Glossary

1. **Contingency Table**
   A contingency table is a type of table in a matrix format that displays the frequency distribution of the variables. It is often used to record and analyze the relation between two or more categorical variables.

2. **Cumulative Frequency**
   The total of a frequency and all frequencies below it in a frequency distribution is called cumulative frequency.

3. **Fisher-Yates**
   The Fisher–Yates table (named after Ronald Fisher and Frank Yates), is an algorithm for generating a random permutation of a finite set in plain terms, for randomly shuffling the set.

4. **Frequency Distribution**
   A frequency distribution is an arrangement of the values that one or more variables take in a sample.

5. **Grouped Data**
   The data which is in the tabular form and which has class intervals (or values) and frequencies is called grouped data.

6. **Population**
   A population is all the organisms that both belong to the same group or species and live in the same geographical area.

7. **Population Mean**
   Population mean collects the data and sum all the values in the population and divide the sum by the number of elements in the population.

8. **Random Numbers**
   Random numbers are the numbers obtained by random sampling and recorded by the Statisticians.

9. **Raw Data**
   The numerical raw data is arranged systematically in a specific format, be it ascending or descending order is called an arraying or ordering of data in statistical terms.

10. **Remainder**
    In arithmetic, the remainder is the amount "left over" after the division of two integers which cannot be expressed with an integer quotient.

11. **Sampling Distribution**
    A sampling distribution or finite-sample distribution is the probability distribution of a given statistic based on a random sample.

12. **Simple Random Sample**
    A simple random sample is a subset of individuals or a sample chosen from a larger set of a population.

13. **Summation**
    Summation is the operation of adding a sequence of numbers; the result is their sum or total. Summation is denoted as ∑.

14. **With Replacement Scheme**
    If we have numbers which are already copied then the scheme is called with Replacement (WR) scheme.

15. **Without Replacement Scheme**
    If we do not copy the numbers which are already copied then the scheme is called Without Replacement (WOR) scheme.