**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **20-07-2020** | **Name:** | **Bhavith** |
| **Course:** | **Coursera** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC009** |
| **Topic:** | **Basic Statistics** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th,A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Bhavith-Online-Courses** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **Screenshot (206)**  **Screenshot (207)**  **Screenshot (208)** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.** **Data and visualisation**  * **The first three videos form an introduction to the basics of **descriptive statistics**. We'll tell you why it makes sense to think about your data in terms of **cases**and **variables**, and we'll show you that the best way to order your cases and variables is by means of a **data matrix**.** * **There are many different kinds of variables out there. To avoid confusion when we analyze them, we distinguish different **levels of measurement**.** * **When we present our data to others, we often summarize them by means of tables and/or graphs such as **frequency tables**, **pie charts**, **bar graphs**, **dot plots** and **histograms**. We'll also discuss various types of **distributions** of data.**  **Measures of central tendency and dispersion**  * **Besides summarizing data by means of tables and/or graphs, it can also be useful to describe the center of a distribution. We can do that by means of so-called **measures of central tendency**: the **mode**, **median**and **mean**.** * **Yet to adequately describe a distribution we need more information. We also need information about the variability or dispersion of the data.** * **We need, in other words, **measures of dispersion**. Well-known measures of dispersion are the **range**, the **interquartile range**, the **variance**and the **standard deviation**. A graph that nicely presents the variability of a distribution is the **box plot**.** |