

## Statistics - Representation of Data

- ① Type 1: Ungrouped data - or - Presentation of data in sequence  
 → Simplest way to to organise dataset → easy to comprehend & interpret (for small dataset)  
 Ex: marks of 5 students in Science out of 100 are given as → 50, 20, 10, 58, 71, 10

- ② Type 2: Grouped with single-class-value

Ex: Age of students in a class of 100 students in class

Age	no. of students (frequency)
14	5
15	10
16	40
17	3
18	2

class value

Why? → if earlier approach used  
 → useless headaches  
 & too many rows  
 Same values repeated in  
 survey rows.

- ③ Type 3: Grouped with class-value in interval

Ex:

Height	no. of students
155	
161	
157	
180	

not good  
 → many rows

Height	frequency (no. of students)
151-160	15
161-170	25
171-180	45
181-190	25

$x_i$

$f_i$

Height reduced to interval value