• **Quantitative data** show an amount of variables. They indicate either “how much” or “how many” of something.

  *Examples: 953 students, $6,140 for Room & Boarding, etc*

  ![Quantitative Data Diagram]

• **Discrete data** – the data obtained as a result of counting.

  *Examples: Number of enrolled students: 500, 1000, 2458, etc.*

• **Continuous data** – the data that can take any value within a continuum, limited only by the precision of the measurement instrument.

  *Examples: Length or height of some object: 5 cm, 5.35 cm*

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**Scale of Measurement**

- The scale of measurement of data is a method of measuring or categorizing data.

  ![Data Diagram]

  ![Qualitative and Quantitative Data Diagram]

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