Glossary

1. Univariate data
Univariate refers to an expression, equation, function or polynomial of only one variable

2. Bivariate data
In statistics, bivariate data is data that has two variables.

3. Multi-variate data
It is the data collected on several variables for each sampling unit.

4. Raw data
Raw data is defined as unanalyzed data; data not yet subjected to analysis

5. Independent variable
This is a variable (often denoted by x) whose variation does not depend on that of another.

6. Dependent variable
A variable (often denoted by y) whose value depends on that of another is called a dependent variable.

7. Perfect positive bivariate correlation
Perfect positive bivariate correlation is where all the points on a scatted plot fall in a straight line.

8. Scatter graph
A scatter plot or scatter graph is a type of mathematical diagram using Cartesian coordinates to display values for two variables for a set of data.

9. Line graph
That is, it is the intersection graph of the edges of G, representing each edge by the set of its two endpoints.

10. Histogram
A histogram is a graphical representation showing a visual impression of the distribution of data

11. Contingency Table
A contingency table (also referred to as cross tabulation or cross tab) is a type of table in a matrix format that displays the (multivariate) frequency distribution of the variables.

12. Standard deviation
In statistics and probability theory, standard deviation (represented by the symbol σ) shows how much variation or "dispersion" exists from the average (mean, or expected value).

13. Correlation
Correlation refers to any of a broad class of statistical relationships involving dependence.

14. Cumulative frequency distribution
Cumulative frequency analysis is the analysis of the frequency of occurrence of values of a phenomenon less than a reference value.

15. Dependence
In statistics, dependence refers to any statistical relationship between two random variables or two sets of data.