**STATISTICS**

Statistics is the way of collecting organizing and analysing the data . Statistics is a very important concept because statistics helps us to take the decision regarding the problems.

There are some types of statistics:-

1. Descriptive statistics:-Descriptive statistics is the way of organising and summarizing the data. It consists of many topics like **measures of central tendency(mean, mode …) , measure of dispersion(variance…) , different types of distribution**
2. Inferential Statistics:-Inferential Statistics consists of data , and from this you must form a conclusion. In this we will learn Z-test , t-test , significance value , hypothesis testing , Chi – square test , through this we can summarize the sample data .

Types of data:-

* **Quantitative**:-Quantitative data are the numerical data in which we can apply mathematical operations. There are also two types of quantitative data :-

1. **Discrete:**-discrete data are the data which are particularly specific not like the floating number for example you can have 2 or 3 bank accounts , not like 2.5 bank account or 3.5 bank account.
2. **Continuous:-**Continuous data are the data which has floating value , like when we measure the value of PH in chemical then it can come in range 5.6 ,6.7,7.5etc

* **Qualitative:**-qualitative data are the categorical data , like gender male or female . there are also two types of qualitative:-

1. **Nominal**:-These categorical data doesn’t contain the rank like gender , blood group, pin code.
2. **Ordinal:-**These categorical data contains the Rank like first class , second class in railways , customer feedback(good , bad ,very bad).

**Scale of Measurement:-**

* **Nominal Scale data :-**Qualitative /categorical data

**Eg:-**gender ,colours, pin code

Order doesn’t matter.