

Day 2 Notes:

Continuous data is numerical data.

Quantitative data is numerical

Categorical data is Qualitative

Discrete Data

Can only take certain values. Normally values that can be counted.

Ex: number of people in a school

Ex: # of people who voted on a bill

Proportions known as bounded counts are the ratios of counts.

of students in school divided by the number of teacher in a school

of people who voted "Yes" on a bill.

Continuous Data

- An unfixed # of possible measurements between two realistic points. Not restricted like discrete data.
- Often contains decimal points
- A person's height and or weight
- Temperature or inches of rain

Continuous variables have categories within them. Interval and Ratio

- Interval Data - Ordered units with the same difference
- Interval data does not have a true zero
- Can add and subtract but cannot multiply or divide to calculate ratios
- Ratio Values Ordered units with the same difference but has a true zero

Discrete Data

- Can be measured in different ways. Ordered or unordered.
- Gender, location, religion are considered nominal and unordered data
- Grade levels, income brackets are considered ordinal and ordered or ranking data

Continuous has to be measured where discretized is easily counted

Velocity - Speed data is Transformed

Volume - Infrastructure and amount of data

Variety - Data Sources the data was collected from

Veracity - Quality and usefulness data

Value - Profits it can make a company

