

STATISTICS WORKSHEET – 1

Q : 1 : Ans : a) True

Q : 2 : Ans : a) Central Limit Theorem

Q : 3 : Ans : b) Modeling bounded count data

Q : 4 : Ans : d) All of the mentioned

Q : 5 : Ans : c) Poisson

Q : 6 : Ans : b) False

Q : 7 : Ans : b) Hypothesis

Q : 8 : Ans : a) 0

Q : 9 : Ans : c) Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship

Q : 10 : Ans : Normal Distribution :

Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution, 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 graphical form, the normal distribution appears as a "bell curve".

Q : 11 : Ans : Missing data can be dealt with in a variety of ways. I believe the most common reaction is to ignore it. Choosing to make no decision, on the other hand, indicates that your statistical programme will make the decision for you.

Your application will remove things in a list wise sequence most of the time. Depending on why and how much data is gone, list wise deletion may or may not be a good idea. Another common strategy among those who pay attention is imputation. Imputation is the process of substituting an estimate for missing values and analysing the entire data set as if the imputed values were the true observed values.

Q : 12 : Ans :

A/B testing (also known as bucket testing or split-run testing) is a user experience research methodology. A/B tests consist of a randomized experiment with two variants, A and B. It includes application of statistical hypothesis testing or "two sample hypothesis testing" as used in the field of statistics. A/B testing is a way to compare two versions of a single variable, typically by testing a subject's response to variant A against variant B, and determining which of the two variants is more effective.

Q : 13 : Ans :

The process of replacing null values in a data collection with the data's mean is known as mean imputation.

Mean imputation is typically considered terrible practice since it ignores feature correlation. Consider the following scenario: we have a table with age and fitness scores, and an eight-year-old has a missing fitness score. If we average the fitness scores of people between the ages of 15 and 80, the eighty-year-old will appear to have a significantly greater fitness level than he actually does.

Q : 14 : Ans :

Linear regression analysis is used to predict the value of a variable based on the value of another variable. The variable you want to predict is called the dependent variable. The variable you are using to predict the other variable's value is called the independent variable.

Q : 15 : Ans :

There are three real branches of statistics: data collection, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.