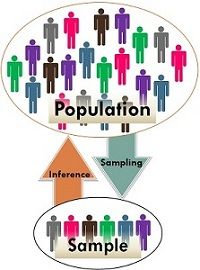
Assignment 1

Q1. What exactly is the difference between descriptive and inferential statistics?

Ans. The difference between descriptive and inferential statistics is theway it looks at data. The descriptive statistics describe the population whereas inferential statistics take a sample of people for a particular pattern and generalizes it with the whole lot.

Q2. I'm not sure what is the difference between a sample and a population?

Ans. Population represents the entirety of persons, units, objects and anything that is capable of being conceived, having certain properties. On the contrary, the sample is a finite subset of the population, that is chosen by a systematic process, to find out the characteristics of the parent set.



Q3. What distinguishes descriptive statistics from other types of statistics?

Ans. The primary difference between descriptive and inferential statistics is that descriptive statistics measure for definitive measurement while inferential statistics note the margin of error of research performed. You'll need to account for the deadlines you have for research and development to choose which statistic is more viable for you.

Q4. What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative data?

Ans. Difference between quantitative and qualitative data :

* Quantitative data is countable or measurable, relating to numbers. Qualitative data is descriptive, relating to language.
* Quantitative data tells us how many, how much, or how often (e.g. “20 people signed up to our email newsletter last week”). Qualitative data can help us to understand the “why” or “how” behind certain behaviors, or it can simply describe a certain attribute—for example, “The postbox is red” or “I signed up to the email newsletter because I’m really interested in hearing about local events.”
* Quantitative data is fixed and “universal,” while qualitative data is subjective and dynamic. For example, if something weighs 20 kilograms, that can be considered an objective fact. However, two people may have very different qualitative accounts of how they experience a particular event.
* Quantitative data is gathered by measuring and counting. Qualitative data is collected by interviewing and observing.
* Quantitative data is analyzed using statistical analysis, while qualitative data is analyzed by grouping it in terms of meaningful categories or themes.

Q5. What is the definition of a percentile?

Ans. Percentiles are used to understand and interpret data. They indicate the values below which a certain percentage of the data in a data set is found.