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

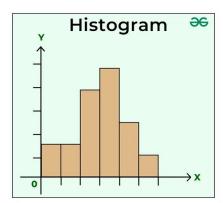
5. **Histogram:** Show frequency of data divided into intervals

6. Line Graph: Show change over time

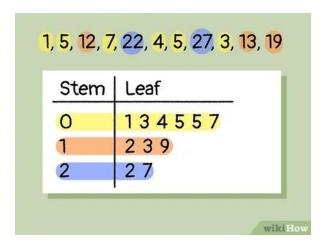
7. Line Plot: Show frequency data on a number line

Histograms:

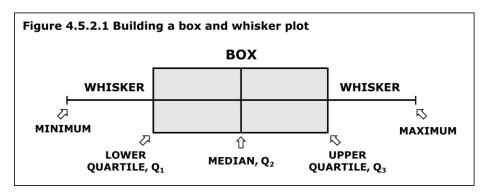
Histograms are graphical representations of data that display the distribution and frequency of a set of values. They are commonly used in statistics and data analysis to visualize the shape and spread of data.



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

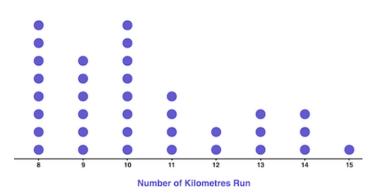


Box-and-whisker plot

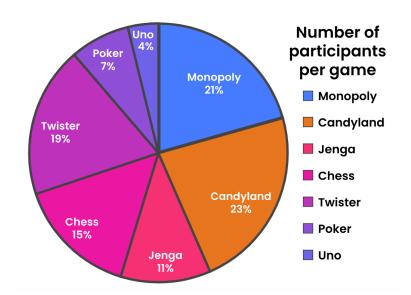


Dot Plot:

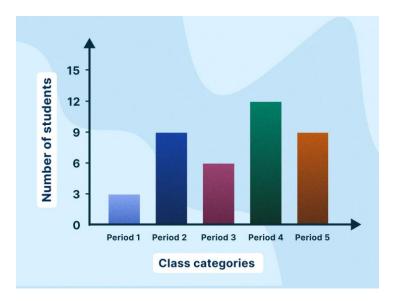
Number of Kilometres Run by Members of the Running Club



Pie Chart:

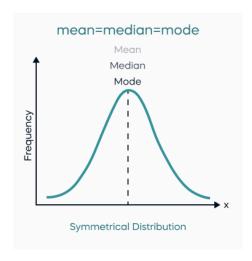


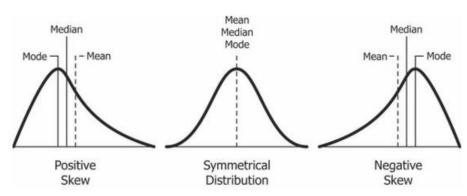
Bar Chart:



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

	Risks that fall	into the green area	as of the map requi	f the likelihood and in re no action or monit ortions of the map ne	oring. Yellow and or	
	Catastrophic (5)	5	10	15	20	25
	Significant (4)			12	16	20
IMPACT	Moderate (3)	3		9	12	15
	Low (2)	2	4	6		10
	Negligible (1)	1	2	3		
		Improbable (1)	Remote (2)	Occasional (3)	Probable (4)	Frequent (5)

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.

