When you perform a statistical test a p-value helps you determine the significance of your results in relation to the null hypothesis.

The null hypothesis states that there is no relationship between the [two variables being studied](https://www.simplypsychology.org/variables.html) (one variable does not affect the other). It states the results are due to chance and are not significant in terms of supporting the idea being investigated. Thus, the null hypothesis assumes that whatever you are trying to prove did not happen.

The level of statistical significance is often expressed as a p-value between 0 and 1. The smaller the p-value, the stronger the evidence that you should reject the null hypothesis.

Chi Square Test:

Measure Relationship between Pair Of Categorical Features

Anova Test:

Measures Relationship between Categorical and Continous Data