Statistics continued:

9. What are quantitative and qualitative data? Quantitative data are measures of values or counts and are expressed as numbers. Quantitative data are data about numeric variables (e.g. how many; how much; or how often). Qualitative data are measures of 'types' and may be represented by a name, symbol, or a number code.

10.

The IQR describes the middle 50% of values when ordered from lowest to highest. To find the interquartile range (IQR), ​**first find the median (middle value) of the lower and upper half of the data**. These values are quartile 1 (Q1) and quartile 3 (Q3). The IQR is the difference between Q3 and Q1.

11.

A bell curve is a type of graph that is used to visualize the distribution of a set of chosen values across a specified group that tends to have central, normal values, as peaks with low and high extremes tapering off relatively symmetrically on either side.

12. Visualize your data with a box plot and look for outliers.

13.

 The p-value, or probability value, **tells you how likely it is that your data could have occurred under the null hypothesis**. It does this by calculating the likelihood of your test statistic, which is the number calculated by a statistical tes44t using your data.

14.

Binomial probability refers to the probability of exactly x successes on n repeated trials in an experiment that has two possible outcomes (commonly called a binomial experiment). If the probability of success on an individual trial is p, then the binomial probability is **nCx⋅px⋅(1−p)n−x**

**15.**

ANOVA is **a statistical method that separates observed variance data into different components to use for additional tests**. A one-way ANOVA is used for three or more groups of data, to gain information about the relationship between the dependent and independent variables