

Statistics Fundamentals

Types of Data

- Categorical
- Numeric

→ features that have text values
eg gender (M/F), size (L, M, S) . . .

→ features are numbers (int, float)

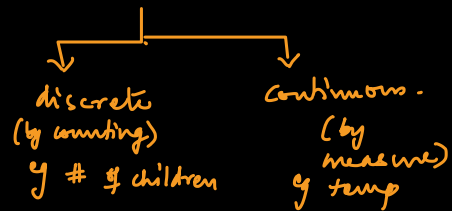
eg city sold, sales price

of children . . .

Types of Statistical Analysis

Measures of Central Tendency

Measures of Dispersion



Measures of Lack of Symmetry

- Skewness
- Kurtosis



Important Terms in Statistics

- Population
- Sample
- Population Parameter
- Sample Statistic
- Variable
- Distribution

Types of Statistical Analysis

✓ ① DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
(what happened?)

DIAGNOSTIC STATS/ANALYSIS

PRESCRIPTIVE STATS

② PREDICTIVE STATISTICS → ML ALGOS
(what will happen?)

✓ ③ INFERENCE STATISTICS
(Estimate something about the population using a sample collected from the popn)

Measures of Central Tendency

eg Average (mean), median
numeric features

mode eg gender $\begin{cases} M \rightarrow 452 \\ F \rightarrow 548 \end{cases}$
used for categorical features

Measures of Dispersion

Extent of fluctuation in numeric values

- RANGE : $\text{max} - \text{min}$
eg Age $92 - 18 = 74$

- IQR $Q_3 - Q_1$
75 percentile - 25 percentile

- STANDARD DEVIATION = $\sqrt{\text{Variance}}$

- VARIANCE

Measures of Lack of Symmetry

- Skewness
- Kurtosis

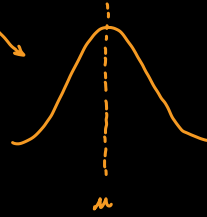
SKWNESS :

Lack of symmetry

0 → perfectly symmetric

> 0 → positive skew
Right skew

< 0 → negative skew
Left skew

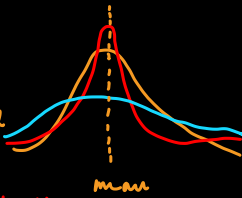


KURTOSIS

kurtosis = 3 → Perfect normal dist (mesokurtic)

kurtosis > 3 → Leptokurtic

kurtosis < 3 → platykurtic



Important Terms in Statistics

- Population (people, transactions, ... products)
- Sample (subset of the popⁿ) size sample < size popⁿ.
- Population Parameter
- Sample Statistic
- Variable → Entity which takes on different values.
- Distribution

eg (mean) average adult wt

Context of popⁿ → popⁿ parameter

Context of Sample → Sample Statistic

eg temp

the pattern of variation of a variable

eg adult wt, IQ, income

