

Lesson 13 Summary: Descriptive Statistics

Data Science with Python – Key Concepts

Data Science Program

Descriptive Statistics



Key Metrics:

Mean | Std | Skewness | Kurtosis | Sharpe | VaR

Always examine distributions before using statistics

Descriptive statistics summarize and describe data

Where is the center of the data?

- **Mean:** Average of all values (sensitive to outliers)
- **Median:** Middle value when sorted (robust to outliers)
- **Mode:** Most frequent value

Python:

```
df['Return'].mean()
```

```
df['Return'].median()
```

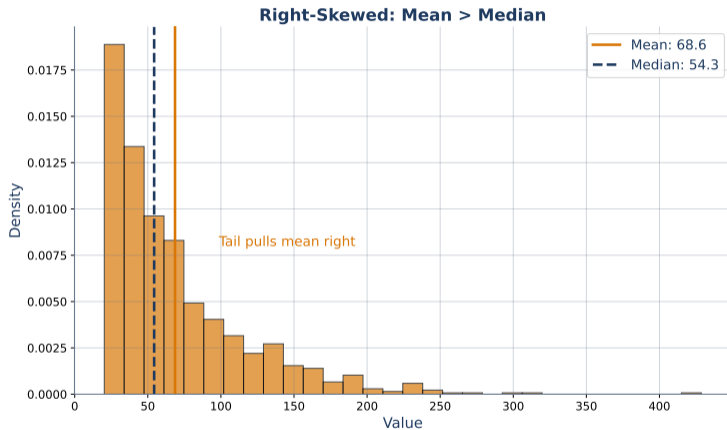
For skewed data, median is often more representative

How spread out is the data?

- **Standard Deviation:** Average distance from mean
- **Variance:** σ^2 – squared std
- **Range:** Max - Min
- **IQR:** Q3 - Q1 (interquartile range)

Finance: Volatility = $\text{std}(\text{returns}) \times \sqrt{252}$

Standard deviation is the most common risk measure



Positive skew = long right tail; negative = long left tail

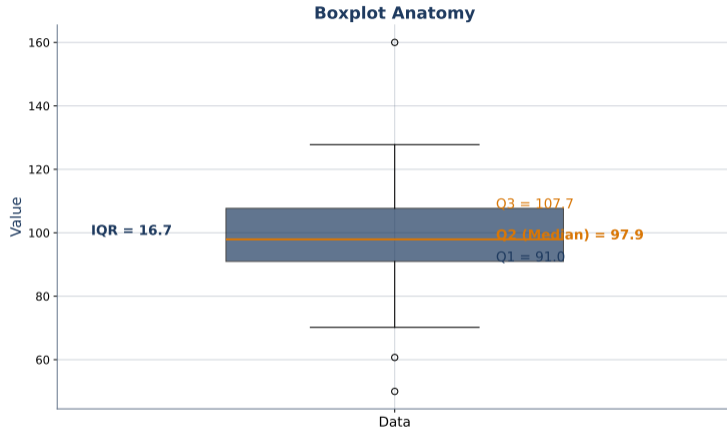
Tail heaviness of the distribution:

- **Mesokurtic:** Normal distribution (kurtosis = 3)
- **Leptokurtic:** Fat tails, peaked (kurtosis $>$ 3)
- **Platykurtic:** Thin tails, flat (kurtosis $<$ 3)

Finance implication:

Fat tails = more extreme events than normal distribution predicts

Excess kurtosis = kurtosis - 3



Boxplots show median, quartiles, and outliers

Key financial risk measures:

- **Sharpe Ratio:** $(\text{Return} - R_f) / \text{Volatility}$
- **VaR:** Maximum loss at confidence level
- **CVaR:** Expected loss beyond VaR
- **Max Drawdown:** Largest peak-to-trough decline

Example:

```
sharpe = returns.mean() / returns.std() * np.sqrt(252)
```

Risk-adjusted returns matter more than raw returns

Risk-Return Scatter



Plot return vs volatility to compare investments

Essential Statistics Operations:

Statistic	Syntax
Mean	<code>df['col'].mean()</code>
Median	<code>df['col'].median()</code>
Std deviation	<code>df['col'].std()</code>
Skewness	<code>df['col'].skew()</code>
Kurtosis	<code>df['col'].kurtosis()</code>
Percentile	<code>df['col'].quantile(0.95)</code>
Summary	<code>df['col'].describe()</code>

Always explore data with descriptive statistics first