

# Descriptive Statistics and Diagrams

 Chen Chen  20.11.2019



Part I

# Descriptive Statistics



# OUTLINE

01

Why do we need to learn this?

02

What are these?

03

How to do it?



□ Background review:

□ what did we learn so far?

# ↳ Research process

We are here!



Find the research question and hypothesis.

Design an experiment

Collect data

Data analysis

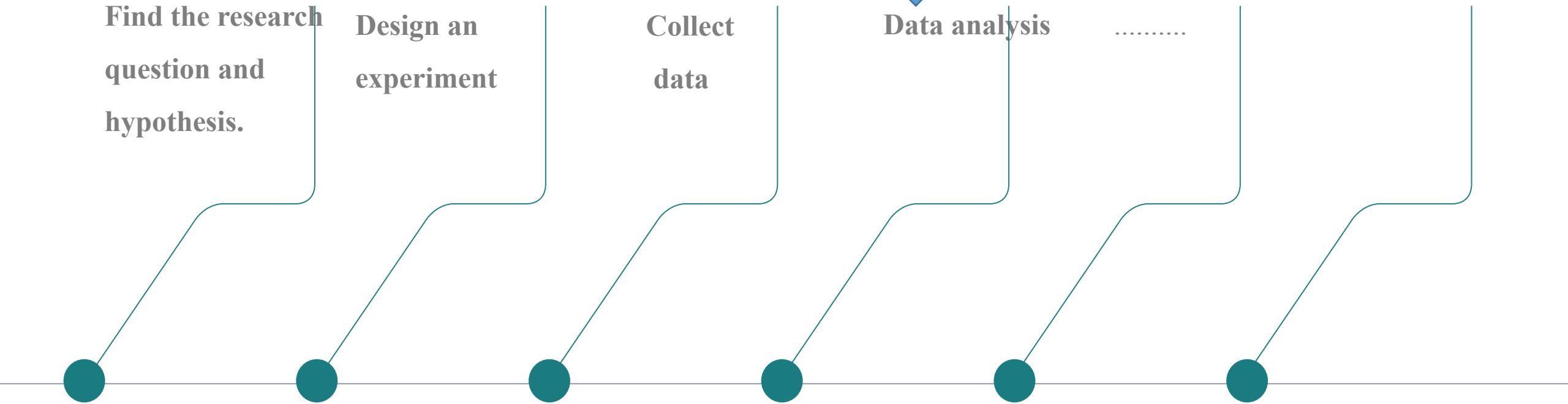
.....

1

2

3

4



1

Why do we need to learn this?

# Statistics

```
graph TD; A[Statistics] --> B[Descriptive Statistics]; A --> C[Inferential Statistics];
```

## Descriptive Statistics

Presenting, organizing  
and summarizing data

## Inferential Statistics

Run the test and get  
the conclusion.



What could we do with prescriptive statistics?





## ↳ What could we do with prescriptive statistics?

01

Summarize, describe, and characterize the sample.

02

Determine if the sample is normally distributed

03

Determine if the sample could be compared to the larger population.

04

.....

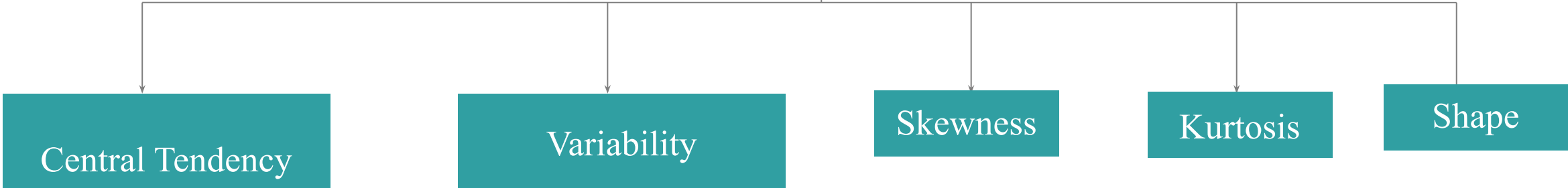


# 2

What are we trying to describe by using descriptive statistics?

↳ What are they?

# Descriptive Statistics







- Mean
- Median
- Mode

- Range
- Variance
- Standard Deviation

**3**

How to do it?

- 
- Mean (Average)
  - Median (Midpoint)
  - Mode (Most frequently occurring number)
- 

- 
- Range (the difference between largest and smallest variable)
  - Variance (how far the numbers are spread out)
  - Standard Deviation (how much variation exists from the mean)
- 



Sample A: 5 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 15

Sample B: 0 2 4 6 8 12 14 16 18 20

Mean(A) = 10      Median(A) = 10

Mean(B) = 10      Median(B) = 10



Sample A: 5 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 15

Sample B: 0 2 4 6 8 12 14 16 18 20

Variance(A) =12.222

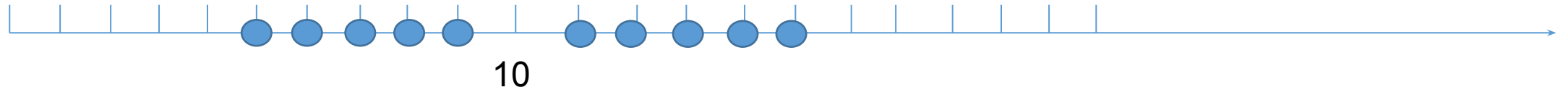
Standard(A) =3.496

Variance(B) =48.888

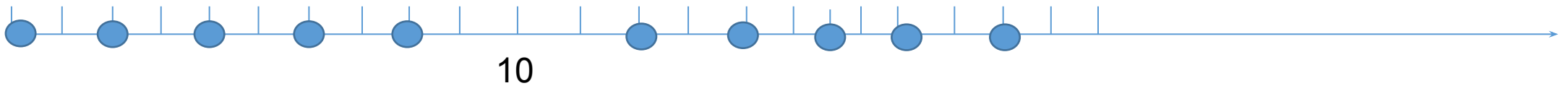
Standard(B) =6.992



Sample A



Sample B





To what kind of data could we apply all this descriptive statistics method to?

What about nominal data? How to describe it?



# Frequency

Absolute frequency can be defined as the number of occurrences of a phenomenon.

$$\text{relative frequency} = \frac{\text{absolute frequency}}{\text{total frequency}}$$

Sample : 1 2 3 4 1 1 2 3 4 3

Item	Absolute Frequency	Relative frequency
1	3	$3/10=0.3$
2	2	$2/10=0.2$
3	3	$3/10=0.3$
4	2	$2/10=0.2$



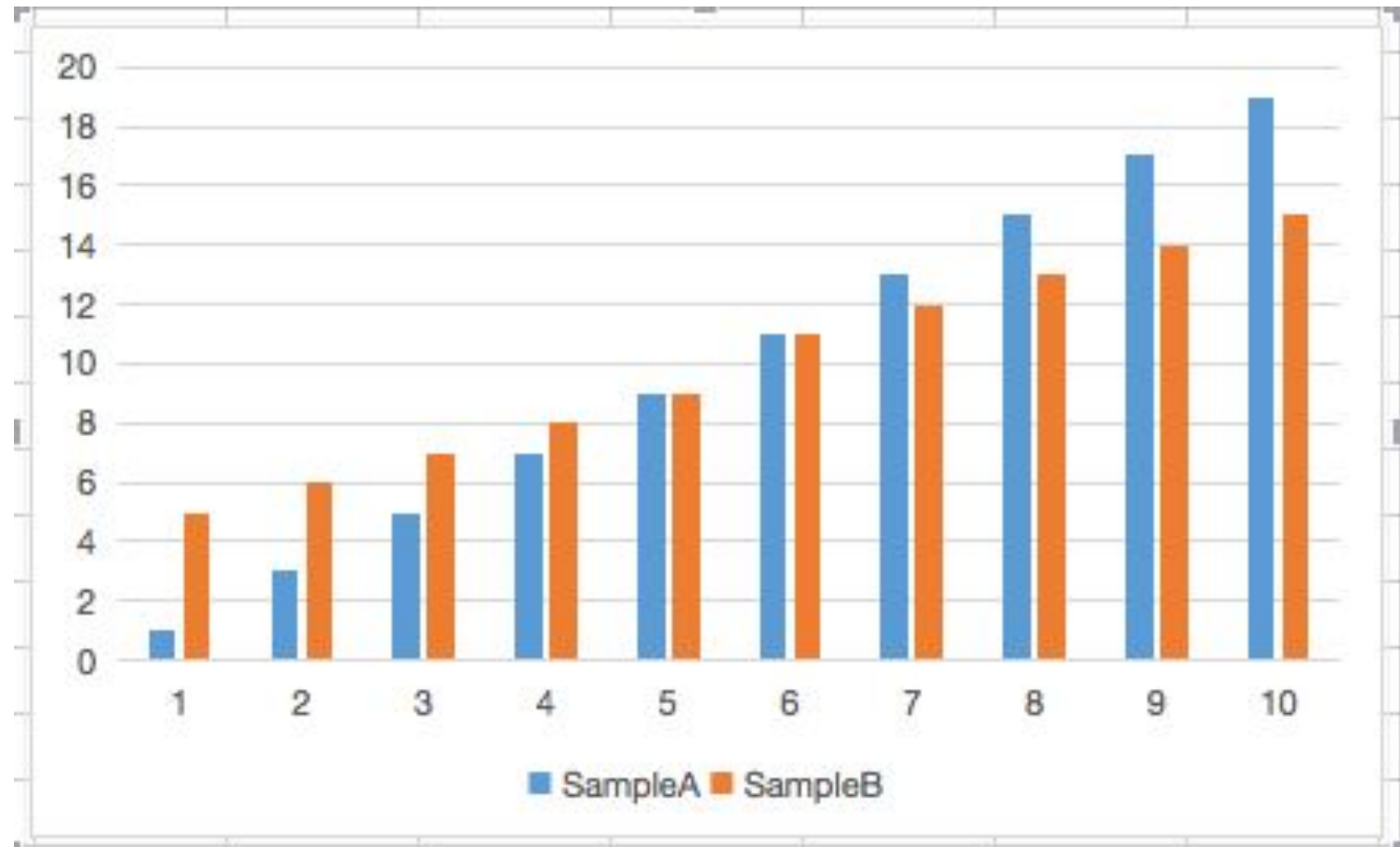
# Part II

## Diagrams

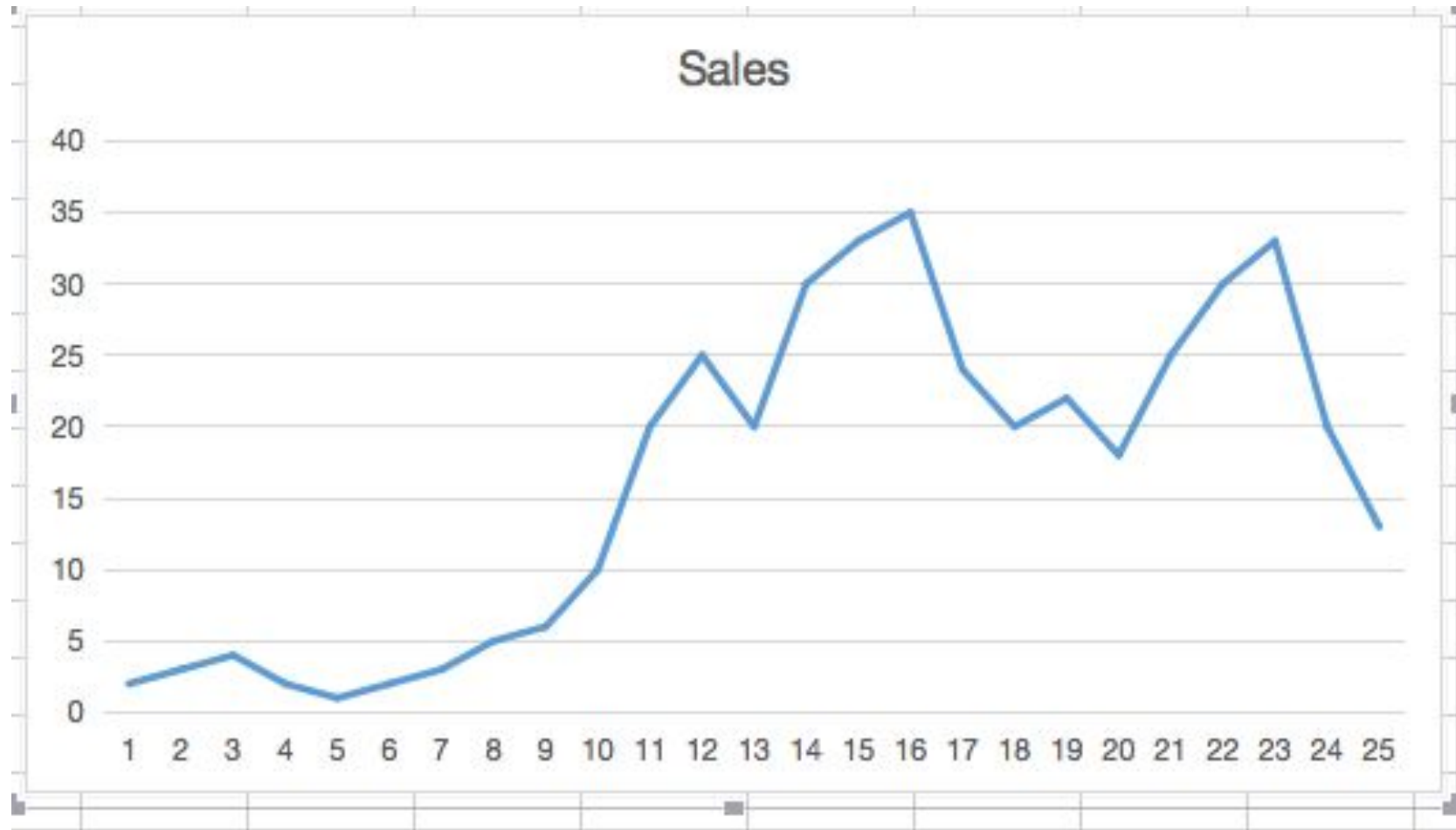




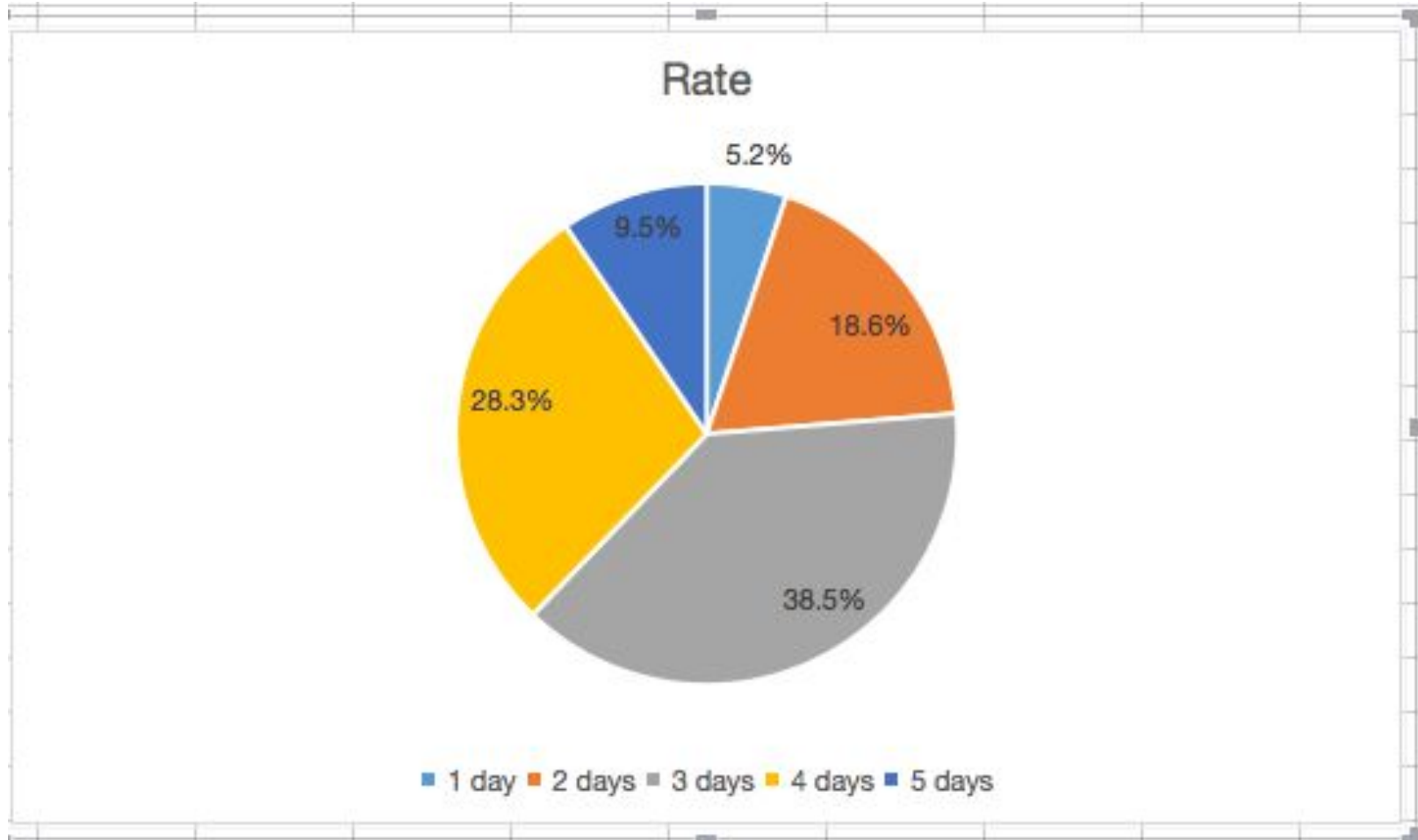
# Bar Graphs



# Time-Series Graphs

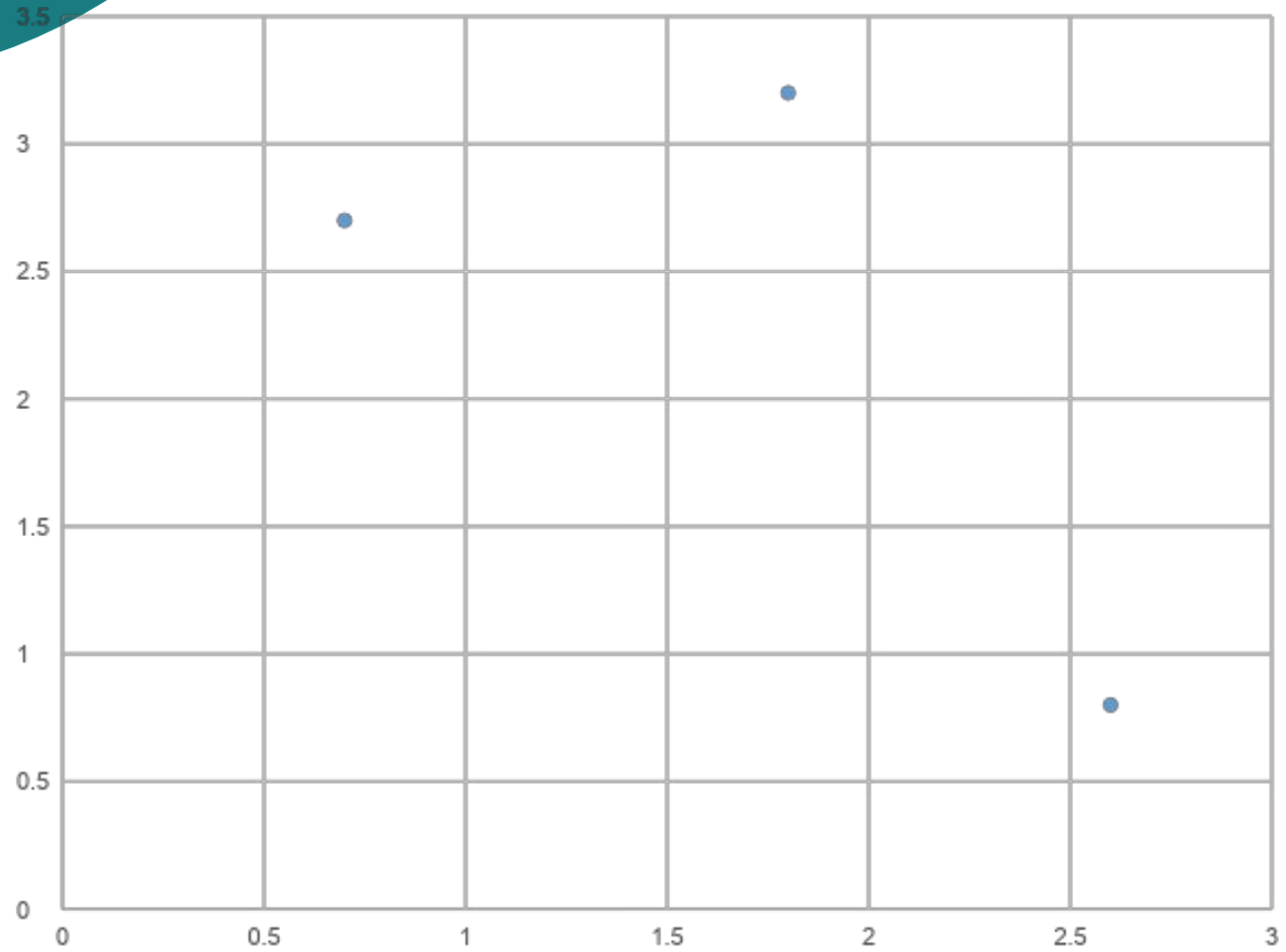


# Pie Graphs



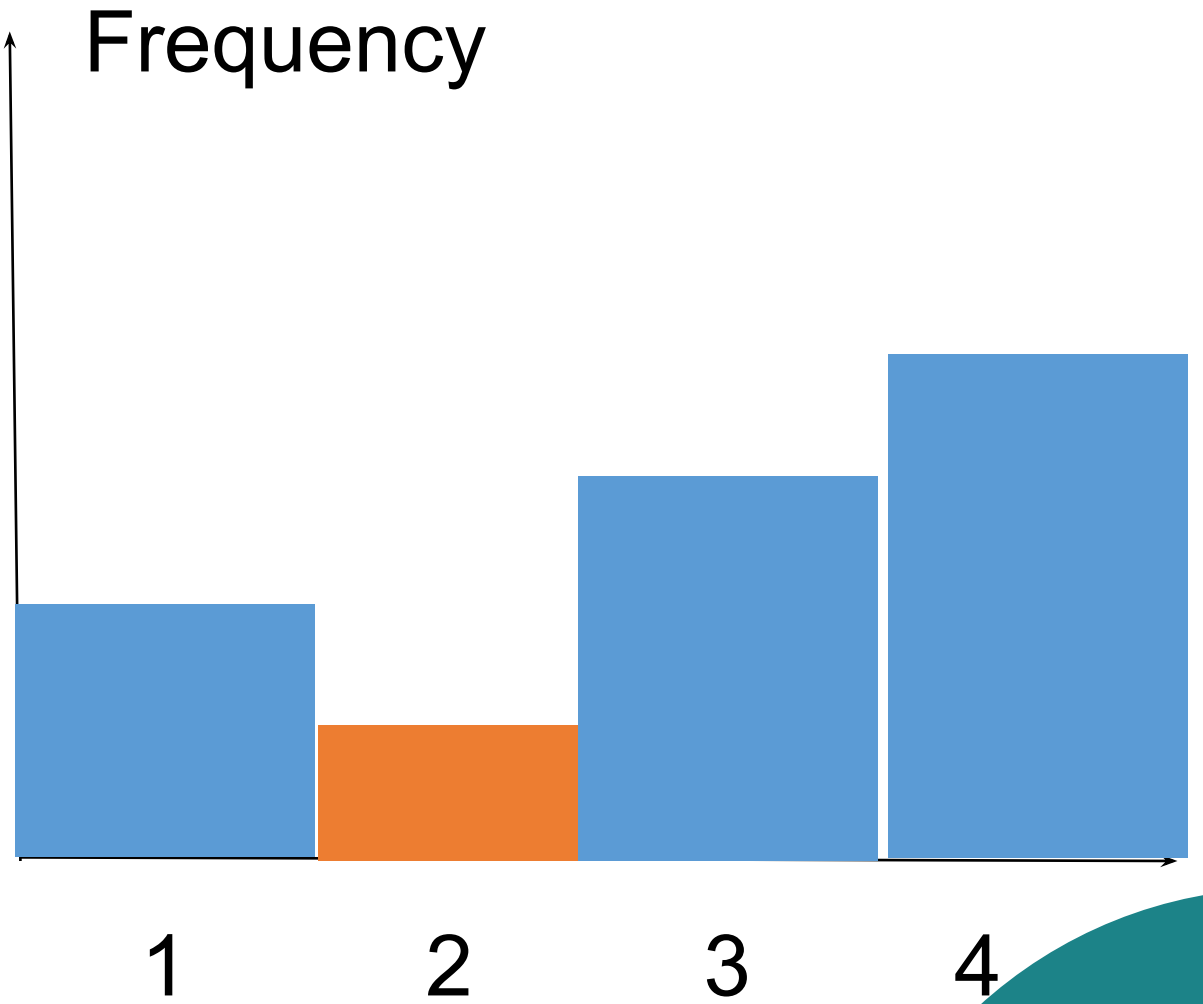


# Scatterplots



# Histogram

item	frequency
1	2
2	1
3	3
4	4



# References

DCN, T. J. (2013, June 13). Introduction to Descriptive Statistics. Retrieved November 20, 2019, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoQbR4lVLrs>.

Taylor, C. (2019, August 1). 7 Graphs Commonly Used in Statistics. Retrieved November 20, 2019, from <https://www.thoughtco.com/frequently-used-statistics-graphs-4158380>.

# THANKS

 Chen Chen

 26/11/2019