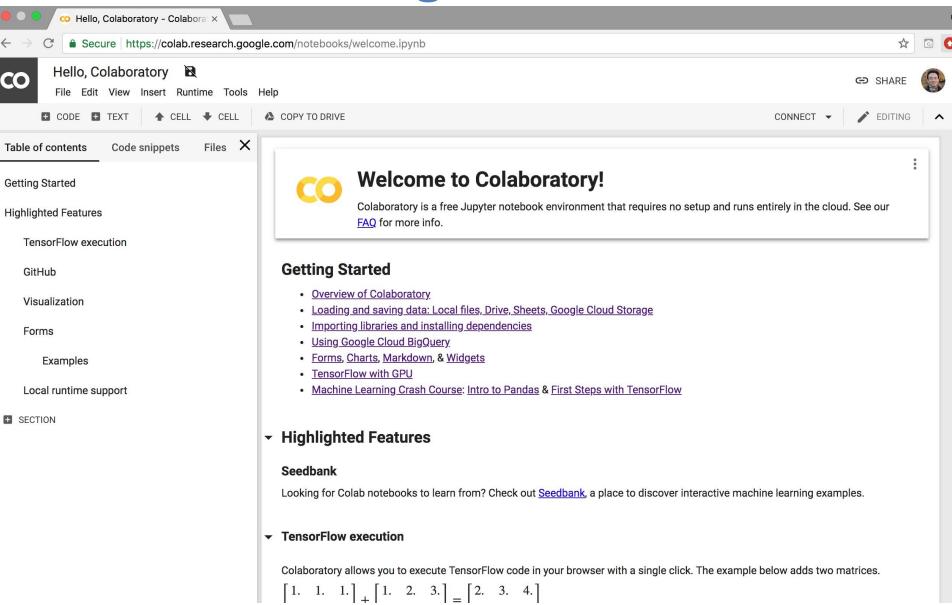
■ Gephi updates with 0.9.1 version

PAPERS

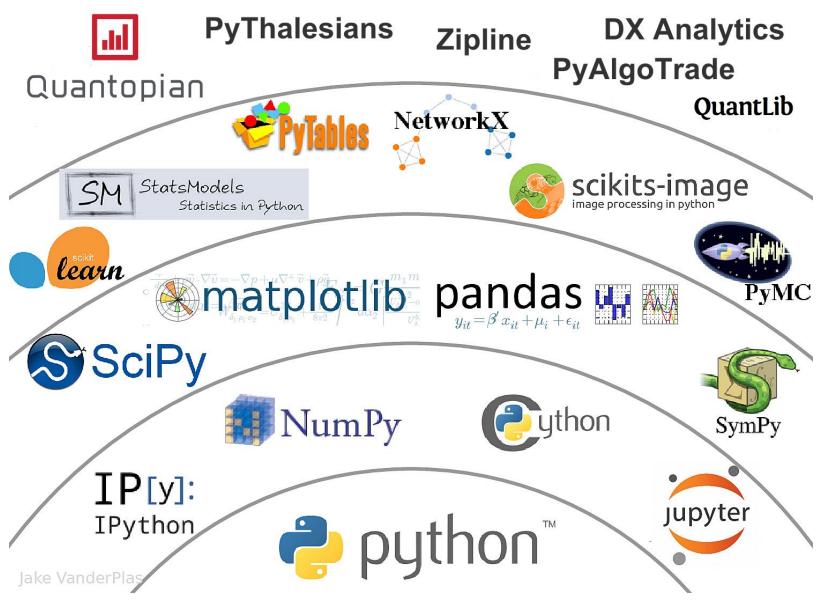


Discovering, Analyzing, Visualizing and **Presenting Data** with Python in Google Colab

Google Colab



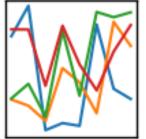
The Quant Finance PyData Stack

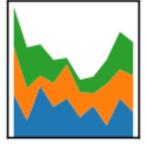


Python matplotlib matplatlib

Python Pandas







Iris flower data set

setosa

versicolor

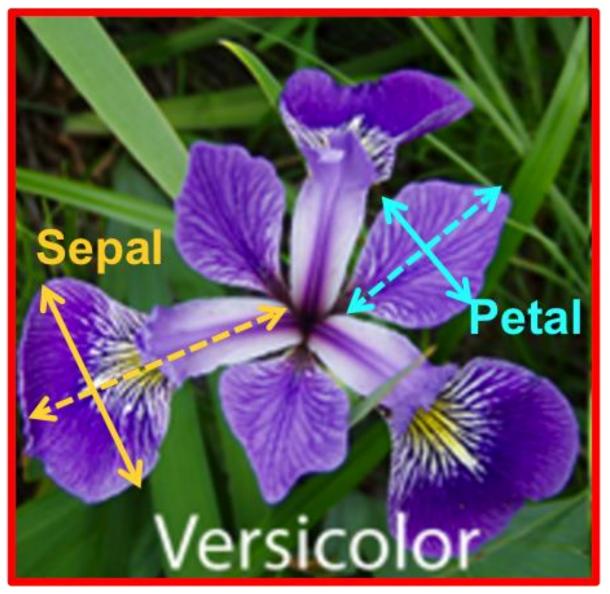
virginica







Iris Classfication



iris.data

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data

```
5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2, Iris-setosa
4.9,3.0,1.4,0.2, Iris-setosa
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```

setosa



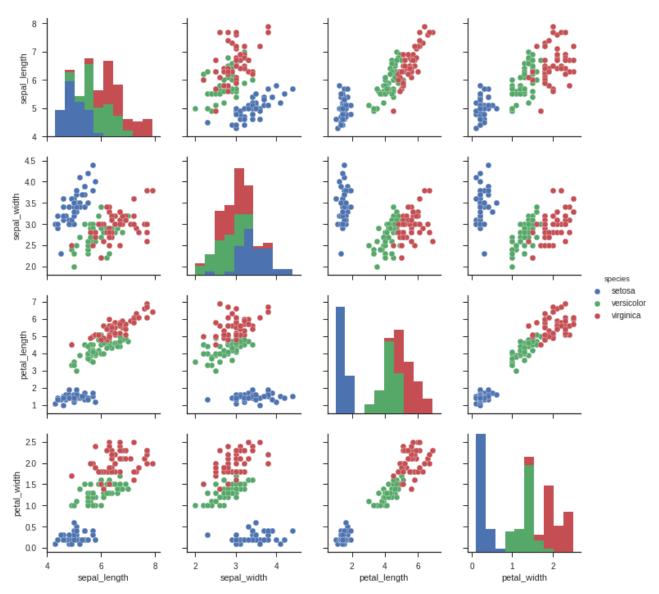
virginica



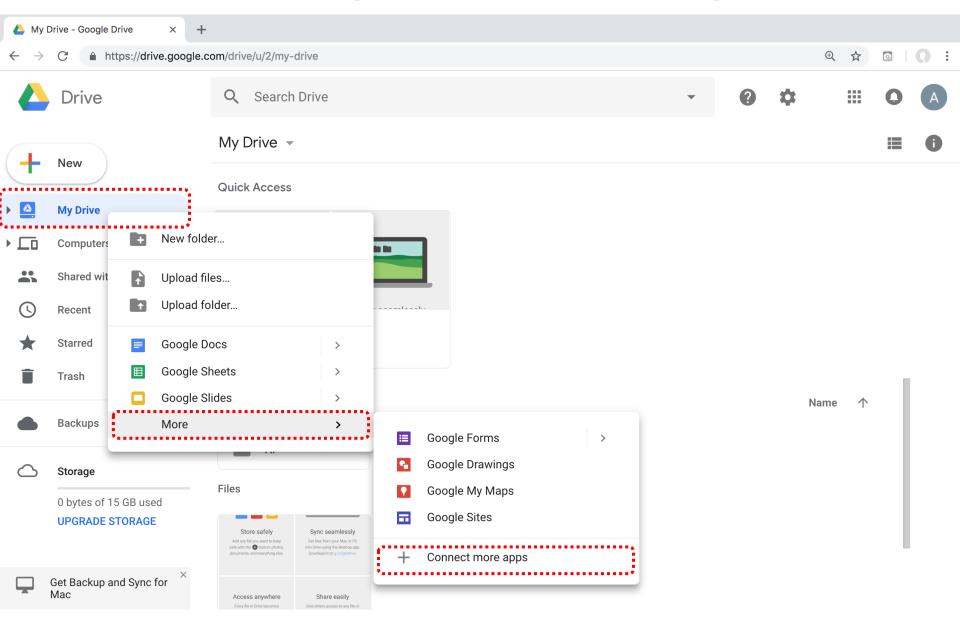
versicolor

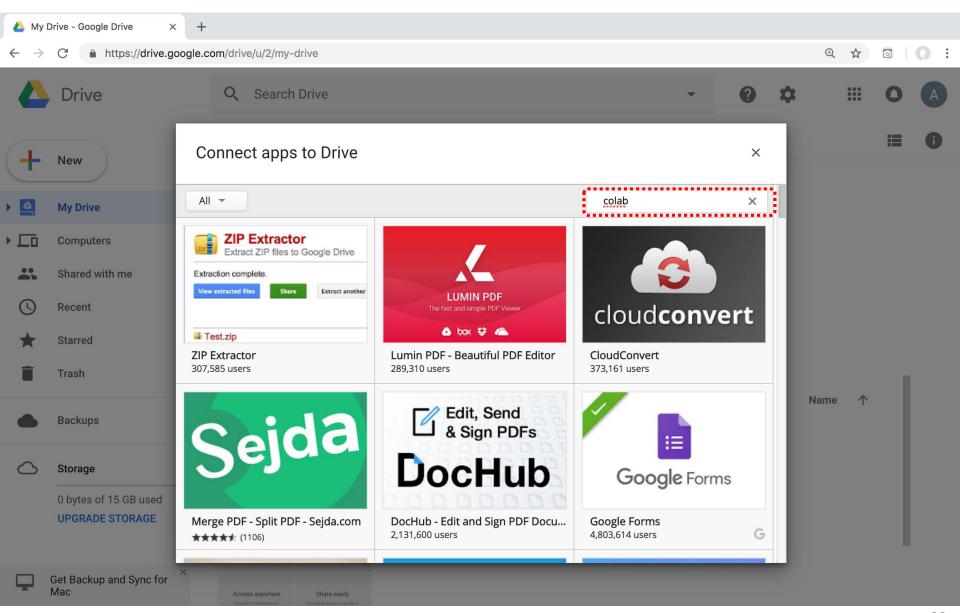


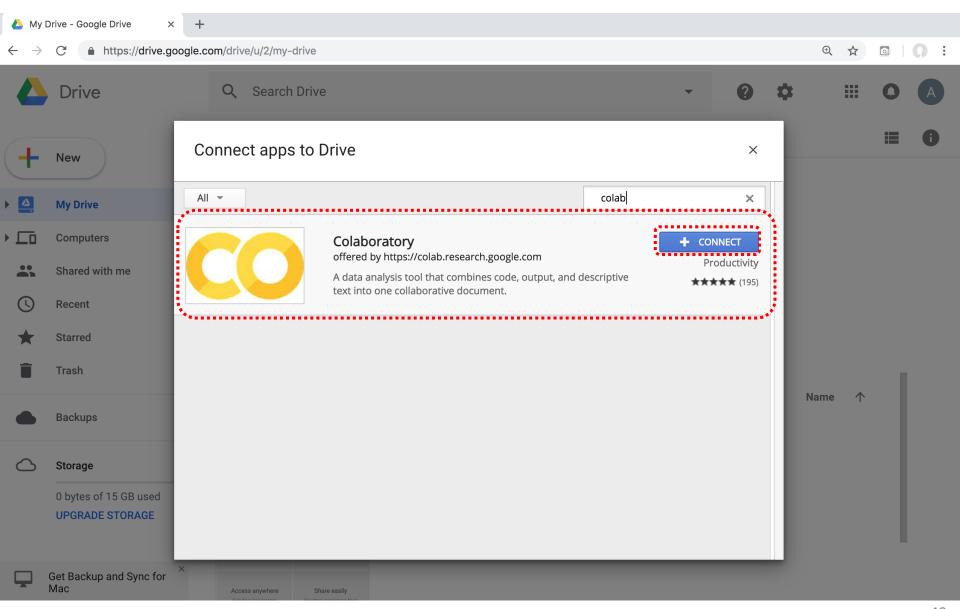
Iris Data Visualization



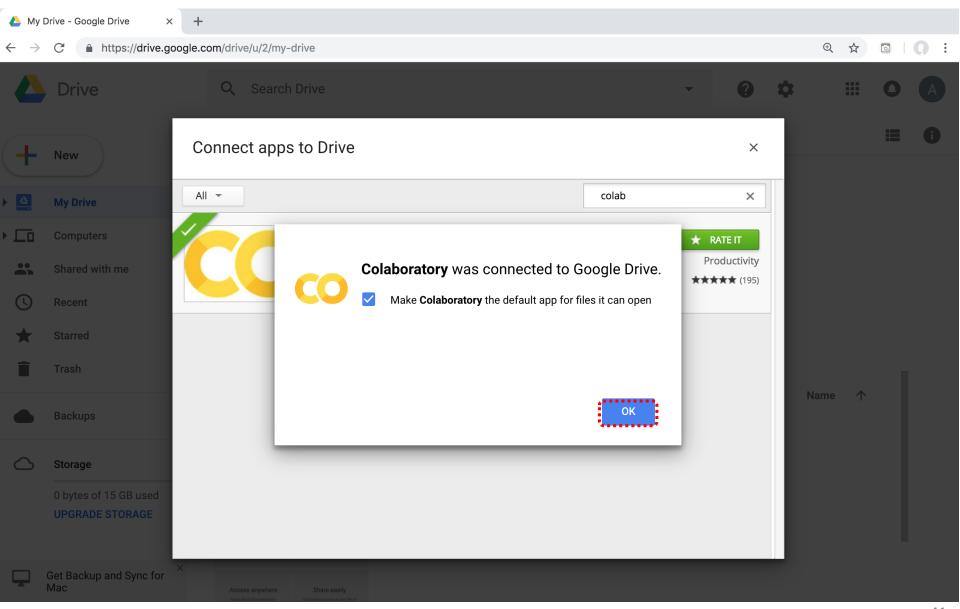
Connect Google Colab in Google Drive

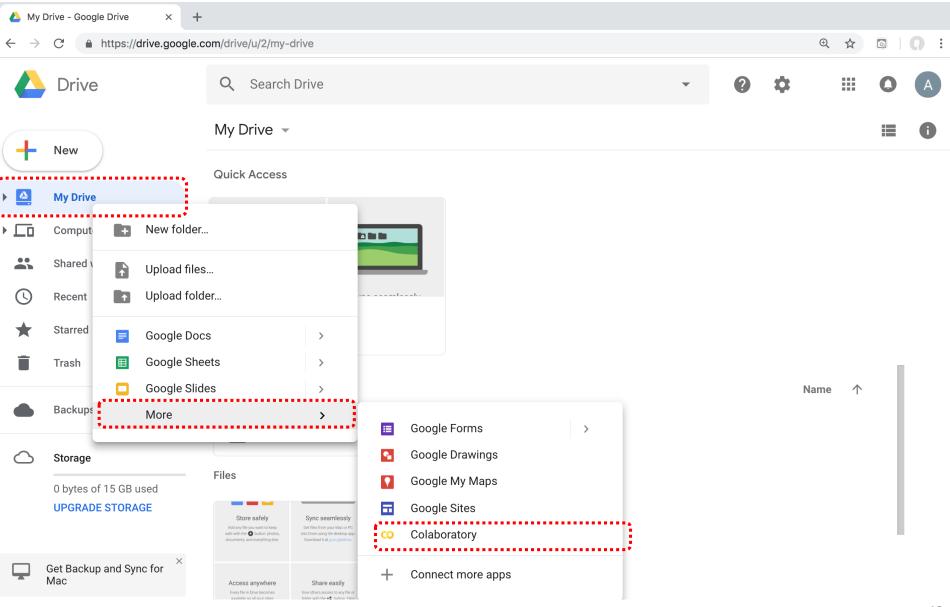


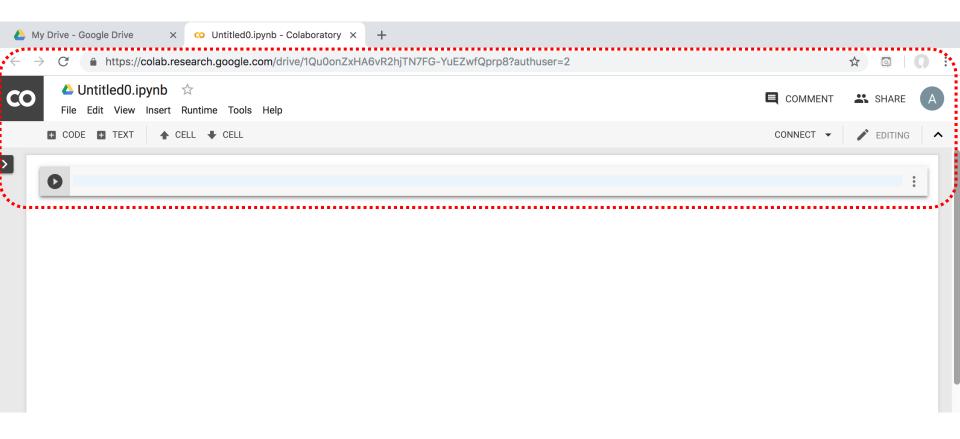


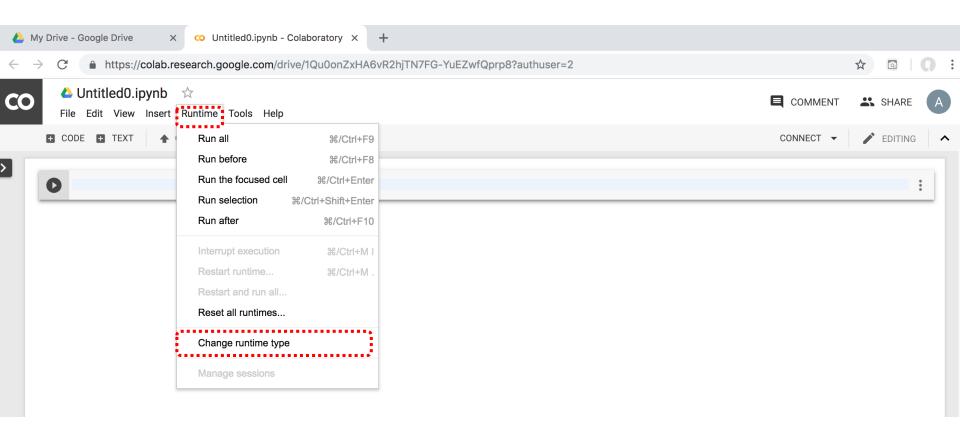


Connect Colaboratory to Google Drive

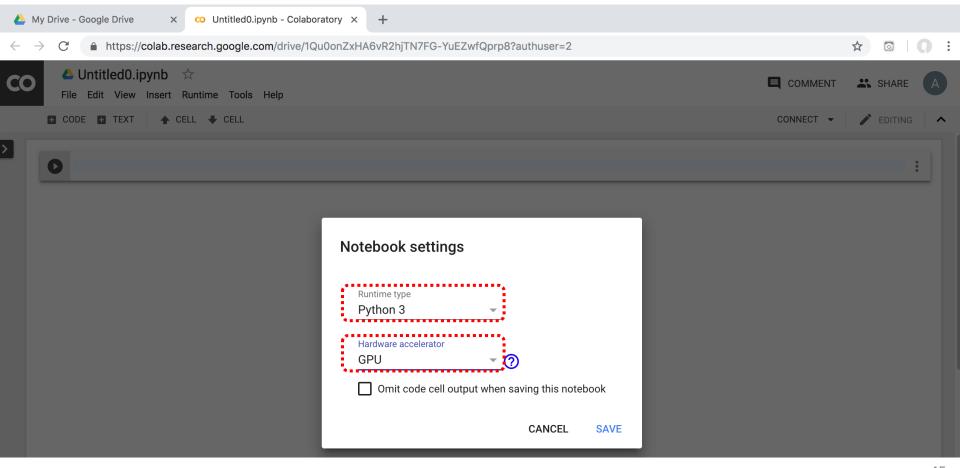








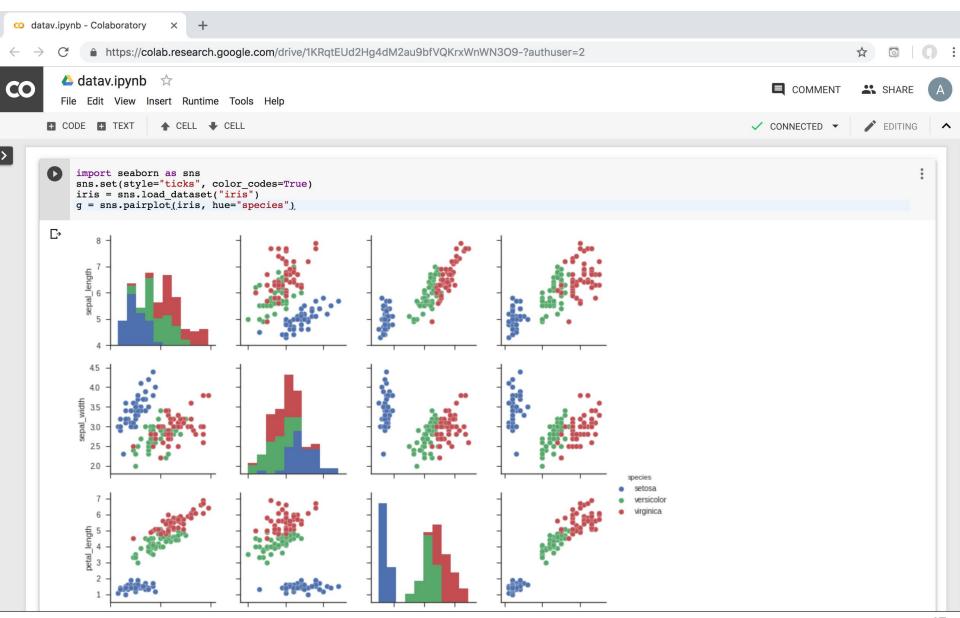
Run Jupyter Notebook Python3 GPU Google Colab



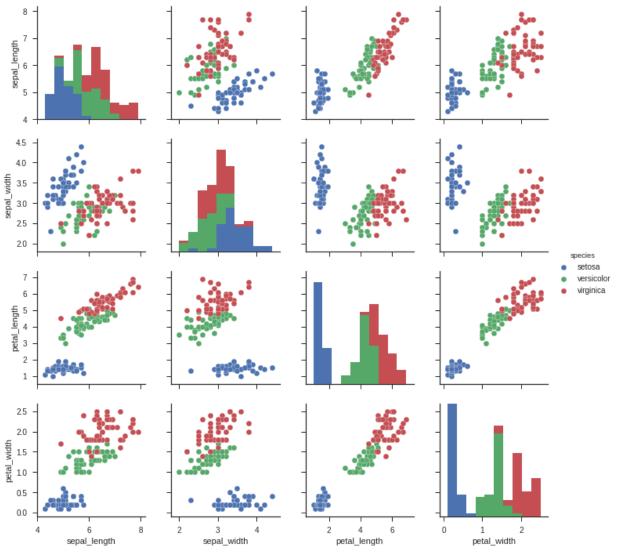
Google Colab Python Hello World print('Hello World')



Data Visualization in Google Colab



```
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="ticks", color_codes=True)
iris = sns.load_dataset("iris")
g = sns.pairplot(iris, hue="species")
```



https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1KRqtEUd2Hg4dM2au9bfVQKrxWnW

```
N3O9-
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from pandas.plotting import scatter matrix
# Load dataset
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"
names = ['sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width', 'class']
df = pd.read csv(url, names=names)
print(df.head(10))
print(df.tail(10))
print(df.describe())
print(df.info())
print(df.shape)
print(df.groupby('class').size())
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (10,8)
df.plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,2), sharex=False, sharey=False)
plt.show()
df.hist()
plt.show()
scatter matrix(df)
plt.show()
sns.pairplot(df, hue="class", size=2)
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
```

```
# Import Libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
print('imported')
```

imported

```
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"
names = ['sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width', 'class']
df = pd.read_csv(url, names=names)
print(df.head(10))
```

```
# Load dataset
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"
names = ['sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width', 'class']
df = pd.read_csv(url, names=names)
print(df.head(10))
```

| | sepal-length | sepal-width | petal-length | petal-width | class |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | Iris-setosa |
| 1 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | Iris-setosa |
| 2 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | Iris-setosa |
| 3 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | Iris-setosa |
| 4 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | Iris-setosa |
| 5 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | Iris-setosa |
| 6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | Iris-setosa |
| 7 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | Iris-setosa |
| 8 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | Iris-setosa |
| 9 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | Iris-setosa |

df.tail(10)

print(df.tail(10))

| | sepal-length | sepal-width | petal-length | petal-width | class |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 140 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 2.4 | Iris-virginica |
| 141 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 2.3 | Iris-virginica |
| 142 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 1.9 | Iris-virginica |
| 143 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 2.3 | Iris-virginica |
| 144 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 2.5 | Iris-virginica |
| 145 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 2.3 | Iris-virginica |
| 146 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 1.9 | Iris-virginica |
| 147 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 2.0 | Iris-virginica |
| 148 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 2.3 | Iris-virginica |
| 149 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 1.8 | Iris-virginica |

df.describe()

print(df.describe())

| | sepal-length | sepal-width | petal-length | petal-width |
|-------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| count | 150.000000 | 150.000000 | 150.000000 | 150.000000 |
| mean | 5.843333 | 3.054000 | 3.758667 | 1.198667 |
| std | 0.828066 | 0.433594 | 1.764420 | 0.763161 |
| min | 4.300000 | 2.000000 | 1.000000 | 0.100000 |
| 25% | 5.100000 | 2.800000 | 1.600000 | 0.300000 |
| 50% | 5.800000 | 3.000000 | 4.350000 | 1.300000 |
| 75% | 6.400000 | 3.300000 | 5.100000 | 1.800000 |
| max | 7.900000 | 4.400000 | 6.900000 | 2.500000 |

print(df.info()) print(df.shape)

```
print(df.info())
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
sepal-length 150 non-null float64
sepal-width 150 non-null float64
petal-length 150 non-null float64
petal-width 150 non-null float64
class 150 non-null object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 5.9+ KB
None
print(df.shape)
(150, 5)
```

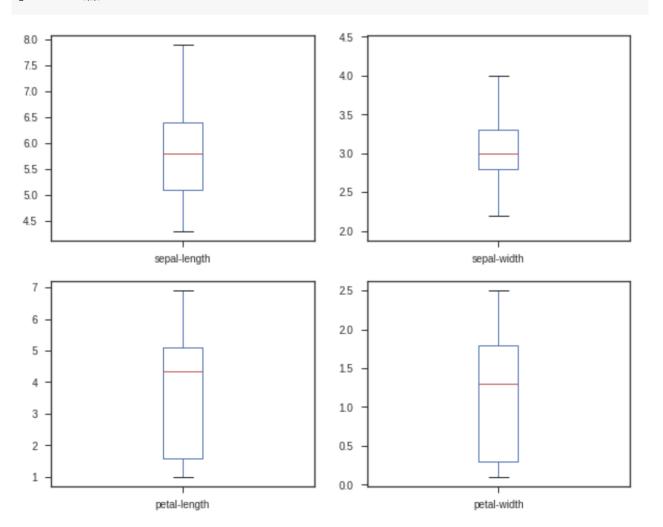
df.groupby('class').size()

```
print(df.groupby('class').size())
```

```
class
Iris-setosa 50
Iris-versicolor 50
Iris-virginica 50
dtype: int64
```

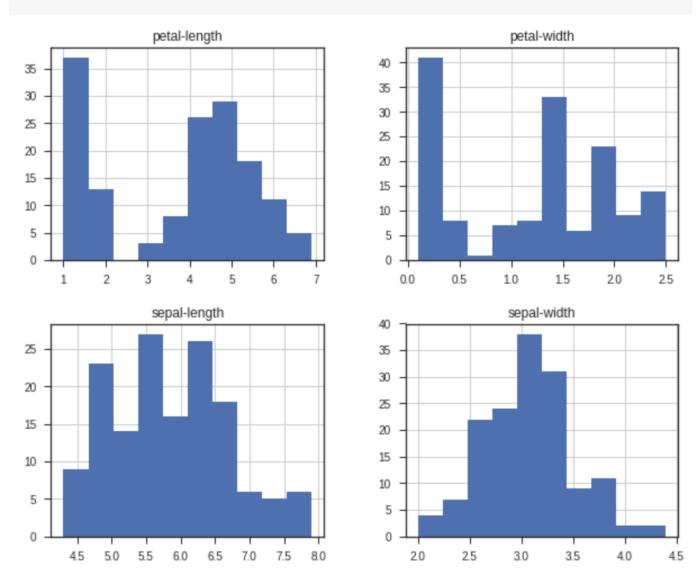
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (10,8) df.plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,2), sharex=False, sharey=False) plt.show()

plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (10,8)
df.plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,2), sharex=False, sharey=False)
plt.show()



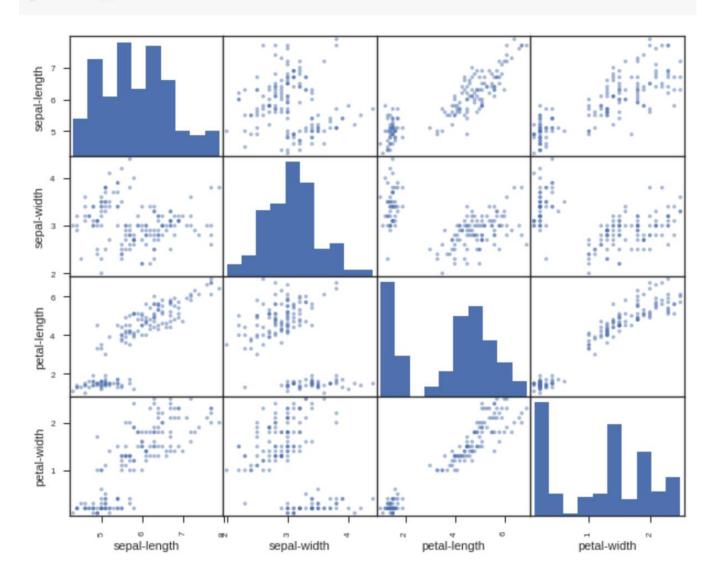
df.hist() plt.show()

df.hist()
plt.show()



scatter_matrix(df) plt.show()

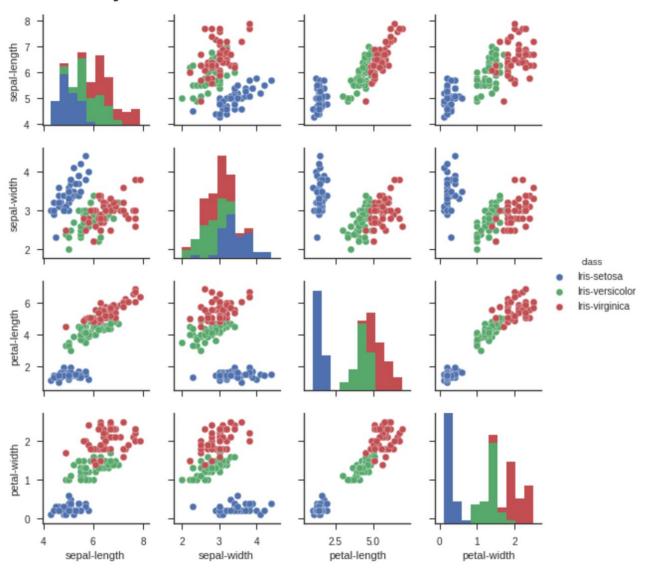
scatter_matrix(df)
plt.show()



sns.pairplot(df, hue="class", size=2)

sns.pairplot(df, hue="class", size=2)

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f1d21267390>



Summary

- Descriptive Analytics I
- Nature of Data
- Statistical Modeling
- Visualization

References

- Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban (2017), Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science: A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition, Pearson.
- EMC Education Services (2015),
 Data Science and Big Data Analytics: Discovering, Analyzing,
 Visualizing and Presenting Data, Wiley