Descriptive Statistic – Descriptive statistics are numbers that describe how a set of data is organized. Averages and maximum value are examples of descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics help summarize the characteristics of a set of numbers.

Standard Deviation – The standard deviation is a number which tells how far apart numbers of a data set are. The larger the standard deviation, the larger the variety in numbers. The smaller the standard deviation, the closer the numbers are together.

Skewness – Skewness is a trait which describes the shape of a data set. It tells which side of the number line has a higher concentration of numbers.