**Topics: Descriptive Statistics and Probability**

1. Look at the data given below. Plot the data, find the outliers and find out

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of company** | **Measure X** |
| Allied Signal | 24.23% |
| Bankers Trust | 25.53% |
| General Mills | 25.41% |
| ITT Industries | 24.14% |
| J.P.Morgan & Co. | 29.62% |
| Lehman Brothers | 28.25% |
| Marriott | 25.81% |
| MCI | 24.39% |
| Merrill Lynch | 40.26% |
| Microsoft | 32.95% |
| Morgan Stanley | 91.36% |
| Sun Microsystems | 25.99% |
| Travelers | 39.42% |
| US Airways | 26.71% |
| Warner-Lambert | 35.00% |

**ANS:**

import **numpy** as np

import **pandas** as **pd**

import **matplotlib.pyplot** as **plt**

import **seaborn** as **sns**

xy = pd.DataFrame(index=['Allied Signal','Bankers Trust','General Mills','ITT Industries','J.P.Morgan & Co.','Lehman Brothers',

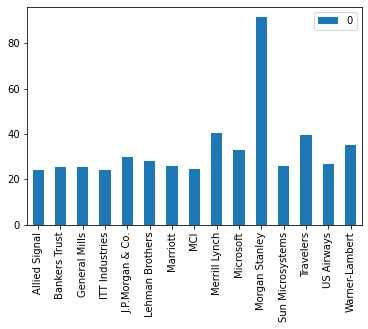
'Marriott','MCI','Merrill Lynch','Microsoft','Morgan Stanley','Sun Microsystems','Travelers','US Airways',

'Warner-Lambert']

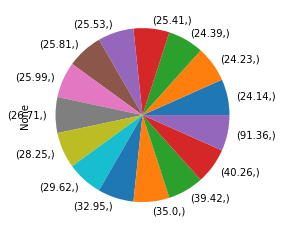
data= ([24.23,25.53,25.41,24.14,29.62,28.25,25.81,24.39,40.26,32.95,91.36,25.99,39.42,26.71,35.00]))

1. **Plot the data**

xy.plot(kind='bar')

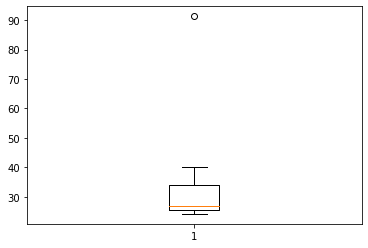


xy.value\_counts().plot(kind='pie')



1. **Find the Outlier**

plt.boxplot(xy)



* **The one outlier at point 92**

xy.mean() **=** **33.271**

xy.var() **= 287.146**

xy.std() = **16.94**



Answer the following three questions based on the box-plot above.

1. What is inter-quartile range of this dataset? (please approximate the numbers) In one line, explain what this value implies.

**ANS:** inter-quartile range of this dataset – (5 – 12). viscous 0 – 19. 1 outlier. IOR = 7

1. What can we say about the skewness of this dataset?

**ANS :** The data is positive skewed

1. If it was found that the data point with the value 25 is actually 2.5, how would the new box-plot be affected?

**ANS –** in this box plot 25 is outlier than in new box plot there will be no outlier. It scales the chart



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

**ANS :** The mode lie between 4 to 8

1. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

**ANS –** The data is long tail on right side means its positive skewed

1. Suppose that the above histogram and the box-plot in question 2 are plotted for the same dataset. Explain how these graphs complement each other in providing information about any dataset.

**ANS -** From both histogram and box plot we can find mean, positive skewness, and

25 is outlier. We can find diff mode in histogram not in box plot

1. AT&T was running commercials in 1990 aimed at luring back customers who had switched to one of the other long-distance phone service providers. One such commercial shows a businessman trying to reach Phoenix and mistakenly getting Fiji, where a half-naked native on a beach responds incomprehensibly in Polynesian. When asked about this advertisement, AT&T admitted that the portrayed incident did not actually take place but added that this was an enactment of something that “could happen.” Suppose that one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected. What is the probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number? (Assume independence of attempts.)

**ANS** - E: The call is misdirected then probability of the event E is

Therefore,

P(E)= 1÷200

P(E) = 1-P(E)

= 1- 1÷200

= 199÷200

Probability that at least one in 5 attempted call reaches the wrong number

= 1 - Probability that no attempted call reaches the wrong number

= 1- (199÷200)5

= 1-(0.995)5

= 1 - 0.975

**= 0.025**

1. Returns on a certain business venture, to the nearest $1,000, are known to follow the following probability distribution

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| x | P(x) |
| -2,000 | 0.1 |
| -1,000 | 0.1 |
| 0 | 0.2 |
| 1000 | 0.2 |
| 2000 | 0.3 |
| 3000 | 0.1 |

1. What is the most likely monetary outcome of the business venture?

**ANS :** The most likely monetary outcome of the business venture: x = 2,000 with

the highest probability of 0.3

1. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain
2. **ANS :** The venture is likely to be successful, because

(x = 1,000) + (x = 2,000) + (x = 3,000)

= 0.2+ 0.3 + 0.1

= **0.6**

1. What is the long-term average earning of business ventures of this kind? Explain

**ANS -=:** (0.1)(−2,000) + (0.1)(−1,000) + (0.2)(0) + (0.2)(1,000) + 0.3)(1,000) +(0,1)(3,000)

= 800

1. What is the good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind? Compute this measure

**ANS –** Standard Deviation is the good measure for the risk involved in a venture

of this kind.

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

y =pd.Series([0.1,0.1,0.2,0.2,0.3,0.1])

y.std() = **0.0816**