Q5. In January 2005, a company that monitors Internet traffic (WebSideStory) reported that its sampling revealed that the Mozilla Firefox browser launched in 2004 had grabbed a 4.6% share of the market.

- I. If the sample were based on 2,000 users, could Microsoft conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market?
- II. WebSideStory claims that its sample includes all the daily Internet users. If that's the case, then can Microsoft conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market?

I. If the sample were based on 2,000 users, could Microsoft conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market? Now suppose the population proportion share of market by the Mozilla is  $\hat{p} = 0.5$  then sample proportion share of market by the Mozilla is  $\hat{p} = 0.46$ Assume Null Hypothesis as Ho: p >= 5% market share Thus Alternate Hypothesis as Ha: p < 5% market share

Out[8]: -0.820782681668124

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In [7]: Find Probability assuming null hyposthesis, so as to compare with Type-1 error α = 0.05
p_value=1-stats.norm.cdf(abs(z_scores))
p_value
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Out[7]: 0.20588503245107104

As  $(p_value = 0.2058) > (\alpha = 0.05)$ ; Accept Null Hypothesis i.e. Mozilla market share > 5% Thus, Microsoft can not conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market II.

WebSideStory claims that its sample includes all the daily Internet users. If that's the case, then can Microsoft conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market?

We are given that WebSideStory claims that its sample includes all the daily Internet users. This means that the 4.6% is the population percentage. Comparing it with Microsoft's claim that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the whole market is True.

Hence, we can conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market.