

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

An Autonomous Institution

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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai



Department of Computer Science and Engineering

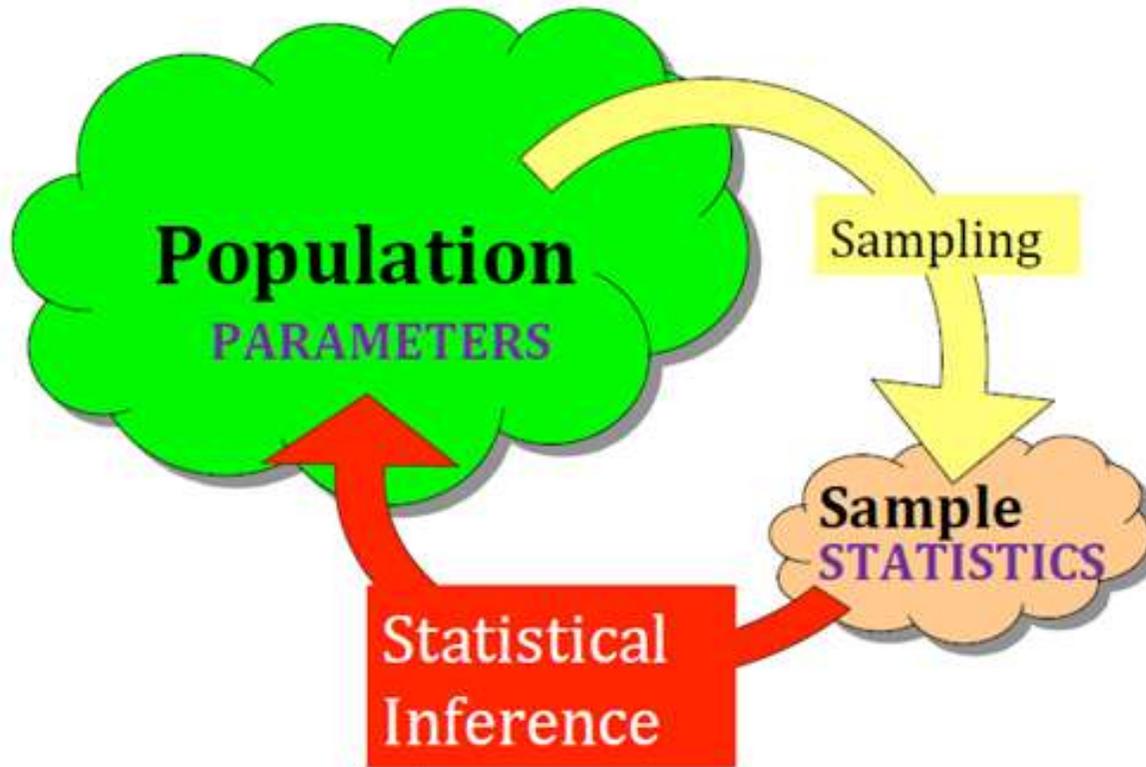
Course Code & Title : 23AD0201 - Data Science Fundamentals

III YEAR / VI SEMESTER - ECE

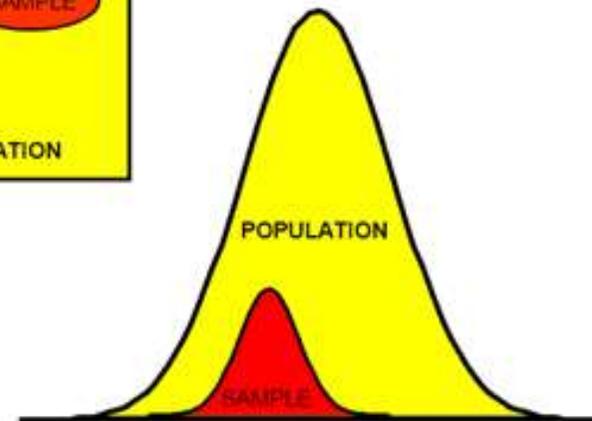
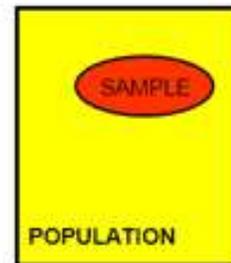
Unit 3 - INFERENCE STATISTICS

Topic : Populations and samples

K.KARTHIKEYAN AP /CSE



- by constructing **confidence intervals** on population parameters
- or by setting up a **hypothesis test** on a population parameter



Branches of Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

Involves organizing, summarizing, and displaying data.

e.g. Tables, charts, averages



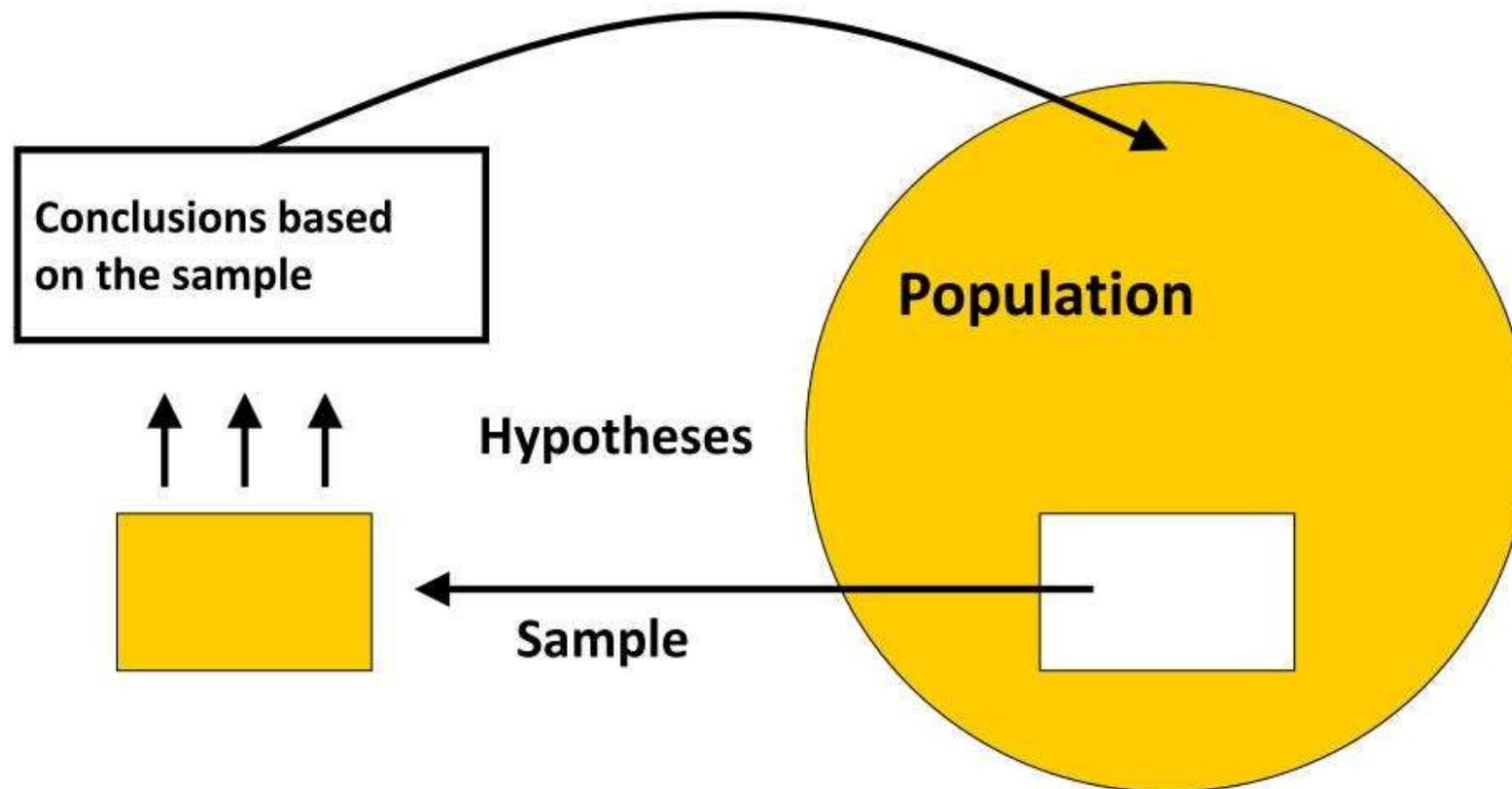
Inferential Statistics

Involves using *sample data* to draw conclusions about a *population*.



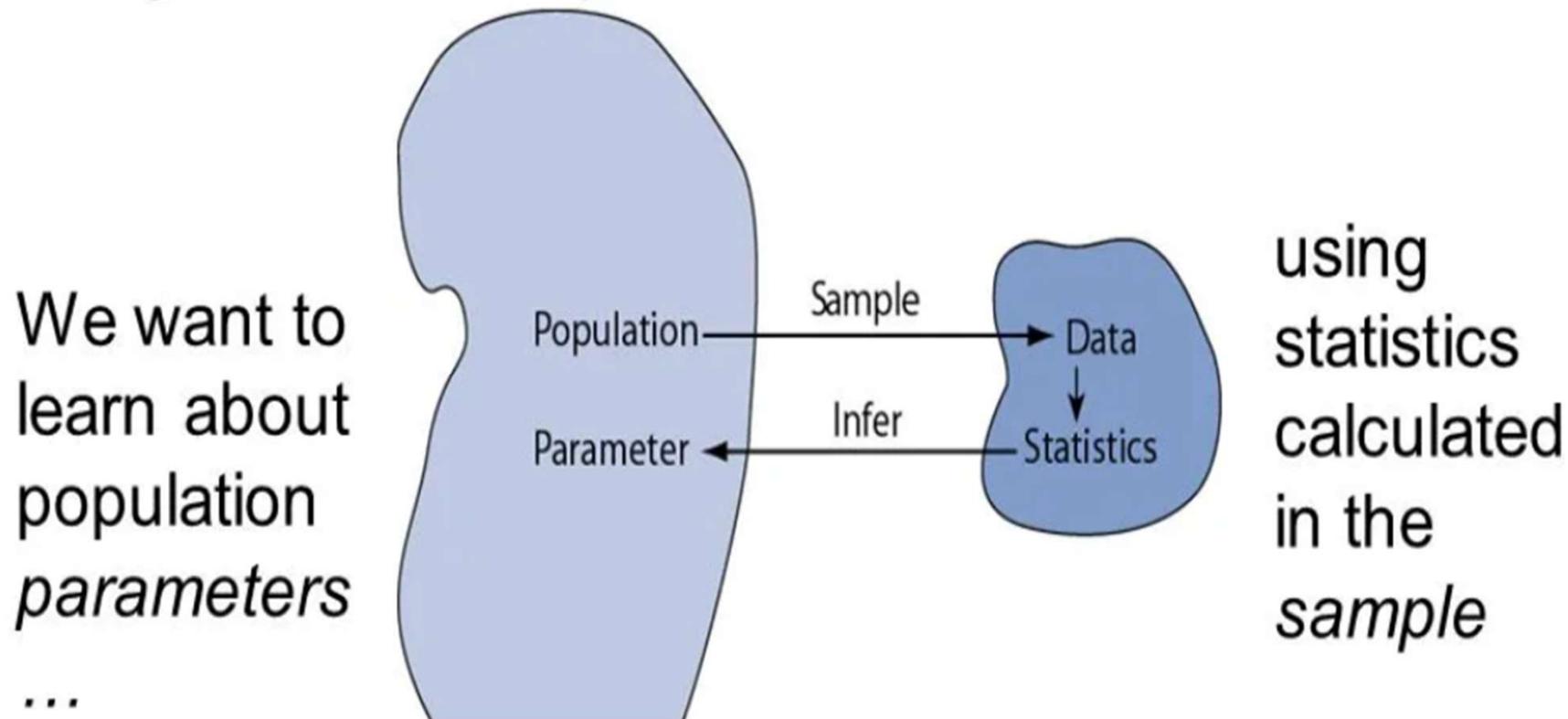
The idea of statistical inference

Generalisation to the population



2

Statistical inference is the act of generalizing from a **sample** to a **population** with calculated degree of certainty.



Population



Sampling



Sample



Inferential
Statistics

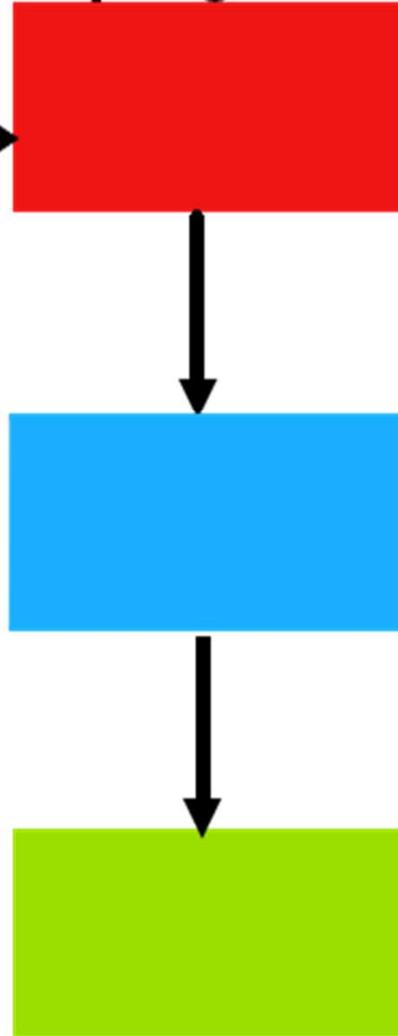


Descriptive
statistics

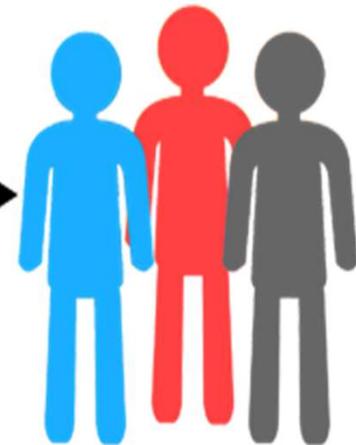
Population



Sampling Process



Sampling



Benefits



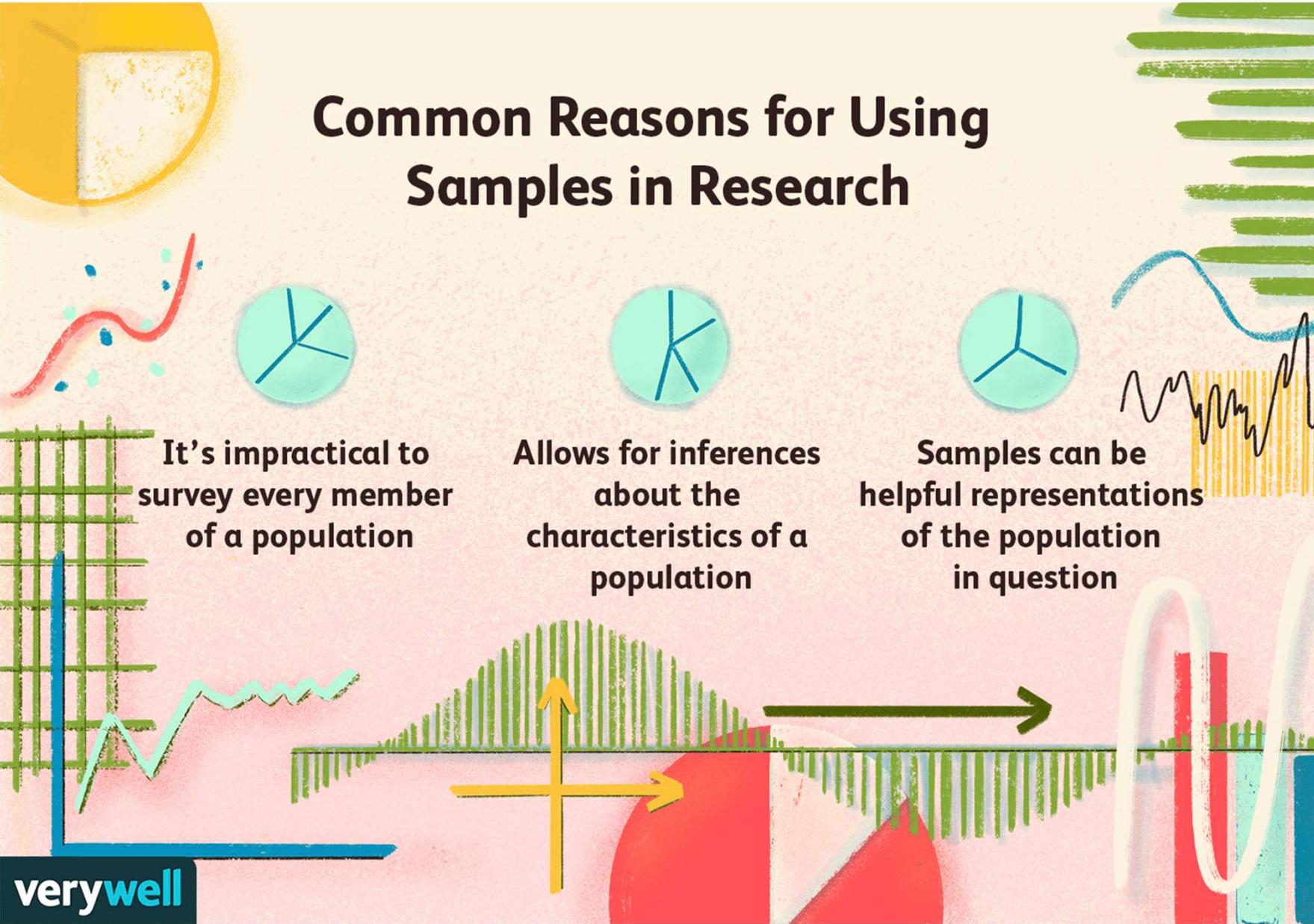


Sample

['sam-pəl]

A representative subset
of a population.

Common Reasons for Using Samples in Research



It's impractical to survey every member of a population

Allows for inferences about the characteristics of a population

Samples can be helpful representations of the population in question

verywell

Activity

Activity: Identifying Population and Sample

Objective

To help students understand the difference between **population** and **sample**.

To learn how samples are selected from a population for data analysis.

Activity Procedure

Step 1 – Form a Population

The teacher asks all students in the class to stand.

The entire class (for example, **40 students**) is considered the **population**.

Step 2 – Select a Sample

The teacher randomly selects **10 students** from the class.

Step 3 – Collect Data

The selected 10 students are asked a question such as:

How many hours do you study per day?

What is your favorite subject?

Step 4 – Record the Data

Write the responses of the 10 students on the board.

Step 5 – Discussion

Ask students:

What is the **population** in this activity?

What is the **sample**?

Why do we use a sample instead of collecting data from everyone?

Example

Population: All 40 students in the class

Sample: 10 students selected from the class

Conclusion

Students learn that a **population** represents the **entire group**, while a **sample** is a **smaller subset chosen from the population** to analyze and draw conclusions.

MCQ

MCQ questions on Population and Sample:

1. What is meant by population in statistics?

- A) A small group selected from a larger group
- B) The entire group of individuals or items under study
- C) Only numerical data collected in a survey
- D) A random method of selecting data

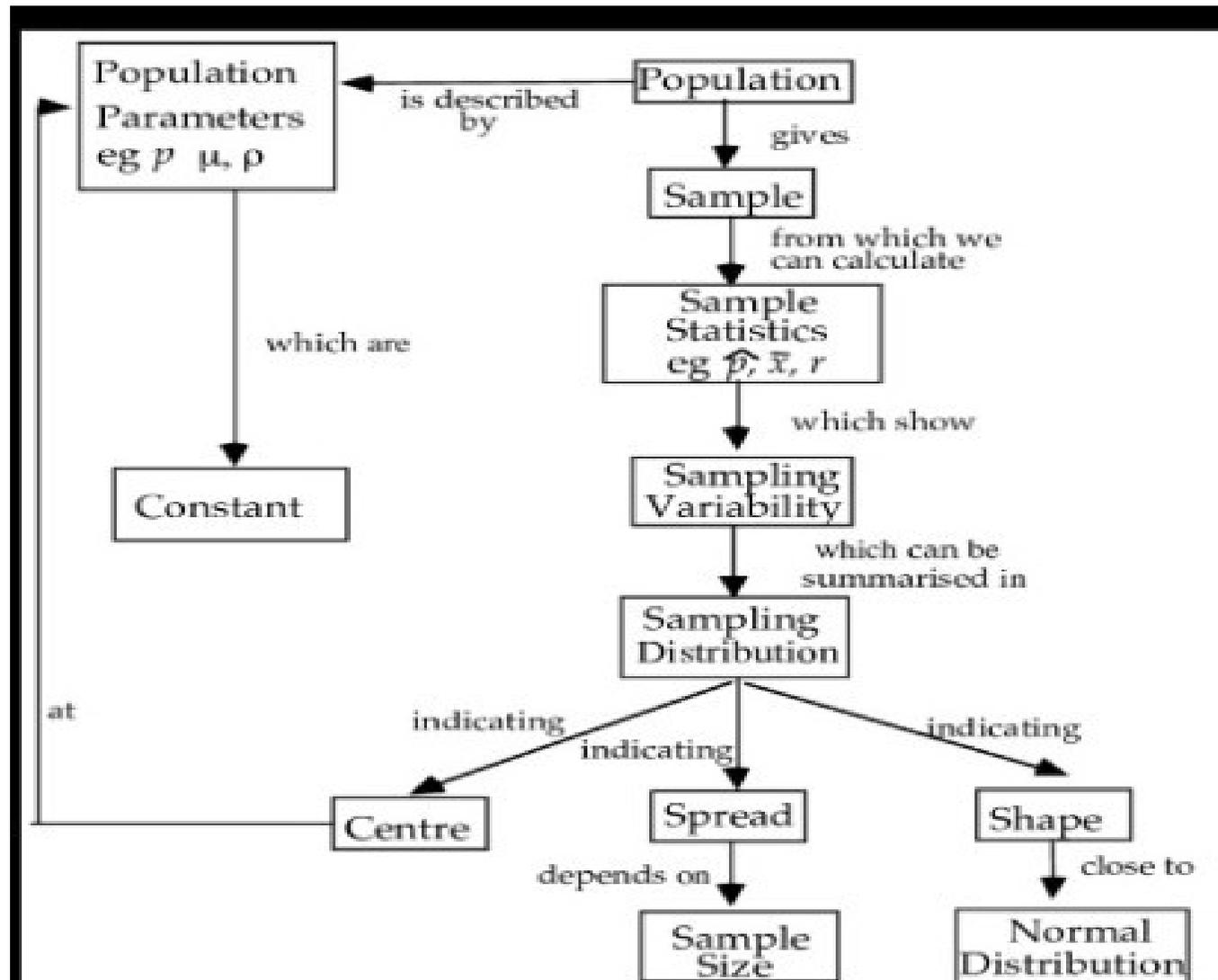
Answer: B) The entire group of individuals or items under study

2. A sample is defined as:

- A) The whole group of data
- B) A subset of the population
- C) Only qualitative data
- D) A statistical formula

Answer: B) A subset of the population

MIND MAP



REFERENCE BOOKS

1.Allen B. Downey, “Think Stats: Exploratory Data Analysis in Python”, Green Tea Press, 2014.

2.Sanjeev J. Wagh, Manisha S. Bhende, Anuradha D. Thakare, “Fundamentals of Data Science”, CRC Press, 2022.

3.Chirag Shah, “A Hands-On Introduction to Data Science”, Cambridge University Press, 2020.

4.Vineet Raina, Srinath Krishnamurthy, “Building an Effective Data Science Practice: A Framework to Bootstrap and Manage a Successful Data Science Practice”, A press, 2021.

