Q.10) whats do you understand by normal distribution?

Ans- normal disribution is seen to be continous in nature.It is distribited evenly on both side.Every event is independent from one another.In normal disribution,all mean median mode line up such that its centre of distribution is mean.i.e-mean = mode=median,due to this half of result form exactly either side.it is symmetric about its mean.In graph it will it will appear as bell curve.

Q.11)how do you handle missing value ?which imputation technique will you recommend?

Ans- There are various technique to fill missing value .such as simple imputer,knnimputer,iterative imputer.It will also depend on kind of data which method to be used . I recommend to use iterative imputation because in this method it treat other column as feature (which does not consist null value) and train them, other column as label(which consisit null value) .finally it predict the NaN data and impute them.

Q.12)what is A/B testing?

Ans- A/B testing refers to experiment process where two or more version of variable are compared and observed which performs better. you can show version A to your half audience and version B to other audience and analyze which performs better. it is mostly benefited to marketing team these tests are valuable to buisness because they are low cost but high in rewards.

Q.13) Is mean imputation of missing data acceptable practice?

Ans- It is very easy to impute as it takes mean of the data .It can loose large part of sample.it may not help to find correlation even if it is related. Mean imputation leads to standard error thats too low,so p values will also affect.

Q.14)What is linear regression in statistics?

Ans- linear regression is a regression model which estimates the relationship between independent variable and one dependent variable using a straight line.Both variable should be quantitative.

Q.15) What are the various branches of statistics?

ANS- Two types of statistical method are used in analyzing data are

1)descriptive data

2)inferential data

descriptive data mostly focus on central tendancy ,variability and distribution of sample data. central

tendacy means the estimate of characteristics of typical element of sample population such as mean,mode,median.variability refres to statistics that show how much difference there is among the element of sample or population along characteristics measured na dincludes metrics such as variance,standard deviation.Inferential stats are tools that draw the conclusion about characteristics of populatiuon and calculate probability