Q.1 = True

Q.2 = Central Limit Theorem

Q.3 = Modeling Bounded Count Data

Q.4 = 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.

Q.5 = Poisson

Q.6 = True

Q.7 = Hypothesis

Q.8 = 0

Q.9 = Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship.

Q.10 = When we put a dataset to a graph using histogram and if forms a bell curve that's means the data is normally distributed.

It's also known as Gaussian Distribution. **It is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean it means that it shows the data near the mean**.

Q.11 = There are so many techniques to handle the missing data like mean and median when the number of missing data is less and if the missing data is more than 60%, it may be wise to discard it if the variable is insignificant. We can also use average imputation and comman point imputation to handle the missing data.

Q.12 = A/B testing is a technique to compare two web page or app. It is also known as split testing or bucket testing. In this process the main moto is the combination of elements in site or app which keeps visitors for long time.

Q.13 = It is a very good technique to handle the missing values but if outliers present in the dataset then it is not preferable to use mean and second thing is if the missing data is big then don't use mean simple delete the feature. It's all depends on the missing value size.

Q.14 = In stats, linear regression is a technique to find the relation between independent variable and dependent variable.

Q.15 = There are 2 branches of stats – 1. Descriptive Stats

2. Inferential Stats