

# Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology



Lab Submission  
Lab sheet No 10

**IT24100036**

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**Probability and Statistics | IT2120**

B.Sc. (Hons) in Information Technology

```

1  setwd("C:\\IT24100036 Lab 10")
2  getwd()
3  observed <- c(A =120, B = 95, C = 85, D = 100)
4  # i) State the hypotheses
5  cat("\n Hypotheses:\n")
6  cat("\nH0: customers choose A, B, C, D equally (p_A = p_B = p_C = p_D =0.25)\n")
7  cat("\nH1: The choice probabilities are not all equal (some p_i !=0.25)\n")
8
9  # ii) Apply Chi-square goodness-of-fit test
10 total <- sum(observed)
11 expected <- rep(total / 4, 4)
12
13 cat("Observed counts:\n"); print(observed)
14 cat("Expected counts under H0 (each = total/4):\n"); print(expected); cat("\n")
15
16 # Use built-in chi-square test
17 chisq.test <- chisq.test(x = observed, p = rep(0.25,4))
18
19 # Display test output
20 cat("\n") Chi-square test result (chisq.test):\n")
21 print(chisq.test)
22 cat("\n")
23
24 # Manual calculation (same result)
25 chisq_manual <- sum((observed - expected)^2 / expected)
26 df <- length(observed) - 1
27 p_value_manual <- pchisq(chisq_manual, df = df, lower.tail = FALSE)
28
29 cat("Manual Chi-square calculation:\n")
30 cat(sprintf("Chi-square = %.4f, df = %d, p-value = %.4f\n",chisq_manual, df, p
31
32 # iii) Conclusion for results
33
34 #At the 5% significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), the p-value is greater than 0.05, so we
35 #this means the data do not show a significant difference from equal snack prefer
36 #However, at the 10% level ( $\alpha = 0.10$ ), the p-value is slightly smaller than 0.10

```

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Conso... Terminal x Background Jobs x
C:\Users\Manindu Karunaratne\Desktop\IT23756564 Lab 10\ >
> observed <- c(A =120, B = 95, C = 85, D = 100)
> # i) state the hypotheses
> cat("i) hypotheses:\n")
i) hypotheses:
> cat("H0: Customers choose A, B, C, D equally (p_A = p_B = p_C = p_D =0.25)\n")
H0: customers choose A, B, C, D equally (p_A = p_B = p_C = p_D =0.25)
> cat("H1: The choice probabilities are not all equal (some p_i !=0.25)\n")
H1: The choice probabilities are not all equal (some p_i !=0.25)
> # ii) Apply chi-square goodness-pf-fit test
> total <- sum(observed)
> expected <- rep(total / 4, 4)
>
> cat("Observed counts:\n"); print(observed)
Observed counts:
  A  B  C  D
120 95 85 100
> cat("Expected counts under H0 (each = total/4):\n");print(expected); cat("\n")
Expected counts under H0 (each = total/4):
[1] 100 100 100 100

>
> # Use built-in chi-square test
> chisq_test <- chisq.test(x = observed, p = rep(0.25,4))
>
> # Display test output
> cat("ii) chi-square test result (chisq.test):\n")
ii) chi-square test result (chisq.test):
> print(chisq_test)

      Chi-squared test for given probabilities

data:  observed
X-squared = 6.5, df = 3, p-value = 0.08966

> cat("\n")

> # Manual calculation (same result)
> chisq_manual <- sum((observed - expected)^2 / expected)
> df <- 1-length(observed) - 1
> p_value_manual <- pchisq(chisq_manual, df = df, lower.tail = FALSE)
>
> cat("Manual chi-square calculation:\n")
Manual chi-square calculation:
> cat(sprintf("Chi-square = %.4f, df = %d, p-value = %.4f\n",chisq_manual, df, p_value_manual))
Chi-square = 6.5000, df = 3, p-value = 0.0897

>
> # iii) Conclusion for results
>
> #At the 5% significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), the p-value is greater than 0.05, so we do not have enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis.
> #This means the data do not show a significant difference from equal snack preference - customers appear to choose A, B, C, and D roughly equally.
> #However, at the 10% level ( $\alpha = 0.10$ ), the p-value is slightly smaller than 0.10, which suggests weak or marginal evidence that customers may prefer some snacks more than others.

```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top menu bar includes 'Environment', 'History', 'Connections', and 'Tutorial'. The top toolbar contains icons for saving, importing datasets, and memory usage (217 MiB). The 'Environment' pane on the left shows the 'Global Environment' with a search bar. The main pane displays a data frame named 'chisq\_test' with 9 rows. The first row is highlighted, and the 'values' column is expanded to show the data for each variable.

Variable	Value
chisq_manual	6.5
df	3
expected	num [1:4] 100 100 100 100
observed	Named num [1:4] 120 95 85 100
p_value_manual	0.0896625039881679
total	400