|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Activity | Data Type |
| Number of beatings from Wife | Discrete |
| Results of rolling a dice | Discrete |
| Weight of a person | Continuous |
| Weight of Gold | Continuous |
| Distance between two places | Continuous |
| Length of a leaf | Continuous |
| Dog's weight | Continuous |
| Blue Color | Discrete |
| Number of kids | Discrete |
| Number of tickets in Indian railways | Discrete |
| Number of times married | Discrete |
| Gender (Male or Female) | Discrete |

Q1) Identify the Data type for the Following:

Q2) Identify the Data types, which were among the following

Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data | Data Type |
| Gender | Nominal |
| High School Class Ranking | Ordinal |
| Celsius Temperature | Interval |
| Weight | Ratio |
| Hair Color | Nominal |
| Socioeconomic Status | Ordinal |
| Fahrenheit Temperature | Interval |
| Height | Ratio |
| Type of living accommodation | Nominal |
| Level of Agreement | Ordinal |
| IQ(Intelligence Scale) | Interval |
| Sales Figures | Ratio |
| Blood Group | Nominal |
| Time Of Day | Interval |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | Nominal |
| Number of Children | Ordinal |
| Religious Preference | Nominal |
| Barometer Pressure | Interval |
| SAT Scores | Ratio |
| Years of Education | Interval |

Q3) Three Coins are tossed, find the probability that two heads and one tail are obtained?

Ans. - 3/4

Q4) Two Dice are rolled, find the probability that sum is

1. Equal to 1
2. Less than or equal to 4
3. Sum is divisible by 2 and 3

Ans.-

N = 6^2 = 36

a.) P (sum is Equal to 1) = 0.

b.) P (Sum is less than or equal to 4) = N (Event (Sum is less than or equal to

4)) / N (Event (Two dice rolled))

= 6 / 36 = 1/6 = 0.166 = 16.66%

c.) P (Sum is divisible by 2 and 3) = N (Event (Sum is divisible by 2 and 3)) / N

(Event (Two dice rolled))

= 6 / 36 = 1/6 = 0.16 = 16.66%

Q5) A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?

Q6) Calculate the Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child

Below are the probabilities of count of candies for children (ignoring the nature of the child-Generalized view)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CHILD | Candies count | Probability |
| A | 1 | 0.015 |
| B | 4 | 0.20 |
| C | 3 | 0.65 |
| D | 5 | 0.005 |
| E | 6 | 0.01 |
| F | 2 | 0.120 |

**15** Children – probability of having 1 candy = 0.015.

**20** Children – probability of having 4 candies = 0.20

**65** children

**05** children

**10** children

**12** children

Q7) Calculate Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Range & comment about the values / draw inferences, for the given dataset

* For Points, Score, Weigh

Find Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range and also Comment about the values/ Draw some inferences.

**Use Q7.csv file**

Q8) Calculate Expected Value for the problem below

1. The weights (X) of patients at a clinic (in pounds), are

108, 110, 123, 134, 135, 145, 167, 187, 199

Assume one of the patients is chosen at random. What is the Expected Value of the Weight of that patient?

Ans.- Expected value between = **114.8324275 to 176.1675725**

**Q9) Calculate Skewness, Kurtosis & draw inferences on the following data**

**Cars speed and distance**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Skewness | kurtosis |
| Speed | -0.1139548 (medium to no) | 2.422853 |
| Distance | 0.7824835 (medium to high) | 3.248019 |

**Use Q9\_a.csv**

**SP and Weight(WT)**

**Use Q9\_b.csv**

**Q10) Draw inferences about the following boxplot & histogram**



Ans:- Positive skewness and outlier data are shown in the both of graph.

**Q11)** Suppose we want to estimate the average weight of an adult male in Mexico. We draw a random sample of 2,000 men from a population of 3,000,000 men and weigh them. We find that the average person in our sample weighs 200 pounds, and the standard deviation of the sample is 30 pounds. Calculate 94%,98%,96% confidence interval?

Ans:-

**Q12)** Below are the scores obtained by a student in tests

**34,36,36,38,38,39,39,40,40,41,41,41,41,42,42,45,49,56**

1. Find mean, median, variance, standard deviation.
2. What can we say about the student marks?

**Ans**.- Mean- 41, Median- 41, Variance- 41, S.D- 6.4031

Avg. marks of student is 41

Q13) What is the nature of skewness when mean, median of data are equal?

Ans.- No skewness

Q14) What is the nature of skewness when mean > median ?

Ans.- Positive Skewness

Q15) What is the nature of skewness when median > mean?

Ans.- Negative Skewness

Q16) What does positive kurtosis value indicates for a data ?

Ans.- Outlier data is small

Q17) What does negative kurtosis value indicates for a data?

Ans.- Outlier data is more

Q18) Answer the below questions using the below boxplot visualization.



What can we say about the distribution of the data?

Ans.- Lest side outlier data is more so that we can say extreme left whiskers

What is nature of skewness of the data?

Ans.- Negative skewness

What will be the IQR of the data (approximately)?

Ans.- IQR is 8

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



Draw an Inference from the distribution of data for Boxplot 1 with respect Boxplot 2.

Ans.- In boxplot 1, outlier data is low, Q1= 255, Mean= 262, Q3= 275, most of the data between 255 to 275, graph curve should be high.

In boxplot 2, positive and negative outlier data is more, Q1= 25, Mean= 262 Q3= 310, graph will not be very high, because of outlier data.

Q 20) Calculate probability from the given dataset for the below cases

Data \_set: Cars.csv

Calculate the probability of MPG of Cars for the below cases.

MPG <- Cars$MPG

a. P(MPG>38)

b. P(MPG<40)

c. P (20<MPG<50)

Ans:

1. P(MPG>38)

Ans: Prob\_MPG\_greater\_than\_38 = np.round(1 - stats.norm.cdf(38, loc= q20.MPG.mean(), scale= q20.MPG.std()),3)

print('P(MPG>38)=',Prob\_MPG\_greater\_than\_38)

P(MPG>38)= 0.348

b. P(MPG<40)

Ans: P(MPG<40)= 0.729

c. P (20<MPG<50)

Ans: p(MPG>20)= 0.943

prob\_MPG\_less\_than\_50 = np.round(stats.norm.cdf(50, loc = q20.MPG.mean(), scale = q20.MPG.std()),3)

print('P(MPG<50)=',(prob\_MPG\_less\_than\_50))

P(MPG<50)= 0.956

prob\_MPG\_greaterthan20\_and\_lessthan50= (prob\_MPG\_less\_than\_50) - (prob\_MPG\_greater\_than\_20)

print('P(20<MPG<50)=',(prob\_MPG\_greaterthan20\_and\_lessthan50))

P(20<MPG<50)= 0.013000000000000012

Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: Cars.csv

1. Check Whether the Adipose Tissue (AT) and Waist Circumference(Waist) from wc-at data set follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: wc-at.csv

Q 22) Calculate the Z scores of 90% confidence interval,94% confidence interval, 60% confidence interval

Q 23) Calculate the t scores of 95% confidence interval, 96% confidence interval, 99% confidence interval for sample size of 25

Q 24**)** A Government company claims that an average light bulb lasts 270 days. A researcher randomly selects 18 bulbs for testing. The sampled bulbs last an average of 260 days, with a standard deviation of 90 days. If the CEO's claim were true, what is the probability that 18 randomly selected bulbs would have an average life of no more than 260 days

Hint:

rcode 🡪 pt(tscore,df)

df 🡪 degrees of freedom

Ans:- Probability is 0.67