Glossary

1. **Computational Phylogenetics**
   Computational Phylogenetics is the application of computational algorithms, methods and programs to Phylogenetic analyses.

2. **Consistency**
   Conformity in the application of something, typically that which is necessary for the sake of logic, accuracy, or fairness.

3. **Distribution**
   A set of numbers and their frequency of occurrence collected from measurements over a statistical population.

4. **Econometrics**
   Application of mathematical and statistical techniques to economics in the study of problems, the analysis of data, and the development and testing of theories and models.

5. **Efficiency**
   The quality or property of being efficient.

6. **Estimator**
   In Statistics, a derived random variable that generates estimates of a parameter of a given distribution, such as $\bar{X}$, the mean of a number of identically distributed random variables Xi. If $\bar{X}$ is unbiased, $\bar{x}$, the observed value should be close to E(Xi)

7. **Extremum**
   It is the maximum or minimum value of a function.

8. **Explicit**
   Fully and clearly expressed.

9. **Inconsistent**
   Displaying or marked by a lack of consistency.

10. **Parameters**
    A quantity, such as a mean, that is calculated from data and describes a population.

11. **Population**
    The set of individuals, items, or data from which a statistical sample is taken.

12. **Probability Distribution**
    A function of a discrete random variable (that is, a variable whose values are obtained from a finite or countable set) yielding the probability that the variable will have a given value.

13. **Psychometrics**
    The branch of psychology that deals with the design, administration, and interpretation of quantitative tests for the measurement of psychological variables such as intelligence, aptitude, and personality traits.

14. **Sufficiency**

The condition or quality of being sufficient.

15. Variance

The square of the standard deviation.