

Glossary

1. Data

The information we collect about a topic or subject under investigation is called data.

2. Grouped Data

The data which is in the tabular form and which has class intervals (or values) and frequencies is called grouped data.

3. Ungrouped Data

The raw data without class intervals and frequencies is called ungrouped data.

4. Quantitative Data

Quantitative data is often referred to as the measurable data. It measures length, height, area, volume, weight, speed, time, temperature, humidity, sound levels, cost, members, ages, etc

5. Discrete Data

The data which assumes only some specified values in a given range is called discrete data.

6. Continuous Data

The data which assumes all the values in the range is called continuous data.

7. Interval Data

Interval data 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.

8. Ratio Data

Ratio data possesses the characteristics of the interval measure, except that a meaningful zero exists. True ratios exist when the same information is collected from two or more subjects. The ratio of the data values is meaningful.

9. Qualitative Data

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

10. Nominal Data

Classifies data into mutually exclusive (overlapping), exhaustive categories in which no order or ranking (better or worse) can be imposed on the data.

11. Qualitative Nominal Numeric Data

The number value indicates the category of a data element and the meaningful arithmetic cannot be performed upon the data.

12. Ordinal Data

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.

13. Time Series Data

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.

14. Primary Data

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.

15. Secondary Data

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.