

Testing Hypothesis:

mean μ or
proportion p ?

i.e. type of population(s).

one sample or
two sample ?

i.e. Compare one population parameter to a constant, or Compare the 2 parameters from 2 populations.

at this stage you can decide what is the null hypothesis H_0 .

test statistic to use, what is the

type of H_1 , the
alternative hypothesis ?

this decide
how p-value is computed
(upper side, lower side or
two sided)

When Computing p-value:

If the test statistic involves σ or two σ 's and we replaced it by s or two s 's, then we shall use t-table or t-dist applet to find p-value, instead of Z-table.

(called t-test)

If the test statistic involves p_0 or \hat{p} , then the calculation we do rely on Central Limit Theorem; thus we need large sample size(s).

For smaller sample the formula is not accurate. Use applet instead.