possible outcome palue for a variable Distribution: and how often they occur. Com Tossed, ( Wend a Tail) L) also called as ( Probability distribution ) TYPES: 1) Normal (V) 1 CLi-Square @ binomial (4) Poisson (V) > Main focus. Normal or 2 -score: We make data looked symmetrical. So, it becomes easy for the machine to perform a bette décision by data. 2 = x - x /sd :sd standaddown X = mean f x [23,21,24,20,21,23,,5,71,20,19,26,23,14 19,20] 327/15 = 21.8

is dispuser > Meanse kitner down hai > Std + means 1 St d & 2 score : find yourself 1 o data = [1,2,3,4,5]+[6,7]

Find The dispersion of every data pint [1,2,3,4,5,6,7] Mean = x = 4 SD = 2 21 = 1-4/2 = -1.5 ND/ 72 = 2-4/2 = -1 73 = 3-4/2 = -0.5 Zu = 4-4/2 = 0 -> Mean 4 Dispusion 0 25 = 5-4/2 = 0. T 26 = 6-4/2 = .1 7-4/2 = 3/2 = 1.5 2,=[-1.5,-1,-0.5,0,0.5,1,1.5] 21 (Mean) = 0

ODI Seves 1 Performance: Ang siere >> \$50 \$ >> 10 frial match sure = 240 ODI Siries 2 Performance: Any Sure >> 250 En >> 12 final match sore = 245 Which performance is good? Series 1 is better then Sinces 2 blof STD. Quhat is 2 -table:
Table that Tells you what percentage
if value; fall below a certain 2-score in a Mandard deviation.

Example: mean: 60 Sel = 4 1. of marks: 1) below 55 2) above 70 3) b/w 65 + 75 1) = 55-60 = -5 = 1-1.25 2+ = 10.56.1. 242 = 70-60 = 10 = 2.5 4 Z+2' = 99.38'/. ~ .9938 205 65-60 = 5/ = [1.25 205 = 89.44.1. 275 = 75-60 = 15/4 = 13.75

2- sores Q Hypothesis. Assemption (50.1. agg) O Hypotheris lesting. State & Sampling + Test our lay pethiss 3-> result afflies on by potheris > Decision Making

A1B testing & Church Analysis.

Product > Betatisting (given to limited

people) > Alpha (brought annanleit) Funnel Analysis Product Website + trammace page - pucha