Feature Engineering Questions:

1. Missing Data Imputation

 Task: Identify any missing values in the dataset. Discuss and implement a strategy to handle missing data (e.g., imputation with mean, median, or mode) for the columns Age, Stress_Level, and Physical_Activity_Hours.

2. Categorical Variable Encoding

 Task: Encode the categorical variables Gender, Occupation, Country, and Mental_Health_Condition using suitable encoding techniques (e.g., One-Hot Encoding, Label Encoding). Discuss when to use each method.

3. Creating Interaction Features

 Task: Create an interaction feature between Stress_Level and Work_Hours to study the potential combined effect on Mental_Health_Condition.

4. Feature Scaling

 Task: Standardize the numerical features (Age, Stress_Level, Sleep_Hours, Work_Hours, Physical_Activity_Hours) using a suitable scaling method (e.g., Min-Max Scaling or Z-score Standardization).
 Discuss why scaling is important.

5. Binning Continuous Variables

Task: Bin the Age column into age groups (e.g., 18-30, 31-45, 46-60, 60+).
 Discuss the rationale behind binning and how it might affect the analysis.

6. Handling Outliers

 Task: Identify outliers in the Work_Hours and Physical_Activity_Hours columns. Discuss and implement a method to handle outliers (e.g., capping, removal).

7. Feature Transformation

 Task: Apply a log transformation to Work_Hours to reduce skewness and improve normality. Discuss when and why such transformations might be useful.

8. Aggregation of Features

Task: Create a new feature called Total Activity by summing
 Physical_Activity_Hours and Work_Hours. Discuss how this new feature might provide additional insights.

9. Derived Features Based on Domain Knowledge

 Task: Create a new feature Sleep vs Work Ratio by dividing Sleep_Hours by Work_Hours. Discuss how this ratio could be a useful predictor of mental health outcomes.

10. Outlier Detection

 Task: Use the IQR method to identify outliers in Stress_Level and decide whether to remove or transform these outliers. Discuss the impact of outliers on the analysis.

Hypothesis Test Questions:

T-Test Questions:

1. T-Test for Mean Difference in Stress Levels Across Genders

 Task: Perform an independent two-sample t-test to test if there is a significant difference in the average Stress_Level between Male and Female participants. State the null and alternative hypotheses, and interpret the p-value.

2. T-Test for Comparison of Stress Levels by Consultation History

 Task: Use a t-test to compare the mean Stress_Level between individuals who have consulted a mental health professional (Consultation_History = 'Yes') and those who haven't (Consultation_History = 'No'). Discuss the results and provide conclusions.

ANOVA Questions:

3. ANOVA for Stress Level Across Occupations

 Task: Perform a one-way ANOVA to examine if there are significant differences in Stress_Level across the different Occupation groups (e.g., Teacher, Engineer, Doctor, etc.). State the null and alternative hypotheses, and interpret the results.

4. ANOVA for Mental Health Condition Severity by Age Groups

Task: Perform a one-way ANOVA to determine if Severity (of mental health condition) differs across different Age groups (e.g., 18-30, 31-45, 46-60, 60+). Discuss the results and interpret the p-value.

Chi-Square Test Questions:

5. Chi-Square Test for Association Between Gender and Mental Health Condition

 Task: Perform a chi-square test of independence to determine if there is a significant association between Gender and Mental_Health_Condition.
 State the null and alternative hypotheses, and discuss the findings.

6. Chi-Square Test for Consultation History and Physical Activity

 Task: Use a chi-square test to assess whether there is an association between Consultation_History (Yes/No) and Physical_Activity_Hours categories (e.g., Low, Medium, High). Interpret the chi-square statistic and p-value.

7. Chi-Square Test for Association Between Country and Occupation

 Task: Perform a chi-square test to evaluate if Country and Occupation are independent. Discuss the assumptions of the test and interpret the results.