# Q.- value?

The *p-value* is a direct measure of how plausible it is to obtain a sample like the current one if it is true $H_0$. Small values indicate that it is very infrequent to obtain a sample like the current one, while high values are frequent. The *p-value* is used to indicate how much (or how little) the alternative hypothesis contradicts the current sample.

Reporting what the *p-value is* has the advantage of allowing anyone to decide which hypothesis to accept based on their **own level of risk α**. This is not possible when reporting, as has been traditional, indicating only the result of the decision, that is, whether His accepted or rejected$_0$ with a fixed α.

By providing the *p-value* obtained with the current sample, the decision will be made according to the following rule:

if $p_v \leq \alpha$, accept $H_1$

if $p_v > \alpha$, accept $H_0$

Entering the practical field, some statistical packages They provided in their listings the *significance*level,literally meaning *significance level*when often actually refer to the *p-value* (p-value).