Recap

Wow! That was a ton. You learned:

1. How to set up hypothesis tests. You learned the null hypothesis is what we before we collect any data, and the alternative is usually what we want to t

2. You learned about Type I and Type II errors. You learned that Type I errors errors, and these are associated with choosing the alternative when the nu true.

3. You learned that p-values are the probability of observing your data or sor in favor of the alternative given the null hypothesis is true. You learned tha interval from the bootstrapping samples, you can essentially make the san hypothesis testing (without all of the confusion of p-values).

4. You learned how to make decisions based on p-values. That is, if the p-valu Type I error threshold, then you have evidence to reject the null and choos Otherwise, you fail to reject the null hypothesis.

5. You learned that when sample sizes are really large, everything appears st (that is you end up rejecting essentially every null), but these results may n significant.

6. You learned that when performing multiple hypothesis tests, your errors w Therefore, using some sort of correction to maintain your true Type I error simple, but very conservative approach is to use what is known as a Bonfe says you should just divide your α level (or Type I error threshold) by the n performed.

This lesson is often the most challenging for students throughout the entire nar order to really have the ideas here stick, it can help to put them down in your ov

Below are some quizzes to test that you are leaving with the main ideas from th link to a great blog post, written by one of your fellow classmates, to assist with

"WHAT IS A P-VALUE?" BLOG POST

QUESTION 1 OF 2

Review Quiz

Match the best related term to the definitions below regarding the lesson

alpha | confidence intervals from bootstrapping samples | null hy | p-value

DEFINITION	TERM
What we assume to be true before collecting	