

STATISTICS DT

- 1)A
 - 2)A
 - 3)B
 - 4)D
 - 5)C
 - 6)B
 - 7)B
 - 8)A
 - 9)C
- 10)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 from the mean.
In graph form, normal distribution will appear as a bell curve.
- 11)
A)Mean or Median Imputation. When data is missing at random, we can use list-wise or pair-wise deletion of the missing observations
B)Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) MICE assumes that the missing data are Missing at Random (MAR). ...
C)Random Forest
- 12)A/B testing (also known as bucket testing or split-run testing) is a user experience research methodology. ... 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.
- 13)True, imputing the mean preserves the mean of the observed data.
So if the data are missing completely at random, the estimate of the mean remains unbiased.
That's a good thing. ... Since most research studies are interested in the relationship among variables, mean imputation is not a good solution.
- 14)Linear regression is a basic and commonly used type of predictive analysis.
The overall idea of regression is to examine two things:
(A) does a set of predictor variables do a good job in predicting an outcome (dependent) variable?
(B) Which variables in particular are significant predictors of the outcome variable, and in what way do they—indicated by the magnitude and sign of the beta estimates—impact the outcome variable? These regression estimates are used to explain the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
The simplest form of the regression equation with one dependent and one independent variable is defined by the formula $y = c + b \cdot x$, where y = estimated dependent variable score, c = constant, b = regression coefficient, and x = score on the independent variable
- 15)The two main branches of statistics are descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Both of these are employed in scientific analysis of data and both are equally important for the student of statistics.

