



Practical Session 2: Using Minitab

Instructions

1. Follow the instructions for “Logging onto Windows 2000” and “Accessing Minitab”.
2. Work through all of the questions.
3. This practical is not assessed – however, working through all the questions here should equip you with the skills to use Minitab in the second assignment.

Getting started

Logging on to Windows 2000

Before you can use Minitab, you must log into the Windows 2000 system. Sit down at a workstation and make sure the monitor is turned on. Press **Ctrl-Alt Delete** to bring up the logon box. Click with the mouse on the box marked **User name** and enter your user name. This is a bit like your Student ID – but not exactly. In particular, your user name will probably begin with **n** or **a**, whereas your Student ID will begin with a digit. Next click on the box marked **Password**, and enter your password. This is something you chose yourself when you registered, unless you have changed it. Next click on the button marked **OK**, in order to log onto the network. As the login proceeds, you will be presented with some information about the ISS system, which you should **Dismiss**. You should now be presented with your Windows desktop, ready for use.

Accessing Minitab

Minitab is loaded by selecting **Start – Programs – Statistical Software – Minitab 14 for Windows – Minitab 14**. This should load the Minitab application, which may take a few seconds.

You should now have a spreadsheet (“data window”) ready to input data. In Minitab, there are two main windows; the **Session** window and the **Worksheet** window. The Worksheet allows you to view and edit the data columns of the current worksheet. It is normally empty on startup, so the first step is to load the data in. Always enter data in the white boxes – the grey boxes are for column titles. Use the arrow keys to move around the worksheet.

You can copy-and-paste any of the graphs you produce in the following questions by right-clicking on the graph in Minitab, selecting **copy**, and then, for example, selecting **paste** in a word-processing application such as Microsoft Word.

1. This question is exactly the same as that given in **Example 2.4.2** in **Chapter 2** of the lecture notes. Work through the question, and then compare your answers with those given in the lecture notes.

The batteries for a fire alarm system are required to last for 20000 hours before they need replacing. 16 batteries were tested; they were found to have an average life of 19500 hours and a standard deviation of 1200 hours. Perform a hypothesis test to see if the batteries do, on average, last for 20000 hours.

Steps 1 and 2 (hypotheses)

$$H_0: \mu = 20000$$

$$H_1: \mu < 20000$$

Steps 3 and 4 (test statistic and p-value)

[Note that this is a test for one mean, and that this is case 2 since we do not know the population standard deviation/variance – thus, we perform a one-sample t-test in Minitab]

In Minitab we can do both of these steps together! Select Stat – Basic Statistics – 1-Sample t and select Summarized data (we don't have the raw data, just the sample size, mean and standard deviation).

Enter the Sample size, Mean and Standard deviation, and enter your Test mean (20000).

We are performing a one-tailed test here (look at the alternative hypothesis – it has a “<”symbol), and the default in Minitab is a two-tailed test (≠). To change the default setting, click on Options, and in the drop-down box to the right of Alternative: select Less than. Click OK twice.

Write down the test statistic and the p-value from your Minitab output in the spaces below; remember, we ignore the negative sign in our test statistic!

$$t = \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu|}{\sqrt{s^2/n}} = \dots\dots\dots \quad p\text{-value} = \dots\dots\dots\%$$

Step 5 (conclusions)

[Use table 2.1 to interpret you p-value]

- There is **no/slight/moderate/strong** evidence against the null hypothesis.
- Therefore we **retain/reject** the null hypothesis.
- Now write a sentence in the context of the question:

.....

2. This question is exactly the same as **Example 2.5.2** in **Chapter 2** of the lecture notes. Work through the question, and then compare your answers with those given in the lecture notes.

A company is interested in knowing if two branches have the same level of average transactions. The company sample a small number of transactions and calculates the following statistics:

Shop 1	$\bar{x}_1 = £130$	$s_1 = £26.46$	$n_1 = 12$
Shop 2	$\bar{x}_2 = £120$	$s_2 = £28.28$	$n_2 = 15$

Test whether or not the two branches have (on average) the same level of transactions.

Steps 1 and 2 (hypotheses)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

Steps 3 and 4 (test statistic and p-value)

[Note that this is a test for two means, and that this is case 2 since we do not know the population standard deviations/variances from either group – thus, we perform a **two-sample t-test** in Minitab]

In Minitab we can do both of these steps together! Select Stat – Basic Statistics – 2-Sample t and select Summarized data (we don't have the raw data, just the sample size, mean and standard deviation).

Enter the Sample size, Mean and Standard deviation, for each of your samples, and tick the box that says Assume equal variances. We don't have the change the default alternative hypothesis because we have a “ \neq ” in the alternative anyway, so just click OK now.

Write down the test statistic and the p-value from your Minitab output in the spaces below; remember, we ignore the negative sign in our test statistic!

$$t = \frac{|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2|}{s \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \dots\dots\dots \quad p\text{-value} = \dots\dots\dots\%$$

Step 5 (conclusions)

[Use table 2.1 to interpret you p-value]

- There is **no/slight/moderate/strong** evidence against the null hypothesis.
- Therefore we **retain/reject** the null hypothesis.
- Now write a sentence in the context of the question:

.....

3. This question is exactly the same as **question 2** in the **Hypothesis testing: further examples** part of the lecture notes. Work through the question, and then compare your answers with those given in the lecture.

The weights (in kg) of a sample of 10 cartons of chemical produced by a plant are:

0.98 0.95 0.94 1.01 0.97 0.94 1.01 0.99 0.96 0.95

The mean carton weight is supposed to be 1kg, but the company suspects that the filling machine is under-weighing. Test whether or not this is the case.

The first thing you should do is enter the data into column C1 of the Minitab Worksheet. Don't forget to label your column! Then proceed with the usual 5-step process:

Steps 1 and 2 (hypotheses)

H_0 :

H_1 :

Steps 3 and 4 (test statistic and p-value)

[Note that this is a test for one mean, and that this is case 2 since we do not know the population standard deviation/variance – thus, we perform a one-sample t-test in Minitab]

Follow the instructions given for the one-sample t-test in question 1; however, you should now select **Samples in columns** and enter C1 in the box. Don't forget to enter your **Test mean** and use the **Options** button to select the correct **Alternative hypothesis**. Write down your test statistic (ignoring the negative sign) and the *p*-value in the spaces below:

$$t = \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu|}{\sqrt{s^2/n}} = \dots\dots\dots \quad p\text{-value} = \dots\dots\dots\%$$

Step 5 (conclusions)

[Use table 2.1 to interpret your *p*-value]

- There is **no/slight/moderate/strong** evidence against the null hypothesis.
- Therefore we **retain/reject** the null hypothesis.
- Now write a sentence in the context of the question:

.....

4. This question is exactly the same as **question 1** of the exercises in **Chapter 4**. Work through the question, and then see how your answers compare with those found in the tutorial.

Two groups of students were given IQ tests: group 1 consisted of 30 students classified by their peers as “drinkers” and group 2 consisted of 28 students classified by their peers as “non-drinkers”. The number of students with a “below norm”, “norm” and “above norm” IQ were counted, the results of which are summarised in the contingency table below:

	Below norm	Norm	Above norm	Total
Drinkers	12	10	8	30
Non-drinkers	9	10	9	28
Total	21	20	17	58

Perform a hypothesis test to see if there is an association between alcohol consumption and IQ.

The first thing you should do is enter the data into some empty columns of the Minitab Worksheet. Don’t enter the row/column totals or the labels, just enter the six observed frequencies in three empty columns of your Worksheet, for example:

↓	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
1		12	10	8	
2		9	10	9	
3					
4					

Steps 1 and 2 (hypotheses)

- H_0 : There is no association between alcohol consumption and IQ
 H_1 : There is an association between alcohol consumption and IQ

Steps 3 and 4 (test statistic and p-value)

[Note that this is a test for independence]

Select Stat – Tables – Chi-Square Test (Table in Worksheet), and then enter the columns which contain your table (in my example above, the columns are C1, C2 and C3). Hit OK.

Write down the test statistic and the p -value from your Minitab output in the spaces below; remember, we ignore the negative sign in our test statistic!

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} = \dots\dots\dots \quad p\text{-value} = \dots\dots\dots\%$$

Step 5 (conclusions)

[Use table 2.1 to interpret you p-value]

- There is **no/slight/moderate/strong** evidence against the null hypothesis.
- Therefore we **retain/reject** the null hypothesis.
- Now write a sentence in the context of the question:

.....

5. This question is exactly the same as the **question in last week's tutorial** about correlation and regression. Work through the question, and then see how this compares to your hand-written solutions from last week.

Consider the following data for a company's monthly advertising expenditure and their sales.

Month	Advertising (£000's)	Sales (£ Millions)
January	100	11.2
February	90	12.1
March	110	13.2
April	120	15.1
May	115	14.2
June	95	10.2
July	105	12.5
August	130	16.6
September	118	14.8
October	100	10.8
November	115	11.2
December	128	15.9

The first thing you should do is enter the data into some empty columns of the Minitab Worksheet – not the Months, just the actual figures for Advertising and Sales. Don't forget to label your columns!

To produce a Scatterplot for these data, select Graph – Scatterplot – Simple – OK; enter the column containing Sales as the Y variable and Advertising as the X variable; click OK. Make some comments on the relationship between advertising and sales in the space below.

.....

Calculate the correlation coefficient for these data by selecting Stat – Basic Statistics – Correlation, and then in the Variables box enter the two columns which contain your data. Click OK. Write down the value for your correlation coefficient in the space below:

$r = \dots\dots\dots$

Now obtain the equation of the regression line by selecting Stat – Regression – Regression; enter the column containing Sales as the Response variable and the column containing Advertising as the Predictor variable, and the hit OK. Write down the equation of the regression, line in the space below:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon$$

i.e.: $Y = \dots\dots + \dots\dots X + \varepsilon$

Saving and retrieving worksheets and projects

When you have been using Minitab, you will often want to save the contents of your Worksheet for future use. To save a Worksheet, first click on it in order to make it active, and then select **File – Save Current Worksheet As**. Make sure that your current drive is H: (which appears as your user name) and give an appropriate name for the file before clicking on OK. On the Windows 2000 clusters, drive H: is synonymous with My Documents, so you may save your work in My Documents if you prefer – it makes no difference. Note that saving a Worksheet only saves the Worksheet contents. It does not save any plots you have produced, or the contents of the session window. To save your complete workspace, including the session window, all open worksheets, and any plots, select **File – Save Project As** and select an appropriate directory and file name. This can be reloaded at a later stage by selecting **File – Open Project** or by clicking on the small yellow “open file” icon on the Minitab toolbar. Projects are often more convenient than worksheets for a “project” you are working on. However, they are less useful for long term data storage, as the project files tend to be very large, and so you may eventually run out of disk storage space.

Exiting and logging out

When you are finished working with Minitab, it is important that you exit the program and then log out of the Windows 2000 network properly; this will ensure that all of your work is saved properly and that your files are not corrupted. To exit Minitab, select **File – Exit**. You will have an opportunity to save your project – you may wish to save this to your H: drive, which is your own personal file space, and will be available to you whichever machine you use, on any Windows 2000 cluster.

Once you have exited Minitab, you can log out of the cluster by selecting **Start – Log off a??????** (where a?????? is your user name), and then clicking on Yes. Don’t do this until the end of your practical session!