One tailed test

In statistical significance testing, a one-tailed test and a two-tailed test are alternative ways of computing the statistical significance of a parameter inferred from a data set, in terms of a test statistic. A **two-tailed test** is used if deviations of the estimated parameter in either direction from some benchmark value are considered theoretically possible; in contrast, a one-tailed test is used if only deviations in one direction are considered possible.

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One Sample t-test

data:  dat$x
t = -4.7295, df = 29, p-value = 5.378e-05
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 10000
95 percent confidence interval:
 9848.322 9939.902
sample estimates:
mean of x
 9894.112
```


Reject the null hypothesis that mu > 10000

The test statistic -4.7295
is less than the critical value of -1.6449