# Mean

In statistics, the term "mean" refers to a measure of central tendency, which provides an average value for a set of data.

**Central Tendency:**

It is a measure that aims to describe a data set by identifying the central position within that data set.

# Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a measure of the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of values. It quantifies how much the values in a data set deviate from the mean (average) of the data set. A low standard deviation indicates that the values tend to be close to the mean, while a high standard deviation indicates that the values are spread out over a wider range.

# Percentile

In statistics, a percentile is a measure that indicates the value below which a given percentage of observations in a group of observations falls. Percentiles are useful for understanding the relative standing of an individual observation within a data set. They divide the data into 100 equal parts, allowing you to determine where a particular value stands in relation to the rest of the data.

**25th Percentile (First Quartile, Q1)**: 25% of the data falls below this value.

**50th Percentile (Median, Q2)**: 50% of the data falls below this value.

**75th Percentile (Third Quartile, Q3)**: 75% of the data falls below this value.

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