# **Glossary**

## 1. Analysis

It is the process of separating something into its constituent elements.

# 2. Bimodal Distribution

It is a frequency distribution with two modes.

## 3. Class Interval

It is a range of values of a variable, an interval used in dividing the scale of the variable for the purpose of tabulating the frequency distribution of a sample.

# 4. Commodity

It is something useful that can be turned to commercial or other advantage.

## 5. 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.

## 6. Cumulative Frequency

Cumulative frequency means the adding up of the frequency to know the numbers at a certain point, above or below a variable.

## 7. Discrete Series

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

## 8. Frequency

It is the number of measurements in an interval of a frequency distribution.

## 9. 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.

#### **10. Individual Series**

Individual observations or series mean is the one where frequencies are not given. Here, all the different values of the items are added and are divided by the total number of items.

#### 11. Interpolation method

Interpolation is a method of constructing new data points within the range of a <u>discrete</u> <u>set</u> of known data points.

#### 12. Mode

It is the value or item occurring most frequently in a series of observations or statistical data.

#### 13. Median

In probability theory and <u>statistics</u>, a median is described as the numeric value separating the higher half of a sample, a <u>population</u>, or a <u>probability distribution</u>, from the lower half.

#### 14. Mean

The mean or average is the sum of the numbers divided by the total number of data points.

#### 15. Partition values

Partition values are values, which divide the data into four parts, ten parts and hundred parts. These measures are called as quartiles, deciles and percentiles. Let us calculate these values for all the three series.