








Data Handling

- **Data** is a **collection of numbers** gathered to get some information.
- To get the required information, all observations should be recorded.
- **Tally marks** are used to **organise** the **observations**. Record every observation by a vertical mark, but **every fifth observation** should be recorded by a mark across the four earlier marks, like this:
.
- We depict each observation with the help of tally marks.










For **example**, we have a group of persons and their sizes of shoes. The tabular form representing the tally marks is as shown here.







Size of Shoes	Tally marks	Number of persons
5		5
6		8
7	 	10
8		7
9		2

Pictograph

A picture that visually helps us to understand data is called a **pictograph**. A pictograph represents data in the form of **pictures, objects or parts of objects**.

Eg:

One  represents 100 trees			
City	Number of Trees	Days	Number of Mangoes Sold
City I		Monday	
City II		Tuesday	
City III		Wednesday	
City IV		Thursday	

Name of Sport	Number of Students Interested in Playing the Sport
Soccer	
Cricket	
Table Tennis	
Tennis	
Basket Ball	
 = 50	

In real life, pictographs are used by newspapers and magazines to attract the attention of the readers. A pictograph helps us to answer questions on the data at a glance. To draw pictographs, we use **symbols** to represent a certain number of things or items.

For example,  represents 100 bulbs.

The key for a pictograph tells the number that each picture or symbol represents.

Bar graphs

Bar graphs or bar diagrams are helpful in representing the **data visually**. In bar graphs or bar diagrams, bars of **equal width** are drawn horizontally or vertically with equal spacing between them.

The length of each bar represents the required information. Choosing an **appropriate scale** for a bar graph is important. **Scale** means the number used to represent **one unit length of a bar**. For example, the scale for the bar graph shown here is 1 unit length = 100 children.

