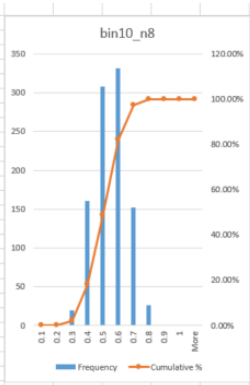
bin10_n8		
bin10_n8	Frequency	umulative %
0.1	0	0.00%
0.2	0	0.000%
0.3	20	2.000%
0.4	161	18.100%
0.5	308	48.900%
0.6	332	82.100%
0.7	152	97.300%
0.8	26	99.900%
0.9	1	100.000%
1	0	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

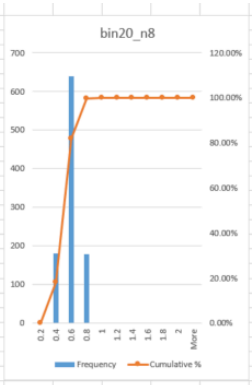
bin20_n8		
bin20_n8	Frequency	umulative %
0.2	0	0.00%
0.4	181	18.100%
0.6	640	82.100%
0.8	178	99.900%
1	1	100.000%
1.2	0	100.000%
1.4	0	100.000%
1.6	0	100.000%
1.8	0	100.000%
2	0	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

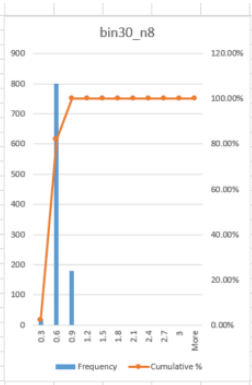
bin30_n8		
bin30_n8	Frequency	umulative %
0.3	20	2.00%
0.6	801	82.100%
0.9	179	100.000%
1.2	0	100.000%
1.5	0	100.000%
1.8	0	100.000%
2.1	0	100.000%
2.4	0	100.000%
2.7	0	100.000%
3	0	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

bin20_n3		
bin20_n3	Frequency	umulative %
0.2	35	3.50%
0.4	245	28.000%
0.6	433	71.300%
0.8	247	96.000%
1	40	100.000%
1.2	0	100.000%
1.4	0	100.000%
1.6	0	100.000%
1.8	0	100.000%
2	0	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

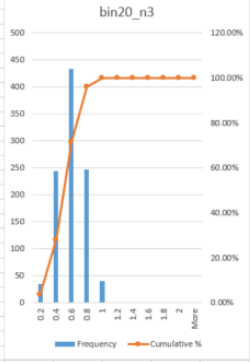
bin30_n3		
bin30_n3	Frequency	umulative %
0.3	134	13.40%
0.6	579	71.300%
0.9	283	99.600%
1.2	4	100.000%
1.5	0	100.000%
1.8	0	100.000%
2.1	0	100.000%
2.4	0	100.000%
2.7	0	100.000%
3	0	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

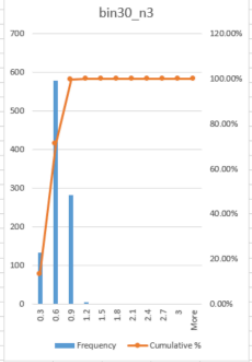






N8	
Mean	0.502532
Standard Error	0.003296
Median	0.502129
Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	0.104215
Sample Variance	0.010861
Kurtosis	-0.317115
Skewness	-0.017299
Range	0.598487
Minimum	0.209273
Maximum	0.80776
Sum	502.5316
Count	1000
Largest(1)	0.80776
Smallest(1)	0.209273
Confidence Level(95.(	0.006459





N3	
Mean	0.49842
Standard Error	0.005347
Median	0.502353
Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	0.169078
Sample Variance	0.028587
Kurtosis	-0.423975
Skewness	-0.046053
Range	0.901317
Minimum	0.035659
Maximum	0.936976
Sum	498.4196
Count	1000
Largest(1)	0.936976
Smallest(1)	0.035659
Confidence Level(95.(	0.010479

- Which number of bins works best, 10, 20 or 30?
- 10 bins: This will give you a broad view of the data's distribution.
- 20 bins: This could strike a good balance between generalization and detail.
- 30 bins: This would provide more granularity, but it might make the distribution appear rough or overly detailed.

  It depends on what the aim of having the data set is.

- Did you need to make corrections to start/end points of the bins, to get a better picture? If yes, what changes did you make?
- Yes, to capture all data below the first bin, we need to add 0 as the start poin; as the largest number in the random data set not exceed 1, so I need to change the end point to below 1

bin10_n8		
bin10_n8	Frequency	umulative %
0.1	0	0.00%
0.2	2	0.200%
0.3	17	1.900%
0.4	171	19.000%
0.5	298	48.800%
0.6	345	83.300%
0.7	141	97.400%
0.8	25	99.900%
0.9	1	100.000%
1	0	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

bin20_n8		
	Frequency	umulative %
0.2	2	0.20%
0.4	188	19.000%
0.6	643	83.300%
0.8	166	99.900%
1	1	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

bin30_n8		
	Frequency	umulative %
0.3	19	1.90%
0.6	814	83.300%
0.9	167	100.000%
More	0	100.000%

bin20_n3		
	Frequency	umulative %
0.2	33	3.30%
0.4	264	29.700%
0.6	412	70.900%
0.8	257	96.600%
1	34	100.000%
More	0	100.00%

bin30_n3		
	Frequency	umulative %
0.3	122	12.20%
0.6	587	70.900%
0.9	287	99.600%
More	4	100.000%
More	0	100.00%