

**Grouping &  
Displaying Data**

**using  
histograms & line graphs**

**A S – 10.4.2**

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## Grouping Data

- § When the range of a set of data is large, *group* the data.
- § Divide data into adjacent *intervals* of *equal* size.
- § Intervals must *not* overlap.

30 adults counted the R1 coins in their wallets. The table in the next slide shows how many coins each adult had.

### Task

Group the data into intervals. Find the frequency of each interval.

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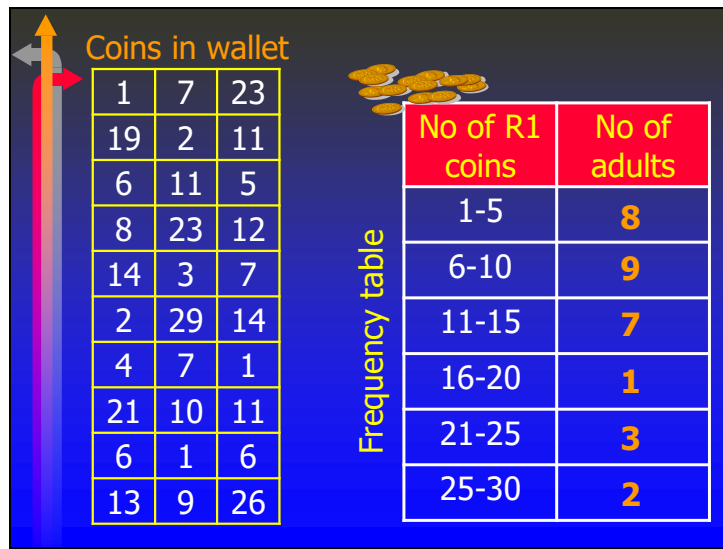
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## Histogram

A histogram is a special type of bar graph used to show frequencies of **numerical data that is grouped**.

It has **no spaces between consecutive bars**.

The height of each bar is the frequency of the data.

**Task**

Complete the grouped data of the coins in a histogram on the next slide.

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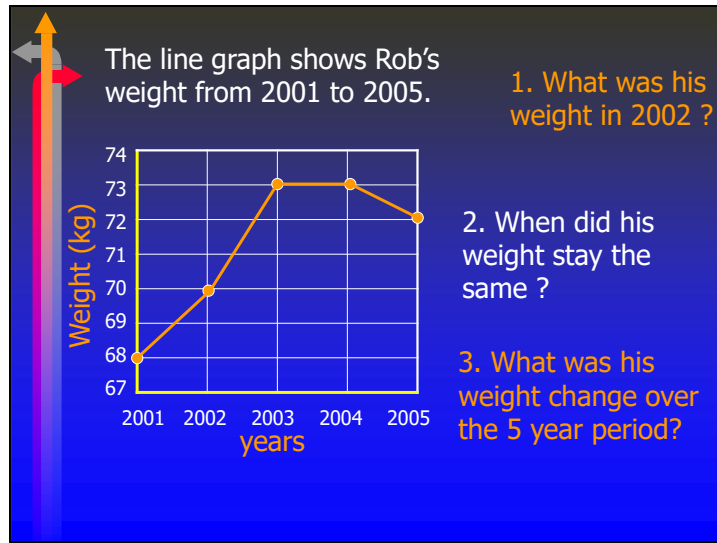
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## Multiple Line Graphs

**Sales of DVD & CD's cassettes (in 1000 units)**

year	CD	DVD
1991	400	100
1992	375	180
1993	350	230
1994	275	270
1995	310	350



**Task**

Display the data on the left in a multiple line graph on the next slide, The data for CDs has been completed for you already

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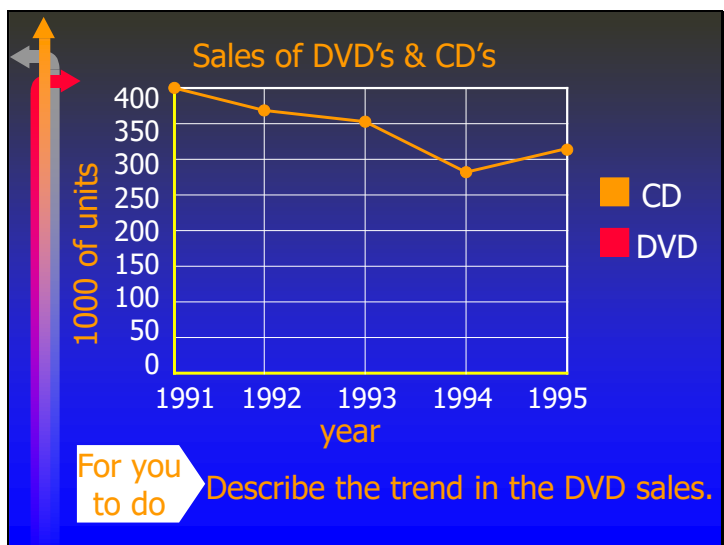
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**For you to do** Describe the trend in the DVD sales.

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A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical bar with a color gradient from purple at the bottom to yellow at the top. To the right of the bar are two arrows: a grey arrow pointing left and a red arrow pointing right, both positioned at the top of the bar. 

## To recap

A **bar graph** is used to compare separate units. It can compare more than one set of data.

A **circle graph** compares parts to a whole. It cannot compare two data sets.

A **histogram** is used with grouped data. It shows data in a similar way to bar graph. It cannot read **exact** data as it is grouped.

A **line graph** shows how an amount changes over time. It can compare multiple continuous data easily.

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