FDP on Parametric Test and Regression

TITLE	FDP on Parametric Test and Regression
Date	May 11, 2019 - May 11, 2019
Summary	**Parametric tests** assume underlying statistical distributions in the data. Therefore, several conditions of validity are required to be met so that the result of a parametric test is reliable. For example, Student's t-test for two independent samples is reliable only if each sample follows a normal distribution and if sample variances are homogeneous. **Non-Parametric tests** do not rely on any distribution. They can, thus, be applied even if parametric conditions of validity are not met. Parametric tests often have non-parametric equivalents. You will find different parametric tests with their equivalents when they exist in this grid. The advantage of using a parametric test instead of a non-parametric equivalent is that the former have more statistical power than the latter. In other words, a parametric test is more likely lead to a rejection of H0. Most of the time, the p-value associated to a parametric test will be lower than the p-value associated to a non-parametric equivalent that is run on the same data. Dr. Arun Aggarwal commenced the session with deliberations on the difference between variable and constant. The primary objective of the FDP was to make the participants aware of the parametric test, simple and multiple regresion. The One day FDP was well appreciated by all the participants as it enriched them with meticulous learning on various research techniques using suitable software. Thus, the participants learnt the new tools and techniques that would benefit them in their respective research areas. Overall, the FDP was highly fruitful, enjoyable and great learning experience for all the participants.