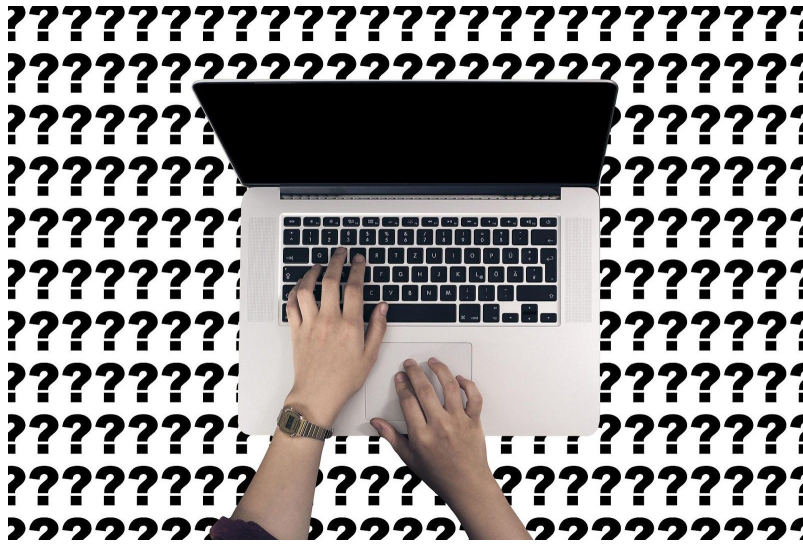


Data Analysis and Visualization Assignment 2



BSc Cloud Computing

Assignment Title: 2 DAV A2

Data Analysis and Visualization

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1, the null hypothesis H_0 , which there is truthfulness in the ratio of infection rate of Covid – 19 between white and BAME patients according to BBC findings

the alternative hypothesis

H_1 = there is No truthfulness in the ratio of infection rate of Covid – 19 between white and BAME patients.

2.alpha value = 0.05 significance level

using this 50-given figure of both white and BAME patients, which seem to be relatively large, and mean cannot be easily identified, therefore. Will be using the t-test: assuming unequal Variances, H_0 = null hypothesis.

Findings using Microsoft excel t test

A	B	C	D	E
t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances				
	<i>Variable variable 2</i>			
Mean	36.18	36.74		
Variance	88.722	86.809		
Observations	50	50		
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0			
df	98			
t Stat	-0.2989			
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.38283			
t Critical one-tail	1.66055			
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.76566			
t Critical two-tail	1.98447			

From the findings.

Variable 1 Variable 2

Mean 36.18 36.78

Which show no significant difference between the two variables

The $P(T \leq t)$ two-tail is 0.765665 is greater than the alpha value of 0.05 significance level. , based on this we cannot reject the null hypothesis H_0 ,

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that there is truthfulness in the ratio of infection rate of Covid – 19 between white and BAME patients according to BBC.

If P-value is approximately or equals $=0.10$ using null hypothesis H_0 , which there is truthfulness in the ratio of infection rate of COVID-19 between white and BAME patients according to BBC findings

alpha value = 0.05 significance level

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after conducting the t-test. When P-value is approximately or equals $=0.10$, with the alpha value = 0.05, it show that p-value is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, so based on this we cannot reject the null hypothesis H_0 , which is there truthfulness in the ratio of infection rate of Covid – 19 between white and BAME patients according to BBC

when p value is $=0.01$ and 0.02 respectively, using null hypothesis H_0 , which there is truthfulness in the ratio of infection rate of COVID-19 between white and BAME patients according to BBC findings.

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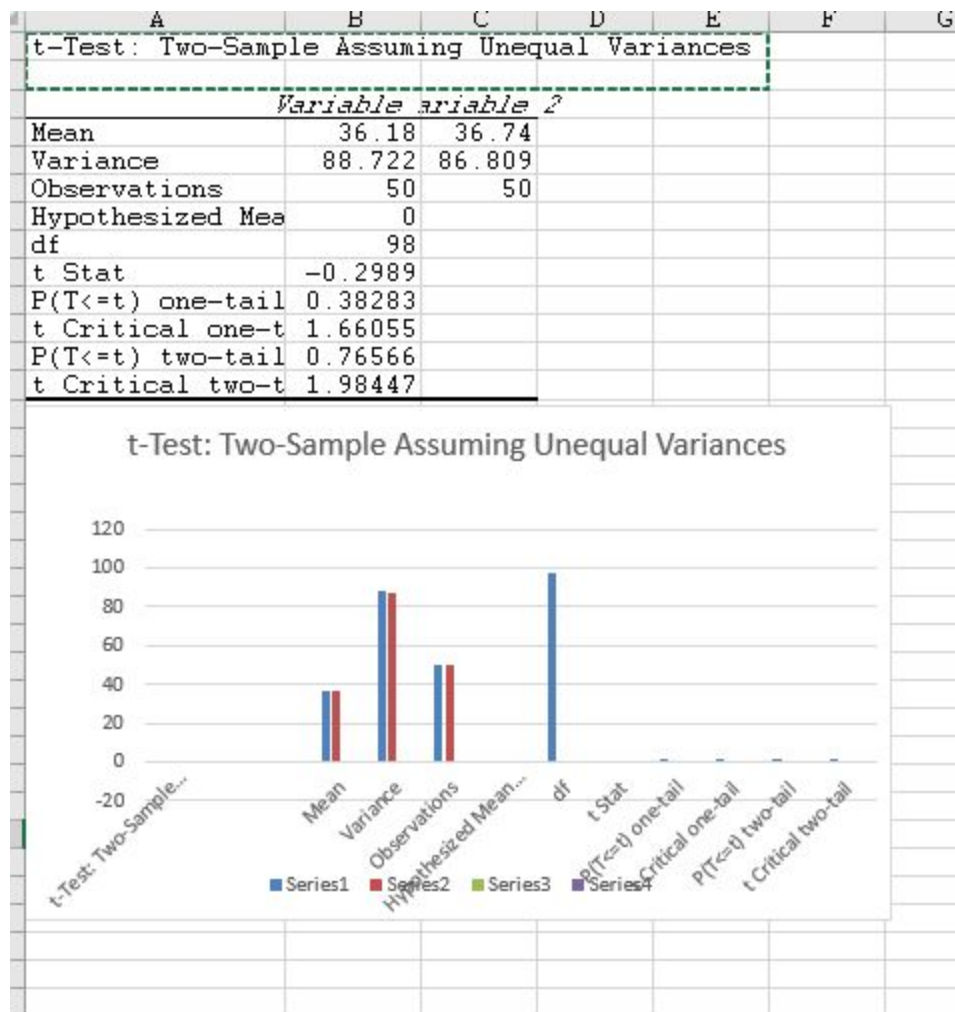
alpha value = 0.05 significance level, using t-test below

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The findings show, when the P-value 0.01, and 0.02 is smaller than the alpha value = 0.05 significance level. Thus 0.01, 0.02, bit close to the alpha value 0.05, we cannot say not significant. Since is still less than the alpha value.

Based on this finding we reject null hypothesis H_0 = there is truthfulness in the ratio of infection rate of Covid – 19 between white and BAME patients.

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