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**Matric Number: 17/MHS03/007**

**Course Name: DEMOGRAPHY & BIOSTATISTICS**

**Course Code: STA 312**

**Assignment Title: HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

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
2. The Classical Approach to hypothesis testing is to compare a test statistic and a critical value. It is best used for distributions which give areas and require you to look up the critical value rather than distributions which have you look up a test statistic to find an area while the P-Value Approach, short for Probability Value, approaches hypothesis testing from a different manner. Instead of comparing z-scores or t-scores as in the classical approach, you're comparing probabilities, or areas.
3. Hypothesis Testing during research is done to help determine if the variation between or among groups of data is due to true variation or if it is the result of sample variation. With the help of sample data, assumptions are formed about the population, then these assumptions are tested statistically.