

## Quiz 2 Notes

### Videos:

- Quantitative vs. Qualitative
  - Quantitative: Numerical Analysis/Data Collection, what?
  - Qualitative: Open-ended/Why questions, why?
- Exploratory Data Analysis
  - Method to observe trends and patterns within data, not rigid or formal
  - Common Tools: Scatterplot, Boxplot, Histograms
- Tips for Finding Data
  - Availability
  - Data Cleanliness
  - Good Documentation
- Probability Distributions:
  - Bernoulli:  $P(\text{success}) + P(\text{failure}) = 1$ , single trial with only two outcomes
  - Binomial: essentially multiple Bernoulli samples strung together
  - Geometric: Number of failures of needed before success when stringing together Bernoulli Trials
  - Normal Distribution: most common (bell curve), 95% of sample with one standard deviation, 97.5% within two
  - Poisson: used with events over time, specifically measures number of events over a time period
  - Exponential: measures time between events(not needed for quiz)
- Hypothesis Test:
  - Come up with hypothesis and then come up with a statistical test to see if true
    - Create Research Question
    - Change Question into a Hypothesis (Null and Alternative)

## Quiz 2 Notes

- Collect Data
  - EDA
  - Decide on Statistical Level
  - Run Stat Test
  - Examine Output/Check Reasonability
  - Report Key Stats/Results
- T and Z Tests
  - Statistical Tests for data samples
  - Test depends on given information
  - Depending on number of samples, etc, test could change
  - With each test, there are a number of assumptions for the data
- P-Value and Confidence Intervals
  - Statistics that can determine if data is significant
    - If P-Value is more than 0.05, then data wouldn't be significant
    - If Confidence Interval contains 0, then data wouldn't significance
- ANOVA Test
  - Used for 3 or more samples
    - One Way: 1 variable differs across the populations
    - Two Way: How 2 categorical variables differ and categorical factors affect each other
    - Each carries their own assumptions