Types of Data

Numeric/Quantitative – consists of numbers representing counts or measurements

- ***Continuous*** – results from infinitely many possible quantitative values, where the collection of values is not countable.

    – **Examples:** Age, Height, Weight

    – Volume, Temperature, Distance, Time, Speed, Acceleration

- ***Discrete*** – results when the data values are quantitative and the number of values are countable or finite.

    – **Examples:** Number of students in a classroom, number of defective parts

    – Number of quarters in a piggy bank, number of calls coming into a call center

Categorical/Qualitative – consists of names or labels that are not numbers representing counts or measurements

- ***Nominal*** – characterized by data that consists of names, labels, or categories only.

- Data cannot be arranged in an ordering scheme

    – **Examples:** Color of eyes, religious affiliation, blood type, marital status, cuisine type, car model, operating system

- ***Ordinal*** – can be arranged in some order

- Differences between data values have meaning or can be calculated

    – **Examples:** Grades of A,B,C,etc., Critics list of the top 50 movies of all times, satisfaction ratings, pain scale