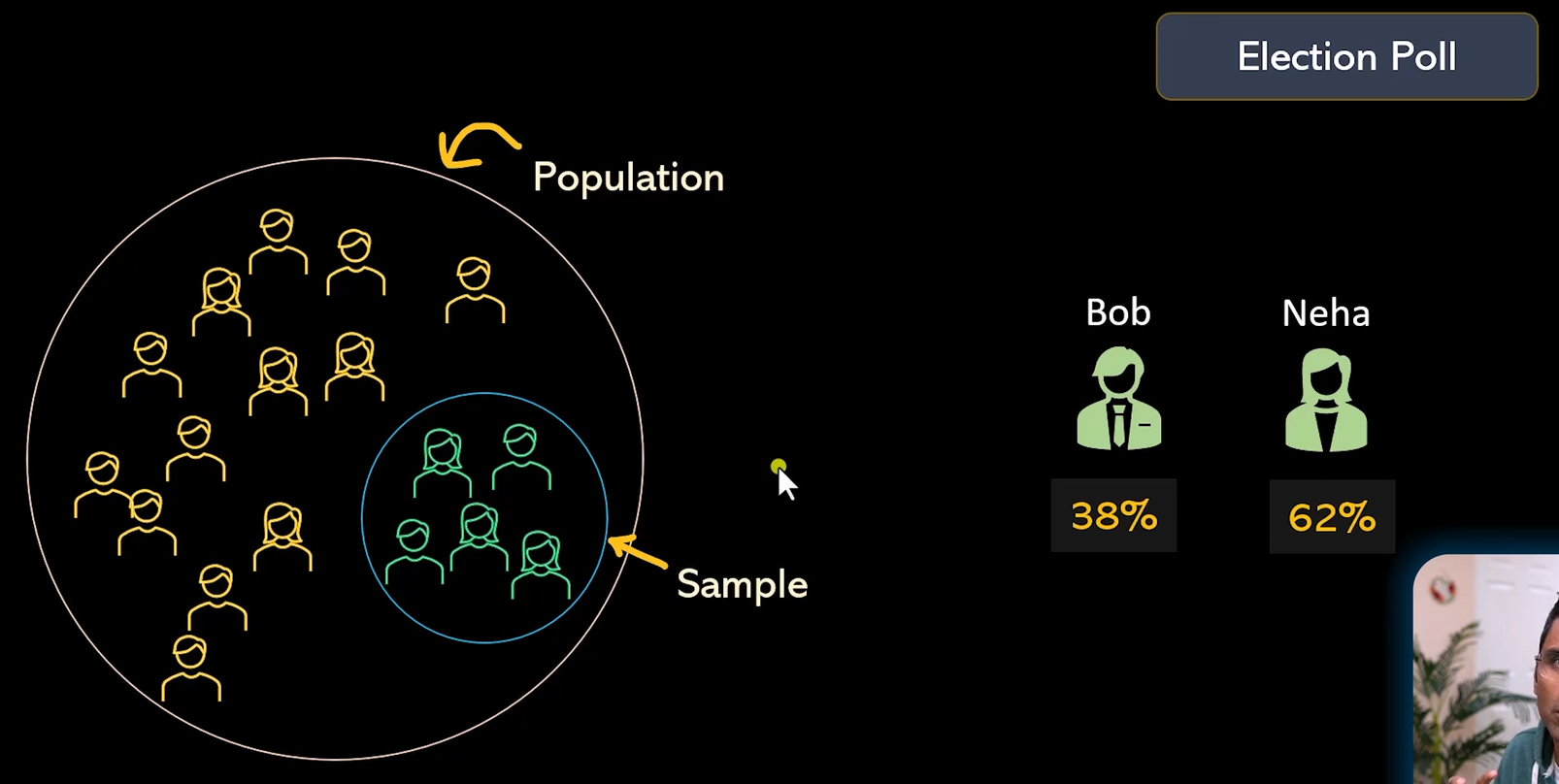
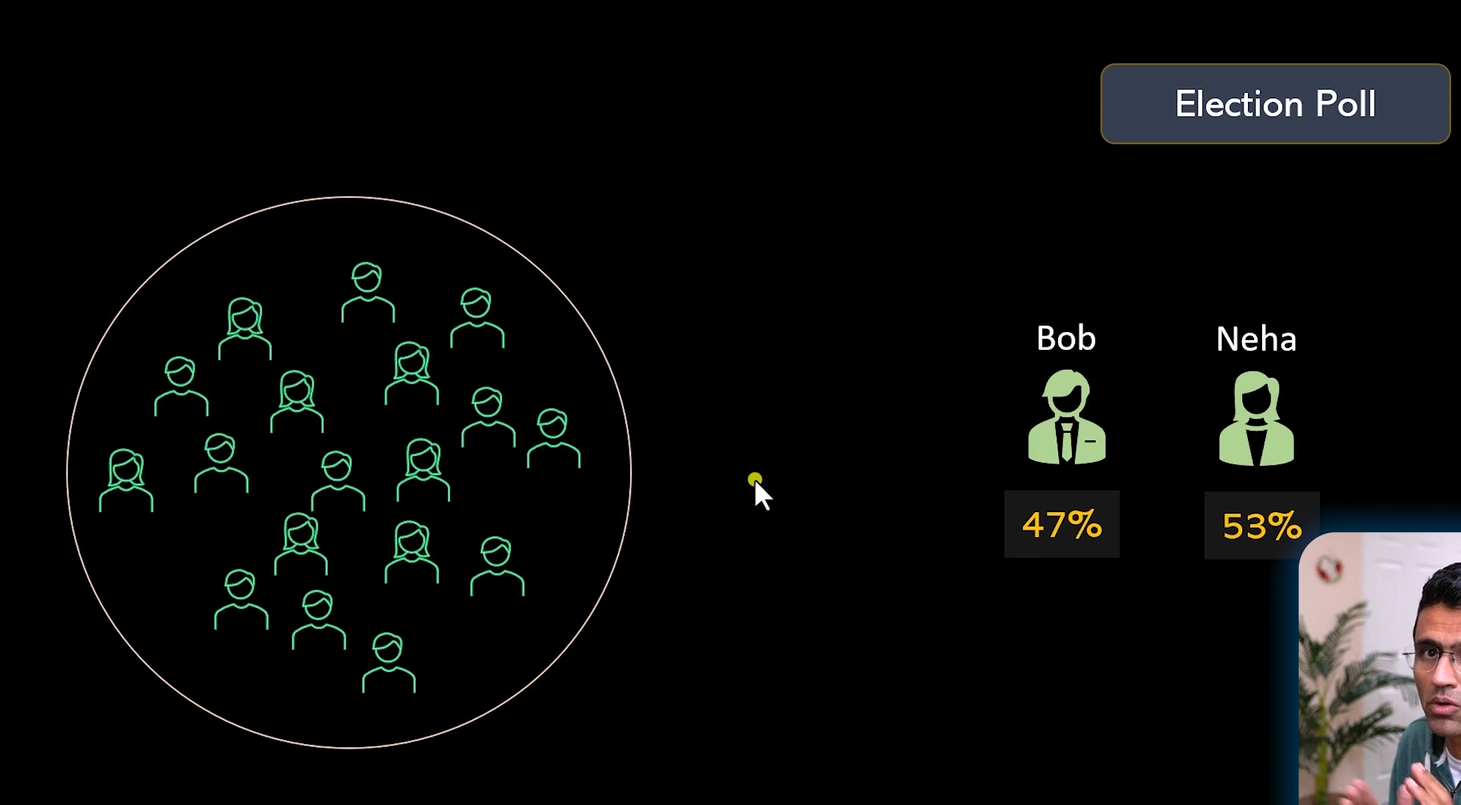
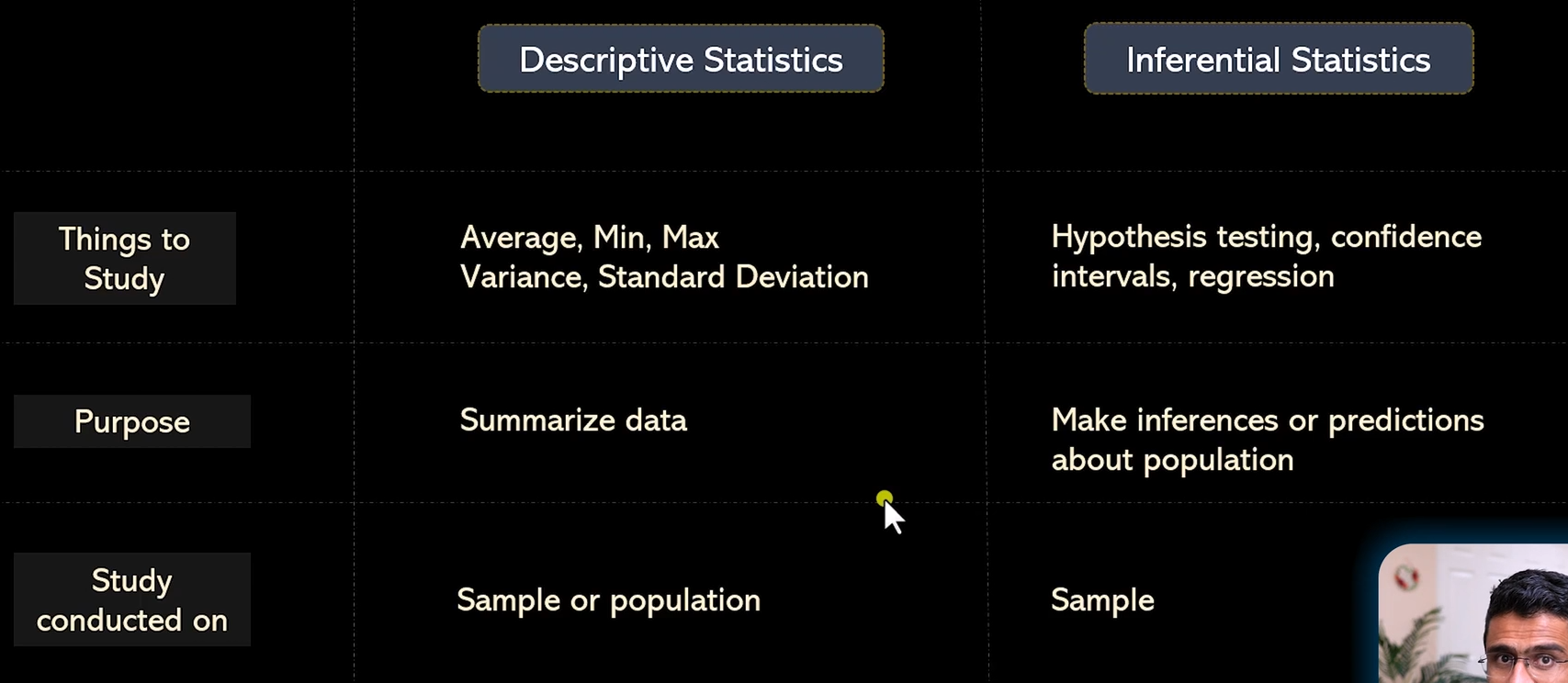
1. **DESCRIPTIVE VS INFERENTIAL STATISTICS**

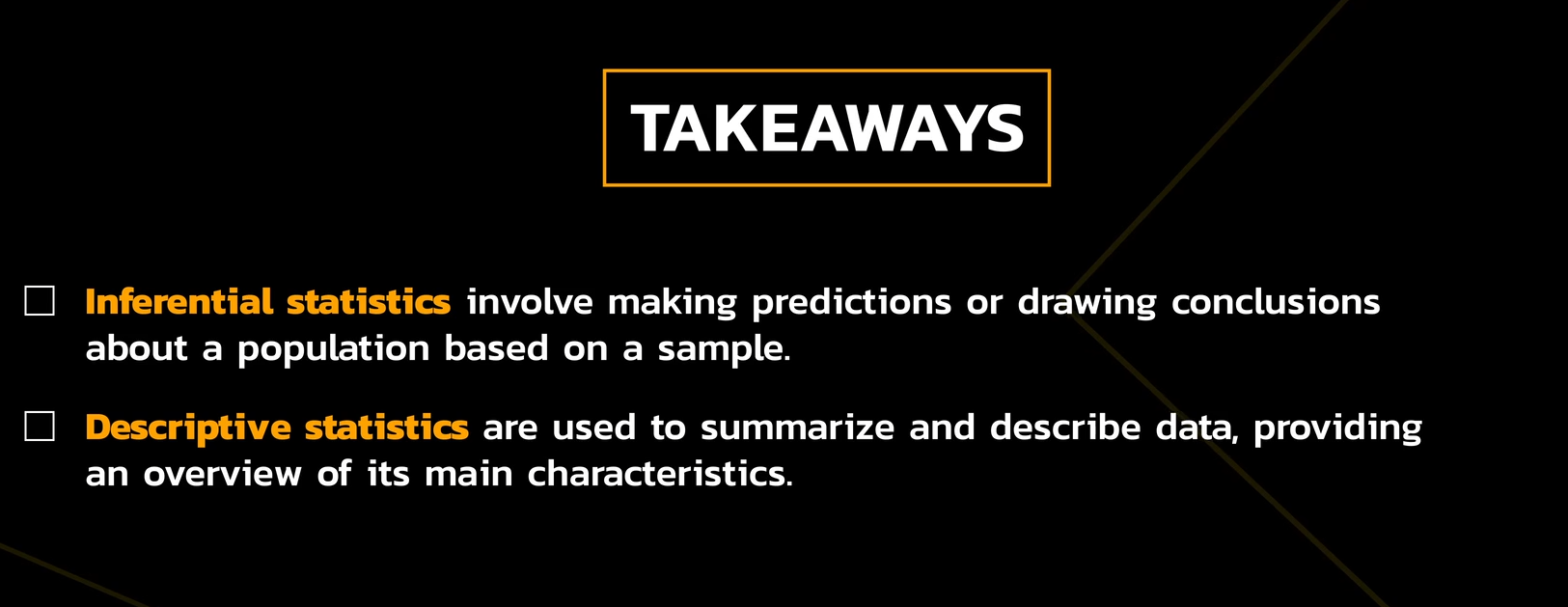
Inferential Statistics :- Analyze sample data to make predictions ( or inferences) on population.



Descriptive Statistics :- Describe the characteristics of a dataset. No predictions or inferences are made.







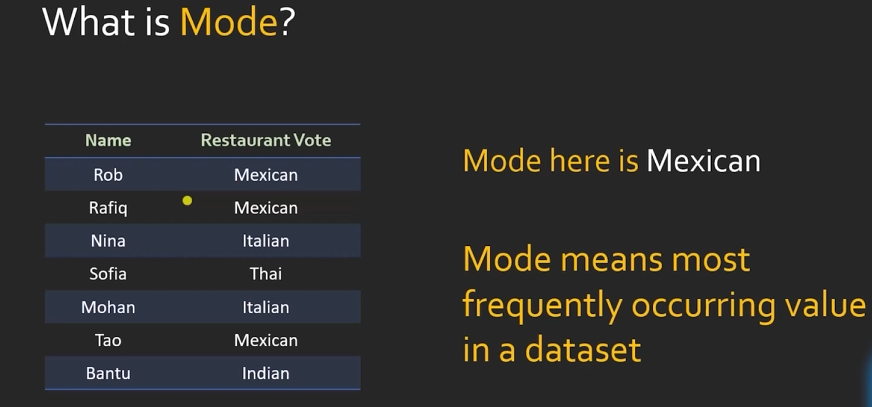
1. **Measures of Central Tendency : Mean, Median and Mode**

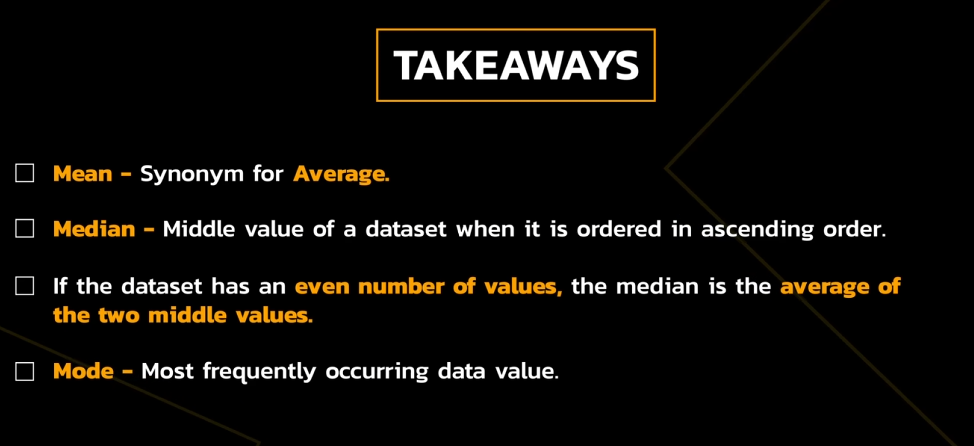


Here, Elon Musk is an outlier because the income of Elon Musk affects the average income of all the people.

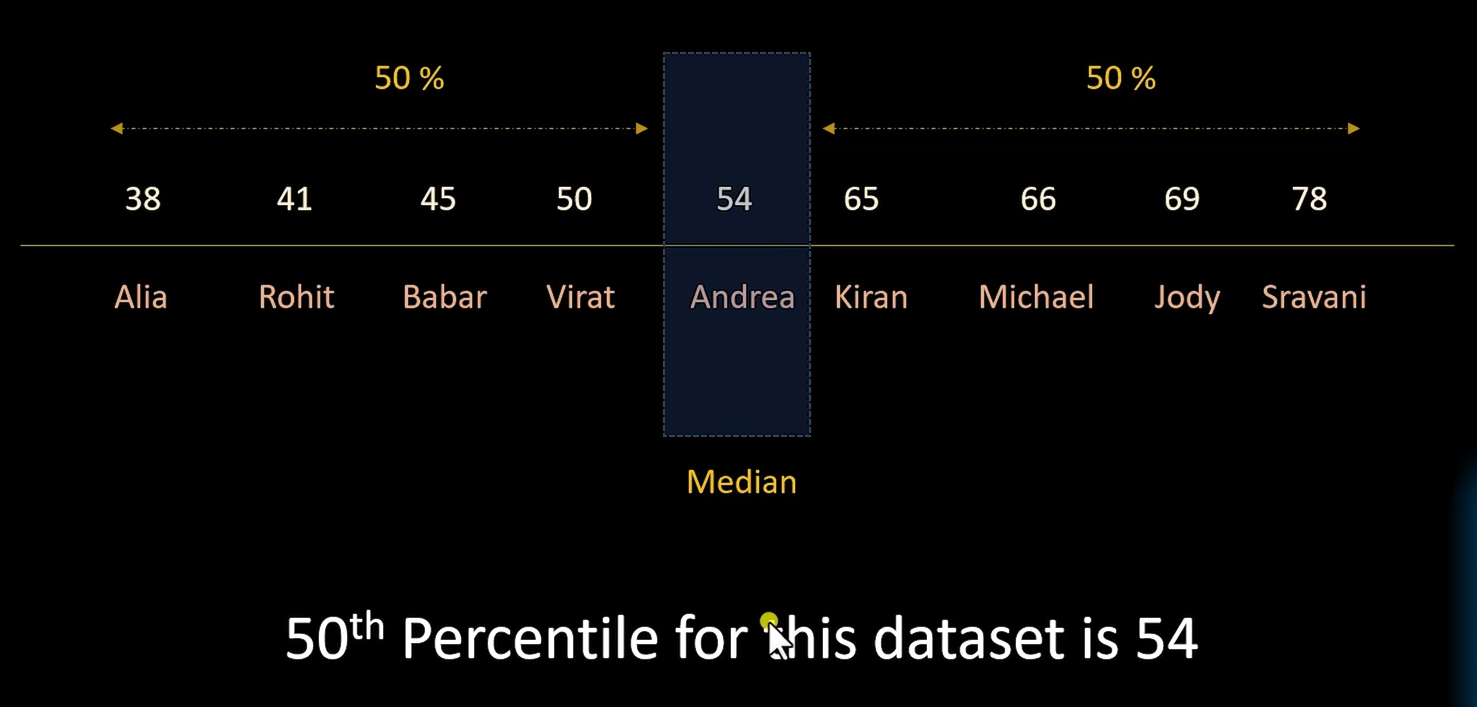
So, we can use Median instead of mean.

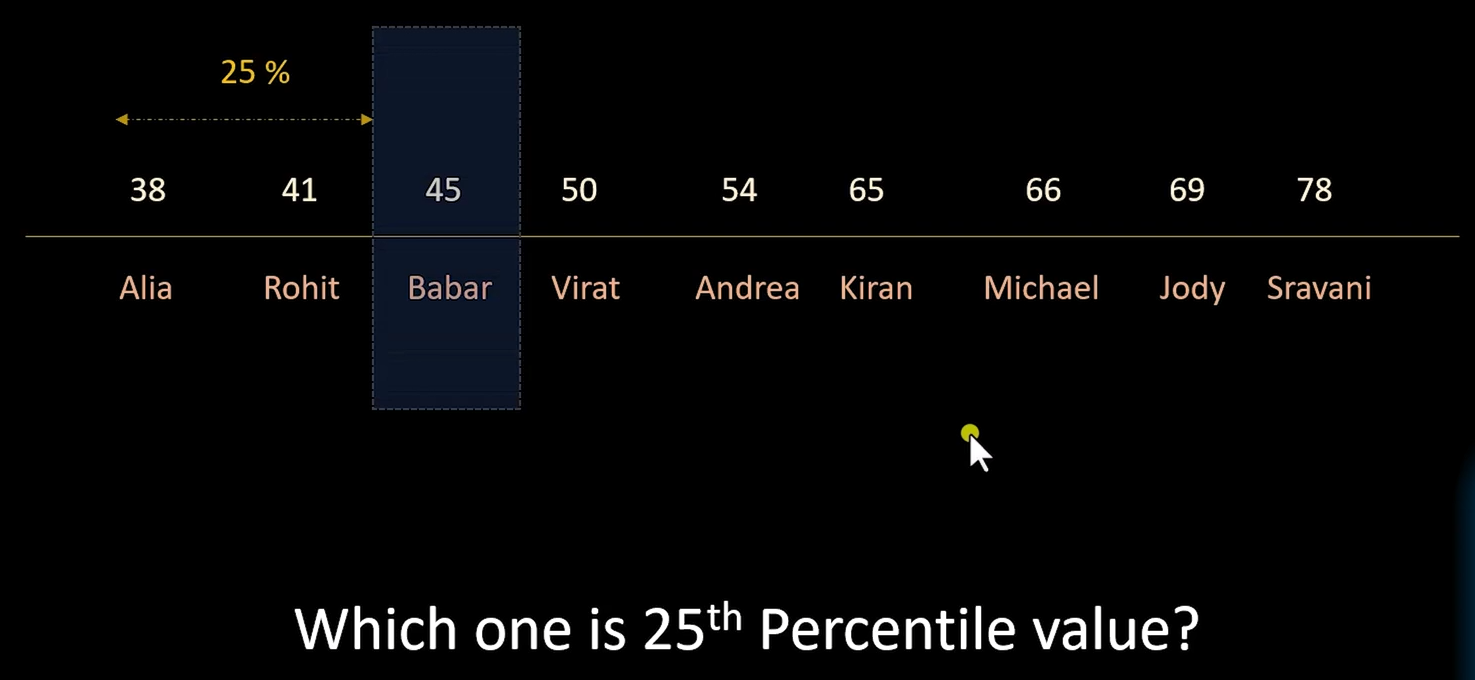


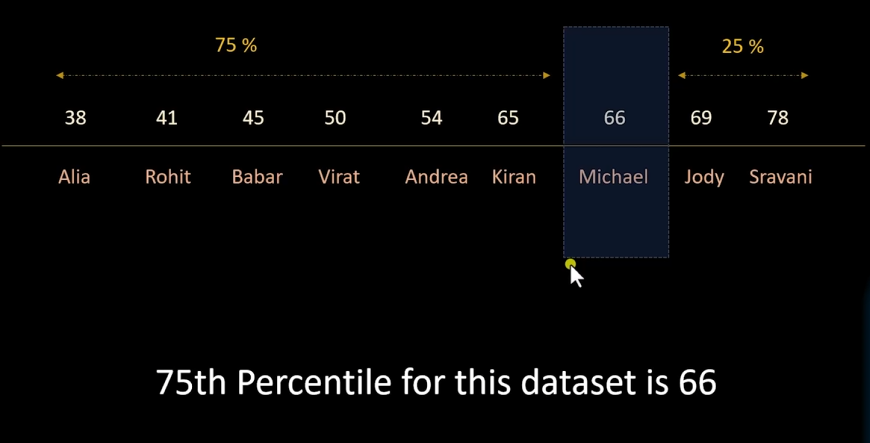


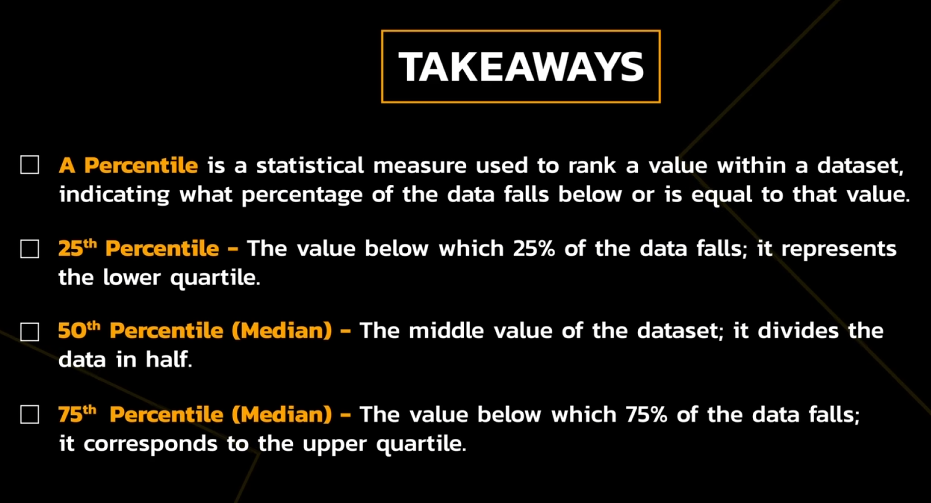


1. **Percentile**

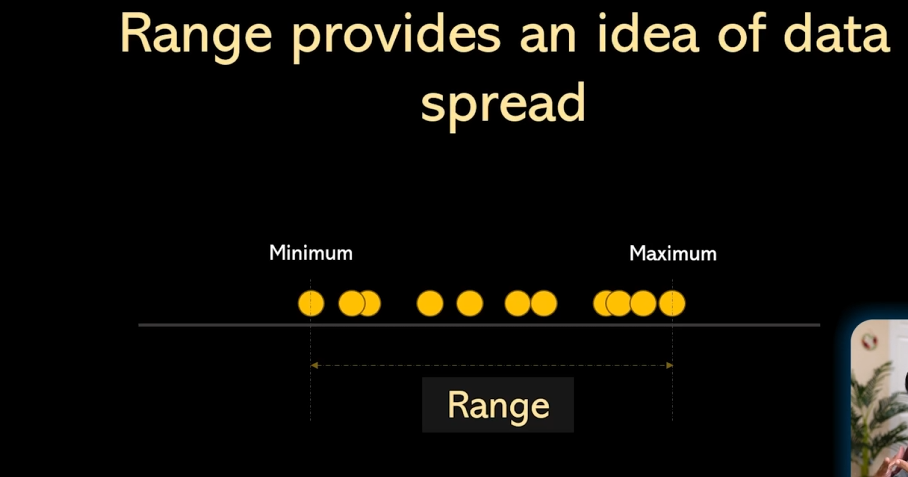






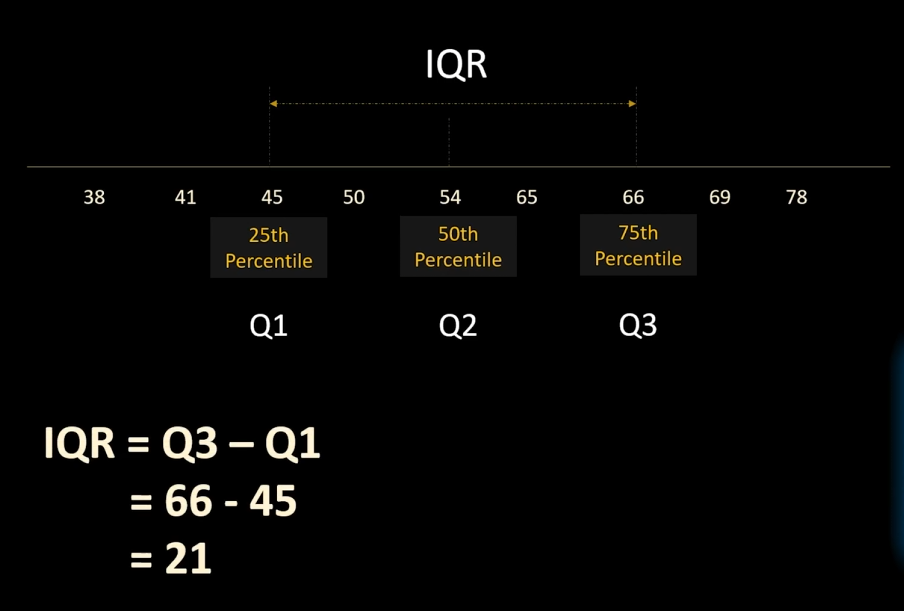


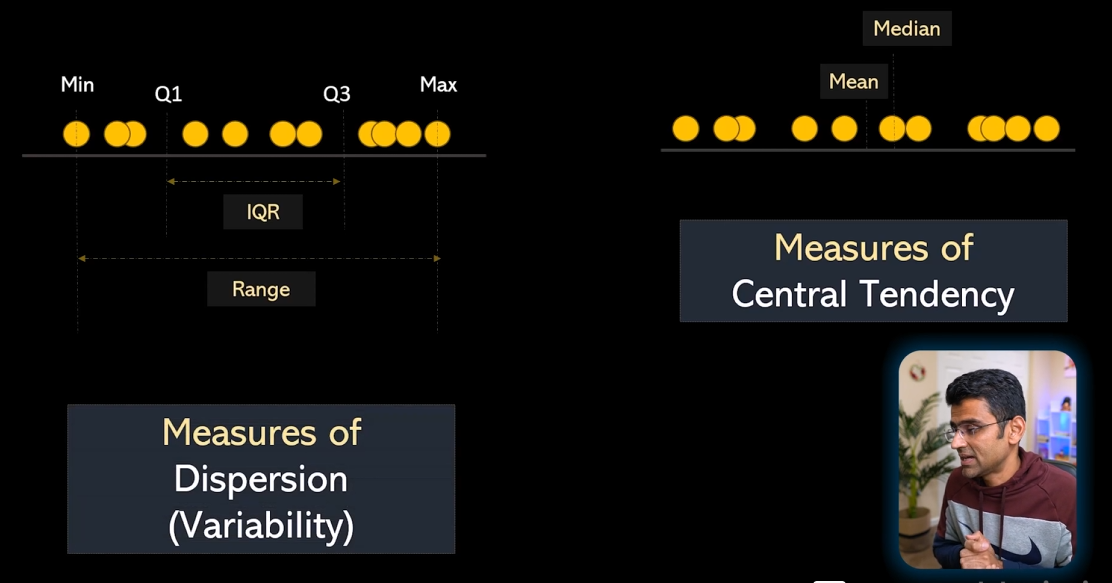
1. **Measures of Dispersion**

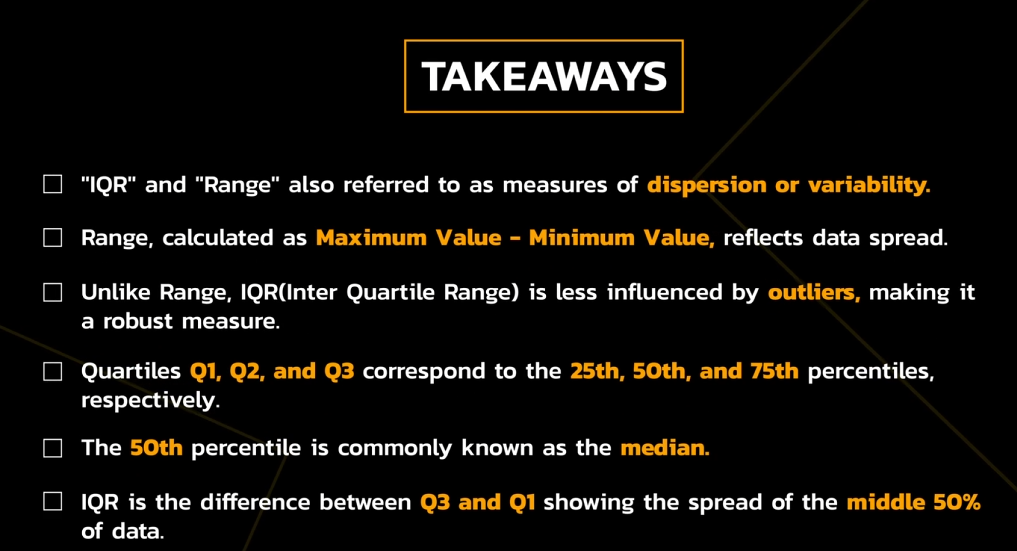




IQR = Inter Quartile Range

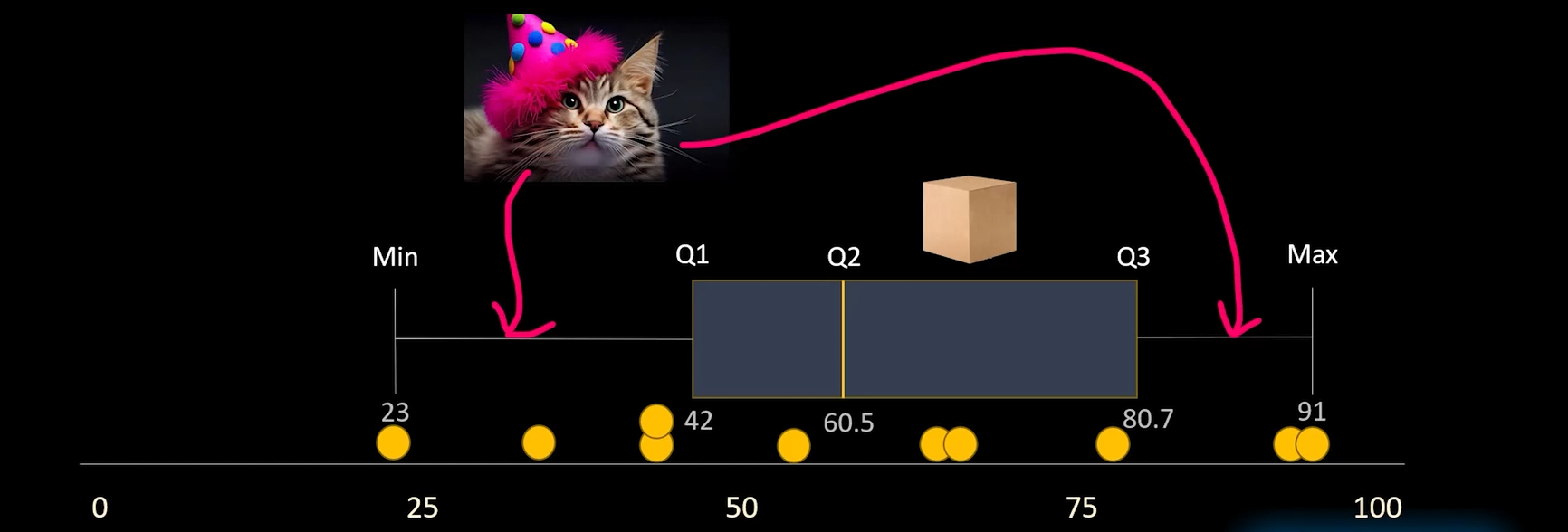




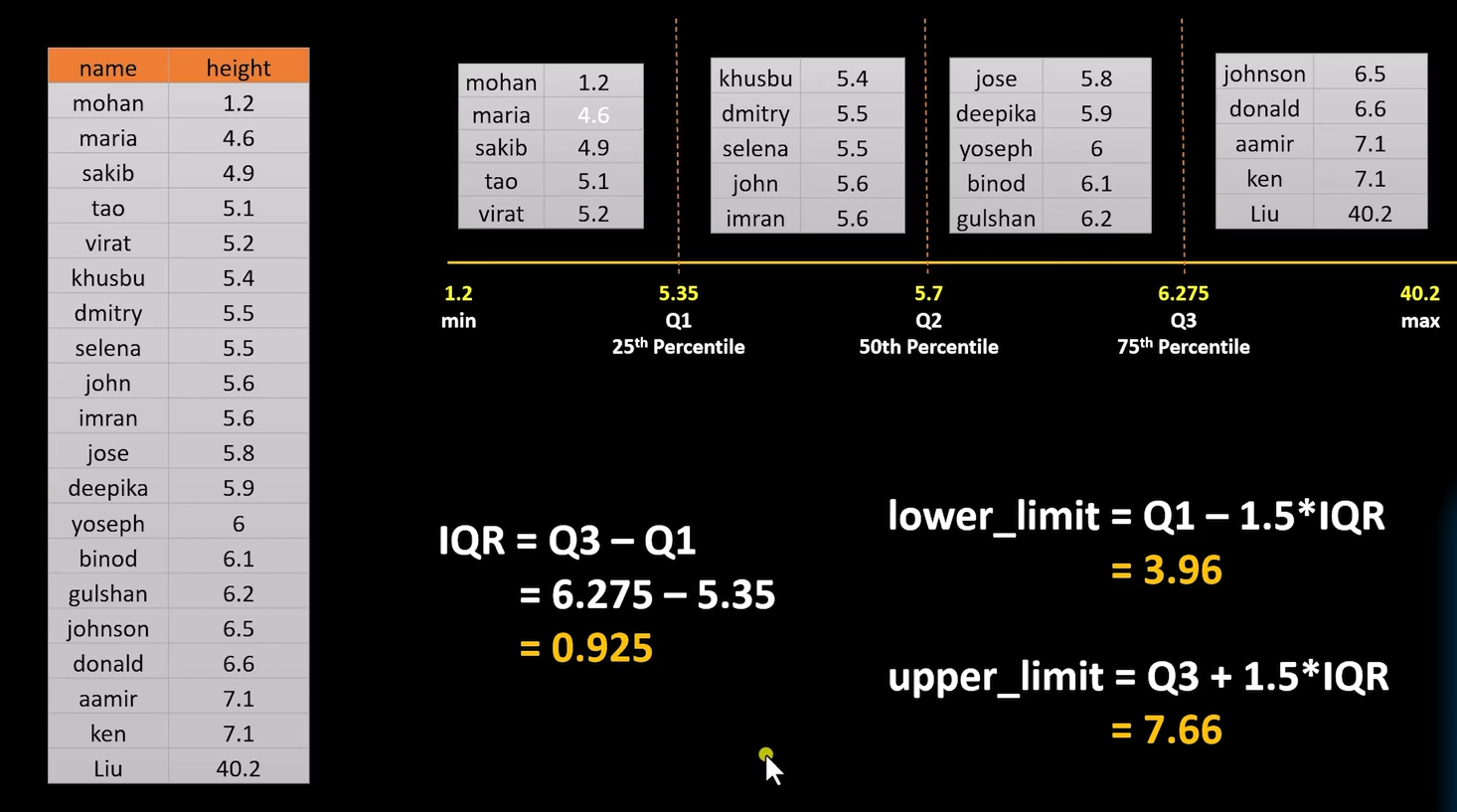


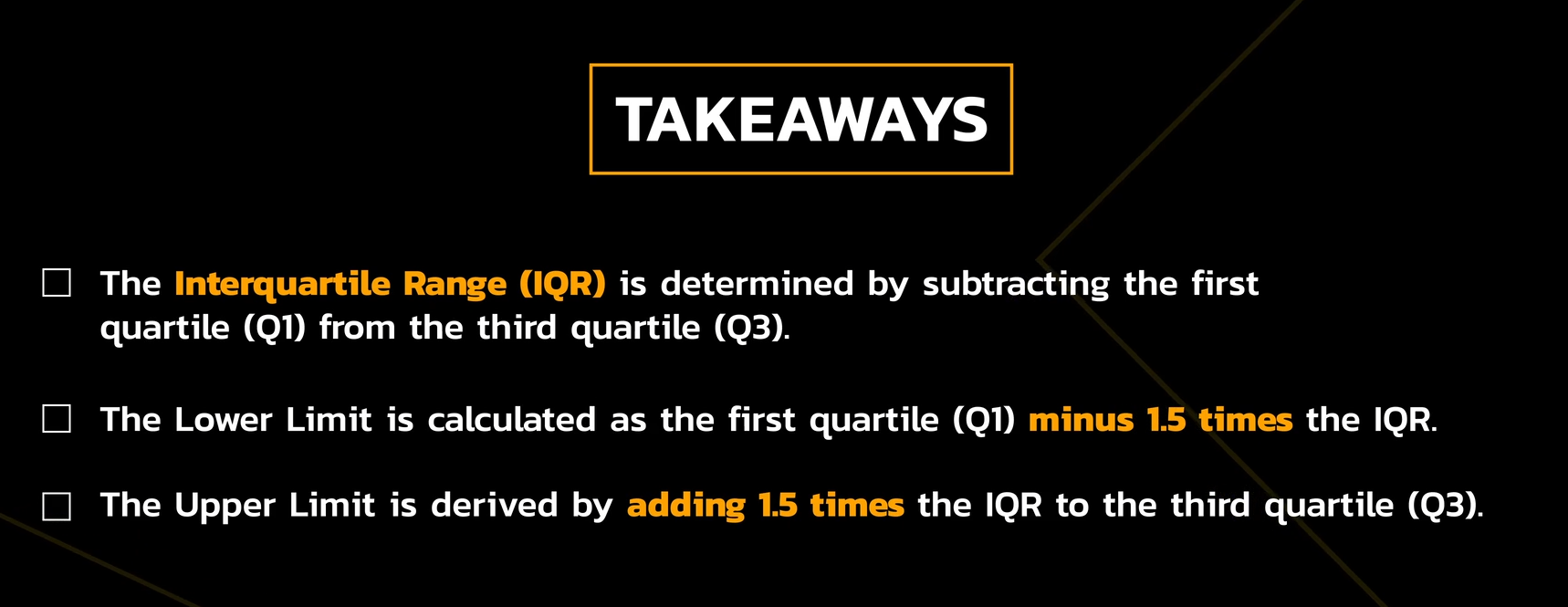
1. **Box or Whisker Plot**





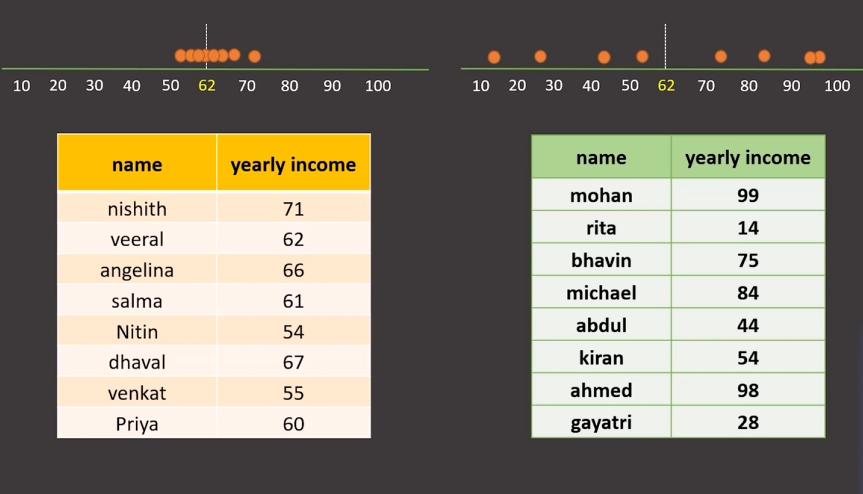
* **Outlier Treatment using IQR and Box Plot**



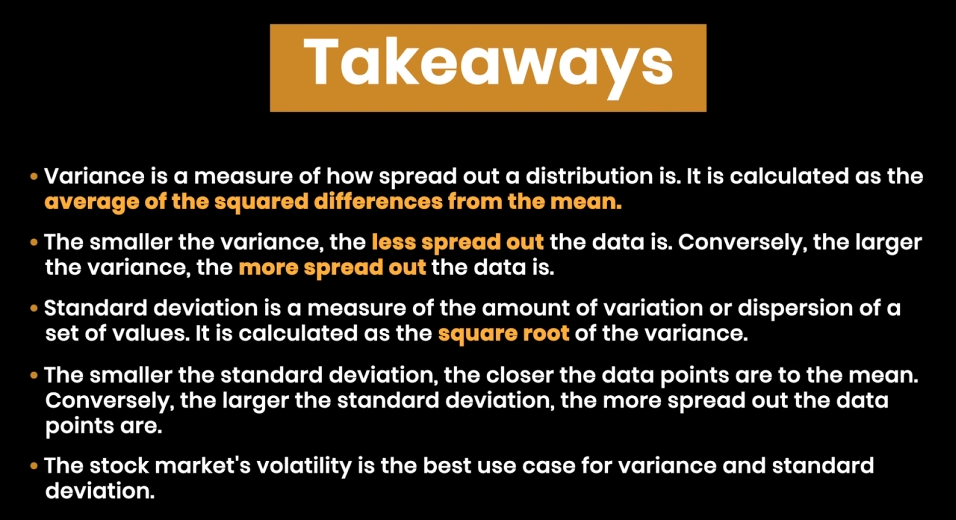


* **VARIANCE**

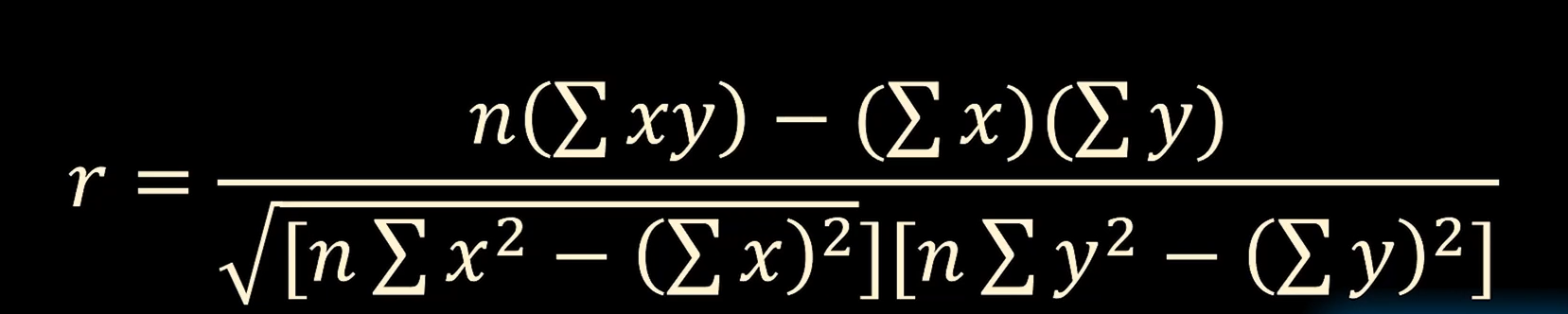
Variance implies how far each number is from each other in a dataset.

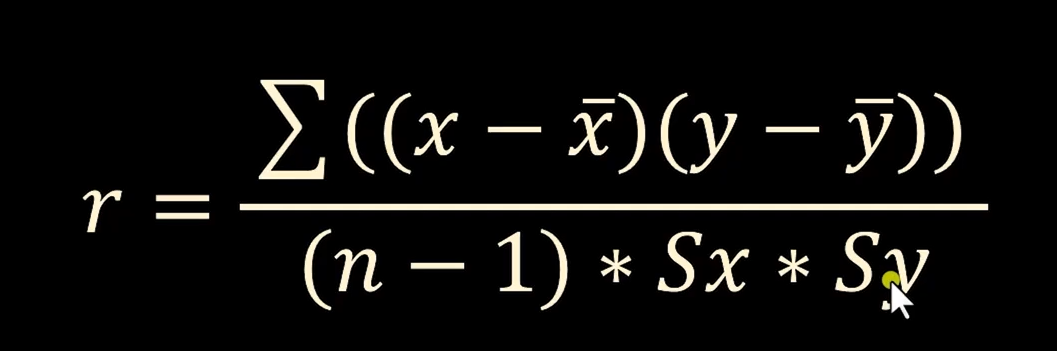


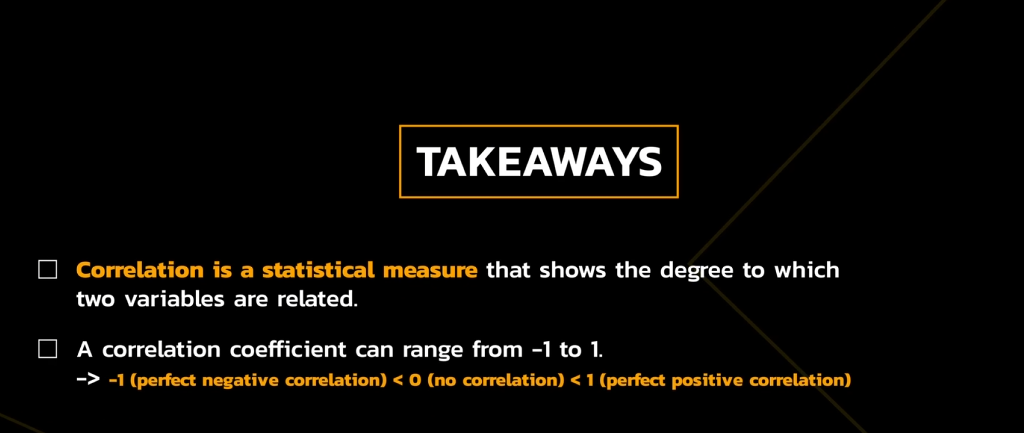
In both the tables, Mean is 62

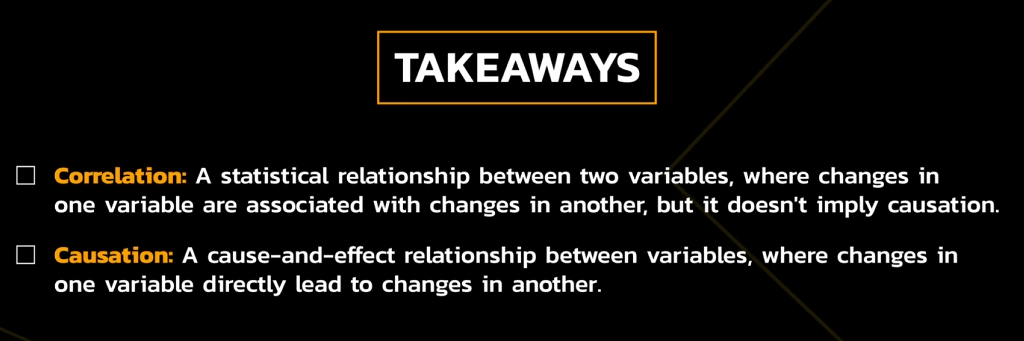


* **CORRELATION AND CAUSATION**

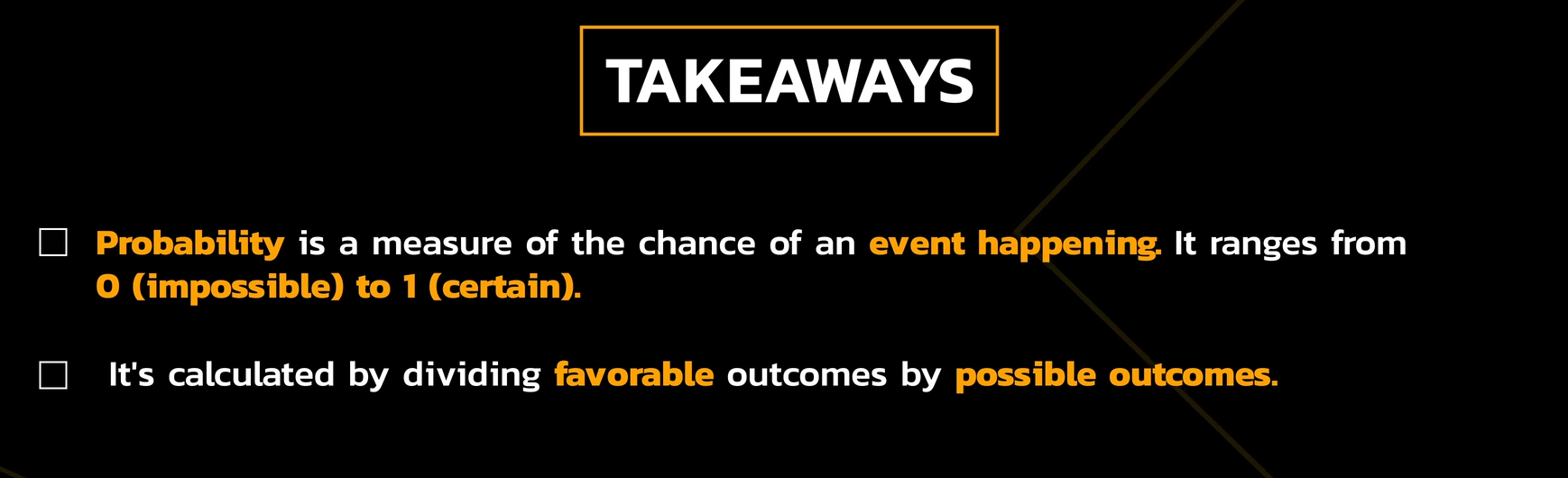


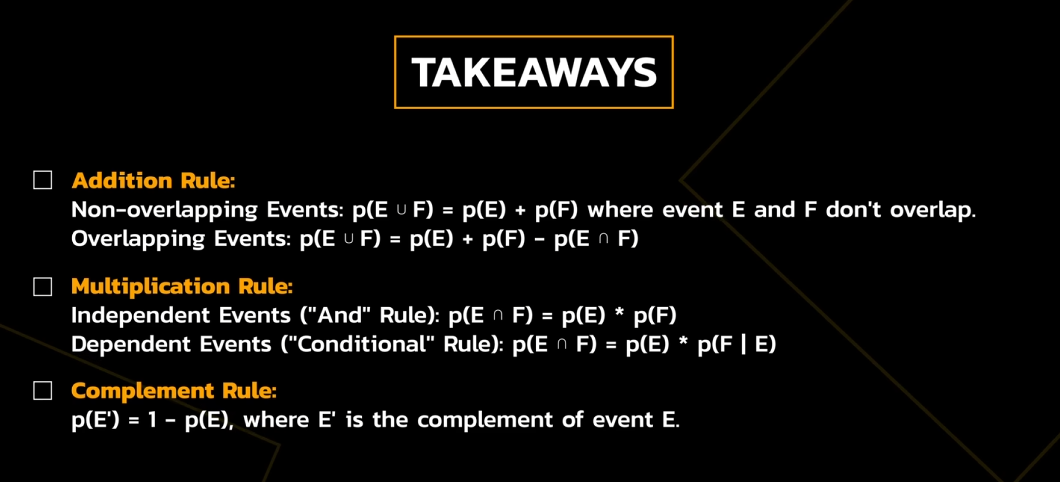


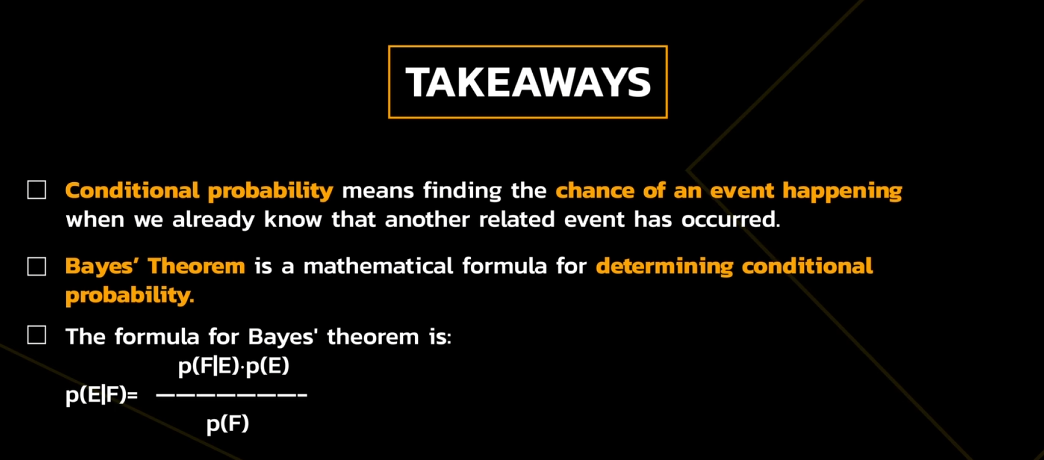




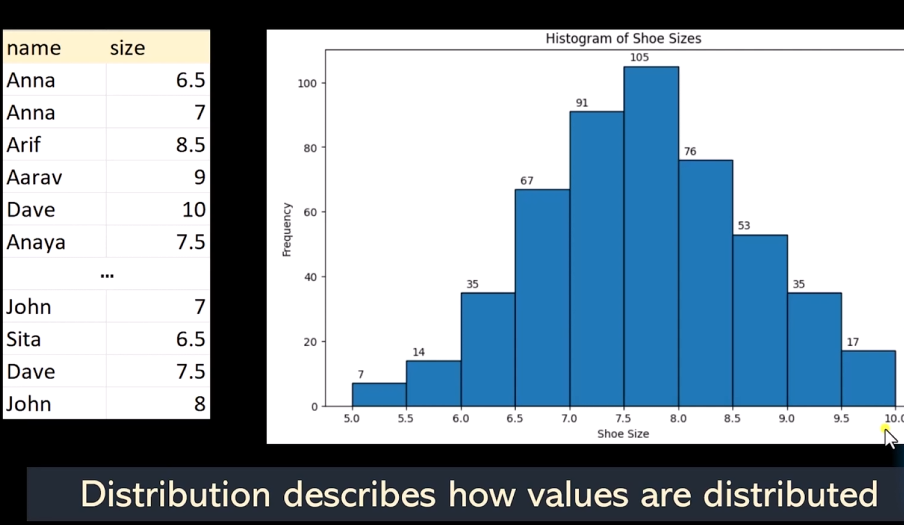
* **Probability Basics**

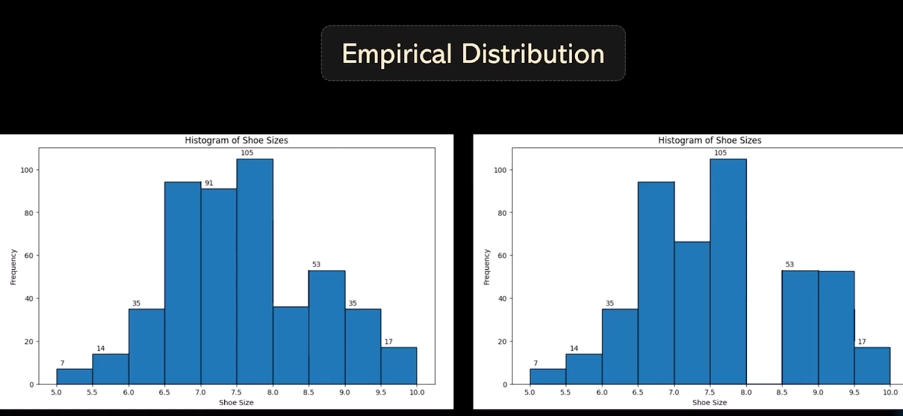


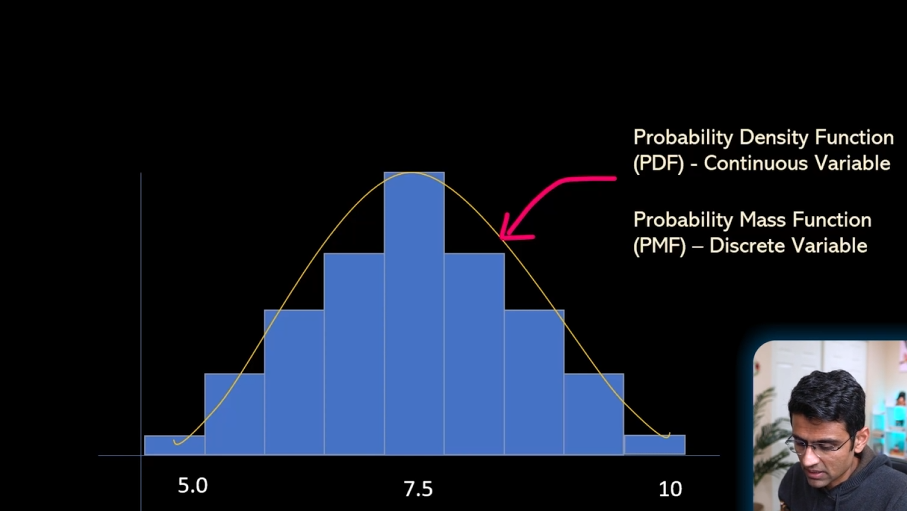


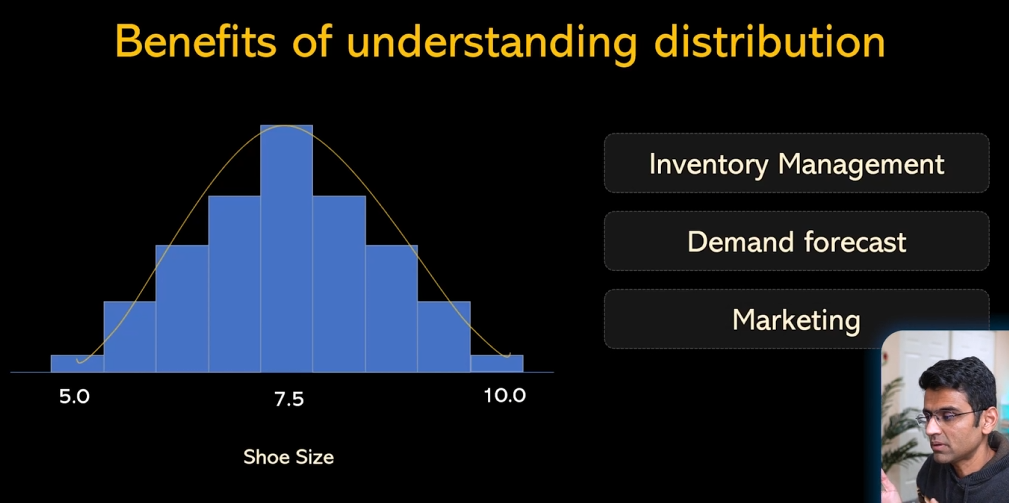


* **Distribution**

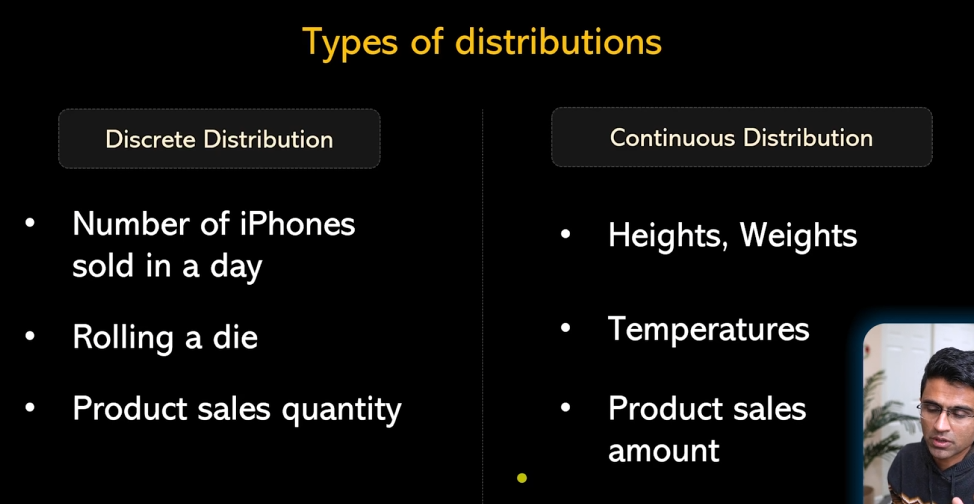






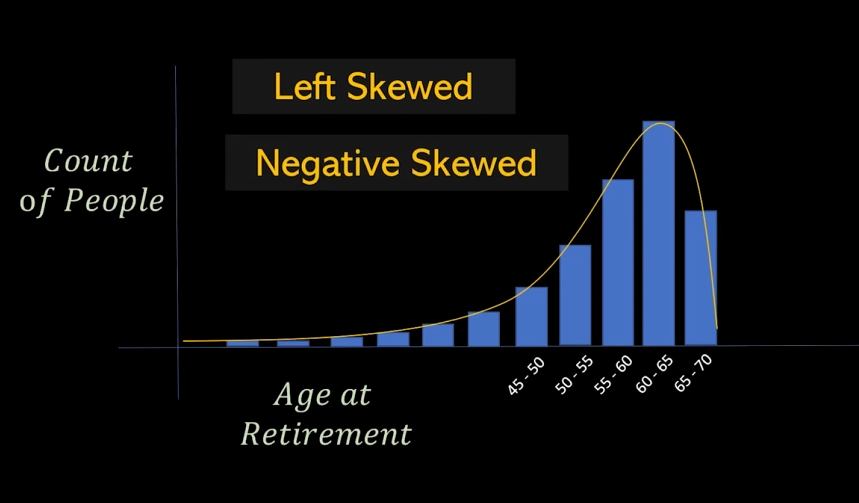




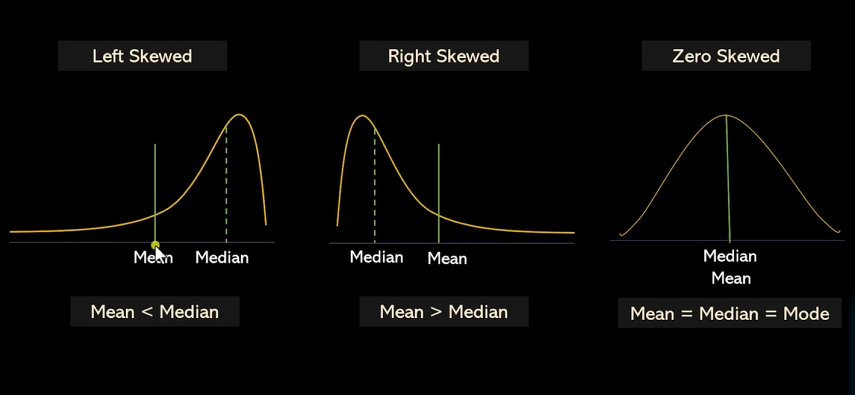


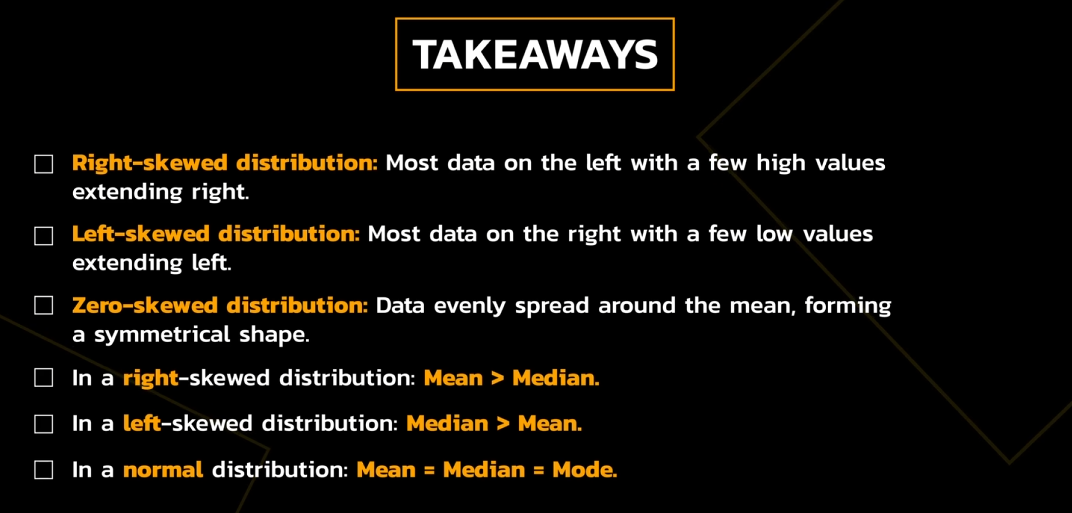
* **Skewness**











* **Normal Distribution**

