



I'm not robot



**I am not robot!**

Module Probability & Statistical Inference Descriptive Statistics. Different techniques such as modeling to reach trends, relationships, and Descriptive Statistics (Exploratory) “Exploratory data analysis is detective work numerical detective work” “Exploratory data analysis can never be the whole story, but focus on aspects of data analysis –Descriptive Statistics and Graphs (Exploring our Data) –Inferential Statistics (Analyzing our Data, and Interpreting our Results) INFERENTIAL STATISTICS Measures of Spread: Percentiles and Quartiles The median is the  $p$ th percentile of the sample data. They are computed to give a “center” around which the measurements in the data are distributed. Descriptive statistics are used to describe and graphically present interesting aspects of the data set. The Summer Institutes. Variation or Variability measures. Relative Standing measures. More generally, we define the  $p$ th percentile as the value which has  $p\%$  of the sample data less than or equal to it In this chapter, we look at several statistical measures used to describe data and draw statistical inferences Mean The most well-known descriptive statistic is the mean, or average value, which is obtained by adding up the values of the data and dividing by the number of observations:  $\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$  Descriptive statistics are an essential part of biometric analysis and a prerequisite for the understanding of further statistical evaluations, including the drawing of inferences Central Tendency measures. Session DEPARTMENT OF BIostatISTICS. They allow identifying abnormal or false data points Data analysis is simply the process of converting the gathered data to meaningful information. They describe the relative position of specific measurements in the data They describe “data spread” or how far away the measurements are from the center. will discuss creating your statistical analysis plan, levels of measurement, descriptive statistics, probability theory, inferential statistics, and general considerations for This article briefly discusses common descriptive data analysis measures including frequency distributions, central tendency, variability, and correlation. That is,  $p\%$  of the sample data fall below the median and subsequently  $p\%$  above the median. However, There are three essential characteristics of descriptive statistics we need to discuss: scales of measurement, measures of central tendency, and measures of variability (or spread) Descriptive Statistics and Exploratory Data Analysis.