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1. A data professional can use the Python function `scipy.stats.ttest_ind()` to compute the p-value for the two-sample t-test.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ True  
☐ False



Correct

A data professional can use the Python function `scipy.stats.ttest_ind()` to compute the p-value. P-value is the probability of observing a difference in sample means as or more extreme than the difference observed when the null hypothesis is true. The function `scipy.stats.ttest_ind()` enables a data professional to conduct a two-sample t-test.

2. What arguments of the Python function `scipy.stats.ttest_ind(a, b, equal_var)` refer to observations from the sample data? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `b`



Correct

In the function `scipy.stats.ttest_ind(a, b, equal_var)`, `a` refers to observations from the first sample; `b` refers to observations from the second sample; `equal_var` indicates whether the population variance of the two samples is assumed to be equal.

- ☐ `alpha`

- ☒ `a`



Correct

In the function `scipy.stats.ttest_ind(a, b, equal_var)`, `a` refers to observations from the first sample; `b` refers to observations from the second sample; `equal_var` indicates whether the population variance of the two samples is assumed to be equal.

- ☐ `loc`