

## **Describe the Elephant**



It weighs 480 kilograms. It has large ears and long trunk. It has gray wrinkly skin. It is very cute! It is young.

It is about 1.5 yards tall.

# Qualitative vs Quantitative Data

#### **<u>QuaLitative</u>** (letters)

- Descriptions using words.
- Data which can be observed but not measured.
- What the object is *like*: texture, smell, taste, appearance, etc.
- Subjective, relative

#### **<u>QuaNtitative</u>** (numbers)

- Specific numbers.
- Data which can be measured.
- Length, height, area, volume, weight, speed, time, temperature, humidity, sound levels, cost, age, etc.
- Objective, specific

### **Qualitative observations are subjective**



#### **Quantitative observations are objective**

## **Observation depends on observer**

- Location and size of an observer
- Observer limitations





can only see visible light



## Measurement

- the assignment of numbers to objects or events
- a type of quantitative observation made with a measuring instrument
- includes both a number and a unit
- units of measurement are essentially arbitrary: people make them up and then agree to use them

### Measuring is an important part of everyday life!

What can we measure? Why do we measure? How can we measure? How well can we measure?

# How good is the measurement?

- Accuracy is how close a measured value is to the actual (true) value.
- Precision is how close the measured values are to *each other* (repeatability and reproducibility).
- **Bias** is a built-in (systematic) error which makes all measurements wrong by a certain amount.



### WHAT can we measure?

- Length
- Distance on land
  - Depth of water
    - Mass
    - Temperature
      - Time
      - Light
  - Electric current
    - Color

### And HOW?

- ✓ Ruler
- ✓ Measuring Chain/Tape
- ✓ Sonar (echo sounder)
- ✓ Weighing scale
- ✓ Thermometer
- ✓ Clock, timer
- ✓ Photometer
- ✓ Ammeter
- ✓ Spectrometer

