Life Cycle Phases of Data Analytics

The Data analytics lifecycle was developed to tackle Big Data problems and data science projects. The process is repeated in order to reveal the actual projects. To meet the demands for conducting analysis of Big Data The step-by-step procedure is needed to organize the many tasks that go into the collection of data, processing, analysis and reuse of data.

1. Phase I: Discovery -

- The team that works on data science is educated and conducts research on the problem.
- Contextualize and gain insight.
- Find out about the sources of data that are required and available for the purpose of completing your project.
- The team develops an initial hypothesis that is later confirmed by evidence.

Learn more here about Data analytics, Data Analytics Course in Pune.

2. Data preparation

- Methods for examining the possibility of pre-processing, processing, and preparing data prior to analysis and modelling.
- It is essential to have an analytical Sandbox. The team executes load, transforms and transforms to deliver information to the data sandbox.
- Data preparation tasks may be repeated but not in a specific order.
- A few of the tools that are used frequently for this purpose include: Hadoop, Alpine Miner, Open Refine, etc.

Phase 3: Model Planning -

- The team analyzes data to find relationships between variables. After that, it picks the most important variables and the most efficient models.
- In this phase, data science teams develop data sets which can be used in training, testing, production and training purposes.
- The team creates and implements models using the models developed during the planning stage.
- A few of the tools that are typically used in this phase are MATLAB as well as STASTICA.

Also check here, Data Analytics Classes in Pune.

Phase 4: Model Building -

- The team develops data sets to be used for testing, training and production use.
- It is looking at whether the tools currently in use can run the models, or if they need a more robust environment for running models.
- Tools that are open-source or free or open-source tools like Rand PL/R and Octave. WEKA.
- Commercial tools Commercial tools MATLAB, STASTICA.

Phase 5: Results of Communication Phase 5: Communication Results

- After the completion of the plan, members of the team must evaluate the results of the model in order to determine standards to determine the success or failure in the execution of this model.
- The team is contemplating the best way to present its results and findings to the diverse staff members as well as other stakeholders, making sure to consider the cautionary tales and assumptions.
- The team needs to identify the most significant results, determine their importance to the company and develop a narrative that will present the findings and then summarize them for everyone involved.

Step 6: Operationalize

- The team disperses the advantages from the initiative to larger public. It creates an initial pilot project to implement the project in a controlled way prior to extending the program to the entire user base.
- This method allows users to obtain an insight into the limitations and performance associated with the model in the context of a production environment at a low scale and then make the necessary adjustments prior to deploying the model fully.
- The team creates the final reports, presentations, as well as codes.
- Tools that are free or open source like WEKA, SQL, MADlib and Octave.

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