Based on your uploaded **Excel sheet** and **Lab Sheet 1**, here’s a well-structured **Lab Report** that includes all the required sections:

**Lab Report**

**Title:**

**Computing Measures of Central Tendency Using Microsoft Excel**

**Objective:**

To compute the **mean, median, mode**, and **partition values (quartiles, deciles, percentiles)** for:

* Individual series
* Discrete series
* Continuous series  
  using Microsoft Excel.

**Description:**

In this lab, we explored how to calculate central tendency and partition values using Excel functions and formulae. The datasets included:

1. **Individual Series** (Raw Data):  
   Marks of 13 students:
2. 24, 27, 36, 48, 52, 52, 54, 55, 59, 60, 85, 90, 95
3. **Discrete Series**:  
   Claims and their corresponding frequencies:
4. Claims (x): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
5. Frequency (f): 2 3 4 5 7 10 5 2 2 1
6. **Continuous Series**:  
   Vehicles arriving over 100 days at a toll station:
7. Class (Range): 0–10 10–20 20–30 30–40 40–50
8. Frequency (Days): 3 14 53 20 10

Using Excel’s built-in statistical formulas such as =AVERAGE(), =MEDIAN(), =MODE.SNGL(), =QUARTILE(), =PERCENTILE(), we calculated the required statistical values.

**Questions and Answers:**

1. **Q: What is the importance of central tendency in statistics?**  
   **A:** Central tendency summarizes a dataset with a single representative value, helping to understand the overall trend of the data.
2. **Q: Why are partition values (quartiles, deciles, percentiles) important?**  
   **A:** They provide insights into the distribution and spread of data, helping in comparative analysis and identifying outliers.
3. **Q: Which measure is best when there are extreme values or outliers?**  
   **A:** Median is more robust than mean in the presence of outliers, as it is not affected by extremely high or low values.
4. **Q: Can mode be used for numerical analysis?**  
   **A:** Mode is most useful for categorical or discrete data where identifying the most frequent value is important.

**Conclusion:**

Through this lab, we successfully learned how to compute and interpret key measures of central tendency and distribution using Excel. This enhances data analysis skills which are essential in statistical analysis and decision-making. Excel’s functions make such calculations efficient and accurate for individual, discrete, and continuous datasets.

If you'd like the Excel formulas used for each calculation or want this in a DOCX/PDF format, let me know!