When normal distribution：

> t.test(x$yield,alternative="greater",mu=40)

> t.test(Caliper1,Caliper2,conf.level=0.05,paired=T，var.equal=TRUE)

Test the hypothesis that the variance is greater to 10.

> library(TeachingDemos)

> x=c(27 , 26 ,31 , 32 , 30 , 28, 26 , 24 , 31 , 30 ,23 , 30 , 23)

> sigma.test(x,sigmasq=10，alternative="greater",conf.level=0.9)

(b) Test for the equality of the variances at.

> var.test(x1,x2)

IS normal?

> library(nortest)

> x=c( 27, 26 , 31 , 30 , 30 , 28 , 26, 24 , 30 , 30 , 23 , 30 , 23)

> lillie.test(x)

When we do not know distribution:

1. Do an appropriate test if there is a difference in the mean height.

> wilcox.test(galton$child,galton$parent)

Correlation:

1. Calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient.

>cor.test(data$Score,data$Hours)

1. Calculate the Spearman correlation Coefficient

> cor.test(data$Score,data$Hours,method="spearman")

1. Calculate the Kendall’ s Tau.

> cor.test(data$Score,data$Hours,method="kendall")

1. Using each method test the hypothesis that the correlation is nonzero.