

# Types of Statistics:

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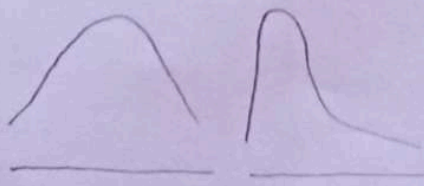
Descriptive Stats

It consists of organizing and summarizing data.

① Measure of central tendency  
[Mean Median mode]

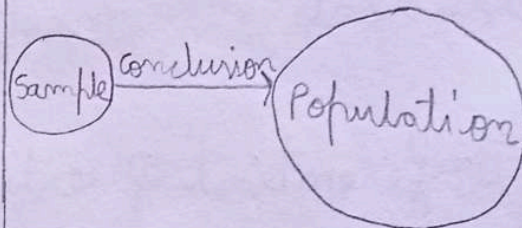
② Measure of dispersion.  
[variance, std]

③ Histograms, Bar charts, Pie chart



Inferential Stats

It consists of using data to form conclusion.



For conclusions:

- ① Z test
- ② t test
- ③ Hypothesis testing
- ④ P value
- ⑤ Significance

Example:

Let's say there are 50 students in a maths class in a university. we have collected the height of student in class.

[175 cm, 180 cm, 160 cm, ....]

Descriptive Question →

"What is average height of students in class?"

mean

"What is common height of students?" mode

Inferential Question →

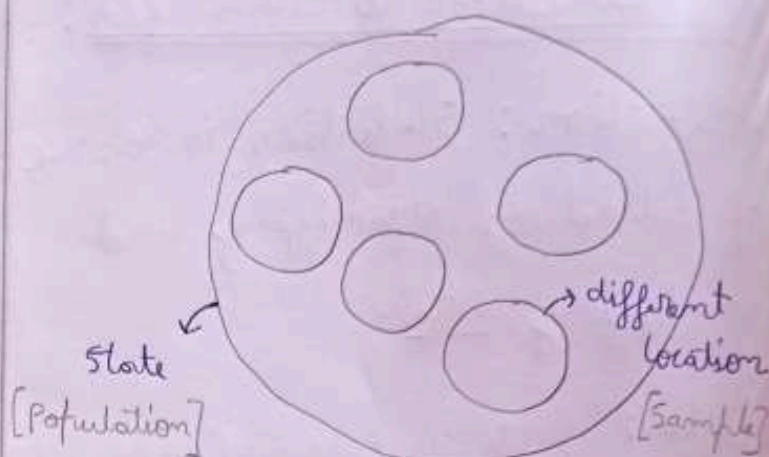
"Are the heights of students in classroom similar to what you expect in entire college?"

Population

Sample data and population data:

Example:

Exit Poll



Media goes to different location and acquire details or notes.

Once they get some data, they will get to a conclusion.

Conclusion →

Party A may win by 56%.

Party B may win by 43%.

As a data analyst, he/she works with sample data and derive conclusions on population data.