Start-Tech Academy

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Univariate analysis is the simplest form of analyzing data. "Uni" means "one", so in other words your data has only one variable. It doesn't deal with causes or relationships (unlike regression) and it's major purpose is to describe; it takes data, summarizes that data and finds patterns in the data.

Univariate Analysis

Ways to describe patterns found in univariate data

1. Central tendency
    1. Mean
    2. Mode
    3. Median

2. Dispersion
    1. Range
    2. Variance
    3. maximum, minimum,
    4. Quartiles (including the interquartile range), and
    5. Standard deviation

3. Count /Null count

EDD (EXTENDED DATA DICTIONARY)

Example

	Age	Name	Score
count	12.000000	12	12.000000
unique	NaN	12	NaN
top	NaN	Rahul	NaN
freq	NaN	1	NaN
mean	32.500000	NaN	73.000000
std	9.209679	NaN	17.653225
min	24.000000	NaN	44.000000
25%	25.750000	NaN	64.000000
50%	29.000000	NaN	74.000000
75%	35.250000	NaN	87.500000
max	51.000000	NaN	99.000000