

Classification of Data

- Process of arranging data into homogeneous (similar) groups according to their common characteristics.
- heterogeneous data is divided into separate homogeneous classes

Example : Separating data on the basis of Public, Internal, Confidential

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- “Classification is the process of arranging data into sequences according to their common characteristics or separating them into different related parts.”

Type of Classification of Data

Descriptive and Quantitative Classification

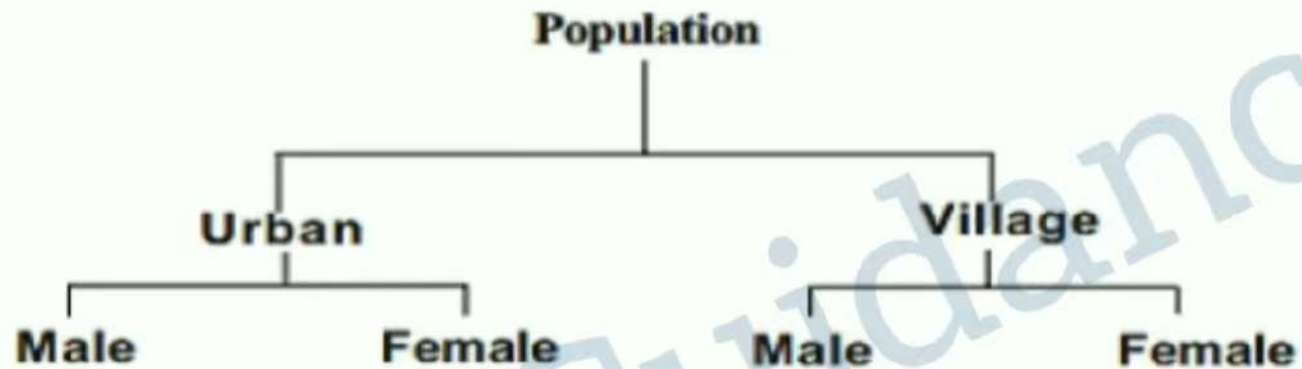
Descriptive characteristics are those that can be described in words and are expressible in qualitative terms.

- For instance, literacy, gender, caste and religion are descriptive characteristics.
- Descriptive or qualitative classification is termed classification according to attributes.

Numerical characteristics are quantitative in nature.

- Height, weight, age, income and expenditure are numerically expressible characteristics.
- Numerical or quantitative classification of data in certain class intervals

Type of Classification of Data



States	Production of food grains (in '000 tons)
Tamil Nadu	4500
Karnataka	4200
Andhra Pradesh	3600

Type of Classification of Data

- Simple and Manifold Classification

In **Simple classification**, only one attribute is studied.

- the data is classified into two separate classes under a single attribute.
- For Example, data collected on literacy in the country can be classified into two distinct classes: literate and illiterate.

Analysing and classifying collected data under several attributes in different classes is called **manifold classification**.

- For example, if each of the two classes, literate and illiterate, is divided into males and females, then there would be four classes.