1- A
2- A
3- B
4- D
5- C
6- B
7- B
8- A
9- C
10- Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution The mean data are symmetric , half the values fall below the mean and half above the mean. And showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean. **If we see in graphical form then** the normal distribution appears as a "bell curve". They have key characteristics that are easy to spot in graphs: **the mean, median and mode are exactly the same**.
11- Handling the missing data can be done by replacing mode, median , previous or next value. And the techniques are following : **The following are common methods:**

- Mean imputation. Simply calculate the mean of the observed values for that variable for all individuals who are non-missing. ...
- Substitution
- Regression imputation
- Stochastic regression imputation
- Interpolation and extrapolation

12- A/B testing, also known as split testing. It is process where two or more versions of a variable (web page, page element, etc.) are shown to different segments of website visitors at the same time to determine which version leaves the maximum impact and drives business metrics. It is a method of comparing two versions of a webpage or app against each other
13- Na
14- Linear regression is **the most basic and commonly used predictive analysis**. Regression estimates are used to describe data and to explain the relationship.

Because linear regression is a long-established statistical procedure, the properties of linear-regression models are well understood and can be trained very quickly.

15- There are three branches of statistics: **data collection**
**descriptive statistics**
**inferential statistics**.