

	<p align="center">PES University, Bengaluru (Established under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 2013)</p>	<p align="center">UE20CS902</p>
April 2022: END SEMESTER ASSESSMENT (ESA) M TECH DATA SCIENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING_ SEMESTER I UE20CS902 – Statistical Methods for Decision Making		
Time: 3 Hrs	Answer All Questions	Max Marks: 80

1	a)	Consider the following output file of sales data	2																																																															
		<pre>1 Sales.describe()</pre> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Item_Weight</th><th>Item_Visibility</th><th>Item_MRP</th><th>Outlet_Establishment_Year</th><th>Item_Outlet_Sales</th><th>Profit</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>count</td><td>7774.000000</td><td>8523.000000</td><td>8523.000000</td><td>8523.000000</td><td>8523.000000</td><td>8523.000000</td></tr><tr><td>mean</td><td>11.676740</td><td>0.066132</td><td>140.998838</td><td>1997.831867</td><td>2181.288914</td><td>13.414514</td></tr><tr><td>std</td><td>5.776851</td><td>0.051598</td><td>62.258099</td><td>8.371760</td><td>1706.499616</td><td>1.701840</td></tr><tr><td>min</td><td>0.000000</td><td>0.000000</td><td>31.300000</td><td>1985.000000</td><td>33.290000</td><td>0.100000</td></tr><tr><td>25%</td><td>7.720000</td><td>0.026989</td><td>93.800000</td><td>1987.000000</td><td>834.247400</td><td>13.150000</td></tr><tr><td>50%</td><td>11.800000</td><td>0.053931</td><td>142.700000</td><td>1999.000000</td><td>1794.331000</td><td>13.900000</td></tr><tr><td>75%</td><td>16.500000</td><td>0.094585</td><td>185.650000</td><td>2004.000000</td><td>3101.296400</td><td>14.300000</td></tr><tr><td>max</td><td>21.350000</td><td>0.328391</td><td>266.900000</td><td>2009.000000</td><td>13086.964800</td><td>24.000000</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Based on the data and using coefficient of variation, order the high to low in terms of coefficient of variation value (Do not consider outlet establishment year for calculation).</p>		Item_Weight	Item_Visibility	Item_MRP	Outlet_Establishment_Year	Item_Outlet_Sales	Profit	count	7774.000000	8523.000000	8523.000000	8523.000000	8523.000000	8523.000000	mean	11.676740	0.066132	140.998838	1997.831867	2181.288914	13.414514	std	5.776851	0.051598	62.258099	8.371760	1706.499616	1.701840	min	0.000000	0.000000	31.300000	1985.000000	33.290000	0.100000	25%	7.720000	0.026989	93.800000	1987.000000	834.247400	13.150000	50%	11.800000	0.053931	142.700000	1999.000000	1794.331000	13.900000	75%	16.500000	0.094585	185.650000	2004.000000	3101.296400	14.300000	max	21.350000	0.328391	266.900000	2009.000000	13086.964800	24.000000	
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	b)	Compute the mean of the following data set field_1 = [10,9,8,10,11,8,9,11,8,9,14,6,7,8,9,8,7,10]	2																																																															
	c)	Explain the usefulness of central limit theorem in sampling distribution	2																																																															
	d)	Explain about bootstrapping.	2																																																															
	e)	Under what conditions or scenario would you prefer using a z test or a t test?	2																																																															
2	a)	While conducting t test would you do prefer checking for normality, if so what is the test for normality you would prefer ?	2																																																															
	b)	What does ANOVA stand for ? State its purpose.	2																																																															
	c)	Provide the test statistic for Z test when conducting single sample test, also state the notation's used.	2																																																															

	d)	A bin contains 3 different types of lamps. The probability that a type 1 lamp will give over 100 hours of use is 0.7, with the corresponding probabilities for type 2 and 3 lamps being 0.4 and 0.3 respectively. Suppose that 20 per cent of the lamps in the bin are of type 1, 30 per cent are of type 2 and 50 per cent are of type 3. What is the probability that a randomly selected lamp will last more than 100 hours?	2																										
	e)	Identify the possible distribution for the following scenario i) Number of covid cases per day. ii) Counting the number of defects from inspected sample of size n.	2																										
SECTION B – 30 MARKS																													
3	a)	Two catalysts are being analyzed to determine how they affect the mean yield of a chemical process. Specifically, catalysts 1 is currently in use, but catalyst 2 is acceptable. Since catalyst is cheaper, it should be adopted, providing it does not change the process yield. A test is run in the pilot plant and results in the data as shown in the table. Is there any difference in mean yields for an $\alpha = .05$ and assume equal variances. <table><tr><td>Number</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Catalyst1</td><td>91.50</td><td>94.18</td><td>92.18</td><td>95.39</td><td>91.79</td><td>89.07</td><td>94.72</td><td>89.21</td></tr><tr><td>Catalyst2</td><td>89.19</td><td>90.95</td><td>90.46</td><td>93.21</td><td>97.19</td><td>97.04</td><td>91.07</td><td>92.75</td></tr></table> State the hypothesis and type of test to be used	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Catalyst1	91.50	94.18	92.18	95.39	91.79	89.07	94.72	89.21	Catalyst2	89.19	90.95	90.46	93.21	97.19	97.04	91.07	92.75
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		ii. Test the hypothesis at 1% level of significance that the number demanded depends upon the day (4 marks)	
3	d	<p>General hospitals patient account division has compiled data on the age of accounts receivable. The data collected indicate that the age of the accounts follows a normal distribution with $\mu = 28$ days and $\sigma = 8$ days.</p> <p>What portion of the accounts is between 20 and 40 days old ? (4 marks)</p> <p>The hospital administrator is interested in sending reminder letters to the oldest 15% of accounts. How many days old should an account be, before a reminder letter is sent. (2marks)</p>	6
3	e	<p>A pharmaceutical company claims that its new tablet is effective in increasing the height of children. The data of heights (in cm) of 7 children is recorded before and after consuming the tablet. Check for normality of the data and perform appropriate test (2 marks). Test the company's claim at a 5% level of significance using the p-value approach (4 marks).</p> <p>ht_before = [121, 125, 130, 120, 145, 126, 134]</p> <p>ht_after = [130, 129, 148, 122, 147, 130, 148]</p>	6
SECTION C – 30 MARKS			
4	a	<p>Consider the insurance.csv file and answer the following questions</p> <p>i) Provide a summary statisites of all the variables, based on the summary which variable do you think has more variability. (4 marks)</p> <p>ii) Provide a histogram for the variable bmi, based on histogram and calculation of mean, median and mode what would be the closest distribution you would suggest (3 marks)</p> <p>iii) Plot the histogram for the variable charges, also plot the histogram for variable charges based on smoker type, based on these three plots what do you observe, what do you conclude (assume bins = 15). (5 marks)</p> <p>iv) Draw a scatter plot for all of the variables, what is your observation and conclusion for the relationship between age and charges, bmi and charges, would you prefer to further subclassify and develop a scatter plot, if yes or no why ? (3 marks)</p>	15
	b	<p>Consider the insurance.csv file and answer the following questions</p> <p>i) Check whether the BMI data follows normal distribution by using a qq plot and shaipro test (3marks)</p> <p>ii) Construct a hypothesis to prove that smoker have higher charges than non smoker and conclude accordingly (4 marks)</p> <p>iii) Is there a statisitcal difference between insurance charges for male and female and conclude accordingly (4 marks)</p> <p>iv) Is the proportion of smokers significantly different in different genders? (4 Marks)</p>	15