Q1.a

Q2.a

Q3.b

Q4.d

Q5.c

Q6.b

Q7.b

Q8.a

Q9.c

**Q10**.

A normal distribution refers to a probability distribution where the values of a random variable are distributed symmetrically. These values are equally distributed on the left and the right side of the central tendency. Thus, a bell-shaped curve is formed.

**Q11**. Missing data can be dealt with in a variety of ways. I believe the most common reaction is to ignore it. Choosing to make no decision, on the other hand, indicates that your statistical programme will make the decision for you.

Your application will remove things in a listwise sequence most of the time. Depending on why and how much data is gone, listwise deletion may or may not be a good idea.

Imputation is the process of substituting an estimate for missing values and analysing the entire data set as if the imputed values were the true observed values.

Q12.

A/B testing is basically statistical hypothesis testing, or, in other words, statistical inference. It is an analytical method for making decisions that estimates population parameters based on sample statistics.

Q13.

Q14.

Q15.

Branches of Statistics;

## 1.Descriptive Statistics-  deals with the presentation and collection of data.

## 2.Inferential Statistics- It involves drawing the right conclusions from the statistical analysis that has been performed using descriptive statistics.