Case 1: One Variable (Population)

Assumptions	σ is known	σ is unknown	$n(p_0) > 5$ and $n(1-p_0) > 5$	Data comes from Normal Population
Parameter of interest:	Mean, μ	Mean, μ	Proportion, p	Variance, σ^2
Confidence Interval Formula:	$\bar{x} \pm z(\alpha/2)\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{x} \pm t(df, \alpha/2)\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ with $df = n-1$	$p' \pm z(\alpha/2)\sqrt{\frac{p'q'}{n}}$	$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2(df, \alpha/2)} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2(df, 1-\alpha/2)}$ with $df = n-1$
Name of Hypothesis Test, H_0	One sample z-test, $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$	One sample t-test, $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$	One sample test of proportion$H_0: p = p_0$	One sample test for Variance$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$
Test Statistic Formula:	$z^* = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$	$t^* = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$ with $df = n-1$	$z^* = \frac{p' - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}$	$\chi^{2*} = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$ with $df = n-1$
p-value:	$H_a: \mu > \mu_0$, p-value=$P(z \geq z^*)$ $H_a: \mu < \mu_0$, p-value=$P(z \leq z^*)$ $H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$, p-value=$2 \times P(z \geq \lvert z^* \rvert)$	$H_a: \mu > \mu_0$, p-value=$P(t(df) \geq t^*)$ $H_a: \mu < \mu_0$, p-value=$P(t(df) \leq t^*)$ $H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$, p-value=$2 \times P(t(df) \geq \lvert t^* \rvert)$	$H_a: p > p_0$, p-value=$P(z \geq z^*)$ $H_a: p < p_0$, p-value=$P(z \leq z^*)$ $H_a: p \neq p_0$, p-value=$2 \times P(z \geq \lvert z^* \rvert)$	$H_a: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$, p-value=$P(\chi^2(df) \geq \chi^{2*})$ $H_a: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$, p-value=$P(\chi^2(df) \leq \chi^{2*})$ $H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$, p-value=$2 \times P(\chi^2(df) \geq \lvert \chi^{2*} \rvert)$

Case 2: Two Numerical Variables (Populations)

Assumption	Dependent Samples (Paired Samples)	Independent Samples	
Parameter of interest:	Mean Difference, $\mu_d = \mu_1 - \mu_2$	Mean Difference, $\mu_1 - \mu_2$	Proportion Difference, $p_1 - p_2$
Confidence Interval Formula:	$\bar{d} \pm t(df, \alpha/2)\frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$ with $df = n-1$ where $d = x_1 - x_2$	$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)$ $\pm t(df, \alpha/2)\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$ with $df = \min(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$	$(p_1' - p_2')$ $\pm z(\alpha/2)\sqrt{\frac{p_1'q_1'}{n_1} + \frac{p_2'q_2'}{n_2}}$
Name of Hypothesis Test, H_0	Paired samples t-test, $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$	Two independent samples t-test, $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$	Two sample test of proportion$H_0: p_1 = p_2$
Test Statistic Formula:	$t^* = \frac{\bar{d}}{s_d/\sqrt{n}}$ with $df = n-1$	$t^* = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$ with $df = \min(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$	$z^* = \frac{p_1' - p_2'}{\sqrt{p_p' q_p' \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$ where $p_p' = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2}$ and $q_p' = 1 - p_p'$
p-value:	$H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$, p-value=$P(t(df) \geq t^*)$ $H_a: \mu_1 < \mu_2$, p-value=$P(t(df) \leq t^*)$ $H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$, p-value=$2 \times P(t(df) \geq \lvert t^* \rvert)$		$H_a: p_1 > p_2$, p-value=$P(z \geq z^*)$ $H_a: p_1 < p_2$, p-value=$P(z \leq z^*)$ $H_a: p_1 \neq p_2$, p-value=$2 \times P(z \geq \lvert z^* \rvert)$