


Secret Codes

Cryptographers study the frequency of letters in a message written in code to decode a message.

Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.

Nelson Mandela


Look at the frequency of the vowels in the quote on the left. Let's organise this data into a frequency table.



Organising Data

- ❖ Count the vowels.
- ❖ Make a tally mark for each vowel.
- ❖ Add the tally marks to get the frequency.


Letter	Tally	Frequency
a		4
e		7
i		3
o		7
u		4




Who's the best

continued

Organise your data collected from your survey in 10.4.1(Slide number 1) on "Who's the best " into a frequency table.




Hint: Limit your "stars" to no more than six.





Constructing Graphs To Display Data

Newspapers, magazines & businesses etc. use graphs to show information visually.

All graphs must have : 

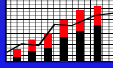
- ❖ A title at the top describing the graph.
- ❖ If used, a source at the bottom giving credit to the author.
- ❖ Labels for horizontal and vertical axes or segment parts in a circle.
- ❖ If necessary, a legend (key) to identify the lines, values or categories used.



Bar Graphs

A bar graph is used to show comparisons of items and relationships between groups or categories.

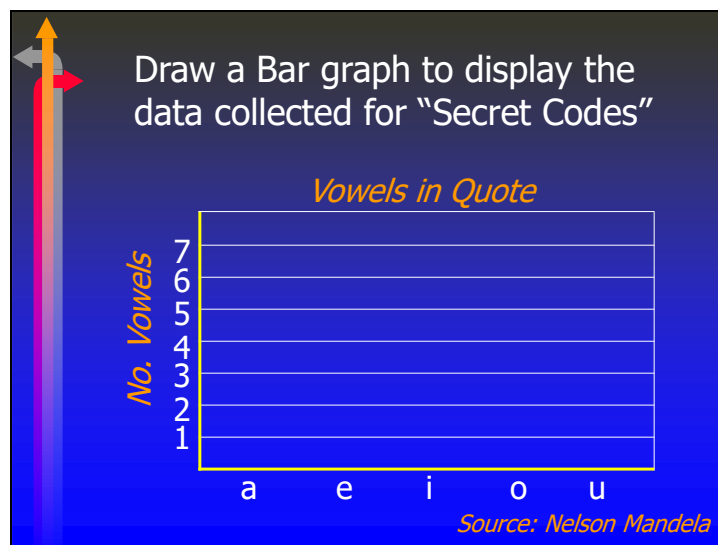
Bar graphs can have more than one group of data at a time, either stacked or side-by-side.

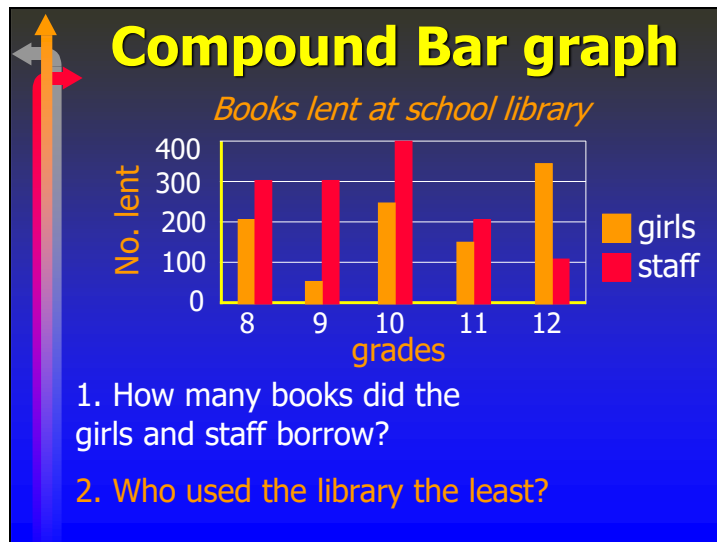


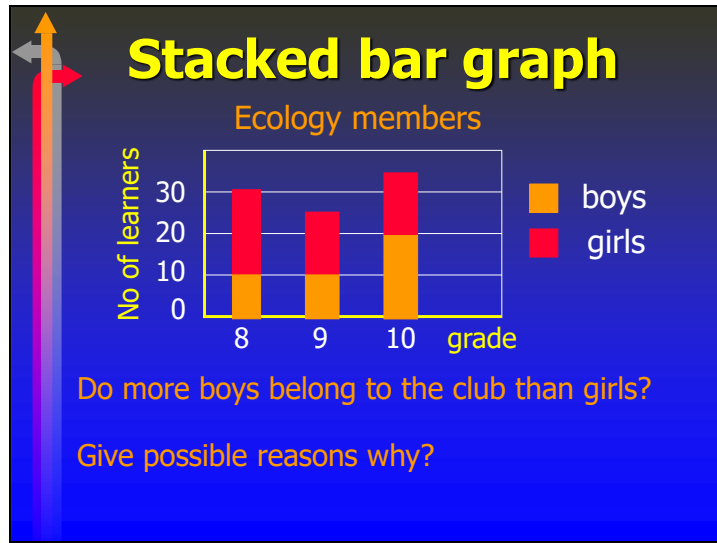
The bars can be horizontal or vertical


The items being compared have a gap between them.

The width of each bar should be similar.










Pie Charts



A pie chart is used to show how a part of something compares to the whole. Good visual appeal.

Hints:

- ❖ Each segment represents a category.
- ❖ Use no more than six categories.
- ❖ Lay out largest portions first moving in a clock-wise position.
- ❖ If possible, use % to compare the information as it is the easiest method.

