STATISTICS WORKSHEET-1

Q. 1

Ans - a) True

Q. 2

Ans - a) Central Limit Theorem

Q. 3

Ans - b) Modeling bounded count data

Q. 4

Ans - d) All of the mentioned

Q. 5

Ans - c) Poisson

Q. 6

Ans - a) True

Q. 7

Ans- b) Hypothesis

Q. 8

Ans - a) 0

Q. 9

Ans - c) Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship

Q. 10

Ans- **Normal distribution**, 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.**

Q. 11

Ans - A common technique is to use the mean or median of the non-missing observations. This can be useful in cases where the number of missing observations is low. However, for large number of missing values, using mean or median can result in loss of variation in data and it is better to use imputations.

Q. 12

Ans - **A/B testing (also known as split testing) is a process of showing two variants of the same web page to different segments of website visitors at the same time and comparing which variant drives more conversions.**

Q. 13

Ans - Bad practice in general

Q. 14

Ans - **Linear regression** attempts to **model** the relationship between two variables by fitting a **linear** equation to observed data. ... A **linear regression** line has an equation of the form Y = a + bX, where X is the explanatory variable and Y is the dependent variable.

Q. 15

Ans - **Descriptive-statistics:** It organizes raw data into meaningful information .

Inferential-statistics:

It analyses sample data to draw conclusion about population. It analyses sample data to draw conclusion about population.