3/24/2019 Code: Tutorial 7 Q1.sas

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* KHOONG WEI HAO ST2137 Tutorial 7 T03;
* Q1 (a) - (c);
proc format;
    value $locfmt "F" = "Front"
                  "M" = "Middle"
                  "R" = "Rear"
                  Other = "Miscoded";
data t7q2;
    infile "~/data/locate.txt" firstobs=2;
    input sales location $;
    format location $locfmt.;
proc anova data=t7q2;
    class location;
    model sales = location;
    means location /lsd hovtest=bartlett;
run;
* Ans (a): We test H_0: mu_1 = mu_2 = mu_3 against H_1: mu_i ^= mu_j for some i ^= j.
Since F_{obs} = 13.03 > F_{0.05} = 3.68 or p_{value} = 0.0005 < 0.05, we reject H_{0.05};
* Ans (b): We see that |bar\{x_1\}| - bar\{x_2\}| > LSD and |bar\{x_1\}| - bar\{x_3\}| > LSD so the front
aisle location is different from the other two locations while the middle and rear locations are
not different in terms of the average sales volumes.;
* Ans (c): We check the assumption of homogeneity. Since the p-value of the Bartlett's Test is 0.1161>
0.05, we do not reject H 0. So there is no evidence of a significant difference in the variation
in sales among the various aisle locations.;
* Q1 (d);
proc glm data=t7q2;
    class location;
    model sales = location;
    means location;
    contrast 'Middle vs Rear' location 0 1 -1;
    contrast 'Front vs Middle and Rear' location 2 -1 -1;
run:
* Ans: The front aisle is best for the sale of this product. The manager should evaluate the tradeoff
in switching the location of this product and the product that is currently intended for the
front location.
Since the p-value for testing the hypothesis that C1 = 0 is 0.0696, greater than 0.05, we
do not reject the hypothesis that C1 = 0. Similarly, since the p-value is 0.0003 for testing
C2 = 0, less than 0.05, we reject the hypothesis that C2 = 0. Therefore, we conclude that
front aisle location has a different average sales than that of the middle and the rear locations
```