Hypothesis Testing-cutlets

```
> ## Normality Test ##
> ad.test(Unit.A)
        Anderson-Darling normality test
data: Unit.A
A = 0.43309, p-value = 0.2866
> ad.test(Unit.B)
        Anderson-Darling normality test
data: Unit.B
A = 0.26123, p-value = 0.6869
> shapiro.test(Unit.A)
         Shapiro-Wilk normality test
data: Unit.A
W = 0.96495, p-value = 0.32
> shapiro.test(Unit.B)
         Shapiro-Wilk normality test
data: Unit.B
W = 0.97273, p-value = 0.5225
Both Unit A and Unit B are normally distributed.
> var.test(Unit.A,Unit.B)
         F test to compare two variances
data: Unit.A and Unit.B
F = 0.70536, num df = 34, denom df = 34, p-value = 0.3136
alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
95 percent confidence interval: 0.3560436 1.3974120 sample estimates:
ratio of variances
          0.7053649
## 2 Sample T-test ##
> t.test(Unit.A,Unit.B,alternative = "two.sided",
          conf.level = 0.95,correct = TRUE)
        Welch Two Sample t-test
```

```
data: Unit.A and Unit.B
t = 0.72287, df = 66.029, p-value = 0.4723
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
   -0.09654633    0.20613490
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
7.019091    6.964297
```

P value is 0.472 > 0.05, so accepting Ho and rejecting H1

P value is 0.236 > 0.05, so accepting Ho and rejecting H1

P value is 0.764 > 0.05, so accepting Ho and rejecting H1