

STUDENT ID: 12839

Program: BBA

Subject: Basic Statistics

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Question number one

Fill the following statement with the appropriate words and options

1. Statics is the word of **Latin language**
2. Numbers deal with **quantitative** data
3. Original study deals with **order**.
4. **Clustering** is the process which categorize data in different groups.
5. Histogram which construct on behalf of **continuous** data is called.
6. The grading score of IELTS belongs with **Ordinal data** the measurement scale.
7. Peshawar temperature recorded at 32 F is the example of **interval** scale.
8. Statics has unlimited number of usage in advance research study. (**True**)
8. Number of dots in a line is the relevant example of countable data. (**False**)
9. Non scales data donot belong with the field of statistics . (**True**)

Question 2/two part "A"

Descriptive Statistics

1. Concerned with the depicting the target population
2. Organize, analyze and present data meaningfully
3. The final result is displayed in the form of graphs, tables and graphs.
4. Describes the data which is already known
5. Tools- measures of central tendency (mean/median/mode), spread of data (range, standard deviation etc.)
6. Example:
Create and display these yes or no answers in descriptive statistics, graphs, charts and more.

Inferential Statistics

1. making inferences from the sample and generalize them to the population.
2. Compare, test and predict future results.
3. The end result is an estimate of the likelihood.
4. Tries to make conclusions about the population that is beyond the data available.
5. Tools - hypothesis testing, analysis of variance, etc.
6. Examples: Inferential statistics, If you are standing in a mall and enjoying shopping, you can ask for a sample from 100 people.

Question 2/two part “ B”

Countable data

First of all, you can come across two main types of data. Discrete: The total number of events, objects, or people. For example, The number of patients with a specific medical condition in a separate amount, such as an invoice.

Uncountable data

Another type of data is continuous data, which is a measure of the amount, such as length, volume, or the time over which each value can appear. For example, the concentration of glucose in the blood is constant. Even if the tool you are using rounds up the value to an integer, the amount is still continuous. I. e, not countable/ uncountable.

Q No 3

Sol

* Range = Largest value - Smallest value

$$\text{Range} = 100 - 2 = 98$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ No of Classes} &= 1 + 3.3 \log N \quad \text{as } N=50 \\ &= 1 + 3.3 \log 50 \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \text{ Class interval} = \frac{\text{Range}}{\text{No of Classes}} = \frac{98}{7} = 14$$

Frequency distribution

Classes	Class boundaries	Tally	Frequency	C.f
1-15	0.5 - 15.5		5	5
16-30	15.5 - 30.5		7	12
31-45	30.5 - 45.5		9	21
46-60	45.5 - 60.5		3	24
61-75	60.5 - 75.5		11	35
76-90	75.5 - 90.5		6	41
90-105	90.5 - 105.5		9	50
			$N=50$	





