Recap of Previous Video

The table below summarizes our data types. To expand on the information in the table, you can look through the text that follows.

Data Types		
Quantitative:	**Continuous**	**Discrete**
	Height, Age, Income	Pages in a Book, Trees in Yard, Dogs at a Coffee Shop
Categorical:	**Ordinal**	**Nominal**
	Letter Grade, Survey Rating	Gender, Marital Status, Breakfast Items

Below is a little more detail of the information shared in the above table.

Another Look

To break down our data types, there are two main blocks:

Quantitative and **Categorical**

Quantitative can be further divided into `Continuous` or `Discrete`.

Categorical data can be divided into `Ordinal` or `Nominal`.

You should have now mastered what types of data in the world around us falls into each of these four buckets: Discrete, Continuous, Nominal, and Ordinal. In the next sections, we will work through the numeric summaries that relate specifically to quantitative variables.

Quantitative vs. Categorical

Some of these can be a bit tricky - notice even though zip codes are a number, they aren't really a quantitative variable. If we add two zip codes together, we do not obtain any useful information from this new value. Therefore, this is a categorical variable.

Height, **Age**, the **Number of Pages in a Book** and **Annual Income** all take on values that we can add, subtract and perform other operations with to gain useful insight. Hence, these are `quantitative`.

Gender, **Letter Grade**, **Breakfast Type**, **Marital Status**, and **Zip Code** can be thought of as labels for a group of items or individuals. Hence, these are `categorical`