

## **STATISTICS**

**1)A.True**

**2)A.Central Limit Theorem**

**3)B.Modeling bounded count data**

**4)D.All of the mentioned**

**5)C.Poisson**

**6)B.False**

**7)B.Hypothesis**

**8)A.0**

**9)C.Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship**

**10)The normal distribution is a continuous probability distribution that is symmetrical around its mean, most of the observations cluster around the central peak, and the probabilities for values further away from the mean taper off equally in both directions. Extreme values in both tails of the distribution are similarly unlikely.**

**11)Techniques to handle missing data**

- \*Use deletion methods to eliminate missing data.**

- \*Use regression analysis to systematically eliminate data.**

**Imputation technique we recommend:**

- \*Complete Case Analysis**

- \*Arbitrary Value Imputation**

- \*Frequent Category Imputation**

**12)A/B testing is basically statistical hypothesis testing, or, in other words, statistical inference. It is an analytical method for making decisions that estimates population parameters based on sample statistics.**

**13)True, imputing the mean preserves the mean of the observed data. So if the data are missing completely at random, the estimate of the mean remains unbiased**

**14)Linear regression quantifies the relationship between one or more predictor variable and one outcome variable.**

**15)The two main branches of statistics are:**

- \*Descriptive statistics**

**\* Inferential statistics**