

DS 10/22 Statistics Session-2

Pear Deck Session
Training Clarusway
Pear Deck - January 12, 2022 at 7:36AM

Part 1 - Summary

Use this space to summarize your thoughts on the lesson

Part 2 - Responses

Slide 1



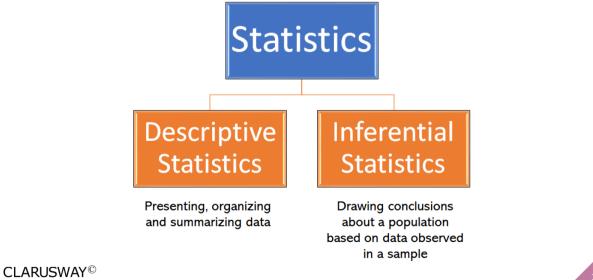
Use this space to take notes:

Slide 2	Your Response
<p>Did you finish Statistics (Graphical Representation of Data Population & Sample) pre-class activity?</p>  <p>Students choose an option</p> <p>Pear Deck Interactive Slide Do not remove this bar</p>	

Use this space to take notes:

Slide 3

► Descriptive vs Inferential statistics ➔



```

graph TD
    Statistics[Statistics] --> Descriptive[Descriptive Statistics]
    Statistics --> Inferential[Inferential Statistics]
    
```

Statistics

Descriptive Statistics
Presenting, organizing and summarizing data

Inferential Statistics
Drawing conclusions about a population based on data observed in a sample

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 4

► What is Data?

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Tutorial 18 - Nested IF V3 Dates.xlsx". The table is titled "Fred's Classic Movie Events" and contains the following data:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Fred's Classic Movie Events					2
2	Venue	Fred's Movie Emporium		Today	13/12/2012	
3	Capacity	150				
6	Date	Movie	Tickets Sold	% of Capacity Sold	Tickets Remaining	% of Tickets to Sell
7	Wednesday 11 May 2011	Grease	50	33%	100	67%
8	Sunday 15 May 2011	Jaws	150	100%	0	0%
9	Monday 23 May 2011	Citizen Kane	105	70%	45	30%
10	Wednesday 01 Jun 2011	The Wizard of Oz	150	100%	0	0%
11	Friday 10 Jun 2011	Singin' In the Rain	85	57%	65	43%
12						Promote
13						Last Few Seats

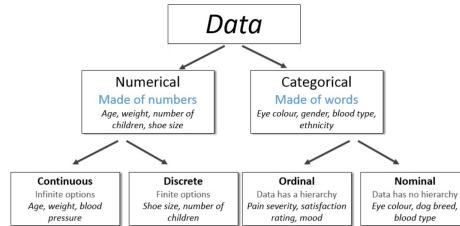
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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 5

► Types of Data



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 6

► Level of Measurement

Level of Measurement

A classification that describes the nature of information within the values assigned to variables.

Type	Measure property	Mathematical operators
Nominal	Classification, membership	=, ≠
Ordinal	Comparison, level	>, <
Interval	Difference, affinity	+, -
Ratio	Magnitude, amount	×, /

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 7

Your Response

► Level of Measurement Question

Draw lines and match them

Variables	Marital Status	Nominal	Level of Measurements
	Temperature	Ordinal	
	Income	Interval	
	Letter Grades	Ratio	



Students, draw anywhere on this slide!

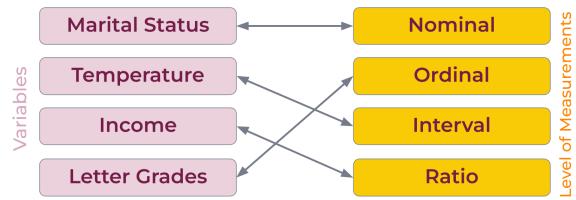
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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 8

► Level of Measurement Answer

Draw lines and match them



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way to reinvent yourself

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 9

Table of Contents

- ▶ Graphic Representation of Data
 - ▷ Data Patterns in Statistics
 - ▷ Frequency Table
 - ▷ Pie Chart
 - ▷ Bar Chart
 - ▷ Histogram
- ▶ Population & Sample
- ▶ Sampling Techniques



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 10



1 Graphical Representation of Data

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Slide 11

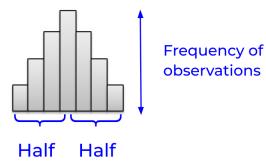
► Data Patterns in Statistics



Center **Spread** **Shape** **Unusual Features**

The center of a distribution, graphically, is located at the median of the distribution.

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Slide 12

► Data Patterns in Statistics

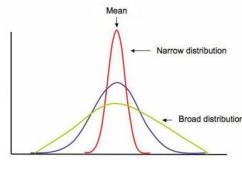
Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

The spread of a distribution refers to the variation of the data.



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 13

► Data Patterns in Statistics

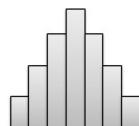
Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

Symmetry - In symmetric distribution, graph can be divided at the center in such a way that each half is a mirror image of the other.



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 14

► Data Patterns in Statistics

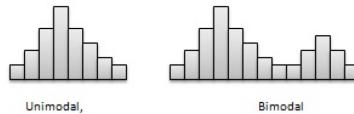
Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

Number of peaks. - Distributions with one or multiple peaks.
Distribution with one clear peak is known as unimodal, and distribution with two clear peaks is called bimodal.



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► Data Patterns in Statistics

Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

Skewness - Some distributions may have multiple observations on one side of the graph than the other side.



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 16

Your Response

You Chose
• **skewed right**

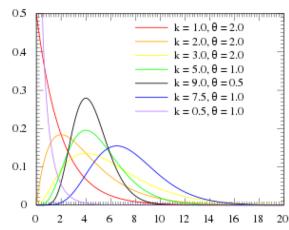
Other Choices

► Let's Practice



- skewed left

Is this distribution skewed left or skewed right?



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Slide 17

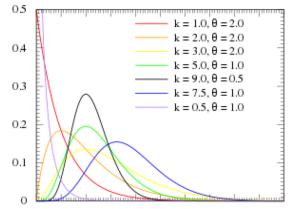
Your Response

► Let's Practice



Answer 1:
gama

What is this distribution?



Use this space to take notes:

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Slide 18

Your Response

You Chose
• **skewed right**

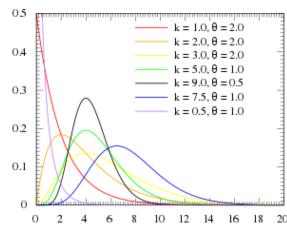
Other Choices
• **skewed left**

► Let's Practice Answer

A ➤

Skewed right

Gamma



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 19

► Data Patterns in Statistics ➤

Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

Kurtosis - Some distributions may have multiple observations on one side of the graph than the other side.

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Slide 20

► Data Patterns in Statistics

Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

Uniform - When the set of observations has no peak and have data equally spread across the range of the distribution, then the distribution is called a uniform distribution.



Uniform

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 21

► Data Patterns in Statistics

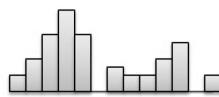
Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

Gaps - Gaps points to areas of a distribution having no observations.



Gaps

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 22

► Data Patterns in Statistics

Center

Spread

Shape

Unusual Features

Outliers - Distributions may be characterized by extreme values that differ greatly from the other set of observation data.



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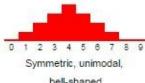
Outliers

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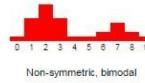
► Data Patterns in Statistics



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Symmetric, unimodal,
bell-shaped



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Skewed right



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Non-symmetric, bimodal



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Uniform



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Skewed left



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Symmetric, bimodal

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Use this space to take notes:

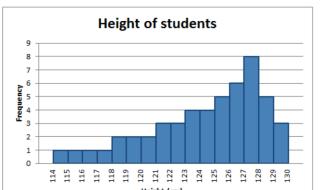
Slide 24

Your Response

▶ Let's Practice



Which of the following statements is true about the figure?



A B C I SWANTHIS choose an option

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Do not remove this bar

24

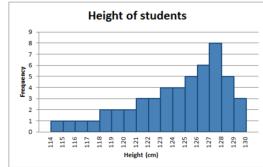
Use this space to take notes:

Slide 25

▶ Let's Practice Answer



Which of the following statements is true about the figure?



C: The distribution is left-skewed with no outliers.

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► Frequency

Frequency

The number of times a value of the data occurs

Relative Frequency

How often something happens divided by all outcomes

Cumulative Frequency

The accumulation of the previous relative frequencies

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 27

► Frequency

Frequency

The number of times a value of the data occurs

DATA VALUE	FREQUENCY
3	5
4	3
5	6
6	2
7	1

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 28

► Frequency

Relative Frequency

How often something happens divided by all outcomes

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Slide 29

► Frequency

Cumulative Frequency

The accumulation of the previous relative frequencies

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► Frequency Table

Graphs are derived from frequency tables.

Rank	Degree of agreement	Number	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
1	Strongly agree	20	20/100 or 0.2	0.2
2	Agree somewhat	30	30/100 or 0.3	
3	Not sure	20	20/100 or 0.2	
4	Disagree somewhat	15	15/100 or 0.15	
5	Strongly disagree	15	15/100 or 0.15	

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Use this space to take notes:

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Your Response

► Let's Practice



Seventeen immigrants to the U.S. were asked how many years, to the nearest year, they have lived in the U.S. The data are as follows:
2; 5; 7; 2; 2; 10; 20; 0; 7; 0; 20; 5; 12; 15; 12; 4; 5; 10

What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. at most 12 years?

Data	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0	2	2	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$2/17 = 0.1176$
2	3	5	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$5/17 = 0.2941$
4	1	6	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$6/17 = 0.3529$
5	3	9	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$9/17 = 0.5294$
7	2	11	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$11/17 = 0.6471$
10	2	13	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$13/17 = 0.7647$
12	2	15	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$15/17 = 0.8824$
15	1	16	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$16/17 = 0.9412$
20	1	17	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$17/17 = 1.0000$

Students, enter a number!

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 32

► Let's Practice Answer

A ➤

What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. at most 12 years?

$$15/17 = 0.8824 = 88.24\%$$

Data	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0	2	2	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$2/17 = 0.1176$
2	3	5	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$5/17 = 0.2941$
4	1	6	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$6/17 = 0.3529$
5	3	9	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$9/17 = 0.5294$
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10	2	13	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$13/17 = 0.7647$
12	2	15	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$15/17 = 0.8824$
15	1	16	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$16/17 = 0.9412$
20	1	17	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$17/17 = 1.0000$

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 33

Your Response

► Let's Practice



- 0.7471

Nineteen immigrants to the U.S. were asked how many years, to the nearest year, they have lived in the U.S. The data are as follows:

2; 5; 7; 2; 2; 10; 0; 7; 0; 20; 5; 12; 15; 12; 4; 5; 10

What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. from 5 to 20 years, inclusive?

Data	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0	2	2	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$2/17 = 0.1176$
2	3	5	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$5/17 = 0.2941$
4	1	6	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$6/17 = 0.3529$
5	3	9	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$9/17 = 0.5294$
7	2	11	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$11/17 = 0.6471$
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12	2	15	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$15/17 = 0.8824$
15	1	16	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$16/17 = 0.9412$
20	1	17	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$17/17 = 1.0000$

Students, enter a number!

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Slide 34

► Let's Practice

A ➤

What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. from 5 to 20 years, inclusive?

$$11/17 = 0.6471 = 64.71\%$$

$$1 - 0.3529 = 0.6471 = 64.71\%$$

Data	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0	2	2	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$2/17 = 0.1176$
2	3	5	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$5/17 = 0.2941$
4	1	6	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$6/17 = 0.3529$
5	3	9	$3/17 = 0.1765$	$9/17 = 0.5294$
7	2	11	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$11/17 = 0.6471$
10	2	13	$2/17 = 0.1176$	$13/17 = 0.7647$
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15	1	16	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$16/17 = 0.9412$
20	1	17	$1/17 = 0.0588$	$17/17 = 1.0000$

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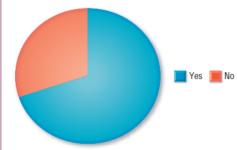
Slide 35

► Pie Charts

➤

- ▶ Often used with nominal and ordinal variables.
- ▶ Circle cut into "pie slices" that add up to 100%.
- ▶ Each pie slice represents an attribute for the variable.

Did you find the course challenging?



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 36

► Pie Charts



The following table shows the numbers of hours spent by a child on different events on a working day.

Represent the adjoining information on a pie chart

Activity	No. of Hours
School	6
Sleep	8
Playing	2
Study	4
T. V.	1
Others	3

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 37

► Pie Charts



The central angles for various observations can be calculated as:

Activity	No. of Hours	Measure of central angle
School	6	$(\frac{6}{24} \times 360)^\circ = 90^\circ$
Sleep	8	$(\frac{8}{24} \times 360)^\circ = 120^\circ$
Playing	2	$(\frac{2}{24} \times 360)^\circ = 30^\circ$
Study	4	$(\frac{4}{24} \times 360)^\circ = 60^\circ$
T. V.	1	$(\frac{1}{24} \times 360)^\circ = 15^\circ$
Others	3	$(\frac{3}{24} \times 360)^\circ = 45^\circ$

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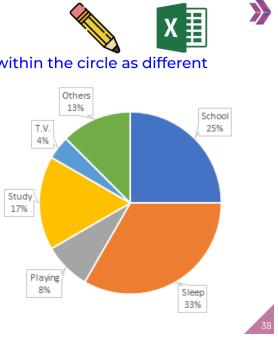
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► Pie Charts

Now, we shall represent these angles within the circle as different sectors.

Activity	No. of Hours
School	6
Sleep	8
Playing	2
Study	4
T. V.	1
Others	3

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Use this space to take notes:

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► Pie Charts

The Pie of Pie Chart



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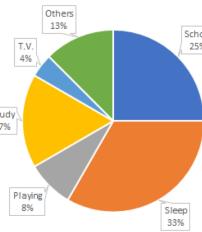
Your Response

▶ Let's Practice



This pie chart represents the numbers of hours spent by a child on different events on a working day.

How many hours does this child sleep?



SWAGITS, enter a number!

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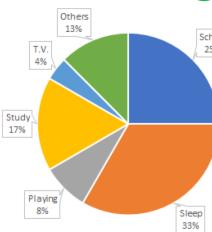
Slide 41

▶ Let's Practice Answer



How many hours does this child sleep?

24 * 0.33 = 8 hours



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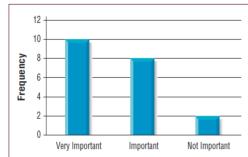
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Slide 42

► Bar Charts

- ▶ Often used with nominal and ordinal variables.
- ▶ A series of bars represent the different attributes of a variable.
- ▶ The height of each bar reflects frequencies for each attribute.

How important is *Data Science* to you?



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Use this space to take notes:

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► Bar Charts

The following table shows the numbers of Covid-19 data for continents.

Represent the adjoining information on a bar chart

continent	cases	deaths
Africa	1119579	26260
America	11698368	427207
Asia	5606210	122034
Europe	3239237	205144
Oceania	25742	471

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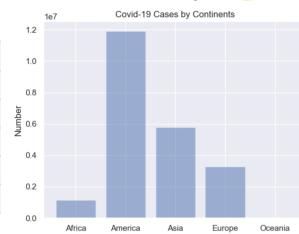
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► Bar Charts



continent	cases	deaths
Africa	1119579	26260
America	11698368	427207
Asia	5606210	122034
Europe	3239237	205144
Oceania	25742	471



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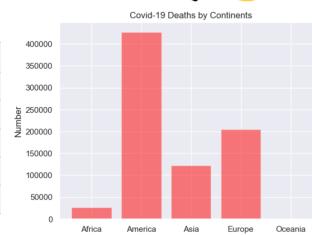
Use this space to take notes:

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► Bar Charts



continent	cases	deaths
Africa	1119579	26260
America	11698368	427207
Asia	5606210	122034
Europe	3239237	205144
Oceania	25742	471

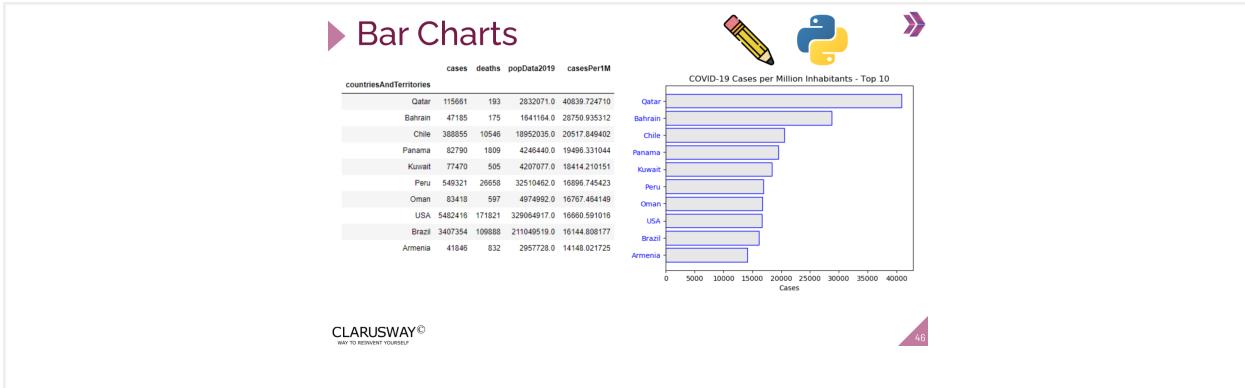


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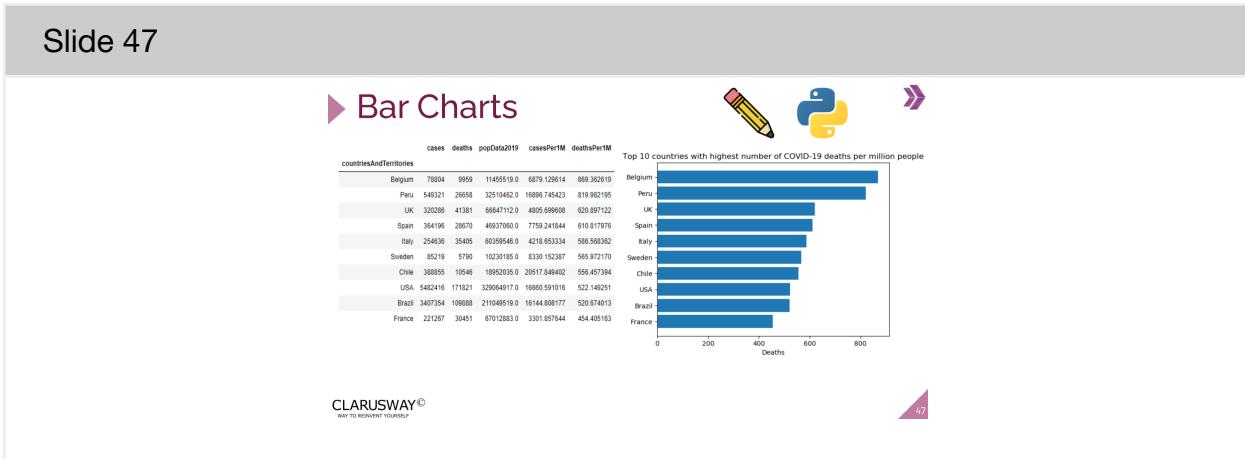
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Use this space to take notes:

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Use this space to take notes:



Use this space to take notes:

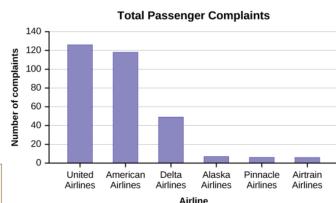
Slide 48	Your Response
	<p>Answer 1: no</p>

▶ Let's Practice



The graph shows the number of complaints for six different airlines as reported to the US Department of Transportation in February 2013. Alaska, Pinnacle, and Airtran Airlines have far fewer complaints reported than American, Delta, and United.

Can we conclude that American, Delta, and United are the worst airline carriers since they have the most complaints?



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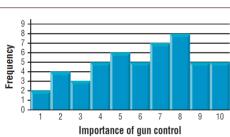
Slide 49

▶ Histograms



- ▶ Used with interval/ratio variables.
- ▶ Represent the frequency of each attribute for a variable.
- ▶ Good overview of the distribution of your data

On a Scale of 1 to 10,
How Important Is Gun Control to You? (N = 50)



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▶ Histograms

1 Divide the range of the data into intervals of equal width. For a discrete variable with few values, use the actual possible values.



2 Count the number of observations (the frequency) in each interval, forming a frequency table.



3 Draw a bar over each value or interval with height equal to its frequency (or percentage), values of which are marked on the vertical axis.



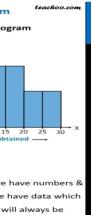
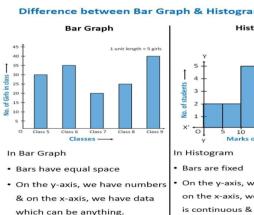
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Use this space to take notes:

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▶ Histograms vs Bar charts



BASIS FOR COMPARISON	HISTOGRAM	BAR GRAPH
Meeting	Histogram refers to a graphical representation, that displays the frequency of how frequently different categories of data.	Bar graph is a pictorial representation of data where the length of bars compare different categories of data.
Indicates	Distribution of non-discrete variables	Computation of discrete variables
Presents	Quantitative data	Categorical data
Spans	Bars touch each other, hence there are no spaces between bars	Bars do not touch each other, hence there are spaces between bars.
Elements	Elements are grouped together, so that they are considered as range.	Elements are taken as individual entities.
Can bars be rounded?	No	Yes
Width of bars	Need not to be same	Same

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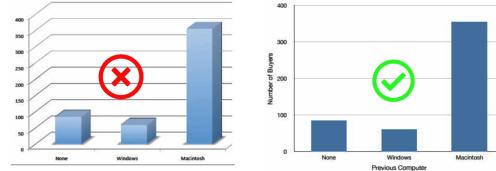
51

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Slide 52

► Graphical Mistakes

Don't get fancy!



3-d bar charts are not as effective as their 2-d counterparts.

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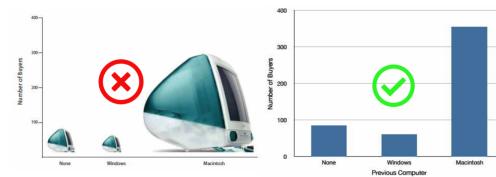
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► Graphical Mistakes

Don't get fancy!



It is misleading, because the viewer's attention will be captured by areas.

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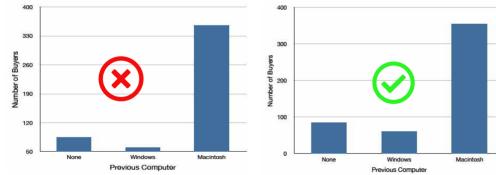
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► Graphical Mistakes

Don't get fancy!



Another distortion is setting the baseline to a value other than zero.

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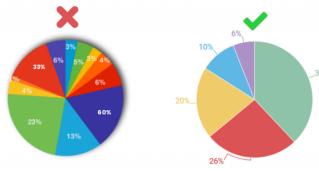
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► Graphical Mistakes

Simplicity is Key



There is nothing worse than a pie chart with too many slices.

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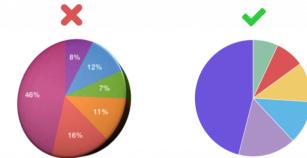
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► Graphical Mistakes

Variety of Colors



Don't pick colors that are the same or too similar.

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2

Populations & Samples

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► Populations

The study of statistics revolves around the study of data sets.

Populations



Include each element from the set of observations that can be made.



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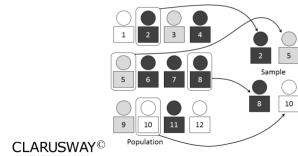
► Samples

Populations and samples are data sets.

Samples



Include one or more observations from the population.



The elements of a sample are known as sample points, or observations.

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► Parameters & Statistics

Population attributes → Parameters

Sample attributes → Statistics

Sample statistics are often used to estimate population parameters

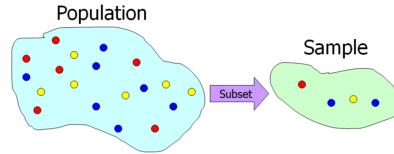
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► Parameters & Statistics



- Populations have Parameters (like μ , σ^2 , θ , p)
- Samples have Statistics, functions of observed data, like \bar{x} , \tilde{x} , s^2 , $\hat{\theta}$, \hat{p}

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3 Sampling Techniques



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Sampling Techniques



To draw valid conclusions from your results, you have to carefully decide how you will select a sample that is representative of the group as a whole.

Probability sampling

involves random selection, allowing you to make strong statistical inferences about the whole group.

Non-probability sampling

involves non-random selection based on convenience or other criteria, allowing you to easily collect data.

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► Probability Sampling Methods

Probability sampling means that every member of the population has a chance of being selected.

Simple random sample

Systematic sample

Stratified sample

Cluster sample

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► Simple Random Sample

In a simple random sample, every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

Simple random sample



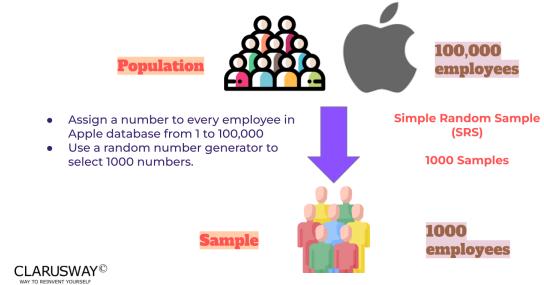
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► Simple Random Sample Example

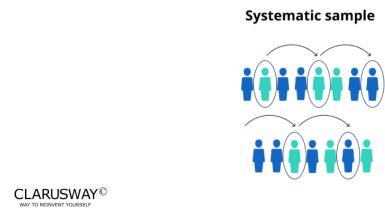


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► Systematic Sample

Every member of the population is listed with a number, but instead of randomly generating numbers, individuals are chosen at regular intervals.

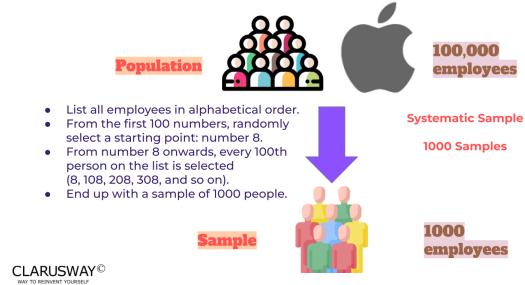


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► Systematic Sample Example



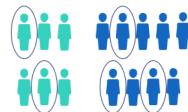
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► Stratified Sample

Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into subpopulations that may differ in important ways.

Stratified sample



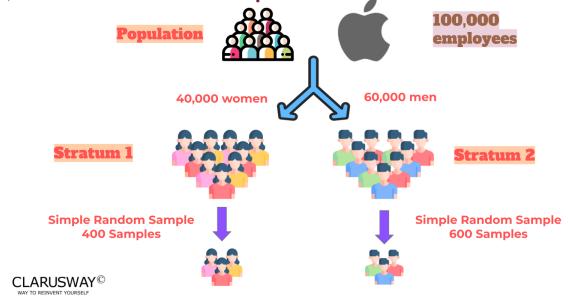
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► Stratified Sample Example



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► Cluster Sample

Cluster sampling also involves dividing the population into subgroups, but each subgroup should have similar characteristics to the whole sample.

Cluster sample

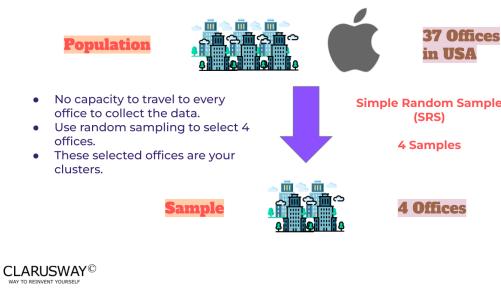


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► Cluster Sample Example



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► Non-probability Sampling Methods

In a non-probability sample, individuals are selected based on non-random criteria, and not every individual has a chance of being included.

Convenience sample

Voluntary response sample

Purposive sample

Snowball sample

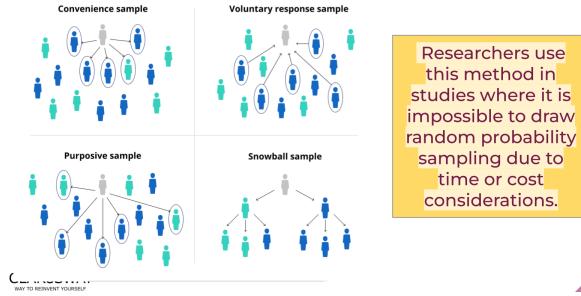
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► Non-probability Sampling Methods ➤



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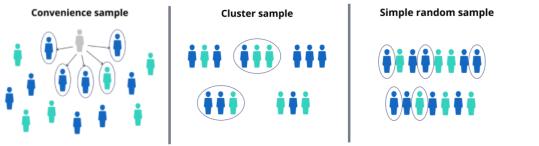
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► Let's Practice



Which of the following will give a more “accurate” representation of the population from which a sample has been taken?



Students choose an option

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Your Response

You Chose

- **A large sample based on the convenience sampling technique**

Other Choices

- A small sample based on simple random sampling
- A small based on cluster sampling technique
- A large sample based on simple random sampling

Use this space to take notes:

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► Let's Practice Answer

A ➤

Which of the following will give a more "accurate" representation of the population from which a sample has been taken?

A large sample based on simple random sampling

Simple random sample



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Your Response

How well did you like this lesson?



Students, drag the icon!

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How well did you like this lesson?



Students, drag the icon!

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THANKS!

Any questions?

You can find us at:

- ▶ stephen@clarusway.com
- ▶ jason@clarusway.com



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