

Minitab

Lecture: Descriptive Statistics, graphics

- Minitab provides powerful tools to **summarize data numerically (descriptive statistics)** and **visualize data graphically**. These can be accessed either via **menus** or **session commands**.

Standardize

This tool is used to convert data into standard values using the center command, as in the following cases

1- Subtract the arithmetic mean and divide by the standard deviation

MTB>center c1-c3 c4-c6

2- Subtract the arithmetic mean only

MTB>center c1 c7;

SUBC>location.

3- Divide by the standard deviation only

MTB>center c1 c7;

SUBC>scale.

Some simple instructions on columns (variables) part two**1-count**

Counts the number of values in a specific column and prints the result in a specific cell

```
MTB>count c1 k1
```

2-N

Counts the number of non-missing values in a given column and places the result in a given cell

```
MTB > N c1 k2
```

3-NMiss

Counts the number of missing values in a specific column and places them in a specific cell

```
MTB>NMiss c1 k3
```

4-mean

Calculates the arithmetic mean of a specific column and places the result in a specific cell

```
MTB>mean c1 k4
```

5-Aver

Calculates the arithmetic mean for a specific column and places the result in a specific cell (the same result as the mean)

```
MTB>Aver c1 k5
```

Note: When calculating any value for rows, is preceded by (R)

```
MTB > Rcount c1-c3 c4
```

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MTB > RN c1-c3 c5

Counts the number of non-missing values in these rows And puts the output in C5

MTB > Rmean c1-c3 c6

6-Median

To find the median of a specific column and place the value in a specific cell

MTB > Median c1-c3 k3

7-maxi

To find the highest value and put the result in a specific cell

MTB > maxi c1 k10

8-mini

To find the lowest value and put the result in a specific cell

MTB > mini c1 k11

9-Std

To calculate the standard deviation for a particular column

MTB > Std c1 k12

MTB>R Std c1-c3 c8

10-log ten

To calculate the logarithm to base 10

MTB > log ten 20 k13

MTB > log ten c1 c8

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