

## CONCEPT OF DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF DATA. Semester II (CC-2)

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### What is meant by Data?

Data is a factual information (such as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation. It is a type of information in digital form that can be transmitted or processed. Data is information output by a sensing device or organ that includes both useful and irrelevant or redundant information and must be processed to be meaningful.

### Classification of Data.

Data can be classified into three types..

1. According to the nature of data collection.
2. According to the source of data collection.
3. According to the frequency distribution.

#### *1. According to the nature of data collection*

- A. **Quantitative data** can be expressed as numbers. If you can measure it, it can be expressed as a quantity. Example height, weight, number of objects, volume, temperature, pressure, price, speed, percentages etc.
- B. **Qualitative data** can be expressed quality of a particular aspect of anything or any object. Example feelings, emotions, color, flavor, texture etc.

#### *2. According to the source of data collection.*

- A. **Primary data** is data that is collected by a researcher from first-hand **sources**, using methods like surveys, interviews, or experiments. It is collected with the research project in mind, directly from primary sources.
- B. **Secondary data** is information which has been collected in the past by someone else. For example, researching the internet, newspaper articles and company reports. Secondary data is data gathered from studies, surveys, or experiments that have been run by other people or for other research.

3. According to the frequency distribution.

**A. Ungrouped data** is the data you first gather from an experiment or study. The data is raw — that is, it's not sorted into categories, classified, or otherwise grouped. An ungrouped set of data is basically a list of numbers.

**B. Grouped data** is a data that organized into groups known as classes. Grouped data has been classified and thus some level of data analysis has taken place which means that the data is no longer raw.

**Source**

Practical geography by Judhithir Hazra and Dulal Das.

[www.statisticshowto.com](http://www.statisticshowto.com)

[www.sciencenote.org](http://www.sciencenote.org)