

Ordinal

- These variables follow a logical pattern or ranked/order.
- “ordinal” is easy to remember because it sounds like an order.
- Example: satisfactory rate

Nominal

- The values that cannot be arranged in a logical pattern.
- It is used for labeling variables, without any quantitative data.

Dichotomous

- These variables represent only two categories.

Polychotomus

- These are variables that have many categories.
- Polychotomous variables can be ordered, unordered, or sequential.

Experimental Variables

- It describes the factors that differ between the test and the control samples, which you are investigating.

Independent Variable

- These variables are usually manipulated in an experiment.

Dependent Variable

- These variables are usually affected by the manipulation of the independent variable.

Extraneous Variable

- These variables are already existing during the conduct of an experiment and could influence the result of the study.