

1. Bernoulli random variables take (only) the values 1 and 0.

Answer : 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?

Answer : a) Central Limit Theorem

3. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to use of Poisson distribution?

Answer : a) Modeling event/time data

4. Point out the correct statement.

Answer : d) All of the mentioned

5. _____ random variables are used to model rates.

Answer : c) Poisson

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

Answer : b) False

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

Answer : b) Hypothesis

8. Normalized data are centered at _____ and have units equal to standard deviations of the original data.

Answer : a) 0

9. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to outliers?

Outliers can have varying degrees of influence b) Outliers can be the result of spurious or real processes c) Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship d) None of the mentioned
WORKSHEET

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?

Answer : A normal distribution is a type of continuous probability distribution for a real valued random variable. It is also known as Gaussian distribution.

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

Answer : To handle with missing data we use two methods to solve the error.
Imputation data removal.

Imputation technique substitutes reasonable guesses for missing data.

12. What is A/B testing?

Answer :

13. Is mean imputation of missing data acceptable practice?

Answer: No

14. What is linear regression in statistics?

Answer : It is used to predict the value of a variable based on the value of another variable.

15. What are the various branches of statistics?

Answer : Descriptive statistics, Statistical Statistics and Inferential