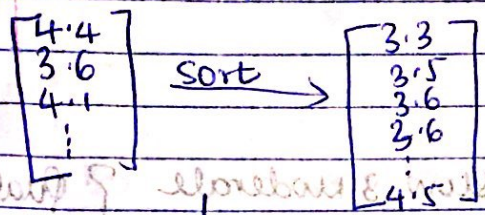


# Descriptive Methods

2/05 10:00 AM  
(10/05/2020)

• REPRESENTATIVE: like ID in sampling from a population.

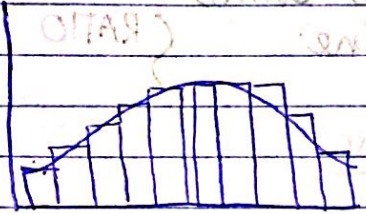
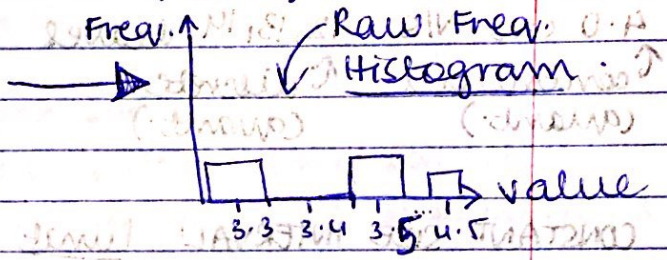
eg Raw Freq distribution



What's been lost in sorting?  
order of butterfly study  
↳ But it doesn't matter

make a Freq table (because there are duplicate values)

Value	Frequency
3.3	1
3.5	1
3.6	2
...	...



⇒ Gaussian distribution  
\* Histogram: variable is quantitative

→ Raw data set → 1 row for each cell



4/ October 2018  
(Thursday)

Nikhila Kadiyala

4.0 cm V/S Black/Blue colour ← Qualitative  
↑ Quantitative (can be represented on # line) ↑ Qualitative  
~~ORD~~ NOMINAL

Successive in running a maze  
1. Very slow 2. Slow 3. Moderate 4. Fast 5. Very Fast } Qualitative  
- ORDINAL

4.0 cm V/S 12, 13, 14 leaves → conceptually continuous:  
↑ continuous (quant.) ↑ discrete (quant.)  
More accurate measurements will yield more accurate results.

CONSTANT SIZE INTERVAL: 1 unit means the same along the # line. } RATIO

+ there's a unique true zero  
w/ direct physical meaning of absence

Yesterday 45°C Today 90°C

We can't say it is ~~twice~~ as hot ('twice as hot') as there is no absence of heat @ 0°C or 0°F  
But we can say it is 45°C more today.

• Time: quant., continuous, interval

Y/N scale ← qual.  
nominal / ordinal

O/I scale ← quant.; discrete  
(interval, ratio)

INTERVAL