

Figure 1-Student Scores

- In **Figure 1 (Student Scores)**, the plot represents the scores of individual students plotted against the number of students. The x-axis denotes the students, and the y-axis shows their respective scores. A prominent feature of this graph is the sharp spike near the beginning, where many students appear to have very low scores, potentially clustered around zero. After this sharp rise, the scores stabilize and scatter across the remaining student population, with a few outliers whose scores approach the upper limit of the scale (close to 1000). These outliers are few, as seen by the isolated points, while most students appear to have consistently low scores. This suggests a wide disparity in student performance, with a small group achieving exceptionally high scores compared to the majority.

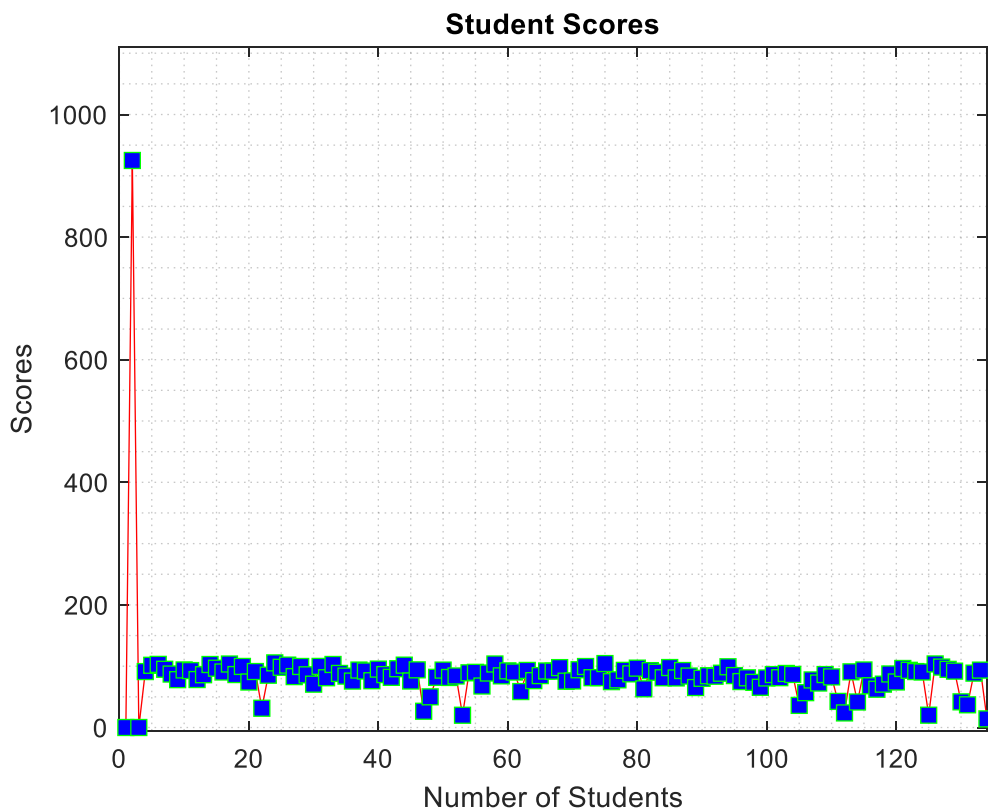


Figure 2-Histogram Scores using 30 Bins

- In **Figure 2 (Histogram of Scores using 30 Bins)**, the histogram provides a detailed visualization of the distribution of student scores divided into 30 bins. The x-axis represents the range of scores, while the y-axis indicates the number of students falling within each bin. The tallest bar, located near the lower end of the score range, shows that a large portion of students scored between 0 and 100. As the scores increase, the height of the bars decreases, illustrating that fewer students achieved higher scores. There is a long tail extending towards the higher end of the score range, with a few students scoring significantly higher, near 1000. This confirms the trend observed in Figure 1, where the majority of students performed poorly, with only a small fraction reaching the upper score range.

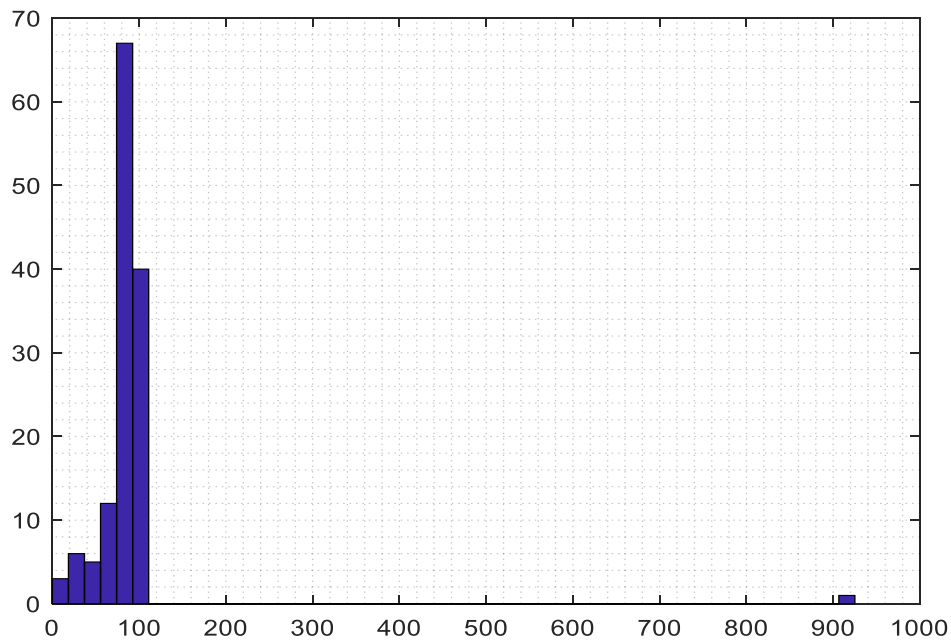


Figure 3-Student Scores in Ascending Order

- In **Figure 3 (Student Scores in Ascending Order)**, the student scores are plotted in ascending order, with the x-axis representing the number of students and the y-axis displaying their respective scores. This figure clearly shows that most of the student scores are tightly clustered between 0 and 100, with a gradual increase as student numbers increase. A sharp contrast is observed at the very end of the graph, where one student has an exceptionally high score, close to 1000. This outlier stands out dramatically from the rest of the students, whose scores remain relatively low and closely packed. This figure highlights that the majority of students have comparable scores, with only a few showing significant deviation, particularly at the higher end of the spectrum.

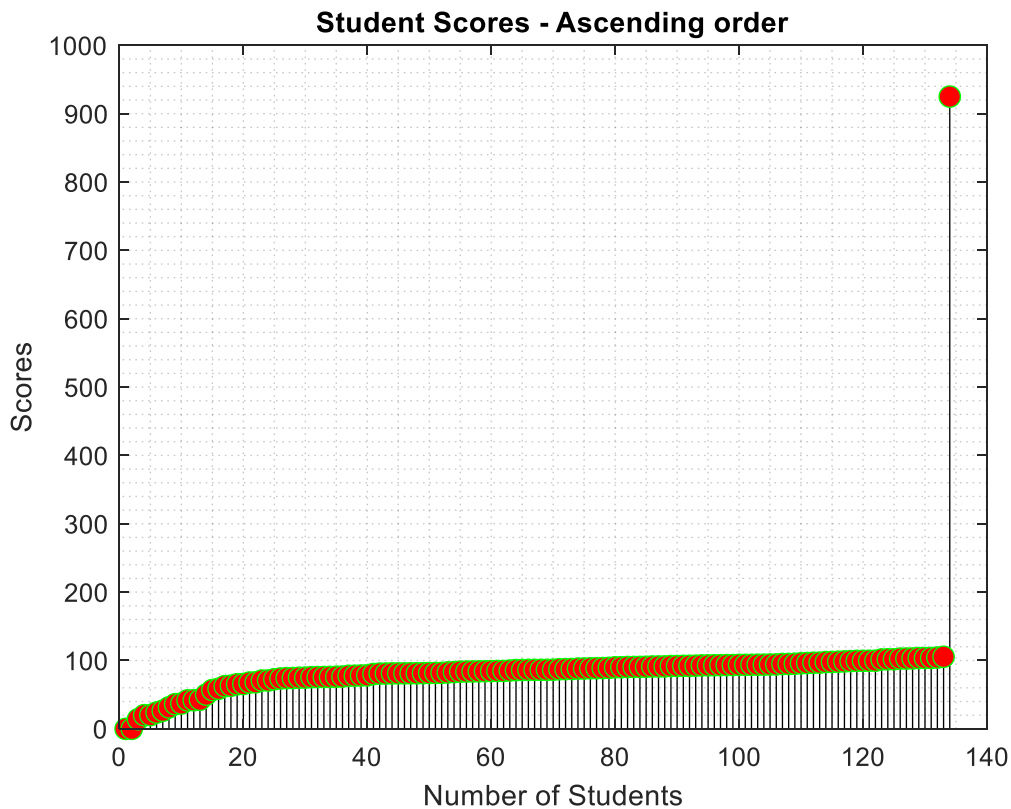


Figure 4-Student Number Scores

- In **Figure 4 (Student Scores by Student Number)**, the student scores are plotted against the student numbers, but the scores appear to follow a more random pattern. The x-axis represents individual student numbers, and the y-axis displays their respective scores. Most students score between 70 and 100, with a dense horizontal clustering around the 80-90 score range, as seen from the series of red markers that form a consistent line. However, the blue dots, which represent other students, are scattered widely from 0 to 100, indicating variability in the student performances. This figure suggests that while a considerable number of students are performing at or above average, there are many students scoring below 80, reflecting a wide range of academic performance across the student body.

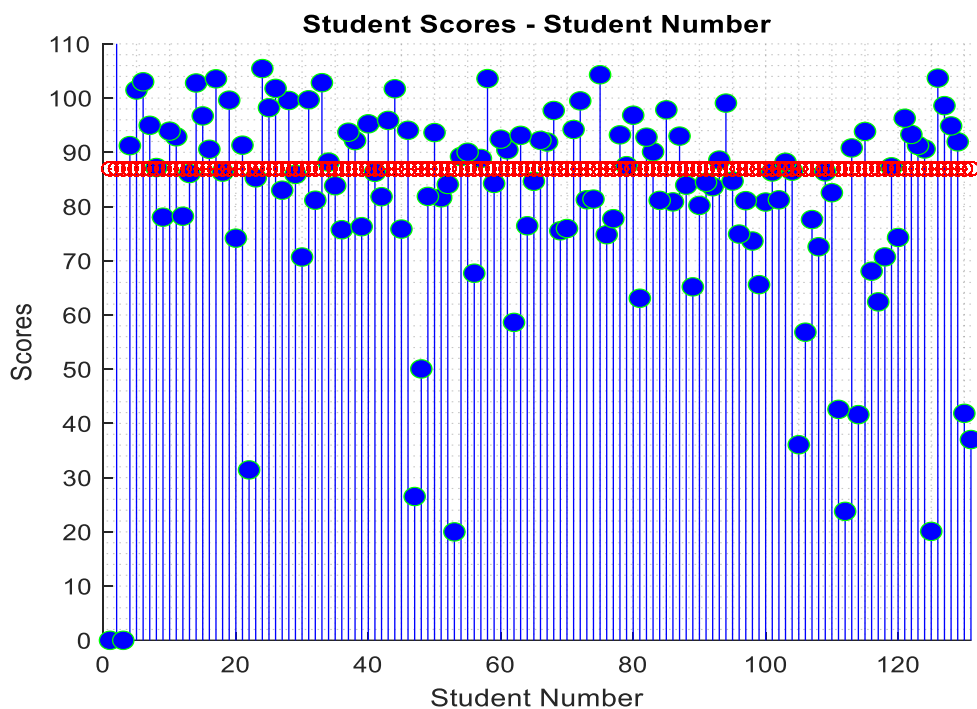


Figure 5-Student Number Scores from Mean Value

- **Figure 5**, titled "Student Scores - Student Number," presents a scatter plot showing the deviation of individual student scores from the mean score. The x-axis represents the "Student Number," likely a sequential identifier for each student, while the y-axis shows the "Scores from the Mean," indicating how much each student's score deviates from the mean. Most points are clustered near the zero mark on the y-axis, suggesting that most students have scores close to the mean. However, one extreme outlier appears at a score above 800, indicating that one student performed exceptionally better than others. Another outlier, though less pronounced, is visible near -100. Overall, the data indicates a relatively consistent performance across most students, with a few extreme outliers.

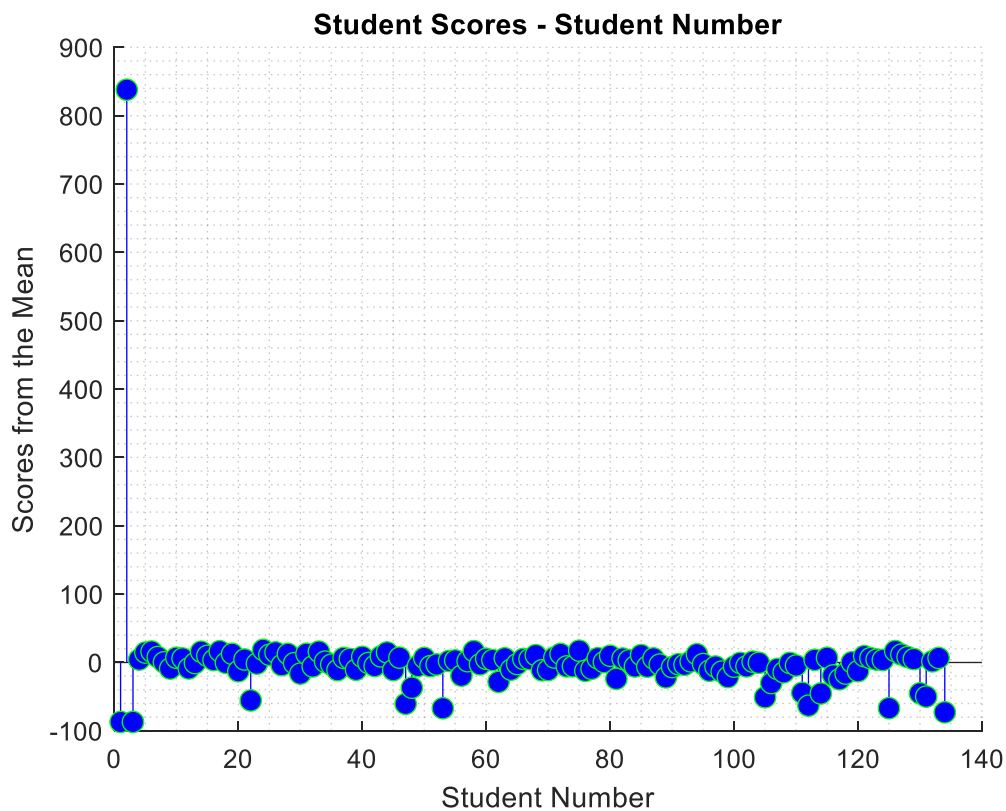


Figure 6-Students Final Grades

- **Figure 6**, titled "Students Final Grades," is a pie chart that shows the distribution of final grades among the students. The chart is divided into four segments, representing different grade categories: As (purple), Bs (blue), Cs (green), and Ds (yellow). The largest segment, comprising 47% of the students, earned As. The second-largest group, 33%, received Bs. Cs were earned by 15% of students, and only 5% received Ds. This distribution suggests that most students performed well, almost half achieving the highest-grade category.

