Standard deviation

SD always work closely with mean for any data- it means how much data differs from average of data. In SD we have two types to understand how closely it is working with mean of the data and that is Low SD and High SD.

Low Sd means it is very close to the average of the data and high SD means it is very far from averge of data.

Meaning of high SD is sometimes it happens that you will see that there are lot of variations even in average of data. For example-

Link- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZumU3ur0ChE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gpKEfVZlPj4>

We need to find out how much our data is spreading out from the central tendency. Just by looking at the graph, we can clearly see that the data spread in graph 1 is much more than the data spread in graph 2. The question is, by how much? Can we represent this with a number, of how much data spread each of the graphs represents from their central tendency? We can say that the central tendency, or the average does not tell us much about the data. Standard deviation is a measure of how spread out a data set is.

