

# Welcome to Insight Community

Session 01: Basic Statistics







- Keep yourselves on mute at all the times unless asked otherwise. For any queries, put it in the chat and it'll be taken care of.
- Attendance for the session will be floated randomly during the session. There will be a QR code that you'll need to scan and mark the attendance.
- There will be assignments that need to be submitted before deadline. They shouldn't be copied.
- Regular attendance, regular & quality assignment submissions are an integral part of evaluation for the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of Insight hiring.
- You can reach out to anyone from the Insight team for any query.



# I. Population vs Sample

# POPULATION

## SAMPLE

Collection of all items of interest



parameters

A subset of the population

n

statistics

# POPULATION

## SAMPLE

- tard to observe
- tard to contact

Easy to observe



Easy to contact

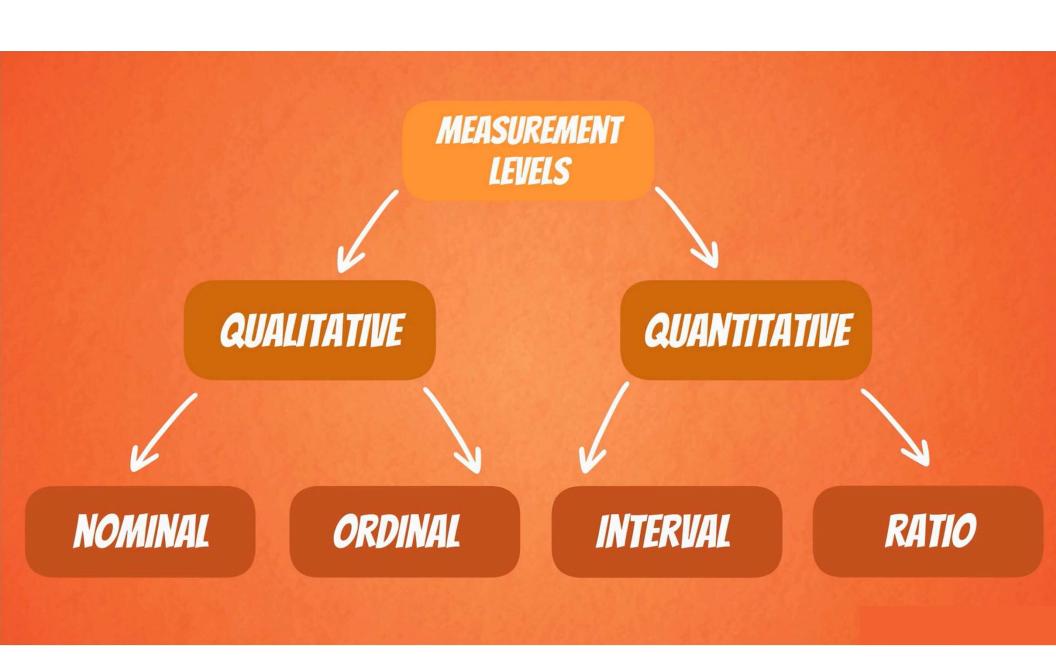


### Features of a sample

Randomness	Representativeness
When each member of the sample is chosen from the population strictly by chance.	A subset of the population that accurately reflects the members of the entire population.



# II. Type of Variables



# **NOMINAL**

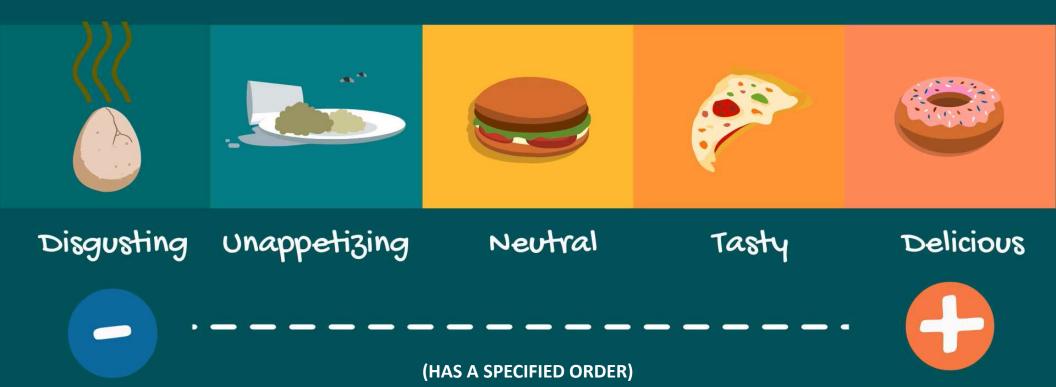
Mercedez BMW Audi





(CANNOT BE ORDERED)

# **ORDINAL**



(Ratio has a true zero)

RATIO

X2



you have 3 times as many as 1 do.

RATIO OF 6/2 IS

3











### The Temperature Dilemma

0 degree Celsius and 0 degree Fahrenheit are not true zeroes

These scales were artificially created by humans for convenience

0 degree Kelvin is a true zero. That is the coldest anything can get.

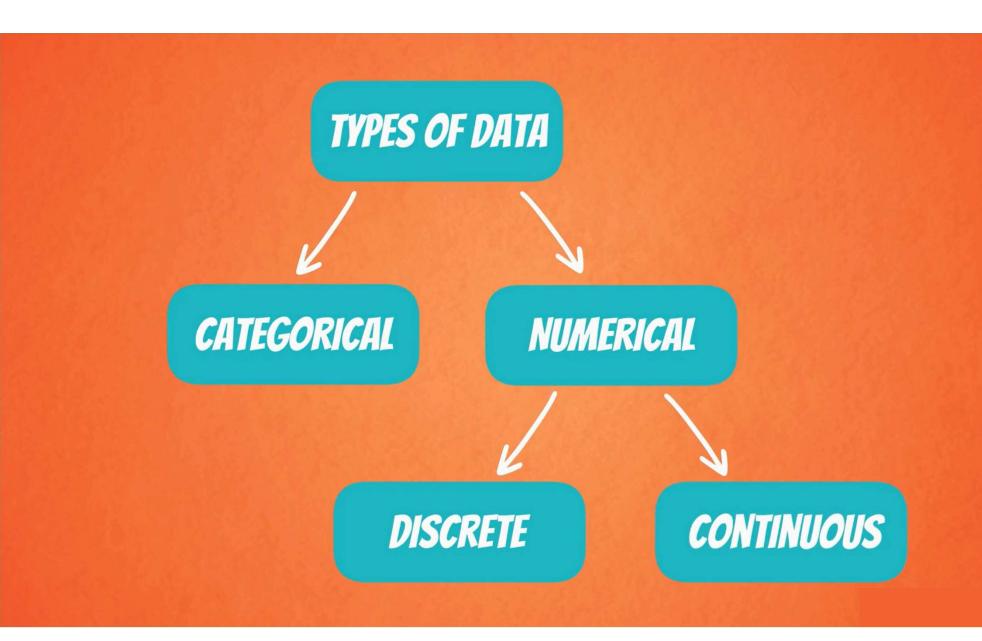
Variables in Kelvin are **Ratios** while Variables in Celsius & Fahrenheit are **Intervals**.

All numbers like 1, 2, 3, 10, 12.42342, e, pi, etc. can be **both** Interval and Ratio.

Just be careful of the context you are operating in!!



### III. Distributions



# Thank you...