

## Glossary

### 1. Histogram

It provides visual representation of distribution of real-life data against variables other than time.

### 2. Polygon

It is the drawing consisting of several angles.

### 3. Frequency polygon

It is created from a histogram when straight lines join the mid-points of the rectangles and the extremes are joined with the base.

### 4. Mean

It is the average of all the values.

### 5. Median

The value of the middle item in a data set arranged in an ascending or a descending order is known as median.

### 6. Box and whisker Charts

A box-and-whisker plot is a type of [diagram](#) depicting groups of numerical data through their [five-number summaries](#) : the sample minimum, lower [quartile](#) (Q1), [median](#) (Q2), upper [quartile](#) (Q3), and sample maximum.

### 7. Standard Deviation

It is an expression of how widely spread the values are around the mean.

### 8. Mean Class Width

It is the x-axis distance between the left and right edges of each bar in the histogram.

### 9. Number of Classes

It is the number of bars, including zero height bars in the histogram.

### 10. Skewness

It is zero, if the histogram is symmetrical. If the left hand tail is longer, skewness will be negative. If the right hand tail is longer, skewness will be positive.

### 11. Upper Quartile

Upper Quartile is the collection of data points above the median.

### 12. Density

Density is mass per unit volume of a substance.

### 13. Expenditure

It is a payment or the promise of a future payment.

### 14. Lower Quartile

The lower quartile represents data points below the median.

### 15. Midpoint

A midpoint of a line segment is the point on that line segment that divides the segment into two congruent segments.