STATISTICS

1. **A)**
2. **A)**
3. **D)**
4. **A)**
5. **C)**
6. **B)**
7. **B)**
8. **A)**
9. **C)**
10. Normal distribution :-Normal Distribution is also known as the Gaussian distribution, is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean. In graph form, normal distribution will appear as a bell curve.
11. There are variety of ways to deal with missing data. I believe the most common reaction is to ignore it. Following are the ways:-
    1. Mean Imputation
    2. Substitution
    3. Hot Deck Computation
    4. Cold Deck Imputation
    5. Regression Imputation
    6. Stochastic Regression Imputation
    7. Interpolation and Extrapolation
    8. Single or Multiple imputation
12. A/B Testing is one of the best way to compare two or more versions of an application or a web page. It enables you to determine which one of them performs better and can generate better conversion rates. It is one of the easiest ways to analyse an application or a web page to create a new version that is more effective.
13. Imputing the mean preserves the mean of the observed data. So if the data are missing completely at random, the estimate of the mean remains unbiased. Since most research studies are interested in the relationship among variables, mean imputation is not a good solution.
14. Linear regression is a basic and commonly used type of predictive analysis. These regression estimates are used to explain the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
15. Statistics have majorly categorised into two types: Descriptive statistics & Inferential statistics.
    Descriptive Statistics-In this type of statistics, the data is summarised through the given observations.
    Inferential Statistics-This type of statistics is used to interpret the meaning of Descriptive statistics. That means once the data has been collected, analysed and summarised then we use these stats to describe the meaning of the collected data.