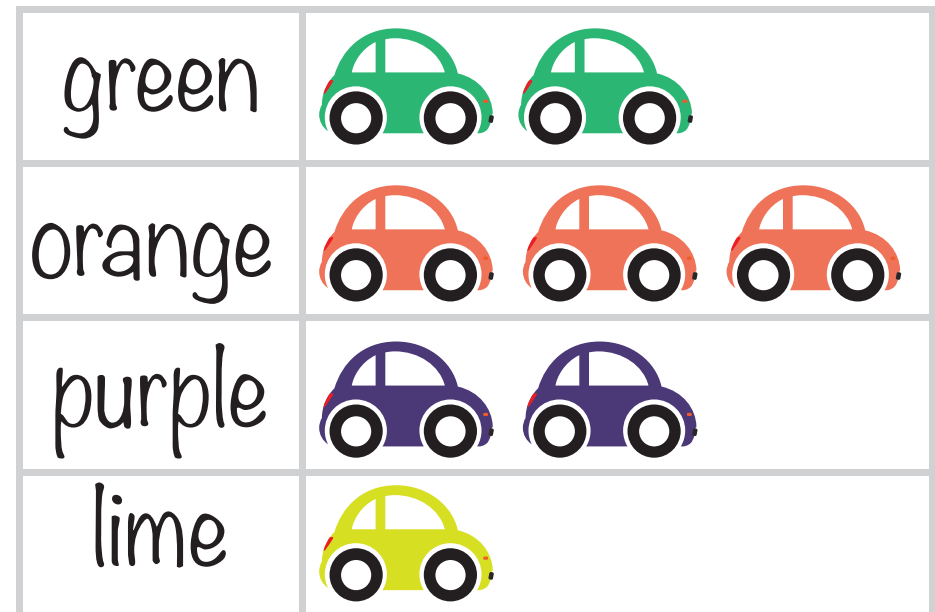






PICTURE GRAPH


A picture graph uses pictures or symbols to organise data. Each picture or symbol represents one unit of data and shows the number of times each category occurs.



PICTOGRAPH

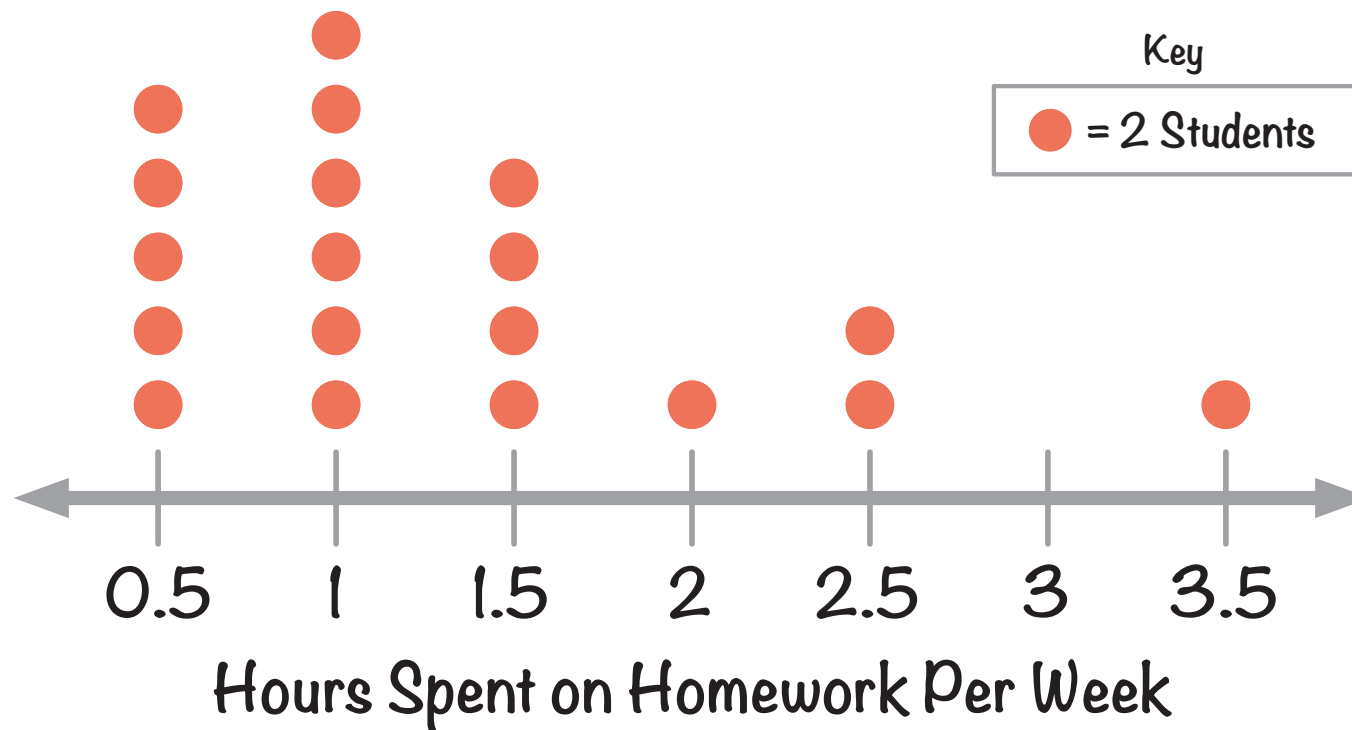
A pictograph uses pictures or symbols to organise data. A key explains what each symbol represents. It may represent one or more than one unit of data and shows the number of times each category occurs.

green	
orange	
purple	
lime	

 = 5 cars

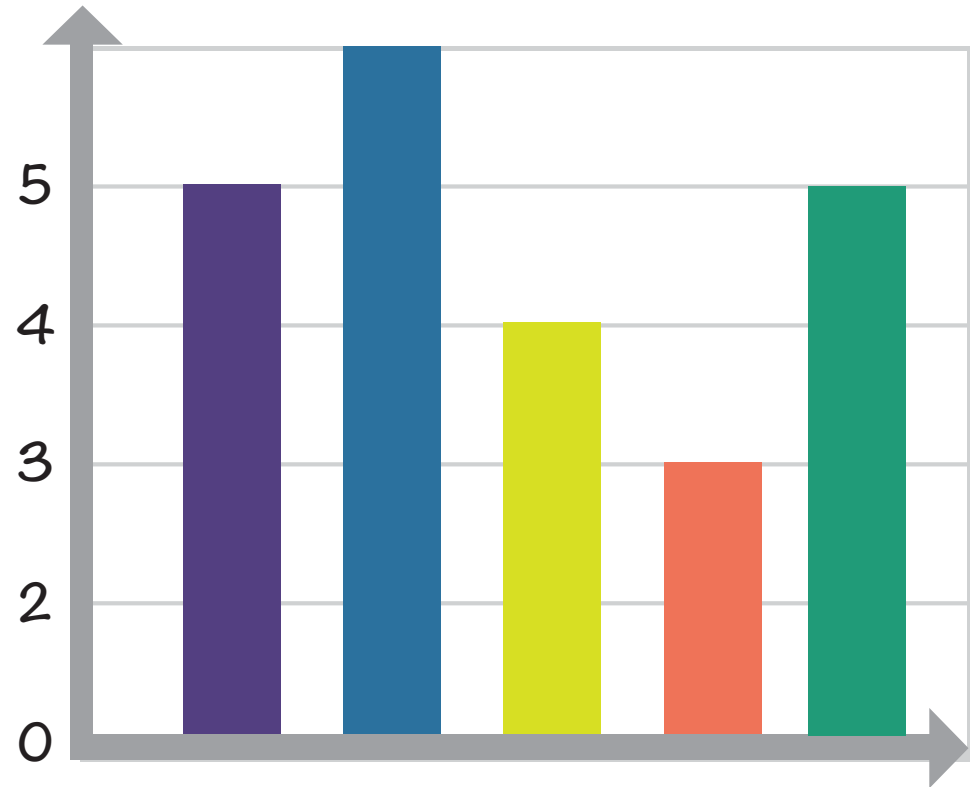
DOT PLOT

A dot plot (also known as a line plot) uses dots or Xs along a number line to organise data. A key explains what each dot or X represents. It may represent one or more than one unit of data and shows the number of times each category occurs.



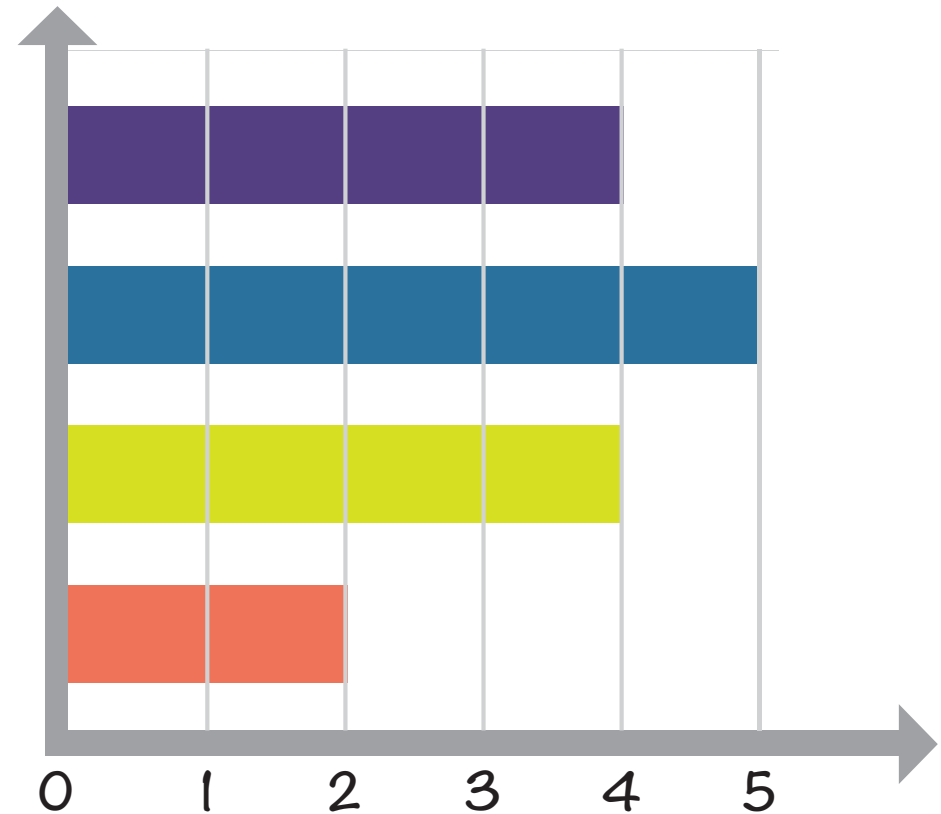
BAR GRAPH

A bar graph uses solid bars that do not touch each other to organise data. They have a scaled axis to show the number of times that each category occurs.



BAR-TYPE GRAPH

A bar-type graph uses bars divided into individual cells. Each cell represents one unit of data and shows the number of times each category occurs.



STEM AND LEAF

A stem and leaf plot compares groups of numerical data by separating the digits based on place value. The left digit(s) form the stems and the remaining digit(s) form the leaves that correspond with each stem and are designated by a key.

Test Grades for Mr. Henderson's Class

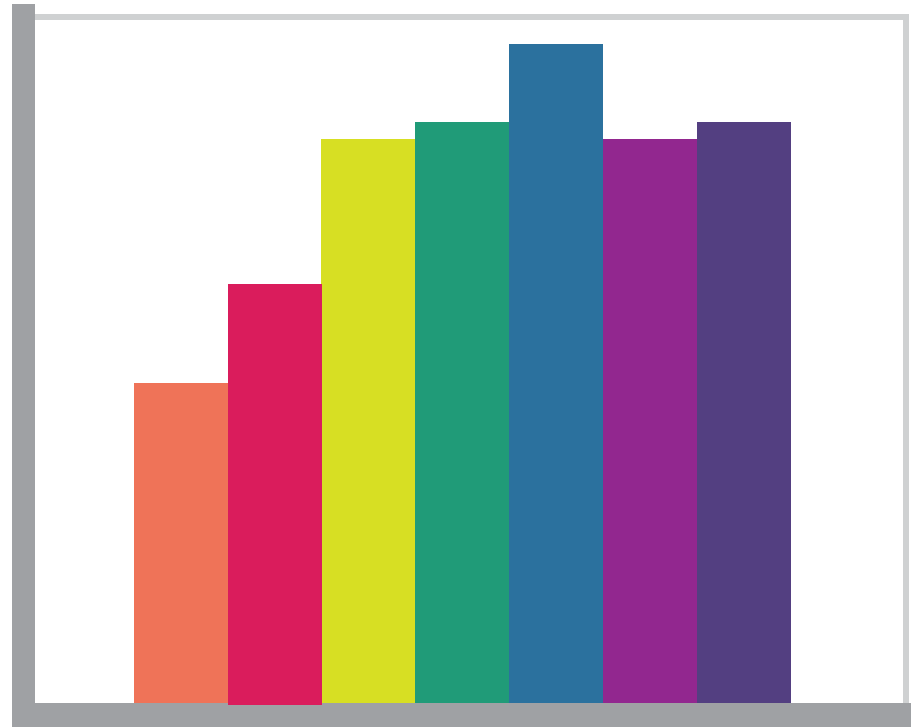
Stem	Leaf
4	8
5	
6	4, 8
7	0, 0, 2, 6,
8	2, 4, 4, 8
9	2, 2, 2, 6, 8

Key

$$4 | 8 = 48$$

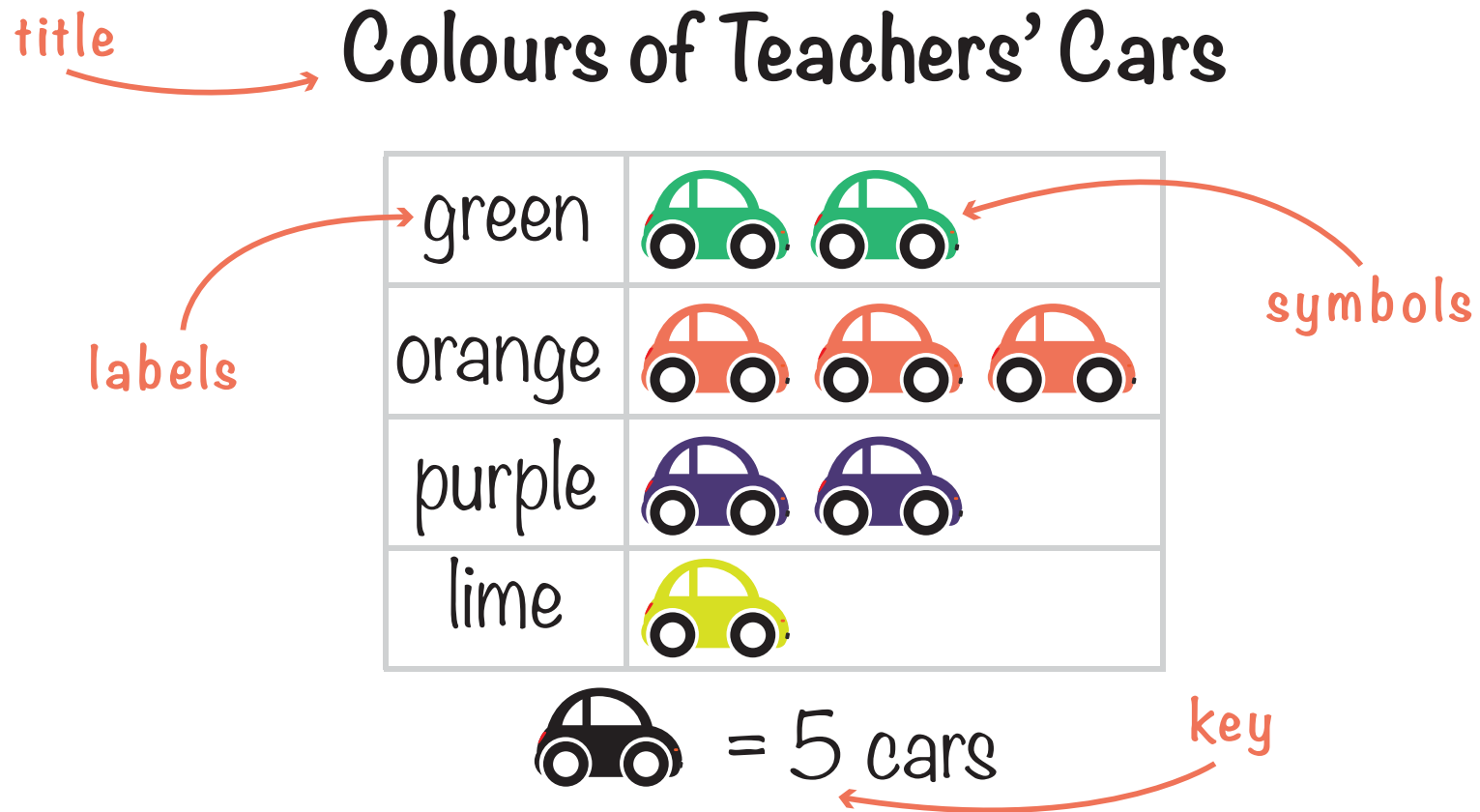
HISTOGRAM

A histogram uses adjacent bars with different heights or lengths to organise data. They have a scaled axis to show the frequency of data in certain ranges of continuous and equal intervals.



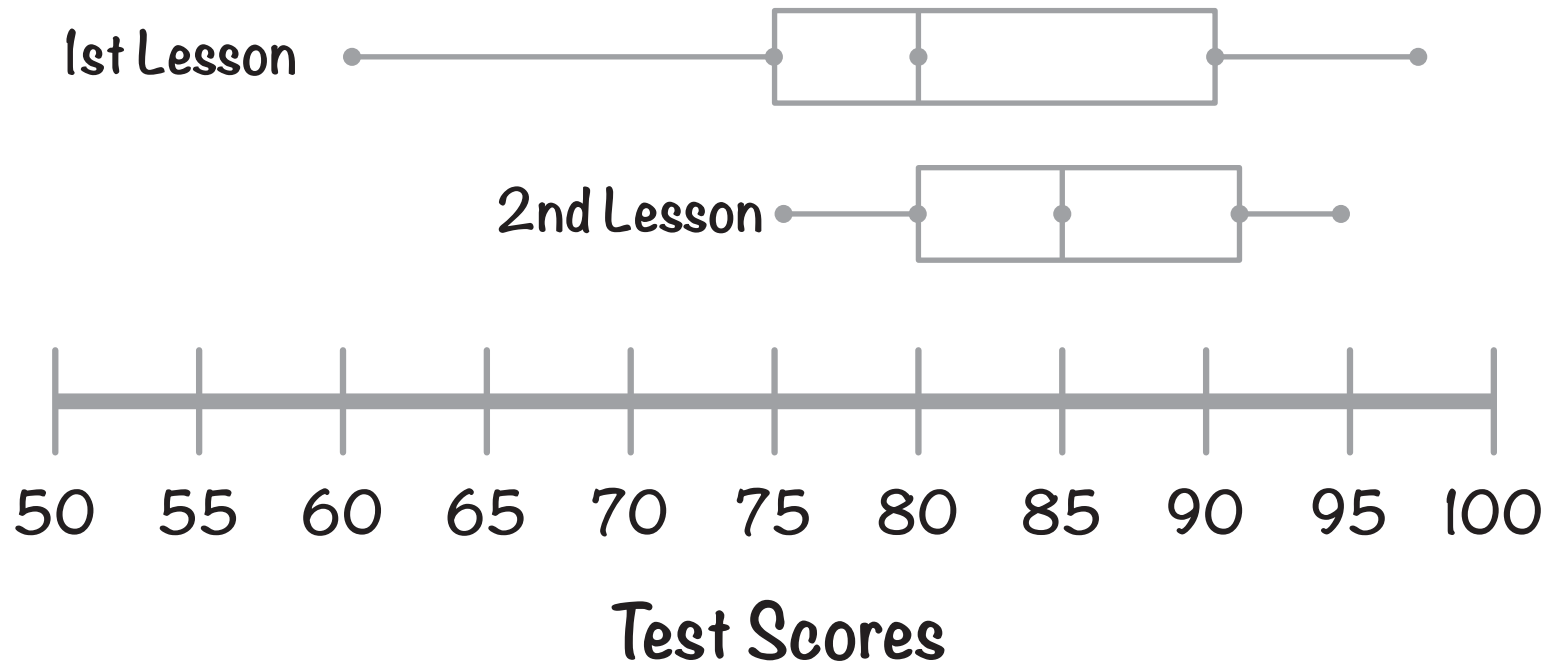
PICTURE GRAPH

A picture graph must have a title, symbols, labels and key to be complete.



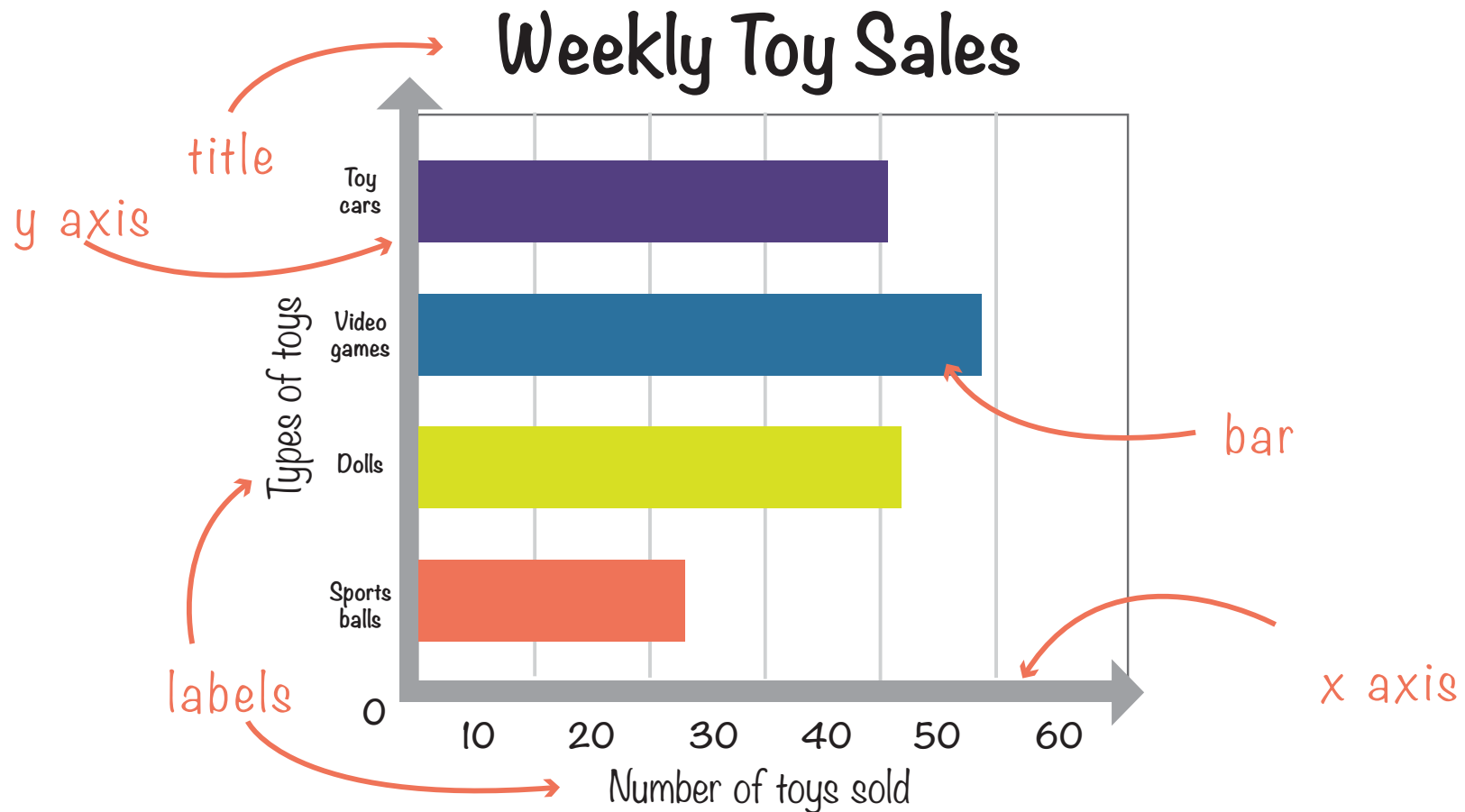
BOX PLOT

A box plot (also known as box and whisker plot) shows the five-number summary of a set of data. The five-number summary is the minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum.



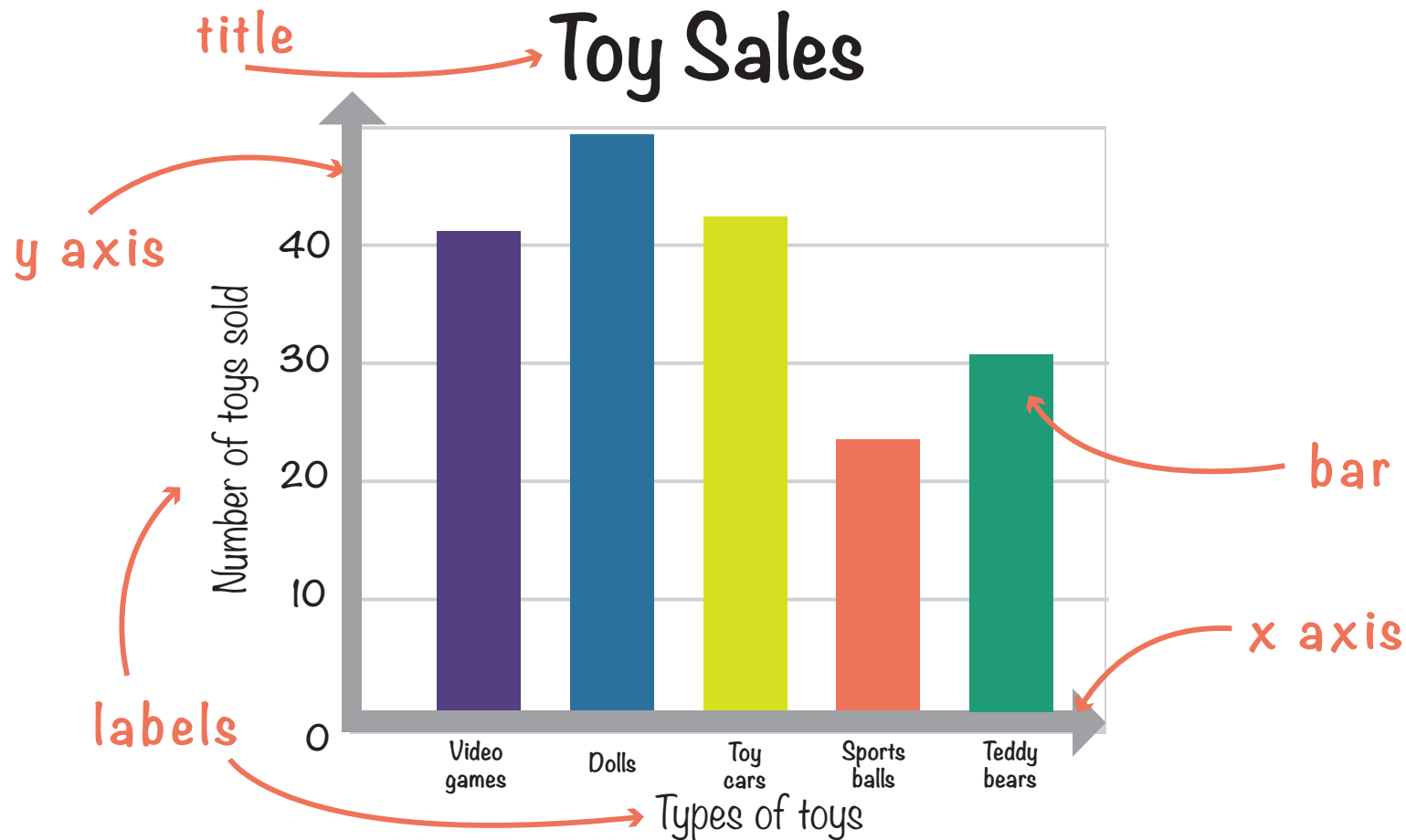
BAR-TYPE GRAPH

A bar graph must have a title, 2 axes, labels and bars.



COLUMN GRAPH

A column graph must have a title, 2 axes, labels and bars.



FREQUENCY TABLE

A frequency table is a table used to organise data. It lists the categories and the frequency, or number of times, that each category occurs.

Car Color	Tally	Frequency
Blue		18
Green		8
Black		29
White		26
Red		13

HISTOGRAM

A histogram must have a title, 2 axes, labels and bars that touch each other.

