

Quiz 1

Do you know your 5 Number Summary?

Notice the dataset for the next 4 problems all use the same dataset.

What is the range associated with the following dataset?

1, 5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT

Provided the values below, what is the value of the first quartile?

Remember the first quartile is the median number (middle number) of the first half of the numbers when put in ranked order. Ranked order for this dataset is 1,1,2,3,4...

1, 5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT



Provided the values below, what is the value of the third quartile?

1, 5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT

Provided the values below, what is the value of the median? (this is the same as the second quartile)

1, 5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT



Do you know your 5 Number Summary?

Notice the dataset for the next 4 problems all use the same dataset.

Provided the values below, what is the value of the median? (this is the same as the second quartile)

5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT

Provided the values below, what is the range? (The range should just be a single number)

5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT



Provided the values below, what is the the value for the first quartile?

5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT

Provided the values below, what is the the value for the third quartile?

5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4, 1, 2, 8

Enter your response here

SUBMIT



Quiz 2

QUESTION 1 OF 3

If we measure the variance associated with our sales in dollars for each month for 3 years, what are the units associated with the variance?

Dollars

Years

Dollars per Year

Dollars Squared

Dollars per Month



For the following set of data provide the value of the **variance**.

Remember to find the variance we first find the mean average of the values, then subtract the mean from each value, then square each of these values, then add them up, then divide by the number of values. (Round your answer to two decimal places at the end of your calculation - don't round along the way.)

1, 5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4

Enter your response here

SUBMIT

For the following set of data provide the value of the **standard deviation**.

Remember the standard deviation is the square root of the variance (Round your answer to two decimal places at the end of your calculation.)

1, 5, 10, 3, 8, 12, 4

Enter your response here



Quiz 3

QUESTION 1 OF 3

Assume d1 and d2 are datasets both measured in the same units. We know that the standard deviation of d1 is 5 and the variance of d2 is 36, which of the following are certainly true. Mark all that apply.

Remember the Standard Deviation is the square root of the variance. So if the Variance is 4 the Standard Deviation would be 2

- ☐ The mean is larger for d1 than for d2.
- ☐ The variance for d2 is larger than for d1.
- ☐ The standard deviation for d2 is larger than for d1.
- ☐ The median for d2 is larger than for d1.
- ☐ The range for d2 is larger than for d1.

QUESTION 2 OF 3

If a dataset has a standard deviation of zero, which of the following MUST be true?

All the data points must be zero.

All the data points must be the same.

We made a calculation error because it is not possible for the standard deviation to be zero.



QUESTION 3 OF 3

For each of the below: If the statement is **true**, mark the box next to the statement.

- ☐ If two datasets have the same variance, they will also have the same standard deviation.
- ☐ If I have two investment options with the same mean return, it really doesn't matter which I invest in.
- ☐ If I have two investment options with the same standard deviation associated with the return, they will also have the same max possible return.

Quiz 4

Investment Data

Consider we have two investment opportunities:

	Returns					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Investment 1	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Investment 2	12%	-2%	10%	0%	7%	3%

The returns for 6 consecutive years for each investment are shown above. Use this information to answer the questions below.

What is the mean return for Investment 1? (Write your answer as a percentage without the percentage sign - Ex: 9% should be reported as 9 or 93% is reported as 93.)

Enter your response here

What is the mean return for Investment 2? (Write your answer as a percentage without the percentage sign - Ex: 9% should be reported as 9 or 93% is reported as 93.)

Enter your response here



Investment Data

In the previous two questions, you should have found that these investments have the same mean! That is, regardless of which investment opportunity you choose, you are expected to earn the same amount. So how are they different? Let's look at some additional questions to see if we can find some differences.

The same data as above is provided again (to minimize scrolling).

Returns						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Investment 1	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Investment 2	12%	-2%	10%	0%	7%	3%

The returns for 6 consecutive years for each investment are shown above. Use this information to answer the questions below.

QUESTION 3 OF 4

Using the information above, mark all of the below that are **true** statements.

- ☐ The risk associated with investment 1 is lower than the risk associated with Investment 2.
- ☐ The standard deviation associated with Investment 1 is smaller than the standard deviation associated with Investment 2.
- ☐ Knowing the mean return amount across all the years for each investment provides us with all of the information necessary to understand which investment we should choose.

QUESTION 4 OF 4

Based on the observed data, which of the above two investments has the best opportunity of earning more than 7%?

Investment 1

Investment 2

Neither.

We cannot tell.

Useful Insight

The above example is a simplified version of the real world, but does point out something useful that you may have heard before. Notice if you were not fully invested in either **Investment 1** or fully invested in **Investment 2**, but instead you were diversified across both investment options, you could earn more than either investment individually. This is the benefit of diversifying your portfolio for long term gains. For short term gains, you might not need or want to diversify. You could get lucky and hit short term gains associated with the upswings (12%, 10%, or 7%) of Investment 2. However, you might also get unlucky, and hit a down term and earn nothing or even lose money on your investment using this same strategy.

Quiz 5

QUESTION 1 OF 2

For the following dataset, match each value to the appropriate label:

15, 4, 3, 8, 15, 22, 7, 9, 2, 3, 3, 12, 6

13 7 3 13.5 8.4 3

TERM	VALUE
n	
median	
first quartile	
third quartile	
mean	
mode	



QUESTION 2 OF 2

For the following dataset, match each value to the appropriate label:

15, 4, 3, 8, 15, 22, 7, 9, 2, 3, 3, 12, 6

- 10.5
- 20
- 33.9
- 5.8
- 2
- 22

TERM	VALUE
interquartile range	
range	
variance	
standard deviation	
minimum	
maximum	



Quiz 6

QUESTION 1 OF 2

Match the distribution shape with the correct relationship in comparing the mean to the median.

Cannot be Determined.

Mean is greater than the Median.

Mean is less than the Median.

Mean is equal to the Median.

SHAPE

COMPARISON

Right-skewed

Left-skewed

Symmetric



QUESTION 2 OF 2

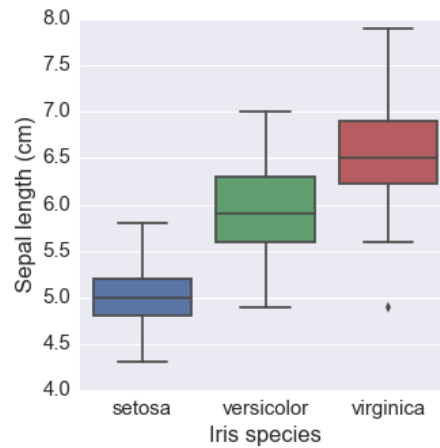
Check all of the below that must be true.

- ☐ For every dataset the mean equals the median, so every data set is normally distributed.
- ☐ Normally distributed data must have a mean equal to the median.
- ☐ All data sets are normally distributed.
- ☐ Data must be distributed either right-skewed or left-skewed.
- ☐ Histograms and box plots are both used to plot quantitative data. They cannot be used to plot categorical data.
- ☐ A box plot relates directly to the 5 number summary.

Quiz 7

Image Summary

In the below image, we have three box-plots. Each box-plot is for a different Iris flower: `setosa`, `versicolor`, or `virginica`. On the y-axis, we are given the sepal length. Notice that `virginica` has an **outlier** towards the bottom of the plot. Therefore, the **minimum** is not given by the bottom line here; rather, it is provided by this point.



Quick Refresher: The measures of center and spread we can determine from a Box Plot are as follows. Let's use Setosa for these examples.

Median is the center line inside the box and is 5

IQR is space between the first and third quartile which are the edges of the box. They are about 4.8 for the first quartile and 5.2 for the third

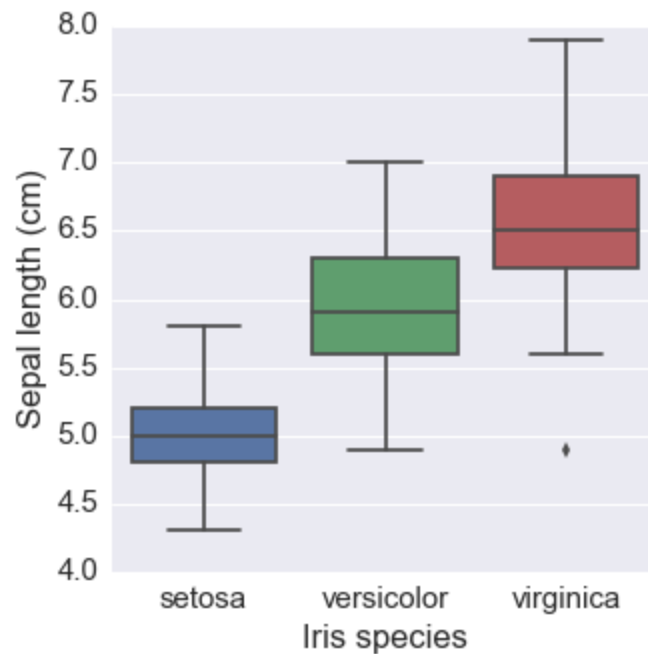
QUESTION 1 OF 2

Match the appropriate Iris type to the statement(s) that are true for its Sepal Length.

- None
- Virginica
- Setosa
- Setosa
- Versicolor
- All
- Virginica

SEPAL LENGTH	IRIS TYPE
The largest Range	
The smallest Interquartile Range	
Median is approximately 5	
Third quartile is approximately 6.3	
Approximately Symmetric	
The largest sepals on average.	





QUESTION 2 OF 2

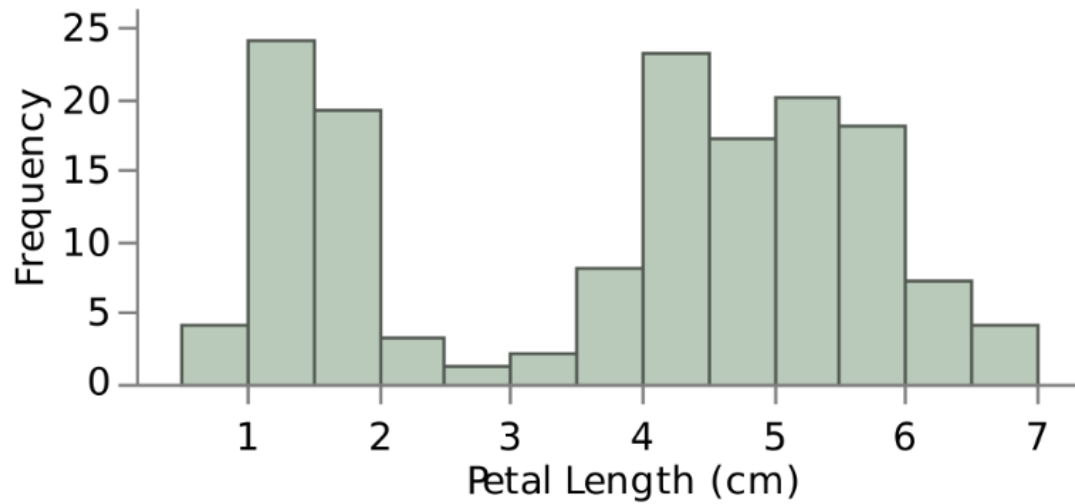
Using the same flower data, select all of the below statements that **MUST** be true.

- ☐ All setosa flowers have a shorter sepal length than versicolor flowers.
- ☐ All virginica flowers have larger sepal length than setosa flowers.
- ☐ More than 75% of the virginica flowers have a larger sepal length than the largest setosa flower.
- ☐ More than 50% of setosa flowers have larger sepal length than the shortest versicolor flower.
- ☐ More data was collected on versicolor flowers than on virginica flowers.
- ☐ More data was collected on setosa flowers than on virginica flowers.

Quiz 8

Questions 1 - 2: Petal Length

The below plot will be used to answer the first two questions in this section.



QUESTION 1 OF 5

What is the name of the above plot?

Bar Chart

Box Plot

Histogram

Pie Chart

QUESTION 2 OF 5

What is the shape of the above distribution?

Right skewed

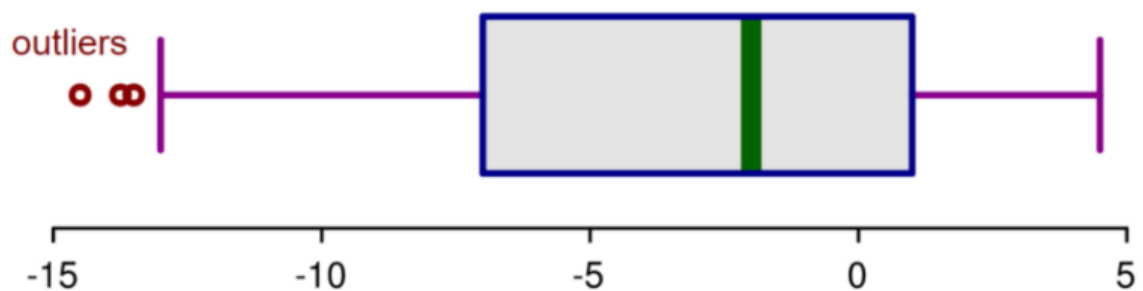
Left skewed

Symmetric

Bi-modal

Questions 3 - 6: Shape and Outliers

Use the below image to assist with answering the next three questions.



QUESTION 3 OF 5

What is the name of the above plot?

Bar Chart

Box Plot

Histogram

Pie Chart

QUESTION 4 OF 5

What is the shape of the distribution?

Right skewed

Left skewed

Symmetric

Bi-modal

QUESTION 5 OF 5

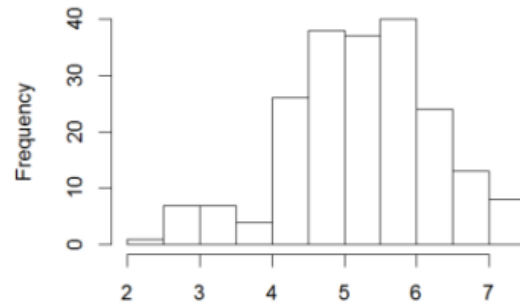
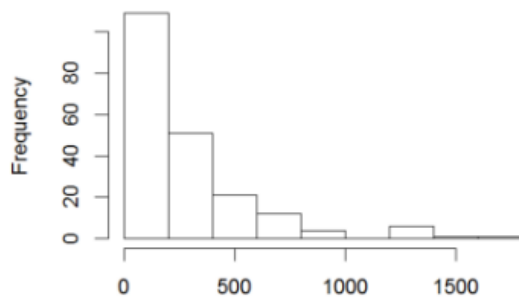
Select the true statement for the box-plot above.

- ☒ The mean is less than the median.
- ☐ The mean is greater than the median.
- ☐ The mean is approximately equal to the median.
- ☐ It is impossible to tell the relationship between the mean and median.

Quiz 9

Histograms

Let the histogram on the left be **Histogram 1** and the histogram on the right be **Histogram 2**.



Quick Notes

Pay attention to the scale of these two graphs. The first is dealing with much higher numbers.

The median is the middle number and is not affected by outliers.

The average factors in all the numbers so outliers will bring the average towards them.

Left Skewed is when the graphs start with a low frequency and then slopes up. Right Skewed is when the graph starts with a high frequency and slopes down.

QUIZ QUESTION

Correctly match the histograms to the statements that are true about each.

Both

Histogram 2

Neither

Histogram 1

Impossible to tell.

Histogram 1

Histogram 1

Histogram 2

Histogram 2

Neither

Histogram 2

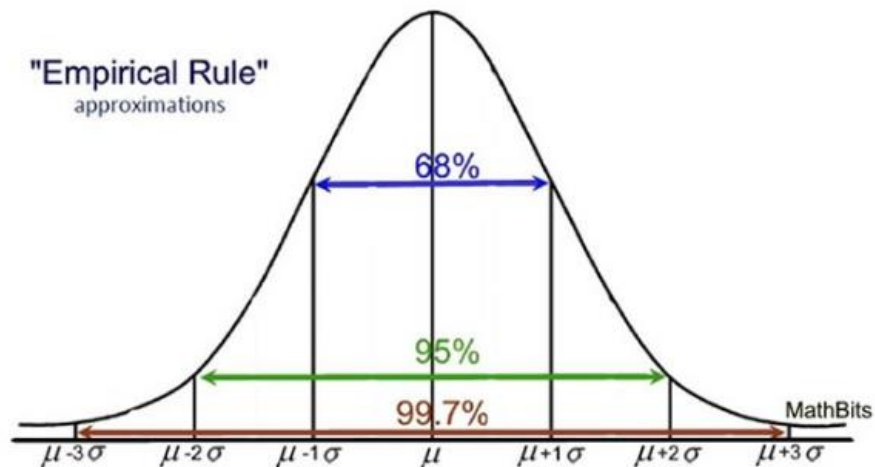
STATEMENT	HISTOGRAM
Mean is greater than the median.	
Data has higher variance.	
Binwidth is equal to 0.5.	
The range is approximately 5.5.	
Distribution is left-skewed.	
The mean is approximately equal to the median.	

Quiz 10

More On Center And Spread

When analyzing skewed data, it is common to report numeric summaries like the median and 5 number summary, as the mean and standard deviation may be misleading.

However, with symmetric data, the mean and standard deviation are commonly used, as we can understand what proportion of points might fall 1, 2, or 3 standard deviations away based on the empirical rule associated with normal distributions.



- 68% of the distribution lies within **one** standard deviation of the mean.
- 95% of the distribution lies within **two** standard deviations of the mean.
- 99.7% of the distribution lies within **three** standard deviations of the mean.

You can read more about this [here](#).

Standard Deviation and Skewed Distributions

Standard Deviations can be calculated for any data set, whether it is normally distributed or skewed. So with the data below be careful what assumptions you are making about the underlying data.

Also the standard deviation basically provides which of two sets of data are more spread out.

QUIZ QUESTION

If we know the following about heights for the accountants in our company and the IT people in our company:

- The mean height of accountants is 67.84 in.
- The mean height of IT staff is 69.76 in.
- The standard deviation of heights for accountants is 4.5 in.
- The standard deviation of heights for IT staff is 3.2 in.

Which of the below statements are definitely true? **Select all that apply.**

- ☐ All accountants are taller than all IT staff.
- ☒ On average, accountants are shorter than IT staff.
- ☐ There is more variability in the heights of the accountants than the heights of the IT staff.
- ☐ There is less variability in the heights of the accountants than the heights of the IT staff.
- ☐ The distribution of heights for accountants is normally distributed.

Quiz 11

QUESTION 1 OF 2

Identify the population(s), parameter(s), sample(s), and statistic(s) for the below scenario:

Consider we own a bagel shop. We know that the average diameter of all of our bagels is 5.5 inches. A competitor moves right next door to us! We are interested in if they make larger bagels than us. We obtain 100 of their bagels, and we find they have an average diameter of 6 inches.

None

Statistic

Parameter

Sample

Parameter

Statistic

Population

Population

Sample

DESCRIPTION	TERM
5.5 inches	
6 inches	
All the bagels at our bagel shop.	
All the bagels at our competitor's bagel shop.	
The 100 bagels from the competitor's bagel shop.	



QUESTION 2 OF 2

For the below, match the term to the correct description.

Statistic

Statistic

None

Population

Statistic

Parameter

Inference

None

Sample

Population

Parameter

DESCRIPTION	TERM
A numeric summary of a sample.	
A numeric summary of a population.	
Drawing conclusions regarding a population using information from a sample.	
Drawing conclusions regarding a sample using information from a population.	
A subset of a population.	
Our entire group of interest.	
Frequently we do not know this value, so we must try and estimate.	



Quiz 12

QUIZ QUESTION

Identify the population, parameter, sample, and statistic for the below scenario:

Consider we are interested in the average number of hours slept by all Udacity students (100,000 students). I send an email to all Udacity students, but I only receive 5,000 response emails. The average amount of sleep of those that responded was 6.8 hours of sleep.

6.8 hours of sleep

We cannot know for sure.

All Udacity students

We cannot know for sure.

5,000 Udacity students

6.8 hours of sleep

TERM

DESCRIPTION

Population

Parameter

Sample

Statistic

