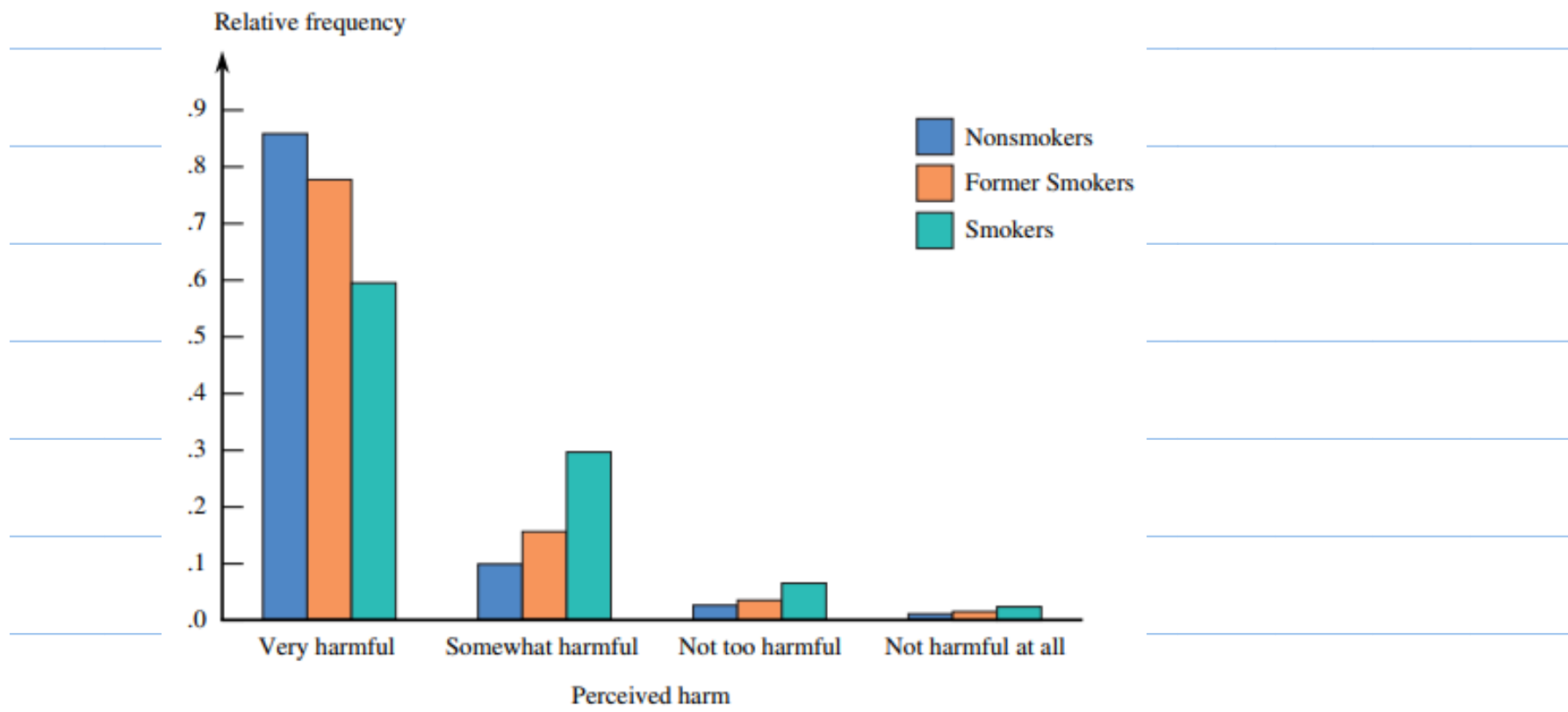


First: Making Graphs

For categorical variables, that really boils down to bar graphs.

The only possible complication is creating one with multiple groups.

...surely you've seen the bar graphs with "clusters" of bars?



Example

Response	Relative Frequency		
	Personal Computer	Cell Phone	DVD Player
Cannot imagine living without	.46	.41	.19
Would miss but could do without	.28	.25	.35
Could definitely live without	.26	.34	.46

Quantitative Variables

There were lots of choices here!

- Histogram
 - Frequency Polygon
 - Stemplot
 - Dotplot
 - Boxplot
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Frequency Polygon

Good news: you'll (probably) only have to read these. I'm so confident about this that I'm not going to review making them. In fact, I feel confident that you can read the axes and understand what a frequency polygon is telling you!

(just beware the cumulative frequency polygon)

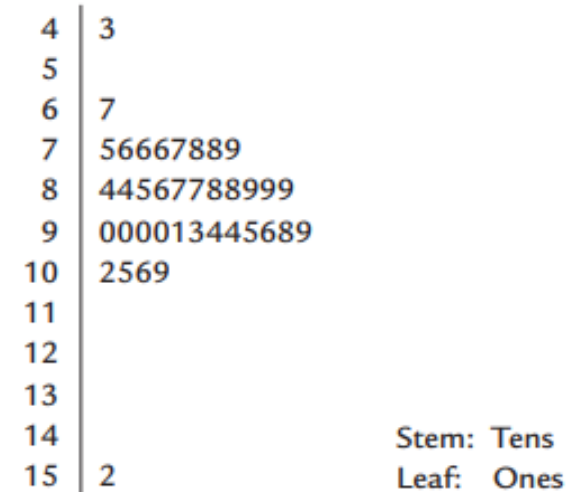
Stemplot

Remember these?

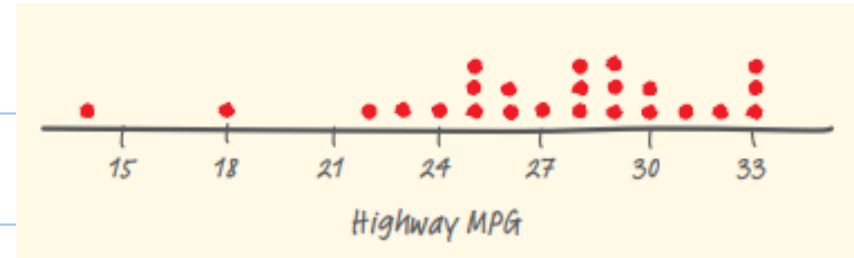
Pretty easy to make...especially if you SORT the data first.

Remember to SPLIT the stems

if there are too few stems, and ROUND the data if there are too many stems.

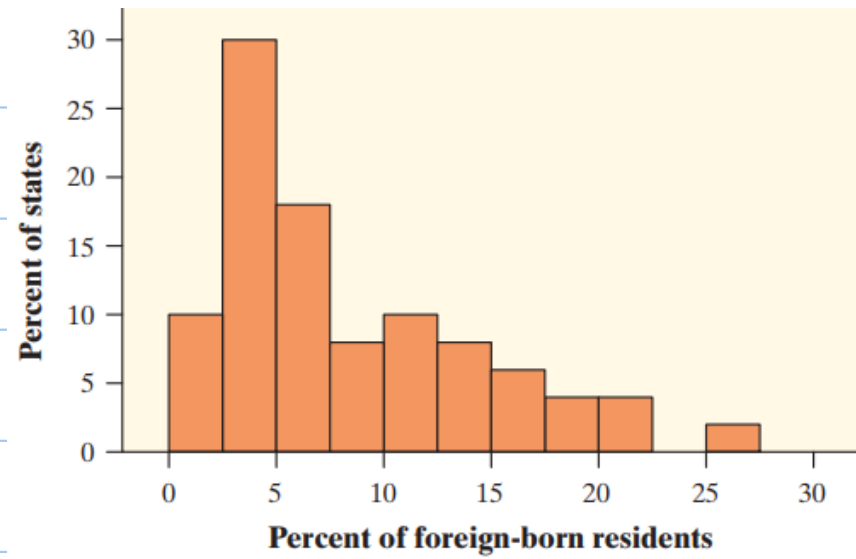


Dotplot



Also fairly easy.

Example



Example

6		8
7		
8		8
9		79
10		08
11		15566
12		012223444457888999
13		01233333444899
14		02666
15		23
16		8

Key: 8|8 represents a state in which 8.8% of residents are 65 and older.