

E.g., Creating a Histogram

Create a histogram using the following data:

2, 7, 20, 4, 11, 25, 6, 28, 3, 6, 18, 5, 13, 4, 10, 16, 23, 22, 5, 8, 3,
12, 6, 13, 12, 7, 8, 26

<u>Interval Range</u>	<p>Step 1: Determine the range of each interval (i.e., width of bars)</p> <p>Note: It is typical for histograms to have no fewer than 5 and no more than 20 intervals</p> <p>Think: What if the range you've chosen is too small? Too large?</p> <p><i>Too Small:</i></p> <p><i>Too Large:</i></p> <p>Significance:</p>
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E.g., Creating a Histogram (contd.)

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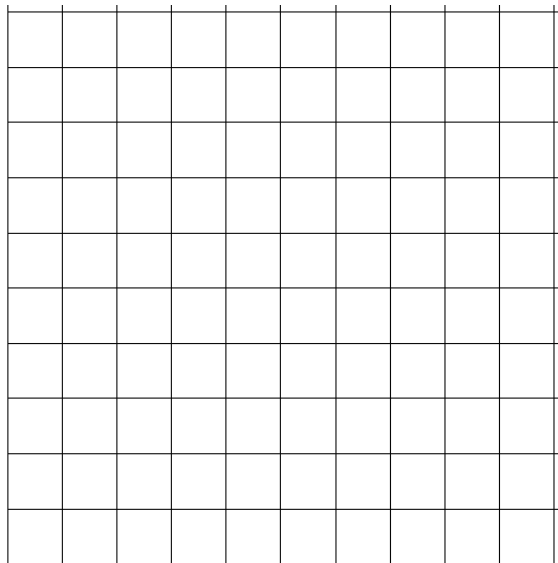
<u>Frequency Table</u>			<p>Step 2: Construct a frequency table using the interval width you've chosen.</p> <p>Note: If a data value falls on the endpoint to an interval, tally this value into the next interval</p>
Score Interval	Tally	Frequency	

Symbols:

" [" or "] " means to include value" "(" or ") " means to exclude a value

E.g., Creating a Histogram (contd.)

Histogram



Step 3: Construct the histogram.

Ensure that *frequency* is on the vertical axis, while the *measurable attribute* (the intervals) are represented along the horizontal axis