MIC 105-P BIOSTATISTICS [P] Practical Course Credit: 1 Contact Hours : 30

- 1. Excel spreadsheet and data analysis.
- 2. Linear equation analysis (regression analysis).
- 3. Normal distribution.
- 4. Hypothesis testing.
- 5. Application of other software (graph pad) for statistical analysis

Reference Books (Composite list for theory and practicals):

- 1. Kothari, C. R., Quantitative Techniques, Vikas Publishing House.
- 2. Arora, P. N. and Malhan, P. K., Biostatistics, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 3. Danilina, N.I., Computational Mathematics, Mir Publishers.
- 4. Surya, R. K., Biostatistics, Himalaya Publishing House.

MIC 105-T BIOSTATISTICS [T] Theory Course Credit : 3 Contact Hours : 45

<mark>1.</mark>

.1	Characteristics of biological data: Variables and constants, discrete and
	continuous variables, relationship and prediction, variable in biology
	(measurement, ranked, attributes), derived variables (ratio, index, rates), types of
	measurements of biological data (interval scale, ratio scale, ordinal scale,
	nominal scale, discrete and continuous data).
	Elementary theory of errors: exact and approximate numbers, source and
	classification of errors, decimal notation and rounding off numbers, absolute and
	relative errors, valid significant digits, relationship between number of valid digit
	and error, the error of sum, difference, product, quotient, power and root, rules of
	calculating digits.
	Data handling: Population and samples, random samples, parameter and
	statistics, accuracy and precision, accuracy in observations Tabulation and
	frequency distribution, relative frequency distribution, cumulative frequency
	distribution.
	Graphical representation: types of graphs, preparation and their
	applications.
Iı	ntroduction to Bioinformatics
	Concepts and applications.
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_	Measures of central tendency: characteristics of ideal measure, Arithmetic mean
	Measures of central tendency: characteristics of ideal measure, Arithmetic mean – simple, weighted, combined, and corrected mean, limitations of arithmetic mean;
	Measures of central tendency: characteristics of ideal measure, Arithmetic mean – simple, weighted, combined, and corrected mean, limitations of arithmetic mean; Median – calculation for raw data, for grouped data, for continuous series,
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L 2 2.3	 Measures of central tendency: characteristics of ideal measure, Arithmetic mean simple, weighted, combined, and corrected mean, limitations of arithmetic mean; Median – calculation for raw data, for grouped data, for continuous series, limitations of median; Mode – computation of mode for individual series, by grouping method, in a continuous frequency distribution, limitations of modes; Relationship between mean, median and mode; mid-range, geometric mean, harmonic mean, partition value, quartiles, deciles, percentiles. Measure of dispersion: variability, Range, mean deviation, coefficient of mean deviation, standard deviation (individual observations, grouped data, continuous series), variance, coefficient of variance, limitation. Skewness – definition, positive, negative, purpose, measure, relative measure, Karl Pearson's Coefficient, Bowley's Coefficient, Kelly's Measure, Moments. Correlation analysis – Correlation, covariance, correlation coefficient for ungrouped data, Pearson's Rank Correlation coefficient, scatter and dot diagram
2	 Measures of central tendency: characteristics of ideal measure, Arithmetic mean – simple, weighted, combined, and corrected mean, limitations of arithmetic mean; Median – calculation for raw data, for grouped data, for continuous series, limitations of median; Mode – computation of mode for individual series, by grouping method, in a continuous frequency distribution, limitations of modes; Relationship between mean, median and mode; mid-range, geometric mean, harmonic mean, partition value, quartiles, deciles, percentiles. Measure of dispersion: variability, Range, mean deviation, coefficient of mean deviation, standard deviation (individual observations, grouped data, continuous series), variance, coefficient of variance, limitation. Skewness – definition, positive, negative, purpose, measure, relative measure, Karl Pearson's Coefficient, Bowley's Coefficient, Kelly's Measure, Moments. Correlation analysis – Correlation, covariance, correlation coefficient for ungrouped data, Pearson's Rank Correlation coefficient, scatter and dot diagram (graphical method).
2.3	 Concepts and applications. Measures of central tendency: characteristics of ideal measure, Arithmetic mean simple, weighted, combined, and corrected mean, limitations of arithmetic mean; Median – calculation for raw data, for grouped data, for continuous series, limitations of median; Mode – computation of mode for individual series, by grouping method, in a continuous frequency distribution, limitations of modes; Relationship between mean, median and mode; mid-range, geometric mean, harmonic mean, partition value, quartiles, deciles, percentiles. Measure of dispersion: variability, Range, mean deviation, coefficient of mean deviation, standard deviation (individual observations, grouped data, continuous series), variance, coefficient of variance, limitation. Skewness – definition, positive, negative, purpose, measure, relative measure, Karl Pearson's Coefficient, Bowley's Coefficient, Kelly's Measure, Moments. 3 Correlation analysis – Correlation, covariance, correlation coefficient for ungrouped data, Pearson's Rank Correlation coefficient, scatter and dot diagram (graphical method). Regression analysis - Linear and exponential function - DNSA conversion by
	 Concepts and applications. Measures of central tendency: characteristics of ideal measure, Arithmetic mean; – simple, weighted, combined, and corrected mean, limitations of arithmetic mean; Median – calculation for raw data, for grouped data, for continuous series, limitations of median; Mode – computation of mode for individual series, by grouping method, in a continuous frequency distribution, limitations of modes; Relationship between mean, median and mode; mid-range, geometric mean, harmonic mean, partition value, quartiles, deciles, percentiles. Measure of dispersion: variability, Range, mean deviation, coefficient of mean deviation, standard deviation (individual observations, grouped data, continuous series), variance, coefficient of variance, limitation. Skewness – definition, positive, negative, purpose, measure, relative measure, Karl Pearson's Coefficient, Bowley's Coefficient, Kelly's Measure, Moments. Correlation analysis – Correlation, covariance, correlation coefficient for ungrouped data, Pearson's Rank Correlation coefficient, scatter and dot diagram (graphical method). Regression analysis - Linear and exponential function - DNSA conversion by reducing sugar, survival/growth of bacteria, regression coefficients, properties,

<mark>3.</mark>

<mark>3.1</mark>	Probability: Probability, Combinatorial Techniques, Elementary Genetics,	
	Conditional Probability, Bayes' Rule, Statistical Independence, Binomial,	<mark>(05)</mark>
	Poisson, Normal Distributions.	
<mark>3.2</mark>	Hypothesis Testing – parameter and statistics, sampling theory, sampling and	<mark>(05)</mark>
	non-sampling error, estimation theory, confidence limits testing of hypothesis,	
	test of significance; Students' T-test, t-distribution, computation, paired t-test.	
<mark>3.3</mark>	Chi-square test, F-test and ANOVA.	<mark>(05)</mark>

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