

Statistic worksheet1

Question1

Ans- True

Question 2

Ans-Central Limit theorem

Question3

Ans-Modeling bounded count data

Question 4

Ans-All of the mentioned

Question5

Ans-Poisson

Question6

Ans-True

Question7

Ans-Hypothesis

Question8

Ans-0

Question9

Ans-Outliers cannot confirm to the regression relationship.

Question10

Ans-A normal distribution has a probability distribution that is centered around the mean. This means that the distribution has more data around the mean. The resulting curve is symmetrical about the mean and forms a bell shaped distribution.

Question11

Ans - Missing data is a big issue when it comes to data science. As analysis is good as the data itself. Missing data reduces the statistical power of the analysis . So handling the missing data can be done by many methods such as imputation and removing Data. If we have some missing data instead of delete the whole data we can impute the values of missing data.

I would recommend Time Series method if there are small number of missing values and if there are more missing values then we can use Last Observation Carried Forward (LOCF) and

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Next Observation Carried Backward (NOCB) as this method is easy to implement and understand.

Question 12

Ans- A/B testing in its simplest sense is an experiment on two variants to see which performs better based on a given metric. Typically, two consumer groups are exposed to two different versions of the same thing to see if there is a significant difference in metrics like sessions, click-through rate, and/or conversions.

Question 13

Ans- Mean imputation is typically considered terrible practice since it ignores feature correlation.

Question 14

Ans- Linear regression is a basic and commonly used type of predictive analysis. The overall idea of regression is to examine two things: (1) does a set of predictor variables do a good job in predicting an outcome (dependent) variable? (2) 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?

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.

Question 15

- Ans- 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. Descriptive Statistics Descriptive statistics deals with the presentation and collection of data. **Inferential statistics**, as the name suggests, involves drawing the right conclusions from the statistical analysis that has been performed using descriptive statistics. In the end, it is the inferences that make stud