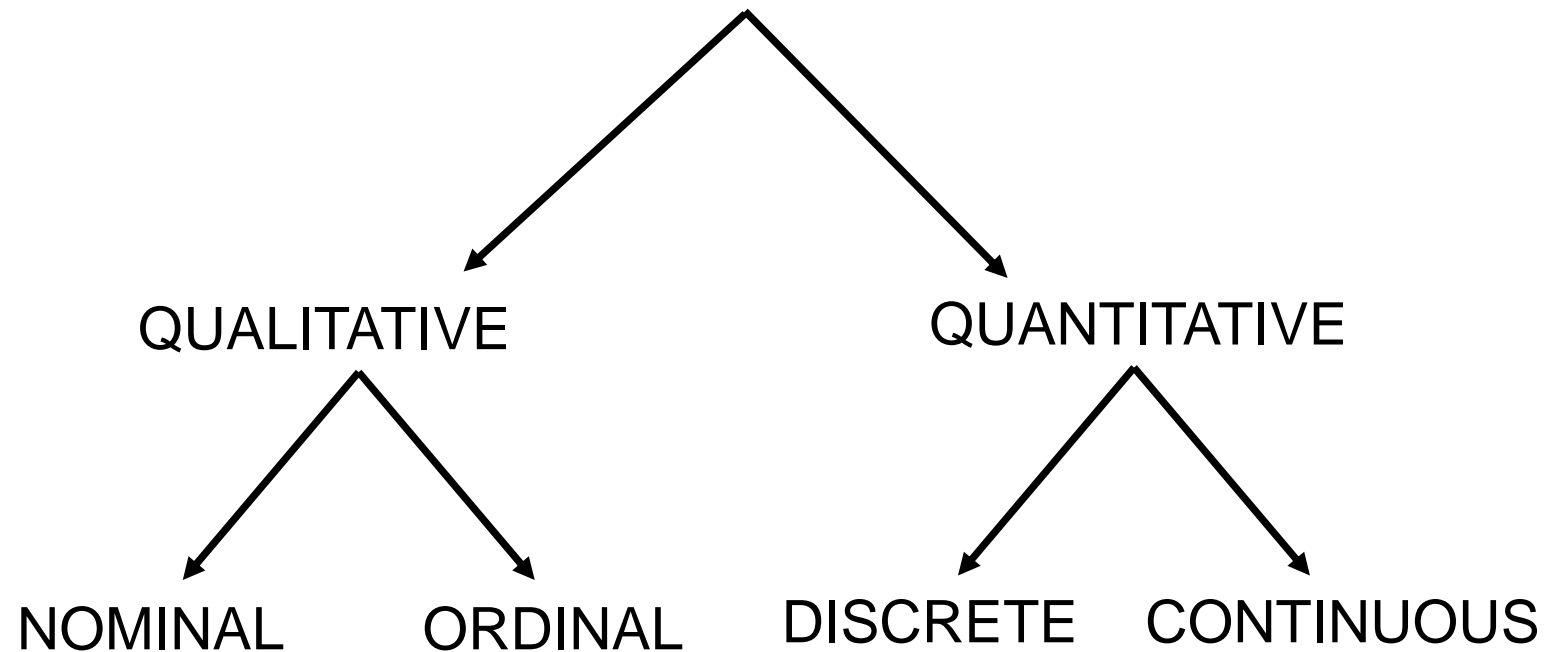


Definitions

- A **variable** is a characteristic or condition that can change or take on different values.
- **Datum** is one observation about the variable being measured.
- **Data** are a collection of observations.

TYPES OF VARIABLES



Qualitative variables



Nominal qualitative variable

Qualitative, nominal or categorical variable is data that comprises of categories that *cannot* be rank ordered – each category is just different.

What is your gender?
(please tick)

Male

☐

Female

☐

What is your favorite team?
(please tick)

Real Madrid

☐

Barcelona

☐

None

☐

Ordinal qualitative variable

It is a qualitative variable that comprises order.

How satisfied are you with the level of service you have received? *(please tick)*

Very satisfied

Somewhat satisfied

Neutral

Somewhat dissatisfied

Very dissatisfied

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Quantitative variables



Discrete quantitative variables

A quantitative variable with possible values of only specific points on a scale is called a discrete variable.

Number of children



$$S=\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

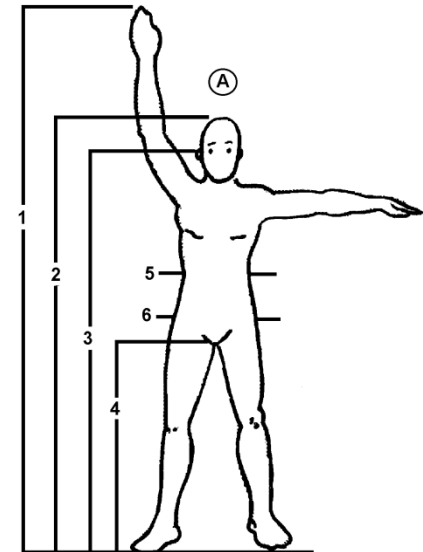
Number of head minus number of tails



$$S=\{-3, -1, 1, 3\}$$

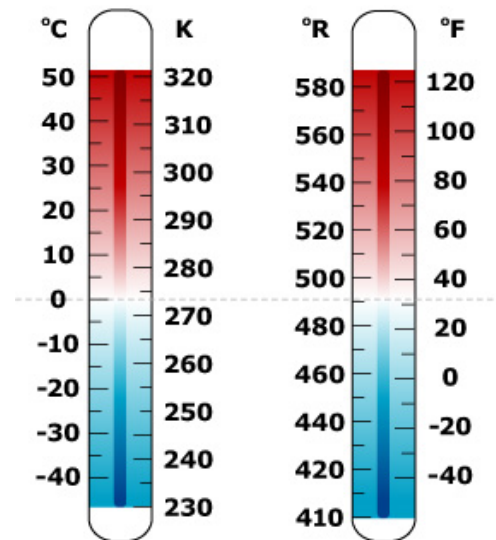
Continuous quantitative variables

This is a variable where the scale is continuous and not made up of discrete steps.



Interval variables

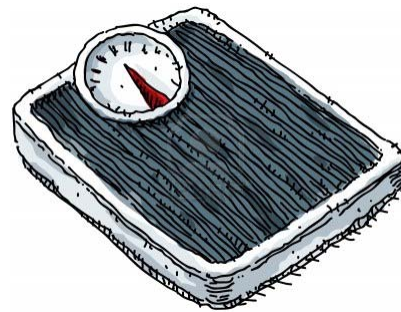
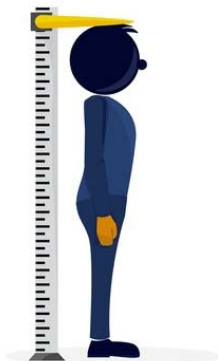
Interval variables measured on a *continuous* scale and has no true zero point. Examples:



Ratio variables

A *ratio* variable, has all the properties of an interval variable, and also has a clear definition of 0.0.

- Age
- Weight
- Height



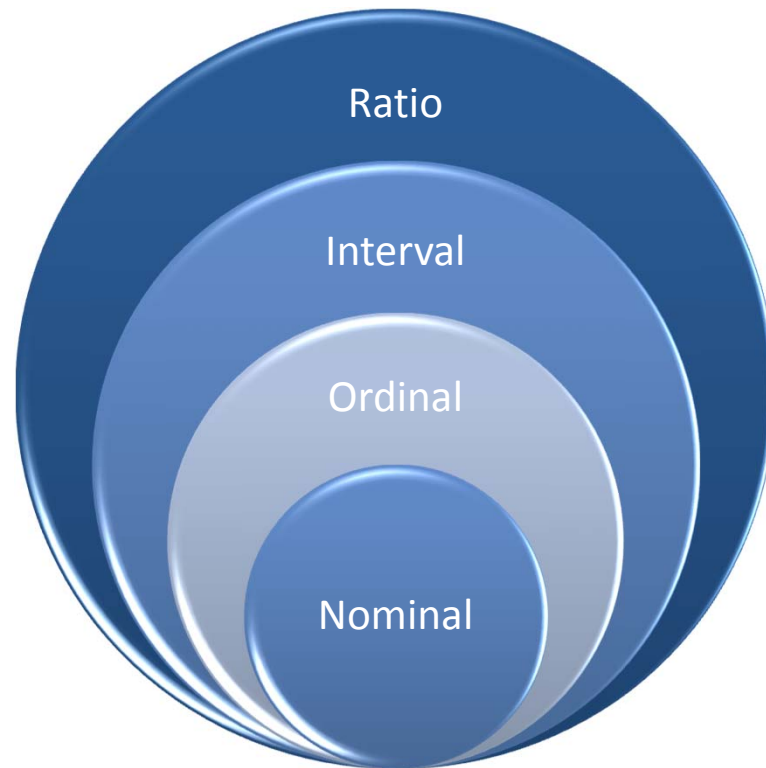
Are velocity and temperature continuous variables?

Depends on instrument



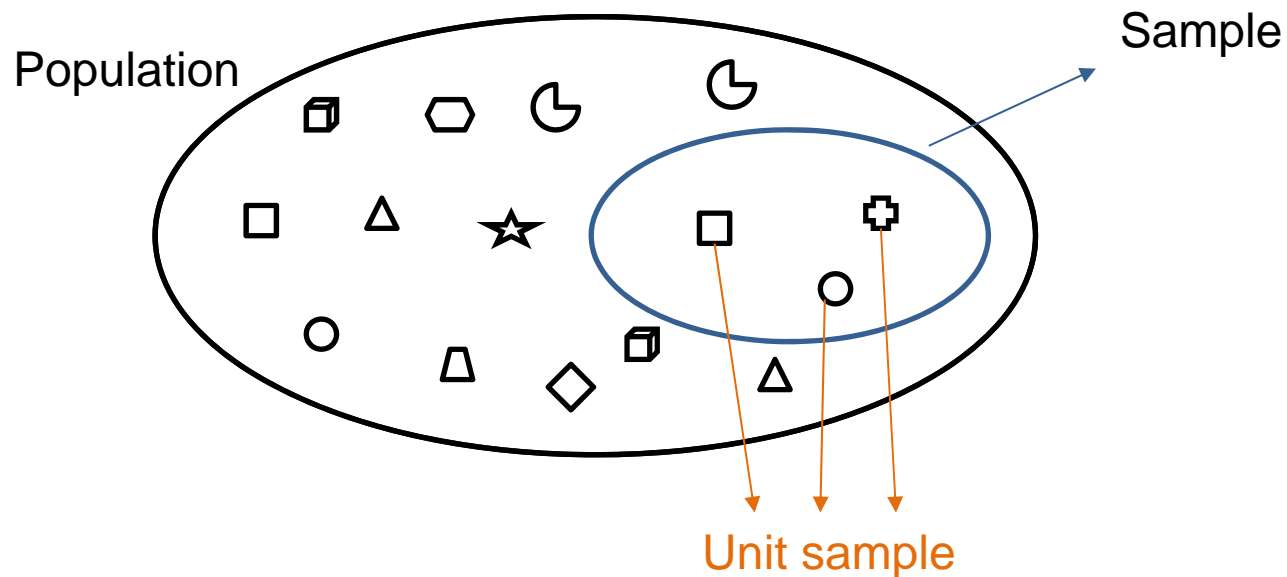
Hierarchical data order

These levels of measurement can be placed in hierarchical order.



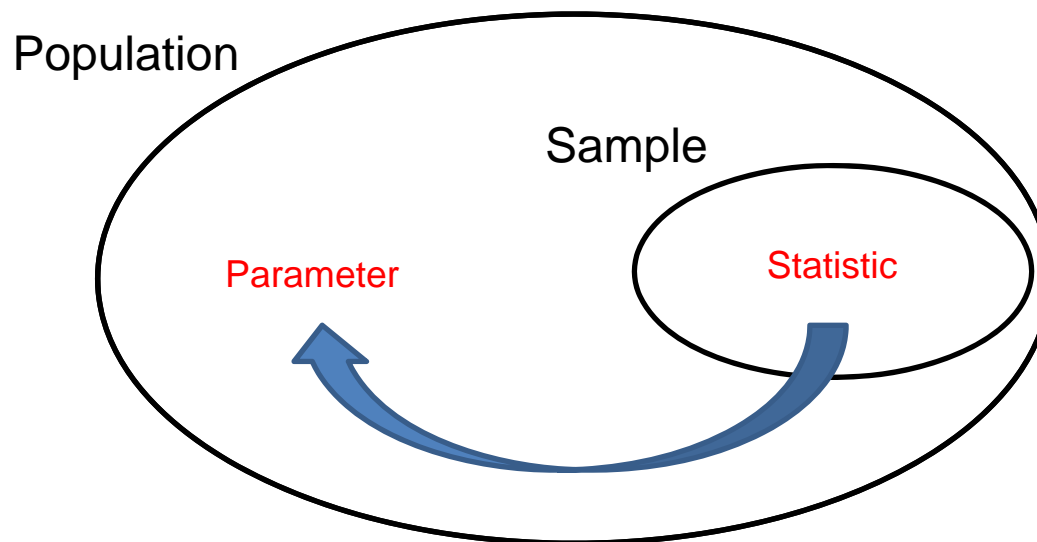
Population and Sample

A sample is a group of units selected from a population.



Parameter versus Statistic

A descriptive value for a population is called a **parameter** and a descriptive value for a sample is called a **statistic**.



How to organize the data?



Design matrix

Sex	Age	Smoke	Country	Married
Female	23	Yes	USA	Yes
Male	43	Yes	Colombia	Yes
Male	19	Not	Brazil	Yes
Male	23	Yes	Brazil	Not
Female	NA	Not	Canada	Yes
Female	78	Yes	USA	Yes
Male	54	Not	Spain	Not
Male	76	Yes	Colombia	Not
Female	43	Not	Peru	Yes

9 Individuals

Dimension 9 x 5

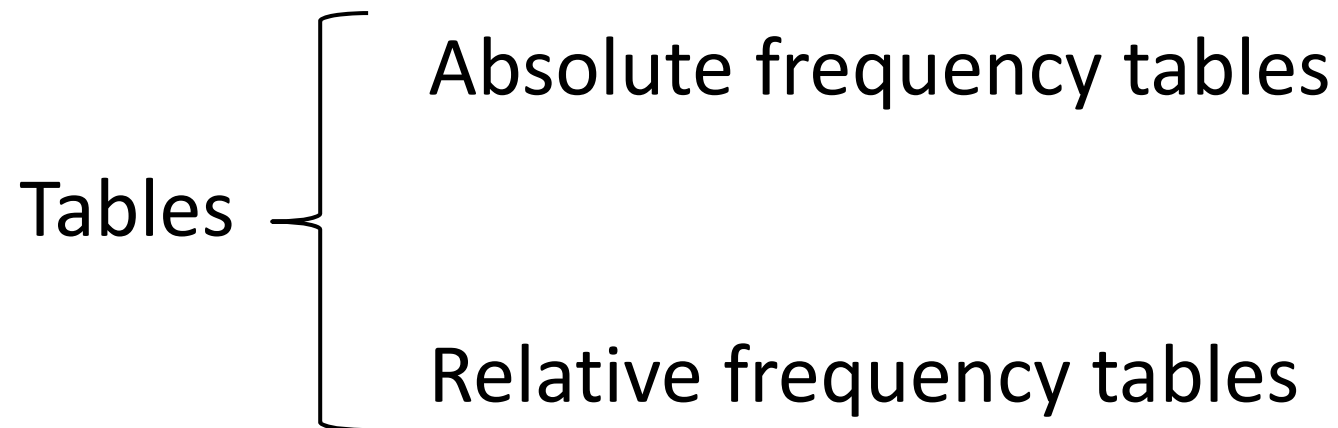
5 Variables



Statistic tools



Tables



Tables

One way frequency table



Number of children	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	
0	2	0,02	→ = 2/93
1	23	0,25	→ = 23/93
2	41	0,44	
3	18	0,19	
5	8	0,09	
7	1	0,01	
Total	93	1	

For nominal, ordinal and discrete variables.

Tables

Two way frequency table

Gender\ Hobby	Dance	Sports	TV	Total
Male	2	10	8	20
Female	16	6	8	30
Total	18	16	16	50



For nominal, ordinal and discrete variables.

Tables

Two way relative frequency table

Gender\ Hobby	Dance	Sports	TV	Total
Male	0,04	0,20	0,16	0,4
Female	0,32	0,12	0,16	0,6
Total	0,36	0,32	0,32	1

For nominal, ordinal and discrete variables.

Tables

Two way relative frequency table

by row

Gender\ Hobby	Dance	Sports	TV	Total
Male	0,10	0,50	0,40	1
Female	0,53	0,20	0,27	1

For nominal, ordinal and discrete variables.

Tables

Two way relative frequency table

by column

Gender\ Hobby	Dance	Sports	TV
Male	0,11	0,63	0,50
Female	0,89	0,38	0,50
Total	1	1	1

For nominal, ordinal and discrete variables.

Tables


Frequency table

Age	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
10-14	2	0,050
15-19	16	0,400
20-24	18	0,450
25-29	3	0,075
30-34	1	0,025
Total	40	1

For quantitative variables.

Homework: check Sturges rule.

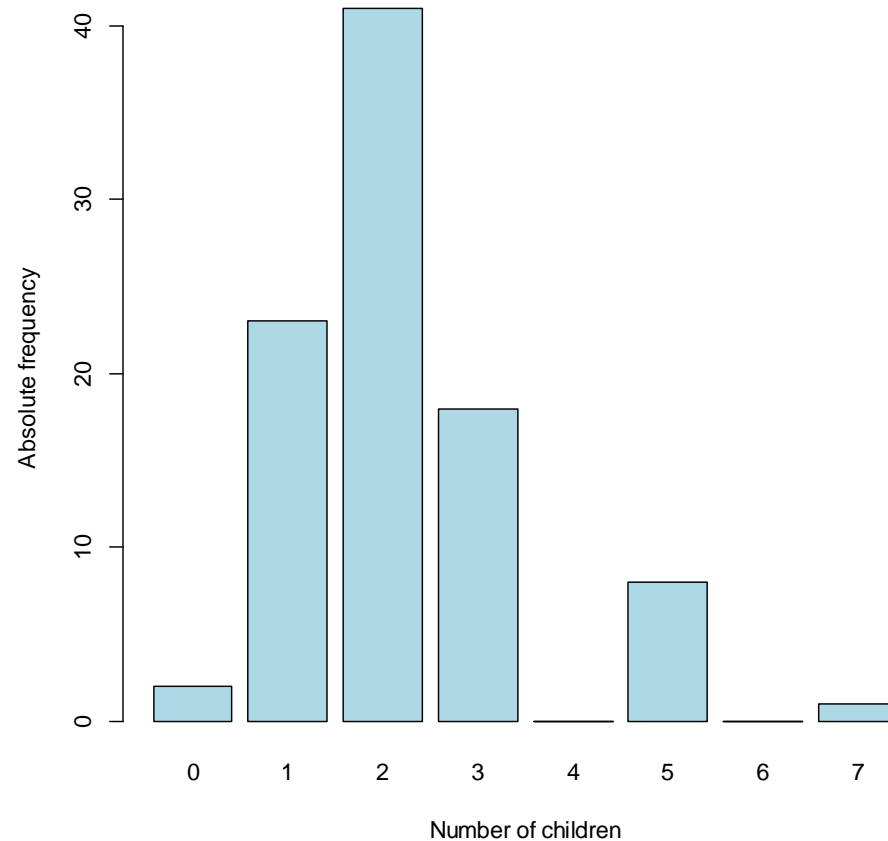
Graphs



- Bar chart
- Pie chart
- Pictograms
- Histogram
- Density plot
- Scatter plot
- Time series plot
- Boxplot

Graphs

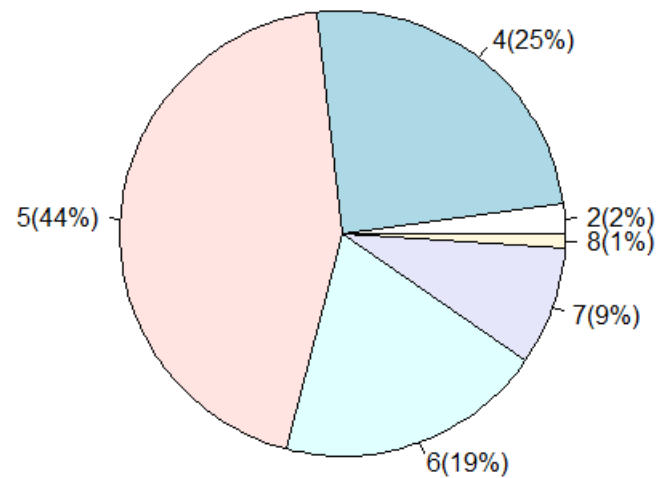
Barplot



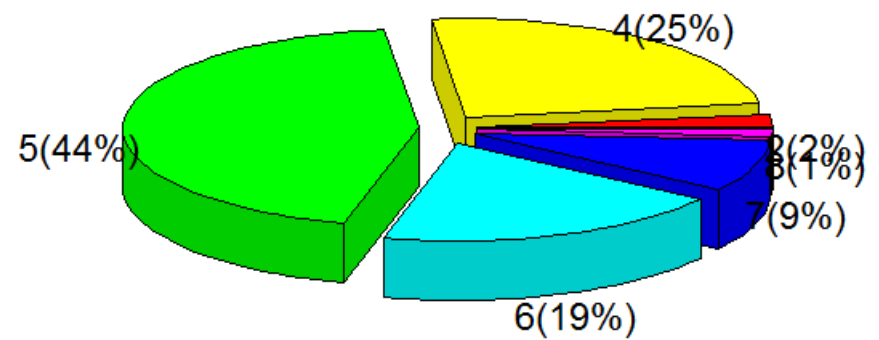
For nominal, ordinal and discrete variables.

Graphs

Pie chart



Pie chart 3D














For nominal, ordinal and discrete variables.




Graphs

Statistic pictograms



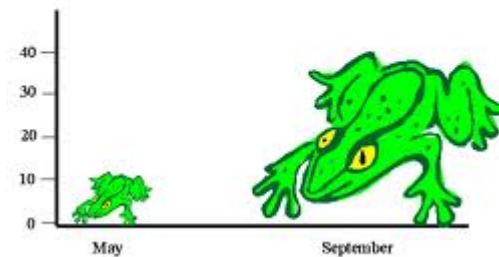
Shop A	   
Shop B	      
Shop C	

 represents 20 cans

Do not recommended

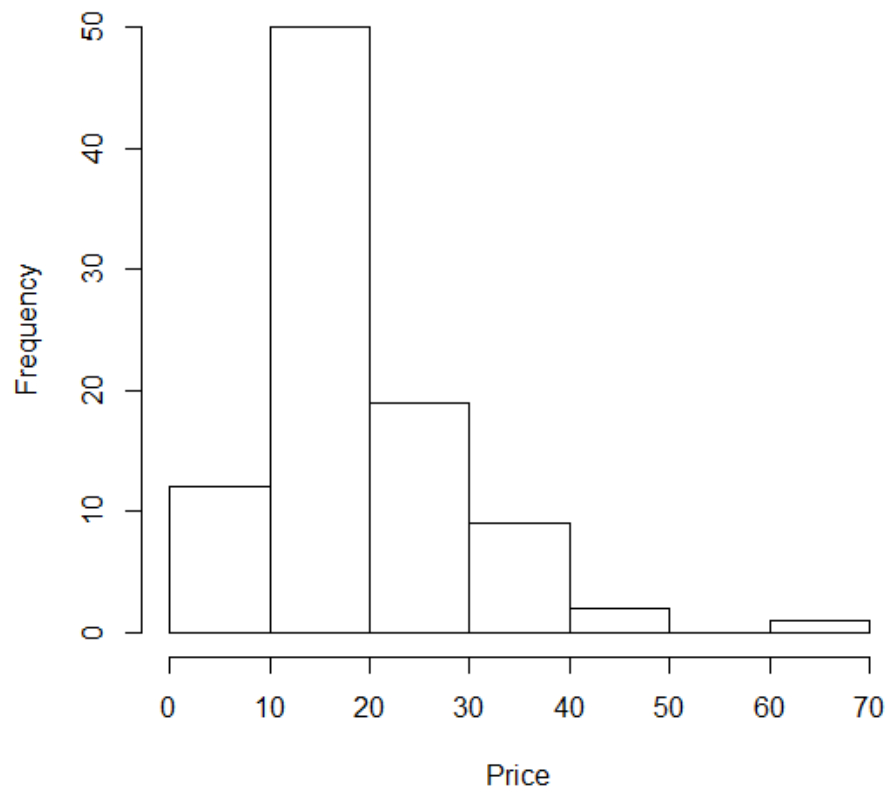


Number of Adult
Frogs in South Pond



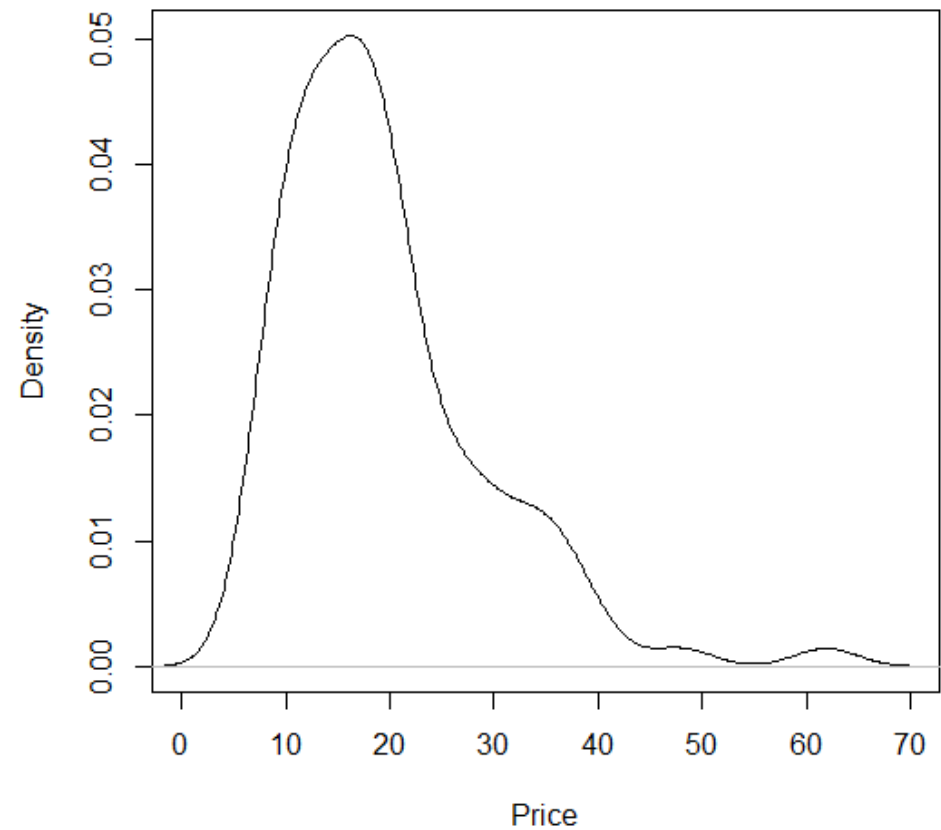
Graphs

Histogram



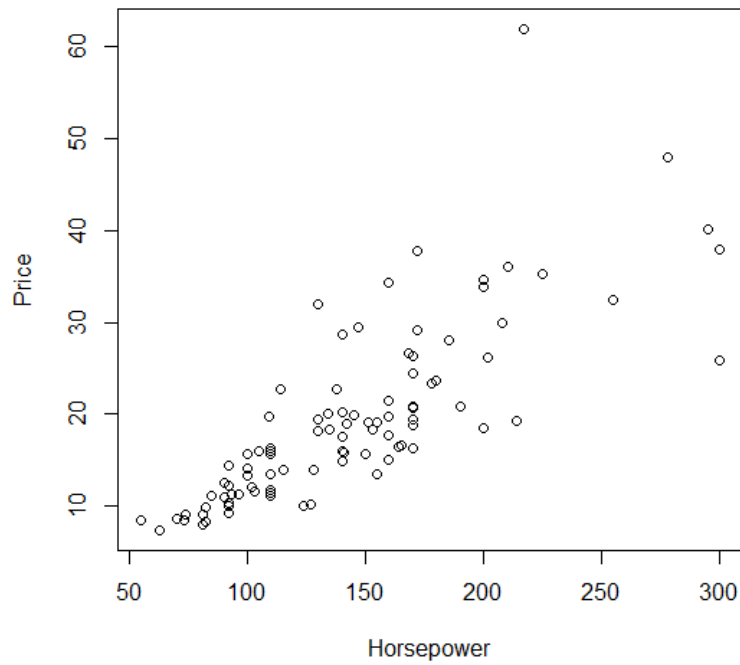
Only for numerical variables

Density

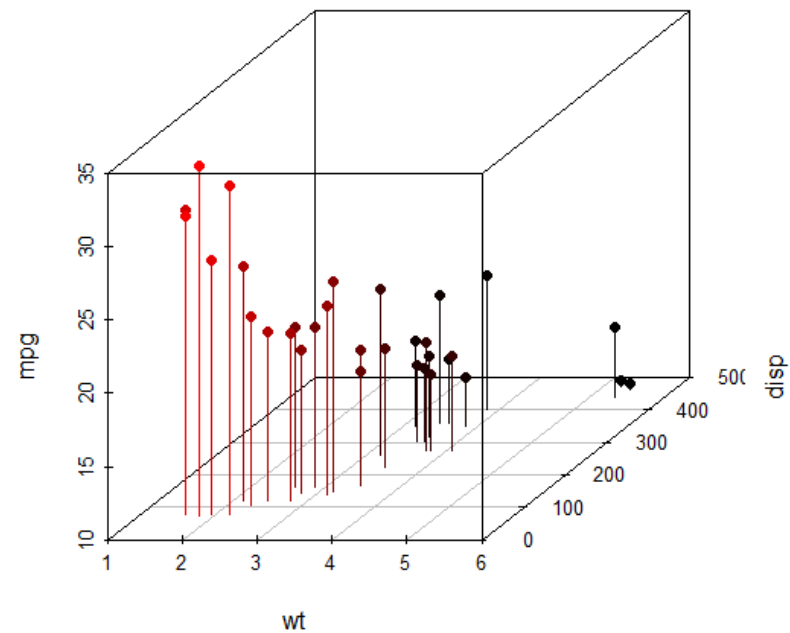


Graphs

Scatter plot



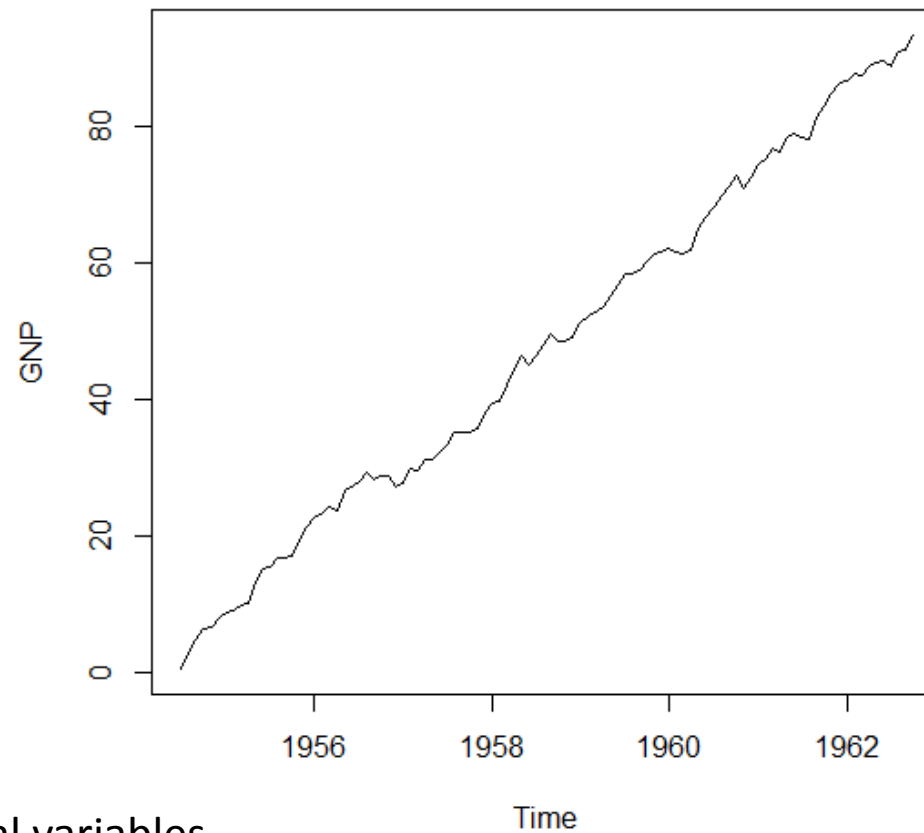
3D Scatterplot



Only for numerical variables

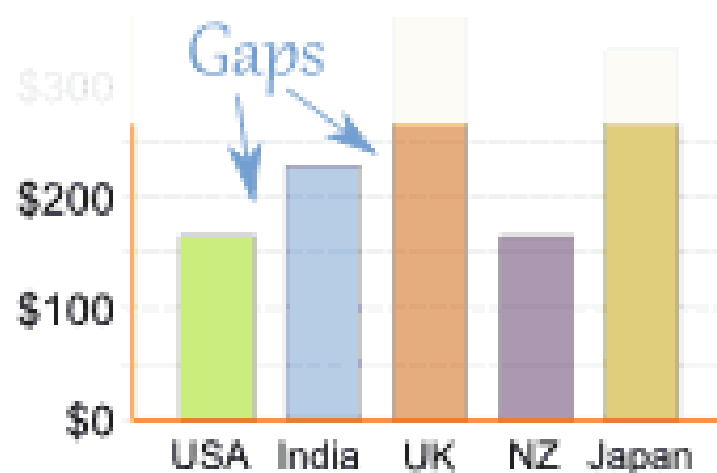
Graphs

Time series plot



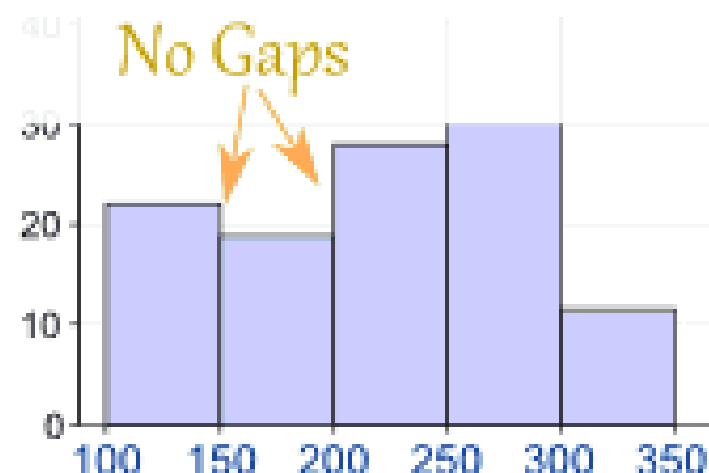
Only for numerical variables

Barplot vs histogram



← Categories →

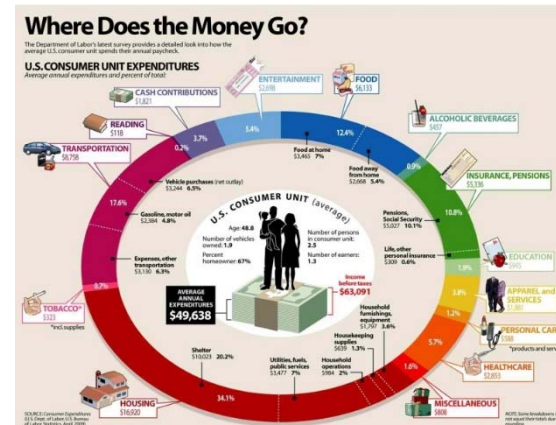
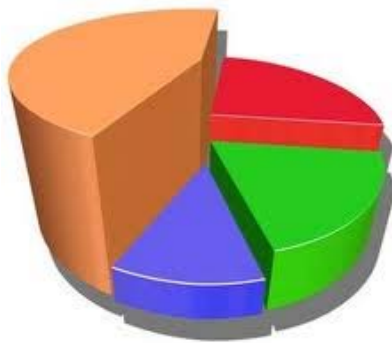
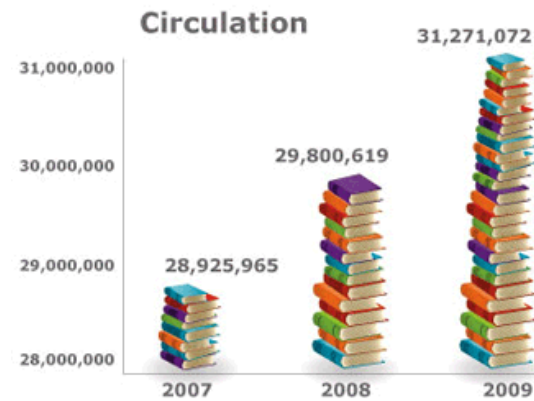
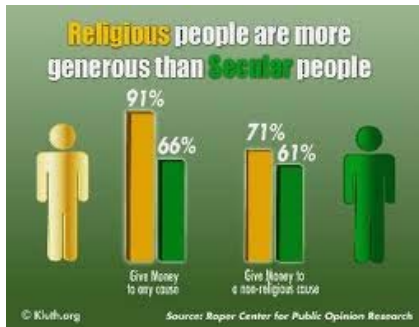
Bar Graph



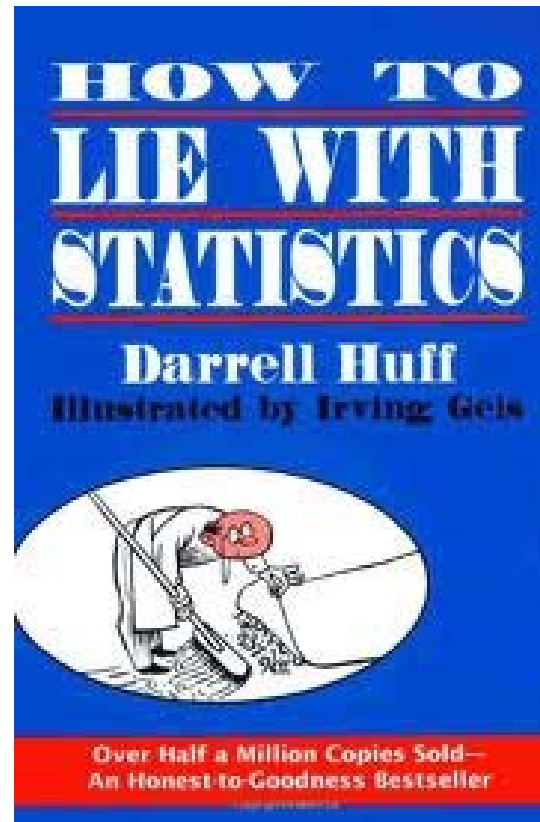
← Number Ranges →

Histogram

Graphs examples on web



Recommended book



[ENLACE](#)

A cartoon





Recommended videos

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nUJNstRFvvo>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ETbc8GIhfHo>



How are your data?

