Target Population:

→ Under the study / whole

Sampled Population:

→ Selected sample / access
→ from which we can draw the conclusion.

Types of Random Sampling:

→ Simple random sampling
→ Systematic sampling
→ Stratified sampling
→ Cluster sampling.

Simple Random Sampling:

→ Selected sample from the population using random method.
→ Best for homogenous / Same population

Stratified Sampling:

→ Breaking hetrogenous population into homogenous population

Systematic Sampling:

→ Select interval

$$N = nk$$

Population / Sample | interval

$$k = \frac{N}{n}$$

$$k = \frac{25}{3}$$

$$k = 8.33$$

$$\boxed{k = 8}$$

→ List of unit is known as sampling frame

Cluster Sampling:

→ When we do not have the data / info about the samples, we select the samples as clusters.

→ Natural selection — Random selection.

Statistic:

→ Any numerical value that is calculated from sample

Parameter:

→ Any numerical value that is

calculated from population

Statistics:

Statistics is a science of conducting studies to collect, organize, summarize, analyze and draw conclusion from data

<p align="center">Statistics</p>

Descriptive	Inferential
↓	↓
Info about population of Sample	Conclusion drawn from the selected Sample