1. D
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. Boxplots may also depict values that are far outside of the normal range of responses (referred to as outliers). A histogram is a graphical representation of the spread of data points.
11. The selection of metrics depends on type of problem we are dealing with i.e regression or classification and depending on the outcome we need we need to select metrics.
12. To assess statistical significance, you would use hypothesis testing. The null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis would be stated first. Second, you'd calculate the p-value, which is the likelihood of getting the test's observed findings if the null hypothesis is true. Finally, you would select the threshold of significance (alpha) and reject the null hypothesis if the p-value is smaller than the alpha — in other words, the result is statistically significant.
13. Exponential distributions do not have a log-normal distribution or a Gaussian distribution. In fact, any type of data that is categorical will not have these distributions as well. Example: Duration of a phone car, time until the next earthquake, etc
14. Income is the classic example of when to use the median instead of the mean because its distribution tends to be skewed
15. The term "probability" refers to the possibility of something happening. The term Likelihood refers to the process of determining the best data distribution given a specific situation in the data