|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Activity | Data Type |
| Number of beatings from Wife | Discrete |
| Results of rolling a dice | Discrete |
| Weight of a person | Continuous |
| Weight of Gold | Continuous |
| Distance between two places | Continuous |
| Length of a leaf | Continuous |
| Dog's weight | Continuous |
| Blue Color | Discrete |
| Number of kids | Discrete |
| Number of tickets in Indian railways | Discrete |
| Number of times married | Discrete |
| Gender (Male or Female) | Discrete |

Q1) Identify the Data type for the Following:

Q2) Identify the Data types, which were among the following

Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data | Data Type |
| Gender | Nominal |
| High School Class Ranking | Ordinal |
| Celsius Temperature | Ordinal |
| Weight | Ratio |
| Hair Color | Nominal |
| Socioeconomic Status | Ordinal |
| Fahrenheit Temperature | Ordinal |
| Height | Ratio |
| Type of living accommodation | Nominal |
| Level of Agreement | Ordinal |
| IQ(Intelligence Scale) | Ordinal |
| Sales Figures | Interval |
| Blood Group | Nominal |
| Time Of Day | Ordinal |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | Ordinal |
| Number of Children | Ratio |
| Religious Preference | Nominal |
| Barometer Pressure | Ordinal |
| SAT Scores | Interval |
| Years of Education | Interval |

Q3) Three Coins are tossed, find the probability that two heads and one tail are obtained?

Ans: - When three coins are tossed the total number of possible combinations are 2³= 8. These combinations are S = (HHH, HHT, HTH, THH, TTH, THT, HTT, TTT). The number of combinations which have two heads and one tail are: (HHT, HTH, TTH) which makes them 3 in number.

Therefore, the Probability of getting two heads and one tails in the toss of three coins simultaneously is defined as P (Two heads and One Tail) = Number of desired outcomes is 3/8 or 0.375.

Q4) Two Dice are rolled, find the probability that sum is

1. Equal to 1
2. Less than or equal to 4
3. Sum is divisible by 2 and 3

Ans: a) 0

b) 1/6

c) 1/6

Q5) A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?

Ans: 10/21

Q6) Calculate the Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child

Below are the probabilities of count of candies for children (ignoring the nature of the child-Generalized view)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CHILD | Candies count | Probability |
| A | 1 | 0.015 |
| B | 4 | 0.20 |
| C | 3 | 0.65 |
| D | 5 | 0.005 |
| E | 6 | 0.01 |
| F | 2 | 0.120 |

Child A – probability of having 1 candy = 0.015.

Child B – probability of having 4 candies = 0.20

Ans : Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child

= 1\*0.015+4\*0.20+3\*0.65+5\*0.005+6\*0.01+2\*0.12

=3.09

Q7) Calculate Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Range & comment about the values / draw inferences, for the given dataset

* For Points,Score,Weigh>

Find Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range and also Comment about the values/ Draw some inferences.

**Use Q7.csv file**

**Ans: points { mean = 3.59, median = 3.695, mode = 3.495, variance = 0.28, standard deviation = 0.53, Range= [2.76,4.93] }**

**Score { mean = 3.21, median = 3.32, mode = 3.44, variance = 0.95, standard deviation = 0.97, Range= [1.51,5.42] }**

**weigh { mean = 17.84, median = 17.71, mode = 17.96, variance = 3.19, standard deviation = 1.78, Range= [14.5,22.9] }**

Q8) Calculate Expected Value for the problem below

1. The weights (X) of patients at a clinic (in pounds), are

108, 110, 123, 134, 135, 145, 167, 187, 199

Assume one of the patients is chosen at random. What is the Expected Value of the Weight of that patient?

Ans :

Expected Value = ∑ (probability \* Value)

=∑ P(x).E(x)

there are 9 patients

Probability of selecting each patient = 1/9

Ex  108, 110, 123, 134, 135, 145, 167, 187, 199

P(x)  1/9  1/9   1/9  1/9   1/9   1/9   1/9   1/9  1/9

Expected Value = (1/9)(108) + (1/9)110 + (1/9)123 + (1/9)134 + (1/9)135 + (1/9)145 + (1/9(167) + (1/9)187 + (1/9)199

= (1/9) (108 + 110 + 123 + 134 + 135 + 145 + 167 + 187 + 199)

= (1/9) (1308)

= 145.33

⸫ Expected Value of the Weight of that patient = 145.33

**Q9) Calculate Skewness, Kurtosis & draw inferences on the following data**

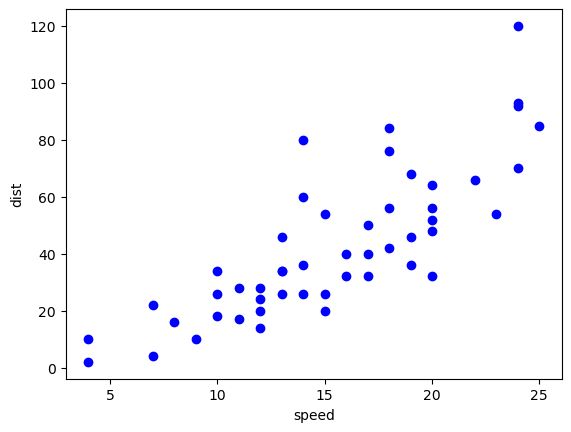
**Cars speed and distance**

**Use Q9\_a.csv**

**Ans : Index { skewness= 0, kurtosis = -1.2}**

**Speed{ skewness = 0.11, kurtosis = -0.50}**

**Dist { skewness = 0.80, kurtosis = 0.40 }**

****

**SP and Weight(WT)**

**Use Q9\_b.csv**

**Ans: SP {skewness = 1.61, kurtosis = 2.97}**

**WT{ skewness = - 0.61, kurtosis = 0.95}**

**Q10) Draw inferences about the following boxplot & histogram**



Ans: The Shape of the histogram is positively skewed and peak between 50 to 100, And the lowest value

In between 350 to 400.



Ans: Box plot helps us find outliers. In this Box plot its shows us there is outliers in our data.

**Q11)** Suppose we want to estimate the average weight of an adult male in Mexico. We draw a random sample of 2,000 men from a population of 3,000,000 men and weigh them. We find that the average person in our sample weighs 200 pounds, and the standard deviation of the sample is 30 pounds. Calculate 94%,98%,96% confidence interval?

**Ans: -**

Sample mean = 20

Standard Deviation of sample = 30

Confidence interval for confidence level = 94%,98%,96%

Standard Error SE= S / √n = 30 / √1000 = 30 / 31.62 = 0.95

α = 1 – 95 / 100 = 0.05

df = n – 1 = 2000 – 1 = 1999

The 94% confidence interval is (198.73,201.27)

The 96% confidence interval is (198.61,201.39)

The 98 % confidence interval is (198.43,201.57)

The interval is

x+t s ^n= 200 – 1.8916 30^2000 =198.73

x+ t s ^n= 200+ 1.816 30 ^2000=201.27

The 94% confidence interval is (198.73,201.27)

x-ts ^n=200 – 2.0673 30 ^2000=198.61

x+ t s^n=200 + 2.0673 30-^2000201.39

The 96% confidence interval Is (198.61,201,39).

x-ts^n =200 -2.3452 30 =198.43 30^2000

x+ ts^n 200 + 2.3452 30 = 201.57^2000

The 98% confidence interval is (198.43,201.57)

**Q12)** Below are the scores obtained by a student in tests

**34,36,36,38,38,39,39,40,40,41,41,41,41,42,42,45,49,56**

1. Find mean, median, variance, standard deviation.

Ans: mean: 41

Median: 40.5

Variance: 24.11

Standard Deviation: 4.91

1. What can we say about the student marks?

Ans : The student marks range from 34 to 56 with mean 41, median 40.5, variance 24.11 standard deviation 4.91 having mode 41 occurring 4 times.

Q13) What is the nature of skewness when mean, median of data are equal?

Ans: Data is normalized and there is no skewness. Symmetrical

skewness = 0

Q14) What is the nature of skewness when mean > median ?

Ans: Negative Skewness implies mass of the Distribution concentrated on right side. Right Skewed

Q15) What is the nature of skewness when median > mean?

Ans : Positive Skewness implies mass of the Distribution concentrated on left side. Left Skewed.

Q16) What does positive kurtosis value indicates for a data ?

Ans: Positive kurtosis value indicates that thinner peak and wider tails. The data is normally distributed and kurtosis value is 0.

Q17) What does negative kurtosis value indicates for a data?

Ans: Negative kurtosis value indicates that wider peak and thinner tails. The distribution of the data has lighter tails and a flatter peaks than the normal distribution.

Q18) Answer the below questions using the below boxplot visualization.



What can we say about the distribution of the data?

Ans : It does not follow Normal distribution, and it is not a symmetric distribution rather it’s a skewed one.

What is nature of skewness of the data?

Ans: left skewed

What will be the IQR of the data (approximately)?

Ans: 8

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



Draw an Inference from the distribution of data for Boxplot 1 with respect Boxplot 2.

**Ans:-**  By observing both the plots whisker’s level is high in boxplot 2.Mean and median are equal hence distribution is symmetrical.

Q 20) Calculate probability from the given dataset for the below cases

Data \_set: Cars.csv

Calculate the probability of MPG of Cars for the below cases.

MPG <- Cars$MPG

* 1. P(MPG>38)

Ans: 0.347

* 1. P(MPG<40)

Ans:0.729

* 1. P (20<MPG<50)

Ans: 0.898

Ans : a. # P(MPG>38)

1-stats.norm.cdf(38,cars.MPG.mean(),cars.MPG.std())

0.3475939251582705

b. # P(MPG<40)

stats.norm.cdf(40,cars.MPG.mean(),cars.MPG.std())

0.7293498762151616

c. # P (20<MPG<50)

stats.norm.cdf(0.50,cars.MPG.mean(),cars.MPG.std())- stats.norm.cdf(0.20,cars.MPG.mean(),cars.MPG.std())

1.2430968797327613e-05

Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: Cars.csv

Ans : No

1. Check Whether the Adipose Tissue (AT) and Waist Circumference(Waist) from wc-at data set follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: wc-at.csv

Ans: They both don’t follow Normal distribution.

Q 22) Calculate the Z scores of 90% confidence interval,94% confidence interval, 60% confidence interval

Ans: For 90% confidence interval: Z= 1.645

For 94 % confidence interval: Z= 1.555

For 60 % confidence interval: Z = 0.253

Q 23) Calculate the t scores of 95% confidence interval, 96% confidence interval, 99% confidence interval for sample size of 25

Ans: 95% confidence interval : T = 2.06

96% confidence interval : T = 2.17

99% confidence interval : T = 2.19

Q 24**)** A Government company claims that an average light bulb lasts 270 days. A researcher randomly selects 18 bulbs for testing. The sampled bulbs last an average of 260 days, with a standard deviation of 90 days. If the CEO's claim were true, what is the probability that 18 randomly selected bulbs would have an average life of no more than 260 days

Hint:

rcode 🡪 pt(tscore,df)

df 🡪 degrees of freedom

**Ans:-**

t - statistics for the data is given as follows:

x = mean of the sample of bulbs = 260

μ = population mean = 270

s = standard deviation of the sample = 90

n = number of items in the sample = 18

t = **-0.471**

For probability calculations, the number of degrees of freedom is n - 1, so here you need the t-distribution with 17 degrees of freedom.

The probability that t < - 0.471 with 17 degrees of freedom assuming the population mean is true, the t-value is less than the t-value obtained With 17 degrees of freedom and a t score of - 0.471, the probability of the bulbs lasting less than 260 days on average of **0.3218** assuming the mean life of the bulbs is 300 days.