STATISTICS WORKSHEET -1

Q1-Ans (A) True

Q2-Ans (A) Central Limit Theorem

Q3-Ans (B) Modeling bounded count data

Q4-Ans (D) All of the mentioned

Q5-Ans (C) Poisson

Q6-Ans (B) False

Q7-Ans (B) Hypothesis

Q8-Ans (A) 0

Q9-Ans (C) Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship

Q10-Ans Normal Distribution -- 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 for the mean . in graphical form, the normal distribution appears as a

“bull curve”.

Q11- Ans - Missing data can be dealt with in a variety of ways. I believe the most common reaction

is to ignore it. Choosing to make no decision, on the other hand, indicates that your

statistical programme will make the decision for you.

Q12- Ans A/B testing (also known as bucket testing or splitrun 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 "twosample 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.

Q13- Ans - The process of replacing null values in a data collection with the data's mean is

known as mean imputation.

Mean imputation is typically considered terrible practice since it ignores feature

correlation. Consider the following scenario: we have a table with age and fitness

scores, and an eight-year-old has a missing fitness score. If we average the fitness

scores of people between the ages of 15 and 80, the eightyyear-old will appear to have a significantly greater fitness level than he actually does.

Q14- Ans -- Linear regression analysis is used to predict the value of a variable based on the value

of another variable. The variable you want to predict is called the dependent

variable. The variable you are using to predict the other variable's value is called the independent variable

Q15-Ans -- There are three real branches of statistics: data collection, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.