1)The Main purpose of descriptive statistics is to describe the data.It summarises the large set of data into useful information.

2)mean-it is the average of the whole data.

   Median-is like the mid-Point of total dat set

   Mode-is the maximum occurrence of any data value in the data set.

3)standard deviation tells you on average how far the values are from the mean in a dataset.

4)Skewness is a measure of asymmetry or distortion of symmetric distribution. It measures the deviation of the given distribution of a random variable from a symmetric distribution, such as normal distribution. A normal distribution is without any skewness, as it is symmetrical on both sides. Hence, a curve is regarded as skewed if it is shifted towards the right or the left

5)The Main goal of Inferential statistics is to study a smaller set of data and make a prediction about a larger data set using the prediction.

6)Population is the whole set of people while a sample is a small data set of the Whole population used for making a prediction on the larger data set or the whole Population in this case.

7)Confidence interval is the range(also called interval estimate) within which most of the data values are present based on the study of a larger data set and is used to make an accurate prediction of the data.

8)The p-value is the probability that a value as extreme or more than the test statistic observed in a hypothesis test could occur, assuming that the null hypothesis is true. In other words, the p-value is the probability that the results of an experiment occurred due to random chance.