## **Frequently Asked Questions**

1. What do you mean by Data?

**Answer:** The information we collect about a topic or subject under investigation is called data. The word data is derived from the Latin word datum, which means 'something given'. Data is the plural of datum and means facts collected together for reference or analysis.

2. Explain Ungrouped Data with the help of example.

**Answer:** The raw data without class intervals and frequencies is called ungrouped data. Example:

Age in Years	40	45	60	65
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3. What are the characteristics of Discrete Data?

Answer: Discrete data has following characteristics:

- Discrete data applies only to numerical data
- It is finite in nature
- It is countable
- It has space between given values
- It is exact
- 4. What is Qualitative Nominal Numeric Data? Give Example.

**Answer:** In this data the number value indicates the category of a data element and the meaningful arithmetic cannot be performed upon the data. Example:

- Area codes used with telephones: Area code 608 plus area code 715 is meaningless.
- Course Numbers:
  Course number 84-240 minus 804-201 makes no numerical sense
- 5. What do you mean by Secondary Data?

**Answer:** Data collected from a source that has already been published in any form is called as secondary data. The review of literature in any research is based on secondary data. It is mostly collected from books, journals and periodicals.

6. Explain Ordinal Data.

**Answer:** It classifies data into categories that can be ranked. This data also provides information about relative comparisons and has no precise differences between the ranks.

## 7. What is Qualitative Data?

**Answer:** Data that can be placed into distinct partitions or categories according to some defining characteristic or attribute is called qualitative data.

## 8. What are the characteristics of Interval Data?

**Answer:** Characteristics are:

- It is ranked
- It has a precise difference between units of measure
- It defines values in such a way that the interval between two data values is meaningful
- It does not have a meaningful zero
- 9. Give some published printed sources of Secondary Data.

Answer: Some of the Published Printed Sources of secondary data are:

- 1. Books
- 2. Journals/periodicals:
- 3. Magazines/Newspapers:
- 4. Published Electronic Sources:
- 5. e-journals
- 6. General websites
- 7. Weblogs
- 10. Give some examples of Continuous Data.

## Answer: Example:

- 1. Weight of eight new born babies obtained from the records of hospital.
- 2. Quantity of milk that a cow produces in 24 hours.
- 3. The height of a basket ball player.
- 4. The current temperature outside.

11. What is Time Series Data?

**Answer:** Time Series data is a series of observations of a phenomenon recorded at successive points of time is called time series data. It is chronological arrangement of statistical data regarding the phenomenon.

12. What are the two types of Qualitative Ordinal Data?

**Answer:** Qualitative Ordinal data may be either numeric or non numeric. Qualitative Ordinal Numeric Data: Here the value permits ranking or ordering of data by means of numbers.

Qualitative Ordinal Non Numeric Data: The data description permits ranking or ordering of data.

13. What are the characteristics of Continuous Data?

**Answer:** Characteristics are:

- Continuous data applies only to numeric data
- It has an infinite number of choice
- This data cannot be counted
- It has no space over a range of value

14. What do you mean by Primary data? What are their sources?

**Answer:** Data that has been collected from first-hand-experience is known as primary data. Primary data has not been changed or altered by human beings; therefore its validity is greater than secondary data.

Sources for primary data are limited and at times it becomes difficult to obtain data from primary source because of either scarcity of population or lack of cooperation. Regardless of any difficulty one can face in collecting primary data; it is the most authentic and reliable data source.

15. Give example of Ration data.

Answer: Example:

- Physical body measurements
  - o Height
  - $\circ \quad \text{Weight} \quad$
- Money or monetary value