

1. B) Total Variation= Residual Variation+Regression Variation
2. C)Binomial Outcomes
3. A)2
4. A)Type-1 error
5. A)
6. B)Increase
7. B)Hypothesis Testing
8. D) All of the methods
9. A)0
10. Bayes theorem states that the conditional probability of an event, based on the occurrence of another event is almost equal to the likelihood of the second event given the first event multiplied by the probability of the first event.
11. Z-Score represents a statistical measurement that describes a value's relationship to the mean of a group of values. If a Z-score is 0, then it indicates that the data point's score is identical to the mean score.
12. T-test can be defined as a statistical measure used to compare the mean of two groups. It is generally used in hypothesis testing to determine whether a process or treatment actually has an effect on population of interest or if they are different from one another.
13. Percentile can be defined as the percentage of values in a set of data that fall below a given value.
14. ANOVA or analysis of variance, as the name suggests is used to compare or analyze variances across the means of different groups.
15. ANOVA is helpful for testing three or more variables. It results in fewer Type I error and is appropriate for a range of issues. It groups differences by comparing the means of each group and includes spreading out the variance into diverse sources.