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

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 | Ordinal |
| Level of Agreement | Ordinal |
| IQ(Intelligence Scale) | Ratio |
| Sales Figures | Interval |
| Blood Group | Nominal |
| Time Of Day | Ratio |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | Ratio |
| Number of Children | Ordinal |
| Religious Preference | nominal |
| Barometer Pressure | Ratio |
| SAT Scores | Ratio |
| Years of Education | interval |

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

**Answer-**

A = p (total possible outcomes).

=HHH, HHT, HTH, TTT, THT, TTH, HTT, TTH.

P (getting two heads and one tail) = P (THH, HHT, HTH) = 3/8.

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

**Answers-**

A = number of outcomes of rolling two die = (1,1)(1,2)(1,3)(1,4)(1,5)(1,6)(2,1)(2,2)(2,3)(2,4)(2,5)(2,6)(3,1)(3,2)(3,3)(3,4)(3,5)(3,6)(4,1)(4,2)(4,3)(4,4)(4,5)(4,6)(5,1)(5,2)(5,3)(5,4)(5,5)(5,6)(6,1)(6,2)(6,3)(6,4)(6,5)(6,6) = 36 outcomes.

Let a be the die1 and b be the die 2.

P(a.b) = 36.

1. P(sum equal to 1) = P(a+b = 1) = { 0} = 0/36 = 0.
2. P(sum less than or equal to 4) = {(1,1),(1,2),(2,2),(1,3),(2,1),(3,1)} = 6/36=1/6.
3. P(sum is divisible by 2 and 3) ={(1,5),(3,3),(4,2),(5,1),(6,6)} = 5/36.

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-**

total number of balls = 2+3+2 = 7 balls.

Number of ways 2 balls can be drawn from 7 balls in the bag = 7C2 = 7!/2!5!= 7\*6/1\*2 = 21.

Number of ways of drawing 2 balls which are not blue from 2 red and 3 green balls(5) = 5C2 = 5!/2!3! = 10

P(getting 2 non blue balls from the bag) = 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

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

For Points,Score,Weight, find Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range and also Comment about the values/ Draw some inferences.

**Use Q7.csv file .**

**Attached - Q7ANS.ipynb.**

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

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)

= 145.3.

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

**ANS= ipynb attached**

Q10) Draw inferences about the following boxplot & histogram



Ans: The above boxplot suggests that the distribution has lots of outliers towards upper extreme

**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?

**Answer-**

Sample statistic is 200

Confidence level is 94%, 98%, 96%.

Standard error is =100-confidence level=6%, 2% & 4%=0.06, 0.02 &0.04 respectively.

Critical Probability = 1 –α/ 2 = 0.97, 0.99 & 0.98 respectively.

Degree of freedom = n - 1 = 2000 - 1 = 1999

From t distribution critical values are = 1.882, 2.328 & 2.055respectively.

Margin of error (94% confidence level)= critical value (94%confidence level) \* standard error = 1.882 \* 0.67082 = 1.262

Margin of error (98% confidence level) = critical value (98%confidence level) \* standard error = 2.328 \* 0.67082 = 1.561.

Margin of error (96% confidence level) = critical value (96%confidence level) \* standard error = 2.055 \* 0.67082 = 1.378.

Confidence interval = Sample statistics ± Margin of error.

Confidence interval (94% confidence level) = 200±1.262=198.738 to 201.262.

Confidence interval (98% confidence level) = 200±1.561=198.439 to 201.561.

Confidence interval (96% confidence level) = 200±1.378 =198.622 to 201.378.

**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?

**ANS =IPYNB ATTACHED**

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

Ans) no skewness, symmetric

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

Ans) Right skewed(tail on the right side).

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

Ans) Left Skewed (tail on the left side).

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

Ans) peak ness (sharp peak) and less variation.

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

Ans) less peak ness (Broad peak) and more variation.

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



What can we say about the distribution of the data?

Ans) it is not a Normal Distribution

What is nature of skewness of the data?

Ans) It is left skewed.

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

Ans) Inter Quartile Range =Upper Quartile- Lower Quartile => 18-10=8

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?

Ans) 1) The median of the two boxplots are same approximately 260.



2) The boxplots are not skewed in +ve or –ve direction.

3) Outliers doesn’t exist in both of the boxplots.

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

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)

ANS= ATTACHED CODE

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

ANS= ATTACHED CODE

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

) print('Z scores at 90% confidence interval is', np.round(stats.norm.ppf(.95), 2))

print('Z scores at 94% confidence interval is', np.round(stats.norm.ppf(.97), 2))

print('Z scores at 60% confidence interval is', np.round(stats.norm.ppf(.80), 2))

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

print(' t scores at 95% confidence interval is', np.round(stats.t.ppf(0.975, df = 24), 2))

print(' t scores at 96% confidence interval is', np.round(stats.t.ppf(0.98, df = 24), 2))

print(' t scores at 99% confidence interval is', np.round(stats.t.ppf(0.995, df = 24), 2))

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\_value = (260 - 270)/(90/np.sqrt(18))

print('critical value = ', np.round(t\_value, 2))

print('probabilty for average life of no more than 260 days is', np.round(stats.t.cdf(t\_value, df=17), 2))**critical value = -0.47**

**probabilty for average life of no more than 260 days is 0.32**