# STATISTICS WORKSHEET-1

1.Bernoulli random variables take (only) the values 1 and 0.
Ans:- a) True

2. Which of the following theorem states that the distribution of averages of iid variables, properly normalized, becomes that of a standard normal as the sample size increases?
Ans:a) Central Limit Theorem

3. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to use of Poisson distribution?
Ans:-b) Modeling bounded count data

4. Point out the correct statement.
Ans:- d) All of the mentioned

5. _____ random variables are used to model rates.
Ans:-c) Poisson

6. Usually replacing the standard error by its estimated value does change the CLT.
Ans:- b) False

7. 1. Which of the following testing is concerned with making decisions using data?
Ans:- b) Hypothesis

8. 4. Normalized data are centered at_____and have units equal to standard deviations of the original data.
Ans:-( a) 0

9. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to outliers?
Ans:- c) Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship

10. What do you understand by the term Normal Distribution?
Ans:- Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution, is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean. In graph form, normal distribution will appear as a bell curve.

12. What is A/B testing?
Ans:- A/B testing (also known as split testing or bucket testing) is a method of comparing two versions of a webpage or app against each other to determine which one performs better.

13. Is mean imputation of missing data acceptable practice?

Ans:- not know

14. What is linear regression in statistics?

Ans:- Linear regression is an attempt to model the relationship between two variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data, where one variable is considered to be an explanatory variable and the other as a dependent variable.

15. What are the various branches of statistics?

Ans :-There are two branches of statistics: descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.