|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 | Interval |
| Weight | Ratio |
| Hair Color | Nominal |
| Socioeconomic Status | Ordinal |
| Fahrenheit Temperature | Interval |
| Height | Ratio |
| Type of living accommodation | Nominal |
| Level of Agreement | Ordinal |
| IQ (Intelligence Scale) | Interval |
| Sales Figures | Ratio |
| Blood Group | Nominal |
| Time Of Day | Ordinal |
| Time on a Clock with Hands | Interval |
| Number of Children | Ordinal |
| 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: Probability is 3/8

Explanation:When three coins are tossed the total number of possible combinations are 23 = 8.

These combinations are HHH, HHT, HTH, THH, TTH, THT, HTT, TTT.

The number of combinations which have two heads and one tail are:

HHT, HTH, TTH which makes them 3 in number.

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 2 and 3

Ans**:** 4a) Probability is 0

Explanation: If two dices were rolled, then total possible cases= 36

## Total Favorable cases (Having sum =1) = 0

## As minimum sum is 2 for outcome (1,1).

## Hence, probability is 0.

Ans: 4b) Probability is 1/6

Explanation: When we roll two dice, the possibility of getting <= 4 is

(1, 1), (1, 2), (1,3), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 1) so,

The number of favorable outcomes = 6

Total number of possibilities = 36

Probability = The number of favorable outcomes / Total number of possibilities = 6 / 36 = 1/6.

Ans: 4c) Probability is 5/36

Explanation**:** The probability of getting the sum which is divisible by 2 & 3 is 5/36.

Favorable outcomes = (1, 5), (3, 3), (4, 2), (5, 1), (6, 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: The probability of getting no blue balls is 10/21.

Explanation:

Total number of balls = (2+3+2) = 7

Let S be the sample space.  
Then, n(S) = Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of 7  
= 7C2 = (7×6) / (2×1) = 21

Let E = Event of drawing 2 balls, none of which is blue.  
∴ n(E)= Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of (2 + 3) balls.  
= 5C2​ = (5×4) / (2×1)​ = 10

∴ P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 10/21​

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 = 3.09

Explanation:

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, Weight

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

Use Q7.csv file

Ans**:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Point | Score | Weight |
| Mean | 3.60 | 3.22 | 17.85 |
| Median | 3.70 | 3.32 | 17.71 |
| Mode | 3.07 | 3.44 | 17.02 |
| Variance | 0.29 | 0.96 | 3.19 |
| Std Deviation | 0.53 | 0.98 | 1.79 |
| Range | 2.76 - 4.93 | 1.51 - 5.42 | 14.50 - 22.90 |

Using python script find the above value. Those code written as below:

For Mean, Median, Std, Range: data.describe().round(2)

For Mode: data.mode().round(2)

For Variance: data.var().round(2)

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 of the weight for a randomly selected patient = 145.33

Explanation:

Expected Value = ∑ (probability \* Value)

Probability of selecting each patient = 1/9

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

= (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

* Car’s speed and distance

Use Q9\_a.csv

* SP and Weight (WT)

Use Q9\_b.csv

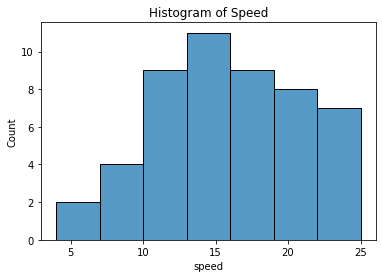
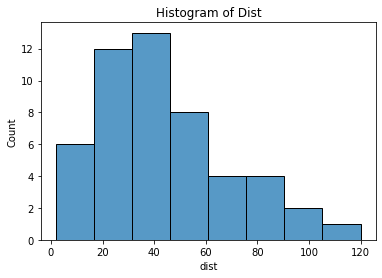
Ans:

Skewness and Kurtosis of Car speed and distance is as follows:

Skewness = -0.117 (car speed), 0.806 (distance)

Kurtosis = -0.508 (car speed), 0.405 (distance)

Explanation: Inferences of Q9\_a file

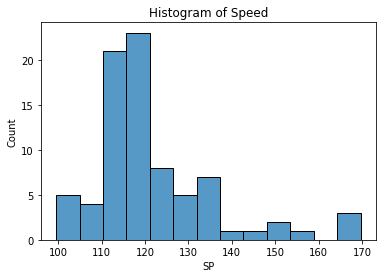
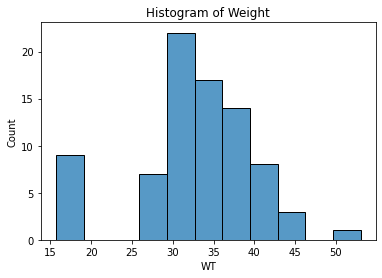
** **

Skewness and Kurtosis of SP and Weight (WT) data are as follows:

Skewness = 1.611 (SP), -0.614 (weight)

Kurtosis = 2.977 (SP), 0.950 (weight)

Explanation: Inferences of Q9\_b file

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

Ans: The histogram and boxplot figure are positively skewed on right side. i.e., Mean and median of the data is greater than mode.

**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?

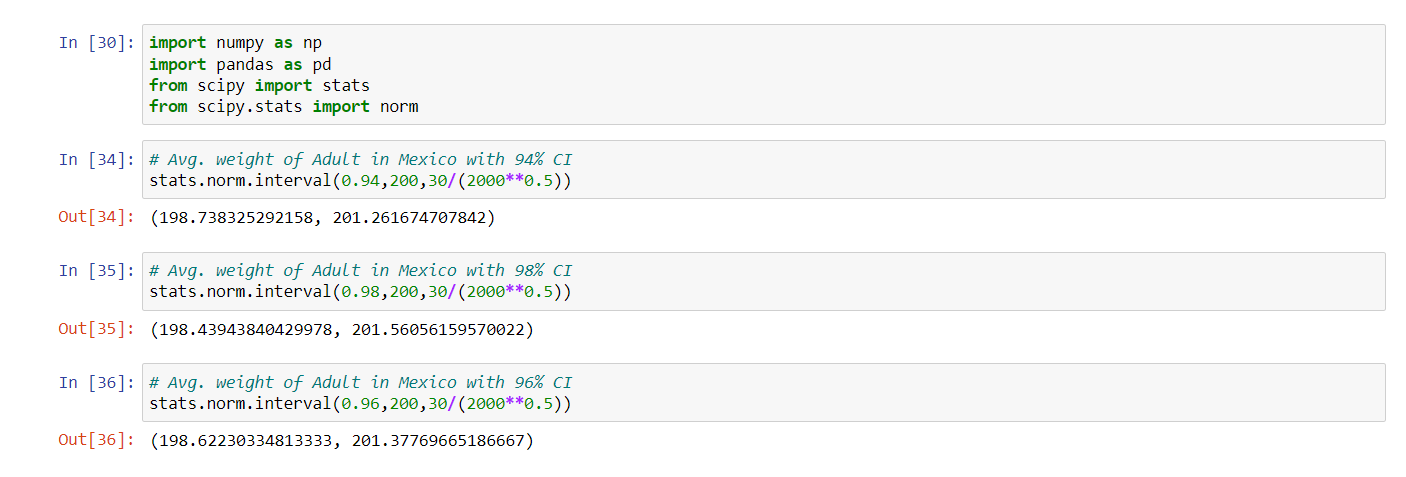
Ans:

Given: x = 200, s = 30, n = 2000

1. The 94% confidence interval is (198.738, 201.261)

2. The 96% confidence interval is (198.439, 201.560)

3. The 98% confidence interval is (198.622, 201.377)



**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?

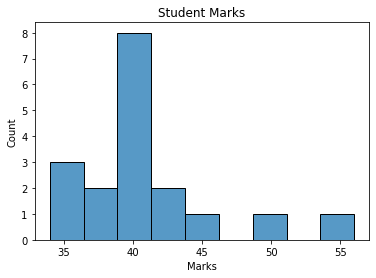
Ans:

1. Mean = 41

Median = 40.5

Variance = 25.529

Standard Deviation = 5.052



1. From above plot we can say that mean of marks of student is 41 which is slightly greater than median.

Most of the students got marks in between 41-43.

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

Ans:If the mean is equal to the median as well as the mode, hence the skewness is zero. If the distribution is symmetric, the mean equals to median, and the skewness of the distribution is zero.

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

Ans:If the mean is greater than the median, then distribution is positively skewed.

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

Ans:If the mean is less than the median, the distribution is negatively skewed.

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

Ans:Positive values of kurtosis indicate that distribution is peaked and possesses thick tails. An extreme positive kurtosis indicates a distribution where more of the numbers are located in the tails of the distribution instead of around the mean.

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

Ans:If a distribution has negative kurtosis, it is said to be platykurtic**,** which means that it has a flatter peak and thinner tails compared to a normal distribution. This simply means that more data values are located near the mean and less data values are located on the tails. Negative kurtosis is the uniform distribution, which has no peak at all and is a completely flat distribution.

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



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

Ans:The distribution in which more values are concentrated on the right side (tail) of the graph is called Negatively Skewed Distribution, while the left tail of the distribution graph is longer.

2)What is nature of skewness of the data?

Ans:The Mean of negatively skewed data will be less than the Median.

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

Ans:The IQR describes the middle 50% of values when ordered from lowest to highest. The Interquartile Range (IQR) = Q (3) – Q (1). In above example of data, the IQR = (18-10).

Q19) Comment on the below Boxplot visualizations?



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

Ans:

Both the plots infer that their data is normally distributed.

We can say that box plot 1 is for sample distribution and box plot 2 is for population or a sample with larger size.

In there are no outliers.

Q1 is 25%, Q3=75%, IQR is 50% for both the box plots. So, we can say both the distribution s follow normal distribution (mean=median=mode).

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.

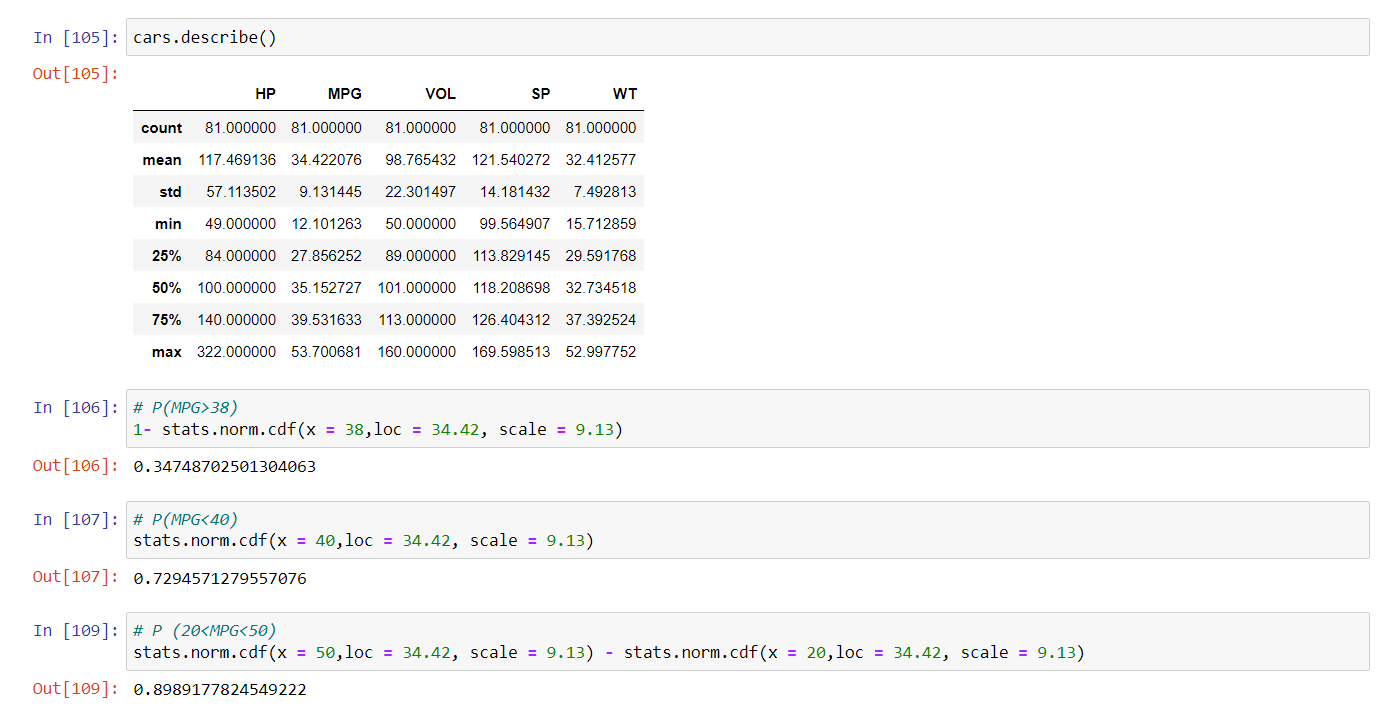
MPG <- Cars$MPG

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

Ans. a) 0.34 b) 0.72 c) 0.89

Explanation:

1. 34% of the cars are greater than 38 MPG.
2. 72% of the cars are less than 40 MPG.
3. 89% of the cars are in between 20 to 50 MPG.



Q 21) Check whether the data follows normal distribution

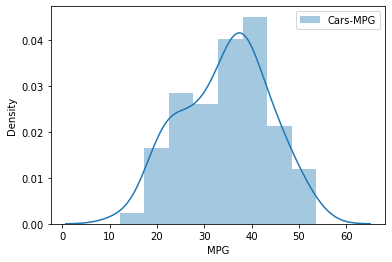
1. Check whether the MPG of Cars follows Normal Distribution

Dataset: Cars.csv

Ans:

The MPG of cars not following Normal Distribution.

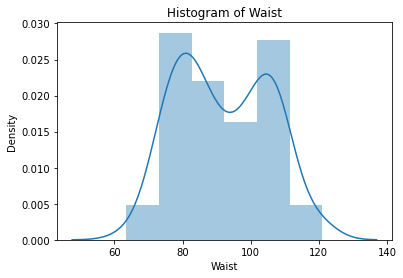
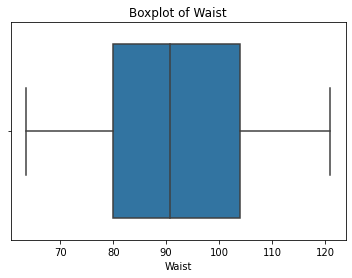
Skewness = -0.177



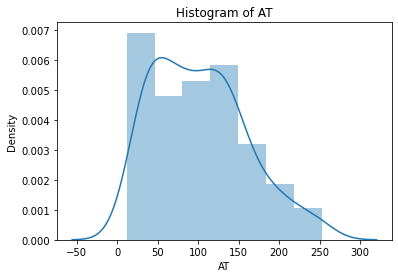
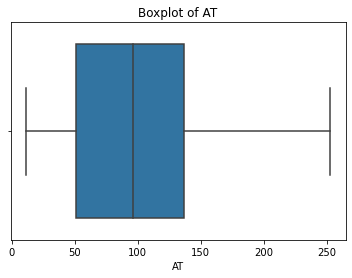
1. Check Whether the Adipose Tissue (AT) and Waist Circumference (Waist) from wc-at data set follows Normal Distribution.

Dataset: wc-at.csv

Ans:mean greater than median, both the whisker is of same length, median is slightly shifted towards left. Data is fairly symmetric.

Mean greater than median, right whisker is larger than left whisker, data is positively skewed.

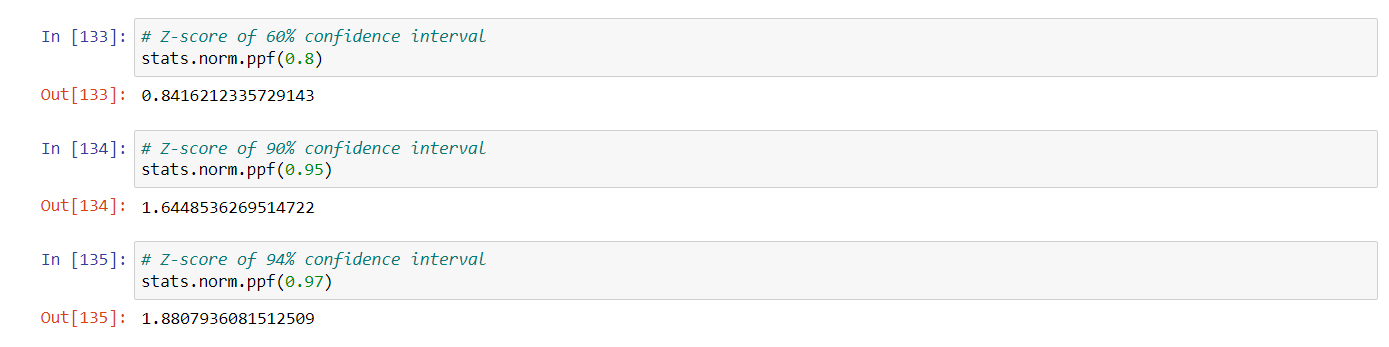
Q 22) Calculate the Z scores of 90% confidence interval,94% confidence interval, 60% confidence interval

Ans:

Z score of 60% Confidence Interval = 0.841

Z score of 90% Confidence Interval = 1.644

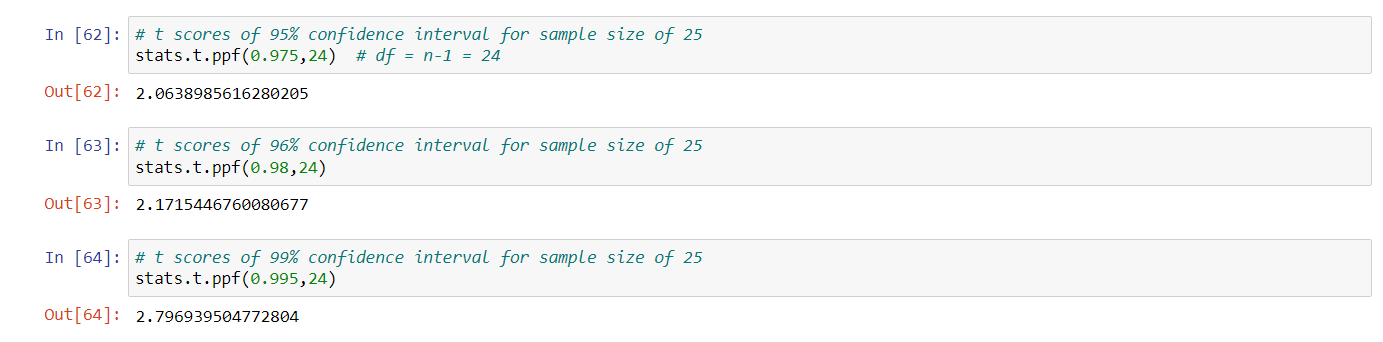
Z score of 94% Confidence Interval = 1.880



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

Ans:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 2

Hint:

rcode 🡪 pt (tscore,df)

df 🡪 degrees of freedom

Ans:

Population mean = 270 days

Sample mean = 260 days

Sample SD = 90 days

Sample n = 18 bulbs

df = n-1 = 17

t = {(260-270) / (90/√18)}

t = (-1 \* √2) / 3

t = - 0.471

For probability calculations, the number of degrees of freedom is n - 1, so here you need the t-distribution with 17 degrees of freedom.



THE END!!