### 

SUBDIRECCIÓN ACADÉMICA

DEPARTAMENTO DE SISTEMAS Y COMPUTACIÓN

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INGENIERÍA INFORMÁTICA

MATERIA

DATOS MASIVOS

CATEDRÁTICO:

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UNIT 2

# HOMEWORK 2

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### **P Value**

### A p value (probability value) is a statistical measurement between 0 and 1. The p value is used to answer a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a question that admits a yes or no, or a false or true answer. A null hypothesis is the opposite of what our research is. A result is statistically significant (and allows the null hypothesis to be rejected) if it corresponds to a p value equal to or less than the significance level. This is usually expressed as p ≤ 0.05. A p <0.05 means that the null hypothesis is false and a p> 0.05 that the null hypothesis is true: To calculate the p-value, it is first assumed that there really is no difference between the two theories. Then, if the assumption is true, the probability is calculated that the observed difference is due only to chance. This is the p-value. Therefore, the p-value is the probability of observing effects of the same importance as those observed in the study. If the p-value is low, the results are unlikely to be due to chance and the idea that there is no difference is rejected (the null hypothesis is rejected). If the p-value is high, the observed difference is probably a fluke. Once the value of P has been determined, the conclusion at any particular level results from comparing the value of P with the level of significance.