Paired t test adalah pdf

This test is used to determine whether the average difference between the two sample groups is paired (related). The point here is a sample, but goes through two different procedures. The data used is usually an interval or scale ratio. For example, the student in his study wanted to know whether there was an average difference in math playback scores between before the math lesson was conducted and after the math lesson was conducted at SMP N 1 Yogyakarta. The study used a sample of 10 respondents. The resulting data is: Table. Data Tabulation (fake data) No Before Les After Les 1 6.34 6.24 2 6.58 6.38 3 5.38 6.45 4 4 5.60 7.50 5 6.68 6.25 6 7.42 5.27 7 7 7.20 5.86 8 6.24 5.90 9 5.78 6.47 10 5.47 6.98 Steps on SPSS' Enter Spss e Click variable view in SPSS data editor - In the column type Name earlier, and the name box on the second type of line after. In the Label column, for the column in the first row style Before Les, for the column in the second row style After Les. For other columns can be ignored (default field) - Open the data view in the SPSS data editor, after which a variable column will be received before and after. Enter the data according to the variable - Click Analysis - Compare Means - Paired Sample T Test' Click on the variable in front of Les, then click on the variable After Les and enter it into the field of paired variables. Click OK, then the output results obtained in the doubles and pair sample statistics table, are: Table. Paired sample T Test ResultsFormer: The table above has been changed to a string form (double click on the output of the steam sample t test, then in the bar menu click turn and then tap Transpose strings and columns) Test steps as follows: 1. Definition of HypothesisHo: There is no difference between the average score of math playback before the lesson and the average play value after lesHa: There is a difference between the average value of the math playback before the lesson and the average. Determine the test value with a two-way test with a level of 5%. The level of significance in this case means that we take the wrong risk when deciding to reject the correct hypothesis by 5% (a value of 5% or 0.05 is the standard measure often used in studies)3. The t countF from the table above is calculated t -0.153 4. Identifies the distribution table t searched at 5% : 2 and 2.5% (test 2 parties) with degrees of freedom (df) n-1 or 10-1 and 9. In two-way testing (0.025) the results are obtained for the table t (Look at attachments) or search in Ms. Excel by empty cell type th tinv (0.05.9) and then enter.5. TestHo criteria are accepted if the table -t calculates the table t ho is rejected, if -t count qlt; -t table or t calculates the table base:Ho is accepted if the value of P zgt; 0.05 Ho is rejected if the value of the P zlt; 0.056. Comparison t of the count with the T table and the probabilityValue -t count of the table (-0.153 of the count and the value of P (0.882 zgt;0.05) then Ho accepted. 7. Conclusion, because the values -t count the table (-0.153 zgt; -2,262) and P value (0.882 zgt; 0.05), ho is accepted, which means that there is no difference between the average math playback value before the lesson and the average repetition after the lesson. For the record: If the result is any difference, then look at what average is higher, looking at the average in the statistics of the paired samples, or on t count, t positive amount means that the average before the lesson is higher than after the lesson, and vice versa t negative amount means that the average before the lesson is lower than after the lesson. The Sample T pair test is another test of two pairs based on the average. Paired samples are the same topic, but have different treatments. In this case we want to know if a company producing a dietary drug actually affects consumers' weight loss through average differences. To do this, a sample of 10 people measured their weight, and then after taking the drug again measured their weight. This tutorial is as a parametric delivery method, while a step that should be filled in a paired sample t-test:1. Set packages2. Prepare data3 Dispersion test4. Visualize your data with box plot5. Normality test6. Calculate two samples in a pair of t testPackages you need to start a tutorial on two paired samples of T test, you need several packages as follows: Before doing a pair sample analysis t test on r software done after installing data entry packages into the R software with beebrapa following provisions1. It consists of two variables with the same sample, but has a different treatment2. The data should have the same scale of unity and interval or coefficient3. The data should not contain missing values Here we use data on the weight of dietary drug users before and after the use of 10 respondents with kilograms (kg) units. Imputa data in the software RAfter the input of data into the software R then combine the data before and seudah in the data frame and then naming it for each variable, here I named both variables with group names and weight. Then the data Appear as follows: The next Data View view calculates summary statistics for the groups of each label, i.e. before and after using packages (dplyr) to find out how the average weights contained in the weight variables before and after that will form a cross-table using the following script: Calculate statistics by group:Then the results will appear as follows: Calculate the statistics for the ViewTh Group of the above results you can see that the average value or weight of the patient before taking dietary medications is 83.3 and the average patient after taking dietary medications is 84.5 with a standard deviation of 5.58 and 6.64. Also, before the paired t test, which should be done to check the variance on whether the post and pre-consumption dietary drugs have the same or different variance values, and then do the variance test as follows: The function is used adalaah var.test on input variables X and Y, at which time I used a two-way method to see if the variance is different or there are not in fact several methods that can be used precisely one-sided, smaller, or larger with a margin of error of 5% or 0.05Maka will get the output as follows: Var Test ResultsIn output can see that the p-value value of 4,441e-16 is less than alpha, which means the same variance. Next is to study the data using boxplolots and qqplot to howl if there is an ejection on the data using ggplot2 packages to make the visuals more interesting. Then there will be the visual results of the boxplot as follows to treat TheBoxplotMore adlah to look at qqplot (quantitative comparison plot) to officially test a simple zero hypothesis. Using the following sxript, there will be the following results to verify the second requirement that when the data is small or 30 data should be eligible for normal distribution, and if the data is large, then there is no need to qualify for a normal distribution of the quad is already assumed if big data form a normal ebuah distribution. This time I will use the shap wheelhiro Wilkhiro test to see if the data is distributed normally or not. Once all the things in ats teslah is what is done next to a couple of t test, pointing the dispersion in var.test previously not the same, using the following scenario: There are several different methods that use power i.e. with multiple alternatives and teeap has the same result, which isOutput T-testDari hasil di atas dapat di lihat bahwa nilai p-value lebih besar dari 0.05 atau alpha yang artinya tidak ada perbedaan rata- rata antara pasien sebelum dan sesudah mengonsumsi obat diet. Sumber : This method of pairing t-test samples compares each pair of values before and after exposure. Is there any difference in previews and after. For example, there are 50 people measured by the blood glucose index. The 50-year-old man was then given a special medication, which then continued to measure blood glucose levels. The results came from 50 samples before taking the pill, and 50 samples after taking the tablets. The question is to answer the question of whether the difference in the blood glucose index before and after taking the drug. This question will be answered by paired samples t test. You download this sample file and open it with SPSS to practice paired t-test samples phantichspss.com/filefordownload/paired-samples-t-test.sav How to conduct a hypothetical test of the average value of 2 total dependency or paired combinations of T-test samples) Go to the analysis - Compare the tools - You can select multiple folders for comparison at the same time. Reliability can be adjusted by clicking on the Option field, entering reliability in the Confidence Interval frame. Click Ok to make a command. How to analyze the results of paired t-test samples Table 1: see the average column as an average. The preliminary test averages 17.78, after testing is 21.28. Apparently the posttest has a higher index. Table 3: Look at the latest sig column. 2 tail. estimated at 0,000 zlt;5%. It is therefore concluded that there is a statistically significant difference between the two pretests and post-test values. and this difference is -3500 based on the average column in this table 3. Practice paired samples of t-test videos you like and share for everyone to know the support video offline ... Having difficulty analyzing SPSS, please contact the MBA group - SMS, Zalo, Viber: - Facebook Chat: - Email: hotrospss@gmail.com For guidance: - Processing/ calibration of survey data to launch the results of the Convergence Factor analysis, the analysis of the recession is statistically significant. - Consulting model / question noth / traning directly on the analysis of the break, factors, cronbach alpha ... Модели SPSS и SEM, CFA, AMOS AMOS paired t test adalah pdf. uji paired t test adalah. paired sample t test adalah. t-test paired two sample for means adalah. rumus uji paired t test adalah

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