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# Practical 02 Report

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Subject Name & Course code: Statistical Methods ICT 242-2

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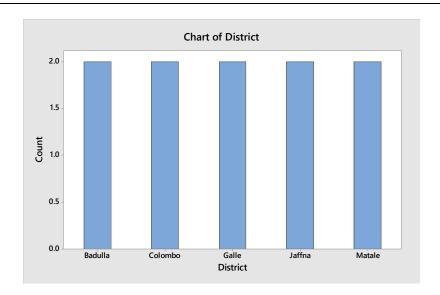
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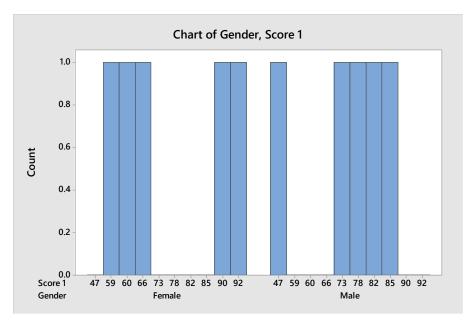
• Randomly Collected data samples of undergraduates.

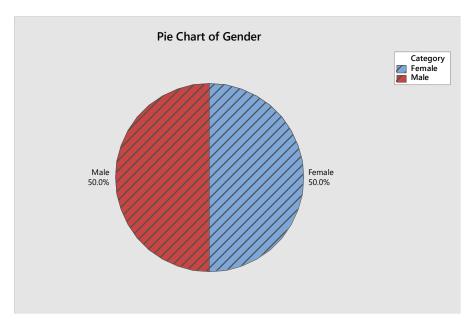
Worksheet 1 ***									
+	C1	C2	C3	C4-T	C5-T	C6			
	Student_ID	Score 1	Score 2	Gender	District				
1	1	85	72	Male	Galle				
2	2	60	89	Female	Matale				
3	3	78	55	Male	Jaffna				
4	4	92	84	Female	Colombo				
5	5	47	65	Male	Badulla				
6	6	90	91	Female	Galle				
7	7	66	78	Female	Matale				
8	8	73	50	Male	Colombo				
9	9	59	88	Female	Jaffna				
10	10	82	69	Male	Badulla				
11									
12									

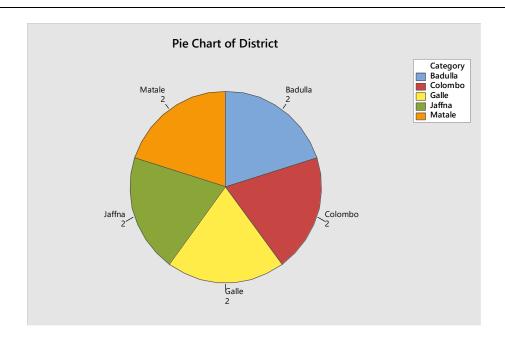
# Tally for Discrete Variables: Score 1, Score 2, Gender, District

Score 1	Count	Percent	Score 2	Count	Percent	Gender	Count	Percent
47	1	10.00	50	1	10.00	Female	5	50.00
59	1	10.00	55	1	10.00	Male	5	50.00
60	1	10.00	65	1	10.00	N=	10	
66	1	10.00	69	1	10.00			
73	1	10.00	72	1	10.00			
78	1	10.00	78	1	10.00			
82	1	10.00	84	1	10.00			
85	1	10.00	88	1	10.00			
90	1	10.00	89	1	10.00			
92	1	10.00	91	1	10.00			
N=	10		N=	10				
District	Count	Percent						
Badulla	2	20.00						
Colombo	2	20.00						
Galle	2	20.00						
Jaffna	2	20.00						
Matale	2	20.00						
N=	10							









- > Everyone has unique score
- > The data is gender balanced
- > Evenly splits in 5 districts

## **Descriptive Statistics: Score 1**

											N for
Variable	District	Mean	StDev	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum	IQR	Mode	Mode
Score 1	Badulla	64.5	24.7	47.0	*	64.5	*	82.0	*	*	0
	Colombo	82.50	13.44	73.00	*	82.50	*	92.00	*	*	0
	Galle	87.50	3.54	85.00	*	87.50	*	90.00	*	*	0
	Jaffna	68.50	13.44	59.00	*	68.50	*	78.00	*	*	0
	Matalo	63 00	4 24	60 00	*	63 00	*	66 00	*	*	0

- > Top scores from Galle
- > Badulla has largest variation
- Matale has low scores but least variations

#### **Tally for Discrete Variables: Score 2**

Score 2	Count	Percent	CumCnt	CumPct
50	1	10.00	1	10.00
55	1	10.00	2	20.00
65	1	10.00	3	30.00
69	1	10.00	4	40.00
72	1	10.00	5	50.00
78	1	10.00	6	60.00
84	1	10.00	7	70.00
88	1	10.00	8	80.00
89	1	10.00	9	90.00
91	1	10.00	10	100.00
N=	10			

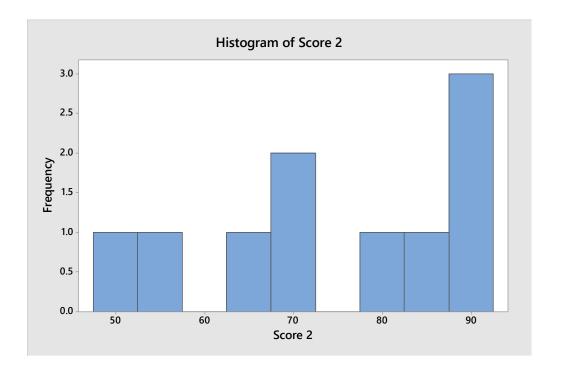
# **Tally for Discrete Variables: Score 1**

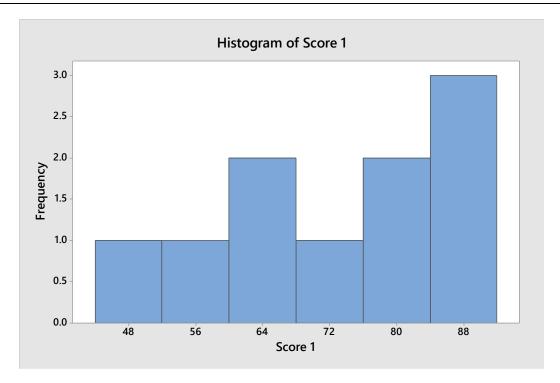
Score 1	Count	Percent	CumCnt	CumPct
47	1	10.00	1	10.00
59	1	10.00	2	20.00
60	1	10.00	3	30.00
66	1	10.00	4	40.00
73	1	10.00	5	50.00
78	1	10.00	6	60.00
82	1	10.00	7	70.00
85	1	10.00	8	80.00
90	1	10.00	9	90.00
92	1	10.00	10	100.00
N=	10			

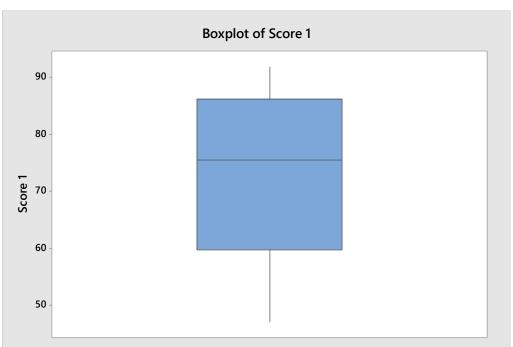
## Manually Grouped Frequency Table (by Score Ranges)

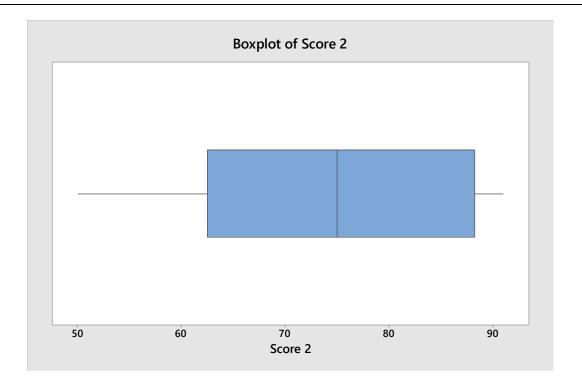
Class Interval	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)	Cumulative Frequency
40-49	1	10.0%	1
50-59	1	10.0%	2
60-69	2	20.0%	4
70-79	2	20.0%	6
80-89	2	20.0%	8
90-99	2	20.0%	10

- > All scores are unique
- > Evenly distributed/balanced









## **Stem-and-Leaf Display: Score 1**

```
Stem-and-leaf of Score 1 \, N \, = 10 Leaf Unit = 1.0 \,
```

1 4 7

# Stem-and-Leaf Display: Score 2 (increment=10)

```
Stem-and-leaf of Score 2 N = 10
Leaf Unit = 1.0

2    5    05
4    6    59
(2)    7    28
4    8    489
1    9    1
```

#### **Take a Random Sample**

<b>C7</b>	C8	C9	C10-T	C11-T	C12
8	73	50	Male	Colombo	
6	90	91	Female	Galle	
7	66	78	Female	Matale	
5	47	65	Male	Badulla	
9	59	88	Female	Jaffna	
2	60	89	Female	Matale	
3	78	55	Male	Jaffna	

## **Correlation: Score 1, Score 2**

Pearson correlation of Score 1 and Score 2 = 0.067

## Correlation: Student\_ID, Score 1, Score 2

Cell Contents: Pearson correlation

> shows very weak positive linear relationship

#### **Descriptive Statistics: Score 1, Score 2**

```
Variable Skewness Kurtosis
Score 1 -0.41 -0.88
Score 2 -0.46 -1.03
```

#### **Descriptive Statistics: Score 1, Score 2**

```
Variable Gender Skewness Kurtosis
Score 1 Female 0.50 -3.15
Male -1.77 3.31

Score 2 Female -1.10 0.60
Male -0.46 -2.11
```

- > Score 1: Slightly left-skewed (Skewness = -0.41), mild spread to lower scores.
- > Score 2: Also left-skewed (Skewness = -0.46), showing fewer high scores.

#### Gender-based skewness:

- o Score 1 (Females): Slightly right-skewed
- o **Score 1 (Males)**: Strong left-skew (more high scores)
- o **Score 2 (Females)**: Left-skewed (lower performance tail)
- o Score 2 (Males): Also left-skewed but flatter (negative kurtosis)

#### Conclusion

The dataset shows a well-covered and diversified sample of undergraduates with respect to gender and district. Scores 1 and 2 have an even and symmetric distribution without any dominant values and notable outliers. The absence of a strong correlation between the two scores suggests that they can test separate skill sets or areas of expertise. When analyzed by district, it shows varying performance, with Galle showing the best performance and Badulla the highest variability. Overall, this dataset is suitable for educational and illustrating basic statistical methods due to its structured and organized nature.