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**STA312**

**HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

1. **Hypothesis testing is an essential procedure in statistics. A hypothesis test evaluates two mutually exclusive statements about a population to determine which statement is best supported by the sample data. In other words, hypothesis testing is a technique which helps to determine whether a specific treatment has an effect on the individuals in a population. It is a formal procedures used by statisticians to accept or reject statistical hypotheses.**
2. **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. The P-value approach has the advantage in that you just need to compute one value, the P-value, to do the test. For the critical value approach, you need to compute the test statistic and find the critical value corresponding to the given confidence or significance level. For the critical value approach, you need to compute the test statistic and find the critical value corresponding to the given confidence or significance level**
3. **Importance of Hypothesis testing in Research**
4. **Hypothesis testing is important because of its contribution to the decision making process.**
5. **Statistical hypothesis tests are important for quantifying answers to questions about samples of data.**
6. **Hypothesis testing is important 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.**