

Identifying Data Types - Solution

Learn / Courses / Introduction to Statistics

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Daily XP 1902

Exercise

Identifying data types

You saw that there are two main types of data: *numeric* and *categorical*.

Numeric data can be classified as either *continuous* or *count/interval*, and categorical data can be classified as either *nominal* or *ordinal*. The data type determines which approaches are suitable when summarizing your data.

You've been provided with several examples to classify as continuous, nominal, or ordinal data.

Instructions 100XP

- Map each example to its data type by dragging each item and dropping it into the correct data type.

Take Hint (-30 XP)

Incorrect

Employment status is not numeric and does not have an order.

Did you find this helpful?

✓ Yes

✗ No

Drag the items into the correct bucket

Drop items here

Continuous

Height in centimeters ✓

Race car lap time ✓

Nominal

Soccer player position ✓

Employment status ✓

Ordinal

Income status - low, middle, high ✓

Customer satisfaction - unsatisfied, neutral, satisfied ✓

Submit Answer

Question

You saw that there are two main types of data: numeric and categorical.

Numeric data can be classified as either continuous or count/interval, and categorical data can be classified as either nominal or ordinal. The data type determines which approaches are suitable when summarizing your data.

You've been provided with several examples to classify as continuous, nominal, or ordinal data.

Instructions

Map each example to its data type by dragging each item and dropping it into the correct data type.

Solution

Continuous:

- Height in centimeters
- Race car lap time

Nominal:

- Soccer player position
- Employment status

Ordinal:

- Income status (low, middle, high)
- Customer satisfaction (unsatisfied, neutral, satisfied)

Solution Explanation

1. **Continuous Data:**

- These are numeric values that can take any value within a range (e.g., height, time).

2. **Nominal Data:**

- These are categorical values without a meaningful order (e.g., positions, employment status).

3. **Ordinal Data:**

- These are categorical values with a meaningful order or ranking (e.g., income levels, satisfaction levels).