Glossary

1. Median

It is the middle value in a distribution, above and below which lie an equal number of values.

2. Mode

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

3. Cumulative frequency

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

4. Mean

It is the average value of a set of numbers.

5. Quartiles

Positional averages that divide the data into four is called as quartiles.

6. Quintiles

Positional averages that divide the data into five called as quintiles.

7. Hextiles

Positional averages that divide the data into six called as hextiles.

8. Octiles

Positional averages that divide the data into eight called as octiles.

9. Deciles

Positional averages that divide the data into ten called as deciles.

10. Percentiles

Positional averages that divide the data into hundred called as percentiles.

11. Multimodal

When there are more than two values having equal and maximum frequencies associated with them then the distribution is called multimodal.

12. No mode

If all the values of the series are unique, then there is no mode to determine we call this as no mode or indeterminate mode.

13. Unimodal

When a single value occurs more frequently than any other value the distribution is called unimodal.

14. Bimodal

When there are two different values having equal and maximum frequencies associated with them then the distribution is called as bimodal.

15. Interpolation

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