## <u>Class I.</u> 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