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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

SEMESTER 2/20212022

**SECI2143-06 KEBARANGKALIAN STATISTIK & ANALISIS DATA
(PROBABILITY & STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS)**

SECTION 06

PROJECT 2 - GROUP REPORT

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1.0 Introduction / Background

Sport is an activity that requires both physical effort and skill. This game pits two or more teams against each other. Sports are an important part of human life and have a huge effect on many parts of life. This main topic of this report is Favorite sports among first year students and its benefits to life. In which, the purpose of this survey is to investigate the relationship between first year students' sports background and its relations to life. In addition to that, this survey also shows more about students' interest in sports and how it relates to studies and mental health.

The survey included a total of 60 respondents. To fulfill the survey's requirements, a series of questions was provided to the students. This issue piqued our interest because many students struggle to balance their time and priorities between sports activity and academic tasks and projects. As a result of that thought, what we expected to see from the data is to analyse where we stood in comparison to other students in our year who are in similar situations. We anticipate that performing this survey will reveal that first-year students feel more energised and concentrated after participating in sports, which will aid them in their academics. We collected feedback from the student population at our university, specifically first year students.

2.0 Datasets

1-sample Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis testing 1-sample for the test 1 uses the variable, body mass index (BMI) in kg/m^2 . The population values were derived from the survey conducted by Open Access Journal in the year 2020. The sample values are derived from the survey collected by our group entitled as Favorite sports among first year students and its benefits to life. A total of 60 students took part in the survey. The purpose of this test is to check whether the mean BMI of first year university students in our dataset is equal to or higher than the survey collected by Open Access Journal. The possible outcome would be as if there will be insufficient evidence to show that the BMI of university students in our dataset is equal to or higher than the survey collected by Open Access Journal.

Correlation Test

The correlation test for test 2 uses the variable body mass index (BMI) in kg/m^2 and stress level because we want to see whether there is a connection between the two variables. And also we want to measure the strength between body mass index and stress level. From the value of Correlation coefficient, r , we can determine the strength between the 2 variables whether it is strong, moderate or weak. It also can determine whether it has positive or negative linear relationship between the 2 variables.

Regression Test

For the regression analysis, we use 2 variables to be measured, which sleeping rates represents the independent variable for x-axis. On the other hand, the dependent is represented by variable stress level on the y-axis. Both chosen variables are used to analyze the hypothesis statement about the effects of sleeping rate towards stress level. The data from both also used to obtain the linear regression model, which consists of intersection and slope coefficients. Those value will be used to determine the test statistic where produce the outcome and decision of our hypothesis

The Chi-square Test of Independence

The Chi-square test of independence for test 4 uses the variable does sports affect your study life and gender because we want to see whether there is a relationship of dependency between the two variables. Where the possible outcome of the test is that the relationship between the variables are independent of each other. We are able to get the data from our Google form where we conducted a survey to collect the data and then convert the data there into an excel spreadsheet to then choose the appropriate data for respective tests to use for our r programming.

3.0 Data Analysis

3.1 Hypothesis Testing 1-sample

From the report conducted by Open Access Journal in the year 2020, we can know that the average body mass index (BMI) kg/m² of first year university students is 24.2 (Marcus, Choi, Pohl, Eyck, & Jackson, 2020). By using hypothesis testing 1 sample, we can check whether the mean BMI of first year university students in our dataset is equal to or higher than 24.2 kg/m². Assume the confidence level to be 95% and significant of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Population mean, \bar{x} , BMI (kg/m²) of first year university students = 24.2

Hypothesis Statement :

The null hypothesis, $H_0 = \mu = 24.2$

The alternative hypothesis, $H_1 = \mu > 24.2$

$\alpha = 0.05$

Sample mean was obtained from the data of Favorite Sports among First Year Students and its benefit to life.

From R software,

Sample size, $n = 60$

Sample mean, $\bar{x} = 21.50833$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Sample standard deviation, $s = 3.918677$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N-1}}$$

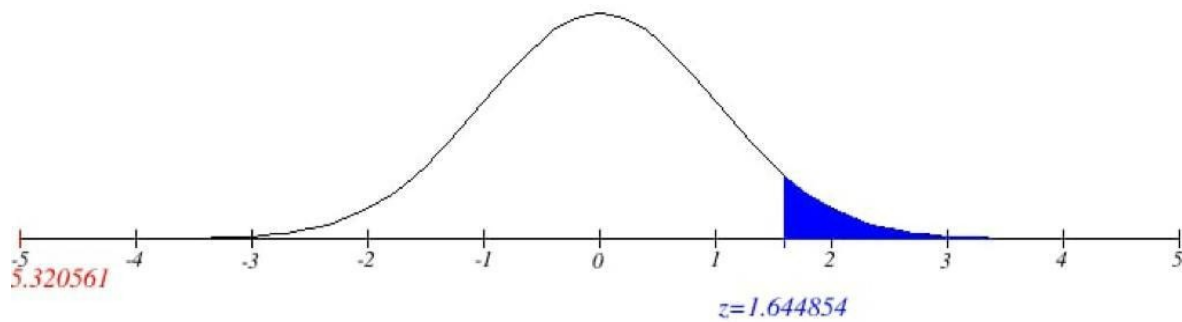
Test statistics :

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$z = -5.320561$$

Critical value :

Critical value, cv = 1.644854



Decision :

Since the test statistics value < critical value, ($-5.320561 < 1.644854$), it fails to reject the null hypothesis.

Conclusion :

There is insufficient evidence to show that the mean BMI of first year university students in our dataset is equal to or higher than 24.2 kg.

3.2 Correlation Test

Test 2 : Correlation Analysis to investigate the relationship between body mass index (BMI) in kg/m² and stress level

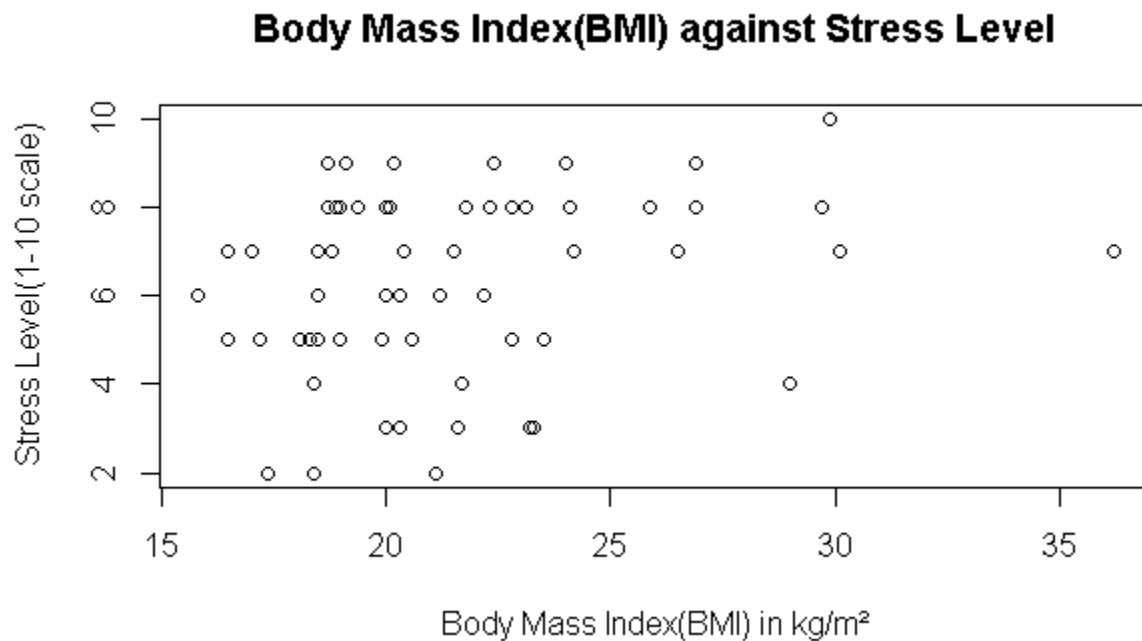
This test is to measure the strength of the relationship between body mass index (BMI) in kg/m² and stress level.

Assume the confidence level to be 95%, significant level , $\alpha = 0.05$.

Hypothesis statement:

H0: $\rho = 0$ (no linear correlation between body mass index (BMI) in kg/m² and stress level.)

H1: $\rho \neq 0$ (linear correlation exists between body mass index (BMI) in kg/m² and stress level.)



The independent variable is the body mass index (BMI) in kg/m² while the dependent variable is the stress level. Since both the variables are ratio scale data , hence we can use Person's product-moment correlation using `cor.test()` function in R to obtain the correlation coefficient (r).

$\alpha = 0.05$

Using R software,

Correlation coefficient, $r = 0.2415853$

From the value of r , we can tell that it has a weak positive linear relationship between body mass index (BMI) in kg/m^2 and stress level.

Test statistic:

Sample size = 60

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

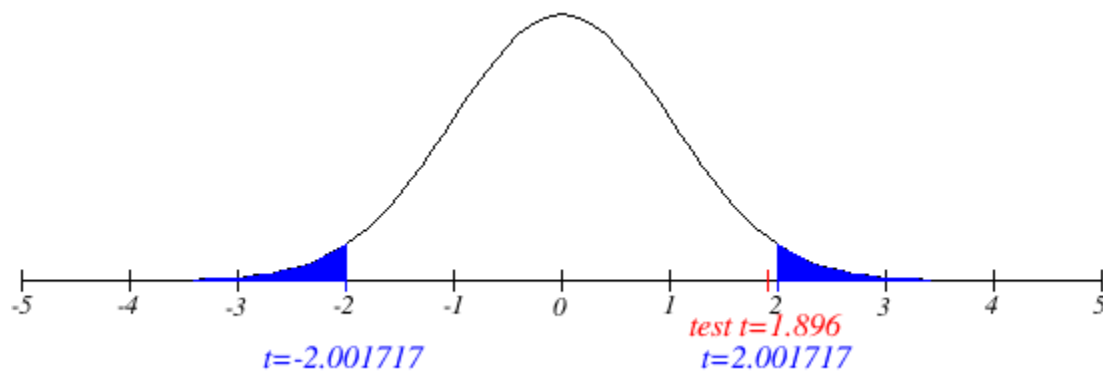
Test statistic = 1.896

Critical value:

Degree of freedom, $df = 58$

Critical value, $-t_{0.025,58} = -2.001717$

, $t_{0.025,58} = 2.001717$



Decision :

Since the test statistic , $t = 1.896$ is smaller than $t_{0.025,58} = 2.001717$. It falls within the fail to reject region. Hence, we fail to reject the null hypothesis.

Conclusion:

There is sufficient evidence of **no linear correlation** between body mass index (BMI) in kg/m^2 and stress level at the 5% level of significance.

3.3 Regression Test

Test 3 : Regression analysis to investigate the relationship between stress level between sleeping rate

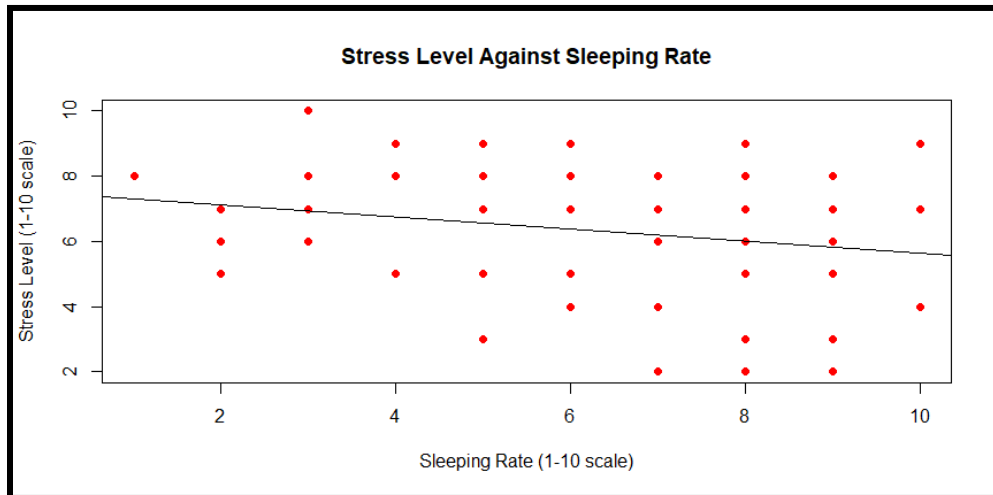
Assume the confidence level to be 95%, significant level , $\alpha = 0.05$.

Hypothesis statement,

$H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$ (no linear regression between stress level between sleeping rate)

$H_0 : \beta_1 \neq 0$ (there exist linear regression between stress level between sleeping rate)

Scatter plot,



Based on the graphical presentation above, we can conclude that stress level is the dependent variable which is affected by the sleeping rate that acts as an independent variable. Also, it has negative correlation between the variables.

Output summary of linear model in RStudio,

```
Call:
lm(formula = y ~ x)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-4.2053 -1.4373  0.2947  1.7947  3.3514

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   7.5043     0.7814   9.603 1.36e-13 ***
x            -0.1856     0.1150  -1.613   0.112
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.027 on 58 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.04293,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.02643
F-statistic: 2.602 on 1 and 58 DF,  p-value: 0.1122
```

Using lm() and summary() function in RStudio, we get

Linear regression model, $y = 7.5043 - 0.1856x$

= where b_0 (Intersection Coefficient) = 7.5043 and b_1 (Slope Coefficient) = - 0.1856

Coefficient of Determination, $R^2 = 0.04293$

= where it shows the this data has weaker relationship between stress level and sleeping rates

Standard error of estimate, $s_e = 2.027$

Standard Deviation of the Regression Slope, $s_{b1} = 0.1150$

Test statistic,

$$t = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{b_1}}$$

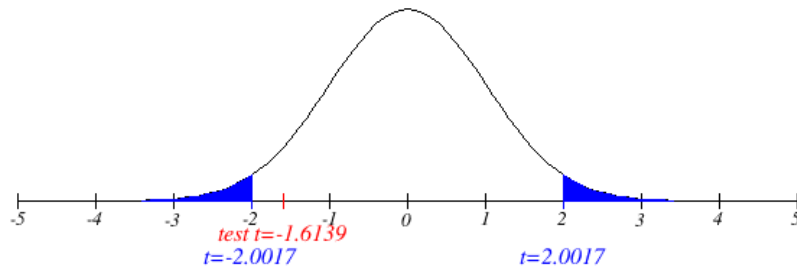
$$t = [(-0.1856) - 0] / 0.1150 = -1.6139$$

Critical value,

$\alpha = 0.05 / 2 = 0.025$, degree of freedom, $df = 58$

using t table, $t_{0.025, 58} = 2.0017$

$$- t_{0.025, 58} = - 2.0017$$



Decision,

Since the test statistic, -1.6139 is bigger than the critical value, -2.0017, and it falls outside the critical region, thus we fail to reject the H_0

Conclusion,

There's no sufficient evidence that sleeping rate affects the stress level

3.4 Chi Square Test

Test 4 : Chi-Square Test of Independence to determine whether there is a significant relationship between does sports affect your study life and gender.

Hypothesis Statement :

H0: Sports affecting your study life is independent of gender

H1: Sports affecting your study life is not independent of gender

Contingency table from RStudio:

Gender	No	Yes
Female	13	15
Male	11	21

Data : tbl

X-squared = 0.47154 , df = 1, p-value = 0.4923

Test statistic :

$\chi^2=0.47154$

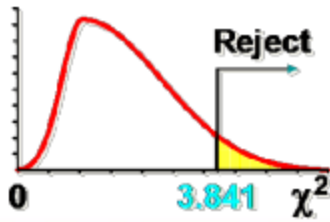
The degree of freedom is 1

$\alpha = 0.05$

Critical value :

Critical value, cv = 3.841

The p-value is 0.4923



Decision:

Since, test statistic value(0.47154) < critical value and p-value(0.4923) > α value, thus fail to reject the null hypothesis.

Conclusion:

There is evidence that gender and does sports affect your study life are independent.

4.0 Conclusion

What have you learned from all activities done in Project 2?

We have learned how to delegate tasks accordingly among our group mates to ensure our project completion is efficient. Besides that, we can learn how to analyze inferential statistics from the data we collected in our google form survey called Favorite sports among first-year students and its life benefits. The many things that we have learned are hypothesis testing for 1-sample, correlation analysis, regression analysis and chi-square of independence. Moreover, We were able to learn how to use R programming to do many things such as making a contingency table, calculating X-square value, p-value, degree of freedom and many more. This project has helped us gain real-world knowledge that hopefully, we can implement in our working space in the future.

What are your best/interesting findings from your results?

From the first test, hypothesis testing of 1-sample, we used two values from two surveys in which the first survey is taken as population value, the survey conducted by Open Access Journal about average body mass index of freshman university students in the year 2020. Meanwhile, for the second survey, which was conducted by our group entitled as Favorite sports among first year students and its benefits to life which will be used as the sample values. The purpose of this test is to check whether the mean BMI of first year university students in our dataset is equal to or higher than the survey collected by Open Access Journal. In the end, from these two findings, we

were able to make connections between those BMI of first year students, in which the result is, there is insufficient evidence to show that the mean BMI of first year university students in our dataset is equal to or higher than 24.2 kg (population mean).

Correlation analysis, we found out that there is no linear correlation relationship between body mass index (BMI) in kg/m^2 and stress level. Hence we also fail to reject the null hypothesis. The relationship indicates a relatively weak positive correlation, where sample correlation coefficient, $r = 0.2415853$. In the real world, body mass index is not the only factor affecting stress level, but other factors also affect stress level, where studying for a long period will result in higher stress level.

Next, by referring to the result gained from **test 3, which was calculated using a regression test** given a surprising hypothesis conclusion. After comparing the test statistic and critical value, we found out that there's no sufficient evidence to claim that the stress level is affected by the sleeping rate. Also, this was proven by the test value not falling in the critical region. Generally, the excellent and sufficient quality of sleep influences both our physical and mental health.

Moving on, **from test 4, Chi-Square Test of Independence**, two values from the survey conducted which are gender and does sports affect your study life are the variables used. From these findings, we are expected to make connections on the dependency between the two variables, where the test's conceivable conclusion is that the variables' relationships are independent of one another. As a result of these findings, we have obtained and concluded that there is evidence that gender and does sports affect your study life are independent.

5.0 Appendix

E-portfolio links

Mohamed Ziyaafser Bin Mohd. Zinnah -

<https://eportfolio.utm.my/user/mohamed-ziyaafser-bin-mohd-zin/project-2-psda>

Kagineswaran A/L Tamil Vanan

<https://eportfolio.utm.my/user/kagineswaran-a-l-tamil-vanan/psda-project-2>

Haziq Farhan Bin Marajuddin

<https://eportfolio.utm.my/user/haziq-farhan-bin-marajuddin/seci2143-06-probability-statistical-data-analysis>

Vinodh A/L Nadarajah

<https://eportfolio.utm.my/user/vinodh-a-l-nadarajah/psda-project-2>

Spreadsheet of dataset link (Survey of Favorite sports among first-year students and its life benefits)

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1phi-BAb9kEpbQRovG03a2qYcSPs0HGyUZM9PBuiLNX4/edit?usp=sharing>

Spreadsheet of dataset (Survey of Favorite sports among first-year students and its life benefits)

Favourite sports among first year students and its benefits to life (Responses) ☆ @

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E20 Faculty of Engineering

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	What is your age?	Gender	What is your ethnicity?	Which faculty are you from	Weight(kg)	Height(cm)	Which of these best describe you	Are there facilities/places	Where are you currently	What is your Body Mass Index
2	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	179	Extrovert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
3	18-20	Female	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	160	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
4	21-23	Male	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	171	Introvert	Maybe	In UTM Campus	
5	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	71-80	173	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
6	18-20	Male	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	172	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
7	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	150	Ambivert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
8	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	171	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
9	21-23	Female	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	160	Introvert	Maybe	Outside UTM Campus vi	
10	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	157	Extrovert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
11	18-20	Female	Bumiputera Sabah/Sara	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	165	Ambivert	No	In UTM Campus	
12	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	71-80	176	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
13	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	151	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
14	18-20	Female	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	162	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
15	18-20	Female	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	170	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
16	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	173	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
17	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	160	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
18	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	165	Introvert	No	In UTM Campus	
19	18-20	Female	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	163	Extrovert	Maybe	Outside UTM Campus vi	
20	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	151	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
21	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	164	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
22	18-20	Female	Bumiputera Sabah/Sara	Faculty of Engineering	71-80	157	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
23	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	159	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
24	18-20	Male	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	179	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
25	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	165	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
26	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	176	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
27	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	169	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
28	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	171	Extrovert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
29	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	153	Extrovert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
30	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	173	Extrovert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
31	21-23	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	166	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
32	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	162	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
33	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	164	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
34	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	164	Ambivert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
35	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	170	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
36	18-20	Female	Chinese	Faculty of Social Science	50 and below	160	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
37	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	171	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
38	18-20	Female	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	165	Introvert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
39	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	176	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
40	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Science	50 and below	165	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
41	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	165	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
42	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	171	Extrovert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	

Favourite sports among first year students and its benefits to life (Responses) ☆ @

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21 Healthy

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	What is your age?	Gender	What is your ethnicity?	Which faculty are you from	Weight(kg)	Height(cm)	Which of these best describe you	Are there facilities/places	Where are you currently	What is your Body Mass Index
21	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	164	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
22	18-20	Female	Bumiputera Sabah/Sara	Faculty of Engineering	71-80	157	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
23	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	159	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
24	18-20	Male	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	179	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
25	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	165	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
26	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	176	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
27	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	169	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
28	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	171	Extrovert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
29	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	153	Extrovert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
30	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	173	Extrovert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
31	21-23	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	166	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
32	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	162	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
33	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	164	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
34	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	164	Ambivert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
35	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	170	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
36	18-20	Female	Chinese	Faculty of Social Science	50 and below	160	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
37	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	171	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
38	18-20	Female	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	165	Introvert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
39	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	176	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
40	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Science	50 and below	165	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
41	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	165	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
42	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	171	Extrovert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
43	21-23	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	150	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
44	18-20	Male	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	180	Introvert	Maybe	Outside UTM Campus vi	
45	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	160	Introvert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
46	18-20	Male	Egyptian	Faculty of Engineering	71-80	180	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
47	21-23	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	154	Introvert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
48	18-20	Male	Bangladesh	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	180	Introvert	Yes	International	
49	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	170	Extrovert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
50	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	170	Extrovert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
51	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	165	Ambivert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
52	18-20	Female	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	157	Introvert	No	Outside UTM Campus vi	
53	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	175	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
54	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	71-80	168	Introvert	No	In UTM Campus	
55	18-20	Male	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	61-70	175	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
56	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	179	Introvert	Yes	In UTM Campus	
57	18-20	Male	Chinese	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	157	Introvert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
58	18-20	Female	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	50 and below	154	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
59	18-20	Male	Malay	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	165	Ambivert	Yes	Outside UTM Campus vi	
60	18-20	Male	Indian	Faculty of Engineering	51-60	178	Ambivert	Maybe	In UTM Campus	
61	18-20	Male	Bangladeshi	Faculty of Engineering	80 and above	180	Introvert	Yes	International	

Favourite sports among first year students and its benefits to life (Responses) ☆ @												
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E20 Faculty of Engineering												
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	
1	What is your Body Mass. Which category are you in? How frequent you do sports? How long you usually do? What makes university life important? What are the importance of sports? How much money did you spend on sports? What do you think is the benefit of sports? Choose your favourite sport. Does sports affect your life? If yes, how do you feel about it?											
2	21.8	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Famous sports persons	Life satisfaction	RM150 - RM400	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Jogging	Yes	Help release
3	18.7	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Environmental influences	Increase happiness level	>RM 500	Health issues	Volleyball	Tennis/Ta	Yes	Takes up too
4	17.4	Underweight	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Badminton	Tennis/Ta	No	Increase abilit
5	24.1	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Swimming	Badminto	Yes	it make me fee
6	22.3	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Environmental influences	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	Yes	when i feel str
7	20	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Social support network	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Others	Yes	More healthy
8	23.2	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Life satisfaction	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Swim	Yes	time manager
9	20.3	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Others	No		-
10	18.5	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Lowers level of anxiety	RM50 - RM149	No facilities	Frisbee	Esports	Yes	lower stress a
11	36.2	Extremely Obese	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Swimming	Esports	Yes	No time to do
12	26.5	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Volleybal	Yes	Unable to mar
13	22.4	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton		Yes	Makes me he
14	17.2	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Swimming	Badminto	No	Able to focus
15	18.5	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Badminton	Jogging/f	Yes	Improves con
16	19	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Life satisfaction	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Jogging	Yes	make my day
17	19.9	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton		Yes	Healthier
18	18.5	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	No	Time
19	19.4	Healthy	6-7 times	60 and above	Rewards	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Badminton	Basketba	No	It gave me en
20	20	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Environmental influences	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Swimming	Badminto	No	It helps in rec
21	24	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes	Clear head
22	29.9	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Family and social issues	Esports	Yes		Release my st
23	17	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Jogging/Running	Yes		It make my mi
24	29.7	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Life satisfaction	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	No	
25	19.1	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Environmental influences	Can become a professor	>RM 500	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Other	Yes	time
26	18.4	Underweight	3-5 times	60 and above	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes	IT HELPS ME
27	22.8	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Social support network	Increase happiness level	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Swim	Yes	in a good way
28	21.7	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Life satisfaction	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes	Helps me imp
29	20	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Life satisfaction	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	No	No
30	30.1	Obesity	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM150 - RM400	Family and social issues	Football/futsal	Esport	Yes	makes me fee
31	18.5	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Increase happiness level	RM50 - RM149	Health issues	Swimming	Jogging/f	No	
32	18.3	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Volleybal	Yes	Happy and he
33	24.2	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM150 - RM400	Academic commitment	Swimming	Badminto	Yes	Healthy life st
34	20.4	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Volleybal	No	
35	29	Overweight	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Increase happiness level	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes	Helps to think
36	15.8	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Rewards	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Swimming	Others	No	
37	18.8	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	No	
38	16.5	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Environmental influences	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Swimming	Badminto	No	
39	22.8	Healthy	3-5 times	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Swim	No	
40	18.4	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Social support network	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Health issues	Swimming	Badminto	Yes	More focus
41	21.2	Healthy	3-5 times	20-39 minutes	Social support network	Can become a professor	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Volleyball	Esports	Yes	increase focus
42	23.3	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Joggi	No	
43	20.1	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Basketba	No	
44	20.1	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Health issues	Badminton	Esports	No	
45	21.5	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Rewards	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Badminton	Jogging/f	No	
19.4	Healthy	6-7 times	60 and above	Rewards	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Badminton	Basketba	No		it gave me en
20	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Environmental influences	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Swimming	Badminto	No		It helps in rec
24	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes		Clear head
29.9	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Family and social issues	Esports	Yes			Release my st
17	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Jogging/Running	Yes			It make my mi
29.7	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Life satisfaction	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	No		
19.1	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Environmental influences	Can become a professor	>RM 500	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Other	Yes		time
18.4	Underweight	3-5 times	60 and above	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes		IT HELPS ME
22.8	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Social support network	Increase happiness level	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Swim	Yes		in a good way
21.7	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Life satisfaction	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes		Helps me imp
20	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Life satisfaction	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	No		No
30.1	Obesity	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM150 - RM400	Family and social issues	Football/futsal	Esport	Yes		makes me fee
18.5	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Increase happiness level	RM50 - RM149	Health issues	Swimming	Jogging/f	No		
18.3	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Volleybal	Yes		Happy and he
24.2	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM150 - RM400	Academic commitment	Swimming	Badminto	Yes		Healthy life st
20.4	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Volleybal	No		
29	Overweight	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Increase happiness level	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes		Helps to think
15.8	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Rewards	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Swimming	Others	No		
18.8	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Esports	No		
16.5	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Environmental influences	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Swimming	Badminto	No		
22.8	Healthy	3-5 times	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Swim	No		
18.4	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Social support network	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Health issues	Swimming	Badminto	Yes		More focus
21.2	Healthy	3-5 times	20-39 minutes	Social support network	Can become a professor	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Volleyball	Esports	Yes		increase focus
23.3	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Joggi	No		
20.1	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Basketba	No		
20.1	Healthy	3-5 times	60 and above	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Health issues	Badminton	Esports	No		
21.5	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Rewards	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Badminton	Jogging/f	No		
22.2	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Lowers level of anxiety	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Swim	Yes		Makes me ha
18.1	Underweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Health issues	Badminton	Jogging/f	Yes		Focus bett
29.9	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Social support network	Lowers level of anxiety	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes		Keeps my mir
19	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Famous sports persons	Lowers level of anxiety	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Swimming	Tennis/Ta	No		
23.1	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Lowers level of anxiety	RM150 - RM400	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Esport	Yes		RELEASE ST
20.2	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Volleyball	Tennis/Ta	Yes		Feel like must
18.7	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Increase happiness level	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Badminton	Jogging/f	Yes		helps to stay f
20.6	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Jogging/Running	Yes			strengthen my
29.9	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	20-39 minutes	Rewards	Improve student's health	RM50 - RM149	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Badm	No		
20	Healthy	6-7 times	40-59 minutes	Rewards	Can become a professor	RM150 - RM400	Academic commitment	Badminton	Jogging/f	No		
21.6	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Social support network	Life satisfaction	RM0 - RM49	Family and social issues	Badminton	Esports	Yes		refreshing mir
23.5	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	0-19 minutes	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Family and social issues	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes		Sport can mai
18.9	Healthy	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Social support network	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	No facilities	Swimming	Badminto	No		
21.1	Healthy	3-5 times	20-39 minutes	Environmental influences	Improve student's health	RM0 - RM49	Health issues	Football/futsal	Badm	Yes		Improve my b
20.3	Healthy	3-5 times	40-59 minutes	Social support network	Lowers level of anxiety	RM50 - RM149	No facilities	Football/futsal	Swim	No		
29.9	Overweight	0-2 times(s)	60 and above	Social support network	Lowers level of anxiety	RM0 - RM49	Academic commitment	Football/futsal	Esport	Yes		It helps to kee

via antecubital venipuncture in EDTA anticoagulant, performed by a University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics (UIHC)-trained phlebotomist. After each student removed their shoes and jackets and emptied their pockets, height and weight were measured in meters and kilograms, respectively, using a UIHC-provided Scale-Tronix scale (Welch Allyn, Inc, Skaneateles Falls, NY). In exchange for their participation, each student was given a \$20 gift card at the end of their visit. This procedure was repeated in the last week of April and the first week of May 2019, at the end of these students' freshman year.

Laboratory procedures

Blood type testing (ABO, RH, and Lewis) was performed at the DeGowin Blood Center at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics.

Statistics

Data collected from the questionnaires were entered and stored using REDCap Cloud software. BMI was calculated using weight (kg)/height (M^2). Comparisons between categorical and continuous variables were made using Pearson's chi-square and Wilcoxon rank sum tests, respectively. Type I error rate was set at $\alpha = 0.05$. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS version 9.4.

Results

Demographics

The mean BMI of the 200 students was 24.2 (range 16.2-47.5) of whom 8.0% were obese ($BMI \geq 30$) and 33.5% were overweight ($BMI \geq 25$) or obese. Of the 73 male students, 8.2% were obese and 35.6% were overweight or obese. Of the 127 female students, 7.9% were obese and 32.2% were overweight or obese. Females had a significantly lower BMI than males ($p = 0.0441$), with a mean female BMI of 23.8 (range 16.2 – 43.9) compared with a mean male BMI of 24.98 (range 18.3 – 47.5).

Of the 200 students, 79.1% were white (155), 7.1% were "other" (14), 6.1% were Asian (12), 6.1% were Hispanic (12), and 1.5% were black (3 subjects). There was no significant relationship between BMI and any of these racial groups ($p = 0.1307$), nor between BMI and dichotomized categorization of white versus other ($p = 0.3157$).

73 men). Blood samples from each subject were typed for ABO, RH, and Lewis blood antigens. The distribution of blood types of the students was as follows: Type O 44%, A 34%, B 17%, AB 5%, Rh positive 80%, and Lewis A-, B- 6.6%. Mean BMI was 23.65 for type A (16.25 – 43.89), 24.44 for type B (17.10 – 36.20), 24.98 for type AB (18.81 – 34.79), and 24.31 for type O (18.18 – 47.79). Blood type did not have a significant relationship with BMI for ABO blood type ($p = 0.676$). The mean BMI for Rh positive students was 24.5 versus 24.05 for Rh negative students ($p=0.349$). The BMI and percent obese for Lewis A-, B- students was 23.7 and 7.7%, respectively, versus 24.2 and 7.6%, respectively, in Lewis positive students ($p=0.73$ and $p=1.0$, respectively), but the number of Lewis A-, B- students was small ($n=13$).

Follow-up results

134 (67%) of the 200 subjects returned for a follow-up visit eight months after the initial visit, of whom 49 (37%) were men and 85 (63%) were women. Repeat measurement of height and weight and calculation of BMI of those with a follow-up visit revealed a significant increase in mean BMI, from 24.24 \pm 4.49 to 24.85 \pm 4.75 ($p<0.0001$) compared to the BMI of the same 134 students at baseline in the fall. Of the 134 students who followed-up, 9.0% were obese and 40.3% were overweight or obese, compared with 9.0% obese ($p = 1.0$) and 32.1% overweight or obese ($p = 0.1615$) at the beginning of the year. Of the 49 male students on follow-up, 14.3% were obese and 46.9% were overweight or obese, compared with 8.2% obese ($p = 0.5093$) and 34.7% overweight or obese ($p = 0.2187$) at the beginning of the year. Of the 85 female students on follow-up, 5.9% were obese and 36.5% were overweight or obese, compared with 9.4% obese ($p = 0.3843$) and 30.6% overweight or obese ($p = 0.4179$) at the beginning of the year.

There was a significant increase in weight, with a mean gain of 3.44 lb ($p<0.0001$). Males showed an increase in BMI from 24.98 to 26.24 ($p = 0.0003$) with a mean gain of 5.15 lb (range: -12.76 – 24.42) ($p=0.0002$) and females showed an increase in BMI from 23.77 to 24.48 ($p=0.0023$) with a mean gain of 2.46 lb (range: -24.86 – 20.02) ($p=0.0012$). Those who exercised regularly gained an average of 3.32 pounds while those who didn't gain an average of 3.93 pounds ($p = 0.5911$).

R-studio

Test 1:

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with a script titled "Hypothesis.R" and its execution results.

Script Content (Hypothesis.R):

```
1 #Hypothesis Testing 1-sample
2
3
4 x<- favSports$`what is your Body Mass Index? (answer is one decimal places eg: 19.8,20.2)`
5
6 n=length(x)
7 print (n)
8
9
10 standard_deviation = sd(x)
11 print(standard_deviation)
12 xbar <- mean(x)
13 print(xbar)
14
15
16 alpha=0.05
17 mu=24.2
18
19
20 z=(xbar-mu)/(standard_deviation/sqrt(n))
21 print(z)
22
23
24 z.alpha = qnorm(1-alpha)
25 print(z.alpha)
26
27
```

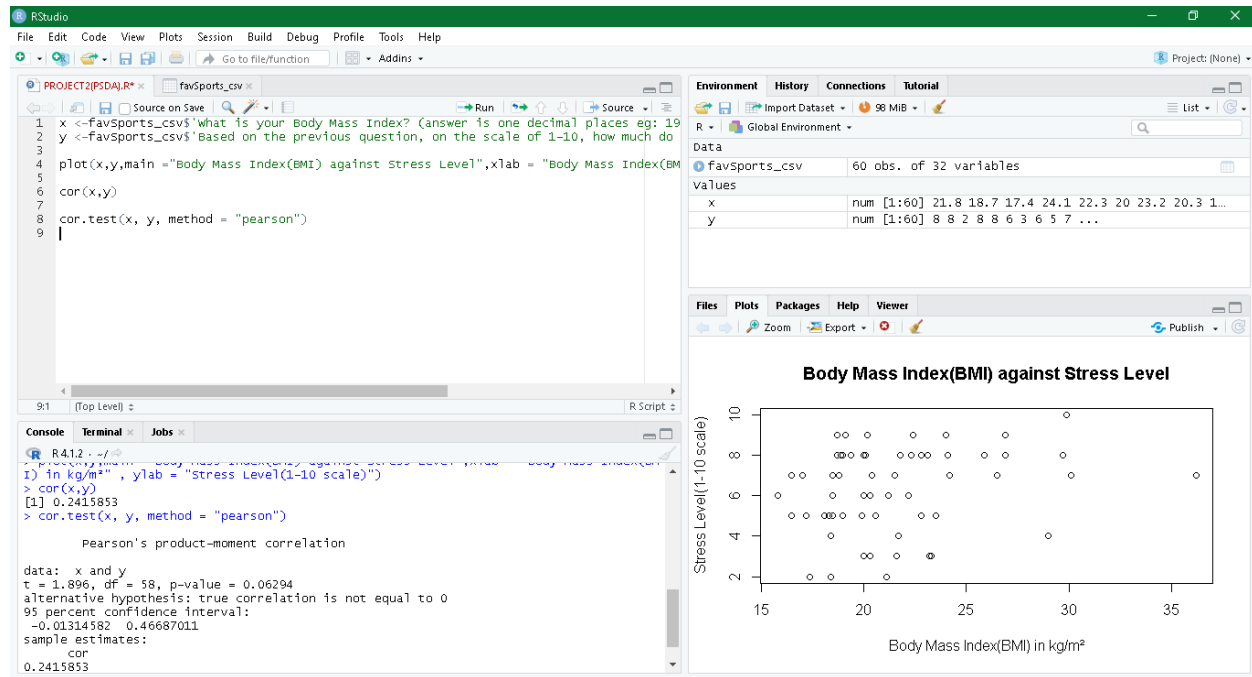
Environment Panel:

Variable	Value
alpha	0.05
mu	24.2
n	60
standard_deviation	3.91867720965204
x	num [1:60] 21.8 18.7 17.4 24.1 22.3 20 23.2 20.3 18.5 36.2 ...
xbar	21.5083333333333
z	-5.32056079937612
z.alpha	1.64485362695147

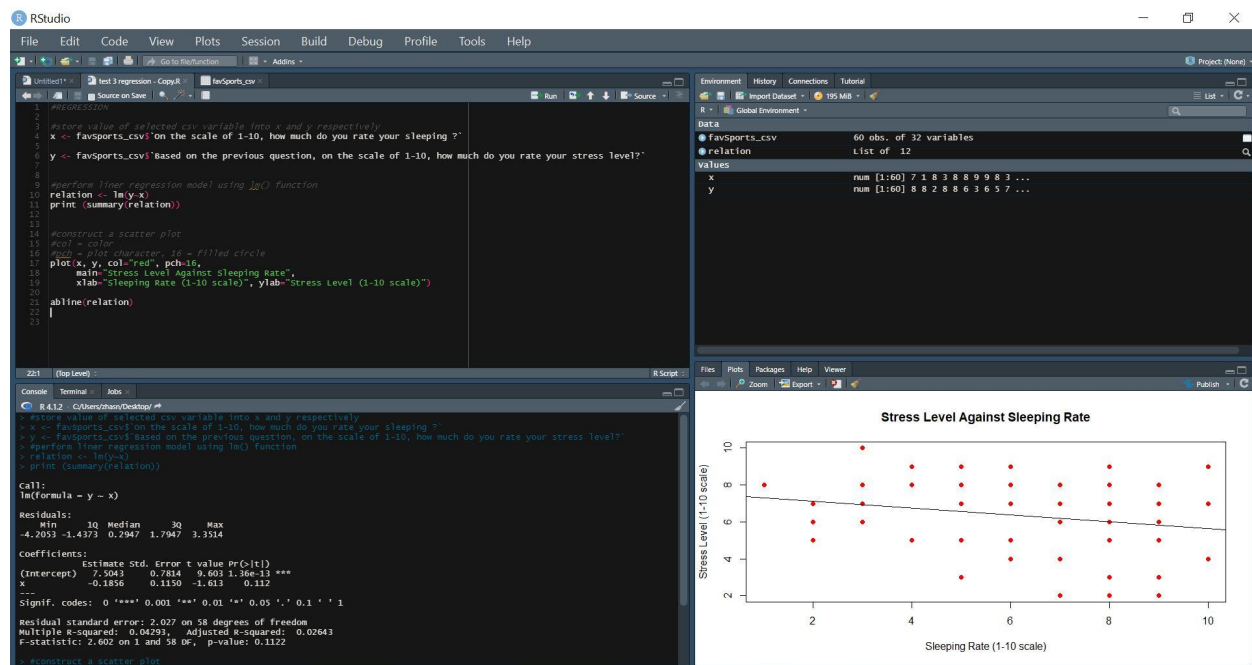
Console Output:

```
C:\Users\User\Downloads\
> xbar <- mean(x)
> print(xbar)
[1] 21.50833
> x<- favSports$`what is your Body Mass Index? (answer is one decimal places eg: 19.8,20.2)`
> n=length(x)
> print (n)
[1] 60
> standard_deviation = sd(x)
> print(standard_deviation)
[1] 3.918677
> xbar <- mean(x)
> print(xbar)
[1] 21.50833
> alpha=0.05
> mu=24.2
> z=(xbar-mu)/(standard_deviation/sqrt(n))
> print(z)
[1] -5.320561
> z.alpha = qnorm(1-alpha)
> print(z.alpha)
[1] 1.644854
>
>
```

Test 2:



Test 3:



Test 4:

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Script Editor:** Contains R code for setting the working directory, installing the 'readr' package, reading a CSV file, creating a contingency table, and performing a chi-square test.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the script, including the output of the chi-square test.
- Environment Pane:** Lists the objects in the global environment: 'cst' and 'favSports' (both 60 observations of 32 variables) and 'tbl' (a 1x2 integer matrix).

```
1 setwd("C:/Users/Kagineswaran/Downloads/project 2 r trial")
2
3 install.packages("readr")
4 library(readr)
5
6 cst <- read.csv("favSports.csv")
7 #contingency table
8 tbl <- xtabs(~ Gender + sports, data=cst)
9 #chi-square test
10 chisq.test(tbl)
11
```

Console Output:

```
R 4.1.2 - C:/Users/Kagineswaran/Downloads/project 2 r trial/
>
  sports
Gender  No Yes
Female  13  15
Male    11  21
> chisq.test(tbl)

Pearson's Chi-squared test with
Yates' continuity correction

data:  tbl
X-squared = 0.47154, df = 1,
p-value = 0.4923
> |
```

Environment Pane:

Object	Class	Attributes
cst	data.frame	60 obs. of 32 variables
favSports	data.frame	60 obs. of 32 variables
tbl	'xtabs' int	[1:2, 1:2] 13 11 15 21

Reference

1. Marcus, K., Choi, A., Pohl, D., Eyck, P., & Jackson, J. (2020). Body Mass Index of Freshman University Students. *Open Access Journal J Obesity Med Complications*. <https://medicine.uiowa.edu/pathology/sites/medicine.uiowa.edu/pathology/files/JOMC-2020-1-103.pdf>