GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

1. **Arraying –** The numerical raw data is arranged systematically in a specific format, be it ascending or descending order, is called an arraying or ordering of data in statistical terms.

2. **Class Interval** – 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. The range has an upper and lower limit.

3. **Continuous Series** – A set of data is said to be continuous if the values / observations belonging to it may take on any value within a finite or infinite interval. You can count, order and measure continuous data. For ex. the time required to run a mile.

4. **Correlation –** Refers to any of a broad class of statistical relationship involving dependence which refers to any statistical relationships between two random variables.

5. **Cumulative Frequency** – 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.

6. **Discrete Series** – A set of data is said to be discrete if the values / observations belonging to it are distinct and separate, i.e. they can be counted (1,2,3,....), for ex. the number of flaws in one metre of cloth.

7. **Exclusive series** – An exclusive series includes the lower limit but not the upper limit in the same class interval. In such series the upper limit of class interval repeats itself as a lower limit of the next class interval.

8. **Frequency** Table – A frequency table is a way of summarizing a set of data. It is a record of how often each value (or set of values) of the variable in question occurs. It may be enhanced by the addition of percentages that fall into each category.

9. **Frequency Distribution** – A frequency distribution is a tabular arrangement of data into classes according to the size or magnitude along with corresponding class frequencies (the number of values fall in each class).

10. **Inclusive series** – An inclusive series includes the upper limit and the lower limit in the class interval. In such series the upper limit of class interval does not repeat itself as a lower limit of the next class interval.

11. **Individual series** – A statistical series in which all the values of series and/or units are shown separately and do not have any strong inter dependency between the values.

12. **Magnitude** – The difference between the upper limit and lower limit of a Class is called the Class interval. The Magnitude is also referred to as the Length of the Class interval.

13. **Raw Data** – Data that is obtained from a collection process or from a system and not sorted or arranged in any specific order is called as Ungrouped or Raw data. There is no specific pattern, classification or arrangement or interpretation of information possible in raw data.

14. **Tally bars –** A simple vertical bar denoted by (|) is noted against its corresponding values. Every fifth repetition is marked by crossing the previous four bars as 𝍸.

15. **Variable** – Variables are entities that have a certain characteristics or value and something that we use, measure, control or manipulate in research or statistical analysis. They differ in many aspects but can be operated upon by some or all statistical operations.