STATISTICS

1. Total Variation = Residual Variation + Regression Variation
2. Binomial
3. 2
4. Type-I error
5. Size of the test
6. Increases
7. Hypothesis
8. All of the mentioned
9. 0
10. Bayes Theorm describing probability of each of a set of possible causes for a given observed outcome can be computed from knowledge of the probability of each cause and the conditional probability of the outcome of each cause.

11. Z-Score is the number of standard deviations from the mean value of the reference population. It is the numerical measurements that describes a values relationship to the mean of a group of values.

12. A t-test is a statistical test that compares the mean of two samples. It is used in hypothesis testing, with a null hypothesis that the difference in group means is zero and an alternate hypothesis that the difference in group means is different from zero.

13. A percentile is measured in statistical indicating the values below which a given percentage of observation in a group of observations.

14. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is an analysis tool used in statistics that splits an observed aggregate variability found inside a data set into two parts.

15. ANOVA is helpful for testing three or more variables. IT is similar two-sample t-tests. It results in fewer type I errors and appropriate for a range of issues.