1. A

2. A

3. B

4. D

5. C

6. B

7. B

8. A

9. C

10.

Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution, is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean. In graph form, normal distribution will appear as a bell curve.

11.

We can either remove missing data or impute it.

In imputation, we can use mean or median imputation for continuous variables and mode imputation for categorical variables. We can also go with target-based imputation methods and can apply machine learning based imputation schemes such as KNNImputer.

12.

A/B testing is a type of hypothesis testing to compare two given options.

An AB test is an example of statistical hypothesis testing, a process whereby a hypothesis is made about the relationship between two data sets and those data sets are then compared against each other to determine if there is a statistically significant relationship or not.

13.

Yes, mean imputation is acceptable practice in case of continuous random variable.

14.

In [statistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistics), linear regression is a linear approach to modeling the relationship between a scalar response (or [dependent variable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependent_variable)) and one or more explanatory variables (or [independent variables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_variable)). The case of one explanatory variable is called [simple linear regression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simple_linear_regression). For more than one explanatory variable, the process is called multiple linear regression.

15.

There are broadly two branches of Statistics namely Inferential and Descriptive.

In Descriptive statistics, we focus on describing the basic features of the data such as mean or variance etc. It provides us with the simple summary of data already present with us.

In Inferential statistics, we draw inferences about the larger population of data using the given sample of data (which is drawn from the population). We basically try to reach conclusions that extend beyond the immediate data alone.