Contents

1   Data

Data Basics

▷ Frequent types of data in statistics:

- **Interval**: numeric scale with meaningful intervals, e.g. temperature in celsius.

- **Ratio**: numeric but with a meaningful zero, e.g. height.

- **Discrete**: numeric with with no arbitrary precision, e.g. population.

- **Ordinal**: sortable and discrete, e.g. education level.

- **Nominal**: non-sortable and discrete, e.g. genre.

▷ **Sample data**: Data from *some* members of a group.

▷ **Population data**: Data from *all* members of a group.

▷ Sample population sometimes uses hat notation, e.g. $\hat{\beta}$, $\hat{\sigma}$, or other slight ambiguities.

▷ Most often sample data is used in statistics.

Visualizing Data

note-workspace

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2

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