Glossary

1. **Confidence Interval**
   It is an interval of values bounded by confidence limits within which the true value of a population parameter is stated to lie with a specified probability.

2. **Degrees of Freedom**
   In statistics, the number of degrees of freedom is the number of values in the final calculation of a statistic that are free to vary.

3. **Estimation**
   It refers to the process by which one makes inferences about a population, based on information obtained from a sample.

4. **F-distribution**
   The confidence interval for the ratio of two variances requires the use of the probability distribution known as the F-distribution.

5. **Interval**
   A set of numbers consisting of all the numbers between a pair of given numbers along with either, both, or none of the endpoints.

6. **Mean**
   The average value of a set of numbers.

7. **Normal Distribution**
   A theoretical frequency distribution for a set of variable data, usually represented by a bell-shaped curve symmetrical about the mean.

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

9. **Precision**
   The quality, condition, or fact of being exact and accurate.

10. **Probability**
    A number expressing the likelihood that a specific event will occur expressed as the ratio of the number of actual occurrences to the number of possible occurrences.

11. **Sampling Distribution**
    The sampling distribution of a given population is the distribution of frequencies of a range of different outcomes that could possibly occur for a statistic of a population.

12. **Skew**
    Not symmetrical about the mean.

13. **Standard Deviation**
    A statistic used as a measure of the dispersion or variation in a distribution, equal to the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviations from the arithmetic mean.

14. **Variability**
    The quality, state, or degree of being variable or changeable.

15. Variance

The square of the standard deviation.