**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **31-07-2020** | **Name:** | **Bhavith** |
| **Course:** | **Basic Statistics** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC009** |
| **Topic:** | **Sample and Sampling** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th,A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Bhavith-Online-Courses** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.** Sample and sampling  * **By now you know that we can do all kinds of univariate analyses (e.g., compute modes, means, and standard deviations) and bivariate analyses (e.g., compute Pearson's r correlation coefficients or do regression analyses).** * **Usually, all these analyses are fully based on your **sample**. In general, the methods for analyzing sample data are called methods of **descriptive statistics**.** * **Yet in real life we're often not so much interested in samples but in **populations**. We therefore often use data obtained from a sample to draw conclusions about an entire underlying population.** * **If we employ sample data to draw inferences about a population we are using methods of **inferential statistics**. We use the computed **sample statistics** to draw **inferences**about the corresponding **population parameters**.** * **It is therefore of essential importance that you know how you should draw samples. In this module we’ll pay attention to good sampling methods as well as some poor practices.** * **We'll show you how you can draw a **simple random sample** and we'll pay attention to various forms of **bias**you could encounter along the way.** * **We'll also discuss two alternatives to simple random sampling that are almost as good: **random multi-stage cluster sampling** and **stratified random sampling**.** |