1. B

2. C

3. A

4. A

5. B

6. A

7. B

8. D

9. A

10.

In probability theory and statistics, Bayes' theorem, named after Reverend Thomas Bayes, describes the probability of an event, based on prior knowledge of conditions that might be related to the event. For example, if the risk of developing health problems is known to increase with age, Bayes' theorem allows the risk to an individual of a known age to be assessed more accurately (by conditioning it on his age) than simply assuming that the individual is typical of the population as a whole.

11.

Simply put, a z-score (also called a standard score) gives you an idea of how far from the mean a data point is. But more technically it’s a measure of how many standard deviations below or above the population mean a raw score is.

12.

A t-test is a type of inferential statistic used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups, which may be related in certain features. It is mostly used when the data sets, like the data set recorded as the outcome from flipping a coin 100 times, would follow a normal distribution, are small in size and may have unknown variances. A t-test is used as a hypothesis testing tool, which allows testing of an assumption applicable to a population.

13.

In statistics, a percentile (or a centile) is a type of quantile which divides the given probability distribution, or sample, into 100 equal-sized intervals; this allows the data to be analyzed in terms of percentages. For example, the 20th percentile is the value (or score) below which 20% of the observations are found, and above which 80% are found.

14.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is a collection of statistical models and their associated estimation procedures (such as the "variation" among and between groups) used to analyze the differences among group means in a sample. In its simplest form, ANOVA provides a statistical test of whether two or more population means are equal, and therefore generalizes the t-test beyond two means.

15.

An ANOVA test can help us to find out if survey or experiment results are significant or not. In other words, it helps you to figure out if you need to reject the null hypothesis or accept the alternate hypothesis when we are testing groups to see if there’s a difference between their means. So, it tells us whether their is a significant difference between the mean of different groups or not.