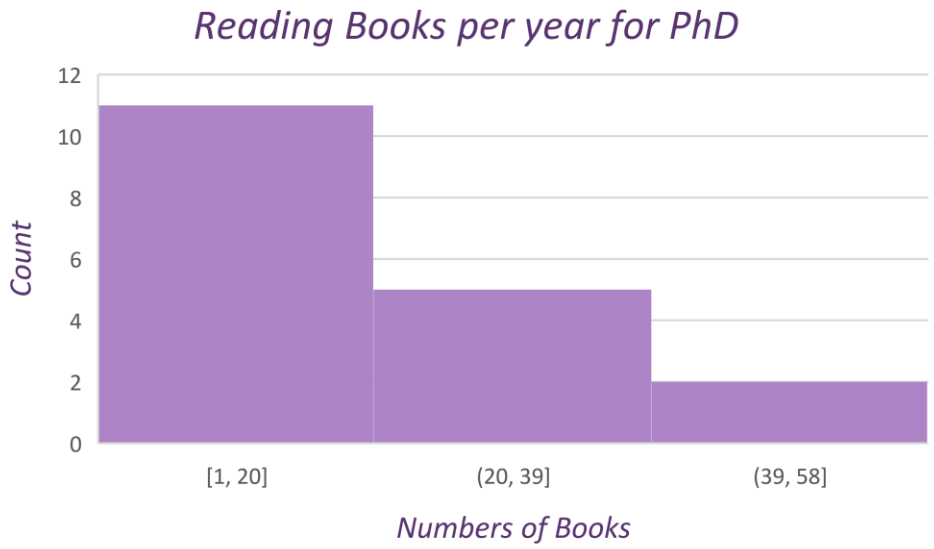
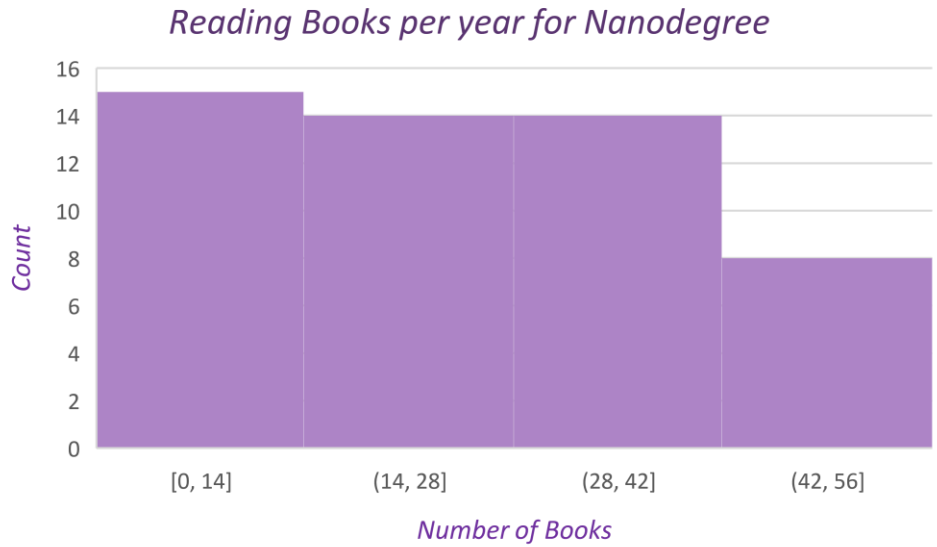
Average of reading Books per year for PhD and Nanodegree





Here are histograms for PhD vs. Nanodegree to show the average of books that read per year.

Both distributions appear to be right-skewed. Therefore, the mean for both is greater than the median.

The mean for each group does appear to be similar. Therefore, PhD and Nanodegree holders do not appear to have a difference in average of reading books per year.

In the histogram for Ph.D., we can see that the mode is 10 which is the most frequent score in our dataset that represented the average of reading books per year for Ph.D. However, in the Nanodegree histogram, the mode has a value of 5. Therefore this shows that most Nanodegree students have read five books per year.

However, the majority of the Nanodegree were reading approximately 14 books per year. Whereas, the minority of readers were reading between 42 to 56 books per year. On the other hand, the majority of the PhD were reading approximately 20 books per year. Whereas, the minority of readers were reading between 39 to 58 books per year.

In the histogram of the average of reading books per year for Ph.D. and Nano-degree, the size of the largest group is 50 books per years and the size of the smallest group is one book per year, resulting in a range of 49 (50-1). Because the Rang is large so the spread of data is large too and may have outliers. In this dataset, the Standard Deviation is large (SD→ 12.7). So the dataset has a big variation.

Sleep hours per night for employee and non-employee

Here are histograms for Employee vs. Non-Employee to show the average of sleep hours per night.

Both distributions appear to be symmetric. Therefore, the mean for both equals to the median.

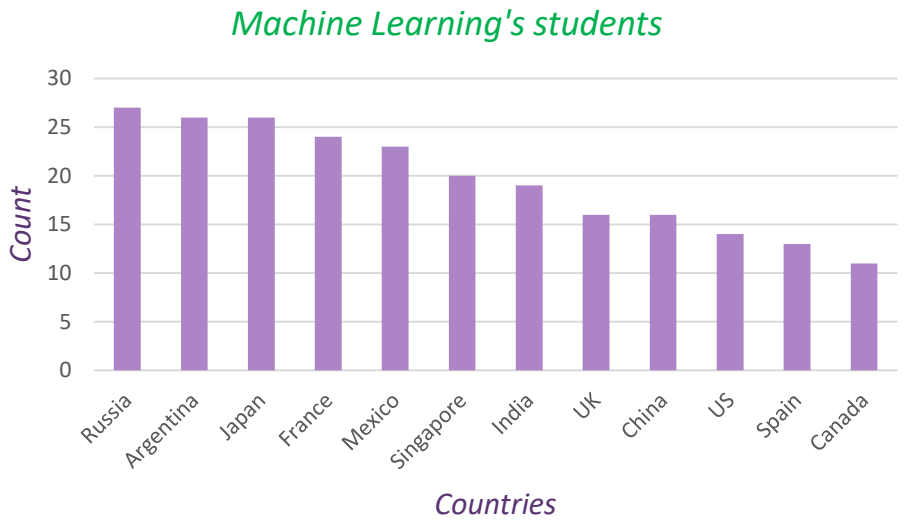
The mean for each group does appear to be similar. Therefore, Employee and Non-Employee do not appear to have a difference in average of sleep hours per night.

In the histogram of Employee's sleep hours per night, we can see that the mode is 8 which is the most frequent score in our dataset that represented the average of sleeping per night for the employees. However, in the histogram of non-employee's sleep hours per night, the dataset has no Mode because each number in our dataset accords twice. That's no value that accords most frequently in this dataset.

However, the majority of Employee were sleeping approximately 8 hours per night. Whereas, the minority of Employee were sleeping 6 hours per night. On the other hand, the majority of the Non-employee were sleeping approximately 7 hours per night. Whereas, the minority of Non-employee were sleeping around 6 hours.

In the histogram of the average of hour sleep per night for employee and non-employee, the size of the largest group is 8 hours per night and the size of the smallest group is 6 hours, resulting in a range of 2 (8-6). Because the Rang is small so the spread of data is small too and may have no outliers. In this dataset, the Standard Deviation is very small (SD→ 0.8). So the dataset has a small variation.

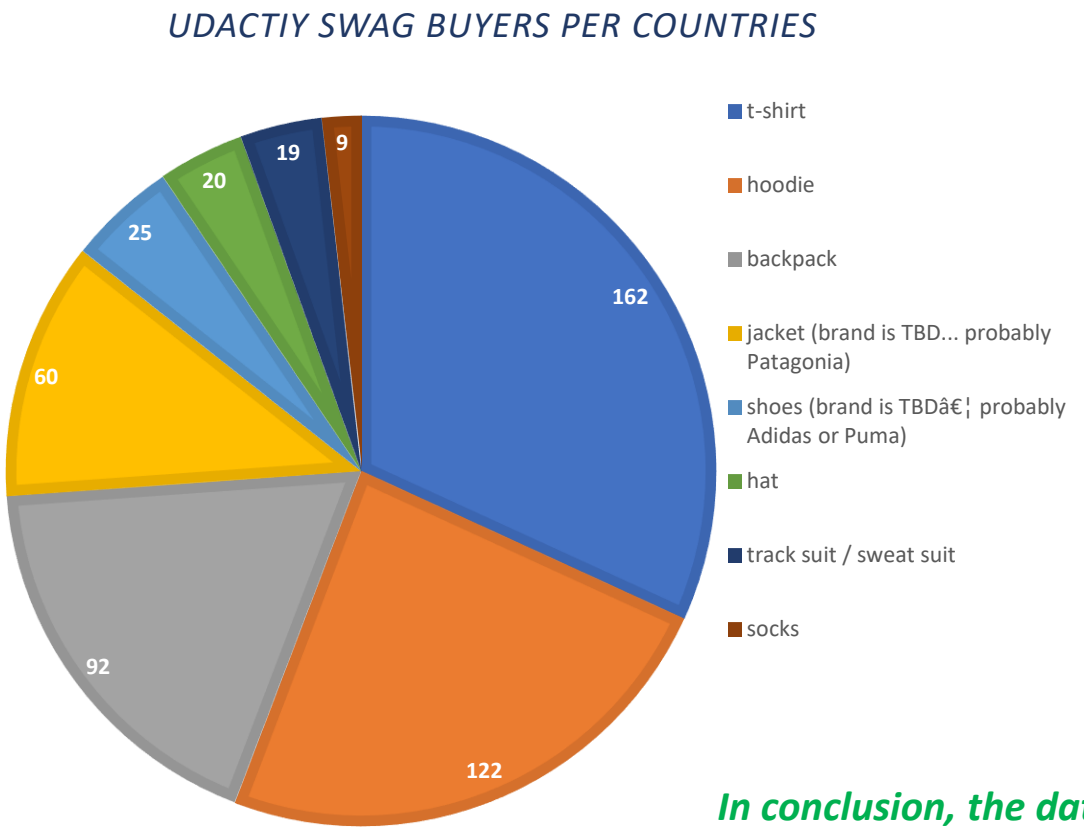
The number of students for Machine Learning Engineer course per country



The bar chart provides an overview of the number students who had participants to do the survey that did by Udacity. The number of learners in this chart just for students who registered for Machine Learning Engineer in each country.

At the first glance, we can see that the highest number of students were from Russia, Argentina, and Japan which around 26 students. The number of students registered from France, Mexico, Singapore, and India were between 19 to 24. Whereas, Canada was the lowest number of learners to be 11 educators.

Udacity swag buyers per country



The pie chart shows rates vary greatly among buyers from different countries.

As we can be seen that the highest percentage was represented by Unicity t-shirt swag. There were 162 votes for Udacity t-shirt swag. Meanwhile, 122 votes for Udacity hoodie swag. Also, Udacity backpack swag has got 92 votes. On the other hand, the lowest percentage was represented by Udacity socks swag.

In conclusion, the dataset in this project is from Survey Respondents that have done by Udacity.