Glossary

1. Abscissa

The horizontal "X" axis of a chart or graph is called Abscissa.

2. Bar Graph

A graph having successive bends displaying an overall picture as well as contributions of components is a bar graph.

3. Class Interval

Class Interval is one of the ranges into which data in a frequency distribution table are binned. The ends of a class interval are called class limits.

4. Cumulative Frequency

Cumulative Frequency corresponding to a particular value is the sum of all the frequencies up to and including that value.

5. Deciles

Fractiles that divide the data into ten equal parts is known as deciles.

6. Frequency Curves

A frequency polygon smoothed by adding classes and data points to a data set.

7. Frequency Polygon

A line graph connecting the mid-points of each class in a data set, plotted at a height corresponding to the frequency of the class is known as frequency polygon.

8. General Frequency Polygon

General frequency polygons are polygons where the actual numbers of the data points are retained for comparison.

9. Histogram

Histogram is a form of bar chart in which the height of the bar represents the absolute or relative frequency of occurrence of the variable of interest.

10. Median

Median is the value of the middle item in a data set arranged in an ascending or a descending order. It divides the data set into two equal parts.

11. Ogive

Ogive is a curve drawn from cumulative frequency distribution.

12. Ordinate

The vertical "Y" axis of a chart or graph is called ordinate.

13. Percentiles

Fractiles that divide a ranked data set into hundred equal parts is known as percentiles.

14. Quartiles

Fractiles that divide a ranked data set into four equal parts is known as quartiles.

15. Relative Frequency Polygon

Relative frequency polygons are polygons where the numbers of the data points are converted into percentage frequencies for comparison.