From sofa\_db.network # on 28/06/2013 at 09:30 PM

All data in table included - no filtering

## Results of ANOVA test of average Time(Sec) for groups from "Cat5E" to "Cat6"

## Analysis of variance table

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Sum of Squares	F	р1
Between	0.0	1	0.0	0.454	0.505
Within	0.008	34	0.0		

O'Brien's test for homogeneity of variance: 0.607 <sup>2</sup>

## **Group summary details**

Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation <sup>3</sup>	Min	Max	Kurtosis <sup>4</sup>	Skew <sup>5</sup>	p abnormal <sup>6</sup>
Cat5E	18	11.53	0.016	11.509423478	11.567163841	0.234	0.946	0.109
Cat6	18	11.526	0.014	11.506154213	11.557557045	-0.514	0.471	0.605

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If p is small, e.g. less than 0.01, or 0.001, you can assume the result is statistically significant i.e. there is a difference.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> If the value is small, e.g. less than 0.01, or 0.001, you can assume there is a difference in variance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Standard Deviation measures the spread of values.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Kurtosis measures the peakedness or flatness of values. Between -1 and 1 is probably great. Between -2 and 2 is probably good.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Skew measures the lopsidedness of values. Between -1 and 1 is probably great. Between -2 and 2 is probably good.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This provides a single measure of normality. If p is small, e.g. less than 0.01, or 0.001, you can assume the distribution is not strictly normal. Note - it may be normal enough though.



