## 0. python imports

```
In [36]: import pandas as pd
from scipy.stats import ttest_rel, ttest_lsamp, ttest_ind
```

## 1. data loading

```
blood pressure = pd.read csv('./data/blood pressure.csv')
          blood_pressure.head()
Out[4]:
                 before
                            after
           0 136.713072
                        92.432965
           1 134.735618 105.022643
           2 127.529115 82.242766
           3 144.527126 93.607172
           4 124.214720 103.212223
In [35]: ab_test = pd.read_csv('./data/ab_test.csv')
          ab test.head()
Out[35]:
                      b
             0.27 13.61
             6.08 21.53
           2 13.74
                    9.23
              9.70
                   5.36
              7.00 12.90
```

## 2. hypothesis test example (related samples)

test related distributions, is the differences between them due to chance?

```
In [8]: ttest_rel(blood_pressure['after'], blood_pressure['before'])
Out[8]: Ttest_relResult(statistic=-27.291841767560236, pvalue=7.303035069608042e-48)
```

test related distributions as mean difference is zero

1 of 2 7/15/19, 10:37 PM

ojo: <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15984221/how-to-perform-two-sample-one-tailed-t-test-with-numpy-scipy">https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15984221/how-to-perform-two-sample-one-tailed-t-test-with-numpy-scipy</a>)

## 3. hypothesis test example (independent samples)

assuming equal variances

```
In [39]: ttest_ind(ab_test['b'], ab_test['a'], equal_var=True)
Out[39]: Ttest_indResult(statistic=2.637533181209767, pvalue=0.009713140852447347)
assuming unequal variances (Welch's)
In [41]: ttest_ind(ab_test['a'], ab_test['b'], equal_var=False)
```

Out[41]: Ttest\_indResult(statistic=-2.637533181209767, pvalue=0.009776243024828825)

2 of 2 7/15/19, 10:37 PM