Class I. Frequency Graphs: display how many things fit a given characteristic or value; that is, how frequently those characteristics or values occurred

1. Pictograph - Best for: eye-catching visuals (media)
(a) Labeling: requires title, legend for symbols/pictures, name and labels on one axis
(b) Use good scale: all symbols should be the SAME size.
2. Dot Plot - Best for: quick recording/display
(a) Labeling: requires title, name and numbering on one axis
(b) Use good scale: numbering on the axis should be reasonably uniformly spaced
3. Bar Graph - Best for: frequencies of categories (hair color, favorite pizza, etc.)
(a) Labeling: requires title, names and numbering/labels on TWO axes
(b) Use good scale: spacing of the category labels and of the numbering should be fairly even
4. Histogram - Best for: frequencies of number ranges (age groups, height groups, etc.)
(a) Labeling: requires title, names and numbering/ranges on TWO axes
(b) Use good scale: Ranges MUST be equal size, and height markings should be fairly even
5. Stem-and-Leaf Plot-Best for: 2- or 3-digit data (test scores, weights, heights, etc.)
(a) Labeling: requires title, legend for "stem"-split (there are no labeled axes)
(b) Use good scale: try to keep digits lined up under/over those in nearby rows

Class II. Relationship Graphs: displays how two characteristics influence each other

1. Line Graph - Best for: showing some characteristic or count changing over time
(a) Labeling: requires title, names and numbering/sequence for TWO axes
(b) Use good scale: spacing of the labels on each axis should be fairly even
2. Scatterplot-Best for: studying cause-effect
(a) Labeling: requires title, names and numbering for TWO axes
(b) Use good scale: spacing of the labels on each axis should be fairly even

Class III. Proportion Graphs: behavior of certain data as a fraction/percentage out of all the data

1. Circle Graph - Best for: displaying percents or fractions of the whole, NOT counting numbers
(a) Labeling: requires title, names/legends for regions, percents/fractions for regions
(b) Use good scale: pie sections should be fairly close to the right size, and centered evenly
2. Box-and-Whisker Plot - Best for: comparing performances of 2 or more groups
(a) Labeling: requires title, numbering on ONE axis, and exact 5 -Number Summary values
(b) Use good scale: axis markings should be fairly evenly spaced, and 5 -Number Summary values should be positioned fairly accurately
