Glossary

1. **Corresponding**
   Similar in character.

2. **Estimator**
   An estimator is a rule for calculating an estimate of a given quantity based on observed data: thus the rule and its result (the estimate) are distinguished.

3. **Mean**
   The mean of a set of numbers is the sum of the numbers, divided by the total number of numbers.

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

5. **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.

6. **Random Number**
   A random number is a number chosen as if by chance from some specified distribution such that selection of a large set of these numbers reproduces the underlying distribution.

7. **Sampling Interval**
   The distance between points at which measurements are taken or the time which elapses between measurements is known as sampling interval.

8. **Simple Random Sampling**
   Simple Random Sample is a subset of individuals (a sample) chosen from a larger set that is a population. Each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process, and each subset of n individuals has the same probability of being chosen for the sample as any other subset of n individuals.

9. **Standard Errors**
   The standard error is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic.

10. **Stratified Random Sampling**
    Stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a population.

11. **Summation**
    Summation is the operation of adding a sequence of numbers; the result is their sum or total. Summation is denoted as $\sum$.

12. **Systematic Random Sampling**
    Systematic sampling is a technique which has a nice feature of selecting a whole sample with just one random start. A sampling technique in which first unit is selected with a help of random numbers and the others get selected automatically according to some pre-designed pattern is known as systematic random sampling.

13. **Variance**
    Variance is a measure of how far a set of numbers is spread out. It is one of several descriptors of a probability distribution, describing how far the numbers lie from the mean (expected value).

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.