Bacteria and viruses chapter test

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What test is done to determine virus or bacteria? "Typically, in bacterial infections we will see an increase in the white blood cell count (leukocytosis) whereas in viral infections there will be a decrease (leukopenia). Blood test results are considered along with the patient's symptoms and symptom severity to make a diagnosis."

How to differentiate between bacterial and viral infections? Bacterial infections are caused by bacteria, while viral infections are caused by viruses. That's the easy part. Differentiating between the two requires medical intervention since both may cause fever and irritability. And the treatments vary significantly.

What are bacteria and viruses? Bacteria are single cells that can survive on their own, inside or outside the body. Viruses cause infections by entering and multiplying inside the host's healthy cells. It can be difficult to know what causes an infection, because viral and bacterial infections can cause similar symptoms.

Which is more harmful, virus or bacteria? Conclusion: Several diseases are known to be caused by bacteria and viruses. However, if one has to compare, viruses are considered more harmful and dangerous than bacteria.

How do you detect bacteria and viruses? Some of the commonly used techniques for detection of bacteria and viruses include blood culture, high-throughput immunoassays, e.g., enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), polymerase chain reaction (PCR), mass spectrometry (MS), etc.

What tests detect bacteria? A bacteria culture is a test to identify whether you have a bacterial infection. It can be performed on a sample of blood, stool, urine, skin, mucus or spinal fluid. Using this type of test, a healthcare provider can identify what

caused an infection and determine the most effective treatment.

How do doctors know if it's viral or bacterial? But your doctor may be able to determine the cause by listening to your medical history and doing a physical exam. If necessary, they can also order a blood or urine test to help confirm a diagnosis, or a "culture test" of tissue to identify bacteria or viruses.

How to know if flu is viral or bacterial?

Is a sore throat a virus or bacteria? The most common cause of a sore throat (pharyngitis) is a viral infection, such as a cold or the flu. A sore throat caused by a virus resolves on its own. Strep throat (streptococcal infection), a less common type of sore throat caused by bacteria, requires treatment with antibiotics to prevent complications.

Is my cough bacterial or viral? In addition to lab tests, sputum or mucus from a cough can be visually examined to determine whether bronchitis is viral, bacterial, or both. Clear or white mucus often indicates a viral infection, while yellow or green mucus may suggest a bacterial infection.

Is my cold a virus or bacteria? A cold is caused by a virus that causes inflammation of the membranes that line the nose and throat. The common cold is very easily spread to others. It's often spread through airborne droplets that are coughed or sneezed into the air by a sick person.

What's more contagious, bacterial or viral? Viral illnesses are very contagious (usually more contagious than bacterial infections) and many times they are passed around from family member to family member, or from child to child at the daycare, school or in other social settings.

Can a virus turn into a bacterial infection? Summary: Respiratory viral infections may facilitate secondary bacterial infections and increase host immunopathology through the overproduction of inflammatory cytokines.

Do antibiotics work on viruses? Viruses and bacteria also have a different structure and a different way of surviving. Viruses are surrounded by a protective protein coating; they don't have cell walls that can be attacked by antibiotics like bacteria does. It is because of this that antibiotics don't work on viruses.

What are five common symptoms of a bacterial infection?

How do doctors determine if it is a virus or a bacteria? Diagnosis of Bacterial and Viral Infections But your doctor may be able to determine the cause by listening to your medical history and doing a physical exam. If necessary, they can also order a blood or urine test to help confirm a diagnosis, or a "culture test" of tissue to identify bacteria or viruses.

How do you know if a CBC is viral or bacterial? As an elevated CRP value below 50 mg/L is not indicative of a bacterial or viral infection, a white blood cell differential count can be added to the CBC test. An elevated lymphocyte count would be an indication of a viral infection, whereas an elevated granulocyte count would suggest a bacterial infection (Fig 2).

What blood test indicates a bacterial or viral infection? A blood differential test shows the amount of each type of white blood cell, such as neutrophils or lymphocytes. Neutrophils mostly target bacterial infections. Lymphocytes mostly target viral infections. A higher-than-normal amount of neutrophils is known as neutrophilia.

Which laboratory test helps differentiate between viral and bacterial? Immunoassay-Based POC Tests CRP and procalcitonin are the most well-studied immunological biomarkers that can differentiate between bacterial and viral infections.

What does Bootstrap Studio do? Bootstrap Studio is a powerful desktop app for designing and prototyping websites. It comes with a large number of built-in components, which you can drag and drop to assemble responsive web pages.

What is the difference between Bootstrap and Bootstrap Studio? Bootstrap is an open-source framework that is completely free to use and distribute. There are no licensing restrictions or fees associated with its usage. On the other hand, Bootstrap Studio is a paid application that offers additional features and functionalities.

Is it worth it to buy Bootstrap Studio? Features that makes you buy Bootstrap Studio : Easy User Interface : Built on the ease of drag and drop, Bootstrap Studio features a stunning and robust user interface. This makes it the ideal tool for building

and prototyping websites and mobile applications.

What is the difference between Google Web Designer and Bootstrap Studio?
Templates and Components: Bootstrap Studio provides a wide range of pre-designed templates and components that are ideal for creating responsive websites quickly. On the other hand, Google Web Designer focuses more on creating animated and interactive content with a smaller selection of templates and components.

Is Bootstrap free or paid? Freely download and use Bootstrap, in whole or in part, for personal, private, company internal, or commercial purposes.

What are the disadvantages of bootstrap studio?

Should I use CSS or Bootstrap? You might choose to use CSS directly for projects that require highly custom designs or when you need full control over the page's styling without the overhead of a framework. CSS is also preferable for very light projects where loading a framework like Bootstrap would be unnecessary.

Is Bootstrap still useful? Yes. Bootstrap is still the most used CSS framework. For its ease of use and widespread support, it's a great choice to complete a project quickly, even in 2024.

Should I use React Bootstrap or just Bootstrap? Bootstrap relies on jQuery for its JavaScript components, which can be unnecessary overhead in a React project. React-Bootstrap eliminates the need for jQuery, aligning with modern JavaScript practices and ensuring a lighter, more efficient application.

What is the purpose of bootstrapping? Particularly useful for assessing the quality of a machine learning model, bootstrapping is a method of inferring results for a population from results found on a collection of smaller random samples of the population, using replacement during the sampling process.

What does Bootstrap software do? Bootstrap makes responsive web design a reality. It makes it possible for a web page or app to detect the visitor's screen size and orientation and automatically adapt the display accordingly.

What is the purpose of Bootstrap system? Its purpose is to provide developers with a set of pre-designed and reusable components, such as buttons, forms, grids, and navigation bars, that can be easily used to build responsive and visually appealing websites.

What is the Bootstrap library used for? Bootstrap is an HTML, CSS and JS library that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages (as opposed to web applications). The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of color, size, font and layout to that project.

What is the difference between IPv4 and IPv6 EIGRP? EIGRP for IPv6 advertises IPv6 prefixes/lengths, rather than IPv4 subnet/mask information. EIGRP for IPv6 uses the neighbor's link-local address as the next-hop IP address; EIGRP for IPv4 has no equivalent concept. EIGRP for IPv6 encapsulates its messages in IPv6 packets, ...

What is the EIGRP protocol for IPv6? The EIGRP for IPv6 use the same parameters exactly, the interfaces such as delay and bandwidth, that are used with the IPv4 to calculate a metric for the each route. An IOS configuration command to set that parameter, commands used in the interface configuration mode are same for the IPv4 and IPv6.

What address does EIGRP for IPv6 send updates to? Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol uses multicast address of 224.0. 0.10. In the new version, this is also changed to its IPv6 version. IPv6 EIGRP uses IPv6 version of this address.

What is the multicast address of EIGRP for IPv6? EIGRP for IPv6 uses multicast like EIGRP (for IPv4) to communicate between local EIGRP neighbors; the multicast address used is referred to as the All EIGRP routers address of FF02::10 (very similar to the previous 224.0. 0.10).

What are the 3 types of IPv6 addresses? The three types of IPv6 addresses are: unicast, anycast, and multicast.

What are the three main differences between IPv4 and IPv6? IPv6 offers these improvements over IPv4: More efficient routing without fragmenting packets. Built-in Quality of Service (QoS) that distinguishes delay-sensitive packets. Elimination of

NAT to extend address space from 32 to 128 bits.

Does EIGRP use TCP or UDP? Rather, EIGRP is designed to work on top of Layer 3 (i.e. the IP protocol). Since EIGRP does not use TCP for communication, it implements Cisco's Reliable Transport Protocol (RTP) to ensure that EIGRP router updates are delivered to all neighbors completely.

Which two features are provided by EIGRP for IPv6? EIGRP for IPv6 has a shutdown feature. The routing process should be in "no shut" mode in order to start running. EIGRP for IPv6 provides route filtering using the distribute-list prefix-list command. Use of the route-map command is not supported for route filtering with a distribute list.

How many routes can EIGRP handle? Both OSPF and EIGRP can work on 5000-10,000 routes without showing any performance degradation. Beyond this number the network is too large for these protocols and these protocols should be avoided in such a network.

How do you verify the EIGRP route? The show ip route command verifies that routes received by EIGRP neighbors are installed in the IPv4 routing table. The show ip route command displays the entire routing table, including remote networks learned dynamically, directly connected and static routes.

Which configuration is necessary to ensure successful operation of EIGRP for IPv6? Which configuration is necessary to ensure successful operation of EIGRP for IPv6? By default, the EIGRP for IPv6 process is in a shutdown state. The EIGRP for IPv6 process must be activated by using the no shutdown command within router configuration mode.

How to configure EIGRP routing?

Is EIGRP multicast or unicast? EIGRP uses its own IP protocol number (88) and uses multicast packets where possible; it uses unicast packets when necessary. Communication between routers is done with multicast using the group address 224.0.

Which command shows you the interfaces that have been configured with IPv6 EIGRP? The show ipv6 eigrp neighbors command displays the neighbors

discovered by the EIGRPv6. The show ipv6 route eigrp command shows the content of the IPv6 routing table that includes the routes specific to EIGRP.

What is the correct way to configure an IPv6 default route?

How to read an IPv6 address? Understanding IPv6 Address Format All IPv6 addresses are 128 bits long, written as 8 sections of 16 bits each. They are expressed in hexadecimal representation, so the sections range from 0 to FFFF. Sections are delimited by colons, and leading zeroes in each section may be omitted.

What is the loopback address of IPv6? The most commonly used IP address on the loopback network is 127.0. 0.1 for IPv4 and ::1 for IPv6. The standard domain name for the address is localhost .

What is ffff in IPv6? ::ffff: is a subnet prefix for IPv4 (32 bit) addresses that are placed inside an IPv6 (128 bit) space. IPv6 is broken into two parts, the subnet prefix, and the interface suffix. Each one is 64 bits long, or, 4 groups of 4 hexadecimal characters.

How to check if IP address is IPv4 or IPv6? One of the differences between IPv4 and IPv6 is the appearance of the IP addresses. IPv4 uses four 1 byte decimal numbers, separated by a dot (i.e. 192.168. 1.1), while IPv6 uses hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons (i.e. fe80::d4a8:6435:d2d8:d9f3b11).

Which is faster, IPv4 or IPv6? Which is faster – IPv4 or IPv6? IPv6 is faster than IPv4 due to its lack of NAT, faster routing, and packet processing. That makes it the better choice for anyone who needs high-speed network processing.

How to convert IPv4 to IPv6?

What OSI layer is EIGRP? EIGRP stands for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. It is used to share routing information in enterprise networks. EIGRP is a advance distance vector routing protocol.It works at L3 of OSI model and uses ip protocol number 88.It uses multicast address 224.0.

What are the 5 stages of EIGRP? EIGRP sends out five different types of packets—hello, update, query, reply, and acknowledge (ACK)—that are used to

establish the initial adjacency between neighbors and to keep the topology and routing tables current.

What port is EIGRP? EIGRP uses the Multicast IP 224.0. 0.10 and the port number 88.

What are the four components of EIGRP?

When configuring EIGRP on IPv4 and IPv6, what is the major difference?

How do I show IPv6 EIGRP neighbors? To display the neighbors discovered by EIGRP for IPv6, use the show ipv6 eigrp neighbors command. The show ipv6 route eigrp command reveals the content of the IPv6 routing table that includes the routes specific to EIGRP.

What is the difference between IPv4 and IPv6 servers? Should I use IPv4 or IPv6? Given its superior features and the need to accommodate the increasing number of networks, IPv6 is the better choice. It can provide an infinite number of addresses and can process faster than IPv4 with fewer network-address translation issues.

What is the difference between IPv4 and IPv6 ARP? ARP is used by IPv4 to find a physical address, such as the MAC or link address, associated with an IPv4 address. IPv6 embeds these functions within IP itself as part of the algorithms for stateless autoconfiguration and neighbor discovery using Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 (ICMPv6).

What is the difference between IPv4 and IPv6 Cisco? IPv4 is based on 32-bit addressing, limiting it to a total of 4.3 billion addresses. IPv6 is based on 128-bit addressing and can support 340 undecillion, which is 340 trillion3 addresses.

What is the difference between IPv4 and IPv6 location? Since IPv4 has been used for so many years, IPv4 geolocation is very accurate but IPv6 geolocation is not yet as precise. IPv6 addresses are assigned by RIRs to ISPs or organizations directly, then ISPs allocate addresses to customers, but all this location information may not necessarily be well-documented.

What is the main advantage of IPv6 compared to IPv4? One of the key advantages of IPv6 is its expanded address space. While IPv4 uses 32-bit addresses, allowing for approximately 4.3 billion unique addresses, IPv6 uses 128-bit addresses, providing a dramatically larger number of unique addresses, approximately 3.4 x 10^38.

Which is faster, IPv4 or IPv6? So, to answer the question: Yes, IPv6 is indeed faster than IPv4 and holds the key to a more efficient and scalable network.

How to identify IPv4 and IPv6? One of the differences between IPv4 and IPv6 is the appearance of the IP addresses. IPv4 uses four 1 byte decimal numbers, separated by a dot (i.e. 192.168. 1.1), while IPv6 uses hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons (i.e. fe80::d4a8:6435:d2d8:d9f3b11).

How to use IPv6 instead of IPv4? In the Settings window, make sure that the active network interface icon from the list on the left is highlighted. If it is not, then click on it once. Then click the cog icon in the lower right corner. Select IPv6 from the list of options on the left so that it is highlighted.

How do you route both IPv4 and IPv6 packets using the same router? One is dual stack, where your network hardware runs IPv4 and IPv6 simultaneously. The second one is tunnel, meaning encapsulating IPv6 packets within IPv4 packets. And the last method is called Network Address Translation (NAT) by which a device translates IPv6 packets into IPv4 packets or vice versa.

Can I have both IPv4 and IPv6 at the same time? With the dual-stack solution, every networking device, server, switch, router, and firewall in an ISP's network will be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 connectivity capabilities. Most importantly, dual-stack technology allows ISPs to process IPv4 and IPv6 data traffic simultaneously.

What is the simple difference between IPv4 and IPv6? IPv4 is a 32-Bit Internet Protocol address whereas IPv6 is a 128-Bit Internet Protocol address. IPv4 is a numeric addressing method on the other hand IPv6 is an alphanumeric addressing method.In IPv4 binary bits are grouped by a dot(.)

Which IP address is private? According to standards set forth in Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) document RFC-1918 , the following IPv4 address ranges are reserved by the IANA for private internets, and are not publicly routable on the global internet: 10.0. 0.0/8 IP addresses: 10.0. 0.0 – 10.255.

How to convert IPv4 to IPv6?

How do you explain IPv6? IPv6 addresses consist of 128 bits, instead of 32 bits, and include a scope field that identifies the type of application suitable for the address. IPv6 does not support broadcast addresses, but instead uses multicast addresses for broadcast. In addition, IPv6 defines a new type of address called anycast.

What is the purpose of a subnet mask? A subnet mask is used to divide an IP address into two parts. One part identifies the host (computer), the other part identifies the network to which it belongs.

Why is IPv6 more secure than IPv4? IPv6 is often considered more secure than IPv4 due to several built-in features and improvements designed to address security concerns. Here are some reasons why IPv6 is considered more secure: Mandatory IPsec Support:IPv6 includes IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) as a mandatory part of the protocol suite.

Which question could be answered with a chi-square test of independence? The Chi-Square Test of Independence determines whether there is an association between categorical variables (i.e., whether the variables are independent or related). It is a nonparametric test.

What is the chi-square test for independence used to test for quizlet? 35. A chi-square test for independence is used to evaluate the relationship between two variables.

What does the chi-square test of independence test for? The Chi-square test of independence is a statistical hypothesis test used to determine whether two categorical or nominal variables are likely to be related or not.

What is the chi-square test of independence research question? The statistical question becomes, "Are the observed counts so different from the expected counts that we can conclude a relationship exists between the two variables?" To conduct this test we compute a Chi-Square test statistic where we compare each cell's observed count to its respective expected count.

What can be answered using a chi-square test? A chi-square statistic is used to measure the difference between the observed and expected frequencies of the outcomes of a set of variables. It can be helpful for analyzing differences in categorical variables, especially those nominal in nature.

What is an example of a chi-square research question? Example Question "Is there a significant relationship between voter intent and political party membership?" Using the Chi-Square test, we can analyze data from surveys or polls to see if voter intent really varies by political party, or if any patterns we see could just be random.

Under which condition would you run a chi-squared test of independence? You can use a chi-square test of independence, also known as a chi-square test of association, to determine whether two categorical variables are related. If two variables are related, the probability of one variable having a certain value is dependent on the value of the other variable.

What sample size is needed for chi-square test for independence? The value of the cell expecteds should be 5 or more in at least 80% of the cells, and no cell should have an expected of less than one (3). This assumption is most likely to be met if the sample size equals at least the number of cells multiplied by 5.

What is the difference between a chi-square test of independence and a chi-square test for homogeneity? In the test of independence, observational units are collected at random from ONE POPULATION and TWO CATEGORICAL VARIABLES are observed for each observational unit. In the test of homogeneity, the data are collected by randomly sampling from each sub-group (SEVERAL POPULATIONS) separately.

What does the chi-square test for independence check your understanding? a) Chi-square test of independence: This test determines whether there is a significant

association between two categorical variables. b) Chi-square goodness-of-fit test: This test compares the observed data to the expected data to assess how well the observed data fit the expected distribution.

What are the rules for the chi-square test? You can safely use the chi-square test with critical values from the chi-square distribution when no more than 20% of the expected counts are less than 5 and all individual expected counts are 1 or greater. In particular, all four expected counts in a 2 × 2 table should be 5 or greater.

What is a chi-square test for dummies? You use a Chi-square test for hypothesis tests about whether your data is as expected. The basic idea behind the test is to compare the observed values in your data to the expected values that you would see if the null hypothesis is true.

When to use chi-square test examples? You can use a chi-square test of independence when you have two categorical variables. It allows you to test whether the two variables are related to each other. If two variables are independent (unrelated), the probability of belonging to a certain group of one variable isn't affected by the other variable.

What is the formula for the chi-square test of independence? The degrees of freedom for the chi-square are calculated using the following formula: df = (r-1)(c-1) where r is the number of rows and c is the number of columns. If the observed chi-square test statistic is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis can be rejected.

What is one way that independence can be checked? There are three simple ways to check for independence: Is P(A) × P(B) = P(A and B)? Is P(B|A) = P(B)? Is P(A|B) = P(A)?

What 3 conditions must be met when using the chi-square test? How to Verify the Conditions for Conducting a Chi-Square Test for Independence are Met. Step 1: Determine whether both variables are categorical. Step 2: Determine whether simple random sampling was applied. Step 3: Determine whether all expected frequencies are greater than or equal to 1.

What is the primary purpose of doing a chi-square test? A chi-square test is a statistical test used to compare observed results with expected results. The purpose of this test is to determine if a difference between observed data and expected data is due to chance, or if it is due to a relationship between the variables you are studying.

When should you be careful about using a chi-square test? If the estimated data in any given cell is below 5, then there is not enough data to perform a Chi-square test. In a case like this, you should research some other techniques for smaller data sets: for example, there is a correction for the Chi-square test to use with small data sets, called the Yates correction.

How to apply chi-square test in questionnaire? First, calculate the expected frequencies for each income and education level under the null hypothesis, which assumes no correlation between the two variables. Next, calculate the Chi-Square statistic by adding the squares of the expected frequencies and the observed frequencies from the survey.

What is a small sample for a chi-square test? Another consideration one must make is that the chi-square statistic is sensitive to sample size. Most recommend that chi-square not be used if the sample size is less than 50, or in this example, 50 F2 tomato plants. If you have a 2x2 table with fewer than 50 cases many recommend using Fisher's exact test.

What does a chi-squared value tell you? In other words, it tells us whether two variables are independent of one another. The obtained chi-square statistic essentially summarizes the difference between the frequencies actually observed in a bivariate table and the frequencies we would expect to see if there were no relationship between the two variables.

When should you use a chi-square test instead of a t-test? Both chi-square tests and t tests can test for differences between two groups. However, a t test is used when you have a dependent quantitative variable and an independent categorical variable (with two groups). A chi-square test of independence is used when you have two categorical variables.

How to know when to use chi-square test for homogeneity or independence? both use the same testing statistics. However they are different from each other. Test for independence is concerned with whether one attribute is independent of the other and involves a single sample from the population. On the other hand, test of homogeneity tests whether different samples come from same population.

What are the advantages of the chi-square test? Advantages of the Chi-square include its robustness with respect to distribution of the data, its ease of computation, the detailed information that can be derived from the test, its use in studies for which parametric assumptions cannot be met, and its flexibility in handling data from both two group and multiple ...

When to use chi-square test examples? You can use a chi-square test of independence when you have two categorical variables. It allows you to test whether the two variables are related to each other. If two variables are independent (unrelated), the probability of belonging to a certain group of one variable isn't affected by the other variable.

What is the chi-square test for independence in genetics? Chi-square Test for Independence is a statistical test commonly used to determine if there is a significant association between two variables. For example, a biologist might want to determine if two species of organisms associate (are found together) in a community.

What is the difference between a chi-square test of independence and a chi-square test for homogeneity? In the test of independence, observational units are collected at random from ONE POPULATION and TWO CATEGORICAL VARIABLES are observed for each observational unit. In the test of homogeneity, the data are collected by randomly sampling from each sub-group (SEVERAL POPULATIONS) separately.

When should you use a chi-square test instead of a t-test? The t-test and the chi-square test are two different statistical tests used for different types of data. The t-test is used to compare the means of two groups and is suitable for continuous numerical data. On the other hand, the chi-square test is used to examine the association between two categorical variables.

What 3 conditions must be met when using the chi-square test? How to Verify the Conditions for Conducting a Chi-Square Test for Independence are Met. Step 1: Determine whether both variables are categorical. Step 2: Determine whether simple random sampling was applied. Step 3: Determine whether all expected frequencies are greater than or equal to 1.

When not to use chi-square test? If a participant can fit into two categories a chi-square analysis is not appropriate. Keeping in line with our tomato plant example, if a tomato plant, when measured, can be put in more than one box, a chi-square statistic is not appropriate.

In which situation is a chi-square test most appropriate? The Chi-square test is a non-parametric statistic, also called a distribution free test. Non-parametric tests should be used when any one of the following conditions pertains to the data: The level of measurement of all the variables is nominal or ordinal.

What is the chi-square test for independence used to test for? The Chi-Square test of independence is used to determine if there is a significant relationship between two nominal (categorical) variables. The frequency of each category for one nominal variable is compared across the categories of the second nominal variable.

How to know if chi-square test of independence is significant? For a Chi-square test, a p-value that is less than or equal to your significance level indicates there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the observed distribution is not the same as the expected distribution. You can conclude that a relationship exists between the categorical variables.

What types of data are suitable for chi-square analysis? The Chi-square test analyzes categorical data. It means that the data has been counted and divided into categories. It will not work with parametric or continuous data. It tests how well the observed distribution of data fits with the distribution that is expected if the variables are independent.

What are the three types of chi-square tests? These tests are not the same even though they have the same name (chi-square) and approximately the same distribution. These three tests are the Test of Independence, the Test of

Homogeneity and the Goodness of Fit Test.

What is the difference between chi-square test of independence and chi-square goodness of fit test? The goodness-of-fit test is typically used to determine if data fits a particular distribution. The test of independence makes use of a contingency table to determine the independence of two factors.

Where exactly can the chi-square test be applied? The Chi-square statistic can only be used on numbers. We cannot use them for data in terms of percentages, proportions, means or similar statistical contents. Suppose, if we have 20% of 400 people, we need to convert it to a number, i.e. 80, before running a test statistic. A chi-square test will give us a p-value.

When should you be careful about using a chi-square test? If the estimated data in any given cell is below 5, then there is not enough data to perform a Chi-square test. In a case like this, you should research some other techniques for smaller data sets: for example, there is a correction for the Chi-square test to use with small data sets, called the Yates correction.

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How do you know when to use independent t-test? The independent samples t-test is used to compare two sample means from unrelated groups. This means that there are different people providing scores for each group. The purpose of this test is to determine if the samples are different from each other.

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BACTERIA AND VIRUSES CHAPTER TEST