

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35 An Autonomous Institution

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING

UNIT 2 – DATA ANALYTICS

VISUALIZATION & DATA EXPLORATION





Data Exploration:

1.Definition:

1. Data exploration involves the initial phase of analyzing a dataset to understand its characteristics, uncover patterns, and identify potential relationships between variables.

2.Key Activities:

- **1. Descriptive Statistics:** Calculating summary statistics (mean, median, standard deviation, etc.) to describe the central tendency and dispersion of the data.
- 2. Data Profiling: Examining the structure, completeness, and distribution of variables within the dataset.
- 3. Univariate Analysis: Analyzing individual variables to understand their distributions and characteristics.
- **4. Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis:** Investigating relationships between pairs or multiple variables to identify patterns or correlations.

3.Tools and Techniques:

- 1. Statistical Methods: Using statistical tests and measures to explore relationships and dependencies.
- 2. Visualization: Creating simple plots and charts to get an initial sense of the data distribution.





Visualization:

1.Definition:

1. Visualization involves representing data graphically to enhance understanding, uncover patterns, and communicate insights effectively.

2.Key Objectives:

- 1. Revealing Patterns and Trends: Visualizations help in identifying trends, outliers, and patterns that may not be apparent in raw data.
- 2. Simplifying Complexity: Graphical representations simplify complex datasets, making it easier for stakeholders to comprehend information.
- 3. Supporting Decision-Making: Visualizations provide a visual context that aids decision-makers in understanding the implications of the data.

3.Types of Visualizations:

- 1. Bar Charts and Histograms: Displaying the distribution of categorical or numerical data.
- 2. Scatter Plots: Showing the relationship between two continuous variables.
- 3. Line Charts: Illustrating trends over time or across ordered categories.
- 4. Pie Charts: Representing the proportion of parts to a whole.
- 5. Heatmaps: Visualizing the intensity of a variable across two dimensions.
- 6. Box Plots: Displaying the distribution of a dataset and identifying outliers.
- 7. Geospatial Maps: Showing data patterns based on geographical locations.





1.Interactive Visualization:

1. Utilizing tools like Tableau, Power BI, or D3.js allows for the creation of interactive visualizations that enhance user engagement and exploration.

2.Storytelling with Data:

1. Combining visualizations into a coherent narrative helps convey a story, making it easier for stakeholders to understand the insights derived from the data.

3.Color and Design Considerations:

1. Carefully selecting colors, fonts, and design elements to ensure clarity and effective communication of information.

4.Dashboard Creation:

1. Aggregating multiple visualizations into a dashboard provides a comprehensive view of the data and allows users to explore different aspects of the dataset.





Integration of Data Exploration and Visualization:

1.Iterative Process:

1. Data exploration and visualization often occur iteratively. Initial exploration may lead to the creation of visualizations, and insights gained from visualizations may prompt further exploration.

2.Feedback Loop:

1. Stakeholder feedback and insights gained from visualizations can inform additional data exploration, refining analyses and uncovering deeper insights.

3.Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

1. EDA combines statistical analysis, data exploration, and visualization to gain a deeper understanding of the data before formal modeling or hypothesis testing.