Glossary

1. **Arithmetic Mean**
   The value obtained by dividing the sum of a set of quantities by the number of quantities in the set.

2. **Bivariate**
   Involving two random variables, not necessarily independent of one another.

3. **Coefficient**
   A numerical or constant quantity placed before and multiplying the variable in an algebraic expression.

4. **Correlation**
   The term correlation indicates the relationship between two variables, where change in the value of one variable leads to the change in the value of another variable.

5. **Covariance**
   It is a measure of the association between two random variables, equal to the expected value of the product of the deviations from the mean of the two variables, and estimated by the sum of products of deviations from the sample mean for associated values of the two variables, divided by the number of sample points.

6. **Distribution Free Measure**
   A distribution free measure is one, which does not make any assumptions about the parameters of the population.

7. **Frequency Distribution**
   It is a set of intervals, usually adjacent and of equal width, into which the range of a statistical distribution is divided, each associated with a frequency indicating the number of measurements in that interval.

8. **Minimum**
   It is the smallest number in a set.

9. **Maximum**
   It is the largest number in a set.

10. **Population**
    It is the set of individuals, items, or data from which a statistical sample is taken.

11. **Proficiency**
    It is the quality of having great facility and competence.

12. **Rank Correlation**
    Rank correlation is the study of relationships between different <u>rankings</u> on the same set of items.

13. **Rank Correlation Coefficient**
    A rank correlation coefficient measures the correspondence between two rankings and assesses its <u>significance</u>.

14. **Variable**
    It is a quantity capable of assuming any of a set of values.

15. Violate

It is to break or disregard.