Glossary

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1. Mean
The mean or average is the sum of the numbers divided by the total number of data points.

2. Variance
The variance is a numerical value used to indicate how widely individuals in a group vary.

3. Population
In statistics, population refers to the total set of observations that can be made.

4. Cumulative probability
A cumulative probability refers to the probability that the value of a random variable falls within a specified range.

5. Quantiles
Each of any set of values of a variate that divide a frequency distribution into equal groups, each containing the same fraction of the total population is a Quantile.

6. Random Number
A random number is a number determined totally by chance. That is, the number has no predictable relationship to any other number or event.

7. Random variable
When the value of a variable is the outcome of a statistical experiment , that variable is a random variable.

8. Range
The range is a simple measure of variation in a set of random variables. It is difference between the biggest and smallest random variable.

9. Probability Mass Function
In probability theory and statistics, a probability mass function (pmf) is a function that gives the probability that a discrete random variable is exactly equal to some value.

10. Simulation
Simulation is a way to model random events to gain insight on the real world.

11. Discrete distribution
If a random variable is a discrete variable, its probability distribution is called a discrete probability distribution.

12. Binomial distribution
The probability distribution of a binomial random variable is called a binomial distribution (also known as a Bernoulli distribution).

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14. Poisson distribution
The probability distribution of a Poisson random variable is called a Poisson distribution.

15. Geometric Distribution

The geometric distribution is a special case of the negative binomial distribution . It deals with the number of trials required for a single success. Thus, the geometric distribution is a negative binomial distribution where the number of successes (r) is equal to 1.