1.A

2.A

3.B

4.D

5.C

6.B

7.B

8.A

9.C

10)Normal Distribution

Normal Distribution also known as 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 graphical form Normal Distribution appears as “bell curve”.

The Standard Normal Distribution has two parameters: the mean and the standard deviation. In Normal Distribution the mean is zero and Standard deviation is 1.

It is very important in statistics and key to **Central Limit Theorem.**

11)Handling Missing Data

Data Scientists uses two primary methods to handle the missing data.

1. ***Imputation Method:*** *The Imputation method develops reasonable guesses for missing data. It’s most useful when percentage of missing data is low. The other method is to remove data.*
2. ***Removal of Data:*** *When dealing with data that is missing at random, then related data can be deleted to reduce bias. Removing data may not be the best method if there are not enough observations to result in a reliable analysis.*

*12)* ***A/B Testing***

*A/B testing also known as split testing, which allows to compare 2 versions of something to learn which is effective.*

*It is one of the most effectiv way to increase conversion rates.*

*13) The process of replacing null values in a data collection with the data mean’s is known as* ***mean imputation.***

* *It considers as terrible practice since it ignores feature correlation.*
* *It also decreases the variance of our data while increasing bias. As a result of the reduced variance, the model will be less accurate.*

*14)* ***Linear Regression*** *is a Regression Model that estimates the relationship between one independent variable and one dependent variable using a straight line. Whereas both variables should be quantitative.*

*It is used to predict the value of a variable based on value of another variable. The variable you want to predict is known as dependent variable. The variable we are using to predict the other variables value is known as independent variable.*

*15) Two main* ***branches of Stastistics are:***

* *Descriptive Statistics: The data is summarized through the given observations.*
* *Inferential Statistics: This is used to interpret the meaning of Descriptive Statistics.*