Glossary

1. **Enumerative**
   An enumeration of a collection of items is a complete, ordered listing of all of the items in that collection.

2. **Gauge**
   Gauge is a standard or scale of measurement.

3. **Kurtosis**
   Kurtosis is derived from Greek word kurtos which means bulging. Kurtosis is any measure of the "peakedness" of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable.

4. **Normal Distribution**
   The normal distribution is a continuous probability distribution that has a bell-shaped probability density function, known as the Gaussian function or informally the bell curve.

5. **Normal Population**
   Normal population is a population of values having a normal distribution.

6. **Parameters**
   Parameter is a quantity or statistical measure that a given population is used as the value of a variable in some general distribution or frequency function to make it descriptive of that population. Parameter is a function of the population observations and characteristic of the population.

7. **Parent Population**
   Parent population is the population from which a sample has been obtained.

8. **Population Ecology**
   Population ecology is a sub-field of ecology that deals with the dynamics of species populations and how these populations interact with the environment.[1] It is the study of how the population sizes of species living together in groups change over time and space.

9. **Sampling**
   Sampling is the process of converting a signal (for example, a function of continuous time or space) into a numeric sequence (a function of discrete time or space).

10. **Skewness**
    Skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable. The skewness value can be positive or negative, or even undefined.

11. Statistical Estimation

Estimation theory is a branch of statistics and signal processing that deals with estimating the values of parameters based on measured/empirical data that has a random component.

12. Statistical Hypothesis

A statistical hypothesis test is a method of making decisions using experimental data. In statistics, a result is called statistically significant if it is unlikely to have occurred by chance.

13. Statistical Inference

Statistical Inference makes use of information from a sample to draw conclusions (inferences) about the population from which the sample was taken.

14. Theta

It is a Greek letter which is used to mark an unknown angle in a triangle when you are going to use trigonometry to work it out.

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).