NAME: BRAIDE DIVINE

DEPARTMENT: PHARMACOLY

COURSE: STA 312

1. Hypothesis testing is an act in statistics whereby an analyst tests an assumption regarding a population parameter. The methodology employed by the analyst depends on the nature of the data used and the reason for the analysis. Hypothesis testing is used to assess the plausibility of a hypothesis by using sample data. Such data may come from a larger population, or from a data-generating process. The word "population" will be used for both of these cases in the following descriptions.
2. P-value is the number that tells us how unusual our sample results are, given that the null hypothesis is true. It is the probability that the computed value of a test statistic is at least as extreme as a specific value of the test statistic when the null hypothesis is null. While

The first approach of hypothesis testing is a classical test statistic approach, which computes a test statistic from the empirical data and then makes a comparison with the critical value. If the test statistic in this classical approach is larger than the critical value, then the null hypothesis is rejected

1. hypothesis testing is one of the most important concepts in statistics because it is how you decide if something really happened, or if certain treatments have positive effects, or if groups differ from each other or if one variable predicts another. In short, you want to proof if your data is statistically significant and unlikely to have occurred by chance alone. In essence then, a hypothesis test is a test of significance.