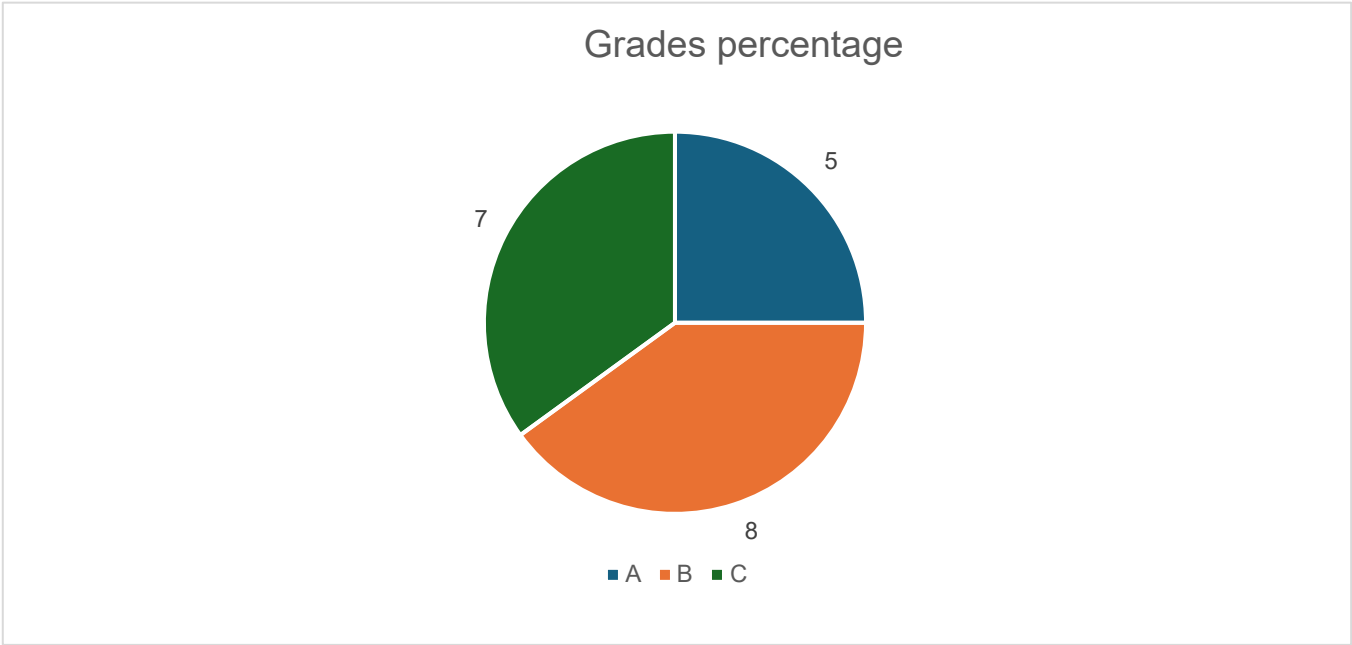
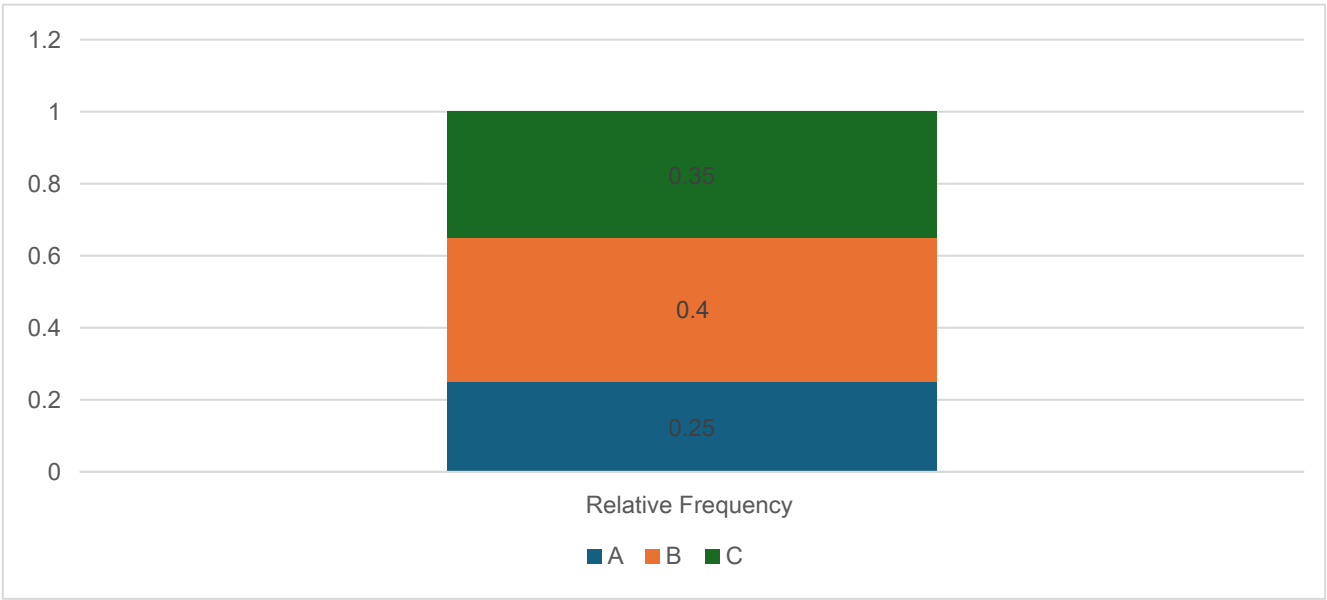


Course ID	Grade
1	A
2	C
3	B
4	C
5	A
6	C
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	B
11	B
12	C
13	B
14	C
15	B
16	B
17	C
18	A
19	B
20	A

1) Complete the frequency table below for the student’s grade:

Grade	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Percent Frequency
A	5	0.25	25
B	8	0.4	40
C	7	0.35	35
Total	20	1	100

2) Develop a Bar chart and Pie chart for the grade frequency.



NFL Team Financial Overview: Annual Revenue & Estimated Team Value		
Team	Revenue \$(millions)	Value \$(millions)
Arizona Cardinals	253	961
Atlanta Falcons	252	933
Baltimore Ravens	292	1,227
Buffalo Bills	256	870
Carolina Panthers	271	1,057
Chicago Bears	298	1,252
Cincinnati Bengals	250	924
Cleveland Browns	264	1,005
Dallas Cowboys	539	2,300
Denver Broncos	283	1,161
Detroit Lions	248	900
Green Bay Packers	282	1,183
Houston Texans	320	1,450
Indianapolis Colts	276	1,200
Jacksonville Jaguars	260	840
Los Angeles Chargers	285	1,290
Los Vegas Raiders	310	1,330
Toronto Beavers	260	1,000
San Antonio Warriors	250	945
Mexico City Aztecs	275	1,100
Orlando Bulls	265	1,020
Columbus Explorers	290	1,210
Kansas City Chiefs	245	1,009
Miami Dolphins	268	1,074
Minnesota Vikings	234	1,007
New England Patriots	408	1,800
New Orleans Saints	276	1,004
New York Giants	338	1,550
New York Jets	321	1,380
Oakland Raiders	229	825
Philadelphia Eagles	306	1,314
Pittsburgh Steelers	266	1,118
San Diego Chargers	250	949
San Francisco 49ers	255	1,224
Seattle Seahawks	270	1,081
St Louis Rams	239	875
Tampa Bay Buccaneers	267	1,067
Tennessee Titans	270	1,055
Washington Redskins	381	1,700
Columbus Explorers	290	1,210

The National Football League (NFL) data shows the annual revenue (millions) and the estimated team value (millions) for the 40 teams in the National Football League.

- 1) Find the following Numerical Values for the Revenue and Estimated Value of the teams:
- a. Mean

b. Median

c. Mode

d. Q1, Q2, Q3

e. Range

- f. IQR

g. Sample Variance

h. Sample SD (Standard Deviation)

i. Coefficient of Variation

j. Minimum, Maximum

k. Lower and Upper Limit
- 2) Generate Box-plot for Revenue and Current Value.
- 3) Conduct a comprehensive bivariant data analysis on the variables and document your findings.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF REVENUE AND VALUE (a-f)

Descriptive Stastics of Annual Revenue			Descriptive Stastics of Estimated Team Value		
MEASURE OF LOCATIONS	MEAN	284.8	MEASURE OF LOCATIONS	MEAN	1160
	MEDIAN	270		MEDIAN	1078
	MODE	250		MODE	1210
	Q1	254.5		Q1	990.3
	Q2	270		Q2	1078
MEASURE OF VARIABILITY	Q3	290.5	MEASURE OF VARIABILITY	Q3	1233
	RANGE	310		RANGE	1475
	IQR	36		IQR	243

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF REVENUE AND VALUE (g-k)

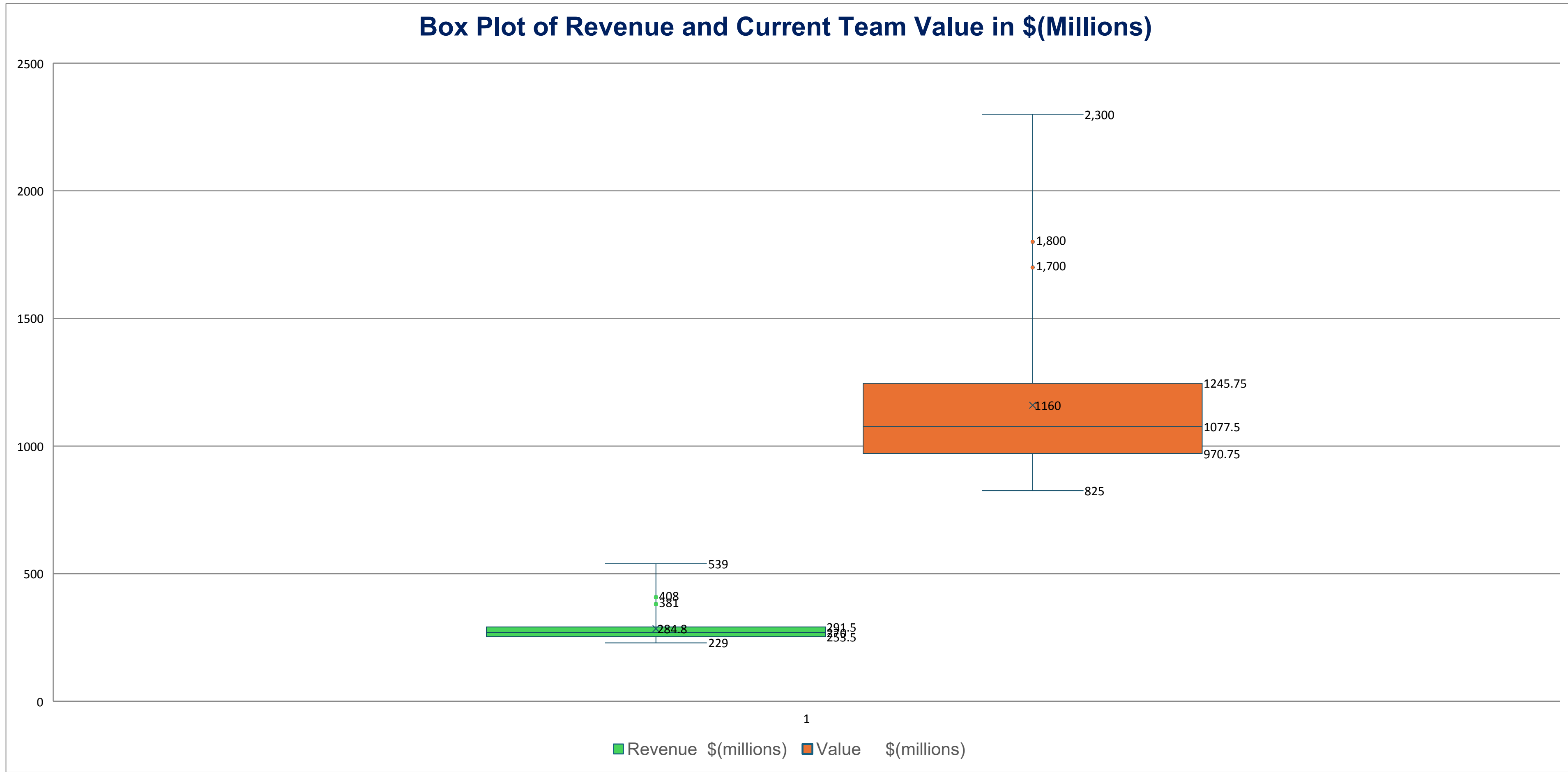
AnnualRevenue(x)		Estimated Team Value(Y)	
USING VARIANCE FUNCTION	3022.061538	USING VARIANCE FUNCTION	83417.231
USING GENERAL FORMULA FOR VARIANCE CALCULATION	3022.020513	USING GENERAL FORMULA FOR VARIANCE CALCULATION	83417.23077
Var(x) = $\sum((xi - \bar{x})^2)/(n-1)$		Var(y) = $\sum((yi - \bar{y})^2)/(n-1)$	

Revenue \$(millions)	x - \bar{x}	(x - \bar{x})^2
253	-31.8	1011.2
252	-32.8	1075.8
292	7.2	51.8
256	-28.8	829.4
271	-13.8	190.4
298	13.2	174.2
250	-34.8	1211
264	-20.8	432.6
539	254.2	64617.6
283	-1.8	3.2
248	-36.8	1354.2
282	-2.8	7.8
320	35.2	1239
276	-8.8	77.4
260	-24.8	615
285	0.2	0
310	25.2	635
260	-24.8	615
250	-34.8	1211
275	-9.8	96
265	-19.8	392
290	5.2	27
245	-39.8	1584
268	-16.8	282.2
234	-50.8	2580.6
408	123.2	15178.2
276	-8.8	77.4
338	53.2	2830.2
321	36.2	1310.4
229	-55.8	3113.6
306	21.2	449.4
266	-18.8	353.4
250	-34.8	1211
255	-29.8	888
270	-14.8	219
239	-45.8	2097.6
267	-17.8	316.8
270	-14.8	219
381	96.2	9254.4
290	5.2	27

Value \$(millions)	y- \bar{y}	(y- \bar{y})^2
961	-199	39601
933	-227	51529
1,227	67	4489
870	-290	84100
1,057	-103	10609
1,252	92	8464
924	-236	55696
1,005	-155	24025
2,300	1140	1299600
1,161	1	1
900	-260	67600
1,183	23	529
1,450	290	84100
1,200	40	1600
945	-320	102400
1,290	130	16900
1,330	170	28900
1,000	-160	25600
945	-215	46225
1,100	-60	3600
1,020	-140	19600
1,210	50	2500
1,009	-151	22801
1,074	-86	7396
1,007	-153	23409
1,800	640	409600
1,004	-156	24336
1,550	390	152100
1,380	220	48400
825	-335	112225
1,314	154	23716
1,118	-42	1764
949	-211	44521
1,224	64	4096
1,081	-79	6241
875	-285	81225
1,067	-83	6889
1,055	-105	11025
1,700	540	291600
1,210	50	2500

SAMPLE DEVIATION $SD(x) = \sqrt{Var(x)}$	54.9733	SAMPLE DEVIATION $SD(y) = \sqrt{Var(y)}$	288.8204127
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION Coefficient of Variation = $(SD(x) / \text{Mean}) * 100$	19.3024	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION Coefficient of Variation = $(SD(y) / \text{Mean}) * 100$	24.89831144
MINIMUM	229	MINIMUM	825
MAXIMUM	539	MAXIMUM	2300
UPPER LIMIT	344.5	UPPER LIMIT	1597.75
LOWER LIMIT	200.5	LOWER LIMIT	625.75

GENERATE BOX PLOT FOR ANNUAL REVENUE & ESTIMATED TEAM VALUE



COMPREHENSIVE BIVARIANT DATA ANALYSIS

Revenue \$(millions)	Value \$(millions)	(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})
253	961	6328.2
252	933	7445.6
292	1,227	482.4
256	870	8352
271	1,057	1421.4
298	1,252	1214.4
250	924	8212.8
264	1,005	3224
539	2,300	289788
283	1,161	-1.8
248	900	9568
282	1,183	-64.4
320	1,450	10208
276	1,200	-352
260	840	7936
285	1,290	26
310	1,330	4284
260	1,000	3686
250	945	7482
275	1,100	588
265	1,020	2772
290	1,210	260
245	1,009	6009.8
268	1,074	1444.8
234	1,007	7772.4
408	1,800	78848
276	1,004	1372.8
338	1,550	20746
321	1,380	7894
229	825	18693
306	1,314	3264.8
266	1,118	769.6
250	949	7342.8
255	1,224	-1907.2
270	1,081	1169.2
239	875	13053
267	1,067	1655.4
270	1,055	1554
381	1,700	51948
290	1,210	260

COVARIANCE $(x,y) = \sum((xi - \bar{x}) * (yi - \bar{y}))/ (n-1)$	15259.61538
Standard deviation of Revenue Standard deviation of Team Value	54.9732802 288.8204127
Correlation coefficient = $COV(x, y)/ (SD(x) * SD(y))$	0.961089985

The revenue shows a very strong positive linear relationship with estimated team value, demonstrated by a correlation coefficient of 0.961 which indicates predictable growth patterns between these variables.

The covariance formula calculates how two variables vary together, and the correlation coefficient standardizes this measure to show the strength of the relationship. A correlation coefficient of 0.961 suggests a very strong positive linear relationship between the two variables, meaning that as one variable (e.g., Revenue) increases, the other variable (e.g., Estimated Team Value) also tends to increase consistently and predictably.

Restaurant ID	Quality Rating (x)	Meal Price Rating (y)
1	1	1
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1	1
5	1	1
6	1	1
7	1	1
8	1	1
9	1	1
10	1	1
11	1	1
12	1	1
13	1	1
14	1	1
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290	3	3
291	3	3
292	3	3
293	3	3
294	3	3
295	3	3
296	3	3
297	3	3
298	3	3
299	3	3
300	3	3

1) Generate the frequency table (cross tabulation) for the table.
Let x = quality rating and y = meal price.

Frequency Table for Quality Rating

Quality Rating (x)	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Percentage Frequency
1	34	0.28	28%
2	150	0.5	50%
3	96	0.22	22%
Total	300	1	100%

Frequency Table for Meal Price Rating

Meal Price Rating(y)	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Percentage Frequency
1	78	0.26	26%
2	117	0.39	39%
3	105	0.35	35%
Total	300	1	100%

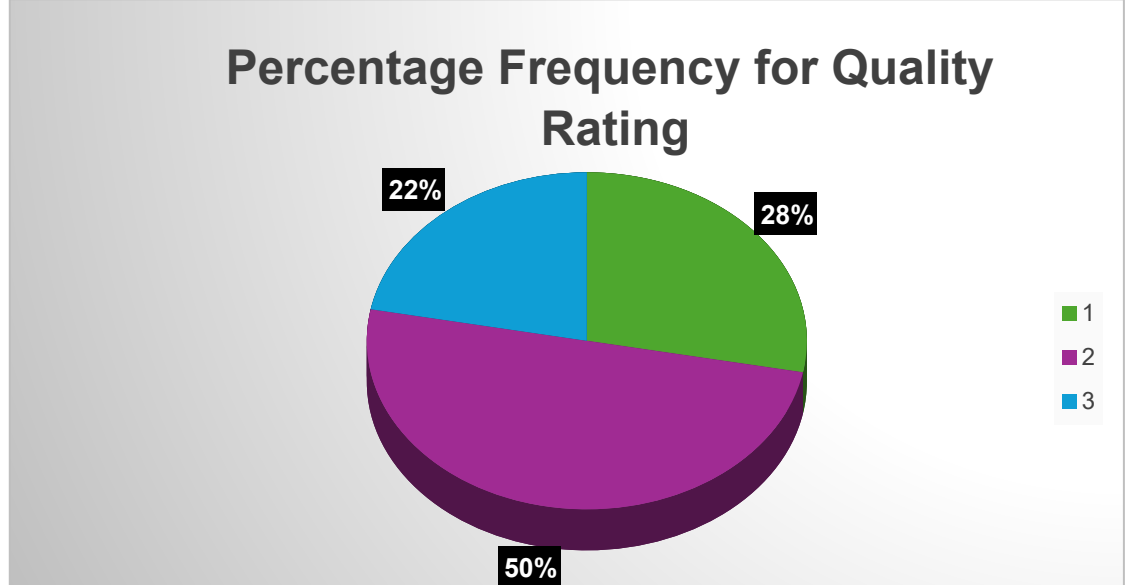
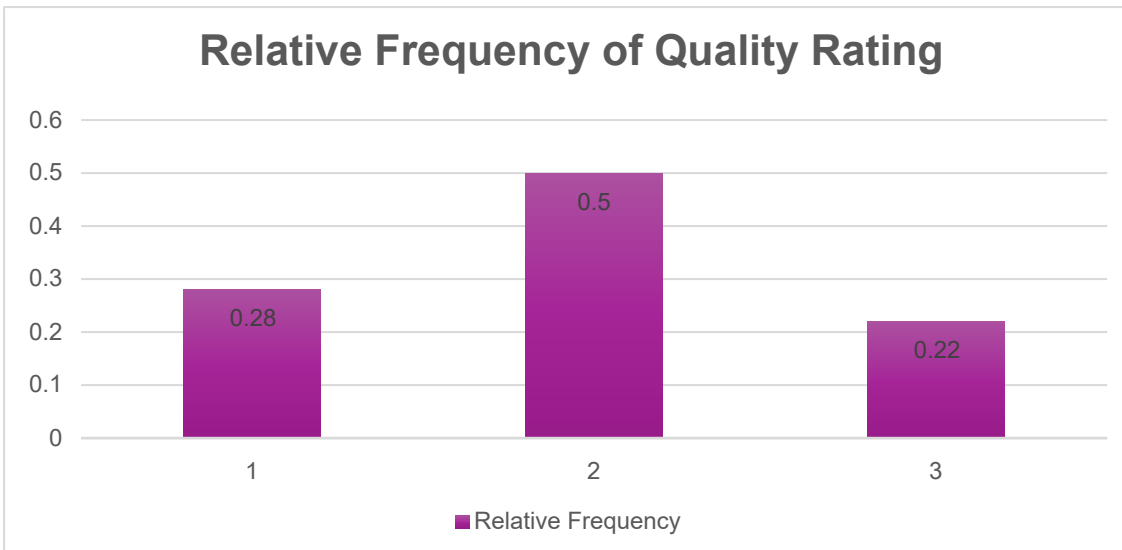
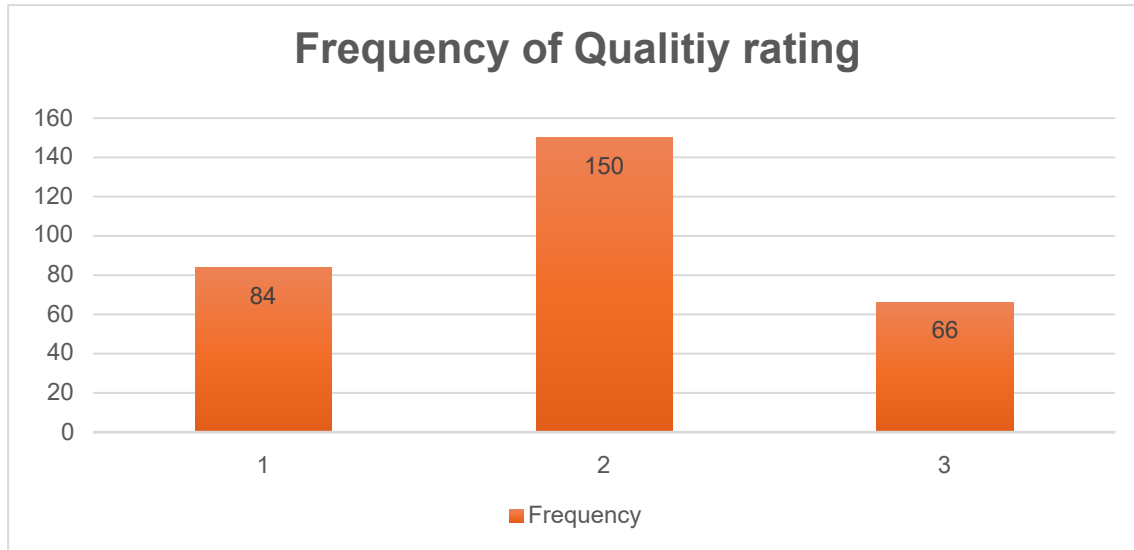
Cross Tabulation (Count)

Count of Meal Price Rating (y)	Meal Price Rating (y)	1	2	3	Grand Total
Quality Rating (x)	1	42	39	3	84
	2	33	63	54	150
	3	3	15	48	66
Grand Total		78	117	105	300

Cross Tabulation (Sum)

Sum of Meal Price Rating (y)	Meal Price Rating (y)	1	2	3	Grand Total
Quality Rating (x)	1	42	78	9	129
	2	33	126	162	321
	3	3	30	144	177
Grand Total		78	234	315	627

2. Conduct a comprehensive univariate data analysis for the variables and document your findings.

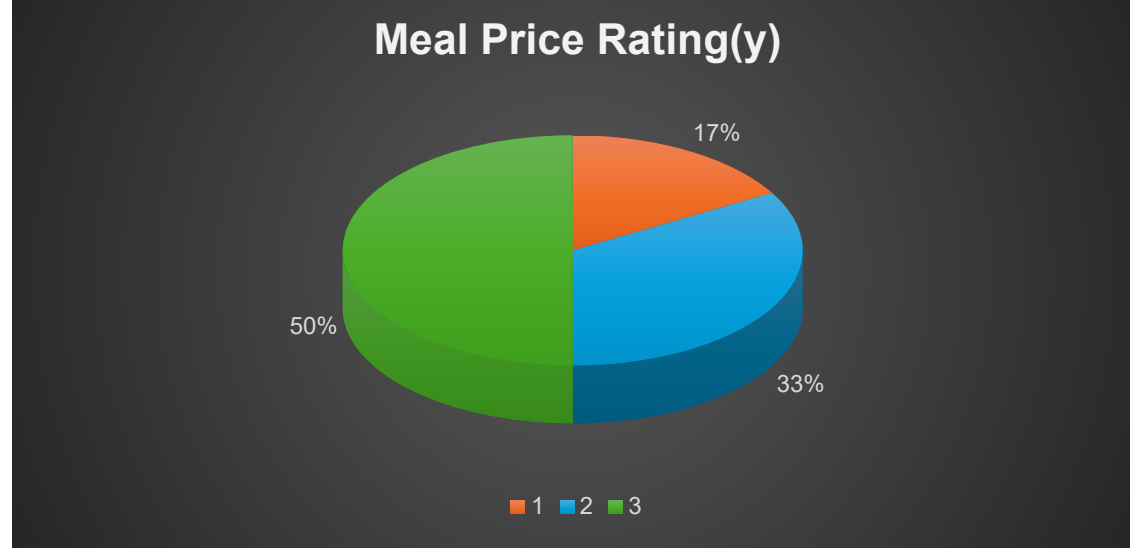
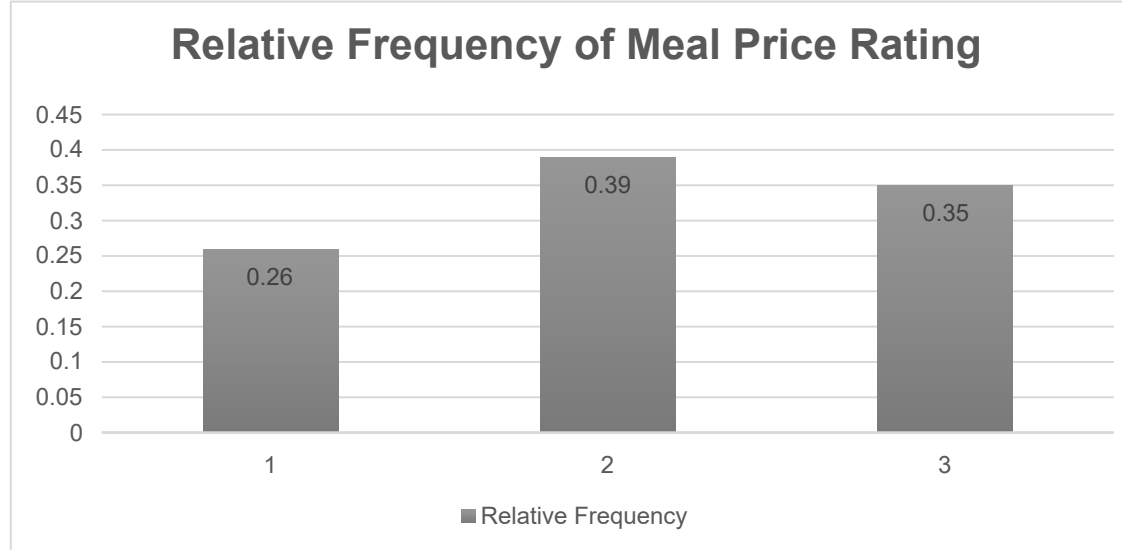
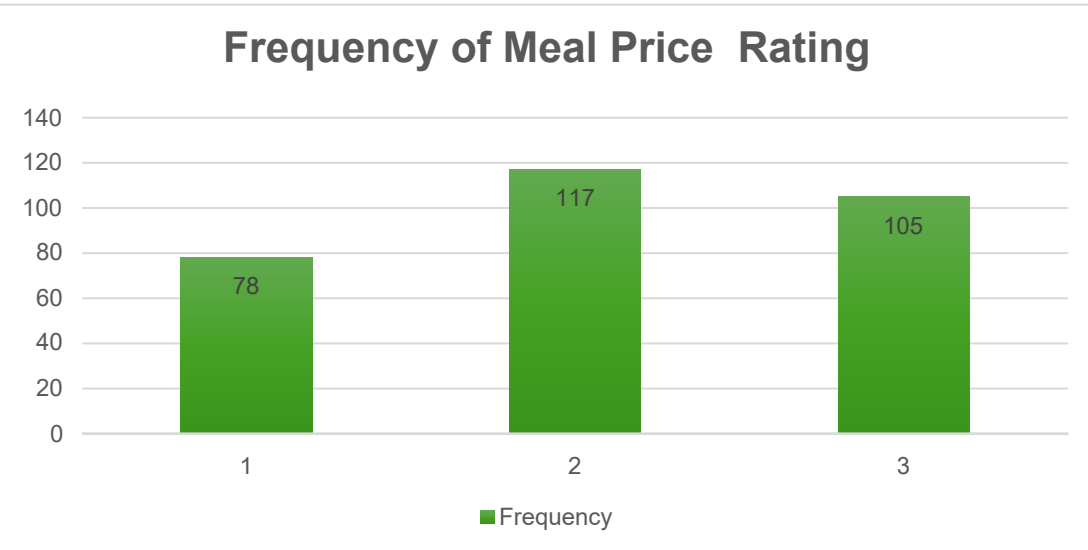


Quality Rating:

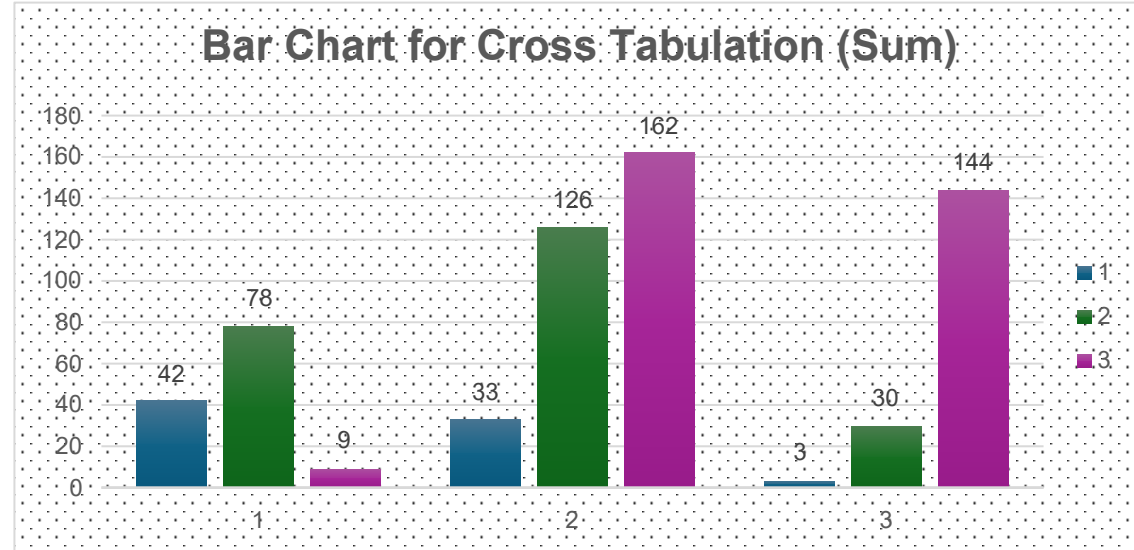
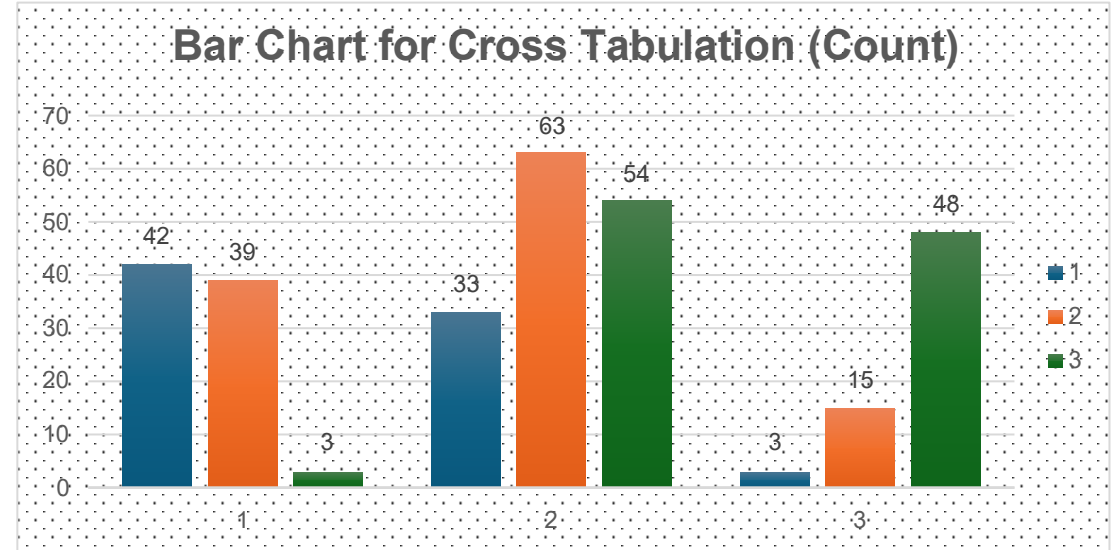
- Distribution Overview:** Rating 2 (moderate quality): 150 instances (50%). Rating 1 (low quality): 84 instances (28%). Rating 3 (high quality): 96 instances (22%).
- Visual Analysis:** Bar charts confirm rating 2 as the predominant category. Frequency and relative frequency patterns align consistently.
- Key Observations:** Ratings cluster around the middle value, indicating average quality performance. Lower ratings exceed higher ratings by 6 percentage points. The skew toward lower quality suggests room for improvement initiatives.
- Strategic Implications:** Focus should be on converting moderate ratings to high ratings. Addressing quality deficiencies could shift the distribution toward higher ratings.

Meal Price Rating:

- Distribution Overview:** Moderate pricing (Rating 2): 117 instances (39%). Higher pricing (Rating 3): 105 instances (35%). Lower pricing (Rating 1): 78 instances (26%).
- Visual Analysis:** Bar charts show moderate pricing as the most prevalent category. Higher pricing follows closely behind the moderate category.
- Key Observations:** Combined moderate and high pricing ratings account for 74% of all responses. Distribution shows a clear tilt toward mid-to-high price perception.
- Strategic Implications:** Customer base generally perceives prices in the moderate to higher range. Lower affordability perceptions are less common among respondents. Businesses may need to evaluate if current pricing strategy aligns with desired market positioning.



3. Conduct a comprehensive bivariate data analysis on the variables and document your findings.



Overview:
This analysis examines the relationship between Quality Ratings and Meal Price Ratings using cross-tabulated data visualized in a bar chart.

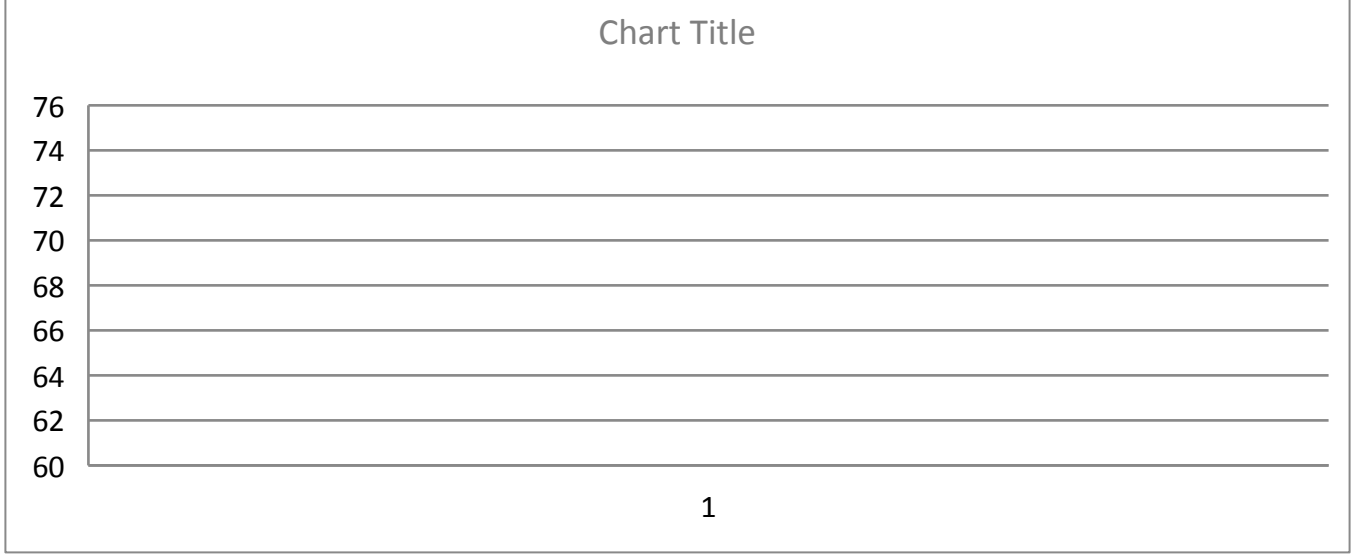
- Data Structure:** X-axis: Quality Rating (1-3); Y-axis: Meal Price Rating (1-3, color-coded). Values represent count frequencies for each rating combination.
- Count Distribution:** Low Quality (Rating 1): Low Price (1): 42 instances Medium Price (2): 39 instances High Price (3): 3 instances Medium Quality (Rating 2): Low Price (1): 33 instances Medium Price (2): 63 instances High Quality (Rating 3): Low Price (1): 3 instances Medium Price (2): 15 instances High Price (3): 48 instances
- Key Patterns:** Medium quality ratings show the highest overall frequency. High prices rarely coincide with low quality ratings (only 3 instances). Low prices rarely coincide with high quality ratings (only 3 instances). Medium quality most commonly aligns with medium pricing. High quality predominantly corresponds with high price.

City	AT&T	Sprint (y)	T-Mobile (x)	Verizon
Atlanta	71	66	70	79
Boston	74	64	69	76
Chicago	70	65	71	77
Dallas	74	65	75	78
Denver	73	67	71	77
Detroit	77	65	73	79
Jacksonville	75	64	73	81
Las Vegas	74	68	72	81
Los Angeles	68	65	66	78
Miami	73	69	68	80
Minneapolis	75	66	68	77
Philadelphia	71	66	72	78
Phoenix	76	66	68	81
San Antonio	75	65	75	80
San Diego			68	79
San Francisco			69	75
Seattle			67	77
St. Louis	74	66	74	79
Tampa	73	63	73	79
Washington	71	68	72	76

1) Numerical measures in Excel for T-Mobile

Numerical Measures	T-Mobile
Mean	70.65
Median	71
Mode	68
25 Percentile(Q1)	68
50 Percentile(Q2)	71
75 Percentile(Q3)	73
Range	9
IQR	5
Lower Limit	60.5
Upper Limit	80.5
Sample Variance	7.818421053
Sample SD	2.796143961
Coefficient of Variation	3.957740922 %
Minimum	66
Maximum	75

2)Box-plot for T-Mobile



3)sample covariance and correlation between T-Mobile and Sprint

We know that,
Sample covariance

$$s_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n - 1}$$

T-Mobile (x)	Sprint (y)	X-Mean(x)	Y-Mean(y)	(X-Mean(x))*(Y-Mean(y))
70	66	-0.65	-0.1	0.065
69	64	-1.65	-2.1	3.465
71	65	0.35	-1.1	-0.385
75	65	4.35	-1.1	-4.785
71	67	0.35	0.9	0.315
73	65	2.35	-1.1	-2.585
73	64	2.35	-2.1	-4.935
72	68	1.35	1.9	2.565
66	65	-4.65	-1.1	5.115
68	69	-2.65	2.9	-7.685
68	66	-2.65	-0.1	0.265
72	66	1.35	-0.1	-0.135
68	66	-2.65	-0.1	0.265
75	65	4.35	-1.1	-4.785
69	68	-1.65	1.9	-3.135
66	69	-4.65	2.9	-13.485
68	67	-2.65	0.9	-2.385
74	66	3.35	-0.1	-0.335
73	63	2.35	-3.1	-7.285
72	68	1.35	1.9	2.565

Calculations	
Mean(x)	70.65
Mean(y)	66.1
Sum of (X-Mean(x))*(Y-Mean(y))	-37.3
Total	20
Sample covariance	-1.963157895

We know that,
sample correlation

$$r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y}$$

Calculations	
Variance(x)	7.818421053
Standard Deviation(x)	2.796143961
Variance(y)	2.831578947
standard Deviation(y)	1.682729612
sample correlation	-0.417235609

4)sample covariance and correlation between T-Mobile and AT&T

We know that,
Sample covariance

$$s_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n - 1}$$

T-Mobile (x)	AT&T(y)	X-Mean(x)	Y-Mean(y)	(X-Mean(x))*(Y-Mean(y))
70	71	-0.65	-2.15	1.3975
69	74	-1.65	0.85	-1.4025
71	70	0.35	-3.15	-1.1025
75	74	4.35	0.85	3.6975
71	73	0.35	-0.15	-0.0525
73	77	2.35	3.85	9.0475
73	75	2.35	1.85	4.3475
72	74	1.35	0.85	1.1475
66	68	-4.65	-5.15	23.9475
68	73	-2.65	-0.15	0.3975
68	75	-2.65	1.85	-4.9025
72	71	1.35	-2.15	-2.9025
68	76	-2.65	2.85	-7.5525
75	75	4.35	1.85	8.0475
69	72	-1.65	-1.15	1.8975
66	73	-4.65	-0.15	0.6975
68	74	-2.65	0.85	-2.2525
74	74	3.35	0.85	2.8475
73	73	2.35	-0.15	-0.3525
72	71	1.35	-2.15	-2.9025

Calculations	
Mean(x)	70.65
Mean(y)	73.15
Sum of (X-Mean(x))*(Y-Mean(y))	34.05
Total	20
Sample covariance	1.792105263

We know that,
sample correlation

$$r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y}$$

Calculations	
Variance(x)	7.818421053
Standard Deviation(x)	2.796143961
Variance(y)	4.660526316
standard Deviation(y)	2.158825217
sample correlation	0.296883804