## **Experiment 3**

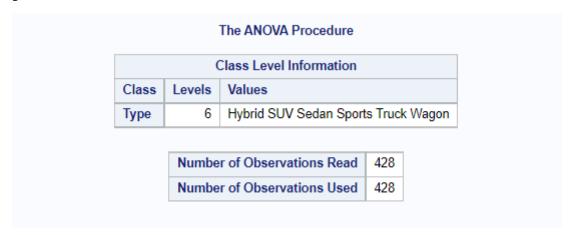
Name : Sneha Savarkar	UID: 2019120055	<b>Branch: EXTC</b>
<b>Aim</b> : To apply F-test for hypothesis testing	ng using SAS software.	
Dataset:		
The dataset I use was the SAS application columns in the dataset.	on's built-in car dataset. Th	ere are 428 rows and 15
HO: mean horsepower of all the types of	cars is same	
Ha: mean horsepower of all the types of	ears is different	
Code:		
PROC SQL;		
CREATE TABLE WORK.query AS		
SELECT Make , Model , 'Type'n , Origin Cylinders , Horsepower , MPG_City , MIFROM SASHELP.CARS;		•
RUN;		
QUIT;		
PROC DATASETS NOLIST NODETAL	LS;	
CONTENTS DATA=WORK.query OUT	=WORK.details;	
RUN;		
PROC ANOVA DATA = WORK.query;		
CLASS type;		
MODEL Horsepower = type;		
RUN;		
PROC ANOVA DATA = WORK.query;		
CLASS type;		
MODEL horsepower = type;		
MEANS type / tukey lines;		

RUN;

PROC PRINT DATA=WORK.details;

RUN;

## **Output**:



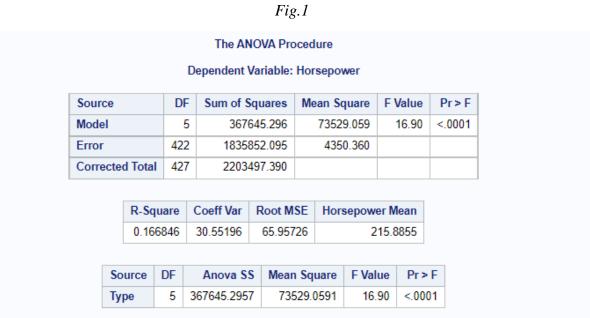


Fig.2

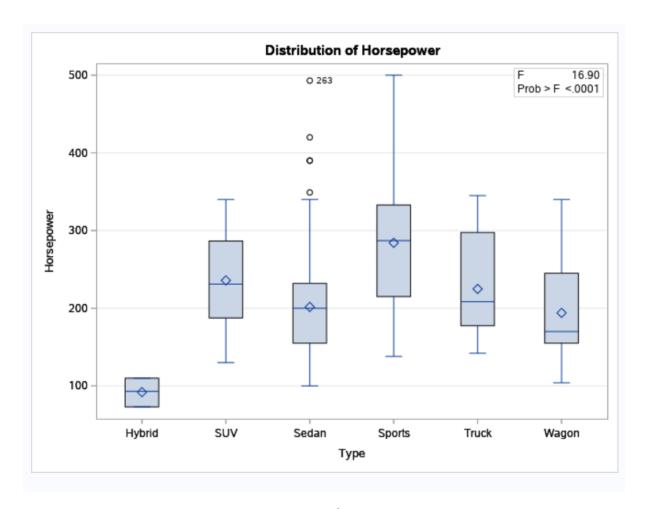


Fig.3

## The ANOVA Procedure Tukey's Studentized Range (HSD) Test for Horsepower

Note: This test controls the Type I experimentwise error rate, but it generally has a higher Type II error rate than REGWQ.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	422
Error Mean Square	4350.36
Critical Value of Studentized Range	4.04870
Minimum Significant Difference	73.069
Harmonic Mean of Cell Sizes	13.35634

Note: Cell sizes are not equal.

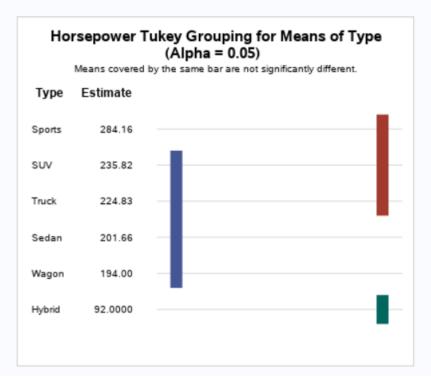


Fig.4

## **Conclusion:**

From the above table the p-value from the f-value is <0.001 indicating that the p-value is less than 0.01. As a result, we can conclude that our null hypothesis is invalid. That is to say, the mean of all car types is different.

We can back up this claim by looking at Fig. 4, which contains the entry 'Minimum significant difference.' This entry with the number 73.069 validates our conclusion.