|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 | Quantitative |
| Number of kids | Discrete |
| Number of tickets in Indian railways | Discrete |
| Number of times married | Discrete |
| Gender (Male or Female) | Quantitative |

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 | interval |
| Weight | ratio |
| Hair Color | nominal |
| Socioeconomic Status | ordinal |
| Fahrenheit Temperature | interval |
| Height | ratio |
| Type of living accommodation | nominal |
| Level of Agreement | ordinal |
| IQ(Intelligence Scale) | interval |
| Sales Figures | ratio |
| Blood Group | nominal |
| Time Of Day | ordinal |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | interval |
| Number of Children | Ratio |
| Religious Preference | nominal |
| Barometer Pressure | interval |
| SAT Scores | interval |
| Years of Education | Ratio |

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

Ans: HHH,HTH,HHT,HTT,THH,THT,TTH,TTT.

No of possibility of getting 2 heads and 1 tails

HTH,HHT,THH=3

P(n)=3/8

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

1. Equal to 1

Answer: 0

1. Less than or equal to 4

Answer: 3/36 =1/12

1. Sum is divisible by 2 and 3

Answer: 1

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?

**ANSWER**

Balls: 2red balls , 3 green balls ,2 blue balls.

Total number of balls = (2 + 3 + 2) = 7.

Let S be the sample space.

Then, n(S) = Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of 7 = = 21

Let E = Event of drawing 2 balls, none of which is blue.

n(E) = Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of (2 + 3) balls = = 10

Therefore, P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 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

**Answer:**

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

= 0.015 + 0.8  + 1.95 + 0.025 + 0.06 + 0.24

= 3.090

=  3.09

Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child  = 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**

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?

**ANSWER**

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

= (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**

**SP and Weight(WT)**

**Use Q9\_b.csv**

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



**Answer** : In the above diagram is skewed histogram

If the data have high skewed data it have possibility of outlier

Boxplot tend to show the visible outlier in through the diagram

Since the data have outliers

**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?

**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.
2. What can we say about the student marks?

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

Ans: *If the mean is equal to the median as well as the mode, hence the skewness is zero*

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

Ans: *If the distribution is symmetric, the mean equals the median, and the skewness of the distribution is zero. The mean = median = mode if the distribution is both symmetric and unimodal. Skewness can be positive, negative, or zero in nature. There is no skewness when the mean, median, and mode values are all the same*.

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

Ans*: If the mean is greater than the median, the distribution is positively skewed*

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

Ans: *Positive values of kurtosis indicate that distribution is peaked and possesses thick tails.*

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

Ans*: A distribution with a negative kurtosis value indicates that the distribution has lighter tails 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: the data is right skewed , it is positively skewed

What is nature of skewness of the data?

Ans: When the median is closer to the bottom of the box, and if the whisker is shorter on the lower end of the box, then the distribution is positively skewed (skewed right).

What will be the IQR of the data (approximately

Ans: A long box in the boxplot indicates a large IQR, so the middle half of the data has a lot of variability. A short box in the boxplot indicates a small IQR.

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



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

Ans: Short boxes mean their data points consistently hover around the center values. Taller boxes imply more variable data. That's something to look for when comparing box plots, especially when the medians are similar. Wider ranges (whisker length, box size) indicate more variable data

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)
  2. P(MPG<40)

c. P (20<MPG<50)

Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: Cars.csv

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

Dataset: wc-at.csv

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

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

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