

## Across

I. Language used to describe chance.

4. Nurse who used inventive graphs to display military deaths.

5. Basic description of the variability of a distribution

7. When plotting data, always look for the

10. Values at the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

II. Relative cumulative frequency graph

13. Without \_ there would be no need for Statistics.

15. Useful for plotting categorical data.

16. Another name for average.

17. EDA = \_ Data Analysis

18. Plot that displays shape of a distribution and actual values.

20.Variables that place individuals into one of several groups.

22. Third author of our textbook.

25. Second author of our textbook.

26. Variables that take on numerical values.

28. First author of our textbook.

29. Characteristic of an individual.

31. Shape of a distribution that is "piled up" on one end.

32. Developer of 1.5IQR Rule

- 33. Standard deviation squared
- 35. Useful for plotting small sets of data.
- 37. Range between first and third quartiles.

38. Variability measure that compares each

observation to the mean: standard\_

**39**.The midpoint of a distribution.

40. Display of the 5-number summary

## Down

2. First component of statistical thinking: Data \_

3. Useful for plotting very large sets of data.

6. Tells us what values a variable takes on and how often.

8. The study of data.

9. Other component of a boxplot.

12. Second component of statistical thinking: Data \_

14. Company that was sued for age discrimination in our intro lesson

19. Process of determining the likelihood of observing a value or one more extreme in a sample.

21. Objects described by a set of data.

23. Basic description of a typical value of a distribution.

24. Individual observation that falls outside the overall pattern of a distribution.

27. Numbers with a contextual meaning.

30.Value that has a certain percent of observations below it.

34. Distance between the minimum and maximum

36. Plot that will help you identify seasonal variation