

Glossary

1. Frequency Distribution

A set of intervals, usually adjacent and of equal width, into which the range of a statistical distribution is divided, each associated with a frequency indicating the number of measurements in that interval.

2. Kurtosis

Kurtosis is the degree of peakedness of a distribution, usually relative to a normal distribution.

3. Leptokurtic Curve

When a curve is more peaked than the normal curve, it is called as leptokurtic curve.

4. Logistic Distribution

The logistic distribution is a continuous probability distribution. Its cumulative distribution function is the logistic function, which appears in logistic regression and feed forward.

5. Mesokurtic Curve

When the curve is a normal curve, it is called as mesokurtic curve.

6. Peaked

Having or ending in a peak or pointed.

7. Platykurtic Curve

When a curve is flat topped than the normal curve, it is called as platykurtic curve.

8. Skewness

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.

9. Negative skewness

A distribution is said to be negatively skewed when the value of the mean is the least and that of the mode is the greatest. The median lies in between the mean and the mode.

10. Percentile

A percentile is the value obtained by dividing the data into hundred equal parts.

11. Positive skewness

A distribution is said to be positively skewed when the value of the mean is greater than the median and the mode and the value of the mode is least. The median lies in between the mean and the mode.

12. Quartile

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

13. Skew

Skew is the indicator of lack of symmetry in a distribution. When the mean median and mode of the distribution do not have the same value in a distribution, we call it as a skewed distribution.

14. Median

The median is the middle number when the numbers are written in an order. If there are even data points then the average of the middle two numbers are taken.

15. Mode

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