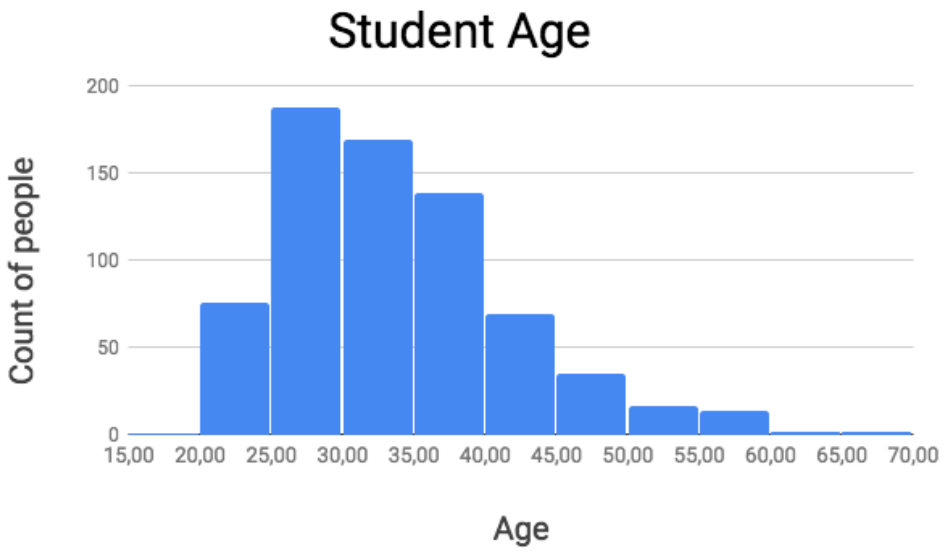
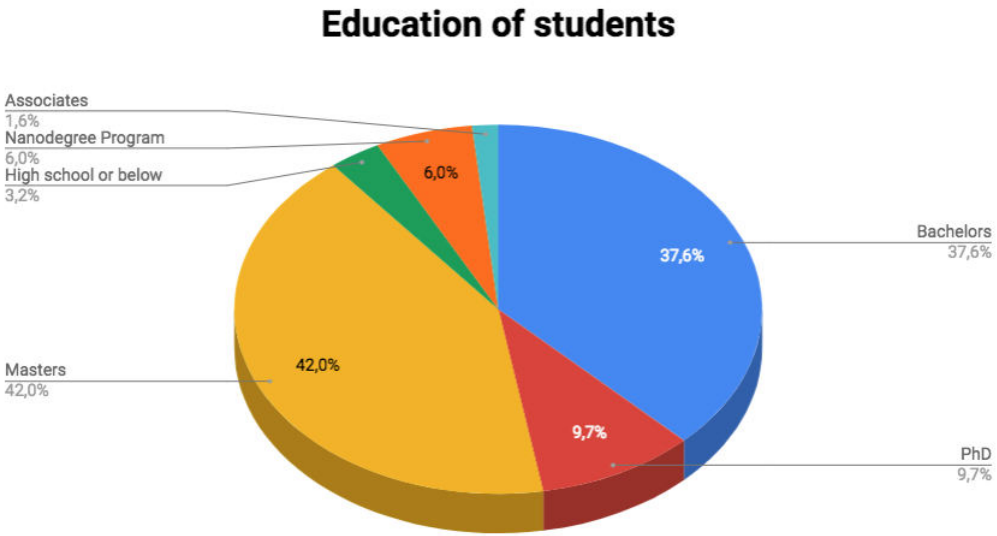
What’s the age of students?



Here's a histogram which shows an age of students. The mean of this histogram is 33 and the median is 32, therefore the most common value (mode) is 28. That's why the average age of students is about 30. This histogram is right-skewed. Histograms’ range is 47 age. It means that people of all ages are learning (from 19 to 66). The standard deviation is about 8.2. Standard deviation is so large because of outliers most of which I decided to leave alone.

** The data is from Survey Respondents and not from the entire Udacity Student population **

What is the most popular level of education among students?



It's a pie diagram. It shows levels of the students' education. We can see that the percentage of Masters and Bachelors are almost equal. Sum of these two percentages is a little bit less than 80. It means that most of the Udacity's students are Bachelors and Masters.

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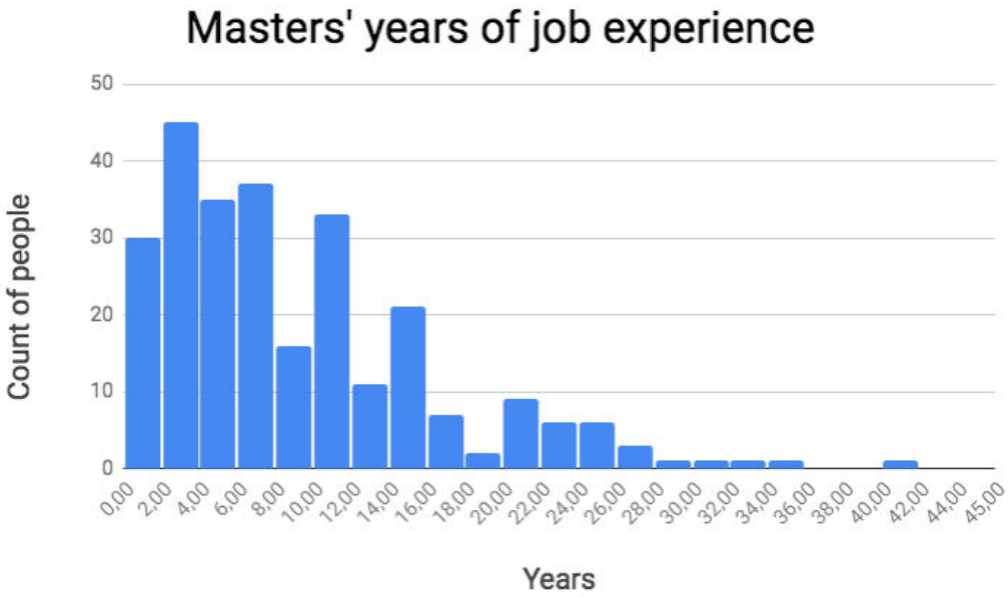
How many years of job experience have Masters?



This is a histogram which shows years of Masters' job experience. The mean is 9, the median is 6 and the mode is 1 (the histogram is right-skewed). It means that most of the Masters have one year of job experience. The mean and the median are much larger because of large amount of outliers. It happens because there're some middle age students (from 45 to 66 age) which have much more experience than younger ones. That's why the range of histogram equals 40. Standard deviation is a little bit bigger than 7.1 also because of outliers.

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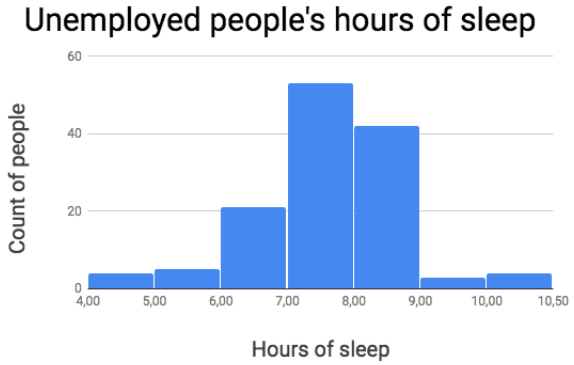
A difference in hours of sleep between employed and unemployed people



Here are two histograms "Employees' hours of sleep" vs "Unemployed people's hours of sleep". They have the same mean, median and mode. All these values are 7. It means that in average people sleep about 7 hours per day. Both histograms are symmetrical and very look similar that's because of the same mean, median and mode. Also, they have the same standard deviation which is about 0.96, which means that the variability of values doesn't very high. There're small differences between these two histograms. For example, in the first one histogram, you can see that the number of people who sleep 6-7 hours and 8-9 hours per day almost equal, meanwhile in the second histogram number of people who sleep 6-7 hours per day twice smaller than a number of people who sleep 8-9 hours per day. However, it's not a big deal. Summarizing all this information I could say that it's almost identical histograms and there's almost no difference in hours of sleep between employed and unemployed people.

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