

Chapter 1 — Introduction Summary

1. What is Statistics?

- Statistics is the science of converting data into knowledge.
- Statistics is “learning in the presense of variation. ” (Wardrop)

2. Populations and Samples

- A **population** is any well-defined collection of things.
- A **sample** is any subset of a population.

3. Types of Statistics

- Descriptive statistics: Summarizing data either graphically or numerically.
- Inferential statistics: Using a sample to make statements (infer) about the properties of a population.
 - Estimation
 - Testing
 - Fitting models

4. Types of Data

- Numerical: Data that consists of numbers.
 - Continuous: Any value in a specified range is possible. (measurements)
 - Discrete: Only certain specific values are possible. (for example, counts)
- Categorical: Data that is not numbers.
 - Nominal: No natural order.
 - Ordinal: A natural order exists, but no associated numbers.