|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 | Discrete |
| Number of kids | Discrete |
| Number of tickets in Indian railways | Discrete |
| Number of times married | Discrete |
| Gender (Male or Female) | Discrete |

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

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

HHT+HTH+THH

=1/8+1/8+1/8

3/8

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

1. Equal to 1

=zero,as none of the outcomes will be equal to one

1. Less than or equal to 4

=(1,3)(2,2)(3,1)=3/36=1/12

1. Sum is divisible by 2 and 3

6/36=1/6

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?

=p(2R,3G,2B)

=P(5/7,4/6)=20/42

=10/21

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

=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.

**Points:**

Mean=3.596563,Median=3.695,Mode=”numeric,Variance=0.2858814,Standard deviation=0.5346787.

**Score:**

Mean=3.21725,Median=3.325,Mode=”numeric,Variance=0.957379,Standard deviation=0.9784574

**Weight:**

Mean=17.84875,Median=17.71,Mode=”numeric,Variance=3.193166,Standard deviation=1.78694

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?

Mean=1308

Mue=163.5

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

**Cars speed and distance**

**Ans:**Skewness for speed=-0.1139548,skewness value is negative so it is left skewed Since magnitude is slightly greater than 0 it is slightly left skewed

And for distance=0.7824835,right skewed(Positive)slight magnitgude to right.

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



**Ans:**The most of the data points are concerted in the range 50-100 with frequency 200.And least range of weight is 400 somewhere around 0-10.so,the expected value the above distribution is 27.

Skewness-we can notice a long tail towards right so it is heavily right skewed.



Ans:

Median is less than mean right skewed and we have outlier on the upperside of box plot and there is less data points between q1 and bottom point.

**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?

Ans:

To specify the confidence interval,we work through the following steps

Sample statistic=Mean weight=200

94% Confidence level margin of error is

Standard Error:SE=0.67

ME=critical value\*standard error=1.88\*0.67=1.25

**Confidence interval for94%:200+/-1.25**

the range of the confidence interval is defined by the sample statistic+margin of error .And the uncertainty is denoted by the confidence level.therefore,we can be 95% confident that the population mean falls within the interval 200+/-1.25.

**Confidence interval for96%:200+/-1.37**

SE=0.67,critical value=2.05,ME=2.05\*0.67=1.37

**Confidence interval for98%:200+/-1.56**

SE=0.67,critical value=2.33,ME=2.33\*0.67=1.56

**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?

Ans:Mean=41,Median=40,variance=24.111,Standard deviation=4.910

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

Ans:Symmetrical

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

Ans:Right skewed

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

Ans:left skewed

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

Ans:The data is normally distributed and kurtosis value is 0.Also,the distribution has heavier tails than the normal distribution.

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

Ans:A distribution with a negative kurtosis value indicates that the distribution has lighter tails than the normal distribution

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



What can we say about the distribution of the data?

Ans:Let’s assume above box plot is about age’s of the students in a school.

50%of the people are above 10years old and remaining are less.

And students who’s age is above 15 are approx. 40%

What is nature of skewness of the data?

Ans:left skewed ,median is greater than mean

What will be the IQR of the data (approximately)?

Ans:IQR=Q3=18-10=8=-8 left skewed

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



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

Ans:By observing both the plots whisker’s level is high in boxplot 2,mean and median is equal hence distribution is symmetrical.

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)

c. P (20<MPG<50)

Ans:R code to calculate the probability of MPG of cars

Cars\_data=read.csv(file.choose())

View(cars\_data)

MPG<-c(cars\_data$MPG)

MPG

Sample(MPG)

a<-subset(MPG,MPG>38)

a

b<-subset(MPG,MPG<40)

b

c<-subset(MPG,MPG>20&MPG<50)

View(c)

Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: Cars.csv

Ans:R Code

Install.packages(“dplyr”)

library(dplyr)

install.packagess(“ggpubr”)

library(ggpubr)

cars<-read.csv(file.choose())

View(cars)

MPG<-cars$MPG

ggqqplot(cars$MPG,main=”Density plot of MPG”,xlab=”MPG details”)

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

Dataset: wc-at.csv

Ans: R code

Install.packages(“dplyr”)

Library(dplyr)

Install.packages(“ggpubr”)

Library(ggpubr)

Waist\_Addipose<-read.csv(file.choose())

View(Waist\_Addipose)

Waist<-Waist\_Addipose$Waist

Ggqqplot(Waist\_Addipose$Waist,main=”Density plot of waist”,xlab=”Waist Normality Check”)

Adipose<-Waist\_Addipose$AT

Ggqqplot(Waist\_Addipose$AT,main=Density plot of AT”xlab=”AT Normality Check”)

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

Ans:

Z score of 90% confidence interval is 1.65

Z score of 94% confidence interval is 1.55

Z score of 0% confidence interval is 0.85

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

Ans:

For 95%=1.96,for 96%=2.05,for99%=2.47

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

Ans:

The degrees of freedom are equal to 18-1=17

Assuming the CEO’S claim is true the population mean equals 270

The sample mean equals 260

The standard deviation of the sample is 90.

α= 1-(confidence level/100)=1-(95/100)=0.05

* The critical value is the t score having 17 degrees of freedom and a probability equal to 0.97. from the tchart,we find that the critical value is 1.73