

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. 10. Usually replacing the standard error by its estimated value does change the CLT.

Ans; b) False

7. Which of the following testing is concerned with making decisions using data?

Ans; b) Hypothesis

8. 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

Q10 and Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them in your own words briefly

10. What do you understand by the term Normal Distribution?

Ans; 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. As with any probability distribution, the normal distribution describes how the values of a variable are distributed. It

is the most important probability distribution in statistics because it fits many natural phenomena. For example, heights, blood pressure, measurement error, and IQ scores follow the normal distribution. It is also known as the Gaussian distribution and the bell curve.

11. How do you handle missing data? What imputation techniques do you recommend?

Ans; - Data can be missing in the following ways:-1: Missing Completely At Random (MCAR): When missing values are randomly distributed across all observations, then we consider the data to be missing completely at random.

2: Missing at Random (MAR): The key difference between MCAR and MAR is that under MAR the data is not missing randomly across all observations, but is missing randomly only within sub-samples of data.

3: Not Missing at Random (NMAR): When the missing data has a structure to it, we cannot treat it as missing at random.

Imputation Techniques: - 1. Mean or Median Imputation

2. Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE)

3. Random Forest

You could find missing/corrupted data in a dataset and either drop those rows or columns, or decide to replace them with another value. In Pandas, there are two very useful methods: `isnull()` and `dropna()` that will help you find columns of data with missing or corrupted data and drop those values. If you want to fill the invalid values with a placeholder value (for example, 0), you could use the `fillna()` method.

12. What is A/B testing?

Ans. A/B testing also known as split testing. An AB test is an example of statistical hypothesis testing, a process whereby a hypothesis is made about the relationship between two data sets and those data sets are then compared against each other to determine if there is a statistically significant relationship or not.

13. Is mean imputation of missing data acceptable practice?

Ans; It is a non-standard, it uses Random Forest. It is used to predict the missing data. It also can be used for both i.e. continuous as well as categorical data and so it makes advantageous over other imputations. There are some limitations too: - 1. Mean imputation does not preserve the relationship among variables. It preserves the mean of observed data. If data is missing completely at random, the estimate of the mean remains unbiased. 2. Mean Imputation leads to an underestimate of standard errors.

14. What is linear regression in statistics?

Ans; Linear regression attempts to model the relationship between two variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data. One variable is considered to be an explanatory variable, and the other is considered to be a dependent variable. For example, a modeler might want to relate the weights of individuals to their heights using a linear regression model. A linear regression line has an equation of the form $Y = mx + c$, where X is the explanatory variable and Y is the dependent variable. The slope of the line is m , and c is the intercept (the value of y when $x = 0$). Types of linear regression: - 1. Simple linear regression 2. Multiple linear regressions 3. Logistic regression 4. Ordinal regression 5. Multinomial regression

15. What are the various branches of statistics?

Ans; Various branches of statistics are given below: - 1. Descriptive Methods:- • This type of method consists of all the preliminary steps to final analysis and interpretation. As such this method includes the method of collection, methods of tabulation, measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, measures of skewness, and analysis of time series. These methods bring out the various characteristics of data and help in summarizing and interpreting the salient features of the data. This method is also otherwise called descriptive statistics.

2. Analytical Methods: - • This type of method consists of all those methods which help in the matter of analysis and comparison between any two or more variables. This includes the methods of correlation, regression analysis, association of attributes and the like. This method is also otherwise called analytical statistics.

3. Inductive Methods: - • This type of method consists of all those procedures that help in the generalization or estimation over a phenomenon on the basis of random observation or partial data. This includes the procedure of interpolation, extrapolation, theory of probability and the like. This method is also otherwise called inductive statistics.

4. Inferential Methods: - • This type of method consists of those procedures which help which in drawing inferences about the characteristics of the population on the basis of samples. As such, this method includes the theory of sampling, different tests of significance, statistical control etc. This method is also otherwise called inferential statistics.

5. Applied Methods: - • This type of method consists of those procedures which are applied to the problems of real life. This includes the method of statistical quality control, sample survey, linear programming, inventory control and the like.