Glossary

1. **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.

2. **Standard Error**
   The standard error is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic.[1] The term may also be used to refer to an estimate of that standard deviation, derived from a particular sample used to compute the estimate.

3. **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.

4. **Systematic 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.

5. **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).

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. **Probability**
   Probability is ordinarily used to describe an attitude of mind towards some proposition of whose truth is not certain.

8. **Summation**
   Summation is the operation of adding a sequence of numbers; the result is their sum or total.

9. **Sigma**
   Sigma is denoted as: σ. Lower case sigma (σ) is used for the standard deviation of a population or probability distribution in statistics.

10. **Rho**

The characters ρ are also used outside its Greek alphabetical context in science and mathematics. In statistics to represent Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, commonly known as Spearman's rho.

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

12. **Standard Deviation**
    Standard deviation (represented by the symbol σ) shows how much variation or "dispersion" exists from the average (mean, or expected value). A low standard deviation indicates that the data points tend to be very close to the mean, whereas high standard deviation indicates that the data points are spread out over a large range of values.

13. **Coefficient**
    A coefficient is a multiplicative factor in some term of an expression (or of a series); it is usually a number, but in any case does not involve any variables of the expression.

14. **Numerator**
    The top part of the fraction is known as numerator.

15. **Expected Value**
    The expected value of a random variable is the weighted average of all possible values that this random variable can take on.