1. Statistics may be defined as the science of collection, presentation, analysis and interpretation of numerical data.
2. The measurement and observation obtained from each individual is called datum or more commonly a score or raw score.
3. The complete set of scores or measurements is called data set.
4. Types of data :- Constant and Variable
5. Variables are of two types :-

➔ **Descriptive or Qualitative or Categorical :** It includes those characteristics of individuals which cannot be measured numerically, e.g. smoking habit is a categorical variable (person is either a smoker or non-smoker), quality of computer chip (computer chip is classified as either good or bad).

Further divided into:-

→ Nominal :- The nominal data is characterized by data that consists of names, labels or categories only. Ex:-

What's your gender?

1. Male 2. Female 3.Transgender

→Ordinal :- Ordinal data are those data which can be arranged in an ordering scheme. Ex. Rating systems

➔ Numerical or Quantitative :- It includes those characteristic of individuals which can be numerically measure e.g. I.Q of a children, Cholesterol level of person, Income of household is a quantitative variable etc.

→**Discrete data:** The data which assumes only a finite or countable infinite set of values e.g. no of students in a class, no. of defective mangoes in, no. of accidents etc

→**Continuous data:** The data which assumes infinite and uncountable set of values is called continuous data e.g. height, weight, temperature etc.