**iNeuron Live Class Assignment:**

**Ques 1:** Create Histogram of Ages with Bins = 5, Bin Size = 20 and the Ages are as follows:

{10,13,18,22,27,32,38,40,45,51,56,57,88,90,92,94,99}.

Ans: Already shared in the mail. A picture containing text, whiteboard

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**Ques 2: Why do we use n – 1 in sample standard deviation or what is the Degree of freedom/ Bessel Correction?**

Ans: (n) is the sample number or no. of observation is sample variance or Sample standard deviation and we know that we find out the sample deviation in order to find out an estimate for “population standard deviation”. So to reduce the gap between sample and population deviation we use n-1 as it will not underestimate the true value of population variance.

**Ques 3: What are the mean, median, and mode of left skew and right skew?**

Ans: So, the one which has a tail on the left side of the distribution then it is commonly known as Left Skewed and the one with the tail on the Right side then it’s called Right Skewed.

Chart

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**Note:** Right skew is also known as **positive skew distribution**.

Chart, line chart

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**Note:** Left skew is also known as **negative skew distribution.**

These curves basically tell the nature of distribution if it is symmetrical or not(left or right-skewed). If we talk about finance, right-skewed means small frequent losses and few large gains and left-skewed means small gains and large losses. For no skew it mean no loss no profit.

Chart

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