



## Recap

### Variable Types

We have covered a lot up to this point! We started with identifying data types as either **categorical** or **quantitative**. We then learned, we could identify quantitative variables as either **continuous** or **discrete**. We also found we could identify categorical variables as either **ordinal** or **nominal**.

### Categorical Variables

When analyzing categorical variables, we commonly just look at the count or percent of a group that falls into each **level** of a category. For example, if we had two **levels** of a dog category: **lab** and **not lab**. We might say, 32% of the dogs were **lab** (percent), or we might say 32 of the 100 dogs I saw were labs (count).

However, the 4 aspects associated with describing quantitative variables are not used to describe categorical variables.

### Quantitative Variables

Then we learned there are four main aspects used to describe **quantitative** variables:

1. Measures of **Center**
2. Measures of **Spread**
3. **Shape** of the Distribution
4. **Outliers**

We looked at calculating measures of **Center**

1. **Means**
2. **Medians**
3. **Modes**

We also looked at calculating measures of **Spread**

1. **Range**
2. **Interquartile Range**
3. **Standard Deviation**
4. **Variance**

