

Chapter 1 :-

Data and Statistics :-

→ Statistics :-

Science and art of collecting, analyzing,
Summarizing and interpreting data.

العلم والفن في تجميع وتحليل ونفيض البيانات.

⇒ Data :-

Facts and Figures collected

الحقائق والأرقام المجموعات المراسلة أو التوسيع

* Data Sources

① Existing Source:

بيانات موجودة (بأنها مطبوعة أو متاحة على شكل ملخص أو ملخص).

لا تجمع لغرض الدراسة (Data bases).

② Collected Source:

Observational data (بيانات انساني أو كمي).

بيانات جمعها الباحث أو في الدراسة.

جذب لغرض الدراسة.

Data \rightarrow Raw \rightarrow organized data.

• Example :

kid	Gender	Age	Fav. color
1	M	3	Blue
2	F	6	Pink
3	F	4	Blue
4	M	5	White
5	F	7	Black

\Rightarrow organized data.

(Data Set) \Rightarrow all data collected in a certain study.

- Element = جزء (5 element)
- Variable = متغير (3 variables)
- Observation = عرض، مجموع (5 observation)

note: each element is \leftarrow observations

. Data تحقق لتوحين

① Qualitative data (بيانات نوعية)

↳ Nominal scale (ما ينبع نتائج على معايير حالية) ↳
↳ ordinal scale

② Quantitative date (بيانات كمية)

↳ Interval scale (يُنبع نتائج على معايير متساوية) ↳
↳ Ratio scale

⇒ Scales of measurement -

① Nominal scale (Names)

② Ordinal scale (Names and order)

③ Interval scale (Names, order, subtraction)

④ Ratio Scale (Names, order, subtraction, ratio)

في الواقع، ل سابقة

Gender → Qualitative → Nominal (M, F)

Age → Quantitative → Ratio (1, 2, 3, 4..)

Fav. color → Qualitative → Nominal (Red, Black...)

Example 2 :-

- Phone n. → Qualitative → Nominal
- Address → Qualitative → Nominal
- Salary → Quantitative → Ratio
- Date of Birth → Quantitative → Interval
- Rating (good, Bad) → Qualitative → ordinal

Data ⇒ (بيانات الوداد، بيانات رقمية)

- ① Cross - Sectional data (بيانات موجة واحدة (قسيمة))
- ② Time Series data (بيانات متغيرات متقطعة في الزمن)

Example 8 -

- ① Temperature in different cities in PS on 13/9/2021
→ Cross Sectional data.
- ② Gold prices from 1/9/2021 until 13/9/2021
→ Time Series data

* درجة حرارة كل مدينة في فتوة معينة (يوم واحد) أعلاها سعر الذهب في نفس توقيت (Time series) في نفس توقيت (Cross Sectional data).

Data Acquisition Error:-

→ خطاب يحدّد أثناً دنقلاً البيانات

⇒ Example 24

20, 21, 22, 23, 42, ...

• نی حلالت سوول انوا کتشف، لختها و فی مرات بکون صعب.

1930, 194, (1915), ...

1950

1950
* Population : Set of all elements to be studied

مجموعه کتابی جمیع العناصر ایجاد روح ادراگها.

* Sample: Subset from the population.

الجودة جزئية من اد population

(تعنى مجموعه افرادها اقل على ما درسته)

A 4x5 grid of 20 blue 'X' marks. A 2x3 subgrid in the bottom-left corner is enclosed in a black rectangular box.

> population

*Census, Population Census: جَمِيعُ الْأَنْسَابِ,
whole \Rightarrow Study on the whole population

* Survey, Sample survey: ایجتیاسی ناشر

Study on the sample

Study...
Sample size بازیابی شد ایضاً *

Statistical Inference: (النوعين)

The process of making conclusions about the population on a sample survey.

إذا اخترت العينة صعبيتفتح أسلوب بعد ماعمل

Sample کوئی درجاتہ علی اور

$$\bar{X} = 37 \rightarrow \mu = 37$$

\downarrow Sample \downarrow population

(إذا كان اختيار العينة ينبع قدر وكم يرتبط تعديها).

→ H Graft
Done ☺

Chapter 2 :-

Descriptive Statistics : Tabular and Graphical Presentations:

2.1 ⇒ Summarizing Qualitative data:-

Example :-

1 star	Hated it	very Boor
2 stars	didn't like it	Boor
3 stars	liked it	fair
4 stars	Really liked it	good
5 stars	loved it	Excellent

أنا جيم اسْتِرْ بعناد علَى النَّجُومِ بعِنْيَ حَلََّ اِرَا

فِي قُوَّتِي نَجَّةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ خَلََّ اِرَا (ما حَبَّتْ) وَمَا الَّذِي ذَلََّ ...

أَمَا إِنَّا حَنَّ نَجُومَ خَلََّ اِرَا حَسَّتْ، لِمَنْجَ.

(Hated it → very Boor) بعِنْيَ هَلَّ =

← تَرْجِعُ بَعْدَ 5 stars حَسَّةً حَسَّيَ لِلِّمَنْجَ.

⇒ We want to Rate a product :-

بعد رأي أختار المنهج أهلاً به أو ارآ مُوسَى (رسول)

(Book, Clothing, Song, Perfume, ...)

Electronic device :-

Take a random Sample

⇒ Sample :

4 2 3 5 3 2 1 4 5 3 4

كل ما كان في الـ sample أحسن (بصيغة انجليزية)

* ① What is the population?

All people who tried the electronic device

Samples يأخذ جميع الناس التي جربوا الجهاز هم بس اى اخرين

* ② How many elements do we have in
the population / population size?

We dont know / the population
size is unknown.

عون سائلة عن العناصر في المجموع ←

unknown لها 12 elements in the sample ←
العنصر لا يعلم عدد العناصر

* ③ What is the sample size?

The sample size = 12

عون سائلة عن العناصر في sample و بيقوله موجود 12 ←

* ④ Who many elements do we have?

$N = 12 \Rightarrow$ عون سائلة هنا عدد العناصر

بشكل عام خاتماً بتلخيص على الـ موجود 12 ←

* 5) Who many variable do we have ?

② What are they ? Are they Qualitative or Quantitative ? What is the scale of measurement ?

① We have 1 variable ② the variable is rating of the electronic device

③ ④ Qualitative (جاذب و مُنكر) (مابيني)

④ ④ Ordinal (الرتبة) (الترتيب)

* 6) Construct frequency distribution

Rating	Frequency
1	1
2	3
3	3
4	3
5	2
Total	12

Note 8

The frequency distribution is a statistics (tabular presentation)

* Relative Frequency

$$= \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Sample size}}$$

(7) construct the relative frequency distribution

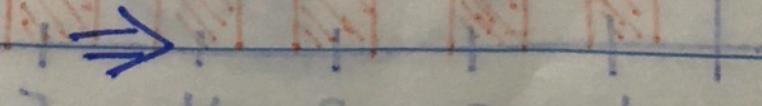
Rating	Relative freq.
1	$\frac{1}{12} = 0.08$
2	$\frac{3}{12} = 0.25$
3	$\frac{3}{12} = 0.25$
4	$\frac{3}{12} = 0.25$
5	$\frac{2}{12} = 0.17$
total	1

با خر خاتم دیر لغایه

لایی لازم از این سی نیز

* Percent freq. = $\frac{\text{Freq.}}{\text{Sample size}} \times 100$

(8) Construct a percent freq. distribution?



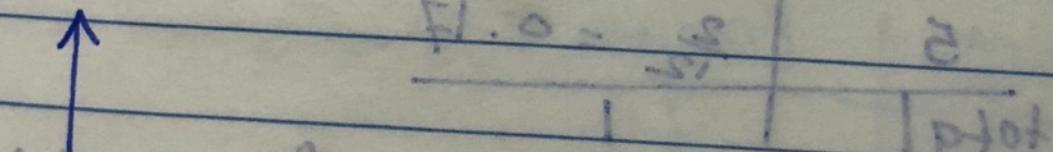
1 2 3 4 5

Rating	Percent freq.
1	$\frac{1}{12} \times 100 = 8.33$
2	$\frac{3}{12} \times 100 = 25$
3	$\frac{3}{12} \times 100 = 25$
4	$\frac{3}{12} \times 100 = 25$
5	$\frac{2}{12} \times 100 = 16.67$
total	100

100 مجموعه Percent freq. ایجاد کنید ←

⑨ Construct a paragraph. (use the freq.)

freq.



Bar Graph.



فی سوال ۹ ملأ اعمل رسم دیکاریٰ جالاً خدہ بخط فی
حرراسنیات (x) و فی ار (y) ذور الصادران

از اماں کان عدد کیہ ایس حموی طالب۔

Relative freq.

Percent freq.

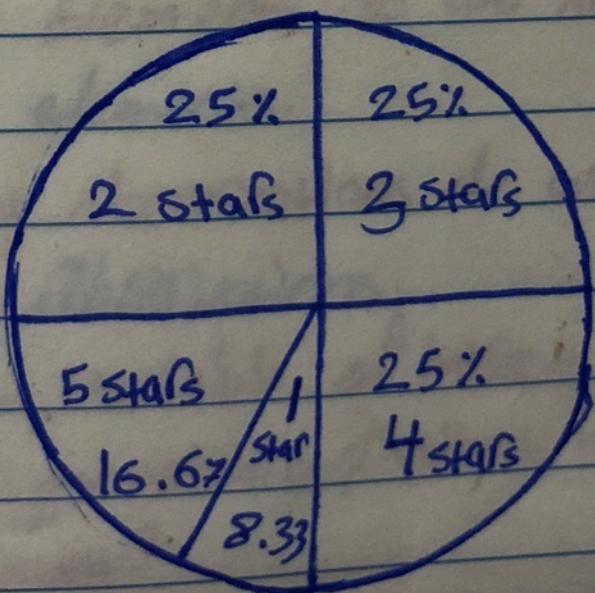
freq.

⑩ construct a Pie Chart (تفصیل بالقطع اعلان لامارک)

ملایم ہے میں تفصیل بالقطع اعلان لامارک داٹا جائز

لانو جسم حسب انسیہ -

1 → 8.33 / 2, 3, 4 → 25 / 5 → 16.67



2.2 \Rightarrow Summarizing for Quantitative Data

Example 8

You are given waiting time in minutes and a certain clinic.

Sample \Rightarrow	2	5	10	12	4	0-4
	4	5	17	11	8	5-9
	9	8	12	21	6	10-14
	8	7	13	18	13	15-19

① What is the Sample size?

20-24

$$\Rightarrow N = 20$$

② How many Elements do we have?

\Rightarrow 20 elements.

③ How many observations do we have?

\Rightarrow 20 Observations.

④ What is the variable of interest? It is qualitative or quantitative?
What is the scale of measure?

Waiting time in minutes \Leftarrow Variable

② Quantitative

3) Ratio

5) Construct a frequency distribution

(use the classes: 0-4, 5-9, and so on)

Class	Frequency	This is a discrete statistics. (Frequency Distribution)
0-4	4	
5-9	8	
10-14	5	* We have 5 classes.
15-19	2	• Class width = 5 (c ₁ , c ₂ , ..., c ₅)
20-24	1	→ Obj/Class No. same <
Total	20	5 for all classes

0 - 4

lower limit = 0 of the class ↑
Upper limit = 4 of the class

⇒ Class width = Upper class limit - lower class limit + 1

In general ⇒

Data → Frequency distribution

① Choose No. of classes from 5 to 20

② Calculate the appropriate class width

$$= \frac{\text{largest value} - \text{smallest value}}{\text{No. of classes}}$$

\Rightarrow Class width = appro. Class width rounded

عند حساب العرض المعياري يقترب العرض المعياري

(الكسر يقترب الى اقرب عدد صحيح)

(rounded to integer)

H-0

③ Choose upper and lower class limits

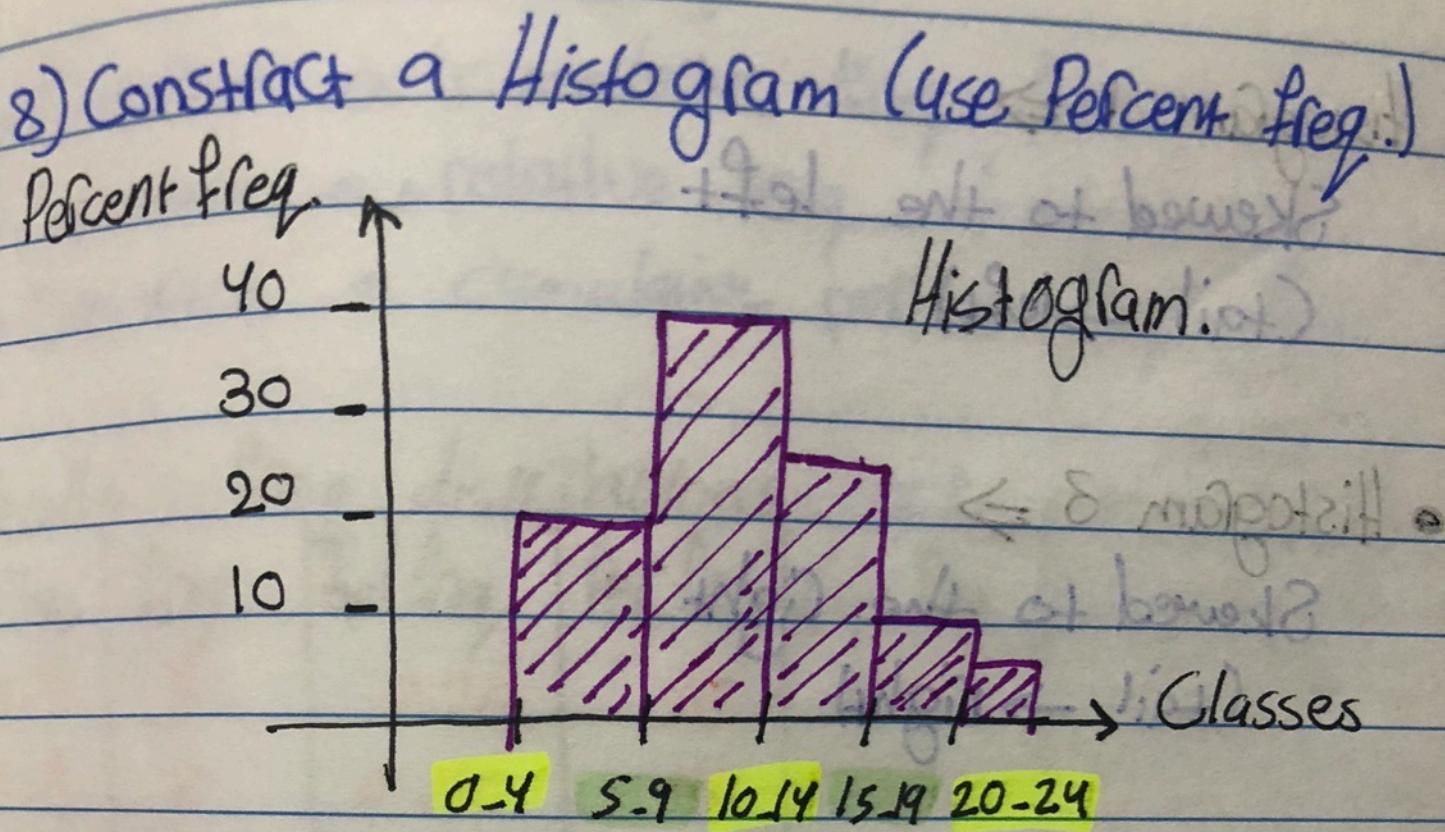
نهاية العرض المعياري التي تحيط بالبيانات

أنا بطبع ترتيبه هو عادي ويتبع الخطوات التي عدتها فو

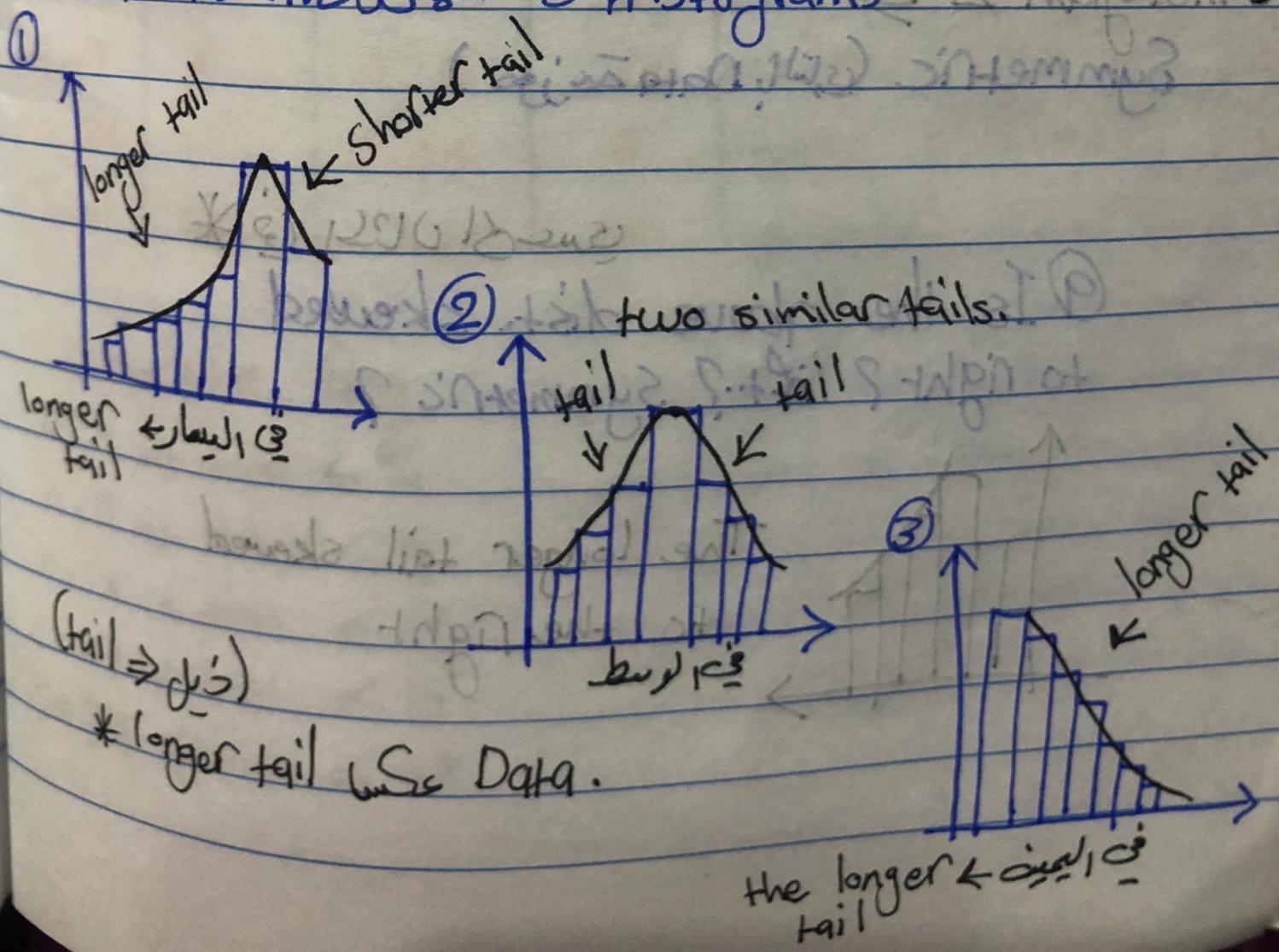
④ Construct a Relative Frequency Dist.

Classes	Freq.	Relative freq.	Percent freq. Dist.
0-4	4	$\frac{4}{20} = 0.20$	$0.20 \times 100 = 20$
5-9	8	$\frac{8}{20} = 0.40$	$0.40 \times 100 = 40$
10-14	5	$\frac{5}{20} = 0.25$	$0.25 \times 100 = 25$
15-19	2	$\frac{2}{20} = 0.10$	$0.10 \times 100 = 10$
20-24	1	$\frac{1}{20} = 0.05$	$0.05 \times 100 = 5$
Total	20	1.00	100

⑤ Construct a percent Dist. ↑



*SKEWNESS - 3 Histograms



• Histogram 1 \Rightarrow

Skewed to the left
(tail \rightarrow left)

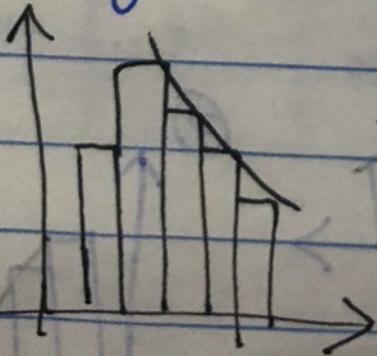
• Histogram 3 \Rightarrow

Skewed to the right
(tail \rightarrow right)

• Histogram 2 \Rightarrow

Symmetric (all Data are equal)

⑨ Is the above dist. skewed to right? left? Symmetric?



The longer tail skewed to the right

رواكي

- (10) Construct a cumulative freq. dist.
- (11) Construct a relative freq. dist.
- (12) Construct a cumulative percent freq. dist.

Recall: freq. distributions \leftrightarrow cumulative freq.

Class	freq.	Rel freq.	Per. Freq.	Cum freq.	Cum Rel freq.	Cum Per
0-4	4	0.20	20	4	0.20	20
5-9	8	0.40	40	(4+8) 12	0.60	60
10-14	5	0.25	25	(12+5) 17	0.85	85
15-19	2	0.10	10	(17+2) 19	0.95	95
20-24	1	0.05	5	(19+1) 20	1.0	100
Total	20	1.00	100	هاي		

cumulative freq.

- 0-4 \rightarrow time ≤ 4
- 0-9 \rightarrow time ≤ 9
- 0-14 \rightarrow time ≤ 14
- 15-19 \rightarrow time ≤ 19
- 20-24 \rightarrow time ≤ 24

* الفرعية . فreq. cumulative

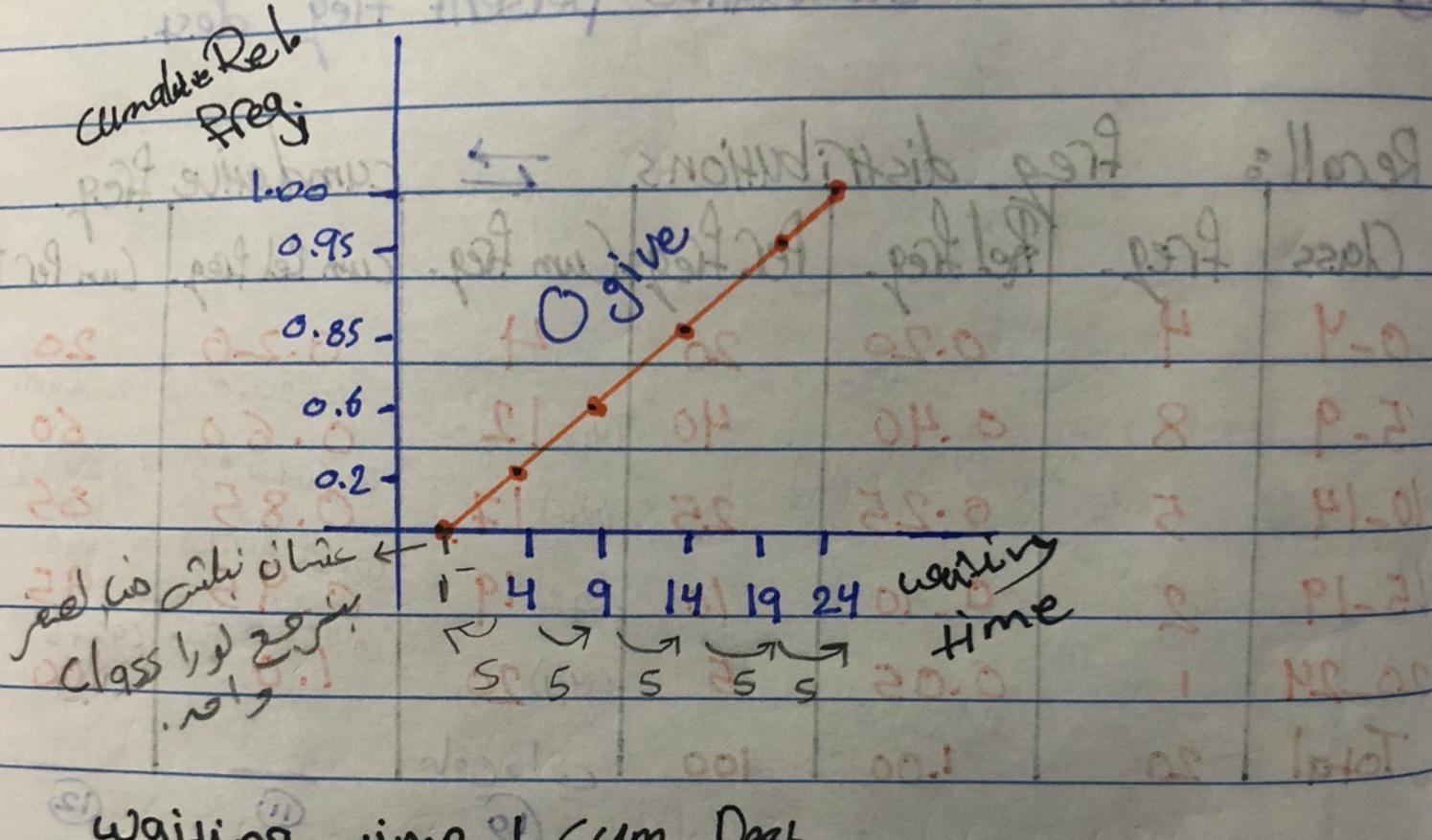
حراونج بار freq. بس جحس

باقرة اد ادكملا ح موجود عيني

اهمي cumulative فاخنا بيجع

ايم قبل مع اجي انتافها.

13) Constant a Ogive (use Accu. Relative freq.)



Waiting time | Cum. Dest.

time ≤ 4	0.20
time ≤ 9	0.60
time ≤ 14	0.85
time ≤ 19	0.95
time ≤ 24	1.0

Note $\Rightarrow 4.5 ??$ lbs Class \Rightarrow (Actual class limit)
 $= 5 \geq 4.5$ but $4.6 \leq 4$ \Rightarrow lower 4.5 is

2.4 \Rightarrow Cross tabulation and Scatter diagram

* Cross tabulation :-

Example :-

We want to study the relationship between age and health insurance.

Raw Data

1 27 Yes
2 34 No
⋮ ⋮ ⋮
1200 45 Yes

1200 Elements

+ 1200 observation

Sample size 1200

variable \rightarrow 2
all \leftarrow age health I.

Age \rightarrow Quantitative \rightarrow ratio (unitless)

H.I. \rightarrow Qualitative \rightarrow nominal (no order)

• freq. dist. for H.I.

↳ H.I. • freq.
Yes 1020
No 180

201. 024 1.4 0.80
88. 052 + 28

No 180 \leftarrow (from) Raw Data

Total 1200. (not was not revising ...)

(simplifying table) not was not revising ...

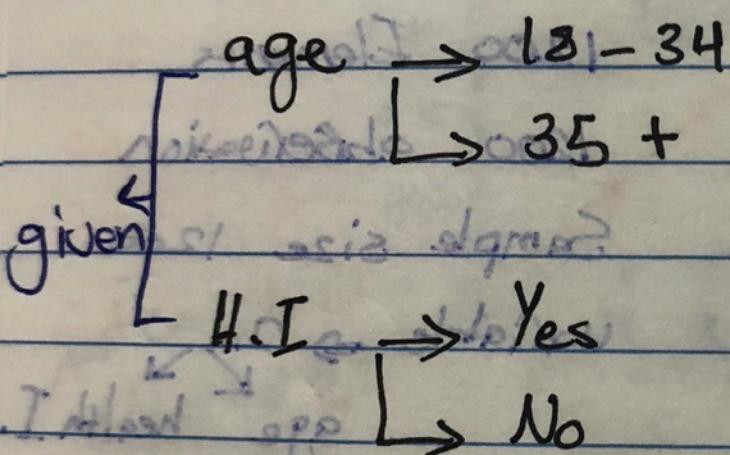
freq. dist. for age

Age	freq.
18-34	552
35 +	648
Total.	1200

(Raw data)

← Young adults

← Old adults



• Cross tabulation

age	H.I		Freq. (given)	Total
	Yes	No		
18-34	450.	102	552	marginal
35 +	570.	78	648	Frequencies
Total	1020	180	1200	Sample size

• given from Raw Data.

• From Raw Data (Joint frequencies)

Def. Row Percentages = $\frac{\text{Row}}{\text{Total Row}} \times 100$ (نسبة المئوية)

age	Yes	No	Total	
18-34	$\frac{450}{550} \times 100$ = 81.52	$\frac{102}{552} \times 100$ = 18.48	100	The larger the age, the higher the percentage with H.I.
35+	$\frac{570}{648} \times 100$ = 87.96	$\frac{78}{648} \times 100$ = 12.04	100	(الناس في عمر ما يزيد عن 35 سنة يكونون أكثر ميلاً للاجتذاب)

(Row Percentages)

اجتذاب الأفراد في جميع الأعمار

Def. Column Percentages = $\frac{\text{Column}}{\text{Column Total}} \times 100$ (نسبة المئوية)

age	Yes	No	
18-34	$\frac{450}{1020} \times 100$ = 44.12	$\frac{102}{180} \times 100$ = 56.67	the higher the percentage with H.I., The larger the age.
35+	$\frac{570}{1020} \times 100$ = 55.88	$\frac{78}{180} \times 100$ = 43.33	(كل مازاد في عمر واحد ملحوظة)
Total	100	100	

Conclusion:-

The higher the age, the higher the percentage of people with H.I., and

جیل سس، Vice versa.

← يعني كل ما يزيد العمر بزيادة عدد ملوك هيسن وكل ما يقل
العمر بقل عدد ملوك هيسن

cross tabulation کا مطلب ایک بیوں کے مابین کا مطالعہ ہے۔

Raw Data

Cross tabulation

Row Percentage Column Percentage

Conclusion

Conclusion

2 variables \Rightarrow Tabular Presentations

* Scatter Diagrams and trendlines :-

• Example:

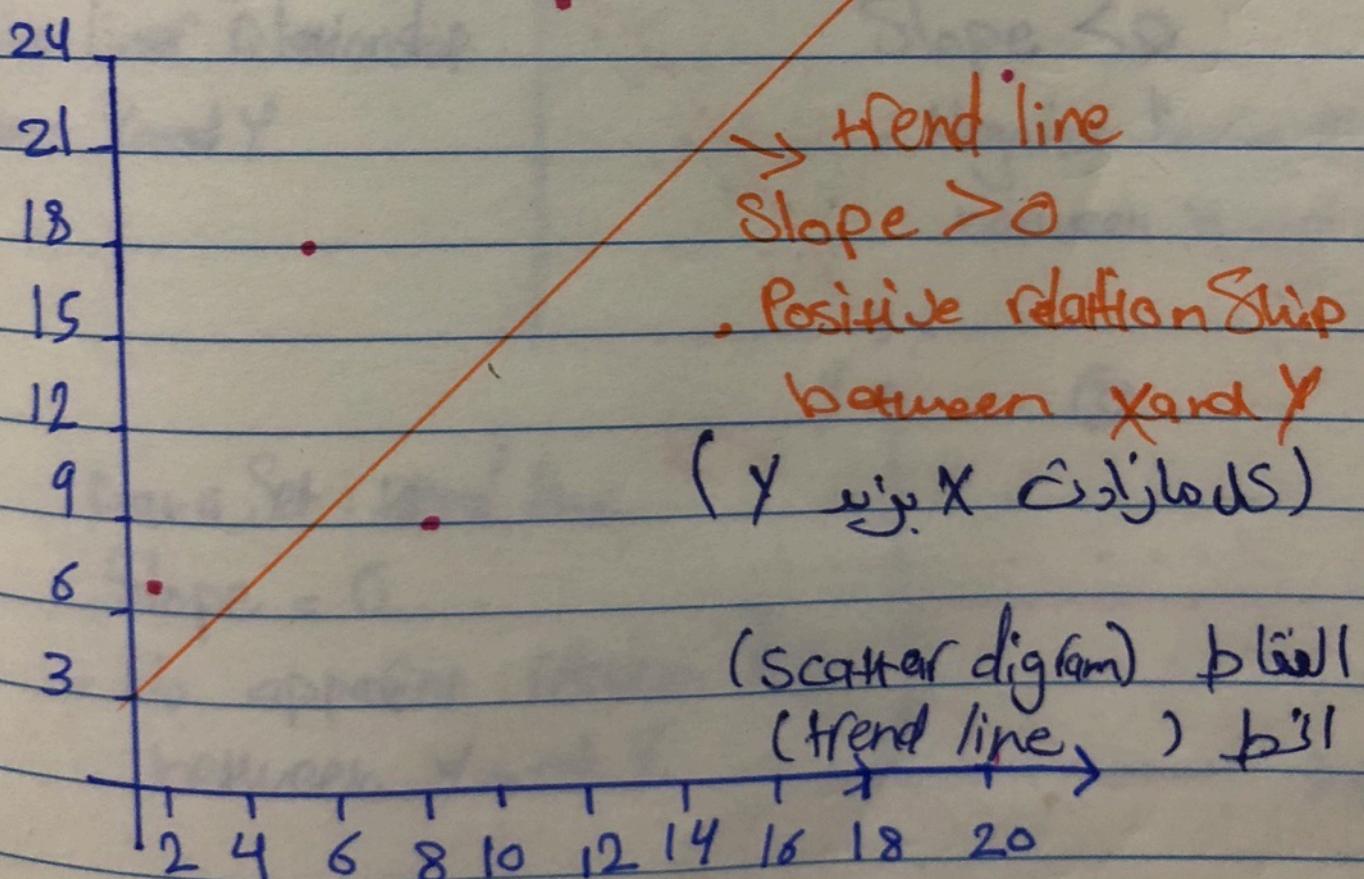
X	2	6	9	13	20
y	7	18	9	26	23

⇒ 2 variables (X, Y)

5 observations

5 elements

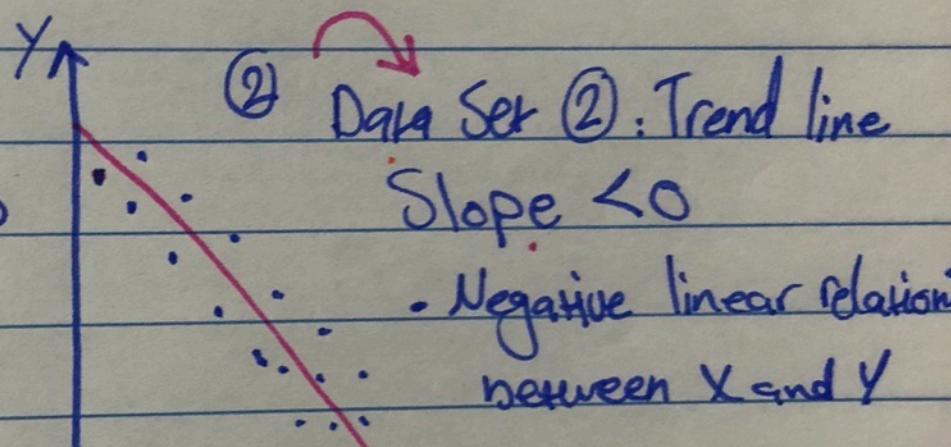
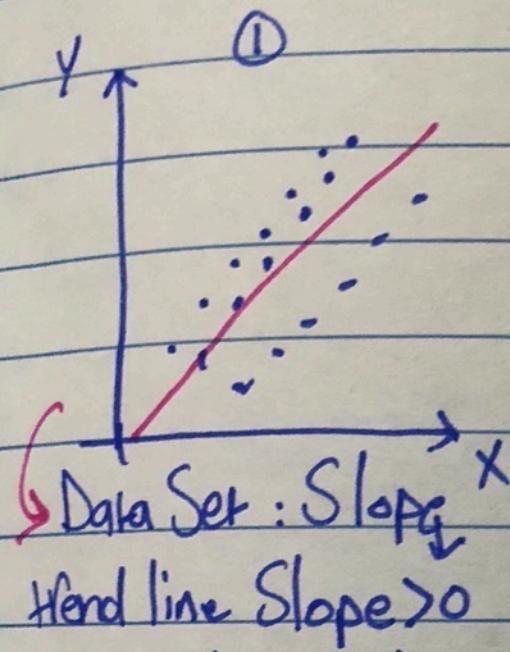
Sample size $n = 5$



Scatter diagram

jawab

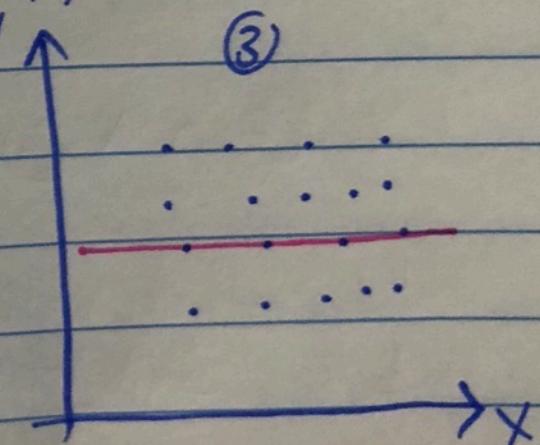
Trend lines



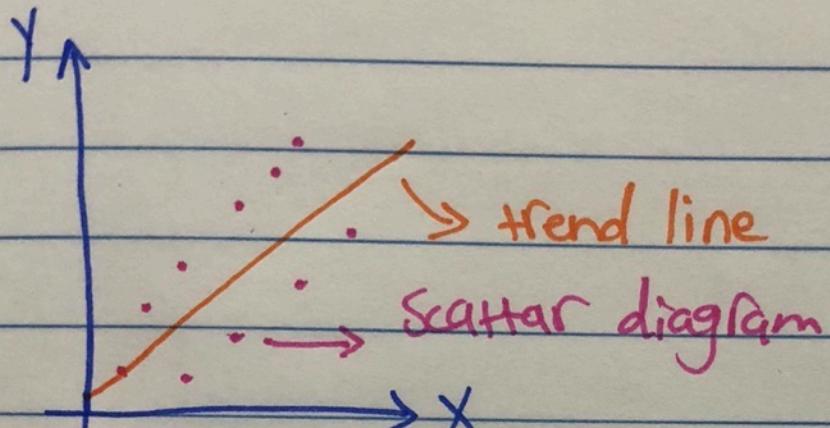
Data Set : Trend line

Slope = 0

No apparent relationship between X and Y



Ex.



Trend line: Slope > 0

$$\Rightarrow \{ X \uparrow \Rightarrow Y \downarrow \}$$

↓ Data

Data

↓
Scatter diagram

↓
Trend line

positive
relationship
negative
relationship
no apparent
relationship.

Scatter diagram: Presentation, description Statistics
2 variables.

Done