Glossary

1. **Cumbersome**
   Cumbersome means troublesome or difficult to handle because of weight or bulk.

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

5. **Logarithm**
   The logarithm of a number is the exponent by which another fixed value, that is the base, has to be raised to produce that number.

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

7. **Probability**
   Numerical measures of the likelihood that a specific event will occur.

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

9. **Random Number Tables**
   Random number tables have been used in statistics for tasks such as selected random samples. This was much more effective than manually selecting the random samples.

10. **Random Sample**
    A random sample is one chosen by a method involving an unpredictable component. Random sampling can also refer to taking a number of independent observations from the same probability distribution, without involving any real population.

11. **Sampling Frame**
    Each member of the population is assigned a unique number. All the units of the population are numbered from 1 to N. This is called sampling frame.

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. **Ungrouped Data**
    The raw data without class intervals and frequencies is called ungrouped data.

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.