

## TABLES

Numbers or quantities arranged in rows and columns

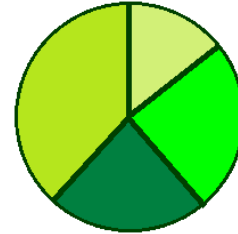
	A	B	C	D
1				
2			cell	
3				
4				
5				

- > frequency distribution table
- > a two-way table

## pie charts

A pie chart is a special chart that uses "pie slices" to show relative sizes of data.

In a pie chart, the angle at the centre of each sector is proportional to the frequency.

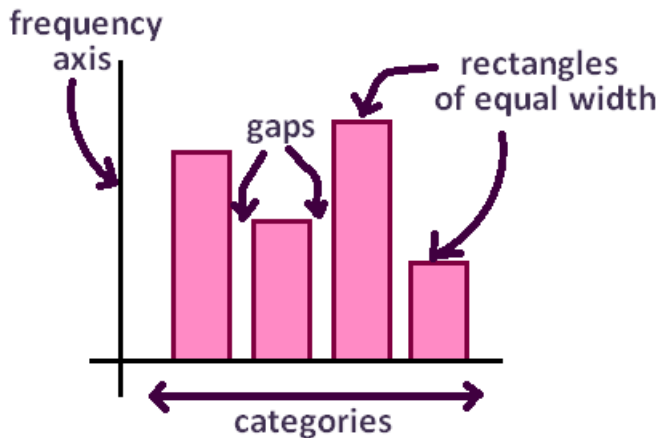


recall :

$$\text{measure of the angle} = \frac{\text{frequency of the category}}{\text{total of all frequencies}} \times 360^\circ$$

## Bar and column charts

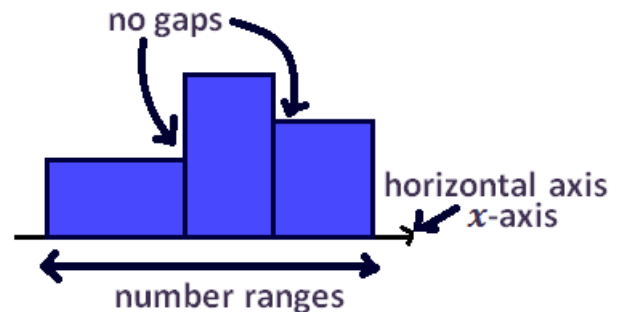
A bar graph (or bar chart) is a graphical display of data using bars of different heights.



## Histograms

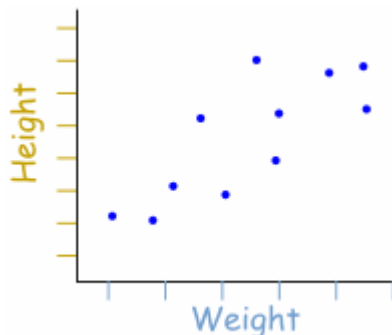
Used when dealing with continuous data.

The areas of the rectangles are proportional to the frequencies.



## Scatter plots

A scatter plot (or scatter chart, or scatter graph), is a graph of plotted points that show the relationship between two sets of data.



In this example, each dot represents one person's weight versus their height.

This type of graph uses Cartesian coordinates.

## Line charts

A line chart (or line graph) uses points connected by a broken line to show how something changes in value (as time goes by, or as something else happens).

