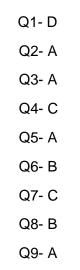
ASSIGNMENT- 6 STATISTICS



Q10- 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.

- Q11- Ensure your metrics are connected to your vision and mission
- Take complexity into account (do not assume linear cause and effect)
- Embed the metrics in the work so they do not become a separate goal
- Measure "outside-in"
- Focus on outcomes (impact) rather than output
- Build up and revise your metrics as you go.
- Q12- 1State the Research Hypothesis.
 - 2 State the Null Hypothesis.
 - 3 Select a probability of error level (alpha level)
 - 4 Select and compute the test for statistical significance
 - 5 Interpret the results.
- Q13- 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**.
- Q14- Income is the classic example of when to use the median instead of the mean because its distribution tends to be skewed. The median indicates that half of all incomes fall below 27581, and half are above it. For these data, the mean overestimates where most household incomes fall.
- Q15- The likelihood function represents the probability of random variable realizations conditional on particular values of the statistical parameters.