Glossary

1. **Attribute**

   A characteristic of a system for which numerical measurements cannot be made and therefore cannot be treated as a variable in quantitative analysis.

2. **Class frequency**

   The number of units in different classes is called class frequencies. Thus if number of blind and deaf people is 20 the frequency of class AB is 20. Class frequencies are denoted by enclosing the class symbols brackets. Thus (AB) would represent the frequency of the class AB.

3. **Consistency**

   Consistency of procedures involves their behaviour as the number of items in the data-set to which they are applied increases indefinitely. In particular, consistency requires that the outcome of the procedure should identify the underlying truth.

4. **Consistent data**

   In order to test whether a set of figures is consistent, various class frequencies should be found and if no class frequency is negative apparently the data are consistent.

5. **Expected frequency**

   Expected frequency is the number of occasions on which an event may be presumed to occur on average in a given number of trials.

6. **Inconsistent data**

   If any class frequency is negative the data are said to be inconsistent.

7. **Independent attributes**

   Two attributes A and B are said to be independent if there exists no relationship of any kind between them. If A and B are independent we would expect the same proportion A's amongst B's as amongst beta's and the proportion of B's amongst A's is same as that amongst the alphas.

8. **Inoculation**

   The act or an instance of inoculating, especially the introduction of an antigenic substance or vaccine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease is called inoculation.

9. **Negative classes**

The classes which represent the absence of an attribute or attributes are called negative classes.

10. Pair of contraries

The classes in which one attribute is present and the other is absent are called pairs of contraries.

11. Population

A population is a collection of units being studied. Units can be people, places, objects, procedures, or many other things. Much of statistics is concerned with estimating numerical properties (parameters) of an entire population from a random sample of units from the population

12. Positive association

Positive association is the direct relationship between two Variables, the values of which fluctuate together, in the same direction.

13. Positive classes

The classes which represent the presence of an attribute or attributes are called positive classes

14. Proportion

Proportion is the comparative relation between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, number, etc.; ratio

15. Yule's coefficient of association

As a measure of the intensity of association between two attributes A and B, G. Udny Yule gave the coefficient of association Q