

In-Class Assignment 8 - May 23rd, 2019

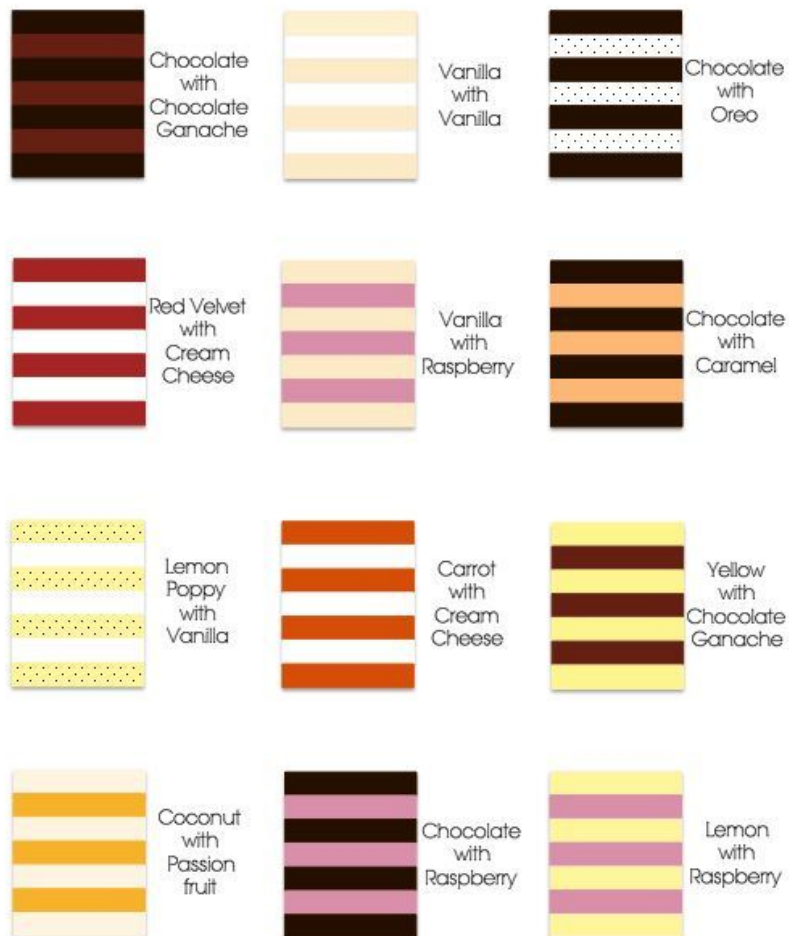
Name(s): Ankit Jain, Om Ramnik Mungra

ID Number(s): 96065117, 72248203

Scale 1: Nominal

Date of Creation: May 5th, 2016

Example



Explain why your example represents the scale you indicated: the chart is simply showing the different flavors of cake offered by a bakery with differentiation of flavor being done by means of the colors of the layers of the cake. It is nominal as the label which in this case is the cake flavor is simply assigned by means of the color differentiation.

Scale 2: Ordinal

Date of Creation: August 31st, 2017

Example

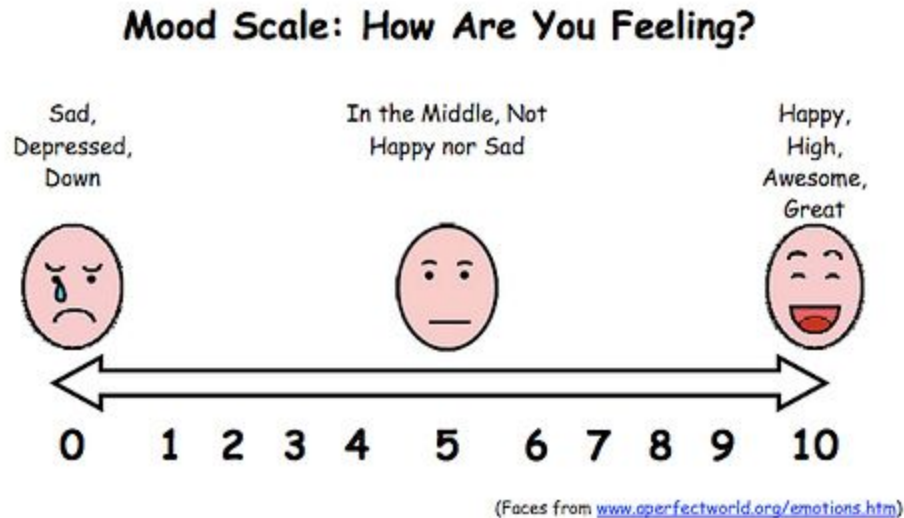


Explain why your example represents the scale you indicated: This scale is ordinal because it shows ranking without offering any reasoning as to why. This is from the August issue of a magazine so it might be difficult to understand changes and variations in this over time which is a quality of ordinal scale and could be hard to understand. It is unclear what the basis for ranking is giving it ordinal qualities.

Scale 3: Interval

Date of Creation: February 9, 2017

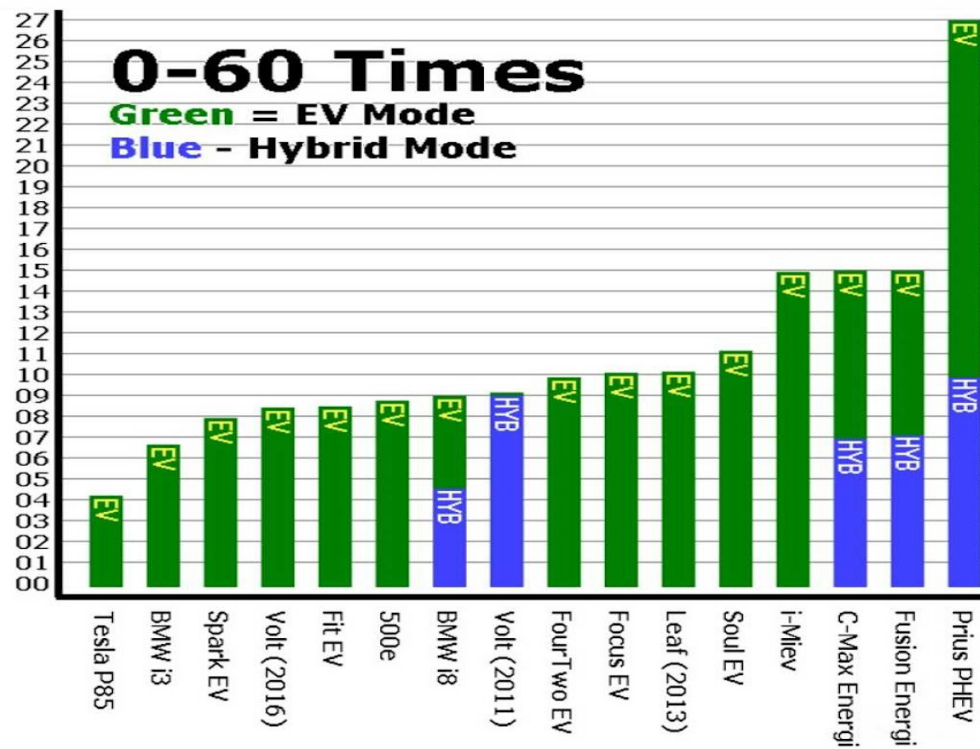
Example:



Explain why your example represents the scale you indicated: This is interval is because there is a linear scale from 0-10 with equidistant values. There is ordered ranking, and each increase in the ranking shows a increase in happiness/betterment in mood. One can perform a rough analysis and not complete, which is why this is an interval and not ratio. There is also no true zero, which would signify a complete absence.

Scale 4: Ratio

Date of Creation: January 17, 2015



Example:

Explain why your example represents the scale you indicated: This graph starts at 0 and goes to 27 on the Y-axis. The Y-axis distribution serves as a good example for the Ratio Scale because it is linear and each increment to the scale is equidistant. The Y-axis of the graph shows, accurately, the difference in time from 0 miles per hour to 60 miles per hour for this set of cars. Each increment on the Y-Axis signifies a 1 second[hence equidistant] increase in the time required for each car on the X-axis to get to 60 miles per hour. This graph also has a true zero which would signify that the car could get from 0-60 mph in 0 seconds (which is not currently possible).