* Name :- Shafiq-ur-Rahman.

* ID :- 6952.

* Paper :- Research Methadology

* Submitted to :- Sir Ataullah

Q1

Mean:-

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of all observations or values}}{\text{No of observations or values}}$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{50+79+70+48+90+68+89+92+77}{9}$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{663}{9}$$

So,

$$\boxed{\text{Mean} = 73.6}$$

Median:

Median.

48, 50, 68, 70, (77) 79, 89, 90, 92

Median is $\boxed{77}$.

Mode = No mode number of this values

Q2 Presentation of data in research:-

Presentation of data refers to the organization of data into tables, graph or charts, so that logical and statistical conclusion can be derived from the collected measurement

Tabular presentation Method of presenting data using the statical table.

From the objectives of the study and make a list of data to be collected and its formate Collect obtain data from primary or secondary source. Change the formate of data i- table maps Graph etc

presentation of data require skills and understanding of data. It is necessary to make use of collected data which is consider to be draw data. Data analysis helps in the interp- relation of data and take a decision or answer the research question

1- As text:-

Text formate is widely use found in books, reports research paper and in this articales itself.

2- Tasular form:-

Tasular form is Generally used to differentiate Categorise, relate different datase

3- Graphics:-

Data can facilitate be present in the simpler and even easier form by mean of using Graphics

Different b/w

Q3 Relative Risk & odd Ratio-

the odd ratio is very similar to risk ratio particularly if a disease is rare for the the odd ratio to be good approximation the Cases and Controls must be represented of the general population with respect to exposure

Howere, because the incidence of disease is unknown, the absolute risk can not be calculated An odd ratios should be accompanied by the confidence interval Observed around the point estimate.

A relative risk is much easier to interpret and make much more sense to the layman eg a relative risk of 7.0 means that the exposed group most people

Example

Can grasps this Concept fairly easily.

An odd ratio The ratio of the relative odd of the disease occuring in Group A Compared to occuring in Group B.

The General rule though is that if the prevelence of the disease is <40 so the relative risk and odd ratio will be approximatly same

Q4 Hypothesis:

A specific testable prediction
of describe in concrete terms
what you except will happen
in certain circumstance.

Steps of Testing Hypothesis:

Step 1:-
State the Null Hypothesis

Step 2:-
State the alternate hypothesis

Step 3:- Set.

Step 4:- Collect data

Step 5:- Calculate a Test Statistic

Step 6:- Construct Acceptance

Step 7:- Based on Steps 5 & 6 draw a Conclusion.

Q5// prevalence-

It is concerned with a disease status

It is the proportion of people affected with a disease exposed in particular Area in a population in a given time.

prevalence = A/B

A- number of population with disease at a given time

B- total number of population at a given time.

point prevalence:-

prevelance can be thought of the status of the disease in a population at point time and such also refer to point prevalence

point prevalence refer to specific point in calender time it fixed point in the course of events great varies in real time from person to person such as the onset of the menopause or puberty

period prevalence:-

It is represent the proportion of cases that exist within a population at any point during a Specific period of time. The numerators include cases that were present at the start of the period plus new cases that developing during the time.

E-g frequency of patients recieving psychiatric Rx set