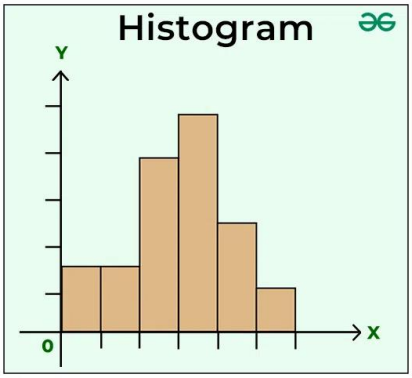
Task 6 Summary

Types of graphs:

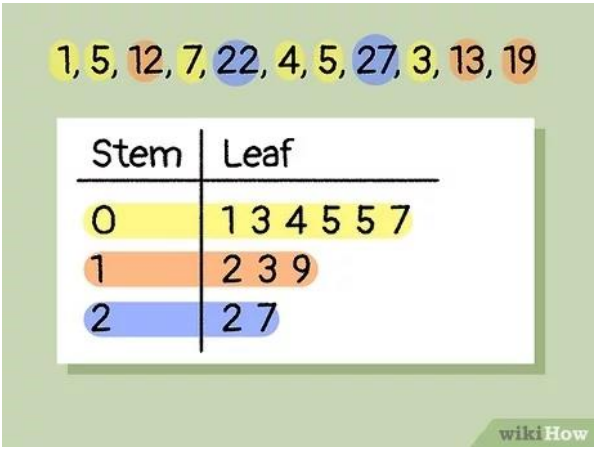
1. **Bar graph:** shows number in categories
2. **Circle Graph:** Compare parts of the data to the whole
3. **Double Bar Graph:** Compare 2 or more sets of data
4. **Box Whiskers Plot:** Show measures of variations
5. **Histogram:** Show frequency of data divided into intervals
6. **Line Graph:** Show change over time
7. **Line Plot:** Show frequency data on a number line

Histograms:

Histograms are graphical representations of data that display the distribution and frequency of a set of values. They are commonly used in statistics and data analysis to visualize the shape and spread of data.

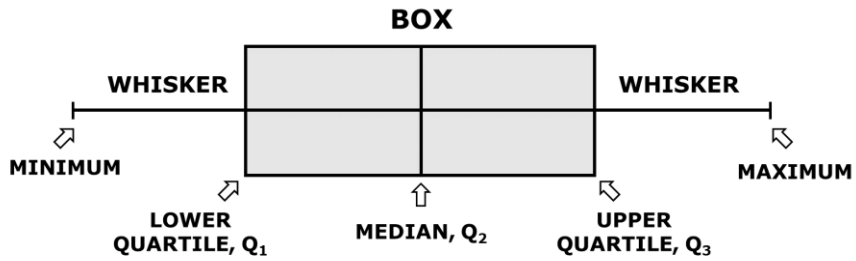


Stem-and-leaf plot: Organizes data by using the place values of the numbers

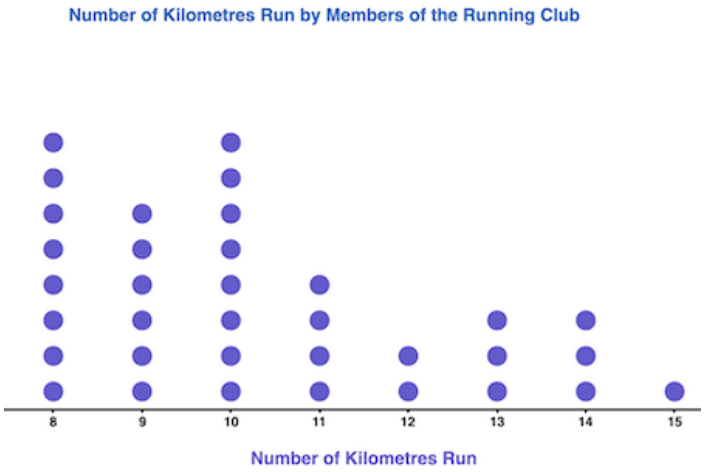


Box-and-whisker plot

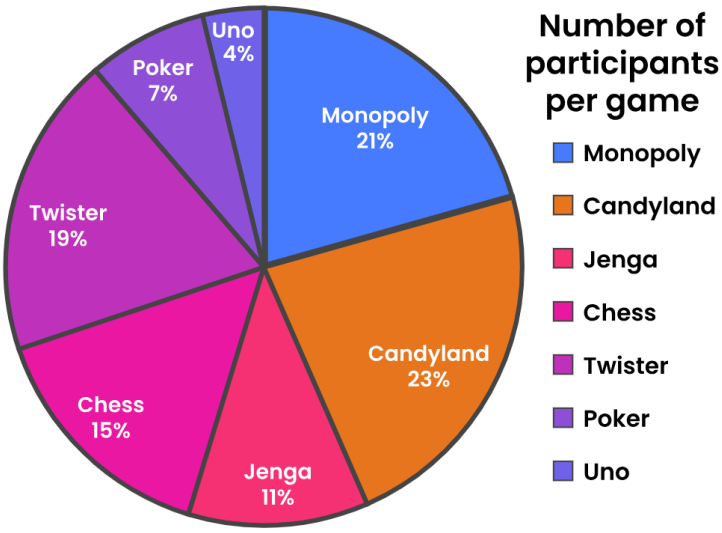
Figure 4.5.2.1 Building a box and whisker plot



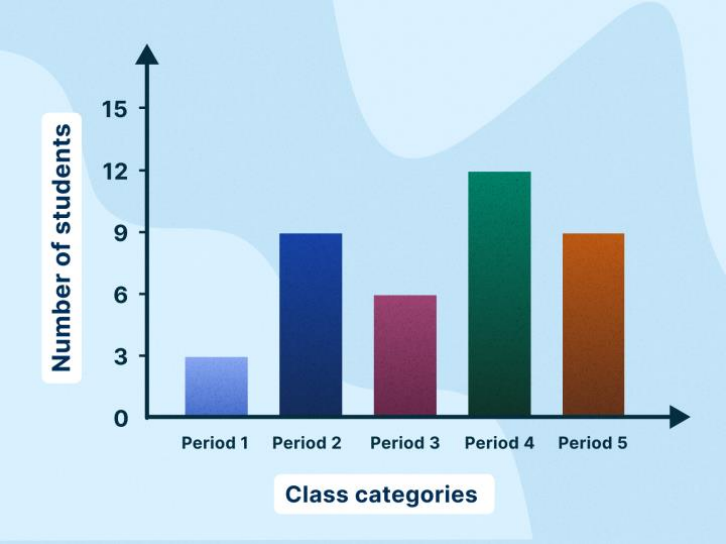
Dot Plot:



Pie Chart:

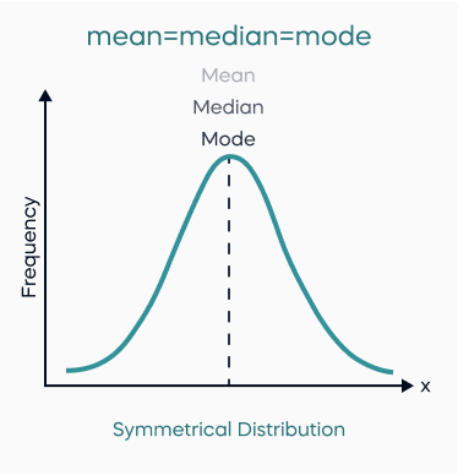


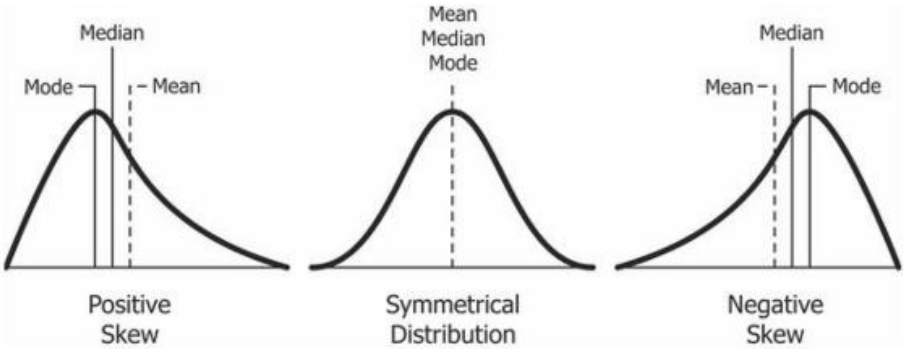
Bar Chart:



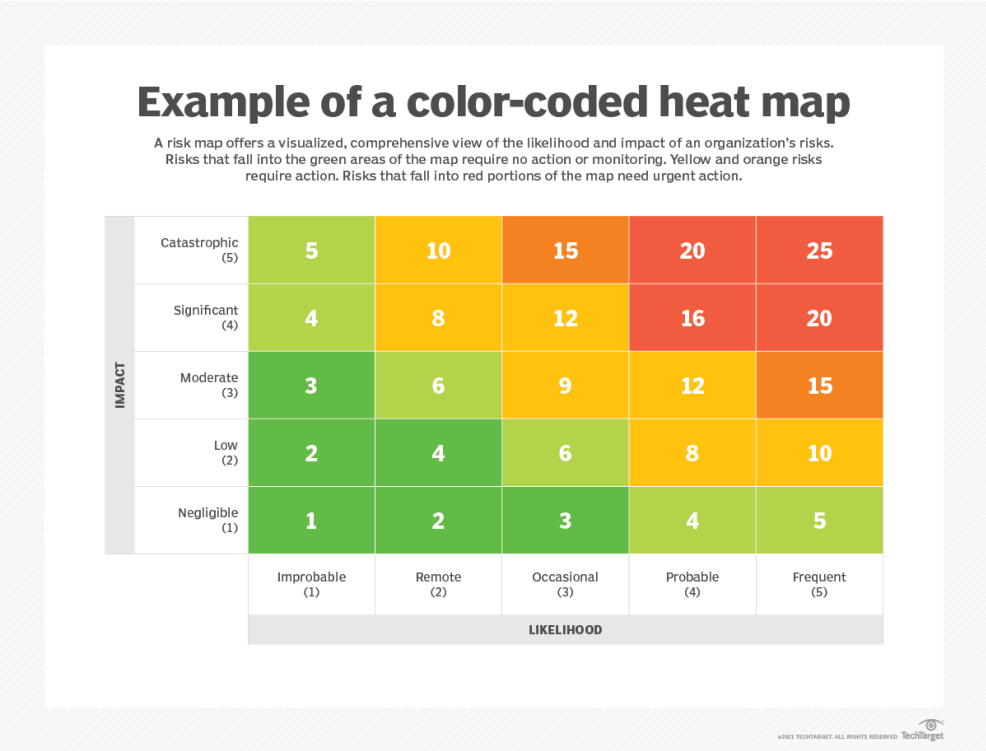
Symmetry and Skewness:

A distribution is said to be symmetrical when the distribution on either side of the mean is a mirror image of the other. In a symmetrical distribution, mean = median = mode. If a distribution is non-symmetrical, it is said to be skewed. Skewness can be negative or positive.





Heatmap: is a graphical representation of data where values are depicted by colour



Violin Plot: a method of plotting numeric data and can be understood as a combination of a box plot and a kernel density plot. It provides a visualization of data distribution.