

Statistics Task

1. **Question 1:** When do we need to use a Pie Chart instead of a Bar Chart, and vice versa?

>> We prefer use a pie chart if we have a small distribution, and to show the percentages of a whole, but we prefer use bar chart when want to compare things between different groups or needed to represent more detailed data .

2. **Question 2:** When do we need to use a Histogram instead of a Dot Plot, and vice versa?

>> Dot plots help organize and describe discrete quantitative small dataset, while histograms are great for showing the number of values within a specific range for large dataset .

3. **Question 3:** If we have categorical data, which graphs should we choose?

- ☒ ~~Bar Chart~~
- ☐ Histogram
- ☐ Line Chart
- ☐ Dot Plot
- ☐ Scatter Plot
- ☒ ~~Pie Chart~~

4. **Question 4:** What is the definition of distribution, and what are its types?

>> A distribution is a function that shows the possible values for a variable and how often they occur, types: Binomial, uniform, Poisson, Normal

5. **Question 5:** What is the difference between Mean, Median, and Mode, and when should we use each of them? Discuss.

>> Mean: The average value in a dataset.

Median: The middle value in a dataset.

Mode: The most frequently occurring value in a dataset.

if we have categorical data we use only mode else use median when we have outliers else use mean.

6. **Question 6:** What is the Regression Line? And Is it the best solution when there are many outliers in the data? Discuss.

>> A regression line is a straight line that describes how a response variable y changes as an explanatory variable x changes.

when we have outliers it reduces its accuracy in showing the overall trend.

7. **Question 7:** What is the difference between Population and Sample?

>> Population: it includes all members of a specified group.

Sample: is a subset of the population.

8. **MCQ :** Which of the following is true about Bayes' Theorem? (**Only One Choice True**)

- ☐ It is used to predict the outcome of decision trees.
- ☒ It helps calculate the probability of an event based on prior knowledge of related events.
- ☐ It calculates the joint probability between two random events
- ☐ It determines the marginal probability of an event occurring