**ORGANISATION OF DATA**

**Classification of Data**: Classification is the process of arranging data into sequences and groups according to their common characteristics or separating them into different but related parts.

Ojectives of Classification:

1. To simplify and condense the mass of data
2. To explain similarity and dissimilarity of data
3. To facilitate comparison
4. To study relationships
5. To prepare the data for Tabulation
6. To present a mental picrture

Feature/ Requisites of Good Classification

1. Suitability
2. Unambiguous
3. Exhaustiveness
4. Flexibility
5. Mutually Exclusive
6. Stability
7. Homogeneity

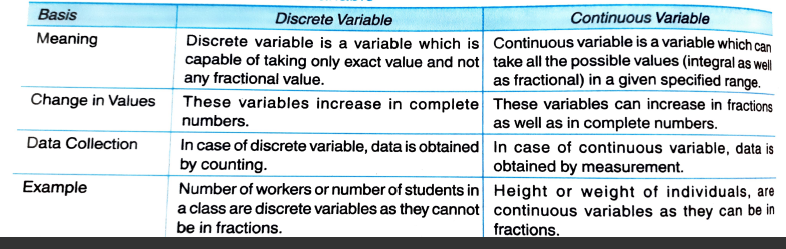
Methods of classification

1. Chronological classification
2. Geographical classification
3. Qualitative classification
4. Quantity talk

Variable :

Variable refers to the quantity or attribute whose value varies from one investigator to another.

Difference between Discrete Series and Continuous Series



Frequency:

It refers to the number of times a given value appears in the distribution.

Statistical Series:

The arrangement of classified data in some logical order, like size, time of occurrence, or some other measurable and non measurable characteristics, is known as Statistical Series.