# Week 2 Variables

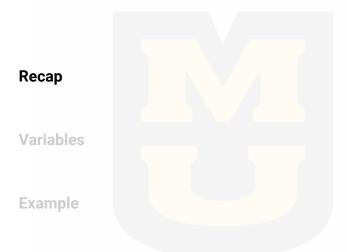
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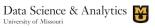


## **Outline**

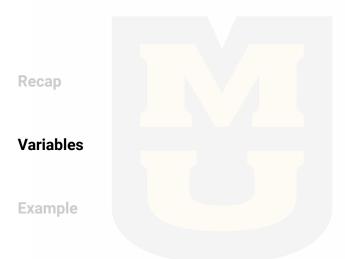


### Scientific method

- Try to be "objective"
- Theories should be falsifiable
- Research should be reproducible
- Knowledge is cumulative and provisional



### **Outline**



#### Variable

- A constant is a fixed value that never changes.
  - e.g., pi, the number 1, etc.
- A variable is a value that differs across observations.
  - can often be thought of as features or characteristics



#### Variable values

- Values are measurements (observations) on a given variable
  - e.g., Tracy's height (variable) is 6 '6' ' (value)
  - e.g., Avery's final race position (variable) is 1 (value)
  - e.g., Cory's skill level in chess (variable) is master (value)
  - e.g., Rory's hometown (variable) is Kansas City (value)
- · Different levels of measurement enable different levels of analysis

# Levels of measurement

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Interval
- Ratio



# Ratio/numeric/interval

Numeric variables are [or represent] real numbers.

```
foo <- function(x) {
    rnorm(x)
}
foo(5)
## [1] 0.8499091 0.4297240 -0.8321883 -0.3307294 -0.6025600
class(c(1.25, 3.5, 4))
## [1] "numeric"</pre>
```

Technically, if there's a true zero, then it's considered "ratio". Otherwise, it's "interval".

# Ordinal/integer

Ordinal variables are a meaningful sequence of integers.

```
class(1:3)
## [1] "integer"
```

# Categorical/character

Categorical variables are used to represent nominal-level categories.

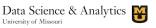
# **Defining variables**

#### **Conceptual definition**

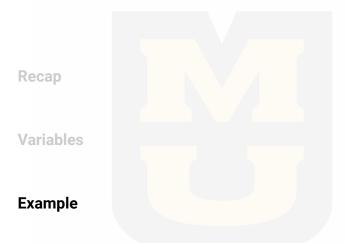
A description of a variable's theoretical meaning.

#### **Operational definition**

A description of a variable's observable meaning.



### **Outline**



### Size

Define the word size

• Size refers to the dimensions of an object

# Class 1



# Class 2



### **Table of Contents**

