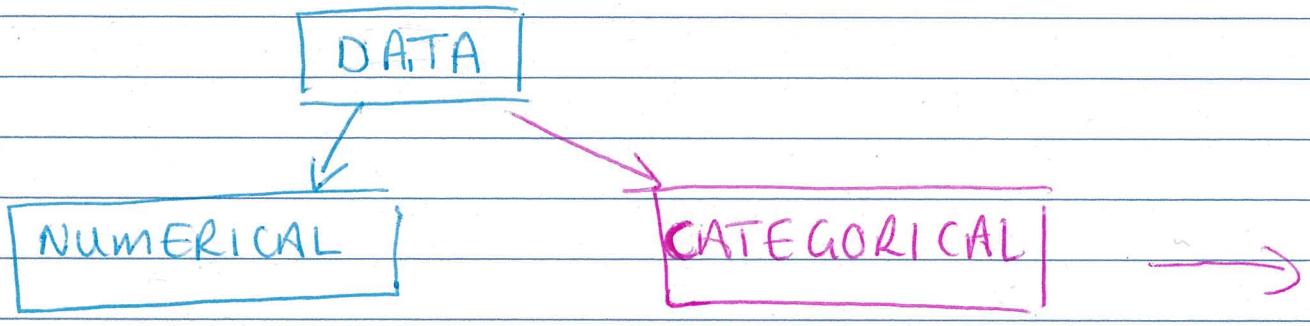
Summary Notes for Chapter 1

Types of Data — The BASICS



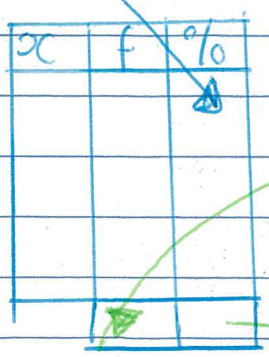
→ Discrete - can only have fixed values
- use frequency tables (and percent frequency)
- then plot using histograms
- also can plot using box, stem & leaf, dot
- ungrouped data

e.g.
- number of children
- passengers on a bus

e.g. Continuous - no gaps in the possible values
Be careful as sometimes it is hard to tell the difference
- again use frequency tables and histograms
- grouped data now - otherwise representing simply would be IMPOSSIBLE!!

e.g.
- weight
- height
- salary

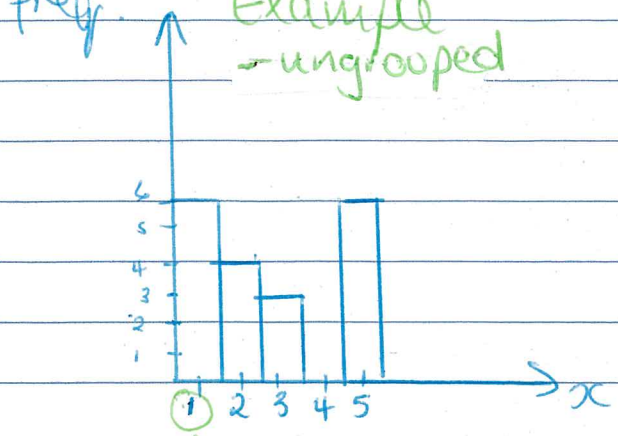
$\frac{f}{\Sigma f} \times 100 = \%$



Σf means add up all numbers
↳ will equal total number of results

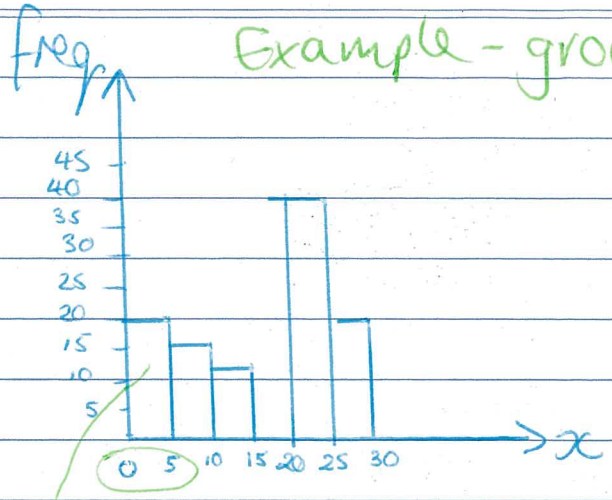
must add up to 100%

Example - ungrouped



- possible value goes in centre of column

Example - grouped



- lower limit of group goes on left hand side of column

- no gaps
- always label axes
- give a title
- use appropriate scale

- so there are 20 results between 0 and 5
- and no values between 15 and 20

- same

Key points for Categorical

- how many levels and what are they? (these are the possible choices/results)

e.g
- gender
- eye colour
- postcode
- rego number

- use frequency / percent freq table then bar chart (most used way to present data)
- bar chart has gaps between the columns
- mode is the only "average" that is meaningful.