



Data for Leaders and Decision-makers

SKILLSOFT ASPIRE JOURNEY

skillsoft 

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Data for Leaders and Decision-makers


Earn a Badge

The Data for Leaders and Decision-makers journey is designed to raise the awareness of managers, leaders, and decision-makers on data and modern data technologies. It gives a comprehensive view of modern data sources, modern data infrastructures and groundbreaking technologies, that are emerging for addressing a wide range of business needs. This course focuses on widely adopted data technologies, tools, frameworks, and platforms at a high level for enabling the managers and leaders to comfortably get engaged in data projects. Learners will also understand everything about data, various data compliance issues, data governance, and various data strategies to be adopted for making better data-driven decisions that are critical for the business.

[View Less ^](#)

 27 courses | 18h 9m 11s  1 lab | 8h

Tracks



Track 1: Data Primer

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on the fundamentals of data, traditional data architectures, and new age data infrastructures.

[Explore](#)  5 courses | 2h 22m 27s



Track 2: Big Data Infrastructures

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on big data concepts, non-relational data, and big data analytics.

[Explore](#)  6 courses | 3h 27m 7s



Track 3: Raw Data to Insights

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on data mining and decision making.

[Explore](#)  5 courses | 3h 25m 26s



Track 4: Emerging New Age Architectures

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on cloud data platforms, data lakes, and modern warehouses.

[Explore](#)  7 courses | 5h 41m 20s



Track 5: Data Governance and Management

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on modern data management.

[Explore](#)  4 courses | 3h 12m 50s  1 lab | 8h

Track 1: Data Primer

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on the fundamentals of data, traditional data architectures, and new age data infrastructures.

5 courses | 2h 22m 27s



Data Nuts & Bolts: Fundamentals of Data

Objectives:

- distinguish between raw data, information, applicable knowledge, and general wisdom
- describe common sources of modern data and major data formats in use
- define concepts essential to data science like dataset, database, data analytics, data aggregation, and time series
- outline disaster recovery plans and list common data backup strategies and tools
- describe how to perform data migration and explain the functionality of common tools like extract, transform, and load (ETL)
- identify best practices for data integration and its advantages
- recognize the importance of data visualization and reporting and tools commonly used for the same
- define the functionality behind common data processing languages such as SQL and list the main commands used in them



Traditional Data Architectures: Relational Databases

Objectives:

- name and describe common database types used in the industry
- describe key concepts related to the design of relational databases
- describe situations when normalization or denormalization is needed and name the key steps of each process
- name 4 different types of normal forms and compare their use cases
- describe online transaction processing in the context of relational databases and data warehousing
- describe the process of online analytical processing in the context of reporting and forecasting
- describe common use cases and basic principles of data warehousing
- describe traditional data warehousing technologies such as virtual data warehousing and enterprise data warehousing
- describe the concept of data mart and how it can be used for business decision-making through data mining
- compare vertical and horizontal scaling of databases and their limitations



Traditional Data Architectures: Data Warehousing and ETL Systems

Objectives:

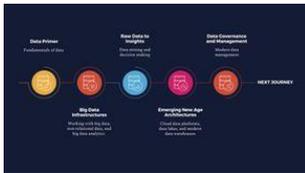
- describe how a data warehouse is different from a database and how data warehouses are used for business intelligence
- name and define three main tiers of a data warehouse
- compare and contrast various data warehousing schemas, such as Star, Snowflake, etc.
- name use cases of dimension tables and define different types of dimensions and their granularity
- define fact table measures, describe how measures are added and loaded, and outline the steps for implementing a fact table in a data warehouse
- describe how data warehouse keys work, specifying the importance of surrogate keys
- describe extract, transform, and load (ETL) functionality and specify how the movement between transactional OLTP databases and a data warehouse is performed and how to organize and design your extraction, transformation, and loading capabilities to keep your data warehouse up-to-date
- describe the ETL framework and its three main components - extraction, transformation, and loading
- name and describe the most commonly used ETL tools and software
- specify best practices to be followed when dealing with ETL to perform operations as efficiently as possible



New Age Data Infrastructures: Factors Driving Data Infrastructures

Objectives:

- briefly describe traditional data and data warehousing architecture
- list and describe the limitations of traditional data architecture, including limitations on speed, scalability, compatibility, and consumption
- list and describe the limitations of using ETL systems when working with data, including limitations on performance, scalability, and structure
- compare key differences in ETL (extract, transform, load) and ELT (extract, load, transform) systems and describe how ETL is used with traditional data architectures and ELT with modern ones
- specify the advantages and importance of utilizing multi-model data platforms
- describe the system and principles of work for a multi-model database
- list the most commonly used data sources and formats
- specify why real-time processing is advantageous when dealing with large amount of data
- describe how business intelligence analytics has developed from traditional to modern approaches
- outline the evolution of data analytics, the changing perspectives with respect to it, and what's meant by descriptive, diagnostic, predictive, and prescriptive analytics



Final Exam: Data Primer

Objectives:

- compare key differences in ETL (Extract Transform Load) and ELT (Extract Load Transform) systems and describe how ETL is used with traditional and ELT with modern data architectures
- compare various Data Warehousing schemas such as Star, Snowflake etc.
- compare vertical and horizontal scaling of databases and their limitations
- define concepts essential to Data Science like Dataset, Database, Data Analytics, Data Aggregation, Time Series
- define the functionality behind common Data processing languages such as SQL and name main commands used in these languages
- describe common use cases and basic principles of data warehousing
- describe how Data Warehouse is different from a database and how Data Warehouses are used for Business Intelligence
- describe situations when normalization or denormalization is needed and name key steps of each process
- describe the changing perspectives with respect to analytics and the evolution of Data Analytics and briefly explain Descriptive, Diagnostic, Predictive and Prescriptive analytics
- describe the concept of Data Mart and how it can be used for business decision making through Data Mining
- describe the system and principles of work for a Multi-model Database
- distinguish between raw data, information, applicable knowledge, and general wisdom
- identify examples of semi-structured data
- list the most commonly used Data Sources and formats
- name and define three main tiers of a Data Warehouse
- name and describe common database types used in the industry
- name and describe most commonly used ETL tools and software
- name most common data backup strategies and tools and describe disaster recovery plans
- specify how to organize and design your Extraction, Transformation, and Loading (ETL) capabilities to keep your data warehouse up to date
- specify why real-time processing is advantageous when dealing with a large amount of data

Aspire Journeys: Data for Leaders and Decision-makers

Track 2: Big Data Infrastructures

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on big data concepts, non-relational data, and big data analytics.

6 courses | 3h 27m 7s



Big Data Concepts: Getting to Know Big Data

Objectives:

- describe the concept of big data and the history behind it
- identify the sources that are capable of generating big data
- define the big 7 characteristics that define big data: volume, velocity, variety, variability, veracity, visualization, and value
- compare structured and unstructured data and describe how the ability to extract value from unstructured data is important when dealing with big data
- describe the process of deciphering correlations, market trends, patterns, and customer behavior using big data
- describe the main advantages of big data analytics, including cost reduction and better decision-making
- list top domains that are exploring and utilizing big data technologies, including process automation, security, and credit scoring
- describe how Netflix uses big data to generate billions of dollars in revenue
- describe how Amazon uses big data to understand customers
- list and describe five main challenges when dealing with big data



Big Data Concepts: Big Data Essentials

Objectives:

- describe how to add structure to raw data and name big data tools that aid this process
- describe the difference between data warehousing and big data and specify the impact that big data has had on data warehousing
- compare and contrast parallel and distributed computing systems
- describe the difference between horizontal and vertical scaling and specify why horizontal scaling is the best choice with respect to big data
- describe the Hadoop system and name its main features, benefits, and use cases
- describe the subcomponents of Hadoop, such as MapReduce and HDFS
- specify the importance of migrating from Hadoop to modern data platforms and briefly describe the migration process
- compare the functionality and use cases of Hadoop and cloud computing platforms
- name and describe the features of Hadoop HDFS and identify common in-memory storage systems including Kudu, Elasticsearch, and CockroachDB
- describe in-memory storage systems and their use cases and advantages using examples



Non-relational Data: Non-relational Databases

Objectives:

- define a non-relational database and describe how it does not use the traditional schema of rows and columns as found in traditional database systems
- describe how the NoSQL approach facilitates the horizontal distribution of large, structured, and unstructured data and specify when to use NoSQL and SQL databases
- recognize the role of NoSQL databases in horizontal distribution of large, structured, and unstructured data
- identify how document databases are designed to store and query data as JSON-like documents and outline their benefits and use cases
- specify the use cases, benefits, and challenges of popular key-value data stores
- describe use cases of graph databases and specify why the relationship between data is as important as the data itself in such a database
- describe the concept of columnar databases, which store data in a column-wise format
- outline how HBase architecture works and compare column and row-wise storage of data
- specify how multi-model databases combine different types of database models into one integrated database engine
- describe the upcoming NewSQL trend and its benefits



Techniques for Big Data Analytics

Objectives:

- describe the challenges in the current data analytics models and system designs, such as scalability, consistency, reliability, efficiency, and maintainability
- name and describe the role of the main layers of big data analytics, from the bottom all the way to the top
- specify why unstructured data comes from variable sources and describe how it moves from its origin to storage and gets further analyzed and visualized
- define the role of the data processing layer and specify how information captured in the previous layer is processed
- define the role of the data storage layer using HDFS as an example of commonly used primary data storage
- outline the main pillars and components of big data architecture
- describe batch processing, its use cases, and common reasons for using it
- outline how stream processing enables quick decision-making by creating actionable real-time insights
- define the concept of Lambda architecture and outline its use cases
- define the concept of Kappa architecture and outline its use cases



Spark for High-speed Big Data Analytics

Objectives:

- recognize how Spark offers an open-source, scalable, massively parallel, in-memory solution for analytics applications
- outline the two main components of the Spark architecture: Resilient Distributed Dataset and Directed Acyclic Graph
- describe how Spark is providing business value to Uber
- describe how Spark is providing business value to Alibaba
- describe how Spark is providing business value to the Healthcare industry
- compare and name the main differences between Spark and Hadoop with respect to ease of use, latency, security, and cost
- specify in which scenarios and conditions Spark is a better choice than its alternatives
- list the main features of Spark, such as loading behaviour, file formats, parallelism, cache, data skews
- name the most important performance optimization techniques in Apache Spark, such as file format selection, level of parallelism, and API selection
- name simple best practices when using Spark, like starting small or resolving skewness



Final Exam: Big Data Infrastructures

Objectives:

- define the big 7 characteristics that define Big Data
- define the role of the data processing layer and specify how information captured in the previous layer is processed
- describe graph database use cases and specify why the relationship between data is as important as the data itself in a graph database
- describe Spark and how it offers open-source scalable massively parallel in-memory solutions for analytics applications
- describe the challenges in the current data analytics models and system designs such as scalability, consistency, reliability, efficiency, and maintainability
- describe the concept of Big Data and the history behind it
- describe the difference between horizontal and vertical scaling
- describe the rewarding role of NoSQL databases in horizontal distribution of large, structured and unstructured data
- describe the subcomponents of Hadoop such as MapReduce and HDFS
- describe what horizontal scaling is and specify how it eliminates the need for adding more memory to existing machines by using clusters (AKA, Sharding)
- identify the sources that are capable of generating Big Data
- list the main characteristics of Spark such as loading behavior, file formats, parallelism, cache, data skews
- name and describe the features of Storage systems such as HDFS, S3 and Object stores, Elastic Search and Apache Solr, Kudu, CockroachDB
- name and describe the four types of Big Data Analytics (i.e. Prescriptive, Predictive, Diagnostic, Descriptive)
- name and describe the role of the main layers of Big data analytics from the bottom to the top
- name most important performance optimization techniques such as file format selection, level of parallelism and API selection
- recognize the need for Big Data
- specify the shortcoming of distributed systems and why these shortcomings make Big Data even more important
- specify use cases, benefits and challenges of popular key-value data stores
- specify when to use NoSQL and when to use SQL database

Track 3: Raw Data to Insights

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillsoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on data mining and decision making.

5 courses | 3h 25m 26s



Lavi Nigam
Data Scientist

Data Mining and
Decision Making:
Modern Data Science
Lifecycle

Objectives:

- compare the roles of data science and data analysis in a business context
- name the steps and processes essential to any data science project
- specify how to establish the business perspective of a data science project and how business goals relate to data analysis and predictive modeling
- list the processes essential to preparing data and specify the goal of each process
- describe how descriptive analysis can be used to drive business decision-making
- describe how predictive analytics can be used to drive business decision-making
- name multiple ways in which predictive modeling should be interpreted through a business context
- define the role of model validation when using machine learning for predictive modelling
- specify the requirements for model implementation when using machine learning for predictive modeling
- outline how data-driven decision-making is used in a business context using the example of a case study



Lavi Nigam
Data Scientist

Data Mining and
Decision Making: Data
Preparation & Predictive
Analytics

Objectives:

- recognize the primary industrial and commercial data sources around us and use this knowledge to select a suitable data source for your business processes
- define key characteristics and requirements for a reliable data collection pipeline
- describe the purpose of the data validation process and name the major steps involved in it
- outline several ways to clean a dataset and describe why data cleaning is necessary
- specify how summary statistics can be used to explore and prepare a dataset and define what's meant by measures of frequency and central tendency
- specify how summary statistics can be used to explore and prepare a dataset and describe measures of dispersion and statistics
- identify how data visualization done correctly can become a key business driver
- name advanced visualization techniques and describe their use cases
- outline how feature generation can be used to facilitate business decision-making
- outline how feature reduction can be useful when producing business analytics



Mehran Vahedi
Data Analyst

Data Mining and Decision Making: Data Mining for Answering Business Questions

Objectives:

- define and compare data science, data analytics and machine learning and recognize their use cases for business management
- compare the roles of machine learning engineers and data scientists
- list and define major types of machine learning used in business management
- describe the workings of a machine learning algorithm
- outline the association rules used in data mining and specify their roles
- describe how to perform anomaly detection during data mining
- describe how to perform customer segmentation during data mining
- describe how to perform data analysis for business by showing examples of Walmart and Market Basket
- describe how to use data mining for clinical decision support through a case study
- specify the importance of utilizing Predictive Analytics for Business

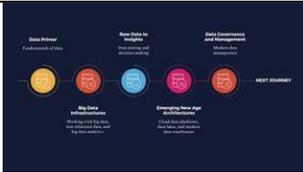


Mehran Vahedi
Data Analyst

Data Mining and Decision Making: Predictive Analytics for Business Strategies

Objectives:

- specify the role of deep learning and artificial neural networks when dealing with data
- describe how a neural network works
- recognize unique features of regression problems and how these can be applied to predictive analytics
- describe unique features of classification problems and how these can be applied to predictive analytics
- describe how time series analysis is used for predictive analytics
- specify the role of actionable recommender systems in predictive analytics
- outline the key advantages of using recurrent and convolutional neural network pipelines
- identify key advantages of using NLP techniques in predictive analytics pipelines
- recognize the key advantages of using computer vision in predictive analytics pipelines
- describe the future prospects of predictive analytics alongside its most promising fields of study



Final Exam: Raw Data To Insights

Objectives:

- compare the roles of Machine Learning Engineers and Data Scientists
- define and compare Data Science, Data Analytics and Machine Learning and their use cases for Business Management
- define key characteristics and requirements for the Data Collection pipeline
- describe broadly how a Machine Learning algorithm works
- describe broadly how a neural network works
- describe how Descriptive Analysis can be used to drive business decision making
- describe how good visualization of data can become a key business driver
- describe the prospects of Predictive Analytics alongside its most promising fields of study
- describe the purpose of the Data Validation process and name major steps in Data Validation
- describe the role of Data Science and Data Analysis in Modern Business
- identify key advantages of using Computer Vision in Predictive Analytics pipelines
- identify key advantages of using NLP techniques in Predictive Analytics pipelines
- list the processes essential to preparing data and specify their role
- name advanced visualization techniques and describe their use cases
- name and define major types of Machine Learning used in Business Management
- name the association rules used in Data Mining and specify their roles
- name the steps and processes essential to any Data Science project
- specify several ways to clean the dataset and describe why data cleaning is necessary
- specify the business perspective in relation to data analysis and predictive modelling
- specify the role of Deep Learning and Artificial Neural Networks when dealing with data

Aspire Journeys: Data for Leaders and Decision-makers

Track 4: Emerging New Age Architectures

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillssoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on cloud data platforms, data lakes, and modern warehouses.

7 courses | 5h 41m 20s



Cloud Data Platforms:
Cloud Computing

Objectives:

- define cloud computing and describe its characteristics
- recognize the business use cases and benefits of cloud computing
- describe the services offered by cloud computing platforms, including cloud storage and cloud computing power
- outline different concepts and types of cloud computing power
- outline different concepts and types of cloud storage
- define cloud computing models with examples of PaaS (Platform as a Service), IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service), SaaS (Software as a Service), and FaaS (Function as a Service) models
- differentiate among different cloud computing models and identify their use cases
- name the components utilized in a cloud computing architecture
- list and compare different cloud service providers
- describe the concepts behind cloud elasticity and scalability and their use cases



Cloud Data Platforms:
Cloud-based Applications
& Storage

Objectives:

- describe the need for and process of deploying an application on a cloud platform
- define cloud-ready applications and their characteristics
- outline public, private, hybrid, and community cloud deployment models
- list and compare different cloud deployment tools, like Kubernetes and VSTS
- describe key deployment considerations, such as scaling, load balancing, fault tolerance, and optimizing for cost
- define virtualization of CPU, memory, and I/O devices and their role in cloud application deployment
- list and describe different cloud storage platforms available for businesses
- outline distributed file systems, NoSQL databases in the cloud, and object storage
- describe the most popular storage systems, namely, HDFS and Amazon S3
- define data centers and describe their different types and use cases



Cloud Data Platforms: AWS, Azure, & GCP Comparison

Objectives:

- describe AWS, its architecture, and features
- describe Microsoft Azure, its architecture, and features
- describe Google Cloud Platform, its architecture, and features
- define cloud analytics and recognize the demand for it
- list and compare different cloud analytics tools
- recognize security-related challenges of cloud computing solutions
- identify compliance-related challenges of cloud computing solutions
- determine the challenges related to cost management of cloud computing solutions
- identify governance-related challenges of cloud computing solutions
- list common tools and future features of cloud computing



Data Lakes

Objectives:

- define data lakes and describe their evolution from Hadoop
- describe the architecture of a modern data lake
- list and define the key concepts related to data lakes
- list and describe the different maturity stages of data lakes
- describe data swamps and their characteristics
- list and compare prominent data lake platforms
- list and compare notable data lake platforms
- define a governed data lake and list its advantages
- list and describe the risks and challenges associated with data lakes
- describe the differences between a data lake and a data warehouse



Modern Data Warehouses

Objectives:

- define a data warehouse and its characteristics
- describe different key concepts and benefits related to modern data warehouses
- list the features and architecture Amazon Redshift data warehouse
- describe the architecture, characteristics, features, and use cases of Google BigQuery data warehouse
- outline the architecture and various processes involved in a modern data warehouse
- recognize various techniques that are commonly encountered in a modern data warehouse
- describe batch processing in a data warehouse with an industry use case
- discuss real-time data processing in a modern data warehouse with an industry use case
- outline stream data analytics in a modern data warehouse with an industry use case
- outline the features and functions of hybrid modern data warehouses



Azure Databricks & Data Pipelines

Objectives:

- describe the architecture and features of Azure Databricks
- list and explain the pros and cons of using Azure Databricks
- describe the architecture and features of Snowflake data warehouse
- list and explain the pros and cons of using Snowflake data warehouse
- outline data pipelines and their use cases
- describe the components of a data pipeline
- list and describe the advantages of building a data pipeline
- list and describe different types of data pipeline tools
- list and compare different data pipeline tools
- describe the process of building a data pipeline



Final Exam: Emerging New Age Architectures

Objectives:

- define Azure Databricks, its architecture, and features
- define cloud computing and describe its characteristics
- define cloud computing models with examples of PaaS IaaS, SaaS and FaaS models
- define cloud-ready applications and their characteristics
- define data lakes and describe their evolution from Hadoop
- define data warehouse and its characteristics
- describe AWS, its architecture, and features
- describe public, private, hybrid, and community cloud deployment models
- describe security-related challenges of cloud computing solutions
- describe the architecture of a modern data lake
- describe the need for and process of deploying an application on a cloud platform
- describe the process of building a data pipeline
- illustrate the differences and use cases of different cloud computing models
- list and compare different cloud analytics tools
- list and define the key concepts related to data lakes
- list and describe different key concepts related to data warehouses and the stages involved in it
- list and describe different types of data pipeline tools
- list and describe the advantages of building a data pipeline
- list and describe the types of data warehouses
- list and explain the best practices for implementing a data warehouse

Track 5: Data Governance and Management

In this track of the Data for Leaders and Decision-makers Skillssoft Aspire journey, the focus will be on modern data management.

4 courses | 3h 12m 50s 1 lab | 8h



Rishav Shukla
Data Analysis Specialist

Modern Data Management: Data Management Systems

Objectives:

- identify the most common strategies used for data management
- outline approaches to mastering raw data
- identify domain-specific issues for data management and name multiple types of data sources
- specify how to integrate data across multiple domains
- compare transactional and non-transactional data formats
- list widely used data management architectures
- identify key aspects and bottlenecks for technical implementation of data management
- describe how to perform alignment of data systems
- list state-of-the-art approaches to data management
- define what's meant by metadata and how it can be used in data management



Rishav Shukla
Data Analysis Specialist

Modern Data Management: Data Governance

Objectives:

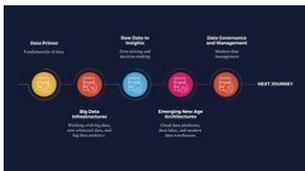
- identify key activities used for data stewardship
- specify how to establish data governance across multiple domains
- name the major issues involved and strategies used when trying to achieve data compliance
- outline the full cycle of integrating data into a governance system
- specify the risks in utilizing large databases and list the approaches to maintaining data security
- describe the key requirements for data compliance and specify how to achieve data protection and privacy
- specify how data governance helps improve data quality
- list the steps involved in the entity resolution process
- distinguish between basic database operations and functions
- build a business case that highlights the key advantages of data governance
-



Modern Data Management: Data Quality Management

Objectives:

- specify why data quality management is essential in using data for business
- name important steps for improving data quality
- list activities involved in data quality management
- specify the importance of having reference data
- describe how data compliance helps improve data quality
- name the most important measurements used to describe data performance
- identify approaches that help continuously improve data management
- compare the concepts of data management, data governance, and data compliance
- identify major issues in achieving data governance and data compliance
- list state-of-the-art cloud-based data management solutions and recognize the direction in which this industry is headed



Final Exam: Data Governance and Management

Objectives:

- compare the concepts of Data Management, Data Governance and Data Compliance
- compare Transactional and Non-transactional Data formats
- describe how to perform alignment of Data Systems
- describe key requirements for Data Compliance and specify how to achieve Data Protection and Privacy
- describe the full cycle of integrating Data into a Governance system
- discover approaches to mastering raw data
- distinguish between basic database operations and functions
- distinguish domain specific issues for Data Management and name multiple types of Data Sources
- identify approaches that help continuously improve Data Management
- identify key activities used for Data Stewardship
- identify key aspects and bottlenecks for the technical implementation of Data Management
- identify major issues in achieving Data Governance and Data Compliance
- identify the most common strategies used for Data Management
- list activities involved in Data Quality Management
- name important steps for improving Data Quality
- name major issues and strategies used to achieve Data Compliance
- specify how to integrate Data across multiple domains
- specify the importance of having Reference Data
- specify the risks in utilizing large databases and list the approaches to maintain Data Security
- specify why Data Quality Management is essential in using Data for Business



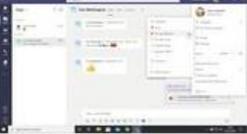
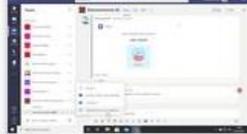
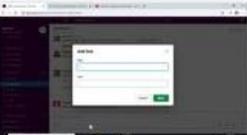
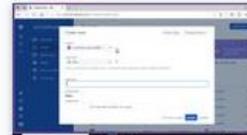
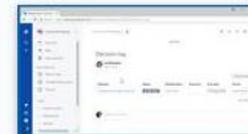
Data for Leaders and Decision-makers

Objectives:

In this lab, explore technologies, tools, frameworks, and platforms at a high level for enabling the managers and leaders to comfortably get engaged in data projects. Learners will also explore various data compliance issues, data governance, and various data strategies to be adopted for making better data-driven decisions that are critical for the business. Tasks performed in this lab include:

- loading, cleaning, preprocessing and visualization of data using Python Libraries
- designing Data Governance Strategy for better data compliance
- creating data lake infrastructure for banking company
- creating Big Data Architecture for streaming
- creating architecture for ecommerce company on Azure cloud
- formulating data quality and management steps for manufacturing company
- - creating predictive model to predict churning of customers
- - creating time series model for US Stocks with feature engineering

Productivity Tools for Data for Leaders and Decision Makers Optional

 <p>COURSE Exploring and setting up Microsoft Teams</p> <p>95</p>	 <p>COURSE Creating and managing teams & channels</p> <p>24</p>	 <p>COURSE Formatting, illustrating & reacting to messages</p> <p>17</p>	 <p>COURSE Using private messaging & call tools</p> <p>23</p>	 <p>COURSE Creating, joining, and managing meetings</p> <p>31</p>
 <p>COURSE Creating, finding & organizing files</p> <p>24</p>	 <p>COURSE Working with Tabs & Apps</p> <p>23</p>	 <p>COURSE Signing in & Setting Up Slack</p> <p>29</p>	 <p>COURSE Using Channels in Slack</p> <p>14</p>	 <p>COURSE Using Private Messaging & Communication Tools in...</p> <p>16</p>
 <p>COURSE Creating, Finding & Sharing Information in Slack</p> <p>10</p>	 <p>COURSE Configuring Slack</p> <p>8</p>	 <p>COURSE Creating & Setting Up Projects in Jira Cloud</p> <p>189</p>	 <p>COURSE Configuring & Managing Boards in Jira Cloud</p> <p>119</p>	 <p>COURSE Planning & Working on a Software Project in Jira...</p> <p>98</p>
 <p>COURSE Reporting in Jira Software</p> <p>96</p>	 <p>COURSE Signing in & Navigating within Spaces</p> <p>46</p>	 <p>COURSE Setting Up & Managing Spaces</p> <p>36</p>	 <p>COURSE Working with Space</p> <p>30</p>	 <p>COURSE Working with Team Members</p> <p>82</p>
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Course Title	Like Count
Developing a Growth Mindset	2573
Developing Your Business Acumen	745
Using Strategic Thinking to Consider the Big Picture	657
Using Active Listening in Workplace Situations	981
Choosing the Right Interpersonal...	1372
Building a Culture of Design Thinking	480
Enabling Business Process Improvement	982
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Six Sigma Measurement System Analysis	202
Reaching Sound Conclusions	289
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