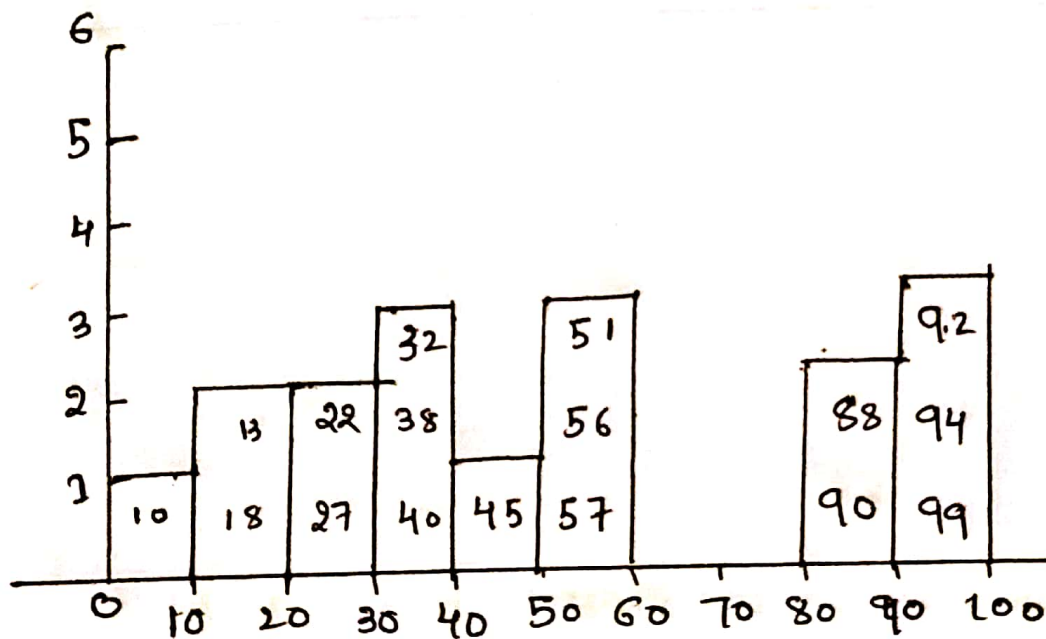


Full Stack Data analytics.

assignment - 2

Q1) Plot a histogram

10, 13, 18, 22, 27, 32, 38, 40, 45, 51
56, 57, 88, 90, 92, 94, 99.



Q₂) In a Quant test of CAT Exam, the population SD is known to be 100. A sample of 25-test taken has mean 520. Construct 80% CI about mean.

Given data

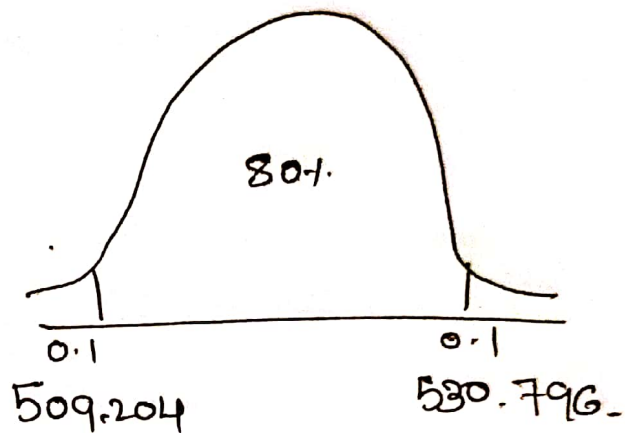
$$\bar{x} = 520$$

$$\sigma = 100$$

$$CI = 80\%$$

$$\alpha = 0.2$$

$$n = 25$$



CI = point estimate + margin error

$$= \bar{x} \pm z \cdot \alpha/2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= 520 \pm 2 \cdot \frac{0.2}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{\sqrt{25}}$$

$$= 520 \pm 2 \cdot 0.1 \times 20$$

$$= 520 \pm 0.5398 \times 20$$

$$= 530.796$$

$$= 520 - 0.5398 \times 20$$

$$= 509.204$$

Assignment-3 [10th July] [name: Derraj. Sabnis.]

→ a car company believes that the percentage of residents in city ABC that owns a vehicle is 60% or less. A sales manager disagrees with this. He conducts a hypothesis testing surveying 250 residents and found that 170 responded yes to owning a vehicle.

(a) state the null & Alternate hypothesis.

(b) At 10% significance level is there enough evidence to support the idea that ~~the~~ vehicle ownership in ABC is 60% or less.

⇒

$$n = 250 \quad x = 170$$

(i) Null hypothesis

$$H_0 : p_0 = 60\%$$

$$H_1 : p_0 \neq 60\%$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{170}{250} = 0.68$$

$$q_0 = 1 - p_0$$

$$p = 60\% = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6$$

$$q_0 = 1 - 0.6 \\ = 0.4 \text{ or } 40\%$$

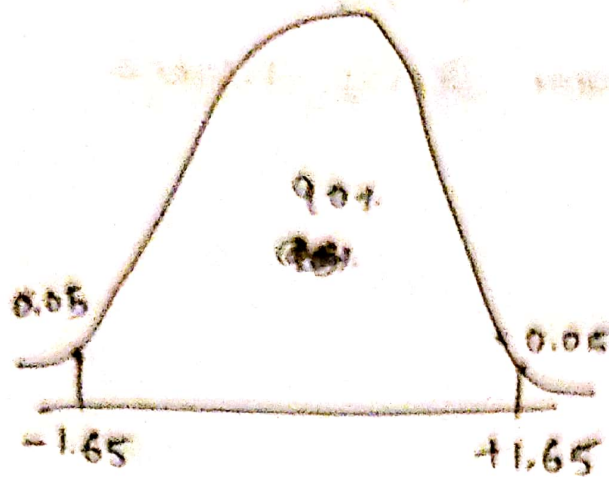
$$\alpha = 0.1$$

$$1 - 0.05 = 0.95$$



By referring z table we get.

$$z \text{ score} = 1.65$$



formula for z test

$$= \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 \times q_0}{n}}} = \frac{0.68 - 0.6}{\sqrt{\frac{0.6 \times 0.4}{250}}}$$

$$= \frac{0.08}{\sqrt{\frac{0.24}{250}}} = \frac{0.08}{0.03} = 2.6$$

hence the null hypothesis rejected.

$$2.58 > 1.65$$

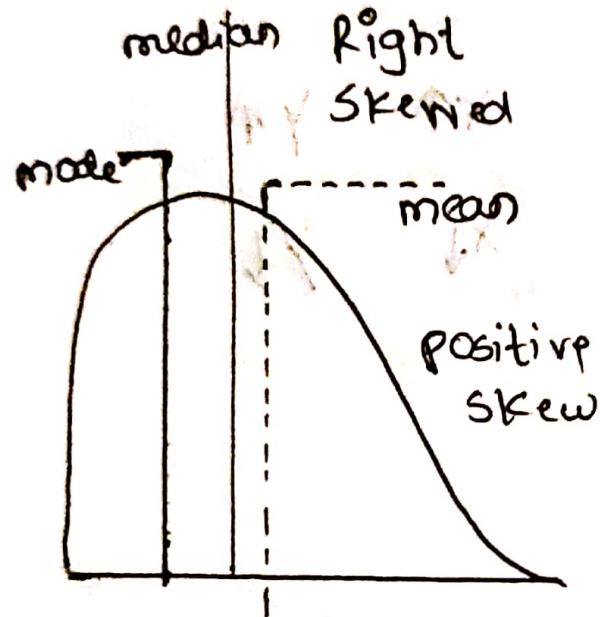
Q4) value of ~~percentile~~ 99 percentile

$$a = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10 \\ 11, 11, 12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$99^{th} = \frac{99}{100} \times (20+1) \\ = 20.79$$

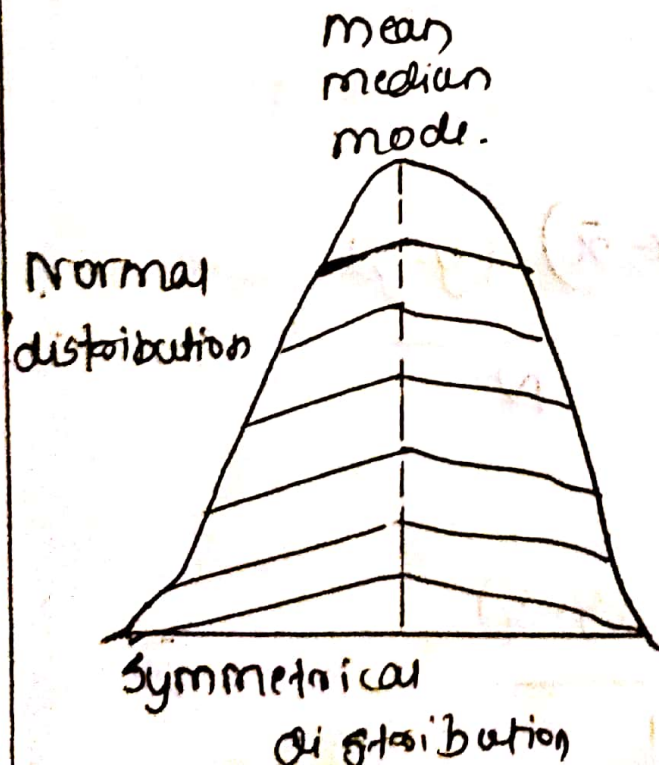
Statistics:- Left & Right skewed distribution and Relation with mean median mode

Q5)



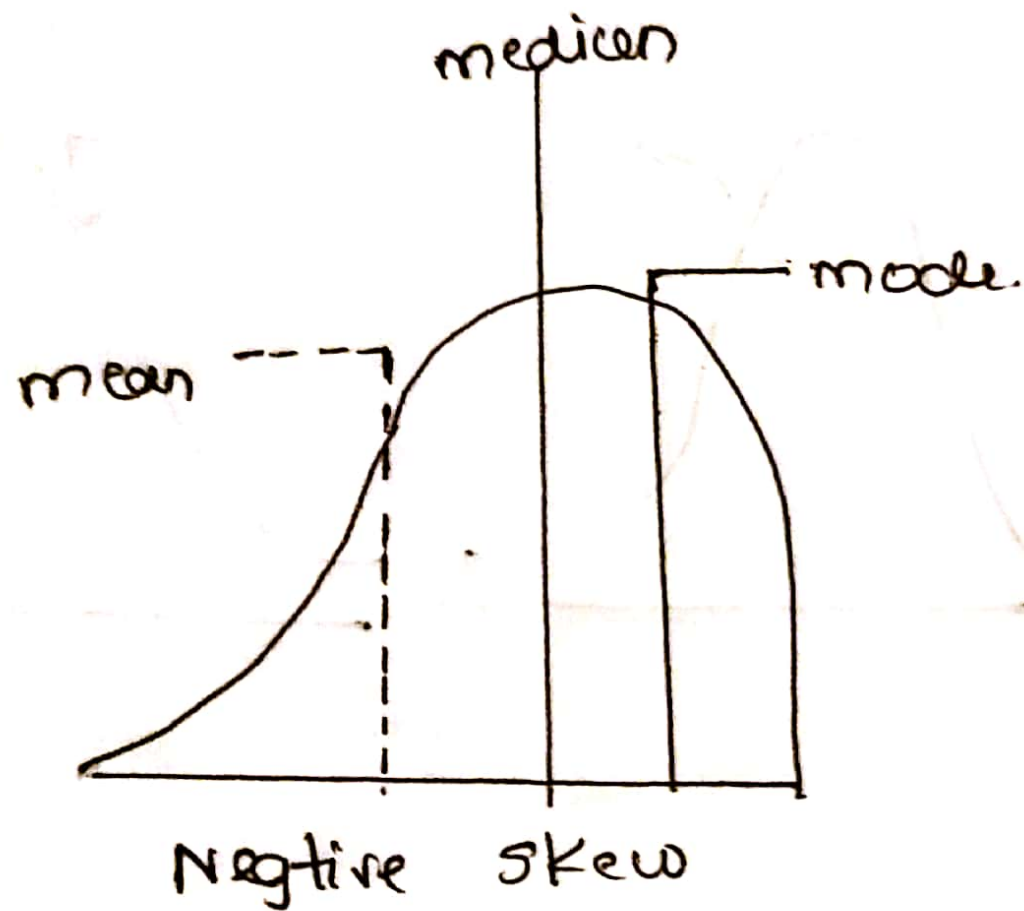
Ex: wealth distribution
lengths of comment.

$$\text{mean} > \text{median} > \text{mode}$$



$$\text{mean} = \text{median} = \text{mode}$$

Ex: Age, Weight, Height
IFIS.



$\text{mode} > \text{median} > \text{mean}$

Eg:- Life span of Human