Glossary

1. **Skewness**
   In probability theory and statistics, skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable. The skewness value can be positive or negative, or even undefined.

2. **Kurtosis**
   In probability theory and statistics, kurtosis is any measure of the "peakedness" of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable.

3. **Moment**
   In mathematics, a moment is, loosely speaking, a quantitative measure of the shape of a set of points.

4. **Median**
   In statistics and probability theory, median is described as the numerical value separating the higher half of a sample, a population, or a probability distribution, from the lower half.

5. **Standard Deviation**
   In statistics and probability theory, standard deviation (represented by the symbol sigma, σ) shows how much variation or "dispersion" exists from the average.

6. **Coefficient**
   In mathematics, a coefficient is a multiplicative factor in some term of an expression (or of a series); it is usually a number, but in any case does not involve any variables of the expression.

7. **Frequency**
   Frequency is the number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time. It is also referred to as temporal frequency.

8. **Cumulative Frequency**
   It refers to the total of a frequency and all frequencies below it in a frequency distribution; It is the 'running total' of frequencies.

9. **Quartile**
   In descriptive statistics, the quartiles of a set of values are the three points that divide the data set into four equal groups, each representing a fourth of the population being sampled. A quartile is a type of quantile.

10. **Magnitude**
    In mathematics, magnitude is the relative size of an object; a term for the size or length of a vector.

11. **Symmetric distribution**
    A distribution in which observations equidistant from the central maximum have the same frequency.

12. **Asymmetric distribution**
    A situation where the values of variables tend to occur at irregular frequencies and the mean, median, and mode will occur at different points. This is said to exhibit skewness.

13. **Leptokurtic**
    A description of the kurtosis in a distribution in which the statistical value is positive.

14. **Mesokurtic**
    A term used in a statistical context where the kurtosis of a distribution is similar, or identical, to the kurtosis of a normally distributed data set.

15. **Platykurtic**
    A description of the kurtosis in a distribution in which the statistical value is negative.