Statistics for data analysis

* Science of collecting, analysing and organizing data

1. Descriptive stats: Organizing and summarizing data
   * + Measure of central tendency
     + Measure of dispersion
     + Different types of distribution of data
2. Inferential stats: using data u have measured to form conclusions
   * + Hypothesis Tests (z, t, chisquare, anova)
3. Data types:
   * + **Continuous data:**It can be represented in decimal format. Examples are height, weight, time, distance, etc.
     + **Discrete data:**It cannot be represented in decimal format. Examples are the number of laptops, number of students in a class.
     + Discrete data is again divided into Categorical and Count Data.
     + **Categorical data:**represent the type of data that can be divided into groups. Examples are age, sex, etc.
     + **Count data:**This data contains non-negative integers. Example: number of children a couple has.