STATISTIC WORKSHEET

ANSWER1.True(A)

ANSWER2.Central Limit Theorem(A)

ANSWER3.Modeling bounded count data(B)

ANSWER4.All the mentioned(d)

ANSWER5.Poisson(C)

ANSWER6.False(B)

ANSWER7.Hypothesis(B)

ANSWER8.0(A)

ANSWER9.Ouliers cannot conform to the regression relationship(C)

ANSWER10. Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution.in normal distribution data is always in continuous nature we can't use discreate data in normal distribution. it is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean.in graph, normal distribution will appear as a bell curve.

ANSWER11. Missing data is a huge problem for data analysis because it distorts findings. It's difficult to be fully confident in the insights when you know that some entries are missing values. There are two imputation technique to handle missing data. two common ones include Listwise Deletion and Pairwise Deletion. It means deleting any participants or data entries with missing values. This method is particularly advantageous to samples where there is a large volume of data because values can be deleted without significantly distorting readings.

ANSWER12. An AB test is an example of statistical hypothesis testing, a process whereby a hypothesis is made about the relationship between two data sets and those data sets are then compared against each other to determine if there is a statistically significant relationship or not.

ANSWER13.NO, Mean imputation is typically considered terrible practice since it ignores feature correlation

ANSWER14. In statistic Linear Regression is an approach for modelling relationship between two variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data, where one variable is an explanatory variable and the other as a dependent variable

ANSWER15.There are mainly two types of branches of statistics.

- Descriptive
- Inferential

Descriptive statistics: if data can be described without any statistical tools, then it is called descriptive statistics. ex, marks in class, height of student.

2.Inferential statistics: if data is too big then then we use inferential statistics