# **Glossary**

# 1. Continuous Series

When data are grouped into related facts and the data within the group are marked as frequency we call it as a continuous series.

# 2. Cumulative Frequency

Cumulative Frequency corresponding to a particular value is the sum of all the frequencies up to and including that value. Cumulative frequency is nothing but the running total of frequencies.

#### 3. Deciles

Deciles divide the series into 10 equal parts. For any series, there are 9 deciles. As there are three quartiles for any series. Deciles range from D1 to D9.

#### 4. Discrete Series

Discrete series are data with variables having the frequency marked against it.

### 5. Hextiles

Hextiles divide the series into six parts.

#### 6. Inclusive Series

Inclusive series is a continuous series where the upper limit of the preceding class and the lower limit of the succeeding class are not alike.

# 7. Individual Series

Individual series are the series where the data are without frequencies. It is also known as individual observations.

# 8. Median

Median is a positional average which is widely used in statistical analysis. It refers to the middle value of a distribution when the series are arranged in ascending or descending order.

# 9. Missing Frequency

Missing frequency is determined when the arithmetic mean is already known.

#### 10. Octiles

Octiles divide the series into eight parts.

# 11. Open End Class

An open end classes are those in which the lower limit of the first class or the upper limit of the last class are unknown.

#### 12. Partition Values

A positional average and partitions in a series are those values that divide a series in a number of parts.

# 13. Percentiles

Percentile divides the series into 100 parts. For any series, there are 99 percentile. Percentile is denoted by P. It ranges from P1 to P99.

#### 14. Positional Average

A positional average is an average which determines the position or place of central value or variable in the series. They have nothing to do with the sum of the values of the variables like the mathematical averages but are concerned about the position they hold.

### 15. Quartiles

It divides a series into four equal parts. For any series, there will be three quartiles.