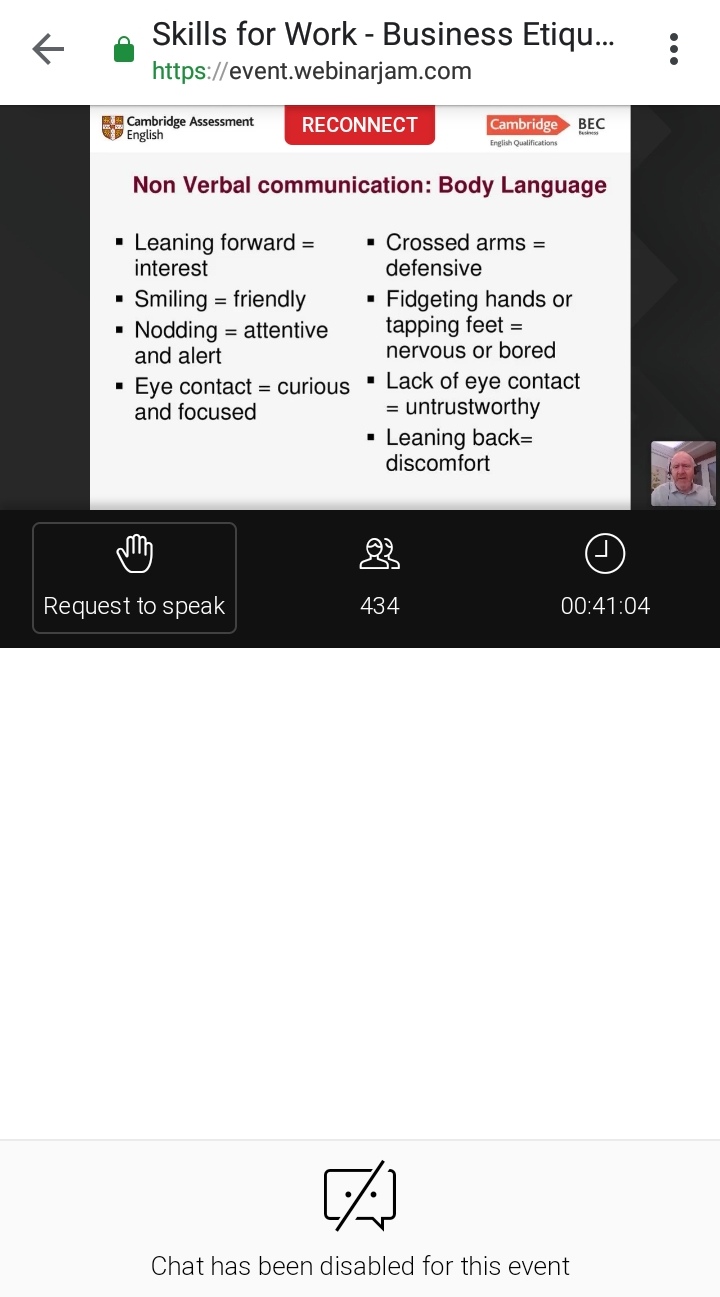
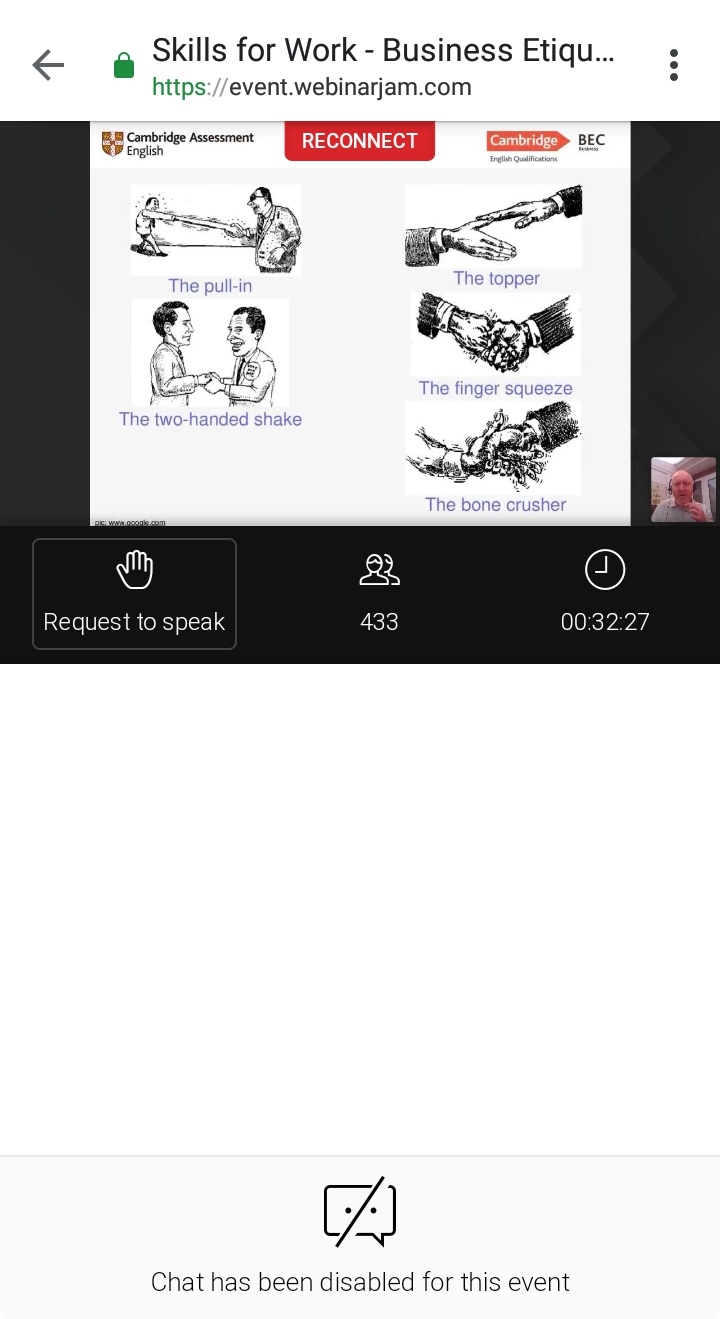
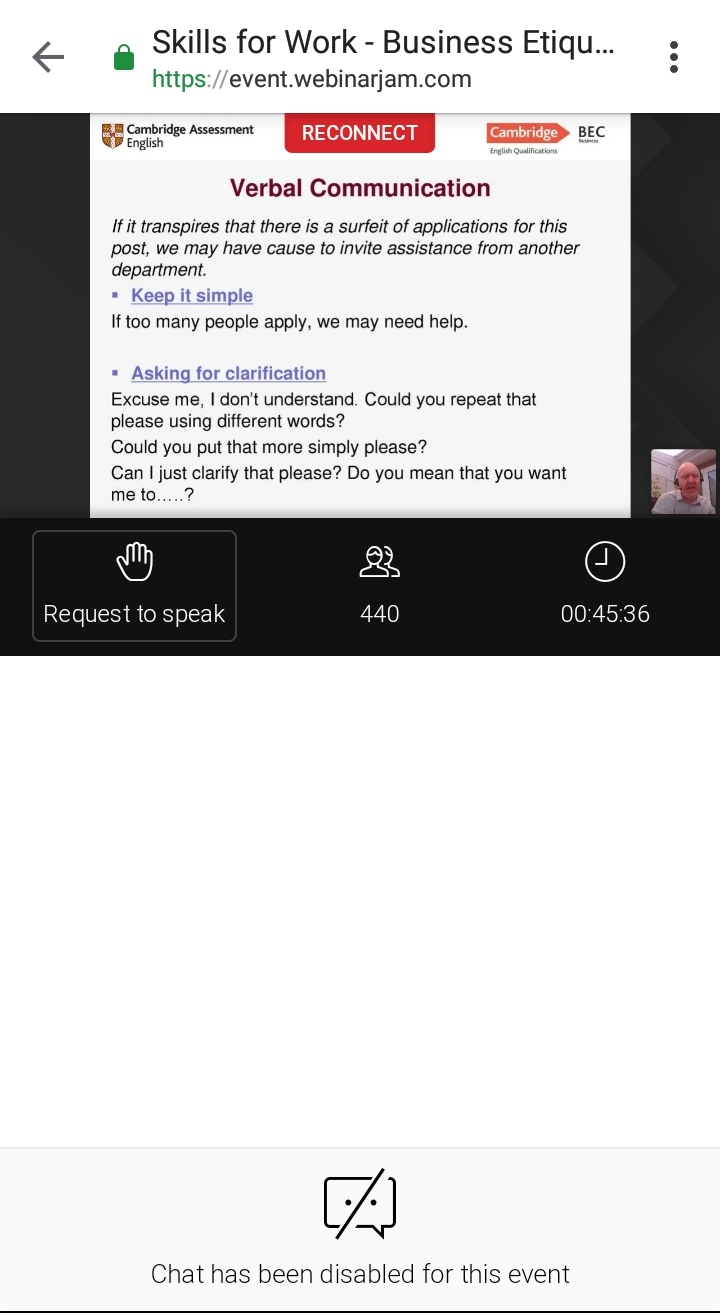
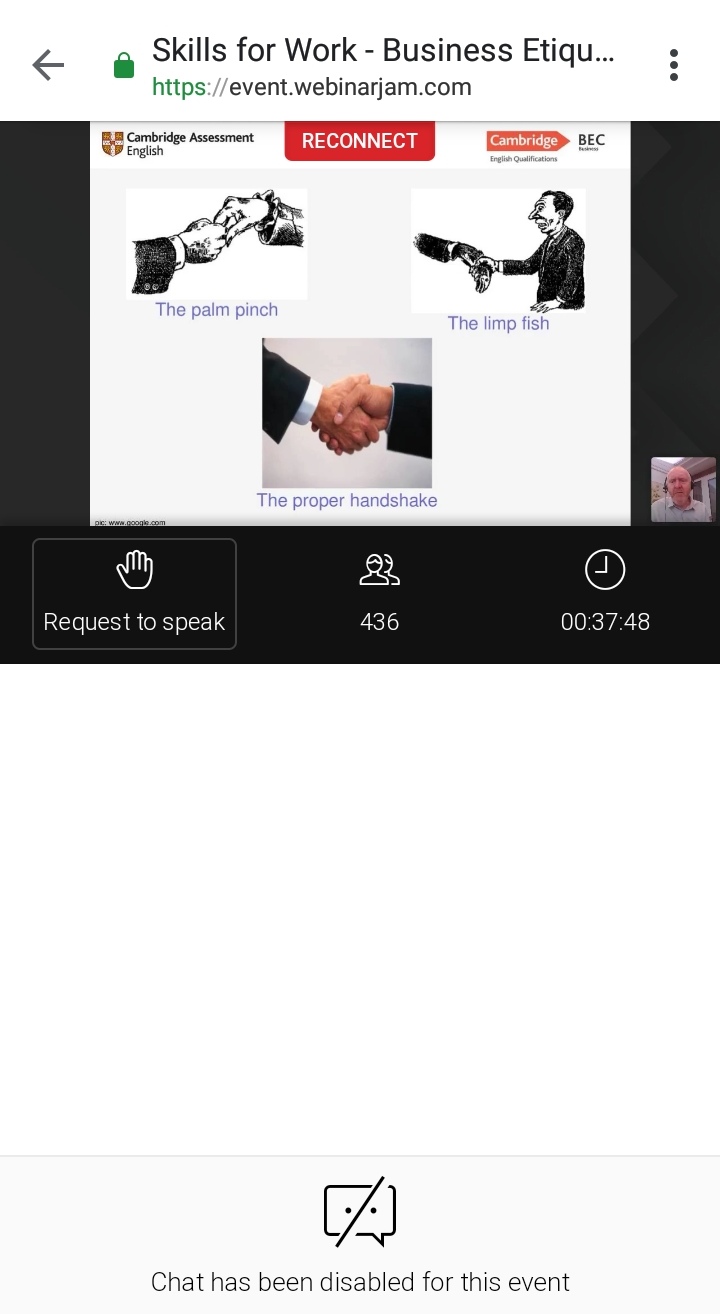
**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **15-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Kavya M M** |
| **Course:** | **Statistical learning** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC040** |
| **Topic:** | 1. **Case study of statistics and probability theorem** 2. **Solution for case study** 3. **Introduction to probability** 4. **Rules for probability calculation** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Kavya\_ECE040** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
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| Box plot:  In [descriptive statistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Descriptive_statistics), a **box plot** or **boxplot** is a method for graphically depicting groups of numerical data through their [quartiles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quartile). Box plots may also have lines extending from the boxes indicating variability outside the upper and lower quartiles, hence the terms **box-and-whisker plot** and **box-and-whisker diagram**.    Histogram:  A **histogram** is a graphical display of data using bars of different heights. In a **histogram**, each bar groups numbers into ranges. Taller bars show that more data falls in that range. A **histogram** displays the shape and spread of continuous sample data.    Probability:  Probability of an event A is defined as the ratio of two numbers m and n.  In symbol:  P(A)= m/n  Where m=number of ways that are favorable to the occurrence of A  n=the total number of outcomes of the experiment (all possible outcomes)  P(A) is always >=0 and <= 1  P(A) is a pure number  Probability meaning and concepts   * Probability refers to chance or likelihood of a particular event taking place * An event is an outcome of an experiment * An experiment is a process that is performed to understand and observe possible outcomes * Set of all outcomes of an experiment is called the sample space   Venn diagram:  A Venn diagram is a diagram that shows all possible logical relations between a finite collection of different sets. These diagrams depict elements as points in the plane, and sets as regions inside closed curves. A Venn diagram consists of multiple overlapping closed curves, usually circles, each representing a set.    Mutually exclusive event:  Two **events** are **mutually exclusive** if they cannot occur at the same time (i.e., they have no outcomes in common)  Rules for computing Probability:   1. Addition rules- mutually exclusive event:   P(A U B) =P(A) + P(B)  This rule says that the probability of the union of A and B is determined by adding the probability of the events A and B  Here the symbol (A U B) is called A union B meaning A occurs; or B occurs or both A and B simultaneously occurs. When A and B are mutually exclusive, A and B cannot simultaneously occur   1. Independent events:   P(A ∩ B) = P(A).P(B)  This rule says when the two events A and B are independent, the probability of the simultaneous occurrence of A and B(also known as probability of intersection of A and B) equals the product of the probability of A and the probability of B. of course this rule can be extended to more than two events. |

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| **Date:** | **15-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Kavya M M** |
| **Course:** | **Webinar** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC040** |
| **Topic:** | **Business etiquette** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |

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