Science Analysing Raw Data Conclusions about Information

Joanna Gajewska*

Department of Industrial, University of Warmia, Poland

joanna123@uwm.edu.pl

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Introduction

Data analysis is the process of examining, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, drawing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. There are multiple aspects and approaches to data analysis, including different techniques with different names and used in different fields of business, science, and social sciences. In today's business world, data analytics play a role in helping organizations make more scientific decisions and operate more effectively. Data mining is a specialized data analysis technique that focuses on statistical modeling and knowledge discovery for prediction rather than purely descriptive purposes.

Description

Business Intelligence, on the other hand, relies heavily on aggregation and is primarily intended for data analysis focused on business information. In statistical applications, data analysis can be divided into descriptive statistics, exploratory data analysis (EDA), and confirmatory data analysis (CDA). EDA focuses on discovering new features in data, while CDA focuses on confirming or disproving existing hypotheses. Predictive analytics focuses on applying statistical models for prediction or classification, while text analytics uses statistical data to extract and classify information from text sources, a type of unstructured data, and linguistic, and structural techniques. These are all variants of data analysis. Data integration is the predecessor of data analysis, which is closely related to data visualization and data dissemination. Big data is defined as huge data sets that grow exponentially over time. The four fundamental properties of big data are volume, variety, velocity, and variability. Quantity refers to volume; velocity refers to how fast data grows, and the diversity of different data sources. Accuracy describes the quality of your data and determines whether it delivers business value. Structured data is a predefined data model like a traditional row and column database. Unstructured data is in formats that don't fit in rows and columns and can include video, photos, audio, text, and more. A comparison of structured and unstructured data shows that structured data is easier to manage and analyze. Metadata is a data format that describes and provides information about other data. For example, image metadata can include the author, image type, and creation date. Metadata makes it easier for users to organize their unstructured data into categories. Real-time data that is presented immediately after it is collected is called real-time data. This type of data is useful when decisions require up-to-date information. For example, stockbrokers can use stock tickers to track the most active stocks in real-time Machine data. Thanks to the Internet of Things (IoT), sensors, and other technologies, data can be automatically generated from factory systems and other machines, information technology, and communication infrastructure, smart cars, wearable devices, and more.

Conclusion

This type of data is called machine data because it is generated entirely by machines without human direction. Gathering requirements will clarify what needs to be measured and what the results should be. Now collect data as needed. Please note that once data is collected, the collected data must be processed or organized for analysis. As we have collected data from various sources, we need to keep a log of the date of collection and the source of the data. The data initially collected must be processed or organized for analysis. For example, data may be arranged in rows and columns in tabular form (known as structured data) for further analysis, often using spreadsheets or statistical software.