

# DATA SCIENCE WITH R

# HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Introduction to Hypothesis Testing

Basic Framework of a Hypothesis Test

Distance Measures

Central Limit Theorem



**Types of Hypothesis Tests**



# Multiple Sample Tests



# Agenda

## **Anova**

- One Way
- Two Way
- Post Hoc Tests

## **Chi Square**

- Association Tests
- Goodness-of-fit Tests

## **Chi Square Parametric**

- Tests of Variance



# Agenda

## Anova

- One Way
- Two Way
- Post Hoc Tests

## Chi Square

- Association Tests
- Goodness-of-fit Tests

## Chi Square Parametric

- Tests of Variance



# Anova

We have reviewed hypothesis tests of two types:

1. Single Sample: Testing a sample outcome against an expected population outcome
2. Two Sample: Testing the difference between two sample means

In situations where we want to compare means across multiple samples -

Can we use multiple sets of t-tests? For example, to test for difference between three samples:

**Mean 1 = Mean 2,**

**Mean 2 = Mean 3,**

**Mean 1 = Mean 3.**



# Anova

## Example:

- A retailer wants to understand shelving height impacts on sales. That is, do sales of a particular brand change significantly if they are placed at eye level, or at lower levels or higher levels?



# Anova

## Example:

- A retailer wants to understand shelving height impacts on sales. That is, do sales of a particular brand change significantly if they are placed at eye level, or at lower levels or higher levels?
- One way to test this “hypothesis” – store the same product at different shelves and record sales for a fixed number of days at each height





# Anova

## Example:

- A retailer wants to understand shelving height impacts on sales. That is, do sales of a particular brand change significantly if they are placed at eye level, or at lower levels or higher levels?
- One way to test this “hypothesis” – store the same product at different shelves and record sales for a fixed number of days at each height
- Look at sales averages for each height, and then run a test to see if any observed differences are **statistically significant**



# Anova

Below table lists total sales for 10 days, when the brand was stocked in shelves at different heights

We need to determine if height has an impact on total sales, i.e., are the differences observed in the sample means statistically significant?

	Shelf 1	Shelf 2	Shelf 3	Shelf 4	Shelf 5
	210.5	198.1	170.5	167.1	188.5
	198.1	189	225.5	167.9	167.9
	145.3	210.3	158	175.5	176.5
	185.5	254.4	139.4	175	152
	189.1	210.3	156.4	149.1	164.5
	135.9	160.9	217.1	189.3	171.7
	180	120.8	189.1	198.2	158.9
	149.4	167.8	158.2	205	177.9
	176.4	148.9	218.1	233.5	189.1
	229	190.4	178.9	167.9	187.1
	179.92	185.09	181.12	182.85	173.41
Avg	179.92	185.09	181.12	182.85	173.41



# Anova

**Analysis of Variance** (ANOVA) uses variance to reach a conclusion about group means



# Anova

**Analysis of Variance** (ANOVA) uses variance to reach a conclusion about group means

There are two variances that are calculated in an ANOVA:



# Anova

**Analysis of Variance** (ANOVA) uses variance to reach a conclusion about group means

There are two variances that are calculated in an ANOVA:

- Within group variance



# Anova

**Analysis of Variance** (ANOVA) uses variance to reach a conclusion about group means

There are two variances that are calculated in an ANOVA:

- Within group variance
- Between groups variance



# Anova

**Analysis of Variance** (ANOVA) uses variance to reach a conclusion about group means

There are two variances that are calculated in an ANOVA:

- Within group variance
- Between groups variance

Overall Variance	Total sum of squared differences between observation the overall mean of all observations	Total Sum of Squares SST
Within Group Variance		
Between Groups Variance		



# Anova

**Analysis of Variance** (ANOVA) uses variance to reach a conclusion about group means

There are two variances that are calculated in an ANOVA:

- Within group variance
- Between groups variance

Overall Variance	Total sum of squared differences between observation the overall mean of all observations	Total Sum of Squares SST
Within Group Variance	Sum of squared differences between each observation and the mean of the group it belongs to	Sum of Squares Within SSW
Between Groups Variance		





# Anova

**Analysis of Variance** (ANOVA) uses variance to reach a conclusion about group means

There are two variances that are calculated in an ANOVA:

- Within group variance
- Between groups variance

Overall Variance	Total sum of squared differences between observation the overall mean of all observations	Total Sum of Squares SST
Within Group Variance	Sum of squared differences between each observation and the mean of the group it belongs to	Sum of Squares Within SSW
Between Groups Variance	Sum of squared differences between each group mean and the overall mean	Sum of Squares Between SSB



# Anova

## How does an ANOVA work?

It can be established (mathematically) that there are two independent ways of establishing the standard error of the mean (essentially a measure of variance)



# Anova

## How does an ANOVA work?

It can be established (mathematically) that there are two independent ways of establishing the standard error of the mean (essentially a measure of variance)

**Approach 1:** Use the sample variances to come up with an estimate of total variance – this is essentially SSW



# Anova

## How does an ANOVA work?

It can be established (mathematically) that there are two independent ways of establishing the standard error of the mean (essentially a measure of variance)

**Approach 1:** Use the sample variances to come up with an estimate of total variance – this is essentially SSW

**Approach 2:** Use a comparison of group means – SSB



# Anova

## How does an ANOVA work?

It can be established (mathematically) that there are two independent ways of establishing the standard error of the mean (essentially a measure of variance)

**Approach 1:** Use the sample variances to come up with an estimate of total variance – this is essentially SSW

**Approach 2:** Use a comparison of group means – SSB

If the group means are similar, then both methods of estimating total variance will result in similar estimates



# Anova

## How does an ANOVA work?

It can be established (mathematically) that there are two independent ways of establishing the standard error of the mean (essentially a measure of variance)

**Approach 1:** Use the sample variances to come up with an estimate of total variance – this is essentially SSW

**Approach 2:** Use a comparison of group means – SSB

If the group means are similar, then both methods of estimating total variance will result in similar estimates

ANOVA looks at a ratio of the two methods of estimating variance – if the ratio is similar, then the null hypothesis is unlikely to be rejected



# Anova

Another way of looking at ANOVA is:

Any observation in an experiment can be broken down into



# Anova

Another way of looking at ANOVA is:

Any observation in an experiment can be broken down into

- The overall mean





# Anova

Another way of looking at ANOVA is:

Any observation in an experiment can be broken down into

- The overall mean
- + (or -) How far the average of a group is from the overall mean - Between Group Variation



# Anova

Another way of looking at ANOVA is:

Any observation in an experiment can be broken down into

- The overall mean
- + (or -) How far the average of a group is from the overall mean - Between Group Variation
- + (or -) How far an observation is from the average of the group - Within Group Variation



# Anova

Another way of looking at ANOVA is:

Any observation in an experiment can be broken down into

- The overall mean
- + (or -) How far the average of a group is from the overall mean - Between Group Variation
- + (or -) How far an observation is from the average of the group - Within Group Variation

If the independent variable has no impact, then within group variation and between group variation should be similar with any small differences attributable to random sampling error



# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$



# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$ , where

MSB: Mean Squares Between: Sum of Squares Between / Degrees of Freedom Between



# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$ , where

MSB: Mean Squares Between: Sum of Squares Between / Degrees of Freedom Between

MSW: Mean Squares Within: Sum of Squares Within / Degrees of Freedom Within



# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$ , where

MSB: Mean Squares Between: Sum of Squares Between / Degrees of Freedom Between

MSW: Mean Squares Within: Sum of Squares Within / Degrees of Freedom Within

To run an ANOVA therefore, need to calculate 4 quantities:



# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$ , where

MSB: Mean Squares Between: Sum of Squares Between / Degrees of Freedom Between

MSW: Mean Squares Within: Sum of Squares Within / Degrees of Freedom Within

To run an ANOVA therefore, need to calculate 4 quantities:

SSB: 
$$SSB = \sum_{k=1}^K N_k (\bar{Y}_k - \bar{Y})^2$$





# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$ , where

MSB: Mean Squares Between: Sum of Squares Between / Degrees of Freedom Between

MSW: Mean Squares Within: Sum of Squares Within / Degrees of Freedom Within

To run an ANOVA therefore, need to calculate 4 quantities:

SSB: 
$$SSB = \sum_{k=1}^K N_k (\bar{Y}_k - \bar{Y})^2$$

SSW: 
$$SSW = \sum_K \sum_I (Y_{ik} - \bar{Y}_K)^2$$



# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$ , where

MSB: Mean Squares Between: Sum of Squares Between / Degrees of Freedom Between

MSW: Mean Squares Within: Sum of Squares Within / Degrees of Freedom Within

To run an ANOVA therefore, need to calculate 4 quantities:

SSB: 
$$SSB = \sum_{k=1}^K N_k (\bar{Y}_k - \bar{Y})^2$$

SSW: 
$$SSW = \sum_K \sum_I (Y_{ik} - \bar{Y}_K)^2$$

DFB:  $k-1$ , -  $k$  # of groups



# Anova – Test Statistic

Test stat for ANOVA =  $MSB/MSW$ , where

MSB: Mean Squares Between: Sum of Squares Between / Degrees of Freedom Between

MSW: Mean Squares Within: Sum of Squares Within / Degrees of Freedom Within

To run an ANOVA therefore, need to calculate 4 quantities:

SSB: 
$$SSB = \sum_{k=1}^K N_k (\bar{Y}_k - \bar{Y})^2$$

SSW: 
$$SSW = \sum_K \sum_I (Y_{ik} - \bar{Y}_K)^2$$

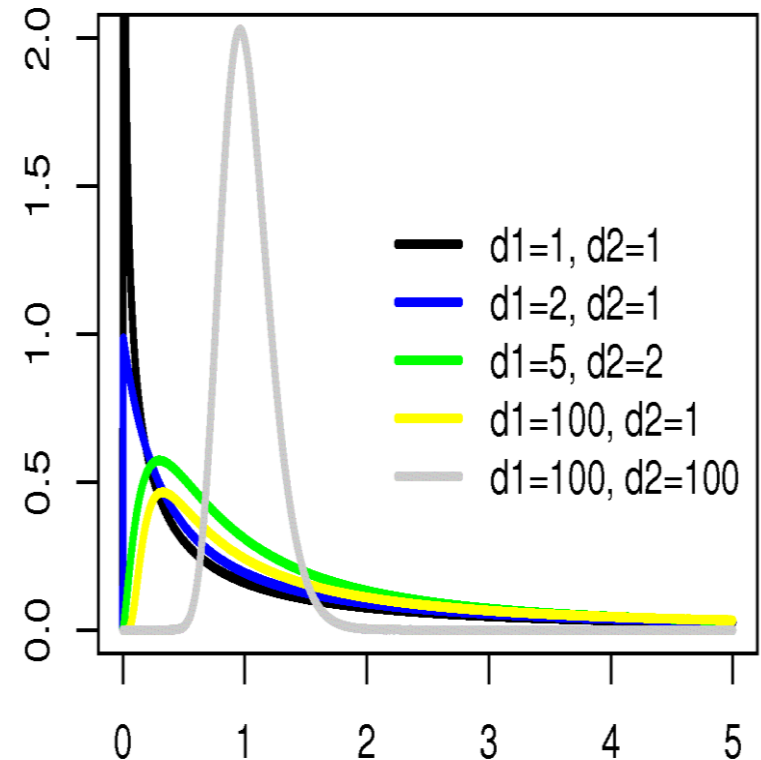
DFB: k-1, - k # of groups

DFW: n-k, -n # of observations



# Anova – Test Statistic

The Test Stat follows an **F-Distribution**



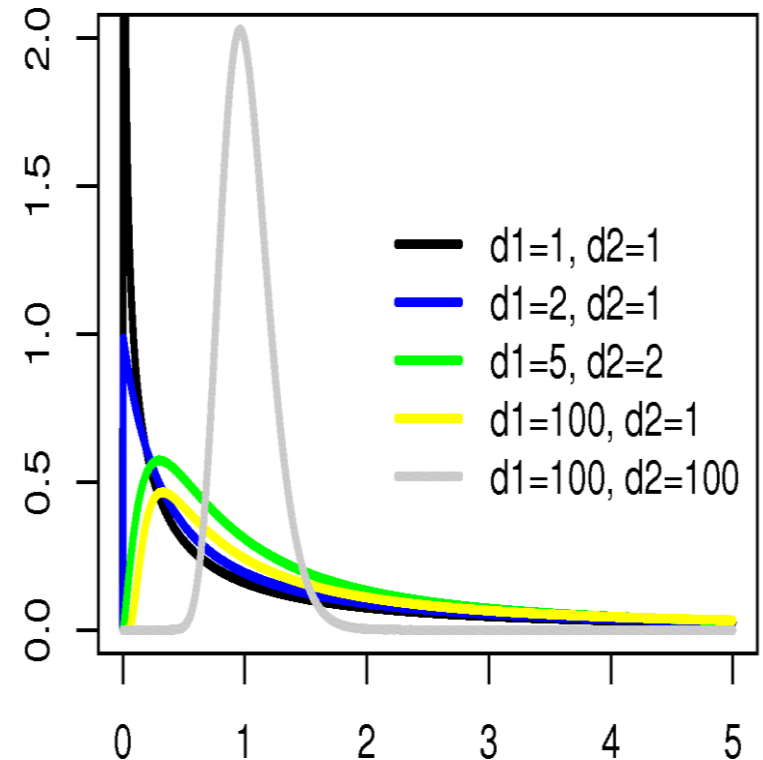
# Anova – Test Statistic

The Test Stat follows an **F-Distribution**

Any random variate of F-distribution can be characterized as the ratio of two Chi Square Distributions

$$\frac{U_1/d_1}{U_2/d_2}$$

where  $U_1$  and  $U_2$  are Chi Square Dist with  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  df



# Anova



# Anova

- Null Hypothesis would be that all means are equal



# Anova

- Null Hypothesis would be that all means are equal
- The Alternate: At least one pair of means are unequal





# Anova

- Null Hypothesis would be that all means are equal
- The Alternate: At least one pair of means are unequal
- What would be constructed as a test-statistic?



# Anova

- Null Hypothesis would be that all means are equal
- The Alternate: At least one pair of means are unequal
- What would be constructed as a test-statistic?
- Ratio of Within Group Variation to Between Group Variation



# Coming Up

**Anova:**

Tests Statistic Calculations



# THANK YOU

