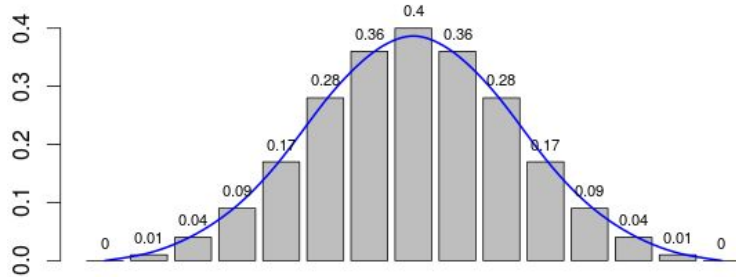


# Statistics

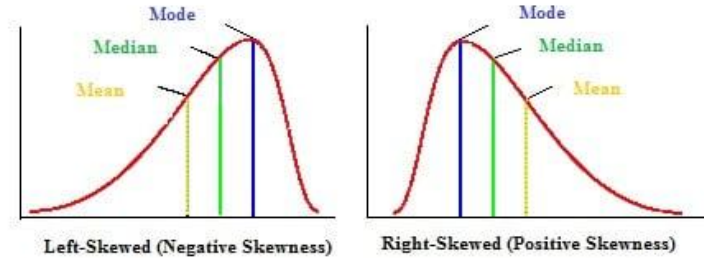
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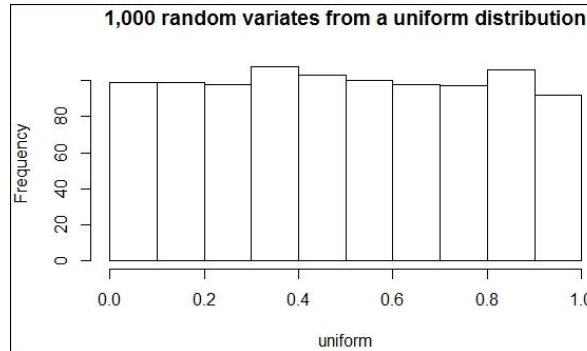
# Distribution Types:



Normal Distribution



Skewed Distribution



Uniform Distribution



# Terminologies:

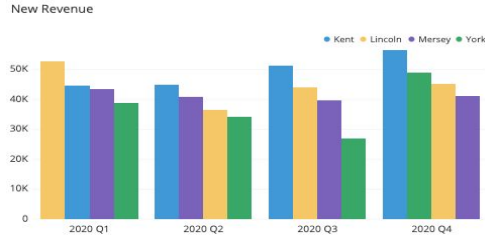
- Observations
- Ungrouped and Grouped Data
- Frequency Distribution
- Cumulative Frequency Distribution.



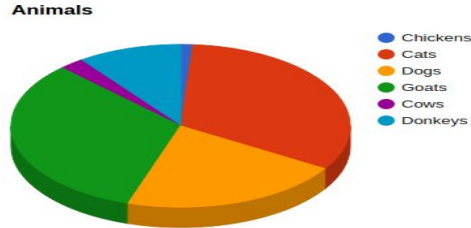


# Graphical Techniques - (Data Representation)

## Bar Graphs

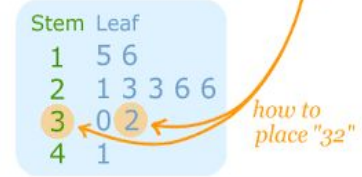


## Pie Charts



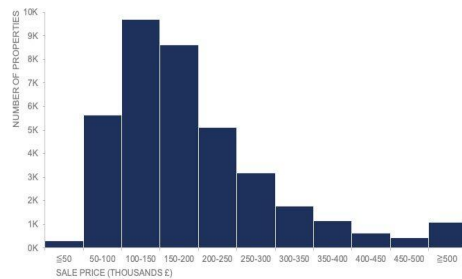
## Stem Plots

15, 16, 21, 23, 23, 26, 26, 30, 32, 41

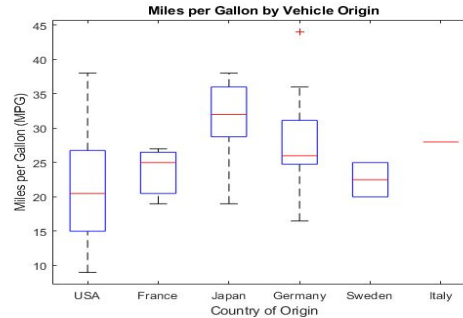


## Histograms

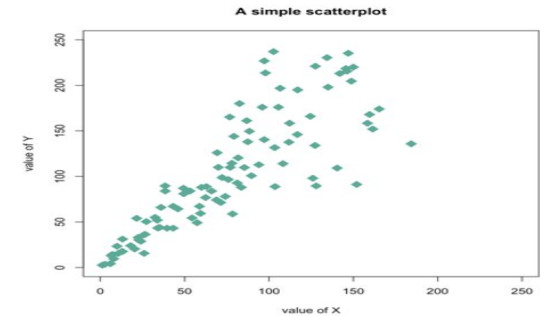
Distribution of property sales: January 2013 to September 2019



## Boxplots



## Scatterplots



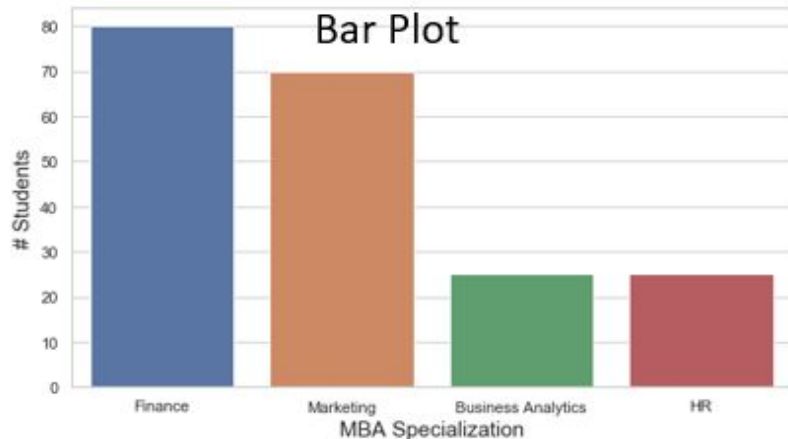
# Analysis of a Single Categorical Variable

Categorical Variables are of two types,  
**Nominal & Ordinal**

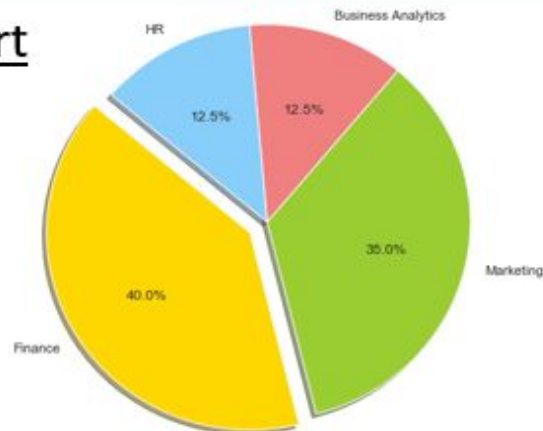
- **Mode** is the only measure of central tendency that can be used for Categorical Variable.
- For certain Ordinal Categorical Variables like Feedback, Rating we may at times use **Mean**

## Frequency Table

	Specialization	Cnt_Students	Pct_Students
0	Finance	80	0.400
1	Marketing	70	0.350
2	Business Analytics	25	0.125
3	HR	25	0.125



## Pie Chart



# Concepts of Sampling

- Sampling - Inferring on a small part of the data under consideration.
- Parameter- In statistics, it is a measure of such a characteristic of data.
- Statistics- In order to gain some information we compute on some parameters which is summarized in the form of statistics.
- Types of Sampling-
  - Probability Sampling
  - Non-probability Sampling
- Sampling and Non-Sampling errors.