**STATISTICS WORKSHEET-1**

**QUE 1 (ANS) =** TRUE

**QUE 2 (ANS) =** Central Limit Theorem

**QUE 3 (ANS) =** Modeling bounded count data

**QUE 4 (ANS) =**All of the mentioned

**QUE 5 (ANS) =** Poisson

**QUE 6 (ANS) =** False

**QUE 7 (ANS) =** Hypothesis

**QUE 8 (ANS) =**0

**QUE 9 (ANS) =** Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship

**QUE 10 (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.

**QUE 11 (ANS) =1.**Use delection methods to eliminate missing data.The deletion methods only work for certain datasets where participants have missing fields.

2.use regression analysis to systematically eliminate data.

**Imputation techniques:** 1.Complete Case Analysis(CCA):This is a qiute straightforward method of handling the missing Data,which directly removes the rows that have missing data i.e we consider only those rows where we have complete data i.e data is not missing

2.Arbitrary value imputation.

3.Frequent category imputation.

**QUE 12 (ANS) =** A/B testing also known as bucket testing or split-run testing is a user experience research methodology .A/B tests consist of a randomized experiment with two variants,A and B. It includes application of statistical hypothesis testing or two sample hypothesis testing as used in the field of statistics.A/B testing is a way to compare two versions of a single variable, typically by testing a subject’s response to variant A against variant B,and determining which of the two variants is more effective.

**QUE 13 (ANS) =**True, imputing the mean preserves the mean of the observed data. So if the data are missing completely at random,the estmate of the mean remains unbiased. That’s a good thing. Since most research studies are interested in the relationship among variables, mean imputation is not a good solution.

**QUE 14 (ANS) =**In statistics , linear regression is a linear approach for modelling the relationship between a scalar response and one or more explanatory variable.

**QUE 15 (ANS) =**The two major areas of statistics are known as descriptive statistics, which describes the properties of sample and population data, and inferential statistics, which uses those properties to test hypotheses and draw conclusions.