2.Check data types

3.Check number of records and columns

4.Check for missing values

5.Impute or replace missing values

6.Check distribution with box plots

7.Remove outliers

8.Create correlation heat maps Complete the EDA tasks yourself and try to implement the techniques mentioned in Different data sets.

In Addition to it We can also use SQL in Extraction of meaningful insights.

Extraction of meaningful insights using SQL:

In this Part of the kit , we will focus on SQL, where we will cover the basics of creating a table, what a database is, and how SQL is used in real life. What is a Database? A database is a container that holds tables. Tables are used to store data related to different elements. For example, if you are shopping on Amazon, there are different tables involved such as a customer table, product table, and order table. Each table has rows and columns, and the data is organized in a relational database with primary and foreign keys to relate the tables to each other.

Relational vs. Non-Relational Databases:

In a relational database, data is structured and organized into rows and columns, and tables are related to each other through primary and foreign keys. In a non-relational database, data is unstructured and needs to be parsed and analyzed to extract insights. SQL is mainly used for relational databases.

What is SQL?

SQL stands for Structured Query Language, and it is used to query data from different tables in a relational database. It is a powerful language used for data analysis and extracting key metrics from the data.

SQL is a language used to interact with relational databases for data storage, manipulation, and extraction. It is used by data analysts and scientists to provide efficient solutions for reporting to stakeholders. The most commonly used RDBMS systems are MySQL, Microsoft SQL, Oracle, and Redshift. In this tutorial, we will create a retail database with three tables: customers, products, and orders.

Creating the Database and Tables

The first step is creating the database, which we will call the retail database. Then, we will create the customers table with attributes such as customer ID, name, city, and state. We will also create the products table with attributes such as product name and price. Finally, we will create the orders table with attributes such as order date, product ID, and customer ID.