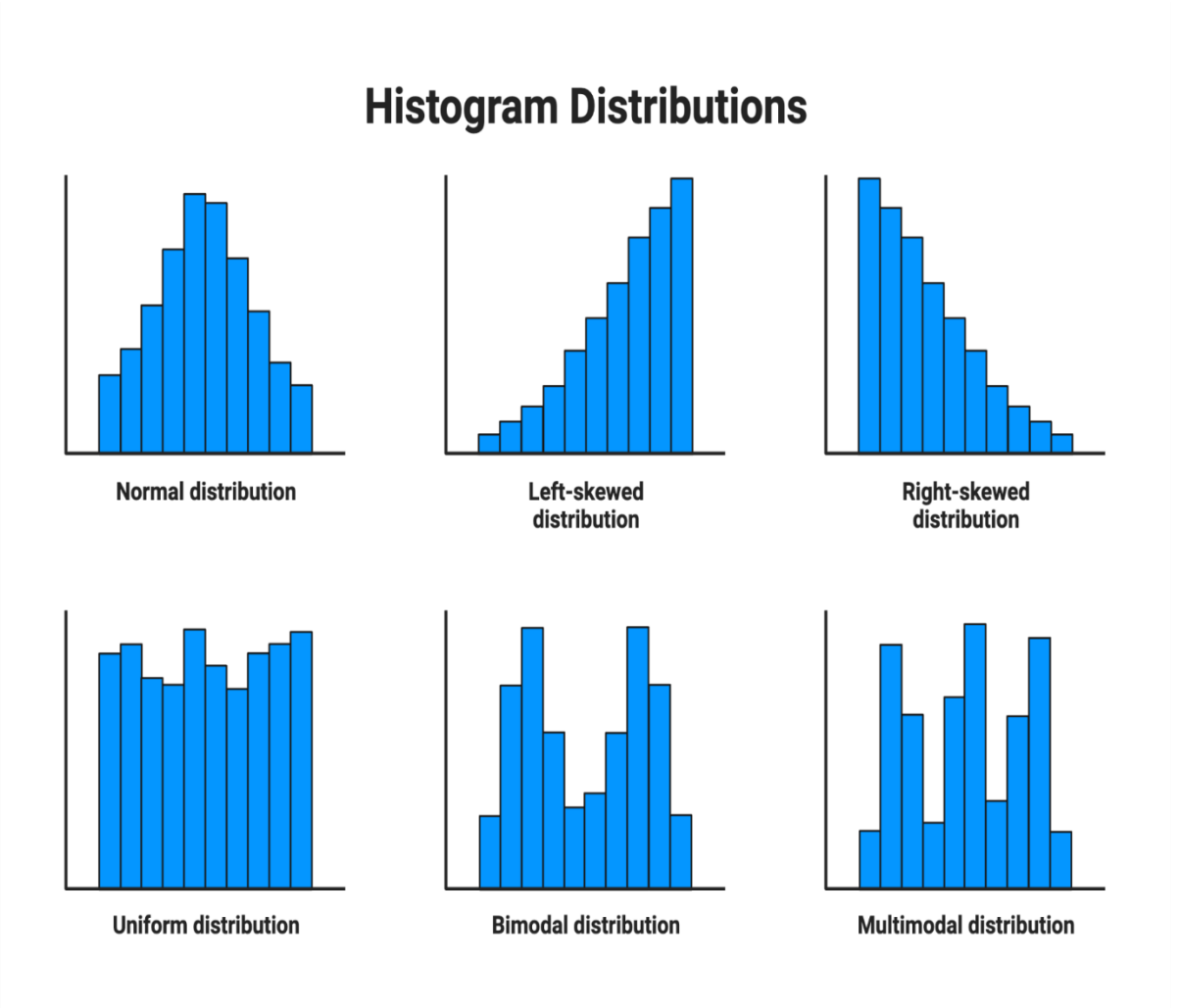

1. Normal Distribution

- This looks like a hill or a bell.
- Most data is in the middle, fewer on the sides.

---

2. Left-Skewed Distribution

- The tail is longer on the left side.
- Most data is on the right.

---

3. Right-Skewed Distribution

- The tail is longer on the right side.
- Most data is on the left.

---

4. Uniform Distribution

- All bars are about the same height.
- Data is spread out evenly.

---

5. Bimodal Distribution

- There are two high points (peaks).
- It means there are two main groups.

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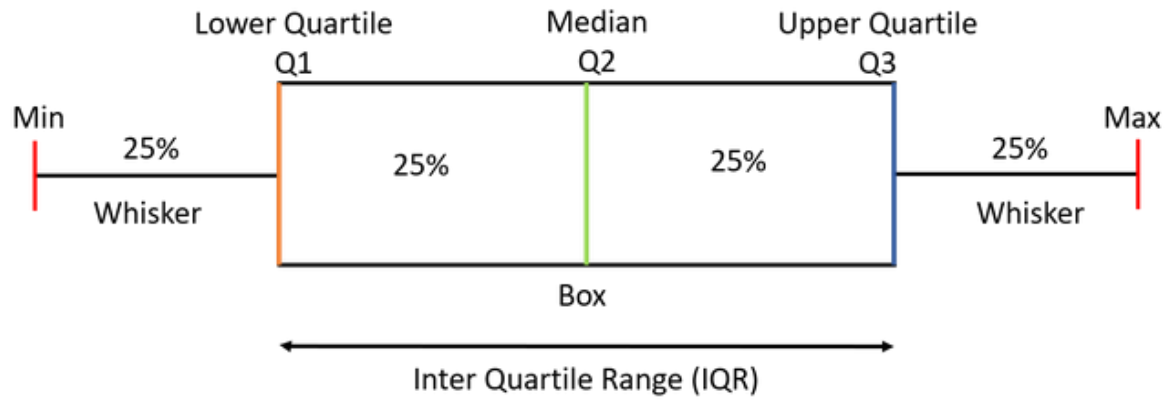
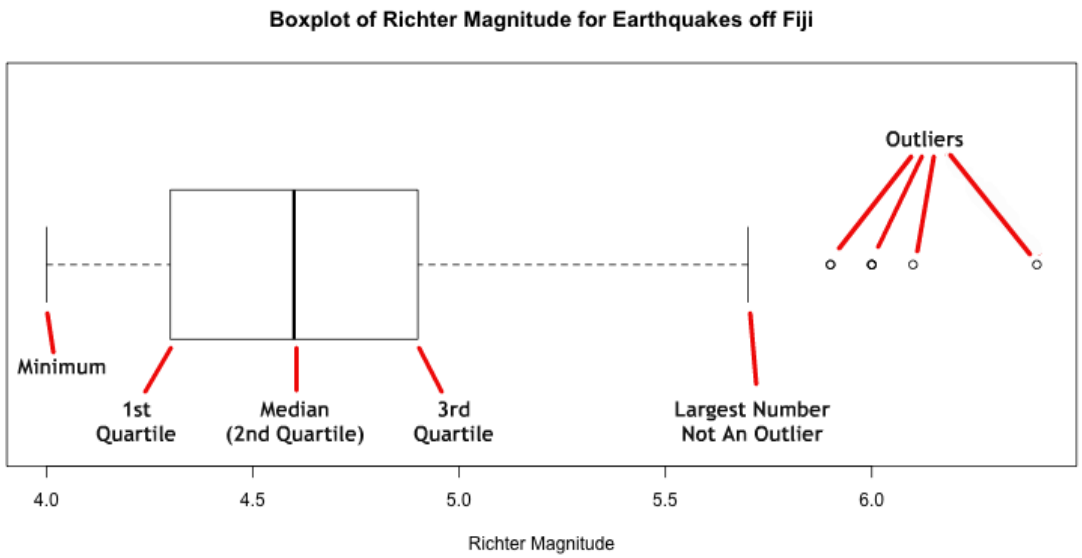
6. Multimodal Distribution

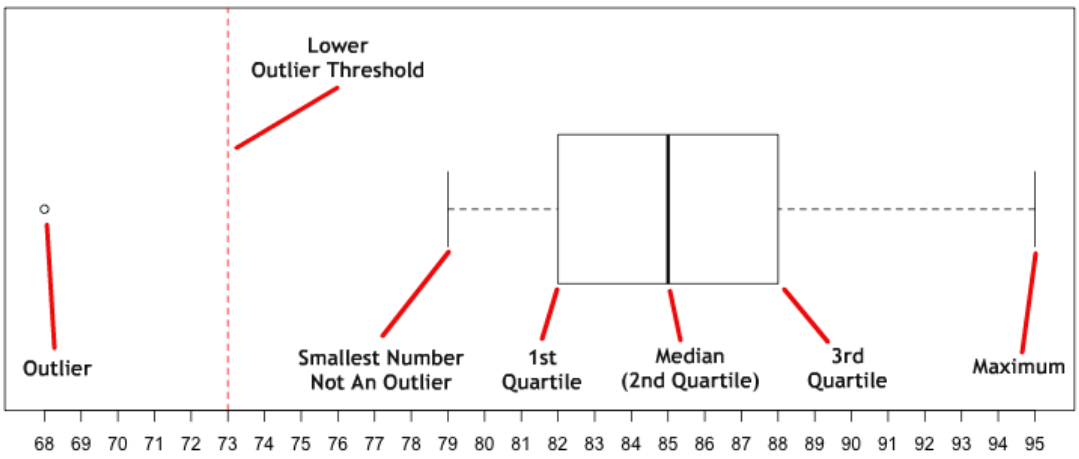
- There are many high points.
- Shows many groups or patterns in the data.

Box Plot

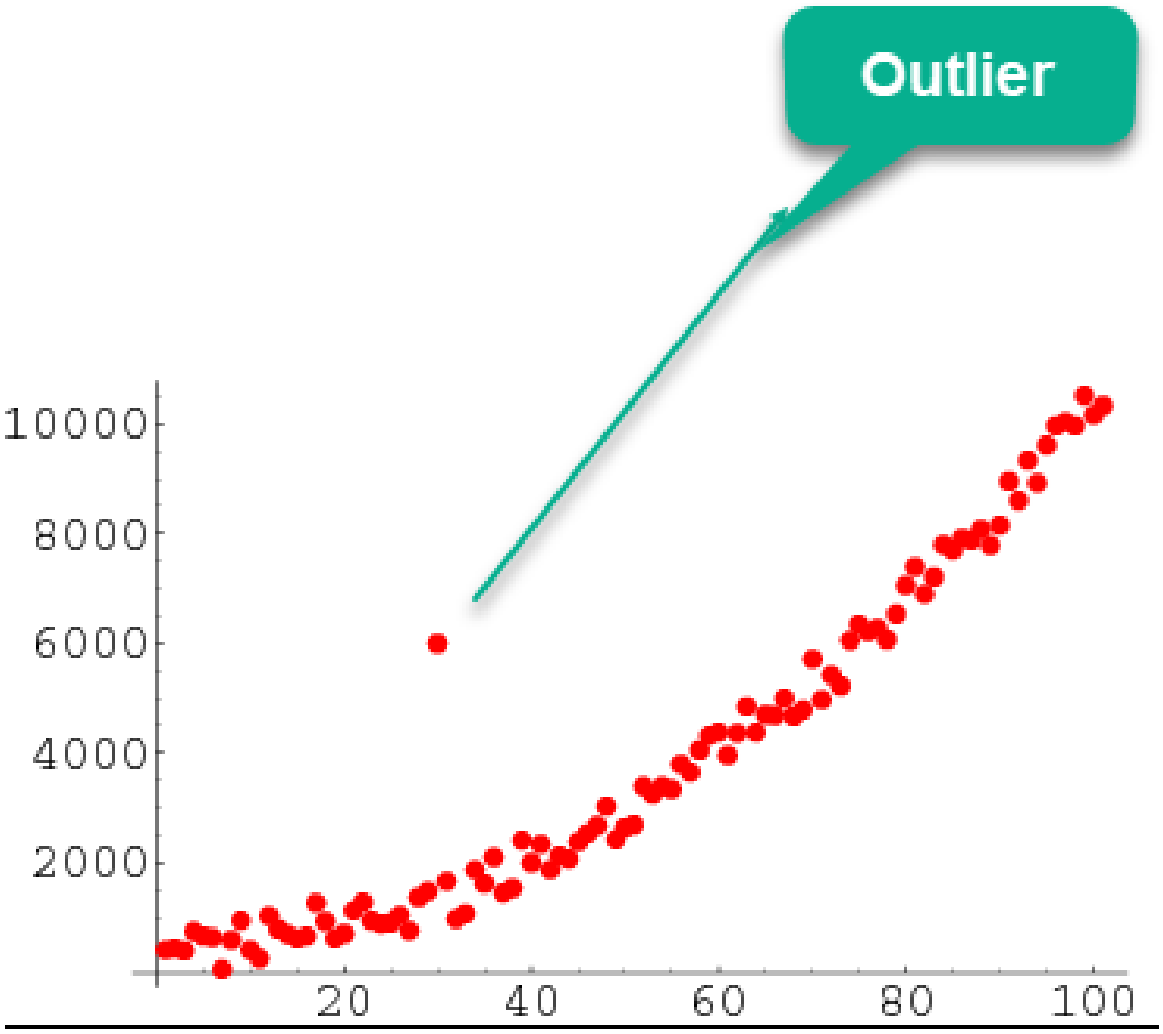


- A **box plot** shows the spread of data using 5 key numbers: **Minimum, Q1, Median, Q3, Maximum**.
- The **box** shows the middle 50% of the data (from Q1 to Q3), and the **line in the box** is the median.
- The **lines (whiskers)** on both sides show the lowest and highest values (without outliers).




Lower
Outlier Threshold
Outlier
Smallest Number
Not An Outlier
1st
Quartile
Median
(2nd Quartile)
3rd
Quartile
Maximum
68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95

Scatter Plot



A **scatter plot** is a graph with dots that show the relationship between two things (variables).
Each dot shows one point of data, and the pattern helps us see if the variables are related.