Testing Hypothesis:

- Mean $\mu$ 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 $H_0$.

Type of $H_1$, the alternative hypothesis?

When computing p-value:

If the test statistic involves $\sigma$ or two $\sigma$'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 $P_o$ 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.