



QUANTITATIVE METHODS

MODULE CODE: BIT 125



WELCOME



DEEPAK BASTOLA

LECTURER

TEXAS COLLEGE MANAGEMENT AND IT

COURSE CONTENTS



CHAPTER 03

CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DATA

☐ Classification procedure:

qualitative and quantitative classification

☐ Tabulation of data

3 Lectures Hours

TABULATION OF DATA



Tabulation is the process of summarizing classified or grouped data in the form of a table so that it is easily understood, and an investigator is quickly able to allocate the desired information. The process of placing classified data into the tabular form is called as Tabulation of data. It is the systematic arrangement of data in Rows and Columns. Tabulation helps to simplify complex data, facilitate comparison, give identity to the data and reveals pattern.

An ideal table consist the following main parts:

- 1. Table number*
- 2. Title of the table*
- 3. Captions or column headings*
- 4. Body of the table*
- 5. Footnotes*
- 6. Source of data*

TABULATION OF DATA



Methods of Tabulation of Data

1. Simple Tabulation

A simple or one-way table is the simplest table which contains data of one characteristic only.

For Example:

The marks secured in Maths I by the students of BIT 2019 Batch.

Table 1.1
Marks of Students

Marks	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100
Number of Students	10	45	86	75	53

TABULATION OF DATA



2. Complex Tabulation

A complex table summarizes the complicated information and presents them into two or more interrelated categories. For example, if there are two coordinate factors, the table is called a two-way table or bi-variate table; if the number of coordinate groups is three, it is a case of three-way tabulation, and if it is based on more than three coordinate groups, the table is known as higher order tabulation or a manifold tabulation.

Table 1.2
Marks of Students

Marks	Number of Students	
	Boys	Girls
50 – 60	10	12
60 – 70	45	47
70 – 80	56	35
80 – 90	25	21
90 – 100	25	33

