





Descriptive vs Inferential Statistics

Descriptive and inferential statistics are two main branches of statistics that are used to analyze and interpret data.

DESCRIPTIVE

Descriptive statistics is a branch of statistics used to summarize and describe the characteristics of a dataset. Descriptive statistics involves calculating summary measures, such as the mean, median, mode, range, standard deviation, variance.

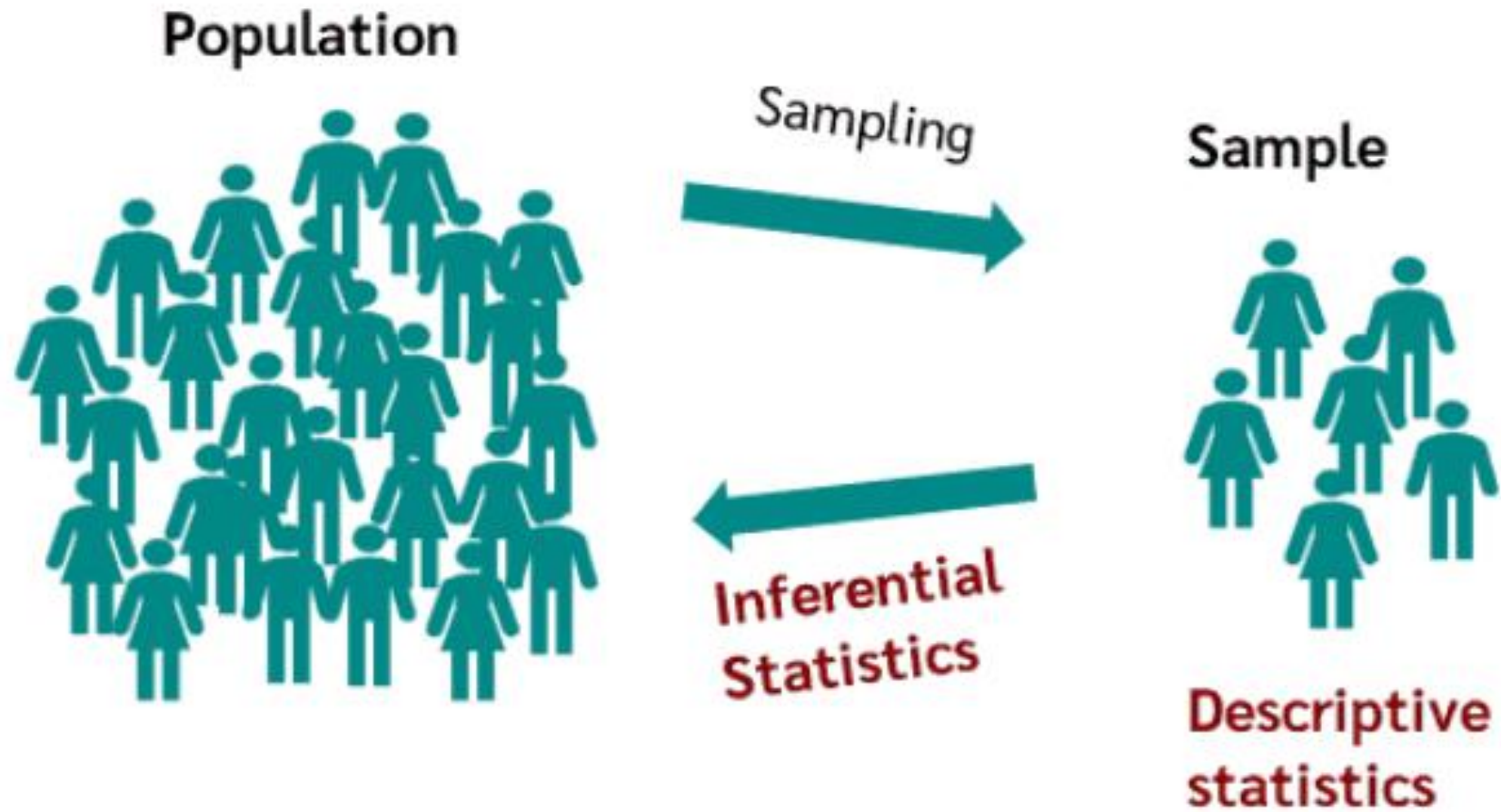


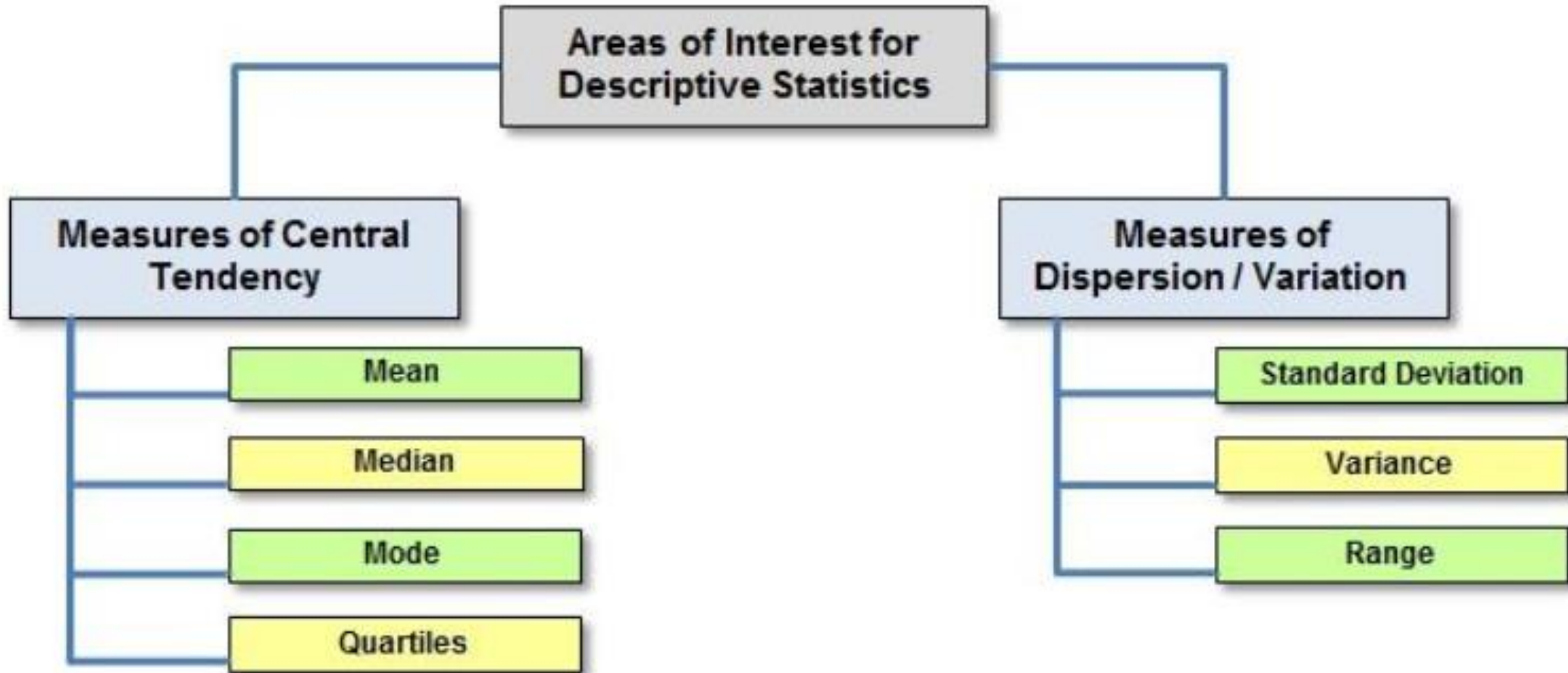
VS

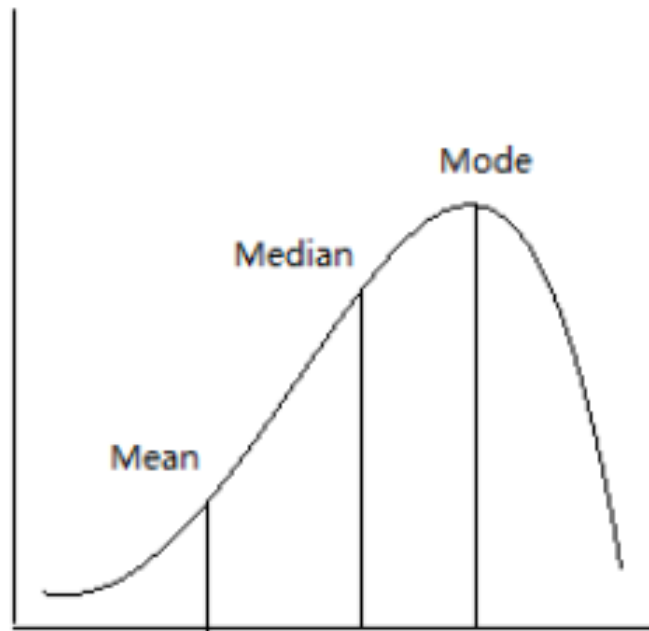


INFERENTIAL

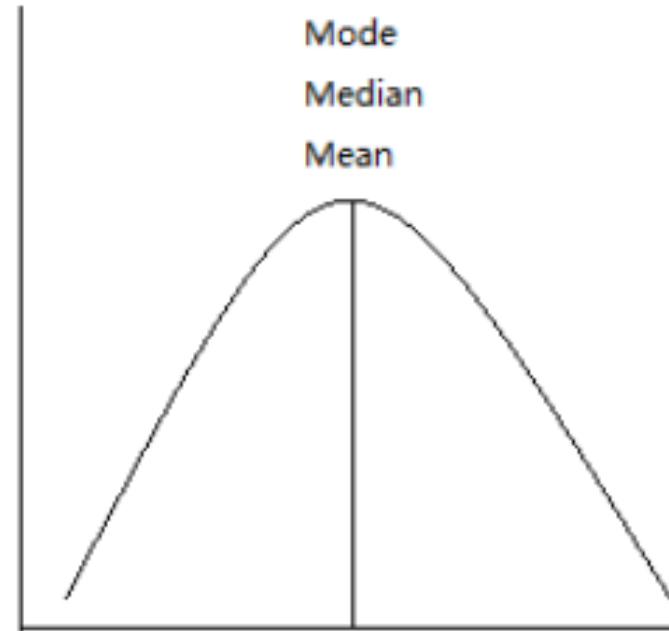
Inferential statistics is a branch of statistics used to make inferences or predictions about a population based on a sample of data. Inferential statistics involves using statistical tests, such as hypothesis tests and regression analysis.



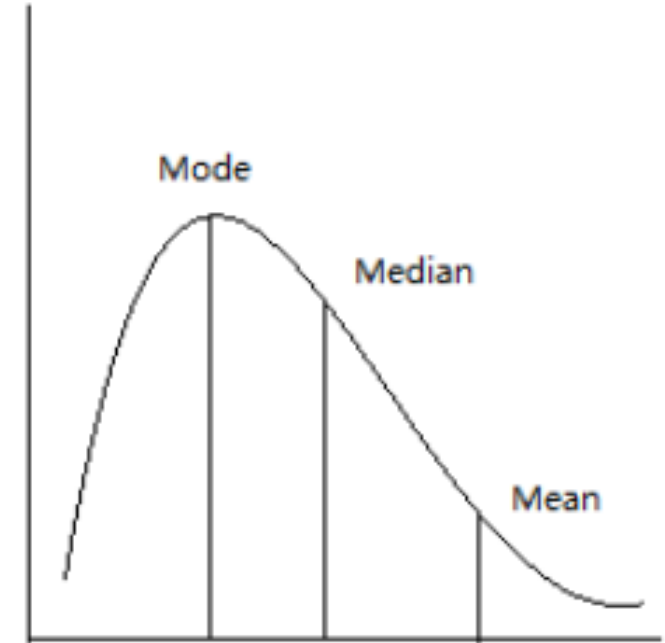




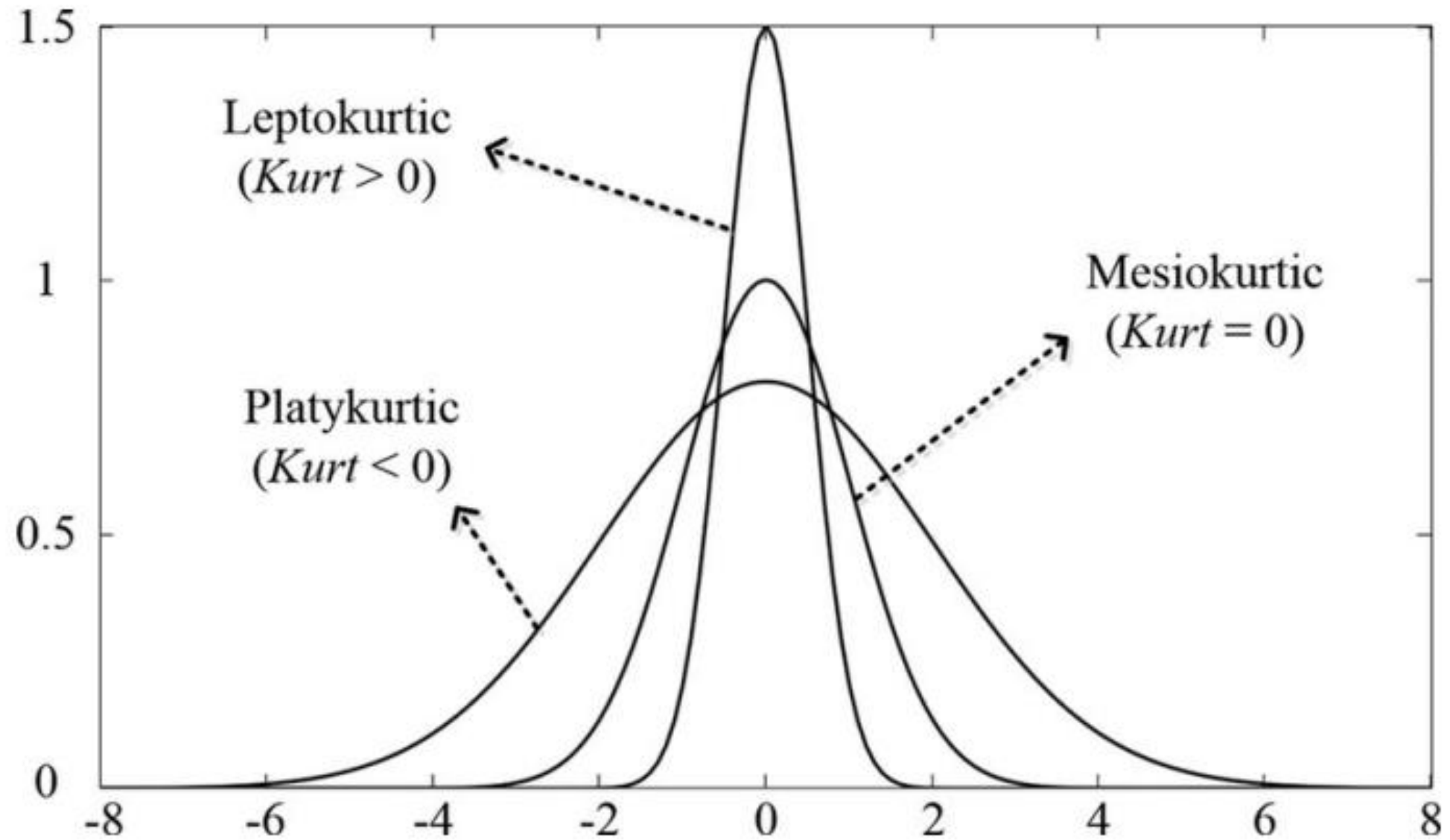
Left skew



Normal Distribution

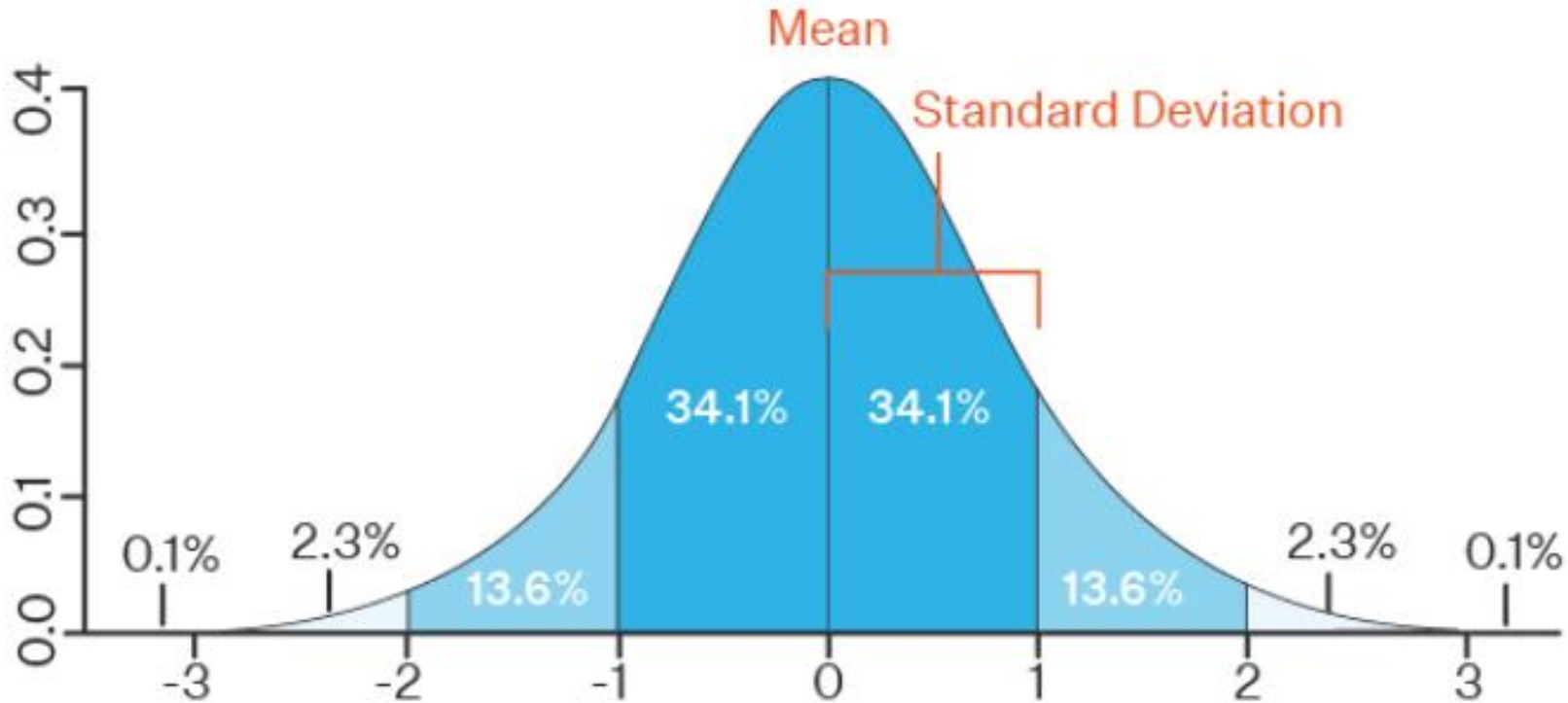


Right skew



Standard Deviation

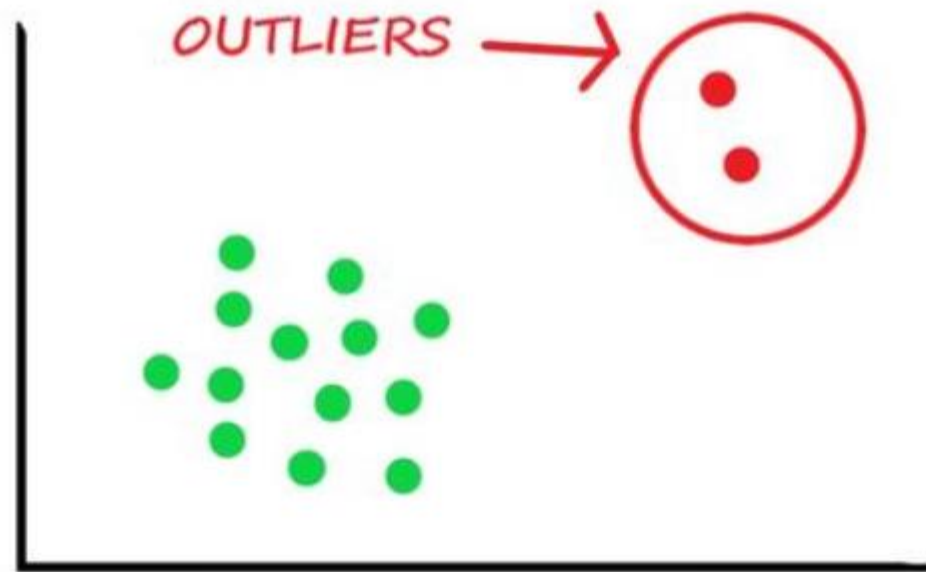
- a measure of how spread out the values in a dataset are from the mean.

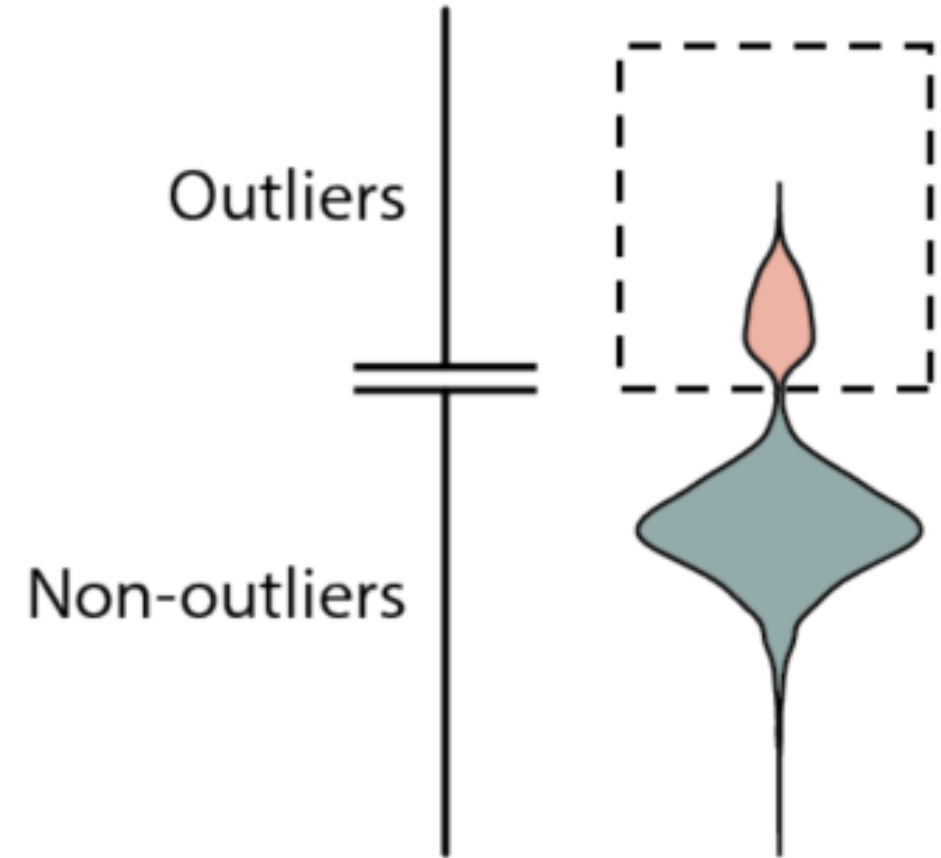
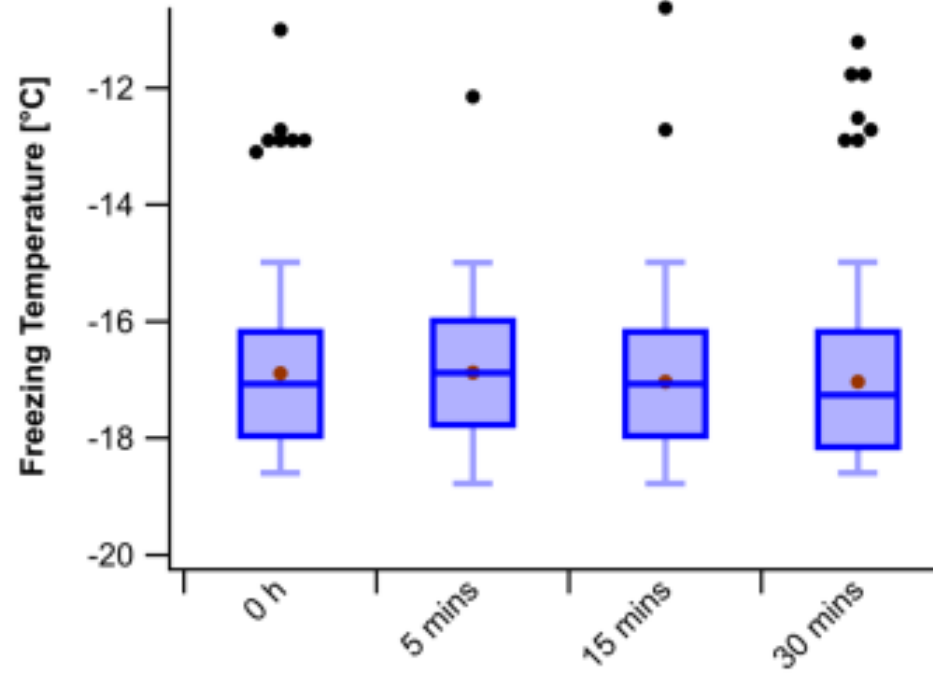


Empirical Rule (68-95-99.7 Rule)

This rule describes how data is distributed in a normal distribution:

- **68% of the data** falls within **1 standard deviation (σ)** of the mean (between -1σ and $+1\sigma$).
- **95% of the data** falls within **2 standard deviations (σ)** of the mean (between -2σ and $+2\sigma$).
- **99.7% of the data** falls within **3 standard deviations (σ)** of the mean (between -3σ and $+3\sigma$).

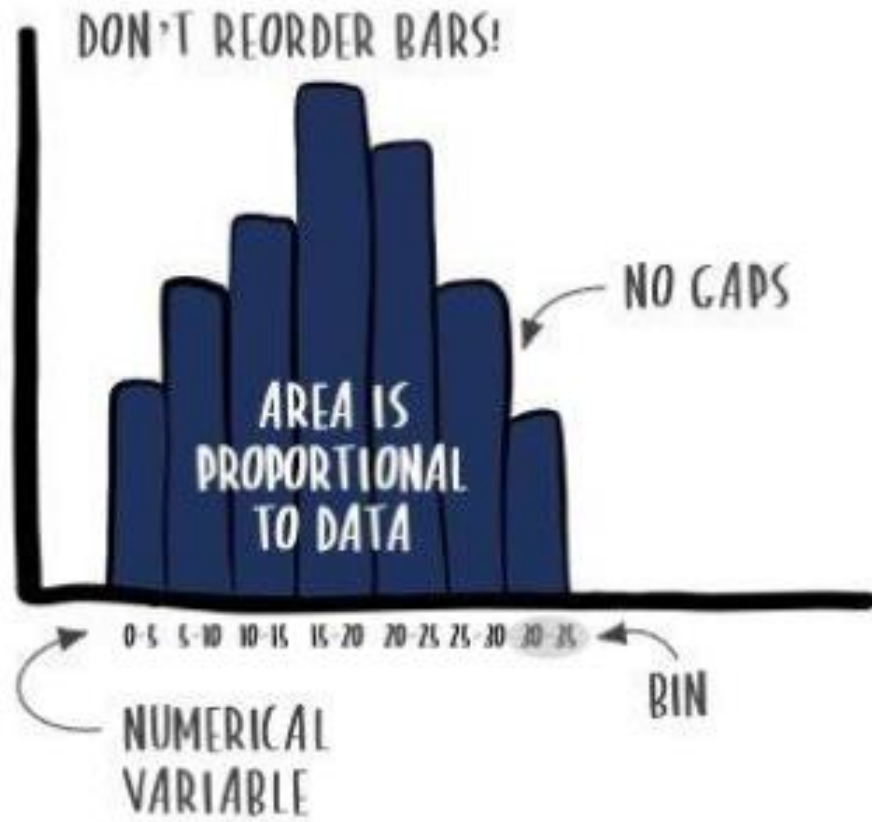




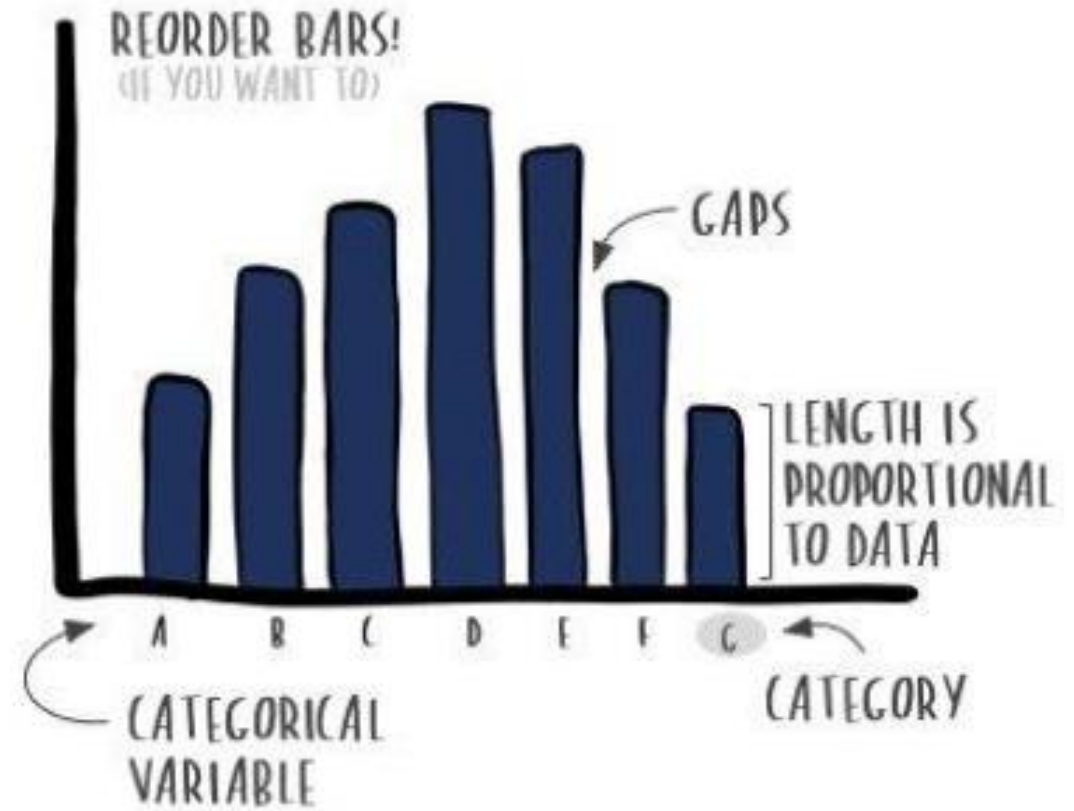
Don't let variability, outliers & skewness hide: ban bar graphs

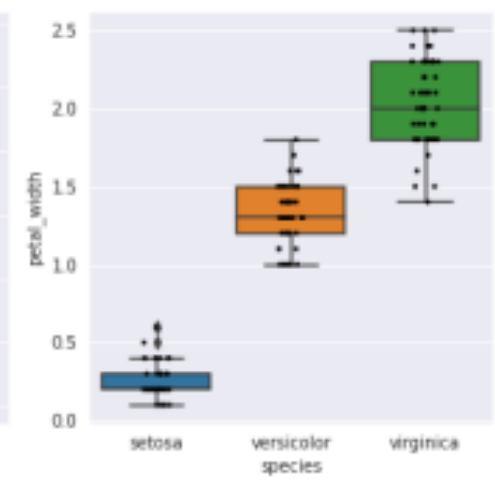
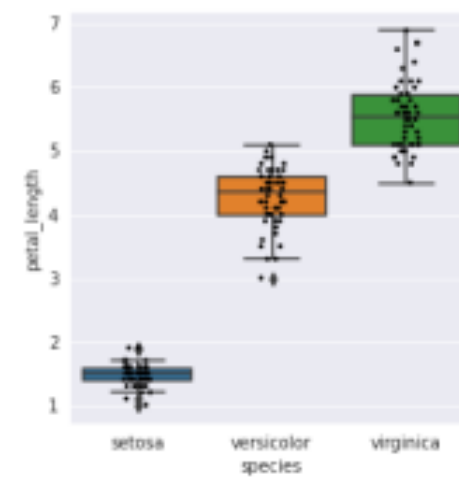
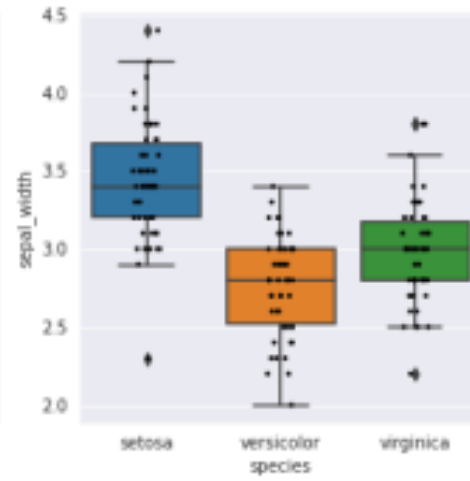
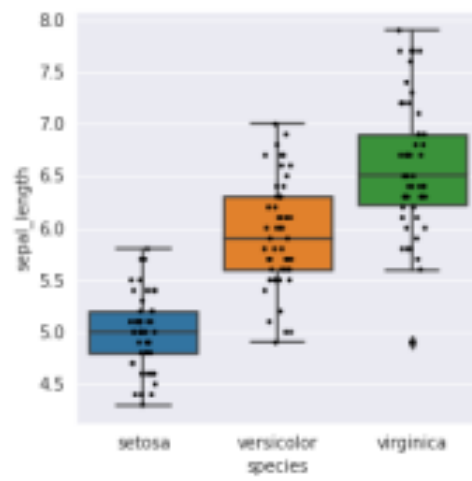
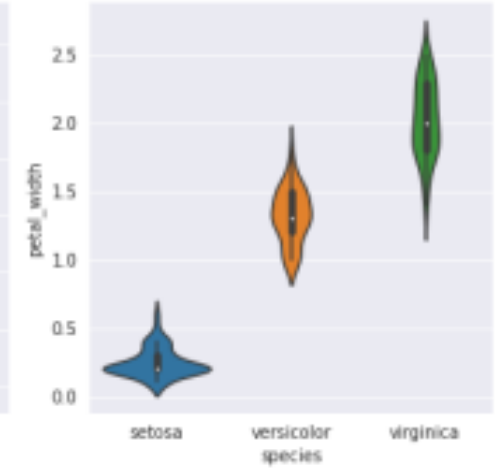
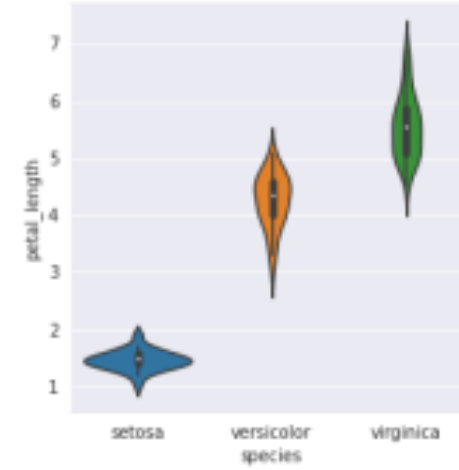
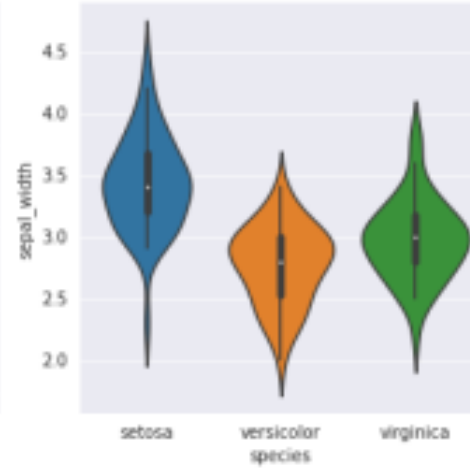
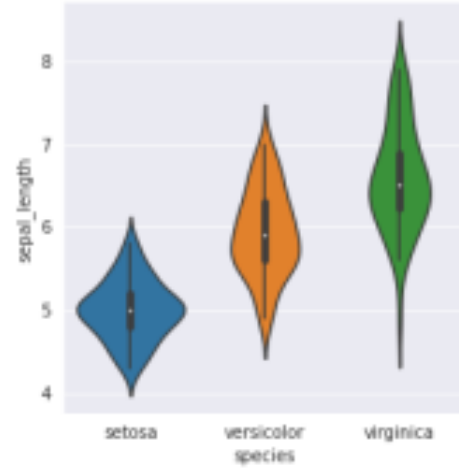


This is a histogram...



This is a bar chart...





Mixture of Gaussians - bimodal

