## **Data Handling**

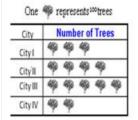
- **Data** is a **collection of numbers** gathered to get some information.
- To get the required information, all observations should be recorded.
- Tally marks are used to organise the observations. Record every observation by a vertical mark, but every fifth observation should be recorded by a mark across the four earlier marks, like this: MI.
- 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	M	5
6	NJ III	\$
7	M M	10
8	M II	7
9	П	2

## **Pictograph**

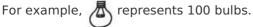
A picture that visually helps us to understand data is called a pictograph. A pictograph represents data in the form of pictures, objects or parts of objects. Eg:



Days	Number of
	Mangoes Sold
Monday	00000
Tuesday	@@@@@@
Wednesday	@@@@
Thursday	@@@

Name of Sport	Number of Students interested in Playing the Sp
Socier	00000000000
Croket.	00000000
Table Tennis	66666
Tennis	66
Basket Ball	6666
Q=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.



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.

