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Exploring Data

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| **Across****1.** The difference between the first and third quartiles**4.** Shape where the longer tail stretches to the left**7.** Value more than 1.5 times the IQR below Q1 or above Q3**8.** Variable that describes data using words or numerals as labels**9.** Tells how many standard deviations a value is from the mean**15.** Variable that describes data using numbers as numerical values**17.** a value that summarizes the entire distribution with a single number, a "typical" value**20.** Difference between the maximum and minimum value**21.** Found by summing all the data values and dividing by the count**23.** Minimum, 1st quartile, Median, 3rd quartile, Maximum**25.** Shape where the longer tail stretches to the right**27.** Uses adjacent bars to show the distribution of values in a quantitative variable, where each bar represents the number of values falling in an interval**30.** Reveals single vs. multiple modes and symmetric vs. skewness**31.** Type of display that shows quantitative data values in a way that shows the shape of the distribution in addition to individual data values**36.** Distribution of a variable when considering only a smaller group of individuals**37.** In a Normal Model, about 68% of the values fall within 1 standard deviation of the mean, about 95% within 2 standard deviations, and about 99.7% within 3 standard deviations**39.** In a two-way table, the distribution of either variable alone**40.** The value with a quarter of the data above it | **Down****2.** The number that falls above a given % of the data**3.** Displays the 5-number summary as a central box with the whiskers that extend to the non-outlying data values**5.** Type of Normal model with mean 0 and standard deviation 1**6.** Distribution with two modes**10.** The value with a quarter of the data below it**11.** The square root of the variance**12.** Table that lists the categories of a variable and gives the proportion of observations for each category**13.** The value found by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation**14.** Shows bars divided proportionally into segments corresponding to the percentage in each group**16.** Shows how a "whole" divides into categories by showing a wedge of a circle whose area corresponds to the proportion in each category**18.** The possible values of the variable and the relative frequency of each value**19.** The middle value of a distribution with half the data above and half below it**22.** Distributions with more than two modes**24.** A distribution roughly flat in shape**26.** Numerical attribute of a population**28.** Shape where the two halves on either side of the center look approximately like mirror images of each other**29.** Having one mode**32.** Graphs a dot for each case against a single axis**33.** Shows a bar representing the count of each category in a categorical variable**34.** Numerical attribute of a set of data**35.** A numerical summary of how tightly the values are clustered around the "center"**38.** When a distribution is not symmetric and one tail stretches out farther than the other |