

This section showed us how to take a closer look at two different types of variables, continuous variables that can take on a wide range of values, and numeric variables that are discrete in nature, in that they can only take on certain variables that indicates in which group the observation falls.

At this point, you should be able to start looking at other variables in the cheating dataset. How do female and male students compare when it comes to the variable *ethical*, which asked respondents whether cheating was wrong? It would be interesting to use the `tabulate` command using both the *gender* and the *ethical* variables in order to see if there was a difference in the responses of both groups. What about differences between those who took a business ethics course and those who did not take the course? In this case, we can use the `tabulate` command with the two variables *course* and *ethical*. Were the students who had taken the course more inclined to say that cheating was ethically wrong? These are interesting questions, and the answers can be found in the dataset. The joy of playing around with a dataset does not come from someone telling you to go find out the answer for a certain question. The joy actually comes from you diving in and seeing what sorts of answers can be found in the dataset. This is why I would highly advise you to sit around and play with the dataset using the commands that we have covered so far. See what information you can extract from the cheating dataset and whether this information is what you would generally expect.