Answer 1: mean median and mode

Answer 2: Central Tendency represents average of the datasets it involves the measure of mean median and mode.

Answer 3: Variance is calculated by following the steps mentioned below

{7,5,4,3,6,2,7

step3.1: caluclate mean(7+5+4+3+6+2+7)/7 =34/ 7 = 4.85

Step 3.2: get the squared difference =(x-mean) squared

step 3.3: get sum of squared difference

step 3.4: divide the sum by n-1

Answer 4: Given a random variable X the variance in Bernoulis distribution is given by

var[x] =p(1-p)

where p is probablity of success, so

q = 0.65

probablity of success = (1-0.65) = 0.35

so variance = 0.35(1-0.35)

=0.22

Answer 5: List, Strings

Answer 6: Binomial trial or bernouli trial has only two possible outcomes

Answer 7:

Given the probablity of winning (p)= 0.6

variance v[x] = p(1-p)

= 0.6(1-0.6)

= 0.24

Answer 8:

In a Binomial Distribution the mean and variance are

Mean = np

Variance = np(1-p)

where n =number of trials

p = probablity of success in single trial

Answer 9:

 {12,14,18,14,24,26,20}

Here the data is ordered

And the number of sample size is odd (7)

The median of the dataset is the data value in middle of set

Since the sample size is odd we will me taking mean of 3rd and 4th value

Median =(18+14)/2

=16

Answer 10:

Dataset: {4,3,5,1,3,2,6}

Mean =(4+3+5+1+3+2+6)/7 =24/7 =3.42

Subtracted square of mean

(4-3.42)2 =0.33

(3-3.42)2 = 0.17

(5-3.42)2=2.49

(1-3.42)2=5.85

(3-3.42)2=0.17

(2-3.42)2=2.01

(6-3.42)2=6.65

Sum of subtracted square of mean =0.33+0.17+2.49+5.85+0.17+2.01+6.65 =17.67

SD =17.67/7 =2.52

Square root of SD is variance

Variance =1.58

Answer 11:

In normal distribution shape of curve is bell.

Answer 12:

Dataset = {8,14,6,10,7,6,11}

Mean =(8+14+6+10+7+6+11)/7 = 62/7 =8.85

Median = (6+10)/2 = 8

Mode is the value that occurs most frequently here it it 6

Mode = 6

Answer 13:

Integer data types can take only integer values which is useful for counts

Answer 14:

The probability distribution for the trial where there is only two possible outcome is Binomial Distribution

Answer 15: Another name for Binomial distribution is Bernoulli Distribution

Answer 16:

Dataset ={0.2, 1, 25, 0, 4}

Mean = (0.2+1+25+0+4)/5 = 30.2/ 5 =6.04

Answer 17: Continuous variables can take on any value in an interval

Answer 18:

Answer 19: For uniform distribution variance = (b-a)2/12

Where a and be are interval

So

Variance = (6-1)2/12 = 25/12 =2.08

Answer 20:

Dataset = {4,2,6,4,7,8,3,9 }

1st quartile(Q1) =3.5

2nd Quartile(Q2) = 5

3rd quartile(Q3) = 7.5

inter quartile range =Q3-Q4 =7.5-3.5 =4

Answer 21:

Poisson distribution represents "The Frequency distribution of the number of events in sampled units of time or space"

Answer 22: Coefffiecient of variation =(SD/Mean)\*100

Dataset = {8,9,1,2,3,4,5,6,5}

Mean =43/9 = 4.777

SD= 2.63

Coeffiecient of variation =(2.63/4.77)\*100 = 55.13

Answer 23:

For uniform distribution variance = (a+b)/2

Where a and be are interval

So

Mean =(1+6)/2 = 3.5

Answer 24:

Features are also called variables or attributes in statistics

Answer 25: Coefffiecient of variation =(SD/Mean)\*100

Data set ={4,3,2,1,5,6 }

Mean =(4+3+2+1+5+6)/6 =21/6 =3.5

SD = 1.87

Coeffiecinet of variation = (1.87/3.5)\*100

= 53.4

Answer 26: In a Poisson Distribution the mean and variance are equal.

Answer 27:Range is calculated by subtracting highest value to lowest value

So

 {62, 23, 35, 18, 82, 100, 43, 95}

Range =100-18 = 82

Answer 28:  Bernoulli trails only deal with mutually exclusive events

Answer 29: Boolean datatype take just two categories of values. 0/1, true/false

Answer 30: 5/3