|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Activity | Data Type |
| Number of beatings from Wife | Discrete |
| Results of rolling a dice | Continuous |
| Weight of a person | Continuous |
| Weight of Gold | Continuous |
| Distance between two places | Continuous |
| Length of a leaf | Continuous |
| Dog's weight | Continuous |
| Blue Color | Continuous |
| Number of kids | Discrete |
| Number of tickets in Indian railways | Continuous |
| Number of times married | Discrete |
| Gender (Male or Female) | Discrete |

Q1) Identify the Data type for the Following:

Q2) Identify the Data types, which were among the following

Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data | Data Type |
| Gender | Nominal |
| High School Class Ranking | Ordinal |
| Celsius Temperature | Interval |
| Weight | Ratio |
| Hair Color | Nominal |
| Socioeconomic Status | Ordinal |
| Fahrenheit Temperature | Interval |
| Height | Ratio |
| Type of living accommodation | Ordinal |
| Level of Agreement | Ordinal |
| IQ(Intelligence Scale) | Ratio |
| Sales Figures | Interval |
| Blood Group | Nominal |
| Time Of Day | Ratio |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | Ordinal |
| Number of Children | Ordinal |
| Religious Preference | Nominal |
| Barometer Pressure | Ratio |
| SAT Scores | Ratio |
| Years of Education | Interval |

Q3) Three Coins are tossed, find the probability that two heads and one tail are obtained?

(H,H,H), (H,H,T), (H,T,H), (H,T,T), (T,H,H), (T,H,T), (T,T,H), (T,T,T)

Total no. of outcomes = 8

Number of outcomes that gives two heads and one tail = 3

(H,H,T), (H,T,H), (T,H,H)

P(x)=**3/8=0.375**

Q4) Two Dice are rolled, find the probability that sum is

1. Equal to 1
2. Less than or equal to 4
3. Sum is divisible by 2 and 3
4. Total possible outcomes is 6\*6=36

Probability=0/36=0

probability that sum is equal to 1 is **0**

1. Total number of favorable outcomes = 3 i,e (1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1)

Probability=3/36=**1/12**

1. Total possible outcomes = 36

Sum should be divisible by both 2 and 3

Favorable outcomes = (1,5), (3,3), (4,2), (5,1), (6, 6)

No. of favorable outcomes = 5

probability that sum is divisible by 2 and 3 is **5/36**

Q5) A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?

No. of balls =7

2 balls are selected from 7 balls in 7C2 = 21 ways

2 balls are selected only from red and green bags i,e 5 balls in 5C2=10 ways

Hence probability=**10/21**

Q6) Calculate the Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child

Below are the probabilities of count of candies for children (ignoring the nature of the child-Generalized view)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CHILD | Candies count | Probability |
| A | 1 | 0.015 |
| B | 4 | 0.20 |
| C | 3 | 0.65 |
| D | 5 | 0.005 |
| E | 6 | 0.01 |
| F | 2 | 0.120 |

Child A – probability of having 1 candy = 0.015.

Child B – probability of having 4 candies = 0.20

= 1 \* 0.015 + 4\*0.20 + 3 \*0.65 + 5\*0.005 + 6 \*0.01 + 2 \* 0.12

= **3.09**

Q7) Calculate Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Range & comment about the values / draw inferences, for the given dataset

* For Points,Score,Weigh>

Find Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range and also Comment about the values/ Draw some inferences.

**Use Q7.csv file**

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q7.ipynb file**

Q8) Calculate Expected Value for the problem below

1. The weights (X) of patients at a clinic (in pounds), are

108, 110, 123, 134, 135, 145, 167, 187, 199

Assume one of the patients is chosen at random. What is the Expected Value of the Weight of that patient?

Expected Value  =  ∑ ( probability  \* Value )

 ∑ P(x).E(x)

There are total 9 patients

Probability of selecting each patient = 1/9

Ex:  108, 110, 123, 134, 135, 145, 167, 187, 199

P(x)  1/9  1/9   1/9  1/9   1/9   1/9   1/9   1/9  1/9

Expected Value  =  (1/9)(108) + (1/9)110  + (1/9)123 + (1/9)134 + (1/9)135 + (1/9)145 + (1/9(167) + (1/9)187 + (1/9)199

= (1/9) ( 108 + 110 + 123 + 134 + 135 + 145 + 167 + 187 + 199)

= (1/9)  (  1308)

= 145.33

Expected Value of the Weight of that patient = 145.33

**Q9) Calculate Skewness, Kurtosis & draw inferences on the following data**

**Cars speed and distance**

**Use Q9\_a.csv**

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q9\_a.ipynb file**

**SP and Weight(WT)**

**Use Q9\_b.csv**

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q9\_b.ipynb file**

**Q10) Draw inferences about the following boxplot & histogram**



Inference for Histogram: Rightly or positively skewed

Inference for Boxplot: Positively skewed

**Q11)** Suppose we want to estimate the average weight of an adult male in Mexico. We draw a random sample of 2,000 men from a population of 3,000,000 men and weigh them. We find that the average person in our sample weighs 200 pounds, and the standard deviation of the sample is 30 pounds. Calculate 94%,98%,96% confidence interval?

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q11.ipynb file**

**Q12)** Below are the scores obtained by a student in tests

**34,36,36,38,38,39,39,40,40,41,41,41,41,42,42,45,49,56**

1. Find mean, median, variance, standard deviation.
2. What can we say about the student marks?

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q12.ipynb file**

Q13) What is the nature of skewness when mean, median of data are equal?

If the mean and median of data are equal, the distribution will have zero skewness.

Q14) What is the nature of skewness when mean > median ?

If the mean is greater than the [median](https://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/mean-median-mode/#median), the distribution is positively skewed.

Q15) What is the nature of skewness when median > mean?

If the median is greater than the mean, the distribution is skewed to the left.

Q16) What does positive kurtosis value indicates for a data ?

Positive kurtosis value indicate **that a distribution is peaked and possess thick tails.**

Q17) What does negative kurtosis value indicates for a data?

A negative kurtosis value indicate that **a distribution is flatter than a normal curve with the same mean and standard deviation.**

Q18) Answer the below questions using the below boxplot visualization.



What can we say about the distribution of the data?

What is nature of skewness of the data?

What will be the IQR of the data (approximately)?   
a) Non-normal distribution

b) Negatively or left side skewed

c) 18-18=8 (approx.)

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



Draw an Inference from the distribution of data for Boxplot 1 with respect Boxplot 2.

Data in boxplot1 has lower variability than boxplot2

Q 20) Calculate probability from the given dataset for the below cases

Data \_set: Cars.csv

Calculate the probability of MPG of Cars for the below cases.

MPG <- Cars$MPG

* 1. P(MPG>38)
  2. P(MPG<40)

c. P (20<MPG<50)

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q20.ipynb file**

Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: Cars.csv

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q21.a.ipynb file**

1. Check Whether the Adipose Tissue (AT) and Waist Circumference(Waist) from wc-at data set follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: wc-at.csv

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q21.b.ipynb file**

Q 22) Calculate the Z scores of 90% confidence interval,94% confidence interval, 60% confidence interval

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q22.ipynb file**

Q 23) Calculate the t scores of 95% confidence interval, 96% confidence interval, 99% confidence interval for sample size of 25

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q23.ipynb file**

Q 24**)** A Government company claims that an average light bulb lasts 270 days. A researcher randomly selects 18 bulbs for testing. The sampled bulbs last an average of 260 days, with a standard deviation of 90 days. If the CEO's claim were true, what is the probability that 18 randomly selected bulbs would have an average life of no more than 260 days

Hint:

rcode 🡪 pt(tscore,df)

df 🡪 degrees of freedom

x = mean of the sample of bulbs =  260

μ = population mean = 270

s = standard deviation of the sample = 90

n = number of items in the sample = 18

**Please find attached Basic Statistics\_Level 1-Q24.ipynb file**