|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Data Type** |
| Number of beatings from Wife | Discrete |
| Results of rolling a dice | Discrete |
| Weight 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 | Ratio |
| Weight | Interval |
| Hair Color | Nominal |
| Socioeconomic Status | Nominal |
| Fahrenheit Temperature | Ratio |
| Height | Interval |
| Type of Living accommodation | Ordinal |
| Level of Agreement | Nominal |
| IQ(Intelligence Scale) | Interval |
| Sales Figures | Interval |
| Blood Group | Nominal |
| Time of Day | Ordinal |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | Nominal |
| Number of Children | Nominal |
| Religious Preference | Ordinal |
| Barometer Preference | Ratio |
| SAT Scores | Interval |
| Years of Education | Interval |

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

Sol:- When three Coins are tossed then the probablity that two heads and one tail are as follows:-

{ ( H,H,T);(T,H,H);(H,T,H) }

n(P)=3/8

Q4) Two Dice are rolled, find the probability that sum is

* Equal to 1
* Less than or equal to 4
* Sum is divisible by 2 and 3

Sol:- When two Dice are rolled then probability of that sum which is

* Equal to 1 :- Their is no possibility of getting 1.
* Less than or equal to 4 :- Possibility of getting sum less than or equal to 4 is

{ (1,1); (1,2); (1,3); (2,1); (2,2); (3,1) }

then n(P)=6/36

= 1/6.

* Sum is divisible by 2 and 3 :-Possibility of getting sum which is divisible by 2 and 3 is

{ (1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,5) (2,1) (2,2) (2,4) (2,6)

(3,1) (3,3) (3,5) (3,6) (4,2) (4,4) (4,5) (4,6)

(5,1) (5,3) (5,4) (5,5) (6,2) (6,3) (6,4) (6,6) }

n(P)=24/36

=2/3

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?

Sol:- Total number of balls =(2+3+2)=7

Let S be the sample space

(D) = Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of 7

n(S)=7 ( 2+3+2)

=7C2

= (7\*6)/(2\*1)

=42/2

n(S)=21

Total probability is 21.

E= Event of 2 balls,none of which is blue

n(D)=Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of (2+3) balls

n(D)=5(2+3)

=5C2

=(5\*4)/(2\*1)

=20/2

n(P)=10

Therefore, 10 is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue.

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

Sol :- 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

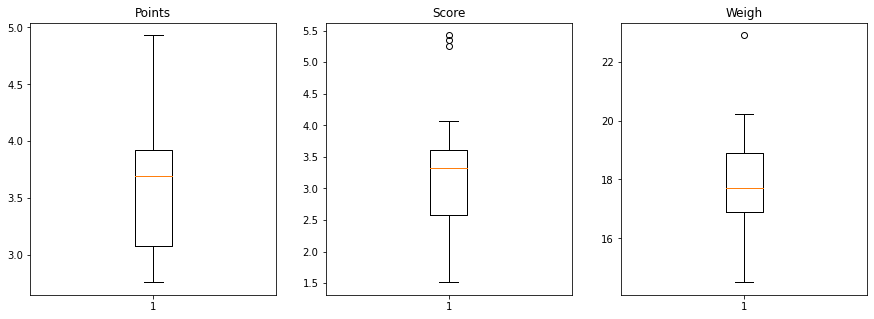
* For Points,Score,Weigh>

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

**Use Q7.csv file**

**Sol :-**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Points** | **Score** | **Weight** |
| **Mean** | 3.5965 | 3.2172 | 17.8487 |
| **Median** | 3.695 | 3.325 | 17.710 |
| **Mode** | 3.07 | 3.44 | 17.02 |
| **Variance** | 0.2858 | 0.9573 | 3.1931 |
| **Standard Deviation** | 0.5346 | 0.9784 | 1.7869 |
| **Range** | 2.17 | 3.911 | 8.399 |



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?

Sol:- Expected Value of the Weight of a Paitent is:-

Mean = 145.3333.

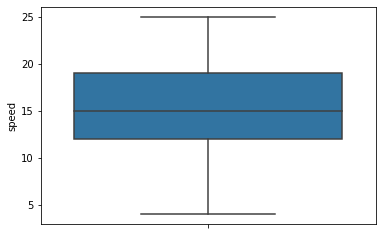
Q9) Calculate Skewness, Kurtosis & draw inferences on the following data

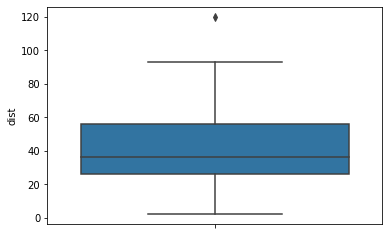
Cars speed and distance

Use Q9\_a.csv

Sol:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Speed** | **Distance** |
| **Skewness** | -0.1175 | 0.806 |
| **Kurtosis** | -0.5089 | 0.4050 |

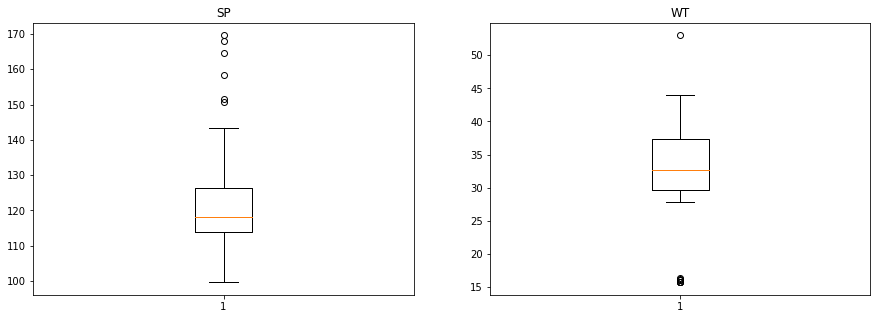
****

****

SP and Weight(WT)

Use Q9\_b.csv

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SP** | **WT** |
| **Skewness** | 1.611 | -0.614 |
| **Kurtosis** | 2.977 | 0.950 |

****

Q10) Draw inferences about the following boxplot & histogram



:- The histogram peak has right skew and tail is on right.

Mean >median .

We have outliers on the higher side.



:- The boxplot has outliers on the maximum side.

**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?

Sol:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Confidence Interval** | **Avg weight range** |
| 94% | 198.73 , 201.26 |
| 98% | 198.43 , 201.56 |
| 96% | 198.62 , 201.37 |

**12)** 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.

Sol:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mean** | 41.0 |
| **Median** | 40.5 |
| **Variance** | 24.11 |
| **Standard Deviation** | 4.91 |

1. What can we say about the student marks?

:-We don’t have outliers and the data is slightly skewed towards right because mean is greater than median**.**

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

:- No skewness is present we have a perfect symmetrical distribution.

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

:- Skewness and tail is towards right.

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

:- Skewness and tail is towards left.

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

:- Positive kurtosis means the curve is more peaked and it is leptokurtic.

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

:- Negative kurtosis means the curve will be flatter and broader.

Q18) Answer the below questions using the below boxplot visualization.



1)What can we say about the distribution of the data?

:-It is not normally distributed the median is towards the higher value.

2)What is nature of skewness of the data?

:-The data is skewed towards left.

The whisker range of minimum value is greater than maximum.

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

:-Q3-Q1=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.

Sol:-

1)There are no outliers.

2)Both the boxplot shares same median that is approximately in a range between 275 to 250.

3)They are normally distributed with zero to no skewness neither at the minimum or maximum whisker range.

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

Data \_set: Cars.csv

Calculate the probability of MPG of Cars for the below cases.

MPG <- Cars$MPG

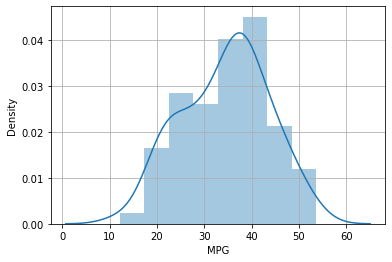
* 1. P(MPG>38)
  2. P(MPG<40)
  3. P (20<MPG<50)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cases** | **Probability** |
| **P(MPG>38)** | 0.347 |
| **P(MPG<40)** | 0.729 |
| **P(20<MPG<50)** | 0.013 |

Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

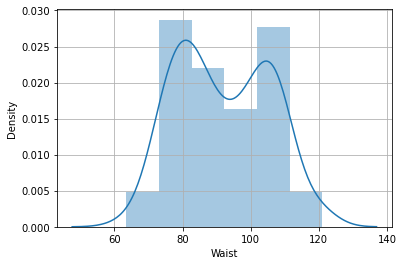
Dataset: Cars.csv

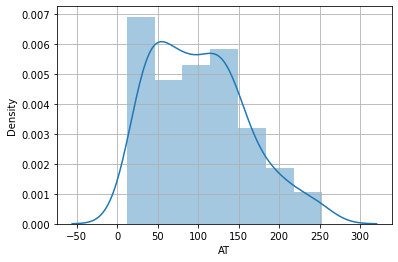


:- It follows normal distribution.

b) Check Whether the Adipose Tissue (AT) and Waist Circumference(Waist) from wc-at data set follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: wc-at.csv





:- AT and waist does not follow normal distribution.

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

Sol:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Confidence interval** | **Z score** |
| **90%** | 1.644 |
| **94%** | 1.880 |
| **60%** | 0.841 |

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

Sol:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Confidence interval** | **T score** |
| **95%** | 2.06 |
| **96%** | 2.17 |
| **99%** | 2.79 |

Q 24**)** A Government company claims 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

Sol:- probabilty for average life of no more than 260 days is 0.32.