Lesson 4

Statistics Fundamentals: Part 2

Confounders: variables which affect both the dependent and independent variables

Null hypothesis: insignificant or no relationship between two variables

Alternative hypothesis: rejection of null hypothesis i.e. the relationship seen in the sample is not down to chance

The experiment either supports rejecting the null hypothesis or fails to reject the hypothesis

Statistical significance is the likelihood that a result or relationship is caused by something other than random chance

Statistical hypothesis testing is traditionally employed to determine if a result is statistically significant or not

A small p-value (typically ≤ 0.05) indicates strong evidence against the null hypothesis, so you reject the null hypothesis i.e. a small p-value indicates that the relationship that is seen to exist in the test sample is not due to chance