Glossary

1. **Aggregate**
   An aggregate is a collection of items that are gathered together to form a total quantity.

2. **Coincides**
   To happen at the same time or during the same period.

3. **Equation**
   An equation is a mathematical statement that asserts the equality of two expressions.

4. **Estimator**
   An estimator is a rule for calculating an estimate of a given quantity based on observed data. Thus, the rule and its result are distinguished.

5. **Exclusive**
   Exclusive typically means not with other things or not including other things.

6. **Exhaustively**
   Exhaustive means testing all possibilities or considering all elements.

7. **Probability**
   The likelihood or chance of occurring of a particular event is known as Probability.

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

9. **Random Sampling**
   Random sampling refers to taking a number of independent observations from the same probability distribution, without involving any real population.

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

11. **Stratum**
    In statistics, a stratum (plural strata) refers to a subset of the population which is being sampled.

12. **Subgroup**
    Subgroup is a subordinate group whose members usually share some common differential quality.

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

14. **Theorems**
   A theorem is a statement that has been proven on the basis of previously established statements, such as other theorems, and previously accepted statements, such as axioms.

15. **Variance**
   The 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).