1. **What is significance of Normal Distribution?**

The normal distribution is the most important probability distribution in 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.

1. **What does skewness tells about data?**
2. **What does it mean if data is Bimodal?**
3. **Why use n-1 when calculating a standard deviation for sample?**
4. **What is difference between Sample and Population?**
5. **How to calculate Skewness and Kurtosis?**
6. **Difference between Categorical vs Numerical Data**
7. **Difference between Discrete and Continuous Data**
8. **Difference between Qualitative and Quantitative data.**
9. **What is Ordinal Data?**
10. **Difference between Interval vs Ratio**
11. **It is easy to visualize data if we know its type and measurement level**
12. **Measurement level (Qualitative or Quantitative data)**
13. **Qualitative data can be Nominal and Ordinal**
14. **Quantitative data can be Ratio and Interval. Ratio has a true zero, but Interval has no true zero.**
15. **Pareto Principle: 80, 20 rule. 80% of effect comes from 20% of the cause.**
16. **Frequency Distribution, Relative Frequency,**
17. **What is difference between Histogram, Bar Chart?**
18. **Which measure is best? There is no best but using only one is worst.**
19. **Different formula for Sample and Population data.**
20. **Sample variance Vs Population variance?**
21. **Relative standard deviation, Coefficient of variation**
22. **Tell me, I’ll forget. Show me, I’ll remember. Involve me, I’ll understand.**
23. **What is Causality?**