**MACHINE LEARNING**

1. (C)

2. (A)

3. (A)

4. (A)

5. (C)

6. (C)

7. (D)

8. (C)

9. (A)

10. (B)

**STATISTICS**

1. (c)

2. (b)

3. (b)

4. (b)

5. (c)

6. (a)

7. (c)

8. (b)

9. (c)

10. (c)

11. (d)

12. (b)

13. The standard normal (or Z-distribution), is the most common normal distribution, with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1. The t-distribution is typically used to study the mean of a population, rather than to study the individuals within a population.

15. Student's t Distribution. The t distribution (aka, Student's t-distribution) is a probability distribution that is used to estimate population parameters when the sample size is small and/or when the population variance is unknown.

**Python**

1.(b)

2(a)

3.(a)

4(a)

5(c)

6. (c)

7. (b)

8. (b)

9. (a,d)

10. (d)

11. A Tuple is a collection of Python objects separated by commas. In someways a tuple is similar to a list in terms of indexing, nested objects and repetition but a tuple is immutable unlike lists that are mutable.

[**Set:**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sets-in-python/) A Set is an unordered collection data type that is iterable, mutable and has no duplicate elements. Python’s set class represents the mathematical notion of a set.

[**Dictionary:**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-dictionary/)in Python is an unordered collection of data values, used to store data values like a map, which unlike other Data Types that hold only single value as an element, Dictionary holds **key:value** pair. Key value is provided in the dictionary

12. **Strings** are immutable so we can't change its value. But the contents of the list can change. The tuple itself isn't **mutable** but contain items that are **mutable**.

13. The **ord()** method in **Python** converts a character into its Unicode code value. This method accepts a single character. You will receive the numerical Unicode value of the character as a response. The **ord()** method **is** useful if you want to check whether a string contains special characters.

In this article, we will learn how to find the **type of a variable in Python** no matter what is stored in that **variable**. The **variable** can have a list, some class object, string, number, tuple or anything else. We use the **type**() **function** to find the **type** of any **variable in python.**

**14.**