Answer\_2\_Statistics

Consider data that doesn't follow a regular pattern, like a list with a few really large values and many smaller ones. This is a power-law distribution, not the usual smooth curve. For instance, in Python, let's say we have a list of social media followers, and only a few people have millions, while most have fewer followers. The distribution of followers is likely to follow a power-law pattern. This concept helps understand irregular patterns in various datasets, highlighting the significance of rare events or extreme values, diverging from the usual log-normal or Gaussian distributions found in more typical datasets.