

STATISTICS WORKSHEET-1

Q1 to Q9 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

1. Bernoulli random variables take (only) the values 1 and 0.
 - a) True
 - b) False

- a)

2. Which of the following theorem states that the distribution of averages of iid variables, properly normalized, becomes that of a standard normal as the sample size increases?
 - a) Central Limit Theorem
 - b) Central Mean Theorem
 - c) Centroid Limit Theorem
 - d) All of the mentioned

- a)

3. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to use of Poisson distribution?
 - a) Modeling event/time data
 - b) Modeling bounded count data
 - c) Modeling contingency tables
 - d) All of the mentioned

- b)

4. Point out the correct statement.
 - a) The exponent of a normally distributed random variables follows what is called the log- normal distribution
 - b) Sums of normally distributed random variables are again normally distributed even if the variables are dependent
 - c) The square of a standard normal random variable follows what is called chi-squared distribution
 - d) All of the mentioned

- d)

5. _____ random variables are used to model rates.
 - a) Empirical
 - b) Binomial
 - c) Poisson
 - d) All of the mentioned

- c)

6. 10. Usually replacing the standard error by its estimated value does change the CLT.
 - a) True
 - b) False

- b)

7. 1. Which of the following testing is concerned with making decisions using data?
 - a) Probability
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Causal
 - d) None of the mentioned

- b)

8. 4. Normalized data are centered at _____ and have units equal to standard deviations of the original data.
- a) 0
 - b) 5
 - c) 1
 - d) 10
- a)
9. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to outliers?
- a) Outliers can have varying degrees of influence
 - b) Outliers can be the result of spurious or real processes
 - c) Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship
 - d) None of the mentioned
- c)
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Q10 and Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them in your own words briefly.

10. What do you understand by the term Normal Distribution?

A normal distribution is a type of continuous probability distribution in which most data points cluster toward the middle of the range, while the rest taper off symmetrically toward either extreme. The middle of the range is also known as the mean of the distribution.

11. How do you handle missing data? What imputation techniques do you recommend?

1- Do Nothing:

You just let the algorithm handle the missing data. Some algorithms can factor in the missing values and learn the best imputation values for the missing data based on the training loss reduction.

Imputation techniques are-

Imputation Using (Mean/Median) Values, Imputation Using (Most Frequent) or (Zero/Constant) Values, Imputation Using k-NN, Imputation Using Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equation (MICE), Imputation Using Deep Learning

12. What is A/B testing?

A/B testing, also known as split testing, refers to a randomized experimentation process wherein two or more versions of a variable (web page, page element, etc.) are shown to different segments of website visitors at the same time to determine which version leaves the maximum impact and drives business metrics.

13. Is mean imputation of missing data acceptable practice?

Mean imputation is typically considered terrible practice since it ignores feature correlation.

14. What is linear regression in statistics?

Linear regression analysis is used to predict the value of a variable based on the value of another variable. The variable you want to predict is called the dependent variable. The variable you are using to predict the other variable's value is called the independent variable.

15. What are the various branches of statistics?

There are three real branches of statistics: data collection, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics