1. N
2. T
3. T
5. Treatment/independent variables are; brands of coffee and response/ dependent variables are number of shop visits.
6. It suggests there is no difference, association or relationship between two categorical data.
7. Contingency table shows the frequency or counts of two categorical variables.
8. Null hypothesis: there is difference in means of coffee preference by gender.
9. The researcher can’t be fully relying on the hypothesis about an observation, so a margin of error is included in the test results to compensate for a chance of making wrongful conclusion.
10. It gives us enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis on an observation.
11. 1. Compute the respective totals for both rows and columns
    2. Create a similar contingence table, but this time for the expected values.
    3. To find the expected values;
       1. Multiply the subtotals of each row and columns and divide by the overall number of observations.
       2. Repeat the process for each cell.
12. Done
13. Done
14. Done
15. done