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Drawing of Random Six-Digit Numbers from Tables of Random Two-Digit Numbers

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ABSTRACT: One table of random two-digit numbers was constructed by Chakrabarty in 2013. Due to the necessity of more such tables, another independent table of random two-digit numbers was also constructed by Chakrabarty in 2016. One more set/table of random two-digit numbers has been constructed due to the necessity of three independent sets/tables of random two-digit numbers in drawing of random six-digit numbers. Method of drawing of random six-digit numbers from three independent tables of random two-digit numbers has been derived in the current study. The description of the method with numerical example and the constructed set/table of random two-digit numbers have been presented in this paper.

KEYWORDS: Random three-digit numbers, independent tables, drawing of random six-digit numbers.

I. INTRODUCTION

There had already been lot of research on the construction of random numbers' table. The prominent researches in this area were done by *Tippett* (1927), *Mahalanobis* (1934), *Kendall* & *Smith* (1938 , 1939), *Fisher* & *Yates* (1938), *Hald* (1952), *Royo* & *Ferrer* (1954), *RAND Corporation* (1955), *Quenouille* (1959), *Moses* & *Oakford* (1963), *Rao*, *Mitra* & *Matthai* (1966), *Snedecor* and *Cochran* (1967), *Rohlf* & *Sokal* (1969), *Manfred* (1971), *Hill* & *Hill* (1977) etc. who constructed tables of random numbers. Among these tables, the following four tables are treated as suitable in drawing of simple random sample (with or without replacement) from a population (*Cochran*, 1940):
(1) Tippett's Random Numbers Table that consists of 10,400 four-digit numbers giving in all 41,600 single digits selected at random from the British Census report (*Tippett*, 1927).
(2) Fisher and Yates Random Numbers Table that comprises 15000 digits arranged in two's (*Fisher* & *Yates*, 1938).
(3) Kendall and Smith's Random Numbers that consists of 100,000 digits grouped into 25,000 sets of random four-digit numbers (*Kendall* & *Smith*, 1938).
(4) Random Numbers Table by Rand Corporation that contains of one million digits consisting of 200,000 random numbers of 5 digits each (*Rand Corporation*, 1955).
The proper randomness of these tables is yet to be tested. In a study made by *Chakrabarty* (2010) on the testing of randomness of the table due to *Fisher* and *Yates* (1938), it has been found that this table, consisting of the 7500 occurrences of the 100 two-digit numbers, is not properly random and deviates significantly from proper randomness. Due to this reason, one table consisting of 6000 random occurrences of the 100 two-digit numbers has been constructed as an alternative/competitor of this table (*Chakrabarty*, 2013*a*). Also, one table containing 5000 random occurrences of the 1000 three-digit numbers has been constructed by *Chakrabarty* (2013*b*) due to the unavailability of such table of three-digit numbers. Two more tables, one containing 20000 occurrences of random two-digit numbers and the other containing 20000 occurrences of random three-digit numbers, have also been constructed by the same author [*Chakrabarty*(2013*a* , 2016*b*)]. Recently, study has been made on testing the proper randomness of the random number tables due to Tippett (*Sarmah* & *Chakrabarty*, 2014), due to Kendall & Smith (*Sarmah* & *Chakrabarty*, 2014*b*), due to *Rand Corporation* (*Sarmah, Chakrabarty* & *Barman* (2015*b*). In the studies, each of the tables has been found to be suffered from proper randomness. This leads to think of constructing of table of random four-digit numbers. Moreover, there is or there may be necessity of drawing of random five-digit numbers, random six-digit numbers, random seven-digit numbers etc.. However, due to the increasing difficulties in the construction of tables of these types of random numbers by the method composed by *Chakrabarty* (2013*a*), it has been compelled to think of an alternative approach of drawing of these types of random numbers. In a study, one method has already been derived for drawing random five-digit numbers from the tables of random two-digit numbers and of random three-digit numbers (*Chakrabarty*, 2016*c*). In a study, one method has already been derived for drawing random six-digit numbers from the two

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independent tables of random three-digit numbers (*Chakrabarty*, 2016*d*). One method of drawing of random six-digit numbers from three independent tables of random two-digit numbers has been developed in the current study. This paper describes the derivation of the method with numerical example in order to show the application of the method. Moreover, one more set/table of random two-digit numbers has been constructed due to its necessity since three independent sets/tables of random two-digit numbers is necessary for drawing of random six-digit numbers.

II. ONE MORE TABLE OF RANDOM TWO-DIGIT NUMBERS

One method of construction of a set of random two-digit numbers was innovated by *Chakrabarty* (2013*a*).
The method can be summarized as follows:
There are 100 two-digit numbers namely

00 , 01 , 02 , 03 , 04 , 05 , 06 , 07 , 08 , 09 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15 , 16 , 17 , 18 , 19, 20 , 21 , 22 , 23 , 24 ,
25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 29 , 30 , 31 , 32 , 33 , 34 , 35 , 36 , 37 , 38 , 39, 40 , 41 , 42 , 43 , 44 , 45 , 46 , 47 , 48 , 49 ,
50 , 51 , 52 , 53 , 54 , 55 , 56 , 57 , 58 , 59, 60 , 61 , 62 , 63 , 64 , 65 , 66 , 67 , 68 , 69 , 70 , 71 , 72 , 73 , 74 ,
75 , 76 , 77 , 78 , 79, 80 , 81 , 82 , 83 , 84 , 85 , 86 , 87 , 88 , 89 , 91 , 91 , 92 , 93 , 94 , 95 , 96 , 97 , 98 , 99 .

While constructing a table of random two-digit numbers one is required to note that as per the definitions of probability in practically ideal situation (*Chakrabarty*, 2011), the table will be random at **ALOCE (acceptance level of chance error) α** if and only if the number of occurrence of each of the 100 two-digit lies between ($n + \alpha$ % of n) and ($n - \alpha$ % of n).
Let us take an opaque container and 100 small identical balls identifying them by the numbers

00 , 01 , …… , 99.

Let the 100 balls be put inside the container and make the balls well shuffled.
If the 100 balls are drawn one by one, by applying the principle of blinding, from the container and the numbers appeared on the balls are listed in the order of their occurrences then 100 observations will be obtained where each of the 100 two-digit numbers will appear once.
If the process is repeated and the observations obtained are combined with the earlier ones then 200 observations will be obtained where each of the 100 two-digit numbers will appear twice.
If the process is continued, 100n observations will be obtained where each of the 100 two-digit numbers will appear n times out of n repetitions (n = 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , …….).
In this experiment, it is found that

(i) each of the 100 numbers occurs n times out of 100n trials (n = 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , …….) if we start counting from the $(100n + 1)^{th}$ observation
and (ii) the number of occurrence of each of them lies between $n \pm 1$ if we start counting from any observation.

Therefore, the set/table of the observations obtained above will be a random numbers' set/table of the 100 two-digit numbers

00 , 01 , …… ,99.

at **ALOCE 0.01**.
The method has been applied here in the construction of one more set/table of 5000 random occurrences of the 100 two-digit numbers which have been shown in **Table-A** in **section VI**.

III. DRAWING OF RANDOM SIX-DIGIT NUMBERS

The method of drawing of random two-digit numbers from the table has already been discussed by Chakrabarty (2013*a* , 2016*a*) . Now, one method will be derived for drawing of random six-digit numbers from three independent tables of random two-digit numbers.
In this article, the tables of random two-digit numbers constructed by *Chakrabarty* (2013*a*) & *Chakrabarty* (2016*a*) will be called **Table-B** & **Table-C** respectively.
Let

$$d_1d_2 , d_3d_4 \ \& \ d_5d_6$$

be three two-digit numbers drawn from three independent tables of random three-digit numbers namely **Table-A** , **Table-B** & **Table-C** respectively.

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The possible values that d_1d_2 assumes are the 100 two-digit numbers

00 , 01 , 02 , ……. , 98 , 99

and the probability that d_1d_2 assumes any of them is equal which is 0.01.

Similarly, the possible values that d_3d_4 assumes are also the 100 two-digit numbers

00 , 01 , 02 , ……. , 98 , 99

and the probability that that d_3d_4 assumes any of them is equal which is 0.01.

Also similarly, the possible values that d_5d_6 assumes are also the 100 two-digit numbers

00 , 01 , 02 , ……. , 98 , 99

and the probability that that d_5d_6 assumes any of them is equal which is 0.01.

Now if the three two-digit numbers namely

$$d_1d_2 \text{ , } d_3d_4 \text{ & } d_5d_6$$

are combined together to form the six-digit number $d_1d_2d_3d_4d_5d_6$

then the possible values that $d_1d_2d_3d_4d_5d_6$ will assume are the 100000 six-digit numbers

000000 , 000001 , 000002 , …… , 999999

and the probability that $d_1d_2d_3d_4d_5d_6$ assumes any one of them is equal which is 0.000001

(since the three numbers d_1d_2 , d_3d_4 and d_5d_6 have been drawn independently).

Thus the six-digit number $d_1d_2d_3d_4d_5d_6$ is a random one.

Similarly, the six-digit numbers

$$d_1d_2d_5d_6d_3d_4 \text{ , } d_3d_4d_1d_2d_5d_6 \text{ , } d_3d_4d_5d_6d_1d_2 \text{ , } d_5d_6d_1d_2d_3d_4 \text{ & } d_5d_6d_3d_4d_1d_2$$

are also a random ones.

If one of these six six-digit numbers is selected by performing a random trial that results in six possible equally likely outcomes, the selected number will be a random six-digit number.

If the process is repeated once, one more random six-digit number can be obtained. By further repetitions, one can obtain more random six-digit numbers.

Thus, in order to draw *n* random six-digit numbers one can proceed with the following steps:

(1) Make a choice at random which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the left position, which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the middle position and which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the right position while combining them in the formation of random six-digit numbers. This can be done by a random trial that results in six possible outcomes namely

(d_1d_2 at Left , d_3d_4 at Middle , d_5d_6 at Right) ,
(d_1d_2 at Left , d_5d_6 at Middle , d_3d_4 at Right) ,
(d_3d_4 at Left , d_1d_2 at Middle , d_5d_6 at Right) ,
(d_3d_4 at Left , d_5d_6 at Middle , d_1d_2 at Right) ,
(d_5d_6 at Left , d_1d_2 at Middle , d_3d_4 at Right) ,
(d_5d_6 at Left , d_3d_4 at Middle , d_1d_2 at Right) .

Throwing of a fair dice (i.e.an unbiased dice), distinguishing its six sides by the six possible outcomes, can be performed in selecting the said choice.

(2) Draw *n* random two-digit number from Table-A by the method constructed by *Chakrabarty* (2013*a*).
(3) Draw *n* random two-digit number from Table-B by the same method.
(4) Draw *n* random two-digit number from Table-C by the same method.
(4) Combine the random two-digit numbers obtained from Table-A with the corresponding random two-digit numbers obtained from Table-B and the corresponding random two-digit numbers obtained from Table-C by the choice of the positions obtained in step (1) to obtain the *n* random six-digit numbers.

In order to draw *n* random six-digit numbers one can also proceed with the following steps:

(1) Draw three random two-digit numbers one from Table-A, one from Table-B and the other from Table-C by the

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same method constructed by *Chakrabarty* (2013*a*).

(2) Make a choice at random which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the left position, which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the middle position and which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the right position while combining them in the formation of random six-digit numbers. This can be done by a random trial that results in six possible equally likely outcomes.

(3) Combine the three two-digit numbers, obtained in step (1), as per the selected choice of the positions obtained in step (2), to obtain one random six-digit number.

(4) Perform the above three steps more $(n-1)$ times to obtain more $(n-1)$ random six-digit numbers.

(5) The random six-digit number obtained in step (3) together with the $(n-1)$ random six-digit numbers obtained in step (4) constitute the set of the n random six-digit numbers wanted to draw.

IV. NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

Example (4.1): Drawing of Random Six-Digit Numbers:
Let it be wanted to draw 20 random six-digit numbers from three independent tables of random two-digit numbers namely **Table-A** , **Table-B** and **Table-C**.

First way of drawing

Let a trial namely the throwing of a fair dice be performed to choice which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the left position, which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the middle position and which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the right position while combining them in the formation of random six-digit numbers.
Suppose, the selected choice is as follows:

Two-digit numbers to be drawn from **Table-B** will be placed at the left position,
Two-digit numbers to be drawn from **Table-A** will be placed at the middle position
& Two-digit numbers to be drawn from **Table-C** will be placed at the right position

Now let us draw 20 random two-digit numbers from **Table-B** by the method due to *Chakrabarty* (2013*a*).
Let the numbers drawn be

38 , 76 , 58 , 16 , 27 , 59 , 33 , 65 , 07 , 45 , 13 , 55 , 52 , 79 , 02 , 87 , 99 , 74 , 22 , 25 .

Next, let us draw 20 random two-digit numbers from **Table-A** by the method.
Let the numbers drawn, in this case, be

74 , 22 , 84 , 16 , 15 , 99 , 01 , 71 , 14 , 30 , 49 , 19 , 81 , 27 , 04 , 64 , 42 , 56 , 09 , 69.

Again, let us draw 20 random two-digit numbers from **Table-C** by the method.
Let the numbers drawn, in this case, be

65 , 07 , 45 , 86 , 36 , 24 , 32 , 15 , 77 , 28 , 54 , 02 , 30 , 99 , 74 , 22 , 67 , 98 , 83 , 41 .

Now, let us combine the corresponding numbers drawn from the three tables as per the selected choice of combination.
Thus, the selected 20 random six-digit numbers are

387465 , 762207 , 588445 , 161686 , 271536 , 599924 , 330132 , 657115 , 071477 , 453028 , 134954 , 551902 ,
528130 , 792799 , 020474 , 876422 , 994267 , 745698 , 220983 , 256941 .

Second way of drawing

First, let us draw three random two-digit numbers one from Table-A, one from Table-B and the other from Table-C by the method due to *Chakrabarty* (2013*a*).
Let the three numbers drawn be

82 , 05 , 46 .

Next, let a trial namely the throwing of a fair dice be performed to choice which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the left position, which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the middle position and which table's two-digit numbers will be placed at the right position while combining them in the formation of random six-digit numbers.
Suppose, the selected choice is as follows:

Two-digit numbers to be drawn from **Table-C** will be placed at the left position,
Two-digit numbers to be drawn from **Table-A** will be placed at the middle position
& Two-digit numbers to be drawn from **Table-B** will be placed at the right position

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Thus, the 1st selected six-digit random number is 460582 .
In order to obtain the remaining 19 random six-digit numbers, the two steps are to be repeated 19 times.
Let the outcomes of the repetitions are as shown in the following table (Table-4.1):

Table-4-1

Serial No of Repetition	Two-digit Number obtained from Table-A	Two-digit Number obtained from Table-B	Two-digit Number obtained from Table-C	Outcome of the Random Trial: Position of Two-digit Number of			Selected Six-digit Number
				Table-A	Table-B	Table-C	
1	49	93	36	Left	Right	Middle	493693
2	72	52	78	Right	Middle	Left	785272
3	11	07	94	Middle	Right	Left	941107
4	52	40	05	Right	Left	Middle	400552
5	07	99	47	Left	Middle	Right	079947
6	73	16	88	Left	Middle	Right	731688
7	91	76	21	Middle	Left	Right	769121
8	55	28	58	Right	Left	Middle	285855
9	40	84	00	Left	Middle	Right	408400
10	79	45	15	Right	Middle	Left	154579
11	86	24	84	Middle	Right	Left	848624
12	12	32	66	Right	Left	Middle	326612
13	53	64	23	Left	Right	Middle	532364
14	99	21	99	Right	Middle	Left	992199
15	63	77	19	Left	Middle	Right	637719
16	95	14	70	Left	Middle	Right	951470
17	61	54	27	Middle	Right	Left	276154
18	66	26	54	Right	Left	Middle	265466
19	89	07	63	Middle	Left	Right	078963

Thus, the selected 20 random six-digit numbers to are
460582 , 493693 , 785272 , 941107 , 400552 , 079947 , 731688 , 769121 , 285855 , 408400 , 154579 , 848624 , 326612 , 532364 , 992199 , 637719 , 951470 , 276154 , 265466 , 078963 .

V. CONCLUSION

The method of drawing random six-digit numbers from three independent sets/tables of random two-digit numbers, discussed here, can be treated as an alternative of drawing the same from a single set/table of random six-digit numbers. Thus random six-digit numbers can be drawn in the absence of a table of random six-digit numbers.
It can be possible to draw random six-digit numbers from two independent sets/tables of random three-digit numbers. The method of drawing random six-digit numbers from two independent sets/tables of random three-digit numbers has already been developed by *Chakrabarty* (2016*d*). Therefore, it is now possible to draw random six-digit numbers in the absence of a set/table of random six-digit numbers. However, researcher may construct one set/table of random six-digit numbers too. This set/table to be constructed will also be applicable in drawing of random six-digit numbers.
It may be necessary to draw random *m*-digit numbers (for $m > 6$) in the situation of drawing of a very large sample from a larger population. It can be possible to draw random *m*-digit numbers (for $m > 6$) from independent tables of random two-digit numbers and/or independent tables of random three-digit numbers and/or from a combination of independent tables of random two-digit numbers and independent tables of random three-digit numbers. Therefore, there is necessity of constructing of sufficient independent tables for random two-digit numbers and also for random three-digit numbers.

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VI. CONSTRUCTED TABLE OF RANDOM TWO-DIGIT NUMBERS

Table-A
(10000 Occurrences of Random Two-Digit Numbers)

Position No	Random Two-Digit Number				
0000 – 0024	60 29 33 36 08	81 17 68 41 84	15 24 32 01 73	27 04 64 42 74	76 58 94 39 02
0025 – 0049	25 23 98 85 03	70 10 82 47 59	20 93 65 07 45	66 92 88 71 91	79 49 51 61 09
0050 – 0074	96 48 16 80 35	50 62 18 19 56	34 40 05 90 43	87 72 11 52 44	95 86 78 12 53
0075 – 0099	14 37 89 97 75	57 69 77 00 28	54 26 31 30 99	63 22 67 13 83	06 21 55 38 46
0100 – 0124	90 76 58 60 29	35 81 08 44 39	92 01 71 87 48	15 88 32 57 69	77 66 00 28 54
0125 – 0149	02 30 99 64 22	56 98 23 83 06	17 36 41 84 25	93 46 24 80 07	50 62 18 26 31
0150 – 0174	79 04 49 42 74	09 21 67 85 96	03 70 10 68 47	59 20 33 65 16	45 86 95 73 12
0175 – 0199	94 52 78 53 63	37 89 97 75 13	72 91 14 27 51	61 19 34 40 05	43 82 11 55 38
0200 – 0224	22 26 31 30 63	54 38 00 58 94	01 73 91 04 64	42 67 13 83 06	21 55 74 09 76
0225 – 0249	98 85 03 70 10	82 47 59 20 93	65 07 99 66 92	15 88 71 27 49	96 48 23 80 35
0250 – 0274	77 62 90 43 87	72 11 52 44 95	79 86 12 53 14	37 89 16 51 61	25 75 57 69 50
0275 – 0299	28 46 97 78 39	02 60 29 33 36	08 81 17 68 41	84 45 24 32 18	19 56 34 40 05
0300 – 0324	00 87 19 21 34	40 36 08 44 45	95 68 41 84 05	43 03 94 72 11	71 49 51 61 83
0325 – 0349	81 17 60 29 35	73 88 12 53 63	37 97 75 13 55	38 90 76 58 39	48 52 24 32 57
0350 – 0374	69 77 28 54 79	02 30 99 74 89	22 67 98 06 25	93 15 46 80 66	86 50 62 18 26
0375 – 0399	31 78 27 04 64	42 56 09 23 85	96 70 10 82 47	59 20 33 65 16	07 92 01 91 14
0400 – 0424	84 24 94 72 11	32 57 69 77 00	28 54 05 37 89	15 63 53 43 87	30 99 74 22 67
0425 – 0449	98 83 06 18 79	50 47 59 20 33	65 07 45 86 88	95 73 60 29 61	19 21 34 40 92
0450 – 0474	23 85 62 02 51	17 68 81 25 93	46 16 80 66 01	71 91 14 49 26	31 27 04 64 42
0475 – 0499	56 09 96 03 70	10 82 52 97 75	13 55 38 90 76	58 39 48 35 36	08 44 78 12 41
0500 – 0524	60 58 94 39 02	76 29 33 36 08	81 17 68 41 84	15 24 32 01 73	27 04 64 42 74
0525 – 0549	09 23 98 85 03	70 10 82 47 59	20 93 65 07 45	66 92 88 71 91	79 49 51 61 25
0550 – 0574	96 48 16 80 35	50 62 18 19 56	34 40 05 90 43	87 72 11 52 44	95 86 78 12 53
0575 – 0599	14 37 89 97 75	57 69 77 00 28	54 26 31 30 99	63 22 67 13 83	06 21 55 38 46
0600 – 0624	02 30 99 64 22	56 98 23 83 06	17 36 41 84 25	93 46 24 80 07	50 62 18 26 31
0625 – 0649	79 04 49 42 74	09 21 67 85 96	03 70 10 68 47	59 20 33 65 16	45 86 95 73 12
0650 – 0674	94 52 78 53 63	37 89 97 75 13	72 91 14 27 51	61 19 34 40 05	43 82 11 55 38
0675 – 0699	90 76 58 60 29	35 81 08 44 39	92 01 71 87 48	15 88 32 57 69	77 66 00 28 54
0700 – 0724	28 46 97 78 39	02 60 29 33 36	08 81 17 68 41	84 45 24 32 18	19 56 34 40 05
0725 – 0749	54 26 31 30 63	22 38 00 58 94	01 73 91 04 64	42 67 13 83 06	21 55 74 09 76
0750 – 0774	98 85 03 70 10	82 47 59 20 93	65 07 99 66 92	15 88 71 27 49	96 48 23 80 35
0775 – 0799	50 62 90 43 87	72 11 52 44 95	79 86 12 53 14	37 89 16 51 61	25 75 57 69 77
0800 – 0824	81 17 60 29 35	73 88 12 53 63	37 97 75 13 55	38 90 76 58 39	48 52 24 32 57
0825 – 0849	00 87 19 21 34	40 36 08 44 45	95 68 41 84 05	43 03 94 72 11	71 49 51 61 83
0850 – 0874	69 77 28 54 79	02 30 99 74 89	22 67 98 06 25	93 15 46 80 66	86 50 62 18 26

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0875 – 0899	31 78 27 04 64	42 56 09 23 85	96 70 10 82 47	59 20 33 65 16	07 92 01 91 14
0900 – 0924	07 73 91 55 74	09 28 46 97 78	39 02 60 29 33	36 08 81 14 37	54 26 96 31 30
0925 – 0949	17 84 45 24 32	18 19 56 34 40	05 92 85 68 41	88 71 27 49 61	66 89 16 51 25
0950 – 0974	15 75 57 69 04	64 42 67 13 83	06 21 77 48 23	80 35 50 62 90	43 87 72 11 52
0975 – 0999	44 95 79 86 12	53 99 63 22 38	00 58 94 01 76	98 03 70 10 82	47 59 20 93 65
1000 – 1024	62 18 26 31 78	27 04 64 42 56	09 23 85 96 70	10 82 47 59 20	33 65 16 07 92
1025 – 1049	01 91 14 87 19	21 34 40 36 43	63 37 97 03 94	72 11 71 49 51	61 83 52 24 32
1050 – 1074	00 68 12 53 76	57 81 79 02 30	99 74 89 22 67	98 06 25 93 15	46 80 66 75 13
1075 – 1099	17 60 29 35 86	50 58 39 48 73	88 69 77 28 54	55 08 44 45 95	41 84 05 38 90
1100 – 1124	85 03 38 76 58	94 39 02 60 29	33 70 10 82 47	59 20 96 48 16	80 35 50 62 18
1125 – 1149	19 93 65 07 45	66 92 88 71 91	79 49 51 61 25	56 34 40 05 90	43 87 72 11 52
1150 – 1174	14 99 63 22 46	36 08 81 17 68	41 84 15 24 32	01 73 27 04 64	42 74 09 23 98
1175 – 1199	44 95 86 78 12	53 37 89 97 75	57 69 77 00 28	54 26 31 30 67	13 83 06 21 55
1200 – 1224	80 07 50 62 18	26 31 27 04 64	98 09 85 03 81	95 17 10 84 73	47 53 56 05 82
1225 – 1249	44 28 01 78 48	12 63 37 90 76	89 75 13 55 38	52 24 60 29 35	36 08 58 39 15
1250 – 1274	32 69 77 00 33	66 79 02 30 99	74 22 67 83 06	42 23 96 68 41	70 25 93 46 16
1275 – 1299	59 20 65 57 45	86 92 88 71 91	14 49 51 61 19	34 40 97 43 87	94 72 11 54 21
1300 – 1324	07 73 91 55 74	09 28 46 97 78	39 02 60 29 33	36 08 81 14 37	54 26 96 31 30
1325 – 1349	17 84 45 24 32	18 19 56 34 40	05 92 85 68 41	88 71 27 49 61	66 89 16 51 25
1350 – 1374	15 75 57 69 04	64 42 67 13 83	06 21 77 48 23	80 35 50 62 90	43 87 72 11 52
1375 – 1399	44 95 79 86 12	53 99 63 22 38	00 58 94 01 76	98 03 70 10 82	47 59 20 93 65
1400 – 1424	00 68 12 53 76	57 81 79 02 30	99 74 89 22 67	98 06 25 93 15	46 80 66 75 13
1425 – 1449	17 60 29 35 86	50 58 39 48 73	88 69 77 28 54	55 08 44 45 95	41 84 05 38 90
1450 – 1474	62 18 26 31 78	27 04 64 42 56	09 23 85 96 70	10 82 47 59 20	33 65 16 07 92
1475 – 1499	01 91 14 87 19	21 34 40 36 43	63 37 97 03 94	72 11 71 49 51	61 83 52 24 32
1500 – 1524	23 47 74 17 93	15 46 63 37 97	03 62 18 26 31	85 96 70 10 82	78 27 04 64 94
1525 – 1549	56 09 59 20 33	65 16 07 92 00	68 12 53 76 57	81 79 02 30 99	60 29 35 86 50
1550 – 1574	58 39 48 73 88	69 77 28 01 91	14 87 19 21 34	40 36 43 54 89	22 67 98 06 25
1575 – 1599	80 66 75 13 55	08 44 72 11 71	49 51 61 83 52	24 32 42 45 95	41 84 05 38 90
1600 – 1624	41 56 05 82 59	20 65 57 45 86	92 88 71 07 50	62 18 26 81 95	17 10 84 73 47
1625 – 1649	99 44 24 32 48	12 63 37 90 76	89 75 13 60 29	35 36 08 58 39	15 55 38 52 77
1650 – 1674	67 83 06 42 25	00 33 66 79 69	93 46 16 28 01	78 70 30 80 03	53 02 23 96 68
1675 – 1699	31 27 04 64 98	09 85 91 14 49	51 61 19 34 40	97 43 87 94 72	11 54 21 74 22
1700 – 1724	40 16 35 44 94	01 76 07 53 99	17 84 45 24 32	18 19 56 34 05	92 85 68 41 66
1725 – 1749	89 51 25 15 75	57 69 04 64 42	67 13 83 06 21	77 48 23 80 50	62 90 43 87 72
1750 – 1774	11 52 73 91 55	74 09 28 46 95	79 86 12 78 39	02 98 03 70 10	82 47 59 20 93
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Dr. Dhritikesh Chakrabarty passed B.Sc. (with Honours in Statistics) Examination from Darrang College, Gauhati University, in 1981 securing 1st class &1st position. He passed M.Sc. Examination (in Statistics) from the same university in the year 1983 securing 1st class & 1st position and successively passed M.Sc. Examination (in Mathematics) from the same university in 1987 securing 1st class (5th position). He obtained the degree of Ph.D. (in Statistics) in the year 1993 from Gauhati University. Later on, he obtained the degree of Sangeet Visharad (inVocal Music) in the year 2000 from Bhatkhande Sangeet vidyapith securing 1st class, the degree of Sangeet Visharad (in Tabla) from Pracheen Kala Kendra in 2010 securing 2nd class, the degree of Sangeet Pravakar (in Tabla) from Prayag Sangeet Samiti in 2012 securing 1st class and the degree of Sangeet Bhaskar (in Tabla) from Pracheen Kala Kendra in 2014 securing 1st class. He obtained Jawaharlal Nehru Award for securing 1st position in Degree Examination in the year 1981. He also obtained Academic Gold Medal of Gauhati University and Prof. V. D. Thawani Academic Award for securing 1st position in Post Graduate Examination in the year 1983.

Dr. Dhritikesh Chakrabarty is also an awardee of the Post Doctoral Research Award by the University Grants Commission for the period 2002─05.

He attended five of orientation/refresher course held in Gauhati University, Indian Statistical Institute, University of Calicut and Cochin University of Science & Technology sponsored/organized by University Grants Commission/Indian Academy of Science. He also attended/participated eleven workshops/training programmes of different fields at various institutes.

Dr. Dhritikesh Chakrabarty joined the Department of Statistics of Handique Girls' College, Gauhati University, as a Lecturer on December 09, 1987 and has been serving the institution continuously since then. Currently he is in the position of Associate Professor (& Ex Head) of the same Department of the same College. He has also been serving the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Guwahati, as a Guest Faculty continuously from May 02, 2010. Moreover, he is a Research Guide (Ph.D. Guide) in the Department of Statistics of Gauhati University and also a Research Guide (Ph.D. Guide) in the Department of Statistics of Assam Down Town University. He has been guiding a number of Ph.D. students in the two universities. He acted as Guest Faculty in the Department of Statistics and also in the Department of Physics of Gauhati University. In the mean time, he guided some M. Phil. Students of Vinayak Mission University. He also acted as Guest Faculty cum Resource Person in the Ph.D. Course work Programme in the Department of Computer Science and also in the Department of Biotechnology of the same University for the last six years. Dr. Chakrabarty has been working as an independent researcher for the last more than twenty five years. He has already published seventy seven research papers in various research journals mostly of international level and eight research papers in conference proceedings. Fifty four research papers based on his research works have already been presented in research conferences/seminars of national and international levels both within and outside India. He has written a book titled "Statistics for Beginners". He is also one author of the Assamese Science Dictionary titled "Vigyan Jeuti" published by Assam Science Society. Moreover, he is one author of the research book **"**BIODIVERSITY- Threats and Conservation (ISBN-978-93-81563-48-9)" published by the Global Publishing House. He delivered invited talks/lectures in several seminars He acted as chair person in some seminars. He visited U.S.A. in 2007, Canada in 2011 and U.K. in 2014. He has already completed one post doctoral research project (2002─05) and one minor research project (2010─11). He is an active life member of each of the following academic cum research organizations:

(1) Assam Science Society (ASS)
(2) Assam Statistical Review (ASR)
(3) Indian Statistical Association (IAS)
(4) Indian Society for Probability & Statistics (ISPS)
(5) Forum for Interdisciplinary Mathematics (FIM)
(6) Electronics Scientists & Engineers Society (ESES)
(7) International Association of Engineers (IAENG)

Moreover, he is a Referee of the Journal of Assam Science Society (JASS) and a Member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Environmental Science, Computer Science and Engineering & Technology (JECET).

Dr. Chakrabarty acted as members (at various capacities) of the organizing committees of a number of conferences/seminars already held.