**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **17-06-20** | **Name:** | **Rachana C Hulikatti** |
| **Course:** | **Statistical Learning** | **USN:** | **4al17ec108** |
| **Topic:** | Bayes theorem Normal distribution | **Semester & Section:** | **6th B** |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
|  |
| **Bayes’ Theorem** :is a way of finding a [probability](https://www.mathsisfun.com/data/probability.html) when we know certain other probabilities.  The formula is:  P(A|B) = *P(A) P(B|A)***P(B)**  **The normal distribution** :is the most important probability distribution in [statistics](https://statisticsbyjim.com/glossary/statistics/) because it fits many natural phenomena. For example, heights, blood pressure, measurement error, and IQ scores follow the normal distribution. It is also known as the Gaussian distribution and the bell curve.  The normal distribution is a probability function that describes how the values of a variable are distributed. It is a symmetric distribution where most of the observations cluster around the central peak and the probabilities for values further away from the [mean](https://statisticsbyjim.com/glossary/mean/) taper off equally in both directions.  Extreme values in both tails of the distribution are similarly unlikely. |

In this blog post, you’ll learn how to use the normal distribution, its [parameters,](https://statisticsbyjim.com/glossary/parameter/) and how to calculate Z-scores to standardize your data and find probabilities.