Professional Certificate in Legal Technology and Data Analytics

Data Visualization and Communication

Abstract Data Type refers to a high-level concept that defines the behavior and characteristics of a data structure, allowing for more efficient and effective data manipulation and analysis in data visualization.
Acquisition refers to the process of obtaining data from various sources, which is a critical step in data visualization and communication.
Actionable Insights are the key findings or discoveries that can be derived from data analysis and visualization, enabling informed decision-making and strategic actions.
Active Data Warehousing is a data management approach that involves continuously updating and refreshing the data warehouse to support real-time business intelligence and decision-making.
Ad Hoc Analysis is a type of data analysis that involves exploring and examining data to answer specific, often one-time questions or queries.
Advanced Analytics refers to the use of sophisticated statistical and mathematical techniques, such as machine learning and predictive modeling, to analyze complex data sets and uncover hidden patterns and insights.
Aggregation refers to the process of combining and summarizing data from multiple sources to provide a more comprehensive and meaningful view of the information.
Algorithmic Thinking is a problem-solving approach that involves using logical and methodical procedures to analyze and process data, often using programming languages and software tools.
Alternative Data refers to non-traditional data sources, such as social media, sensor data, and IoT devices, which can provide unique and valuable insights for business and organizational decision-making.
Analytics as a Service is a cloud-based delivery model that provides users with on-demand access to analytics software, tools, and expertise, often through a subscription-based model.
Anomaly Detection is a technique used to identify and flag unusual or outlier data points that may indicate errors, fraud, or other unexpected patterns or trends.
Application Programming Interface refers to a set of defined rules and protocols that enables different software systems and applications to communicate and exchange data with each other.
Area Chart is a type of visualization that uses a line or curve to display the trend of a single data series over time, often used to show cumulative totals or aggregates.
Artificial Intelligence refers to the development of computer systems and algorithms that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and decision-making.
Association Rule Learning is a technique used in data mining and analytics to discover patterns and relationships between different variables or attributes in a data set.
Asynchronous Communication refers to a type of communication where messages or data are exchanged between systems or users without the need for immediate or real-time responses.
Attribute is a characteristic or feature of a data entity or object, such as a column in a database table or a field in a data record.
Augmented Reality is a technology that overlays digital information and visualizations onto the real world, often using mobile devices or wearable devices.

Authentication refers to the process of verifying the identity of users, systems, or devices to ensure secure access to data and applications.
Automated Reporting is the use of software tools and scripts to generate and distribute reports on a scheduled or ad-hoc basis, often using templates and dashboards.
Bar Chart is a type of visualization that uses bars or columns to compare and display the values of different data categories or series.
Batch Processing refers to the execution of a series of tasks or jobs in a single, automated process, often used for data processing, reporting, and analysis.
Big Data refers to the large, complex, and diverse data sets that are generated by various sources, including social media, IoT devices, and sensor data.
Binary Data refers to data that is represented using only two values or states, such as 0 and 1, often used in computer programming and storage.
Binning refers to the process of grouping data values into discrete categories or ranges, often used in data visualization and analysis.
BIOS is the basic input/output system that controls and manages the interaction between the computer hardware and software.
Box Plot is a type of visualization that displays the distribution of a data set using a box and whiskers, often used to show the median, quartiles, and outliers.
Business Intelligence refers to the use of data analysis and visualization to support business decision-making and strategic planning.
Cache is a small, fast memory that stores frequently accessed data or results, often used to improve the performance of computer systems and applications.
Cartesian Coordinate System is a coordinate system that uses x and y axes to represent data points in a two-dimensional space.
Categorical Data refers to data that is grouped into categories or labels, such as colors, shapes, or text values.
Chart is a type of visualization that uses graphical elements, such as bars, lines, and pies, to display and compare data values.
Churn Rate is a metric that measures the rate at which customers or users stop using a product or service over a given period.
Clustering is a technique used in data mining and analytics to group similar data points or objects into clusters or segments.
Cloud Computing refers to the use of remote servers and infrastructure to store, process, and manage data and applications over the internet.
Cluster Analysis is a technique used in data mining and analytics to identify and group similar data points or objects into clusters or segments.
Column Chart is a type of visualization that uses vertical bars or columns to compare and display the values of different data categories or series.
Communication Plan is a document that outlines the strategy and tactics for communicating data insights and results to stakeholders and audiences.
Complex Event Processing is a technology that enables the real-time analysis and processing of complex events and patterns in data streams.

Composite Key is a combination of two or more columns that uniquely identifies each row in a database table.
Confidence Interval is a statistical measure that estimates the range of values within which a population parameter is likely to lie.
Confusion Matrix is a table that summarizes the predictions and outcomes of a classification model, often used to evaluate the accuracy and performance of the model.
Connectivity refers to the ability of devices, systems, and applications to communicate and exchange data with each other.
Contingency Table is a table that displays the relationship between two or more categorical variables, often used in data analysis and visualization.
Continuous Data refers to data that can take on any value within a given range or interval, such as temperature or time.
Control Chart is a type of visualization that displays the performance of a process or system over time