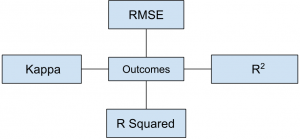
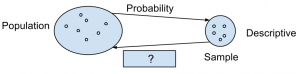
# Multiple Choice Questions

# Total Questions:35

# Mark per question:1

# Time: 40 mins

1. The expected value or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a random variable is the centre of its distribution.  
   a) mode­­  
   b) median  
   c) mean  
   d) Bayesian inference
2. The square root of the variance is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deviation.  
   a) empirical  
   b) mean  
   c) Continuous  
   d) standard
3. If three letters are to be put in three addressed envelopes randomly, the probability that none of the letters are in the correct envelope is :
4. 0
5. 1/3
6. 1/6
7. ½
8. For which of the following distributions mean and variance are equal?
9. Normal
10. Poisson
11. Binomial
12. None of the above
13. Which of the following best describes middle part of group of numbers ?
    1. Measure of Variability
    2. Measure of Central Tendency
    3. Measure of Association
    4. Measure of Dispersion
14. The sum of the deviations about the mean is always ?
    1. Positive
    2. Zero
    3. Negative
    4. Cannot say
15. The middle value of an ordered array of numbers is ?
    1. Mean
    2. Median
    3. Mode
    4. Range
16. Which is not a measure of central tendency ?
    1. Mean
    2. Percentile
    3. Mode
    4. Standard Deviation
17. If standard deviation of a population is 9, then its variance is
    1. 81
    2. 21
    3. 18
    4. None of the above
18. The Number of accidents in a city is
    1. Discrete Variable
    2. Continuous Variable
    3. Categorical Variable
    4. Nominal Variable
19. Age of a human is what type of variable ?
    1. Discrete Variable
    2. Continuous Variable
    3. Categorical Variable
    4. Nominal Variable
20. Colour of Car is what type of variable ?
    1. Discrete Variable
    2. Continuous Variable
    3. Categorical Variable
    4. Cant Say
21. If occurrence of one event means another event cannot occur is called ?
    1. Independent
    2. Mutually Exclusive
    3. Empirical
    4. Bayesian
22. If a card is chosen from a standard deck what is the probability that 4 or 7 is chosen
    1. 8/52
    2. 4/52
    3. 1/52
    4. 0
23. Joint probability of independent events is given by
    1. P(A&B) = P(A) \* P(B)
    2. P(A or B) = P(A) \* P(B)
    3. Both could be correct
    4. None of the above
24. Joint Probability is
    1. Likelihood that 2 events happening together
    2. Likelihood that one event will not occur if other has occurred
    3. Based on two mutually exclusive events
    4. None of the Above
25. Probability of occurrence of an event ranges between
    1. 0 to 1
    2. -1 to 1
    3. - Inf to + inf
    4. 0 to + inf
26. Point out the correct statement:  
    a) Raw data is original source of data  
    b) Pre-processed data is original source of data  
    c) Raw data is the data obtained after processing steps  
    d) None of the Mentioned
27. Which of the following is one of the key data science skill ?  
    a) Statistics  
    b) Machine Learning  
    c) Data Visualization  
    d) All of the Mentioned
28. Point out the correct statement:  
    a) The mean is a measure of central tendency of the data  
    b) Empirical mean is related to “centering” the random variables  
    c) The empirical standard deviation is a measure of spread  
    d) All of the Mentioned
29. Which of the following implies no relationship with respect to correlation ?  
    a) Cor(X, Y) = 1  
    b) Cor(X, Y) = 0  
    c) Cor(X, Y) = 2  
    d) All of the Mentioned
30. Normalized data are centred at \_\_\_ and have units equal to standard deviations of the original data.  
    a) 0  
    b) 5  
    c) 1  
    d) 10
31. Which of the following refers to the circumstance in which the variability of a variable is unequal across the range of values of a second variable that predicts it ?  
    a) Heterogeneity  
    b) Heteroskedasticity  
    c) Heteroelasticty  
    d) None of the Mentioned
32. Which of the following outcome is odd man out in the below figure ?  
    [](https://www.sanfoundry.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/data-science-questions-answers-introduction-regression-models-q9.png)  
    a) R Squared  
    b) Kappa  
    c) RMSE  
    d) All of the Mentioned
33. Point out the correct statement :  
    a) Descriptive analysis is first kind of data analysis performed  
    b) Descriptions can be generalized without statistical modelling  
    c) Description and Interpretation are same in descriptive analysis  
    d) None of the Mentioned
34. Which of the following is common goal of statistical modelling ?  
    a) Inference  
    b) Summarizing  
    c) Sub setting  
    d) None of the Mentioned
35. Which of the following analysis should come in place of question mark in the below figure ?  
    [](https://www.sanfoundry.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/data-science-quiz-online-q9.png)  
    a) Inferential  
    b) Exploratory  
    c) Causal  
    d) None of the mentioned
36. Which of the following graph can be used for simple summarization of data ?  
    a) Scatterplot  
    b) Overlaying  
    c) Bar plot  
    d) All of the Mentioned
37. Colour and shape are used to add dimensions to graph data.  
    a) True  
    b) False
38. Which of the following information is not given by five-number summary ?  
    a) Mean  
    b) Median  
    c) Mode  
    d) All of the mentioned
39. Which of the following is correct order of working ?  
    a) questions->input data ->algorithms  
    b) questions->evaluation ->algorithms  
    c) evaluation->input data ->algorithms  
    d) all of the Mentioned
40. Which of the following shows correct relative order of importance ?  
    a) question->features->data->algorithms  
    b) question->data->features->algorithms  
    c) algorithms->data->features->question  
    d) none of the Mentioned
41. Which of the following testing is concerned with making decisions using data ?  
    a) Probability  
    b) Hypothesis  
    c) Causal  
    d) None of the mentioned
42. Which of the following value is most common measure of “statistical significance” ?  
    a) P  
    b) A  
    c) L  
    d) All of the Mentioned
43. Power is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.  
    a) True  
    b) False