DSO101 Lesson 9 High Level Data Exploration – Study Guide

Key Terms:

Pie Chart - Page 6: A graph of the frequencies or percentages for a single **categorical** variable.

Histogram - Page 4: A graph of the spread of the data for a single quantitative/continuous variable.

Histograms with multiple groups - Page 4: Show the spread of data from a single quantitative/continuous **variable**, where each data point belongs to one of two or more groups. The groups are usually **categorica**l variables.

Scatterplot - Page 8: A graph of two quantitative/**continuous** variables, one for each axis.

Pareto Chart - Page 7: A type of bar chart in which the bars are ordered from largest to smallest and a cumulative count is shown as a line in the same chart. A single **categorical** variable, with multiple categories and counts for each category.

Bar Graph - Page 7: A graph of the frequencies or percentages for a single **categorical** variable.

Tree Maps - Page 12: A graph that displays one quantitative/**continuous** variable and one **categorical** variable with multiple levels.

Heat Maps - Page 12: A graph that displays one quantitative/**continuous** variable descriptively with "hot" and "cold" colors as well as a **categorical** variable.

Line Graph - Page 9: A graph of two quantitative/**continuous** variables, one of which must have a time or distance component (which is shown on the x axis).

Boxplot - Page 5: A graph of the spread of data around the mean for a single quantitative/continuous variable

Side-by-Side Boxplot - Page 5: A graph of the spread of data around the mean for one quantitative/**continuous** variable by one **categorical** variable with two or more groups.

Data Map - Page 10: A graph of a single quantitative/**continuous** variable and a **categorical** variable that is a location.

Stacked Bar Graph - Page 7: A graph of the frequencies or percentages of two categorical variables (one for the different bars, and one for the stack in the bars).