|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Activity | Data Type |
| Number of beatings from Wife | ***Discrete*** |
| Results of rolling a dice | ***Discrete*** |
| Weight of a person | ***Continuous*** |
| Weight of Gold | ***Continuous*** |
| Distance between two places | ***Continuous*** |
| Length of a leaf | ***Continuous*** |
| Dog's weight | ***Continuous*** |
| Blue Color | ***Categorical*** |
| Number of kids | ***Discrete*** |
| Number of tickets in Indian railways | ***Discrete*** |
| Number of times married | ***Discrete*** |
| Gender (Male or Female) | ***Categorical(Binary)*** |

**Q1) Identify the Data type for the Following:**

Q2) Identify the Data types, which were among the following

Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data | Data Type |
| Gender | ***Nominal*** |
| High School Class Ranking | ***Ordinal*** |
| Celsius Temperature | ***Interval*** |
| Weight | ***Ratio*** |
| Hair Color | ***Nominal*** |
| Socioeconomic Status | ***Ordinal*** |
| Fahrenheit Temperature | ***Interval*** |
| Height | ***Ratio*** |
| Type of living accommodation | ***Ordinal*** |
| Level of Agreement | ***Ordinal*** |
| IQ(Intelligence Scale) | ***Ratio*** |
| Sales Figures | ***Ratio*** |
| Blood Group | ***Nominal*** |
| Time Of Day | ***Ratio*** |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | ***Interval*** |
| Number of Children | ***Ratio*** |
| Religious Preference | ***Ordinal*** |
| Barometer Pressure | ***Ratio*** |
| SAT Scores | ***Interval*** |
| Years of Education | ***Ratio*** |

Q3) Three Coins are tossed, find the probability that two heads and one tail are obtained?

Answer:

No.of events = {HHT, HTH, THH}

Total no.of events = {HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT}

Probability = = 0.375 \* 100

=37.5%

Q4) Two Dice are rolled, find the probability that sum is

1. Equal to 1
2. Less than or equal to 4
3. Sum is divisible by 2 and 3

Ans:

1. P(1) = 0 # because lowest probability is 2
2. P(4) = = # (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1)
3. P(2 & 3) = = #(1,5), (2,4), (3,3), (4,2), (5,1), (6,6)

Q5) A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?

Ans: n

Total no.outcome = 7 = = =21

Favorable no.outcome = 5= = =10

P(A) = =

Q6) Calculate the Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child

Below are the probabilities of count of candies for children (ignoring the nature of the child-Generalized view)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CHILD** | **Candies count** | **Probability** |
| A | 1 | 0.015 |
| B | 4 | 0.20 |
| C | 3 | 0.65 |
| D | 5 | 0.005 |
| E | 6 | 0.01 |
| F | 2 | 0.120 |

Child A – probability of having 1 candy = 0.015.

Child B – probability of having 4 candies = 0.20

Ans:

= (1\*0.015) + (4\*0.20) + (3\*0.65) + (5\*0.005) + (6\*0.01) + (2\*0.120)

= 3.09

Q7) Calculate Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Range & comment about the values / draw inferences, for the given dataset

* For Points,Score,Weigh>

Find Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range and also Comment about the values/ Draw some inferences.

**Use Q7.csv file**

**Answer:**

Q8) Calculate Expected Value for the problem below

1. The weights (X) of patients at a clinic (in pounds), are

108, 110, 123, 134, 135, 145, 167, 187, 199

Assume one of the patients is chosen at random. What is the Expected Value of the Weight of that patient?

Answer:

Expected Return (P) = a1 \* p + a2 \* p +a3 \* p…..n

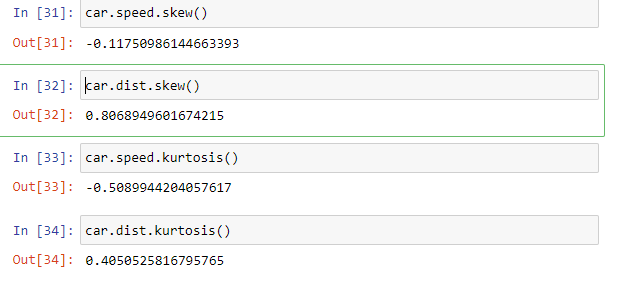
= 1/9(108+110+123+134+135+145+167+187+199)

= 145.33

**Q9) Calculate Skewness, Kurtosis & draw inferences on the following data**

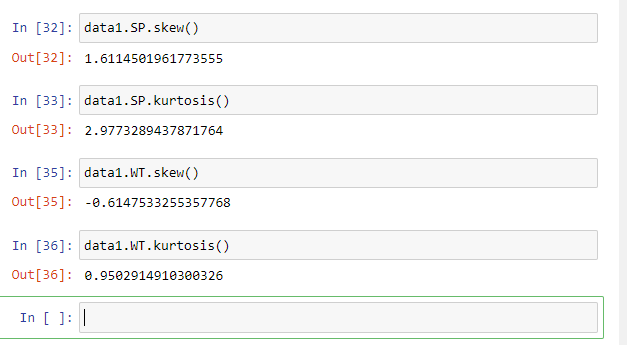
**Cars speed and distance**

**Use Q9\_a.csv**

****

**SP and Weight(WT)**

**Use Q9\_b.csv**

****

**Q10) Draw inferences about the following boxplot & histogram**



Answer: Positive skewness, right skew.



Answer: so many outliers so it is upper extreme.

**Q11)** Suppose we want to estimate the average weight of an adult male in Mexico. We draw a random sample of 2,000 men from a population of 3,000,000 men and weigh them. We find that the average person in our sample weighs 200 pounds, and the standard deviation of the sample is 30 pounds. Calculate 94%,98%,96% confidence interval?

Answer:

n = 2000

x = 200

s = 30

Confidence interval : 94%

X ± Z

=200 ± 1.88 = 200 + 1.26 = 201.26

= 200 – 1.26 = 198.74

Confidence interval : 98%

=200 ± 2.37 = 200 + 1.59 = 201.59

= 200 – 1.59 = 198.41

Confidence interval : 96%

=200 ± 2.05 = 200 + 1.37 = 201.37

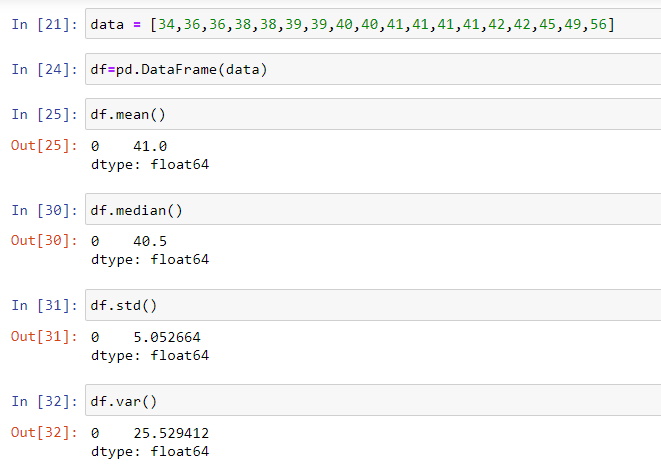
= 200 – 1.37 = 198.63

**Q12)** Below are the scores obtained by a student in tests

**34,36,36,38,38,39,39,40,40,41,41,41,41,42,42,45,49,56**

1. Find mean, median, variance, standard deviation.
2. What can we say about the student marks?

Answer:



1. Mean > median . It is slightly skewed for Right side. So There is no outlier

Q13) What is the nature of skewness when mean, median of data are equal?

Answer: There is no outlier. Symmetrically distributed.

Q14) What is the nature of skewness when mean > median ?

Answer: Right Skewed. Positive direction.

Q15) What is the nature of skewness when median > mean?

Answer: Lift Skewed. Negative direction.

Q16) What does positive kurtosis value indicates for a data ?

Answer: Peakness. Less variation

Q17) What does negative kurtosis value indicates for a data?

Answer: less Peakness. More variation

Q18) Answer the below questions using the below boxplot visualization.



What can we say about the distribution of the data?

Answer: It is not normal distribution

What is nature of skewness of the data?

Answer: Negative skewness.

What will be the IQR of the data (approximately)?   
Answer: (Q3 – Q1) = 18 -10 = 8

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



Draw an Inference from the distribution of data for Boxplot 1 with respect Boxplot 2.

Answer:

1. Boxplot 1 and Boxplot 2 “Median” is equal.
2. Boxplot 1 and Boxplot 2 are symmetric.
3. There is doesn’t have any outlier.

Q 20) Calculate probability from the given dataset for the below cases

Data \_set: Cars.csv

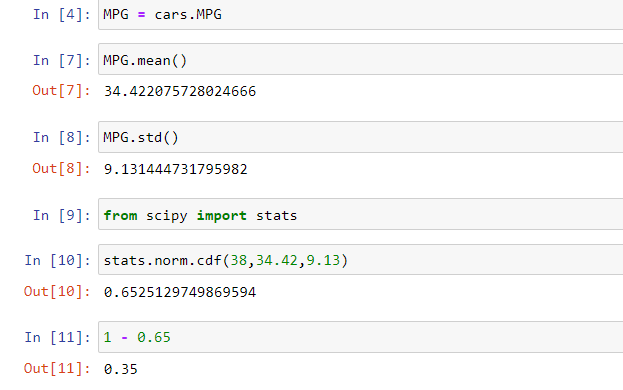
Calculate the probability of MPG of Cars for the below cases.

MPG <- Cars$MPG

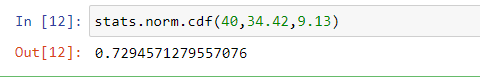
* 1. P(MPG>38)
  2. P(MPG<40)
  3. P (20<MPG<50)

Answer: z =

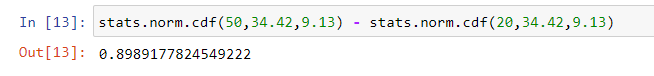
* 1. P(MPG>38)



1. P(MPG<40)



1. P (20<MPG<50)

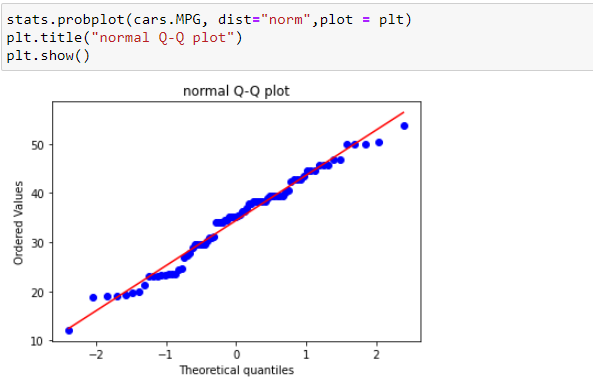


Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: Cars.csv

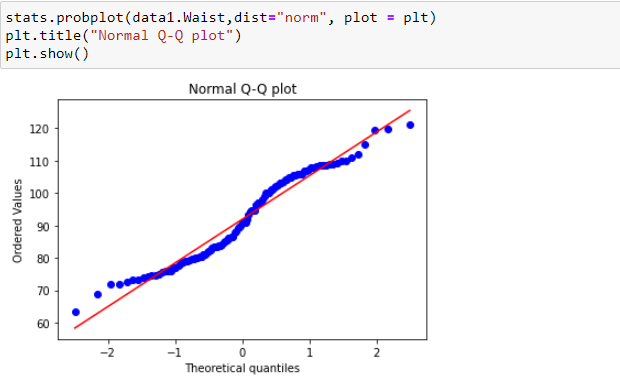
Answer: Normal distribution indicates in Q-Q plot



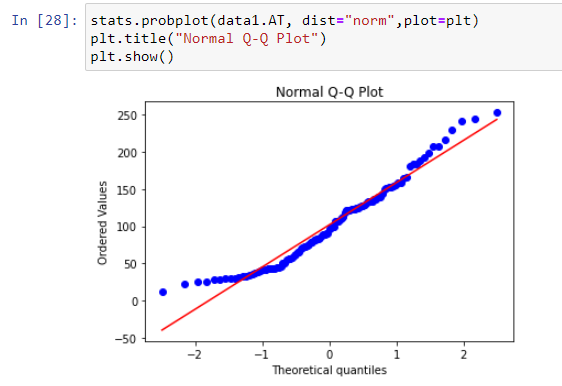
1. Check Whether the Adipose Tissue (AT) and Waist Circumference(Waist) from waistcircumfernce-at data set follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: wc-at.csv

Answer: Waist Circumference follow Normal distribution



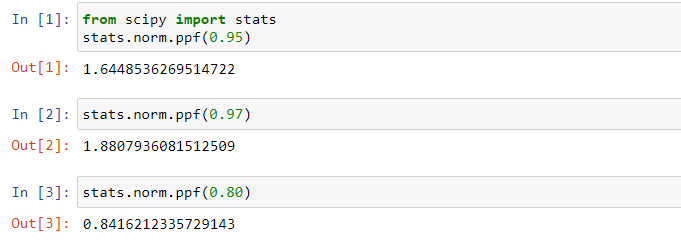
Answer: Waist Circumference follow Normal distribution



Q 22) Calculate the Z scores of 90% confidence interval,94% confidence interval, 60% confidence interval

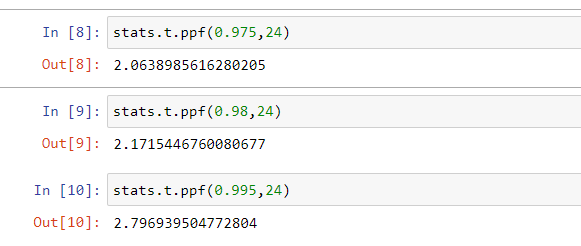
Answer: Answer: z =

Confidence intervals in 90%, 94%, 60%



Q 23) Calculate the t scores of 95% confidence interval, 96% confidence interval, 99% confidence interval for sample size of 25

Answer: Confidence interval in 95%, 96%, 99%.



Q 24**)** A Government company claims that an average light bulb lasts 270 days. A researcher randomly selects 18 bulbs for testing. The sampled bulbs last an average of 260 days, with a standard deviation of 90 days. If the CEO's claim were true, what is the probability that 18 randomly selected bulbs would have an average life of no more than 260 days

Hint:

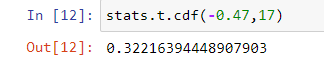
rcode 🡪 pt(tscore,df)

df 🡪 degrees of freedom

Answer: µ=270, =260, SD=90, n=18, df=n-1=18-1= 17

Tscore = = = -10/21.23

= -0.47



Probability = 32%