Mobile Teaching Statistics with Web Based Dynamic Graphical SW *eStat*,

www.estat.me



Jung Jin Lee, Soongsil University, Korea jjlee@ssu.ac.kr

Example of mobile teaching statistics by using eStat

■ Book + eLecture + eStat Practice

[Example 2.2.2] (Male and Female Population by Age Group- Two Group Summary Data)
In 2015, the male and female populations by age group in Korea are shown in Table 2.2.3. Using this data, draw bar chart, pie chart, band graph, and line graph of the population by age group and examine their characteristics.

Table 2.2.3 male and female populations by age group in Korea (KOSTAT Census 2015, unit 10,000)

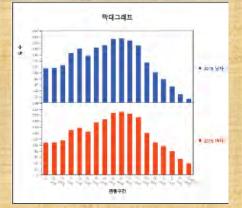
| Age Interval | 2015 Male | 2015 Female |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 00 - 04 | 115 | 109 |
| 05 - 09 | 116 | 109 |
| 10 - 14 | 126 | 116 |
| 15 - 19 | 166 | 151 |
| 20 - 24 | 181 | 158 |
| 25 - 29 | 158 | 145 |
| 30 - 34 | 185 | 176 |
| 35 - 39 | 193 | 186 |
| 40 - 44 | 214 | 207 |
| 45 - 49 | 215 | 212 |
| 50 - 54 | 209 | 205 |
| 55 - 59 | 192 | 194 |
| 60 - 64 | 134 | 141 |
| 65 - 69 | 102 | 110 |
| 70 - 74 | 79 | 97 |
| 75 - 79 | 55 | 80 |
| 80 - 84 | 28 | 54 |
| over 85 | 13 | 39 |

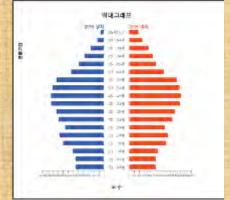
QR for eStat

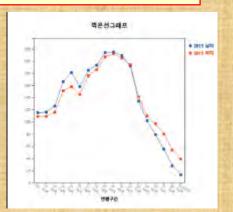


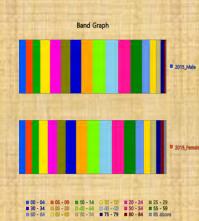


QR for lecture movie









1. eStat Project Background

- > Rapid Advance in Information Technology
 - => Big Data are generated
 - => Statistics is more important than any other era
 - => Data analysis by using a statistical packages is essential
- > Statistics education by using SAS, SPSS, MINITAB, R become popular
 - => Statistical packages are good for data processing not enough for teaching statistics
 - => Teaching SAS or R is not easy for non-statistics major and elementary/middle school students

© Project started in 2012, supported partially by KNSO

- > Web/Mobile based software by HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript
- **Easy User Interface for all levels of students**
 - mouse clicking only
- > Dynamic graphs to amuse students by D3
- > Data processing for raw and summary data
- **Educational design of statistical outputs**
- Capability for eLearning system
- > Multilingual

© eStat modules

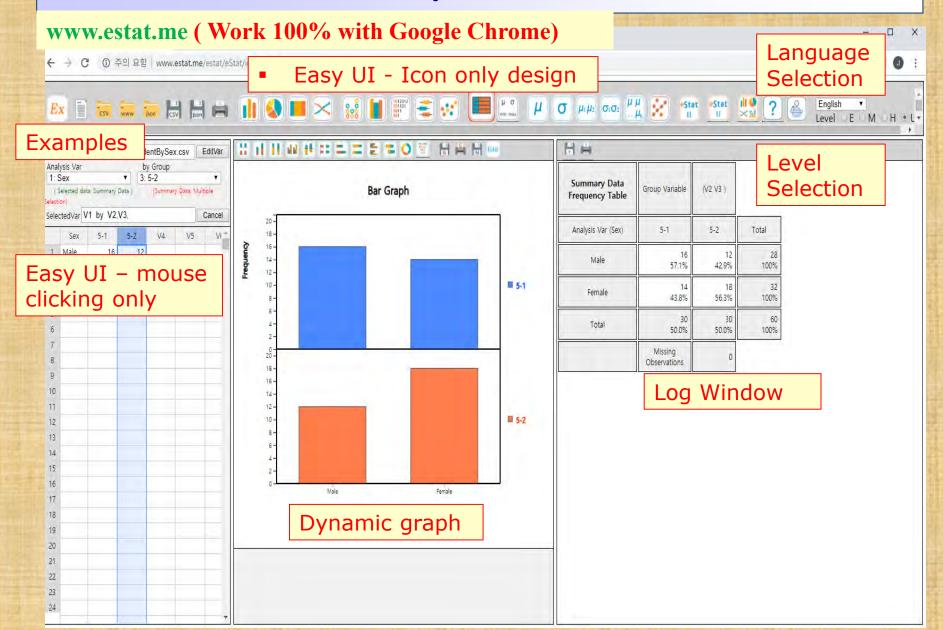
Elementary School

- Middle School
- High School
- University



Binomial, Normal, Sampling Distribution, Law of Large Number, Confidence Interval

Distributions – Binomial, Poisson,
Hypergeometric, Normal, Exponential
Estimation & Testing Hypothesis –
parameters for 1, 2, many
populations(ANOVA)
Nonparametric Tests – Wilcoxon, KruskalWallis, Friedman
Correlation and Regression



2. eStatU System Menu

eStatU - University Statistics Education SW

Uniform Random Number

Binomial Experiment

Binomial Distribution

Poisson Distribution

Geometric Distribution

HyperGeometric Distribution

Exponential Distribution

Normal Experiment

Normal Distribution

t Distribution

ChiSquare Distribution

F Distribution

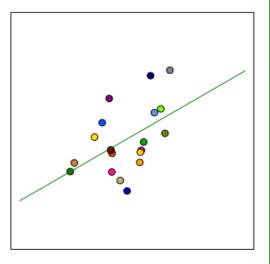
Wilcoxon Signed Rank Sum Dist.

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Distribution

Kruskal-Wallis H Distribution

Friedman S Distribution

HSD Studentized Range Dist.



Contact: jjlee@ssu.ac.kr © eStat.org, Korea

Law of Large Number

Population vs Sample

Dist of Sample Means

Confidence Interval

Correlation Coefficient

Regression Experiment

Testing Hypothesis µ

Testing μ - C, β

Testing μ - C, n

Testing Hypothesis σ^2

Testing Hypothesis p

Testing Hypothesis μ_1 , μ_2

Testing Hypothesis σ_1^2 , σ_2^2

Testing Hypothesis p₁, p₂

Testing Hypothesis ANOVA

Sign Test

Signed Rank Sum Test

Rank Sum Test

Kruskal-Wallis Test

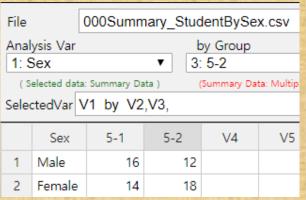
Friedman Test

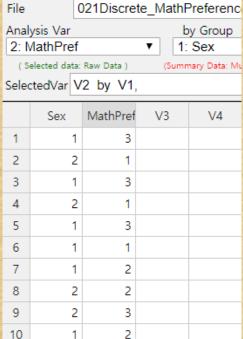
Goodness of Fit Test

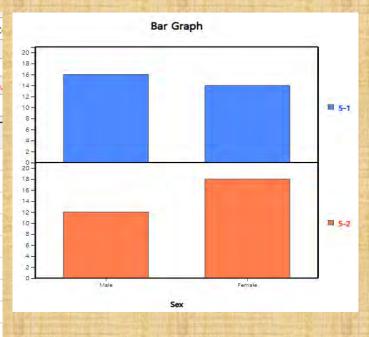
Testing Independence

O Data and Dynamic Graph

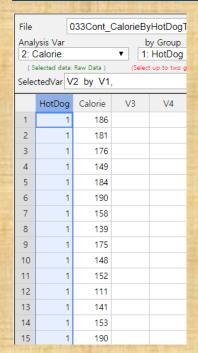
- > Support csv and json format
- > Support summary and raw data for data processing
- Dynamic graph

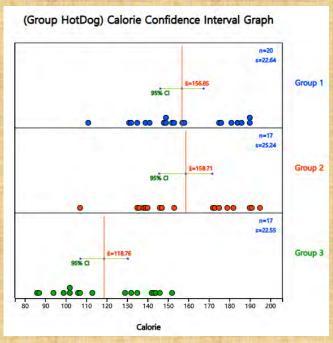


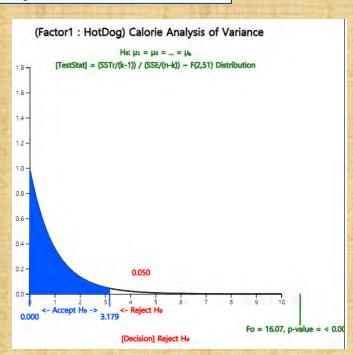




© Graphical Result of Statistical Analysis - ANOVA

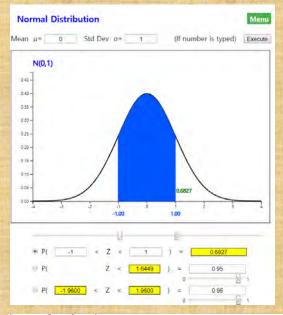




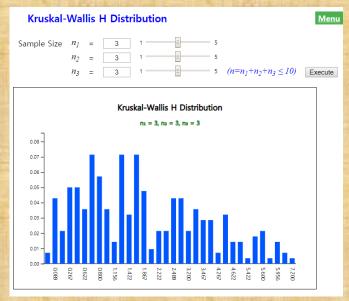


| Analysis of Variance | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|----------|
| Factor | Sum of Squares | deg of freedom | Mean Squares | F value | p value |
| Treatment | 17692.195 | 2 | 8846.098 | 16.074 | < 0.0001 |
| Error | 28067.138 | 51 | 550.336 | | |
| Total | 45759.333 | 53 | | | |

All tables of statistical distributions are on smart-phone



| Normal Distribution | μ = 0 | σ = 1.000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|
| × | P(X ≤ x) | ×. | P(X s x) | × | P(X ≤ x) | × | P(X ≤ x) | × | P(X ≤ x) | × | P(X ≤ x) | × | P(X s x) | × | P(X ≤ x) |
| -3.99 | 0.0000 | -2.99 | 0.0014 | -1.99 | 0.0233 | -0.99 | 0.1611 | 0.01 | 0.5040 | 1.01 | 0.8438 | 2.01 | 0.9778 | 3.01 | 0.9987 |
| -3.98 | 0.0000 | -2.98 | 0.0014 | -1.98 | 0.0239 | -0.98 | 0.1635 | 0.02 | 0.5080 | 1.02 | 0.8461 | 2.02 | 0.9783 | 3.02 | 0.9987 |
| -3.97 | 0.0000 | -2.97 | 0.0015 | -1.97 | 0.0244 | -0.97 | 0.1660 | 0.03 | 0.5120 | 1.03 | 0.8485 | 2.03 | 0.9788 | 3.03 | 0.9988 |
| -3.96 | 0.0000 | -2.96 | 0.0015 | -1.96 | 0.0250 | -0.96 | 0.1685 | 0.04 | 0.5160 | 1.04 | 0.8508 | 2.04 | 0.9793 | 3.04 | 0.9988 |
| -3.95 | 0.0000 | -2.95 | 0.0016 | -1.95 | 0.0256 | +0.95 | 0.1711 | 0.05 | 0.5199 | 1.05 | 0.8531 | 2.05 | 0.9798 | 3.05 | 0.9989 |
| -3.94 | 0.0000 | -2.94 | 0.0016 | -1.94 | 0.0262 | -0.94 | 0.1736 | 0.06 | 0.5239 | 1.06 | 0.8554 | 2.06 | 0.9803 | 3.06 | 0.9989 |
| -3.93 | 0.0000 | -2.93 | 0.0017 | -1.93 | 0.0268 | -0.93 | 0.1762 | 0.07 | 0.5279 | 1.07 | 0.8577 | 2.07 | 0.9808 | 3.07 | 0.9989 |
| -3.92 | 0.0000 | -2.92 | 0.0018 | -1.92 | 0.0274 | -0.92 | 0.1788 | 0.08 | 0.5319 | 1.08 | 0.8599 | 2.08 | 0.9812 | 3,08 | 0.9990 |
| -3.91 | 0.0000 | -2.91 | 0.0018 | -1.91 | 0.0281 | -0.91 | 0.1814 | 0.09 | 0.5359 | 1.09 | 0.8621 | 2.09 | 0.9817 | 3.09 | 0.9990 |
| -3.90 | 0.0000 | -2.90 | 0.0019 | -1.90 | 0.0287 | -0.90 | 0.1841 | 0.10 | 0.5398 | 1.10 | 0.8643 | 2.10 | 0.9821 | 3.10 | 0.9990 |
| -3.89 | 0.0001 | -2.89 | 0.0019 | -1.89 | 0.0294 | -0.89 | 0.1867 | 0.11 | 0.5438 | 1.11 | 0.8665 | 2.11 | 0.9826 | 3.11 | 0.9991 |
| -3.88 | 0.0001 | -2.88 | 0.0020 | -1.88 | 0.0301 | -0.88 | 0.1894 | 0.12 | 0.5478 | 1.12 | 0.8686 | 2.12 | 0.9830 | 3.12 | 0.9991 |
| -3.87 | 0.0001 | -2.87 | 0.0021 | -1.87 | 0.0307 | -0.87 | 0.1922 | 0.13 | 0.5517 | 1.13 | 0.8708 | 2.13 | 0.9834 | 3.13 | 0.9991 |
| -3.86 | 0.0001 | -2.86 | 0.0021 | -1.86 | 0.0314 | -0.86 | 0.1949 | 0.14 | 0.5557 | 1.14 | 0.8729 | 2.14 | 0.9838 | 3.14 | 0.9992 |
| -3,85 | 0.0001 | -2.85 | 0.0022 | -1.85 | 0.0322 | -0.85 | 0.1977 | 0.15 | 0,5596 | 1,15 | 0.8749 | 2.15 | 0.9842 | 3.15 | 0.9992 |
| -3.84 | 0.0001 | -2.84 | 0.0023 | -1.84 | 0.0329 | -0.84 | 0.2005 | 0.16 | 0.5636 | 1.16 | 0.8770 | 2.16 | 0.9846 | 3.16 | 0.9992 |
| -3.83 | 0.0001 | -2.83 | 0.0023 | -1.83 | 0.0336 | -0.83 | 0.2033 | 0.17 | 0.5675 | 1.17 | 0.8790 | 2.17 | 0.9850 | 3.17 | 0.9992 |



| Kruskal- Wallis H Distribution | k = 3 | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | n ₁ = 3 | n ₂ = 3 | n ₃ = 3 |
| × | P(X = x) | P(X ≤ x) | P(X ≥ x) |
| 0.000 | 0.0071 | 0.0071 | 1.0000 |
| 0.089 | 0.0429 | 0.0500 | 0.9929 |
| 0.089 | 0,0214 | 0.0714 | 0.9500 |
| 0.267 | 0.0500 | 0.1214 | 0.9286 |
| 0.356 | 0.0500 | 0.1714 | 0.8786 |
| 0.622 | 0,0357 | 0.2071 | 0.8286 |
| 0.622 | 0.0714 | 0.2786 | 0.7929 |
| 0.800 | 0.0571 | 0.3357 | 0.7214 |
| 1.067 | 0.0357 | 0.3714 | 0.6643 |
| 1.156 | 0.0143 | 0.3857 | 0.6286 |
| 1.156 | 0.0714 | 0.4571 | 0.6143 |
| 1.422 | 0.0321 | 0.4893 | 0.5429 |
| 1.689 | 0.0714 | 0.5607 | 0.5107 |
| 1.867 | 0.0476 | 0.6083 | 0.4393 |
| 1.867 | 0.0095 | 0.6179 | 0.3917 |
| 2.222 | 0.0214 | 0.6393 | 0.3821 |
| 2.400 | 0.0214 | 0.6607 | 0.3607 |

Modules for Home Work Assignment - eStatU

Testing Hypothesis μ_1 , μ_2

[Hypothesis] $H_o: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = D$ 0

 \bullet $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq D$ \circ $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > D$ \circ $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 < D$

[Test Type] t test , Variance Assumption \bullet $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ \circ $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

Significance Level $\alpha = 9.5\%$ 1%

Sampling Type • independent sample • paired sample

[Sample Data] Input either sample data using BSV or sample statistic

Sample 1 1234

Sample 2 356

[Sample Statistics]

Sample Size $n_1 = 4$ $n_2 =$

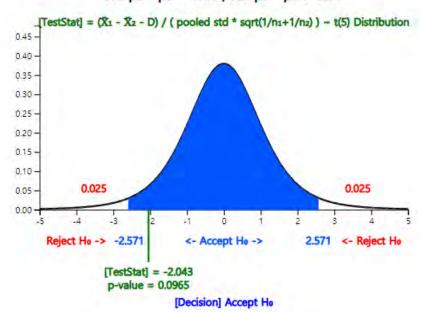
Sample Mean $\bar{x}_1 = 2.50$ $\bar{x}_2 = 4.67$

Sample Variance $s_1^2 = 1.67$ $s_2^2 = 2.33$

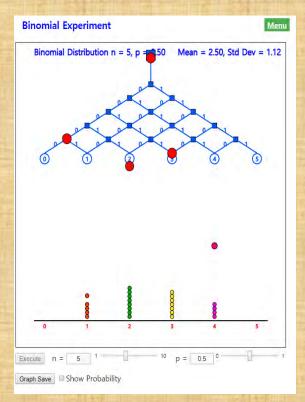
Execute

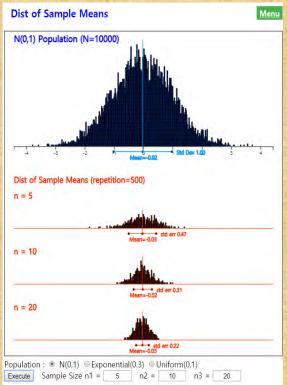
<u>Menu</u>

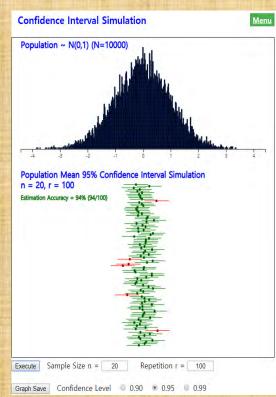
Ho: $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0.00$, H1: $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0.00$



O Simulation Experiments





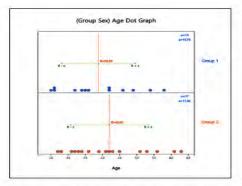


3. eStat Mobile Teaching

- Data Visualization

3.2.2 Visualization of Continuous Data with Group

[Example 3.2.2] (age - two group continuous data). The data on the gender and age of a middle school teacher is ⇒ 02Englsh ⇒ 032 Continuous TeacherAgeByGender.csv. Use reStat, to draw a dot graph, histogram, stem and leaf plot.







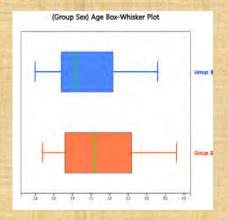
| 665 2 1 1 1 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | Group 1 Leaf | Stem | Group 2 Last | |
|---|--------------------|------|--------------|--|
| | 665 6542 622 | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

<Figure 3.2.6-2> Dot graph of age by <Figure 3.2.7-2> Histogram of age by <Figure 3.2.9-2> Both direction stem gender with mean

gender with polygon

and leaf plot of age by sex

| Histogram Frequency Table | Group Name | (Sex) | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Interval (Age) | Group 1 (Group 1) | Group 2 (Group 2) | Total |
| (25.00 30.43) | 3 (23.1%) | (11.8%) | 5 (16.7%) |
| (30.43, 35.86) | (23,1%) | 4 (23,5%) | 7 (23.3%) |
| 3 [35.86, 41.29) | (7.7%) | (17.6%) | 4 (13.3%) |
| 4 (41.29, 46.71) | (23.1%) | (17.6%) | (20.0%) |
| 5 [46.71: 52.14) | (7.7%) | (5,9%) | (6.7%) |
| (52.14, 57.57) | (7,7%) | (11.8%) | (10.0%) |
| 7 [57:57, 63:00) | (7.7%) | (11.8%) | (10.0%) |
| Total | 13 (100%) | 17 (100%) | 30 (100%) |



| | Sex | Age |
|----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1 | 26 |
| 2 | 1 | 34 |
| 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 4 | 2 | 39 |
| 5 | 1 | 32 |
| 6 | 1 | 36 |
| 7 | 2 | 41 |
| 8 | 2 | 42 |
| 9 | 1 | 26 |
| 10 | 1 | 25 |
| 11 | 2 | 33 |
| 12 | 2 | 43 |
| 13 | 1 | 54 |
| 14 | 1 | 49 |
| 15 | 2 | 56 |
| | | |

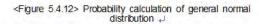
3. eStat Mobile Teaching

5.4.1 Normal Distribution

L

[Example 5.4.4] If the mid-term scores (X) of the Statistics course follows a normal distribution with an average of 70 points and a standard deviation of 10 test results X, calculate the following probabilities. Check the calculated value by using restatu.

1) P(X < 94.3) 2) P(X > 57.7) 3) P(57.7 < X < 94.3)↓



- Normal Distribution

| 정규분포 | μ = 0 | σ = 1.000 | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------|
| p | $P(X \le X) = p$ | p | $P(X \le x) = p$ | р | $P(X \le X) = p$ | p | $P(X \le X) = p$ | р | P(X ≤ x) = |
| 0.005 | -2.576 | 0.205 | -0.824 | 0.405 | -0.240 | 0.605 | 0.266 | 0.805 | 0.860 |
| 0.010 | -2.326 | 0.210 | -0.806 | 0.410 | -0.228 | 0.610 | 0.279 | 0.810 | 0.878 |
| 0.015 | -2.170 | 0.215 | -0.789 | 0.415 | -0.215 | 0.615 | 0.292 | 0.815 | 0.896 |
| 0.020 | -2.054 | 0.220 | -0.772 | 0.420 | -0.202 | 0.620 | 0.305 | 0.820 | 0.915 |
| 0.025 | -1.960 | 0.225 | -0.755 | 0.425 | -0.189 | 0.625 | 0.319 | 0.825 | 0.935 |
| 0.030 | -1.881 | 0.230 | -0.739 | 0.430 | -0.176 | 0.630 | 0.332 | 0.830 | 0.954 |
| 0.035 | -1.812 | 0.235 | -0,722 | 0.435 | -0.164 | 0.635 | 0.345 | 0.835 | 0.974 |
| 0.040 | -1.751 | 0.240 | -0.705 | 0.440 | -0.151 | 0.640 | 0.358 | 0.840 | 0.994 |
| 0.045 | -1.695 | 0.245 | -0.690 | 0.445 | -0.138 | 0.645 | 0.372 | 0.845 | 1.015 |
| 0.050 | -1.645 | 0.250 | -0.674 | 0.450 | -0.126 | 0.650 | 0.385 | 0.850 | 1.036 |
| 0.055 | -1.598 | 0.255 | -0.659 | 0.455 | -0.113 | 0.655 | 0.399 | 0.855 | 1.058 |
| 0.060 | -1.555 | 0.260 | -0.643 | 0.460 | -0.100 | 0.660 | 0.412 | 0.860 | 1.080 |
| 0.065 | -1.514 | 0.265 | -0.628 | 0.465 | -0.088 | 0.665 | 0.426 | 0.865 | 1.103 |
| 0.070 | -1.476 | 0.270 | -0.613 | 0.470 | -0.075 | 0.670 | 0.440 | 0.870 | 1.126 |
| 0.075 | -1.440 | 0.275 | -0.598 | 0.475 | -0.063 | 0.675 | 0.454 | 0.875 | 1.150 |
| 0.080 | -1.405 | 0.280 | -0.583 | 0.480 | -0.050 | 0.680 | 0.468 | 0.880 | 1.175 |
| 0.085 | -1.372 | 0.285 | -0.568 | 0.485 | -0.038 | 0.685 | 0.482 | 0.885 | 1.200 |
| 0.090 | -1.341 | 0.290 | -0.553 | 0.490 | -0.025 | 0.690 | 0.496 | 0.890 | 1.227 |
| 0.095 | -1.311 | 0.295 | -0.539 | 0.495 | -0.013 | 0.695 | 0.510 | 0.895 | 1.254 |
| 0.100 | -1.282 | 0.300 | -0.524 | 0.500 | 0.000 | 0.700 | 0.524 | 0.900 | 1.282 |



3. eStat Mobile Teaching

- Kruskal Wallis ANOVA

10.3.1 Completely Randomized Design: Kruskal-Wallis Test 🗇

+

[Example 10.3.1] The results of a survey of job satisfaction by sampling employees of three companies are as follows: From this data, can you say that the three companies have different job satisfaction levels?

4

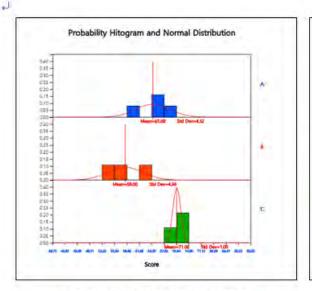
Company A 69 67 65 59 J Company B 56 63 55 J

Company C 71 72 70 ...

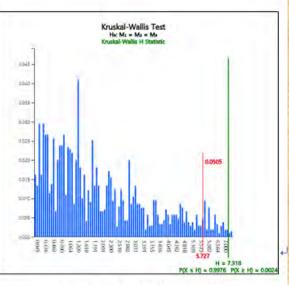
له

- 1) Draw a histogram of the data to see if the average job satisfaction level of the three companies can be tested in a parametric way.
- 2) Using the nonparametric method, test whether the three companies can be said to have different job satisfaction levels. a significant level of 5%





<Figure 10.3.3> Histogram by company, ...



<Figure 10.3.6> Kruskal-Wallis test↓

| Testing Hypothesis ANOVA |
|--|
| [Hypothesis] $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = = \mu_k$ $H_1: At least one pair of means is different$ |
| [Test Type] F test (ANOVA) Significance Level $\alpha = 0.5\%$ 0. 1% [Sample Data] Input either sample data using BSV or sample statistics at the next boxes |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Sample 1 69 67 65 59 |
| Sample 2 56 63 55 |
| Sample 3 71 72 70 |
| Sample 4 |
| [Sample Statistics] |
| $n_1 =$ 4 $n_2 =$ 3 $n_3 =$ 3 $n_4 =$ |
| $m_1 = 65.00$ $m_2 = 58.00$ $m_3 = 71.00$ $m_4 = 65.00$ |
| $s_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 18.67 \\ s_2^2 = \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19.00 \\ s_3^2 = \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.00 \\ s_4^2 = \end{bmatrix}$ |
| Execute |

| Kruskal-Wallis Test | Analysis Var | Score | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------|----------|--|
| Statistics | Observation | Mean | Std Dev | Rank Sum | |
| 1 (A) | 4 | 65.000 | 4.320 | 21.00 | |
| 2 (B) | 3 | 58.000 | 4.359 | 7.00 | |
| 3 (C) | 3 | 71.000 | 1.000 | 27.00 | |
| Total | 10 | 64.700 | 6.237 | 55.00 | |
| Missing Observations | 0 | | | | |
| Hypothesis | | | | | |
| H ₀ : M ₁ = M ₂ = M ₃ | [TestStat] | [TestStat] H | | P(X ≥ H) | |
| At least one pair of locations is different | Н | 7.318 | 0.9976 | 0.0024 | |

4. Conclusion

- > eStat is an integrated statistical software for teaching as well as data processing to all level of students.
- > To continue this freeware eStat project,
 - => international collaboration among statistician, mathematics education, school teachers to share experience, idea, and technology

