Questions	Statistics Answers
Q1	**A** True
Q2	**A** Central Limit Theorem
Q3	**B** Modelling bounded count data
Q4	**D** All of the mentioned
Q5	**C** Poisson
Q6	**B** False
Q7	**B** Hypothesis
Q8	**A** 0
Q9	**C** Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship
Q10	The data points are distributed in the range and surrounded around central area. There is symmetrical data points are distributed in the data
Q11	Missing values can be found in data frame (df) with the following function i.e. df.isnull().sum(). If missing values percentage is very less than those missing values can be deleted. However, there are significant number of missing values, we should go through the imputation. While imputation, if data distributed in normal (Gaussian distribution) the imputation with mean or median will not affect much. But, if data is skewed positive or negative direction, median value makes appropriate imputation. In data if missing values are in categorical values, then imputation can be done with mode values. There are other ways to missing values imputation through k-NN imputation or 99^{th} percentile values that's depends on the data
Q12	A/B testing is Hypothesis testing refers as split testing method. Performs randomized testing of two or more versions of variable.
Q13	Yes, mean value imputation can accept in practical , since data is distributed in normal (Gaussian Distribution)
Q14	Linear Regression is statistical, machine learning model used to analyse and find the linear relationship between the depended variable and independent variable. The prediction line equation is y = mx+c . m-refers slope and c – intercept.
Q15	The two main branches of statistics are descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. In Descriptive statistics data summarized in numbers, pictures, graphs, measuring central tendency area and measuring dispersion data. In inferential statistics, applying theorems, probabilities to make the conclusions or decisions.