|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Activity | Data Type |
| Number of beatings from Wife | Discrete |
| Results of rolling a dice | Discrete |
| 2Weight of a person | Continuous |
| Weight of Gold | Continuous |
| Distance between two places | Continuous |
| Length of a leaf | Continuous |
| Dog's weight | Continuous |
| Blue Color | Discrete |
| Number of kids | Discrete |
| Number of tickets in Indian railways | Discrete |
| Number of times married | Discrete |
| Gender (Male or Female) | Discrete |

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 | Ratio |
| Blood Group | Nominal |
| Time Of Day | Interval |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | Interval |
| Number of Children | Nominal |
| Religious Preference | Nominal |
| Barometer Pressure | Interval |
| SAT Scores | Interval |
| Years of Education | Ratio |

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

**Ans:**

Sample ={HHH,HHT,HTH,THH,HTT,THT,TTH,TTT}

Probability={HHT,HTH,THH}

=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 2and 3

**Ans:**

Sample Space=(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)

Number of samples=36

1. Probability(equal to 1)=0
2. Probability(less than or equal to 4)=6/36=1/6
3. Probability(Sum is divided by 2 and 3)=6/36=1/6

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?

**Ans:**

Sample space=7C2 =(7x6) / (2x1)=21

Event =5C2  =(5x4) / (2x1)=10

Probability =10 / 21 = 0.47

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

**Ans:**

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

= 3.09

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

* For Points,Score,Weigh>

Find Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range and also Comment about the values/ Draw some inferences.

**Use Q7.csv file**

**Ans:** In Jupiter notebook.

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?

**Ans:**

Expected Value=sum (probability \* Value)

Probability of selecting one patient = 1/9

Expected Value = (1/9) (108 + 110 + 123 + 134 + 135 + 145 + 167 + 187 + 199)

= (1/9) (1308)

= 145.33

**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:** In Jupiter notebook

**Q10) Draw inferences about the following boxplot & histogram**



**Ans:**

Inference: a) Data distribution is right Skewed.

b) From the histogram it is observed that most of the chick weight lies between 50-100.



Inference: a) Dataset is right Skewed.

b) Lots of outliers is present in the upper extreme in the dataset.

**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?

**Ans:** In jupyter Notebook

**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:** In jupyter Notebook

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

**Ans:** If the mean and the median are the same, a perfect symmetrical distribution is found.

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

**Ans:** If the mean > median, a **RIGHT** skewed distribution is found.

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

**Ans:** If the mean > median, a **LEFT** skewed distribution is found.

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

**Ans:** A distribution with a positive kurtosis value indicates that the distribution has heavier tails than the normal distribution i.e peakness (sharp peak) and less variation.

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

**Ans:** A distribution with a negative kurtosis value indicates that the distribution has lighter tails than the normal distribution i.e less peakness (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:** a) The distribution is negatively skewed. It means the data constitute high frequency of low value scored.

1. There is no outliers present in the data.

What is nature of skewness of the data?

**Ans:** It is Negatively skewed.

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

**Ans:** IOR (Interquartile range)= 18-10=8

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



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

**Ans:** The median of the two boxplots are same approximately 260.

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

Outliers doesn’t exist in both of the boxplots.

Q 20) Calculate probability from the given dataset for the below cases

Data \_set: Cars.csv

Calculate the probability of MPG ofCars for the below cases.

MPG<- Cars$MPG

* 1. P(MPG>38)
  2. P(MPG<40)
  3. P (20<MPG<50)

**Ans:** In jupyter notebook

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:** In jupyter notebook

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

**Ans:** In jupyter notebook

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

**Ans:** In jupyter notebook

Q 24**)**A Government companyclaims 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:** In jupyter notebook