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Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Legal, Financial, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (smp)ln.1. a. A portion, piece, or segment that is representative of a whole: showed samples of a new stretch fabric.b. A specimen taken for analysis or testing: a blood sample.2. Statistics A set of data or elements drawn from a larger population and analyzed to estimate the characteristics of that population. Also called sampling.3. a. A usually digitized audio segment taken from an original recording and inserted, often repetitively, in a new recording.b. One of a series of pieces of data representing a digitized approximation of an analog signal.tr.v. sampled, sampling, samples 1. To take a sample.2. To test or examine by a sample: the restaurant critic who must sample a little of everything.2. a. To use incorporate (an audio segment of an original recording) in a new recording.b. To represent the value of (an analog signal) at a particular point in time by means of a piece of digital data. adj. Serving as a representative or example: sample test questions; a sample piece of fabric.[Partly Middle English (from Anglo-Norman) and partly short for Middle English ensample (from Anglo-Norman), both from Latin *exemplum*; see example.]American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition, Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (smp)l n. 1. a. a small part of anything, intended as representative of the whole; specimen, (as modifier): a sample bottle. 2. (Statistics) statistics a. a set of individuals or items selected from a population for analysis to yield estimates of, or to test hypotheses about, parameters of the whole population. A biased sample is one in which the items selected share some property which influences their distribution, while a random sample is devised to avoid any such interference so that its distribution is affected only by, and so can be held to represent, that of the whole population. See also matched sample, (as modifier): sample distribution. vb3. (tr) to take a sample or samples o4. (Pop Music) music a. to take a short extract from (one record) and mix it into a different backing trackb. to record (a sound) and feed it into a computerized synthesizer so that it can be reproduced at any pitch[C13: from Old French *espemle*, from Latin *exemplum* example]Collins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2011, 2014 (smp. pl. sm-) n., adj., v. -pled, -pling, n. 1. a small part of or a selection from something, intended to show the quality, style, or nature of the whole; specimen. 2. Statistics a subset of a population. 3. a sound of short duration, as a musical tone or a drumbeat, digitally stored in a synthesizer for playback. adj. 4. serving as a specimen: a sample piece of cloth. v. t. 5. To take a sample of; test or judge by a sample. [1250/1300; Middle English < Old French *essample*. See example] Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. (small quantity; an example.Examples: sample of ingested food, 1706; sample of salesmen's talk, 1976; Dictionary of Colloquial Nouns and Group Terms, Copyright 2008 The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Past participle: sampledGerund: samplingImperative:PresentImperativePresentContinuousPresent PerfectPast ContinuousPast PerfectFutureFuture PerfectContinuousPast ContinuousConditionalPast ConditionalCollins English Verb Tables HarperCollins Publishers 2011 Noun1 sample - a small part of something intended as representative of the wholecoun. 1 - a test sample of some substancecross section - a sample meant to be representative of a wholepopulationgrab sample - a single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over a short period as feasibleaound sample - a sample grabbed at randomstating - a small amount (especially of food or wine)2.sample - items selected at random from a population and used to test hypotheses about the populationsample distribution, samplingacceptance sampling - a statistical procedure for accepting or rejecting a batch of merchandise or documents; involves determining the maximum number of defects discovered in a sample before the entire batch is rejectedstatistics - a branch of applied mathematics concerned with the collection and interpretation of quantitative data and the use of probability theory to estimate population parametersrandom sample - a sample in which every element in the population has an equal chance of being selected3.sample - all or part of a natural object that is collected and preserved as an example of its classanatural object - an object occurring naturally; not made by manspecimen - a bit of tissue or blood or urine that is taken for diagnostic purposes; "they collected a urine specimen for urinalysis"core - a cylindrical sample of soil or rock obtained with a hollow drillVerb1 sample - take a sample of. "Try these new crackers." "Sample the regional dishes."ingest, consume, have, take in, take - serve oneself to, or consume regularly. "I don't take sugar in my coffee."degust - taste with relish; "degust this wonderful soup"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University. Farlex Inc.noun 1 specimen, example, trial, model, pattern, instance, representative, demonstration, indication, illustrative swatch, exemplification, We're giving away 2000 free samples.verb 1 test, try, check out (informal), experience, taste, examine, evaluate, inspect, experiment with, appraise, partake of We sampled a selection of different bottled waters Collins Thesaurus of the English Language Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition, 2002 HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002NounThe American Heritage Roget's Thesaurus, Copyright 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. ochutnatukzkaukzvovrezkorkvortmatengruaprobarcartardegustachtantillonisovaserexemplumcvtsncimenshorthakta snishorn af; praaussaggiarecampioneesemplareprouvacioniareparaduztparaugspbraudtprovemake mparskrvareprveCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005Collins English/French Electronic Resource. HarperCollins Publishers 2005Collins German Dictionary Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (smp)l noun a part taken from something to show the quality of the whole. samples of the artist's work; (also adjective) a sample tube of ointment. monster amostra uzka; uzkkov die Probe, Probe... prve; muestra nrista nyte chantillon uzorak minta contoh snishorn campione, modello pavyzdz, bandings, mngyns paravazs sampel specimenprve: smaksprvprbka (f) amostra angruz; vzorka; uzkkov; vzorkov vzorec uzorok prov, varuprov rnek, nmaue , vt mu verb to test a sample of. He sampled my cake. proe provar uzkusit; ochutnat proviens prve; prvevsnag probe; prvevsnag probe; degustar; catar provimoa komaistaa tester un chantillon uzeti uzorak, iskauti mintv vevz (vmlb) mencipti taka snishorn af; prva provare, assaggiare (l)bandnyl, paragauti uzorkat; prbaudti merasa sampel proevenpre, nmaue prrbvova provara a testa un eantion sksi; ochutna vzorec vzore: uzeti uzorak smaka av, provemaka tadna bakmak by nu Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. vzorek prve Probe muestra nrite chantillon uzorak campione monster prve pribka amostra prov mek nu Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009v. probar, sacar o tomar una muestra. English-Spanish Medical Dictionary Farlex 2009, English-Spanish/Spanish-English Medical Dictionary Copyright 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: The foregoing is a sample roaming with the White Logic through the dusk of my soul.Listen." And I then told him of the coco sample which Porot had taken to be analysed.A sample of this is to be observed in the exaggerated and improbable suggestions which have taken place respecting the power of calling for the services of the militia.Their backs had been made familiar with the bloody lash, so that they had become callous: mine was yet tender; for while at Baltimore I got few whip-pings, and few slaves could boast of a kinder master and mistress than myself; and the thought of pass-ing out of their hands into those of Master Andrew-- a man who, but a few days before, to give me a sample of his bloody disposition, took my little brother by the throat, threw him on the ground, and with the heel of his boot stamped upon his head till the blood gushed from his nose and ears--was well calculated to make me anxious as to my fate.Meantime the old salt "ex-coasting skipper" was well large all over his person) had hobbled up alongside in his bumpy, shiny boots, and, waving an arm, short and thick like the flipper of a seal, terminated by a paw red as an uncooked beef-steak, addressed the poop in a muffled, faint, roaring voice, as if a sample of every North-Sea fog of his life had been permanently lodged in his throat: "Haul 'em round, Mr.'Well, I hope my young friend will like such a comely sample of his own blood.A sample is all I want, if you have not forgotten the words -- a sample of 'Lucy,' and a sample of 'Julia.'"He assures them that their last sample is impure and quite useless for his present purpose.If this is a sample of the wilds of Honduras, give me the tamelessness of Shopton."I suppose this child is about a fair sample of what thousands of your brethren are."Behind the hotel there was an old store building, where the salesmen opened their big trunks and spread out their samples on the counter.However, I had now "Tom Jones," and "Red-ark" Random, and other books of that kind, and knew that the highest and first ladies and gentlemen in England had remained little or no cleaner in their talk, and in the morals and conduct which such talk implies, clear up to a hundred years ago; in fact clear into our own nineteenth century -- in which century, broadly speaking, the earliest samples of the real lady and real gentleman discoverable in English history -- or in European history, for that matter -- may be said to have made their appearance. How often do researchers look for the right survey respondents, either for a market research study or an existing survey in the field? The sample or the respondents of this research may be selected from a set of customers or users that are known or unknown. You may often know your typical respondent profile but may not have access to the respondents to complete your research study. At such times, researchers and research teams reach out to specialized organizations to access their panel of respondents or buy respondents from them to complete research studies and surveys. These could be general population respondents that match demographic criteria or respondents based on specific criteria. Such respondents are imperative to the success of research studies. This article discusses in detail the different types of samples, sampling methods, and examples of each. It also mentions the steps to calculate the size, the details of an online sample, and the advantages of using them. A sample is a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses or selects from a larger population using a pre-defined selection bias method. These elements are known as sample points, sampling units, or observations. Creating a sample is an efficient method of conducting research. Researching the whole population is often impossible, costly, and time-consuming. Hence, examining the sample provides insights the researcher can apply to the entire population. For example, if a cell phone manufacturer wants to conduct a feature research study among students in US Universities. An in-depth research study must be conducted if the researcher is looking for features that the students use, features they are willing to pay, and the price they are willing to pay. This step is imperative to understand the features that need development, the features that require an upgrade, the devices pricing, and the go-to-market strategy. In 2016/17 alone, there were 24.7 million students enrolled in universities across the US. It is impossible to research all these students; the time spent would make the new device redundant, and the money spent on development would render the study useless. Creating a sample of universities by geographical location and further creating a sample of these students from these universities provides a large enough number of students for research. Typically, the population for market research is enormous. Making an enumeration of the whole population is practically impossible. The sample usually represents a manageable size of this population. Researchers then collect data from these samples through surveys, polls, and questionnaires and extrapolate this data analysis to the broader community. LEARN ABOUT: Survey Sampling The process of deriving a sample is called a sampling method. Sampling forms an integral part of the research design as this method derives the quantitative and qualitative data that can be collected as part of a research study. Sampling methods are characterized into two distinct approaches: probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling is a method of deriving a sample where the objects are selected from a population-based on probability theory. This method includes everyone in the population, and everyone has an equal chance of being selected. Hence, there is no bias whatsoever in this type of sample. Each person in the population can subsequently be a part of the research. The selection criteria are decided at the outset of the market research study and form an important component of research. LEARN ABOUT:Action Research Probability sampling can be further classified into four distinct types of samples. They are: Simple random sampling: The most straightforward way of selecting a sample is simple random sampling. In this method, each member has an equal chance of participating in the study. The objects in this sample population are chosen randomly, and each member has the same probability of being selected. For example, if a university dean would like to collect feedback from all 1000 students in the University could be a part of this sample. Any 100 students can be selected randomly to be a part of this sample. Cluster sampling: Cluster sampling is a type of sampling method where the respondent population is divided into equal clusters. Clusters are identified and included in a sample based on defining demographic parameters such as age, location, sex, etc. This makes it extremely easy for a survey creator to derive practical inferences from the feedback. For example, if the FDA wants to collect data about adverse side effects from drugs, they can divide the mainland US into distinctive cluster analysis, like states. Research studies are then administered to respondents in these clusters. This type of generating a sample makes the data collection in-depth and provides easy-to-consume and act-upon, insights. Systematic sampling: Systematic sampling is a sampling method where the researcher chooses respondents at equal intervals from a population. The approach to selecting the sample is to pick a starting point and then pick respondents at a pre-defined sample interval. For example, while selecting 1,000 volunteers for the Olympics from an application list of 10,000 people, each applicant is given a count of 1 to 10,000. Then starting from 1 and selecting each respondent with an interval of 10, a sample of 1,000 volunteers can be obtained. Stratified random sampling: Stratified random sampling is a method of dividing the respondent population into distinctive but pre-defined parameters in the research design phase. In this method, the respondents don't overlap but collectively represent the whole population. For example, a researcher looking to analyze people from different socioeconomic backgrounds can distinguish respondents by their annual salaries. This forms smaller groups of people or samples, and then some objects from these samples can be used for the research study. LEARN ABOUT: Purposive Sampling The non-probability sampling method uses the researchers discretion to select a sample. This type of sample is derived mostly from the researchers or statisticians ability to get to this sample. This type of sampling is used for preliminary research where the primary objective is to derive a hypothesis about the topic in research. Here each member does not have an equal chance of being a part of the sample population, and those parameters are known only post-selection to the sample. We can classify non-probability sampling into four distinct types of samples. They are: Convenience sampling: Convenience sampling, in easy terms, stands for the convenience of a researcher accessing a respondent. There is no scientific method for deriving this sample. Researchers have nearly no authority over selecting the sample elements, and its purely one based on proximity and not representativeness. This non-probability sampling method is used when there is time and costs limitations in collecting feedback. For example, researchers that are conducting a mall-intercept survey to understand the probability of using a fragrance from a perfume manufacturer. In this sampling method, the sample respondents are chosen based on their proximity to the survey desk and willingness to participate in the research. Judgemental/purposive sampling: The judgemental or purposive sampling method is a method of developing a sample purely on the basis and discretion of the researcher purely, based on the nature of the study along with his/her understanding of the target audience. This sampling method selects people who only fit the research criteria and end objectives, and the remaining are kept out. For example, if the research topic is understanding what University a student prefers for Masters, if the question asked is Would you like to do your Masters' anything other than a response. Yes to this question, everyone else is excluded from this study. Snowball sampling: Snowball sampling or chain-referral sampling is defined as a non-probability sampling technique in which the samples have rare traits. This is a sampling technique in which existing subjects provide referrals to recruit samples required for a research study. For example, while collecting feedback about a sensitive topic like AIDS, respondents enter forthcoming with information. In this case, the researcher can recruit people with an understanding or knowledge of such people and collect information from them or ask them to collect information. Quota sampling: Quota sampling is a method of collecting a sample where the researcher has the liberty to select a sample based on their strata. The primary objective is to derive a hypothesis about the topic in research. Here each member does not have an equal chance of being a part of the sample population, and those parameters are known only post-selection to the sample. We can classify non-probability sampling into four distinct types of samples. They are: Convenience sampling: Convenience sampling, in easy terms, stands for the convenience of a researcher accessing a respondent. There is no scientific method for deriving this sample. 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