Friday, August 12, 2022

2:36 PM

Question 1.

Data science can add value to any business who can use their data well. By utilizing the data to construct algorithms and creating programs that help in proving optimal solutions to individual problems, lot of business problems can be solved. Organizations upper management can hire a good data scientist and trust them to be an advisor to them by maximizing their analytics capabilities. A data scientist can demonstrate the value of the institutions data to facilitate improved decision making processes across the entire organization, through measuring, tracking, and recording performance metrics and other information

Question 2.

Our data has variables for the package offered by telecommunication company and their revenue for chosen months. Numerical variable can be used to separate them and numerical variables, ARPUs can be used to determine which packages performs well and how to proceed in the future with those packages. So, let's say, company needs to remove one of the packages, together with numerical data, analyst can determine which package performs worse than the others.

Question 3.

COS variable is a categorical nominal variable as its values represent categories with no intrinsic ranking. ARPU variables are numerical continuous variables as there is infinite range of possible values.

Question 4.

In business, statistical research enables managers to analyze best performance, predict future business environments and make data-driven decision making. Statistics can help professionals to understand markets, make advertising decisions, set prices and respond to changes in consumer demand. Descriptive analytics looks at what has happened. Diagnostic analytics helps explain why. Some common applications of descriptive and diagnostic analytics include sales, marketing, finance and operations. Predictive analytics uses a variety of statistical

techniques to predict future probabilities and trends based on historical data. This goes beyond reporting what has happened to create best estimates for what will happen. Some common applications are fraud detection, security, risk assessment, marketing and operations.

Question 5.

After splitting the data, we analyze using frequencies, and get the required information in our report.

```
Statistics
average_revenue
Gencol N Valid 1525
        Missing 0
    Mean 9.8599
   Std C
               7.4176
              .20
    Std. Deviation
                     9.44670
    Percentiles 25
                     4.5468
               50
                     7.4176
               75
                     12.0723
Sade N
         Valid 13030
        Missing 3
    Mean
           12.9219
    Median
               9.5064
    Mode
               .20
    Std. Deviation
                     12.08166
               25
                     5.3974
    Percentiles
               50
                     9.5064
               75
                     16.1164
Serbest N
           Valid 605
        Missing 0
    Mean
               26.4819
    Median
               19.5135
               .10a
    Mode
    Std. Deviation
                     23.37864
               25
    Percentiles
                     10.5506
               50
                     19.5135
               75
                     34.4681
```

a Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

We can see that the "Serbest" has the highest mean which means it performs the best out of all three. "Serbest" is the 2nd best performing, and the worse performing is "Gencol".

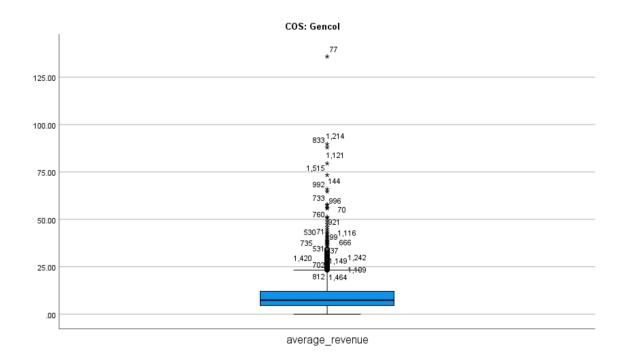
Question 6.

Gencol:

Inter quartile range: 12.0723 - 4.5468 = 7.5255

Outlier Ranges: 7.5255 * 1.5 = 11.2882

Upper outlier range: 12.0723 + 11.2882 = 23.3605 Lower outlier range: 4.5468 - 11.2882 = -6.7414

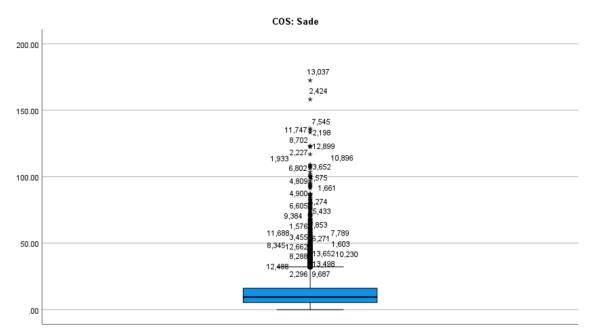


Sade:

Inter quartile range: 16.1164 - 5.3974 = 10.719

Outlier ranges: 10.719 * 1.5 = 16.0785

Upper outlier range: 16.1164 + 16.0785 = 32.1949 Lower outlier range: 5.3974 - 16.0785 = -10.6811



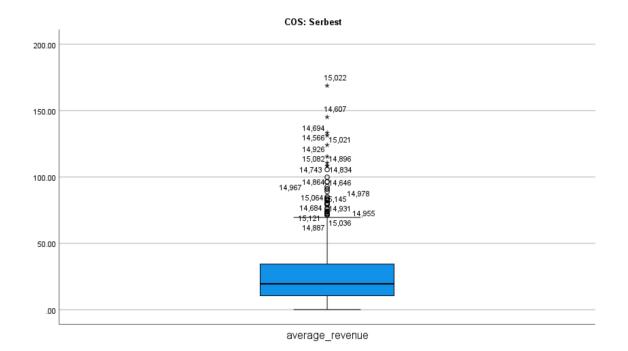
average_revenue

Serbest:

Inter quartile range: 34.4681 - 10.5506 = 23.9175

Outlier range: 23.9175 * 1.5 = 35.8763

Upper outlier range: 34.4681 + 35.8763 = 70.3444 Lower outlier range: 10.5506 - 35.8763 = -25.3257



Question 7.

Gencol:

Range - 135.87

Dividing into 5 subcategories: 135.87/5 = 27.174

0 -- 27.174 -- 54.348 -- 81.522 -- 108.696 -- 135.87

Sade:

Range - 172.48

Dividing into 5 subcategories: 172.48/5 = 34.496

0 -- 34.496 -- 68.992 -- 103.488 -- 137.984 -- 172.48

Serbest:

Range - 168.69

Dividing into 5 subcategories: 168.69/5 = 33.738

0 -- 33.738 -- 67.476 -- 101.214 -- 134.952 -- 168.69

Question 8.



		5,163 records		Y = Y = 1						_
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Table A	nnotation	S								
	cos	ARPU Sep	ARPU Oct	ARPU Nov	ARPU Dec	ARPU Jan	average_revenue	ar sub		
1	Gencol	1.260	0.460	0.820	31.530			cox pis		
2	Gencol	8.530	8.030	8.360	3.990			cox pis		
3	Gencol	25.330	33,430	25.310	\$null\$			cox pis		
4	Gencol	13.900	20.820	20.730	19.370	5.606		cox pis		
5	Gencol	6.000	22.990	46.000	23.750	\$null\$	19.748	cox pis		
6	Gencol	5.000	5.000	5.000	20.000	5.923	8.185	cox pis		
7	Gencol	\$null\$	4.120	27.170	2.890	\$null\$	6.836	cox pis		
8	Gencol	10.950	4.560	4.490	9.310	2.133	6.289	cox pis		
9	Gencol	\$null\$	\$null\$	5.810	8.640	\$null\$	2.890	cox pis		
10	Gencol	4.180	0.320	3.560	6.480	1.587	3.225	cox pis		
11	Gencol	\$null\$	\$null\$	6.710	6.160	\$null\$	2.574	cox pis		
12	Gencol	8.730	5.990	5.990	6.740	4.613	6.413	cox pis		
13	Gencol	7.600	27.780	35.480	32.200	0.462	20.704	cox pis		
14	Gencol	19.190	26.840	18.520	\$null\$			cox pis		
15	Gencol	10.560	2.860	2.910	2.160			cox pis		
16	Gencol	0.780	5.100	9.590	0.190			cox pis		
17	Gencol	30.040	26.090	10.090				cox pis		
18	Gencol	0.570	1.840	0.670	7.370			cox pis		
19	Gencol	\$null\$	4.300	0.100				cox pis		
20	Gencol	4.430	6.580	5.810	16.860			cox pis		
21	Gencol	9.930	7.010	8.630	6.010			cox pis		
22	Gencol	\$null\$	\$null\$	1.000	8.380			cox pis		
23	Gencol	2.140	3.910	12.400	6.000			cox pis		
24	Gencol	10.000	8.000	5.990				cox pis		
25	Gencol	10.370	8.500	15.340	11.150	11.304	11.333	cox pis		

Question 9.

