Ans-4).

Descriptive statics :-

Summary :- Gives up the descriptive sets like

In case of Numerical data :-

Gives mean, mode, Median, Range

Measures of Central Tendency

⇒ mean (titanic & fare) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{on Average Person} \\ \text{spent $32 to board the} \\ \text{titanic} \end{bmatrix}$

32.20421

⇒ mode (titanic & Age) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{mode Common Age on} \\ \text{titanic} \end{bmatrix}$

24

⇒ median (train & fare)

14.542

Measure of spread :

range (titanic & fare) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{It shows lowest &} \\ \text{highest value of fare} \end{bmatrix}$

0.600   512.3292

$\Rightarrow$ var (titanic $ fare)

         2469.437

$\Rightarrow$ sqrt (var (titanic $ fare)

         49.69343

Inferential statistics :-

     Hypothesis Testing :-

new.data <- subset (titanic, $ pclass == 1)

    $\Rightarrow$ test 2 = function (a, b, n) {

        sample.mean = mean (a)

        pop.mean = mean (b)

        c = nrow = (n)

        var b = var (b)

        data = (sample.mean, pop.mean) / sqrt (var.b/c))

          return data.

    call function :-

      z.test2 (new.data $ survived, titanic $ survived,

         new.data)

         7.423820