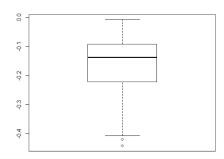
Practice Examples

1.	Median is robust to extreme values			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	
2.	For right-skewed data, median > mean			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	
3.	When p-value is 0.04, we always reject the null hypothesis			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	
4.	When performing unbalanced 2-way ANOVA, inferential conclusions from Type 1 and Type 3 SS tests will be always same			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	
5.	If the ANOVA model is significant with very small p-value like 0.00001, this model will always show very large R-square			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	
6.	When using the Type 3 SS for unbalanced ANOVAs: if we change the order of the variables in the model, then the Type 3 SS will change			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	
7.	In forward selection, if we increase the p-value cut-off, the final model will get larger			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	
8.	In 1-way ANOVA, although model turns out to be insignificant, we need to perform post-hoc test			
	TRUE	/	FALSE	

9. how the data is skewed?



10. Below is a result for the equal variance test to perform two-sample t-test. State which test you choose (pooled t-test? Or Satterthwaith test?)

F test to compare two variances

data: July\$Wind and Aug\$Wind F = 0.8857, num df = 30, denom df = 30, p-value = 0.7418 alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1

11. Below is a result for the equal variance check (Levene's test) for ANOVA. State which test you choose between ANOVA and Welch's ANOV.

Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)

Df F value Pr(>F)
group 2 0.6457 0.003

57

12. 4 assumptions of ANOVA

13. What is the goal of ANOVA?
14. Why we perform post-hoc test?
15. Interpretation of post-hoc test result
16. Check quiz questions
17. Able to Interpret R outputs in HW.