* Use inferential statistics to draw conclusions about the significance of your data
* Null hypothesis is hypothesis that assumes no statistical significance, try to reject
* show that differences between experimental and control groups is not chance
* t-test compares means for groups, determines if difference is significant
* only compares single experimental group to control at a time
* ANOVA determines whether dependent variable changes significantly for independent variable
* Chi-square determines if categorical data differs greatly from expectations.
* Correlation determines relationship between 2 variables
* Correlation coefficient depends on closeness of data to fit line
* Take notes and questions on data in laboratory notebook
* Ask yourself what the data is saying to you
* Ask what the relationship is between your variables
* Ask whether data supports hypothesis
* If data does not support hypothesis,
  + do not try to make data fit hypothesis
  + look for explanations for conclusions
  + ask whether null hypothesis is supported
  + talk about it in your conclusion
  + unsupported hypothesis is not bad or failure